

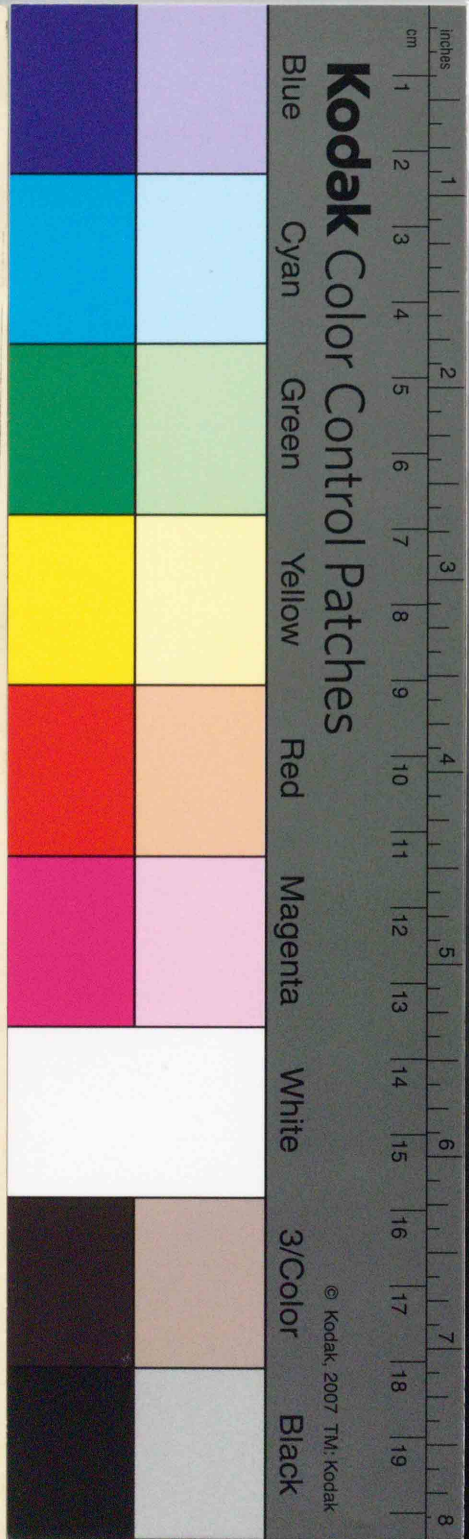
30357

✓

教科書文庫

3
830
46-1889
200030
2031

M20

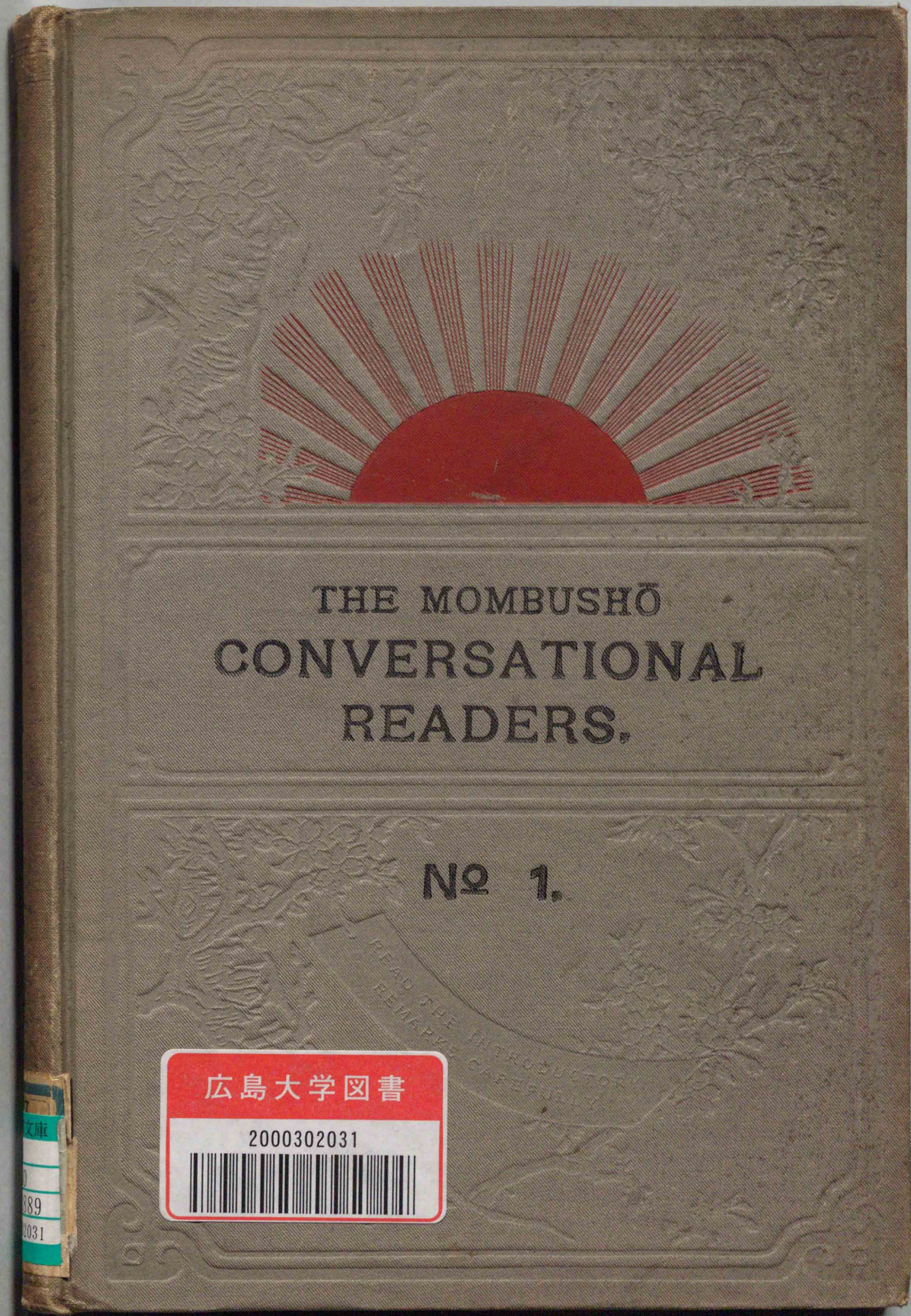


A 1 2 3 4 5 6 M 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 B 17 18 19

Kodak Gray Scale



© Kodak, 2007 TM: Kodak



830.7

Mo14

教科書文庫

室

3

830

40-1889

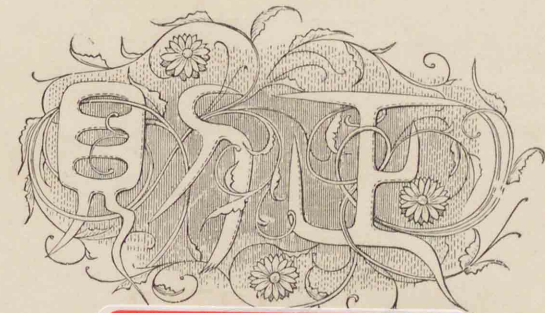
2000302031

正 財  
文  
海  
國  
新  
報  
附  
張  
第  
一  
號

THE MOMBUSHŌ

CONVERSATIONAL READERS.

NO 1.



広島大学図書

2000302031



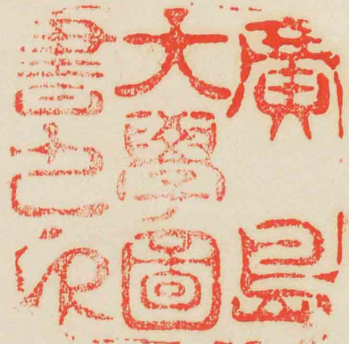
IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

TŌKYŌ.

1889

[All Rights Reserved]





PRINTED AT THE KYOEKISHOSHA TŌKYŌ.



## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

I. *Object of the Present Work.*—A very little consideration suffices to show how ill-adapted are even the best English and American “Readers” to Japanese needs. The two sets of students approach the subject from opposite directions. The English child knows the English language already. It is his mother-tongue. His sole difficulty is in learning to read it. To the Japanese child, on the other hand, the language itself is a tremendous crux. Its pronunciation bristles with seeming impossibilities, its idioms run counter to all that *his* mother-tongue has accustomed him to. The chief difficulty, not only at first, but throughout his English studies, is to understand what he reads. Thus he is led to the practice of translating, either mentally or *vivâ voce*, as he goes along,—a practice which has resulted in the establishment in many of our schools of the so-called *hensoku* system, or system of literal translation, which does violence to the idioms of the Japanese language, often fails to unfold the real signification of the English text, and always interferes with the acquisition of the important habit of thinking in English when using the English tongue. No one can be said to have really learnt,—to have *mastered*,—a language, who cannot think in it. To be able to read it is not enough. How much more miserably insufficient not even to be able to read it without skipping backwards and forwards from word to word, as so many Japanese do, breaking up the sequence of the English text in order to make it conform to the requirements of Japanese syntax!

It thus appears that, useful as some of the foreign "Readers" may doubtless prove to advanced students, they cannot profitably be taken in hand by beginners. These must first be taught to *know* English, i. e. to understand and assimilate the meaning and uses of the commonest words, idioms and constructions of the language. The reading of works written from the native English point of view must come later on. The object of the present little book is to subserve the purpose indicated, by giving short sentences to be committed to memory, together with very simple dialogues thereupon, containing none but words and idioms already learnt, and therefore not requiring translation. It is hoped that, by a diligent use of these on the part of the pupils (assisted of course by the teacher), the grand desideratum,—thinking in English,—may be attained to.

II. *Method of Using the Present Work.*—The columns in small letters, marked "*The teacher*," are to be read out by the teacher one sentence at a time, the pupils replying by reading out each sentence, directly after the teacher has finished, from the column marked "*The student*," and printed in larger type. The meaning of each sentence is to be explained by the teacher to the pupils, but the latter are not to be encouraged to translate for themselves. In the dialogue or conversation forming the second part of each lesson, the teacher will begin by asking the questions, and the students will answer them. After this exercise has been gone through once, the students will ask the questions, and the teacher will give the answers. This double exercise should be repeated as often as possible within the time allotted to the English

lesson. It is left to the discretion of the teacher to initiate similar dialogues concerning matters familiar to his pupils, for instance, pieces of furniture in the room, etc., as, by such means, the object of this kind of mental gymnastics will be more speedily attained. The words preceded by the heading "*To be read across*" are designed merely for practice in pronunciation. It will, therefore, not be necessary to explain their signification to the class. The words marked "*Slate work*" are to be copied by the pupil from the book as an exercise in writing. Those marked "*Dictation*" are to be dictated by the teacher, the pupils of course closing their books while writing. Should any lesson prove too long for a single day's work, the teacher is at liberty to divide it into suitable portions.



# THE ALPHABET.

<u>a</u>	a	A	<u>A, a</u>
<u>b</u>	b	B	<u>B</u>
<u>c</u>	c	C	<u>c</u>
<u>d</u>	d	D	<u>D</u>
<u>e</u>	e	E	<u>E</u>
<u>f</u>	f	F	<u>F</u>
<u>g</u>	g	G	<u>G</u>
<u>h</u>	h	H	<u>H</u>

THE ALPHABET.

<u>i</u>	i	I	<u>I</u>
<u>j</u>	j	J	<u>J</u>
<u>k</u>	k	K	<u>K</u>
<u>l</u>	l	L	<u>L</u>
<u>m</u>	m	M	<u>M, m</u>
<u>n</u>	n	N	<u>N, n</u>
<u>o</u>	o	O	<u>O</u>
<u>p</u>	p	P	<u>P</u>
<u>q</u>	q	Q	<u>Q</u>
<u>r</u>	r	R	<u>R</u>

THE ALPHABET

<u>s</u>	s	S	<u>S</u>
<u>t</u>	t	T	<u>T</u>
<u>u</u>	u	U	<u>U</u>
<u>v</u>	v	V	<u>V</u>
<u>w</u>	w	W	<u>W</u>
<u>x</u>	x	X	<u>X</u>
<u>y</u>	y	Y	<u>Y</u>
<u>z</u>	z	Z	<u>Z</u>



LESSON 1.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

What is this?

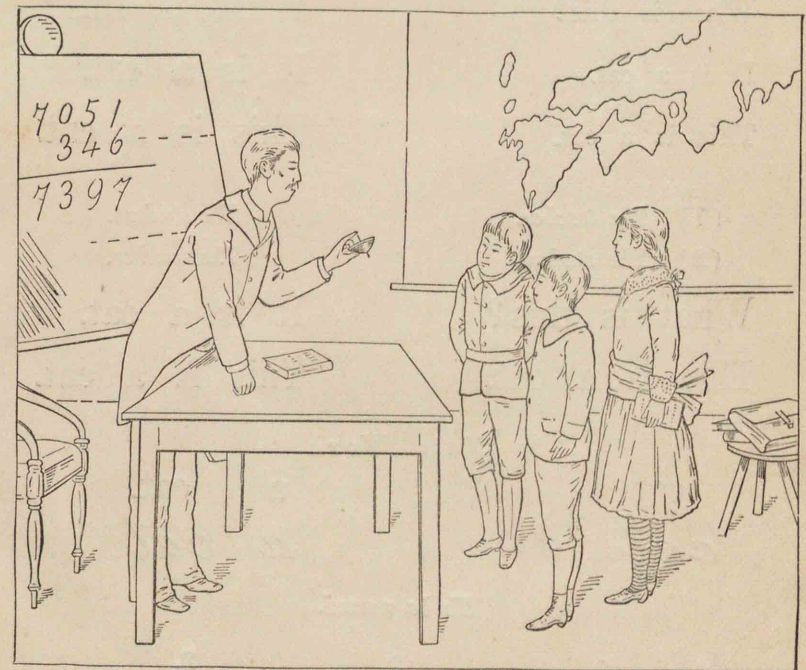
What is this?

What is this?

What is this?

What is this?

What is this?



英  
讀  
一  
加

and,	ǎnd.	be,	bē.	by,	bī.
first,	fūst.	heart,	hāt.	is,	īz.
learnt,	lūnt.	lesson,	lē's(ǔ)n.	one,	wūn.
reader,	rē'dū.	sight,	sīt.	student,	stū'd(ǔ)nt.
teacher,	tē'chū.	the,	thē, thū.	this,	this.
to,	tōo.	what,	hwöt.		

LESSON II.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

cat  
a cat



cat  
a cat

What is this?

What is this?

It is a cat.

It is a cat.

This is a cat.

This is a cat.

(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

What is this?

It is a cat.

This is a cat.

This is a cat.

Slate Work.

cat.  
cat.

a cat.  
a cat.

