

40859

教科書文庫

4
830
41-1935
200030 2077

教科書文庫
4
830
41-1935
2000302077

PRESENT-DAY
ENGLISH READERS

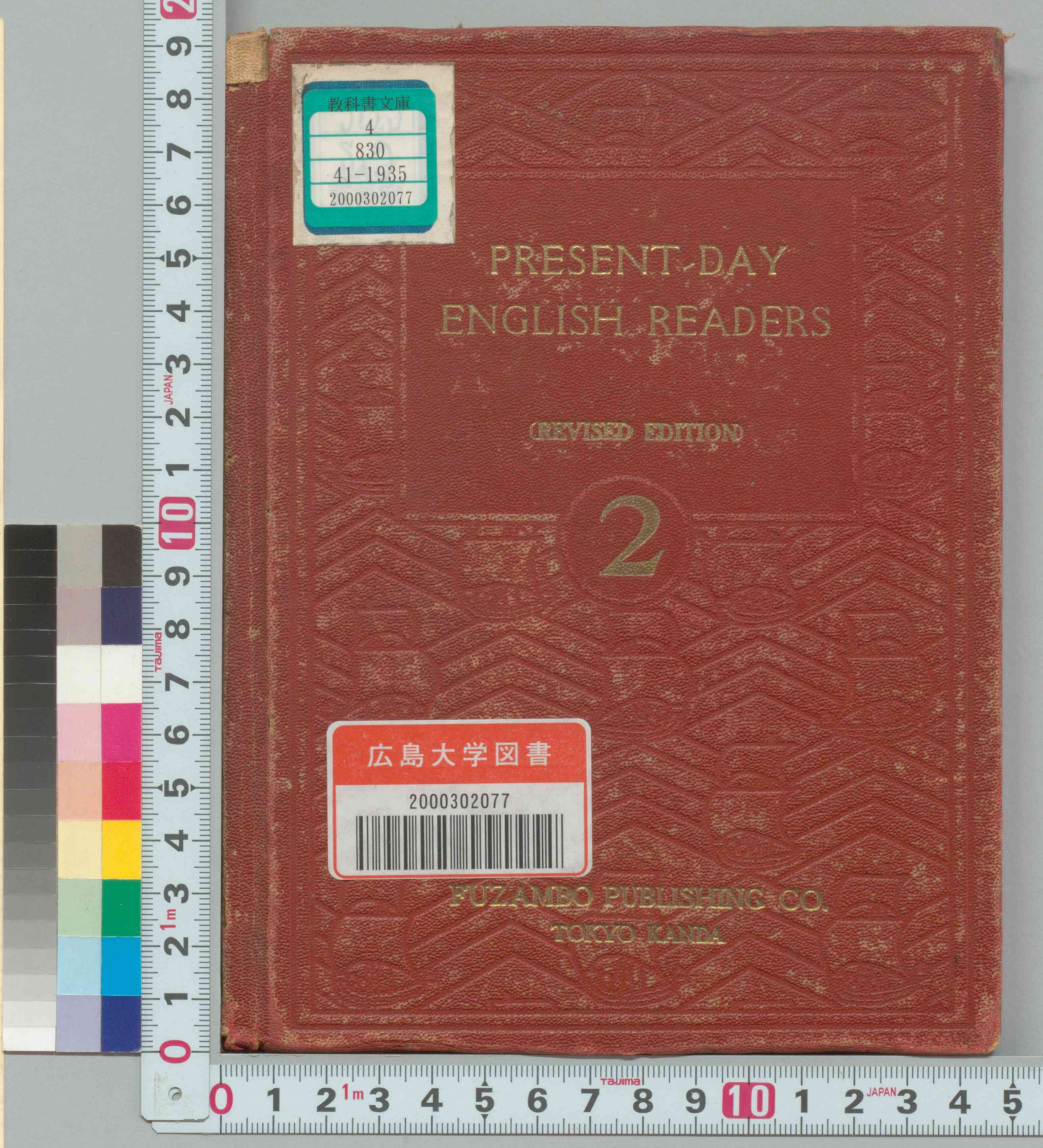
(REVISED EDITION)

2

広島大学図書
2000302077



FUZAMBO PUBLISHING CO.
TOKYO, JAPAN



3759
D-9



教科書文庫

4

830

41-1935

2000302077



Bluebells
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

[Lesson 8]

PRESENT-DAY
ENGLISH READERS
[REVISED EDITION]

2

EDITED BY
SHIZUKA SAITO



広島大学図書

2000302077

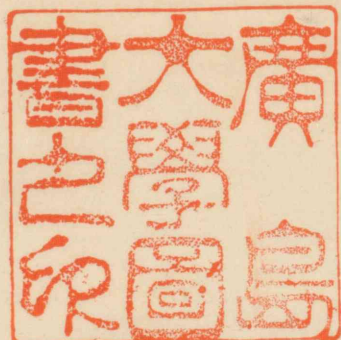


文部省検定済

昭和十年十二月二十六日

中學校・實業學校 外國語科 師範學校英語科

FUZAMBO PUBLISHING COMPANY
TOKYO KANDA



廣島市南千町修道中學校

第二學年第四班

橫山正三



CONTENTS

LESSON		PAGE
1	The Voices of Spring	2
	EXERCISE	
2	The Story of Iris	6
	EXERCISE	
3	The Bear and the Two Travellers	12
	EXERCISE	
4	What Have We Done?	16
	EXERCISE	
5	A Visit to the City	21
6	Lincoln's First Book	26
	EXERCISE	
7	Asking One's Way	33
8	The Kew Botanic Gardens	35
	EXERCISE	
9	Summer	43
10	The World	48
	EXERCISE	
	1	

11 A Story of a Great Singer 56

EXERCISE

12 The Babes in the Wood 62

EXERCISE

13 The Ostrich 68

EXERCISE

14 *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star* 72

15 In an Airplane 74

EXERCISE

16 Radio 79

EXERCISE

17 Sir Philip Sidney 84

EXERCISE

18 About the Eskimos—I 94

19 About the Eskimos—II 100

EXERCISE

20 Oxford 108

21 How and What to Do 113

EXERCISE

22 *What Does Little Birdie Say?* 120

23 Table Manners 122

EXERCISE

24 The British Isles 126

EXERCISE

25 Lord Nelson 135

EXERCISE

26 The Wooden Horse of Troy 142

EXERCISE

APPENDICES

1 Key to Pronunciation

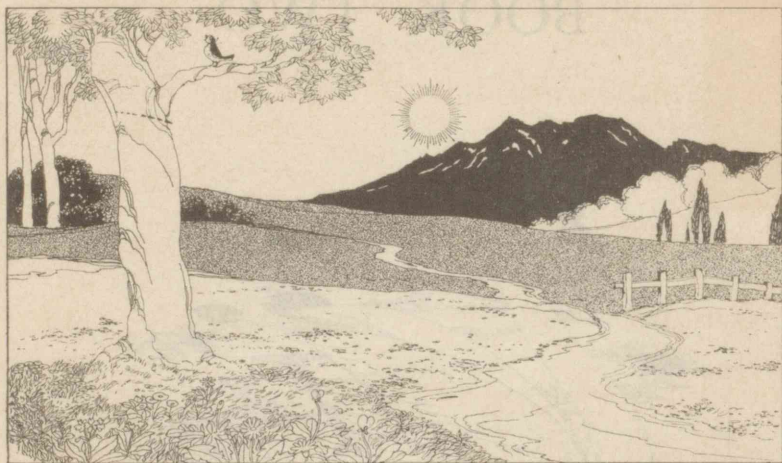
2 Nine Rules of Pronunciation

3 List of Words

4 List of Phrases and Idioms

BOOK TWO





LESSON I

The Voices of Spring

1 Spring has come, and the gentle wind blows.

2 The Sunbeams shine from the sky and dance all over the fields.

voice(s) [vóis-ez] **gentle** [dʒéntl] **blow(s)** [blou-z]
sunbeam(s) [sánbi:m-z] **dance** [dɑ:ns] **field(s)** [fi:ld-z]

3 “Wake up, Little Friends!” cry the Sunbeams; “wake up, for it is the springtime!”

4 The Brook leaps from his mountain bed and runs through the meadow, singing merrily.

5 Then a Robin comes and calls to the Violet.

“Wake up, wake up!” he says. “It is the springtime!”

6 “How sweetly I have slept!” cries the Violet. “How happy this new life is!”

wake [weik] **cry** [krai] **springtime** [sprɪŋtaim]
brook [bruk] **leap(s)** [li:p-s] **mountain** [máuntin]
meadow [médou] **robin** [róbin] **call(s)** [kɔ:l-z]
violet [váiolet] **sweet(ly)** [swít-li] **slept** [slept]
cries [kraiz] **new** [nju:] **life** [laif]

7 Then the Daisy wakes up, and
then the Rose and all the other pretty
 flowers.

8 Last of all the old Oak-tree
 5 wakes up.

“Dear old Oak-tree,” cry all the little
 Flowers. “We have had a sweet sleep,
 and this awakening is so very beautiful.”

9 All nature is again full of life
 10 and joy.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Spring has come.

oak-tree [óuktri:] had [hæd] sleep [slip]
 awaken(ing) [əwéikn-ɪŋ] nature [néitʃə*]
 full [ful] joy [dʒɔi]

(2)

How sweetly I **have slept!**

、 We **have had** a sweet sleep.

(3)

come **came** come

sleep **slept** slept

have **had** had

EXERCISE

次の語を並べ換へて文にきなさい。

1. blows the wind gentle.
 2. springtime is the it.
 3. runs meadow the through brook the.
 4. rose up the wake flowers and all pretty
 other the.
-

the high mountain and there they made the clouds.

6 By and by the king and queen made a beautiful bridge. It was made
5 of orange and violet and the other colours that Iris loved.

7 Iris went up and down over this bridge, and so she could come and go more quickly between the earth and the
10 sky.

8 Iris once fastened a pot of gold to one end of the bridge and hid it in the earth to fix that end on the ground.

went [went]	could [kud]	quick(ly) [kwík-li]
earth [ə:θ]	fasten(ed) [fá:sn-d]	pot [pɒt]
gold [gould]	end [end]	hid [hid] fix [fiks]

9 They say that the pot of gold is still there in the earth at the foot of the rainbow bridge. But nobody has ever found the foot of the bridge.

10 The colours you see in the rainbow are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Don't you think (**that**) the rainbow looks like a bridge?

They say **that** the pot of gold is still there.

nobody [nóubədi]	indigo [índigou]
------------------	------------------

(2)

It was made of the colours **that** Iris loved.

The colours (**that**) you see in the rainbow are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

(3)

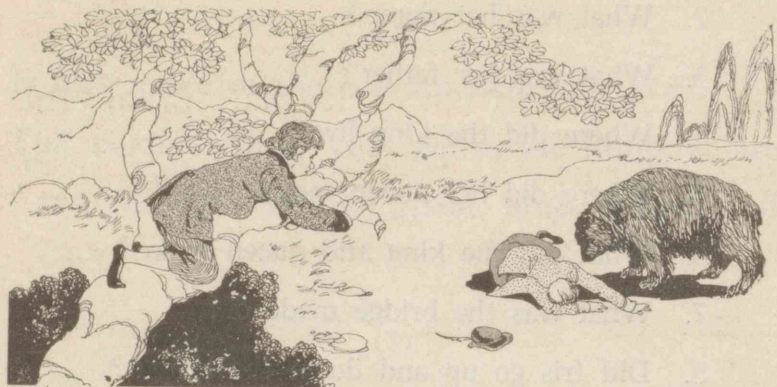
meet	met	met
can	could	could
go	went	gone
hide	hid	hidden
find	found	found

EXERCISE

次の間に英語で答へなさい。

1. Who had a beautiful daughter?
-

2. What was her name?
 3. What was her father? *her name being*
 4. Where did the king live?
 5. Where did her queen mother live?
 6. What did the king and queen make?
 7. What was the bridge made of?
 8. Did Iris go up and down the bridge?
 9. When did she go up and down the bridge?
 10. What did Iris fasten to one end of the bridge?
 11. Where did she hide the pot of gold?
 12. Has anyone ever found the foot of the bridge?
-



LESSON III

The Bear and the Two Travellers

1 Two men were travelling together, when a bear suddenly crossed their path.

2 One of the men climbed quickly into a tree, and tried to hide himself in its branches.

bear [beə*] **traveller(s)** [trævələ-z] **sudden(ly)** [sʌdn-li]
cross(ed) [krɔ:s-t] **path** [pɑ:θ] **climb(ed)** [klaɪm-d]

3 The other, as he saw that he must be attacked, fell flat upon the ground; and when the bear came up, felt him with his nose, and smelt him all over, he held his breath, and pretended to be dead.

4 The bear soon left him, for it is said that a bear will not touch a dead body.

5 When the bear had gone, the traveller in the tree came down to join his companion, and, as a pleasant joke, asked, "What was it that the bear

fell [fel] **flat** [flæt] **felt** [felt] **smelt** [smelt]
held [held] **breath** [breθ] **pretend(ed)** [prɪtɛnd-ed]
dead [ded] **left(v.)** [left] **touch** [tʌtʃ] **body** [bɒdi]
join [dʒɔɪn] **companion** [kəmpeɪnjən] **joke** [dʒəʊk]
ask(ed) [ɑ:sk-t]

whispered in your ear?"

6 His friend answered very gravely,
 "He gave me this bit of advice: 'Never
 travel with a friend who deserts you in
 s case of danger.'"

GRAMMAR

(1)

The bear soon left him, for **it is said** (= they say)
 that a bear will not touch a dead body.

(2)

✓ It is said that a bear **will** not touch a dead
 body.

(3)

Never travel with a friend **who** deserts you in

whisper(ed) [(h)wɪspə-d] **grave(ly)** [grɛiv-li]
gave [geiv] **advice** [ədvaɪs] **desert(s)** [dizərt-s]
case [keɪs] **danger** [dɛɪndʒə*]

case of danger.

(4)

fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
smell	smelt	smelt
hold	held	held
leave	left	left

EXERCISE

次の問に英語で答へなさい。

1. How many men were travelling together?
 2. What crossed their path?
 3. What did one of the men do, when a bear
crossed their path?
 4. What did the other do?
 5. What did the bear do?
 6. What did the bear tell him who fell flat upon
the ground?
-

LESSON IV

What Have We Done?

1 Tell me some of the things that you have done today.

2 Today I have got up, washed, dressed, had my breakfast, and come to school.

3 What are some of the things that we have done this week?

4 This week we have come to school several times. We have taken several English lessons. We have spoken English with our teacher; we

done [dʌn] today [tʊdeɪ] got [gɒt]
taken [teɪkən] several [sevərəl] spoken [spəʊkən]

have read our English books and have written our exercises.

5 And now tell me some of the things that you have done this month.

6 This month I have played baseball, tennis, and other games with my friends.

7 I have also gone for walks; I have been to shops to buy books, paper, pens, and other things.

(物履名詞) I have enjoyed myself very much this month.

8 And what are some of the things

written [rɪtən] exercise(s) [eksəsaɪz-ez]
game(s) [geɪm-z] been [bi:n; bin] shop(s) [ʃɒp-s]
buy [baɪ] myself [maɪsɛlf]

that you have done this year?

9 I have not done so many things yet; I have a great deal to do in future.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Tell me some of the things **that** you have done today.

What are some of the things **that** we have done this week?

(2)

I **have been to shops** to buy books.

I **have been to Mito** to see the plum-blossoms

(3)

I have been to shops **to buy** books.

