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Green	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Yellow	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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Magenta	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
White	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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# 英語

## 2

中學校用



広島大学図書  
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中等學校教科書株式會社

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文部省檢定書

昭和十九年五月八日 中學校外國語科用

# 英語

2

中學校用

広島大学図書

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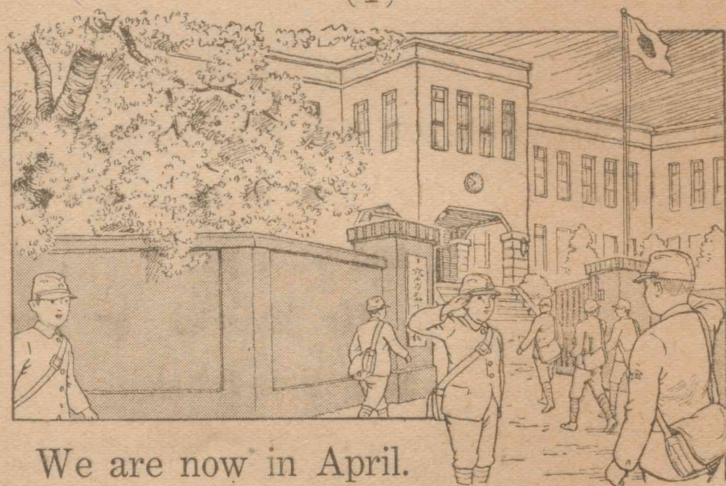


# BOOK TWO

## LESSON 1

### THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR

(1)



We are now in April.

The sun shines brightly in the sky, and  
the birds are singing merrily in the trees.  
The cherry-trees are now in full bloom.

---

brightly [bráitli]    singing [sínjɪŋ]    merrily [mérili]  
cherry-trees [tʃéritrɪz]

Full of hope and joy, all of us attended the opening ceremony yesterday. Our principal told us that we should think of our soldiers and sailors at the front and do our best to fulfil our duty as middle-school boys. 5

(2)

Mr. Sakuma, our class teacher, said to us, "I hope that you will work as hard as you did last year and become better, wiser and stronger."



He showed us our 10  
new time-table.

We have four English  
lessons a week.

Mr. Sakuma will teach  
us English. 15

joy [dʒɔɪ] attended [əténdɪd] ceremony [sérɪməni]  
principal [prɪnsəpəl] told [tould] < tell  
should [ʃʊd] < shall front [frʌnt] fulfil [fʊlfl̩]  
duty [dʒʊti] become [bɪkʌm] better [bétə] < good  
wiser [wáɪzə] showed [ʃəʊd] time-table [taɪmtéɪbl̩]

We have military training three times a week. Captain Osawa is to drill us this year. He came home from the front only a few months ago.

5 My parents always say that all Japanese boys are to become brave and strong soldiers in future. So I will try to do my best to train myself through military training.

### EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English.*—

1. In what season are we now?
2. What kind of trees are in full bloom in April?
3. When did your new school year begin?
4. Who is your class teacher this year?
5. What does he teach you?

military [mílɪtəri] training [tréɪnɪŋ] captain [kæptɪn]  
drill [drɪl] few [fju:] always [ɔ:lwəz]  
future [fjútʃə] myself [maɪsɛlf] through [θru:]

6. How many English lessons do you have this year?
7. How many times a week do you have military training?

(B) *Put into Japanese:*—

1. We are to meet at the station at seven.
2. I must work as hard as my brother does.
3. This morning I got up as early as my mother did.
4. We should do our best to train our minds and bodies.
5. The boy worked as hard as he could.
6. I ran as fast as I could.

(C) *Put into English:*—

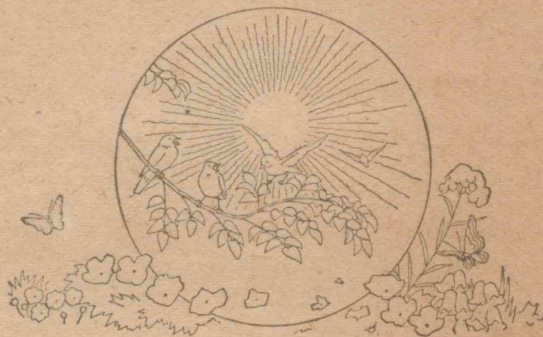
1. 一週に四時間、英語の授業がある。
2. 校長先生は僕らに全力を盡くすべきだと言はれた。
3. 僕の兄はつい二、三日前に戦地から歸つて来た。
4. 間もなく櫻は満開となるであらう。

minds [maindz]

ran [ræn] < run

LESSON 2

A SPRING SONG



I'm very glad the spring has come,  
The sun shines out so bright ;  
The little birds upon the trees  
Are singing with delight.

I like to see the butterfly  
Flutter its painted wings ;  
And all things seem, just like myself,  
So glad to see the spring.

song [sɔŋ]

I'm [aim] = I am

bright [braɪt]

delight [dɪlaɪt]

butterfly [bʌtəflaɪ]

flutter [flʌtə]

its [ɪts]

painted [peɪntɪd]

things [θɪŋz]

## LESSON 3

## A BUTTERFLY'S STORY



I am a butterfly. Am I not pretty?  
Boys and girls like me very much.

They want to catch me, and they run  
after me.

But they cannot catch me, for I have 5  
wings and can fly about as well as a bird.

But by and by I shall die.

Once I was not a butterfly. I was an  
ugly caterpillar.

story [stóri]  
ugly [áglí]

catch [kætʃ]  
caterpillar [kætəpɪlə]

die [dai]

I could not fly about then, for I had no  
wings.

By and by I went to sleep. I slept and  
slept.

5 But one day I was no longer a caterpil-  
lar. I was a pretty butterfly.

Well, some years ago you were all babies.  
You were too little to walk about then.

You have been growing bigger and  
10 bigger since, and now you are boys and  
girls. You can learn a lot of things at  
school.

Soon you will be men and women.

Then you will be able to serve your  
15 country in many ways.

sleep [slɪp]    slept [slept] < sleep    been [bi:(n)] < be  
bigger [bɪgə]    since [sɪns]    lot [lɒt]  
men [men] < man    women [wɪmɪn] < woman  
able [éibl]

## EXERCISE

(A) 括弧内の動詞及び助動詞の適当な形を用ひよ。

Once I (be) a baby. I (can)not walk well. I (have) some toys. I (grow) bigger and bigger since, and now I (be) a middle-school boy. I (can) walk a long way. I (have) a lot of good friends at school. By and by I (grow) up to be a young man.

(B) 空所に適当な語を補へ。

1. You were ( ) young to understand it.
2. I am no ( ) a baby.
3. We are now ( ) April. It is no ( ) cold.
4. I ( ) not fly about, for I have ( ) wings.

(C) 未來形の文に直せ。

1. I can read English books.
2. You can skate on the ice.
3. He can walk a long way.
4. They cannot catch me quite easily.
5. I cannot join you.

understand [ʌndəstænd]    easily [i:zili]    join [dʒɔin]

## LESSON 4

## THE WEATHER

(1)

This morning, when I woke up, the sun was coming through into my bedroom.

Everything seemed to be full of life and joy in the bright spring sunshine.

5 But about seven o'clock, when I was just going to leave for school, the sky became a little cloudy.

But I did not take an umbrella with me, as it did not look like rain.

(2)

10 After school, when I was on my way home, the sky became quite dark and at last it began to rain.

weather [wéðə]  
bedroom [bédrum]  
became [bikéim] < become

woke [wouk] < wake  
sunshine [sánʃain]  
cloudy [kláudi]



By and by it rained very hard. The wind blew, too.

I ran as fast as I could, but I got very wet.

I don't like rainy weather at all. Everything is cold and damp, and my clothes stick to my body. Yet I know we must have rain, because the farmers need it for their crops.

In winter the snow falls and covers the streets and fields. It keeps the plants warm like a white blanket; and so the cold north wind cannot freeze them.

“A snow year, a rich year.”

wet [wet]	rainy [réini]	damp [dæmp]	
stick [stik]	body [bódi]	yet [jet]	need [ni:d]
crops [krɒps]	keeps [ki:ps]	plants [plɑ:nts]	
blanket [blæŋkit]	freeze [friz]	rich [ritʃ]	

## EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. Do you like rainy weather?
2. Why must we have rain?
3. Which do you like better, summer or winter?
4. In what month does it rain most in our country?

(B) 空所に適当な語を補へ。

1. I can't speak French ( ) all.
2. We worked as ( ) as we could.
3. Try to jump ( ) high ( ) you can.
4. I met an old friend of mine ( ) my way home.

(C) Put into English:—

1. 僕はちやうど學校へ出かけようとしてゐた。
2. 雨が降りさうだつたから、僕は傘を持って行つた。
3. とうとう雨が降り出して、僕は濡れてしまつた。
4. 身體を清潔に (clean) しておきなさい。

met [met] < meet

mine [main]

LESSON 5

CALLED BY DIFFERENT NAMES

You find it in springs in the mountains. It makes brooks and rivers and the great deep sea. Its name is.....

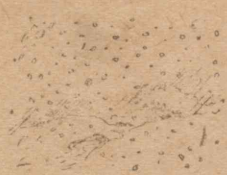


In the cold winter it grows hard. You can walk upon it as on the

land. Then it is.....

Sometimes it comes down in drops from the clouds.

It is called.....



Sometimes in winter it falls in flakes. They are white and soft. It is called.....

different [dɪfrənt]	springs [sprɪŋz]	great [greɪt]
drops [drɒps]	clouds [klaʊdz]	flakes [fleɪks]
	soft [sɒ(:)ft]	

In summer it sometimes comes in hard balls. Then it is called.....



When you see it in small drops on the grass, you call it.....

On cold mornings when it is white and shining, you call it.....



10



When you boil it, it changes into a kind of gas, which lifts up the lid of the kettle. Then it is called.....

15

Write all the names by which it is called.

boil [bɔɪl]	changes [tʃeɪndʒɪz]	gas [gæs]
lifts [lɪfts]	lid [lɪd]	kettle [kɛtl]

## EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. In the cold winter into what does water change?
2. From what does rain come down?
3. Does snow fall in drops or in flakes?
4. When does hail come down?
5. Where do you find dew?

(B) 空所に適当な前置詞を補へ。

1. Heat changes water ( ) steam.
2. You see dew ( ) small drops ( ) the grass.
3. ( ) cold mornings the frost covers the fields.

(C) 二つの文を関係代名詞 (which) でつないで、一つの文にせよ。

1. { This is a new hat.  
I got it yesterday.
2. { That is the house.  
I lived in it when I was a little child.

hail [heil]

dew [dju:]

heat [hi:t]

steam [stim]

frost [frɔ:(s)t]

## LESSON 6

## A GIANT

I am a giant.

I am as strong as my brother Steam.

I sometimes make a little noise when I work, but not so much as Steam does.

5 I do not always let people know where I live.

For a long time no one knew that I could do any work.10 Now, men have found out how to make me work for them.

Do you know I am your lamp at night?

For I light every house and every street now. Brother Steam cannot do that, I can pull cars as well as he does.

giant [dʒaɪənt]

noise [noiz]

knew [nju:] &lt; know

found [faund] &lt; find

lamp [læmp]

pull [pul]

cars [kɑ:z]

Besides, can you send a telegram without me?

Can you talk over a telephone or listen to the radio without me?



Indeed, only with <sup>5</sup> my help can you talk to or hear your friends far away.

I will tell you one place where I live. <sup>10</sup> It is in the clouds.

When I am in the clouds, I sometimes make a great noise. You call the noise <sup>15</sup> thunder.

send [send]    telegram [téligræm]    without [wiðáut]  
talk [tɔ:k]    indeed [indí:d]    thunder [θándə]

Once a man found me in the clouds, and brought me down to the earth on a long kite string.

Do you know what my name is?

### EXERCISE

(A) 15ページの始めから十行目 (work for them) までの I を it に變へて、全文を書き直せ。

例: { I am a giant.  
It is a giant.

(B) Put into Japanese:—

1. He is not so clever as his brother.
2. He is not always very lazy.
3. Let me know where he lives.
4. I don't know how to drive a motor-car.
5. This is the place where I was born.

brought [brɔ:t] < bring    kite [kait]    string [striŋ]  
clever [klé:və]    born [bɔ:n] < bear

(C) *a* と *b* との違いを考へよ。

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \text{ What is your name?} \\ b. \text{ I don't know what your name is.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \text{ Where do you live?} \\ b. \text{ Tell me where you live.} \end{array} \right.$

(D) 上の例によつて次の文の前に *I don't know* 又は *Tell me* を附加して文を作れ。

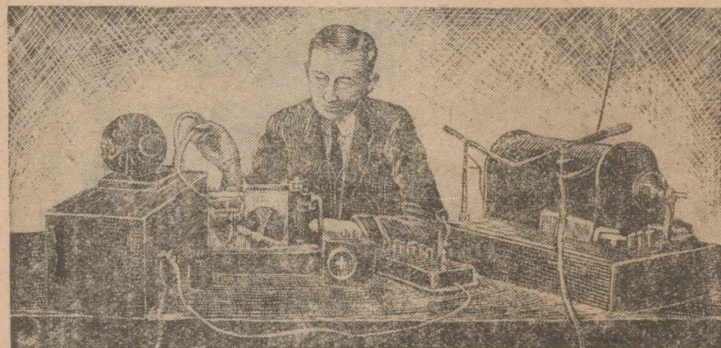
1. Where do you live?
2. Where does your father live?
3. What do you want?
4. When will he come back?

(E) *Put into English*:—

1. 僕はかれほど早くは走れない。
2. 君は辭書なしで、この本が讀めますか。
3. 金持が常に幸福とは限らない。
4. 僕にはかれがいつ來るかわからない。
5. 君は電氣 (electricity) が雲の中にあることを知つてゐますか。

electricity [ilektrísiti]

## THE FATHER OF WIRELESS



We owe our 'wireless' to a clever man named Marconi, who was born in Italy in 1874.

His father was an Italian, and his mother  
5 an Irish woman.

He went to both Italian and English schools.

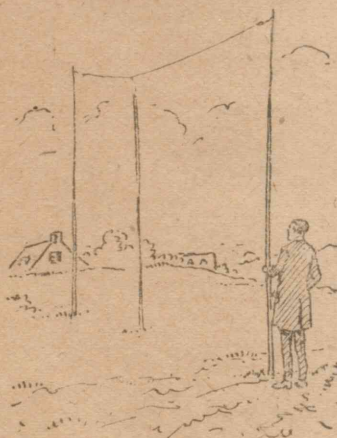
In 1890 he began his own experiments

wireless [wáíəlis]    owe [ou]    Marconi [mɑ:kóuni]  
Italy [íteli]    1874 [éitín-sévntifó:]    Irish [áíəri:]  
both [bouθ]    own [oun]    experiments [ikspérimənts]

in his father's garden. He worked very hard, usually for eighteen hours a day.

When he was twenty-one years old, he succeeded in sending messages without the use of wires, and proved that electric waves travel through earth and air.

The next year he left his native land and went to London, where his experiments were put to practical use.



In 1901 Marconi showed that a message could be sent over the Atlantic by wireless.

He himself went to North America, and set up an aerial.

usually [ju:zuəli] succeeded [səksɪdɪd] use [ju:s]  
wires [waɪəz] proved [pru:vɪd] electric [ɪlɛktrɪk]  
waves [weɪvz] travel [trævl] air [eə] native [néitiv]  
London [lándən] practical [præktɪkəl] sent [sent] <send  
Atlantic [ətɫéntɪk] himself [hɪmsɛlf] America [əmérikə]  
aerial [éəriəl]

Marconi received a number of honours for his work in wireless telegraphy, and in 1909 he won the Nobel Prize for physics.

He died on July 20th, 1937.

### EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English:—*

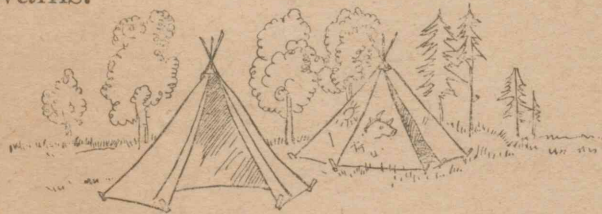
1. Where was Marconi born?
2. Was his mother an Italian?
3. How many hours a day did he usually work?
4. When he was twenty-one years old, what did he prove?
5. Where were his experiments put to practical use?
6. What did he show in 1901?
7. When did he die?
8. What kind of prize did he win?

received [rɪsɪvd] number [nʌmbə] honours [ónəz]  
telegraphy [tɪlɛgrəfi] won [wʌn] <win  
Nobel Prize [nóubel práiz] physics [fíziks]  
win [wɪn]



## I. WHAT FRANK WROTE

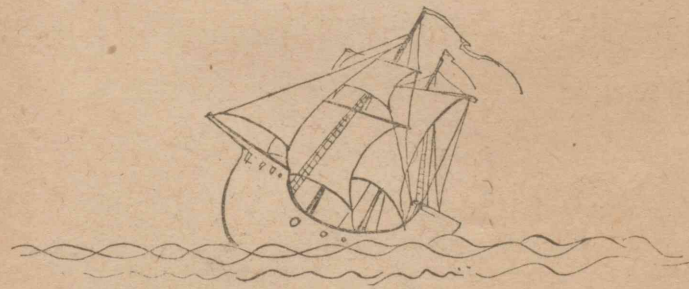
Many years ago, there were only wild forests in America. There were no towns, schools, nor churches. Only wild Indians lived there then. They did not live in houses. They lived in wigwams which were made of skin and bark. Then some white people came to America to live there. The white people came in a ship. They have been called the Pilgrim Fathers or Pilgrims. They came from a country beyond the sea. Here I have made a picture of Indian wigwams.



Frank [fræŋk]	wild [waild]	forests [fóristz]
nor [nɔ:]	churches [tʃɜ:tʃiz]	Indians [índjənz]
wigwams [wígwæmz]	skin [skin]	bark [bɑ:k]
Pilgrim [pílgrim]	beyond [bijónd]	

## II. WHAT DAN WROTE

The first Colonists came from England in a ship which was called the "Mayflower." They had no houses at first. They stayed in their ship a long time. They had no gardens or farms. So the Colonists had very little to eat. Then some of them fell ill and died, and some were killed by Indians. But some of the Indians were kind to them. This is a picture of the Colonists' ship.



Dan [dæn]	Mayflower [méiflàuə]	farms [fɑ:mz]
ill [il]		killed [kild]



## III. WHAT WILLIAM WROTE

The Colonists went out to look over the land. They looked for a good place for their log houses. On the way they found a basket of Indian corn. It had been hidden in the sand by the Indians. The white people had never seen such corn before. They took the corn, but they paid the Indians who had hidden it. An Indian taught them how to plant the corn. Then plenty of corn was planted. Log houses, schools, and churches were built. This is a picture of the Colonists' log houses.



log [lɒg]	corn [kɔ:n]	hidden [hɪdn] <hide
sand [sænd]	never [névə]	seen [si:n] <see
such [sʌtʃ]	paid [peɪd] <pay	taught [tɔ:t] <teach
plenty [plénti]	built [bilt] <build	

## EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English:—*

1. Were the Colonists English or German?
2. What have the Colonists been called?
3. What was the name of the ship in which they came?
4. Where did wild Indians live?
5. What were the Colonists' first houses made of?

(B) 次の文を現在完了及び過去完了の形に直せ。

1. I made a picture of warships.
2. I never saw such a fat baby.
3. Much coal is hidden under the earth.
4. He is called "Happy John."
5. They did not come.

(C) *Put into English:—*

1. 僕らの學校は木 (wood) 造で、非常に古い。
2. 五年前にかれの父は病氣になつて死んだ。
3. 毎夏、僕らの先生が泳ぎ方を教へてくれます。
4. 時々、父は僕らに南洋の話をしてくれます。

saw [sɔ:] &lt;see

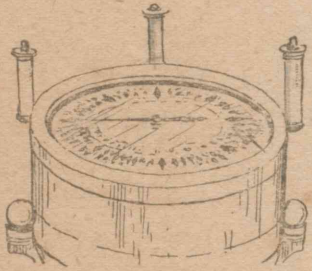
fat [fæt]

coal [kɔul]

wood [wud]

## LESSON 9

## MARCO POLO AND THE COMPASS



Compass

The compass is the sailor's best friend.

With it sailors can find their way across the wide sea.

Until men had the compass to guide them, they did not dare to sail far out of sight of land. It was used by the Chinese a long, long time ago, but we do not know who first invented it.

People say that it was first brought to Europe by a man named Marco Polo.

Marco Polo was born in the beautiful old city of Venice about seven hundred

Marco Polo [má:kou pólou]	compass [kámpəs]
until [əntíl]	guide [gaid]
sight [sait]	dare [dæ]
used [ju:zd]	invented [invéntid]
Venice [vénis]	



years ago.

His father used to visit many lands in the East to buy and sell goods.

Young Marco went with his father, and soon became very fond of travelling.

After some years, he made a long journey and went to China.

There he was made a high official and lived with the Emperor, Kublai Khan, for

used [ju:st]	visit [vítit]	buy [bai]	goods [gudz]
fond [fɒnd]	travelling [trævliŋ]	journey [dʒéni]	
China [tʃáinə]	official [əfíʃəl]	Emperor [émpərə]	
	Kublai Khan [kú:blai kán]		

twenty-four years. While he was in that country, he saw the people using the magnet to guide them on their journeys.

At last Marco wished to go home to Venice.

The Emperor did not allow him to do so at first, but after a time he let him go.

When he came home to Venice, he told his friends all about the Chinese and their country. He also introduced Nippon to Europe, though he had no chance of visiting the country.

Among the many things he brought home from China, there was a magnet. The people of Europe first learned the use of the compass from Marco's magnet.

while [(h)waɪl]      magnet [mæɡnɪt]      allow [ə'laʊ]  
introduced [ɪntrədʒʊst]      though [ðəʊ]  
chance [tʃa:ns]      among [ə'mɒŋ]      learned [lə:nt]

## EXERCISE

(A) 斜體の語を主語として、各の文を書き直せ。

1. Marconi won *the Nobel Prize*.
2. The farmer cut *the corn*.
3. We shall be praised by *our teacher*.
4. The compass was used by *the Chinese* a long time ago.
5. Marco Polo first brought *the compass* to Europe.
6. It is said that Nippon was first introduced to Europe by *Marco Polo*.

(B) Put into Japanese:—

1. He did not dare to jump from that wall.
2. He used to study physics from morning till night.
3. We talked about the things we had seen in the town.
4. He saw hundreds of people passing along the street.

praised [preɪzd]

study [stʌdi]



## EXERCISE

(A) *Put into Japanese:*—

1. Walk as fast as you can, and you will be in time.
2. Work harder, and you will succeed.
3. I am quite a stranger to the place.

(B) 1, 2 に *a, b, c, d* を適當に組み合はせよ。

- |               |  |                                      |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I am sorry |  | <i>a.</i> to learn that you are ill. |
| 2. I am glad  |  | <i>b.</i> to hear of your success.   |
|               |  | <i>c.</i> to see you again.          |
|               |  | <i>d.</i> to trouble you.            |

(C) *Put into English:*—

1. 公園へ行く道を教へてください。
2. 左へ曲つて橋を渡ると、公園に出ます。
3. あの三階建の建物は科學博物館です。
4. 歩いて五分です。
5. 途中までお伴致しませう。
6. 大變お手敷を掛けてすみません。
7. どう致しまして。

## LESSON 11

## MY DIARY

*Jul. 1st, Mon.* Wet. I got up at six. I had a slight headache. Mother told me to stay away from school. But I went to school as usual.

I came home with Yamada, talking about the activities of German submarines in the Atlantic.

In the evening I felt a little feverish, and so went to bed earlier than usual.

*Jul. 2nd, Tues.* Cloudy. I felt better this morning. I started for school soon after breakfast.

In the afternoon we had anti-air-raid exercises at our school. I returned home

---

diary [dáiəri]	slight [slait]	headache [hédeik]
usual [jú:ʒuəl]		activities [æktívítiz]
submarines [sábməri:nz]		feverish [fí:vəriʃ]
started [stá:rtid]		anti-air-raid [ænti'éəreid]
	returned [rité:nd]	



a little after four.

In the evening I listened to the radio with all my family. We learned that a rich coal-mine had been discovered in North China.

*Jul. 3rd, Wed.* Fine. In the morning I received a picture postcard from my brother at the front.

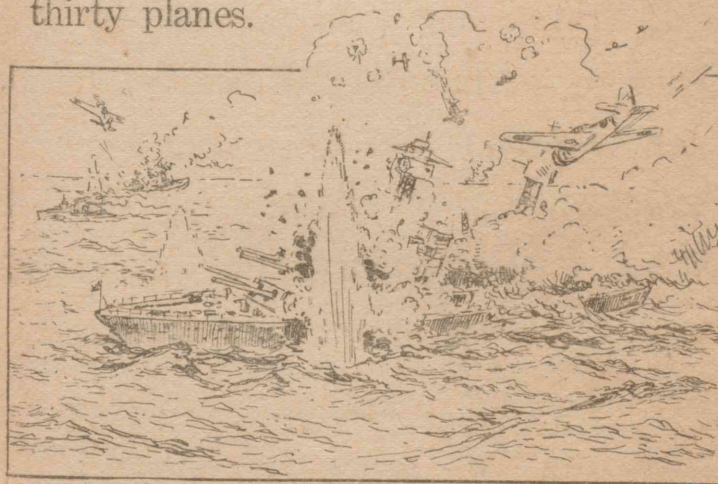
On my way home from school I met

coal-mine [kóulmain]  
fine [fain]

discovered [diskʌvəd]  
postcard [póustkɑrd]

a troop of soldiers marching along the streets. I wished to be one of such brave soldiers.

In the evening I learned, through the radio, that yesterday our navy air-forces sank or damaged in the South Pacific, six enemy transports, three cruisers, and one destroyer, and shot down over thirty planes.



troop [tru:p]	navy [névi]	air-forces [éəfɔ:siz]
sank [sæŋk] < sink		damaged [dæmidʒd]
Pacific [pə'sifik]		enemy [énimi]
transports [træns'pɔ:ts]		cruisers [krú:zəz]
destroyer [distróiə]	shot [ʃɒt] < shoot	planes [pleinz]

I went to bed at a quarter past nine, full of gratitude to our soldiers, sailors, and airmen.

*Jul. 4th, Thurs.* Bright. This was our labour-service day. Mother woke me up at five, as I had to leave home at half past six. I was afraid it might rain, but it soon cleared up.

Our class gathered in front of the school-gate and then started for a village about three miles away.

All day long we worked and worked. When I came home, I was quite tired, but enjoyed my supper very much.

gratitude [grætɪtʃud]      airmen [éəmen] <airman  
labour-service [léibəsə:vɪs]      afraid [əfréid]  
might [maɪt] <may      cleared [kliəd]      gathered [gæðəd]  
school-gate [skúlgeɪt]      miles [maɪlz]      tired [taɪəd]  
supper [sʌpə]

## EXERCISE

(A) 空所に適当な語を補へ。

- I went to school (      ) usual.
- I went to bed earlier (      ) usual.
- I started (      ) school soon (      ) breakfast.
- I returned home (      ) little after four.
- I was afraid it (      ) rain, but it soon (      ) up.

(B) *Put into English:*—

- 父は約二哩離れてゐる農場で働いてゐる。
- 私は終日部屋で讀書した。
- わが海鷲は敵機三十五以上を撃墜した。
- 今は雨が降つてゐるが、間もなく晴れるだらう。
- かれはいつものやうに七時半に家を出た。

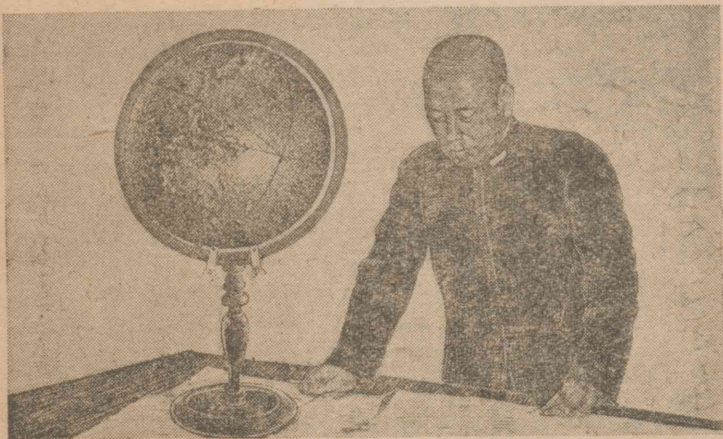
(C) 次の動詞の變化を覚えよ。

become      meet      shoot  
sink      wake

## LESSON 12

## ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO AND HIS HOUSE

(1)



Isoroku Yamamoto was one of the greatest admirals that the world has ever seen. Under his command, our navy won great victories in Pearl Harbour, off Malaya, off the Solomons, and at many other places. 5

He will be remembered for ever.

admiral [ædmərəl]	world [wɜ:ld]	ever [évə]
command [kəmənd]	victories [vɪktəriz]	
Pearl Harbour [pɛ:l hɑ:bə]	Malaya [məléiə]	
Solomons [sóləmənʒ]	remembered [ríməmbəd]	

(2)

Although he was a man of high position, he lived in rather a small house, for he loved a simple life.

One day one of his friends said to the 5 admiral, "I am afraid your house is too small for you. What do you say to moving to a larger one?"

The admiral answered with a smile, "This house is indeed very small, but I 10 have another one, large enough for me. It is the Pacific Ocean."



although [ɔ:lðəu]	position [pəzɪʃən]	rather [rú:ðə]
simple [sɪmpl]	moving [mú:vɪŋ]	enough [ináf]
	Ocean [óuʃən]	



## EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English:—*

1. Was Isoroku Yamamoto a great general or a great admiral?
2. Under his command, where did our navy win great victories?
3. Was he a man of high position or of low position?
4. Why did he live in a small house?
5. Had he another house large enough for him?
6. What was his larger house?

(B) *Put into Japanese:—*

1. Maresuke Nogi was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever seen.
2. He speaks English quite well, although he has never been to England.
3. I am quite tired, for I have worked all day long.
4. He was kind enough to lend me the book.

general [dʒenərəl]

low [lou]

lend [lend]

## LESSON 13

## INTRODUCING FRIENDS

(1)

When you happen to meet two of your friends who do not know each other, it is necessary for you to introduce them.

The correct way of introducing your friend is to say, "Mr. Harris, this is my friend, Mr. Whitney." Or you may say instead, "This is Mr. Whitney, a friend of mine."

When you introduce your friend to older people, you can say, "May I introduce Mr. Whitney?" or "Allow me to introduce Mr. Whitney to you."

happen [hæpn]

meet [mit]

each [itʃ]

necessary [néisəri]

correct [kərəkt]

Harris [hæris]

Whitney [(h)wítni]

instead [instéd]

## (2)

If you are introduced to someone, you may say, "How do you do, Mr. Carpenter?" or "I'm pleased to meet you."

When you are introduced to older persons, do not offer to shake hands, unless they offer first. It is not always necessary to shake hands when you are introduced.

A polite bow will very often do. Do not forget to rise when you are introduced to an older person. A boy should rise when he is introduced to a girl or a lady.

"Manners make the man."

someone [sámwʌn]		Carpenter [kárpintə]
persons [pé:snz]	offer [ófə]	shake [ʃeik]
unless [ənlés]	polite [pəlaít]	forget [fəgét]
lady [léidi]	manners [mánənz]	

## EXERCISE

(A) 空所に適当な語を補へ。

1. It is not ( ) necessary ( ) shake hands when you are introduced.
2. A polite bow will very often ( ).
3. I shall not go there ( ) it rains.
4. I shall go there ( ) it rains.

(B) 次の文を適当に完結せよ。

1. Yesterday while I was walking along the street, I happened to.....
2. It is good for us to.....in the morning.
3. May I use.....?
4. Any book....., if it is interesting.

