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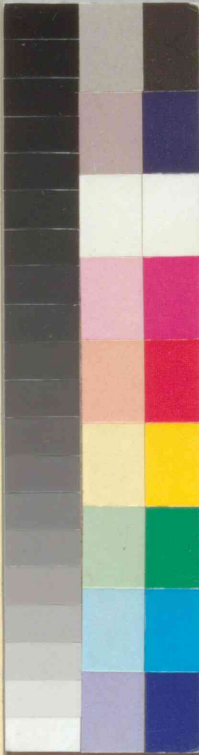
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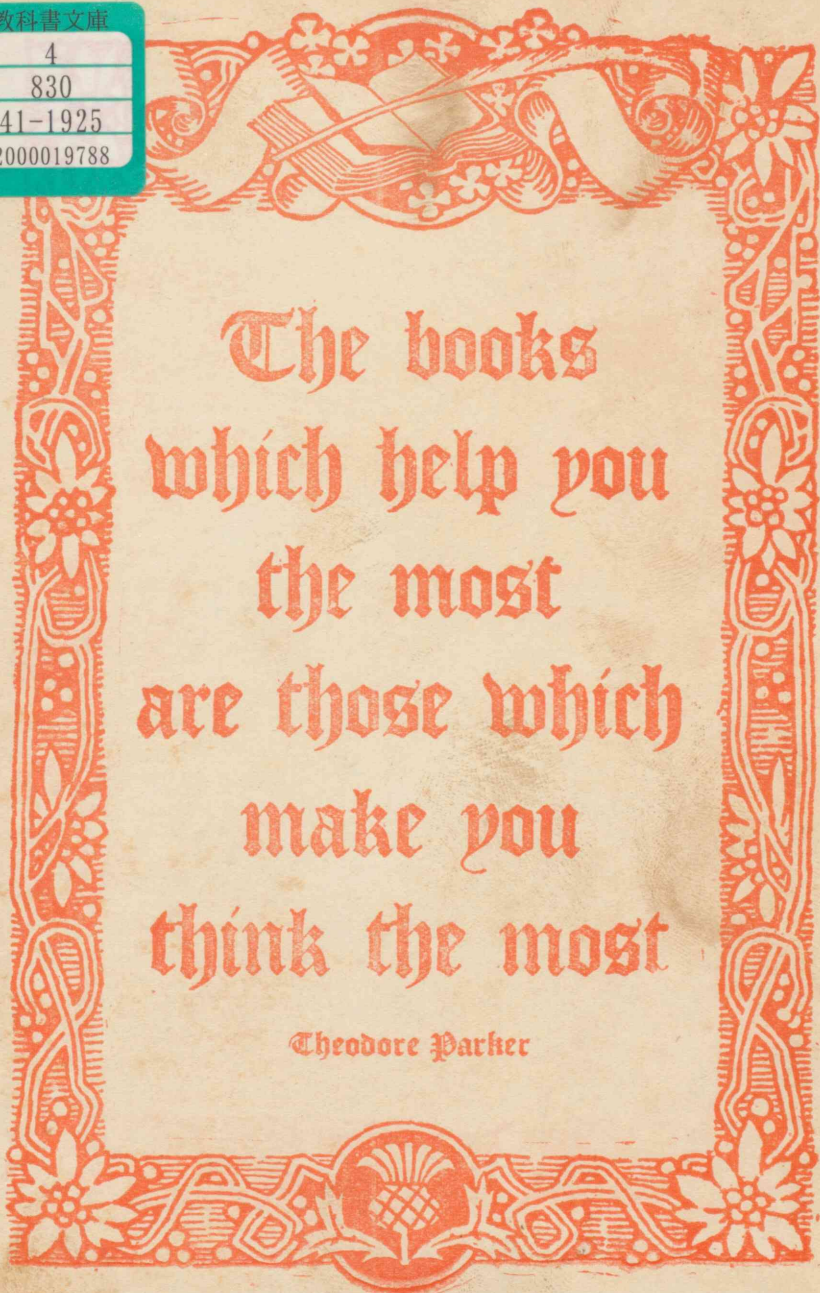


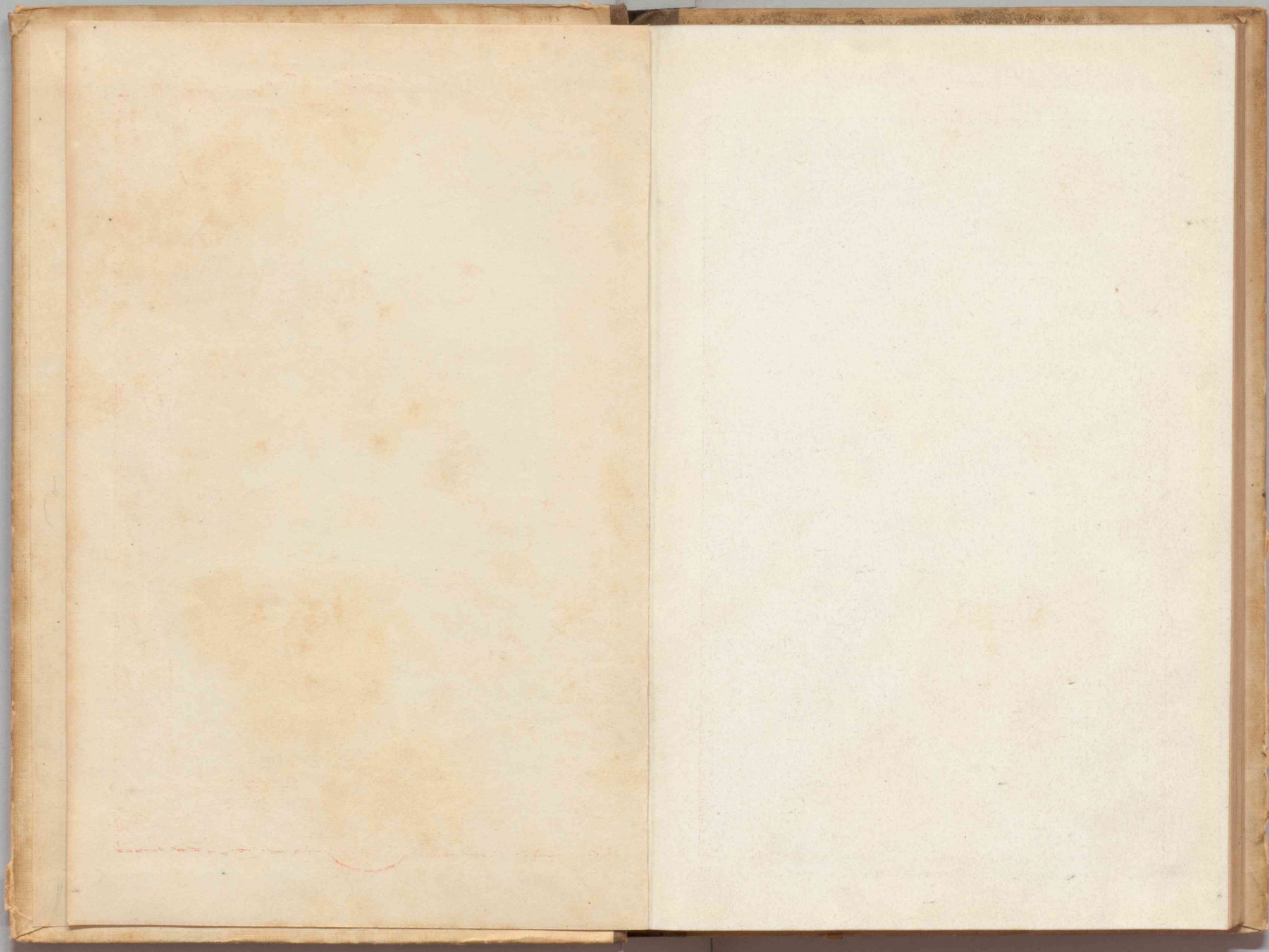
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The books
which help you
the most
are those which
make you
think the most

Theodore Parker







Longfellow with His Innocent Friends

大正十四年一月二十日
文部省檢定濟

NEW NATION READERS

BOOK FOUR

BY

S. KOKUBO & T. SUZUKI

PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH

THE KOBE HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

広島大学図書

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HOBUNKWAN

TOKYO · OSAKA · KOBE

廣島大學
圖書印



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Book Four

LESSON I

WE WANT A BOY

We want a boy

1. Who stands straight, sits straight, acts straight and talks straight.
2. Who listens carefully when spoken to, who asks questions when he does not understand, and does not ask questions about things that are none of his business.
3. Whose finger nails are not in mourning, whose ears are clean, whose shoes are polished, whose clothes are brushed, whose hair is combed and whose teeth are well cared for.
4. Who moves quickly and makes as little noise about it as possible.
5. Who whistles in the street, but not where he ought to keep still.

comb

- 6. Who looks cheerful, has a ready smile for everybody, and never sulks.
- 7. Who is polite to every man and respectful to every woman and girl.
- 8. Who does not smoke cigarettes and has no desire to learn how.
- 9. Who never bullies other boys nor allows other boys to bully him.
- 10. Who, when he does not know a thing, says, "I do not know," and when he has made a mistake says, "I'm sorry," and when requested to do a thing, immediately says, "I'll try."
- 11. Who looks you right in the eye and tells the truth every time.
- 12. Who would rather lose his job or be expelled from school than tell a lie or be a cad.
- 13. Who is more eager to know how to speak good English than to talk slang.
- 14. Who does not want to be "smart" nor in any wise attract attention.
- 15. Who is eager to read good, wholesome books.
- 16. Whom other boys like.

in any wise

sulk cigarettes bully request expel cad
 slang wholesome

- 17. Who is perfectly at ease in the company of respectable girls.
- 18. Who is not a goody-goody, a prig, or a little Pharisee, but just healthy, happy and full of life.
- 19. Who is not sorry* for himself and not forever thinking and talking about himself.
- 20. Who is friendly with his mother and more intimate with her than with any one else.
- 21. Who makes you feel good when he is around.
 This boy is wanted everywhere. The family wants him, the school wants him, the office wants him, the boys and girls want him, and all creation wants him.

Frank Crane.

FOR STUDY

1

We want a boy who whistles in the street, but not where he ought to keep still.

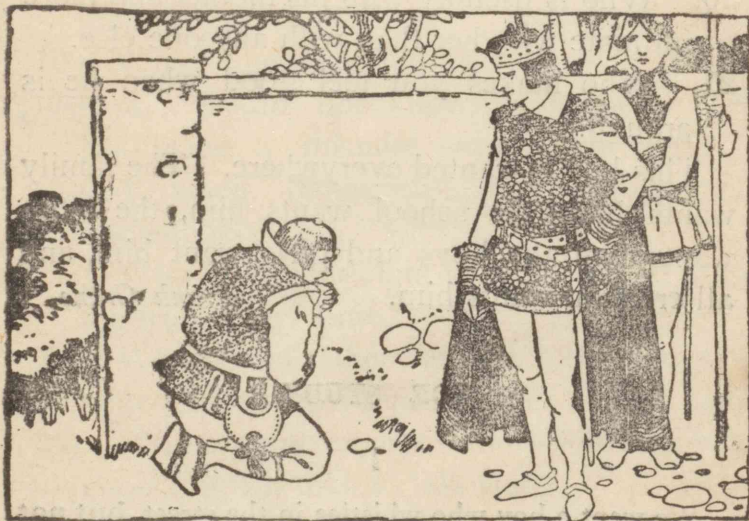
He won a huge amount of money, but none of that popularity which most wealthy people covet.

at ease sorry for
 respectable goody prig Pharisee intimate
 creation
 won much got plenty of gained a large amount of money
 raised huge great

LESSON II

JUSTICE

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander the Great happened to stop at the hut of an African chief. Two citizens of the country entered as into their Court of Justice.



The plaintiff said, "I bought of this man a piece of land, and as I was making a deep drain through it I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land and not for any treasure that might be concealed

march chief plaintiff drain

lower 下
below 在...之下
under 在...之下
down 下
5 —

beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it."

The defendant answered, "I hope I have a conscience as well as my fellow-citizen. I sold him the land with all its advantages and consequently this treasure inclusively."

The Chief, who was at the same time their supreme Judge, repeated their words briefly, in order that the parties might see whether or not he understood them rightly; then after some reflection said, "Thou hast a son, friend, I believe?"

"Yes!"

"And thou," addressing the other, "a daughter?"

"Yes!"

"Well, then, let thy son marry thy daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple for their marriage-portion."

Alexander seemed surprised and perplexed. "Think you my sentence unjust?" the Chief asked him.

"Oh, no," replied Alexander, "but it astonishes me."

beneath defendant conscience consequently
inclusively supreme marriage-portion sentence

“And how, then,” rejoined the Chief, “would the case have been decided in your country?”

“To confess the truth,” said Alexander, “we should have taken both parties into custody and have seized the treasure for the King’s use.”

“For the King’s use!” exclaimed the Chief, now in his turn astonished. “Does the sun shine on that country?”

“Oh, yes!”

“Does it rain there?”

“Assuredly.”

“Wonderful! but are there tame animals in the country that live on the grass and green herbs?”

“Very many and of many kinds.”

“Ay, that must be the cause,” said the Chief, “for the* sake of those innocent animals, the Almighty Being continues to let the sun shine and the rain drop down on your country.”

—Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

take into custody in one’s turn

rejoin custody astonish assuredly herb ay

Almighty Being

FOR STUDY

1

The chief repeated their words **in order that** the parties **might see whether or** not he understood them rightly.

We do not now read history simply for pleasure, but **in order that** we may discover the laws of political growth and change, and therefore we hardly stop to inquire **whether** the period before us is glorious or dismal. (Mercantile Marine S.)

2

To confess the truth, we should have taken both parties into custody and have seized the treasure for the king’s use.

To speak the truth, if I thought I had a chance to better myself where I am going, I would go with a good will.

3

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| to speak the truth | to do one justice |
| to be brief (short) | strange to say |
| to make a long story short | so to say |
| to conceal nothing | singular to say |
| to be frank | to one’s delight |

4

- for convenience’ sake
- for the sake of
- for one’s sake
- for mercy’s sake

LESSON III

THE POWDER-MONKEY

Long ago our warships were built of oak, and they carried a great many guns of a much



smaller size than those we now use. When a battle was in progress, the powder was carried to the guns by boys, who were often called "powder-monkeys."

I am not sure that you would have cared to be a "powder-monkey," going about your work amid the smoke and thunder of the guns, and seeing men struck down beside you by the fire of the enemy. But it was a fine training for the boys, and we cannot wonder that they became bold and hardy sailors.

Once a great sea fight was going on. The ship of the British admiral was hemmed in by

warship hardy

size
shape
style
colour
kind

see men { strike
struck #110
striking #115 } 9 -

a circle of the enemy's ships, and was being hard pressed. The admiral wished to send a message to another of his ships near at hand.

No boat could be sent, for it would at once have been destroyed by the enemy's shot. Yet the message must go at once if his ship was to be saved. How could it be done?

A little powder-monkey boy stepped forward. "I'll carry your message, sir," he said. "I can swim like a fish. Write it on a bit of paper, and I'll carry it in my mouth."

It was a poor chance, but there was no other way, so the message was written out and handed to the boy. He rolled it up tightly and put it into the side of his mouth. Then he dived off the deck into the blood-stained water, and was lost to sight in the smoke of battle.

Bravely the little fellow struck out for the friendly ship. But he had to pass between the ships of the enemy, and if he were seen a bullet would soon put an end to his daring swim.

Diving, and swimming under water as long

near at hand to be lost to sight strike out
put an end to

hem dive deck

as he could, he ^{was} held on his way. No one seemed to notice the curly head of the little hero as he ducked and swam and ducked again, and at last he ^{made his way by} made his way beyond the enemy's lines. ^{take his way to out of our}

Soon he reached the ship ^{which} he was in search of, and shouted for a rope. He climbed up as actively as a monkey of the ordinary kind, and stood on deck, black with powder and dripping with salt water.

"Dispatches from the ^{port} admiral," he gasped, and took out the precious roll of paper from his mouth.

The captain read the paper, asked a few questions of the boy, and at once made ready to obey the message he had received. The thunder of the guns as he broke through the enemy's lines soon told the admiral that the brave little "powder-monkey" had succeeded in his task.

You will not be surprised to learn that this boy, poor and friendless as he then was, rose to be one of the greatest British sea-captains. In later years he became an admiral himself,

duck actively drip dispatch gasp

and helped to capture the great fortress of Gibraltar, in Spain, which has ever since been held by Great Britain.

FOR STUDY

You will not be surprised to ^{know} learn that the boy, poor and friendless ^{as} he then was, later rose to be one of the greatest of British sea-captains.

Wise as he was, he had some very queer ways. (Chiba M. S.)

Poor as he was, he was above selling his honour at any price. (1st High S.)

^{make the self are quite at home} Cold and dreary as it is in Manchuria, our soldiers are quite at home, and equal to any task whatever.

Try as you may, you can't force your ^{horse} horse to drink if he doesn't ^{choose} choose to do so.

Taken as I was ^{by} surprise, I confess that astonishment and terror so far mastered all my faculties that, without daring to cast a glance towards the apparition, I walked rapidly back into the garden! (Tokyo S. F. L.)

There was something so honest and earnest in the tone of the boy, that much as Herman had felt disposed, at first, to sport with his ignorance, he could not refrain from giving a true answer. (Union Reader.)

capture fortress Gibraltar Spain queer
Manchuria

LESSON IV

GENERAL LEE'S LETTER TO HIS SONS

Ship "Massachusetts" ^{off the coast} ^{on the coast} off Lobos Island, Mexico, February 27, 1847.

My Dear Boys: I received your letters with the greatest pleasure, and, as I always like to talk to you both together, I will not separate you in my letters, but write one to you both.

I was much gratified to hear of your progress at school, and hope that you will continue to advance, and that I shall have the happiness of finding you much improved in all your studies on my return.

I shall not feel my long separation from you if I find that my absence has been of no injury to you, and that you have grown in both goodness and knowledge as well as stature. But ah! how much I will suffer on my return if the reverse has occurred! You enter into all my thoughts, into all my prayers; and on you, in part, will depend whether I shall be happy

in part

Massachusetts Lobos Mexico gratify separation
advance injury stature reverse occur

or miserable, as you know how much I love you.

You will learn by my letter to your grandmother that I have been at Tampico. I saw many things there to remind me* of you, though it was not necessary to make me wish that you were with me. The river was so calm and beautiful, and the boys were playing about in boats and swimming their ponies.

Then there were groups of donkeys carrying water through the streets. They had a kind of saddle, something like a cart saddle, though larger, that carried two ten-gallon kegs on each side, which was a load for a donkey. They had no bridles on, but would come along in strings to the river, and, as soon as their kegs were filled, start off again. They were fatter and sleeker than any donkeys I had ever seen before, and seemed to be better cared for.

I saw a great many ponies, too. They were larger than those in the upper country, but did not seem so enduring. I got one to ride around the fortifications. He had a Mexican

to remind one of

Tampico remind group gallon keg bridle cart
sleek enduring fortification Mexican

bit and saddle on and paced delightfully ; but every time my sword struck him on the flanks, he would jump and try to run away.

Several of the ponies had been broken to harness by the Americans, and I saw some teams, in wagons, driven four-in-hand, well matched and trotting well.

We had a grand parade on General Scott's arrival. The troops were all drawn up on the bank of the river, and they fired a salute as he passed them. He landed at the market, where lines of sentinels were placed to keep off the crowd. In front of the landing the artillery was drawn up, which received him in the center of the column, and escorted him through the streets to his lodgings.

They had provided a handsome gray horse, richly caparisoned, for him ; but he preferred to walk, with his staff around him, and a dragoon led the horse behind us. The windows along the streets we passed were crowded with people, and the boys and girls were in great

break to harness keep off prefer to

bit pace flank harness four-in-hand trot parade
arrival sentinel artillery escort lodging richly
caparison dragoon staff prefer

glee, the Governor's Island band playing all the time.

I think you would have enjoyed with me the oranges and sweet potatoes. Major Smith became so fond of the chocolate that I could hardly get him away from the house. We remained there only one day.

I have a nice stateroom on board this ship. Joe Johnston and myself occupy it, but my poor Joe is so sick all the time I can do nothing with him.

I left Jem to come on with the horses, as I was afraid they would not be properly cared for. Vessels were expressly fitted up for the horses, and parties of dragoons detailed to take care of them. I took every precaution for their comfort, provided them with bran, oats, etc., and had slings, made to pass under them and attached to the covering above, so that, if in the heavy sea they should slip or be thrown off their feet, they could not fall.

I had to sell my good old horse Jim, as I

take precaution for provide with

glee Governor Major chocolate stateroom Joe
Johnston Jem expressly detail precaution
bran oat sling Jim

playing baseball, the boys were in ^{great} glee.

(却節)

The ^{lieut} could not find room for him, or rather, I did

could not find room for him, or rather, I did not want to crowd the others. I know I shall want him when I land.

Creole was the admiration of every one at Brazos, and they hardly believed she had carried me so far and looked so well. Jem says there is nothing like her in all the country, and I believe he likes her better than Tom or Jerry.

I do not think that we shall remain here more than one day longer. General Worth's and General Twigg's divisions have arrived, which include the regulars, and I suppose the volunteers will be coming on every day. We shall probably go, on the first, down the coast, select a place for debarkation, and make all the arrangements preparatory to the arrival of the troops. I shall have plenty to do there, and am anxious for the time to come, and hope all may be successful.

Tell Rob he must think of me very often, be a good boy, and always love papa. Take care of Speck and the colts.

to be anxious for the time to come

Creole Brazos Jerry division regular debarkation
Twigg's Worth's preparatory arrangement
Speck colt

Mr. Sedgwick and all the officers send their love to you.

The ship rolls so that I can scarcely write. You must write to me very often. I am always glad to hear from you. Be sure that I am thinking of you, and that you have the prayers of your affectionate father, R. E. Lee.

FOR STUDY

1

I saw many things there to remind me of you, though this was not necessary to make me wish that you were with me.

I would rather be a hawk, for no other bird reminds one so much of a bold and gallant knight.

2

The ship rolls so that I can scarcely write.

All was dark within, so that I could distinguish nothing by the eye. As for sounds, there was the steady drone of the snares, and a flickering or pecking that I could in no way account for.

(Naval Paymasters' S.)

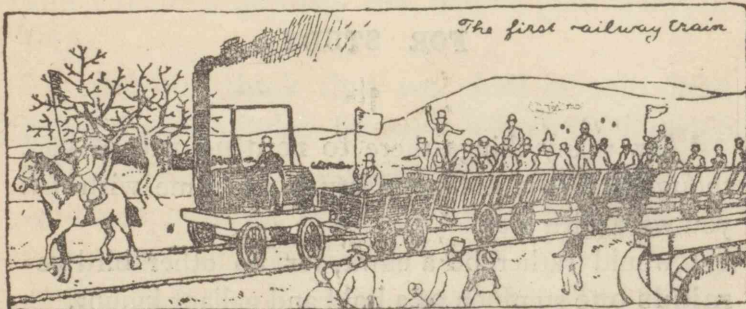
account for as for

Sedgwick flickering pecking account

LESSON V

THE STORY OF THE LOCOMOTIVE

Children of the present day can scarcely believe that there was not such a thing as a railway one hundred years ago. Yet this is quite true, for the first line on which passengers



were carried was opened in 1829 between Manchester and Liverpool in England.

Before this time, coaches drawn by horses ran along rails. It is somewhat surprising to find that there is still such a coach not only in Asia, Africa and other less civilized countries, but also in England. In Cumberland, a "Dandy,"—horse-drawn coach—plies every day between Port Carlisle and Drumburgh, on

locomotive Manchester Liverpool coach Cumberland
Dandy ply Carlisle Drumburgh

a branch of the North British Railway. While, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, seventy miles away, electric trains are running. How strange it is that places separated by so few miles should be one hundred years apart in their passenger traffic!

Although the idea of using the steam engine as a means of travelling had come into the minds of several people, no one was able to make an engine prove a success until George Stephenson took up the task.

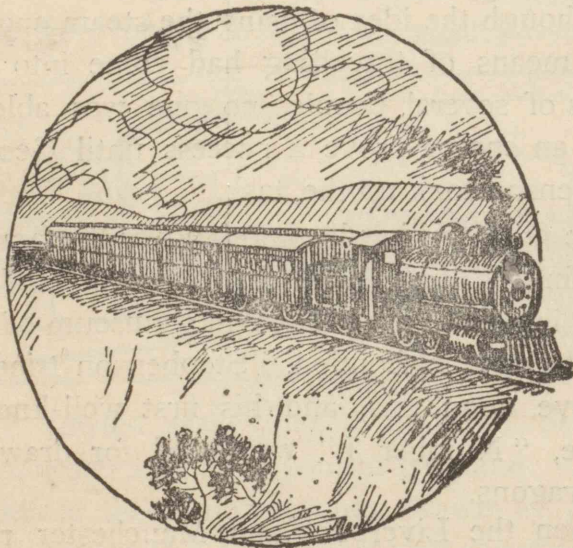
The first working locomotive was the famous "Puffing Billy," built by William Hedley, which is still to be seen in the museum of the Patent Office in London. Stephenson tried to improve upon this, and his first well-known engine, "Number I," was used for drawing coal wagons.

