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NANNICHI'S
 NEW ENGLISH READERS
 FOR
 MIDDLE SCHOOLS
 (WITH AN APPENDIX)

BOOK 3



広島大学図書

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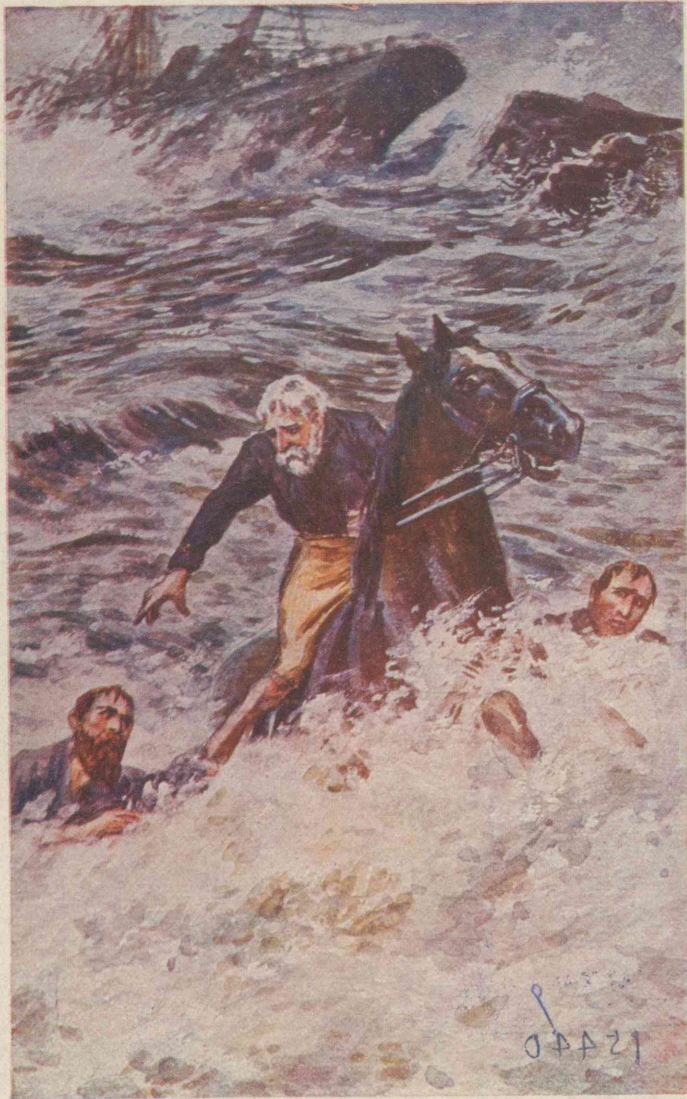


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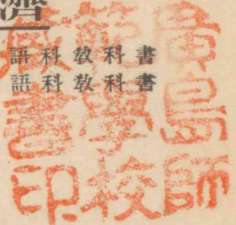
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NEW
 ENGLISH READERS

FOR

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

(WITH AN APPENDIX)

BY

T. NANNICHI

Book 3

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TOKYO
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広島大学図書

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海軍學校藏印

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BOOK THREE

LESSON 1.

THE RATS AND THEIR LITTLE DAUGHTER.



1. Once upon a time there were two most respectable Rats. The Rats' home was comfortable and they had many fine children ; but the one they most loved was their youngest daughter.

2. She was a lovely little Rat ; she had

the smoothest grey coat, the brightest little eyes, and such dear little ears! If you looked at her, you were sure that you had never seen anything so beautiful in your life. At least, that is what her own parents said.

3. When she was old enough to marry, they became very serious.

"She must have no ordinary husband," they said. "He must be very mighty indeed. No one but the mightiest in the world shall marry our beautiful daughter."

4. But who was the mightiest? It was not easy to tell, and they didn't know. So they went to a very old and wise Rat, and asked him. His answer was:

"If you wish to give your daughter to the mightiest of all, then go to the Sun, and ask him to be your son-in-law. I am sure no one is mightier than the Sun."

5. So Mr. and Mrs. Rat went to the Sun (it is rather a long way), and asked him to

marry their daughter.

6. But the Sun replied: "I am much obliged to you for coming all this way and offering me your dearly beloved daughter for a wife; but please tell me, why did you choose *me*?"

7. "We chose you, because we wished to give her to the mightiest in the whole world; and of course no one can be mightier than you."

8. "I see," said the Sun; "but I am afraid you are wrong. There is one mightier than I am, and you must give your daughter to him."

9. "Who can be mightier than you?" asked Mr. Rat; and the Sun made reply:

"When I wish to shine on the earth, a Cloud often comes along and covers it, and my light cannot pass through it or drive it away. You must go to the Cloud."

10. So Mr. and Mrs. Rat went to the

Cloud and told him their wish.

“You are wrong if you think that I am the mightiest,” said the Cloud. “It is true that I can cover the earth, but I am quite weak when the Wind blows upon me. He drives me along and tears me to pieces, and I can do nothing against him.”

11. So Mr. and Mrs. Rat went to the Wind. But the Wind said:

“Yes, I am mightier than the Cloud. But I am not the mightiest in the world; for the Wall is sometimes in my way, and I blow and blow, but the Wall is still there and I cannot pass through it.”

12. Again Mr. and Mrs. Rat went on, until they came to the Wall. But the Wall said:

“You are right. I can indeed hold back the Wind; I am mightier than he. But there is the Rat, who makes holes in me, and I can do nothing against him. The best

thing for you to do is to choose the Rat for your son-in-law!”

13. Then Mr. and Mrs. Rat were happy, for they saw that the Wall spoke words of wisdom. They went home again, and their beautiful daughter married a handsome Rat; and they lived happily for many, many years. Who knows? Perhaps they are still alive!

(1)

- a. The one (**that**) they most loved was their youngest daughter.
- b. This is the book (**that**) I like best.

(2)

- a. **No one but** (= *except*) the mightiest can do so.
- b. I have **no one but** him to help me.

(3)

- a. **He shall** marry her.
(= *I will* let him marry her.)
- b. **You shall** not do so.
(= *I will* not let you do so.)

(4)

- a. I can **do** nothing **against** him.
- b. You must not **do** anything **against** them.

LESSON 2.

A BRAVE FARMER.

1. An old farmer had lived for many years in South Africa. His farm was quite close to the seashore, on which he often stood, watching large vessels passing to and fro.

2. One day a great storm arose. As the farmer was sitting in his house, one of his men rushed in, and told him that a vessel had been driven on the rocks, and was fast going to pieces.

3. The farmer at once mounted his horse, and made his way to the shore. There he found a group of people watching the wreck.

4. The waves were so high that many of the crew had been washed overboard. Some of them sank at once, but others clung to pieces of the wreck, and kept themselves

afloat. A few of the sailors could still be seen on the deck of the doomed vessel.

5. The sea was dashing high, and the great billows were making such a noise that the cries for help could not be heard. But those on shore knew well the danger that the seamen were in; they could even see the poor men struggling in the water.

6. What could be done? There was no lifeboat at hand, and none but a lifeboat could live in such an angry sea.

7. The old farmer's heart was touched by the sad sight. Knowing the bold spirit of his horse, and knowing, too, what a good swimmer it was, he made up his mind to try to save the drowning men.

8. Seating himself firmly in the saddle, he pushed out into the midst of the waves. Man and horse were out of sight for a time, and the people on shore were afraid they were lost.

9. But no! They soon came in sight again, battling with the waves. Making their way to the wreck inch by inch, they reached it at last.

10. Then the brave old farmer brought off two men, one on each side of him. Each man held on by one of the farmer's boots, and in this way both were brought safe to the land. How the people cheered as the brave horse and rider swam in with their burden.

11. A second time they started, and brought back with them two more of the half-drowned men. Again, and yet again! Seven times did the old farmer and his horse swim out to the vessel, bringing back two persons each time.

12. Only two were now left clinging to the wreck. For the last time, the brave pair dashed into the sea, and fought their way to the ship. But, alas! the farmer was

so worn out, that on the return journey he was swept from his steed by a big wave, and was carried away.

13. The horse swam safely to land, but the brave rider was seen no more. He had saved fourteen lives, and lost his own.

(1)

- a. The vessel was **going to pieces**.
b. The house was **falling to pieces**.

(2)

- a. He **made his way** to the shore.
b. They **fought their way** to the ship.

(3)

- a. They knew the danger **that** the seamen were **in**.
b. I know the room **that** they studied **in**.

(4)

- a. He **made up his mind** to save them.
b. Why did you not **make up your mind** to do so?

(5)

- a. Man and horse were **out of sight**.
b. **Out of sight, out of mind**. *Proverb.*
c. **Out of debt, out of danger**. *Proverb.*

(6)

- a. They made their way **inch by inch**.
b. He made progress **little by little**.

LESSON 3.

TOMMY AND THE CROWS (1).

1. "I will not go to school," said Tommy. "I will stay out in the fields to-day, and enjoy myself."

2. So he lay down on the soft, green grass, under a tree, and threw his books and slate on the ground by his side.

3. It was the first day of May. The sun was shining and the air was fresh and sweet, as it always is in the spring, and the songs of birds were heard on every side.

4. "I will not go to school," said Tommy again. "I do not like books and slates so well as green fields and May flowers, and this grass is much softer than our seats in the schoolhouse."

5. Just as he said this he looked up into the tree, and saw two old crows sitting there, and close by them a nest, very much

like a bundle of sticks.

6. "Here's a pretty dunce!" said one of the crows. "He says he won't go to school." And the birds began to say "Caw, caw," as if they were laughing at Tommy.

7. "What! You do not like to work?" said the crow again. "O you idle boy! You are worse than a bird! Do you think I am idle? Look at my nest. What do you think of it, sir?"

8. "I dare say it is a very nice one, Mr. Crow," said Tommy, "but I should not like to live in it."

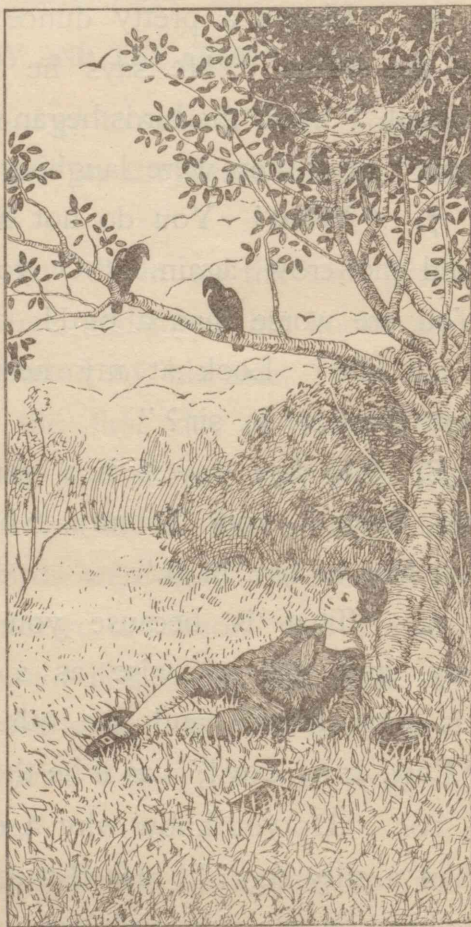
9. "That is because you are only a boy, and not so wise as a crow," said his new friend, and the other crow cried "Caw, caw, caw!" as if he thought so, too.

10. "Do you know why a crow is wiser than a silly boy?" asked the crow, putting its head on one side, and looking at Tommy with its bright, black eyes.

“No,” said Tommy, “I thought boys were wiser than crows.”

11. “You thought!” said the crow. “Very little you know about it. Tell me—can you build a house?”

“No,” said Tommy, “but when I am a man I shall know how.”



12. “And why can’t you do it now?” said the crow, turning his head to the other side, and looking at Tommy with the other eye.

“Why, I have not learned how to build one,” said the little boy.

13. “Ho, ho!” said the crow, flapping his wings and hopping round and round. “He must learn how to build a house! Here’s a pretty boy! Here’s a wise boy!”

14. Then the crows flapped their wings, and cried “Caw, caw, caw!” louder than before.

15. “No one taught me to build my house,” said the crow, when they were quiet again. “I knew how to do it at once. Look at it—what a nice house it is!”

“I brought all the sticks it is made of myself. I flew through the air with them in my mouth. Some of them were very heavy, but I do not mind hard work. I

am not like a little boy that I know.”

16. “But there are other things in the world besides houses,” said Tommy.

“Yes, indeed,” said the crow, “I was just thinking so. You want clothes as well as a house.”

17. “That I do,” said Tommy, “and new ones very often. But you birds can’t wear clothes.”

18. “Who told you that?” said the crow in a sharp tone. “Look at my black coat, if you please, and tell me if you ever saw a finer one. Could you make yourself such a one?”

“No, said Tommy, “but I can learn.”

19. “Yes, yes, you can learn; but that is the way with you silly boys—you must learn everything, and yet you are too idle to set about it.”

LESSON 4.

TOMMY AND THE CROWS (2).

1. Tommy felt that there was truth in what the crow said.

“Dear me,” he said to himself, “I never thought crows were so wise and clever.”

2. “You may well say that,” said the crow, coming down to a bough a little nearer Tommy. “You may well say that, Master Tom; but there is more for you to learn yet. How about your food? Who gives you food?”

“Why, mother does,” said Tommy.

3. “You are a baby, then,” said the crow. “No, indeed, I am not,” said Tommy, “and I will throw a stone at you if you say I am.”

4. “Boys should never throw stones,” said the crow, very gravely. “We never throw stones. It is a very rude trick. I only

asked if you were a baby, because, when a crow can go alone, he finds his own food."

"I shall do that when I am grown up," said Tommy. "I shall learn how."

5. "Dear me," said the crow, "you have a great deal to learn before you will be as wise as a crow."

"That is very true," said Tommy, hanging his head; "but there is plenty of time."

6. "I am not so sure of that," said the crow. "You are as big as twenty crows. A pretty fellow, to come here and lie on the grass all day, when you are such a dunce! Go to school, lazy Tom! Go to school! Go to school!"

7. Many other crows had by this time found their way to the tree, and they all took up the cry, and made such a noise that Tommy took up his books to throw at them but they all flew to the highest branches, where they perched and cried "Caw, caw,

caw!" till poor Tommy could bear it no longer.

8. He put his hands over his ears and ran off to school as fast as he could. He was just in time, and learned his lessons well. His teacher said he was a good boy and Tommy went home quite happy.

9. As he passed by the tree under which he had been sitting in the morning, he saw the old crow perched on one of the branches, looking very grave.

10. "Come, come," said Tommy, "don't be cross, my old friend. I was going to throw my books at you this morning, because I was cross myself. You have taught me a good lesson, and we must be friends."

11. But the crow looked as if he had never said a word in his life, and had never seen Tommy before. He ruffled up his black feathers, fluttered his wings, and then flew slowly across the fields to join some friends

in the woods beyond.

12. Tommy watched him until he was lost among the trees, and then went home and told his mother about his talk with the crow, but she said birds did not talk, and that he must have gone to sleep while lying under the tree and dreamed it.

13. Tommy does not think so, and now, whenever he feels lazy, he says to himself, "Come, come, Master Tommy, you must work hard, for you are not yet so wise as an old black crow."

-
1. { a. You are **too** idle **to** set about it.
b. It is never **too** late **to** mend. *Proverb.*
 2. { a. "You **may well** say that," said the crow.
b. You **may well** think so.
 3. { a. Boys **should** never throw stones.
b. Children **should** obey their parents.
 4. { a. You are a pretty fellow **to** lie here all day.
b. What a dunce he is **to** do such a thing!
 5. { a. Why don't you learn **when** you are such a dunce?
b. Why does he not work **when** he is so poor?
 6. { a. He was just **in** time.
b. A stitch **in** time saves nine. *Proverb.*

LESSON 3.

WHAT DOES LITTLE BIRDIE SAY?

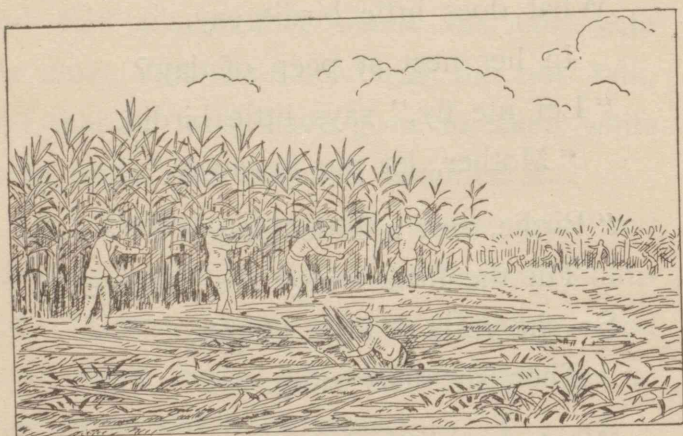
What does little birdie say,
In her nest at peep of day?
"Let me fly," says little birdie,
"Mother, let me fly away."
"Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little wings are stronger."
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

What does little baby say,
In her bed at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
"Let me rise and fly away."
"Baby, sleep a little longer,
Till the little limbs are stronger."
If she sleeps a little longer,
Baby too shall fly away.

Lord Tennyson.

LESSON 6.

SUGAR.



1. Most children are fond of sugar. They like sweet things, and sugar is very sweet.

2. We should not think a cup of tea or coffee half so nice if we could not sweeten it with sugar. Our mothers use it in making fruit pies, puddings, and jam; and the sweets that we buy with our pennies are almost all sugar.

3. Most of the sugar used in our country is made from the juice of the sugar cane. But in France it is made from the juice of beet-root, and in North America from the juice of the maple-tree.

4. The sugar-cane is a plant with a stout round stem, which is jointed like a bamboo. It grows to twice the height of a man; it has broad leaves, which grow in a tuft at the top.

5. It will not grow in England, because the weather is too cold. It thrives in such hot countries as India and the West Indies.

6. When the canes are ripe they are cut down. After the leaves are stripped off, the canes are sent to a mill, where they are crushed between heavy iron rollers, which squeeze out all the juice.

7. The juice is boiled in immense coppers, and lime is put in to clear it of impurities, which come to the top and are skimmed off.

8. The juice, which after boiling has become very thick, is then put into casks with little holes in the bottom. The liquid is drained off through these holes, and is the treacle which is sold in shops. What is left in the casks is the coarse brown sugar, which is called raw sugar.

9. White lump sugar is made by boiling the raw sugar over again in lime water, and filtering it through cotton bags and powdered charcoal.

10. It is then poured into moulds of the shape of cones. I dare say you have seen the cones of lump sugar in grocers' shops.

(1)

- a. We **should** not like it **if** we **could** not sweeten it with sugar.
b. We **should** be unhappy **if** we **could** not learn.

(2)

- a. Lime is put in **to clear** the juice **of** impurities.
b. You must **clear** your desk **of** those useless toys.

LESSON 7.

KING JOHN AND HIS ABBOT (1).

THE THREE QUESTIONS.

1. There was once a king of England whose name was John. He was a bad king; for he was harsh and cruel to his people, and so long as he could have his own way he did not care what became of other folks. He was the worst king that England ever had.