(C) Put into English:—

1. 明日辨當を持つて來ることを忘れるな。
2. ペンを持つてゐなければ鉛筆でも宜しい。
3. かれは僕を山田さんに紹介してくれた。
4. 忙しくなければ、僕は明日ここに來ます。

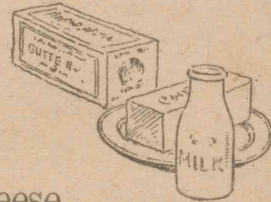
## LESSON 14

## USEFUL ANIMALS



Some animals are useful to us, not only while they are alive, but also when they are dead; in fact it would be difficult to do without them.

A cow, for example, gives us milk and cream for making butter and cheese.



After it is killed, its skin is made into leather for boots and shoes, purses and bags. In some countries, cows and oxen are used to pull carts, but in most countries horses are used for this purpose.

useful [jú:ʃfʊl]	alive [əlaɪv]	dead [ded]
would [wʊd] < will	example [ɪgzámpl]	milk [mɪlk]
cream [kri:m]	cheese [tʃi:z]	leather [léðə]
boots [bu:ts]	shoes [ʃu:z]	purses [pɜ:sɪz]
oxen [óksn] < ox	carts [kɑ:ts]	purpose [pɜ:pəs]

The meat which we get from an ox is called beef; from a sheep, mutton.



Sheep and lambs also give us wool which is used chiefly for thick winter clothes.



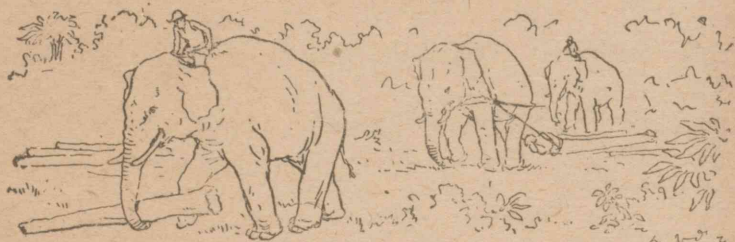
Although pigs look dirty and stupid, the meat that we get from them tastes very nice. The meat is called pork, and it smells very nice when it is cooked in the kitchen.



Hens lay eggs, and chickens are often killed for food.



beef [bi:f]	mutton [mátʌn]	lambs [læmz]
wool [wʊl]	chiefly [tʃi:flɪ]	dirty [dɜ:ti]
stupid [stjú:pid]	tastes [teɪsts]	pork [pɔ:k]
cooked [kʊkt]	kitchen [kítʃɪn]	lay [lei]
chickens [tʃíkinz]		food [fu:d]



Elephants seem to be ugly and awkward, but they are among the few wild animals that can be caught and tamed. When they have been taught to obey and serve us, they are of great use because of their strength and cleverness.

There are two very common animals whose names we have not mentioned and which are often known as our greatest friends. I wonder whether you can guess what animals they are.

elephants [élifənts]	awkward [á:kwəd]
caught [kɔ:t] < catch	tamed [teimd]
strength [streŋθ]	obey [obéi]
common [kómən]	cleverness [klévənis]
wonder [wándə]	known [noun] < know
	whether [(h)wédə]
	guess [ges]

## EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. What does a cow give us?
2. What is the skin made into?
3. What do you call the meat we get from an ox?
4. What is wool chiefly used for?
5. What do you call the meat we get from pigs?

(B) 空所に適当な語を補へ。

1. Horses are used ( ) to pull carts and to plough the fields.
2. Milk is made ( ) cheese.
3. Butter is made ( ) milk.
4. Boots and shoes are made ( ) leather.
5. Cows and horses are ( ) great use to us.
6. We stayed in the hut because ( ) the storm.

plough [plau]

hut [hat]

storm [stɔ:m]

## LESSON 15

## THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE

Summer is the warmest season of the year. Bright flowers — red poppies, pink roses and yellow buttercups — adorn the countryside in England.



Poppy



Buttercup



Thrush



Blackbird

The trees are in full leaf, and summer birds — swallows and larks, thrushes and blackbirds — fill the air with their songs.

In June the farmers are busy making hay.

During the summer months, most people like to go boating or swimming or to play outdoor games. Many people go to the

countryside [kántrisáid]	poppies [pópiz]	pink [piŋk]
buttercups [bátəkaps]	adorn [ədɔ:n]	larks [lɜ:ks]
thrushes [θrʌʃiz]	blackbirds [blækberdz]	busy [bizi]
hay [hei]	during [dʒúəriŋ]	outdoor [áutdɔ:]
	games [geimz]	

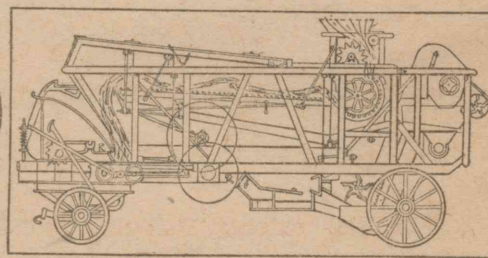
seaside in the hot month of August. There they bathe and swim, or bask in the sun. But the farmers stay at home and look after the crops.

At harvest time they cut the wheat or rye with their sickles, bind it into sheaves, and send it on a cart to the threshing-machine, where the grain is separated from the ear.

The dry stalks of wheat, which are left over after the threshing, are called straw.



Sickle



Threshing-machine



Rye

seaside [sí:sáid]	hot [hɒt]	bathe [beɪð]
bask [bɜ:sk]	harvest [há:vɪst]	wheat [(h)wi:t]
rye [rai]	bind [baɪnd]	sheaves [ʃi:vz] < sheaf
threshing-machine [θrɛʃɪŋməʃɪn]		grain [greɪn]
separated [sépəreitɪd]	dry [drai]	stalks [stɔ:ks]
threshing [θrɛʃɪŋ]		straw [strɔ:]

The wheat is now sent to the miller, who grinds it in a mill and turns it into flour.

The miller puts the flour into sacks, and sends it to the baker, who makes it into bread.

### EXERCISE

*Answer in English:—*

1. In what month are the farmers busy making hay?
2. Where do many people go in August?
3. What do they do there?
4. Who stay at home and look after the crops?
5. When do the farmers cut the wheat or rye with their sickles?
6. What are the dry stalks of wheat called?
7. Who grinds the wheat in a mill and turns it into flour?
8. Who makes the flour into bread?

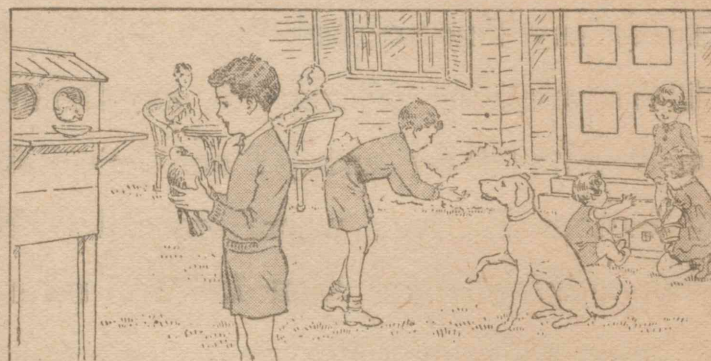
miller [mɪlə]  
flour [flaʊə]

grinds [graɪndz]  
sacks [sæks]

mill [mɪl]  
baker [beɪkə]

### LESSON 16

#### AN ENGLISH FAMILY



My name is John Smith. I live in the suburbs of London. I shall be fourteen years old next October.

My father is Henry Smith. He goes into the city every morning. He works in a bank, though I can't tell you exactly what he does.

My mother is Dorothy Smith. She is

Smith [smiθ]  
bank [bæŋk]

suburbs [sʌbɜ:bz]  
exactly [ɪgzæktli]

Henry [hɛnri]  
Dorothy [dɔ:θi]

very busy from morning till night. She has such a lot of things to do that she has scarcely any time to read.

There are five children in our family: two boys and three girls. I am the eldest; my brother Richard, whom we call Dick, is two years younger than I. My sisters are Jane, Kate, and Mary.

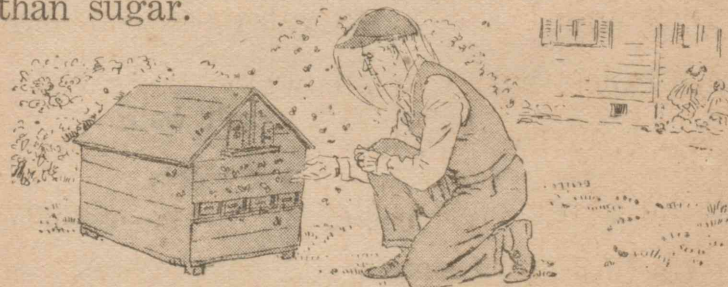
Mary, who is the youngest, is only two, and can speak very little. Jane and Kate are very fond of playing house.

Dick and I are more interested in our pets. Dick has a small white dog which barks very loudly when he sees strangers, but he never bites them. He feeds chiefly on biscuits and bones.

scarcely [skéəsli]	eldest [éldist] <old	Richard [rítʃəd]
Dick [dik]	Jane [dʒein]	Kate [keit]
interested [íntristid]	pets [pets]	barks [bɑ:ks]
loudly [láudli]	bites [baits]	biscuits [bískits]
	bones [bounz]	

I keep carrier-pigeons. They fly very quickly from place to place. I took some of them to Brighton with me one day, and let them go just before the train started to bring me back. They reached home long before I did.

Father keeps bees in the garden, but I seldom go near the hive, because I am afraid that they may sting me. I like their honey very much, and often wonder how they make it. It tastes even sweeter than sugar.



carrier-pigeons [kæriəpɪdʒinz]	Brighton [bráitn]
reached [ri:tʃt]	bees [bi:z]
hive [haiv]	sting [stiŋ]
sweeter [swítə]	sugar [ʃúgə]
	seldom [séldəm]
	honey [háni]

## EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English:—*

1. How old shall you be next year?
2. How many children are there in your family?
3. Have you ever kept bees?
4. Have you ever tasted honey?

(B) 主語を示されたものに變へて、全文を書き直せ。

1. *I shall be fourteen next October.* [He に]
2. *She has a lot of things to do.* [I に]
3. *I keep some carrier-pigeons.* [He に]
4. *The butterflies fly from flower to flower.*  
[A butterfly に]
5. *I am afraid that they may sting me.* [He に]

(C) 空所に so 又は such を補へ。

1. He is ( ) ill that he can't go to school.
2. It was ( ) a warm night that I could scarcely sleep.
3. I am ( ) tired that I can't walk.

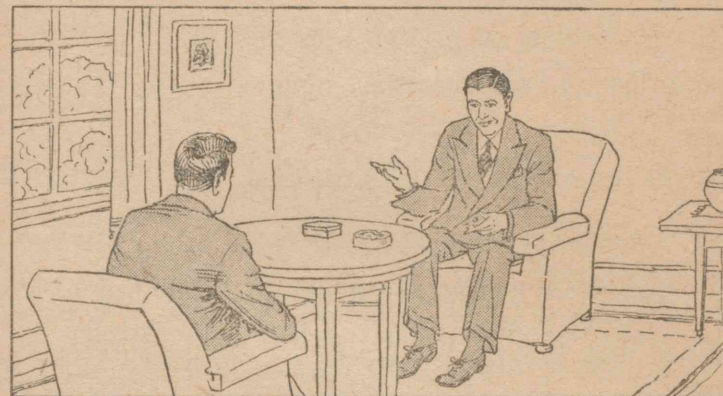
(D) 次の語句を用ひて、各、一つの文を作れ。

a lot of            fond of            interested in  
from morning till night

## LESSON 17

## A VISIT

(1)



(Mr. Harris wants to call on Mr. Miller at his house. He writes to him and asks him if he will be at home next Sunday. He gets an answer, saying, "Yes." On Sunday he goes to Mr. Miller's house, and rings the doorbell. A maid appears.)

Mr. Harris: Is Mr. Miller at home?

Maid: Yes, sir.

Mr. Harris: May I see him?

---

Miller [mílə]    if [if]    maid [meid]    appears [əpíəz]



*Maid*: What name shall I say, sir?

*Mr. Harris*: Kindly tell him that Mr. Harris wishes to see him.

*Maid*: Come in, if you please.

(2)

*Mr. Miller*: How do you do, Mr. Harris? 5

*Mr. Harris*: How do you do, Mr. Miller?

*Mr. Miller*: How glad I am to see you! I heard that you were coming up to town. When did you come?

*Mr. Harris*: I came here last Monday. 10

*Mr. Miller*: Indeed! Mr. Martin was hoping to see you.

*Mr. Harris*: Is he here now?

*Mr. Miller*: No, he started last night on a trip to Manchester. 15

---

heard [həʊd] < hear      Martin [má:tin]      trip [trip]  
 Manchester [máentʃistə]

*Mr. Harris*: Oh, did he? When is he coming home?

*Mr. Miller*: He said he was coming before long.

5 *Mr. Harris*: I must see him when he comes back.

.....  
*Mr. Harris (Looking at his watch)*: Oh, it's half past four. Now I must say good-bye.

10 *Mr. Miller*: Oh, don't go so soon.

*Mr. Harris*: Thank you; but I have an engagement at five o'clock.

*Mr. Miller*: Is that so? Then I hope you will come again before you leave town.

*Mr. Harris*: Yes, I will. Good afternoon.

*Mr. Miller*: Good afternoon.

---

oh [ou]      engagement [ingéidzmənt]

## EXERCISE

(A) 括弧内の正しいものを用ひて、全文を言へ。

1. I called (at, in, on) Mr. Tanaka (at, in, on) his house.
2. I heard that you (are, were, will be) ill.
3. When (did you come, have you come) up to town?
4. He said he (was coming, is coming) home before long.
5. I hope you (come, will come) again before you (leave, will leave) town.
6. I know where (it is, is it).

(B) Put into English:—

1. 田中さんは御在宅ですか。
2. あなたはいつお歸りになりましたか。
3. 僕はこの前の火曜日に歸りました。
4. 間もなく父は歸つて參ります。
5. さあ、おいとましなければなりません。

## ANECDOTES

I

## PLUM-PUDDING



“My dear boy, never put off till to-morrow what you can do today,” said an English mother to her little son.

“Then, mamma,” answered the little boy, “let us eat the plum-pudding to-night.”

anecdotes [ánikdouts]  
mamma [mámá:]

plum-pudding [plámpúdiŋ]  
tonight [tónáit]

## II

## ONE SPUR INSTEAD OF TWO



A gentleman, riding out one day, wore a spur on one foot and not on the other.

A friend meeting him asked why he had no spur on one heel.

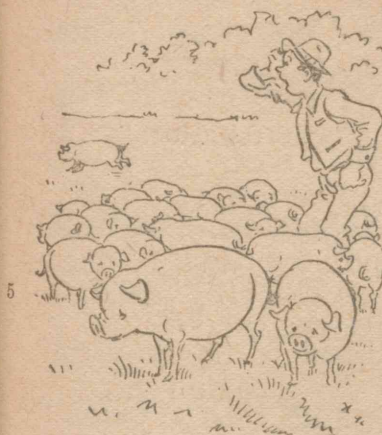
“Well,” he answered, “if I make one side of my horse go, I don’t think the other side is very likely to lag behind.”

## III

## COUNTING PIGS

A farmer who had twenty pigs, one day sent his Irish servant to count them and

spur [spə:]	gentleman [dʒɛntlmən]	
wore [wɔ:] < wear	heel [hi:l]	side [saɪd]
likely [laɪkli]	lag [læg]	behind [bɪhaɪnd]
	servant [sɜ:vənt]	



see if they were all there. The servant came back slowly, with a puzzled look on his face. “Well,” said his master, “are they all right?”

“Ah! Your Honour, I counted nineteen; but one little fellow ran about so fast that I wasn’t able to count him at all.”

## IV

## NO BOOTS, NO BREAKFAST

Once, the famous author Swift was upon a journey with his servant.

One morning Swift called for his boots, and the servant brought them in, but he

slowly [sləuli]	puzzled [pʌzld]	master [má:stə]
ah [ɑ:]	fellow [félou]	wasn’t [wɔ:znt] = was not
famous [féiməs]	author [á:θə]	Swift [swɪft]



had not cleaned them.

“How is this, Tom? My boots are not cleaned!” said Swift.