To be named.

a a a

a a a

a, named, ā, ū, nāmd. cat, slate, kăt, slăt. it, work, ĩt, wĕk.

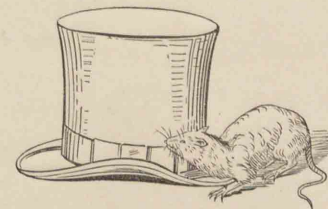
LESSON III.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

rat  
a rat  
hat  
a hat



rat  
a rat  
hat  
a hat

What is this?

What is this?

It is a cat.

It is a cat.

It is a rat.

It is a rat.

It is a hat.

It is a hat.

This is a rat.

This is a rat.

This is a hat.

This is a hat.

(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

What is this?

It is a cat.

What is this?

It is a rat.

What is this?

It is a hat.

This is a rat.

This is a rat.

This is a hat.

This is a hat.

hat, hăt. rat, răt. three, thrè.

To be read across.

cat rat hat mat.

Slate Work.

rat. a rat.

rat. a rat.

To be named.

a a a b b b a b

a a a b b b a b

LESSON IV.

The teacher.

The student

bat

bat

a bat

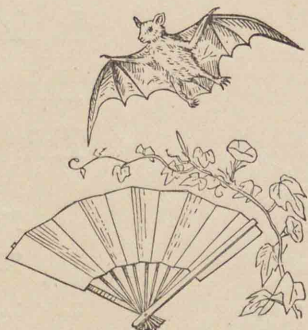
a bat

fan

fan

a fan

a fan



What is this?

What is this?

It is a rat.

It is a rat.

It is a hat.

It is a hat.

It is a bat.

It is a bat.

across, ŭkrəs', äkrös'. bat, bät. fan, fän.  
four, faü. mat, mät. read, räd.

It is a fan.

It is a fan.

This is a bat.

This is a bat.

This is a fan.

This is a fan.

(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

What is this?

It is a rat.

What is this?

It is a hat.

What is this?

It is a bat.

What is this?

It is a fan.

This is a bat.

This is a bat.

This is a fan.

This is a fan.

To be read across.

bad had bat that

fan pan can ran

Slate Work.

bat a bat fan a fan can  
bat a bat fan a fan can

To be named.

a a a b b b c c c a b c

a a a b b b c c c a b c

bad; bäd, bäd. had, häd. pan, pän.  
ran, rän. that, thät.

LESSON V.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

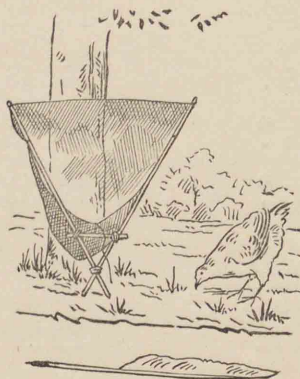
The teacher.

The student.

What is that?

What is that?

net  
a net  
hen  
a hen  
pen  
a pen



net  
a net  
hen  
a hen  
pen  
a pen

What is that?  
It is a net.  
It is a hen.  
It is a pen.  
That is a net.  
That is a hen.  
That is a pen.

What is that?  
It is a net.  
It is a hen.  
It is a pen.  
That is a net.  
That is a hen.  
That is a pen.

(1) The teacher.  
(2) The student.

The student.  
The teacher.

What is that?

It is a net.

five, fiv.    hen, hĕn.    net, nĕt    pen, pĕn.

What is that?    It is a hen.  
What is that?    It is a pen.  
That is a net.    That is a net.  
That is a hen.    That is a hen.  
That is a pen.    That is a pen.

To be read across.

net    met    bed    fed  
hen    men    pen    ten

Slate Work.

That is a bed.    That is a hen.

*That is a bed    That is a hen.*

To be named.

d    d    d                    e    e    e  
*d    d    d                    e    e    e*  
*d    e*

fed, fĕd.    men, mĕn.    met, mĕt.    ten, tĕn.

LESSON VI.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

tin  
bad tin  
pin  
a pin  
a big pin  
a big rat

What is that?  
It is tin.  
It is bad tin.  
It is a big rat.  
It is a pin.  
It is a big pin.  
It is a big hat.  
That is tin.  
That is bad tin.  
That is a pin.  
That is a big pin.  
That is a big rat.

The student.

tin  
bad tin  
pin  
a pin  
a big pin  
a big rat

What is that?  
It is tin.  
It is bad tin.  
It is a big rat.  
It is a pin.  
It is a big pin.  
It is a big hat.  
That is tin.  
That is bad tin.  
That is a pin.  
That is a big pin.  
That is a big rat.

big, big.      pin, pin.      six, sixs.      tin, tin.



(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

What is that?	It is tin.
What is that?	It is bad tin.
What is that?	It is a big rat.
What is that?	It is a pin.
What is that?	It is a big pin.
What is that?	It is a big hat.
That is tin.	That is tin.
That is bad tin.	That is bad tin.
That is a pin.	That is a pin.
That is a big pin.	That is a big pin.
That is a big rat.	That is a big rat.

To be read across.

kid	bid	did	hid
big	dig	fig	gig
pin	fin	sin	tin

Slate Work.

That is tin.      That is a big pin.

*That is tin.      That is a big pin.*

bid,	bid.	did,	did.	dig,	dig.
fig,	fig.	fin,	fin.	gig,	gig.
hid,	hid.	kid,	kid.	sin,	sin.

英  
一  
加

To be named.

f f f g g g  
*f f f g g g*  
*abcde f g*

LESSON VII.

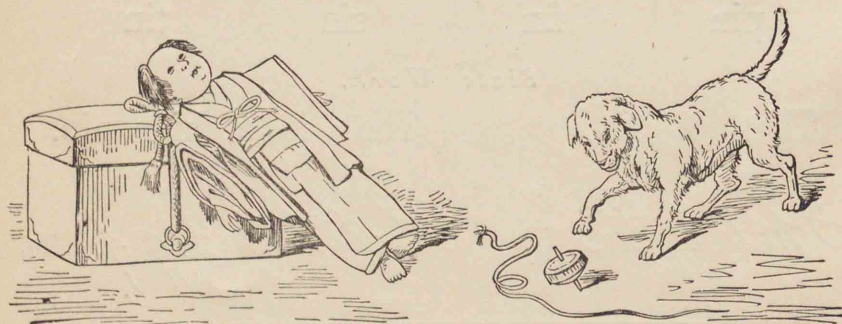
To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

Whose dog  
 Whose top  
 Whose doll  
 Whose box  
 My dog  
 My top  
 My doll  
 My box

Whose dog  
 Whose top  
 Whose doll  
 Whose box  
 My dog  
 My top  
 My doll  
 My box



box, bŏks. dog, dŏg. doll, dŏl. my, mī.  
 seven, sĕ'v(ŭ)n. top, tŏp. whose, hŏoz.

Whose dog is that?	Whose dog is that?
Whose top is that?	Whose top is that?
Whose doll is that?	Whose doll is that?
Whose box is that?	Whose box is that?
It is mine.	It is mine.
That is my dog.	That is my dog.
That is my top.	That is my top.
That is my doll.	That is my doll.
That is my box.	That is my box.

(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

Whose dog is that?	It is mine.
Whose top is that?	It is mine.
Whose doll is that?	It is mine.
Whose box is that?	It is mine.
That is my dog.	That is my dog.
That is my top.	That is my top.
That is my doll.	That is my doll.
That is my box.	That is my box.

mine,

min.

To be read across.

dog log top bog  
doll toll box fox

Slate Work.

Whose dog is that? It is my dog.

*Whose dog is that? It is my dog.*

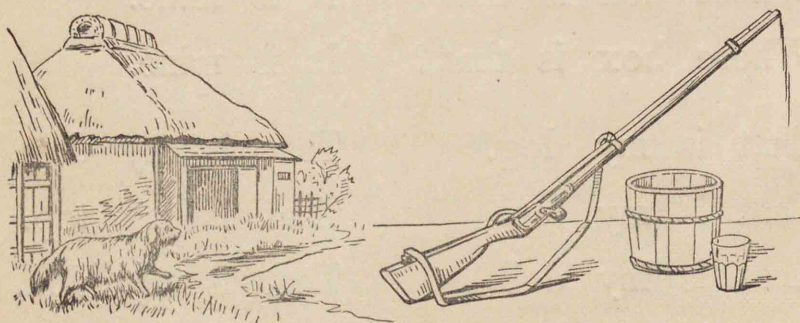
To be named.

h h h i i i

*h h h i i i*

*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz*

LESSON VIII.



bog, böğ. eight, åt. fox, föks.  
log, lög. toll, töl.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

Whose cup is that?

Whose cup is that?

It is yours.

It is yours.

Whose tub is that?

Whose tub is that?

It is mine.

It is mine.

That is your rug.

That is your rug.

Is it?

Is it?

That is my gun.

That is my gun.

Is it?

Is it?

Is that your cup?

Is that your cup?

Is that your tub?

Is that your tub?

Is that your hut?

Is that your hut?

That is your gun.

That is your gun.

(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

Whose cup is that?

It is yours.

Whose tub is that?

It is mine.

That is your rug.

Is it?

That is my gun.

Is it?

cup, kÿp. gun, gÿn. hut, hÿt. rug, rÿg.  
tub, tÿb. your, ÿÿ. yours, ÿÿz.

Is that your cup?      Is that your cup?  
 Is that your tub?      Is that your tub?  
 Is that your hut?      Is that your hut?  
 That is your gun.      That is your gun.

*To be read across.*

cup	sup	tub	rub
hut	but	bud	mud
gun	fun	run	sun
rug	tug	dug	jug

*Slate Work.*

Whose cup is that? It is yours.

*Whose cup is that? It is yours.*

*To be named.*

j      j      j  
*j      j      j*  
*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz*

bud,	büd.	but,	büt.	dug,	düg.
fun,	fün.	jug,	jüg.	mud,	müd.
rub,	rüb.	run,	rün.	sun,	sün.
sup,	süp.	tug,	tüg.		

## LESSON IX.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Whose cane is this?

Whose cane is this?

It is his.

It is his.

Whose slate is this?

Whose slate is this?

It is mine.

It is mine.

Whose cake is this?

Whose cake is this?

It is his.

It is his.

Whose plate is this?

Whose plate is this?

It is yours.

It is yours.

This is his cane.

This is his cane.

This is his slate.

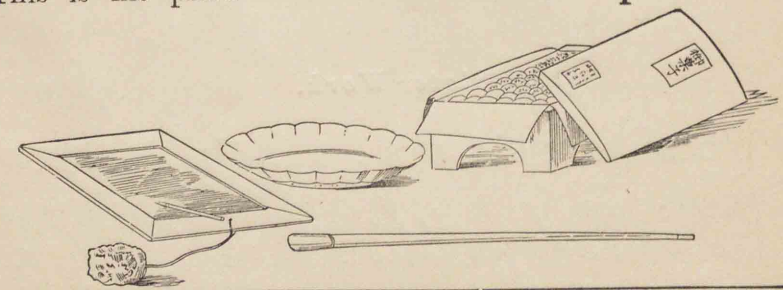
This is his slate.

This is his cake.

This is his cake.

This is his plate.

This is his plate.



cake,	kāk.	cane,	kān.	his,	hīz.
nine,	nīn.	plate,	plāt.		



- (1) *The teacher.*                      *The student.*  
 (2) *The student.*                      *The teacher.*

Whose cane is this?      It is his.  
 Whose slate is this?      It is mine.  
 Whose cake is this?      It is his.  
 Whose plate is this?      It is yours.

This is his cane.              This is his cane.  
 This is his slate.              This is his slate.  
 This is his cake.              This is his cake.  
 This is his plate.              This is his plate.

*To be read across.*

cane	mane	plate	slate
cake	take	name	same
mine	nine	fine	wine

*Slate Work.*

Whose cake is this?      It is his.  
*Whose cake is this?      It is his.*

fine,	fin.	mane,	mān.	name,	nām.
same,	sām.	take,	tāk.	wine,	win.

*To be named.*

k      k      k              l      l      l

*k      k      k              l      l      l*

*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz*

LESSON X.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

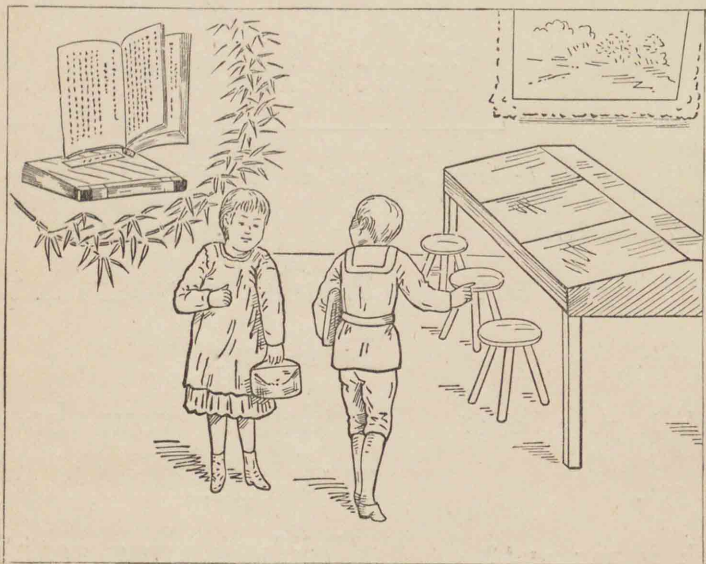
*The student.*

Which is your hat?	Which is your hat?
This one.	This one.
Which is your book?	Which is your book?
This one.	This one.
Which is my seat?	Which is my seat?
That one.	That one.
Which is my fan?	Which is my fan?
That one.	That one.
Which is his cane?	Which is his cane?
That one.	That one.

book,              bōōk,

seat,              sēt.

This is my hat.	This is my hat.
This is my book.	This is my book.
This is your seat.	This is your seat.
That is your fan.	That is your fan.
That is his cane.	That is his cane.



(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

Which is your hat?	This one.
Which is your book?	This one.
Which is my seat?	That one.
Which is my fan?	That one.

Which is his cane?	That one.
This is my hat.	This is my hat.
This is my book.	This is my book.
This is your seat.	This is your seat.
That is your fan.	That is your fan.
That is his cane.	That is his cane.

*To be read across.*

book	nook	hook	look
seat	heat	beat	meat

*Slate Work.*

Which is your book? This is his seat.  
*Which is your book? This is his seat.*

*To be named.*

m	m	m	n	n	n
<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>abcdefghijklmnop</i>					

beat,	bēt.	heat,	hēt.	hook,	hōök.
look,	lōök.	meat,	mēt.	nook,	nōök.

LESSON XI.

Review.