When the Liverpool and Manchester railway was thought of, a prize of £500 for the best locomotive engine was offered. By this time, Stephenson had improved his engine so much that he was able to carry off the reward.

improve upon

Newcastle-upon-Tyne engine Stephenson Puffing
Billy Hedley Patent

The engine with which this was done was called "The Rocket." It weighed only four and a half tons, and travelled at the rate of thirty miles an hour on the trial day, which was thought to be wonderful indeed.



Yet what would Stephenson have thought, if he could have seen one of the seventy-five-ton express passenger engines travelling at the rate of a mile each minute! And how he

at the rate of

rate

would have wondered at one of the new electric trains of our days without an engine at all!

Since the Rocket was built, many improvements in locomotives have been made. Less coal is now consumed, steam is not wasted, and the carriage on which the engine rests is much more perfect; yet the plan of working remains very much the same.

During recent years, engines have been built so that long distances can be travelled without stopping. Means by which water can be taken up while the train is in full motion have been invented.

But it is not in speed alone that improvement has taken place. Travelling is much more comfortable now than in the old days. At the beginning of the last century, a person who wanted to go from the country up to London had to take a seat in the stage-coach. He went on day after day, partaking of meals as quickly as he could, while horses were being changed. In* fact, he had scarcely any comfort, and was in constant danger of being

in fact

Rocket consume recent whilst stage-coach partake

attacked by highwaymen on the journey. If he reached London in good health and spirits a week or so after he started, he considered himself a fortunate man, and was thankful.

Now, a traveller may start on a four hundred miles' journey at two o'clock in the afternoon, ride in a very comfortable carriage, get dinner and tea as he goes along, and arrive at the end of his long journey in time for his usual night's rest.

FOR STUDY

Isn't it
It is

1

How **strange** it is that places separated by so few miles **should** be one hundred years apart in their passenger traffic!

but 2# = only
3.2# = 200
except
not, but

It is a **strange** thing, that, in sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men **should** make diaries. (Osaka H.T.S.)

Now you have returned to school, it is my duty to point out to you how **necessary** it is for your future success that you **should** persevere in your studies this year. Do not allow yourself to be carried away by the natural love of ease and pleasure, but make up your mind at once to work really hard.

(Kumamoto H.T.S.)

in time for

highwayman comfortable voyage persevere

2

In fact he was in constant danger of being attacked by highwaymen.

Indeed, we are in endless fear of being overcome by a hundred temptations.

3

It is { proper . . . natural
good . . . strange
wrong . . . a pity
right . . . surprising
necessary . . . no wonder } that . . . should

意外, 突然

I am { surprised
sorry }

I regret

{ It is impossible for me to do so
I cannot do so }

4

at ease at liberty
at peace at stake
at bay at issue
to keep at bay at random
at home at leisure

LESSON VI

THE LITTLE HERO OF HAARLEM

At an early period in the history of Holland, a boy was born in Haarlem, a town remarkable for its varied fortunes in war, but happily still more* so for its manufactures and inventions in peace.



His father was a sluicer whose business was to open and shut the sluices, placed at certain regular distances. These sluices close the entrances of the canals, and secure Holland from the great danger to which it seems exposed—the danger to find itself

under water, rather than above it.

Haarlem Holland remarkable sluicer sluice
entrance canal expose

The boy was about eight years old, when, one day, he asked permission to take some cakes to a poor blind man, who lived on the other side of the dike. His father gave him leave, but charged him not to stay too late. The child promised and set off on his short journey.

The blind man thankfully partook of his young friend's cakes, and the boy, mindful of his father's orders, did not wait to hear the old man's stories. As soon as he had seen the aged person eat one muffin, the lad took leave of him to return home.

As he went along the canals, he stooped to pick the little blue flowers which his mother loved so well. He hummed some merry songs in his childish gaiety. But the road gradually became more solitary, and soon neither the joyous shout of the villager returning to his cottage home, nor the rough voice of the carter grumbling at his lazy horses, was any longer to be heard. *the day*

The night was falling, not a dark winter

ask permission give one leave

muffin hum gaiety stoop gradually
grumble

night, but one of those fascinating moonlight nights, in which every object is distinctly perceptible. The boy thought of his father's instructions. He was quitting the ravine in which he was almost buried, when he suddenly heard a slight noise of water trickling.

He was near one of the large sluices, and he now carefully examined it, and discovered a hole in the wood, through which the water was flowing. He saw at once that the water must soon enlarge the hole and cause a ruinous inundation of the country. Throwing the flowers away and reaching the hole in a moment, he succeeded in stopping the leak with his finger.

This was all very well for a little while, and the child thought only of the success of his device. But the night was closing in with the cold. No one came. He shouted loudly for help; no one answered. He resolved to stay thus all night, but the poor finger fixed in the hole began to feel benumbed, and then the arm and the whole body. With tears on his cheeks,

take leave of still more so

fascinating perceptible injunction quit ravine
bury trickle perception ruinous inundation
device benumbed)

he thought of his parents, of his supper, and of his warm bed; but he stuck to his post patiently and did not move. He knew that did he remove the small slender finger which he had opposed* to the escape of the water, the whole village would be destroyed, and every body drowned.

There might well have been falterings of purpose and momentary failures of courage during that long and terrible night. At day-break next morning, a clergyman, returning from attendance on a death-bed, heard groans; and bending over the dike, he discovered a child sitting on a stone. The priest saw the pale face and tearful eyes.

"In the name of wonder, boy," he exclaimed, "what are you doing there?"

"I am hindering the water from running out," was the answer, in perfect simplicity, of the child, who, during that whole night, had been evincing such heroic fortitude and undaunted courage.

The muse of history has handed down to posterity the name of many* a warrior, the

oppose to hand down many a

faltering simplicity fortitude evince undaunted
muse posterity

destroyer of thousands of his fellow-men, but she has left us in ignorance of that of this real little hero of Haarlem. (*Adapted.*)

FOR STUDY

1

Bending over the dike, he discovered a child sitting on a stone.

Supposing the sea to have a mean depth of one thousand feet, it has been calculated that the amount of common salt it contains is equal to five times the mass of the Alps. (*N. Cadet S.*)

2

History has **left us in** ignorance of the name of this real little hero of Haarlem.

He is not a man to leave you **in the lurch**.

They **left no stone unturned** in the effort to accomplish their object, but all to no purpose.

Hero-worship exists, has existed, and will forever exist, universally among Mankind. —*Carlyle.*

in ignorance of

mass calculate ignorance

EXERCISE I

John was not punished by the teacher, for he seemed very **sorry for** what he had done. (仙醫)

He became deeply interested in writing a history of England, and retired to private life **in order to** devote his time to his work. He worked slowly and carefully, sparing no pains in searching for material. (醫專)

We do not now read history simply for pleasure, but **in order that** we may discover the laws of political growth and change. (商船)

Not a few visitors to Japan make the ascent of Mt. Fuji **for the sake of** the magnificent view. (神商)

Man does not live for himself alone. He lives **for the good of** others as well as of himself. Every one has his duties to perform—the richest as well as the poorest. To some life is pleasure, to others suffering.

Christianity, if I am rightly informed, only condemns unnecessary and unjust war, barbarous and inhuman war, **for the sake of** war. (商船)

If your friend **reminds you** kindly of your faults, take what he says not only pleasantly, but thankfully. Few treasures are worth **as much as** a friend who is wise and helpful.

Difficult things, **in fact**, are the only things worth doing, and they are done by a determined will and a strong hand. (商船)

I often wish I could read,—that is, read easily. **As it is**, I have nothing to do but to think, and nothing to think of but myself and what I should like to be. (一高)

If the history of progress of the mechanical arts be interesting, **still more so**, doubtless, would be the exhibition of their present state. (大工)

If you are naturally brave, then it is **all the easier** for you to be courageous; **all the more** shame to you if you are not. If you are not naturally brave, then it will be more difficult for you to be courageous, but the difficulty may be overcome by patience and strength—**all the greater** triumph when you succeed.

We have a liking, and perhaps more than a liking, for the place where we were born and where our lives are passed. We should have, in the same way, a love for the whole of our country as **opposed to** all other countries; and ought to do everything that lies in our power to preserve it from harm. (高校)

Many a fortune has slipped through men's fingers by their engaging in too many occupations at once. (醫專)

Many a father has learned to his sorrow what it is to have his son idle. (長商 新醫)



TENNYSON WALKING IN HIS OLD AGE

LESSON VII

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

"Forward, the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns!" he said.
Into the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

"Forward the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die:
Into the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

Brigade league onward dismay blunder
cannon

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell,
Rode the six hundred.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wonder'd;
Plunged in the battery-smoke,
Right through the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian
Reel'd from the sabre-stroke
Shatter'd and sunder'd.
Then they rode back, but not,
Not the six hundred.

storm at right through

thunder shot shell storm hell jaw sabre bare
battery-smoke Cossack sabre-stroke reel
volley shatter sunder

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them

Volley'd and thunder'd ;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came through the jaws of death,
Back from the mouth of hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
O, the wild charge they made!
All the world wonder'd.
Honour the charge they made!
Honour the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

— Alfred Tennyson.

fade glory

and of them there were more than hundred

LESSON VIII

JOHN MAYNARD

John Maynard was the pilot of the steamer "Ocean Queen," which plied on Lake Erie between Buffalo and Detroit. He was known as an honest, intelligent man, and at last the time came when he proved himself as true a hero as ever lived.

One bright midsummer day, as the Ocean Queen steamed toward Buffalo, smoke was seen ascending from below. The captain at once directed the mate, Simpson, to go down and see what caused the smoke. Presently the officer returned, his face as pale as ashes, and whispered, "Captain, the ship is on fire!"

The terrible tidings quickly spread among the passengers, of whom there were more than a hundred. "The ship is on fire!" they uttered with blanched lips. "The ship is on fire!"

The captain was a cool, self-possessed man. Having called up all hands, he gave quick, sharp orders. Buckets of water were dashed

to be on fire ever lived

Maynard pilot Erie Buffalo Detroit steam ascend
mate Simpson ash tidings blanch self-possessed
bucket dash

ing 形
 不定法
 名詞
 形容詞
 副詞
 助詞
 不完全動詞

To tell a lie is bad. 主
 I have a book to read 形
 go to the station to see him off. 副
 I am to read this book 助

upon the fire; but as the steamer carried a large quantity of resin and tar, the flames spread so quickly that all effort to extinguish them was in vain. To add to the horror of the situation, lake steamers at that time seldom carried boats, and the Ocean Queen had none.

I walk
 and read
 about

The passengers rushed to the pilot, demanding, "How far are we from Buffalo?"

"Seven miles," he replied.

"How long before we reach it?" they questioned.

"Three-quarters of an hour, at our present rate of speed," he said.

"Is there any danger?"

"Danger here—see the smoke bursting out!" was his reply.

"Go forward, if you would save your lives."

Passengers and crew—men, women, and children—crowded the forward part of the ship. John Maynard stood at the wheel.

The flames burst forth in a sheet of fire; clouds of smoke arose.

The captain shouted through his trumpet, "John Maynard!"

burst out burst forth a sheet of fire

quantity resin tar extinguish horror
 quarter trumpet

"Ay, ay, sir!" came the answer, clear and strong.

"Are you at the helm?"

"Ay, ay, sir!"

"How does she head?"

"Southeast-by-east, sir!"

"Head her southeast and run her on shore," the captain ordered.

Nearer, and yet nearer she approached the shore. Again the captain cried out, "John Maynard!"

The response came feebly, "Ay, ay, sir!"

"Can you hold out five minutes longer, John?" called the captain.

"By God's help, I will!" the pilot called back.

The old man's hair was scorched from the scalp, one hand was disabled; but with his knee upon the stanchion, his teeth set, and his other hand upon the wheel, he stood firm as a rock.

He beached the ship; every man, woman

run on shore take one's flight to

helm head response feebly scorch scalp
 disable stanchion set beach

would ¹ I wish to
²
³
⁴ will a B24
— 38 —

and child was saved. Then John Maynard dropped to the deck, and his spirit took its flight to God. —John B. Cough.

To tell truth, I am tired of English.
To do my best, I can **FOR STUDY** not read it.
To to him justice, he is not a bad boy.
To crown his misery, he lost his child.
He is very frugal, not to say stingy.
To add to the horror of the situation, lake steamers at that time seldom carried boats.

To make matters worse, thick sleet was driving across the sea, the breeze was increasing to a gale and there were signs of a fearful storm.

To make a long explanation short, it is quite a childish confusion of thought to consider wealth as a personal quality.

To say the least, some Asiatics are as intelligent as Europeans. And they are no less industrious and cultured than.

To say without reserve, I sat for about an hour, turning the thing over in my mind and trying to find some possible explanation. The more I thought the more extraordinary and inexplicable did it appear.

he has scholarship, not to speak of experience
He has no experience, to say 2 nothing of scholarship
He is, as to speak, a book worm.
"Go forward, if you would save your lives."

I would rather die than disgrace myself by the mean tricks purposely set by our enemy.

He said to

I wish to go to Taketgud39 —

I wish to go to Takorazuka.

I wish to have **LESSON IX**

A NOBLE EXAMPLE

It was a bleak, snowy day. The train was late, the ladies' room dark and smoky; and the dozen women, old and young, who sat waiting



29 2012
impatiently, all looked cross, low-spirited, or stupid. I felt all three, and thought, as I looked around, that my fellow-beings were a very unamiable, uninteresting set.

bleak example snowy smoky impatiently
low-spirited stupid unamiable

Just then a forlorn old woman, shaking with palsy, came in with a basket of wares for sale, and went about mutely offering them to the sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor old soul stood blinking at the door as if reluctant to go into the bitter storm again.

She turned presently and poked about the room as if trying to find something; and then a pale lady in black, who lay as if asleep on a sofa, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly asked in a kind tone, "Have you lost anything, ma'am?"

"No, dear, I'm looking* for the heating place to get warm before I go out again. My eyes are poor, and I don't seem to find the furnace."

"Here it is;" and the lady led her to the steam radiator, placed a chair, and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well, now, isn't that nice!" said the old woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry.

"Thank you, dear; this is comfortable, isn't it? I'm most froze to-day; being lame and not selling much makes me kind of downhearted."

for sale' lie asleep look for go about

forlorn palsy sale mutely blink reluctant instantly
poke ma'am furnace radiator mitten downhearted

The lady smiled, went to the counter, bought a cup of tea and some sort of food, carried it herself to the old woman, and said as respectfully and kindly as if the poor woman had been dressed in silk and fur, "Won't you have a cup of hot tea? It's very comforting such a day as this."

"Sakes alive! Do they give tea in this depot?" cried the old lady, in a tone of innocent surprise that made a smile go round the room, touching the gloomiest face like a stream of sunshine. "Well, now, this is just lovely," added the old lady, sipping away with a relish. "This does warm my heart."

While she refreshed herself, telling her story meanwhile, the lady looked over the poor little wares in the basket, bought soap and pins, shoestrings and tape, and cheered the old soul by paying well* for them.

As I watched her doing this, I thought what a sweet face she had, though I'd considered her rather plain before. I felt dreadfully ashamed of myself that I had grimly shaken my head when the basket was offered to me; and as I

sakes alive! just lovely

counter poke depot relish tape meanwhile
grimly ashamed

I see a dog ^{to} run
I hear a her wish

saw the look of interest, sympathy, and kindness come into the dismal faces all around me, I did wish that I had been the magician to call it out.

do wish
did wish
wish
しつ

It was only a kind word and a friendly act, but somehow it brightened that dingy room wonderfully. It changed the faces of a dozen women, and I think it touched a dozen hearts, for I saw many eyes follow the plain, pale lady with sudden respect; and when the old woman got up to go, several persons beckoned to her and bought something, as if they wanted to repair their first negligence.—Louisa M. Alcott.

To tell a lie is bad
Telling a lie is bad

FOR STUDY

Being lame and not selling much makes me kind of downhearted.

Seeing is believing.

There is no use in my trying for the prize.

(Chiba M.S.)

Man is sometimes more generous when he has but little money than when he has plenty: perhaps to prevent his being thought to have but little.

(Mercantile M.S.)

pay for feel ashamed of oneself

sympathy magician somehow dingy beckon
negligence generous prevent plenty

Can trust (to be trusted, to be heard, to be low) I have a book to read

LESSON X

BOY SCOUTS

The Scout Motto

Be prepared to do a good turn daily.

The Scout Oath

On my honour I will do my best—

1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the scout law.
2. To help other people at all times.
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.



The Scout Law

1. A scout is trustworthy. A scout's honour is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honour by telling a lie, or by cheating,
do a good turn

scout motto daily oath physically mentally morally
trustworthy violate cheat

or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honour, he would be directed to hand over his scout badge.

2. A scout is loyal. He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due: his scout leader, his home, and parents and country.

3. A scout is helpful. He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share home duties. He must do at least one good turn to somebody every day.

4. A scout is friendly. He is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout.

5. A scout is courteous. He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.

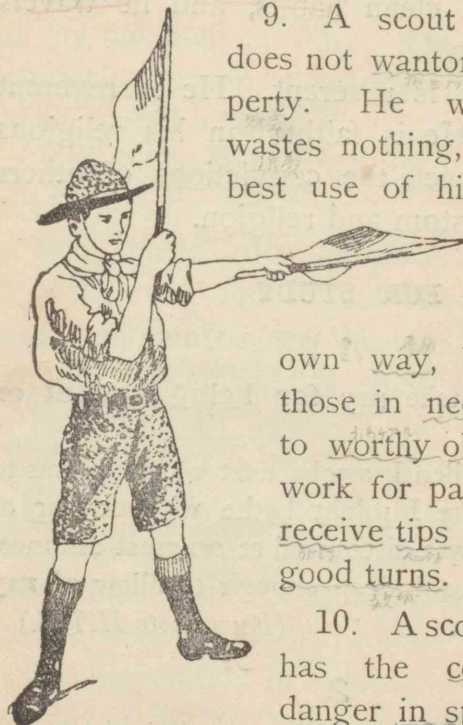
6. A scout is kind. He is a friend to animals. He will not kill or hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

7. A scout is obedient. He obeys his parents, scoutmaster, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.

on one's honour

badge loyalty due friendly courteous obedient
patrol constitute authority

8. A scout is cheerful. He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks or grumbles at hardships.



9. A scout is thrifty. He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities.

He saves his money, so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.

10. A scout is brave. He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, and to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or

grumble at one in need stand up ...against

obedience cheery shirk thrifty wantonly
opportunity tip courtesy coax

threats of enemies; and defeat does not down him.

11. A scout is clean. He keeps clean in ^{in point of} body and thought, he stands for clean speech, clean sport, and clean habits, and he travels with a clean crowd.

12. A scout is reverent. He is reverent towards God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

FOR STUDY

1 前巻詞の語句を覚へて
おぼえよ。

He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.

might 力
may 力

My first care when I awoke next morning was to find a spot where I might bathe without fear of sharks; and this was discovered at no great distance, in a large rock pool deep enough to allow of my swimming in it. (Kumamoto H.T.S.)

2

He will not kill or hurt any living creature needlessly.

That lad will not do anything dishonourable to his name or contrary to his taste even under the strongest temptation.

threat reverent religious conviction religion

LESSON XI

THE VICTOR OF MARENGO

^{a tree comes down}
^{down comes a tree}
Napoleon was sitting in his tent and before ^{lay the map of Italy} him lay the map of Italy. He took four pins and stuck them up, measured, moved the pins and measured again.

"Now," said he, "I ^{can} shall capture him there."

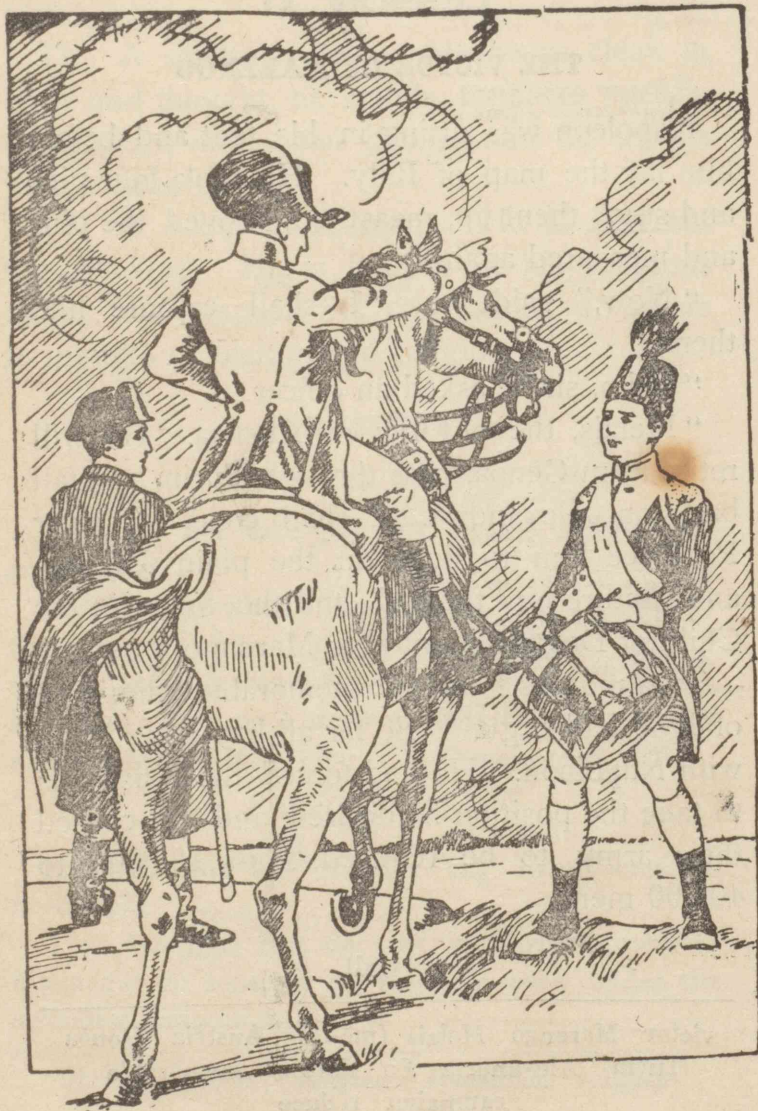
"Who, sir?" asked an officer.

"Melais, the old fox of Austria. He will retire from Genoa, pass through Turin, and fall back on Alexandria. I shall cross the river Po, ^{force him to fight} force him to fight on the plains beyond, and ^{capture him there} capture him there;" and the finger of the Child of Destiny pointed to Marengo.

^{make him fight}
Two months later the memorable campaign of 1800 had begun. So far all had gone well with Napoleon. He had ^{made} forced the Austrians to take the position he desired, and had caused their army to be reduced from 120,000 to 40,000 men.

go well

victor Marengo Melais (mē-lā') Austria Genoa
Turin Alexandria Po destiny memorable
campaign reduce



He now moved forward with his army to reap the results of his masterly plan. But God thwarted his purpose. In the narrow gorges of the Alps a few drops of rain had fallen and the river Po could not be crossed in time.

Napoleon reached the field to find his advance corps beaten and in full retreat. Old Melais poured his Austrian phalanx upon Marengo until even the Old Guard gave* way, and the well planned victory of Napoleon was a terrible defeat.

Just as the day* was lost, Desais, the boy general, sweeping across the field at the head of his cavalry, halted near the place where Napoleon stood.

There was in the corps a drummer-boy, a gamin, whom Desais had picked up on the streets of Paris, and who had followed the victorious eagles of France in the campaigns of Egypt and Germany.

As the line halted, Napoleon shouted to the drummer-boy, "Beat a retreat!" The boy did not stir. Again he shouted, "Gamin, beat a retreat!"

give way to lose the day

masterly thwart gorge Alps corps retreat phalanx
 Desais (dē-zā') sweep cavalry halt
 gamin Egypt victorious

副詞 { go went 不定法, and saw }
 and see 1/2 guk.

yang

The boy stepped forward, grasped his drumsticks and said, "Sire, I do not know how Desais has never taught me that. But I can beat a charge. Oh! I can beat a charge that will make the very dead fall into line. I beat that charge at the Pyramids once. I beat it at Mount Tabor, and I beat it again at the Bridge of Lodi. May I beat it here?"