“No, sir,” answered Tom, “as you are going to ride, I thought they would soon be dirty again.”

“Very well,” said Swift, “go and get the horses out.”

“But I have not had my breakfast yet, sir,” answered the servant.

“Oh, never mind,” replied Swift, “even if you had, you would soon be hungry again.”

thought [θɔ:t] < think

replied [riplaid]

hungry [hʌŋgri]

### EXERCISE

(A) 空所に適当な語を補へ。

1. Never put off ( ) tomorrow ( ) you can do today.
2. Go and ask him ( ) he is well.
3. I thought you ( ) soon be tired.
4. ( ) us go for a walk in the park.

(B) 斜體の部分に注意して、次の文の意味を言へ。

1. He *made* a large box of wood.
2. He *made* his parents happy.
3. You must not walk *with your hands in your pockets*.
4. *Even if you hurried*, you would not be in time for the train.
5. *If you hurried*, you would be in time for the train.

(C) Put into English:—

1. 雨は降りさうもないと思ふ。
2. 僕はその質問に全然答へられなかつた。
3. 僕はこの手紙 (letter) をまだ読んでゐない。

hurried [hʌrid]

letter [létə]

LESSON 19  
TRUE FRIENDSHIP



Many years ago two young men lived in Greece. They were great friends. Their names were Damon and Pythias.

The ruler of the country was a cruel man. He put Pythias into prison and set a day for his death. Pythias had done nothing wrong. He had only displeased the ruler.

true [tru:]	friendship [fréndʃɪp]	Greece [gris]
Damon [déimən]	Pythias [píθiæs]	ruler [rú:lə]
cruel [krúəl]	prison [prízn]	death [deθ]
done [dʌn]<do	nothing [nʌθɪŋ]	wrong [rɔŋ]
	displeased [displí:zd]	

The father and mother of Pythias lived in another part of the country. "May I go home to say good-bye to my parents?" he asked.

The ruler laughed. "That is a strange thing to ask," said he. "I will not let you go unless you find some friend who will come and stay in your place."

At that Damon stepped up. "I am his friend," he said. "Let me stay in prison till Pythias returns."

Then the ruler said, "Suppose Pythias does not return?"

"I will die for him," said Damon.

This surprised the ruler very much. He put Damon in prison, and Pythias went

strange [streɪndʒ]	stepped [stept]	suppose [səpəʊz]
	surprised [səpraɪzd]	

home. Time went by, and Pythias did not return. The last day came.

So Damon was led out to be put to death. He said, "I have not lost my faith in Pythias. He will yet come if he is alive."

Just then soldiers ran up shouting, "Here he comes! Here he comes!"

Yes, there was Pythias. He had been shipwrecked, and reached the shore many miles away. He had walked all those miles to get back in time.

The ruler looked at the two friends.

"You are both free," said he. "I would give all I have for one such friend."

"A friend in need is a friend indeed."

led [led] < lead    lost [lɔ:(s)t] < lose [luz]    faith [feiθ]  
shouting [ʃaʊtiŋ]    shipwrecked [ʃɪprekt]    shore [ʃɔː]  
free [friː]

## EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. What were the names of the two friends in the story?
2. Was the ruler of the country a kind man or a cruel man?
3. Had Pythias done anything wrong?
4. Where did his parents live?
5. Who offered to stay in prison in his place?
6. When Damon was led out to be put to death, what did he say?
7. What had Pythias done to get back in time?
8. Did the ruler set free Damon only, or both of the friends?

(B) 空所に適当な語を補へ。

1. As my father was ill, I went there in his (      ).
2. Let us wait here (      ) he returns.
3. I ran all the way to get back (      ) time.
4. I (      ) give all I have (      ) such a good friend.

## LESSON 20

## A MARKET IN MALAYA



There are markets in all towns of Malaya. In large towns there are usually separate markets for fish, for meat, and for vegetables and fruit. In some markets there are stalls for the salesmen.

In the market in this picture there are no stalls. The hawkers bring their veget-

market [má:kit]    separate [séparit]    stalls [stó:lz]  
 salesmen [séilzmən] < salesman    hawkers [hókəz]

ables and fruit in baskets, and sell these from the baskets.

We can see a number of people looking at the vegetables that are on sale. All the hawkers are men, but among purchasers there are more women than men.



Bananas, Pineapples, and Durians

The women are choosing what they want with great care. Some of them are bending over the baskets and feeling the vegetables. And some are choosing bananas, pineapples or durians.

sale [seil]    purchasers [pó:tʃəsəz]    choosing [tʃú:ziŋ]  
 care [kæə]    bending [béndiŋ]    pineapples [páinæplz]  
 durians [djúəriənz]

The busiest time of the day in this market is early in the morning.

The purchasers who arrive early choose all the best fruit and vegetables. Those who arrive late may find that there is very little left for them.

At seven o'clock every morning there is a great noise in this market. At that time there are many purchasers in the market, and they rush from hawker to hawker.

When a purchaser finds what she wants she begins to bargain.

Most purchasers carry small baskets with them in which they carry their purchases. They only buy enough for one day, and so they do not need large baskets.

arrive [ə'raiv]      rush [rʌʃ]      bargain [bá:gin]  
purchases [pé:tʃesiz]

## EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. What kind of markets are there in large towns of Malaya?
2. What does the first picture show?
3. Is there any stall in this market?
4. In what do the hawkers carry their vegetables and fruit?
5. Are the hawkers men or women?
6. When is the busiest time of the day in this market?
7. Do most purchasers carry small baskets or large ones with them?
8. Why don't they need large baskets?

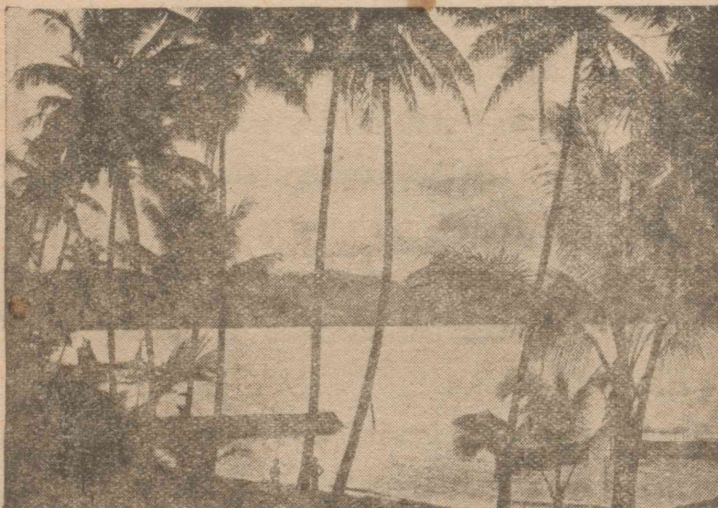
(B) 次の動詞の變化を覚えよ。

buy	carry	choose	do
feel	lead	lose	say
sell	step	think	wear



LESSON 21  
COCONUTS

(1)



Coconuts grow in the South Sea Islands where it is summer-time all the year round, and where the bushes and climbing plants are always gay with flowers.

The coconut-tree is tall and slender, and

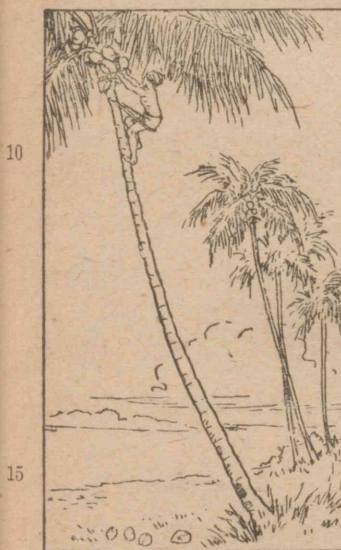
coconuts [kóukənʌts]  
summer-time [sámətàim]  
climbing [kláimiŋ]  
coconut-tree [kóukənʌt-trì:]

Islands [áiləndz]  
bushes [búʃiz]  
gay [gei]  
slender [sléndə]

it has no branches. Its long feathery leaves grow at the very top in one great spreading bunch.

The nuts grow in clusters among the leaves, and hang from the tree by tough little stems.

The natives do not eat the ripe nuts.



They climb the round trunk and cut off a bunch of nuts before they are quite ripe. They cut these open, and eat the soft meat.

When the nuts are ripe and the meat inside them is hard, they are

branches [brá:ntʃiz]    leaves [lívz] < leaf    feathery [féðəri]  
spreading [sprédiŋ]    bunch [bʌntʃ]    nuts [nʌts]  
clusters [klástəz]    hang [hæŋ]    tough [tʌf]  
stems [stemz]    natives [néitivz]    trunk [trʌŋk]  
inside [ínsáid]

ready to be gathered and cracked open for copra, the oil of which is used for making soap and margarine, and so on.



Coconut-trees are almost as hard to climb as our telegraph-poles, so the men sometimes use a rope passing round the tree and round their body, as you see in the second picture. But the best climbers are the monkeys, who run up the trees very fast.

(2)

One warm day a man was walking through a forest. He was very thirsty, and he thought how nice the milk of a coconut would taste. But the nuts hung so high up that he could not get at them.

cracked [krækt]	copra [kóprə]	oil [ɔil]
soap [səʊp]	margarine [mɑ:ɡərɪn]	almost [ɔ:lməʊst]
telegraph-poles [télɪɡrɑ:f-póʊlz]		rope [rəʊp]
climbers [kláiməz]	monkeys [máŋkɪz]	forest [fórist]
	thirsty [θɛ:stɪ]	

He saw some monkeys in the trees, and he wished he could climb the trees as they did. They seemed to be laughing and making faces at him, so he got angry and began to throw sticks at them.

The monkeys tore off coconuts and threw them at the man. In this way he got as many nuts as he wished; but he had to take great care that the monkeys did not hit him.

### EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. Have you ever seen coconuts?
2. Do the natives eat ripe nuts or unripe ones?
3. What is the oil of copra used for?
4. Are coconut-trees easy or hard to climb?

angry [æŋɡri]	throw [θrou]	sticks [stɪks]
tore [tɔ:] < tear	threw [θru:] < throw	hit [hɪt]
	unripe [ʌnráɪp]	

5. One warm day what animals did a man see  
in the coconut-trees?

(B) 空所に適当な語を補へ。

1. Bananas grow in Taiwan ( ) it is warm  
all the year round.
2. Don't eat fruit ( ) they are ripe.
3. This tree is difficult ( ) climb.
4. The monkeys tore ( ) coconuts and threw  
them ( ) the man.

(C) Put into English:—

1. 鐵(iron)は多くの有用な物を作るに用ひられる。
2. かれは戦地の兄のことを考へてゐるやうに思は  
れる。
3. 水が非常に冷たくて、僕らは泳ぐことができな  
かつた。
4. 僕らが家に歸り着かないうちに、雨が降り始めた。

(D) 次の動詞の變化を覚えよ。

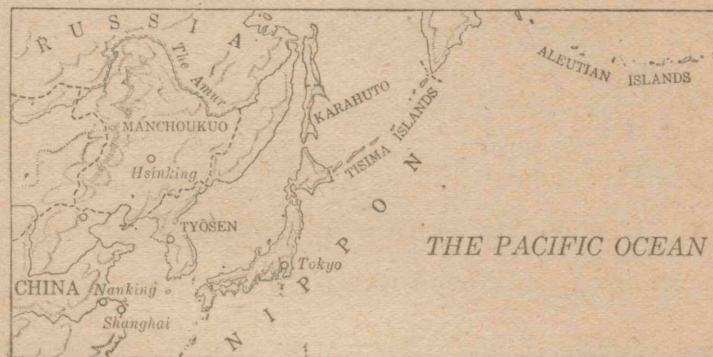
cut	eat	get	hang	run
spread	take	tear	throw	

iron [áien]

## LESSON 22

## NIPPON AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

(1)



Nippon, whose people are the leaders of  
all the nations in the Greater East Asia,  
lies in the east of Asia, facing the Pacific  
Ocean. No country in the world is so  
strong as Nippon is.

To the west of Nippon lies China, one of  
the largest and oldest countries on earth.

neighbours [néibəz]  
nations [néifənz]

leaders [lí:dəz]  
lies [laiz]

Manchoukuo, which was founded in the seventh year of Syōwa, borders on Tyōsen on the south. This empire is most friendly with Nippon.

On the north side of the river Amur lies 5 Russia, which is also one of the largest countries in the world.

To the east of Karahuto run a long line of small islands from north to south, which are, as you know, the Tisima Islands. 10

To the north-east of these islands lie the Aleutians, a chain of many small islands.

(2)

To the south of Taiwan lies a young country, which was born as the Philippine Republic in the eighteenth year of Syōwa. 15

Manchoukuo [mæntʃu:kwóu]	founded [fáundid]
borders [bó:dəz]	empire [émpaia]
river [rívə]	Amur [əmu:]
north-east [nó:θ:st]	Aleutians [əlu:ʃiənz]
Philippine Republic [fílipin ripáblik]	eighteenth [éití:θ]
	friendly [fréndli]
	Russia [rʌʃə]
	chain [tʃein]



This country consists of about seven thousand islands. Among them Luzon and Mindanao are the largest and most important.

Farther south, in the South Seas, there 5 are numerous islands, large and small, which have all very close relations with Nippon in many ways.

The most important of these islands are Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, Java, and

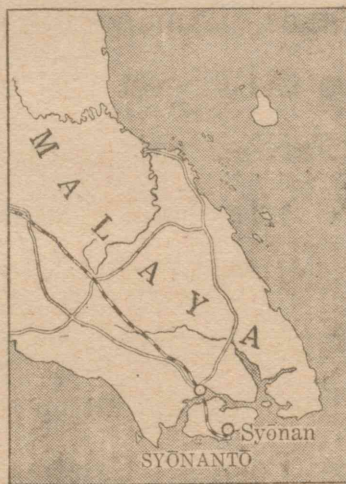
consists [kənsísts]	Luzon [lu:zón]
Mindanao [mìndəná:ou]	important [impó:tənt]
farther [fá:ðə] < far	numerous [njú:mərəs]
close [klous]	relations [riléiʃənz]
Celebes [seli:bes]	Sumatra [su(:)má:trə]
	Java [dʒá:və]
	Borneo [bó:niou]

New Guinea. They are all rich in natural resources.

The Solomons, though a group of small islands, have become well-known to the whole world since the outbreak of the War of the Greater East Asia.

On the continent, very close to Malaya, lie Thailand and Burma, both of which are on friendly terms with Nippon.

Syōnantō, which formerly belonged to the British Empire, is now the most important base of Nippon's South Sea activities.



New Guinea [njú: gíni]	natural [nætʃrəl]
resources [risó:siz]	group [gru:p]
well-known [wélnóun]	outbreak [áutbreik]
Thailand [táilənd]	continent [kóntinənt]
formerly [fóməli]	Burma [bómə]
	belonged [bilónd]
	terms [tə:mz]
	British [brítʃ]
	base [beis]

## EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. What country lies to the west of Nippon?
2. On which side of the Amur does Manchoukuo lie?
3. To what country does the southern half of Karahuto belong?
4. What are the largest and most important islands of the Philippine Republic?
5. What is now the most important base of Nippon's South Sea activities?

(B) Put into English:—

1. 世界で日本ほど美しい国はない。
2. アリューシャンは多くの小さい島々から成る。
3. インドは自然の資源に富んである。
4. タイとビルマはわが国と親密な関係にある。
5. 香港 (Hongkong) はかつて英國のものだつた。

southern [sáðən]

Hongkong [hóŋkóŋ]

## LESSON 23

## NAPOLEON AND MOSCOW

This is a story of Napoleon Bonaparte who lived about one hundred and thirty years ago.

Napoleon was the Emperor of France, and at this time France was at war with 5 Russia.

Napoleon wanted to lead his soldiers from France to Russia; he wanted to capture the city of Moscow. For he thought that, if his soldiers took Moscow, the Russians 10 would not fight against him any more.

So Napoleon led his soldiers out of France. The flags of the soldiers were carried in front of them. Flags waved

---

Napoleon [nəpóuljən]	Moscow [móskou]
Bonaparte [bóunəpɑ:t]	France [frɑ:ns]
capture [kæptʃə]	Russians [rʌʃənz]
	against [əgéinst]
	waved [weivd]

from the tops of the houses. Women waved their hands to the soldiers as they passed. The children waved their little flags at the soldiers as they passed.