What is this?	It is a cat.
What is that?	A dog.
Whose dog is that?	It is mine.
What is this?	A fan.
Whose fan is this?	It is yours.
Which is your cane?	That one.

LESSON XII.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

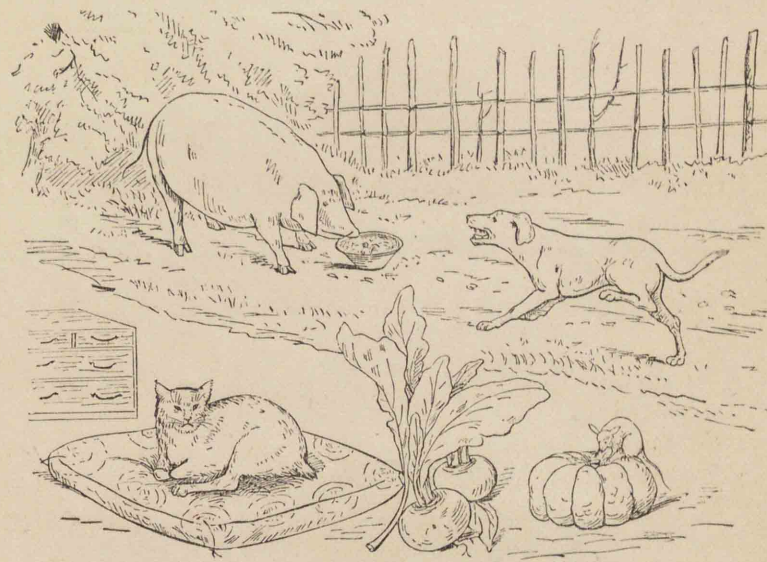
The teacher.

The student.

What is the cat like?	What is the cat like?
She is tame.	She is tame.
What is the dog like?	What is the dog like?
He is lame.	He is lame.
What is the rat like?	What is the rat like?
It is bad.	It is bad.
What is the pig like?	What is the pig like?

eleven,	il'v(ü)n.	lame,	lām.	like,	lik.
pig,	pīg.	review,	rīvū'.	she,	shē.
tame,	tām.	twelve,	twēlv.		

It is fat.	It is fat.
The cat is tame.	The cat is tame.
The dog is lame.	The dog is lame.
The rat is a big one.	The rat is a big one.
The pig is a fat one.	The pig is a fat one.



(1) The teacher.	The student.
(2) The student.	The teacher.

What is the cat like?	She is tame.
What is the dog like?	He is lame.
What is the rat like?	It is bad.
What is the pig like?	It is fat.
The cat is tame.	The cat is tame.

fat,	fāt.
------	------

The dog is lame.      The dog is lame.  
 The rat is a big one.      The rat is a big one.  
 The pig is a fat one.      The pig is a fat one.

To be read across.

tame	fame	lame	same
fat	fate	rat	rate

Slate Work.

What is the pig like?      The dog is lame.

*What is the pig like?      The dog is lame.*

To be read across.

o	o	o	p	p	p
---	---	---	---	---	---

o	o	o	p	p	p
---	---	---	---	---	---

*abcdefghijklmnop*

LESSON XIII.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The Student.

Is the cat tame?

Is the cat tame?

fame,	fām.	fate,	fāt.	rate,	rāt.
		thirteen,	thūtēn'.		

Yes.

Is the dog lame?

No.

Is the rat a big one?

Yes, it is.

Is the pig fat?

No, it is not.

Is the fan light?

Yes, the fan is light.

Is the man queer?

Yes, the man is queer.

The cat is tame.

The dog is lame.

The rat is a big one.

The pig is a fat one.

The fan is light.

The man is queer.

Yes.

Is the dog lame?

No.

Is the rat a big one?

Yes, it is.

Is the pig fat?

No, it is not.

Is the fan light?

Yes, the fan is light.

Is the man queer?

Yes, the man is queer.

The cat is tame.

The dog is lame.

The rat is a big one.

The pig is a fat one.

The fan is light.

The man is queer.

(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

Is the cat tame?

Yes.

Is the dog lame?

No.

light,	lit.	man,	mān', mán.	no,	nō.
not,	nōt.	queer,	kwēū.	yes,	yēs.

Is the rat a big one? Yes, it is.  
 Is the pig fat? No, it is not.  
 Is the fan light? Yes, the fan is light.  
 Is the man queer? Yes, the man is queer.

The cat is tame. The cat is tame.  
 The dog is lame. The dog is lame.  
 The rat is a big one. The rat is a big one.  
 The pig is a fat one. The pig is a fat one.  
 The fan is light. The fan is light.  
 The man is queer. The man is queer.

*To be read across.*

light right night sight  
 bright fight might tight

*Slate Work.*

Is the fan light? Yes, it is.

*Is the fan light? Yes, it is.*

bright, brit. fight, fit. might, mit.  
 night, nit. right, rit. tight, tit.

*To be named.*

q q q

*q q q*  
*abcdefghijklmnopq*

LESSON XIV.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

How is the weather?	How is the weather?
It is very fine.	It is very fine.
It is very bad.	It is very bad.
Very rainy.	Very rainy.
Very stormy.	Very stormy.
It is very fine weather.	It is very fine weather.
It is very bad weather.	It is very bad weather.

fourteen, fə(ù)tēn'. how, how. rainy, rá'ní.  
 stormy, stə'mí. very, vĕ'rĭ. weather, wĕ'thú.

It is very rainy weather. It is very rainy weather.

It is very stormy weather. It is very stormy weather.



(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

How is the weather? It is very fine.

How is the weather? It is very bad.

How is the weather? Very rainy.

How is the weather? Very stormy.

It is very fine weather.

It is very fine weather.

It is very bad weather.

It is very bad weather.

It is very rainy weather.

It is very rainy weather.

It is very stormy weather.

It is very stormy weather.

*To be read across.*

weather feather leather

*Slate Work.*

How is the weather? It is very fine.

*How is the weather? It is very fine.*

*To be named.*

r

r

r

r

r

r

*a b c d e f g h i j k l*

*m n o p q r*

feather,

fě'thú.

leather,

lě'thú.

## LESSON XV.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

Is that your dog?

Yes.

Is that your kite?

Yes, it is.

Is that his book?

Yes, that is his book.

Is this her doll?

No.

Is this my seat?

No, it is not.

That is my dog.

That is my kite.

That is his book.

That is her doll.

That is your seat.

Is that your dog?

Yes.

Is that your kite?

Yes, it is.

Is that his book?

Yes, that is his book.

Is this her doll?

No.

Is this my seat?

No, it is not.

That is my dog.

That is my kite.

That is his book.

That is her doll.

That is your seat.

fifteen, fiftēn'.

her, hū.

kite, kit.

(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

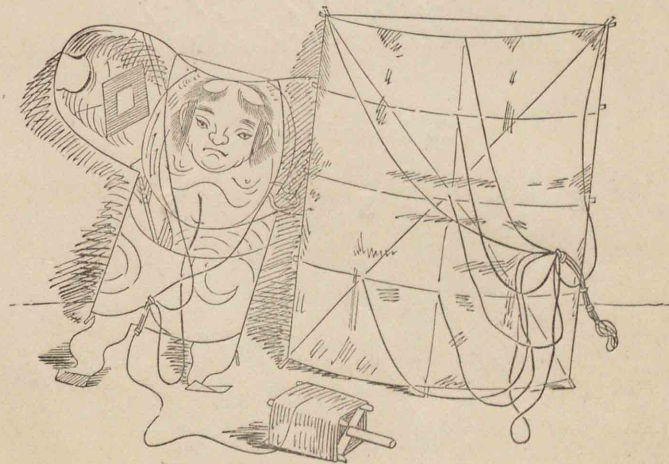
Is that your dog? Yes.

Is that your kite? Yes, it is.

Is that his book? Yes, that is his book.

Is this her doll? No.

Is this my seat? No, it is not.



That is my dog.

That is my dog.

That is my kite.

That is my kite.

That is his book.      That is his book.  
 This is her doll.      This is her doll.  
 This is your seat.      This is your seat.

*To be read across.*

kite    bite    rite    site  
 my    thy    shy    by

*Slate Work.*

Is that your kite?    Yes, that is my kite.

*Is that your kite?    Yes, that is my kite.*

*To be read across.*

s                    s                    s  
*s                    s                    s*

*a b c d e f g h i j k l*  
*m n o p q r s*

bite,    bit.                    rite,    rit.                    shy,    shi.  
 site,    sit.                    thy,    thi.

LESSON XVI.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Who is he?	Who is he?
He is my father?	He is my father.
Who is she?	Who is she?
My mother?	My mother.
Who are you?	Who are you?
I am Yamada Tarō.	I am Yamada Tarō.
Who are they?	Who are they?
They are my brothers.	They are my brothers.
Who is she?	Who is she?
She is my sister.	She is my sister.
He is my father.	He is my father.
She is my mother.	She is my mother.
She is my sister.	She is my sister.
I am Yamada Tarō.	I am Yamada Tarō.
They are my brothers.	They are my brothers.

am,	ăm.	are,	ă(û).	brothers,	brŭ'thŭz.
father,	fă'thŭ.	he,	hē.	I,	i.
mother,	mŭ'thŭ.	sister,	sĭ'stŭ.	sixteen,	sĭkstēn'.
they,	thă.				



(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Who is he? He is my father.

Who is she? My mother.

Who are you? I am Yamada Tarō.

Who is she? She is my sister.

Who are they? They are my brothers.



He is my father. He is my father.

She is my mother. She is my mother.

She is my sister. She is my sister.

I am Yamada Tarō. I am Yamada Tarō.

They are my brothers. They are my brothers.

*To be read across.*

father	rather	mother	smother
brother	another	sister	mister

*Slate Work.*

Who is she? She is my sister.

*Who is she? She is my sister.*

*To be named.*

t t t

t t t

a b c d e f g h i j k l

m n o p q r s t

---

another,	ănũ'thú.	brother,	brũ'thú.	mister,	mĩs'tú.
	ũnũ'thú.	rather,	rã'thú.	smother,	smũ'thú.

## LESSON XVII.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

Is he your father?	Is he your father?
Yes, he is my father.	Yes, he is my father.
Is she your mother?	Is she your mother?
Yes, she is my mother.	Yes, she is my mother.
Are you his son?	Are you his son?
Yes.	Yes.
Are you his brother?	Are you his brother?
Yes.	Yes.
Are they your brothers?	Are they your brothers?
Yes, they are.	Yes, they are.
Yes, he is my father.	Yes, he is my father.
Yes, she is my mother.	Yes, she is my mother.
Yes, I am his son.	Yes, I am his son.
Yes, I am his brother.	Yes, I am his brother.
Yes, they are my sisters.	Yes, they are my sisters.

seventeen, sĕv(ŭ)ntĕn'. sisters, sĭs'tĭz. son, sŭn.

(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

Is he your father?	Yes, he is my father.
Is she your mother?	Yes, she is my mother.
Are you his son?	Yes.
Are you his brother?	Yes.
Are they your brothers?	Yes, they are.
Yes, he is my father.	Yes, he is my father.
Yes, she is my mother.	Yes, she is my mother.
Yes, I am his son.	Yes, I am his son.
Yes, I am his brother.	Yes, I am his brother.
Yes, they are my sisters.	Yes, they are my sisters.

To be read across.

your      tour      son      won

Slate Work.

Is he your father? Yes, he is my father.  
*Is he your father? Yes, he is my father.*

tour,      tŏŭ.      won,      wŭn.

To be named.

u u u

u u u

a b c d e f g h i j k l

m n o p q r s t u

LESSON XVIII.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

Where is the cat?

Where is the cat?

Under the shelf.

Under the shelf.

Where is the shelf?

Where is the shelf?

In the room.

In the room.

Where is the rat?

Where is the rat?

On the box.

On the box.

Where is the nest?

Where is the nest?

In the box.

In the box.

Where is the hen?

Where is the hen?

eighteen,	ātēn'.	in,	īn.	nest,	nĕst.
on,	ōn.	room,	rōom.	shelf,	shĕlf.
under,	ūn'dū.	where,	hwāū.		

On the nest.

On the nest.

The cat is under the shelf.

The cat is under the shelf.

The shelf is in the room.

The shelf is in the room.

The rat is on the box.

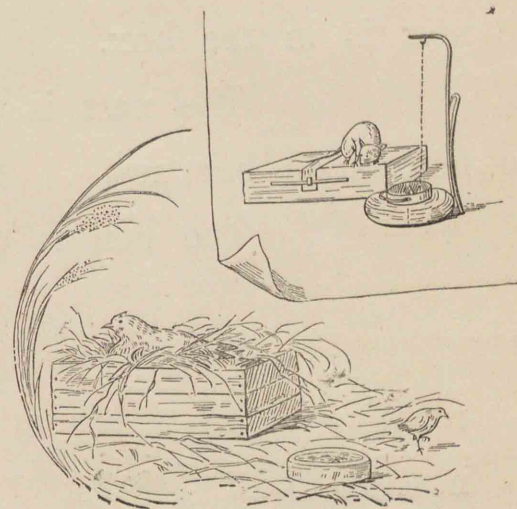
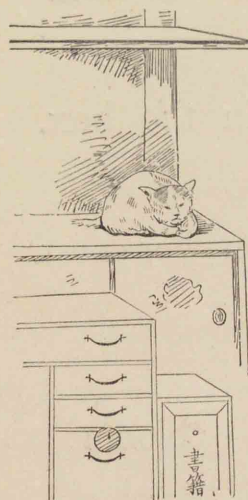
The rat is on the box.

The nest is in the box.

The nest is in the box.

The hen is on her nest.

The hen is on her nest.



(1) The teacher.

The student.

(2) The student.

The teacher.

Where is the cat?

Under the shelf.

Where is the shelf?

In the room.

Where is the rat?

On the box.

Where is the nest?

In the box.

Where is the hen?

On the nest.

The cat is under the shelf.

The cat is under the shelf.

The shelf is in the room.

The shelf is in the room.

The rat is on the box.

The rat is on the box.

The nest is in the box.

The nest is in the box.

The hen is on her nest.

The hen is on her nest.

*To be read across.*

room	doom	broom	bloom
	<small>Wohlung, Raum, Zimmer, die Baue</small>		<small>Blume, Blüthe</small>
nest	best	rest	lest
		<small>Rast, Rest</small>	<small>damit nicht</small>

*Slate Work.*

Where is the cat? Under the shelf.

*Where is the cat? Under the shelf.*

best,	bĕst.	bloom,	blōom.	broom,	brōom.
doom,	dōom.	lest,	lĕst.	rest,	rĕst.

*To be named.*

v v v

v v v

*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n*  
*o p q r s t u v*

### LESSON XIX.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Where is your father?

Where is your father?