Napoleon turned to Desais. "We are beaten; what shall we do?"

"Do? Beat them. It is only three o'clock, and there is time to win a victory yet. Up, gamin, beat the charge, the old charge of Mount Tabor and of Lodi."

A moment later and the corps, following the sword-gleam of Desais, and keeping step to the furious roll of the gamin's drum, swept upon the host of Austrians, piled the first line back upon the second, the second upon the third, and there they died. Desais fell at the first volley from the enemy's guns, but the line never halted.

As the smoke cleared away, the gamin was seen at the head of the line rushing right on
fall into line

grasp drum-sticks sire Pyramids mount Tabor
Lodi sword-gleam host Austrians swept rush

and still beating the furious charge. Over the dead and wounded, over breastworks and ditches, over cannon and battery men, he led the way to victory; and the fifteen days in Italy were ended.

To-day men praise the power and foresight that so skilfully planned the battle, but they forget that Napoleon failed; they forget that he was defeated; they forget how a general but thirty years of age made a victory out of the Corsican's defeat, and that a gamin of Paris put to shame the Child of Destiny.

From the French.

FOR STUDY

Napoleon reached the field to find his advance corps beaten and in full retreat.

It is sometimes discouraging to tell the truth only to discover that you are not believed. But time reveals truth as well as falsehood. (Nagoya H.T.S.)

Byron awoke one morning to find himself a world-famous poet.

We rushed through it only to find ourselves back again in prison. (Chiba M.S.)

lead the way to put one to shame

breastwork ditch foresight Corsican
reveal falsehood

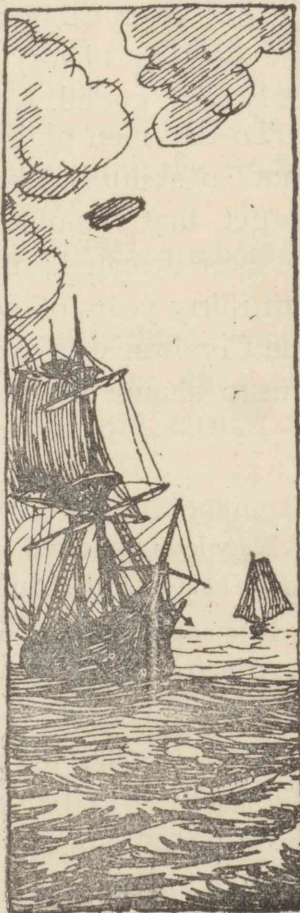
LESSON XII SHIPS AND COMMERCE

In all ages of the world, water has been a great highway. The earliest commerce was of an inland nature, for the rivers provided means of carrying goods from one part of a country to another.

(Commerce)

This method of carriage, though slow, is cheap, and is still much used for heavy goods. The barges convey a great quantity of pottery along the canals of central England. On the waters of the Nile, the Mississippi and other large rivers, there is a regular traffic carried on by means* of river steamers.

*must
He is by no means good
navigation
can*



creep along

highway inland carriage pottery canal Mississippi regular

In very early times, too, commercial nations sprang up along the coasts of inland seas. The best example was afforded by the people of Tyre and Sidon, ^{which were} on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea. They became great sailors; their ships were large and ventured out to sea. In the Bible, we read of King Solomon, whose navy went with the ships of the King of Tyre and brought back gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks.

But many long years passed by before sailors would sail into the broad ocean, far away from land. Ships crept along the coast, ^{which was} in sight* of the land, carrying their goods from one place to another on the same coast.

Whether pirates in search of plunder, or merchants in quest of trade were the first to cross the ocean, we cannot say. The Dutch were among the first of the nations of to-day to find employment for their men on the sea, and they became the carriers of the world.

As nations grow, the population becomes so large that food must be sought in other

in (within) sight of in quest of

commercial afford Tyre Sidon Mediterranean Bible
venture ivory ape peacock pirate plunder
quest Dutch carriers population

countries, and a market must be found for what is not wanted at home. In England, they have coal and iron, but they have no tea, coffee, sugar, or rice. When they want these things, they must go to other countries for them. This cannot be done without ships.

Some people are fitted for one thing, and some for another. The British are great manufacturers. But there is no cotton in their country, and very little wool or silk to keep mills going. Their ships bring home raw cotton from America, India, and Egypt; wool from Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Colony; and silk from the countries of Southern Europe. These materials are made into cloth and the manufactured articles sent to every part of the world.

Enough food is not grown in that country to maintain the people. So ships go to America for corn and meat; to India and China for tea; and to the West Indies for sugar. In addition they import live cattle, rice, sago, bacon, eggs, and numerous other articles of food.

fit for to be made into bring home

rice New Zealand Cape Colony southern article
maintain bacon sago

Of all the articles brought into this country by ships, raw cotton, wheat, wool, butter, bacon and hams, and timber are the chief in order of value. The principal exports in a similar order are manufactured cotton, woollen manufactures, iron and steel goods, coal and machinery.

Now this trade and commerce is carried on by means of all kinds of ships, which are often built specially for some particular trade. The improvement in shipping has enabled voyages to be made quickly, and each year the journeys between countries occupy less time. During the last forty years, the time taken in a passage to America has decreased from nine days to five and a half, whilst the ships are so much larger that they possess four times the carrying power.

This great increase in size and speed must have great value in trade. Not long ago, it was the custom for sailing ships with cargoes of tea to race to this country from the east. Their arrival was awaited with the greatest anxiety, because each merchant wished to be

principal similar machinery specially enable
decrease increase cargo await

the first to get new tea into the market. In these days of screw-steamers, the arrival of the tea ships may be timed almost to an hour.

—Adapted from Pitman's Commercial Reader.

This book is so hard that I can read it

as not to read **FOR STUDY**

which keep mills going

They have very little wool or silk to keep mills going.

He has several large iron-works which are kept running very prosperously.

2

Of all the articles brought into this country by ships, these are the chief in order of value.

*think of
hear of
part of
know of*

Of the importance of coal it is difficult to give you an idea in a few words. Try to think what our country would be without coal. (Osaka H.T.S.)

3 (See page 45)

9 now of him

9 now him

but for

need . . . anger good humour . . . rapture
in joy astonishment . . bad humour agony
sorrow . . high spirits
stand up . . . strike fight lean } against
swim dash protest . . over }
run act guard . . . proceed . . }

timed to an hour

screw-steamer iron-works prosperously

LESSON XIII

THE TWO ROBBERS

Characters: Alexander the Great, a famous Grecian commander: Thracian Chief, the chief of a band of robbers in Thrace.

Alexander. What! art thou that Thracian robber of whose exploits I have heard so much?

Chief. I am a Thracian, and a soldier.

Alexander. A soldier!—a thief, a plunderer, an assassin! the pest of the country! I could honour thy courage, but I must detest and punish thy crimes.

Chief. What have I done of which you can complain?

Alexander. Hast thou not set at defiance my authority, violated the public peace, and passed thy life in injuring the persons and properties of thy fellow-subjects?

Chief. Alexander, I am your captive. I must hear what you please to say and endure what you please to inflict. But my soul is

I must hear the things that you please to say.

set at defiance

Grecian commander Thracian Thrace art exploits
assassin pest detest crime defiance public
properties fellow-subjects captive inflict

It is far from me to steal your money.
Far be it from me — 58 —

unconquered; and if I reply at all to your reproaches, I will reply like a free man.

Alexander. Speak freely. Far be it from me to take advantage of my power to silence those with whom I deign to converse.



Chief. I must then answer your question by asking another. How have you passed your life?

Alexander. Like a hero. Ask Fame, and she will tell you. Among the brave, I have

unconquered reproach silence deign converse

been the bravest; among sovereigns, the noblest; among conquerors, the mightiest.

Chief. And does not Fame speak of me, also? Was there ever a bolder captain of a more valiant band? Was there ever—But I scorn to boast. You yourself know I have not been easily subdued.

Alexander. Still, what are you but a robber,—a base, dishonest robber?

Chief. And what is a conqueror? Have not you, too, gone about the earth like an evil genius, blasting the fair fruits of peace and industry, plundering, ravaging, killing, without law, without justice, merely to gratify an insatiable lust for dominion? All that I have done to a single district with a hundred followers, you have done to whole nations with a hundred thousand.

If I have stripped individuals, you have ruined kings and princes. If I have burned a few hamlets, you have desolated the most flourishing kingdoms and cities of the earth.

go about the earth

sovereigns valiant scorn boast subdue base
dishonest evil blasting ravaging gratify
insatiable lust dominion follower strip
individual hamlet desolate flourish

What, then, is the difference, but that, as you were a king and I a private man, you have been able to become a mightier robber than I?

expect
well
subvert
empire
found(ed)
cherished
philosophy
discipline
ferocious
oppress
atone
chain
Alexander. But if I have taken like a king, I have given like a king. If I have subverted empires, I have founded greater. I have cherished arts, commerce, and philosophy.

anything that
do not know
Chief. I, too, have freely given to the poor what I have taken from the rich. I have established order and discipline among the most ferocious of mankind and have stretched out my protecting arm over the oppressed.

I know, indeed, little of the philosophy of which you talk, but I believe that neither you nor I shall ever atone to the world for half the mischief we have done it.

Alexander. Leave me. Take off his chains, and use him well.—Are we then so much alike? Alexander like a robber? Let me reflect.

John Aiken.

Confession of a half makes half amends for it.

stretch out

difference subvert empire found(ed) cherished
philosophy discipline ferocious oppress
atone chain

FOR STUDY

1

been careful
Thou hast passed thy life in injuring the persons and properties of thy fellow subjects.

upon students
Above all, students should be exceedingly careful in choosing the best possible associations not only at school, but also at home.

2

Far be it from me to take advantage of my power to silence those with whom I deign to converse.

The case is not as you represent; far from it,—it is almost the reverse. (Tokyo S.S.)

His recent illness had shaken him; and this one little incident was enough to show me that he was still far from being himself. (Nagasaki H.C.S.)

He is besides himself
He is far from being himself

3

If you
Ask fame, and she will tell you.

If you
Tell me the company you keep, and I will tell you what you are. (7th High S.)

Make yourself an honest man, and then you will be sure that there is one rascal less in the world. (M.M.S.)

How did you come through this story
Tell me how you came

association represent illness shaken incident

EXERCISE II

A nation **pays** too dearly for peace and material well-being when it purchases them at the price of liberty. (山商)

He can afford to **pay** for a foreign tour, for he has a much larger fortune than I. (陸士)

There are plenty of people older than you are, with only one leg or one arm, who manages to earn a living, while you who are healthy and physically able to work **are looking** to others for assistance. (醫專)

I had not kept myself long in this posture, when I saw the boat draw near the shore, as if it looked for a creek to thrust in at, for the convenience of landing. (外語)

The water was very shallow; so that, in the event of the ice **giving way**, there was nothing to fear beyond a slight ducking. (東商)

There has long been a popular belief in "good luck"; but, like many other popular notions, it is gradually **giving way**.

Our regiment won the day, but only by virtue of very hard fighting.

They struggled on most courageously, fearing lest they should lose the day.

He thought it was of no use to work on his farm, for everything about it **went wrong** in spite of him. (東師)

I walked reading books.

in spite of you

He came here ⁶³ yesterday. It is he came here yesterday.

Something seems to have **gone wrong** with our association, and we must make an investigation.

It is not the teacher who knows most, for instance, who is successful beyond others, but it is the one who pleases and interests **by means of** his tact and winning ways. (神商)

Knowledge obtained **by means of** thinking resembles our natural limbs, and is the only kind that really belongs to us. (東商)

He had always said he would not **go abroad** till a bridge was made across the Pacific Ocean, and he was sure it did not look like it now. (鹿農)

My house is situated **within five minutes'** walk of the railway station. (農大實)

Mr. Kato is working pretty hard on conversation with a view to **going abroad**.

A man of wisdom does not necessarily **go about** imposing his own views on others. (神商)

He takes pride in showing young men how he **goes about** such matters. *go about hand treat will*

Very few words escaped his lips on the subject, and he **went** quietly and calmly **about** his duties, thereby affording to his men the best possible example of fortitude under misfortune. (檢定)

The teacher

knows most

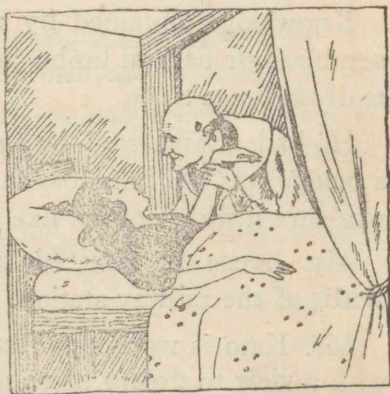
It is not the teacher that knows most.

LESSON XIV

THE DEATH OF LITTLE NELL

They were all about her at the time, knowing that the end was drawing on. They had read and talked to her in the earlier portion of the

night, but as the hours crept on, she sunk to sleep. They could tell, by what she faintly uttered in her dreams, that they were of her journeyings with the old man; they were of



no painful scenes, but of people who had helped and used them kindly, for she often said "God bless you!" with great fervour.

while she was Waking, she never wandered in her mind but once, and that was when speaking of beautiful music which (she said) was in the air. God knows. It may have been.

I may have seen you before. Opening her eyes at last from a very quiet sleep, she begged that they would kiss her once again. That done, she turned to the old

Nell portion faintly fervour

while she was waking, she never wandered in her mind but music. I walk and I read

*They said: such friends who can be with you
They said; such smiles as they had on
were seen.*

man with a lovely smile upon her face—such, they said, as they had never seen, and never could forget—and clung with both her arms about his neck. They did not know that she was dead, at first.

She was dead. There, upon her little bed, she lay at rest. The solemn stillness was no marvel now.

She was dead. No sleep so beautiful and calm, so free from trace of pain, so fair to look upon. She seemed a creature fresh from the hand of God, and waiting for the breath of life; not one who had lived and suffered death.

Her couch was dressed with here and there some winter berries and green leaves, gathered in a spot she had been used to favour. "When I die, put near me something that has loved the light, and had the sky above it always." Those were her words.

She was dead. Dear, gentle, patient, noble Nell was dead. Her little bird—a poor slight thing the pressure of a finger would have crushed—was stirring nimble in its cage; and the strong heart of its child mistress was mute and motionless forever.

clung solemn suffer couch berry pressure
nimble mute

Where were the traces of her early cares, her sufferings, and fatigue? All gone. Sorrow was dead indeed in her, but peace and perfect happiness were born, imaged in her tranquil beauty and profound repose.

I walked and I read a book.
I walked & reading a book.
That's not same as this
being was
And still her former self lay there, unaltered in this change. Yes. The old fireside had smiled upon that same sweet face; it had passed, like a dream, through haunts of misery and care; at the door of the poor school-master on the summer evening, before the furnace fire upon a cold wet night, at the still bedside of the dying boy, there had been the same mild lovely look. So shall we know the angels in their majesty, after death.

has been, was
There is the same mild lordly face at the door of
He had his picture taken yesterday
The old man held one languid arm in his, and had the small hand tightly folded to his breast for warmth. It was the hand she had stretched out to him with her last smile—the hand that had led him on, through all their wanderings. Ever* and anon he pressed it to his lips; then hugged it to his breast again, murmuring that it was warmer now; and, as

ever and anon

suffering fatigue imaged tranquil profound repose
fireside haunt school-master bedside mild majesty
languid warmth anon hug murmuring

he said it, he looked, ^{to} in agony, to those who stood around, as if imploring them to help her.

She was dead, and past all help, or need of it. The ancient rooms she had seemed to fill with life, even while her own was waning fast—the garden she had tended—the eyes she had gladdened—the noiseless haunts of many a thoughtful hour—the paths she had trodden as it were but yesterday—could know her never more.

“It is not,” said the school-master, as he bent down to kiss her on the cheek, and gave his tears free vent, “it is not on earth that Heaven’s justice ends. Think what earth is, compared with the world to which her young spirit has winged its early flight.”

From the “Old Curiosity Shop”
by Charles Dickens.

Death lies on her, like an untimely frost.
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.

—Romeo and Juliet. Act V. Sc. 3.

give vent to one’s tears

imploring waning tend trodden vent

LESSON XV

LUCY GRAY

Oft I had heard of Lucy Gray :
And, when I crossed the wild,
I chanced to see at break of day
The solitary child.

No mate, no comrade Lucy knew ;
She dwelt on a wide moor,
The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door !

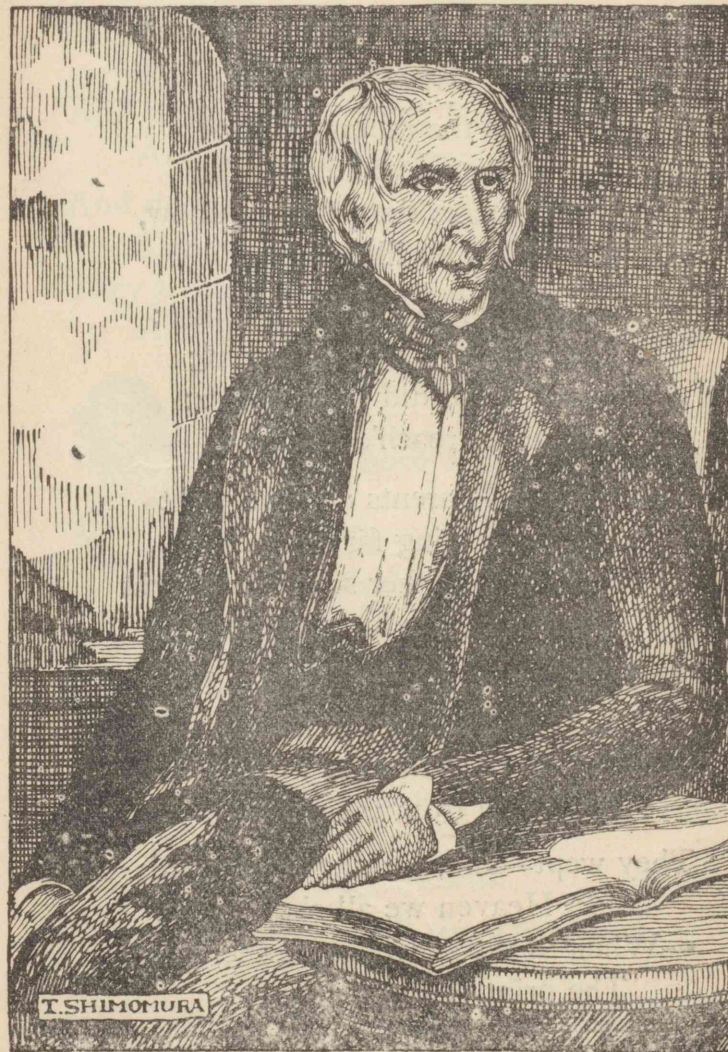
You yet may spy the fawn at play,
The hare upon the green ;
But the sweet face of Lucy Gray
Will never more be seen.

“To-night will be a stormy night—
You to the town must go ;
And take a lantern, Child, to light
Your mother through the snow.”

“That, Father ! will I gladly do :
'Tis scarcely afternoon—
The minster-clock has just struck two,
And yonder is the moon !”

At this the father raised his hook,
And snapp'd a faggot-band ;

Lucy Gray oft comrade dwelt spy fawn
snap minster-clock faggot-band



WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. A NATURE LOVER

He plied his work ;—and Lucy took
The lantern in her hand.

Not blither is the mountain roe :
With many a wanton stroke
Her feet disperse the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke.

The storm came on before its time ;
She wander'd up and down ;
And many a hill did Lucy climb :
But never reach'd the town.

The wretched parents all that night
Went shouting far and wide ;
But there was neither sound nor sight
To serve them for a guide.

At daybreak they stood on a hill that overlook'd the moor.
At daybreak on a hill they stood
That overlook'd the moor ;
And thence they saw the bridge of wood
A furlong from their door.

They wept—and, turning homewards, cried,
“ In Heaven we all shall meet ! ”
—When in the snow the mother spied
The print of Lucy's feet.

blithe roe stroke disperse powdery wretched
daybreak overlook thence furlong
homewards print

The wind is passing through by

Then downwards from the steep hill's edge
They tracked the footmarks small ;
And through the broken hawthorn hedge,
And by the long stone wall :
And then an open field they cross'd ;
The marks were still the same ;
They tracked them on, nor ever lost ;
And to the bridge they came :

They followed from the snowy
bank

Those footmarks, one by
one,
Into the middle of the plank ;
And further there were
none !

—Yet some maintain that to
this day

She is a living child ;
That you may see sweet Lucy
Gray



our Upon the lonesome wild.
O'er rough and smooth she trips along,
And never looks behind ;
And sings a solitary song
That whistles in the wind.

—William Wordsworth.

footmark track hawthorn plank further trip

fight for King
with army
against it

LESSON XVI

THE HEROIC DEED OF DRUMMER BENT

When Drummer Bent left his humble home in 1914 to fight for his King and Country, he little dreamt that in a few weeks he would return a national hero, a bearer of the most coveted distinction in the British Army, the Victoria Cross.

He returned
and he was
a national
hero

The story of the gallant drummer is a modern romance of soldiering. He was fighting with the East Lancashire Regiment near Gheer on the night of November 1st, and the Lancashire men in the face of a hail of shot and shell were tenaciously holding an important trench. In turn the officers of the regiment, the platoon sergeant, and the section commander were struck down, and the leaderless men began to waver. A voice gave the signal to retreat, and the hard-pressed men began to retire.

in the face of knock down in turn

heroic drummer Bent national bearer
distinction Victoria Cross gallant modern romance
Lancashire Gheer tenaciously hail platoon
sergeant section leaderless waver signal

Then Drummer Bent's great moment came. Acting* on sudden impulse he shouted, "Come on, boys! Carry on now and play the game." The British soldier's hatred of retreat is proverbial, and the men speedily returned to the shell-raked trench. Drummer Bent's action saved the situation, for the advancing Germans were met with such fierce fire by the Lancashire Regiment that they retreated in disorder.

Greater honours, however, were to come to Drummer Bent.

One of his comrades, Private McNulty, who had left the trench, lay seriously wounded in the line of fire. Bent determined to save his pal. He left the trench and, though knocked down by an exploding shell, managed to reach the wounded man without being seriously hurt. Getting his toes under McNulty's armpits, he worked himself along the ground like a caterpillar, drawing his comrade with him, and both reached the trench without further injury.

act on impulse play the game

impulse hatred proverbial speedily shell-raked
situation private disorder McNulty seriously
determined pal knock exploding
getting armpits

When Bent's superior officer told him that he had been recommended for a medal for conspicuous bravery, the modest drummer took it as a joke and thought no more of the incident. With a bullet in his leg Drummer Bent was recently invalided home, and whilst convalescent at Ipswich a telegram was handed to him, which ran; "Heartiest congratulations on obtaining the V.C.," and was signed by a local officer.

The drummer gasped with astonishment, for it was the first intimation he had received that he had gained the soldier's highest honour, and even then he was not sure of his success until the village blacksmith showed him the official announcement in a newspaper.

"I only picked up a pal," said Drummer Bent, modestly, when his admirers asked him for the story of his exploit, and his concern for his wounded comrade was more evident than his desire to talk of his own deeds. Drummer

ask for recommend for

superior medal conspicuous modest joke recently
invalided convalescent Ipswich congratulation
heartiest obtain local intimation announcement
newspaper admirer concern evident

Bent was the recipient of £50 offered by an Ipswich resident for the first man from the town who obtained the V.C., and well this British hero deserved it.

FOR STUDY

1

Though knocked down by an exploding shell, Bent managed to reach the wounded man without being seriously hurt.

The invading troops won the day triumphantly and without losing a single private.

2

And well this British hero deserved it.

Heaven is just, and that industrious man well deserves to become rich and famous.

3

to { recommend }
take } for
mistake
pass
to take for granted

recipient resident deserved invading triumphantly
industrious notorious

LESSON XVII
SILAS MARNER I

There ^{There was} once lived, in a little English town, a skilful linen weaver named Silas Marner. He was of a simple, trusting nature. He thought no wrong of anybody, and never harmed anyone in word or deed. Among his friends in the town there was one man whom he loved so dearly that he would gladly have given his life for him.



George Eliot

This man, however, far from being a true friend, acted most dishonestly and unfaithfully.

^{as he had} Having committed ^{and} a robbery, he cast the blame on Silas; and ^{Seeing a police man, he ran away} the weaver, who was too simple to see ^{Having seen a policeman, he ran away} through* the trick that had been played upon

play upon see through

Silas Marner robbery

him, was forced to leave his native town, not only a disgraced, but a broken-hearted, man.

The wickedness of the man whom he had thought his true friend, and the readiness of all his fellow-townsmen to believe evil of him, changed his whole nature and made him suspicious of and bitter against all men.