2. Now, there was in the town of Canterbury a rich old abbot who lived in grand style in a great house called the Abbey. Every day a hundred noble men sat down with him to dine; and fifty brave knights, in fine velvet coats and gold chains, waited upon him at his table.

3. When King John heard of the way in which the abbot lived, he made up his mind to put a stop to it. So he sent for

the old man to come and see him.

4. "How now, my good abbot?" he said. "I hear that you keep a far better house than I. How dare you do such a thing? Don't you know that no man in the land ought to live better than the king? And I tell you that no man shall."

5. "O king!" said the abbot, "I beg to say that I am spending nothing but what is my own. I hope that you will not think ill of me for making things pleasant for my friends and the brave knights who are with me."

6. "Think ill of you?" said the king. "How can I help thinking ill of you? All that there is in this broad land is mine by right; and how do you dare to put me to shame by living in grander style than I? One would think that you were trying to be king in my place."

7. "Oh, do not say so!" said the abbot.

"For I"—

"Not another word!" cried the king. "Your fault is plain, and unless you can answer me three questions, your head shall be cut off, and all your riches shall be mine."

"I will try to answer them, O king!" said the abbot.

8. "Well, then," said King John, "as I sit here with my crown of gold on my head, you must tell me to within a day how long I shall live. Secondly, you must tell me how soon I shall ride round the whole world; and lastly, you shall tell me what I think."

9. "O king!" said the abbot, "these are deep, hard questions, and I can not answer them just now. But if you will give me two weeks to think about them, I will do the best that I can."

10. "Two weeks you shall have," said the king; "but if then you fail to answer me,

you shall lose your head, and all your lands shall be mine.

11. The abbot went away very sad and in great fear. He first rode to Oxford. Here was a great school, called a university, and he wanted to see if any of the wise professors could help him. But they shook their heads, and said that there was nothing about King John in any of their books.

12. Then the abbot rode down to Cambridge, where there was another university. But not one of the teachers in that great school could help him.

13. At last, sad and sorrowful, he rode toward home to bid his friends and brave knights good-by. For now he had not a week to live.

-
1. **So long as** he could **have his own way**, he did not care **what became of** others.
 2. How can I **help thinking ill of** you?
 3. I will **do the best** that I can.

LESSON 8.

KING JOHN AND HIS ABBOT. (2)

THE THREE ANSWERS.

1. As the abbot was riding up the lane which led to his grand house, he met his shepherd going to the fields.

2. "Welcome home, good master!" cried the shepherd. "What news do you bring us from great King John?"

"Sad news, sad news," said the abbot, and then he told him all that had happened.

3. "Cheer up, cheer up, good master," said the shepherd. "Have you never heard that a fool may teach a wise man wit? I think I can help you out of your trouble."

4. "You help me!" cried the abbot. "How? how?"

"Well," answered the shepherd, "you know that everybody says that I look just like you, and that I have sometimes been

mistaken for you. So, lend me your servants and your horse and your gown, and I will go up to London and see the king. If nothing else can be done, I can at least die in your place.”

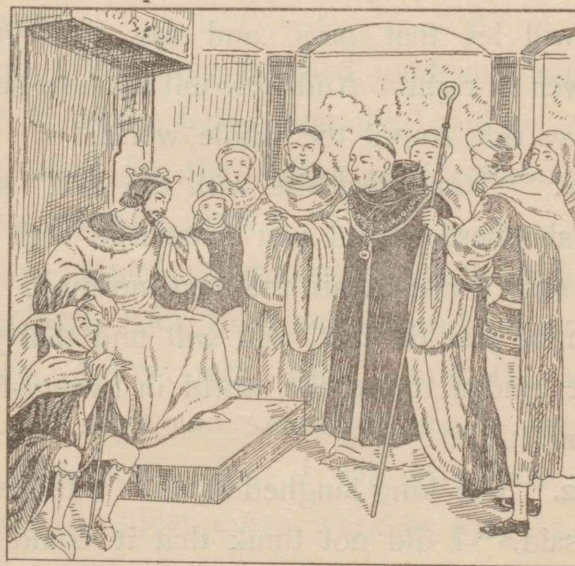
5. “My good shepherd,” said the abbot, “you are very, very kind; and I have a mind to let you try your plan. But if the worst comes to the worst, you shall not die for me. I will die for myself.”

6. So the shepherd got ready to go at once. He dressed himself with great care. Over his shepherd’s coat he threw the abbot’s long gown, and he borrowed the abbot’s cap and golden staff. When all was ready, no one in the world would have thought that he was not the great man himself. Then he mounted his horse, and with a great train of servants set out for London.

7. Of course the king did not know him. “Welcome, Sir Abbot!” he said. “It

is a good thing that you have come back. But, prompt as you are, if you fail to answer my three questions, you shall lose your head.”

“I am ready to answer them, O king!” said the shepherd.



8 “Indeed, indeed!” said the king, and he laughed to himself. “Well, then, answer my first question! How long shall I live? Come, you must tell to the very day.”

9. “You shall live,” said the shepherd,

“until the day that you die, and not one day longer. And you shall die when you take your last breath and not one moment before.”

10. The king laughed.

“You are witty, I see,” he said. “But we will let that pass, and say that your answer is right. And now tell me how soon I may ride round the whole world.”

11. “You must rise with the sun,” said the shepherd, “and you must ride with the sun until it rises again the next morning. As soon as you do that, you will find that you have ridden round the world in twenty-four hours.”

12. The king laughed again. “Indeed,” he said, “I did not think that it could be done so soon. You are not only witty, but you are wise, and we will let this answer pass. And now comes my third and last question. What do I think?”

13. “That is an easy question,” said the

shepherd. “You think that I am the Abbot of Canterbury. But to tell you the truth, I am only his poor shepherd, and I have come to beg your pardon for him and for me.” And with that, he threw off his long gown.

14. The king laughed loud and long.

“A merry fellow you are,” said he, “and you shall be the Abbot of Canterbury in your master’s place.”

“O king! that cannot be,” said the shepherd; “for I can neither read nor write.”

15. “Very well, then,” said the king, “I will give you something else to pay you for this merry joke. I will give you four pieces of silver every week as long as you live. And when you get home, you may tell the old abbot that you have brought him a free pardon from King John.”

1. a. I **have** a mind to try. b. He **had** a mind to go.
2. a. We will **let** that pass. b. He **let** my answer pass.

LESSON 9.

THE HONEST WOODCUTTER.

1. In a wild and lonely part of Russia there lived in a little hut a woodcutter and his son. Very few travellers came that way ; but it so happened that a rich merchant had to pass the hut on his way to St. Petersburg. Night came on as he reached the hut, and the woodcutter, seeing him, begged him to come in and pass the night with them. This the merchant was thankful enough to do.

2. In the morning, he offered to pay for his night's lodging, but the woodcutter refused to accept anything whatever. "We are too glad to see a stranger in this wild place," he said ; "we ought to pay you for spending the night with us."

3. The merchant thanked him for his kindness, and went away highly pleased to

have found a man so hospitable and so simple-minded. But at the end of that day's journey, he happened to feel for his purse. It was gone! "Alas!" said he, "I am afraid my good woodcutter was not quite so simple-minded as I thought."

4. Years afterwards, the merchant was travelling through the same country, and stopped at the same hut. The woodcutter and his son were still there, but neither of them recognized the stranger, until he happened to mention his lost purse.

5. "Ah," said the woodcutter, "then you are the same gentleman that stayed with us long ago! Come with me and I will show you your purse. My son found it after you went away, about two hundred yards from the hut. Neither of us liked to touch it, so we covered it up, and it lies there yet." Sure enough, there it was, with the money in it untouched ; and the merchant

was very sorry he had ever suspected the honest woodcutter.

(1)

- a.* An honest man is the noblest work of God. *Pope.*
b. Honesty is the best policy. *Proverb.*

(2)

- a.* **It so happened that** a rich merchant had to pass the hut.
b. **It so happened that** he fell ill on the way.

(3)

- a.* He refused to accept **anything whatever.**
b. I know **nothing whatever** about the matter.

(4)

- a.* He was **not so** simple-minded **as** I thought.
b. It is **not so** difficult **as** you suppose.

(5)

- a.* He **happened to mention** his lost purse.
b. I **happened to meet** him in the street.

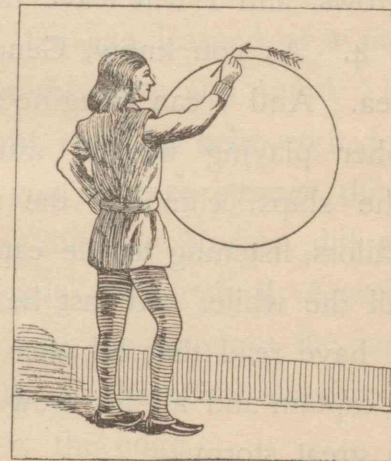
(6)

- a.* The merchant was sorry that he had **ever** suspected him.
b. I am sorry that I have **ever** said such a thing.

LESSON 10.

COLUMBUS (I).

1. Far, far away across the sea lies the sunny land of Italy, with its gray olive trees, its fruitful vineyards, and, more precious than all, its dark-eyed boys and girls. And in this fair country, nearly five hundred years ago, a hero was born.



2. Now, when a king's son is born, bells are rung, thanksgiving hymns are sung, flags float proudly over the city, and the roaring of cannon proclaims the good tidings. But when Columbus was born there was no such rejoicing. The tiny boy came to the simple

cottage of a wool-comber of Genoa, and nobody knew that a hero's life had just begun.

3. You must know, of course, that one does not become a hero all at once. I am sure some of you boys know how a hero grows, and I will leave them to tell.

4. As you know, Genoa is built by the sea. And I can imagine the young Christopher playing by the water, running over the ships, climbing the masts, helping the sailors, listening to the captain, and learning all the while. At last he went to sea, and I have read that he once saved the lives of a captain and all his crew by his bravery in a great storm.

5. And now I will tell you a queer thing. The people who lived in the time of Christopher Columbus thought that the earth was flat, like a plate.

"Of course it is," said the wise men,

"we can see it with our eyes."

6. "I have heard a man say that it was round," said a small boy; but the other people cried, "He is a fool! We have always known that the earth is flat. If it were round we should fall off, of course."

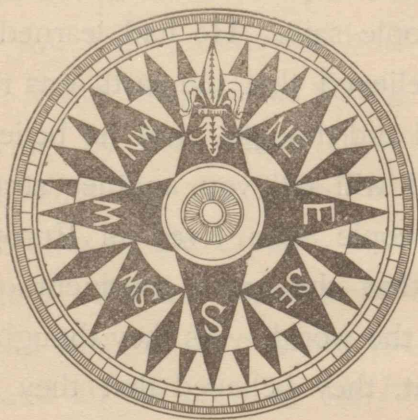
7. Christopher Columbus had heard what the people said. He had learned of a man who believed that the earth was round. He studied and thought until he believed it, too.

8. I will tell you another strange thing. The people who lived in Europe did not know that the great continent of America was in the world. As they thought the earth was flat, they believed that they should fall off if they came to the edge.

9. There was another reason, too, why they dared not go far from land. They had no compass then, and they feared to lose their way.

10. But by the time Columbus had grown

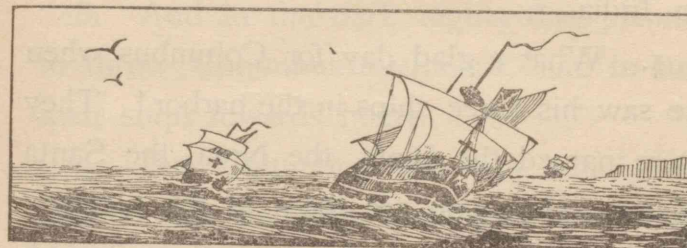
to be a man, the compass had been invented. Meanwhile people had travelled to a far country, called India, and had brought back rich jewels, spices, curious shawls, and many beautiful things. This made everybody long to go to India to get rich.



-
- a. **By the time he had grown** to be a man, the compass had been invented.
 - b. I had read the book **by the time he had come.**

LESSON 11.

COLUMBUS (2).



1. Shall I tell you more of this true story? Columbus said to himself, "I know that the earth is round. These people have travelled east to go to India. It is a long journey. I will sail west, and I believe I shall reach India by a far shorter way."

2. But nobody believed him. It was very hard to get money enough to go, and Columbus spent long weary years, walking from place to place, trying to make people believe as he did; still he was patient and brave.

3. At last good Queen Isabella gave him money enough to buy three ships, and sent them to sail with him to find the shorter way to India.

4. What a glad day for Columbus when he saw his three ships in the harbor! They were named the Pinta, the Nina, the Santa Maria. Here you see them in the picture.

5. The sun shone brightly, flags floated, bells rang, and the people cheered him when the ships sailed from the harbor of Palos. The heart of Columbus swelled in his bosom. He knew he was beginning a wonderful journey.

6. Day after day passed. The little ships were alone on a wide sea. No land was in sight. The winds blew and the waves ran high. The sailors were afraid, and begged Columbus to turn back.

7. "Why are we here, on this fool's errand?" they cried. "We do not believe

your foolish stories about a round earth. We shall come to an end, and fall off, or else be buried in this unknown sea!"

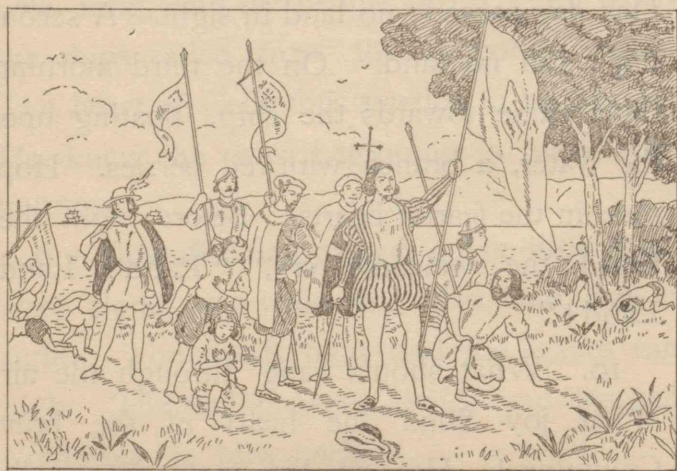
8. And in the dark nights they planned to throw Columbus overboard, and to turn their ships towards home.

9. But Columbus was not afraid. He talked with his men until they were quiet and promised to sail on for three days more. One day passed: no land in sight. A second day: still no land. On the third morning, there came towards the ship, floating upon the water, a branch with red berries. Hope rose in the fearful hearts. Before night they heard the welcome cry, "Land! Land! Land!"

10. What shouts rang through the air! What joy filled the heart of the brave Columbus! He led his men, in smaller boats, to the land, and kneeling upon the shore, Columbus took possession of the new-

found country in the name of his queen, Isabella.

11. A strange company of men crowded around Columbus and his sailors. They had copper-colored skins and straight black hair. They had never seen white men before, and they thought the ships were great birds. Columbus called the people Indians, because he thought he had reached India.



But we know that he had found a new world.

12. After a few months Columbus went back to Spain, his ships laden with curious treasures. He carried some Indians with him, to show what he had found.

13. There was great rejoicing when the three ships sailed again into the little harbor of Palos. Then the people said, "Ah! the great Columbus was right, after all." They sang his praises everywhere.

14. Did the boy who sat on the wharf at Genoa, gazing over the blue sea, dream that boys and girls would tell the story of his life hundreds of years afterwards in the Far East?

(1)

- a. No land was **in sight**.
- b. All land was **out of sight**.

(2)

- a. He took possession of it **in the name of** his queen.
- b. Judges administer justice **in the name of** the Emperor.

(3)

- a. Columbus was right, **after all**.
- b. Man is a selfish being **after all**.

LESSON 12.

FABLES.

1. THE HARE AND THE HOUND.

A hound ranging through the fields one day started a hare from its form. A long chase followed, but the hare escaped. A man who had been watching, laughed at the hound and said, "After all, the little one is the better runner of the two," "Ah," said the hound, "you must remember that I was only running for my dinner, but the hare for its life."

2. THE NORTH WIND AND THE SUN.

The North Wind and the Sun were disputing which was the stronger, when a traveller came along wrapt in a warm cloak. The North Wind blew with all his might; but the more he blew, the more closely the traveller folded his cloak around him; and at last the North Wind gave it up. Then

the Sun shone out warmly, and immediately the traveller took off his cloak.

Kindness is better than force.

3. THE BOYS AND THE FROGS.

1. One day, some boys were playing by the side of a pond, and some of them threw stones into the water for fun.

2. Now, in this pond there lived many frogs, and one frog after another was hit by the stones, which the boys threw.

3. So at last, a wise old frog put his head up out of the pond, and said, "Boys, don't pelt us so."

4. "We are only playing," said the boys. "I know it," said the frog, "but the stones you throw hurt us all the same. What is play to you is death to us."

4. THE BOY AND THE WOLF.

1. A boy, who was set to watch a flock of sheep, not far from a village, once cried out for fun, "Wolf! wolf!"

2. The men, who heard him, came running to his help. Then the boy laughed at them, for the trouble they had taken.

3. One day, a wolf did come. He cried out as before, "Wolf! wolf!" But the men only laughed, and said, "There is that stupid boy playing his tricks again."

4. The wolf had killed nearly half the sheep, before the boy could make the men believe that he was telling the truth this time.

5. WHAT THE BEAR WHISPERED.

1. Two men were travelling together along a lonely road, and talking of what they would do if they should be attacked by robbers or by wild beasts. "Never fear," said one of them, "I'll stay by you and there will be no danger."

2. These words were hardly out of his mouth when a great bear ran out of a thicket; and he, being nimble and lightly-

built, forthwith climbed up into a tree, leaving his friend to face the bear alone. The latter fell on his face on the ground and lay quiet still. The bear came up, smelt him, thought him dead, and went away.

3. Then the boastful one came down from the tree, laughing. "What did the bear whisper in your ear?" said he; "you seemed very friendly." "Oh," the other answered, "he told me never to trust the word of a coward."

(1)

- a.* **The more** it blew, **the more closely** he, etc.
b. **The more** I thought, **the more difficult** it seemed.

(2)

- a.* The wind **gave it up.** *b.* Don't **give up** your object.

(3)

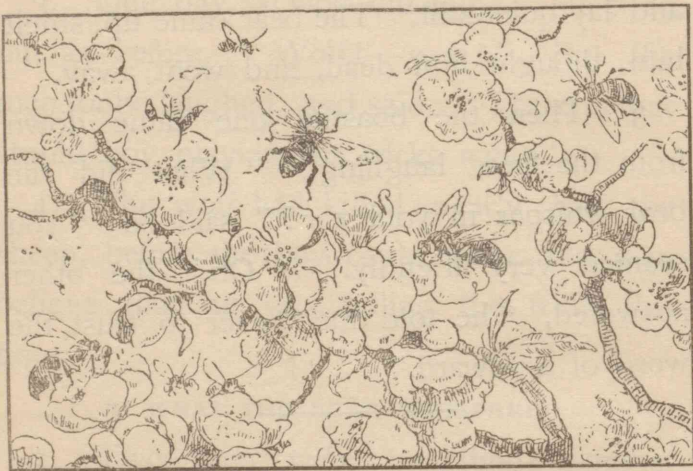
- a.* You are only playing, but your stones hurt us **all the same.**
b. His help was of no use to me, but I felt his kindness **all the same.**

(4)

- a.* He **fell on his face.** *b.* He **fell on his back.**

LESSON 13.