At home.

At home.

Where is the dog?

Where is the dog?

Near the stove.

Near the stove.

Where is the tree?

Where is the tree?

By the gate.

By the gate.

Where is the gate?

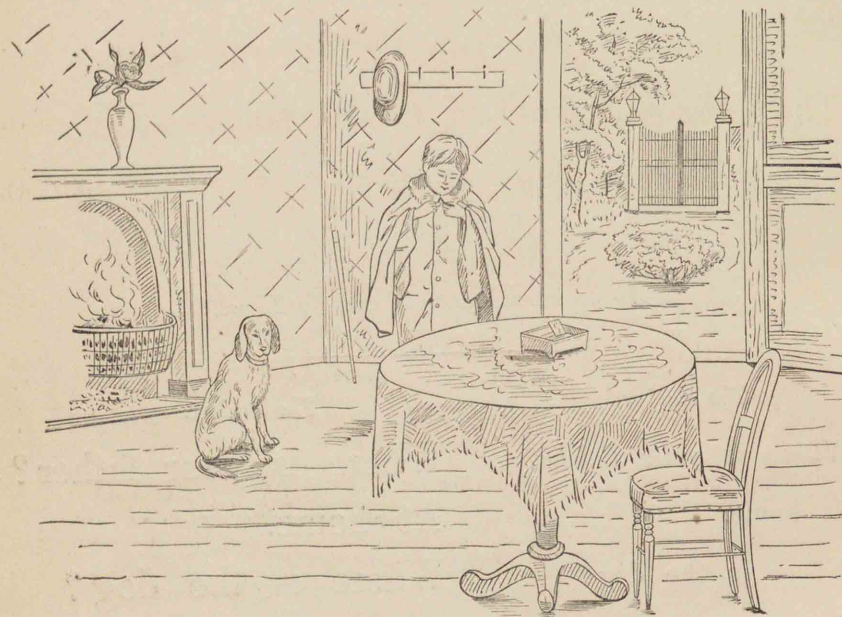
Where is the gate?

In front of the house.

In front of the house.

at,	ăt.	front,	frünt.	gate,	găt.
home,	hôm.	house,	hows.	near,	nĕu.
nineteen,	nintĕn'.	of,	öv.	stove,	stöv.
tree,	trĕ.				

My father is at home.      My father is at home.  
 The dog is near the stove.      The dog is near the stove.  
 The tree is by the gate.      The tree is by the gate.  
 The gate is in front of      The gate is in front of  
 the house.                      the house.



(1) *The teacher.*                      *The student.*  
 (2) *The student.*                      *The teacher.*

Where is your father?      At home.  
 Where is the dog?      Near the stove.  
 Where is the tree?      By the gate.  
 Where is the gate?      In front of the house.

My father is at home.  
 My father is at home.  
 The dog is near the stove.  
 The dog is near the stove.  
 The tree is by the gate.  
 The tree is by the gate.  
 The gate is in front of the house.  
 The gate is in front of the house.

*To be read across.*

near	tear <small>riē thān</small>	rear <small>er, rēd-rēal</small>	hear
stove	rove <small>unbrōstōp</small>	tree	free
house	mouse	spouse <small>se, sē, tōkē; Bōllē, Gāllēn</small>	rouse <small>anfrōtēn</small>
	home	Rome	

*Slate Work.*

Where is the gate? In front of the house.

*Where is the gate? In front of the house*

free,	frē.	hear,	hēū.	mouse,	mōws.
rear,	rēū.	Rome,	rōm.	rouse,	rowz.
rove,	rōv.	spouse,	spowz.	tear,	tēū.

To be named.

W W W  
w w w

a b c d e f g h i j k l m  
n o p q r s t u v w

LESSON XX.

Review.

Is that your dog?	Yes, that is my dog.
What is your dog like?	It is a big one.
Who is she?	She is my mother.
Is that her cat?	Yes, that is her cat.
How is the weather?	Very rainy.
Where is the hen?	On the nest.
Where is the nest?	In the box.
Where is the box?	It is in the room.

twenty, twēn'ti.

LESSON XXI.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

Do you like ice?	Do you like ice?
Yes.	Yes.
Do you like rice?	Do you like rice?
Yes.	Yes.
Do you like plain rice?	Do you like plain rice?
No.	No. <small>en-pach</small>
Do you like water?	Do you like water?
Yes.	Yes.
Do you like cold water?	Do you like cold water?
Yes.	Yes.
Do you like very cold water?	Do you like very cold water?
No.	No.
I like ice.	I like ice.
I like rice.	I like rice.
I like plain rice.	I like plain rice.
I like water.	I like water.

cold,	kōld.	ice,	is.	plain,	plān.
rice,	rīs.	water,	wā'tū.		

I like cold water.            I like cold water.  
I like very cold water.    I like very cold water.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Do you like ice?	Yes.
Do you like rice?	Yes.
Do you like plain rice?	No.
Do you like water?	Yes.
Do you like cold water?	Yes.
Do you like very cold water?	No.

I like ice.	I like ice.
I like rice.	I like rice.
I like plain rice.	I like plain rice.
I like water.	I like water.
I like cold water.	I like cold water.
I like very cold water.	I like very cold water.

*To be read across.*

nice	mice	rice	vice
like	pike	dike	spike
cold	hold	rain	plain

dike, dik.	hold, hōld.	mice, mīs.	pike, pik.
rain, rān.	spike, spik.	vice, vīs.	

*Slate Work.*

Do you like very cold water?

*Do you like very cold water?*

*To be read across.*

x	x	x
<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>x</i>

*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n*  
*o p q r s t u v w x*

## LESSON XXII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.**The teacher.**The student.*

May I go?

May I go?

Yes, you may go.

Yes, you may go.

May he go?

May he go?

Yes, he may go.

Yes, he may go.

go, gō.

may, mā.

May I go home?	May I go home?
Yes, you may go home.	Yes, you may go home.
May they go home?	May they go home?
Yes, they may go home.	Yes, they may go home.
May I rest?	May I rest?
Yes, you may rest.	Yes, you may rest.
May he study?	May he study?
Yes, he may study.	Yes, he may study.
May I play?	May I play?
Yes, you may play.	Yes, you may play.
Yes, you may go.	Yes, you may go.
Yes, he may go.	Yes, he may go.
Yes, you may go home.	Yes, you may go home.
Yes, they may go home.	Yes, they may go home.
Yes, you may rest.	Yes, you may rest.
Yes, he may study.	Yes, he may study.
Yes, you may play.	Yes, you may play.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

May I go?	Yes, you may go.
May he go?	Yes, he may go.

play, plā.

study, stū'dī.

May I go home?	Yes, you may go home.
May they go home?	Yes, they may go home.
May I rest?	Yes, you may rest.
May he study?	Yes, he may study.
May I play?	Yes, you may play.



Yes, you may go.	Yes, you may go.
Yes, he may go.	Yes, he may go.
Yes, you may go home.	Yes, you may go home.
Yes, they may go home.	Yes, they may go home.
Yes, you may rest.	Yes, you may rest.
Yes, he may study.	Yes, he may study.
Yes, you may play.	Yes, you may play.



To be read across.

may	day	pay	say
go	lo	no	so
dome	tome	note	vote

Slate Work.

May they go home?

*May they go home?*

Yes, they may go home.

*Yes, they may go home.*

To be named.

y	y	y
<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>

*abcdefghijklmnop*

*opqrstuvwxyz*

day,	dā.	dome,	dōm.	lo,	lō.
note,	nōt.	pay,	pā.	say,	sā.
so,	sō.	tome,	tōm.	vote,	vōt.

LESSON XXIII.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

May I go and play? May I go and play?

Yes. Yes.

May I go and spin my top? May I go and spin my top?

Yes. Yes.

May they go and run about? May they go and run about?

Yes. Yes.

May I stay at home and finish my letter? May I stay at home and finish my letter?

Yes, if you like. Yes, if you like.

May they go out and fly their kites? May they go out and fly their kites?

Yes, if they like. Yes, if they like.

about,	(ābowt'. ūbowt'.	finish,	fī'nish.	fly,	fī.
out,	owt.	kites,	kīts.	letter,	lě'tū.
		spin,	spīn.	stay,	stā.

You may go and play.      You may go and play.

You may go and spin  
your top.                      your top.

They may go and run  
about.                              about.

You may stay at home  
and finish your letter.      and finish your letter.

They may go out and  
fly their kites.                fly their kites.

(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

May I go and play?              Yes.

May I go and spin my top?      Yes.

May they go and run about?      Yes.

May I stay at home and  
finish my letter?                  Yes, if you  
like.

May they go out and fly  
their kites?                          Yes, if they  
like.



You may go and      You may go and  
play.                      play.

You may go and      You may go and  
spin your top.              spin your top.

They may go and      They may go and  
run about.                      run about.

You may stay at      You may stay at  
home and finish      home and finish  
your letter.                      your letter.

They may go out      They may go out  
and fly their kites.              and fly their kites.

*To be read across.*

spin      skin      fly      try  
 run      fun      pun      sun  
 letter      better      finish      banish

*Slate Work.*

May I stay at home and finish my letter?

*May I stay at home and finish my letter?*

Yes, if you like.

*Yes, if you like.*

*To be named.*

z                      z                      z  
*z                      z                      z*  
*abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz*  
*opqrstuvwxyz*

banish,    bă'nish.      better,    bĕ'tú.      pun,    pŭn.  
 skin,      skĭn.          try,        trĭ.                      will,      wĭl.

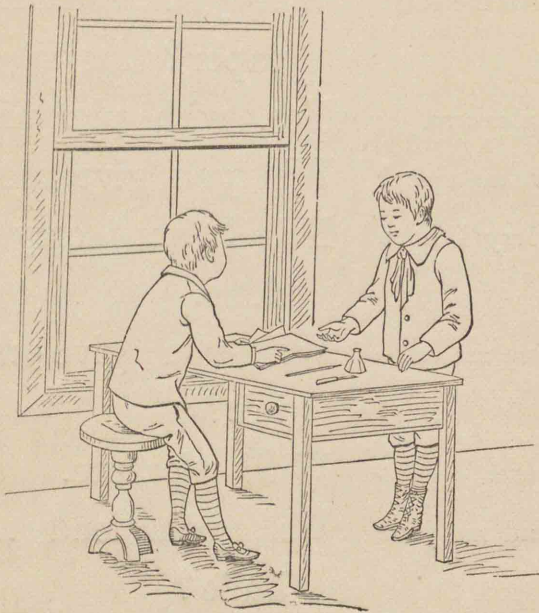
## LESSON XXIV.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.**The teacher.**The student.*

Will you give me some paper?	Will you give me some paper?
Yes, with pleasure.	Yes, with pleasure.
Will you give me a pen?	Will you give me a pen?
No, I am sorry I have none.	No, I am sorry I have none.
Will you give me some ink?	Will you give me some ink?
With pleasure.	With pleasure.
Will you lend me your knife?	Will you lend me your knife?
With pleasure.	With pleasure.
Will you lend me your razor?	Will you lend me your razor?
No, I am sorry I have none.	No, I am sorry I have none.

give,	gĭv.	have,	hăv.	ink,	ĭnk.
knife,	nĭf.	lend,	lĕnd.	me,	mĕ.
none,	nŭn.	paper,	pă'pŭ.	pleasure,	plĕ'zhŭ.
razor,	ră'zŭ.	some,	sŭm.	sorry,	sŏ'rĭ
will,	wĭl.	with,	wĭth.	you,	ŭ.

Yes, with pleasure.      Yes, with pleasure.  
 No, I am sorry I have      No, I am sorry I have  
 none.                                  none.



(1) *The teacher.*                                  *The student.*  
 (2) *The student.*                                  *The teacher.*

Will you give me a pen?      No, I am sorry I have none.  
 Will you give me some paper?      Yes, with pleasure.

Will you give me some ink?      With pleasure.  
 Will you lend me your knife?      With pleasure.  
 Will you lend me your razor?      No, I am sorry I have none.  
 Yes, with pleasure.      Yes, with pleasure.  
 No, I am sorry I have none.      No, I am sorry I have none.

*To be read across.*

give	live	paper	taper
knife	wife	lend	send

*Slate Work.*

Will you give me some paper?  
*Will you give me some paper?*  
 Yes, with pleasure.  
*Yes, with pleasure.*

live,      liv  
 taper,      tā'pū.

send,      sēnd.  
 wife,      wif.

## LESSON XXV.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.**The teacher.**The student.*

Who gave you this book?	Who gave you this book?
My father.	My father.
Who gave you this knife?	Who gave you this knife?
My mother.	My mother.
Who gave you this paper?	Who gave you this paper?
My brother.	My brother.
Who lent you this pen?	Who lent you this pen?
My uncle.	My uncle.
Who lent you this pencil?	Who lent you this pencil?
My aunt.	My aunt.
My father gave me this book.	My father gave me this book.

aunt, änt, änt.  
pencil, pën'sil, pën's(ü)l.

gave, gāv.  
uncle, ün'k(ü)l.

lent, lënt.  
who, hōō.

My mother gave me this knife.	My mother gave me this knife.
My brother gave me this paper.	My brother gave me this paper.
My uncle lent me this pen.	My uncle lent me this pen.
My aunt lent me this pencil.	My aunt lent me this pencil.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Who gave you this book?	My father.
Who gave you this knife?	My mother.
Who gave you this paper?	My brother.
Who lent you this pen?	My uncle.
Who lent you this pencil?	My aunt.

My father gave me this book.

My father gave me this book.

My mother gave me this knife.

My mother gave me this knife.

My brother gave me this paper.

My brother gave me this paper.

My uncle lent me this pen.

My uncle lent me this pen.

My aunt lent me this pencil.

My aunt lent me this pencil.

*To be read across.*

gave	save	knave	wave
cave	rave	brave	slave
uncle	bungle	aunt	can't

*Slate Work.*

Who gave you this pencil? My aunt.

*Who gave you this pencil? My aunt.*

### LESSON XXVI.

*Review.*

Do you like ice? Yes.

Do you like cold water? No.

May I go? Yes, you may go.

brave,	brāv.	bungle,	būng'g(ū)l.	can't,	kānt, kǎnt.
cave,	kāv.	knave,	nāv.	rave,	rāv.
save,	sāv.	slave,	slāv.	wave,	wāv.

May I stay at home and

finish my letter? Yes, if you like.

Will you lend me your

knife? Yes, with pleasure.

Will you give me some

paper? No, I am sorry I have none.

Who gave you this pen? My uncle.

### LESSON XXVII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Can you run?

Can you run?

Oh! yes.

Oh! yes.

Can he run?

Can he run?

