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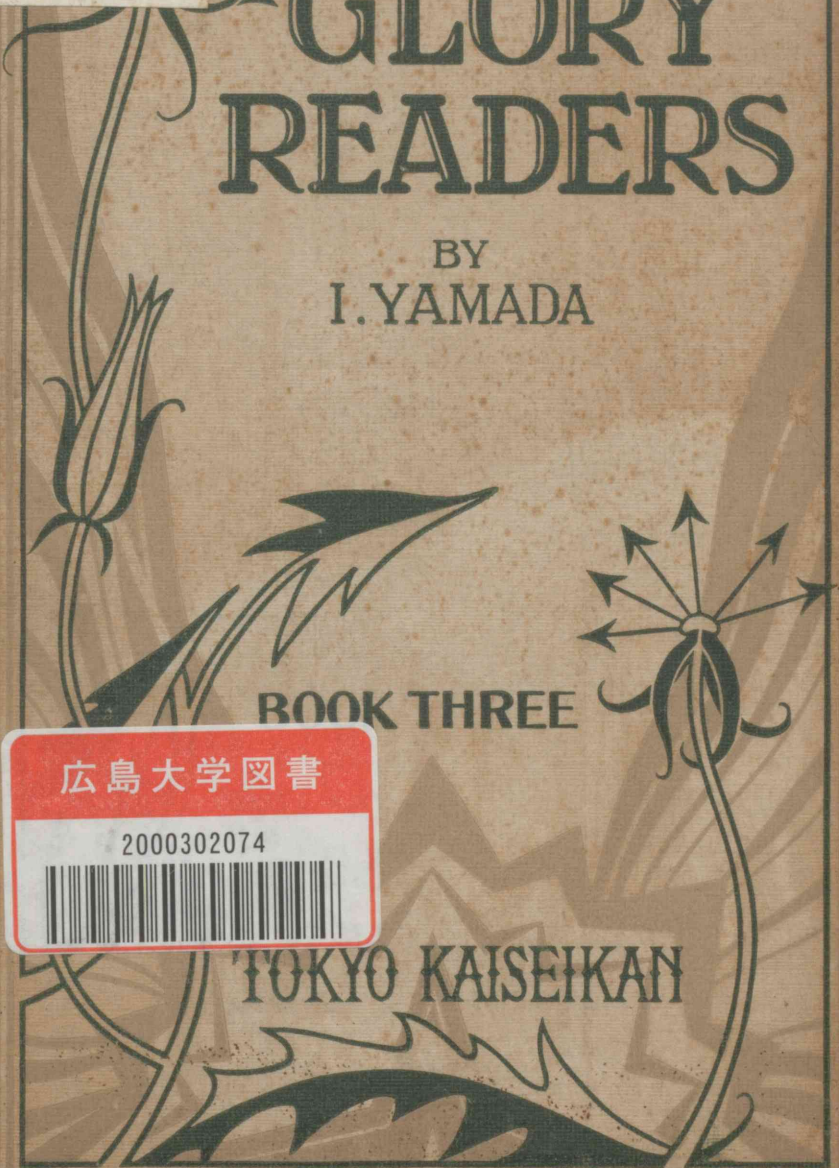
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THE GLORY READERS