5 It is a long way from France to Russia. The French soldiers went on for many days, fighting as they went. They passed through many villages and many towns; they passed over great rivers. At last they saw the 10 city of Moscow, far away.

Now Napoleon thought that the Russians would fight bravely to defend the capital.

But the Russians did not fight; they knew that there was no need to fight—there was 15 something which would fight for them.

The French came nearer to the city; but

---

bravely [bréivli]	defend [difénd]	capital [kæpitl]
	something [sámθiŋ]	

they saw no Russian soldiers. As the French went into the city on one side, the Russians went out of it on the other side.

For many days the French had not had enough to eat. They were very happy now, for they thought that here in this great city there would be enough for all.

The soldiers began to eat and drink and to be jolly; their work was done, for the French flag waved over the city of Moscow.

Night came. The winter night in Russia is very severe and still. The people of the city slept. The French soldiers slept.

In the night there came a great cry, "Fire! fire!"

Fires were burning angrily all over the

jolly [dʒɔli]	severe [si'viə]	cry [krai]
fire [faɪə]	burning [bɜ:niŋ]	angrily [æŋgrili]



city. The French could not put the fires out quickly enough. The city was burned to the ground.

What were the French to do now? They could not stay in Moscow, because the city was burned, and the food was burned with it.

They had to go back to France through the snow!

The Winter fought for the Russians.

fought [fɔ:t] < fight

## EXERCISE

(A) 事がらの誤りを直して、各の文を書きかへよ。

1. Napoleon lived about three hundred years ago.
2. He was the Emperor of England.
3. The Russians fought bravely to defend Moscow.
4. As the Russians went into the city on one side, the French went out of it on the other side.
5. The fires were put out quickly by the French.

(B) 受身の形に直せ。

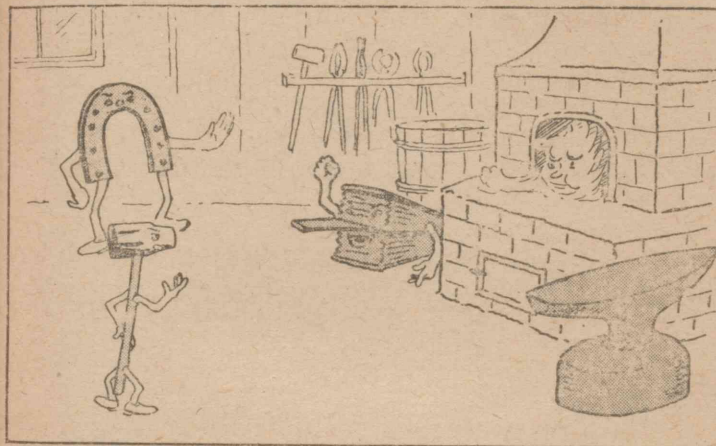
1. Napoleon ruled France.
2. Napoleon led the French soldiers.
3. They saw Moscow far away.
4. The French could not put the fires out quickly.
5. The snow and hunger made most of them ill.

ruled [ru:ld]

hunger [hʌŋgə]

## LESSON 24

## WORKING ALL TOGETHER



One day there was a quarrel in a blacksmith's shop. The fire began it.

"I say!" he said, "the blacksmith, our master, couldn't live without me. If I should stop burning, he would have to close his shop. I am the most important thing here."

blacksmith's [blæksmiθs]

couldn't [kúdn't]=could not

shop [ʃɒp]

close [klouz]



“I don't know about that,” answered the bellows. “You have to depend on me. If I should stop blowing, you would go out. I think I am more important than you.”

“Nonsense!” said the big hammer. “Between you, you only heat the iron. If I did not give my great weight to hammering it, what good would your work be? I think that I am more important than either of you.”

“And how could you hammer the iron, if I did not hold it for you?” cried the anvil. “I have to bear both the fire-heated iron and the weight of the hammer. I think I am the most important thing here.”

A horseshoe, that had just been made,

---

bellows [bélouz]	depend [dipénd]	nonsense [nónsəns]
hammer [háemə]	weight [weit]	either [áíðə]
hold [hould]	anvil [ánvil]	bear [beə]
fire-heated [fáíəh:tid]	horseshoe [hó:ʃu:]	

said, “Don't quarrel, my friends. The sooner you stop quarrelling, the better it will be for you all. No one of you alone can keep the shop open. It is by working  
5 all together that you work best.”

---

“Union is strength.”

---

#### EXERCISE

(A) Put into Japanese:—

1. Plants and animals couldn't live without air.
2. If I did not write to him, he would not come.
3. If the blacksmith should hear them, what would he say?
4. The more you work and play, the more sleep you need.

---

alone [əlóun]

union [jú:njən]

5. My father, who had just come home from the South, said, "How happy I am to see you all very well!"

(B) 1, 2, 3.....に *a, b, c*.....を適當に組み合はせよ。

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The higher you climb,  | <i>a.</i> the better seat    |
| 2. The earlier you go,    | you can find.                |
| 3. The harder you work,   | <i>b.</i> the sooner you     |
| 4. The more you read,     | will succeed.                |
| 5. The longer the day is, | <i>c.</i> the shorter the    |
|                           | night becomes.               |
|                           | <i>d.</i> the colder the air |
|                           | grows.                       |
|                           | <i>e.</i> the wiser you      |
|                           | become.                      |

---

seat [sɪt]

## LESSON 25

## THE STORY OF CLOCKS—I

Many years ago nobody had clocks or watches, and it was very difficult to tell the time.

People used to tell the time in all kinds  
5 of ways.

In China they used to use two bowls, a large one and a small one.

They filled the larger bowl with water, and put the smaller bowl on the water.  
10 As the smaller bowl was empty, it floated on the water.

But there was a tiny hole in the smaller bowl, and the water passed slowly into the bowl through this hole.

---

nobody [nóubɔdi]  
floated [flóutid]

bowls [bɔulz]  
tiny [táini]

empty [émpti]  
hole [hɔul]

As the water rose in the smaller bowl, it began to sink.

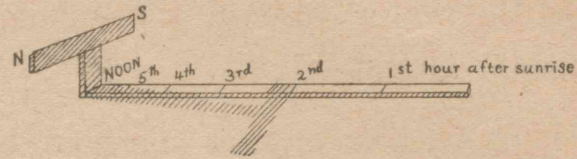
The bowl always took one hour to fill.



Every time it filled and sank, someone rang a bell or struck a gong, emptied the water out of the bowl, and put it back again into the larger bowl. This was called a water clock.

In Egypt people used to tell the time in another way. They made a clock with two bars of wood, a long one and a short one.

rose [rouz] < rise      sink [sɪŋk]      rang [ræŋ] < ring  
struck [strʌk] < strike      gong [gɒŋ]  
Egypt [ˈɛdʒɪpt]      bars [bɑːz]



They put the short bar across one end of the long one, so that the shadow of the short bar fell on the long bar.

As the sun rose higher and higher, the shadow moved along the lower bar, and reached one mark after another.

In this way the people measured hours.

#### EXERCISE

(A) Put into Japanese:—

- As it became warmer and warmer, we began to feel thirsty.
- It takes an aeroplane two hours to fly from Tokyo to Osaka.

across [əkrɔːs]      shadow [ˈʃædəʊ]      mark [mɑːk]  
measured [ˈmeɪʒəd]

3. At that time nobody had clocks or watches so that people had to tell the time without them.

(B) 指示によつて、次の文を完結せよ。

1. It is difficult to.....(良友を得ること)
2. It is easy to .....(その質問に答へること)
3. It is pleasant to .....(湖でボートを漕ぐこと)
4. It is good for the health to.....(朝早く起きること)
5. It is our duty to .....(熱心に勉強すること)

(C) *Put into English:*—

1. この本を本箱の中にもどしておきなさい。
2. かれは若い時に大層勉強したものだ。
3. 三月にはだんだん暖かくなり始める。
4. 僕の組では、誰もその質問に答へることができなかつた。
5. 外国語 (a foreign language) を上手に話すことはむづかしい。

pleasant [plézn̩t]      health [helθ]      foreign [fórin]  
 language [læŋgwɪdʒ]

### THE STORY OF CLOCKS—II

In England, many years ago, people used to tell the time with large candles.

They made marks round the candle, and it took one hour for the candle to burn from one mark to the next.

Some people used to use a small glass jar to tell the time with.

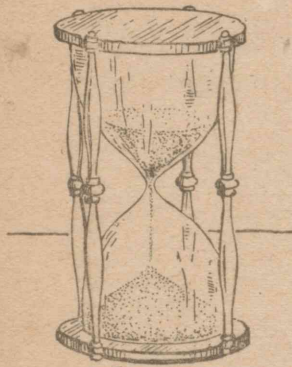
The glass jar had two parts.

Between the two parts there was a narrow hole. One of the parts was full of sand.

In order to count one hour, they placed



candles [káéndlz]      glass [glɑ:s]      jar [dʒɑ:]  
 narrow [nárou]      order [ó:də]



the glass so that the sand was in the upper part.

The sand then dropped slowly through the hole into the lower part.

When all the sand had passed into the lower part, they counted one hour. This kind of clock was called a sand-glass.

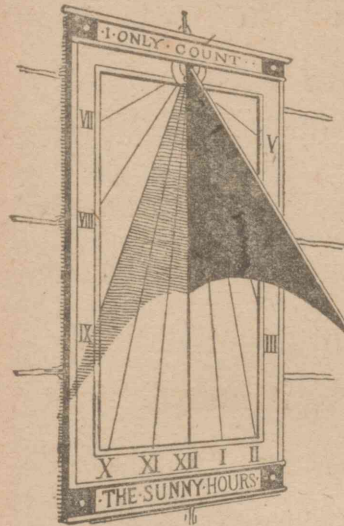
When it is fine, we can tell the time by the sun and the shadow which it makes.

Many people still have a kind of clock called a sundial.

This is a piece of metal or stone with certain marks on it to show the hours.

There is a bar which throws a shadow

upper [ʌpə]    dropped [drɒpt]    sand-glass [sændglɑ:s]  
sundial [sʌndàɪəl]    metal [métl]    certain [sɜ:tn]



across the dial.

The shadow moves round the dial as the position of the sun changes in the sky, and the shadow of the bar points to a number which tells us the hour.

Which do you think is the best way to tell the time?

### EXERCISE

(A) 斜體の部分に注意して、次の文の意味を言へ。

1. I want something *to eat*.
2. I have no friend *to talk to*.
3. He has no house *to live in*.

dial [daɪəl]

4. The poor man worked very hard *so that* he *might* become rich.
5. We went to the station *in order to meet* our father.
6. He got up very early *in order to catch* the first train.
7. Who *do you think* is the best swimmer in this class?

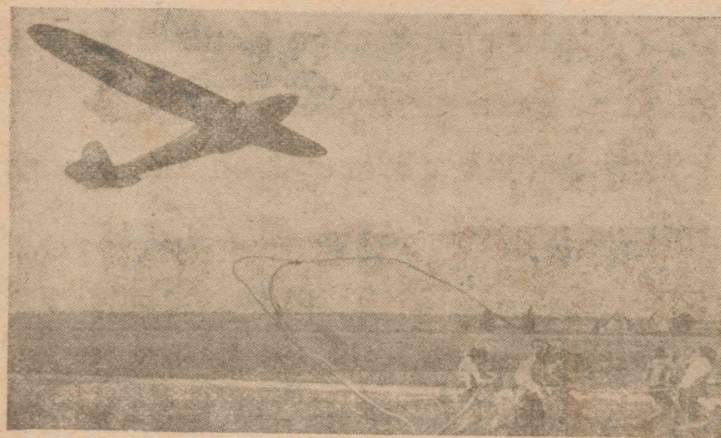
(B) 1, 2, 3 に *a, b, c* を組み合はせよ。

- |                      |                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. It is easy        | <i>a.</i> for us to rise with the sun.<br><i>b.</i> for us to get into lazy habits.<br><i>c.</i> for the ship to cross the channel. |
| 2. It is good        |                                                                                                                                     |
| 3. It took two hours |                                                                                                                                     |

---

poor [puə]      station [stéiʃən]      swimmer [swímə]  
 habits [hábits]      channel [tʃánl]

LESSON 27  
 THE GLIDER



Perhaps you have one or two gliders at your school.

Have you ever had a ride in a glider?

Have you ever learned how it can fly up into the air, or how it has come to be used so widely?

If you look at some birds, you will see

---

perhaps [pəháps]      ride [raid]      widely [wáidli]

that they can fly for a good while without moving their wings. Just so the glider-pilot, by taking advantage of air currents, may stay in the air for hours.

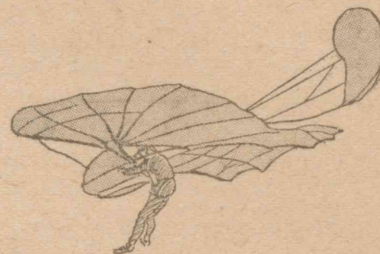
“How can the glider get off the ground without a motor?” some of you may ask.

Usually it is taken up a hillside and pushed off into the air, or it is launched by means of a rope as you see in the picture. It will go a very long way.

When men first wanted to fly, they made canvas wings, and tried to leap into the air with these fixed on their backs. Then they saw they could not fly just as birds do, and made balloons or big kites to lift them from the ground. Quite a long

glider-pilot [gláidəpáilət]	advantage [ədʋántidʒ]
currents [kárənts]	motor [móutə]
hillside [hílsáid]	taken [téikn] <take
means [mí:nz]	pushed [puʃt]
fixed [fikst]	launched [lɔ:ntʃt]
	canvas [kænvəs]
	leap [li:p]
	balloons [bəlú:nz]

while after, some clever men built a glider in the form of a bird, and could glide down



from a hilltop instead of flying with wings.

Then, a great many types of gliders have been made, and after many experiments with them the invention of the motor-driven aeroplane of today has at last come.

But experiments with gliders are still going on. Especially the Germans have made great improvements in gliders since the first World War. With these machines they can fly just like birds, rising and falling in the air. They can stay up for long

form [fɔ:m]	glide [glaid]	hilltop [híltóp]
types [taips]	motor-driven [móutədrívn]	invention [invénʃən]
improvements [imprúvəmənts]	especially [ispéʃəli]	machines [məʃí:nz]

periods and can travel a good distance.

In May, 1941, the Germans carried in gliders a large number of parachute-troopers to Crete and succeeded in capturing the island, driving away the English soldiers.



More and more people are now getting interested in these machines, and in our country, even school-boys are glad to have a chance of flying in them.

I hope every one of you will soon learn the art of flying in these machines.

periods [píəriədz]

parachute-troopers [páerəʃut-trù:pəz]

art [ɑ:t]

distance [dístəns]

Crete [kri:t]

### EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. Have you any gliders at your school?
2. Have you ever had a ride in a glider?
3. When men first wanted to fly, what did they make?
4. Could they fly just as birds do?
5. In what form did clever men build a glider?

(B) 斜體の部分に注意して、次の文の意味を言へ。

1. The aeroplanes of today can fly just like birds, *rising and falling in the air.*
2. We spent the afternoon, *reading under the shady trees.*
3. The Japanese parachute-troopers *succeeded in capturing* the aerodrome at Palembang.

build [bild]

shady [ʃéidi]

Palembang [pà:lembáŋ]



## LESSON 28

## THE DARK CORNER



A long time ago, a new church was being built. The people of the town were all trying to make it as strong and as beautiful as they could.

Rich people gave their money. Clever workmen did their best work. Poor people

corner [kɔ:nə]      being [bi:ɪŋ]      money [mʌni]  
workmen [wɜ:kmen] < workman

helped to prepare the stones and cut down the timber. They did not care how much it cost or how long it took to finish the great church.

5 An old man who was a stone-carver came to give his help. He was very old, and his hand shook a little, but he was a very skilful workman, and took great care with his work.

10 He was asked to carve the figure of an angel in a corner of the church.

The corner was nearly always dark, and no one would ever see the angel very clearly. Only its face would be seen a little by the people.