Yes.

Yes.

Can she run?

Can she run?

Oh! yes.

Oh! yes.

Can they run?

Can they run?

Yes, they can.

Yes, they can.

Can you see the sun?

Can you see the sun?

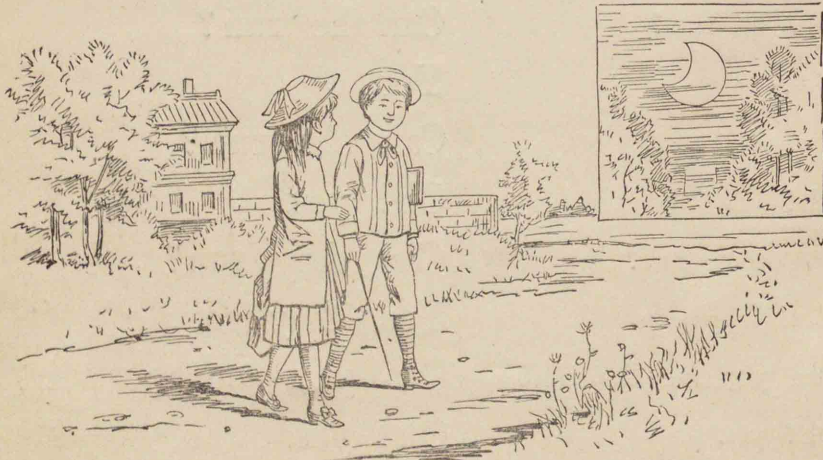
Oh! yes.

Oh! yes.

can, kǎn.

oh, ó.

Can he see the sun?	Can he see the sun?
Yes, he can.	Yes, he can.
Can she see the moon?	Can she see the moon?
Yes.	Yes.
Can they see the moon?	Can they see the moon?
No.	No.
I can run.	I can run.
He can run.	He can run.
She can run.	She can run.
They can run.	They can run.
I can see the sun.	I can see the sun.
He can see the sun.	He can see the sun.
She can see the moon.	She can see the moon.
They can see the moon.	They can see the moon.



moon, mōon.

see, sē.

(1) <i>The teacher.</i>	<i>The student.</i>
(2) <i>The student.</i>	<i>The teacher.</i>
Can you run?	Oh! yes.
Can he run?	Yes.
Can she run?	Oh! yes.
Can they run?	Yes, they can.
Can you see the sun?	Oh! yes.
Can he see the sun?	Yes, he can.
Can she see the moon?	Yes.
Can they see the moon?	No.
I can run.	I can run.
He can run.	He can run.
She can run.	She can run.
They can run.	They can run.
I can see the sun.	I can see the sun.
He can see the sun.	He can see the sun.
She can see the moon.	She can see the moon.
They can see the moon.	They can see the moon.

*To be read across.*

moon noon soon boon  
see bee fee knee

*Slate Work.*

Can they see the moon?

*Can they see the moon?*

Yes, they can.

*Yes, they can.*

LESSON XXVIII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

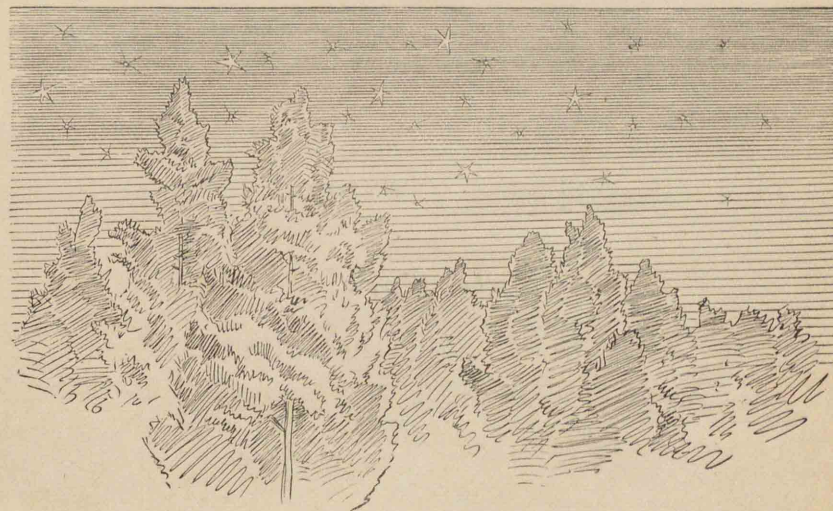
*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Do you see the tree?	Do you see the tree?
Yes, I do.	Yes, I do.
Does he see the sun?	Does he see the sun?
Yes, he does.	Yes, he does.
Does she see the moon?	Does she see the moon?
Yes, she does.	Yes, she does.

bee, bē.	boon, bōon.	do, dō.
does, dūz.	fee, fē.	knee, nē.
noon, nōon.	soon, sōon.	

Do you see the stars?	Do you see the stars?
Yes, we do.	Yes, we do.
Do they see the clouds?	Do they see the clouds?
Yes, they do.	Yes, they do.
I see the tree.	I see the tree.
He sees the sun.	He sees the sun.
She sees the moon.	She sees the moon.
We see the stars.	We see the stars.
They see the clouds.	They see the clouds.



(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

Do you see the tree?	Yes, I do.
Does he see the sun?	Yes, he does.

clouds, klowdz.	sees, sez.
stars, stāz.	we, wē.



Does she see the moon? Yes, she does.  
 Do you see the stars? Yes, we do.  
 Do they see the clouds? Yes, they do.

I see the tree. I see the tree.  
 He sees the sun. He sees the sun.  
 She sees the moon. She sees the moon.  
 We see the stars. We see the stars.  
 They see the clouds. They see the clouds.

*To be read across.*

clouds shrouds loud proud  
 star spar tar bar

*Slate Work.*

Does he see the sun?

*Does he see the sun?*

Yes, he does.

*Yes, he does.*

bar, bā. loud, lowd. proud, proud.  
 shrouds, shrowdz. spar, spā. tar, tā.

LESSON XXIX.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Hear.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Have you seen his dog?	Have you seen his dog?
Yes, I have.	Yes, I have.
Have you read this book?	Have you read this book?
Yes, I have.	Yes, I have.
Has he seen your bird?	Has he seen your bird?
Yes, he has.	Yes, he has.
Has he read my letter?	Has he read my letter?
Yes, he has.	Yes, he has.
Have they seen your gun?	Have they seen your gun?
Yes, they have.	Yes, they have.
I have seen his dog.	I have seen his dog.
I have read this book.	I have read this book.
He has seen my bird.	He has seen my bird.
He has read my letter.	He has read my letter.
They have seen my gun.	They have seen my gun.

bird, bŭd. has, hāz. seen, sēn.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

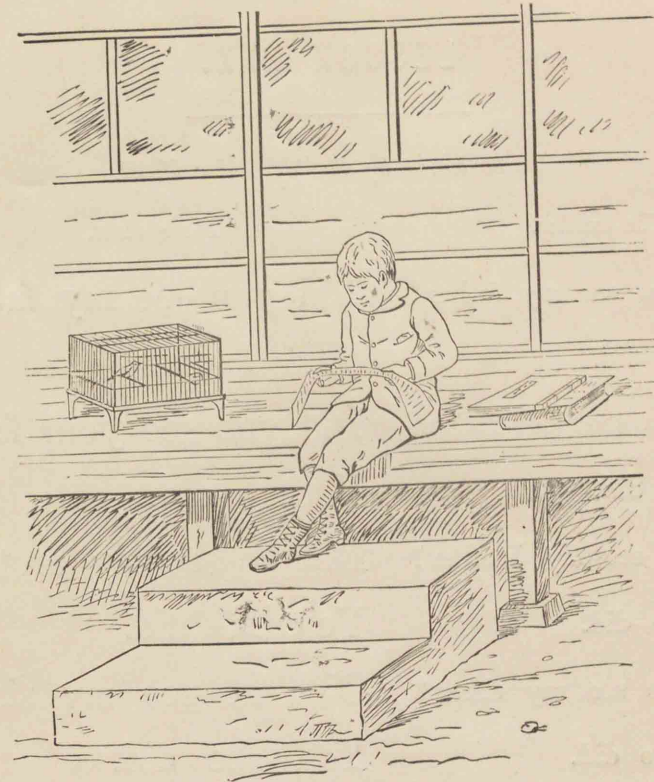
Have you seen his dog? Yes, I have.  
 Have you read this book? Yes, I have.  
 Has he seen your bird? Yes, he has.  
 Has he read my letter? Yes, he has.  
 Have they seen your gun? Yes, they have.

I have seen his dog. I have seen his dog.  
 I have read this book. I have read this book.  
 He has seen my bird. He has seen my bird.  
 He has read my letter. He has read my letter.  
 They have seen my gun. They have seen my gun.

*To be read across.*

seen	keen	bird	gird
read	dead	lead	head

dead,	dĕd.	gird,	gĭd.	head,	hĕd.
keen,	kĕn.	lead,	lĕd.		

*Slate Work.*

Have you seen his dog?

*Have you seen his dog?*

Has he read my letter?

*Has he read my letter?*

## LESSON XXX.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Did you see my father?	Did you see my father?
Yes, I did.	Yes, I did.
Did you see your father?	Did you see your father?
Yes, I did.	Yes, I did.
Did he see my brother?	Did he see my brother?
Yes, he did.	Yes, he did.
Did she see my sister?	Did she see my sister?
Yes, she did.	Yes, she did.
Did they see his uncle?	Did they see his uncle?
Yes, they did.	Yes, they did.
I saw your father.	I saw your father.
I saw my father.	I saw my father.
He saw your brother.	He saw your brother.
She saw my sister.	She saw my sister.
They saw his uncle.	They saw his uncle.

saw, sà.

thirty, thú'tí.

(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

Did you see my father?	Yes, I did.
Did you see your father?	Yes, I did.
Did he see my brother?	Yes, he did.
Did she see my sister?	Yes, she did.
Did they see his uncle?	Yes, they did.
I saw your father.	I saw your father.
I saw my father.	I saw my father.
He saw your brother.	He saw your brother.
She saw my sister.	She saw my sister.
They saw his uncle.	They saw his uncle.

*To be read across.*

saw      raw      law      gnaw

*Slate Work.*

Did you see my father?	Yes, I did.
<i>Did you see my father?</i>	<i>Yes, I did.</i>
Did he see my brother?	Yes, he did.
<i>Did he see my brother?</i>	<i>Yes, he did.</i>

gnaw, nà.

law, lá.

raw, rà.

## LESSON XXXI.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Where are you going?	Where are you going?
I am going home.	I am going home.
Where are you going?	Where are you going?
We are going to that house.	We are going to that house.
Where is he going?	Where is he going?
He is going to school.	He is going to school.
Where is she going?	Where is she going?
She is going to your house.	She is going to your house.
Where are they going?	Where are they going?
They are going into the country.	They are going into the country.
I am going home.	I am going home.
We are going to that house.	We are going to that house.
He is going to school?	He is going to school?

country, kün'trī.  
into, in'tōō.

going, gō'ing.  
school, skōōl.

She is going to your house.	She is going to your house.
They are going into the country.	They are going into the country.



(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

Where are you going?	I am going home.
Where are you going?	We are going to that house.
Where is he going?	He is going to school.
Where is she going?	She is going to your house.

Where are they going? They are going in-  
to the country.

I am going home. I am going home.  
We are going to that house. We are going to that house.

He is going to school. He is going to school.

She is going to your house. She is going to your house.

They are going into the country. They are going into the country.

*To be read across.*

school stool fool tool

*Slate Work.*

*Where are you going?*

*I am going home.*

*Where are they going?*

*They are going into the country.*

fool, föol. stool, stööl. tool, tööl.

LESSON XXXII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Where did you go?	Where did you go?
I went home.	I went home.
Where did he go?	Where did he go?
He went home.	He went home.
Where did she go?	Where did she go?
She went to her house.	She went to her house.
Where did they go?	Where did they go?
They went to your house.	They went to your house.
Where did we go?	Where did we go?
We went to their house.	We went to their house.
I went home.	I went home.
He went to his house.	He went to his house.
She went home.	She went home.
They went to your house.	They went to your house.
We went to their house.	We went to their house.

went, wënt.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Where did you go? I went home.  
 Where did he go? He went home.  
 Where did she go? She went to her  
 house.  
 Where did they go? They went to your  
 house.  
 Where did we go? We went to their  
 house.

I went home. I went home.  
 He went to his house. He went to his house.  
 She went home. She went home.  
 They went to your house. They went to your  
 house.  
 We went to their house. We went to their  
 house.

*To be read across.*

went	bent	sent	rent
their	heir	we	be

bent,	běnt.	heir,	âu.	rent,	rěnt.
sent,	sěnt.	their,	thâu.		

*Slate Work.*

*Where did you go? I went home.*

*Where did he go? He went home.*

## LESSON XXXIII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.**The teacher.**The student.*

When are you going home?	When are you going home?
At once.	At once.
When are you going to his house?	When are you going to his house?
I am going there now.	I am going there now.
When will you come to my house?	When will you come to my house?
To-morrow.	To-morrow.
When will they come to our house?	When will they come to our house?
Next week.	Next week.

come,	kũm.	next, nĕkst.	now, now.
once,	wũns.	our, owũ.	there, thâu.
to-morrow,	tõo-mó'rõ.	week, wĕk.	when, hwĕn.

When is he going to Nikkō?	When is he going to Nikkō?
He is going to-day.	He is going to-day.
I am going home at once.	I am going home at once.
I am going to his house now.	I am going to his house now.
I shall come to your house to-morrow.	I shall come to your house to-morrow.
They will come to your house next week.	They will come to your house next week.
He is going to Nikkō to-day.	He is going to Nikkō to-day.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

When are you going home?	At once.
When are you going to his house?	I am going there now.
When will you come to my house?	To-morrow.

shall, shāl.

to-day, tōō-dā.

When will they come to our house?	Next week.
When is he going to Nikkō?	He is going to-day.
I am going home at once.	I am going home at once.
I am going to his house now.	I am going to his house now.
I shall come to your house to-morrow.	I shall come to your house to-morrow.
They will come to your house next week.	They will come to your house next week.
He is going to Nik- kō to-day.	He is going to Nik- kō to-day.

*To be read across.*

next	text	week	seek
once	dunce	to-day	away

away, āwā', ūwā'.  
seek, sēk.dunce, dūns.  
text, tēkst.

*Slate Work.**When are you going home?**At once.**When will you come to my house?**I will come to-morrow.*

## LESSON XXXIV.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.**The teacher.**The student.*

Who went with you?	Who went with you?
My father.	My father.
Who went with him?	Who went with him?
His brother.	His brother.
Who went with her?	Who went with her?
Her sister.	Her sister.