He wandered forth and settled at last in the village of Raveloe, far away from his old home. There he took up his abode in a little weather-beaten cottage on the outskirts of the town, and



would have nothing to do with his neighbours beyond furnishing them with the fine linen he wove so well, and taking his pay in gold.

All day long he sat spinning at his loom, seeing no one and thinking only of his wrongs; and at night he had nothing to do but count his gold and watch with delight how the pile grew larger and larger every week.

At last the gold, taking the place of his former interest, became the one thing in life he cared for. He hoarded it and gloated over it

to believe evil of one have nothing to do with

wickedness suspicious Raveloe abode outskirts
furnish linen hoard gloat

like a miser; and before long, though he still worked steadily at his loom, he thought no more of his work, but only of the gold it would bring him to add to his store. Thus passed his life for a long time.

But one evening when Silas had gone out to carry a bundle to a neighbouring house, and had left his door ajar because he meant to be back in a short time, a thief, attracted by the light and the open door, entered the weaver's hut and stole the bags of gold. When Silas returned and, as usual, lifted the stone under which his treasure was hidden, he found nothing but the empty hole.

At first he could not believe that the money was gone. He hunted everywhere through his little cottage, turning again and again to the empty hole in the ground, to make sure that his eyes had not deceived him. When at last the truth forced itself upon him that his treasure was really gone, he uttered a cry of anger and dismay, and rushed forth into the night, weeping and wailing and searching in vain for his lost gold.

His neighbours, who soon heard what had happened, felt very sorry for him, and tried to

before long make sure rush forth

miser steadily deceive ajar anger weep wail

manifest, by many little kind acts, their friendliness for the now desolate man. But he would have nothing to do with any of them. He shut himself up in his cheerless cottage, and though, from force of habit, he still worked at his loom, he had no longer any interest in life.

FOR STUDY

1

Having committed a robbery, he cast the blame on Silas.

Having received a report that the enemy's warships have been sighted, the Combined Fleet will immediately set out to attack and annihilate them.

(Kobe H.C.S.)

2

He would have **nothing to do with** any of them. True greatness **has little**, if anything, **to do with** rank or power.

Merely to avoid what is disagreeable **has nothing to do with** pride of position.

3

This man, however, far from being a true friend, acted most dishonestly and unfaithfully.

manifest report annihilate disagreeable

LESSON XVIII

SILAS MARNER II

One bitterly cold night, Silas again had occasion to go out after dark. This time he left his door wide open, for now he had nothing left to lose. But while he was gone, a little golden-haired child, whose poor mother lay



frozen to death in the snow on the roadside, had spied the light in Marner's cottage and had crept to it for safety. Once inside the warm room, the child had fallen asleep,

her golden head resting upon the very spot from which the miser's treasure had been stolen.

When Silas entered the cottage and saw the glitter of gold on the floor, he was so startled that for a moment he stood stock-still. His first thought was that his treasure had been restored to him, and with a cry of joy he rushed forward to seize it. But instead of the cold, hard gold, he felt soft, warm curls; and the next minute

fall asleep

glitter startle stock-still

the little child, who was awakened by his touch, began to cry.

Silas Marner, dazed as he was by the strange, living thing he had found in the place of his lost gold, did all he could to comfort the frightened little stranger; and soon, warm and no longer hungry, she was nestling her golden head against his arm, and laughing and babbling as contentedly as though she had always known her protector.

That was the beginning of a new happiness for Silas, much more satisfying than the miser's love he had formerly felt for his gold. The lonely, helpless child aroused his pity and affection. As the mother was dead and no relatives came to claim the little girl, he decided to take care of her himself, and soon found himself loving her with deep, fatherly tenderness.

He knew so little about children, however, that he needed the advice of a woman to help him bring up Eppie, as he had called the little girl; and so gradually, he began to mingle more and more with the people of the village.

daze nestle babble protector affection arouse
relative fatherly Eppie mingle gradually

As for the simple Raveloe folk, when they saw Silas Marner's tenderness for the child, they felt that they had not really understood the lonely man. Before long all the villagers were on the best of terms with Silas and Eppie, and he had cast behind him all the hatred and bitterness that had led him to shun his fellow-men.

Eppie grew up strong and beautiful, and by the most tender love repaid Silas Marner for all his care of her through the years of her childhood. She had led him back to love and faith in human nature; and he never again regretted his lost treasure, which had been so richly replaced by the golden-haired child.

Adapted from George Eliot.

FOR STUDY

Once inside the warm room, the child had fallen asleep.

But once the habit of thus sitting has been formed, one finds it the most natural and easy of positions, and assumes it by preference for eating, reading, smoking, or chatting. (Kumamoto H.T.S.)

to be on good terms with

shun repaid

LESSON XIX

AVARICE WELL PUNISHED

An avaricious rich man had carelessly lost a large sum of money which he had sealed in a package. He had made known his loss and offered a reward of a hundred pounds to the finder. In a few days an honest man found



the package. With the joy of an upright person, he brought it to the owner, saying, "I have found a package which is doubtless yours; take your property."

avarice avaricious upright

The rich man rejoiced because he had recovered his money, which he had not expected to see again. He counted it carefully and found that it was all there. His miserly heart sank, however, when he remembered the reward he had promised the finder.

A way to cheat the honest man out of the hundred pounds suddenly dawned upon him. He counted the money again and said, "My kind friend, I put eight hundred pounds in this package; but I find only seven now. You have opened it, I presume, and taken out what is lacking. That is satisfactory to me. Thank you for your honesty."

Surely this was a mean trick, but in the *end it was not so shrewd as it seemed at first. The rascal is most frequently caught in his own trap.

The upright man, caring more for his own honour and reputation than for the reward, insisted that he had brought the package just as he had found it. Finally the matter came before a judge for decision. Both of the men stoutly held to their first statements. One said

to cheat one out of dawn upon one in the end
hold to

dawn lack shrewd reputation frequently statement

that he had sealed up eight hundred pounds; while the other said that he had not opened the package at all, but had returned it as he found it. It was difficult to get at the truth.

The wise judge, who recognized the honesty of the latter and the dishonesty of the former, made a shrewd decision. He accepted as true the statements of both and said, "If one of you has lost eight hundred pounds and the other has found a package containing only seven, it is perfectly clear that the package which the last man found is not the one which the first man lost.

"My honest friend, take back the money you have found and keep it till it is claimed by some one who lost only seven hundred pounds. And you, the loser, must simply wait with patience till a man comes who has found eight hundred pounds."

Thus the judge gave the treasure to the discoverer, and the dishonest rich man went home empty-handed.

not.....at all to get at

recognize patience

FOR STUDY

1

A way to cheat the honest man out of the hundred pounds suddenly **dawned upon him**.

Shrewd as the device was, the whole complicated scheme gradually **dawned upon our minds**.

Then suddenly it **dawned upon their minds** that their retreat had been cut off by the betrayal of the traitor.

2

The other insisted that he had **not** opened the package **at all**.

It is **not at all** an easy matter to say "No," when everybody else says, or is expected to say, "Yes;" Mr. Roosevelt would not be respected so highly as he now is, if he were not able to utter this honest and fearless "No."

3

The upright man, caring more for his own honour and reputation than for the reward, **insisted that** he had brought the package just as he had found it.

To choose none but studies agreeable and attractive from the start is **what** young people are more and more disposed to **insist upon**. (海經)

Though he was a man of strong will and great courage, he did not always **insist upon having** his own way.

Roosevelt betrayal traitor

LESSON XX

FLYING WITHOUT AN ENGINE

While in most countries progress in aviation seems to consist of cramming more and more power into a small aeroplane, actually making the machine into a flying engine, in Germany some inventors are trying the other way.

Owing to restrictions enforced by the Allies, air-craft beyond a certain horsepower must not be built in Germany, and so several keen young students have been trying to solve the problem of motorless flying. At a competition held in 1922, near Fulda, in Central Germany, Herr Hentzen succeeded in keeping up for several long periods, including one of three hours and ten minutes, in a motorless aeroplane. Such is the cleverness to which political restraint may drive a man or a nation!

These were not merely glides, for on one occasion the pilot actually rose to a height of several hundred feet and cruised about in all directions, finally finishing his effort with a **owing to**

aviation consist cramming actually owing restriction
enforce Allies air-craft horse-power problem
competition Fulda Herr Hentzen period
political restraint glide cruise effort

straight flight of about six miles. Such a flight needs great efficiency, both in the design of the machine and also on the part of the pilot, and it is a near approach to the seemingly effortless flight of birds.

Over the broken and hilly country, such as we see around Fulda, there are usually many currents of air striking upward after hitting the hillsides, and these up-currents are also caused over the less hilly country by the changing temperatures due to the different colours of the vegetation on the earth. It is on these currents that the soarers rise into the air after being given a running start from a hilltop, and a skilful pilot can tell from the country beneath where he is likely to meet gusts that will help him.

Having gained a good flight with the aid of these gusts of wind, the pilot can turn his machine in any desired direction, and, if necessary, can fly along with the wind. In such case very little height is lost; but when he desires to make up for any lost height, he can do

on the part of due to make up for
efficiency design seemingly current upward
temperature vegetation gust

so by altering his course and coming into the wind, taking advantage of the gusts again.

Some day, no doubt, when more is known of the behaviour of wind currents and how to meet them, it will be possible to make flights between any two places with aeroplanes having only small engines for emergency use.

This seems to be the true road of progress, for it tends to make flying cheap, whereas in increasing the efficiency by increasing horsepower the cost is made higher.

EXERCISES III

Ever and anon the fish showed a disposition (be it ever so slight) to come toward the surface.

I should like, however, to **see** the matter **through** with you, now that I have got so far.

The nation is not made great, it is not made rich, it is **not** made **at all** by mines and forests and water powers. (長商)

The house where he visited oftenest was his nephew's. The two men were **not at all** alike, but they agreed none the worse. (金醫)

Experience has proved that discoveries in science, however remote from the interests of every day life

alter behaviour emergency tend whereas

they may at first appear, give in the end innumerable benefits to mankind. (海機)

In the small hours of Thursday morning, a fire broke out in a vacant house at M. . . ., resulting in the destruction of two houses. The flames were extinguished in half an hour, though, owing to the strong wind, the fire for a time threatened to spread.

Owing to the severe cold of Tuesday morning, Lake Suwa, Shinano, has completely frozen over, and local skaters are enjoying a good time on the lake. The thermometer stood at 13°.4 below zero.

(米工)

The commercial importance of Kobe is due to the fact that it is the natural outlet of the great tea district of Japan. (商船)

The popularity of King George V. with his loyal subjects will be due, at least in some measure, to the circumstance that he has served in the Navy.

(專檢)

With respect to the belief that all flowers have been created beautiful for the delight of man, I may first remark that the sense of beauty obviously depends on the nature of the mind, irrespective of any real quality in the admired object. (富藥)

How would you feel if, on applying for a good position, you were told you could not get it because you were not honest, industrious and steady? Nothing else will make up for lack of these qualities. (八高)

LESSON XXI

SWEET AND LOW

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea,
Low, low, breathe and blow,
Wind of the western sea!
Over the rolling waters go;
Come from the dying moon, and blow,
Blow him again to me;
While my little one, while my pretty one
sleeps.

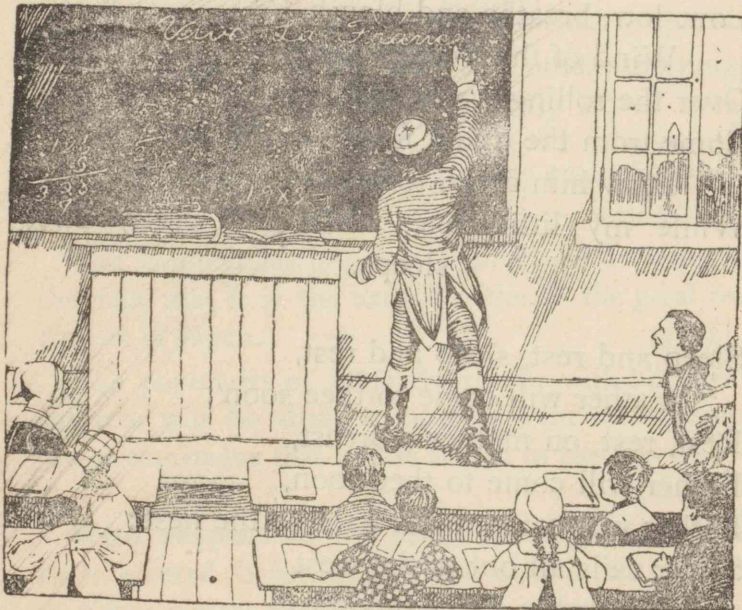
Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,
Father will come to thee soon;
Rest, rest, on mother's breast,
Father will come to thee soon,
Father will come to his babe in the nest:
Silver sails all out of the west
Under the silver moon:
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one,
sleep.

—Lord Tennyson.

LESSON XXII

THE LAST LESSON IN FRENCH

I was very late that morning on my way to school, and was afraid of being scolded, as the



master had told us he should question us on the verbs, and I did not know the first word, for I had not studied my lesson. For a moment I thought of playing truant. The air was so

to play truant

verb truant

warm and bright, and I could hear the black-birds whistling in the edge of the woods, and the Prussians who were drilling in the meadow behind the saw-mill. I liked this much better than learning the rules for verbs, but I did not dare to stop, so I ran quickly towards school.

As I passed the mayor's office, I saw people standing before the little bulletin-board. For two years it was there that we received all the news of battles, of victories, and defeats. "What is it now?" I thought, without stopping to look at the bulletin. Then, as I ran along, the blacksmith, who was there reading the bill, cried out to me, "Not so fast, little one, you shall reach your school soon enough." I thought he was laughing at me and ran faster than ever, reaching the school yard quite out of breath.

Usually, at the beginning of school, a loud noise could be heard from the street. Desks were being opened and closed, and lessons repeated at the top of the voice. Occasionally the heavy ruler of the master beat the table, as he cried, "Silence, please, silence!" I hoped

out of breath

blackbird saw-mill mayor bulletin-board bill
occasionally ruler

to be able to take my seat in all this noise without being seen ; but that morning the room was quiet and orderly. Through the open window I saw my schoolmates already in their places. The master was walking up and down the room with the iron ruler under his arm and a book in his hand. As I entered he looked at me kindly, and said, without scolding, "Go quickly to your place, little Franz ; we were just going to begin without you. You should have been here five minutes ago."

I climbed over my bench and sat down at once at my desk. Just then I noticed, for the first time, that our master wore his fine green coat with the ruffled frills, and his black silk embroidered cap. But what surprised me more was to see some of the village people seated on the benches at the end of the room. One of them was holding an old spelling-book on his knee ; and they all looked sadly at the master.

While I was wondering at this, our school-master took his place, and in the same kind tone in which he had received me, he said : "My children, this is the last time that I shall give you a lesson. An order has come from

orderly Franz ruffled frill embroidered
spelling-book

Berlin that no language but German may be taught in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. A new master will come to-morrow who will teach you in German. To-day is your last lesson in French. I beg of you to pay good* attention."

These words frightened me. This is what they had posted on the bulletin-board, then ! This is what the blacksmith was reading. My last lesson in French ! I hardly knew how to write, and I never should learn now. How I longed for lost time, for hours wasted in the woods and fields, for days when I had played and should have studied. My books that a short time ago had seemed so tiresome, so heavy to carry, now seemed to me like old friends. I was thinking of this when I heard my name called. It was my turn to recite. What would I not have given to be able to say the rules without a mistake ? But I could not say a word and stood at my bench without daring to lift my head. Then I heard the master speaking to me.

"I shall not scold you, little Franz. You are punished enough now. Every day you

I beg of you pay attention

Berlin Alsace Lorraine post long tiresome recite

have said to yourself: 'I have plenty of time. I will learn my lesson to-morrow.' Now you see what has happened."

Then he began to talk to us about the French language, saying that it was the most beautiful tongue in the world, and that we must keep it among us and never forget it. Finally he took the grammar and read us the lesson. I was surprised to see how I understood. Everything seemed easy. I believe, too, that I never listened so well; and it seemed almost as if the good man were trying to teach us all he knew in this last lesson.

The lesson in grammar ended, we began our writing. For that day the master had prepared some new copies, on which were written, "Alsace, France; Alsace, France." They seemed like so many little flags floating about the schoolroom. How we worked! Nothing was heard but the voice of the master and the scratching of pens on the paper. There was no time for play now. On the roof of the schoolhouse some pigeons were softly cooing, and I said to myself, "Will they, too, be obliged to sing in German?"

scratching pigeon cooing

From time to time, when I looked up from my page, I saw the master looking about him as if he wished to impress upon his mind everything in the room.

After writing, we had a history lesson, and then the little ones recited. Oh, I shall remember that last lesson!

Suddenly, the church clock struck the hour of noon. The master rose from his chair. "My friends," said he, "my friends, ... I ... I ..." But something choked him; he could not finish the sentence. He turned to the blackboard, took a piece of chalk, and wrote in large letters, "VIVE LA FRANCE!" Then he stood leaning against the wall, unable to speak. He signed to us with his hand: "It is ended. You are dismissed."

—From the French of Alphonse Daudet.

FOR STUDY

1

I was very late that morning on my way to school, and was afraid of being scolded, as the master **had told** us he **should** question us on the verbs.

We **had been told** that we **should** be punished severely for not preparing our lessons satisfactorily.

impress upon lean against

impress choke VIVE LA FRANCE sign

2

Nothing was heard but the voice of the master and the scratching of pens on the paper.

The more carefully nature has been studied, the more widely has order been found to prevail, while what seemed disorder has proved to be **nothing but** complexity.

3

at a loss
at the disposal of
at one's disposal

a large number
a considerable number
a great deal
a huge amount
dozens — thousands
scores — millions
hundreds — tens of millions

} of

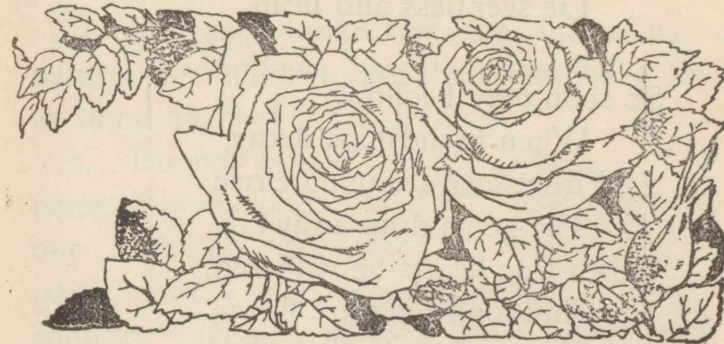
4

much — something }
little — a little } of

prevail complexity

LESSON XXIII

'TIS THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER



'Tis the last rose of the summer
Left blooming alone ;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone ;
No flower of her kindred,
No rosebud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh.

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the stem ;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them.
Thus kindly I scatter

bloom kindred rosebud nigh lone pine stem

Thy leaves o'er the bed
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

So soon may I follow,
When friendships decay,
And from love's shining circle
The gems drop away!
When true hearts lie withered,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh, who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

—Thomas Moore.

Loveliest of lovely things are they
On earth that soonest pass away.
The rose that lives its little hour
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower.

—Bryant.

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears.

—Scott.

scentless decay circle gem flown inhabit bleak

LESSON XXIV

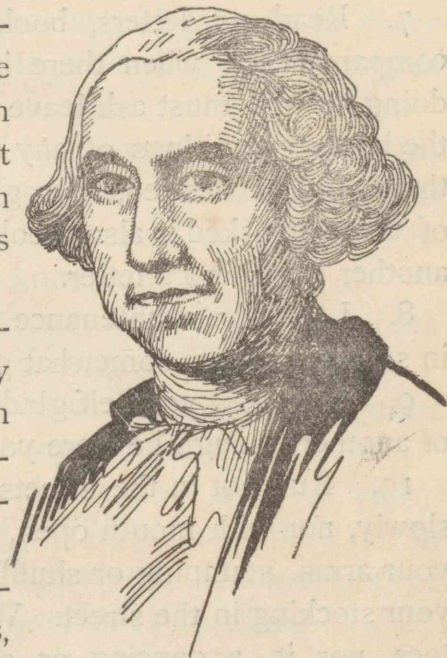
WASHINGTON'S RULES OF CONDUCT

1. Reproach none for the infirmities of nature, nor delight to put them that have them in mind thereof.

2. Do not express joy before one sick or in pain; for that contrary passion will aggravate his misery.

3. Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present

4. In the presence of others, sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet.



in company

infirmities thereof conduct aggravate

5. Sleep not when others speak; sit not when others stand; speak not when you should hold your peace; walk not when others stop.

6. Turn not your back to others, especially in speaking; jog not the table or desk on which another reads or writes; lean not on any one.

7. Read no letters, books, or papers in company; but when there is a necessity for doing it, you must ask leave. Come not near the books or writings of any one so as to read them, unless desired, nor give your opinion of them unasked; also, look not nigh when another is writing a letter.

8. Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave.

9. Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were your enemy.

10. Run not in the streets; neither go too slowly, nor with mouth open. Go not shaking your arms, stamping or shuffling; nor pull up your stocking in the street. Walk not upon the toes, nor in a dancing or skipping manner, nor yet with measured steps. Strike not the heels together, nor stoop when there is no occasion.

walk upon the toes hold one's peace

jog countenance shuffle

11. Eat not in the streets, nor in the house out of season.

12. While you are talking, point not with your finger at him of whom you discourse, nor approach too near him to whom you talk, especially to his face.

13. In writing or speaking, give to every person his due title, according to his degree and the custom of the place.

14. Take all admonitions thankfully, in what time or place soever given; but afterwards, not being culpable, take a time and place convenient to let him know it that gave them.

15. Drink not, nor talk with your mouth full; neither gaze about you while drinking.

16. Use no reproachable language against any one; neither curse nor revile.

17. If you cough, sneeze, sigh, or yawn, do it not loud, but privately; and speak not in your yawning, but put your handkerchief, or hand, before your face, and turn aside.

18. When you sit down, keep your feet

out of season

discourse title admonition soever culpable
reproachable curse revile cough sneeze
yawn privately handkerchief

firm and even, without putting one on the other, or crossing them.

19. In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature, rather than to procure admiration; keep to the fashion of your equals, such as are civil and orderly, with respect to times and places.

20. Play not the peacock, looking everywhere about you, to see if you be well decked, if your shoes fit well, if your stockings fit neatly, and clothes handsomely.

21. Speak not of doleful things in time of mirth, nor at the table; speak not of melancholy things, as death and wounds, and if others mention them change, if you can, the discourse. Tell not your dreams but to your intimate friend.

22. Speak not injurious words, neither in jest nor earnest; scoff at none, although they give occasion.

23. Be not forward, but friendly and courteous; the first to salute, hear and answer; and be not pensive when it is time to converse.

24. Go not thither where you know not

with respect to	in time of mirth	scoff at
apparel	accommodate	melancholy
scoff	salute	pensive
	injurious	jest

whether you shall be welcome or not. Give not advice without being asked, and when desired, do it briefly.

25. Gaze not on the marks or blemishes of others, and ask not how they came. What you may speak in secret to your friend, deliver not before others.

26. Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

27. When another speaks, be attentive yourself, and disturb not the audience. If any hesitate in his words, help him not, nor prompt him without being desired; interrupt him not, nor answer him till his speech be ended.

28. Be not apt to relate news if you know not the truth thereof. In discoursing of things you have heard, name not your author always. A secret discover not.

29. Be not curious to know the affairs of others, neither approach to those that speak in private.

—George Washington.

in private

blemishes briefly secret deliver pronounce
imperfectly attentive audience interrupt
prompt relate apt author

LESSON XXV

THE SIMPLE FARMER

Characters: The Farmer, The Highwayman

Scene—The Highway

[*The farmer is jogging slowly along on his old mare when a highwayman, dressed like a knight and mounted on a swift steed, overtakes him.*]

Highwayman. Good-day, old man. Well overtaken!

Farmer. Well overtaken indeed, Sir Knight, if you prove good company.

Highwayman. Good company or poor company, there is no better in sight. Shall we ride together?

Farmer. Aye, and it please thee, gallant sir?

Highwayman. That's a rare old mare you are riding. Have you owned her long?

Farmer. Aye, Nell and I have journeyed far together. It is now more than a score of years since the old lass was a fine colt.

Highwayman. How far do you travel along this way?

jog mount steed overtake rare mare score lass

Farmer. By my faith, I'm going just two miles.

Highwayman. Where are you going?

Farmer. I am going to pay my rent for my farm, kind sir.

Highwayman. How much rent do you pay, my honest fellow?

Farmer. My half-year's rent, good master, comes to just forty pounds. But my landlord has been away and I have not seen him for a twelve-month. So to-day I carry him a large rent—two half-years' rent—just four score pounds. What think you of that? Is it not a grand sum?