BEES.



1. Bees are busy little creatures. If you have been in the country on a summer's day, you may have watched them flying from flower to flower, humming as they go.

2. From early morning until the sun has set, they are busy gathering honey from the flowers in the fields, from the heather on the moors and hill-sides, and from the blos-

soms of the fruit-trees.

3. It is wonderful to think that all the honey that is to be bought in shops has been gathered by the bees, a tiny drop at a time.

4. Some flowers are long and narrow. You would think that the bee could not get at the sweet juice which lies at the bottom of such flowers. It does so by means of its long tongue, which it can roll up and unroll.

5. The bee takes the honey which it gathers home to its hive, and puts it into little wax cells, or cups. This is how it stores up its food for the cold winter months, when there are no flowers in the fields from which to gather honey.

6. The bee also gathers the dust of flowers, to make it into bee-bread for the young bees. The legs of the bees, which are covered with fine hairs, serve as very

good brushes for collecting the flower dust, or pollen, as it is called.

7. Each of the two hind legs of the bee has a little pouch, into which the bee wipes off the dust it has gathered among the flowers; and in this way carries it home.

8. Wild bees live in nests, which they make in hedge banks, and in hollow trees. People who keep bees for the sake of their honey, make hives of straw for them. A hive has very much the look of a cup turned upside down.

9. There are three kinds of bees, the queen, the working bees, and the drones. The queen is the mother-bee. She does not go out gathering honey, but stays at home, and lays the eggs.

10. All the other bees obey the queen. They wait upon her and bring her honey. Some of the working bees gather honey; others stay at home and look after the baby bees.

11. The drones do not work; and before the cold weather sets in the workers kill the drones, and throw them out of the hive. When you want to say that a person is very lazy, you call him a drone.

12. The cells in which the honey is stored are very pretty. They are neither square nor round; but each of them has six sides. These cells are called the honey-comb.

13. Each honey-comb is made up of two rows of cells, set back to back, so that one



bottom serves for two cells. This is a clever way of saving the wax, of which the cells are made.

14. Perhaps you would like to know where the wax comes from, with which the bees make the cells. Some of the honey which the bees eat is turned into wax in their bodies.

15. In some cells honey is stored; in others bee-bread is kept; and in others the queen-bee places her eggs.

16. When you next see a piece of honeycomb, notice how beautifully smooth the cells are, and how all are exactly the same shape. And remember that the bees have no tools to make them with, but their jaws and tongues and feet.

-
1. { *a.* The honey has been gathered, **a drop at a time.**
b. You must always do **one thing at a time.**
 2. *a.* They **wait upon** her. *b.* Waiters **wait upon** us.
 3. { *a.* They have no tools *to make the cells with.*
b. I want a knife *to sharpen my pencil with.*

LESSON 14.

BUSY BEE.

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower!

How skilfully she builds her cell,
How neat she spreads the wax,
And labours hard to store it well
With the sweet food she makes.

In works of labour or of skill
I would be busy too;
For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

In books, or work, or healthful play,
Let my first years be past,
That I may give for every day
Some good account at last.

Isaac Watts.

LESSON 15.

THE OLD MAN AND HIS DONKEY.

1. There was an old man who went to market with his son. They drove a donkey before them, to sell at the market.

2. After a while, they met some women. "What foolish fellows," they cried, "to trudge in the dust, when they might ride their donkey!"

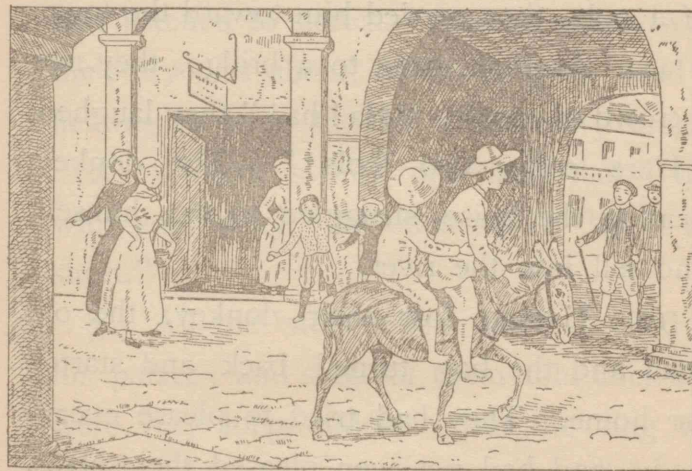
3. The old man heard what they said, and made his son mount the donkey. So they went on toward the market.

4. Soon they came to a group of old men. "For shame!" cried the old men. "See that idle boy riding, while his father walks in the dust. Get down, idle fellow, and let your father ride in your stead!"

5. Upon this the old man helped the boy to the ground, and mounted the donkey himself. So they went on toward the market.

6. Soon they came to a group of women and children. "For shame, old man!" they cried; "how can you ride, while that poor little fellow trudges in the dust?"

7. Then the old man was troubled, and lifted the boy up behind him.



8. So together they rode on toward the market. Soon they saw a man, who called to them, "Oho! do you own that donkey?" "Yes, indeed!" said the old man.

9. "Are you not ashamed to load him

so heavily? See how tired he is! You are better able to carry him than he is to carry you.”

10. “Just as you say,” said the old man. So both father and son dismounted, and tying the legs of the donkey together by means of a pole, they carried him toward the town.

11. As they came to a bridge, they met a crowd of people. “Ha! ha!” they laughed. “Here come two fools!” The donkey, hearing the noise, struggled to free himself, and fell into the river.

12. Having lost their donkey, the old man and the boy turned back and started for home. They had tried to please everybody, and had not even pleased themselves.

-
- a. Why do they trudge in the dust **when** they **might ride** their donkey?
- b. Why do you stand here idle **when** you **might be learning** something?

LESSON 16.

THE ENDLESS TALE.

1. In the Far East there was a great king who had no work to do. Every day, and all day long, he sat on soft cushions and listened to stories. And no matter what the story was about, he never grew tired of hearing it, even though it was very long.

2. “There is only one fault that I find with your story,” he often said: “it is too short.”

3. All the story-tellers were invited to his palace; and some of them told tales that were very long indeed. But the king was always sad when a story was ended.

4. At last he sent word into every city and town and country place, offering a prize to any one who should tell him an endless tale.

5. He said,—“To the man that will tell

me a story which shall last forever, I will give my fairest daughter for his wife; and I will make him my heir, and he shall be king after me."

6. But this was not all. He added a very hard condition. "If any man shall try to tell such a story and then fail, he shall have his head cut off."

7. The king's daughter was very pretty, and there were many young men in that country who were willing to do anything to win her. But none of them wanted to lose their heads, and so only a few tried for the prize.

8. One young man invented a story that lasted three months; but at the end of that time, he could think of nothing more. His fate was a warning to others, and it was a long time before any story-teller was so rash as to try the king's patience.

9. But one day a stranger from the South

came into the palace.

"Great king," he said, "is it true that you offer a prize to the man who can tell a story that has no end?"

"It is true," said the king.

10. "And shall this man have your fairest daughter for his wife, and shall he be your heir?"

"Yes, if he succeeds," said the king. "But if he fails, he shall lose his head."

11. "Very well, then" said the stranger. "I have a pleasant story about locusts which I would like to relate."

12. "Tell it," said the king. "I will listen to you."

The story-teller began his tale.

13. "Once upon a time a certain king seized upon all the corn in his country, and stored it away in a strong granary. But a swarm of locusts came over the land and saw where the grain had been put. After

searching for many days they found on the east side of the granary a crevice that was just large enough for one locust to pass through at a time. So one locust went in and carried away a grain of corn; then another locust went in and carried away a grain of corn; then another locust went in and carried away a grain of corn."

14. Day after day, week after week, the man kept on saying, "Then another locust went in and carried away a grain of corn."

15. A month passed; a year passed. At the end of two years, the king said,—

"How much longer will the locusts be going in and carrying away the corn?"

"O king!" said the story-teller, "they have as yet cleared only one cubit; and there are many thousand cubits in the granary."

16. "Man, man!" cried the king, "you will drive me mad. I can listen to it no

longer. Take my daughter; be my heir; rule my kingdom. But do not let me hear another word about these horrible locusts!"

17. And so the strange story-teller married the king's daughter. And he lived happily for many years. But his father-in-law, the king, did not care to listen to any more stories.

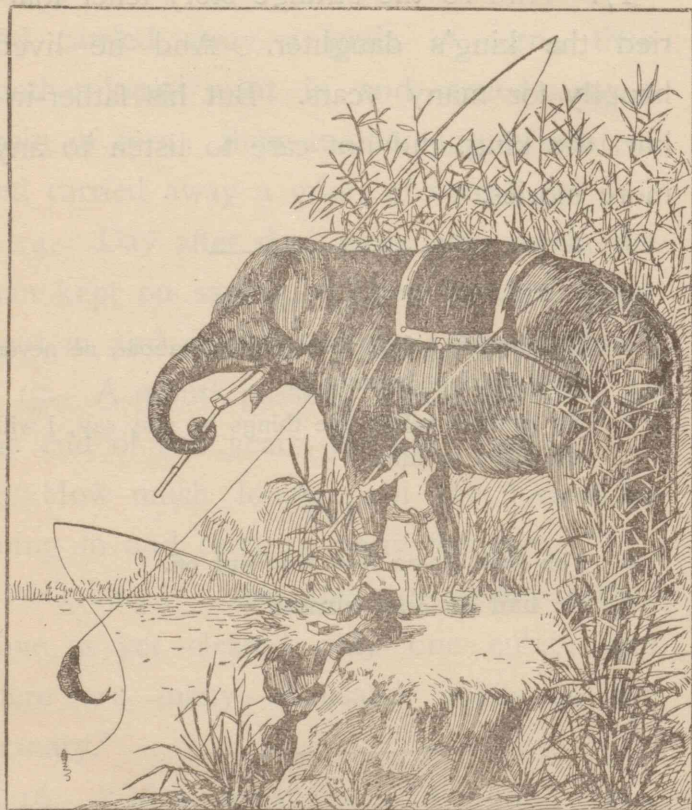
(1)

- a. **No matter what** the story was about, he never grew tired of hearing it.
- b. **No matter what** fine things he may say, I will not listen to him.

(2)

- a. You shall **have your head cut off**.
 - b. He had **his house burned**.
-

LESSON 17.
OLD SOUP, THE ELEPHANT.



1. All of you who have seen elephants,

know that they are very gentle when kindly treated, and can be taught to understand and do many things.

2. In India, some people catch wild elephants and tame them. They become very useful in many ways.

3. They are taught to hunt wild animals, to carry great timbers and stones with their trunks, and to do many other things. They are of as much value to the people of that country as the horse is to us.

4. Many curious stories are told about elephants, and the following one may please our little readers.

5. "Old Soup" was the name of an elephant that belonged to a gentleman in India. It is said that he lived to be a hundred years old.

6. In his younger days, Soup had been trained to hunt tigers and other wild animals. When he became old, the work

he had to do was of a very different kind.

7. The gentleman's children were placed in his care, and so long as Soup was near them, their parents had no fear for their safety.

8. One day the gentleman went out to see what the elephant and the children were doing.

9. He found the children sitting on the bank of the river, with fishing-rods in their hands, and silently watching the gay corks bobbing up and down in the water.

10. Old Soup was fishing, too. He was standing beside the children, holding a large bamboo fishing-rod with his trunk. The gentleman had not waited long before the elephant had a bite.

11. The old fellow did not move. His little eyes eagerly watched the line. By and by he drew it up, and at the end of it was one of those goldfish which are so

plentiful in the rivers of India.

12. Soup was greatly pleased with the fish he had caught, and gave the long cry which an elephant always gives when he is very much delighted. He then waited quietly for James, the little boy, to take his fish off the hook and put on more bait for him.

13. But James, although fond of old Soup, sometimes liked to tease him. So he took off the fish and threw it into the basket which he had beside him, and then went back to his place without putting on any bait.

14. Old Soup seemed to understand that without the bait the hook was useless, and did not throw the line into the water again, but did all he could to move James by low, plaintive cries. Seeing that James did not mind him, he tried other means to turn his head towards the bait box.

15. But his little friend would not help

him. At last, as if struck by a sudden thought, the elephant turned round, and seeing his master he took up the bait box and set it down at the gentleman's feet.

16. "What do you want me to do with it?" said the gentleman. The elephant could only raise up and set down one of his great forefeet after the other, and again utter his plaintive cries.

17. Out of mischief, James's father took the boy's part, and picking up the box, he started off as if he were going away with it.

18. But the elephant was not going to be teased in that way; so, dipping his trunk into the river, and filling it with water, he raised it up and sent a stream after the gentleman.

19. Obeying a sign from his master, Soup at once stopped throwing the water, and a new bait was put on his hook. He then threw the line into the river, and again

eagerly watched the cork as it floated in the stream.

20. Old Soup used to enjoy taking the children and giving them a long ride. A nice, soft India rug was fastened on his back, on which the children sat while riding.

21. Soup was a very tall elephant, and sometimes the children would have him stop under a tree while they picked nuts or berries from the branches.

22. The gentleman to whom Soup belonged would never consent to sell him, but kept him as long as he lived, because he had been so kind and good to his children.

-
1. { *a.* He was **struck by a sudden thought.**
b. I was **struck by a bright idea.**

2. { *a.* **Out of mischief** he started off with the box.
b. **Out of curiosity** he peeped into the room.

3. { *a.* James's father **took the boy's part.**
b. He will always **take the part** of the poor.

LESSON 18.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT (I).

1. "Boys," said Mr. Gresham one morning, "if you have nothing to do, will you unpack these parcels for me?"
2. The two parcels were just alike, and both were well tied up with good whipcord. Ben took his parcel to a table, looked carefully at the knot, and began to untie it. Hal stood still, with the parcel in his hands, and tried to pull the string by force.
3. "I wish these people would not tie their parcels so tightly!" he cried, as he tugged at the cord. But the harder he pulled, the tighter he drew the knot.
4. "Why, Ben, how did you get yours undone so quickly? I wish I could get this string off! I must cut it."
5. "Oh no!" said Ben, who had now untied the last knot of his parcel; "don't

- cut it, Hal! It is a pity to do that."
- "Pooh!" said Hal. "Who cares for a bit of string?"
6. "It is whipcord!" replied Ben.
"Well, whipcord, then! You can get a piece of whipcord twice the length of this for a halfpenny! So here goes!" With that, he drew his knife, and cut the cord in several places.
 7. "Well, Boys, have you untied the parcels for me?" asked their uncle.
"Yes!" cried Hal, dragging off the pieces of string. "Here it is!"
 8. "Here is mine too," answered Ben; "and here is the string."
"You may keep the string," said his uncle.
 9. "Thank you," replied Ben. "What a fine piece of whipcord it is!"
 9. "You may keep your string too, Hal, if it will be of any use to you. But I am

afraid not, if this is it," said Mr. Gresham, picking up the knotted pieces of Hal's cord.

10. A few days after this, Mr. Gresham gave each of the boys a new top.

"How is this?" said Hal. "These tops have no strings. What shall we do for strings?"

11. "I have a string that will do very well for mine," said Ben; and he pulled out of his pocket the long, smooth string which he had taken from the parcel.

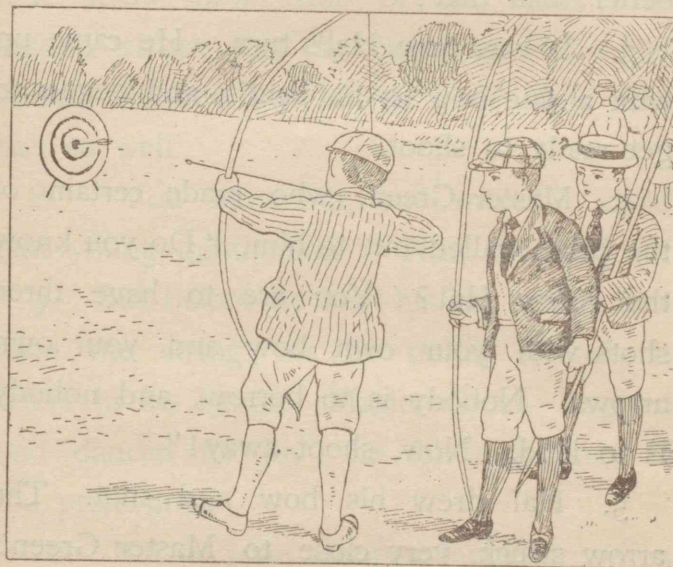
12. "Oh, how I wish I had a string!" said Hal. "What shall I do? I'll tell you what; I will use the cord that goes round my hat!"

13. But the cord was so soft that it was soon worn through, and Hal was left without a string for his top, or a cord for his hat.

-
- a. He tried to pull the string **by force**.
b. Never try to do anything **by force**.

LESSON 19.

WASTE NOT, WANT NOT (2).



1. Some time after this, there was a shooting-match, with bows and arrows, among the boys who lived in that part of the country. Hal and Ben were asked to take part in it. The prize was to be a very handsome bow.

2. "Come! come!" cried a fine young

gentleman, called Master Green. "I'm within an inch of the mark! Who can do better than that?"

3. It was now Hal's turn. He came up with a fine bow in his hands, and began to get ready to shoot.

4. Master Green, who made certain of the prize, called out to him, "Do you know the rules, Hal? You are to have three shots with your own bow and your own arrows. Nobody is to borrow, and nobody is to lend. Now, shoot away!"

5. Hal drew his bow and shot. The arrow struck very close to Master Green's mark. A quarter of an inch nearer and he would certainly win the prize.

6. Hal seized his second arrow. "If I have any luck!" he cried. But just as he said the word *luck*, the string broke, and the bow fell from his hands. "There! it's all over with you!" cried Master Green,

laughing.

7. It was now Ben's turn to shoot. His first arrow flew wide of the mark; his second struck just as close as Hal's had done. No one but Master Green had shot half so well.

8. "You have but one more!" cried that young gentleman. "Now for it!"

9. But before he shot his last arrow, Ben tried the string; as he pulled it back, it broke in his hands. Master Green laughed and danced for joy; he felt quite sure of the prize now.

10. But he soon stopped laughing, when he saw Ben draw from his pocket a long, smooth cord, and begin to tie it to his bow. "Well! well!" cried Hal; "there is that whipcord again."

11. "Yes," said Ben, as he fastened it to his bow; "I put it in my pocket this morning, because I thought I might need

it." As he spoke, he drew his bow for the third and last time. The arrow flew straight to the mark.

12. There was no doubt about it. Ben had won the prize. All the boys, except Hal and Master Green, shouted for joy because Ben had done so well.

13. That evening Hal said, "How lucky you have been with that whipcord, Ben!"

"It has brought him luck because he took care of it," said Mr. Gresham.

14. "That is true," said Hal. "I see it is a good thing to have two strings to one's bow."