I have come **to see** you.

yet [jet] deal [di:l] future [fjútʃə*]

(4)

 speak **spoke** spoken

 read **read** read

 write **wrote** written

EXERCISE

(1) 次の語の反対を云つて見なさい。

 come play big once with
 in ask end much short

(2) 和文英譯

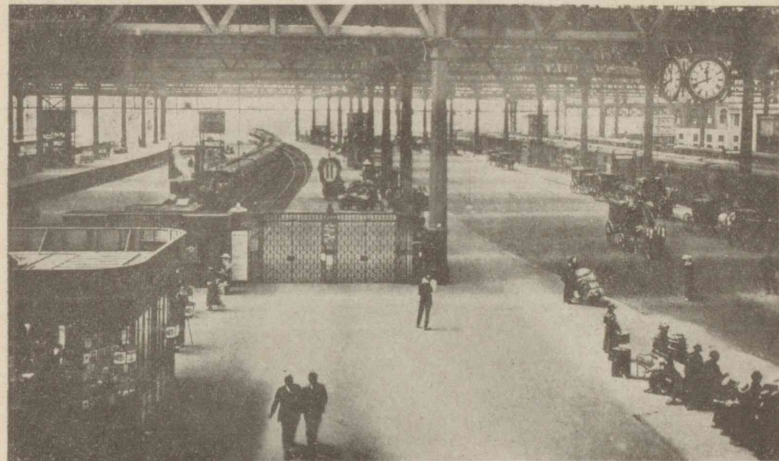
1. あなたは今日何をしましたか。
 2. 今日は學校で英語を學びました。
 3. 今週はどんなことをしましたか。
 4. 今週は多くのことをしました。
-

5. 今週は遠足(a long walk)にも出かけました。
6. 今月はだいぶたのしかつたですか。
7. 今月は大いにたのしかつたです。

PROVERBS

1. Pride goes before a fall.
2. No smoke without fire.
3. Seeing is believing.
4. Good health is above wealth.
5. Diligence is the mother of success.

pride [praɪd]	smoke [smoʊk]	believing [bɪliːvɪŋ]
health [helθ]	wealth [welθ]	diligence [dɪlɪdʒəns]
	success [səkˈsɛs]	



LESSON V

A Visit to the City

1 Frank lives in the country. One day his father took him to the city by train. The train went very quickly among the fields and farms, and along

took [tuːk] farm(s) [fɑːm-z] along [ə'lɒŋ]

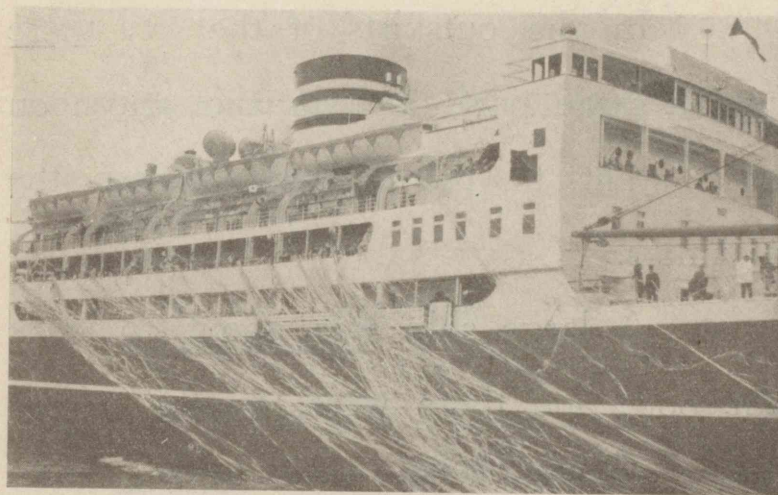


the seashore.

2 When they reached the station and got out to the streets, Frank was surprised at the noise and hurrying about.

5 3 Motor-cars and motor-buses were flying along the streets and such crowds

seashore [si:ʃəʊ*] reach(ed) [ri:tʃ-t] station [stéiʃən]
 street(s) [stri:t-s] surprised [səpraizd] hurry(ing) [hári-iŋ]
 fly(ing) [flái-iŋ] such [sʌtʃ] crowd(s) [kraud-z]



of men and women there were.

4 They had a long ride round the city and Frank saw so many sights quite new to him. He saw grand churches and hotels, and many other s large buildings.

women [wímen] ride [raid] saw [səʊ]
 sight(s) [sait-s] grand [grænd]
 church(es) [tʃɜ:tʃ-ez] hotel(s) [hotél-z]

not yet
time 11 29 23

5 In the outskirts of the city there
was a large port, and in the afternoon
 they went to the harbour to see the
 steamers.

5 6 A large ship was about to leave
 the port, and there were, on the wharf,
 many people who were seeing their
 friends off.

7 “How nice it must be to live in
 10 the city!” said Frank. “What fine
 sights the boys here can see every day!”

8 “True, Frank,” said his father,
 “but you must not forget that they

port [pɔ:t]	leave [li:v]	wharf [(h)wɔ:f]
fine [faɪn]	true [tru:]	forget [fə'ɡet]

miss the fresh air and green fields and
 other good things of the country which
 you enjoy every day.”

GRAMMAR

(1)

They went to the harbour **to see** the steamers.

(2)

A large ship **was about to** leave the port.

(3)

How nice **it** must be **to live** in the city!

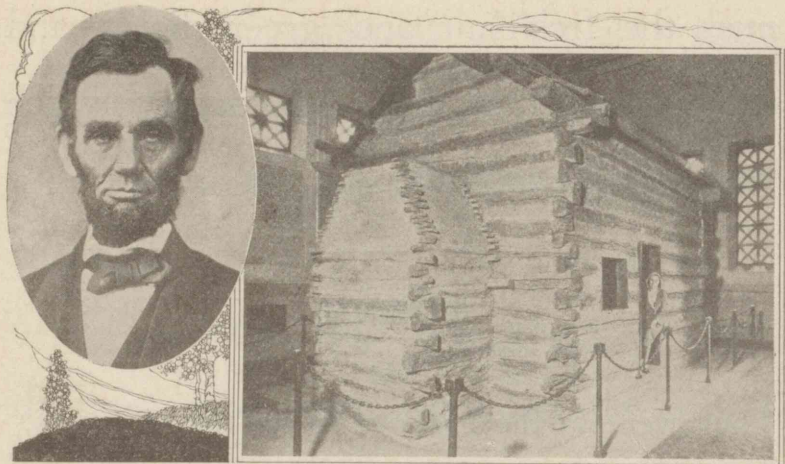
(4)

There were many people **who** were seeing their
 friends off.

(5)

They miss the fresh air and green fields and
 other good things **which** you enjoy every day.

miss [mɪs]	fresh [freʃ]	air [eə*]
------------	--------------	-----------



Lincoln's Log Cabin

LESSON VI

Lincoln's First Book

1 Lincoln lived in the days when books were not so cheap as they are now, and only a few people could possess them.

Lincoln [lɪŋkən] cheap [tʃi:p] few [fju:]
possess [pəzès]

2 When he was about ten years old, a kind gentleman lent him a simple story of the life of George Washington. The boy read it with much pleasure.

3 One night he read the story till ⁵ his candle was burned out. He then put the book in a crack between two logs of his father's cabin.

4 During the night there was a heavy rain, and in the morning Lincoln ¹⁰ found that the book had been spoiled.

5 He felt very sorry, and as soon as he could find time he called upon

kind [kaind] lent [lent] simple [sɪmpl]
George Washington [dʒɔ:dʒ wɒʃɪŋtən] pleasure [plɛʒə*]
burn(ed) [bɜ:n-d] crack [kræk] log(s) [lɒg-z]
cabin [kæbɪn] during [dʒúəriŋ] heavy [hévi]
spoilt [spɔilt] sorry [sóri] call(ed) [kɔ:l-d]

the kind gentleman from whom he borrowed the book.

6 "Mr. Crawford," he said, "your book is spoilt. I am afraid that it was my fault. I am sorry that it has happened. How can I repay you? I will do whatever you think is proper."

7 Mr. Crawford said: "I am sorry, too, my boy. But I like your honesty. You say you are going to repay me. I will give you some work to do; you may pay for the book in this way."

8 For several days Lincoln worked

whom [hu:m] borrow(ed) [bórou-d]
 Crawford [kró:fəd] fault [fó:lt] happen(ed) [hápn-d]
 repay [ripéi] whatever [(h)wətévə*] proper [própə*]
 honesty [ónesti] pay [pei]

very hard in Mr. Crawford's field. One day the gentleman came up to the boy and said: "Abraham, you have acted like a man. By your hard work you have more than paid for the book. Take it; it is yours."

9 In this way young Lincoln got the first book he ever owned. He became the president of the United States of America when he grew up.

10 He is one of the great men who are most respected by all nations of the world. His noble name and deeds

Abraham [éibrəhæm] act(ed) [ákt-ed] paid [peid]
 ever [évə*] own(ed) [oun-d] president [prézident]
 United States [junáited stéits] grew [gru:]
 respect(ed) [rispékt-ed] nation(s) [néiʃən-z]
 world [wə:ld] noble [nóubl] deed(s) [di:d-z]

will live long in history.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Lincoln lived in the days **when** books were not so cheap **as** they are now.

(2)

He read the story **till** his candle was burned out.

(3)

Lincoln found **that** the book had been spoiled. I am sorry **that** it has happened.

EXERCISE

(1) 和文英譯

1. 私はあなたほど丈が高くありません。

history [hístəri]

2. この林檎はその林檎ほど大きくありません。
3. 私の弟はあなたほど年とつてゐません。
4. この字引はその字引ほど厚くはありません。
5. 今日は昨日 (yesterday) ほど暑くありません。
6. お父さんが私にリンカン傳を下さいました。
7. 私はそれを非常に愉快に讀みました。
8. 加藤君が病氣ださうでお氣の毒です。
9. 私は明日 (tomorrow) 彼を訪問いたしませう。
10. 彼は英語の字引を買はうとしてゐます。

yesterday [jéstedei]

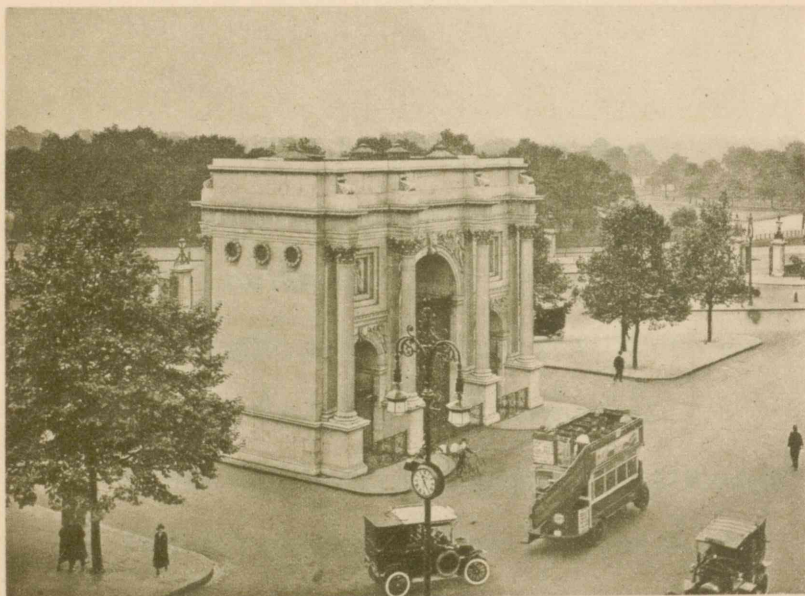
tomorrow [tumórou]

(2) 次の問に英語で答へなさい。

1. Were books cheap when Lincoln was a boy?
 2. Could many people possess them?
 3. What did the gentleman lend him?
 4. Did Lincoln read it?
 5. One night, where did he put the book?
 6. During the night what happened?
 7. What did he do to repay the gentleman?
 8. Did the gentleman give him the book?
 9. What did Lincoln become when he grew up?
 10. Can you tell some of the names of the great men of the world?
 11. Which great man do you like best?
-

LESSON VII

Asking One's Way



The Marble Arch, Hyde Park.

- A. Excuse my troubling you, sir, but
can you tell me the way to the
Marble Arch?
- B. I am sorry, sir. I don't know.
I am a complete stranger here
myself.
- C. Keep straight on along this road
until you come to Oxford Street,
and turn to the right. The
Marble Arch is then directly in¹⁰
front of you, but it's a good way.

one's [wʌnz] **excuse** [ɪkskjʊz] **troubling** [tráblɪŋ]
Marble Arch [má:bl a:tʃ] **Oxford** [ɒksfəd]
turn [tɜ:n] **direct(ly)** [d(a)irékt-li]

- A. How far, do you think?
- C. It's over a mile. But you can take
 a bus. Take a Number 8 bus
 when you come to Oxford Street.
 That will take you to the Marble
 Arch for a penny.

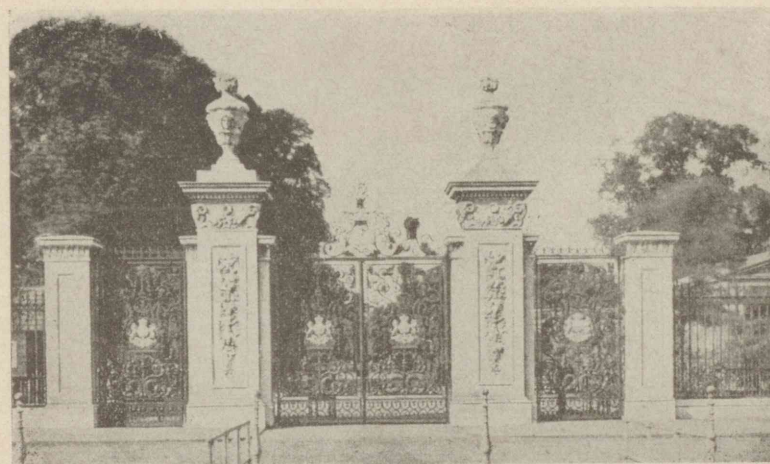
GRAMMAR

It's a good way.

How far, do you think? (= How far, do you
 think, **it is** from here to the Marble Arch?)

It's over a mile.

penny [péni]



Main Entrance

LESSON VIII

The Kew Botanic Gardens

- 1 "This is such a beautiful day!
 Let's go to the Kew Gardens."
- 2 "Yes, I should like to go very
 much. Let's stop that bus and get on."

Kew [kju:] **botanic** [botánik] **garden(s)** [gá:dn-z]

let's [lets] = let us **should** [ʃud] **stop** [stɒp]



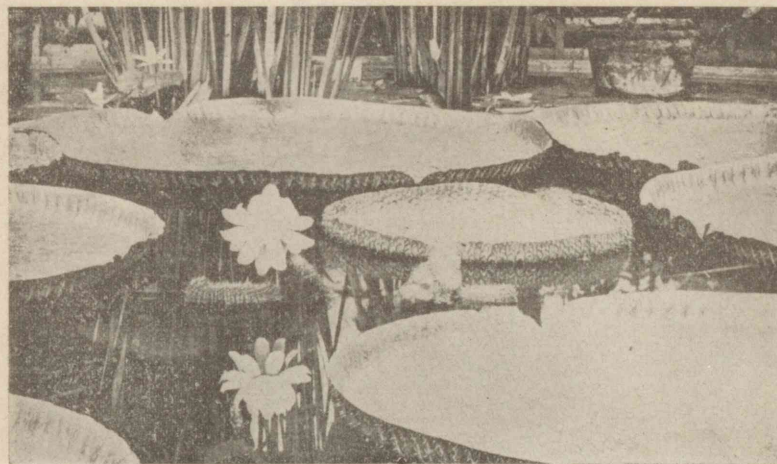
Rhododendron Dell

It will take about half an hour to get
to the Gardens."

3 "How pleasant it is to have
gardens to which we may go and
5 breathe the fresh air, and enjoy the green
grass, the flowers, and the sunshine!"

breathe [bri:ð]

sunshine [sʌnʃaɪn]



Amazon Water-Lily

1 "Here we are at the Gardens!
How pleasant it is to walk through
the Gardens, and enjoy the beautiful
flowers!"

2 "The grass is so green! See 5
those flower-beds over there. The

flower-bed(s) [flaʊəbed-z]



Japanese Cherries

flowers are all in full bloom. I should like to come here often.”

3 “Yes, indeed! Everybody enjoys the Gardens, and everybody should help to take care of the place.”

4 “The people should try to keep

bloom [blu:m]

help [help]

indeed [ɪndi:d]

care [keə*]



Temperate House Interior

the walks and the grass free from papers and refuse. No one, of course, would do any harm to the trees or shrubs or anything else in the Gardens.”

5 “Let’s go into that palm house. 5 There are collected different kinds of

free [fri:]

harm [hɑ:m]

else [els]

refuse [réfju:s]

shrub(s) [ʃrʌb-z]

palm [pɑ:m]

would [wud]

anything [éniθɪŋ]

collect(ed) [kolékt-ed]

different [dífərənt]

tropical trees, plants, and flowers, I
hear; so I should like to know their
 names.”

 GRAMMAR

(1)

Let's go to the Kew Gardens.

Let's stop that bus.

(2)

I should like to go very much.

I should like to come here often.

(3)

Everybody **should** help to take care of the
 place.

 tropical [trópikəl]

plant(s) [plánt-s]

The people **should** try to keep the walks and
 the grass free from papers and refuse.

(4)

No one **would** do any harm to the trees.

(5)

How pleasant **it is to have** gardens!