He made an angel with a beautiful face.

prepare [pri:peə]      timber [tɪmbə]      cost [kɒ(:)st] < cost  
finish [fɪnɪʃ]      stone-carver [stəʊnkɑ:və]  
shook [ʃuk] < shake      skilful [skɪlfʊl]      carve [kɑ:v]  
figure [fɪgə]      angel [eɪndʒəl]      nearly [nɪəli]

But this was not enough. He went on to carve its robes, and he did this so well that they looked like soft velvet rather than stone.

He was going on patiently with his work one day, when a man came up behind to watch him. He saw how beautiful the carving was, and how the old man seemed to love doing it.

“Why do you take such pains with these robes?” he asked, with a smile. “No one will ever see your work clearly without a light, and no one will know who did it.”

“That may be,” said the old man, “but God can see it even in this dark corner, and He knows the workman, too.”

robes [roubz]    velvet [vélvit]    patiently [péifəntli]  
pains [peinz]                         God [gɒd]

## EXERCISE

(A) 動詞を過去進行形にして、次の文を書き直せ。

1. A long time ago a new church was built.
2. The people of the town tried to make it very strong and beautiful.
3. A stone-carver carved the figure of an angel.
4. He went on patiently with his work.

(B) 斜體の部分の主語として、次の文を書き直せ。

1. He carved *a beautiful angel*.
2. He carved *its robes*.
3. He did *this* very well.

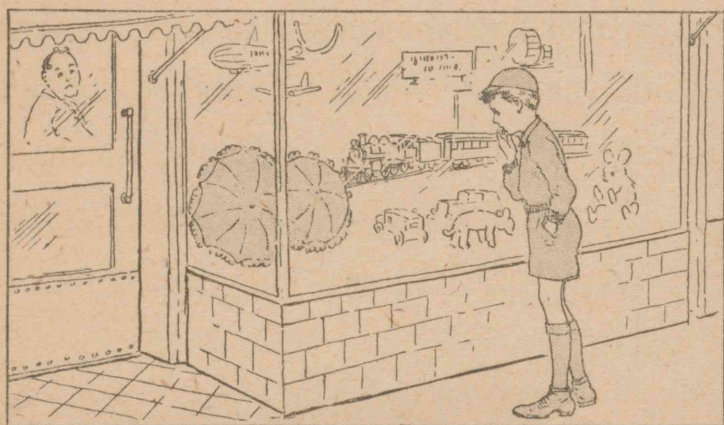
(C) *Put into English*:—

1. 僕はこの手紙を 出す (post) やうに頼まれた。
2. この仕事を完成するには、どのくらゐ日数がかかりますか。
3. この仕事を完成するには、どのくらゐ金がかかりますか。

post [poust]

## LESSON 29

## THE TRAIN IN THE TOYSHOP WINDOW—I



It was a wonderful train in the brightest green. The engine had real pistons.

Each day on the way to and from school Tommy stopped and gazed at it, and each day Mr. Merryman came out of his shop 5 and asked Tommy, with a smile, if he had saved up enough money to buy it, and each

toyshop [tɔɪʃɒp]	wonderful [wʌndəfʊl]	engine [ɛndʒɪn]
real [riəl]	pistons [pɪstənz]	Tommy [tɒmi]
gazed [geɪzd]	Merryman [mɛrɪmən]	saved [seɪvd]

time Tommy said :

“Not quite, Mr. Merryman.”

This morning, however, Tommy was not looking at the wonderful train; he was 5 looking at a tiny pink and white sunshade.

It was his little sister's birthday, and he had never failed to give her something on her birthday.

There were two sunshades. One was 10 made of pretty flowery material and the other was of paper. Tommy had only a shilling, which was enough to get the one made of paper. Tommy looked down at the silver shilling in his hand. It was a 15 whole week's savings; he had to wait another week to get the train.

however [haʊévə]	sunshade [sʌnʃeɪd]	
birthday [bɜ:θdeɪ]	failed [feɪld]	flowery [flaʊəri]
material [mətɪəriəl]	shilling [ʃɪlɪŋ]	silver [sɪlvə]
	savings [seɪvɪŋz]	

As Tommy stood there a gentleman came out of the shop, and as he slipped some money into his pocket, two silver pieces fell at Tommy's feet. The gentleman, knowing nothing about this, passed on, but Tommy picked up the money and ran after him.

"Please, you have dropped this money!" panted Tommy as he caught the gentleman up.

"Why, bless me!" he laughed. "So I have. What an honest little boy you are! Here, my boy, here's a shilling for you. Go to Mr. Merryman and see what he has got in his window."

Tommy, his eyes sparkling, ran back to

---

stood [stud] < stand    slipped [slipt]    picked [pikt]  
 panted [pántid]    bless [bles]    here's [hiəz] = here is  
                                          sparkling [spá:kliŋ]

the toyshop, and there the smile faded. For two shillings was the price of the wonderful train, and it was also the price of the flowery sunshade.

### EXERCISE

*Answer in English:—*

1. What did Tom gaze at each day?
2. How many shillings had he that morning?
3. What did the gentleman drop?
4. What did he do with the money he had picked up?
5. How much money did the gentleman give the boy?
6. What was the price of the train?
7. What was the price of the flowery sunshade?

---

faded [féidid]

price [prais]

## LESSON 30

## THE TRAIN IN THE TOYSHOP WINDOW—II

For a long time Tommy stood at Mr. Merryman's window, and then he went into the shop.

Mr. Merryman was a big, jolly man, and when he saw Tommy he laughed.

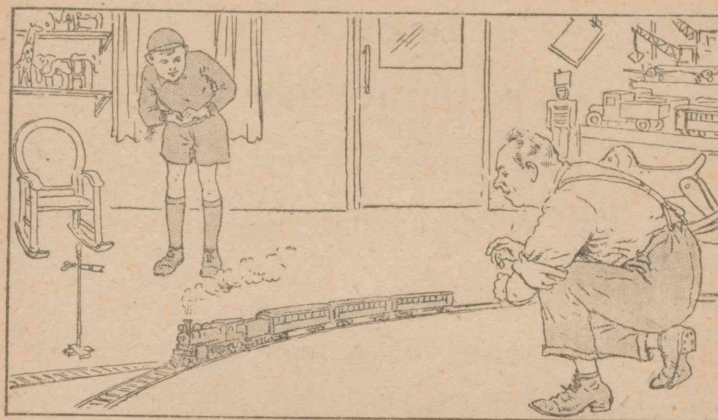
"At last you have got enough money to buy that beautiful train," he said. He lifted it out of the window, wound it up, and sent it puffing round the shop.

Tommy's lower lip trembled a little as the train stopped.

"I—I don't want the train now, thank you, Mr. Merryman," he said.

"You don't want the train? Why, bless

wound [waund] < wind [waɪnd]      puffing [pʌfɪŋ]  
lip [lɪp]      trembled [trɛmbld]



my soul! And you've had your eye on it ever since I put it in the window."

Mr. Merryman looked down at Tommy in amazement.

"I know," murmured Tommy, getting very red. "But it's my sister's birthday, and I want the pink flowery sunshade for her." And he laid the two shillings carefully on the counter.

soul [soul]      you've [juv] = you have  
amazement [ə'meɪzmənt]      murmured [mɜ:məd]  
laid [leɪd] < lay      counter [kaʊntə]



(D) 括弧内の動詞を過去又は過去完了形に直せ。

1. I (finish) my breakfast when he came.
2. The train already (start) when I (get) to the station.
3. Yesterday I (visit) the Museum where I (not be) for a long time.
4. He (see) many foreign cities before he (return) home.

## I. TALES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY

### I

#### WHERE THE ENGLISH RACE CAME FROM

##### (1)

About two thousand years ago, before the English came to live in England, the country was called Britain, and the people in it were called Britons. They were very wild and wore the skins of animals. They lived in groves of oak trees. They hunted or fished or fought. Their gods were the sun, the moon, the stars, and many other things.

##### (2)

10 In the year 55 B. C. a great Roman general Julius Cæsar crossed the sea and

tales [teilz]	history [hístəri]	race [reis]
Britain [brítin]	Britons [brítənz]	groves [grouvz]
oak [ouk]	hunted [hántid]	B. C. [bí: sí]
Roman [róumən]	Julius Cæsar [dʒú:ljəs sí:zə]	

landed near Dover. His army drove back the Britons who came to oppose his landing. He stayed a few weeks in the island and went away. But he came back the year after and conquered the Britons. 5  
 Later on, more Romans came and ruled the country well and taught the people many useful things.

## (3)

Some hundred years later, the city of Rome was in danger and the Roman soldiers in Britain were called back to Italy. When the Picts and Scots in the north of the island knew this, they began to march south to kill the Britons and to steal their goods. 15

Dover [dóuvə]	army [ámi]	drove [drouv] <drive
oppose [əpóuz]	conquered [kɔŋkəd]	later [léitə]
Rome [róum]	danger [déindzə]	Picts [pikts]
	Scots [skɔts]	steal [stiil]

So the Britons called in the help of another fighting nation. There were three tribes of them: the Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles. They came across the North Sea and drove back the Picts and Scots. 5  
 Soon they found Britain a very pleasant place. They began to drive the Britons themselves away, and took their lands for their own use. The Britons were either 10  
 killed or made slaves. Of the three tribes the Angles were the strongest, so the country was called "Angle-land" or "England."

## (4)

In the eighth century, the English had 15  
 to fight with the Danes. They came from

tribes [traibz]	Jutes [dʒu:ts]	Saxons [sæksənz]
Angles [æŋglz]	themselves [ðəmselvz]	slaves [sleivz]
Angle-land [æŋgl-lænd]	eighth [eitθ]	century [séntʃuri]
	Danes [deinz]	



Norway and Denmark and conquered more than half of England. Their leaders became kings of the country and thus, for many years, they were masters of England.

(5)

In 1066 Harold was chosen king of Eng- 5  
land. But William, Duke of Normandy, came with a large army to invade England. In a fierce battle at Hastings the English were defeated, and Harold was killed and William became king of England. 10

By and by the two peoples mingled.

Thus, the English race of today consists of the two races, the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans.

---

Norway [nó:wei]	Denmark [dénmɑ:k]	kings [kiŋz]
thus [ðʌs]	Harold [háerəld]	chosen [tʃóuzn] <choose
Duke [djuk]	Normandy [nó:məndi]	invade [invéid]
fierce [fiəs]	battle [bætl]	Hastings [héistɪŋz]
defeated [dif:tid]		mingled [mɪŋɡld]
Anglo-Saxons [æŋglou-sæksənz]		Normans [nó:mənz]

## II

HOW THE ENGLISH PEOPLE BECAME  
CHRISTIANS

Long ago in England there was a king named Edwin. He ruled in the north of England. His wife was very fond of everything that was new.

5 One day she heard of a new religion—Christianity, and she wished to become a Christian.

So the king told his great men to meet together and decide whether they should 10 become Christians or not.

One of the great men stood and said, "Oh! King! Sometimes when we are in the great hall, a sparrow flies in at the

---

Christians [krístjənz]	Edwin [édwin]	wife [waif]
religion [rilidʒən]		Christianity [krístiæniti]
hall [hɔ:l]		sparrow [spærəu]

door. It flies through the hall and out at another door. We don't know where it comes from and where it flies away. It seems to me that our lives are like the flight of that sparrow. If this new religion can teach us that, it will be a good thing. Let us all become Christians."

The other great men agreed with what he had said, and so the king decided that he and his people would become Christians.

## III

## A HERO IN THE WOOD

At one time the English people were slaves of Norman nobles, for Norman nobles once ruled in England.

At that time there was a brave English-

---

lives [laɪvz] < life      flight [flaɪt]      agreed [ə'grɪd]  
 hero [hɪərəʊ]      nobles [nəʊblz]      Englishman [ɪŋglɪʃmən]

man named Robin Hood. He did not like to be a slave of Norman nobles, and so he was driven out of his house. He ran away into the wood and decided to live there with his friend Little John.

They gathered some Englishmen who agreed to live in the wood with them. They decided to get their living by robbing Norman nobles.

Robin Hood and his men wore red caps and green coats. They shot the deer belonging to the king, and they robbed all the Norman nobles that passed through the wood. They never robbed the English farmers, but were always ready to help the poor.

---

Robin Hood [rəʊbɪn hʊd]      driven [drɪvən] < drive  
 Englishmen [ɪŋglɪʃmən] < Englishman      robbing [rəʊbɪŋ]  
 coats [kəʊts]      deer [dɪə]

So the English farmers called Robin Hood  
“A Hero in the Wood.”

At last the Norman nobles asked the  
king to send some soldiers into the wood  
and to capture Robin Hood.

Robin and his men fought bravely, but  
at last they were defeated.

Robin was badly wounded, but he escaped  
to a convent.

One of the nuns pretended to be kind to  
him and to attend to his wounds.

But in reality she cut his veins and left  
him alone in the room.

Robin knew that he would bleed to death,  
so he blew his horn to call his friend.

Little John came to him at once, as he

---

badly [bædli]    wounded [wúndid]    escaped [iskéipt]  
convent [kónvənt]    nuns [nanz]    pretended [priténdid]  
wounds [wundz]    reality [riæliti]    veins [veinz]  
bleed [bli:d]    horn [hɔ:n]

heard the sound, but he was too late.  
Robin was already dying.

Robin had only strength enough to shoot  
an arrow for the last time.

He said to Little John, “Please bury me  
where this arrow falls.”

“A Hero in the Wood” passed away,  
and his last wish was granted and a stone  
was put at the head of his grave.

## IV

## ROBERT BRUCE

In English history there are many inter-  
esting stories of the battles between the  
English and the Scotch. For a long time  
the English and the Scotch had been on  
bad terms.

---

sound [saund]    dying [dáiiŋ] < die    shoot [ʃut]  
arrow [iərou]    bury [bəri]    granted [grántid]  
head [hed]    grave [græiv]    Robert Bruce [róbət brús]  
Scotch [skɔtʃ]

Once a brave and wise Scotchman, Robert Bruce, became king of the Scotch. But before he became king, he had to fight many battles with the English.

At one time he and his men were in a wood, and they were surrounded on three sides by their enemy. On the fourth side there was a large marsh across which was a narrow path. The Scotch feared that if they tried to escape by this path, the English would attack and defeat them. But if they remained in the wood, they would starve to death.

"Let us boldly attack the English," said one of the leaders.

"But they have a great many more

---

Scotchman [skɒtʃmən]	surrounded [səraʊndɪd]	
marsh [mɑːʃ]	feared [fiəd]	attack [ətæk]
remained [rɪmeɪnd]	starve [stɑːv]	boldly [bəʊldli]

soldiers than we have, and they will surely defeat us," answered Bruce.

"Well, then, at least we shall die like men," replied the leader.

"No," said Bruce, "let us rather imitate the fox."

He then told his men the following story:

Once a fisherman, when he came home from the sea, found a fox eating a large fish. The fisherman stood in the doorway and said, "Now, Mr. Fox, you are caught."

The fox looked round and saw that there was no window through which he could escape. So the fox seized in his teeth a cloak which was lying on the bed, and dragged it to the fire.

---

surely [ʃʊəli]	least [liːst]	imitate [ɪmɪteɪt]
fox [fɒks]	following [fɒləʊɪŋ]	fisherman [fɪʃmən]
doorway [dɔːwei]	seized [siːzd]	lying [laɪɪŋ] <lie
	dragged [drægd]	

The fisherman was surprised to see that and ran forward to take the cloak off the fire.

The fox at once ran out at the door.

“Now,” said Bruce, “let us tonight light fires, blow our trumpets and make a great deal of noise. Then the English will watch the wood closely and we shall be able to escape over the marsh.”

The Scotch took his advice, and the next morning the English found that they had been watching an empty wood.

## V

## THE PRINCE OF WALES

About six hundred and sixty years ago England and Wales were two different

forward [fɔːwəd]	trumpets [trʌmpɪts]	deal [di:l]
closely [kləʊsli]	advice [ədvaɪs]	Prince [prɪns]
	Wales [weɪlz]	

countries. Edward the First ruled over England, and Wales was under a Prince called Llewellyn. The people of Wales did not speak English.

King Edward had long wanted to beat Llewellyn and make himself king of Wales as well. So, after fierce battles, he defeated the Welsh and killed their prince.