"Yes; and to remember the motto, *Waste not, want not!*" said Mr. Gresham.

(1)

- a. They were asked **to take part in** the match.
- b. He consented **to take part in** the debate.

(2)

- a. I am **within an inch of** the mark.
- b. We were now **within a mile of** the town.

(3)

- a. Master Green **made certain** of the prize.
- b. We **made certain of** the victory.

(4)

- a. Now, shoot **away!**
- b. They drank and drank, and sang **away.**

(5)

- a. **A quarter of an inch nearer and** he would certainly win the prize.
- b. **One line more and** I shall finish my answers.

(6)

- a. There! **it's all over with** you!
- b. He lost all hope and cried, "**It's all over with me!**"

(7)

- a. His first arrow flew **wide of the mark.**
- b. His second shot fell **wide of the mark.**

(8)

- a. It is well **to have two strings to one's bow.**
- b. He is skilful both in music and painting; he **has two strings to his bow.**

LESSON 20.

A BRAVE GIRL.



1. Some children were left alone in a house one day, while their parents were out. They were told to be good, and not to get into mischief; and they promised.

2. They thought it very nice to be left alone, and they amused themselves well. Ruth, the eldest girl, who was about twelve years old, was very kind to them all, and played with the younger ones.

3. When it began to get dark, Ralph, who was a rough, merry lad of eleven, came into the room with the lamp, which he wanted to light. But Ruth said, "No, Ralph, mother does not allow us to touch the lamp. We can do very well without it till she comes; we can sit round the fire and tell stories."

4. Ralph said he wanted to look at pictures and read; he could not wait any longer for the lamp, and he *would* light it.

5. Little Oliver wanted to see it lighted, and he climbed on a chair; and Ralph took off the glass, and struck a match and lighted the wick. It blazed up high, and Oliver wanted to blow it out, and began to

scramble on to the table.

6. Ralph pushed him back, and he fell on to the floor, catching hold of the table-cloth to save himself. Down went the lamp with a crash; the oil, which was all spilt, caught fire, and that side of the room was in a blaze in a moment.

7. Ruth caught up Oliver; but the part of the room near the door was in a blaze, and the children, not daring to run through the flames, were obliged to keep on the side of the room next the window.

8. They screamed with all their might; Ruth opened the window and shouted into the street for help, and some one ran off for the fire-engine. The lighted oil had run under the door, and set the stairs on fire. The children could not get out that way; they could only wait till help came.

9. The fire came nearer; it was scorching hot. Ruth wrapped Oliver and Jenny

together in a woollen shawl, as they had cotton frocks on. Ralph stood at the window and shouted for help, and the little ones screamed and clung to Ruth.

10. Ruth's face was as white as a sheet; but she did not scream. She held the three young ones in her arms, and told them to be quiet, and that help would come. She put herself between the children and the fire, and she felt the fearful heat coming nearer.

11. At last there came a shout from below. Ruth looked over the window-sill (they were in an upper storey), and she saw that the people in the street were holding out a blanket.

12. "Throw the children out," cried a voice. Ruth took up Jenny, wrapped the shawl close round her arms, so that she could not cling to her, and dropped her out of the window. She dared not look. A shout arose, "All right; now the next."

13. Oliver was to go the next. There was no shawl for him, and he screamed and clung to Ruth. "Dear Ollie, do go," said Ruth; "look! there is Jenny quite safe. I will come after;" and she dropped him too. Again the shout came, "Hurrah! all right."

14. "Now, Ralph, jump," she cried. "Oh, I daren't, Ruth," he said, and clung to the window-sill on which he was sitting. Ruth tore a piece from her frock, tied it round his eyes, and with a jerk pushed him over.

15. Again the shout of the crowd below told her that *he* too was saved. But as she sat on the window-sill herself ready to jump, she had a swimming feeling in her head and she fell—not *out* at the window, but *in*, where the fire was raging.

16. Just then a ladder was brought; a policeman ran up it, reached over into the room, picked up Ruth by her frock, and

carried her down senseless. Her hair was burned off with the heat, and her poor legs were terribly blistered.

17. She was taken to the hospital, where she was well nursed, but she was ill for a long time. The others were not hurt; and they were taken care of by the neighbours, until their parents came. Then the parents were told about everything, and how brave Ruth had been.

(1)

- a. They thought **it** very nice *to be left alone*.
- b. I think **it** useless *to do such a thing*.

(2)

- a. The lighted oil, running out, **set** the stairs **on fire**.
- b. Sparks, falling on the roof, **set** the house **on fire**.

(3)

- a. It was **scorching** *hot*.
- b. The water is **pipng** *hot*.

(4)

- a. They **were taken care of** by the neighbors.
- b. The neighbours **took care of** them.
- c. Oliver **caught hold of** the table-cloth.
- d. The table-cloth **was caught hold of** by Oliver.

LESSON 21.

TWO POEMS FOR CHILDREN.

1 LET DOGS DELIGHT TO BARK AND BITE.

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so ;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too.

But, children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise ;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

Isaac Watts.

2. LOVE BETWEEN BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

Whatever brawls disturb the street,
There should be peace at home ;
Where sisters dwell and brothers meet,
Quarrels should never come.

Birds in their little nests agree ;
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out and chide and fight.

Isaac Watts.

(1)

Blood is thicker than water.

Proverb.

(2)

- a. **Whatever** brawls disturb the street, there **should** be peace at home.
- b. **Whatever** work you have to do, you should do it faithfully.

(3)

- a. It is a shameful sight when children of one family **fall out** and fight.
- b. They **fell out** and fought with each other.

LESSON 22.

GOING TO THE SEASIDE (1).

1. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robinson live in the fishing-village of Shrimpton; their daughter Grace keeps house for them. They invite the families of their two sons to stay with them every year; but their house is not large enough for both families, so the John Robinsons come one year, and the William Robinsons the next.

2. This year it was the turn of Mr. John Robinson's family. He has four children,—Tom, Mary, Henry, and Jane. In the third week in June, they were all busy packing. Jack, the dog, jumped about; he was quite excited. Henry said he was sure that his dog knew they were going to the seaside. Snowball, the cat, however, was quite quiet; she liked her home, and never wanted to leave it.

3. Mary said to her: "Snowball, I am going to leave you here; I hope you will be a good cat, and catch mice, and leave the little birds in the garden and on the roof alone. When I come back, I shall ask cook how you have behaved." Snowball seemed to understand what Mary said; at least, she came up to her mistress, looking very good.

4. When the boxes had been packed, Mrs. Robinson and the children got into the carriage. Their father drove them as far as Sunbury. The weather was dull at first, but soon it became quite bright, and the sun shone beautifully.

5. When they arrived at the railway station, a porter took their boxes, while Mr. Robinson went to the booking-office to buy the tickets. He said to the clerk who sells them: "Shrimpton, third return, three whole and two half tickets, and a dog

ticket." (Mr. Robinson bought half tickets for Henry and Jane, for they were under twelve.)

6. Mr. Robinson paid for the tickets and the clerk gave them to him. This is what they cost :

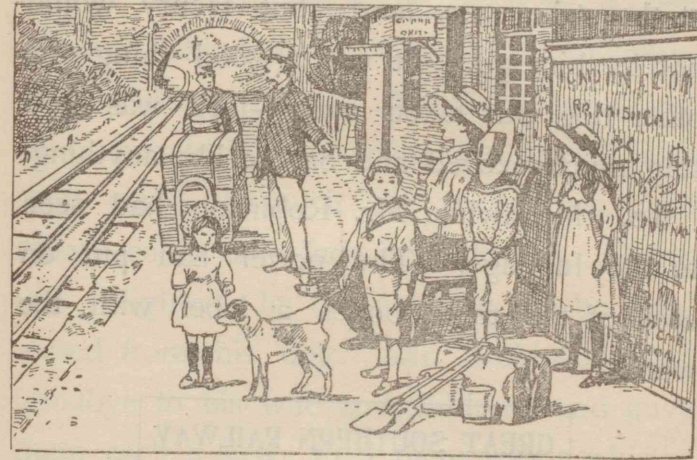
Four tickets at 3s 6d.	14s 0d
Dog ticket.	1s 6d
	<hr/>
	15s 6d

(A first-class ticket costs 6s, and a second-class ticket 4s 6d).

7. As Mr. Robinson had given the clerk a sovereign (£1), he received four shillings and six pence (4s 6d) change; it was a florin (2s) and half-a-crown (2s 6d).

Mr. Robinson said : " Could you give me some smaller change ? "

8. The clerk took back the half-crown, and gave him a shilling, two sixpences and six pennies for it. Mr. Robinson thanked him and went on to the platform.



9. The train did not leave till 11.25, and it was now only a few minutes past eleven; so they had arrived rather early. Mrs. Robinson and the children sat on a seat on the platform. The waiting-rooms are always so dull: time-tables are not very interesting to read! Henry held Jack by a piece of string which he had fastened to his collar; he behaved very well indeed, until another dog came and barked at him. Then there was nearly a fight. Jack pulled

at the string very hard; but Henry would not let him go. It was a good thing the other dog was taken away—Jack was getting much excited and barked like anything.

10. Meanwhile Mr. Robinson had seen to the luggage. The porter had put on each of the three boxes a label with the words:

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY

SUNBURY

TO

SHRIMPTON

Mr. Robinson gave him a tip, and told him to be sure not to make a mistake; the luggage was to go by the 11.25, and he must not put it into the 11.18.

11. When the 11.18 arrived, the children of course all got up and were ready to get in; but Mr. Robinson told them it was the wrong train, and they must wait a little

longer. At last the 11.25 came in, a few minutes behind time. They found an empty third class carriage. As there were not many people in the train, the guard said they could have it for themselves, and Henry could take Jack in with him. Henry was delighted; he did not like to be separated from his dog. Mr. Robinson said goodbye to his wife and children, and gave them each a kiss; then there was a whistle, and the train moved out of the station.

12. Mary and Henry stood at the window and waved their handkerchiefs, until they could no longer see their father. Jane was crying on her mother's lap; she did not like leaving her father, even for a short time. Tom tried to comfort her; he said: "Don't cry, Jane; we shall soon see father again; he's coming to Shrimpton for a few days himself. To-day is Tuesday, and we shall probably see him on Saturday morning;

don't cry." Her mother dried her tears, and let her look out of the window; and soon she was her bright little self again.

(1)

- a.* I hope you will **leave** the birds in the garden and on the roof **alone**.
b. They seemed to be very happy and so I **left** them **alone**.

(2)

- a.* "**Could** you give me some smaller change?" he said.
b. **Could** you take me with you this afternoon?

(3)

- a.* Jack was excited and barked **like anything**.
b. Then they quarrelled and fought **like anything**.

(4)

- a.* He told him **to be sure not to make** a mistake.
b. He told us **to be sure to bring** our compositions.
-

LESSON 23.

GOING TO THE SEASIDE (2).

1. The train went merrily on, between fields and meadows. Sometimes the children saw a little village, with pretty houses round an old church. Once they passed through a wood. Henry was sure he caught sight of a little squirrel on one of the trees; but no one else saw it. They all saw plenty of rabbits, who ran into their holes as fast as they could, when the train came along and frightened them.

2. When they had been for about three quarters of an hour, Tom exclaimed: "The sea!" He had been the first to catch sight of it, as they came round a corner; but Mary was the first to see a ship, with great white sails. Soon after half past twelve they arrived at Shrimpton station. Here they were delighted to see their dear grand-

parents and Aunt Grace.

3. Old Mr. Robinson told the porter to take the luggage to his house, which was about ten minutes' walk from the station. They had soon reached it, and the children were very happy to be once again at the Red Cottage; that was the name of their grandfather's house. They knew the garden and the house well; it was like a second home to them. They went to their bedrooms and had a good wash, for it had been a dusty journey. They then came downstairs and had a meal; but they did not eat much, for they were longing to go to the beach.

4. The beach at Shrimpton is very good indeed; there are long stretches of fine sand, and hardly any stones. Fortunately the tide was out, and so they could dig in the wet sand. They made a great big hill of sand, and when it was finished they saw

that the tide was coming in, and would soon reach them. So they made the hill as



high and firm as possible and all stood on it. The waves came up to it, and all round it, so that they were on a little island. The water rose more and more quickly; it nearly wetted their feet. Little Jane got frightened and nearly cried for the second time that day. But Tom took her on his back, and carried her safely through the water. It was too far to jump.

5. As it was nearly five, their mother said it was time for them to come into the house for tea. Everything was ready for them; and they were ready for tea! They had been working so hard, that they had a very good appetite; their grandparents were glad to see them eat so heartily; and it pleased Aunt Grace that they liked her home-made jam so much.

6. It was always a great pleasure to the old people to have the children staying with them; for they were healthy children, and did not give much trouble. Indeed Jack was the most troublesome of the whole party; he could not get on with the cat that lived next door; whenever he saw her, he began barking and would not stop until she had run away. It was impossible for him to keep quiet when the cat was about.

7. After tea the children sat in the garden, and old Mrs. Robinson asked Tom

and Mary how they had been getting on at school. And then there were several poems recited and stories told by them and heartily praised by their grandma.

8. In the evening, when Jane had been taken to bed, Mrs. Robinson said to Mary; "I have been writing to Father, but I have not closed the letter; I thought you might like to send him a few lines." Mary ran indoors to fetch pen, ink, and paper, and began writing at once. This is what she said:

The Red Cottage,

Shrimpton,

17th June 1916.

My darling Father,

It is just lovely here and we are having great fun. We were on the beach all the afternoon and built a very big castle. The tide came up and washed all round it. Grandpapa has been busy all the afternoon, so we have not seen much of him; but

Granny has been sitting with us in the garden. We all miss you very much; do try to come as soon as you can. I hope you will arrive early on Saturday.

With many kisses,

Your loving daughter,

Mary.

(1)

- a. He was the first **to catch sight of** the sea.
- b. We **caught sight of** a bear across the valley.

(2)

- a. His house was **ten minutes' walk** from the station.
- b. The park is **half an hour's walk** from here.

(3)

- a. She asked them how they had been **getting on** at school.
- b. How are you **getting on** at school?

(4)

- a. The dog could not **get on with** the cat.
- b. It is difficult **to get on with** selfish people.

(5)

- a. We have not seen **much of him** since then.
- b. We see **little of each other** these days.

LESSON 24.

THE DREAM OF A SUMMER DAY (I).



1. Fourteen hundred and sixteen years ago, the fisher-boy Urashima Tarō left the shore of Suminoye in his boat.
2. Summer days were then as now,—all drowsy and tender blue, with only some light, pure white clouds hanging over the mirror of the sea. Then, too, were the hills the same,—far blue soft shapes melting into the blue sky. And the winds were lazy.
3. And presently the boy, also lazy, let

his boat drift as he fished. It was a queer boat, unpainted and rudderless, of a shape you probably never saw. But still, after fourteen hundred years, there are such boats to be seen in front of the ancient fishing-hamlets of the coast of the Sea of Japan.

4. After long waiting, Urashima caught something, and drew it up to him. But he found it was only a tortoise.

5. Now a tortoise is sacred to the Dragon God of the Sea, and the period of its natural life is a thousand—some say ten thousand—years. So that to kill it is very wrong. The boy gently unfastened the creature from his line, and set it free, with a prayer to the gods.

6. But he caught nothing more. And the day was very warm; and sea and air and all things were very, very silent. And a great drowsiness grew upon him,—and he slept in his drifting boat.

7. Then out of the dreaming of the sea rose up a beautiful girl, robed in crimson and blue, with long black hair flowing down her back even to her feet, after the fashion of a prince's daughter fourteen hundred years ago.

8. Gliding over the waters she came, softly as air; and she stood above the sleeping boy in the boat, and woke him with a light touch, and said:—

9. “Do not be surprised. My father, the Dragon King of the Sea, sent me to you, because of your kind heart. For to-day you set free a tortoise. And now we will go to my father's palace in the island where summer never dies; and I will be your flower-wife if you wish; and we shall live happily forever.”

10. And Urashima wondered more and more as he looked upon her, for she was more beautiful than any human being.

Then she took one oar, and he took another, and they rowed away together,—just as you may still see, off the far western coast, wife and husband rowing together, when the fishing-boats flit into the evening gold.

11. They rowed away softly and swiftly over the silent blue water down into the south,—till they came to the island where summer never dies,—and to the palace of the Dragon King of the Sea.

12. There strange servitors came to receive them in robes of ceremony—creatures of the Sea, who paid greeting to Urashima as the son-in-law of the Dragon King.

13. So the Sea God's daughter became the bride of Urashima; and it was a bridal of wondrous splendour; and in the Dragon Palace there was great rejoicing.

14. And each day for Urashima there were new wonders and new pleasures:—

wonders of the deepest deep brought up by the servants of the Ocean God;—pleasures of that enchanted land where summer never dies. And so three years passed.

(1)

- a. A tortoise is **sacred to** the Dragon God of the Sea.
- b. A dove is **sacred to** Hachiman, the God of War.

(2)

- a. The boy **set** the tortoise **free**, with a prayer to the gods.
- b. Finding them comparatively innocent, he **set** the prisoners **free**.

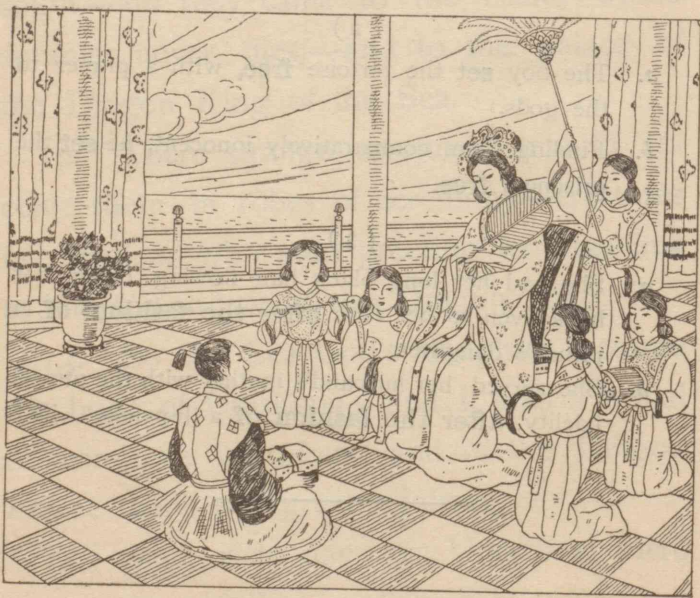
(3)

- a. She had her long black hair flowing down her back even to her feet, **after the fashion of** a prince's daughter.
 - b. She served her husband's mother with the utmost fidelity, **after the fashion of** a Japanese wife.
-

LESSON 25.

THE DREAM OF A SUMMER DAY (2).

1. But in spite of all these things, the fisher-boy felt always a heaviness at his heart when he thought of his parents waiting alone. So that at last he prayed his bride to let him go home for a little while only, just to say one word to his father and



mother,—after which he would hasten back to her.

2. At these words she began to weep; and for a long time she continued to weep silently. Then she said to him: “Since you wish to go, of course you must go. I fear your going very much; I fear we shall never see each other again. But I will give you a little box to take with you. It will help you to come back to me if you will do what I tell you. Do not open it. Above all things, do not open it,—no matter what may happen! Because if you open it, you will never be able to come back, and you will never see me again.”