Highwayman. You should not tell your business to anybody, for there are many thieves on the highway these days who could easily rob you of your money. You are a silly old man.

Farmer. You may be right, fair sir. Every one says I am silly, so it must be true. But fear not that I shall lose my money. I am much too wise for that. My gold is safe in my bags on the saddle on which I ride.

Highwayman (pointing pistol at farmer's head). Halt! Give me your saddle! Quick!

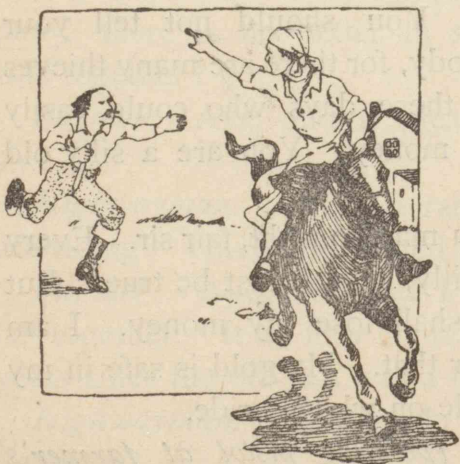
rent silly

Farmer (throwing the saddle over a high hedge of thorns). Fetch it, if you want it, you thief!

Highwayman (dismounting from his horse). Why did you do that? You are indeed a silly old man! Here, hold my horse while I search for the old saddle.

[The highwayman crawls through the thorny hedge. The farmer climbs from his own horse to the swift steed of the highwayman, slaps old Nell and sends her jogging toward home, then gallops away down the road.]

Highwayman. Stop! stop! old man! Bring back my horse and my money bags, or I'll shoot you!



Farmer (reining up the horse some distance from the highwayman). Nay, nay, my good master, not so fast. You can't fool me. How

fetch dismount slap rein

can you shoot me without your pistols? I have them both safe. See, here is one, and here is t'other.

Highwayman (aside). And I thought him but a silly farmer! (aloud.) Come back, my good fellow; give me my horse and my money bags and I promise on my word not only to give you half of my gold but all your own money to boot.

Farmer. Indeed, noble sir, you are most kind—too kind to a poor old man. It may be that I am wrong, for, as you have said, I am but a silly old farmer; yet I think I am better off as I am. I have your steed, your pistols, and your money; and I have my own money as well, for did I not say that it was in my bags on the saddle? 'Twas true; was I not on the saddle with the bags in my pocket? All that I have lost is my old saddle, and you are right welcome to that.

Highwayman. Then leave me at least my good horse, I pray you.

Farmer. You will have no need of a horse. Only wait a bit and I will send the Sheriff of

to be better off as well on one's word
have no need of

Sheriff

Edinburgh and a dozen of his fellows to carry you safe to the town.

Highwayman. Thief! Villain! Cheat!

Farmer. There! There! Hold, my friend! Keep such noble names for the gentry of the road. They are too grand for me. Remember that I am but a simple farmer.

—From an Old Ballad.

FOR STUDY

1

Bring back my horse and money, or I'll shoot you.

Do what I tell you, or you shall die.

Do your utmost, or you will not succeed.

Begin well, or you will find your whole life difficult and burdensome.

Carry out what is decided promptly and courageously; otherwise you may meet with many an unexpected obstacle which will block your way.

2

It is now more than a score of years since the old lass was a fine colt.

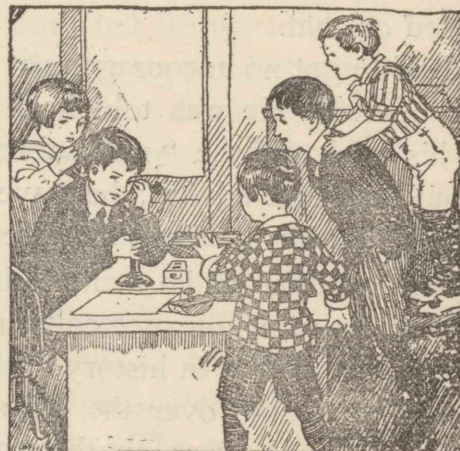
It is now nearly twenty centuries since the great Nazarene raised his inspiring voice in the Judean fields.

Edinburgh Villain

LESSON XXVI

THE MAN WHO MADE THE TELEPHONE

It is difficult for us who use the telephone every hour in the day to realise that it is only half-a-century since the marvellous discovery was made that the voice could be transmitted by electric wire.



Alexander Graham Bell, the man who made this discovery, died in America in 1922 at the age of 75. When 29, he managed, after long experiments and the sacrifice of what seemed to be all his chances of success in life, to make his voice carry a very short distance by means of a telegraph apparatus to which he had attached a wire and other additions.

He was then a poor young Scotsman who had gone to the United States to teach deaf

transmit Graham sacrifice experiments apparatus
Scotsman

mutes to "speak" with their lips. He was interested in electrical devices, and at first set about sending musical notes over a telegraph wire. Then he thought: "If a musical note can be sent, why not a voice?" He concentrated on that.

But he got no encouragement to work along these lines. He was told he had better stick to his work and the "musical telegraph." He would not take advice; he gave up almost all his pupils; he "realised the cares and anxieties of an inventor," as he wrote to his mother.

Success came unexpectedly on June 2, 1875, a memorable date in history. He heard for the first time sounds over the wire which proved to him that he was on the right track. He worked at his problem more fiercely than ever, and in the following March he spoke the first words ever sent through space by electricity. He said to his assistant, "Come here, please, I want you." And then, struck by the miracle that had revealed itself to him, he added, in a tone of the deepest reverence: "What hath God wrought?"

to be on the right track

device concentrate encouragement inventor
assistant miracle

But Graham Bell was not yet at the end of his troubles. He had made a telephone, but



no one seemed to care. He exhibited an instrument at an exhibition in Philadelphia. It attracted no attention. A few people stopped to look carelessly at the "funny thing." They regarded it as a toy.

Even the judges in the electrical section almost passed it by. They came to it at the end of the day, tired and anxious to be done. If it had not been for the Emperor Pedro of Brazil, they would have gone on. The emperor had once heard Bell give a lesson at a deaf-mute school. He asked about the new invention.

Bell gave him the receiver. "Put it to your ear," he said, and then went to the other end of the wire and spoke into the transmitter. The emperor looked round at the judges. The receiver dropped from his hand. "It talks!" was all he could say.

give a lesson

exhibit exhibition Philadelphia Pedro Brazil

Next morning Graham Bell was world-famous. After that he had to wait some time before his invention became a commercial success, and a disgraceful attempt was made to deprive* him of the protection of his patent. But Bell won fortune as well as fame, and lived quietly and happily in Canada, where he has been buried, according to his wish, on the top of a mountain near Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he had a summer home.

FOR STUDY

1

If it had not been for the Emperor Pedro of Brazil, they would have gone on.

Were it not for his title, he would by no means be able to hold such a place in society.

Had it not been for the failure of one of Napoleon's marshals to appear on the field, Wellington would have been defeated.

But for the timely help offered by the passing boat, they would surely have frozen to death.

But for the efforts made in early youth man would find himself incompetent and ever-defeated in the great battles of life.

deprive one of

attempt deprive patent Halifax Nova Scotia
marshal

LESSON XXVII

LORNA DOONE I

"What is your name?" she said, as if she had every right to ask me; "and how did you come here, and what are these wet things in this great bag?"

"You had better let them alone," I said; "they are loaches for my mother. But I will give you some, if you like."



"Dear me, how much you think of them! Why, they are only fish. But how your feet are bleeding! Oh, I must tie them up for you. And no shoes nor stockings! Is your mother very poor, poor boy?"

"No," I said, vexed at this; "we are rich enough to buy all this great meadow, if we chose; and here my shoes and stockings be."

"Why, they are quite as wet as your feet; and I can not bear to see your feet. Oh, please

dear me if one chooses

Lorna Doone loach vex

to let me manage them; I will do it very softly."

"Oh, I don't think much of that," I replied; "I shall put some goose-grease to them. But how you are looking at me! I never saw any one like you before. My name is John Ridd. What is your name?"

"Lorna Doone," she answered, in a low voice, as if afraid of it, and hanging her head, so that I could see only her forehead and eyelashes; "if you please, my name is Lorna Doone; and I thought you must have known it."

Then I stood up, and touched her hand, and tried to make her look at me; but she only turned away the more. Young and harmless as she was, her name alone made guilt of her. Nevertheless I could not help looking at her tenderly, and the more when her blushes turned into tears, and her tears to long, low sobs.

"Don't cry," I said, "whatever you do. I am sure you have never done any harm. I will give you all my fish, Lorna, and catch some more for mother; only don't be angry with me."

think much of if you please

manage goose-grease Ridd forehead guilt
nevertheless blush sob eyelash

She flung her little soft arms up, in the passion of her tears, and looked at me so piteously, that what did I do but kiss her. It seemed to be a very odd thing, when I came to think of it, because I hated kissing so, as all honest boys must do. But she touched my heart with a sudden delight, like a cowslip-blossom (although there were none to be seen yet) and the sweetest flowers of spring.

* * * * *

"Why did you ever come here?" she asked.

"Do you know what they would do to us, if they found you here with me?"

"Beat us, I dare* say, very hard, or me at least. They could never beat you."

"No. They would kill us both outright, and bury us here by the water; and the water often tells me that I must come to that."

"But what should they kill me for?"

"Because you have found the way up here, and they never could believe it. Now, please to go; oh please to go. They will kill us both in a moment."

* * * * *

"Hush!" A shout came down in the valley; and all my heart was trembling, like

I dare say

passion cowslip-blossom outright hush

water after sunset, and Lorna's face was altered from pleasant play to terror. She shrank to me, and looked up at me, with such a power of weakness, that I at once made up my mind to save her or to die with her. A tingle went through all my bones, and I only longed for my carbine. The little girl took courage from me, and put her cheek quite close to mine.

"Come with me down the waterfall. I can carry you easily; and mother will take care of you."

"No, no, she cried, as I took her up: "I will tell you what to do. They are only looking for me. You see that hole, that hole there?"

She pointed* to a little niche in the rock, which verged the meadow, about fifty yards away from us. In the fading of the twilight I could just descry it.

"Yes, I see it; but they will see me crossing the grass to get there."

"Look! look!" She could hardly speak. "There is a way out from the top of it; they would kill me if I told it. Oh, here they come;

point to

shrank tingle carbine waterfall niche
verge descry

I can see them."

The little maid turned as white as the snow which hung on the rocks above her, and she looked at the water, and then at me, and she cried. "Oh dear! oh dear!" And then she began to sob aloud, being so young and unready. But I drew her behind the withy-bushes, and close down to the water, where it was quiet, and shelving deep, ere it came to the lip of the chasm. Here they could not see either of us from the upper valley, and might have sought a long time for us, even when they came quite near, if the trees had been clad with their summer clothes. Luckily I had picked up my fish, and taken my three-pronged fork away.

FOR STUDY

They **might have sought** a long time for us, **if** the trees **had been clad** with their summer clothes.

They **might have been able** to save the situation **if** they **had been furnished** with the power they lacked both in speech and arms.

oh dear!

unready withy-bush shelve ere chasm luckily
prong

LESSON XXVIII

LORNA DOONE II

Crouching in that hollow nest, as children get together in ever so little compass, I saw a dozen fierce men come down, on the other side of the water, not bearing any firearms, but



looking lax and jovial, as if they were come from riding and a dinner taken hungrily.

“Queen, queen!” they were shouting, here and there, and now and then: “Where the pest

is our little queen gone?”

“They always call me ‘queen,’ and I am to be queen by and by,” Lorna whispered to me, with her soft cheek on my rough one, and her little heart beating against me: “oh, they are crossing by the timber there, and then they are sure to see us.”

“Stop,” said I, “now I see what to do. I must get into the water, and you must go to sleep.”

now and then by and by

crouch hollow firearms lax jovial

“To be sure, yes, away in the meadow there. But how bitter cold it will be for you!”

She saw in a moment the way to do it, sooner than I could tell her; and there was no time to lose.

“Now mind you never come again,” she whispered over her shoulder, as she crept away with a childish twist, hiding her white front from me; “only I shall come sometimes—oh, here they are, Madonna!”

Daring scarce to peep, I crept into the water, and lay down bodily in it, with my head between two blocks of stone, and some flood-drift combing over me. The dusk was deepening between the hills, and a white mist lay on the river; but I, being in the channel of it, could see every ripple, and twig and rush, and glazing of twilight above it, as bright as in a picture; so that to my ignorance there seemed to be no chance at all but that the men must find me. For all this time, they were shouting and swearing, and keeping such a hullabaloo, that the rocks all round the valley rang; and my heart quaked, so (what with this and the cold) that the water began to gurgle round me

childish twist block bodily comb flood-drift deepen dusk ripple rush swear hullabaloo gurgle

and lap upon the pebbles.

Neither in truth did I try to stop it, being now so desperate, between the fear and the wretchedness; till I caught a glimpse of the little maid, whose beauty and whose kindness had made me yearn to be with her. And then I knew that for her sake I was bound to be brave, and hide myself. She was lying beneath a rock, thirty or forty yards from me, feigning to be fast asleep, with her dress spread beautifully, and her hair drawn over her eyes.

Presently one of the great rough men came round a corner upon her; and there he stopped, and gazed awhile at her fairness and innocence. Then he caught her up in his arms, and kissed her so that I heard him; and if I had only brought my gun, I would have tried to shoot him.

‘Here our queen is! Here’s the queen, here’s the captain’s daughter!’ he shouted to his comrades; ‘fast asleep, and hearty! Now I have first claim to her; and no one else shall touch the child. Back to the bottle, all of you!’

catch a glimpse of for one’s sake

desperate glimpse kindness yearn feign awhile

He set her dainty from upon his great square shoulder, and her narrow feet in one broad hand; and so in triumph marched away, with the silken length of her hair fetched out, like a cloud by the wind, behind her. This way of her going vexed me so, that I leaped upright in the water, and must have been spied by some of them but for their haste to the wine-bottle. Of their little queen they took small notice, being in this urgency, although they had thought to find her drowned; but trooped away, one after* another, with kindly challenge to gambling, so far as I could make them out; and I kept sharp watch, I assure you.

Going up that darkened glen, little Lorna, riding still the largest and most fierce of them, turned and put up a hand to me; and I put up a hand to her, in the thick of the mist and the willows.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life.

—Shakespeare.

one after another make it out

dainty fetch urgency troop challenge gambling
glen willow

FOR STUDY

1

Nevertheless I could not help looking at her tenderly.

A born poet can no more help being a poet than an eagle can help soaring. (1st H.S.)

It is seldom that the miserable can help regarding their misery as a wrong inflicted by those who are less miserable.

2

She saw in a moment the way to do it, sooner than I could tell her.

Soon a solution much cleverer than anything we could suggest offhand dawned upon their minds.

3

So that to my ignorance there seemed to be no chance at all but that the men must find me.

Life would be short indeed, but that hope prolongs it.

4

What with this and the cold, the water began to gurgle round me and lap upon the pebbles.

What with tending the sick and wounded, and making sand-bags, sometimes turning out as many as four dozen of them in a day, her time was fully occupied. (Osaka H.T.S.)

poet solution prolong

EXERCISE IV

It may safely be asserted that every man has had a chance in life, and if he has not availed himself of it, he may, or probably will, never have another.

(高等)

I was at a loss what to do, when the idea of going to him for advice suddenly occurred to me.

(陸, 高)

When you asked me the other day what I should like to be, I was at a loss what to answer, and said I did not know.

(海機)

Children cannot pay too much attention to the wishes of their parents.

(海機)

I cannot too much impress on your minds that labour is the condition which Nature has imposed on us in every station in life. There's nothing worth having that can be had without it, from the bread which the peasant wins with the sweat of his brow, to the sport by which the rich man must get rid of his ennui.

(神商)

To pay good attention to what your teacher says, keeping your eyes on your book during a lesson, is everything. Your success as a student depends upon how you succeed in doing this.

(桐染)

One must learn as early as possible to discriminate in the right way. That is the greatest art of life, one of the most important and indispensable. That is a fact which we cannot early enough impress upon our children.

(神商)

Goldsmith's incessant desire of being conspicuous in company, was the occasion of his sometimes appearing to such disadvantage as one would have hardly supposed possible in a man of his genius.

(外語)

It is a good rule to blame in private, and praise in public.

(京蠶)

He does not care whom he deprives of enjoyment, so that he can obtain it.

(海機)

Deprived as he was of the fluency of speech, we did not feel his kindness the less.

(高等)

I dare say I need not tell you how rude it is to take the best place in a room, or to seize immediately upon what you like at table, without offering first to help others, as if you considered nobody but yourself.

(東師)

It was a truly awful sight, watching the numberless little wooden houses catching fire one after another, and flaming up like so many match-boxes. In a few minutes nothing was left of them, and over five thousand houses were burnt to the ground, the fire lasting from 8 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.

(米工)

By way of warning, the father pointed his son to a staggering drunkard.

(上蠶)

LESSON XXIX

THE NEWSPAPER

The newspaper is now not less indispensable than anyone of our three meals. The earliest newspapers were very small printed sheets, sometimes called "News Letters." As the art of printing improved and paper was cheapened, they gradually became larger, cheaper, and more numerous, and to-day there are about 2,000 newspapers published in the United Kingdom alone, of which over 500 are issued in the single city of London. Many of these papers are sold at a penny a copy.

The chief means by which the papers obtain their news are the services of reporters, correspondents, and the various News Agencies. Each daily paper stations correspondents in all parts of the country, and in all the capitals and chief cities of foreign countries. In addition to these, it sends out special correspondents, at great expense, wherever any important event occurs.

Telegraphic news is also supplied from all parts of the world by News Agencies, such as

indispensable cheapen issue reporter correspondent
agency expense capital

Reuter's Telegrams Company. In these ways, the cost of getting news together for a daily paper is very great; a single telegraphic account of a battle in time of war has sometimes cost hundreds of pounds, and yet it is all obtained for a newspaper to be sold for twopence, or even a penny!

The inside of the newspaper office is the most interesting part of the story of the making of a daily paper. Every newspaper is under the direction of an editor, who decides what shall appear in the paper. He is assisted by a number of sub-editors, or assistant editors, part of whose work is to deal* with the news as it comes in from all parts of the world, and to prepare the "copy," as it is called for the printers.

There is very often much more "copy," than can possibly be got into the paper, and still it comes pouring in by postoffice telegrams, by telephone from the House of Commons, and the telegraphic news agencies. The sub-editors are hard at work, cutting out some

under the direction of deal with
in time of war

Reuter twopence editor sub-editor deal printer
House of Commons

portions, re-writing others, or translating messages from foreign countries, and as the hour of midnight approaches it becomes a race against time, but it is all "well-ordered haste."

A telegraphic printing machine prints the telegrams upon long strips of paper. The machine unwind the paper from a reel. As soon as a telegram comes in, away starts the machine unwinds any man touching it, and towards evening yards and yards of printed tape are turned out, and are taken off by members of the staff.

When the news is selected, it is now generally set up by means of the "linotype" or "monotype" machines. From the type-setter the type is made up into columns and pages, and then a very wonderful process called "stereotyping" follows. After the stereotyping, papers are printed off at the rate of 20,000 copies an hour from every machine. The unwinding of the huge reel of paper, its cutting into sheets, and the folding are all done by the machine.

The busiest hours in the printing office of a daily paper are from midnight to four or five

unwind reel linotype monotype type-setter type
stereotyping

o'clock in the morning, and the last of the staff only leaves as other people are beginning the work of another day. Then the distribution of the paper is taken up by another army of workers and is as remarkable as the production of the paper itself.

The first editions of the evening paper are issued before noon. Then as soon as some important piece of news comes in, it is set up, and added to one of the pages in a space kept for it. Thus the machines are running almost without stopping, and the newsboys are shouting "Special!" in the streets within a few minutes of the news arriving. In this way, some evening papers issue five or six editions every day.

Some papers issue a special Sunday edition, giving more pages and fine illustrations. We often find very good articles on art, literary, industrial, commercial, and agricultural subjects in this special number.

Such being the nature of the newspaper, if it were taken away from our society, we should feel like living in the dark. Men would then

to be set up

distribution illustration agricultural

be utterly ignorant of all things going on in this wide world. It seems no longer too much to say, therefore, that there is nothing so powerful and effective in directing the general public mind as the newspaper. Consequently, every newspaper should be upright in its principles and faithful in reporting true news.

FOR STUDY

1

Such being the nature of the newspaper, if it were taken away from our society, we **should feel like living** in the dark.

What with his misfortune in business and the death of his devoted wife, he **must feel like giving up** this seemingly partial world.

2

It seems no longer **too much to say**, therefore, that there **is nothing** so powerful and effective in directing the general public mind as the newspaper.

The production is **too well known** by now to **need** description.

Nothing seems to be further from his intention **than** to neglect his king and country and only try to enrich himself and his kinsmen.

partial description intention

LESSON XXX

RUSKIN'S LETTER TO AN EDITOR

Coniston, 3rd, June.

To the Editor of the
British Weekly,

Sir,—Your note of farther question, what books have most influenced my style, and which are my favourites, has lain these seven days in my desk, becoming less answerable the more I thought of it. Every book that I like influences my style and fifty years of constant reading have carried me through more pleasant books than I can remember. But what I suppose to be best in



John Ruskin

Ruskin British weekly style influence answerable

my own manner of writing has been learned chiefly from Byron and Scott.

Of favourite books I have—none; every book on my library shelves is a favourite in its own way and time. Some are the guides of life, others its solaces, others its food and strength; nor can I say whether I like best to be taught or amused. The book oftenest in my hand of late years is certainly Carlyle's 'Frederick.' It is one of the griefs of my old age that I know Scott by heart; but still, if I take up a volume of him, it is not laid down again for the next hour; and I am always extremely grateful to any friend who will tell me of a cheerful French novel or pretty French play.

There is little difference, as far as I can see, between me and any other well-trained scholar, in the liking of books of high caste and cheerful tone. But I imagine few people suffer as I do from any chance entanglement in a foolish or dismal fiction.

I am, sir, your faithful servant,

John Ruskin.

little a little
to few no a few
in one's own way

Byron Scott favourite solace Carlyle scholar
liking caste entanglement fiction

今胸の儘に... 人の世に... 134... 135... 136... 137... 138... 139... 140... 141... 142... 143... 144... 145... 146... 147... 148... 149... 150... 151... 152... 153... 154... 155... 156... 157... 158... 159... 160... 161... 162... 163... 164... 165... 166... 167... 168... 169... 170... 171... 172... 173... 174... 175... 176... 177... 178... 179... 180... 181... 182... 183... 184... 185... 186... 187... 188... 189... 190... 191... 192... 193... 194... 195... 196... 197... 198... 199... 200...

LESSON XXXI
THE HAPPY LIFE

I turn now to see the satisfaction which comes from physical exertion, including brain work. Everybody knows some form of activity which gives him satisfaction. Perhaps it is riding on a horse or rowing a boat, or tramping all day through woods or along beaches with a gun on the shoulder, or climbing a mountain, or massing into a ball a paste of sticky iron in a puddling furnace, or wrestling with the handles of a plough, or getting in hay before the shower.

There is real pleasure and exhilaration in bodily exertion, particularly with companionship (of men or animals) and competition.

There is pleasure in the exertion even when it is pushed to the point of fatigue, as many a sportsman knows, and this pleasure is, in good measure, independent* of the attainment of any practical end. There is pleasure in mere

in good measure independent of physical exertion puddle mass sticky wrestle exhilaration companionship competition independent attainment practical

134... 135... 136... 137... 138... 139... 140... 141... 142... 143... 144... 145... 146... 147... 148... 149... 150... 151... 152... 153... 154... 155... 156... 157... 158... 159... 160... 161... 162... 163... 164... 165... 166... 167... 168... 169... 170... 171... 172... 173... 174... 175... 176... 177... 178... 179... 180... 181... 182... 183... 184... 185... 186... 187... 188... 189... 190... 191... 192... 193... 194... 195... 196... 197... 198... 199... 200...

struggle and in overcoming resistance, obstacles, and hardships.

When to the pleasure of exertion is added the satisfaction of producing new things, and the further satisfaction of earning a livelihood through those new things, we have the common pleasurable conditions of productive labor. Every working man who is worth his salt, I care not whether he works with his hands and brains, or with his brains alone, takes satisfaction first in the working; secondly, in the product of his work; and thirdly, in what that product yields to him. The carpenter who takes no pleasure in the mantel he has made, the farm laborer who does not care for the crops he has cultivated, the weaver who takes no pride in the cloth he has woven, the engineer who takes no interest in the working of the engine he directs, is a monstrosity.