 EXERCISE

和文英譯

1. 今日は實に好い天氣ですね。
2. ピクニック (picnic) に行かうぢやあり
 ませんか。
3. 何處へ行きますせうか。
4. 愛宕山へ行きますせう。
5. 愛宕山へはこゝからどれほど距離があ
 りますか。

 picnic [píknik]

6. 約一里半あります。
7. そこまでどれほど時間がかゝりませうか。
8. 歩いて (on foot) 約一時間かゝりませう。
9. 庭園を持つてゐるといふことは何と愉快なことせう。
10. 日に當る (take the sun) といふことは何と愉快なことせう。
11. 私達は何時も身體を清潔にしておくべきものです。

LESSON IX

Summer

1 Summer has come. The sun is high up in the sky before you start for school, and it does not set till late in the afternoon.

2 At noon it is too hot for us to run about; we like better to lie down in the cool shade of the trees.

3 Now is the time for boys and girls to take off their shoes and walk through the clear water of the stream. 10

4 Different kinds of flowers are

cool [ku:l] shade [ʃeɪd] clear [kliə*]

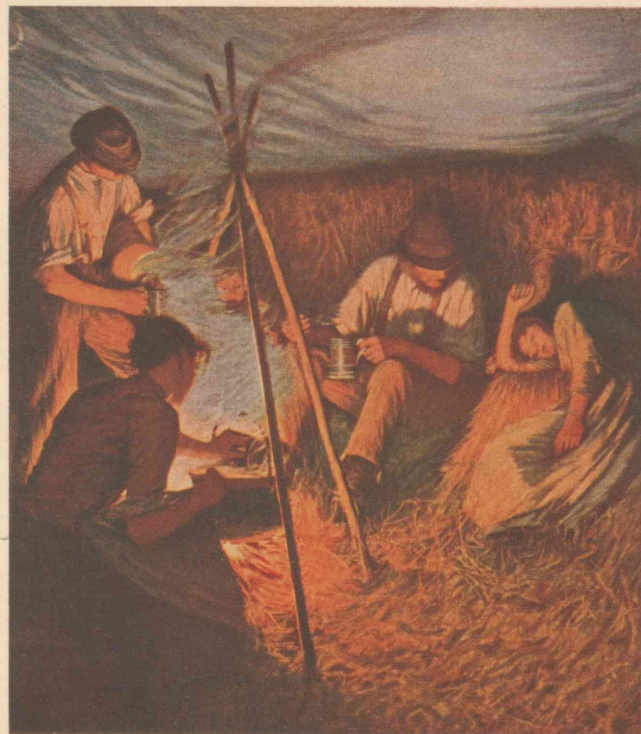
in full bloom in the fields and in the gardens. They are all very sweet-smelling.

5 Some of the fruits, such as strawberries and cherries, ripen at this season.

6 The sheep have had their long wool cut off, so that they look quite cool and white. The lambs are growing up. They do not run about so wildly as they did in spring.

7 Summer is the time for haymaking. When the grass has

sweet-smelling [swíttsméliŋ]	ripen [ráipn]	
season [sí:zn]	sheep [ʃi:p]	wool [wul]
lamb(s) [læm-z]	wild(ly) [wáild-li]	
haymaking [héiméikiŋ]		



The Harvesters' Supper

grown tall and strong, it is cut down and tossed about in the sun.

8 The farmer does not like to have any rain while he is making hay, for it will be spoilt if it gets wet. 5

9 When the hay is quite dry, it is taken home to the farmyard. There it lies until winter, when it is used for feeding the horses and the cattle.

10 The long summer holidays will 10 come soon. Then your fathers will take you to the seaside or the mountains.

toss(ed) [tɔ:s-t] farmer [fá:mə*] wet [wet]
 farmyard [fá:mjɑ:d] feed(ing) [fi:d-iŋ] seaside [sí:saɪd]

11 At the seaside you will have a good time, swimming, rowing, fishing, and playing on the sands.

12 If you go to the mountains, you will have a lot of climbing, gathering pretty flowers and insects, and fishing in mountain streams and lakes.

GRAMMAR

(1)

At noon it is too hot for us to run about.

(2)

The sheep have had their long wool cut off.

row(ing) [róu-ɪŋ] lot [lɒt] climb(ing) [klaɪm-ɪŋ]
 insect (s) [ɪnsekt-s] lake (s) [leɪk-s]

(3)

It is cut down and tossed about in the sun.

It is taken home to the farmyard.

It is used for feeding the horses.

(4)

the sheep

the cattle

(5)

set

set

set

cut

cut

cut

lie

lay

lain

grow

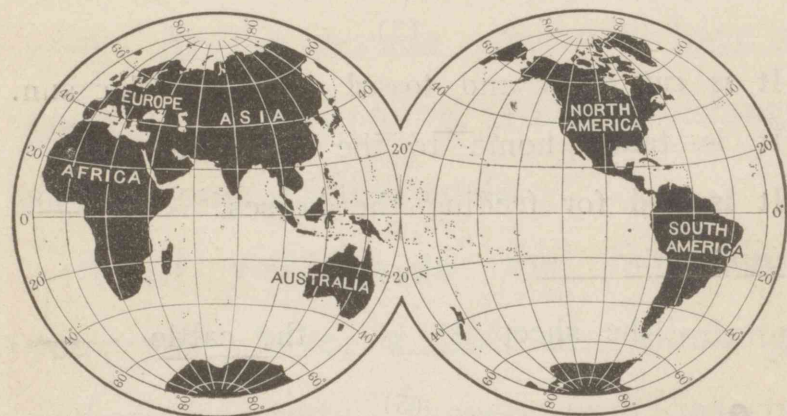
grew

grown

swim

swam

swum



The Eastern Hemisphere

The Western Hemisphere

LESSON X

The World

1 Have you ever studied geography? Look at the map of the world. How many continents are there in all? Six.

5 2 Yes, there are six continents,

geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi]

continent (s) [k'ɒntinent-s]



Rome—Italy

Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, and Australia. Asia is the largest continent, and Australia the smallest. These continents are surrounded by seas and oceans. 5

3 Japan is an island empire in

Rome [roum] **Italy** [ítəli] **Asia** [éiʃə] **Africa** [éfríkə]

north [nɔ:θ] **Australia** [ə:strelíə]

surround(ed) [sə'raʊnd-ed] **ocean(s)** [ú:ʃən-z]

island [áilənd] **empire** [émpaɪə*]

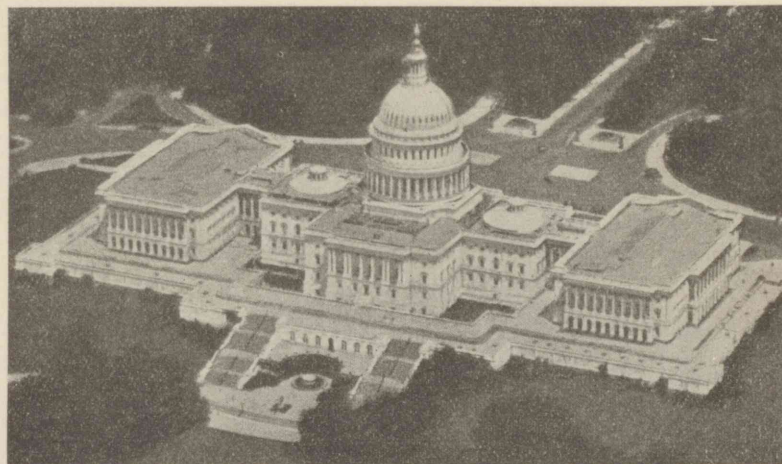


London—England

the eastern part of Asia. Korea and the southern half of Saghalien belong to Japan. No country in the East is so strong as she is.

5 4 To the west of Japan lies China, which is one of the largest and

part [part] Korea [kɔriə] southern [sʌðən]
Saghalien [sægəlɪn] belong [bɪlɒŋ] China [tʃáɪnə]



Washington—The United States of America

oldest countries in the world.

5 England is an island country in Europe. She is one of the strongest countries and has many possessions all over the world. They say that the sun 5 never sets on the British Empire.

Washington [wɒʃɪŋtən] England [ɪŋɡlənd]
possession(s) [pəzəʃən-z] British [brɪtɪʃ]

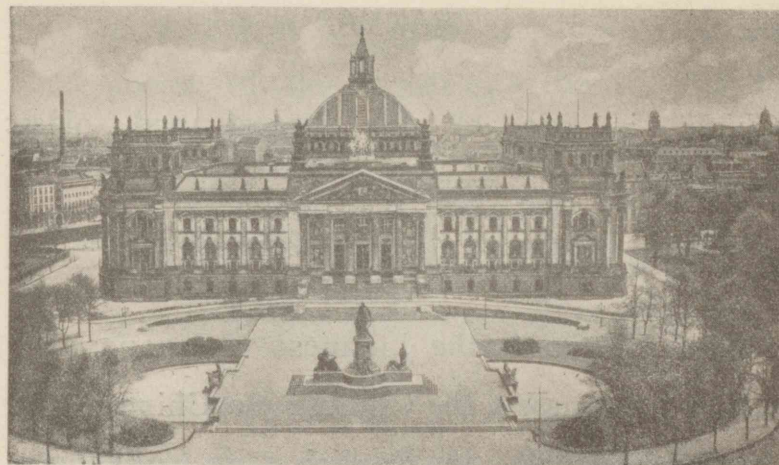


Paris—France

6 To the east of Japan and across the Pacific Ocean lies the United States of America, which is one of the largest and richest countries.

5 7 France, Germany, and Russia are all large and strong countries. • Besides

across [əkrɔːs] **Pacific** [pəˈsɪfɪk] **rich(est)** [rɪtʃ-est]
France [frɑːns] **Germany** [dʒɜːməni] **Russia** [rʌʃə]
besides [bɪsaɪdz]



Berlin—Germany

these, there are many smaller countries.

8 English is spoken both by the English and the Americans, French by the French, Italian by the Italians, and German by the Germans. • Each nation has a language of its own.

both [boʊθ] **American(s)** [əˈmɛrɪkən-z]
Italian [ɪˈtæljən] **language** [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ]

GRAMMAR

(1)

China is one of the largest and oldest countries in the world.

England is one of the strongest countries.

日本 Japanese ^{(2) 人} the Japanese a Japanese

China Chinese the Chinese a Chinese

England English the English an Englishman

France French the French a Frenchman

America American the Americans an American

Italy Italian the Italians an Italian

Germany German the Germans a German

Holland Dutch the Dutch a Dutch
Spain Spanish the Spaniards a Spaniard

EXERCISE

(1) 和文英譯

1. 日本は海や大洋に取圍まれてゐます。

2. 日本は世界五大強國 (the five great powers of the world) の一つであります。

3. 英語は約六億 (six hundred million) の人によつて話されます。

4. イングランドは日本のやうに島國です。

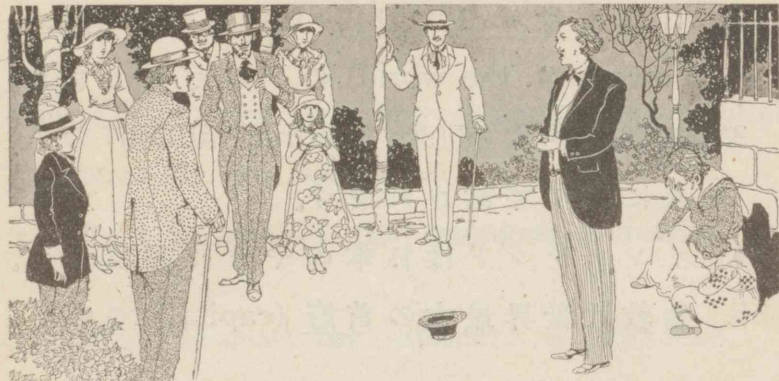
5. 倫敦は世界最大の首府 (capital) です。

(2) 次の問に英語で答へなさい。

- How many continents are there in the world?
- Can you tell all the names of the six continents?
- Which continent is the largest?
- Which continent is the smallest?
- Is England an island country?
- What country is one of the oldest countries in the world?

power(s) [páuo-z] million [míljən]

capital [képitəl]



LESSON XI

A Story of a Great Singer

1 In the market place of a French city there stood a poor beggar with her little child.

2 They had stood there for a long time. The child was scarcely able to

singer [sɪŋə*]	market [mɑːkət]	stood [stʊd]
poor [puə*]	beggar [bɛgə*]	child [tʃaɪld]
scarcely [skɑːsli]	able [eɪbl]	

stand and the mother was faint and weary.

3 No one noticed them. No one stopped to give them money. The child cried for food, but the poor's mother had nothing to give her.

4 As they were about to give up, a man came by and heard the poor mother's cry for help. He turned to look at her. "Madam," he said, "I will help you."

5 He turned again to face the crowd, and removed his hat. All at

faint [feɪnt]	weary [wɛəri]	notice(d) [nəʊtɪs-t]
money [mʌni]	cried [kraɪd]	nothing [nʌθɪŋ]
turn(ed) [tɜːn-d]	madam [mædəm]	remove(d) [rɪmʊv-d]

once he began to sing. Every one stopped to listen to him. Higher and sweeter his voice rang out.

6 A great crowd gathered about
5 him, and people began to drop money into his hat. Still he sang on. Soon the hat was full of coins.

7 The singer gave this money to the poor woman, and passed away out
10 of sight. He was Mario, one of the greatest singers that ever lived.

began [bigén]

rang [ræŋ]

drop [drɒp]

sang [sæŋ]

coin(s) [kɔin-z]

sight [sait]

Mario [má:riou; méəriou]

GRAMMAR

(1)

They **had stood** there for a long time.

(2)

The child was scarcely **able** to stand.
(cf. The child **could** scarcely stand.)

(3)

He was **Mario**, one of the **greatest singers** that ever lived.

(4)

stand stood stood

begin began begun

ring rang rung

sing sang sung

EXERCISE

(1) 和文英訳

1. 或日倫敦の或る街に一人の乞食がゐました。
2. 彼は年老いた可哀さうな兵士でした。
3. 彼は色チヨーク (coloured chalk) で舗道 (pavement) の上に繪を描いてみました。
4. 彼の前には一つの古い帽子がありました。
5. 多くの人があるそこを通りました。
6. 然し誰一人として可哀さうな老兵に注目するものはありませんでした。
7. 丁度其時一人の日本紳士が通りかゝりました (happened to pass by)。
8. 彼はその繪を感心して見て居ました。
9. 彼はその老兵を不憫に思ひました (take

pavement [péivment]

pity on)。

10. そこで幾らかのお金を彼に與へました。
 11. 兎角する間に (in the meantime) 多くの人が老兵のまはりに集りました。
 12. そして幾らかのお金を帽子の中に入れてやりました。
- (2) 次の間に英語で答へなさい。
1. Who once stood in the market place of a French city?
 2. What were they?
 3. Was the poor mother strong?
 4. Did any one notice them?
 5. Why did the little child cry?
 6. Who heard the mother's cry for help?
 7. What did he do to help the poor mother?
 8. Did the people drop money into the hat?
 9. What was the name of the great singer?

pity [píti]

meantime [míntaim]

LESSON XII

The Babes in the Wood

1 Once upon a time, two little children, a boy and a girl, lived in a beautiful house near a wood.

2 But one sad day their mother and father died. Then, an uncle, who lived across the sea, came to look after them.

3 But he was a wicked man, who wanted the fine house and the money that now belonged to the two orphans. So he hired two robbers to take the

babe(s) [beib-z] **wood** [wud] **sad** [sæd]
died [daid] **wicked** [wiked] **orphan(s)** [ɔ:fən-z]
hire(d) [háíə-d] **robber(s)** [róbə-z]



The Babes in the Wood

little ones into the wood and kill them.

4 These rough men carried them away into the darkest part of the wood. When they put them down, the children sat on a tree-trunk, and the boy put his arms round his sister to comfort her, for she was very frightened.

5 The two robbers began to talk, and soon their voices grew loud and fierce, so that the children could hear what they were saying.

6 "We've got to kill them," shouted one.

rough [rʌf]	sat [sæt]	tree-trunk [tri:trʌŋk]
arm(s) [ɑ:m-z]	comfort [kʌmfət]	frighten(ed) [fráitn-d]
talk [tɔ:k]	loud [laʊd]	fierce [fiəs]
we've [wi:v] = we have	shout(ed) [ʃaʊt-ed]	

“Why should we?” said the other, who seemed a bit kinder. “Let us leave them here, and perhaps someone will find them.”

5 7 But the other would not agree, and they fought fiercely and the wicked one was killed. Then the other man went away, and left the brother and sister there all alone.