3. Then she gave him a little lacquered box tied about with a silken cord.

4. But Urashima comforted his bride, and promised her never, never to open the box—never even to loosen the silken string. Then he passed away through the summer

light over the ever-sleeping sea;—and the shape of the island where summer never dies faded behind him like a dream;—and he again saw before him the blue mountains of Japan, sharpening in the white glow of the northern horizon.

5. Again at last he glided into his native bay;—again he stood upon its beach. But as he looked, there came upon him a great bewilderment,—a weird doubt.

6. For the place was at once the same, and yet not the same. The cottage of his fathers had disappeared. There was a village; but the shapes of the houses were all strange, and the trees were strange, and the fields, and even the faces of the people. Nearly all remembered landmarks were gone;—the Shintō temple appeared to have been rebuilt in a new place; the woods had vanished from the neighbouring slopes. Only the voice of the little stream flowing

through the settlement, and the forms of the mountains, were still the same. All else was unfamiliar and new. In vain he tried to find the dwelling of his parents; and the fisherfolk stared wonderingly at him; and he could not remember having ever seen any of those faces before.

7. There came along a very old man, leaning on a stick, and Urashima asked him the way to the house of the Urashima family. But the old man looked quite astonished, and made him repeat the question many times, and then cried out:—

“Urashima Tarō! Where do you come from that you do not know the story? Urashima Tarō! Why, it is more than four hundred years since he was drowned, and a monument is erected to his memory in the graveyard. The graves of all his people are in that graveyard,—the old graveyard which is not now used any more.

Urashima Tarō! How can you be so foolish as to ask where his house is?" And the old man hobbled on, laughing at the simplicity of his questioner.

8. But Urashima went to the village graveyard,—the old graveyard that was not used any more,—and there he found his own tombstone, and the tombstones of his father and his mother and his kindred, and the tombstones of many others he had known. So old they were, so moss-eaten, that it was very hard to read the names upon them.

9. Then he knew himself the victim of some strange illusion, and he took his way back to the beach,—always carrying in his hand the box, the gift of the Sea God's daughter. But what was this illusion? And what could be in that box? Or might not that which was in the box be the cause of the illusion? Doubt mastered faith. Reck-

lessly he broke the promise made to his beloved;—he loosened the silken cord; he opened the box.

10. Instantly, without any sound, there burst from it a white cold spectral vapour that rose in air like a summer cloud, and began to drift away into the south, over the silent sea. There was nothing else in the box.

11. And Urashima knew that he had destroyed his own happiness,—that he could never again return to his beloved, the daughter of the Ocean King. So he wept and cried out bitterly in his despair.

12. Yet for a moment only. In another, he himself was changed. An icy chill shot through all his blood;—his teeth



fell out; his face shrivelled; his hair turned

white as snow; his limbs withered; his strength ebbed; he sank down lifeless on the sand, crushed by the weight of four hundred winters.

Lafcadio Hearn.

(1)

- a. **In spite of** all these things, he felt always a heaviness at his heart.
- b. He was always idle, **in spite of** his teacher's advice.

(2)

- a. **Above all things**, do not open it.
- b. **Above all things**, be faithful to yourselves.

(3)

- a. Do not open it, **no matter what** may happen.
- b. Do not open the gate, **no matter who** may come

(4)

- a. **Where do you come from?**
- b. I **come from** the province of Echigo.

(5)

- a. Where do you come from **that** you do not know the story?
- b. What are you thinking of **that** you say such a thing?

LESSON 26.

THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT.

1. There were once six blind men who stood by the roadside every day, and begged from the people who passed. They had often heard of elephants, but they had never seen one; for, being blind, how could they?

2. It so happened one morning that an elephant was driven down the road where they stood. When they were told that the great beast was before them, they asked the driver to let him stop so that they might see him.

3. Of course they could not see him with their eyes; but they thought that by touching him they could learn just what kind of animal he was.

4. The first one happened to put his hand on the elephant's side. "Well, well!"

he said, "Now I know all about this beast. He is exactly like a wall."

5. The second felt only of the elephant's tusk. "My brother," he said, "you are mistaken. He is not at all like a wall. He is round and smooth and sharp. He is more like a spear than anything else."

6. The third happened to take hold of the elephant's trunk. "Both of you are wrong," he said. "Anybody who knows anything can see that this elephant is like a snake."

7. The fourth reached out his arms, and grasped one of the elephant's legs. "Oh, how blind you are!" he said. "It is very plain to me that he is round and tall like a tree."

8. The fifth was a very tall man, and he chanced to take hold of the elephant's ear. "The blindest man ought to know that this beast is not like any of the things that you name," he said. "He is exactly like a

huge fan."

9. The sixth was very blind indeed, and it was some time before he could find the elephant at all. At last he seized the animal's tail. "O foolish fellows!" he cried. "You surely have lost your senses. This elephant is not like a wall, or a spear, or a snake, or a tree; neither is he like a fan. But any man with a particle of sense can see that he is exactly like a rope."

10. Then the elephant moved on, and the six blind men sat by the roadside all day, and quarrelled about him. Each believed that he knew just how the animal looked; and each called the others hard names because they did not agree with him. People who have eyes sometimes act as foolishly.

1. He stopped the elephant **so that** they **might** see him.
2. **The blindest** (= *even the blindest*) man ought to know.
3. People who have eyes often act **as** foolishly.

LESSON 27.

HOW TOM GOT THE PRIZE.

1. "What is the matter with you?" said a lady to a little boy, who sat near a wall at the back of her house. He had a book in his hand, and tears were in his eyes.

2. "We all have a poem to learn," said the boy, whose name was Tommy Smith, "and the one who says it best is to get a prize from the teacher, but I do not think I can learn it."

3. "Why not?" said the lady.

"The boys say that I am too big a dunce to learn it and that I need not try," said Tommy, as he rubbed his eyes, which overflowed with tears.

4. "Do not mind what the boys say. Do your best, and let them see that you can learn it," replied the lady.

"But I do not think I can," said Tommy ;

"the poem is so long and has such long, hard words in it. I know there is no use in my trying for the prize, but I should like to learn the poem as well as I can ; for the boys laugh at me and call me 'Tommy Slow.'"

5. "Well, my boy," said the lady in a kind voice, "if you are slow and cannot help it, try to be 'slow and sure,' as the old saying tells us. Look at that snail on the wall. See how slow it is ; and yet, if you watch it, you will see that it will get to the top in time. So just try to learn a few lines each day, and you may gain the prize in the end. And when you find that you are getting on slowly, think of the snail on the wall."

6. When the lady had said this, she went on her way. Tommy thought that he might run a race with the snail. So he resolved to try and learn the poem by the

time the snail got to the top of the wall.

7. At last the day came on which the teacher was to give the prize, and he called upon the boys in turn to repeat the poem.

8. When five or six had recited, Tommy's turn came. There was a laugh when he stood up, for most of the boys thought he would fail. But he did not omit a single word, and his heart was full of joy when his teacher said, "Well done, Tommy Smith!"

9. When all the boys had finished, the teacher said that Tommy had done *the best* of all, and gave him the prize.

"And now tell me," said the teacher, "how you learned the poem so well."

10. Tommy felt that he could not easily explain *how* he had learnt the poem. He turned very red in the face as he said, "Please, sir, it was the snail on the wall that taught me how to do it."

11. There was a loud laugh when Tommy

said this. But the teacher said, "You need not laugh, boys; for we may learn much from such little things as snails. How did the snail teach you, Tommy?"



12. "I saw it crawl up the wall little by little. It did not stop nor turn back, but went on and on. And I thought I would do the same with

the poem. So I learned it little by little, and did not give up. And by the time the snail reached the top of the wall, I had learned the whole poem."

LESSON 28.

TRY AGAIN.

'Tis a lesson you should heed,

Try, try, try again ;

If at first you don't succeed,

Try, try, try again.

Then your courage should appear,

For if you will persevere,

You will conquer; never fear.

Try, try, try again.

Once or twice though you may fail.

Try, try, try again.

If at last you would prevail,

Try, try, try again.

If we strive, 'tis no disgrace

Though we may not win the race.

What should we do in that case ?

Try, try, try again.

If you find your task is hard,

Try, try, try again ;

Time will bring you your reward,

Try, try, try again.

All that other people do,

Why with patience should not you ?

Only keep this rule in view.

Try, try, try again.

(1)

Heaven helps those who help themselves. *Proverb.*

(2)

- a. All that other people do, why with patience **should you not** (= *should you not do*)?
- b. When all other boys go out to play, why **should you alone not**?

(3)

- a. Only **keep** this rule **in view**.
- b. You should **keep** this fact **in view**.

LESSON 29.

TWO BRAVE BOYS.

1. More than a century ago, in a farmhouse in Shimōsa, there dwelt two young boys. The elder was thirteen years of age, and the younger eight. Their real mother was dead; and their step-mother lived a very bad life. The father, however, knew nothing of the kind of life his wife was living.

2. The wife hated her husband, and resolved to put an end to his life. This she effected by means of a man, who, for certain reasons, wished to get rid of her husband, in the way we are about to relate.

3. One night, the man who was plotting the husband's destruction, came, as he frequently did, for he was seemingly on very friendly terms with the family, to spend a social evening in chatting and drinking.

The father took an unusual amount of *sake*, and at last, when quite intoxicated, fell into a deep sleep.

4. From this sleep he was destined never to awake. When the wife's friend saw that his host was in a dead sleep, he attacked and killed him.

5. The elder of the two boys was sleeping near. He heard a cry of distress, and peeping out from under the bed-clothes, he saw what was going on. But he thought to himself:—"My father is dead, and there is nothing that I can do against this man just now, so to allay suspicion, I will feign to be asleep."

6. Thus saying, he pretended to snore aloud; but every now and again, he peeped out beneath the clothes to see what was going on, and he watched the man as he took the corpse of his father, buried it under the house, and then went out of the

door and shut it after him.

7. The next morning he got up as usual, and, without showing any signs of suspicion, asked his mother where his father had gone.

“He has gone on business to the next village,” she replied.

8. The same morning the murderer came to the house, and asked the boys whether they would not go to the temple grounds behind the village.

“Our teacher,” replied the elder boy, “is a very strict man, and will not hear of our going away from school even for a single day.”

9. The man did not press the matter, and the two boys were allowed to attend school as usual that day.

10. On his way to school the elder boy told his brother all that had happened the previous night. “And,” said he, “it is

very certain that we and our enemy cannot live under the same heaven. Either he or we must be killed. He knows well enough that if we are allowed to grow big, we shall be sure to avenge our father's death, and so he wishes to kill us at once. He will, therefore, be trying all kinds of plans for getting us into his power. To-morrow he will be asking us again to go out for a walk with him. We will take this occasion to kill him, and thus avenge our father's death. You generally wear a wooden sword; but ask them to allow you to wear a real one to-morrow. As you are going out for pleasure, they will not object. I will commence the attack on him. Do you wait till I begin, and then give what help you can.”

11. The next day, it turned out as the boy had anticipated. The murderer came again to the house, and asked the boys to go to the hill at the back of the village

with him, intending to kill them there.

12. The boys consented to go, and the younger one begged to be allowed to wear a real sword; to which no objection was made. The elder brother furnished him with a good one of his own.

13. Before the time for their setting out had arrived, the elder boy hid one of the murderer's sandals under the verandah, and when he saw him looking about hither and thither for it, said:—"Oh! I remember kicking your sandal under the verandah by mistake just now." Whereupon, the man knelt down to crawl under the verandah. When his body was half in, so that he could not see what they were doing, the elder brother made a sign to the younger one, and, hastily drawing his sword, thrust it into the murderer's back; at the same time the younger brother attacked him from the side. The murderer could do nothing

against them. So they killed him on the spot.

14. The step-mother was frightened, and ran off screaming. The villagers came in. The woman was arrested and taken off to prison. The crimes of the man whom the boys had killed came to light. And their brave deed in avenging their father's death excited the wonder, and called forth the praise of everyone who heard of it.

(1)

- a. From his bed, he saw what **was going on**.
- b. A fight **was going on** right under his window.

(2)

- a. We will **take this occasion** to kill him.
- b. He **took this opportunity** to reward her.

(3)

- a. Give **what help** (= *all the help that*) you can.
- b. I will give you **what money I have**.

(4)

- a. They killed him **on the spot**.
- b. He was promoted **on the spot**.

(5)

- a. The crimes of the man **came to light**.
- b. Secret deeds will surely **come to light**.

LESSON 30.

HOW A HOUSE IS BUILT.

1. The architect makes the plan, the builder and contractor undertakes the work, and the bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, and painters actually carry it out under his directions.

2. The bricklayer sets the bricks in place in long rows one on top of the other. He carries the brick and the mortar in a hod on his shoulder. He puts the mortar on to the bricks with a trowel. (Mortar is a mixture of sand, lime, and water.)

3. The carpenters (or joiners) make all the wood-work for the house such as the doors, the cupboards, and the shelves. For this they need planes, chisels, saws, hammers, and other tools.

4. The plumber sees to the pipes and the boilers; while the painters and decorators

paint the doors, the window-frames, and the outside of the cupboards, whitewash the ceiling, and paper the walls.

5. I forgot to mention the glazier who puts the glass in the windows, the gas-fitter who puts the gas-pipes and brackets into position, and the electrician who installs the electric light.

6. The roof is generally covered with tiles, which are made of clay and baked in a kiln in the same way as bricks. Sometimes slates are used instead. They are obtained from a quarry. Through the chimneys the smoke passes from the fires inside.

7. When the house is finished, the owner (or landlord) puts a notice in the window, "This house to be let." The person who takes the house is called the tenant, and the money which he pays is called the rent.

LESSON 31.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT (I).

1. There was once a little boy whose name was Richard Whittington; but everybody called him Dick. His father and mother had died when he was only a babe, and the people who had the care of him were very poor. Dick was not old enough to work, and so he had a hard time of it indeed. Sometimes he had no breakfast, and sometimes he had no dinner; and he was glad at any time to get a crust of bread or a drop of milk.

2. Now, in the town where Dick lived, the people liked to talk about London. None of them had ever been to the great city, but they seemed to know all about the wonderful things which were to be seen there. They said that all the folks who lived in London were fine gentlemen and

ladies; that there was singing and music there all day long; that nobody was ever hungry there, and nobody had to work; and that the streets were all paved with gold.

3. Dick listened to these stories, and wished that he could go to London.

4. One day a big wagon drawn by eight horses, all with bells on their heads, drove into the little town. Dick saw the wagon standing by the inn, and he thought that it must be going to the fine city of London.

5. When the driver came out and was ready to start, the lad ran up and asked him if he might walk by the side of the wagon. The driver asked him some questions; and when he learned how poor Dick was, and that he had neither father nor mother, he told him that he might do as he liked.

6. It was a long walk for the little lad; but by and by he came to the city of

London. He was in such a hurry to see the wonderful things, that he forgot to thank the driver of the wagon. He ran as fast as he could, from one street to another, trying to find those that were paved with gold. He had once seen a piece of money that was gold, and he knew that it would buy a great, great many things; and now he thought that if he could get only a little bit of the pavement, he would have everything that he wanted.

7. Poor Dick ran till he was so tired that he could run no farther. It was growing dark, and in every street there was only dirt instead of gold. He sat down in a dark corner, and cried himself to sleep.

8. When he woke up the next morning, he was very hungry; but there was not even a crust of bread for him to eat. He forgot all about the gold pavements, and thought only of food. He walked about

from one street to another, and at last grew so hungry that he began to ask those whom he met to give him a penny to buy something to eat.

9. "Go to work, you idle fellow," said some of them; and the rest passed him by without even looking at him.

10. "I wish I could go to work!" said Dick.

(1)

- a. He **had a hard time of it** indeed.
- b. As we are quite free to-morrow, we shall **have a pleasant time of it.**

(2)

- a. He sat down in a dark corner and **cried himself to sleep.**
- b. He took a book to bed, and **read himself to sleep.**

LESSON 32.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT (2).

1. By and by Dick grew so faint and tired that he could go no farther. He sat down by the door of a fine house, and wished that he was back again in the little town where he was born. The cook-maid, who was just getting dinner, saw him, and called out,—

“What are you doing there, you little beggar? If you don't get away quick, I'll throw a panful of hot dish-water over you. Then I guess you will jump.”

2. Just at that time the master of the house, whose name was Mr. Fitzwarren, came home to dinner. When he saw the ragged little fellow at his door, he said,—
“My lad, what are you doing here? I am afraid you are a lazy fellow, and that you want to live without work.”

3. “No, indeed!” said Dick. “I would like to work, if I could find anything to do. But I do not know anybody in this town, and I have not had anything to eat for a long time.”

4. “Poor little fellow!” said Mr. Fitzwarren. “Come in, and I will see what I can do for you.” And he ordered the cook to give the lad a good dinner, and then to find some light work for him to do.

5. Little Dick would have been very happy in the new home which he had thus found, if it had not been for the cross cook. She would often say,—

“You are my boy now, and so you must do as I tell you. Look sharp there! Make the fires, carry out the ashes, wash these dishes, sweep the floor, bring in the wood! Oh, what a lazy fellow you are!” And then she would box his ears, or beat him with the broom-stick.

6. At last, little Alice, his master's daughter, saw how he was treated, and she told the cook she would be turned off if she was not kinder to the lad. After that, Dick had an easier time of it; but his troubles were not over yet by any means.

7. His bed was in a garret at the top of the house, far away from the rooms where the other people slept. There were many holes in the floor and walls, and every night a great number of rats and mice came in. They tormented Dick so much, that he did not know what to do.

8. One day a gentleman gave him a penny for cleaning his shoes, and he made up his mind that he would buy a cat with it. The very next morning he met a girl who was carrying a cat in her arms.

9. "I will give you a penny for that cat," he said.

"All right," the girl said. "You may

have her, and you will find she is a good mouser too."

10. Dick hid his cat in the garret, and every day he carried a part of his dinner to her. It was not long before she had driven all the rats and mice away; and then Dick could sleep soundly every night.

(1)

- a. Dick would have been very happy in the new home, **if it had not been for** the cross cook.
- b. I should certainly have failed **if it had not been for** his help.

(2)

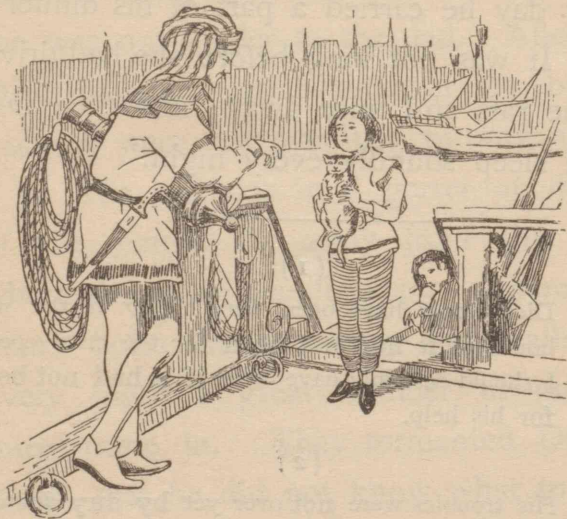
- a. His troubles were **not** over yet **by any means**.
- b. I will **not** do so **by any means**.