It is an objection to many forms of intellectual labor that their immediate product is intangible and often imperceptible. The fruit of mental labor is often diffused, remote, worth one's salt

resistance obstacle pleasurable productive yield woven engineer monstrosity objection intellectual intangible imperceptible diffused remote

134... 135... 136... 137... 138... 139... 140... 141... 142... 143... 144... 145... 146... 147... 148... 149... 150... 151... 152... 153... 154... 155... 156... 157... 158... 159... 160... 161... 162... 163... 164... 165... 166... 167... 168... 169... 170... 171... 172... 173... 174... 175... 176... 177... 178... 179... 180... 181... 182... 183... 184... 185... 186... 187... 188... 189... 190... 191... 192... 193... 194... 195... 196... 197... 198... 199... 200...

ノ、沈黙ヤ歎息ヲ、シテ、シテ、シテ、(it eludes) 之ニ、シテ、(on... hand)
 211 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

or subtile. It eludes measurement, and even observation. On the other hand, mental labor is more enjoyable than manual labor in the process. The essence of the joy lies in the doing, rather than in the result of the doing. There is a lifelong and solid satisfaction in any productive labor, manual or mental, which is not pushed beyond the limit of strength.

The difference between the various occupations of man in respect to yielding this satisfaction is much less than people suppose; for occupations become habitual in time, and the daily work of every calling gets to be so familiar that it may fairly be called monotonous. My occupation, for * instance, offers, I believe, more variety than that of most professional men; yet I should say that nine-tenths of my work, from day to day, was routine work, presenting no more novelty, or fresh interest, to (it... monotony) than the work of a carpenter or blacksmith who is always making new things on old types present to him.

in respect to, for instance
 subtle elude measurement observation enjoyable
 manual essence lifelong occupation habitual calling
 monotonous professional nine-tenths routine novelty

I owe this to you

The Oriental figment that labor is a curse is contradicted by the experience of all progressive nations. The Teutonic stock owes* everything that is great and inspiring in its destiny to its faculty of overcoming difficulties by hard work, and of taking heartfelt satisfaction in this victorious work. It is not the dawdlers and triflers who find life worth living; it is the steady, strenuous, robust workers.

Once, when I was talking with Dr. Oliver, Wendell Holmes about the best pleasures in life, he mentioned, as one of the most precious, frequent contact with quick and well-stored minds in large variety; he valued highly the number, frequency, and variety of quickening, intellectual encounters. We were thinking of contact in conversation; but this pleasure, if only to be procured by personal meetings, would obviously be within the* reach, as a rule, of only a very limited number of persons.

Fortunately for us and for posterity, the cheap printing-press has put within easy reach owe to had within the reach

Oriental figment contradict progressive Teutonic
faculty heartfelt dawdler trifler robust Oliver
Wendell Holmes frequency encounter procure
obviously posterity printing-press

provided oneself or with
= be provided with
= have

this house provided itself with a dance hall.

of every man who can read all the best minds both of the past and the present. For one-tenth part of a year's wages a young mechanic can buy, before he marries, a library of famous books which, if he masters, will make him a well-read man. For half-a-day's wages a clerk can provide himself with a weekly paper which will keep him informed for a year of all important current events. Public libraries, circulating libraries, school libraries, and book clubs nowadays bring much reading to the door of every household and every solitary creature that wants to read.

This is a new privilege for the mass of mankind; and it is an inexhaustible source of intellectual and spiritual nutriment. It seems as if this new privilege alone must alter the whole aspect of society in a few generations. Books are the quietest and most constant of friends; they are the most accessible and wisest of counsellors, and the most patient of teachers. With his daily work and his books, many a man, whom the world thought forlorn, has found life worth living.

one-tenth mechanic well-read inform clerk current
circulate club nowadays privilege inexhaustible
source nutriment aspect accessible counsellor forlorn

相違ハ標ニ思ハルズ昔者最モ持チ最モ高ルニナクテアラス
俗ニ信ズセズナキヤス、ソレヲ信ズル者モ、ソレヲ信ズル者モ、
若クハ、アリマス、ソレノ、持チ、持チ、持チ、持チ、持チ、持チ、
ソレヲ、持チ、持チ、持チ、持チ、持チ、持チ、持チ、持チ、

苦物也。此類ノ文、凡ソノ階級ニ必要ナシ。ソレヲ、ソレノ、
ソレヲ、ソレノ、ソレヲ、ソレノ、ソレヲ、ソレノ、ソレヲ、ソレノ、
ソレヲ、ソレノ、ソレヲ、ソレノ、ソレヲ、ソレノ、ソレヲ、ソレノ、
ソレヲ、ソレノ、ソレヲ、ソレノ、ソレヲ、ソレノ、ソレヲ、ソレノ、

It is a mistake to suppose that a great deal of leisure is necessary for this happy intercourse with books. Ten minutes a day devoted affectionately to good books—indeed to one book of the first order, like the English Bible or Shakespeare, or two or three books of the second order, like Homer, Virgil, Milton, or Bacon—will in thirty years make all the difference between a cultivated and an uncultivated man, between a man mentally rich and a man mentally poor.

—Charles William Eliot.

FOR STUDY

1

The essence of the joy lies in the doing, rather than in the result of the doing. Whatever he might pretend, the student was rather glad than otherwise to catch at the opportunity of proving to his teacher what an excellent knowledge of the English language he had.

(K.H.C.S.)

the first order

leisure intercourse Shakespeare Homer Virgil
Milton Bacon excellent

so that

got up so early that I was in the time
I got up, so that I might be in
I like any one so that he is honest

4. We improve our society so that we can all enjoy
the life we can all enjoy

The daily work of every calling gets to be so familiar that it may fairly be called monotonous.

The selection of a place of residence, even though we only intend to pass a few short years in it, is from the educational point of view a matter so important that one can hardly exaggerate its consequences.

(H.S.)

3

With his daily work and his books, many a man, whom the world thought forlorn, has found life worth living.

Science is difficult,—really difficult; but everything worth having in this world is difficult to get, exactly in proportion to its value. (N.E.S.)

4

(See Page 132)

Your note of further question, what books have most influenced my style, and which are my favourites, has lain these seven days in my desk, becoming less answerable the more I thought of it.

It is always the case that the more we think the less qualified we find ourselves for any task requiring ability and courage.

I found my purse empty

I found him honest

astonishment glance apparition science proportion

4. We found our selves quite a find for my task
less

the first train

I got up early to be in the time
in order

our life
their life.

LESSON XXXII

HOME, SWEET HOME

in †
Mid pleasures and palaces though we may
roam,

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there, ^{at home}
Which, seek through the world, is not met with
elsewhere.

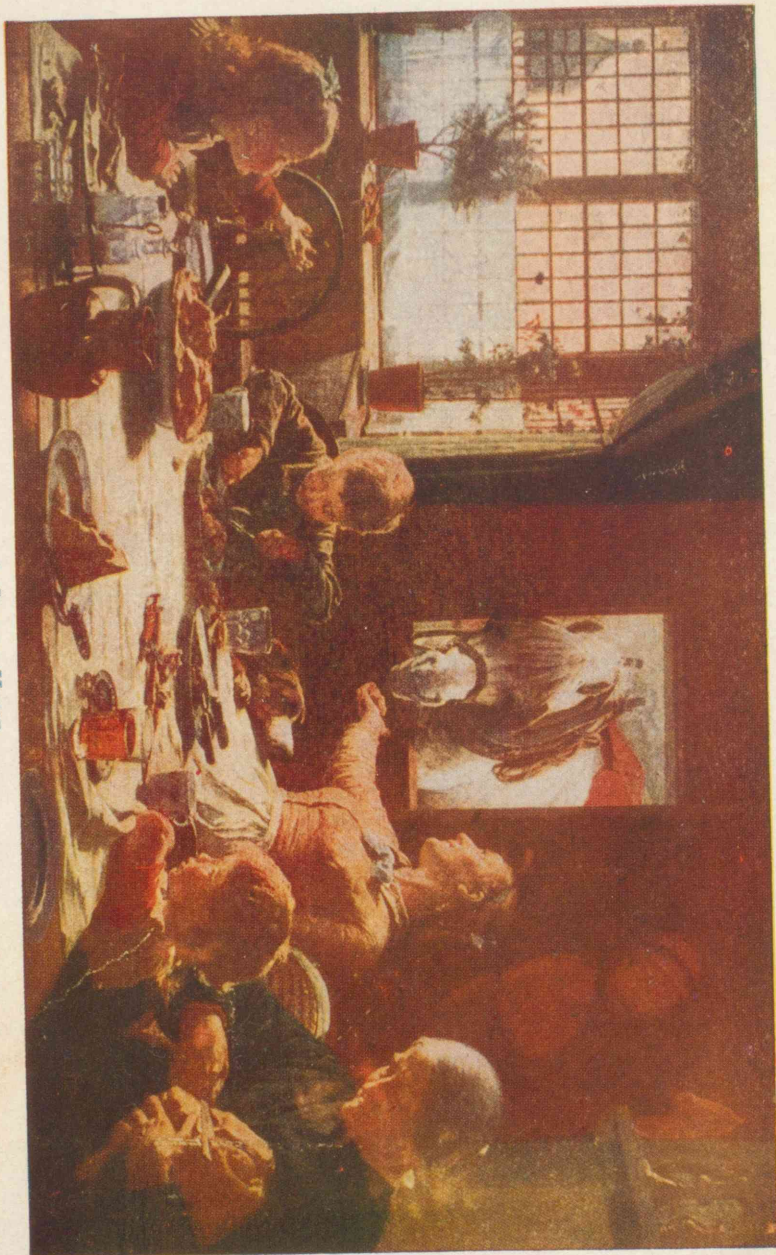
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home, there's no place like
home!

An exile from home, splendor ^{光輝} dazzles ^{眩惑} in vain;
Oh, give me my lowly, thatched cottage again.
The birds singing gayly that came at my call;
Give me them, with that peace of mind, dearer,
than all. ^{親しい}

Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home, there's no place like
home!

How sweet, too, to sit ^{坐す} neath ^下 a fond father's
smile,
And the cares of a mother to soothe ^{癒す} and
beguile, ^{誘ふ}

roam hallow elsewhere exile dazzle lowly
soothe beguile



(From the Picture by F. G. Cotman, R. I., in the Walker Art Gallery)
A SWEET HOME

Let others delight ^{2011 #23B} in mid new pleasures to roam,
 But give me, oh, give me, the pleasures of home!
 Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
 There's no place like home, there's no place like
 home!

To thee I'll return, ^{you} overburdened with care;
 The heart's dearest face will smile on me there.
 No more from that cottage again will I roam;
 Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
 Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
 There's no place like home, there's no place like
 home!

—John Howard Payne.

FOR STUDY

1

Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.

Choose any honourable task you wish, however humble it be, the prosperity, the honour, and the reputation of your country are directly concerned in your performing it to the best of your ability.

(6th H.S.)

You are never invited to a party, however moderate it may be, without being asked to sit to a supper in England. (The Military Academy)

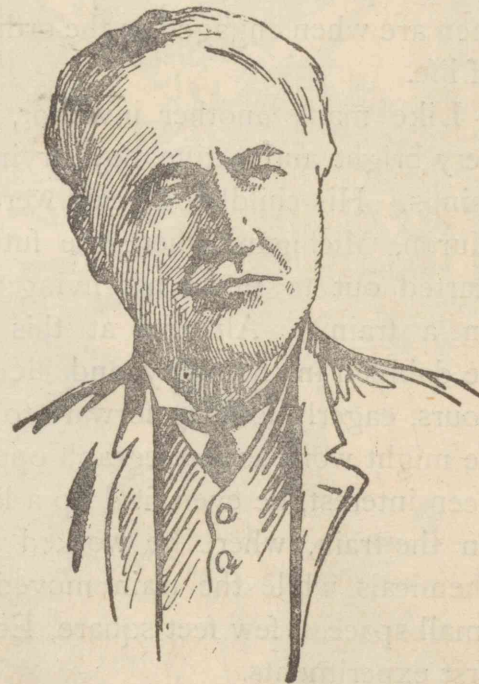
overburden moderate

LESSON XXXIII

EDISON'S BOYHOOD DAYS I

If a number of people were asked, each to make out a list of the world's greatest living men, the lists

would vary considerably, but there is one name which would almost certainly be found in all of them—that of Thomas A. Edison. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, the incandescent



electric light and a hundred other things, may well be ranked among the greatest men of all times.

may well be

Thomas Edison vary considerably phonograph incandescent rank

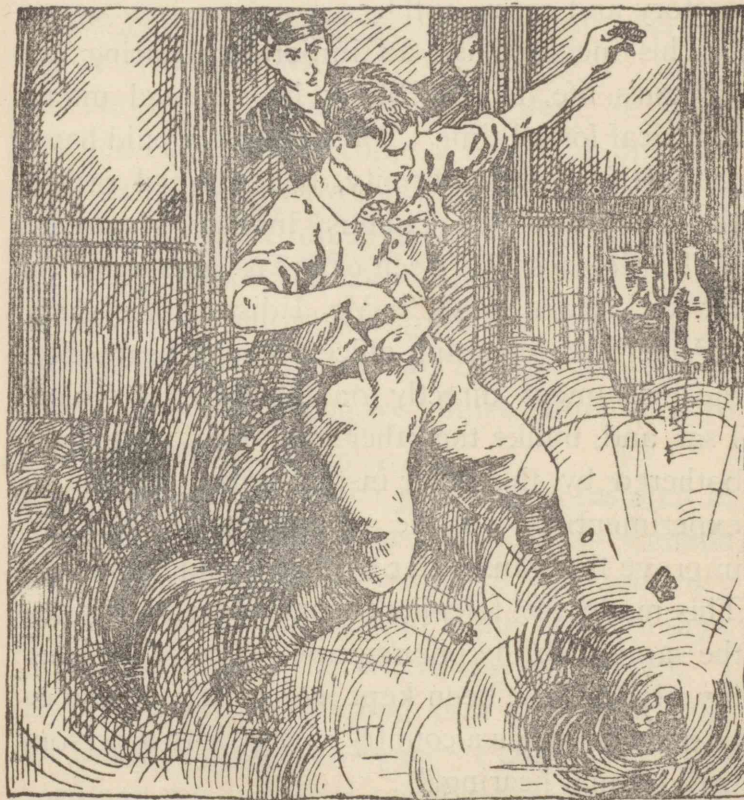
This famous inventor, however, only reached the height of fame and fortune after many years of the hardest kind of labor. Hard work is to his taste always. He is happier in the workshop, solving some problem, than other men are when engaged in the ordinary pleasures of life.

Like many another inventor, Edison was a very bright and active boy, trying all sorts of things. His childhood years were spent at Port Huron, Michigan, where the future discoverer started out to make his living as a newsboy on a train. Already at this early period, he dabbled in chemistry and electricity in odd hours, eagerly looking forward to the time when he might work as a telegraph operator. In his keen interest, he even fitted up a little laboratory on the train, where he worked away with his chemicals while the train moved along. In a small space, a few feet square, Edison made his first experiments.

One day, however, as the train happened to be running over a rough piece of track, a stick of phosphorus was jarred from its shelf and

active Huron Michigan newsboy dabble chemistry
laboratory chemicals phosphorus jar

fell to the floor. It instantly burst into flames, setting the car on fire. Edison was vainly endeavoring to quench the flames, when the



conductor, rushing in with a bucket of water, saved the car. The conductor was so enraged

burst into flames

quench

over the accident that he boxed Edison's ears severely and put the boy off the train at the next station, together with his chemical laboratory and entire outfit.

This incident had an important bearing on Edison's life, for the blows he received made him deaf for all time. Most people would have found this a sad infirmity, but it aided rather than hindered the famous inventor's career. "This deafness has been of great advantage to me in various ways," Mr. Edison once said. "When in a telegraph office I could hear only the instrument directly on the table at which I sat, and, unlike the other operators, I was not bothered by the other instruments. Again, in experimenting on the telephone, I had to improve the transmitter so that I could hear it. This made the telephone commercial. It was the same with the phonograph. . . . Then, my nerves have been kept intact. Broadway is as quiet to me as a country village is to a person with normal hearing."

Up to this time Edison had tried his hand at many things—at publishing a little newspaper, as experiment on keep intact try one's hand at

box outfit bearing infirmity career bother transmitter nerve intact normal

not never no hardly but that
There is no one but know it that ... not
トコノモノナシ — 147 —

a newsdealer, an amateur locomotive engineer and a chemical experimenter. Now he took up the profession which was destined to lead him in the path of greatness; he began the serious study of telegraphy.

Working eighteen hours a day, he soon learned enough to become a telegraph operator at Port Huron, where the work was not so hard but that he found much time for experimenting. In 1863, when sixteen years old, Edison received the night telegrapher's position at Stratford Junction, Canada. Besides his regular work at night, he gave much attention to experiments.

An occurrence which might have resulted in a serious accident drove him from Canada before he had been at Stratford Junction very long. "This night job suited me," Edison says, "as I could have the whole day to myself. I had the faculty of sleeping in a chair any time for a few minutes at a time. I taught the night yardman my call, so I could get half an hour's sleep now and then between trains, and in case the station was called by some other station, the

give attention to

newsdealer amateur destine telegraphy Stratford Junction occurrence yardman

watchman would awaken me. One night I got an order to hold a freight train, and I replied that I would. I rushed out to find the signalman, but before I could find him and get the signal set, the train ran past. I ran to the telegraph office, and reported that I could not hold her. But the train dispatcher, on the strength of my message that I would hold the train, had let another train leave the last station in the opposite direction. There was a lower station near the junction, where the day operator slept. I started for it on foot. The night was dark, and I fell into a culvert and was knocked senseless."

Fortunately the two engineers stopped their trains in time to avoid an accident. Edison, however, was summoned to the general manager's office for trial for neglect of duty. While the trial was in progress, he took advantage of a delay to slip away, jumped on a freight train and returned to the United States.

on the strength of

dispatcher culvert summon

LESSON XXXIV

EDISON'S BOYHOOD DAYS II

He now entered on the life of a wandering telegraph operator. The war between the States, then in progress, had called a large number of operators to the front, and substitutes were in demand in many places, so that Edison was always able to find ^{there for} work. He held positions in various towns and underwent many experiences. Finally he landed in Cincinnati, ^{and in that city} in which city he obtained a place ^{with} the Western Union Telegraph Company at a salary of sixty dollars a month.

Even at this time Edison showed an important trait which has helped so many men to success in life—the ability to meet some demand greater than the regular round of daily work. The telegraphers held a convention one day, with great merrymaking, and when evening came a number of them failed to show up for duty. Edison, alone in the office, worked hard all night, taking the place of the absent men.

in progress

substitute underwent Cincinnati salary round
convention merrymaking

At that time he was considered a "plug," that is, an inferior telegraph operator—largely on account of his youth and rather small experience. But having determined to be second to * none at his work, he had formed the habit of going to the office at night and acting as substitute for any man who wished to get off. Thus he had unconsciously prepared himself to meet the emergency caused by the absence of the regular operators. Next morning the manager came over to Edison, where he sat at his instrument, and said, "Young man, I want you to work the Louisville wire at night; your salary will be a hundred and twenty-five dollars." In this manner Edison rose from "plug" to firstclass man, a rise typical of his progress through life.

He was now about eighteen years old, a thin, rawboned youth, with ill-fitting clothes and an unattractive mannar. But the eagerness for knowledge burned within him—the desire to explore the unknown world of science and discover its secrets.

second to none act as substitute

plug inferior absence Louisville typical rawboned

He made his living as a telegraph operator and wandered from city to city; but all the time he could spare from rest and all the money he did not need for living expenses were spent in his experiments, which went on year after year.

This passion for investigation got him into trouble again, just as it had when he was a newsboy on the train. It was his custom to use the batteries and chemicals in the telegraph office for his experiments. One night he went into the battery-room to obtain some sulphuric acid. The jar holding the acid tipped over; the acid ran out, went through to the manager's room below and ate up his desk and carpet. The next morning Edison was discharged, with the explanation that the company needed operators and not experimenters.

But at last Edison's studies were beginning to bear fruit. He invented a double telegraph instrument for sending two messages over a single wire at the same time. This was a great convenience, since before this invention only one message was sent over a wire at a time.

investigation battery sulphuric acid explanation

Edison now went to New York, hoping to push his invention. He had no money, no employment and was almost starving. Some friend loaned him a dollar, and he gave serious thought as to the best food to buy with it. Finally he decided on coffee and apple dumplings, which, he says, made the most enjoyable meal he had ever eaten. Having only what was left of the dollar to live on, he got permission to sleep in the battery-room of the Gold Indicator Company.

The nights spent in this place for lack of means to pay for a lodging led to important results. At that time money was not all of the same value as it is today. A gold dollar would buy about one and a half times as much of anything as a paper dollar, but the value of gold dollars in comparison with paper ones changed very rapidly. It was necessary for the ^{bill}brokers—the men who dealt in gold—to know the changes in the value of money at the earliest possible moment, and the Gold Indicator Company had been formed to meet this demand. From its office in New York, it telegraphed the prices of gold everywhere as these changed.

live on as to decide on

dumpling Gold Indicator Company circumstance

^(when) In ^{translating} sending out this news, complicated instruments were used. Edison, who ^{was} ~~slpt~~ ^{was} in the battery-room, amused himself by studying this machinery until he came to know more about it than anybody else.

FOR STUDY

1

Broadway is as quiet to me as a country village is to a person with normal hearing.

As comets are sometimes revealed by eclipse, so heroes are brought to light by sudden calamity.

(Naval E.S.)

As the human body is nourished by food, so is a nation nourished by its industries. (Naval E.S.)

2

on the strength of ^{power} on account of
 on the ground of on this account
 on this ground ^{reading}

^{I walk reading - I walk and I read}

3

Having only what was left of the dollar to live on, he got permission to sleep in the battery-room.

Calling in some neighbours, and making them eyewitnesses of the circumstances, they began to move the trunk about; then they quickly discovered that it contained something that was alive.

comet eclipse calamity

LESSON XXXV

EDISON'S BOYHOOD DAYS III

One day the machinery in the Gold Indicator Company stopped with a tremendous crash. Confusion followed. Edison thus describes the scene. Within two minutes three hundred boys—a boy from every broker in the street rushed upstairs and crowded the long aisle and office that hardly had room for one hundred, all yelling that such and such a broker's wire was out of order and to fix it at once. It was pandemonium, and the man in charge became so excited that he lost control of all the knowledge he ever had. I went to the indicator, and having studied it thoroughly, knew where the trouble ought to be, and found it. . . . The president appeared on the scene, the most excited person I had seen. He demanded of the man the cause of the trouble, but the man was speechless. I ventured to say that I knew what the trouble was, and he said, 'Fix it! Fix it! Be quick!' In about two hours things were working again. The

out of order man in charge lose control of
 tremendous broker aisle yell pandemonium
 control speechless

president came in to ask my name and what I was doing. I told him, and he asked me to come to his private office the following day. . . Next day, on my arrival, he stated at once that he had decided to put me in charge of the whole plant, and that my salary would be three hundred dollars a month! This was such a violent jump from anything I had ever had before that it paralyzed me for a while."

So, for a second time, Edison secured promotion. His employment with this company brought him into close connection with money matters. Before long he was working to improve the stock ticker, which is a machine that receives the prices on the New York Stock Exchange by telegraph and prints them on a moving strip of paper. Edison made a great improvement in this instrument and told his employer of it. The latter summoned him some days later and said to him, "Now, young man, I want to close up the matter of your invention. How much do you think you should receive?"

Edison says, "I had made up my mind that, taking into consideration the time and

taking into consideration

paralyze promotion connection ticker exchange
 consideration

5000 弗の受ける資格のアルでせら、他に3000 弗の我漫ス
噂が出来る (get ... with) ト決心はし、
ソノ時が来たら、ソノ折に巨款ヲ得ニスル元氣のアリマセン
ヲハシメテ、私ハ之ニヒビシ、
トウテスル、
156 年 11 月 10 日 申シ出サシマ
トウテスル、
10 月 9 日 申シ出サシマ
トウテスル、
10 月 9 日 申シ出サシマ

今迄経験
位迄
私ハ彼カ知
ノ動搖ヲ
クサガ出来
ハシメテ思
ヒシ
テハ宜シ
給フ
セマセ
ハハラシ
トウテス
ワカ
トウテス
トウテス

at the killing pace I was working at, I should be entitled to five thousand dollars, but could get along with three thousand. When the moment arrived, I hadn't the nerve to name such a large sum, so I said, 'Well, General, suppose you make me an offer?' 'How would forty thousand dollars strike you?' he said. This caused me to come as near fainting as I ever got. I was afraid he would hear my heart beat. I managed to say that I thought it was fair. 'All right,' he said, 'I will have a contract drawn; come around and I will give you the money.' Edison was then handed the first check he had ever received—one for forty thousand dollars! Going to the bank, he presented the check to the teller, who handed it back with some remark, which Edison, in his deafness, could not hear. He returned in haste to the giver of the check, only to learn that he had not endorsed it, and that checks must be endorsed. The money was finally paid him in small bills, which the inventor stowed away in his to get along with have the nerve to in haste to draw a contract to be entitled to stow away

remark endorse stow

overcoat pockets and all his other pockets; he was literally running over with money. He went to Newark and sat up all night with his wealth for fear it might be stolen. Next day he returned to New York, where he was told that his money would be much safer in a bank than stuffed in his pockets.