King Edward wanted to please the Welsh people and rule them peacefully. So he thought of a strange plan. He sent for the chiefs and great lords among the Welsh.

When they had come to the castle, King Edward told them that he had a great piece of news for them. “I want to be good and kind to you and to all the Welsh

Edward [édwəd]	Llewellyn [lu(:)élin]	beat [bi:t]
Welsh [wɛlʃ]	peacefully [pi:sfʊli]	plan [plæn]
chiefs [tʃi:fs]	lords [lɔ:dz]	castle [kástl]

people," said the king, "I am sorry your prince is dead, but I will put another prince in his place. You may love him as well as you loved Llewellyn. You are all very fond of your country, and you don't want to have any prince who is not a Welshman. Now I am going to give you a prince of your own, who was born in Wales and who cannot speak a word of English." Then the chiefs were very pleased and thanked the king.

While the king and queen had been staying at the castle, a little baby had been born. The baby was a boy and was their first child.

As soon as the king made a sign to one

---

dead [ded]      Welshman [wélʃmən]      word [wɜ:d]  
 queen [kwɪn]      sign [sain]

of his servants, a nurse stepped holding a little baby in her arms. You can guess who this baby was. It was the little prince who had been born in the castle.

"Here," said the king, taking the little baby in his arms, "is the prince who was born in your own country, and who cannot speak a word of English. Here, my lords, is my first son and your own prince. Here is the Prince of Wales!"

This story tells us why the first son of every English king or queen has been called the Prince of Wales.

---

arms [ɑ:mz]

my lords [mi lɔ:dz]

## II. 不規則動詞

[語 根]	[過 去]	[過去分詞]	[現在分詞]
be {am, is are	was were	been been	being being
bear	bore	born	bearing
beat	beat	beaten	beating
become	became	become	becoming
begin	began	begun	beginning
bend	bent	bent	bending
bind	bound	bound	binding
bite	bit	bitten	biting
blow	blew	blown	blowing
break	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brought	brought	bringing
build	built	built	building
burn	burned	burned	burning
burst	burst	burst	bursting
buy	bought	bought	buying
catch	caught	caught	catching
choose	chose	chosen	choosing
come	came	come	coming
cost	cost	cost	costing
cut	cut	cut	cutting
dig	dug	dug	digging
do(es)	did	done	doing
draw	drew	drawn	drawing

[語 根]	[過 去]	[過去分詞]	[現在分詞]
drink	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drove	driven	driving
eat	ate	eaten	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falling
feed	fed	fed	feeding
feel	felt	felt	feeling
fight	fought	fought	fighting
find	found	found	finding
fling	flung	flung	flinging
fly	flew	flown	flying
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
get	got	got	getting
give	gave	given	giving
go	went	gone	going
grind	ground	ground	grinding
grow	grew	grown	growing
hang	hung	hung	hanging
have, has	had	had	having
hear	heard	heard	hearing
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
hit	hit	hit	hitting
hold	held	held	holding
keep	kept	kept	keeping
know	knew	known	knowing
lay	laid	laid	laying

[語 根]	[過 去]	[過去分詞]	[現在分詞]
lead	led	led	leading
learn	learned	learned	learning
leave	left	left	leaving
let	let	let	letting
lie	lay	lain	lying
lose	lost	lost	losing
make	made	made	making
meet	met	met	meeting
pay	paid	paid	paying
put	put	put	putting
read	read	read	reading
ride	rode	ridden	riding
ring	rang	rung	ringing
rise	rose	risen	rising
run	ran	run	running
say	said	said	saying
see	saw	seen	seeing
sell	sold	sold	selling
send	sent	sent	sending
set	set	set	setting
sew	sewed	sewn	sewing
shake	shook	shaken	shaking
shine	shone	shone	shining
shoot	shot	shot	shooting
show	showed	shown	showing

[語 根]	[過 去]	[過去分詞]	[現在分詞]
shut	shut	shut	shutting
sing	sang	sung	singing
sink	sank	sunk	sinking
sit	sat	sat	sitting
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
spend	spent	spent	spending
spread	spread	spread	spreading
stand	stood	stood	standing
sting	stung	stung	stinging
strike	struck	struck	striking
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping
swim	swam	swum	swimming
take	took	taken	taking
teach	taught	taught	teaching
tear	tore	torn	tearing
tell	told	told	telling
think	thought	thought	thinking
throw	threw	thrown	throwing
understand	understood	understood	understanding
wake	woke	waked	waking
wear	wore	worn	wearing
win	won	won	winning
wind	wound	wound	winding
write	wrote	written	writing



## III. VOCABULARY

太字は語學教育研究所選「三千語表」に含まれてゐる語を示し、  
\*じるしは同「基本英語一千語表」に含まれてゐる語を示す。

<b>A</b>	...を利用する 102	ン列島 80
<b>able*</b> (a.) (...し)得る (百) 7, 63	<b>advice*</b> 助言忠告 130	<b>alive*</b> (a.) = living 生きて 46, 68
<b>be able to</b> ... (...する ことが)できる 7, 63, 130	<b>aerial</b> 空中線, アンテナ 20	<b>all day long</b> 終日
<b>about*</b> (ad.) (...し)廻る 6	<b>afraid*</b> 恐れて, 氣づ かつて 38	<b>all right</b> 全く正し い, 異状がない 63
<b>fly about</b> 飛び廻る 6	<b>be afraid</b> 恐れる, 氣づかふ 38, 41, 55	<b>all the year round</b> 一年中 74
<b>run about</b> 走り廻る 63	<b>after*</b> (ad.) その後 103	<b>allow*</b> 許す 30, 43
<b>walk about</b> 歩き 廻る 7	<b>after a time</b> 暫くし てから 30	<b>allow me to</b> ...失禮 ですが (...致しま す) 43
<b>across*</b> (prep.) ...と 交叉して, ...を横ぎ つて 95, 121	<b>against*</b> に対して 84	<b>almost*</b> 殆ど 76
<b>activity</b> 活動 35, 82	<b>fight against</b> ...を 敵として戦ふ 84	<b>alone*</b> 唯獨りで 91
<b>admiral</b> 海軍大將, 提 督 40	<b>agree*</b> 同意する 124	<b>leave alone</b> 放置 する 126
<b>adorn</b> 飾る 50	<b>ah*</b> あゝ 63	<b>although*</b> たとへ... でも 41
<b>advantage</b> 102	<b>air*</b> 空氣 20	<b>always*</b> 常に 3
<b>take advantage of</b>	<b>air current</b> 氣流 102	<b>not always</b> ...必ず しも...でない
	<b>air-forces</b> 空軍 37	
	<b>airmen</b> <airman 38	
	<b>Aleutians</b> アリューシヤ	<b>amazement</b> 驚愕, び

つくり 115	<b>anti-air-raid</b> 防空の	<b>at first</b> 初めは 25, 30
<b>in amazement</b> 驚 いて 115	35	<b>at last</b> 遂に 9, 30, 85, 103, 114
<b>America</b> アメリカ 20	<b>anvil</b> 鐵床 90	<b>at least</b> 少くとも 129
<b>among*</b> ...の中に, ... の中で 30, 43, 71	<b>appear*</b> 現れる 57	<b>at once</b> 直ちに
<b>Amur</b> 黒龍江 79	<b>arm*</b> 腕 133	<b>at one time</b> 或る時 は 124, 128
<b>and so</b> それ故に 10	<b>army*</b> (陸軍) 軍隊 120	<b>at that time</b> その當 時は 96, 124
<b>and so on</b> ...等々, ... など 76	<b>arrive</b> 到着する 72	<b>at the front</b> 前線の 2, 36
<b>anecdote</b> 逸話 61	<b>arrow</b> 矢 127	<b>at this time</b> この頃 に 84
<b>angel</b> 天使 107	<b>art</b> 技術 104	<b>Atlantic</b> 大西洋 20
<b>Angle-land</b> アングル 族の國 121	<b>a3*</b> [理由]...ので 9, 64, 93; =when, while 85, 112, 114; ...す るにつれて 94, 95; ...する如く 12, 76, 80; ...として 2, 48	<b>attack*</b> 攻撃する 128
<b>Angles</b> アングル族 121	<b>as...as</b> と同じくらゐ 2, 6, 15	<b>attend*</b> 参列する, 出 席する 2
<b>Anglo-Saxons</b> アン グロ・サクソン民族 122	<b>as...as one can</b> でき る限り... 4, 10, 106	<b>attend to</b> (傷の)手 當をする 126
<b>angrily</b> (ad.) 怒つて 86	<b>as soon as</b> ...するや 否や 132	<b>author</b> 著作家 63
<b>angry*</b> (a.) 怒つて 77	<b>as usual</b> 平常通り 35	<b>awkward</b> 不様な, 不 恰好な 48
<b>get angry</b> 怒る 77	<b>as well</b> ...もまた, ... も同様に 116, 131	
<b>another*</b> 別の, もう 一つの 67, 94, 111	<b>as well as</b> ...と同様 に 15, 132	<b>B</b>
<b>in another way</b> 別 の方法で 94	<b>as you know</b> 御承知 の通り 80	<b>back*</b> (n.) 脊中 102
<b>one...after anothe- er</b> 次から次へ 95	<b>at all</b> 全く 10, 33, 63	<b>badly</b> ひどく 126
		<b>baker*</b> パン製造人 52

<b>balloon</b> 氣球, 風船 102	<b>before long</b> = soon	<b>blanket</b> 毛布 10
<b>bank</b> 銀行 53	間もなく 59	<b>bleed</b> 出血する 126
<b>bar</b> 横木, 棒 94	<b>before*</b> (ad.) それ以前に 26	<b>bleed to death</b> 出血して死ぬ 126
<b>bargain</b> 取引をする, 値段の掛け合ひをする 72	<b>before*</b> (conj.) ...する以前に 55, 59	<b>bless</b> (神が) 恵みを垂れる 112, 114
<b>bark</b> (n.) 樹皮 24	<b>behind*</b> (ad.) 後に, あとに 62	<b>bless me</b> = <b>bless my soul</b> おやおや, まあまあ
<b>bark</b> (v.) (犬が) 吠える 54	<b>being &lt; be*</b> 106	<b>be being built</b> 建築中である 112, 114-5
<b>base</b> 根據地, 基地 82	<b>bellows</b> ふいご 90	<b>bloom</b> (n.) 開花 1
<b>bask</b> 日なたぼっこをする 51	<b>belong*</b> 属する 82, 125	<b>in full bloom</b> 満開で 1
<b>bathe</b> 水浴をする 51	<b>bend*</b> 曲る, 屈む 71	<b>body*</b> 身體 4, 10
<b>battle*</b> 戦闘 122	<b>besides*</b> (ad.) なほ, その上に 16	<b>boil*</b> 沸かす 13
<b>B.C.</b> = before Christ, 西暦紀元前 119	<b>best*</b> (n.) 最善 3	<b>boldly</b> 勇敢に 128
<b>bear</b> 耐へる 90	<b>better &lt; good*</b> 2	<b>Bonaparte</b> (人名) 84
<b>beat*</b> 負かす 131	<b>beyond</b> (prep.) ...の向かふの 24	<b>bone*</b> 骨 54
<b>became &lt; become*</b> 9, 126	<b>bigger &lt; big*</b> 7	<b>boot</b> 深靴, 長靴 46, 63
<b>because of</b> ...のため 48	<b>bind</b> 束ねる 51	<b>border</b> (v.) 境する, 接する 80
<b>become*</b> ...になる 9	<b>birthday</b> 誕生日 111	<b>border on</b> ...に境する 80
<b>become fond of</b> ...が好きになる 29	<b>biscuit</b> ビスケット 54	<b>born &lt; bear*</b> (生む) <b>be born</b> 生まれる 17, 19, 80, 132
<b>bedroom</b> 寢室 9	<b>bite*</b> 咬む 54	<b>Borneo</b> ボルネオ 81
<b>bee</b> 蜜蜂 55	<b>blackbird</b> (一種の) つぐみ 50	<b>both*</b> 両方の, 両方共 19, 68, 82, 90
<b>beef</b> 牛肉 47	<b>blacksmith</b> 鍛冶屋 89	
<b>been &lt; be*</b> 7		

<b>both ~ and... ~</b> と...の両方 19, 90	<b>a bunch of</b> 一房の 75	<b>call for</b> ...を要求する, ...を持つて来いといふ 63
<b>bow*</b> (n.) お辭儀 44	<b>Burma</b> ビルマ國 82	<b>call in</b> (助けを) 求める 121
<b>bowl</b> 井, 鉢 93	<b>burn*</b> 焼ける, 燃える 86, 87	<b>call on</b> (人を) 訪問する 57
<b>branch*</b> 枝 75	<b>be burned to the ground</b> 全焼する, 焼土となる 87	<b>candle</b> 蠟燭 97
<b>bravely*</b> 勇敢に 85	<b>burst*</b> 破裂する 116	<b>canvas</b> 帆布, ズック 102
<b>bright*</b> (ad.) 麗かに 5	<b>burst out laughing</b> どつと笑ひ出す 116	<b>capital</b> 首府 85
<b>bright*</b> (a.) 麗かな, 快晴で; (色の) 鮮明な 9, 38; 50, 110	<b>bury*</b> 埋める 127	<b>captain*</b> (陸軍) 大尉 3
<b>brightly*</b> 燦然と 1	<b>bush*</b> 灌木 74	<b>capture</b> 占據する; 捕らへる 84, 126
<b>Brighton</b> (地名) 55	<b>busy*</b> 多忙な 50, 72	<b>car</b> (乗客用の) 車 15
<b>bring*</b> 持つて来る 17	<b>be busy making hay</b> 乾し草作りに忙しい 50	<b>care*</b> 注意 71
<b>bring down</b> おろす 17	<b>buttercup</b> きんぼうげ 50	<b>take care that...</b> といふことに注意する 77
<b>Britain</b> (英國) の古名 119	<b>butterfly</b> 蝶 5	<b>take care with</b> ...に氣をつける 107
<b>British</b> 英國の <b>British Empire</b> 英帝國 82	<b>buy*</b> 買ふ 29, 110	<b>with great care</b> = <b>very carefully</b> 71
<b>Britons</b> (古代の) プリトン人 119	<b>by and by</b> やがて, 間もなく 6, 10, 122	<b>care*</b> 氣にかける 107
<b>Brook</b> (人名) 23		<b>carefully*</b> 注意深く 23, 115
<b>brought &lt; bring*</b> 17		<b>Carpenter</b> (人名) 44
<b>build*</b> 造る, 建造する 105	<b>call*</b> [卷一] <b>be called back</b> 呼びもとされる 120	<b>carrier-pigeon</b> 傳書鳩 55
<b>building*</b> 建物 33		
<b>built &lt; build*</b> 26		
<b>bunch</b> 房, 束 75		