10 8 They did not mind at first, for they watched the robins and the hares that were playing among the bushes; and the shy squirrel that was rapidly

someone [sámwan] agree [əgrí] fought [fɔ:t]
 alone [əloun] mind [maɪnd] watch(ed) [wɒtʃ-t]
 hare(s) [hæə-z] bush(es) [búʃ-ez] squirrel [skwírel]
 rapid(ly) [rápid-li]

running up a tree-trunk.

9 But it grew dark before long. The little girl began to cry, but her brother tried to comfort her. At last, tired out, they lay down on the ground, close together, and went to sleep.

10 In the morning the robins came and covered them over with leaves, and an angel carried them away to their father and mother.

11 But the wicked uncle did not enjoy the wealth he had gained. His sons died, his cattle died and his

lay [lei] close [kləʊs] angel [éɪndʒəl]
 gain(ed) [geɪn-d]

barns were burnt down and finally he himself was put in prison and died there.

GRAMMAR

(1)

An uncle, **who** lived across the sea, came to look after them.

He was a wicked man, **who** wanted the fine house and the money.

(2)

Their voices grew loud and fierce, **so that** the children could hear what they were saying (= Their voices grew so loud and fierce that the children could hear....)

(3)

But the other **would** not agree.

barn(s) [bɑ:n-z]

final(ly) [fáinəl-i]

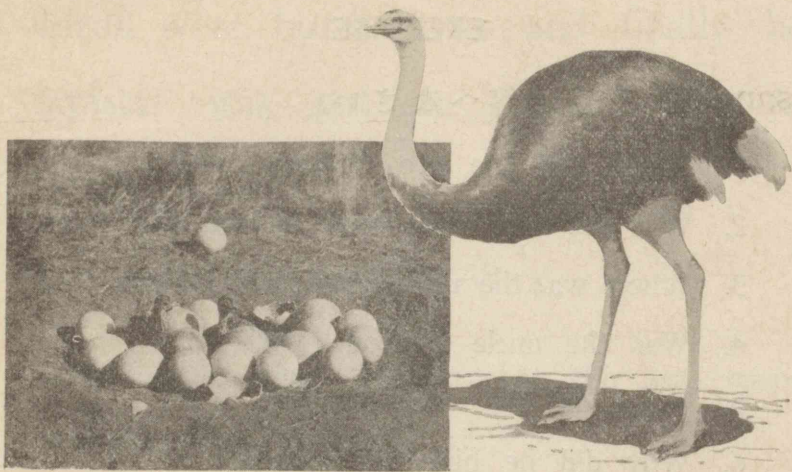
burnt [bɔ:nt]

prison [prízn]

EXERCISE

次の問に英語で答へなさい。

1. Where did the two children live?
 2. Why did their uncle come to look after them?
 3. Where was the uncle when their parents died?
 4. Was the uncle a good man?
 5. What did the uncle want?
 6. Why did he hire two robbers?
 7. Where did the two robbers take the two children?
 8. Why did the boy put his arms round his sister?
 9. Why did the two robbers fight?
 10. What did they do at last?
 11. What did the robbers do when the children died?
 12. Was the end (終り) of the uncle happy?
-



LESSON XIII

The Ostrich

1 The home of the ostrich is in the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia.

Among the Arabs it is called the *camel bird*, from the form of its neck and body.

ostrich [óstritʃ]	sandy [sændi]	plain(s) [plein-z]
Arabia [ə'reɪbiə]	Arab(s) [ə'rəb-z]	camel [kəmel]
form [fɔ:m]	neck [nek]	

2 Like the camel, it dwells in the sandy plains, and can live a long time without water.

3 Though the ostrich has wings, they are too small for it to fly with; but in running it uses them like paddles.

Spreading them out, and moving them up and down in the air, it runs along with great speed. The quickest horse cannot keep up with it.

4 The nest of the ostrich is simply a hole in the sand; and there the female bird lays ten or twelve large eggs.

dwel(l)s [dwel-z]	wing(s) [wiŋ-z]	fly [flai]
paddle(s) [pædl-z]	speed [spi:d]	nest [nest]
simply [sɪmpli]	hole [houl]	female [fi:meil]

5 She watches her nest very closely, always sitting on her eggs at night, and leaves them only during the hottest part of the day.

GRAMMAR

(1)

But **in running** (= when it runs) it uses them like paddles.

(2)

9 **Spreading** them out, and **moving** them up and down in the air, it runs along with great speed.

She watches her nest very closely, always **sitting** on her eggs at night.

(3)

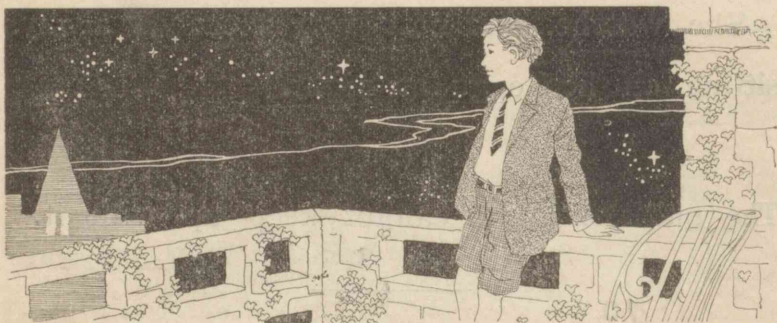
The quickest horse cannot keep up with it.

EXERCISE

和文英譯

1. 獅子や駱駝の産地はアフリカやアラビアであります。
2. 獅子も駱駝も日本には産しません (are not found).
3. 駱駝は沙漠 (desert) の船と呼ばれます。
4. 獅子は百獣の王と呼ばれます。
5. 駱駝は、駝鳥の様に、長い間水を飲まずに生きてゐることが出来ます。

desert [dézət]



LESSON XIV

Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star

Twinkle, twinkle, little star! (STA-
 How I wonder what you are! (AI)
 Up above the world so high, (HAI)
 Like a diamond in the sky. (SK-ai)

5 When the glorious sun is set,
 When the grass with dew is wet,

twinkle [twɪŋkl] **wonder** [wʌndə*] **diamond** [daɪəmənd]
glorious [glɔːriəs] **dew** [djuː]

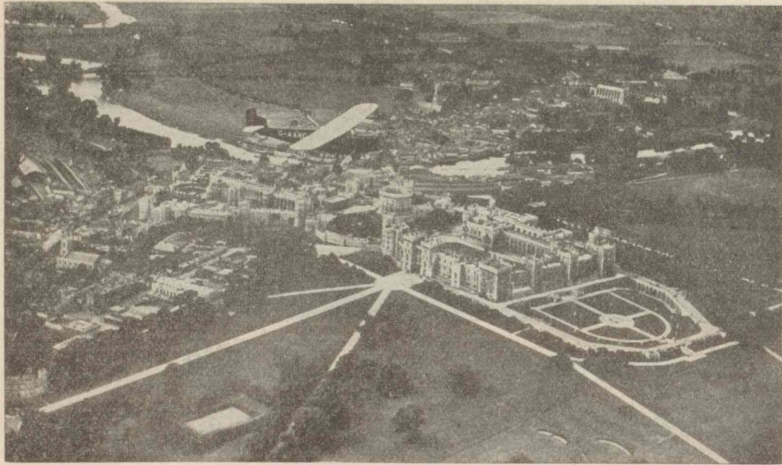


Then you show your little light,
 Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

In the dark-blue sky you keep,
 And often through my curtains peep,
 For you never shut your eye,
 Till the sun is in the sky. 5

As your bright and tiny spark,
 Guides the traveller in the dark,
 Though I know not what you are,
 Twinkle, twinkle, little star! 10

show [ʃəʊ] **peep** [pi:p] **bright** [braɪt]
tiny [taɪni] **spark** [spɑːk] **guide(s)** [gaɪd-z]



Windsor from the Air

LESSON XV

In an Airplane

Aviator's Friend. Are you going up?

Aviator. Yes.

Friend. Would you take a passenger?

Aviator. I'm ready, if he is.

Friend. Well, I'm ready to come.

Windsor [wɪnzə*] **aviator** [éivieitə*]

Aviator. Come on then, but be quick.

Friend. Is it a good day for flying?

Aviator. Yes, we shall get a good look
at the sunset.

Friend. I have never been up in the
evening.

Aviator. That is the best time of day
for flying.

Friend. What about the early morning?

Aviator. Oh, that is fine too. (*They go up.*)¹⁰

Look at that town. It looks like a toy.

Friend. How small the river looks!

Just like a blue ribbon.

quick [kwɪk] **fly(ing)** [fláɪ-ɪŋ] **sunset** [sʌnset]
town [taʊn] **river** [rɪvə*] **ribbon** [rɪbən]

Aviator. Yes. We are quite high now.

That building under us on our
right is the church.

Friend. Well, the church looks fine
5 from above.

Aviator. Yes, it looks like a great cross. +

Friend. Isn't that the airplane field?

Aviator. Yes; we are going to glide
down now. Hold on tight. (*For a*
10 *minute the machine goes down very quickly.*)

Friend. That was nearly a fall.

Aviator. No, I knew what I was doing.
(*They have landed on the ground.*)

cross [krɔ:s]	glide [glaid]	hold [hould]
tight [tait]	machine [məʃin]	near(ly) [niə-li]
fall [fɔ:l]	knew [nju:]	land(ed) [lənd-ed]

Friend. Well, that was great fun. Thanks.

Very kind of you.

Aviator. That's all right. Come over
again and get another lift.

Friend. I will. Good night. (*They shake* 5
hands and part.)

GRAMMAR

(1)

Would you take a passenger?

(2)

We are going to glide down now.

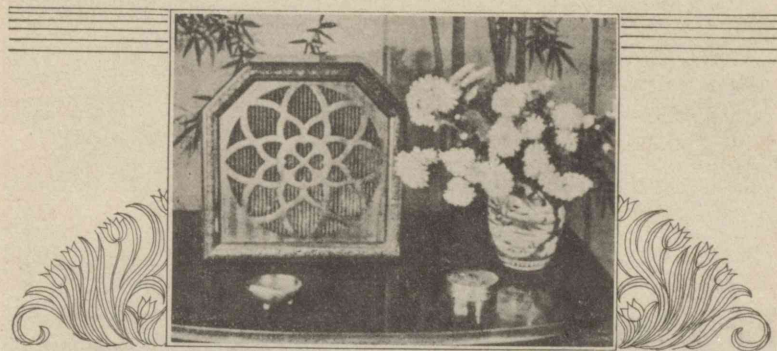
fun [fʌn]	thank(s) [θæŋk-s]	another [ənʌðə*]
lift [lift]	shake [ʃeik]	part(v.) [part]

EXERCISE

和文英譯

1. 君のナイフを貸して下さいませんか。
2. この手紙を投函して (post) 下さいませんか。
3. 私は飛行機に乗ったことはありません。
4. 君は東京へ行つたことがありますか。
5. はい、私は嘗つて東京に住んだことがあります。
6. 私は今丁度手紙を一本書き終つたところです。
7. 私はその書物を読んでしまいました。
8. 私達は野球をしようとしてゐます。
9. 私達の先生は黒板に何か書かうとしておられます。

post [poust]



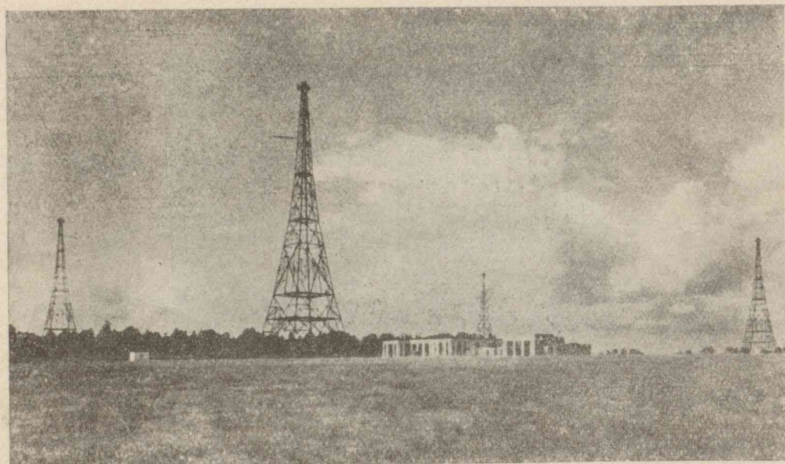
LESSON XVI

Radio

1 Radio has been all the rage in Europe and America for the last few years.

2 It has also become quite popular in Japan, and there are now ⁵ broadcasting stations in such big cities.

radio [réidiou] rage [reidz] popular [pópjule*]
broadcast(ing) [bró:dkast-ij]



Broadcasting Station in London

as Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai,
Sapporo, Hiroshima, Kumamoto,
Fukuoka, and Fukui.

3 The Tokyo Broadcasting Bureau's
station at Atago Hill in Shiba was
completed in July, 1924.

bureau('s) [bjúərou-z] complete(d) [kɒmplít-ed]

4 We can "listen in" while taking
our dinner at a fashionable restaurant
nowadays. If you install a radio set,
you can "listen in" whenever you like.

5 Music seems to be the most
popular of all that is broadcast by radio.

Radio fans like to sit at home at night
and listen in to a good musical program.

The people at the broadcasting stations
are trying to get first-class singers to
sing for them.

6 A naval orchestra was broadcast
yesterday evening. A piano recital is

fashionable [féʃnəbl] restaurant [réstɔ:rə:nt]
nowadays [náuədeiz] install [instól] set(n.) [set]
whenever [(h)wenévs*] music [mjú:zik] fan(s) [fæn-z]
program [prógrəm] first-class [fó:stklæs] naval [néivəl]
orchestra [ó:kestrə] piano [piá:nou] recital [risáitəl]

to be broadcast this evening.

7 Some of our foremost teachers and professors have been asked to give lessons by radio, and Mr. Smith is going to give his lessons at the beginning of next month.

GRAMMAR

(1)

We can "listen in" while taking our dinner.

When eating one should not think.

(2)

Music seems to be the most popular of all.

He is the wisest in China.

foremost [fɔːməʊst]

professor(s) [prəfə'sɔːz]

next [nekst]

(3)

A piano recital is to be broadcast this evening.

This house is to be sold. 此の家が賣られる筈です。

EXERCISE

和文英訳

1. ラヂオは日本でも大層流行して來ました。
2. 私達の家ではラヂオセットを備へ付けてあります。
3. 今晚は管絃樂が放送される筈です。
4. 私は夕食後ラヂオを聴くのが好きです。
5. 今度の先生 (the new teacher) は生徒間に評判がよいやうです。



Sir Philip Sidney

LESSON XVII

Sir Philip Sidney

1 There were many brave and good men who served Queen Elizabeth. But the man, who showed best of all by his life what a good man should be,

Philip Sidney [fɪlɪp sɪdni]

brave [breɪv]

Elizabeth [ɪlɪzəbeθ]

was Sir Philip Sidney.

2 He was so kind and good that he was loved by all who knew him. Not only was he a brave soldier, but he also wrote good books that were full 5 of wise and beautiful thoughts.

3 He was a man who loved the truth, and sometimes he made the queen angry by speaking his mind to her freely and without fear. 10

4 All through her reign the queen's chief enemy was the King of Spain. War broke out at last, and an English

soldier [sɔʊldʒə*]

wise [waɪz]

thought(s) [θɔ:t-s]

truth [tru:θ]

angry [æŋgri]

mind [maɪnd]

free(ly) [fri:li]

fear [fiə*]

reign [reɪn]

chief [tʃi:f]

enemy [ɛnɪmi]

Spain [speɪn]

broke [brɔ:k]

war [wɔə*]

army went over to Holland to help the Dutch to fight the Spaniards.

⑤ There was a town called Zutphen that the English wanted to take. They placed their army all around it, so that no food could be taken into it.

⑥ The people within the town were soon starving, and the Spaniards tried to send men with food into the town.

⑩ This led to a fierce fight outside the town walls.

⑦ It was a foggy morning, and the English soldiers could see only a few

army [á:mi]	Holland [hólənd]	Dutch [dʌtʃ]
Spaniard(s) [spænjəd-z]	Zutphen [zútfən]	
starving [stá:viŋ]	send [send]	led [led]
fight [fait]	outside [aútsáid]	fog(gy) [fóg-i]

yards in front of them. Sidney, with two hundred horsemen, rode up close to the walls, and when the fog cleared, the enemy began to fire their guns at his little army.

⑧ Sidney now saw quite close to him a large body of Spaniards. But though he had so few men with him, he shouted, "Charge, my men, for God and good Queen Bess!"