In such fashion, at the age of twenty-two, Thomas A. Edison won his first success. It was but a starting point in a career that was destined to bring him world-wide fame and vast riches, but no other achievement ever gave him so much pleasure as this early invention, which pointed him the way to greatness.

FOR STUDY

1

He went to Newark and sat up all night with his wealth for fear it might be stolen.

He endured most courageously and tried to keep up the spirits of his troops for fear the stronghold might fall before the arrival of reinforcements.

Should

for fear

literally stuffed achievement reinforcement

a dog
the dog 犬
dogo

EXERCISE V

I will deal justly with you, but I will do no more.

Man
a man
人

A man must learn to stand upon his own feet, to respect himself, to be independent of charity or accident.

To ambition he owed both his greatness and his ruin. With all his failings he possessed great and admirable qualities, and had he kept himself within due bounds, he would have lived and died without an equal.

We have learned that there are many other good things in politics besides liberty; for instance there is nationality, there is civilization.

Another great attraction to visitors to Japan is the existence of so many mineral springs, both hot and cold, which are distributed in many places throughout the land within easy reach of railroad towns.

In his school days he was second to none in English and mathematics.

Japanese soldiers, with regard to discipline and heroic spirit, are second to none in the wide world.

Of course we should always want clever fellows like you to tell us stories, and doctors we could not do without, though I guess if we were leading sensible lives we'd be able to get along with about half of them.

life

Procure not friends in haste and when thou hast a friend part not with him in haste.

Beware of him who flatters you and praises you to your face, or to one who he thinks will tell you of it.

一兵士が 異状 若 敵 軍 村 場 へ 於 て 負 傷 して 倒 れ け び 静 寂
の 中 に 死 せ ぬ 如 き 静 け さ 休 止 せ ぬ 故 け び 傷 の 苦 痛
を 言 葉 せ ぬ 其 他 二 横 切 刀 持 ち 時 々 苦 痛 を 呻 け ば 然 し 負 傷
先 叫 び 聲 や 瀕 死 一 人 一 息 此 地 上 へ 天
空 へ 飛 び 去 っ たり 中 へ 行 け ば 行 け ば

LESSON XXXVI

IF I LIVE TILL SUNDOWN

A soldier lay wounded on a hard-fought field; the roar of the battle had died away, and



he rested in the deadly stillness. Not a sound was heard, as he lay there, sorely smitten and speechless. But the shriek of the wounded and the sigh of the dying soul escaped from the earth into the unspeakable peace of the stars.

Off over the field flickered the lanterns of the surgeons with the litter bearers. They were searching that they might take away

sundown hard-fought deadly smitten sorely
unspeakable flicker

軍 医 の 提 灯 が 提 灯 兵 の 担 架 上 へ 提 灯 が 提 灯 兵 の 担 架 上 へ

探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ
 探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ
 探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ
 探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ

those whose lives could be saved, and leave in
 sorrow those who were doomed to die. This
 poor soldier watched, unable to turn or speak
 as the lanterns grew near. At last the light
 flashed in his face, and the surgeon, with
 kindly face, bent over him, hesitated a moment,
 shook his head, and was gone, leaving the
 poor fellow alone with death. He watched in
 patient agony as they went on from one part
 of the field to another.

As they came back the surgeon bent over
 him again. "I believe if this poor fellow lives
 till sundown tomorrow he will get well."
 And again, the surgeon left him, not to the
 agony of anticipated death this time, but with
 hope. All night long these words fell into his
 heart as the dew fell from the merciful stars
 upon his lips, "If he but lives till sundown, he
 will get well."

He turned his weary head to the east and
 watched for the coming sun. At last the stars
 went out, the east trembled with radiance, and
 the sun, slowly lifting above the horizon, tinged
 his pallid face with flame. He watched it inch
 by inch as it climbed slowly up the heavens.

radiance horizon tinge pallid
 太陽の上ハ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ
 探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ
 探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ

探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ
 探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ
 探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ
 探シテ中ニシテ 只見字ヲ 探シテ 遺ニソノ先ハ 遺ニ 遺ニ

He thought of life, its hopes and ambitions, its
 sweetness and its raptures, and he fortified his
 soul against despair until the sun had reached
 high noon. It sloped down its slow descent,
 and his life was ebbing away and his heart was
 faltering, and he needed stronger stimulants
 to make him stand the struggle until the end
 of the day had come. He thought of his
 far-off home, the blessed house resting in
 tranquil peace with the roses climbing to its
 door, and trees whispering to its windows, and
 dozing in the sunshine, the orchard, and the
 little brook running like a silver thread through
 the forest.

"If I live till sundown, I shall see it again.
 I shall walk down the shady lane; I shall
 open the battered gate, and the mocking-bird
 will call to me from the orchard, and I shall
 drink again at the old mossy spring."

And he thought of the wife who had come
 from the neighboring farm-house and put her
 hand shyly in his, and brought sweetness to
 his life and light to his home.

inch by inch

ambition rapture fortify descent ebb falter
 stimulant doze shady batter mocking-bird
 トソモラシキ 夫ノ思ヒガ
 トソモラシキ 夫ノ思ヒガ

日没=アキヲサキテ、今一の世女、深ク木ノ目ヲ見テ(Look into)世女、茶色、互テ
今一の自分、胸=アツク、ソレヲ思フ事抱テ強ク祈リテ、白=ハ=悲シト、先年、度
荷、ト、谷、屋、ワ、来、老、ヒ、ツ、キ、事、ヲ、思、ヒ、マ、シ、共、シ、日、没、=、ア、キ、ヲ、サ、キ、テ、文、
命、テ、氣、ノ、強、ク、ハ、胸、ヲ、抱、身、ヲ、=、春、ア、ツ、ク、祈、リ、ソ、レ、テ、女、ノ、涙、滴、ノ、ヒ、カ、タ、キ、
憂、心、カ、ガ、ハ、心、=、ヒ、シ、ダ、シ、胸、=、女、ノ、手、=、162、
ソ、レ、テ、日、没、ノ、時、分、月、夜、=、夜、ヒ、ニ、ワ、ソ、ノ、小、サ、ナ、キ、ヲ、思、フ、事、ノ、強、ク、祈、リ、テ、
ト、ラ、ビ、ト、キ、(the... equal) 又、天、=、モ

"If I live till sundown, I shall look once more into her deep and loving eyes, and press her brown head once more to my aching breast." And he thought of the old father, patient in prayer, bending lower and lower every day under his load of sorrow and old age.

"If I but live till sundown, I shall see him again and wind my strong arm about his feeble body, and his hands shall rest upon my head, while the unspeakable healing of his blessing falls into my heart."

And he thought of the little children that clambered on his knees and tangled their little hands into his heart-strings, making to him such music as the world shall not equal or heaven surpass.

If I live till sundown, they shall again find my parched lips with their warm mouths, and their little fingers shall run quite more over my face."

And he then thought* of his old mother, who gathered these children about her and breathed her old heart afresh in their brightness and attuned her old lips anew to their prattle, that she might live till her big boy came home.

ache heal clamber heart-string surpass afresh
attune anew prattle
新らに合せる (attuned... prattle) 老ソノトヲ思ヒマシ

日没=アキヲサキテ、今一の世女、深ク木ノ目ヲ見テ(Look into)世女、茶色、互テ
今一の自分、胸=アツク、ソレヲ思フ事抱テ強ク祈リテ、白=ハ=悲シト、先年、度
荷、ト、谷、屋、ワ、来、老、ヒ、ツ、キ、事、ヲ、思、ヒ、マ、シ、共、シ、日、没、=、ア、キ、ヲ、サ、キ、テ、文、
命、テ、氣、ノ、強、ク、ハ、胸、ヲ、抱、身、ヲ、=、春、ア、ツ、ク、祈、リ、ソ、レ、テ、女、ノ、涙、滴、ノ、ヒ、カ、タ、キ、
憂、心、カ、ガ、ハ、心、=、ヒ、シ、ダ、シ、胸、=、女、ノ、手、=、162、
ソ、レ、テ、日、没、ノ、時、分、月、夜、=、夜、ヒ、ニ、ワ、ソ、ノ、小、サ、ナ、キ、ヲ、思、フ、事、ノ、強、ク、祈、リ、テ、
ト、ラ、ビ、ト、キ、(the... equal) 又、天、=、モ

"If I live till sundown, I shall see her again, and I will rest my head at my old place on her knees, and weep away all memory of this desolate night." And the Son of God, who had died* for men, bending from the stars, put the hand that had been nailed to the cross on ebbing life and held on the staunch until the sun went down and the stars came out, and shone down in the brave man's heart and blurred in his glistening eyes, and the lanterns of the surgeons came and he was taken from death to life.

(Adapted from Henry Woodfin Grady)

FOR STUDY

1

- inch by inch step by step
- year by year word by word
- minute by minute day by day

2

- in haste in particular in short
- in a hurry in private in a word
- in common in public in one word
- in general in business in a few words

desolate staunch blur glisten

LESSON XXXVII

WHAT A WISE MAN SAW

SCENE I. In the Desert.

Persons: Two Merchants; A Dervish.

Dervish. Good day, my friends. You seem to be much worried about something.



First Merchant.

Indeed, we are greatly troubled, most holy man!

Dervish. I think I can tell you what the matter is. You have lost a camel.

Merchants. We have! we have!

Dervish. Your camel was blind in the right eye, I believe.

Second Merchant. He was. You saw him?

Dervish. And he was lame in the left fore leg.

First Merchant. Yes, yes! You are right!

Dervish

(*To companion.*) We have found our beast at last!

Dervish. Had he not lost a front tooth?

First Merchant. He had. Where is he?

Dervish. He was loaded with wheat on one side—

Merchants. True, O dervish. Show us our beast.

Dervish. And with honey on the other side.

First Merchant. Most certainly he was!

Second Merchant. And now, good dervish, pray lead us to our camel. We are grateful to you!

First Merchant. How glad we are you have found him!

Merchants (with outstretched hands). Accept our best thanks!

Dervish. My friends, I have never seen your camel.

Merchants (looking at each other in consternation). Never seen our camel!

First Merchant. Then how do you know so much about him?

Second Merchant. Who told you all this about him?

consternation

Dervish. Upon my honour, I have never seen your camel, nor has any one spoken of him to me except yourselves.

First Merchant (with contempt). A pretty story, truly! But where are the jewels that formed part of his burden?

Dervish. I have seen neither your camel nor your jewels.

Second Merchant (to companion quietly). He means to rob us of our treasure!

First Merchant. That he shall never do. We will take him before the judge and demand justice.

Second Merchant (louder so dervish can hear). Yes, let us drag him before the judge. He shall either return to us our treasure or be punished for its theft. Come with us, O dervish, and you shall be punished for this! (*Merchants arrest the dervish.*)

on one's honour to be punished for
contempt

SCENE II. A Hall of Justice.

Persons: The Judge; Two Merchants; The Dervish.

Judge. Merchants, you bring me a strange prisoner. Of what do you accuse this holy man?



First Merchant. O learned Judge, we accuse this man of stealing our camel.

Judge. Tell your story.

Second Merchant. My friend and I saved some money and invested it in jewels. These we sought to carry to Bagdad to sell in the bazaar. That no one might suspect we carried such treasures, we loaded our camel with wheat

to accuse a man of
accuse invest Bagdad bazaar suspect

and honey. In the wheat we hid our bag of jewels.

First Merchant. We rested at midday under some palms by a well, and being very tired, fell asleep. When we awoke, our camel was gone. Thinking it had wandered into the desert we sought it diligently. In the desert we met this dervish. He at once informed us that we had lost a camel! He also—

Second Merchant. Yes, and he described our camel exactly. He told of his blind eye, his lame leg, and missing tooth!

First Merchant. He even told us that the camel was loaded with wheat and honey.

Second Merchant. And now, O Judge, have we not proved that he is the thief?

Judge. You certainly have shown that the dervish knows a great deal about your missing camel. Dervish, either confess that you have stolen the camel and restore it and its load to the owners at once, or explain how you know so much about the matter.

Dervish. O learned Judge, I can easily prove that I know no* more about the lost camel than any one might know by going through the desert with his eye open. As I walked along I saw some footprints in the

sand. These I knew at once were camel's tracks. As no human footmarks were seen, I knew the animal had strayed away.

Judge. But how did you know he was blind in one eye?

Dervish. As the grass was cropped only on the left side of the tracks, I judged that he was blind in the right eye.

Judge. But you said he was lame in one leg.

Dervish. Yes, I thought he might be, because I noticed that the mark he left in the sand with one foot was fainter than the other tracks.

Judge. But how could you know he had lost a tooth?

Dervish. I looked carefully at the places he had grazed, and found everywhere a little tuft of grass, uncropped, in the very middle of every bite. This led me to believe he had lost a front tooth.

Judge. Very good. You have proved that you are innocent. You—

First Merchant. Wait, wait, good Judge! There is something more to explain! How did the dervish know what load the camel carried?

crop tuft

Dervish. That is easily explained. The ants, busy in carrying grains of wheat from one side of the tracks, and the flies gathering on the other side, told me that the load was wheat and honey.

✓ *Judge.* You are not guilty, dervish. You may go.—As for you,* merchants, if you will follow the tracks of your camel, and use your eyes as carefully as has this good dervish, I think you will soon find him.

FOR STUDY

1

Come with us, Oh, dervish, and you shall be punished for this.

He shall know that I am not to be trifled with.

(Osaka H.T.S.)

Diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry. Then plough deep, while the sluggish sleep, and you shall have coin to sell and to keep.

(Kobe H.C.S.)

2

Upon my honour, I have never seen your camel, nor has any one spoken of him to me.

On my honour, we have done nothing detrimental to their interest or name; we have done nothing but what seemed advantageous to all concerned.

as for you

sluggish advantageous

LESSON XXXVIII

BUSINESS

Business plays such a large part in everyday life, and the word is so often used, that it may be well to notice what is meant by it. Everyone may be said to make it his business to do something by which he may gain a livelihood, but the term business means much more than that. The treasures of the earth and their uses could never have been made so available as they are, if nothing had been done, and no thought had been given to the subject, beyond what each man could do when working alone.

2. It is by the united labours of many that benefits have been gained from the products of the earth. These benefits include not only food and clothing, but also new means of production and of sending the surplus products of one place to another. We have seen examples of this in the mills of Lancashire and Yorkshire, in which thousands of people, all working as part of a great plan, make for us the articles required in our daily life. The result is that such things can be bought much more cheaply than was possible in the old

available benefit surplus Yorkshire

days, when each person worked alone in the making of only a few articles.

3. In the factory the man who controls the employment of thousands of workpeople is like the architect of a building, who has to think out all parts of his plan, and make them fit in with one another, so as to produce the best result. A great manufactory is not unlike a great piece of machinery, having many parts all working for the same end, and the business manager is the chief engineer. If the business is large, he is assisted by a number of other managers, each having the control of some part of the machinery, and having to see that it works in harmony with the rest. Thus the thought and the contriving, which make all labour profitable, are a part of what is meant by business.

4. The other side of business, which is concerned with bringing the products of the factory and the field to the people who need them, is perhaps even a larger part of what is meant by the term. There are many thousands of persons engaged in this work, and they range from the chairman of a great public

architect manufactory harmony contriving chairman

company, or the head of a business firm, to the clerks employed in the offices.

5. It is estimated that there are nearly a quarter of a million of clerks, managers, and partners engaged in business in the City of London alone. These and many others in the provincial towns are all employed, in one way or another, in the business of getting things sent to the people who need them. Business is thus made* up of the united efforts of a great many persons to bring into the market at the cheapest rate the treasures and produce of the earth, and the things that are made from them. The end of all business, therefore, is the happiness and contentment of the people to whom it does this great service.

6. Business also means something for the men who are engaged in it, and the secret of their success, or their failure, will be found in the way in which they perform their part. To be successful in business a man must have a high character for honesty and industry, and a clear idea of the way in which he can serve the public and make them see that it is to their interest to have dealings with him; for all to be made up of (→ consist of, composed of)

partne provincial contentment

successful business means the confidence of the public. Some men have started* in business without some or all of these qualities, and have failed, but others, by means of their business abilities have taken high rank among the great merchant princes, who have added a lustre to the commercial fame of this country.

7. The life-stories of successful men given in this book, and of many others who might be mentioned, show us what may be done by right character, by hard work, and by being ready for an opportunity when it comes. By these means, and by sparing no effort to improve their education, they succeeded in business, always remembering the old motto—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

—From Pitman's.

FOR STUDY

Everyone may be said to make it his business to do something by which he may gain a livelihood.

They may be regarded as possessing strong wills and noble characters that can stand against all the moral and pecuniary temptations which lead men to humiliation and destruction.

start in business

confidence lustre spare findeth pecuniary
temptation humiliation destruction

EXERCISE VI

But people who have pleasant homes get indoor enjoyments that they would never think of but for the rain.

(東北農夫)

To some life is pleasure, to others suffering. But obedience to duty, at all costs and risks, is the very essence of the highest civilized life. Great deeds must be worked for, hoped for, died for, now as in the past.

(大工)

He who needlessly breaks an appointment shows that he is as reckless of the waste of another's time as of his own. To the busy man, time is money, and the person who robs him of it does him as great an injury as if he had picked his pocket.

(海兵)

If the sun were to be extinguished, in a day or two the whole earth would be fast bound in a frost so terrible that every animal and every plant would die; we could no more live in such a frost than we could live in boiling water.

(海兵)

A very poor inhabitant of N., finding thieves in his house one night, said to them, without being concerned at all: I do not know what you look for in my house by night; as for me, I cannot find anything in it in broad daylight.

(鹿農)

There is but one safe way for every young person starting in life, whatever his business or calling may be; in all business transactions of every kind, put yourself in the other man's place, and then act toward him as you would have him act toward you.

(東師)

then {
ソノ時ニ
ソノ時ニ
ソノ時ニ

LESSON XXXIX

THE KING AND THE MILLER

King. No, no, this can be no public road, that's certain! I am lost, quite lost, indeed. Of what advantage is it now to be a king? Night shows me no respect. I cannot see better nor walk as well as another man. What



is a king? Is he not wiser than another man? Not without his councillors, I plainly find. Is he not more powerful? I oft have been told so, indeed, but what now can my power command? Is he not greater and more magnificent? When seated on his throne and surrounded with nobles and flatterers, perhaps he may think so; but when lost in a wood, alas! what is he but a common man? His wisdom knows not which is north and which is south; his

councillor plainly magnificent surround flatterer

power a beggar's dog would bark at; and his greatness the beggar would not bow to. And yet how oft are we puffed up with these false attributes! Well, in losing the monarch, I have found the man. (*The report of a gun is heard.*) Hark! some villain sure is near! What were it best to do? Will my majesty protect me? No. Throw majesty aside then, and let manhood do it.

Miller (enters). I believe I hear the rogue. Who's there?

King. No rogue, I assure you.

Miller. Little better, friend, I believe. Who fired that gun?

King. Not I, indeed.

Miller. You lie, I believe.

King (aside). Lie! lie! How strange it seems to me to be talked to in this style! Upon my word I don't—

Miller. Come, come, sir, confess; you have shot one of the King's deer, have you not?

King. No, indeed; I owe the king more respect. I heard a gun go off, indeed, and was afraid some robbers might be near.

Miller. I'm not bound to believe this, friend. Pray, who are you? What's your name?

puff attribute rogue

King. Name!

Miller. Name! yes, name! Why, you have a name, have you not? Where do you come from? What is your business here?

King. These are questions I have not been used* to, honest man.

Miller. Maybe so, honest man; but they are questions no honest man would be afraid to answer, I think; so, if you can give no better account of yourself, I shall make bold—to take you along with me, if you please.

King. With you! What authority have you to—

Miller. The king's authority; if I must give you an account, sir, I am John Cockle, the miller of Mansfield, one of his Majesty's keepers in this forest of Sherwood; and I will let no suspected fellow pass this way that cannot give a better account of himself than you have done, I promise you.

King (aside). I must submit to my own authority.—Very well, sir, I am glad to hear the king has so good an officer; and since I find you have his authority, I will give you a

give an account of

Cockle Mansfield Sherwood submit account

better account of myself, if you will do me* the favour to hear it.

Miller. It's more than you deserve, I believe; but let's hear what you can say for yourself.

King. I have the honour to belong to the king as well as you, and, perhaps, should be as unwilling to see any wrong done him. I came down with him to hunt in this forest; and, the chase leading us today a great way from home, I am benighted in this wood, and have lost my way.

Miller. This does not sound well. If you have been a-hunting, pray where is your horse?

King. I tired my horse so much that he lay down under me, and I was obliged to leave him.

Miller. If I thought I might believe this now—

King. I am not used to lie, honest man.

Miller. What! do you live at court, and not lie? That's a likely story indeed!

King. Be that as it may, I speak truth now, I assure you. To convince you of it,—if you will attend me to Nottingham, if I am near it, or give me a night's lodging in your own house,

favour benight a-hunting convince Nottingham

here is something to pay you for your trouble (*giving a purse*). If that is not sufficient, I will satisfy you in the morning to your utmost desire.

Miller. Aye, now I am convinced you are a courtier; here is a little bribe for today, and a large promise for tomorrow, both in a breath! Here, take it again, and take this along with it,—John Cockle is no courtier; he can do what he ought—without a bribe.

King. Thou art a very extraordinary man, I must own, and I should be glad, methinks, to be further acquainted* with thee.

Miller. Thee! and thou! prithee don't thee-and-thou me; I believe I am as good a man as yourself.

King. Sir, I beg your pardon.

Miller. Nay, I am not angry, friend: only I don't love to be too familiar with anybody before I know whether or not he deserves it.

King. You are in the right. But what am I to do?

Miller. You may do what you please. You are twelve miles from Nottingham, and all the way through a thick wood; but if you are resolved upon going thither tonight, I will put

courtier bribe promise extraordinary methinks
prithee

you in the road and direct you the best I can; or, if you will accept of such poor entertainment as a miller can give, you will be welcome to stay all night, and in the morning I shall go with you myself.

King. And cannot you go with me to-night?

Miller. I would not go with you to-night, if you were the king.

King. Then I must go with you, I think. (*Enter a courtier in haste.*)

Courtier. Ah! is your Majesty safe? We have hunted the forest over to find you.

Miller. How! Are you the king? (*Kneels.*) Your Majesty will pardon the ill usage you have received. (*The King draws his sword.*) His Majesty will not kill a servant for doing his duty too faithfully!

King. No, my good fellow. So far from having anything to pardon, I am much your debtor. I can not think but so good and honest a man will make a worthy and honourable knight. Rise, Sir John Cockle, and receive this sword as a badge of knighthood and a pledge of my protection; and to support your

so far from:
entertainment usage debtor honourable pledge

nobility, and in some measure requite you for the pleasure you have given us, a thousand crowns a year shall be your revenue!

—Robert Dodsley.

FOR STUDY

1

Of what advantage is it now to be a king?

The Panama Canal will be of great naval importance to the United States by enabling it to concentrate its fleets either in the Atlantic or the Pacific.
(*Naval E.S.*)

2

What is he but a common man?

There was scarce a family but had at least one relative among the wounded.
(*Naval E.S.*)

3

So far from having anything to pardon, I am your debtor.

In my opinion, so far from agreeing with you that you should be free to turn yourself into a colonist and work in your shirt-sleeves with spade and hatchet — in my opinion you have no right whatever to quit your country until you have honestly endeavoured to turn to account the education you have received here.
(*T. H. C. S.*)

requite nobility revenue crown Panama Atlantic
Pacific colonist shirt-sleeves spade hatchet
education

LESSON XL

THE ROOT OF COURAGE

There is no real courage unless there is real perception of danger. The man who does not comprehend the perils which surround him, and is therefore calm and collected, is not courageous; he is simply ignorant.

And, in like manner, the unimaginative man, who has no consciousness of danger until he looks straight into its eye, is not courageous; he is dull and sluggish. The highest courage is manifested only by the man who knows what he faces and fully realizes it. To sail over mines of which the ship's master has no knowledge involves no intrepidity; to be able to locate every mine in the channel, and then to pass calmly over, shows the pluck and dash which stir the admiration of the world.