(3)

- a. He **made up his mind** that he would buy a cat.
- b. He is very slow in **making up his mind** about anything.

LESSON 33.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT (3).



1. Some time after that, a ship that belonged to Mr. Fitzwarren was about to start on a voyage across the sea. It was loaded with goods which were to be sold in lands far away. Mr. Fitzwarren wanted to give his servants a chance for good fortune too, and so he called all of them into

the parlor, and asked if they had anything they would like to send out in the ship for trade.

2. Every one had something to send,—every one but Dick; and as he had neither money nor goods, he stayed in the kitchen, and did not come in with the rest.

3. Little Alice guessed why he did not come, and so she said to her papa; “Poor Dick ought to have a chance too. Here is some money out of my own purse that you may put in for him.”

4. “No, no, my child!” said Mr. Fitzwarren. “He must risk something of his own.” And then he called very loud,—“Here, Dick! What are you going to send out on the ship?”

5. Dick heard him, and came into the room.

“I have nothing in the world,” he said, “but a cat which I bought some time ago

for a penny.”

6. “Fetch your cat, then, my lad,” said Mr. Fitzwarren, “and let her go out. Who knows but that she will bring you some profit?”

7. Dick, with tears in his eyes, carried poor puss down to the ship, and gave her to the captain. Everybody laughed at this queer venture; but little Alice felt very sorry for him, and gave him money to buy another cat.

8. After that, the cook was worse than before. She made fun of him for sending his cat to sea. “Do you think,” she would say, “that puss will sell for enough money to buy a stick to beat you with?”

9. At last Dick could not stand her abuse any longer, and he made up his mind to go back to his old home in the little country town. So, very early in the morning on All-hallows' Day, he started.

He walked as far as the place called Holloway, and there he sat down on a stone, which to this day is called “Whittington's Stone.”

10. As he sat there very sad, and wondering which way he should go, he heard the bells on Bow Church, far away, ringing out a merry chime. He listened. They seemed to say to him,—

“Turn again, Whittington,
Thrice Lord Mayor of London.”

11. “Well, well,” he said to himself. “I would put up with almost anything, to be Lord Mayor when I am a man, and to ride in a fine coach! I think I will go back and let the old cook cuff and scold as much as she pleases.”

12. Dick did go back, and he was lucky enough to get into the kitchen, and set about his work, before the cook came downstairs to get breakfast.

LESSON 34.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT (4).

1. Mr. Fitzwarren's ship made a long voyage, and at last reached a strange land on the other side of the sea. The people had never seen any white men before, and they came in great crowds to buy the fine things with which the ship was loaded. The captain wanted very much to trade with the king of the country; and it was not long before the king sent word for him to come to the palace and see him.

2. The captain did so. He was shown into a beautiful room, and given a seat on a rich carpet all flowered with silver and gold. The king and queen were seated not far away; and soon a number of dishes were brought in for dinner.

3. They had hardly begun to eat when an army of rats and mice rushed in, and

devoured all the meat before any one could hinder them. The captain wondered at this, and asked if it was not very unpleasant to have so many rats and mice about.

4. "Oh, yes!" was the answer. "It is indeed unpleasant; and the king would give half his treasure if he could get rid of them."

5. The captain jumped for joy. He remembered the cat which little Whittington had sent out; and he told the king that he had a little creature on board his ship which would make short work of the pests.

6. Then it was the king's turn to jump for joy; and he jumped so high, that his yellow cap, or turban, dropped off his head.

7. "Bring the creature to me," he said. "If she will do what you say, I will load your ship with gold."

8. The captain made believe that he would be very sorry to part with the cat; but

at last he went down to the ship to get her, while the king and queen made haste to have another dinner made ready.

9. The captain, with puss under his arm, reached the palace just in time to see the table crowded with rats. The cat leaped upon them, and oh! what havoc she did make among the troublesome creatures! Most of them were soon stretched dead upon the floor, while the rest scampered away to their holes, and did not dare to come out again.

10. The king had never been so glad in his life; and the queen asked that the creature which had done such wonders should be brought to her. The captain called, "Pussy, pussy, pussy!" and the cat came up and rubbed against his legs. He picked her up, and offered her to the queen; but at first the queen was afraid to touch her.

11. However, the captain stroked the cat,

and called, "Pussy, pussy, pussy!" and the queen ventured to touch her. She could only say. "Putty, putty, putty!" for she had not learned to talk English. The captain then put the cat down on the queen's lap, where she purred and purred until she went to sleep.

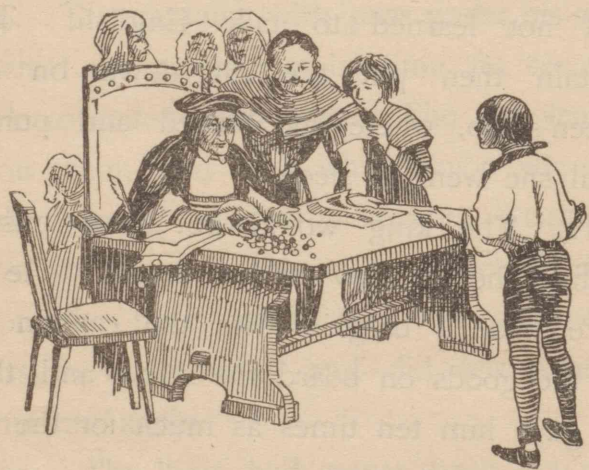
12. The king would not have missed getting the cat now for the world. He at once made a bargain with the captain for all the goods on board the ship; and then he gave him ten times as much for the cat as all the rest came to.

13. The captain was very glad. He bade the king and queen good-by, and the very next day set sail for England.

-
- (1) { *a.* The cat would **make short work of** the pests.
 b. They **made short work of** the enemy.
- (2) { *a.* He **made believe** that he would be sorry to do so.
 b. He was only **making believe** that he was glad.
- (3) { *a.* He would not have missed getting it **for the world**.
 b. I would not do so **for all the world**.

LESSON 33.

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT (5).



1. One morning Mr. Fitzwarren was sitting at his desk in his office. He heard some one tap softly at his door, and he said,—

“Who’s there?”

“A friend,” was the answer. “I have come to bring you news of your ship ‘Unicorn.’”

2. Mr. Fitzwarren jumped up quickly,

and opened the door. Whom should he see waiting there but the captain, with a bill of lading in one hand and a box of jewels in the other? He was so full of joy that he lifted up his eyes, and thanked Heaven for sending him such good fortune.

3. The captain soon told the story of the cat; and then he showed the rich present which the king and queen had sent to poor Dick in payment for her. As soon as the good gentleman heard this, he called to his servants,—

“Go send him in, and tell him of his fame;
Pray call him Mr. Whittington by name.”

4. Some of the men who stood by said that so great a present ought not to be given to a mere boy; but Mr. Fitzwarren frowned upon them.

“It is his own,” he said, “and I will not hold back one penny from him.”

5. Dick was scouring the pots when

word was brought to him that he should go to the office.

“Oh, I am so dirty!” he said, “and my shoes are full of hobnails.” But he was told to make haste.

6. Mr. Fitzwarren ordered a chair to be set for him, and then the lad began to think that they were making fun of him.

“I beg that you won’t play tricks with a poor boy like me,” he said. “Please let me go back to my work.”

7. “Mr. Whittington,” said Mr. Fitzwarren, “this is no joke at all. The captain has sold your cat, and has brought you, in return for her, more riches than I have in the whole world.”

Then he opened the box of jewels, and showed Dick his treasures.

8. The poor boy did not know what to do. He begged his master to take a part of it; but Mr. Fitzwarren said, “No, it is all your

own; and I feel sure that you will make good use of it.”

9. Dick then offered some of his jewels to his mistress and little Alice. They thanked him, and told him that they felt great joy at his good luck, but wished him to keep his riches for himself.

10. But he was too kind-hearted to keep everything for himself. He gave nice presents to the captain and the sailors, and to the servants in Mr. Fitzwarren’s house. He even remembered the cross old cook.

11. After that Whittington’s face was washed, and his hair curled, and he was dressed in a nice suit of clothes; and then he was as handsome a young man as ever walked the streets of London.

12. Some time after that, there was a fine wedding at the finest church in London; and Miss Alice became the wife of Mr. Richard Whittington. And the lord mayor

was there, and the great judges, and the sheriffs, and many rich merchants; and everybody was very happy.

13. And Richard Whittington became a great merchant, and was one of the foremost men in London. He was sheriff of the city, and thrice lord mayor; and King Henry V. made him a knight.

14. He built the famous prison of Newgate in London. On the archway of the prison was a figure, cut in stone, of Sir Richard Whittington and his cat; and for three hundred years this figure was shown to all who visited London.

-
- (1) { *a.* Whom should he see waiting there but the captain of his ship?
b. What should I see lying there in the grass but my father's gold watch?
- (2) { *a.* He thought that they were **making fun of** him.
b. Seeing me, they began **to make fun of** me.
- (3) { *a.* I feel sure that you will **make good use of** it.
b. Never **make ill use of** your knowledge.

LESSON 36.

STORIES AND ANECDOTES.

1. MAKING FIFTY ARABS RUN.

A gentleman who had travelled in Africa once told his friends that he and his servant had made fifty Arabs run. Everybody at once asked how they had managed to do it. "Oh," said the traveller, "it was nothing very wonderful; we ran, and they ran after us."

2. THE SECRETARY'S WATCH.

One morning Washington's private secretary came late, and found Washington waiting. He tried to excuse himself by saying that his watch was wrong. Washington replied quietly, "I am afraid you will have to get another watch, or I another secretary." Nothing can excuse unpunctuality.

3. AN OLD MAN.

Henry V. of France was one day in Paris, and saw on a street a man with a black beard and very white hair. He sent for the man and asked him, "How does it happen that you have so black a beard and so white a head of hair?" "May it please your Majesty," he replied, "it is because the head is twenty years older than the beard."

4. TIT FOR TAT.

1. There was a large menagerie in the town, and a great crowd had gone to see the animals. Among them was a man who thought himself funny, and he tried to make a joke at the big elephant's expense. He would keep offering him a bun, and just as the elephant was going to take it, he would pull it away. The elephant was much displeased, but after a time very wisely took no notice of the joker.

2. Later in the day he saw his funny friend standing within easy reach of his trunk. Quick as thought he stretched it out and took the man's straw hat off. Then he held it out to him, and every time the funny man tried to grasp it, he would jerk it away again. Once the man thought he had it, but the elephant was too quick for him, and swallowed it; leaving him to go home bare-headed, amidst the jeers of people who had seen both jokes,—the man's and the elephant's. Most of the people thought that the elephant had rather the best of it.

5. A LIGHT DINNER.

Rossini had accepted an invitation to dine with a certain lady, whose dinners were known to be arranged on a very mean scale. The dinner offered him was no exception to the rule, and he left the table rather hungry. "I hope you will soon do

me the honour to dine again with me," said the lady to him, as he was taking leave of her. "Immediately, if you like," he replied.

(1)

- a. Everybody asked how they had **managed to do it**.
- b. Under such difficulties he **managed to accomplish** his object.

(2)

- a. He would **keep offering** him a bun.
- b. They **kept standing** in the pond.

(3)

- a. His funny friend was standing **within easy reach of** his trunk.
- b. The pickpocket found the gentleman **within easy reach of** his fingers.

(4)

- a. The dinner offered him was no **exception to the rule**.
- b. There is **no rule without exceptions**.
- c. The Japanese are mean-statured, but he is a fine **exception to the rule**.

(5)

- a. He was **taking leave of** her.
- b. They soon **took leave of** us.

LESSON 37.

THE ROBINS SING IN THE RAIN.

The clouds had been heavy and dark all day,

I had looked for the sun in vain ;

But sweet and clear, in the maple near,

The robins sang in the rain.

Ah, boys and girls who sit and sigh,

And of dreary days complain :

In cloud and sun work bravely on,—

The robins sing in the rain.

LESSON 38.

THE BELL OF JUSTICE (I).

1. In the sunny land of Italy there is a little old town, built on the side of a steep hill.

2. Ages ago this town was ruled by a king who loved his people, and did all that he could to make them happy.

3. One day he bought a great bell, and had it hung up in a tower in the market-place. To the bell was fastened a long rope that reached down to the ground. The smallest child in the place could ring the bell if he wished to do so.

4. When all was ready, the king called the people together and said, "This is the bell of justice. It is meant for all, rich and poor, young and old.

5. "If any one is wronged, let him come and ring this bell. At its sound, the

judges will meet together and see that right is done."

6. Years passed away. Many times had the bell been rung, and many were the wrongs that had been set right by the judges. Much of the rope had rotted away with age, and the part that was left was now so short that only a tall man could reach it.



7. One day, when the judges met in the market-place, they were shocked to see

the state of the bell-rope. "This will never do," they said. "If a child were wronged, he could not ring the bell to let us know."

8. They gave orders that a new rope should be bought; but, strange to say, there was not a rope in all the town.

9. Then they sent a man to the city beyond the mountains to buy a rope, and they all looked about for something that could be used until it came.

10. "This will do," said a man in the crowd. He held in his hand a long grape-vine with the leaves still upon it. "This will do for a rope."

11. He climbed up and fastened the slender vine to the bell. It was so long that it trailed on the ground, as the rope had done.

"Yes, that will do," said the judges. "Let it be as it is."

12. Now not far from the town there

lived a man who had been a brave general in his youth.

13. He had fought in many battles, and the king had rewarded him with a gift of houses and lands.

14. In his battles this general had ridden a horse, that had carried him through many dangers. The horse was as brave and as well-known as his master.

(1)

- a. He **had** a great bell **hung** up in a tower.
- b. I will **have** him **punished** for this offense.

(2)

- a. The judges will **see** that right is done.
- b. He went round the country **to see** that no wrong was done.

(3)

- a. Many wrongs had been **set right** by the judges.
- b. He did his best **to set** the affair **right**.

(4)

- a. **Strange to say**, there was not a rope in the town.
- b. **Strange to say**, the owl cannot see so well in the light as in the dark.

LESSON 39.

THE BELL OF JUSTICE (2).

1. When the general grew old, he cared no more for brave deeds, but became a miser. He sold his lands and houses, and lived with his money-bags in a wretched hut.

2. He tried to sell his old horse, but no one would buy the worn-out animal. Then he tried to give him away, but no one would take him even as a gift. At last he turned the poor beast out, and left him to shift for himself.

3. Lamé and hungry, the old horse hobbled along the dusty roads, and munched at the blades of grass that he found by the way.

4. The boys threw stones at him, the dogs barked at him, and in all the world there was no one to take pity on him.

5. One hot afternoon, when the people

of the town were sleeping, the poor beast wandered into the market-place.

6. He saw the leaves on the grape-vine that hung from the bell of justice, and stretching out his thin neck, he tried to pull one of them off.

7. Suddenly the people of the town heard the bell ring. It seemed to say :—

“Some one has done me wrong!

Some one has done me wrong!

Oh! come and judge my case!

Oh! come and judge my case!”

8. The judges heard the bell, and at once went to the market-place. They wondered who could be ringing the bell at such a time. When they came to the tower, they saw the poor old horse nibbling at the vine.

9. “See,” they cried; “it is the miser’s steed. He has come to call for justice. His master, as everybody knows, has treated

him very badly. He shall have justice.”

10. Meanwhile a crowd of men, women, and children had gathered in the market-place, eager to learn what wrong was to be righted.

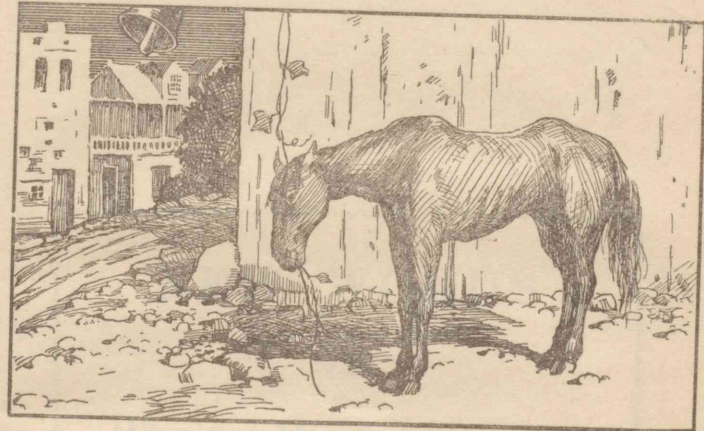
11. When they saw the horse, they pressed forward to tell the judges how they had seen the poor beast wandering about, unfed and uncared for, while his master sat at home counting his gold.

12. “Go and bring the miser hither,” said the judges. When the miser came, the chief judge said to him:—“This horse has served you well for many a year.

13 “He has saved you from many a peril, and has helped you to gain your wealth. Now you turn him adrift to die of hunger.

14. “This shall be your punishment. One-half of your gold shall be taken from you, and used to buy your old horse shelter

and food.

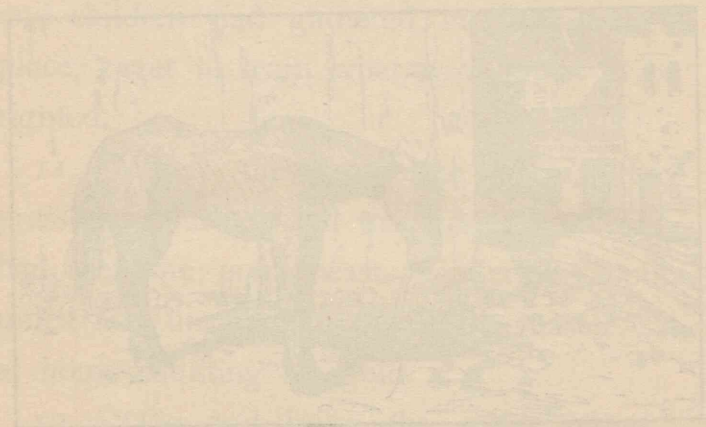


15. “He shall graze in a green pasture of his own, and sleep in his own comfortable stall, all the days of his life.”

16. The miser wept when they took his gold from him; but the people shouted for joy, and the old horse was led away to enjoy peace and plenty for the rest of his life.

a. He shall have justice.

b. He shall graze in a pasture of his own.



NEW WORDS
with
Their Pronunciations
(The references are to pages.)

1

re-spect/a-ble (rě-spěkt/â-bl).
com/for-ta-ble (kŭm/fěrt-â-bl). young'est (yŭn/gěst)
daugh/ter (dɑ/těr). lovely (lŭv/lŷ).

2

smooth'est (smōōth/ěst). grey (grā). coat (kōt).
bright'est (brīt/ěst). least (lēst). se/rē-ous (sē/rī-ŭs)
or/di-na-ry (ōr/dī-nā-rŷ). might/i-est (mīt/i-ěst).
didn't (dīdnt). might/i-er (mīt/i-ēr).
Mrs. (mīs/īs or mīs/īz). rath/er (rāth/ēr).

3

o-blige' (ō-blĭj'). offer (ōf'ēr). dear/ly (dēr/lŷ)
be-lov'ed (bē-lŭv/ěd or bē-ŭvd'). choose (chōōz).
chose (chōz). whole (hōl). re-ply' (rě-plī').
shine (shīn). cov'er (kŭv/ēr).