---

 him, him.

Who went with them?	Who went with them?
Their mother.	Their mother.
Who went with us?	Who went with us?
Our uncle.	Our uncle.
My father went with me.	My father went with me.
His brother went with him.	His brother went with him.
Her sister went with her.	Her sister went with her.
Their mother went with them.	Their mother went with them.
Our uncle went with us.	Our uncle went with us.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Who went with you?	My father.
Who went with him?	His brother.
Who went with her?	Her sister.
Who went with them?	Their mother.
Who went with us?	Our uncle.

---

 them, them.

us, us.



My father went with me.      My father went with me.

His brother went with him.      His brother went with him.

Her sister went with her.      Her sister went with her.

Their mother went with them.      Their mother went with them.

Our uncle went with us.      Our uncle went with us.

*To be read across.*

with	pith	them	gem
our	sour	flour	scour

*Slate Work.*

*Who went with them? Their mother.*

*Who went with you? Our uncle.*

flour,	flowú.	gem,	jěm.	pith,	pĭth.
scour,	skowú.	sour,	sowú.		

LESSON XXXV.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Has he gone with his brother?

Yes, he has.

Has she gone with her mother?

Yes, she has.

Has their mother gone with them?

Yes, she has.

Have they gone with their teacher?

Yes, they have.

Has his brother gone with him?

Yes, he has.

Has your sister gone with her?

Yes, she has.

Has he gone with his brother?

Yes, he has.

Has she gone with her mother?

Yes, she has.

Has their mother gone with them?

Yes, she has.

Have they gone with their teacher?

Yes, they have.

Has his brother gone with him?

Yes, he has.

Has your sister gone with her?

Yes, she has.

gone, gan.

He has gone with his brother.	He has gone with his brother.
She has gone with her mother.	She has gone with her mother.
Their mother has gone with them.	Their mother has gone with them.
They have gone with their teacher.	They have gone with their teacher.
His brother has gone with him.	His brother has gone with him.
My sister has gone with her.	My sister has gone with her.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Has he gone with his brother?	Yes, he has.
Has she gone with her mother?	Yes, she has.
Has their mother gone with them?	Yes, she has.
Have they gone with their teacher?	Yes, they have.
Has his brother gone with him?	Yes, he has.
Has your sister gone with her?	Yes, she has.

He has gone with his brother.	He has gone with his brother.
She has gone with her mother.	She has gone with her mother.
Their mother has gone with them.	Their mother has gone with them.

They have gone with their teacher.      They have gone with their teacher.

His brother has gone with him.      His brother has gone with him.

My sister has gone with her.      My sister has gone with her.

*To be read across.*

I have gone      you have gone  
we have gone      she has gone  
he has gone      they have gone

*Slate Work.*

*Has she gone with her mother?*

*Yes, she has.*

*Have they gone with their teacher?*

*Yes, they have.*

LESSON XXXVI.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

How many cats are there in the house?

How many cats are there in the house?

Only one.

Only one.

How many dogs are there at the gate?

How many dogs are there at the gate?

There are two.

There are two.

How many birds are there in that cage?

How many birds are there in that cage?

There are three.

There are three.

How many crows are there on that tree?

How many crows are there on that tree?

There are four.

There are four.

How many eggs are there in this nest?

How many eggs are there in this nest?

There are five.

There are five.

There is only one cat in the house.

There is only one cat in the house.

cage,      káj.  
many,      mě'ní.

crow,      kró.  
only,      ōn lí.

egg,      ěg.

There are two dogs at  
the gate.      There are two dogs at  
the gate.

There are three birds in  
that cage.      There are three birds in  
that cage.

There are four crows on  
that tree.      There are four crows on  
that tree.

There are five eggs in  
this nest.      There are five eggs in  
this nest.



(1) *The teacher.*      *The student.*  
(2) *The student.*      *The teacher.*

How many cats are there  
in the house?      Only one.

How many dogs are  
there at the gate?      There are two.

How many birds are  
there in that cage?      There are three.

How many crows are  
there on that tree?      There are four.

How many eggs are  
there in this nest?      There are five.

There is only one cat  
in the house.      There is only one cat  
in the house.

There are two dogs  
at the gate.      There are two dogs  
at the gate.

There are three birds  
in that cage.      There are three birds  
in that cage.

There are four crows      There are four crows  
 on that tree.              on that tree.  
 There are five eggs      There are five eggs  
 in this nest.              in this nest.

*To be read across.*

cage	sage	page	rage
crow	throw	flow	blow
gate	hate	rate	late
one	two	three	four
			five

*Slate Work.*

*How many cats are there in the house?*

*Only one.*

*How many crows are there on that tree?*

*There are four.*

blow,	blō.	flow,	fō.	hate,	hāt.
late,	lāt.	page	pāj.	rage,	rāj.
sage,	sāj.	throw,	thro.		

LESSON XXXVII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

What have you got in your hand?	What have you got in your hand?
A pear.	A pear. <i>Birne</i>
What have you got in your pocket?	What have you got in your pocket?
An apple.	An apple.
What has he got in his hat?	What has he got in his hat?
He has got some peaches.	He has got some peaches.
What has she got in her apron?	What has she got in her apron?
She has got some plums.	She has got some plums.
What have they got in the basket?	What have they got in the basket?
Some oranges.	Some oranges.
I have got a pear in my hand.	I have got a pear in my hand.

an,	än.	apple,	ä'p(ü)l.	apron,	ä'prün.
basket,	bäs'kët, bäs'kīt.	got,	göt.	hand,	händ.
orange,	ö'rënj.	peach,	pëch.	pear,	päu.
plum,	plüm.	pocket,	pö'kët, pö'kīt.		

I have got an apple in my pocket.	I have got an apple in my pocket.
He has got some peaches in his hat.	He has got some peaches in his hat.
She has got some plums in her apron.	She has got some plums in her apron.
They have got some oranges in the basket.	They have got some oranges in the basket.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

What have you got in your hand?	A pear.
What have you got in your pocket?	An apple.
What has he got in his hat?	He has got some peaches.
What has she got in her apron?	She has got some plums.
What have they got in the basket?	Some oranges.



I have got a pear in my hand.	I have got a pear in my hand.
I have got an apple in my pocket.	I have got an apple in my pocket.
He has got some peaches in his hat.	He has got some peaches in his hat.
She has got some plums in her apron.	She has got some plums in her apron.

They have got some oranges in the basket.  
They have got some oranges in the basket.

*To be read across.*

pocket	socket	rocket	locket
got	hot	dot	not
pear	bear	wear	tear
peach	reach	leach	beach
apple	grapple	basket	casket

*Slate Work.*

*What have you got in your hand?*

*I have got a pear.*

*What have they got in the basket?*

*They have got some oranges.*

beach, bēch.	bear, bāu.	casket, kās'kēt, kās'kīt.
got, dōt.	grapple, grā'p(ū)l.	hot, hōt.
leach, lēch.	locket, lō'kēt, lō'kīt.	reach, rēch.
rocket, rō'kēt, rō'kīt.	socket, sō'kēt, sō'kīt.	wear, wāu.

LESSON XXXVIII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

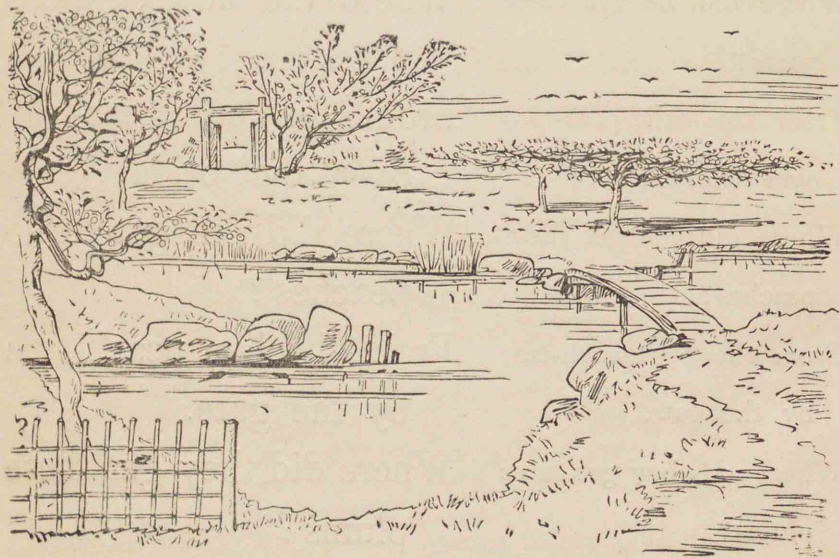
*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Where did you get these apples?	Where did you get these apples?
From the big apple-tree near the pond.	From the big apple-tree near the pond.
Where did he get these pears?	Where did he get these pears?
From the tall pear-tree over the bridge.	From the tall pear-tree over the bridge.
Where did she get these peaches?	Where did she get these peaches?
From the big peach-tree by the gate.	From the big peach-tree by the gate.
Where did they get these plums?	Where did they get these plums?
From the small plum-tree beyond the fence.	From the small plum-tree beyond the fence.

beyond, biyōnd'.	bridge, brīj.	get, gēt.
fence, fēns.	from, frōm.	over, ō'vū.
pond, pōnd.	small, smāl.	tall, tāl.
	these, thēz.	

From the big apple-tree near the pond. From the big apple-tree near the pond.  
 From the tall pear-tree over the bridge. From the tall pear-tree over the bridge.  
 From the big peach-tree by the gate. From the big peach-tree by the gate.  
 From the small plum-tree beyond the fence. From the small plum-tree beyond the fence.



(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

Where did you get these apples? From the big apple-tree near the pond.

Where did he get these pears? From the tall pear-tree over the bridge.  
 Where did she get these peaches? From the big peach-tree by the gate.  
 Where did they get these plums? From the small plum-tree beyond the fence.  
 From the big apple-tree near the pond. From the big apple-tree near the pond.  
 From the tall pear-tree over the bridge. From the tall pear-tree over the bridge.  
 From the big peach-tree by the gate. From the big peach-tree by the gate.  
 From the small plum-tree beyond the fence. From the small plum-tree beyond the fence.

*To be read across.*

pond	fond	bond	frond
river	shiver	bridge	ridge
fence	hence	thence	pence

bond,	bönd.	fond,	fönd.	frond,	frönd.
hence,	hëns.	pence,	pëns.	ridge,	rīj.
river,	rī'vû.	shiver,	shī'vû.	thence,	thëns.



*Slate Work.*

*Where did you get these apples?*

*From the big apple-tree near the pond.*

*Where did you get these pears?*

*From the tall pear-tree over the bridge.*

## LESSON XXXIX.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

How many plums have you got in your hand?

I have got six.

How many apples have you got in your pocket?

How many plums have you got in your hand?

I have got six.

How many apples have you got in your pocket?

I have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven.

How many peaches has he got in his hat?

He has got eight.

How many pears has she got in her apron?

She has got nine.

How many eggs have they got in the basket?

They have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

I have got six plums in my hand.

I have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven apples in my pocket.

He has got eight peaches in his hat.

I have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven.

How many peaches has he got in his hat?

He has got eight.

How many pears has she got in her apron?

She has got nine.

How many eggs have they got in the basket?

They have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

I have got six plums in my hand.

I have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven apples in my pocket.

He has got eight peaches in his hat.

She has got nine pears in her apron. She has got nine pears in her apron.

They have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten eggs in the basket. They have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten eggs in the basket.

(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

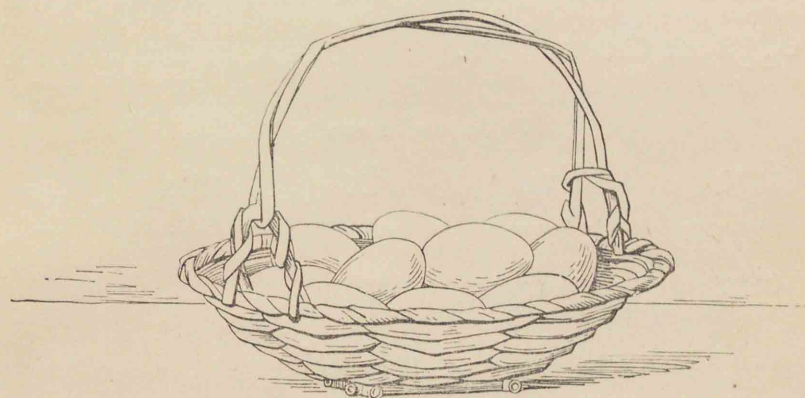
How many plums have you got in your hand? I have got six.

How many apples have you got in your pocket? I have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven.

How many peaches has he got in his hat? He has got eight.

How many pears has she got in her apron? She has got nine.

How many eggs have they got in the basket? They have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.



I have got six plums in my hand. I have got six plums in my hand.

I have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven apples in my pocket. I have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven apples in my pocket.

He has got eight peaches in his hat. He has got eight peaches in his hat.

She has got nine pears in her apron.  
 They have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten eggs in the basket.

She has got nine pears in her apron.  
 They have got one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten eggs in the basket.

*To be read across.*

five	dive	six	mix
seven	eleven	eight	freight
egg	an egg	apple	an apple

*Slate Work.*

*How many eggs have they got  
 in the basket?*

*They have got one, two, three, four,  
 five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.*

dive, div.      freight, frāt.      mix, mīx.

## LESSON XL.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Will you take some apples to your father?

Will you take some apples to your father?

Yes, if you will give me some for him.

Yes, if you will give me some for him.

Will you take some pears to your mother?

Will you take some pears to your mother?

Yes, with pleasure.

Yes, with pleasure.

Will he take some peaches to his brother?

Will he take some peaches to his brother?

Yes, if he can get some.

Yes, if he can get some.

Will she take some plums to her sister?

Will she take some plums to her sister?

Yes, she will be happy to do so.

Yes, she will be happy to do so.

Will they take some oranges to their uncle?

Will they take some oranges to their uncle?

for, fāù. (pronounced lightly  
 if, ĭf. (and quickly.)

forty, fā'tī.      happy, hā'pī  
 orang, ō'rēnj.

Yes, if you will give them some for him.      Yes, if you will give them some for him.

Yes, if you will give me some for him.      Yes, if you will give me some for him.

Yes, with pleasure.      Yes, with pleasure.

Yes, if he can get some.      Yes, if he can get some.

Yes, she will be happy to do so.      Yes, she will be happy to do so.

Yes, if you will give them some for him.      Yes, if you will give them some for him.

(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

Will you take some apples to your father?      Yes, if you will give me some for him.

Will you take some pears to your mother?      Yes, with pleasure.

Will he take some peaches to his brother?      Yes, if he can get some.