The boy of sluggish temper finds nothing in the blackness of the woods after nightfall, and goes on his way in easy indifference; the boy of quick imagination faces an invisible company of strange creatures, and his quick advance

comprehend peril collected unimaginative
consciousness manifest involve intrepidity
mine locate pluck nightfall indifference

into the mysterious gloom means a victory over himself.

The finer the organization, the clearer the perception of danger and the greater the courage required to face it. The real hero is not the man who is insensible to peril, but he who overcomes a quick sensitiveness to its presence.

Some of the bravest spirits the world has known have shown every evidence of that shrinking of the body which we call fear; but they vanquished the hesitation of the nerves by the decision of the spirit.

To feel keenly the perils of life is not to be cowardly; it is to have adequate knowledge and sensitiveness of mind. The man who does his daily work without thought of the great natural forces which hold him in their grasp, of the grave possibilities of calamity which are never absent from society, of the countless dangers that beset the individual life, may be faithful and honest, but cannot be heroic; for the hero is the man who looks all these perils in the face, and goes quietly on his way to his journey's end.

mysterious organization insensible sensitiveness
vanquish adequate possibilities

No man can live in this world with an open mind and an active imagination without constant perception of many kinds of danger; and the more such a man knows and the greater his ability to realize the existence of things which are invisible becomes, the keener will be his perception of the possibilities of risk and loss.

The unsensitive man lives without fear because he sees no peril in his situation; the sensitive man who is also courageous lives without fear because he sends his thought through all the possibilities of danger to the ultimate safety.

—Hamilton W. Mabie.

FOR STUDY

The finer the organization, the clearer the perception of danger, and the greater the courage required to face it.

The more such a man knows and the greater his ability to realize the existence of things which are invisible becomes, the keener will be his perception of the possibilities of risk and loss.

existence ultimate

LESSON XLI

THE GREAT STONE FACE 1

One afternoon, when the sun was going down, a mother and her little boy sat at the door of their cottage in a fertile and populous valley, talking about the Great Stone Face. They had but to lift their eyes, and there it was plainly to be seen, though miles away, with the sunshine brightening all its features.



This Great Stone Face was a work of nature, formed on the perpendicular side of a mountain by some immense rocks, which had been thrown together in such a position as, when viewed at a proper distance, precisely to resemble the features of the human countenance. It seemed

fertile populous perpendicular immense precisely

as if an enormous giant had sculptured his own likeness on the precipice. There was the broad arch of the forehead, a hundred feet in height; the nose with its long bridge; and the vast lips, which, if they could have spoken, would have rolled their thunder accents from one end of the valley to the other.

It was a happy lot for the children in the valley to grow up to manhood with the Great Stone Face before their eyes, for all the features were noble, and the expression was at once grand and sweet, as if it* were the glow of a vast, warm heart, that embraced all mankind in its affections and had room for more. It was an education only to look at it. According to the belief of many people, the valley owed* much of its fertility to this benign aspect that was continually beaming over it, illuminating the clouds and infusing its tenderness into the sunshine.

As the mother and her son, whose name was Ernest, continued to talk about the Great Stone Face, the boy said, "Mother, if I were to see a man with such a face I should love him dearly."

sculpture precipice accent fertility benign
illuminate infuse Ernest

"If an old prophecy should come to pass," answered his mother, "we may see a man, sometime or other, with exactly such a face as that."

"What prophecy do you mean, dear mother?" eagerly inquired Ernest. "Pray, tell me all about it!"

So his mother told him a story that her own mother had told to her when she herself was even younger than little Ernest; a story not of things that were past, but of what was yet to come; a story, nevertheless, so very old that even the Indians, who formerly inhabited this valley, had heard it from their forefathers, to whom, as they said, it had been murmured by the mountain streams and whispered by the wind among the tree-tops. The story was that at some future day a child should be born hereabouts who was destined to become the greatest and noblest personage of his time, and whose countenance in manhood should bear an exact resemblance to the Great Stone Face.

And Ernest never forgot the story that his mother told him. It was always in his mind

sometime or other

prophecy forefather hereabouts future personage
resemblance

whenever he looked upon the Great Stone Face. He spent his childhood in the log cottage where he was born, and was dutiful to his mother and helpful to her in many things, assisting her much with his little hands and more with his loving heart. In this manner, from a happy yet often pensive child, he grew up to be a mild, quiet, unobtrusive boy, sun-browned with labor in the fields, but with intelligence beaming from his face. Yet he had had no teacher, save only that the Great Stone Face became one to him. When the toil of the day was over, he would gaze at it for hours, until he began to imagine that those vast features recognized him, and gave him a smile of kindness and encouragement, responsive to his own look of veneration.

As time went on there were many apparent fulfilments of the ancient prophecy which had excited such hope and longing in the boy's heart. First came the merchant, Mr. Gathergold, who had gone forth from the valley in childhood and had now returned with great wealth. Ernest thought of all the ways by which a man of wealth might transform himself

dutiful unobtrusive sun-browned responsive veneration
apparent fulfilment Gathergold transform

into an angel of beneficence, and he waited the great man's coming, hoping to behold the living likeness of those wondrous features on the mountainside. But he turned sadly away from the people who were shouting, "The very image of the Great Stone Face," and gazed up the valley, where, gilded by the last sunbeams, he could still distinguish those glorious features which had so impressed themselves into his soul.

FOR STUDY

1

The rocks were thrown together in such a position as, when viewed at a proper distance, precisely to resemble the features of the human countenance.

If he really insist that there is no distinction between virtue and vice, why, sir, **when (he is) already out of our house**, let us count our spoons.

2

He **had had** no teacher save only that the Great Stone Face became one to him.

He **had had** no proper training in the science before he left for Germany where he achieved wonderful success under the guidance of a scholar of world-wide fame.

beneficence

LESSON XLII

THE GREAT STONE FACE II

Ten years later it began to be rumoured that one who had gone forth to be a soldier, and was now a great general, bore a striking likeness to the Great Stone Face. Again, when Ernest was in middle life, there came a report that the likeness of the Great Stone Face had appeared upon the shoulders of an eminent statesman. But in both soldier and statesman the cherished hopes of the dwellers in the valley were doomed to disappointment, and Ernest became an aged man with his childhood's prophecy yet unfulfilled.

Meantime Ernest had ceased to be obscure. Wise and busy men came from far to converse with him. While they talked together, his face would kindle, unawares, and shine upon them as with mild evening light. Passing up the valley as they took their leave, and pausing to look at the Great Stone Face, his guests imagined that they had seen its likeness in a human countenance, but could not remember where.

rumour statesman eminent unawares

While Ernest had been growing up and growing old, a new poet had made his way to fame. He likewise was a native of the valley. The songs of this poet found their way to Ernest. As he read stanzas that caused the soul to thrill within him, he lifted his eyes to the vast countenance beaming on him so kindly.

“O majestic friend,” he murmured, addressing the Great Stone Face, “is not this man worthy to resemble thee?”

The Face seemed to smile, but answered not a word.

Now it happened that the poet had not only heard of Ernest, but had also meditated much upon his character, until he deemed nothing so desirable as to meet this man, whose untaught wisdom walked hand in hand with the noble simplicity of his life. One summer morning found him at Ernest’s cottage.

As Ernest listened to the poet, he imagined that the Great Stone Face was bending forward to listen too. He gazed earnestly into the poet’s glowing eyes.

walk hand in hand

likewise stanza thrill meditate untaught simplicity

“Who are you, my strangely gifted guest?” he said.

The poet laid his finger on the volume that Ernest had been reading.

“You have read these poems,” said he. “You know me, then,—for I wrote them.”

Again and still more earnestly than before, Ernest examined the poet’s features. But his countenance fell; he shook his head and sighed.

“You hoped,” said the poet, faintly smiling, “to find in me the likeness of the Great Stone Face, and you are disappointed. I am not worthy to be typified by yonder image. I have had grand dreams, but they have been only dreams, because I have lived—and that, too, by my own choice—among poor and mean realities.” The poet spoke sadly, and his eyes were dim with tears. So likewise were those of Ernest.

At the hour of sunset, as had long been his custom, Ernest was to preach to the people in the open air. He and the poet, arm in arm, still talking together as they went along, proceeded to the spot. It was a small nook among the hills, with a gray precipice behind,

arm in arm

guest features typify preach nook

the stern front of which was relieved by the pleasant foliage of many creeping plants. At a distance was seen the Great Stone Face, with solemnity and cheer in its aspect.

At a small elevation, set in a rich framework of vegetation, there appeared a niche spacious enough to admit a human figure. Into this natural pulpit Ernest ascended, and threw a look of familiar kindness around upon the audience. He began to speak, giving to the people of what was in his heart and mind. His words had power, because they accorded* with his thoughts; and his thoughts had reality and depth, because they harmonized with the life which he had always lived.

The poet, as he listened, felt that the being and character of Ernest were a nobler strain of poetry than he had ever written. His eyes glistened with tears as he gazed reverently at the venerable man. At that moment, in sympathy with a thought which he was about to utter, the face of Ernest assumed a grandeur of expression so imbued with benevolence that the poet, by

accord with in sympathy with

stern foliage solemnity elevation spacious pulpit
accord harmonize strain reverently venerable
assume grandeur expression imbued benevolence

an irresistible impulse, threw his arms aloft and shouted,—

“Behold! behold! Ernest is himself the likeness of the Great Stone Face!”

Then all the people looked, and saw that what the deep-sighted poet said was true. The prophecy was fulfilled. But Ernest, having finished what he had to say, took the poet's arm and walked slowly homewards, still hoping that some wiser and better man than himself would by and by appear, bearing a resemblance to the Great Stone Face.

—Nathaniel Hawthorne (adapted).

FOR STUDY

Ernest is **himself** the likeness of the Great Stone Face!

He **himself** investigated the matter without depending upon others.

Our body is **itself** the greatest mystery, not to speak of the inexplicable world outside.

The premier explained the situation **himself**, lest some misunderstandings should arise.

irresistible aloft behold inexplicable mystery

LESSON XLIII
ELECTRICITY

Everybody has heard of electricity, and seen many of the ways in which it is turned to use in everyday life, but, strange to say, no one to this day can tell exactly what it is. Electricity was formerly believed to be a kind of fluid, and at the present day, it is commonly spoken of as such, because it is able to flow along wires from one place to another.

2. Whatever it may be, it is invisible, and without substance and weight. It is believed to extend through all space. Our own earth, together with its atmosphere, forms a vast storehouse of electricity, which we are able to make use of by employing suitable means.

3. Electricity may exist either in a state of rest or in a state of motion. When at rest, it spreads itself over the surface of bodies, which are then said to be charged with it; when in motion, it flows along anything which will conduct it, and forms currents. Many substances, such as metals, allow electricity to

strange to say

formerly fluid invisible substance extend atmosphere
suitable conduct

pass along them at an enormous speed, and for this reason these substances are termed conductors. On the other hand, many bodies, such as glass, porcelain, gutta-percha and resin, hinder or prevent the flow of electricity and so keep it from escaping; such bodies are known as insulators.

4. If a body be charged with electricity, and then connected to the ground by a conductor, the charge escapes into the earth and becomes lost in it. On this account great care has to be taken in sending electricity long distances, and the conducting wires used for this purpose have to be kept from contact* with objects which would allow the current to escape to the earth.

5. One of the earliest ways of obtaining electricity was by rubbing two different substances together, and you may easily try this for yourself by rubbing a thick sheet of hot brown paper with a dry cloth brush. Electricity will be formed upon the paper, and if this be held over any light or dry substances, such as sawdust, cut straw or feathers, they will be attracted to the brown paper, something in the

term porcelain gutta-percha resin hinder insulator
sawdust

same way that iron filings are drawn to a magnet.

6. Another common way of obtaining a supply of electricity is by allowing an acid, such as vitriol, slowly to dissolve some metal, such as zinc. To obtain the electricity formed by this chemical action, a zinc plate and a copper plate are placed upright in a vessel containing acid, and the free ends of the two plates are connected by a conducting copper wire, with the result that a weak current of electricity flows along the wire from the copper to the zinc. Such an arrangement is called a cell or battery, and a collection of such cells is commonly used for our telegraphs and telephones.

7. Most of the electricity we use, however, is obtained by letting strong magnets act upon coils of wire. Usually the coils are whirled round at great speed close to the ends of a magnet, and thus a very powerful current of electricity is produced. The machines which in this manner give rise to electricity are known as magneto-electric machines, or dynamos, and

give rise to

filings magnet vitriol zinc upright coil
whirl magneto-electric dynamo

are used in connection with our tramways, railroads, electric lighting, etc.

8. In all the above methods we are at once struck by the fact that we can only obtain electricity by causing work of some kind to be done. If there is no work done, there is no electricity, so that we may regard electricity as work in disguise. So far is this the case that, after electricity has been once produced, it can be made to do just as much work as was spent in its production. In our great electrical works, we see powerful engines turning the electrical machines called dynamos, which transform the work spent upon them into strong currents of electricity; these currents, conveyed by conducting wires, called cables, then do work in the way of turning machinery, making electric light, and driving our tramcars.

9. After a supply of electricity has been once obtained, its energy, that is, its power of doing work, may be collected and stored up for a time in special storage cells, or it may be made use of at once. To make use of it, we must be able to harness or control the current, otherwise its power will be wasted, and may

in the way of

disguise production cable special storage

cause great damage, as we see in the case of lightning, which is produced by electricity in the air.

10. To get it under control, we make it pass along conducting wires of copper or iron to the places where it can be used for doing work, taking care to prevent its escape on the way by wrapping the wires with some insulating material, or by fastening them to non-conducting supports. When a strong current is passing along an uncovered wire, and a man happens to touch it, the current leaves the wire and passes through his body to the ground, and he receives a shock which may be fatal. We must, therefore, take great care not to touch any such exposed wire.

FOR STUDY

1

Strange to say, no one to this day can tell exactly what it is.

Strange to say, advanced as the human intellect is, man can never yet explain the nearest thing in his existence—the mystery of his birth and life.

lightning wrapping insulating non-conducting
support intellect

2

So far is this the case that, after electricity has been once produced, it can be made to do just as much work as was spent in its production.

So far was it the case that they proved that specialists who never look beyond their own domain are apt to see things out of their true proportions.

Thus far it is the case that no satisfactory and lasting peace can ever be achieved if one strong nation objects to the propositions regarded ideal and admitted unconditionally by all the rest of the world powers.

3

Glass, procelain, gutta-percha and resin prevent the flow of electricity and so keep it from escaping.

Race prejudice is often the chief element in keeping peoples of different nationality from intermingling and assimilating with each other and it is, therefore, a great obstacle to human progress.

4

Great care has to be taken in sending electricity long distances.

Another common way of obtaining a supply of electricity is by allowing an acid to dissolve some metal.

He had never thought of appearing on the stage until circumstances left him no choice.

He bravely decided on working his way through college as his parents had no means.

intermingle assimilate specialist domain prejudice

EXERCISE VII

Very many years ago, in some of the countries across the ocean, the men and women were called knights and ladies. When the knights did brave things in hunting or in war, the ladies **used to** weave and embroider by hand pictures telling about these deeds.

(名工)

He had a kind and friendly heart, and lived surrounded by people who often **did him the favour** of drinking his excellent wines and sleeping in his roomy bedchambers.

(Human Intercourse)

The most intimate **acquaintance with** the produce, extent, population, and capacities of foreign countries; an extensive knowledge of historical facts; an intimate familiarity with ancient and modern literature, can not in importance be placed in comparison with the disciplined and well-ordered mind.

(商船)

The electric telegraph enables us to communicate with friends on the other side of the world almost as rapidly and as easily as if they were in different parts of the same town.

(森農)

No country seems to **owe more to** its women than ours does.

(金醫 長商)

Half the battle of existence depends upon the ability of a man to control his expenses **in accordance with his means.**

(東商)

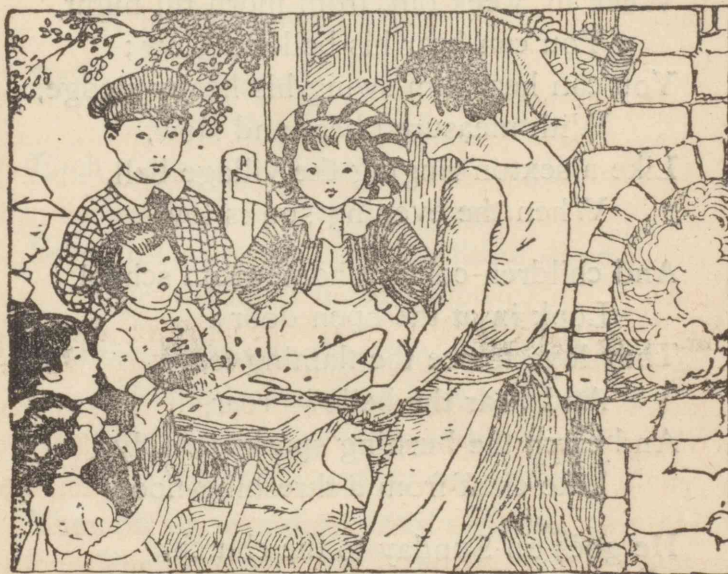
It is well and right, indeed, to be courteous to all **with whom we are brought into contact,** but to choose them as real friends is another matter.

(東商)

LESSON XLIV

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village smithy stands;



The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan;

smithy sinewy muscles brawny crisp tan

His brow is wet with honest sweat;
He earns what e'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

And children-coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing-floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach;
He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing in the village choir,
And it makes his heart rejoice.

look in the face

sweat sexton sparks chaff threshing-floor parson
preach choir

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise!
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;
And with his hard, rough hand, he wipes
A tear out of his eyes.

Toiling,—rejoicing,—sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Paradise needs

WORD LIST

(FIGURES REFER TO LESSONS)

A

- abode** 17 (ə'boʊd)
accent 41 ('æksənt)
accessible 31 (æk'sesəbl)
accommodate 24 (ə'kɒmə-
deɪt)
accord 42 (ə'kɔ:d)
account 4, 39 (ə'kaʊnt)
accuse 37 (ə'kju:z)
ache 36 (eɪk)
achievement 35 (ə'tʃi:vmənt)
acid 34 ('æsɪd)
actively ('æktɪvli)
actually 20 ('æktʃʊəli)
adequate 40 ('ædɪkwɪt)
admonition 24 (ædmo'nɪʃən)
admirer 16 (əd'maɪərə)
advance 37 (əd'vɑ:ns)
advantageous 37 (ædvɑ:n-
'teɪdʒəs)
affection 18 (ə'fekʃən)
afford 12 (ə'fɔ:d)
afresh 36 (ə'fref)
agency 29 ('eɪdʒənsi)
aggravate 24 ('ægrəveɪt)
agricultural 26 (ægrɪ'kʌl-
tʃʊərəl)
ahunting 39 (ə'hʌntɪŋ)
aisle 43 (aɪl)
Alexandria 1 (æ'lɪg'zɑ:ndrɪə)
Allies 20 (ə'laɪz)
aloft 42 (ə'lɔ:ft)
Alps 11 (ælpz)
Alsace 22 ('ælsæs)
alter 20 ('ɔ:lteɪ)
amateur 33 (æmə'tɔ:)
ambition 36 (æm'bɪʃən)
anew 36 (ə'nju:)
anger 17 ('æŋgə)
annihilate 18 (ə'naiəleɪt)
announcement 16 (ə'naʊns-
mənt)
anon 14 (ə'nɒn)
answerable 30 ('ɑ:nsərəbl)
ape 12 (eɪp)
apparatus 26 (æpə'reɪtəs)
apparel 24 (ə'pærəl)
apparent 42 (ə'pærənt)
apparitions 31 (æpə'riʃənz)
apt 24 (æpt)
architecture 38 ('ɑ:kɪtektʃə)
armpits 16 ('ɑ:mpɪts)
arouse 18 (ə'raʊz)
arrangement 4 (ə'reɪndʒ-
mənt)

arrival 4 (ə'raivəl)
 art 13 (ɑ:t)
 article 12 ('ɑ:tɪkl)
 artillery 4 (ɑ:'tɪləri)
 ascend 8 (ə'send)
 ash 8 (æʃ)
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vanquish 40 ('væŋkwɪʃ)
vegetation (ˌvedʒɪ'teɪʃən)
vaneration 41 (ˌvenə'reɪʃən)
venerable 42 ('venərəbl)

vent 14 (vent)
venture 12 ('ventʃə)
verb 22 (ve:b)
verge 27 (və:dʒ)
vex 27 (veks)

victor 11 ('vɪktə)
Victoria Cross 16 (vɪk'tɔ:riə
 'krɒs)
victorious 11 (vɪk'tɔ:riəs)
villain 25 ('vɪləɪn)
violate 16 ('vaɪəleɪt)

Virgil 31 ('vɜ:dʒɪl)
Vive La France 22 (vi:v lə
 frɑ:ns)
volley 7 ('vɒli)
voyage 5 ('vɔɪdʒ)

W

wail 17 (weɪl)
waning 14 ('weɪnɪŋ)
wantonly 10 ('wɒntənli)
warmth 14 (wɔ:mθ)
warship 3 ('wɔ:ʃɪp)
water-fall 27 ('wɔ:təfɔ:l)
waver 16 ('weɪvə)
weekly 30 ('wi:kli)
weep 17 (wi:p)
well-read 31 ('wel-red)
whereas 20 (weə'ræz)

whilst 5 (waɪlst)
whirl 43 (wɜ:l)
wholesome 1 ('həʊlsəm)
wickedness 17 ('wɪkɪdnɪs)
willow 28 ('wɪləʊ)
withy-bush 27 ('wɪði buʃ)
woven 31 ('wəʊvən)
wrapping 43 ('ræpɪŋ)
wrestle 31 ('resl)
wretched 15 ('retʃɪd)
wretchedness 28 ('retʃɪdnɪs)

Y

yardman 33 ('jɑ:dmən)
yawn 24 (jɔ:n)
yearn 28 (jɜ:n)

yell 36 (jel)
yield 31 (ji:ld)
Yorkshire 38 ('jɔ:kʃɪə)

Z

zinc 43 (zɪŋk)

PHONETIC SIGNS

VOWELS

i:	he	hi:	o	police'	po'li:s
i	it	it	u	put	put
e	hen	hen	u:	noon	'nu:n
æ	map	mæp	ʌ	gun	gʌn
ɑ:	arm	ɑ:m	ɔ:	bird	bɔ:d
ɔ	dog	dɔg	ə	about'	ə'baʊt
ɔ:l	all	ɔ:l			

DIPHTHONGS

ei	vane	vein	ɔi	boy	bɔi
ou	go	gou	iə	hear	hiə
ai	wine	wain	ɛə	air	ɛə
au	out	aut	uə	poor	puə

CONSONANTS

b	big	big	r	riv'er	'rivə
tʃ	chin	tʃin	s	small	smɔ:l
d	duck	dʌk	ʃ	she	ʃi:
f	fan	fæn	t	too	tu:
g	green	gri:n	θ	think	θɪŋk
h	hill	hɪl	ð	this	ðɪs
j	yes	jes	v	vis'it	'vɪzɪt
k	kind	kaɪnd	w	well	wel
l	like	laɪk	ks	fox	fɔks
m	must	mʌst	gz	exam'ine	ɪg'zæmɪn
n	near	niə	ʒ	vi'sion	'vi:ʒən
ŋ	sing	sɪŋ	dʒ	jam	dʒæm
p	pig	pɪg	z	zinc	zɪŋk

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2	金五拾錢	金 八 拾 五 錢
3	金四拾貳錢	金 七 拾 壹 錢
4	金五拾貳錢	金 八 拾 八 錢
5	金五拾五錢	金 九 拾 四 錢

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日十二月一甲四十五次
新 報 華 南 文

第 一 頁 每 日 出 報 一 次
第 二 頁 每 日 出 報 一 次
第 三 頁 每 日 出 報 一 次
第 四 頁 每 日 出 報 一 次



第 五 頁 每 日 出 報 一 次

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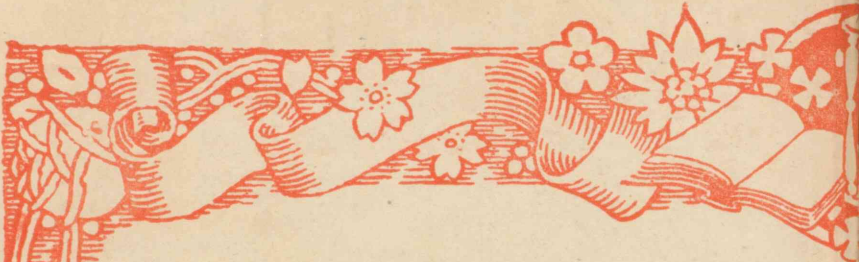
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Rules of Life



Three horizontal lines for writing on the left page.



for the Year



Three horizontal lines for writing on the right page.





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