5

spoke (spōk). wis/dom (wīz/dŭm).
hand/some (hān/sŭm). hap/pi-ly (hāp/i-lŷ).
a-live' (â-līv'). ex-cept' (ěk-sěpt').

6

brave (brāv). Af/ri-ca (āf/rī-kā).
sea/shore' sē/shōr'). ves/sel (vēs/ĕl). fro (frō).

storm (stôrm). a-rose' (â-rôz'). rush (rüşh).
driv/en (driv'n). mount (mount). group (grôop).
wreck (rĕk). wave (wāv). crew (kru).
o/ver-board' (ô/vēr-bôrd'). sank (sănk).
clung (klŭng).

7

a-float' (â-flôt'). deck (děk). doomed (dōōmd)
dash (dăsh). bil/low (bil'ô). cries (kriz).
dan/ger (dān'jēr). sea/men (sē'mĕn).
strug/gling (strŭg'ling). life/boat' (lif'bôt').
bold (bôld). spir/it (spir'it). swim/mer (swim'ēr).
mind (mind). drown/ing (droun'ing). seat (sēt).
firm/ly (fĕrm'lŷ). sad/dle (săd'l). midst (mĭdst)

8

bat/tling (băt'ling). inch (inch). cheer (chēr).
rid/er (rid'ēr). swam (swām). bur/den (bŭr'dn).
half-drowned' (hăf'dround'). cling (klĭng).
per/son (pĕr'sŭn or pĕr'sn). a-las' (â-lăs').

9

worn (wōrn). swept (swĕpt). steed (stĕd).
safe/ly (săf'lŷ). debt (dĕt). prog/ress (prôg'rĕs).

10

Tom/may (tôm'ŷ). crow (krō). en-joy' (ĕn-joi').
slate (slăt). shin/ing (shĭn'ing). air (âr).
here's (hĕrz). caw (kă). dare (dâr).
wis/er (wiz'ēr). sil/ly (sil'lŷ).

13

ho (hō). flap/ping (flăp'ing). flapped (flăpt).
loud/er (loud'ēr).

14

ones (wŭnz). fin/er (fin'ēr).

15

felt (fĕlt). truth trŭth). near/er (nĕr'ēr).
grave/ly (grăv'lŷ). rude (rŭd).

16

grown (grōn). deal (dĕl). plen/ty (plĕn'tŷ).
la/zy (lă/zŷ). high/est (hi'ĕst). perch (pĕrch).

17

grave (grăv). ruff/le (rŭf'l). flut/ter (flŭt'ēr).
slow/ly (slō'lŷ). join (join).

18

be-yond' (bĕ-yōnd'). dream (drĕm).
when-ev/er (hwĕn-ĕv'ēr). late (lăt). mend (mĕnd).

stitch (stích). bird/ie (běrd/ý).
strong'er (strǒng'gēr). rise (ríz). limb (lím).

20

sweet/en (swēt/n). fruit (frut). pud/ding (pud'ing).
jam (jám). sweet (swēt). pen/nies (pěn'iz).

21

juice (jūs). cane (kān). beet/-root' (bēt'rōot').
ma/ple-tree' (mā/pl-trē'). sug/ar-cane' (shōog'ēr-kān').
stout (stout). stem (stēm). joint (joint).

bam-boo' (bām-bōō'). twice (twis). height (h it)
broad (brād). leaves (lēvz). tuft (tūft).

thrive (thriv). hot (höt). In/di-a (in'di-ä or ind/yä).

In/dies (in'diz). stripped (stript).

be-tween' (bē-twēn'). i/ron (i'urn). roll'er (rōl'ēr).

squeeze (skwēz). boil (boil). im-mense' (i-měns').

cop/per (kōp'ēr). lime (lim).

im-pu/ri-ties (im-pū/rī-tiz). skimmed (skīmd).

22

boil/ing (boil'ing). cask (kask). liq/uid (lik'uid).

drain (drān). trea/le (trē/kl) coarse (kōrs).

raw (rā). fil/ter (fil'tēr) pow/dered (pou/dērd).

char/coal' (chār/kōl'). mould (mōld). shape (shāp).

cone (kōn). gro/cer (grō'sēr).

un-hap/py (ün-hāp'ý). use/less (ūs/lēs).

23

ab/bot (āb'ūt). harsh (hārsh). cru/el (krū'ěl).

folk (fōk). worst (wūrst).

Can/ter-bur'y (kān'tēr-bēr'ý). grand (grānd).

style (stil). ab/bey (āb'ý). dine (dīn).

knight (nīt). vel/vet (vēl/vēt). chain (chān).

24

shame (shām). liv/ing (lív'ing).

grand'er (grānd'ēr).

25

fau't (fālt). crown (kroun). with-in' (with-in').

sec/ond-ly (sěk'ünd-lý). last/ly (lāst/lý).

26

Ox/ford (ōks/fērd). u'ni-ver/si-ty (ū'nī-vēr/sī-tý).

pro-fess/or (prō-fēs'ēr). shook (shōok).

Cam/bridge (kām'brīj). sor/row-ful (sōr'ō-ful).

bid (bīd).

27

lane (lān) shep/herd (shēp'ērd). news (nūz).

fool (fōol). wit (wīt). ev'er-y-bod/y (ēv'rý-bōd'ý).

28

mis-tak'en (mīs-tāk'n). lend (lēnd).
serv'nt (sērv'ǎnt). gown (goun). bor'row (bōr'ō)
cap (kǎp). staff (stáf). train (trān).

29

prompt (prōmpt or prōmt). ver'y (vēr'y).

30

breath (brēth). wit'ty (wīt'y). rid'den (rīd'n)

31

par'don (pār'dn). mer'ry (měr'y).
nei'ther (nē'thēr or nī'thēr). nor (nōr).
joke (jōk).

32

hon'est (ōn'ěst). wood'cut'ter (wōōk'kūt'ēr).
wild (wīld). lone'ly (lōn'l'y). hut (hūt).
son (sūn). St. Pe'ters-burg (sǎnt pē'tērz-būrg).
thank'ful (thǎnk'fūl). lodg'ing (lōj'ing).
ac-cept' (ǎk-sēpt'). what-ev'er (hwōt-ēv'ēr).
stran'ger (strān'jēr). high'ly (hī'l'y).

33

hos'pi-ta-ble (hōs'pī-t-bl).
sim'ple-mind'ed (sīm'pl-mīnd'ĕd).

att'er-wards (ǎft'ēr-wērdz). trav'el-ling (trāv'ĕl-īng).
rec'og-nize (rĕk'ōg-nīz). men'tion (mĕn'shŭn).
yard (yārd). un-touched' (ūn-tūcht').

34

sus-pect' (sūs-pĕkt'). no'blest (nō'blĕst).
God (gōd or gōd). hon'es-ty (ōn'ĕs-t'y).
pol'i-cy (pōl'i-s'y). diff'i-cult (dīf'i-kūlt).

35

Co-lum'bus (kō-lŭm'bŭs). It/a-ly (īt'ā-lī).
ol'ive (ōl'iv). fruit'ful (frŭt'fūl).
vine'yard (vīn'yārd). pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs).
dark'-eyed' (dārk'id'). fair (fār). h'ro (hĕ'rō)
rung (rŭng). thanks'giv'ing (thǎnks'gīv'īng).
hymn (hīm). sung (sŭng). float (flōt).
proud'ly (proud'l'y). roar'ing (rōr'īng).
can'non (kǎn'nŭn). pro-claim' (prō-klām').
ti'dings (tī'dīngz). re-joic'ing (rĕ-joīs'īng).
sim'ple (sīm'pl).

36

cot'tage (kōt'āj). wool'-comb'er (wōōl'kōm'ēr).
Gen'o-a (jĕn'ō-ā). be-gun' (bĕ-gŭn').
built (bīlt). im-ag'ine (īm-āj'īn).

Chris/to-pher (křis/tõ-fēr). run/ning (rũn/ĩng).
climb/ing (klĩm/ĩng). mast (mást).
cap/tain (káp/tĩn). brav/er-y (brāv/ēr-ỹ).
flat (flát).

37

Eu/rope (ũrũp). con/ti-nent (kõn/tĩ-něnt).
rea/son (rě/zũ). com/pass (kũm/pás).

38

in-vent/ (ĩn-věnt/). mean/while/ (mēn/whĩl/).
trav/elled (trāv/ěld). jew/el (jũ/ěl). spice (spĩs).
cu/ri-ous (kũ/ĩ-ũs). shawl (shǎl). long (lõng).

39

wea/ry (wě/rỹ). pa/tient (pǎ/shěnt).

40

Is'a-bel/-la (ĩz'á-běł/á). har/bor (hār/bēr).
Pin/ta (pĩn/tá). Ni/na (nē/ná).
San/ta Ma-ri/a (sǎn/tǎ mǎ-rě/á). shone (shõn or shõn).
bright/ly (brĩt/ly). Pa/los (pǎ/lõs).
bos/om bõoz/ũm). be-gin/ning (bē-gĩn/ĩng).
won/der-ful (wũn/dēr-fũl). er/rand (ěr/ǎnd).

41

sto/ries (stõ/rĩz). bur/ied (běr/ĩd).

un-known/ (ũn-nõn/). planned (plǎnd).
to/wards tõ/ěrdz). ber/ries (běr/ĩz).
fear/ful (fēr/fũl). shout (shout). joy (joĩ).
kneel (nēl). pos-ses-sion (põz-zěsh/ũn or põs-sěsh/ũn).
new/-found/ (nũ/found/).

42

com/pa-ny (kũm/pǎ-nỹ). crowd (kroud).
cop/per-col/ored (kõp/ēr-kũl/ěrd).

In/di-an (ĩn/dĩ-ǎn or ĩnd/ỹǎn). Spain (spǎn).
treas/ure (trězh/ũr). praise (prǎz). wharf (hwǎrf).
gaz/ing (gǎz/ĩng). judge (jũj).
ad-min/is-ter (ǎd-mĩn/ĩs-tēr). jus/tice (jũs/tĩs).
em/per-or (ěm/pēr-ēr).

44

hare (hār). hound (hound). rang/ing (rǎn/ĩng).
rũm (fõrm). chase (chās). es-cape/ (ěs-kǎp/).
run/ner (rũn/ēr). din/ner (dĩn/ēr).
dis-put/ing (dĩs-pũt/ĩng). wrapt (rǎpt).
cloak (klõk). might (mĩt). close/ly (klõs/lỹ).
fold (fõld).

45

warm/ly (wǎrm/lỹ). im-me/di-ate-ly (ĩm-mě/dĩ-ǎt-lỹ).

force (fōrs). frog (frōg). hit (hīt). pelt (pělt)
death (děth). wolf (wulf).

46

stu/pid (stū/píd). whis/per (hwis/pēr).
rob/ber (rōb/ēr). beast (bēst). I'll (īl).
thick/et (thīk/ět). nim/b'le (nīm/bl).
light/ly-buit' (lit/ly-bilt').

47

forth'with' (fōrth'wīth' or fōrth'wīth').
leav'ing (lēv'ing). lat/ter (lāt/ēr). smelt (smělt).
boast/ful (bōst/fūl). friend/ly (frěnd/lý).
trust (trūst). cow/ard (kou/ērd). ob'ject (ōb/jěkt).

48

hum'ing (hūm'ing). heath'er (hěth/ēr).
moor (mōōr). hill'-side' (hīl/sīd').

49

fruit'-tree' (frūt/trē'). nar/row (nār/ō).
tongue (tūng). un-roll' (ūn-rōl'). wax (wāks)
cell (sěl). store (stōr). dust (dūst).
bee/-bread' (bē/brěd'). serve (sěrv).

50

brush/es (brūsh/ěz). col-lect' (kō-lěkt').

pol/len (pōl/ěn). pouch (pouch). wipe (wīp).
hol/low (hōl/ō). sake (sāk). up'side' (ŭp/sīd')
drone (drōn). moth'er-bee' (mūth/ēr-bē').

51

work'er (wŭrk/ēr). square (skwār).
hon'ey-comb' (hŭn/ý-kōm').

52

queen'-bee' (kwēn'-bē'). no'tice (nō/tīs).
beau'ti-ful-ly (bū/tī-fūl-ý). ex-act/ly (ěgz-ăkt/lý).
tool (tōōl). jaw (jā). wait'er (wāt/ēr).
sharp'en (shārp/n).

53

doth (dŭth). im-prove' (īm-prōōv').
o/pen-ing (ō/pn-ing). skil/ful-ly (skīl/fūl-ý).
neat (nēt). la/bour (lā/bēr). skill (skīl).
Sa'tam (sā/tān). health/ful (hělth/fūl).
ac-count' (ă-kount').

54

don'key (dōn/ký). wom/en (wīm/ěn).
trudge (trūj). stead (stěd).

55

o-ho (ō-hō'). own (ōn). a-shamed' (ă-shāmd').

load (lōd).

56

heav/i-ly (hěv/i-lŷ). dis-mount/ (dīs-mount/).

ty/ing (ti/ing). pole (pōl). strug/gle (strüg/l).

57

end/less (ěnd/lěs). cush/ion (kōōsh/ĭn).

grew (grū). sto/ry-tell'er (stō/rŷ-těl'ēr).

end (ěnd). prize (priz).

58

last (lást). fair/est (fār'ěst). heir (âr).

add (ăd). con-di/tion (kōn-dīsh/ĭn). will (wīl)

fate (făt). warn/ing (wār'n/ing). rash (răsh).

pa/tience (pā/shěns).

59

suc-ceed/ (sŭk-sēd/). lo/cust (lō/kŭst).

re-late/ (rē-lăt/). cer/tain (sēr/tĭn).

gran/a-ry (grăn/ă-rŷ). swarm (swārm).

60

search (sērch). crev/ice (krěv/ĭs). clear (klēr).

cu/bit (kū/bĭt). mad (măd).

61

rule (rŭl). kĭng/dom (kĭng/dŭm).

hor/ri-ble (hōr/rĭ-bl).

62

Soup (sōōp).

63

kind/ly (kĭnd/lŷ). un'der-stand/ (ŭn'dēr-stănd/).

tame (tām). hunt (hŭnt). tim/ber (tĭm/bēr).

val/ue (văl/ŭ). fol/low-ing (fōl/ō-ing).

train (trān).

64

dif/fer-ent (dif'ēr-ěnt). safe/ty (săf/tŷ).

fish/ing-rod' (fish/ing-rōd'). si/lent-ly (si/lěnt-lŷ).

cork (kōrk). bob/bing (bōb/ing). line (lĭn).

gold/fish' (gōld/fĭsh').

65

plen/ti-ful (plěn/tĭ-fŭl). great/ly (grăt/lŷ).

de-light/ed (dē-lĭt/ĕd). qui/et-ly (kwĭ'ět-lŷ).

James (jāmz). bait (băt). tease (tēz).

plain/tive (plān/tĭv).

66

sud/den (sŭd/n or sŭd/ĕn). raize (răz).

fore/feet' (fōr/fēt'). ut/ter (ŭt'ēr).

dip/ping (dĭp/ing) stream (strēm). sign (sĭn)

67

fasten (fäs/n). consent/ (kõn-sěnt/). idea (i-dē/ā)
cu'ri-os/i-ty (kū'ri-ōs/i-tỹ). peep (pēp).

68

waste (wāst). Gresh'am (grěsh/ām).
un-pack/ (ün-pāk/). par'cel (pār/sěl).
a-like/ (ā-lik/). whip/cord/ (hwip/kórd/). Ben (běn)
care/ful-ly (kār-fül-ỹ). knot (nõt). un-tie/ (ün-ti/).
Hal (hāl). tight/ly (tit/lỹ). hard'er (hård/ēr).
tight'er (tit/ēr). un-done/ (ün-dün/).
quick/ly (kwik/lỹ).

69

pit/y (pīt/ỹ). pooh (pōō). length (lěngth).
half/pen'ny häf/pěn'ỹ or hä/pěn'ỹ).
sev'er-al (sěv/ēr-āl). drag/ging (dräg/ing).

70

knot/ted (nõt/těd).

71

shoot/ing-match/ (shōöt/ing-mäch/). bow (bō).

72

mark (märk). turn (türn). shoot (shōöt).
Green (grěn). cer/tain (sēr/tin). rule (rül).

shot (shõt). cer/tain-ly (sēr/tin-lỹ). it's (its).

73

dance (dāns).

74

shout (shout). one's (wūnz). mot/to (mōt/ō).
match (mäch). dé-bate/ (dě-bāt/).

75

vic/to-ry (vik/tō-rỹ). skil/ful skil/fül).
mu/sic (mū/zik). paint/ing (pānt/ing).

77

a-muse/ (ā-mūz/). Ruth (ruth). Ralph (rāf or rālf).
lad (lād). al-low/ (ā-lou/). Ol/i-ver (öl/i-vēr).
wick (wik). blaze (blāz).

78

scram/ble (skrām/bl). crash (krāsh). oil (oil).
spilt (spilt). blaze (blāz). dar/ing (dār/ing).
flame (flām). scream (skrēm).
fire/en'gine (fir/ěn'jin). scorch/ing (skôrch/ing).
Jen'ny (jěn'ỹ).

79

wool/len wōöl/n). frock (frök). sheet (shět).
held (hěld). heat (hět). be-low/ (bé-lō/).

win/dow-sill' (wín/dō-síl'). up/per (úp/ěr).
sto/re/y (stō/rý).

80

Ol/lie (ól/i). daren't (dárnt) tore (tōr).
jerk (jěrċ). swim/ming (swím/ing).
rag/ing (rāj/ing). lad/der (lād/ěr).
po-lice/man (pō-lēs/mǎn).

81

sense-less (sěns/lēs). ter/ri-bly (těr/i-blý).
blis/ter (blis/těr). hos/pi-tal (hōs/pī-tǎl).
neigh/bour (nā/bēr). pip/ping (pip/ing).

82

po/em (pō/ēm or pō/ēm). de-light' (dē-lit').
'tis (tíz). na/ture (nā/chūr). pas/sion (pāsh/ŷn).
brawl (brǎl). peace (pēs). quar/rel (kwōr/ĕl).

83

a-gree' (ā-grē'), shame/ful (shām/fŷl).
fam/i-ly (fām/i-lý). chide (chīd). blood (blūd).
faith/ful-ly (fāth/fŷl-ý).

84

sea/side' (sē/sīd'). Rob/in-son (rōb/in-sŷn).
fish/ing-vil/lage (fīsh/ing-vīl'áj).

Shrimp/ton (shrĭmp/tŷn). Grace (grās).
in-vite' (in-vīt'). fam/i-lies (fām/i-lz).
Wil/liam (wīl/yǎm). Hen/ry (hěn/rý).
Jane (jān). pack (pǎk). ex-cit/ed (ĕk-sit/ĕd).
Snow/ball' (snō/bǎl').

85

cook (kōók). be-have' (bě-hāv').
mis/tress (mīs/trēs). Sun/bur-y (sŷn/běr-ý).
ar-rive' (ǎ-rīv'). clerk (klǎrk or klŷrk).