⑨ He drove the enemy back, but at last he was badly wounded, and his horse took fright and dashed away.

yard(s) [jɑ:d-z]	horsemen [hó:smen]	rode [roud]
clear(ed) [kliə-d]	gun(s) [gʌn-z]	charge [tʃɑ:dʒ]
God [gɒd]	Bess [bes]	drove [drouv]
wound(ed) [wúnd-ed]	fright [frait]	dash(ed) [dæʃ-t]

10 Though faint and weak with loss
of blood, Sidney kept his seat. His
horse was soon caught, and Sidney was
laid on the ground.

5 11 A bottle of water was handed to
him, for he was very thirsty. As he
was about to raise the bottle to his lips
a wounded soldier was carried by.

12 When he saw the water-bottle,
10 the poor fellow cried, "Water! Water!
I am dying of thirst!"

13 Seeing the look of longing in
his face, Sidney held out the bottle to

weak [wɪk]	loss [lɔːs; lɒs]	blood [blʌd]
kept [kept]	caught [kɔːt]	laid [leɪd]
thirsty [θɜːsti]	lip(s) [lɪp-s]	fellow [fɛləʊ]
dying [daɪɪŋ]	thirst [θɜːst]	long(ing) [lɒŋ-ɪŋ]

him, saying, "Drink, my poor fellow,
your need is greater than mine." Even
at such a moment his first thought was
for others.

14 As his wound was being dressed, 5
his friends stood by with tears in their
eyes, and praised him for the courage
he had shown.

15 For a few days he seemed to be
getting better. Then he grew worse, 10
and soon knew that he was dying.

16 Still his courage never failed him.
He spoke cheerfully to his brother, who

need [niːd]	moment [məʊmənt]	being [biːɪŋ]
tear(s) [tiə-z]	praise(d) [preɪz-d]	courage [kʌrɪdʒ]
shown [ʃəʊn]	worse [wɜːs]	fail(ed) [feɪl-d]
spoke [spəʊk]	cheerful(ly) [tʃɪəfʊl-i]	

stood weeping by his side. "Love my memory," he said to him, "and hold my friends dear."

⑰ With these words he closed his eyes, and soon after he ceased to breathe. He was thirty-one when he died.

⑱ What a brave, noble man he was! The name of Sir Philip Sidney will never be forgotten; for it was the name of a Christian gentleman who always had the good of others in his mind. Was it any wonder that

weep(ing) [wɪp-ɪŋ] memory [mémori] close(d) [klouz-d]
cease(d) [si:s-t] forgotten [fəgɒtɪn] Christian [krɪstʃən]
wonder(n.) [wʌndə*]

everybody wept when it was known that he was dead? (疑問文でハナレ=意味が逆だ)
 彼が死んだ時

⑲ It is said that, on the day when he was carried to the grave, every eye in the land was filled with tears. Rich and poor, high and low, all felt that they had lost a friend; all mourned the death of the kindest, gentlest man that they had ever known.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Not only was he a brave soldier, but he also wrote good books.

wept [wept] grave [greiv] fill(ed) [fil-d]
lost [lɔ:st; lɒst] mourn(ed) [mɔ:n-d] death [deθ]

(2)

He was so kind and good **that** he was loved by all.

(3)

They placed their army all around it, **so that** no food could be taken into it.

(4)

They praised him for the courage he **had** shown.

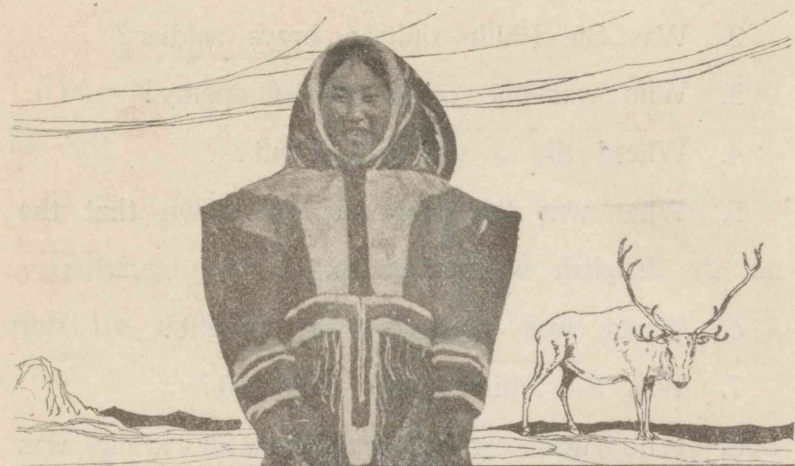
Rich and **poor**, **high** and **low**, all felt that they **had** lost a friend.

EXERCISE

次の問に英語で答へなさい。

1. What was the name of the queen whom Sir Philip served?
-

2. Was Sir Philip only a brave soldier?
 3. Who was the queen's chief enemy?
 4. Where did a war break out?
 5. What was the name of the town that the English wanted to take?
 6. Where was a fierce battle fought?
 7. Was Sir Philip badly wounded?
 8. Who was carried by when Sir Philip was about to drink?
 9. Why did Sir Philip give the water-bottle to the poor wounded soldier?
 10. How old was Sir Philip when he died?
-



An Eskimo Beauty

LESSON XVIII

About the Eskimos—I

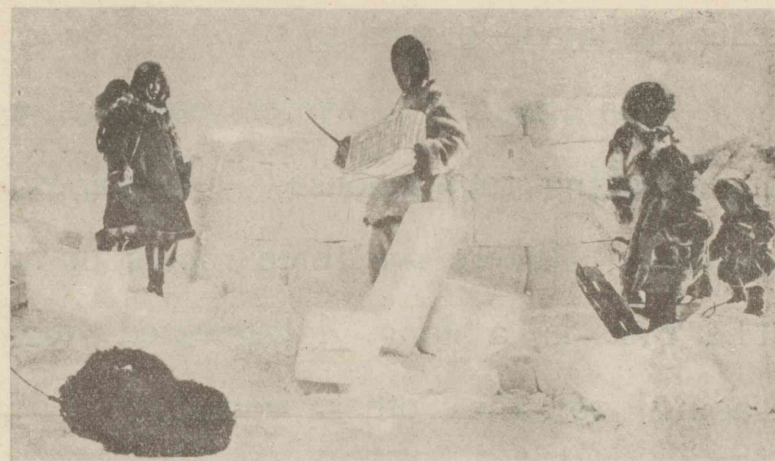
1 The Eskimos live in the far north. The ground there freezes very hard, and it is covered with deep snow nearly all the year round. It is so cold

Eskimo [éskimou]

freeze(s) [frí:z-ez]

beauty [bjú:ti]

deep [di:p]



An Eskimo Building a Snow House

there, that all the people dress in fur most of the time.

2 No trees grow there. So the people build their winter homes of hard block of snow. While the short summer lasts, they live in tents. These

fur [fə:ʔ]

last(s) [lɑ:st-s]

block [blək]

tent(s) [tent-s]

tents are made of skins.

3 An Eskimo's winter home is a queer-looking round house. It has no windows. There are three rooms in it.

5 The first is a long, low-covered way leading to the other rooms. The second room is for the dogs to sleep in. The last room is for the Eskimo family.

10 4 The Eskimos have to creep on their hands and knees to get through the low doorway and along the low-covered way.

○ **queer-looking** [kwíəlukɪŋ] ○ **lead(ing)** [li:d-ɪŋ]
○ **family** [fámili] ○ **creep** [kri:p] ○ **doorway** [dɔəwei]

get through both house

get along 124

5 In the family room, there is a stone lamp. This lamp warms the room and cooks the food. The lamp is made of soft stone. The wick is made of moss.

6 A bench of ice or snow is built all round the room. This bench is covered with warm furs. The family sit on the bench, and sleep on it. Each Eskimo has a fur bag to sleep in. These bags are very warm. They are made of reindeer and bear skins.

7 The Eskimos travel about on

stone [stoun] **lamp** [læmp] **warm(s)** [wɔ:m-z]
wick [wik] ○ **moss** [mɔs] **ice** [aɪs]
reindeer [réindíə*]

sledges made of bone which are pulled by dogs. The men hunt the white bear and the reindeer. They catch many fish and seals in the water.

5 8 The Eskimos live on the meat of seals, fish, bears, and reindeer. Sometimes they drink the milk of the reindeer.

GRAMMAR

(1)

These tents are made of skins.

The lamp is made of soft stone.

sledge(s) [slédʒ-ez]	bone [bəʊn]	pull(ed) [pʊl-d]
hunt [hʌnt]		seal(s) [si:l-z]

(2)

The second room is for the dogs to sleep in.

Each Eskimo has a fur bag to sleep in.

(3)

The Eskimos have to creep on their hands and knees.

(4)

reindeer

deer

fish

sheep

(5)

people

family



Aurora—Northern Lights

LESSON XIX

About the Eskimos—II

1 Eskimo children have good times.
The boys play games with a ball made
of bone. They have sledges made
of very hard ice. The boys have

aurora [ó:rə:rə]

northern [nó:ðən]

bows and arrows to play and hunt with.

① They soon learn to hunt with their
fathers.

② But they like best of all to roll
down the snow-covered hills. ② They put
their heads on their knees, with their
hands together just below the knees.

③ Then down the hills they roll,
turning heels over head as they go.

④ They look like great balls of fur and
snow, when they play this game.

4 Eskimo girls play with dolls
made of bone. These dolls are dressed

bow(s) [bou-z]

arrow(s) [árou-z]

roll [rɔ:l]

hill(s) [hil-z]

below [bilóu]

heel(s) [hi:l-z]

doll(s) [dɔl-z]

in skin and fur.

5 The girls stay in the queer snow houses more than the boys do. They are the happiest little creatures on earth, when the long night is over. And no wonder, because their night lasts day after day, week after week, and month after month.

6 When it is time for the sun to rise again, the people climb to the hilltops. There they watch till the sun rises. It shines a little while and then goes away. So the first day of the

creature(s) [kri:tʃə-z] rise [raiz] hilltop(s) [hɪltɒp-s]

23.

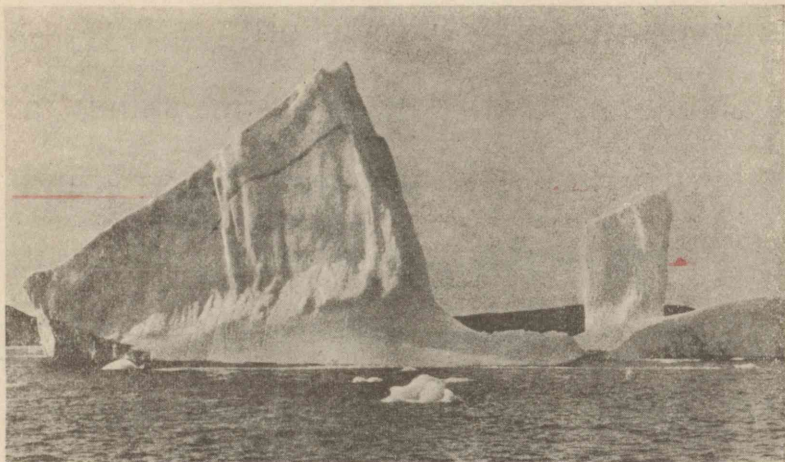
summer season is very short.

7 The next day the sun shines a little longer. It shines longer and longer each day. After a while, it does not set at all, and the day is very, very long. It shines on week after week. This is the Eskimo's summer season.

8 The little Eskimo girls have merry times while the long summer day lasts. They run about over the green grass and pick berries and flowers. They like to go with their

short [ʃɔ:t]

berries [bériz]



An Iceberg

mothers to milk the reindeer. They also like to watch the boys gather the eggs of the great sea-birds. Many of these birds make their nests together on the
 5 high rocks by the sea.

9 After a while, the sun begins to

iceberg [áisbørg]

sea-bird(s) [sí:børd-z]

milk (*v.*) [milk]

rock(s) [røk-s]

rise later and later, and it stays away longer and longer. At last, (there comes a time when the sun does not rise at all. Then the long night begins again.

10 But the moon and stars shine much brighter there than they ever do here. The beautiful and wonderful Northern lights come and go in the sky.

11 The Northern lights look something like flashes of lightning. But they are more beautiful than lightning,

later [léitə*]

brighter [bráitə*]

wonderful [wándəful]

flash(es) [flæʃ-ez]

lightning [láitniŋ]

as they show all the colours of the rainbow.

12 These strange Northern lights, with the moon and stars, shine down upon the white glittering snow. They shine upon the great, dark sea, and upon those great mountains of ice that float in the sea. They shine down upon the Eskimo boys and girls, who watch and love it all.

glitter(ing) [glɪtə rɪŋ]

float [flaʊt]

GRAMMAR

(1)

They have sledges made of very hard ice. Eskimo girls play with dolls made of bone.

(2)

They also like to watch the boys gather the eggs of the great sea-birds.

EXERCISE

和文英譯

1. アルプス (the Alps) の頂きは一年中雪で蔽はれてゐます。
2. 大抵の日本の家屋は木で造られます。
3. 子供達は栗拾ひに行くのが大好きです。
4. 日本人は米を常食とします。
5. 生徒は各鉛筆を削るためのナイフを持つてゐます。

Alps [ælpz]



High Street—Oxford

LESSON XX

Oxford

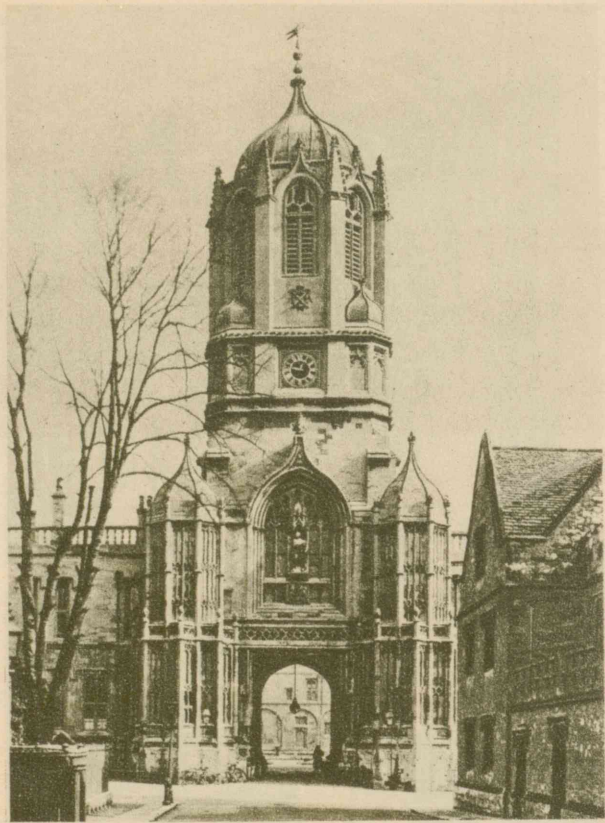
1 Oxford is a beautiful university town on the Isis, a feeder of the Thames.

2 At Oxford there is one of the

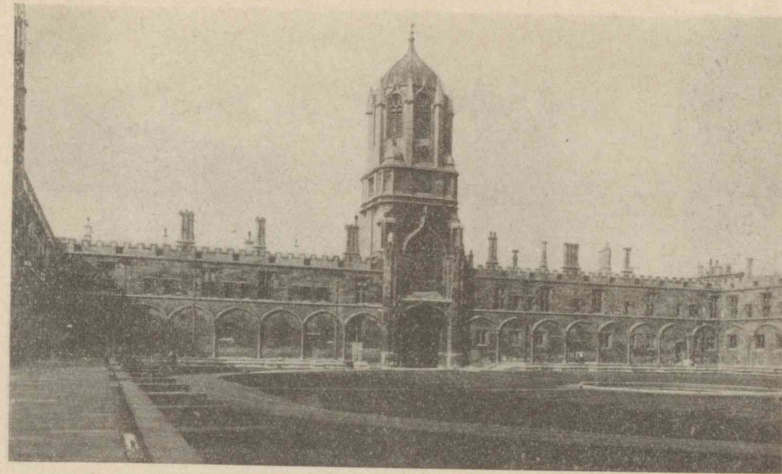
university [juːnɪvɜːsɪti] **Isis** [áɪsɪs] **feeder** [fiːdɚ*]
Thames [temz]



Cathedral Church of Oxford



Tom Tower, Christ Church



Christ Church—Oxford

oldest of the English universities. The first college is said to have been founded by King Alfred.

3 Christ Church is the largest college, and its chapel is the Cathedral Church of Oxford. It has a great

college [kɒlɪdʒ] **found(ed)** [faʊnd-ed] **Alfred** [ælfred]
chapel [tʃeɪpəl] **cathedral** [kəθɪˈdrəl]



Magdalen College

bell called 'Tom,' which rings a hundred and one times every evening when the college gates are to be closed.