Will she take some plums to her sister?      Yes, she will be happy to do so.

Will they take some oranges to their uncle?      Yes, if you will give them some for him.

Yes, if you will give me some for him.      Yes, if you will give me some for him.

Yes, with pleasure.      Yes, with pleasure.

Yes, if he can get some.      Yes, if he can get some.

Yes, she will be happy to do so.      Yes, she will be happy to do so.

Yes, if you will give them some for him.      Yes, if you will give them some for him.

*To be read across.*

will	bill	hill	till
some	come	uncle	bungle

bill,  
till,

bil.  
til.

hill,  
bungl,

hil.  
bün'g(ü)l.

*Slate Work.*

*Will you take some apples to your father?*

*Yes, if you will give me some for him.*

*Will they take some oranges to their uncle?*

*Yes, if you will give them some for him.*

## LESSON XLI.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

How will you take these  
apples to your father?

In my hat.

How will he take these  
pears to his mother?

In his pocket.

How will you take these  
apples to your father?

In my hat.

How will he take these  
pears to his mother?

In his pocket.

How will she take these  
peaches to her bro-  
ther?

In her apron.

How will they take these  
plums to their sister?

They will take them to  
her in their hands.

How will you take these  
grapes to your aunt?

We will take them to  
her in our basket.

I will take them to him  
in my hat.

He will take them to  
her in his pocket.

She will take them to  
him in her apron.

They will take them to  
her in their hands.

We will take them to  
him in our basket.

How will she take these  
peaches to her bro-  
ther?

In her apron.

How will they take these  
plums to their sister?

They will take them to  
her in their hands.

How will you take these  
grapes to your aunt?

We will take them to  
her in our basket.

I will take them to him  
in my hat.

He will take them to  
her in his pocket.

She will take them to  
him in her apron.

They will take them to  
her in their hands.

We will take them to  
him in our basket.

---

grapes, grāps.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

How will you take these apples to your father? In my hat.

How will he take these pears to his mother? In his pocket.

How will she take these peaches to her brother? In her apron.

How will they take these plums to their sister? They will take them to her in their hands.

How will you take these grapes to your aunt? We will take them to her in our basket.

I will take them to him in my hat. I will take them to him in my hat.

He will take them to her in his pocket. He will take them to her in his pocket.

She will take them to him in her apron. She will take them to him in her apron.

They will take them to her in their hands. They will take them to her in their hands.

We will take them to him in our basket. We will take them to him in our basket.

*To be read across.*

grapes	scrapes	basket	casket
aunt	haunt	launch	staunch
pocket	socket	rocket	locket

*Slate Work.*

*How will you take these apples to your father?*

*In my hat.*

*How will he take these pears to his mother?*

*In his pocket.*

haunt,    hant.  
scrapes,    skrāps.

launch,    lānch, lānch.  
staunch,    stānch, stānch.

## LESSON XLII.

*Review.*

Can they see the moon? Yes.  
 Does he see the clouds? No.  
 Have you seen my gun? Yes, I have.  
 Did he see my brother? Yes, he saw him.  
 Where are you going? I am going home.  
 Where did he go? He went to his  
 house.  
 Who went with him? His brother.  
 Did you go with him? Yes, I went with  
 him.  
 How many birds are  
 there in that cage? There are three.  
 What has she got in  
 her apron? She has got some  
 plums.  
 How many peaches has  
 he got in his hat? He has got eight.

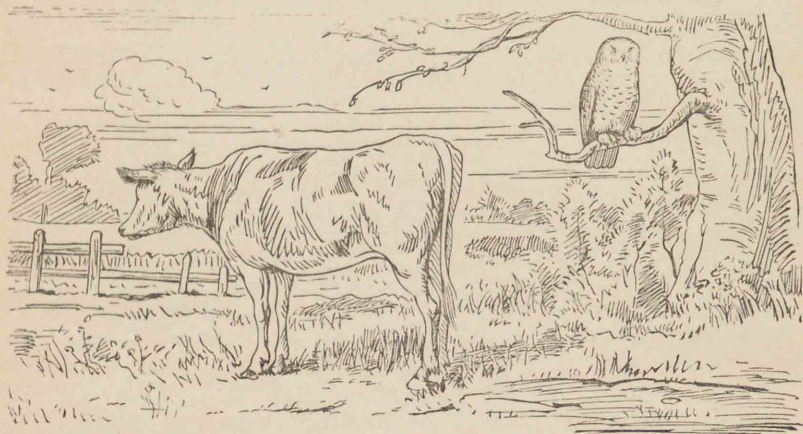
## LESSON XLIII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.**The teacher.**The student.*

Was that a fox, or an ox?	Was that a fox, or an ox?
It was an ox.	It was an ox.
Was that a pear, or an apple?	Was that a pear, or an apple?
It was an apple.	It was an apple.
Was that a fowl, or an owl?	Was that a fowl, or an owl?
It was an owl.	It was an owl.
Were they boys, or girls?	Were they boys, or girls?
They were boys.	They were boys.
Was he your father, or your brother?	Was he your father, or your brother?
He was my father.	He was my father.
That was an ox.	That was an ox.
That was an apple.	That was an apple.

boy,	boi.	fowl,	fowl.	girl,	gûl, gâûl.
or,	âû. (pronounced lightly.)	owl,	owl.	ox,	ôks.
was,	wôz.	were,	wâû.		

This was an owl.      This was an owl.  
 That was my father.      That was my father.  
 Those were boys.      Those were boys.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Was that a fox, or an ox?      It was an ox.  
 Was that a pear, or an apple?  
 Was that a fowl, or an owl?  
 Were they boys, or girls?      They were boys.  
 Was he your father, or your brother?      He was my father.

those,      thōz.

That was an ox.      That was an ox.  
 That was an apple.      That was an apple.  
 This was an owl.      This was an owl.  
 That was my father.      That was my father.  
 Those were boys.      Those were boys.

*To be read across.*

was that	was it	was he	was she
that was	it was	he was	she was
	were they	were you	
	they were	you were	
fox	a fox	ox	an ox
pear	a pear	apple	an apple
fowl	a fowl	owl	an owl

*Dictation.**Was that a pear, or an apple?**It was an apple.**Was that a fowl, or an owl?**It was an owl.*

dictation,      dīktā'shūn.



## LESSON XLIV.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.**The teacher.**The student.*

What are you doing?	What are you doing?
I am writing a letter.	I am writing a letter.
What is he doing?	What is he doing?
He is reading a book.	He is reading a book.
What are they doing?	What are they doing?
They are playing hide- and- <i>seek.</i>	They are playing hide- and- <i>seek.</i>
Were you writing, or reading?	Were you writing, or reading?
I was reading.	I was reading.
Was he running, or walking?	Was he running, or walking?
He was running.	He was running.
Were they laughing, or crying?	Were they laughing, or crying?
They were laughing.	They were laughing.

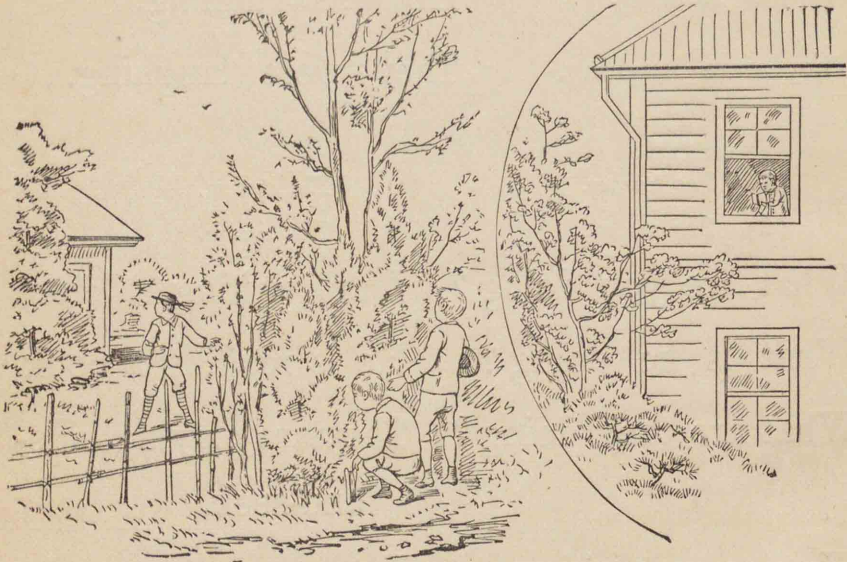
crying, kri'ing.	doing, doo'ing.	hide-and- seek, hid- änd-säk'.
laughing, lä'fing, lä'fing.	playing, plä'ing.	reading, re'ding.
running, rü'ning.	walking, wa'king.	writing, ri'ting.

I am writing a letter.	I am writing a letter.
He is reading a book.	He is reading a book.
They are playing hide- and- <i>seek.</i>	They are playing hide- and- <i>seek.</i>
I was reading.	I was reading.
He was running.	He was running.
They were laughing.	They were laughing.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

What are you doing?	I am writing a letter.
What is he doing?	He is reading a book.
What are they doing?	They are playing hide- and- <i>seek.</i>
Were you writing, or reading?	I was reading.
Was he running, or walking?	He was running.
Were they laughing, or crying?	They were laughing.

I am writing a letter. I am writing a letter.  
 He is reading a book. He is reading a book.  
 They are playing hide-and-seek. They are playing hide-and-seek.  
 I was reading. I was reading.  
 He was running. He was running.  
 They were laughing. They were laughing.



To be read across.

writing	biting	reading	leading
playing	praying	crying	trying
walking	talking	laughing	launching

biting, bi'ting.	launching, lān'chīng,	leading, lē'dīng.
praying, prā'ing.	talking, tā'king.	trying, trī'ing.

Dictation.

*What is he doing?*

*He is reading a book.*

*Were they laughing, or crying?*

*They were laughing.*

LESSON XLV.

To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.

The teacher.

The student.

How red that rose is!	How red that rose is!
Yes, it is a very red rose.	Yes, it is a very red rose.
How nice its smell is!	How nice its smell is!
Yes, it has a very nice smell.	Yes, it has a very nice smell.
How big the dog is!	How big the dog is!
Yes, it is a very big dog.	Yes, it is a very big dog.

nice, nis.  
rose, rōz.

red, rēd.  
smell, smēl.

How beautiful those flow- ers are!	How beautiful those flow- ers are!
Yes, they are very beautiful.	Yes, they are very beautiful.
How kind he is!	How kind he is!
Yes, he is very kind.	Yes, he is very kind.
How honest the men are!	How honest the men are!
Yes, they are very ho- nest.	Yes, they are very ho- nest.
Yes, it is a very red rose.	Yes, it is a very red rose.
Yes, it has a very nice smell.	Yes, it has a very nice smell.
Yes, it is a very big dog.	Yes, it is a very big dog.
Yes, they are very beautiful.	Yes, they are very beautiful.
Yes, he is very kind.	Yes, he is very kind.
Yes, they are very ho- nest.	Yes, they are very ho- nest.

---

beautiful, bŭ'tifŭol.	flowers, flow'ŭz.
honest, ō'nĕst, ō'nĭst.	kind, kĭnd.

(1) <i>The teacher.</i>	<i>The student.</i>
(2) <i>The student.</i>	<i>The teacher.</i>
How red that rose is!	Yes, it is a very red rose.
How nice its smell is!	Yes, it has a very nice smell.
How big the dog is!	Yes, it is a very big dog.
How beautiful those flowers are!	Yes, they are very beautiful.
How kind he is!	Yes, he is very kind.
How honest the men are!	Yes, they are very honest.
Yes, it is a very red rose.	Yes, it is a very red rose.
Yes, it has a very nice smell.	Yes, it has a very nice smell.
Yes, it is a very big dog.	Yes, it is a very big dog.
Yes, they are very beautiful.	Yes, they are very beautiful.

Yes, he is very kind. Yes, he is very kind.

Yes, they are very honest.  
Yes, they are very honest.



*To be read across.*

rose	nose	prose	close
kind	bind	hind	mind
smell	spell	honest	modest

bind,	bīnd.	close,	klōz.	hind,	nīnd.
mind,	mīnd.	modest,	mō'dĕst, mo'dĭst.	nose,	nōz.
prose,	prōz.	spell,	spĕl.		

*Slate Work.*

*How beautiful those flowers are!*

*Yes, they are very beautiful.*

*How honest the men are!*

*Yes, they are very honest.*

### LESSON XLVI.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

Is it time to get up?

Is it time to get up?

Yes, it is quite time.

Yes, it is quite time.

Is it time to go to school?

Is it time to go to school?

Yes, it is.

Yes, it is.

Is it time to begin work?

Is it time to begin work?

Yes.

Yes.

begin,  
time,

bĭgĭn'.  
tĭm.

quite,  
up,

kwit.  
ŭp.

Is it time to leave off? Is it time to leave off?  
 Yes, it is quite time. Yes, it is quite time.  
 Is it time to go home? Is it time to go home?  
 Yes, it is. Yes, it is.  
 Is it time to go to bed? Is it time to go to bed?  
 Yes. Yes.  
 It is time to get up. It is time to get up.  
 It is time to go to school. It is time to go to school.  
 It is time to begin work. It is time to begin work.  
 It is time to leave off. It is time to leave off.  
 It is time to go home. It is time to go home.  
 It is time to go to bed. It is time to go to bed.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Is it time to get up? Yes, it is quite time.  
 Is it time to go to school? Yes, it is.  
 Is it time to begin work? Yes.  
 Is it time to leave off? Yes, it is quite time.

bed, bĕd.

leave, lĕv.

off, ɔf. (pronounced  
lightly.)

Is it time to go home? Yes, it is.  
 Is it time to go to bed? Yes.  
 It is time to get up. It is time to get up.  
 It is time to go to school. It is time to go to school.  
 It is time to begin work. It is time to begin work.  
 It is time to leave off. It is time to leave off.  
 It is time to go home. It is time to go home.  
 It is time to go to bed. It is time to go to bed.

*To be read across.*

work	word	worm	world
worth	worse	worst	worship
leave	weave	off	doff

---

 doff, dɔf.  
 worm, wɔrm.  
 worship, wɔ'shɪp.

---

 weave, wĕv.  
 world, wɔrld.  
 worst, wɔrst.

---

 word, wɔrd.  
 worse, wɔrs.  
 worth, wɔrth.

*Dictation.*

*Is it time to begin work?*

*Yes, it is quite time.*

*Is it time to go to bed?*

*Yes, it is quite time.*

## LESSON XLVII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

What have you been  
doing?

I have been flying my  
kite.

What have you been  
doing?

I have been writing a  
letter.

What have you been  
doing?

I have been flying my  
kite.