<b>cart*</b> 荷車 46, 51	<b>Chinese</b> 支那語, 支那人 22, 28	<b>coal*</b> 石炭 27
<b>carve</b> 彫刻する 107	<b>choose*</b> 選ぶ 71	<b>coal-mine</b> 炭坑 33
<b>castle</b> 城 131	<b>chosen</b> < choose* 122	<b>coat*</b> 長上衣 125
<b>catch*</b> 捕らへる 6	<b>Christian</b> キリスト教徒(信者) 123	<b>coconut</b> 椰子の實 74
<i>catch... up</i> ...に追ひ着く 112	<b>Christianity</b> キリスト教 123	<b>coconut-tree</b> 椰子の木 74
<b>caterpillar</b> 青蟲 6	<b>church*</b> 教會 24, 106	<b>colonist</b> 植民地開拓者 23
<b>caught</b> < catch* 43	<b>clean*</b> (a.) 清潔な 11	<i>come in</i> ...に入る 53
<b>Celebes</b> セレベス 81	<b>clear*</b> (v.) 晴れる 38	<i>come to</i> ...するに至る 101
<b>century</b> 世紀 121	<i>clear up</i> 晴れる 38	<i>come up to town</i> 上京する 58
<b>ceremony</b> 儀式 2	<b>clever*</b> 利口な, 巧者な 17, 103, 106	<b>command</b> 指揮 40
<i>opening ceremony</i> 始業式 2	<b>cleverness*</b> 利口 48	<b>common*</b> 普通の, 一般の 48
<b>certain*</b> 或る 98	<b>climber*</b> 登る者 76	<b>compass</b> 羅針盤 28
<b>chain</b> 鎖, つながり 80	<b>climbing</b> < climb* 74	<b>conquer</b> 征服する 120
<i>a chain of</i> 一続きの 80	<i>climbing plant</i> 攀繞植物 74	<b>consist</b> (部分・要素から) 成る 81, 122
<b>chance*</b> 機會 30, 104	<b>close</b> (a.) 密接な 81	<i>consist of</i> ...から成る 81, 122
<b>change*</b> 變る 13, 99	<b>close*</b> (ad.) 接近して 82	<b>continent</b> 大陸 82
<i>change into</i> ...に變る 13	<b>close</b> (v.) 閉ぢる 89	<b>convent</b> 尼寺, 修道院 126
<b>channel</b> 海峡 100	<b>closely</b> 嚴重に 130	<b>cloud*</b> 雲 12
<b>cheese</b> 乾酪, チーズ 43	<b>cloudy*</b> 曇つた 9	<b>cloudy*</b> 曇つた 9
<b>cherry-tree</b> 櫻の木 1	<b>cluster</b> 房 75	<b>cloudy*</b> 曇つた 9
<b>chicken</b> 鶏の雛 47	<i>in clusters</i> 幾つもの房になつて 75	<b>cook*</b> 料理する 47
<b>chief*</b> 長, 頭, 首領 131		<b>copra</b> コブラ(椰子の實の果肉を乾燥したもの) 76
<b>chiefly*</b> 主として 47, 54		
<b>China</b> 支那 29		

<b>corn*</b> 穀物 26	<b>damp</b> 濕氣のある 10	<b>dial</b> 目盛板 99
<i>Indian corn</i> たうもろこし 26	<b>Dan</b> (人名) 25	<b>diary</b> 日記 35
<b>corner*</b> 隅 107	<b>Danes</b> デーン族 121	<b>Dick</b> (人名) 54
<b>correct</b> 正しい 43	<b>danger*</b> 危険 120	<b>didn't</b> = did not 117
<b>cost*</b> (費用が) かかる 107	<b>dare*</b> 敢へて...する 28	<b>die*</b> 死ぬ 6, 21
<b>couldn't</b> = could not < cannot* 89	<b>dead*</b> 死せる 46	<b>different*</b> 違ふ, 異なる 12, 130
<b>counter</b> 帳場臺, 店臺 116	<b>deal</b> 分量 130	<b>dirty*</b> きたない 47
<b>country</b> 田舎 50	<i>a great deal of</i> 非常にたくさん 130	<b>discover*</b> 發見する 36
<b>crack*</b> 割る, 砕く 76	<b>death*</b> 死 66, 68	<b>displease</b> 不機嫌にする, 立腹させる 66
<i>crack open</i> 割つてあける 76	<i>put to death</i> 死刑に處する 68	<b>distance*</b> 距離 104
<b>cream</b> 乳脂 46	<i>bleed to death</i> 出血して死ぬ 126	<b>do*</b> 44
<b>Crete</b> クレタ島 104	<b>decide*</b> きめる 116, 123	<i>will do</i> 間に合ふ 44
<b>crop</b> 農作物 10, 51	<b>deer</b> (單・複) 鹿 125	<i>do one's best</i> 最善を盡くす 2, 3
<b>cruel*</b> 殘酷な 66	<b>defeat</b> = beat 打ち破る, 打ち負す 122	<i>do without</i> ...無しですます 46
<b>cruiser</b> 巡洋艦 37	<b>defend*</b> 守る, 防ぐ 85	<b>done</b> < do* 66
<b>cry*</b> 叫び聲 86	<b>delight</b> 歡喜 5	<b>doorway</b> 戸口 129
<b>current</b> (空氣・潮等の) 流れ 102	<b>Denmark</b> デンマーク 122	<b>Dorothy</b> (人名) 53
<i>cut open</i> 切り開く 75	<b>depend*</b> 頼る 90	<b>Dover</b> (地名) 120
	<i>depend on</i> ...に頼る 90	<b>drag</b> 曳きずる 129
<b>D</b>	<b>destroyer</b> 驅逐艦 37	<b>drill</b> 訓練する, 教練を教へる 3
<b>damage</b> (v.) 損害を與へる 37	<b>dew</b> 露 14	<b>drink*</b> 酒を飲む 86
<b>Damon</b> (人名) 66		<b>driven</b> < drive* 125
		<b>drop*</b> (n.) 滴り, 半 12

<i>in drops</i> 水滴と なつて 12	<i>to the east of ...</i> の東方に 80	Englishman イギリ ス人 124
<b>drop*</b> (v.) 落ちる; 落 す 98; 112	East 東洋 29	Englishmen < Eng- lishman 125
<b>drove</b> < drive* 120 <i>drive back</i> 退ける 120	Edward (人名) 131	<b>enough*</b> (a.) 十分の 108, 110, 111, 114
<b>dry*</b> 乾いた 51	Edwin (人名) 123	<b>enough*</b> (ad.) 十分に 41, 87
Duke 公 122	Egypt エジプト 94	<b>enough*</b> (n.) 十分の 量) 86
durian ドリヤン 71	<b>either*</b> (二者の中) いづ れか, どちらでも 90	<b>escape*</b> 逃げる
<b>during*</b> ...の間 50	<i>either ~ or... ~</i> か又は...か(どち らか) 121	<b>especially</b> 殊に 103
<b>duty*</b> 義務 2 <i>fulfil one's duty</i> 義務を果す 2	<b>eighteenth*</b> 第十八 の 80	<b>even*</b> = still 更に 55
<b>dying</b> < die* 127	<b>eighth*</b> 第八の 121	<b>even if...</b> たとへ...で も 64
<b>E</b>	<b>eldest</b> < old* 最年長 の 54	<b>ever*</b> 嘗つて, 今迄 に; 決して (...ない) 40, 101, 116; 107
<b>each*</b> 各, 毎 43 <i>each day</i> 毎日 110 <i>each other</i> 互に 43 <i>each time</i> 毎度 110	<b>electric*</b> 電気の 20	<b>ever since</b> ...以来 ずっと 115
<b>ear</b> (麥)の穂 51	<b>electricity*</b> 電気 18	<b>for ever</b> 永久に 40
<b>earth*</b> 土地 17 <i>on earth</i> 地上で, 世 界で 79	<b>elephant</b> 象 48	<b>every time</b> ...するご とに 94
<b>easily*</b> 容易に 8	<b>emperor</b> 皇帝 29, 84	<b>exactly*</b> 正確に 53
<b>east*</b> [卷一] <i>in the east of ...</i> の東部に 79	<b>empire</b> 帝國 80	<b>example*</b> 例證 46 <i>for example</i> 例へ ば 46
	<b>empty*</b> (a.) 何もない, からつぽの 93, 130	<b>excuse*</b> 赦す 32
	<b>empty*</b> (v.) からつぽ にする, あける 94	
	<b>enemy*</b> 敵 37	
	<b>engagement</b> (會合な どの) 約束 59	
	<b>engine</b> 機關車 110	

<i>Excuse me, sir,</i> <i>but...</i> 失禮です が... 32	<b>fell</b> < fall* (落ちる) 95, 112	<b>fisherman</b> 漁夫 129
<b>exercise</b> (n.) 練習, 演 習 35	<i>fall ill</i> 病氣にな る 25	<b>fix*</b> 取り付ける 102
<b>experiment</b> 實驗 19, 103	<b>fellow*</b> 奴 63	<b>flake</b> 雪片, 薄片 12 <i>in flakes</i> ひらひ らと 12
<b>F</b>	<b>feverish</b> 熱のある 35	<b>flight</b> 飛ぶこと 124
<b>face*</b> (v.) ...に面する 79	<b>few*</b> 少数の 3, 48 <i>a few minutes</i> 數分 33, 116	<b>float*</b> 浮く 93
<b>face*</b> (n.) [卷一] <i>make faces</i> からか ふやうな顔つき ををする 77	<i>a few months</i> 數 箇月 3	<b>flour</b> (小麥)粉 52
<b>fade</b> 消える 113	<i>a few weeks</i> 數週 間 120	<b>flowery</b> 花模様のお る 111
<b>fail*</b> しそこなふ 111 <i>never fail to ...</i> 必ず...する 111	<b>fire</b> 烈しい 122	<b>flutter</b> 羽ばたかせる 5
<b>faith*</b> 信念 68	<i>fight a battle</i> 闘ふ 128	<i>fly about</i> 飛び廻る 6
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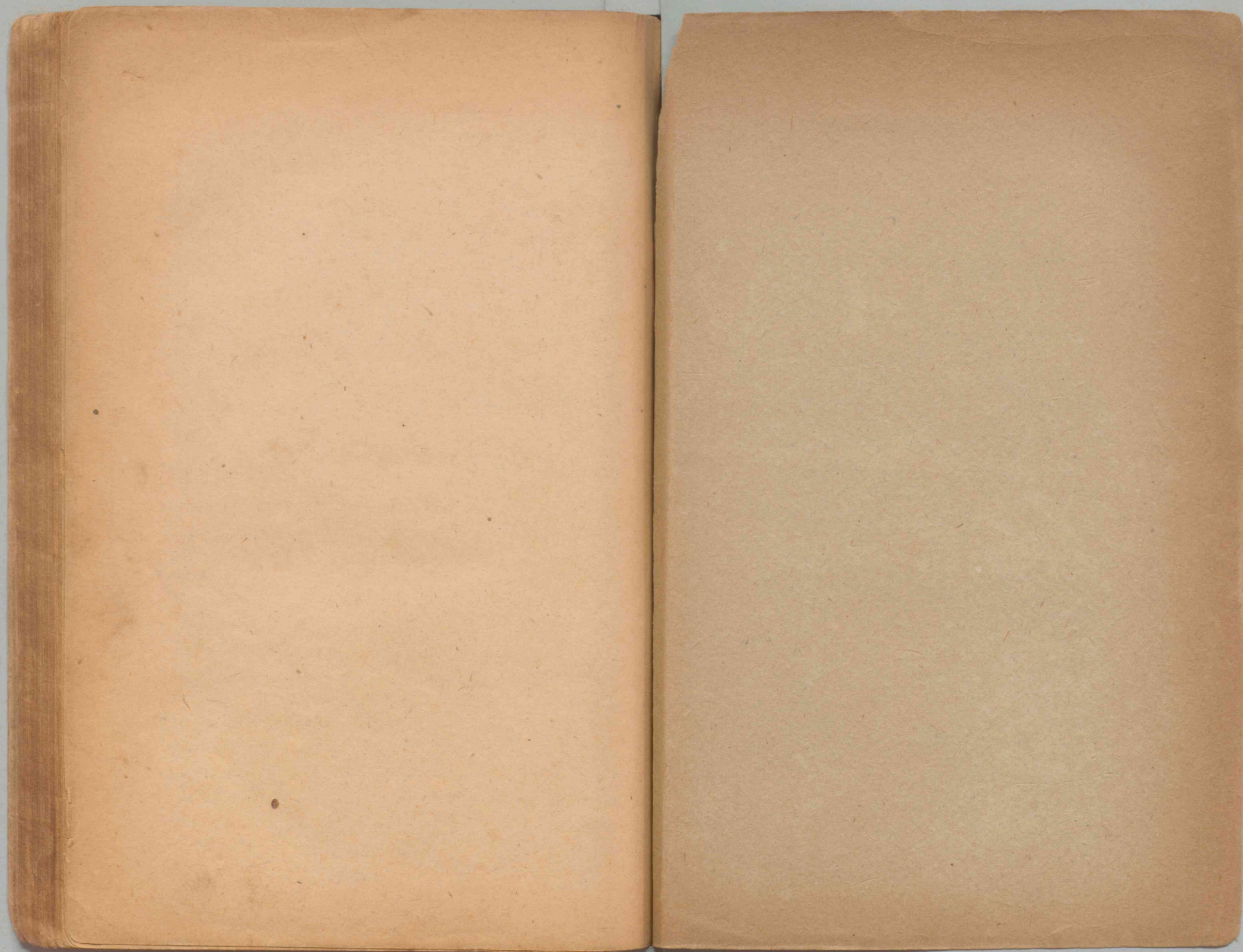
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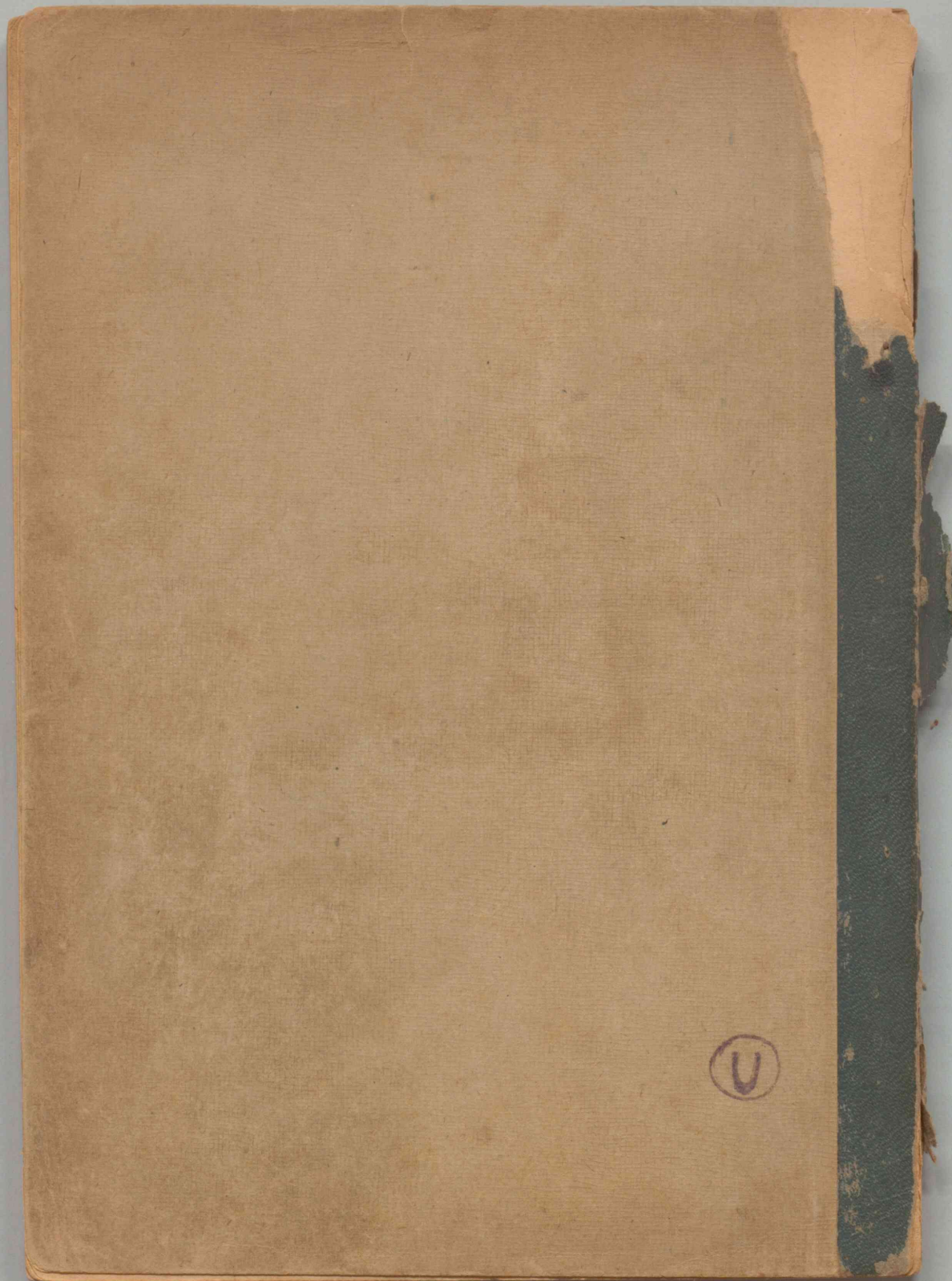
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