4 Magdalen College with its cloisters and lawns and gardens is said to be the most beautiful of the colleges.

Magdalen [mɑːdlɪn] bell [bel] ring(s) [rɪŋ-z]
gate(s) [geɪt-s] cloister(s) [klɔɪstə-z] lawn(s) [lɔːn-z]

5 The young men who study in the different colleges take their sports in the cricket and football fields, and row on the river in their eight-oared boats.

6 The colleges contend with each other twice a year, and once a year the best Oxford oarsmen row a race with the best Cambridge oarsmen on the Thames a few miles above London.

sport(s) [spɔːt-s] cricket [krɪkɪt] football [fʊtbɔːl]
row [rou] eight-oared [eɪtəəd] contend [kɒntend]
twice [twɑɪs] oarsmen [ɔːzmen] race [reɪs]
Cambridge [kémbrɪdʒ]

GRAMMAR

(1)

The first college **is said to have been founded**
 (= is said that it was founded) by King
 Alfred.

(2)

The bell called 'Tom' rings.....every evening
 when the college gates **are to be closed.**

(3)

Magdalen College **is said to be** (= is said
 that it is) the most beautiful of the colleges.

(4)

The colleges contend with each other twice a
 year.

LESSON XXI

How and What to Do

1 Always say "Please" when you
ask for anything and "Thank you"
 when you get it.

2 Some boys and girls say
 "Please" and "Thank you" to others,
 but forget to say these words to their
 parents and to their brothers and sisters.

3 Always obey your parents and
 teachers. They are placed over you
 for your good. They know better
 than you do what is best.

 obey [obéi]

4 Obey at once with a smile, and show that you are willing and glad to do as you are told.

5 Be gentle and kind to all; not only to those who are kind to you, but to those who are unkind. ⑦ Do to others as you would have others do to you.

6 Above all, show your love and your kindest feelings at home to parents, 10 brothers, sisters and to friends there.

⑦ Think of the poor, the old, and the sick. They need all the kindness you can show to them. Gentle words

smile [smaɪl] willing [wɪlɪŋ] unkind [ʌnkáɪnd]
feeling(s) [fi:lɪŋ-z] sick [sɪk] need [ni:d]
kind(ness) [káɪnd-nes]

and acts of love will help to make them happy.

Little deeds of kindness,

Little words of love,

Make this earth an Eden

Like the heaven above.

8 Always speak the truth. Never tell a lie, either for fun or from fear. It is much better to confess that you have done wrong than to tell a lie. 10 Nobody can trust a liar.

9 Always be neat and clean. Soap and water are easily got, and every

act(s) [ækt-s] Eden [ídn] heaven [hévn]
lie(n.) [lai] confess [kɒnfés] wrong [rɒŋ]
trust [trʌst] liar [láɪə*] neat [ni:t] easily [ízɪli]

boy should learn to use them.

⑩ Never fear hard work. Play when you play, but work hard when you have lessons to learn or anything to do at home to help your parents.

Work while you work, play
while you play;

That is the way to be cheerful
and gay.

10 ○ All that you do, do with your
might;

Things done by halves are never
done right.

gay [gei]

might(n.) [mait]

halves [hɜ:vz]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Do to others as you would **have** others **do**
to you.

(2)

Think of **the poor, the old, and the sick.**

(3)

That is the way to **be cheerful and gay.**

(4)

Things **done** by halves are never done right.

(5)

half	halves
leaf	leaves
loaf	loaves
knife	knives
wife	wives

EXERCISE

(1) 和文英譯

1. 兩親や先生には常に従ふべきものです。
2. すべての人に對して柔和に親切に하십시오。
3. 貪しい人達や年寄、病人のことを忘れてはなりません。
4. いつも眞實なことを言ひなさい、決して偽を言つてはなりません。
5. 勉強する時は勉強し、遊ぶ時は遊びなさい。
6. 何んでもすることは力を入れてしなさい。
7. 物事はよい加減にするものではありません。

(2) 次の問に英語で答へなさい。

1. When do you say "Please" and "Thank you"?
2. Why are your parents and teachers placed over you?
3. Is it enough (充分) to be gentle and kind only to those who are kind to you?
のみ には people
4. How should we do to the friends of our home?
5. What is Eden? *the nice place*
6. Is it good to tell a lie for fun?
7. Is it good to tell a lie from fear? *恐怖の爲に*
8. Can we trust a liar?

enough [inʌf]



LESSON XXII

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."

bird(ie) [bɔ:d-i] **peep** [pi:p]

"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, 5
 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." 10
 If she sleeps a little longer,
 Baby too shall fly away.

— *Lord Tennyson.*

baby [béibi] **limb(s)** [lim-z] **Lord Tennyson** [lɔ:d ténisn]

LESSON XXIII

Table Manners
食卓の作法

1 If you wish to be polite, you should eat slowly and quietly.

2 It is very rude to make a noise when you are eating or drinking.

3 You should use your knife to cut your food. But you should never cut your bread with a knife. You should break it with your fingers.

4 You should not put your elbows on the table. Nor should you play with your knife or fork.

wish [wiʃ] **polite** [poláit] **slow(ly)** [slóu-li]
quiet(ly) [kwáiət-li] **break** [breik] **elbow(s)** [élbou-z]
nor [nəə*]

5 You should use your fork to carry your food to your mouth.

6 You should not leave your spoon in your cup. You should stir your coffee with a spoon. Then you should put the spoon in the saucer.

7 You should not talk with your mouth full.

8 You should not reach ^{your hand} across the table for the salt, bread, butter, or anything.

9 You should not forget to say "please," when you ask for something.

stir [stə:*] **saucer** [só:sə*] **salt** [sɔ:lt]

10 When you have finished eating, you should wait for the others to finish also.

11 You should not pick your teeth
5 at table.

12 If you are obliged to go, you should say, "Excuse me, please," before getting up from the table.

GRAMMAR

(1)

It is very rude to make a noise when you are eating or drinking.

It is absurd to talk like that.

finish(ed) [fɪniʃ-t] wait [weɪt] oblige(d) [ɒbláɪdʒ-d]
absurd [əbsə:d]

(2)

You should use your knife to cut your food.

You should not put your elbows on the table.

(3)

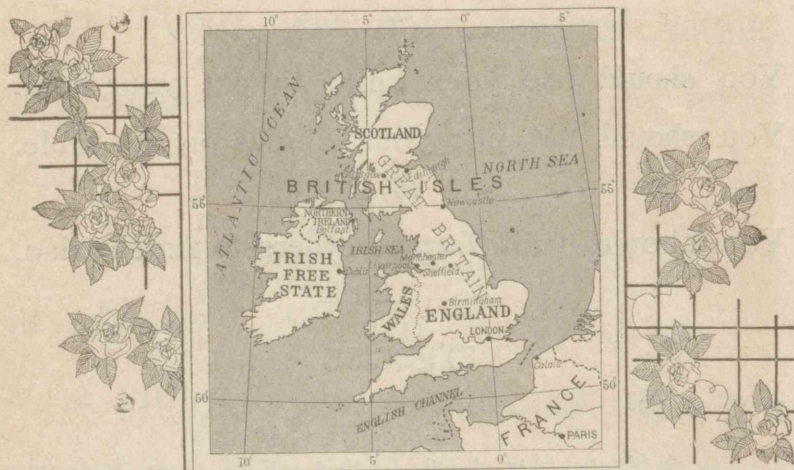
You should wait for the others to finish also.

EXERCISE

和文英譯

1. 食卓の上にあるものを弄ぶものではありません。
モテアツ
2. スプーンでコーヒーを飲んでではありません。
3. 日本人は飲み食ひが多過ぎます。
4. 西洋人 (foreigners) は飲んだり食べたりする時に決して音をたてません。
5. 茶やコーヒーを食卓にこぼし (spill) ではありません。

foreigner(s) [fɔ:ri:nə-z] spill [spɪl]



LESSON XXIV

The British Isles

1 The British Isles, which lie not far from the north-west coast of Europe, include England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. Scotland, Wales, and the west

isle(s) [aɪl-z] north-west [nɔːθwest] coast [kəʊst]
 include [ɪnklʊd] Scotland [skɒtlənd] Wales [weɪlz]
 Ireland [aɪələnd] west [west]

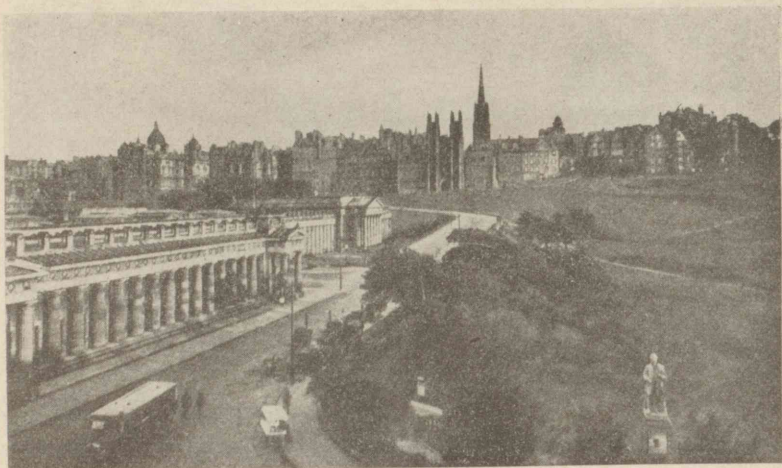


Mansion House—London

of Ireland are full of mountains, but a wide plain lies in central and eastern England.

2 The summer in England is not often very hot, and the winter is not very cold. Except in the North of

wide [waɪd] central [sɛntərəl]
 eastern [iːstən] except [ɪksɛpt]

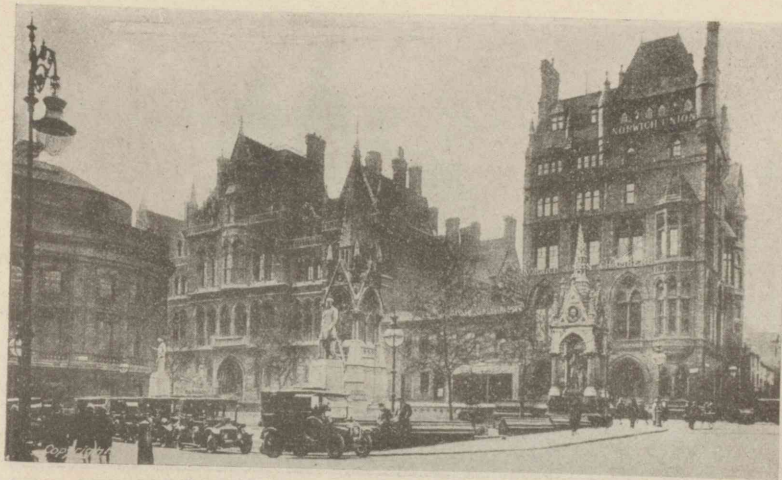


The Mound—Edinburgh

Scotland, it does not freeze or snow much, but it rains in all parts of Great Britain at most times of the year.

3 Corn and vegetables are grown,
and cows and pigs are kept, on the flat land; sheep are to be found on the

Edinburgh [édinbərə] Britain [brítin] corn [kɔ:n]
grown [groun] pig(s) [pig-z]

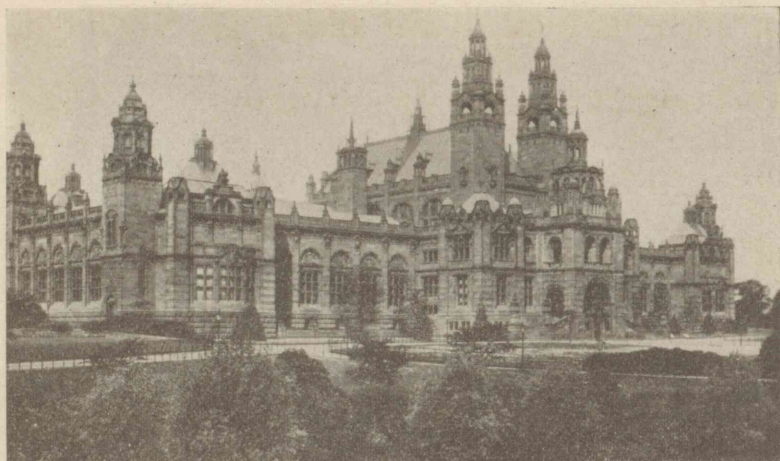


Chamberlain Square and University—Birmingham

mountains.

4 There are more than forty million people altogether in the whole of the British Isles. Railways run to all parts of the country, and there are schools and post-offices in every town and village.

Birmingham [bá:miŋəm] altogether [ɔ:ltugédə*]
whole [houl] railway(s) [réilwei-z]
post-office(s) [póustófis-ez] village [vídledʒ]



Art Galleries—Glasgow

5 The most important cities are on the coal-fields in the North and West of England. Cotton and woollen goods are made chiefly in the North.

5 6 Knives, scissors, nails, pens, pins, and needles, machines and other things

Glasgow [glá:sgou]	o important [impó:tənt]
coal-field(s) [kóulfi:ld-z]	cotton [kótn]
goods [gudz]	chief(ly) [tʃi:f-li]
nail(s) [neil-z]	pin(s) [pin-z]
	woollen [wúlen]
	scissors [sí:zəz]
	needle(s) [ní:dl-z]

of iron and steel are made at Sheffield, Birmingham and in Scotland. Ships are built at Newcastle, Liverpool and at other places on the coast.

7 London is the capital, where the 5 Government buildings and head offices of many banks and important business companies are to be found.

8 London, Liverpool, and Glasgow have fine harbours, where not only 10 British steamers but also foreign ships from all over the world are to be seen.

iron [á:ən]	steel [sti:l]	Sheffield [ʃé:fi:ld]
Newcastle [njú:kas:l]	Liverpool [lívəpu:l]	
government [gávənmənt]	bank(s) [bæŋk-s]	
business [bíznes]	companies [kámpaniz]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

Corn and vegetables are grown.

Sheep are to be found on the mountains.

(2)

There are schools and post-offices in every town and village.

(3)

The most important cities are on the coal-fields.

(4)

次の文の動詞を受身に變へて讀みなさい。

1. The cat killed the rat.
2. The little boy broke the jug.
3. We find many wild flowers in the wood.
4. We grow wheat and barley in Japan.
5. You must do it at once.

barley [bá:li]

EXERCISE

(1) 和文英譯

1. 日本で棉が出来ませうか。
2. はい、出来ます。然しそのためには日本は寒む過ぎます。
3. そこで澤山の棉を暖國 (warmer countries) から買はなければなりません。
4. ライオンは日本に産しますか。
5. いえ、ライオンは日本に産しません。
6. この繪はいつ仕上るでせうか。
7. 四五日とつで (in a few days) 仕上りませう。

(2) 次の問に英語で答へなさい。

1. What is the capital of England?
 2. Do you know the capital of Scotland?
 3. Is the summer in England very hot?
-

4. Does it snow very much in Scotland?
 5. Where are the most important cities in England?
 6. Do you know anything that comes from Birmingham to Japan?
 7. Can you tell some of the things that are made at Sheffield?
 8. What are made at Newcastle?
 9. Has Liverpool fine harbours?
 10. Is London the largest city in the world?
-



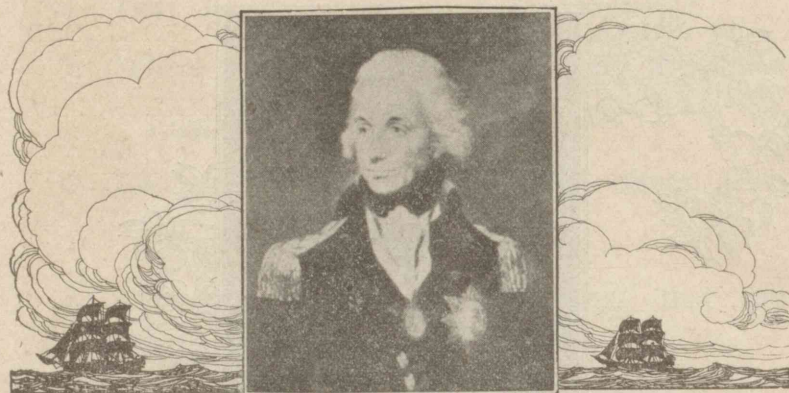
Boy Nelson and His Grandmother

LESSON XXV

Lord Nelson

1 Nelson is often compared with the late Admiral Togo. He was not only brave and loyal, but was kind and gentle as our Admiral Togo was.