What have you been  
doing?

I have been writing a  
letter.

been, bēn, bīn.

flying, fli'ing.

What have you been  
doing?

We have been playing  
together.

What has he been do-  
ing?

He has been reading a  
book.

What has she been do-  
ing?

She has been talking  
with a friend.

What have they been  
doing?

They have been swim-  
ming in the river.

I have been flying my  
kite.

I have been writing a  
letter.

We have been playing  
together.

What have you been  
doing?

We have been playing  
together.

What has he been do-  
ing?

He has been reading a  
book.

What has she been do-  
ing?

She has been talking  
with a friend.

What have they been  
doing?

They have been swim-  
ming in the river.

I have been flying my  
kite.

I have been writing a  
letter.

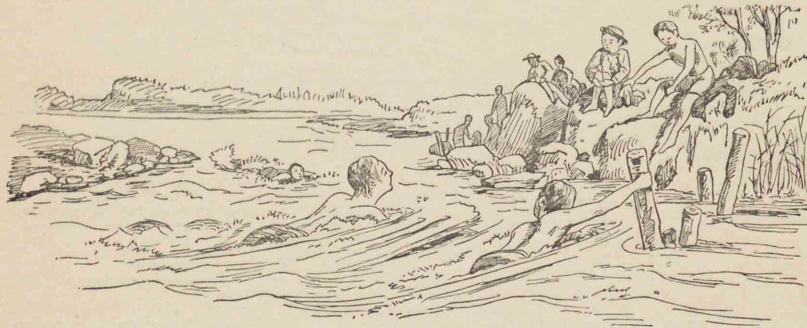
We have been playing  
together.

friend, frënd. swimming, swi'ming. together, toögě'thú.

He has been reading a book.      He has been reading a book.

She has been talking with a friend.      She has been talking with a friend.

They have been swimming in the river.      They have been swimming in the river.



(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

What have you been doing?      I have been flying my kite.

What have you been doing?      I have been writing a letter.

What have you been doing?      We have been playing together.

What has he been doing?      He has been reading a book.

What has she been doing?      She has been talking with a friend.

What have they been doing?      They have been swimming in the river.

I have been flying my kite.      I have been flying my kite.

I have been writing a letter.      I have been writing a letter.

We have been playing together.      We have been playing together.

He has been reading a book.      He has been reading a book.

She has been talking with a friend.      She has been talking with a friend.

They have been swimming in the river.      They have been swimming in the river.

*To be read across.*

writing	wiping	striking	liking
swimming	dimming	walking	working

dimming, dī'mǐng.  
wiping, wī'pǐng.

liking, lǐ'kǐng.  
working, wú'kǐng.

striking, strī'kǐng.

## LESSON XLVIII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

What shall I do next?	What shall I do next?
You must learn your lesson.	You must learn your lesson.
Shall I go to school at once?	Shall I go to school at once?
Yes, you must go at once.	Yes, you must go at once.
Shall we go home now?	Shall we go home now?
Yes, you may.	Yes, you may.
Shall we all go together?	Shall we all go together?
Yes, we will.	Yes, we will.
Shall we all go out for a walk?	Shall we all go out for a walk?
Yes, I think it would be very nice.	Yes, I think it would be very nice.
You must learn your lesson next.	You must learn your lesson next.

all,	al.	learn,	lún.	must,	müst.
think,	think.	walk,	wak.	would,	wöod.

You must go to school at once.	You must go to school at once.
You may go home now.	You may go home now.
We will all go together.	We will all go together.
Let us all go out for a walk.	Let us all go out for a walk.

(1) *The teacher.*

*The student.*

(2) *The student.*

*The teacher.*

What shall I do next?	You must learn your lesson.
Shall I go to school at once?	Yes, you must go at once.
Shall we go home now?	Yes, you may.
Shall we all go together?	Yes, we will.
Shall we all go out for a walk?	Yes, I think it would be very nice.
You must learn your lesson next.	You must learn your lesson next.

let, lët.



You must go to school at once.	You must go to school at once.
You may go home now.	You may go home now.
We will all go to- gether.	We will all go to- gether.
Let us all go out for a walk.	Let us all go out for a walk.

*To be read across.*

all	hall	tall	fall
take	sake	make	lake

*Dictation.**Shall I go to school at once?**Yes, you must go at once.**Shall we all go together?**Yes, I think you had better do so.*

fall,	fəl.	hall,	həl.	lake,	lāk.
make,	māk.	sake,	sāk.		

## LESSON XLIX.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.**The teacher.**The student.*

Come on, boys! Let us fly our kites!	Come on, boys! Let us fly our kites!
Hurrah! that will be fun.	Hurrah! that will be fun.
Come on, boys! Let us spin our tops!	Come on, boys! Let us spin our tops!
Hurrah! that will be fun.	Hurrah! that will be fun.
Come on, girls! Let us play hide-and-seek!	Come on, girls! Let us play hide-and-seek!
Hurrah! that will be fun.	Hurrah! that will be fun.
Come on, girls! Let us run as fast as we can!	Come on, girls! Let us run as fast as we can!
Hurrah! that will be fun.	Hurrah! that will be fun.
Come on, boys! Let us jump as high as we can!	Come on, boys! Let us jump as high as we can!
Hurrah! that will be fun.	Hurrah! that will be fun.
Hurrah! that will be fun.	Hurrah! that will be fun.

as,	ăz.	fast,	făst, făst.	high,	hī.
hurrah,	hōōră'.	jump.	jŭmp.		

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Come on, boys! Let us Hurrah! that will  
fly our kites! be fun.

Come on, boys! Let us Hurrah! that will  
spin our tops! be fun.

Come on, girls! Let us Hurrah! that will  
play hide-and-seek! be fun.

Come on, girls! Let us Hurrah! that will  
run as fast as we can! be fun.

Come on, boys! Let us Hurrah! that will  
jump as high as we can! be fun.

Hurrah! that will be Hurrah! that will be  
fun. fun.

*To be read across.*

jump	lump	bump	pump
high	sigh	thigh	nigh

bump,	būmp.	lump,	lūmp.	nigh,	ni.
pump,	pūmp.	sigh,	si.	thigh,	thi.

*Dictation.*

*Come on, boys! Let us fly our kites!*

*Hurrah! that will be fun.*

*Come on, girls! Let us run as fast  
as we can!*

*Hurrah! that will be fun.*

## LESSON L.

*Review.*

Was that a pear, or It was an apple.  
an apple?

What is he doing? He is reading a book.  
Were you writing, or I was reading.  
reading?

How beautiful the Yes, they are very  
flowers are! beautiful.

fifty, fifti.

What have you been doing? We have been playing together.  
 Shall I go to school at once? Yes, you must go at once.  
 Shall we all go together? Yes, I think you had better do so.  
 Come on, boys! Let us run as fast as we can! Hurrah! that will be fun.  
 Is it time to leave off? Yes, it is quite time.

## LESSON LI.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.**The teacher.**The student.*

Must we go to school?	Must we go to school?
Yes.	Yes.
Must I stay at home?	Must I stay at home?
Yes.	Yes.
Must I be careful?	Must I be careful?
Yes, of course.	Yes, of course.

careful, kâ'ûfööl.

course, kâûs, kâs.

Must I be very careful?	Must I be very careful?
Yes, of course.	Yes, of course.
Must he be more careful?	Must he be more careful?
Yes, he must.	Yes, he must.
Must he study hard?	Must he study hard?
Yes.	Yes.
Must he study harder?	Must he study harder?
Yes, he must.	Yes, he must.
You must go to school.	You must go to school.
You must stay at home.	You must stay at home.
You must be careful.	You must be careful.
You must be very careful.	You must be very careful.
He must be more careful.	He must be more careful.
He must study hard.	He must study hard.
He must study harder.	He must study harder.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

Must we go to school?	Yes.
Must I stay at home?	Yes.

hard, häd.

Must I be careful? Yes, of course.  
 Must I be very careful? Yes, of course.  
 Must he be more careful? Yes, he must.  
 Must he study hard? Yes.  
 Must he study harder? Yes, he must.

You must go to school. You must go to school.  
 You must stay at home. You must stay at home.  
 You must be careful. You must be careful.  
 You must be very careful. You must be very careful.  
 He must be more careful. He must be more careful.  
 He must study hard. He must study hard.  
 He must study harder. He must study harder.

*To be read across.*

must	bust	gust	rust
bard	card	harder	larder
	course	source	

bard,	bād.	bust,	büst.	card,	kād.
gust,	güst.	harder,	hā'dū.	larder,	lā'dū.
more,	maū.	rust,	rüst.	source,	saūs, sas.

*Dictation.*

*Must I be very careful?*

*Yes, of course.*

*Must he study harder?*

*Yes, he must.*

### LESSON LII.

*To be learnt by Sight and by Heart.*

*The teacher.*

*The student.*

What shall I do now?	What shall I do now?
You should go to bed.	You should go to bed.
What should I always do?	What should I always do?
You should always tell the truth.	You should always tell the truth.

always, a'lwěz.  
tell, tēl.

should, shoōd.  
truth, trōoth.

What should I always love? <sup>1</sup>	What should I always love? <sup>2</sup>
You should always love your country.	You should always love your country.
Whom should I always love?	Whom should I always love?
You should always love your parents.	You should always love your parents.
Whom should I respect?	Whom should I respect?
You should respect all honest men.	You should respect all honest men.
You should go to bed.	You should go to bed.
You should always tell the truth.	You should always tell the truth.
You should always love your country.	You should always love your country.
You should always love your parents.	You should always love your parents.
You should respect all honest men.	You should respect all honest men.

love, luv.  
respect, rěspěkt'.

parents, pá'rěnts.  
whom, hoom.

(1) *The teacher.**The student.*(2) *The student.**The teacher.*

What should I do now?	You should go to bed.
What should I always do?	You should always tell the truth.
What should I always love?	You should always love your country.
Whom should I always love?	You should always love your parents.
Whom should I res- pect?	You should respect all honest men.
You should go to bed.	You should go to bed.
You should always tell the truth.	You should always tell the truth.
You should always love your country.	You should always love your country.
You should always love your parents.	You should always love your parents.

You should respect      You should respect  
all honest men.          all honest men.

*To be read across.*

should I	should he	should she	
should we	should you	should they	
I should	he should	she should	
we should	you should	they should	
tell	fell	sell	hell
respect	suspect	inspect	expect

*Dictation.*

*What should I always do ?*

*You should always tell the truth.*

*Whom should I always love ?*

*You should always love your parents.*

---

expect,    ěkspěkt'.	fell,    fěl.	hell,    hěl.
inspect,    inspěkt'.	sell,    sěl.	suspect,    sŭspěkt'.

不  
許  
翻  
譯

(定價金三十錢)

發賣所

全

支

社

大阪市東區博勞町四丁目十七番屋敷

發賣所

大日本圖書會社

東京市京橋區銀座壹丁目二十二番地

文部省藏版

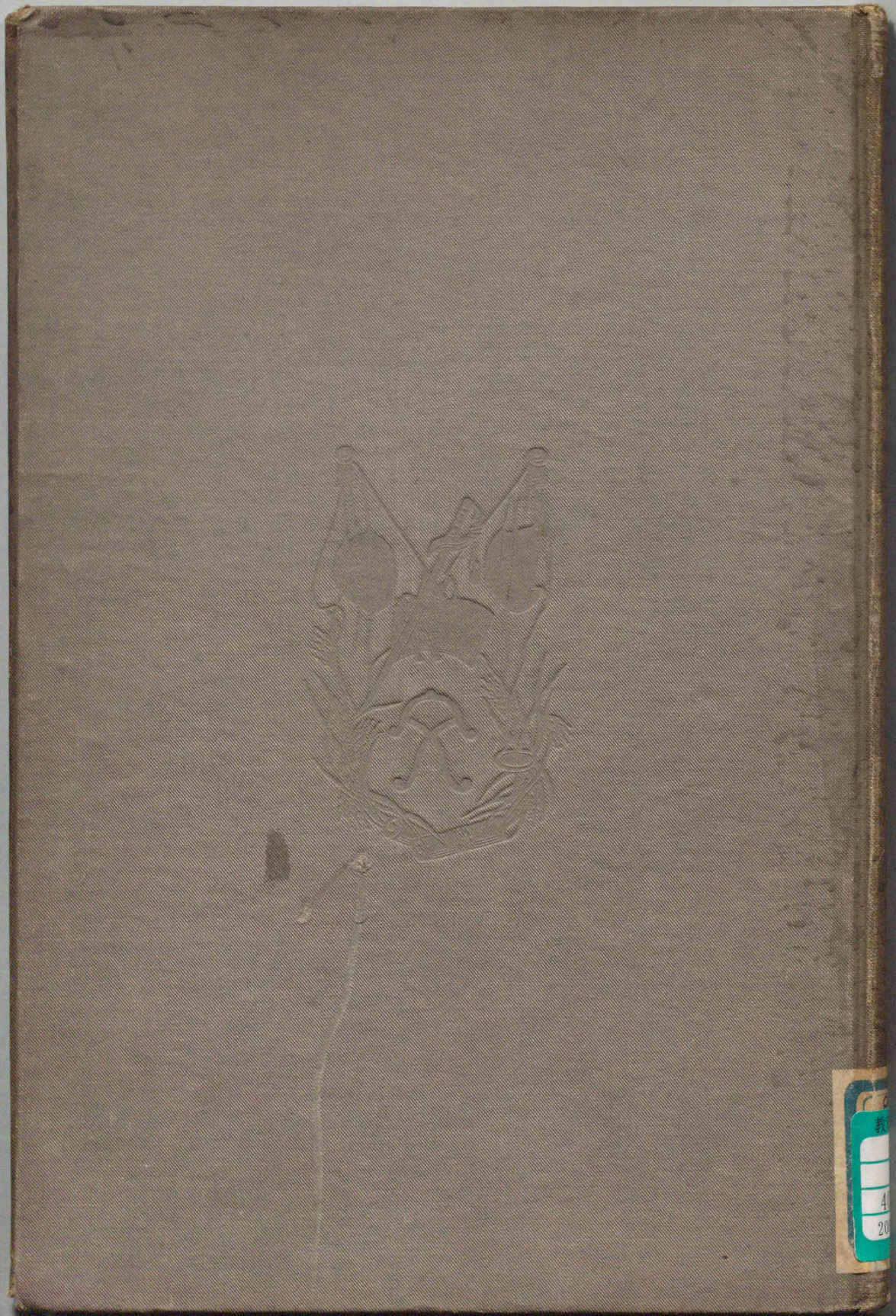
明治二十二年五月十六日 再版

明治二十二年一月廿四日 出版

明治二十年七月廿一日版權所有屆







4  
20