86

paid (pād). cost (kōst). first/-class' (fĕrst/klās').
sec/ond-class' (sĕk/ŷnd-klās'). giv/en (gīv/n).
sov/er-eign (sōv/rĭn or sŷv/ěr-in).
re-ceive' (rĕ-sēv'). shil/ling (shil/ing).
pence (pĕns). flor/in (flōr/in).
half/-a-crown' (hāf/ā-kroun').
half/-crown' (hāf/kroun').

87

in/ter-est-ing (in/tĕr-ĕst-ing).

88

la/bel (lā/bĕl). south/ern (sŷth/ĕrn). tip (tĭp).

emp/ty (ěmp/tý). third/-class (thěrd/klás).
sep/a-rate (sěp/â-rât). good/bye! (gōod/bī).
kiss (kīs). lap (lăp). com/fort (kŭm/fěrt).
he's (hěz). prob/a-bly (prōb/â-blý).

90

dried (drid). self (self).

91

church (chŭrch). ex-claim! (ěks-klām!).
sail (sāl). grand/par/ent (gränd/pār'ěnt).

92

bed/-room' (běd/rōom'). meal (měl).
strech/es (strěch/ěz). for/tu-nate-ly (fōr/chŭ-nât-lý).
tide (tīd). hill (hīl).

93

firm (fěrm). pos/sible (pōs/i-bl). wet/ted (wět/ěd)

94

ap/pe-tite (ăp/ě-tit) heart/i-ly (hărt/i-lý).
home/-made' (hōm/măd'). pleas/ure plězh/ŭr).
health/y (hělth/ý). trou/ble-some (trŭ/bl-sŭm).
im-pos/si-ble (im-pōs/i-bl).

95

re-cite! (rě-sīt!). praise (prāz).
grand/ma' (gränd/mă'). close (klōz).
in/doors! (in'dōrz/ or in'dōrz').
grand/pa-pa' (gränd/pă-pă' or -pă'pă).

96

Gran/ny (grăn/ý). val/ley (văl/ý).

97

fish/er-boy' (fīsh/ěr-boi'). drow/sy (drou/zý).
ten/der (těn/děr). mir/ror (mīr/ěr) melt (mělt).
pres/ent-ly (prěz/ěnt-lý).

98

drift (drift). fish (fīsh). un-paint/ed (ŭn-pānt/ěd).
rud/der-less (rŭd/ěr-lěs). an/cient (ān/shěnt).
fish/ing-ham/let (fīsh-īng-hăm'lět). coast (kōst).
tor/toise (tōr/tŭs or tōr/tīs). sa/cred (sā/křěd).
drag/on (drăg/ŏn). pe/rio-od (pē/rĭ-ŭd).
nat/u-ral (năch/ŭ-răl). gent/ly (jěnt/lý).
un-fas/ten (ŭn-făs/n). prayer (prār).
sil/ent (sī/lěnt). drow/si-ness (drou/zĭ-něs).
drift/ing (drift/īng).

99

dream/ing (drēm/īng). robe (rōb).
crim/son (krīm/zū). flow (flō). fash/ion (fāsh/ūn)
glid/ing (glīd/īng). soft/ly (sōft/lŷ).
sleep/ing (slēp/īng). wōke (wōk). light (lit).
sur-prise/ (sūr-prīz/). flow/er-wife' (flou/ēr-wīf').
hu/man (hū/mān). be/ing (bē/īng).

100

west/ern (wēst/ērū). fish/ing-boat' (fīsh/īng-bōt').
flit (flīt). swift/ly (swīft/lŷ).
serv/i-tor (sērv/i-tēr). robe (rōb).
cer/e-mo-ny (sēr/ē-mō-nŷ). greet/ing (grēt/īng).
bride (brīd). brid/al (brīd/āl).
won/drous (wūn/drūs). splen/dour (splen/dēr).
won/der (wūn/dēr).

101

deep/est (dēp/ēst). en-chant/ed (ēn-chānt/ĕd).
com-par/a-tive-ly (kōm-pār/ā-tīv-lŷ).
in/no-cent (īn/nō-sĕnt). pris/on-er (prīz/n-ēr).
ut/most (ūt/mōst). fi-del/i-ty (fī-dēl/i-tŷ).

102

dream (drēm). spite (spīt).

heav/i-ness (hēv/i-nēs). pray (prā).

103

has/ten (hās/n). con-tin/ue (kōn-tīn/ū).
lac/quer (lāk/ēr). silk/en (silk/n). loo/sen (lōos/n).

104

ev'er-sleep/ing (ēv'ēr-slēp/īng). fade (fād).
moun/tain (moun/tīn). glow (glō).
noth/ern (nōrth/ērū). ho-ri/zon (hō-rī/zūn).
glide (glīd). na/tive (nā/tīv). bay (bā).
be-wil/der-ment (bē-wīl/dēr-mĕnt). weird (wērd).
dis'ap-pear' (dīs'ā-pēr'). land/mark' (lānd/mārk').
tem/ple (tēm/pl). ap-pear' (ā-pēr').
re-built' (rē-bīlt'). van/ish (vān/īsh).
neigh/bour-ing (nā/bēr-īng). slope (slōp).

105

set/tle-ment (sēt/l-mĕnt). un'fa-mil/iar (ūn'fā-mīl'yār).
vain (vān). dwell/ing (dwell/īng).
fish/er-folk' (fīsh/ēr-fōk'). stare (stār).
won/der-ing-ly (wūn/dēr-īng-lŷ).
as-ton/ished (ās-tōn/īsh't). re-peat' (rē-pēt').
drowned (dround). mon/u-ment (mōn/ū-mĕnt).

e-rect' (ě-rěkt'). mem/o-ry (měm'/ō-rŷ).
grave/yard' (grāv'/yārd'). grave (grāv).

106

hob/ble (hōb/l). sim-ple/i-ty (sĭm-plis'/i-tŷ).
ques/tion-er (kwěs'/chŭn-ēr). tomb/stone' (tōom'/stōn').
kin/dred (kĭn'/drěd). moss/-eat/en (mōs'/ēt'n).
vic/tim (vik'/tĭm). il-lu/sion (i-lŭ'/zhŭn).
cause (kəz). mas/ter (mās'/tēr). faith (fāth).
reck/less-ly (rěk'/lēs-lŷ).

107

in/stant-ly (ĭn'/stānt-lŷ). burst (bŭrst).
spec/tral (spěk'/trāl). va/pour (vāpēr).
de-stroy' (dē-stroi'). hap/pi-ness (hāp'/i-nēs).
bit/ter-ly (bĭ'/ēr-lŷ). de-spair' (dē-spār').
i/cy (i/sŷ). chill (chĭl). shriv/elled (shriv'/ld).

108

with/er (wĭth'/ēr). strength (strěngth). ebb-ed (ēbd).
life/less (lif'/lēs). weight (wāt). ad-vice' (ād-vĭs').
faith/ful (fāth'/fŭl). prov/ince (prōv'/ins).

109

road/side' (rōd'/sĭd').

110

tusk (tŭsk). spear (spēr). snake (snāk).
grasp (grāsp). chance (chāns). blind'est (blind'/ěst).

111

sure-ly (shŭr'/lŷ). sense (sěns).
par/ti-cle (pār'/tĭ-kl). fool/ish-ly (fōol'/ish-lŷ).

112

rubbed (rŭbd). o/ver-flow' (ō/ver-flō').

113

Slow (slō). sna'il (snāl). gain (gān).
re-solve' (rē-zōlv').

114

o-mit' (ō-mĭt'). sin/gle (sĭn'/gl). eas/i-ly (ēz'/i-lŷ).
ex-plain' (ěks-plān'). learnt (lērnt).

115

crawl (krāl).

116

cour/age (kŭr'/āj). per'se-vere' (pěr'/sě-vēr').
con/quer (kōn'/kēr). pre-vail' (prē-vāl').
dis-grace' (dis-grās'). case (kās).

117

task (tâsk). re-ward/ (rě-wârd/).

118

cen/tu-ry (sěn/chũ-rỹ). farm/house' (fârm/hous').

dwelt (dwělt). eld/er (ěld/ěr).

step/-moth'er (stěp/mũth'ěr). how-ev/er (hou-ěv/ěr)

ef-fect/ (ě-fěkt'). plot/ting (plõt/ing).

de-struction (dě-strũk/shũn).

fre/quent-ly (frě/kwěnt-lỹ).

seem/ing-ly (sēm/ing-lỹ). term (těrm).

so/cial (sō/shāł). chat/ting (chăt/ing).

drink/ing (drĩnk/ing).

119

un-u/su-al (ũn-ũ/zhũ-āl). a-mount/ (ă-mount').

in-tox/i-ca/ted (ĩn-tõks/i-kā'těd).

des/tined (dēs/tĩnd). a-wake/ (ă-wāk').

host (hõst). dis-tress/ (dĩs-trěs').

bed/-clothes' (běd/-klõth' or -klõz'). al-lay/ (ă-lā').

sus-pi/cion (sus-pĩsh/ũn). feign (fān).

thus (thũs). pre-tend/ (prě-tend'). snore (snõr).

a-loud/ (ă-loud'). corpse (kõrps).

120

u/su-al (ũ/zhũ-āl). busi/ness (biz'něs).

mur/der-er (mũr/děr-ěr). wheth/er (hwěth/ěr).

strict (strikt). press (prěs). pre/vi-ous (prě/vĩ-ũs)

121

en/e-my (ěn/ě-mỹ). a-venge/ (ă-věnj').

wish/es (wĩsh/ěz). there/fore (thâr/fõr or thěr/fõr).

oc-ca/sion (õ-kā/zhũn). gen/er-al-ly (jěn/ěr-āl-ỹ).

com-mence/ (kõ-měns'). at-tack/ (ă-tāk').

an-tic/i-pate (ăn-tĩs/i-pāt).

122

in-tend/ (ĩn-těnd'). ob-jec/tion (õb-jěk/shũn).

fur/nish (fũr/nĩsh). set/ting (sět/ing).

san/dal (săn/dāl). ve-ran/dah (vě-răn/dâ).

hith/er hĩth/ěr). thith/er (thĩth/ěr).

where'up-on/ (hwâr'ũp-õn'). knelt (nělt).

hast/i-ly (hās/tĩ-lỹ). thrust (thrũst).

123

vil/la-ger (vĩl/ă-jěr). ar-rest/ (ă-rěst'). crime (krĩm).

a-ven/ging (ă-věnj'ing). forth (fõrth).

ev/er-y-one' (ěv/rỹ-wũn').

op'por-tu/ni-ty (öp'ör-tü/nĩ-tỹ). pro-mote/ (prö-möt/)
se/cret (sē/krēt).

124

ar/chi-tect (är/ki-těkt). build/er (bild'ēr).
con-tract/or (kōn-tr k/tēr). un'der-take/ (ün'dēr-tāk/).
brick/lay'er (brīk/lā'ēr). plumb/er (plūm'ēr).
paint/er (pān/tēr). ac/tu-al-ly (āk/chū-āl-ỹ).
brick (brīk). mor/tar (mōr'tēr). hod (hōd).
trow/el (trou/ēl). mix/ture (mīks/chūr).
join/er (join'ēr). wood/-work' (wōōd/wūr'k').
cup/board (kūb/ōrd). plane (plān). chis/el (chīz/ēl).
saw (sā). ham/mer (hām'ēr). pipe (pīp).
boil/er (boil'ēr). dec/o-ra'tor (děk/ō-rā'tēr).

125

win/dow-frame' (wīn/dō-frām'). out/side' (out/sīd').
white/wash' (hwīt/wōsh'). gla/z'er (glā/zhēr).
gas/-pipe (gās/pīp). brack/et (brāk/ět).
po-si'tion (pō-zīsh'ūn). e'lec-tri/cian (ē'lěk-trīsh'ān).
in-stall' (īn-stāl'). e-lec/tric (ē-lěk/trīk). tile (tīl).
clay (klā). kiln (kīl). in-stead' (īn-stěd').
ob-tain' (ōb-tān'). quar/ry (kwōr'ỹ).

chim/ney (chīm/nỹ). smoke (smōk). pass/es (pās/ěz)
in'side/ (īn'sīd'). own/er (ōn'ēr).
land/lord' (lānd/lōrd'). let (lēt). ten/ant (tēn'ānt)
rent (rēnt).

126

Wh'it/ting-ton (hwīt'īng-tūn). Rich/ard (rīch'ārd).
Dick (dik) babe (bāb). gen't'e-men (jěn'tl-mēn)

127

pave (pāv). wag/on (wāg'ūn) drawn (drān)
inn (īn).

128

pave/ment (pāv/měnt). dirt (dērt).

130

faint (fānt). cook/-maid' (kōōk/mād').
beg/gar (běg'ēr). quick (kwīk). pan/ful (pān/fūl).
dish/-wa'ter (dīsh/wā'tēr). guess (gēs).
Fitz/war'ren (fīts/wōr'ēn). rag/ged (rāg'ěd).

131

or/der (ōr'dēr). ash/es (āsh/ěz). dish/es (dīsh/ěz).
box (bōks). broom/-stick' (brōōm/stīk').

132

Al/ice (āl'īs). kind/er (kīnd'ēr). eas/i-er (ēz'ī-ēr)

gar/ret (gär/ét). tor-ment/ (tör-měnt/)
clean/ing (klěn/ing).

133

mous/er (mouz/ěr). sound/ly (sound/lý).

134

voy/age (voi/áj). goods (göödz). chance (chäns).
for/tune (fôr/choön).

135

kitch/en (kích/ěn). risk (rísk).

136

prof/it (pröff/ít). ven/ture (ven/chür). worse (wûrs).
a-buse/ (ä-büs/). All'-hal/lows (ä/häl/öz).

137

Hol/low-way (höl/ö-wä). ring (rîng). chime (chîm).
thrice (thris). may/or (mā/ěr or mār).

coach (kōch). cuff (küf).

138

shown (shōn). flow/er (flou/ěr). ar/my (är/mý).

139

de-vour/ (dé-vour/). hind/er (hînd/ěr).

un-pleas/ant (ün-plěz/ănt). board (bōrd). pest (pěst).

tur/ban (tûr/băn).

140

haste (häst). hav/oc (häv/ök). stretch (strěch).

scam/per (skäm/pěr). puss/y (pus/ý). stroke (strök).

141

ven/ture (věn/chür). put/ty (put/ý). purred (pûrd)

bar/gain (bär/gěn). bade (bäd).

142

tap (tăp). who's (hōöz). U'ni-corn (ū/nî-körn).

143

bill (bíl). lad/ing (läd/ing). pay/ment (pā/měnt).

fame (fām). mere (mēr). frown (froun).

scour (skour). pot (pôt).

144

hob/nail' (nōb/nāl').

145

kind/-heart'ed (kînd/härt'ěd). curl (kûrl). suit (sût)

wed/ding (wěd/ing). fin'est (fin'ěst).

146

sher/iff (shěr/íf). fore/most (fôr/mōst).

fā/mous (fā/mūs). New/gate (nū/gāt).

arch/way (ärch/wā). fig/ure (fig/ûr).

knowl/edge (nōl/ěj).

147

an/ec-dote (än/ék-dót). man/age (mán/áj).
sec/re-ta-ry (sék/ré-tá-rỹ). pri/vate (pri/vát).
ex-cuse/ (éks-küz/).

un-punc'tu-al/i-ty (ün-pũnk'tũ-ál/i-tỹ).

148

beard (bērd). maj/es-ty (máj/ēs-tỹ). tit (tit).
tat (tāt). men-ag'er/ie (mēn-āzh/ēr-ỹ or mē-nāj/ēr-ī)
ex-pense/ (éks-pěns/). dis-please/ (dīs-plēz/).
wise/ly (wiz/lỹ). jok/er (jök/ēr).

149

swal/low (swöl/ō). bare/-head'ed (bār/hěd'ěd).
a-midst/ (ā-mīdst/). jeer (jēr). Ros-si'ni (rōs-sē'nē).
in'vi-ta'tion (in'vī-tā/shũn). ar-range/ (ā-rānj/).
mean (mēn). scale (skāl). ex-cep'tion (ék-sěp'shũn).

150

hon'our (ōn/ēr). dif'fi-cul-ties (díf/i-kũl-tíz).
ac-com'plish (ā-kōm/plish). pick/pock'et (pík/pōk'ět)
mean/-stat'ured (mēn/stāch'urd).

151

ma'ple (mā/pl). sigh (sī). drear'y (drēr/ỹ).
com-plain/ (kōm-plān/). brave/ly (brāv/lỹ).

152

teep (stēp). mar/ket-place/ (mār/kět-plās').
small'est (smāll'ěst). meant (měnt). wrong (rōng)

153

wrong rōng). rot/ted (rōt'ěd). shock (shōk).

154

state (stāt). bell/-rope' (bēl/rōp'). or/der (ōr/dēr)
grape/-vine' (grāp/vīn'). slen/der (slēn/dēr).
vine (vīn). trail (trāl).

155

gen'er-al (jēn/ēr-āl). youth (ũth).
re-ward/ (rē-wārd/). well/-known' (wēl/nōn').
pun'ish (pũn'ish). af-fair/ (ā-fār').
of-fense/ (ō-fěns'). owl (oul).

156

mi'ser (mī/zēr). mon/ey-bag' (mun/ỹ-bāg').
wretch/ed (rěch'ěd). worn/-out' (wōrn/out').
shift (shift). munch (mũch). blade (blād).

157

wan/der (wōn/dēr). thin (thīn). neck (něk).
sud/den-ly (sũd/n-lỹ). judge (jũj).
nib/bling (nīb/līng).

158

right (rit). for/ward (fôr/wêrd). un-fed/ (ũn-féd/).
 un-cared/ (ũn-kârd/). per/il (pěr/il). wealth (wěłth).
 a-drift/ (â-drift/). hun/ger (hũn/gěr).
 pun/ish-ment (pũn/ish/měnt). one/-half/ (wũn/hâf/)
 shel/ter (shěł/těr).

159

graze (grāz). pas/ture (pās/chūr).



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 島學書藏
 師校印

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 大正四年十二月三十日訂正再版發行

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 書譯內等引修害ルテ發行許
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[英語讀本三]

卷ノ三 正價金四拾錢
 (大正九年度)
 臨時定價金六拾八錢

著 者 南 日 恒 太 郎
 發 行 者 三 浦 理
東京市神田區錦町一丁目十九番地
 印 刷 者 渡 邊 八 太 郎
東京市牛込區榎町七番地
 發 行 所 有 朋 堂 書 店
東京市神田區錦町一丁目十九番地
 (振替貯金口座東京七一四八番)
 印 刷 所 日 清 印 刷 株 式 會 社
東京市牛込區榎町七番地

大 賣 捌 所 三 省 堂 書 店
東京市神田區裏神保町壹番地
 大 賣 捌 所 三 宅 莊 藏 書 店
大阪市東區南本町四丁目
 (岡山製本)

民國二十六年四月廿六日
第一號
中華民國二十六年四月廿六日
第一號



中華民國二十六年四月廿六日
第一號

國民政府
外交部
駐美大使館
秘書處
第一號

中華民國二十六年四月廿六日
第一號

27



號 番	號 函
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教
41
250