Nelson [nélsn] **lord** [lɔ:d] **compare(d)** [kompéə-d] **late** [leit]
late [leit] **admiral** [ádmirəl] **loyal** [lóiəl]



Lord Nelson

2 Once, when an old sailor, who had been with Nelson in all his great battles, was asked if Nelson was a brave man, he replied, "Brave as a lion; gentle as a lamb."

3 "Nelson," he said, "did not know what fear was. He was ready

sailor [séilə*] battle(s) [báetl-z] replied [ripláid]



Death of Nelson at Trafalgar, 1805

to face any danger when duty called, and every man in the fleet knew that the great admiral was as brave as a lion.

4 "He was as gentle as a lamb, too. After a battle he used to go and

Trafalgar [trəfáelgə*] face(v.) [feis] duty [djú:ti]
fleet [flit] used [ju:st]

see those who had been wounded. A visit from Nelson seemed to cheer them so much that they forgot their pain.

5 “When Nelson was wounded on
5 board his ship the *Victory*, in the battle of Trafalgar, he was carried from the deck down to the doctor’s room. There were many wounded men there, and the doctor was very busy. As soon as
10 Nelson was brought in, he left the other wounded men to attend to the admiral.

6 “Nelson would not allow this.

visit [vɪzɪt] seem(ed) [si:m-d] cheer [tʃiə*] pain [peɪn]
board [bɔəd] Victory [vɪktəri] deck [dek]
doctor(s) [dɒktə-z] busy [bɪzi] brought [brɔ:t]
attend [əténd] allow [əlaʊ]

‘No, no,’ said he, ‘attend to these brave fellows first. I shall wait for my turn.’ Even in his great suffering he thus showed his kindness and care for others.”

7 Let us learn a lesson from the old sailor’s story, and try to be like Nelson, “Brave as a lion; gentle as a lamb.”

Nelson’s Famous Signal

England expects every man to do his duty.

turn(n.) [tɜ:n] suffering [sʌfərɪŋ] thus [ðʌs] care [keə*]
signal [sɪgnəl] expect(s) [ekspékt-s]

GRAMMAR

(1)

The great admiral was **as brave as** a lion.

He was **as gentle as** a lamb.

(2)

As soon as Nelson was brought in, the doctor
left the other wounded men.

(3)

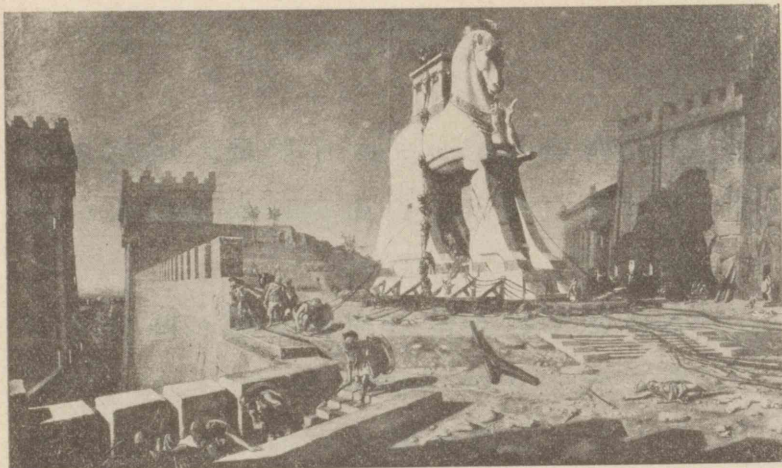
After a battle he **used to** go and see those who
had been wounded.

EXERCISE

和文英譯

1. この紙は雪のやうに白い。
 2. 彼と私とは年齢が同じです。
 3. この書物とその書物の厚さは同じだ。
-

4. 私はあなたほど早く走ることが出来
ます。
 5. 彼は誰にも劣らず一生懸命勉強します。
 6. 彼は彼の級のどの生徒にも劣らぬ勉強
家です。
 7. 彼が家を出かけるや否や雨が降り出
しました。
 8. その日の仕事が終わるや否や彼は休ま
す (go to bed).
 9. 仕事が片付き (get through one's task) 次
第参りませう。
 10. 彼は學校が終るや否や家へ歸りました。
 11. 子供の時に彼はよく母と森へ栗拾ひ
(gather nuts) に行つたものです。
-



The Wooden Horse of Troy

LESSON XXVI

The Wooden Horse of Troy

1 The city of Troy had been attacked by the Greeks for ten years, but could not be made to give up.

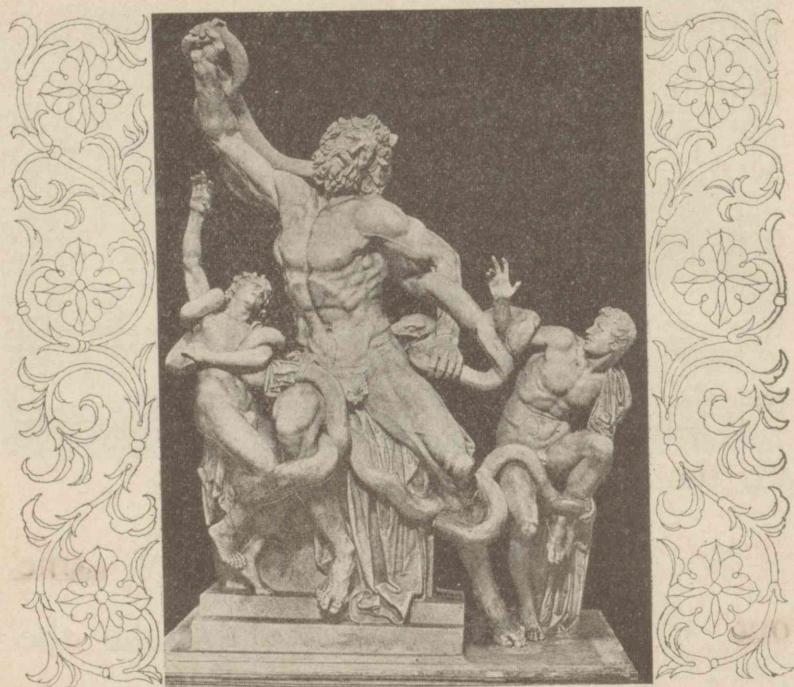
2 Then the Greeks thought of a

wooden [wúdn] **Troy** [trɔi] **attack(ed)** [ətæk-t]
Greek(s) [grɪk-s]

plan to deceive the Trojans. They built a very large wooden horse, and in it they hid a large number of soldiers. Then, after they had dragged it near the gates of the city, they went back to their ships, and pretended to give up the siege.

3 Soon the people of Troy came out, and wondered whether to take the horse into the city. Laocoön, the priest of Poseidon, threw his lance at the horse's side, and warned the people against it.

plan [plæn] **deceive** [disi:v] **Trojan(s)** [tróudʒən-z]
drag(ged) [dræg-d] **siege** [si:dʒ] **whether** [(h)wéðə*]
Laocoön [leiókouən] **priest** [pri:st] **Poseidon** [pəsáidn]
threw [θru:] **lance** [lɑ:ns] **warn(ed)** [wɔ:n-d]
against [əgéinst]



Laocoön and His Sons

4 At this moment a crowd appeared. They came dragging a Greek prisoner, who told them that the

appear(ed) [ə'piə-d]

prisoner [ˈprɪznə*]

horse was an offering to Athena, and that it had been made by the Greeks to secure them a safe voyage home. The prisoner also told them that the huge size of the horse was to prevent the Trojans from taking possession of it, for a prophet had told them that if they did so, they would certainly triumph over the Greeks.

5 Still the people hesitated, when suddenly two huge serpents appeared out of the sea and attacked Laocoön and his two sons, strangling them.

offering [ˈɒfərɪŋ]

Athena [əˈθɪnə]

secure [sɪkjʊə*]

safe [seɪf]

voyage [ˈvɔɪdʒ]

huge [hʤʊdʒ]

size [saɪz]

prevent [prɪvənt]

prophet [ˈprɒfət]

certainly [sɜːtɪnli]

triumph [ˈtrɪʌmɪf]

hesitate(d) [ˈhezɪteɪt-ed]

serpent(s) [ˈsɜːpənt-s]

strangling [ˈstræŋɡlɪŋ]

6 When the people saw in this a
 sign of the gods' displeasure at
 Laocoön's treatment of the horse, they
 dragged it with great rejoicing into the
 5 city.

7 When night came the Greek
 soldiers got down from the horse and
 opened the gates of the city to their
 fellow soldiers, who had by that time
 10 returned from their ships. The
 Trojans, taken by surprise, were
 completely overcome.

sign [sain] displeasure [displéʒə*] treatment [trítment]
 rejoicing [ridʒóisin] surprise [səpráiz]
 complete(ly) [kɒmplít-li] overcome [ouvəkám]

GRAMMAR

After they had dragged it near the gates of
 the city, they went back to their ships.
 The prisoner told them that it (= the horse)
 had been made by the Greeks.

EXERCISE

(1) 和文英譯

1. 彼が私を見る前に私が彼を見ました。
2. 私が彼を見てから彼は私を見ました。
3. 彼は仕事を終つてから寝ました。
4. 彼が停車場へ着いた時には汽車は既に
 出てしまつてゐました。
5. 私は其の場所を知つてゐました、何とな
 れば私は何度も其所へ行つた (had been
 there) ことがあるからです。

(2) 次の問に英語で答へなさい。

1. How long did the Greeks attack the city of Troy?
2. Could they make the Trojans give up?
3. Then, what did the Greeks do?
4. What did the Greeks hide in the horse?
5. Where did they drag the wooden horse?
6. Who was Laocoön?
7. What did he do?
8. Did the prisoner tell what was true?
9. What did suddenly appear out of the sea?
10. What did the serpents do?
11. When night came, what did the Greek soldiers do?
12. Were the Trojans completely overcome?



APPENDICES

- 1 Key to Pronunciation
- 2 Nine Rules of Pronunciation
- 3 List of Words
- 4 List of Phrases and Idioms

MONTHS, SEASONS, ETC.

<i>THE MONTHS</i>		<i>THE DAYS OF THE WEEK</i>	
January	Jan.	Sunday	S.
February	Feb.	Monday	M.
March	Mar.	Tuesday	T.
April	Apr.	Wednesday	W.
May	May	Thursday	Th.
June	Jun.	Friday	F.
July	Jul.	Saturday	Sa.
August	Aug.	<i>THE FOUR SEASONS</i>	
September	Sept.	Spring	
October	Oct.	Summer	
November	Nov.	Autumn	
December	Dec.	Winter	

January 1st } = January the first
 Jan. 1. }

Wednesday, February 22nd, 1936
 the 11th year of Shōwa
 the 20th century

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

p as in pipe [paip]	tʃ as in church [tʃɜ:tʃ]
b bed [bed]	dʒ jam [dʒæm]
m man [mæn]	i: bee [bi:]
t tent [tent]	i bit [bit]
d dog [dɒg]	e bed [bed]
n nine [naɪn]	æ man [mæn]
k kiss [kɪs]	ʌ but [bʌt]
g go [gou]	ɑ: father [fɑ:ðə]
ŋ ring [rɪŋ]	ɒ box [bɒks]
l bell [bel]	ɔ: fork [fɔ:k]
r red [red]	u book [buk]
j yes [jes]	u: boots [bu:ts]
w wine [waɪn]	ə above [əbʌv]
h hat [hæt]	ɜ: bird [bɜ:d]
f fifty [fɪfti]	ei table [teɪbl]
v veil [veil]	ou boat [bout]
θ three [θri:]	ai pipe [paip]
ð this [ðɪs]	au cow [kau]
s see [si:]	ɔɪ boy [bɔɪ]
z zoo [zu:]	iə beer [biə]
ʃ ship [ʃɪp]	ɛə hair [heə]
ʒ measure [méʒə]	ɔə door [dɔə]
ts cats [kæts]	uə poor [puə]
dz hands [hændz]	

PUNCTUATION AND OTHER MARKS

• Period or Full stop

‘ Comma

; Semicolon

: Colon

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

p as in <i>pipe</i> [paip]	tʃ as in <i>church</i> [tʃɜ:tʃ]
b <i>bed</i> [bed]	dʒ <i>jam</i> [dʒæm]
m <i>man</i> [mæn]	i: <i>bee</i> [bi:]
t <i>tent</i> [tent]	i <i>bit</i> [bit]
d <i>dog</i> [dɔg]	e <i>bed</i> [bed]
n <i>nine</i> [nain]	æ <i>man</i> [mæn]
k <i>kiss</i> [kis]	ʌ <i>but</i> [bʌt]
g <i>go</i> [gou]	ɑ: <i>father</i> [fɑ:ðə]
ŋ <i>ring</i> [riŋ]	ɔ <i>box</i> [bɔks]
l <i>bell</i> [bel]	ɔ: <i>fork</i> [fɔ:k]
r <i>red</i> [red]	u <i>book</i> [buk]
j <i>yes</i> [jes]	u: <i>boots</i> [bu:ts]
w <i>wine</i> [wain]	ə <i>above</i> [əbʌv]
h <i>hat</i> [hæt]	ɜ: <i>bird</i> [bɜ:d]
f <i>fifty</i> [fifti]	ei <i>table</i> [teibl]
v <i>veil</i> [veil]	ou <i>boat</i> [bout]
θ <i>three</i> [θri:]	ai <i>pipe</i> [paip]
ð <i>this</i> [ðis]	au <i>cow</i> [kau]
s <i>see</i> [si:]	ɔi <i>boy</i> [bɔi]
z <i>zoo</i> [zu:]	iə <i>beer</i> [biə]
ʃ <i>ship</i> [ʃip]	ɛə <i>hair</i> [hɛə]
ʒ <i>measure</i> [mɛʒə]	ɔə <i>door</i> [dɔə]
ts <i>cats</i> [kæts]	uə <i>poor</i> [puə]
dz <i>hands</i> [hændz]	

PUNCTUATION AND OTHER MARKS

Period <i>or</i> Full stop	.
Comma	,
Semicolon	;
Colon	:
Interrogation mark <i>or</i> Question mark	?
Exclamation mark	!
Quotation marks <i>or</i> Inverted commas	“ ”
Apostrophe	'
Dash	—
Hyphen	-
Accent	ˊ
Parentthesis <i>or</i> Round brackets	()
Square brackets	[]

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

p as in pipe [paip]	tʃ as in church [tʃɜ:tʃ]
b bed [bed]	dʒ jam [dʒæm]
m man [mæn]	i: bee [bi:]
t tent [tent]	i bit [bit]
d dog [dɔ:g]	e bed [bed]
n nine [naɪn]	æ man [mæn]
k kiss [kɪs]	ʌ but [bʌt]
g go [gou]	ɑ: father [fɑ:ðə]
ŋ ring [rɪŋ]	ɒ box [bɒks]
l bell [bel]	ɔ: fork [fɔ:k]

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

- (:) …… 長音符 : ノ有無兩用ナルコトヲ示ス。
/ …… 「アクセント」(第一アクセント) 記號。
\\ …… 第二「アクセント」記號。
' …… n, l, r ノ如キ子音記號ノ下ニ用キテソノ子音ニ音節價值ヲ與ヘル, 例ヘバ table [tɛib] ノ類デアル。
* …… 語尾ガ r 又ハ re デ終リ次ノ語ガ母音デ始マリ且密接ナ關係ヲ有スル時ハ r 音 (r-Linking) ガ加ヘラレル。
() …… 括弧内ノ記號ハ有無兩用ナルコトヲ示ス。

NINE RULES OF PRONUNCIATION

規則一 同じ子音を二つ重ねたものは一個として發音する。

【例】 rubbish [rʌbɪʃ]	account [əkaʊnt]
ticket [tɪket]	middle [mɪdl]
coffee [kɒfi]	egg [eg]
bell [bel]	summer [sʌmə]
dinner [dɪnə]	apple [æpl]
curry [kʌri]	lesson [lɛsn]
butter [bʌtə]	

規則二 語尾の e は發音しない。

【例】 face [feɪs]	home [həʊm]	time [taɪm]
house [haʊs]	voice [vɔɪs]	here [hɪə]
sure [ʃʊə]	there [ðɛə]	more [mɔː]
please [pliːz]	give [gɪv]	twelve [twelv]
have [hæv]	sauce [sɔːs]	rule [ruːl]
tube [tjuːb]		

規則三 r は (1) 母音と子音の間, (2) 語尾にある時, (3) re が語尾に来る時は發音しない。

- 【例】 (1) farm [fɑ:m] serve [sɜ:v] first [fɜ:st]
 work [wɜ:k] burn [bɜ:n]
- (2) car [kɑ:] her [hɜ:] sir [sɜ:]
 for [fɔ:] fur [fɜ:]
- (3) care [keə] here [hiə] fire [fá:ɪə]
 more [mɔ:] pure [pjʊə]

規則四 語尾の r は次の語が母音で始まる時は発音される。

- 【例】 father^ˆand mother [fá:ðər^ˆənd máðə]
 far^ˆaway [fá:r^ˆəweɪ]
 here^ˆis [hiər^ˆiz]

規則五 子音で終る一音節の語の母音は短い。

- 【例】 cat [kæt] fan [fæn] fat [fæt] what [(h)wɒt]
 men [men] get [get] ten [ten] tell [tel]
 it [ɪt] pin [pɪn] is [ɪz] this [ðɪs]
 not [nɒt] dog [dɒg] stop [stɒp] hot [hɒt]
 run [rʌn] sun [sʌn] us [ʌs] but [bʌt]

規則六 一音節の語に於て子音 + e の前の母音は常に長い。

【例】

- a—e: name [neɪm] gate [geɪt] make [meɪk]
 e—e: eve [i:v] mete [meɪt]
 i—e: mine [maɪn] time [taɪm] size [saɪz]
 o—e: hope [həʊp] home [həʊm] no'e [nəʊt]
 u—e: tune [tju:n] tube [tju:b] cube [kju:b]

次の語を比較しなさい:—

- hat [hæt], hate [heɪt]; met [met], mete [meɪt];
 pin [pɪn], pine [paɪn]; hop [hɒp], hope [həʊp]

規則七 二音節の語のアクセントが第一音節にあつて、その音節の母音に一つの子音が續く時はその母音は通常長い。

- 【例】 bacon [beɪkən] even [i:vən]
 cider [saɪdə] open [əʊpən]
 student [stju:dənt]

規則八 -es の e が発音されるのは, s, z, sh [ʃ], ch [tʃ], (d)g [dʒ] の後に於てだけである。

- 【例】 classes races boxes
 roses dishes watches
 peaches ages bridges

其他の -es は (1) 有聲音の次には [z], (2) 無聲音の次には [s] と發音する。

(1) tubes [tju:bz] tales [teilz] names [neimz]

lines [lainz] tires [taíəz] cares [keəz]

(2) life's [laifs] takes [teiks] pipes [paips]

規則九 規則動詞の語尾 -ed の e が發音されるのは t, d の次に來る時だけである。

【例】 wanted [wónted] ended [énded]

【注意】 發音しない (1) 母音字と (2) 子音字。

(1) heard [hɔ:d], carriage [káridʒ], friend [frend]
lesson [lésn], building [bíldiŋ], tongue [tʌŋ]

(2) doubt [daut], lamb [læm]
handkerchief [háŋkətʃif], handsome [hánsəm]

gnaw [nɔ:], sign [sain]

eight [eit], though [ðou]

hour [áúə], John [dʒɔn]

knife [naif], know [nou]

half [há:f], talk [tɔ:k]

autumn [ó:təm], hymn [him]

island [áilənd]

Christmas [krísməs], listen [lísən], often [ó:fn]

answer [á:nsə], write [rait], whole [houl]

LIST OF WORDS

(References Are to the Pages)

A		B	
	able 56	army 86	bell 110
	absurd 124	arrows 101	belonged 50
	across 52	asked 13	below 101
	acted 29	attacked 142	berries 103
	acts 115	attend 138	besides 52
	admiral 135	aurora 100	birdie 120
	advice 14	aviator 74	block 95
	against 143	awakening 4	blood 88
	agree 64		bloom 38
	air 25		blows 2
	allow 138		board 138
	alone 64		body 13
	along 21		bone 98
	altogether 129		borrowed 28
	Americans 53		botanic 35
	angel 65		both 53
	angry 85		bows 101
	another 77		brave 84
	anything 39		break 122
	appeared 144		breath 13
	Arabs 68		breathe 36
	arms 63		bridge 7
			bright 73
			brighter 105

British	51	cheap	26	cool	43
broadcasting	79	cheer	138	corn	128
broke	85	cheerfully	89	cotton	130
brook	3	chief	85	could	8
brought	138	chiefly	130	courage	89
bureau's	80	child	56	crack	27
burned	27	Christian	90	creatures	102
burnt	66	churches	23	creep	96
bushes	64	clear	43	cricket	111
business	131	cleared	87	cried	57
busy	138	climbed	12	cries	3
buy	17	climbing	46	cross	76

C

cabin	27	coal-fields	130		
called	27	coast	126		
calls	3	coins	58		
camel	68	collected	39		
capital	55	college	109		
care (n.)	38	comfort	63		
care (v.)	139	companies	131		
case	14	companion	13		
cathedral	109	compared	135		
caught	88	completed	80		
ceased	90	completely	146		
central	127	confess	115		
certainly	145	contend	111		
chapel	109	continents	48		
charge	87				

cool	43
corn	128
cotton	130
could	8
courage	89
crack	27
creatures	102
creep	96
cricket	111
cried	57
cries	3
cross	76
crossed	12
crowds	22
cry	3

D

dance	2
danger	14
dashed	87
dead	13
deal	18
death	91
deceive	143
deck	138
deeds	29
deep	94
desert (n.)	71
deserts (v.)	14

dew	72	enough	119	fields	2
diamond	72	Eskimo	94	fierce	63
died	62	ever	29	fight	86
different	39	except	127	filled	91
diligence	20	excuse	33	finally	66
directly	33	exercises	17	fine	24
displeasure	146	expects	139	finished	124
doctor's	138			first-class	81
dolls	101			fix	8
done	16			flashes	105
doorway	96			flat	13
dragged	143			fleet	137
drop (v.)	58			float	106
drove	87			flower-beds	37
during	27			fly	69
Dutch	86			flying (v.)	22
duty	137			flying (n.)	75
dwells	69			foggy	86
dying	88			football	111

F

face (v.)	137			foreigners	125
failed	89			foremost	82
faint	57			forget	24
fall	76			forgotten	90
family	96			form	68
fans	81			fought	64
farmer	45			founded	109
farms	21			free	39
farmyard	45			freely	85
fashionable	81			freezes	94
fastened	8				
fault	28				
fear	85				
feeder	108				
feeding	45				
feelings	114				
fell	13				
fellow	88				
felt	13				
female	69				
few	26				

fresh	25	grown	128	hurrying	22
fright	87	guides	73		
frightened	63	guns	87	I	
full	4			ice	97
fun	77	H		iceberg	104
fur	95	had	4	important	130
future	18	halves	116	include	126
		happened	28	indeed	38
G		hares	64	indigo	9
gained	65	harm	39	insects	4
games	17	haymaking	44	install	81
gardens	35	health	20	iron	131
gates	110	heaven	115	island	49
gave	14	heavy	27	isles	126
gay	116	heels	101	Italian	53
gentle	2	held	13		
geography	48	help	38	J	
glide	73	hesitated	145	join	13
glittering	103	hid	8	joke	13
glorious	72	hills	101	joy	4
god	87	hilltops	102		
gold	8	hired	62	K	
goods	130	history	30	kept	88
got	16	hold	76	kind	27
government	131	hole	69	kindness	114
grand	23	honesty	28	knew	76
grave	91	horsemen	87		
gravely	14	hotels	23	L	
Greeks	142	huge	145	laid	88
grew	29	hunt	98	lakes	46

lambs	44	loud	63	nations	29
lamp	97	loyal	135	nature	4
lance	143			naval	81
landed	76	M		nearly	76
language	53	machine	76	neat	115
lasts	95	madam	57	neck	68
late	135	man	29	need (n.)	89
later	105	market	56	need (v.)	114
lawns	110	meadow	3	needles	130
lay	65	meantime	61	nest	69
leading	96	memory	90	new	3
leaps	3	met	7	next	82
leave	24	might (n.)	116	noble	29
led	86	milk (v.)	104	nobody	9
left (v.)	13	million	55	nor	122
lent	27	mind (v.)	64	north	49
let's=let us	35	mind (n.)	85	north-west	126
liar	115	miss	25	northern	100
lie (n.)	115	moment	89	nothing	57
life	3	money	57	noticed	57
lift	77	moss	97	nowadays	81
lightning	105	mountain	3	O	
limbs	121	mourned	91		
lips	88	music	81	oak-tree	4
logs	27	myself	17	oarsmen	111
longing	88			obey	113
lord	135	N		obliged	124
loss	88			oceans	49
lost	91	nails	130	offering	145
lot	46				

one's	33	plants	40	quietly	122
orchestra	81	pleasure	27		
orphans	62	polite	122	R	
ostrich	68	poor	56		
outside	86	popular	79	race	111
overcome	146	port	24	radio	79
owned	29	possess	26	rage	79
		possessions	51	railways	129
P		post	78	rainbow	6
		post-offices	129	rain	58
Pacific	52	pot	8	rapidly	64
paddles	69	powers	55	reached	22
paid	29	praised	89	recital	81
pain	138	president	29	refuse	39
palm	39	pretended	13	reign	85
part (n.)	50	prevent	145	reindeer	97
part (v.)	77	pride	20	rejoicing	146
path	12	priest	143	removed	57
pavement	60	prison	66	repay	28
pay	28	prisoner	144	replied	136
peep (v.)	73	professors	82	respected	29
peep (n.)	120	program	81	restaurant	81
penny	34	proper	28	ribbon	75
piano	81	prophet	145	richest	52
picnic	41	pulled	98	ride	23
pigs	128			rings (v.)	110
pins	130	Q		ripen	44
pity	61	queer-looking	96	rise	102
plains	68	quick	75		
plan	143	quickly	8		

river	75	send	86	soldier	85
robbers	62	serpents	145	someone	64
robin	3	set (n.)	81	sorry	27
rocks	104	several	16	southern	50
rode	87	shade	43	Spaniards	86
roll	101	shake	77	spark	73
rough	63	sheep	44	speed	69
row	111	shops	17	spill	125
rowing	46	short	103	spoilt	27
		should	35	spoke	89
S		shouted	63	spoken	16
sad	62	show	73	sports	111
safe	145	shown	89	springtime	3
sailor	136	shrubs	39	squirrel	64
salt	123	sick	114	starving	86
sandy	68	siege	143	station	22
sang	58	sights	23	steel	131
sat	63	sign	146	stir	123
saucer	123	signal	139	stone	97
saw	23	simple	27	stood	56
scarcely	56	simply	69	stop	35
scissors	130	singer	56	strangling	145
sea-birds	104	size	145	streets	22
seals	98	sledges	98	success	20
seashore	22	sleep	4	such	22
seaside	45	slept	3	suddenly	12
season	44	slowly	122	suffering	137
secure	145	smelt	13	sunbeams	2
seemed	138	smile	114	sunset	75
		smoke	20	sunshine	36

M		S		V	
Magdalen	110	Saghalien	50	Victory	138
Marble Arch	33	Scotland	126		
Mario	58	Sheffield	131	W	
N		Sidney,		Wales	126
Nelson	135	Philip	84	Washington	51
Newcastle	131	Spain	85	Washington,	
O		T		George	27
Oxford	33	Tennyson,		Windsor	74
P		Lord	121	Z	
Poseidon	143	Thames	108	Zutphen	86
R		Trafalgar	137		
Rome	49	Troy	142		
Russia	52	U			
		United States	29		

List of Phrases and Idioms

A		B	
<u>a bit</u> + <i>Adjective</i> 少しく...		at night 夜は	70
で	64	at once 直ちに	114
above all 就中	114	at the beginning of の初	
after a while 暫くたつて	103	めに	82
<u>a good way</u> 可なり遠い	33	B	
<u>a great deal</u> 澤山	18	be able to = can	56
<u>a large number of</u> 多数の	143	be about + <i>Infinitive</i> 將き	
<u>a little while</u> 暫らく	102	に...せんとする	24
all alone 唯...だけ	64	be in full bloom (花が)満	
all at once 突然	58	開で	38
all over 限なく	13	be kind of 御親切なことで	77
all over the world 世界中	131	be made of で作られる	96
all the rage 大流行	79	be obliged + <i>Infinitive</i>	
all the year round 年中	94	ねばならぬ	124
<u>a lot of</u> 澤山の	46	be said + <i>Infinitive</i> と云ふ	
and then それから	102	話である	110
ask for 求める	113	be said + <i>Perfect Inf.</i> ...で	
as soon as や否や	27	あつたと云ふことである	109
at first 初めは	64	best of all 何よりも一番に	101
at last 遂ひに	65	be taken by surprise 不	
		意を撃たれる	146

break out 起る 85
by and by やがて 8
by halves 宜い加減に 116
by that time その時迄に 146
by train 汽車で 21

C

call upon + person を訪ねる 27
come by 通り過ぎる 57
come over やつて来る 77
come up 近づく, やつて来る 13
compare with と比較する 135
cry for を呼び求める聲 57

D

day (week, month) after day (week, month) 毎(週, 月)日 102
die of で死ぬ 88

E

excuse me ご免なさい 124

F

fire at を狙つて射撃する 87
for a few days 数日間 89
for a long time 長い間 56

for + one + Infinitive ...が...する 43
for the last few days 過去数日間 79
from above 上から 76

G

get down from から降りる 146
get on へ乗る 35
give lessons 教授する 82
good night お休みなさい, 左様なら 77
go over to へ渡つて行く 86
go to sleep 寝る 65

H

half a + Noun の半分 36
happen to たまたま...する 60
have been to + Noun へ行つて来る 17
have got to ねばならぬ 63
have + Object + Past Participle して貰ふ 44
have to = must 96
heels over head 眞逆さまに 101
high and low 上下, 貴賤, 身分の高い人も低い人も 91

high up 高く 43
hold dear 愛する, 大事にする 90
hold on つかまる 76
hold one's breath 息をこらす 13

I

I am afraid that ...ではあるまいかと思ふ(氣遣ふ) 28
I am sorry that ...はお氣の毒です 28
in case of の場合は 14
in the country 田舎で 21
in the meantime 兎角する間に, さうしてゐる間に 61
in the sun 太陽の下で, 日に 45
it is said that と云ふことである 91

K

keep up with ついて行く 69

L

last of all 最後に 4
lead to ...となる 86
listen in 聴取する 81
live on + Noun を食つて生活する 98

look after 世話する 62

M

make a noise 音を立てる 122
more than 以上に 102
most of the time 大概 95

N

not only but also ばかりでなく...また 85
no + Noun ... so + Adjective + as 如何なる...も, ...のやうに...でない 50
not so + Adjective + as 26
not so + Adverb + as 44

O

of one's own 特有の 53
once upon a time 嘗つて 62
one day 或日 21
one of the + Superlative 最も...なものの一つ 51
on one's right 右手に 76
out of sight 見えなくなる 58
over there 彼方の, 彼方に 37

P		such as たとへば 44
peep of day = dawn 明け方, 曉 120		T
put ~ in prison 獄に投ずる 66		take care of 気をつける, 大 事にする 38
play with もてあそぶ 122		take fright 吃驚する 87
prevent + one + from + -ing が...するのを妨げる 145		take the sun 日に當る 42
R		think of 思付く 142
rich and poor 貧富, 富めるも貧しきも 91		tire out 疲れ切る 65
S		too + Adjective + for + one + Infinitive あまりに...で ...することが出来ない 43
see + one + off 見送る 24		U
should like + Infinitive ...したいものだ 35		used to するのが常であつた 138
so + Adjective + that 大層なので 85		up and down 上下に 69
so that それで 44		V
stop + Infinitive ...する爲に 止まる 57		very much 大層, 非常に 17
		W
		wake up 目をさます 3

PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH READERS
[REVISED EDITION]

昭和6年8月12日	印刷	刷行
昭和6年8月15日	訂正再版	印刷
昭和6年12月15日	訂正再版	發行
昭和6年12月18日	訂正再版	發行
昭和10年8月31日	訂正三版	印刷
昭和10年9月3日	訂正三版	發行
昭和10年12月13日	訂正四版	印刷
昭和10年12月16日	訂正四版	發行
定價	卷1 金80錢	卷2 金80錢
	卷3 金80錢	卷4 金80錢
	卷5 金80錢	



著者 齋藤 靜
 發行者 合資會社 富山房
 東京市神田區神保町一丁目三
 代表者 坂本 嘉治 馬
 印刷所 東京印刷株式會社
 東京市深川區白河町四丁目一

發行所 合資會社 富山房
 東京市神田區神保町一丁目三
 電話 神田 2171-2178 番
 振替口座 東京 501 番



廣島縣 安佐郡 郡川内村

二

廣島縣安佐郡川内村



修道中學校

二・四

横山正三

二回身 正三

横山正三