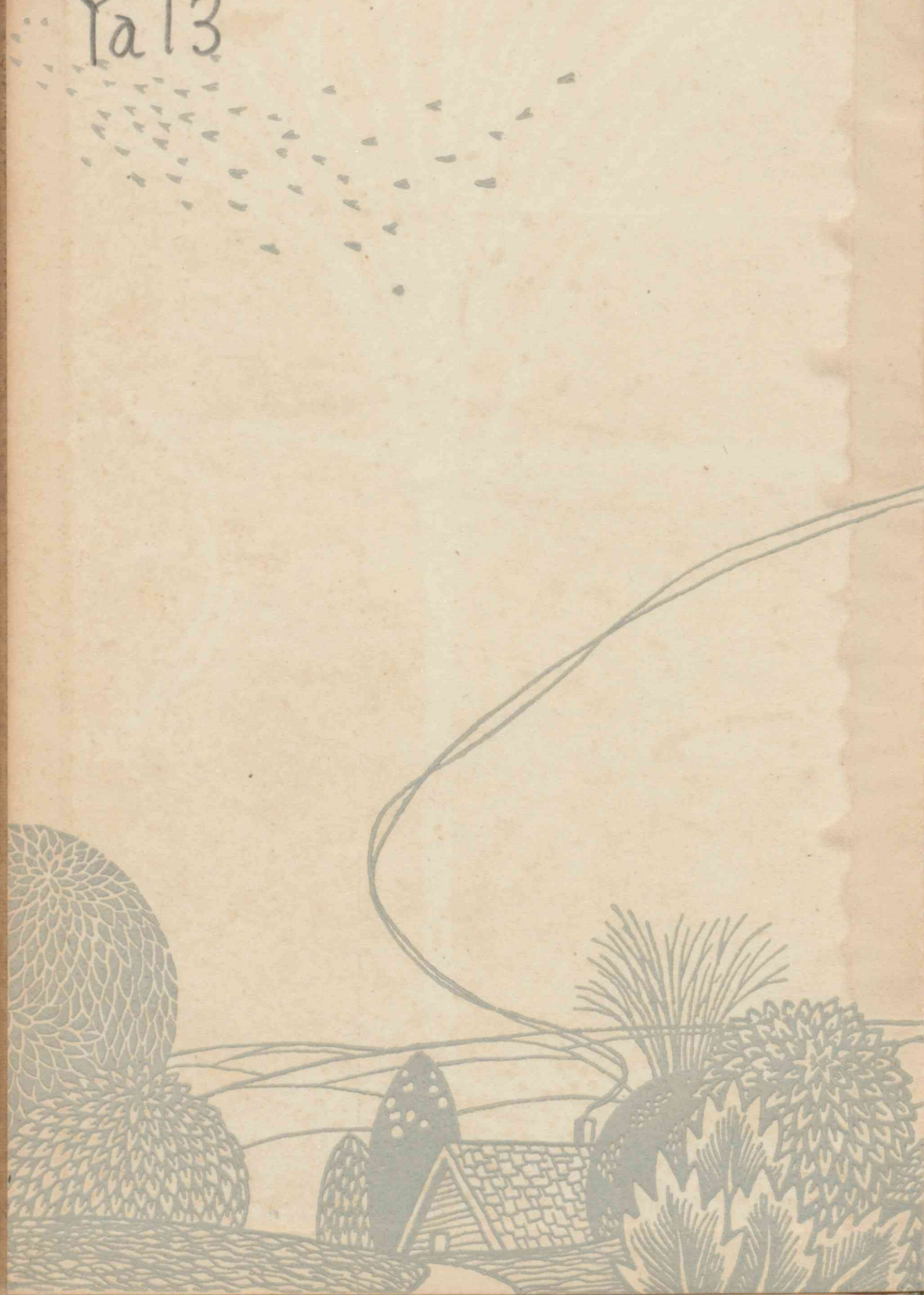
BY I. YAMADA

BOOK THREE

TOKYO KAISEIKAN

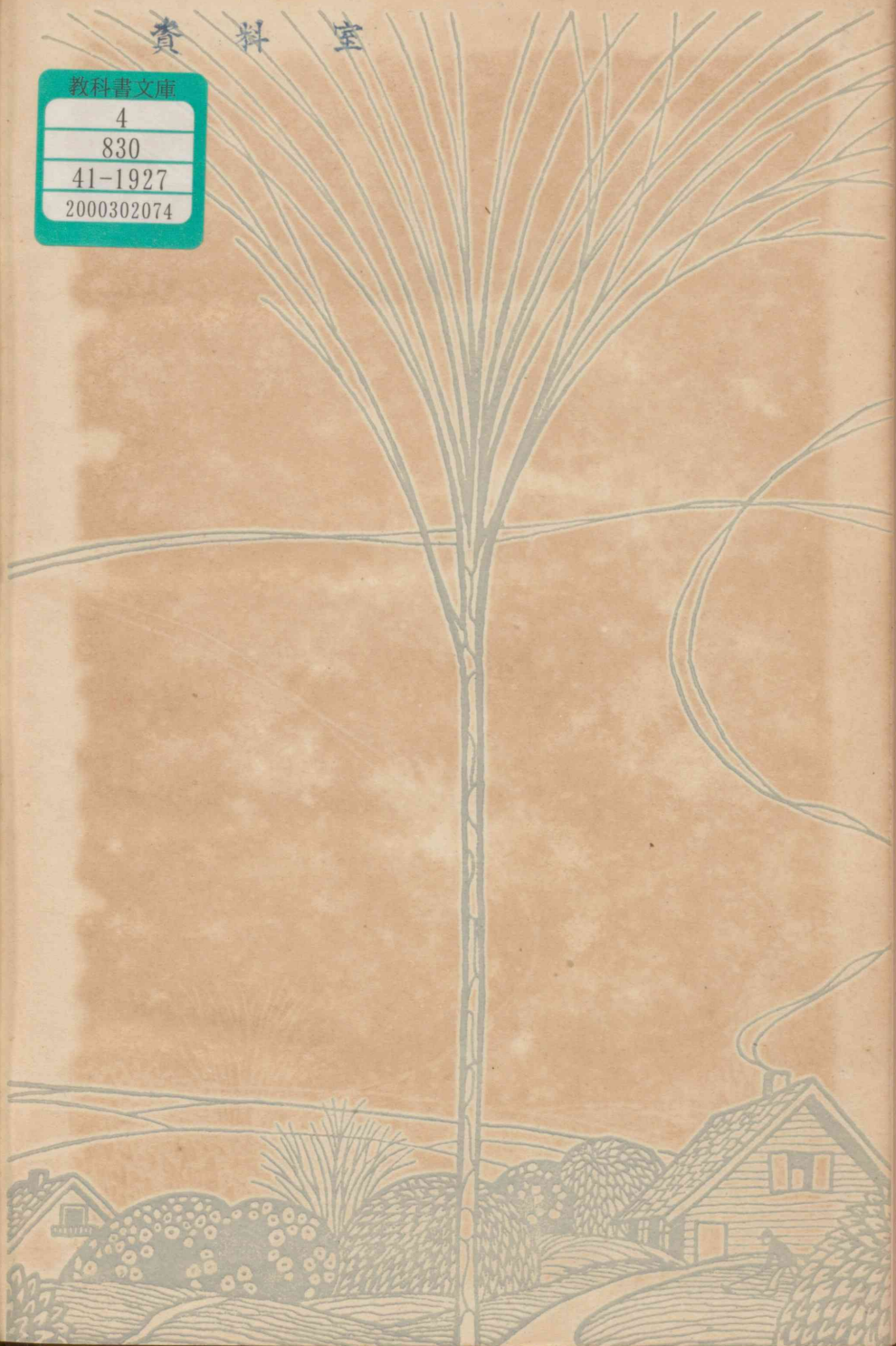


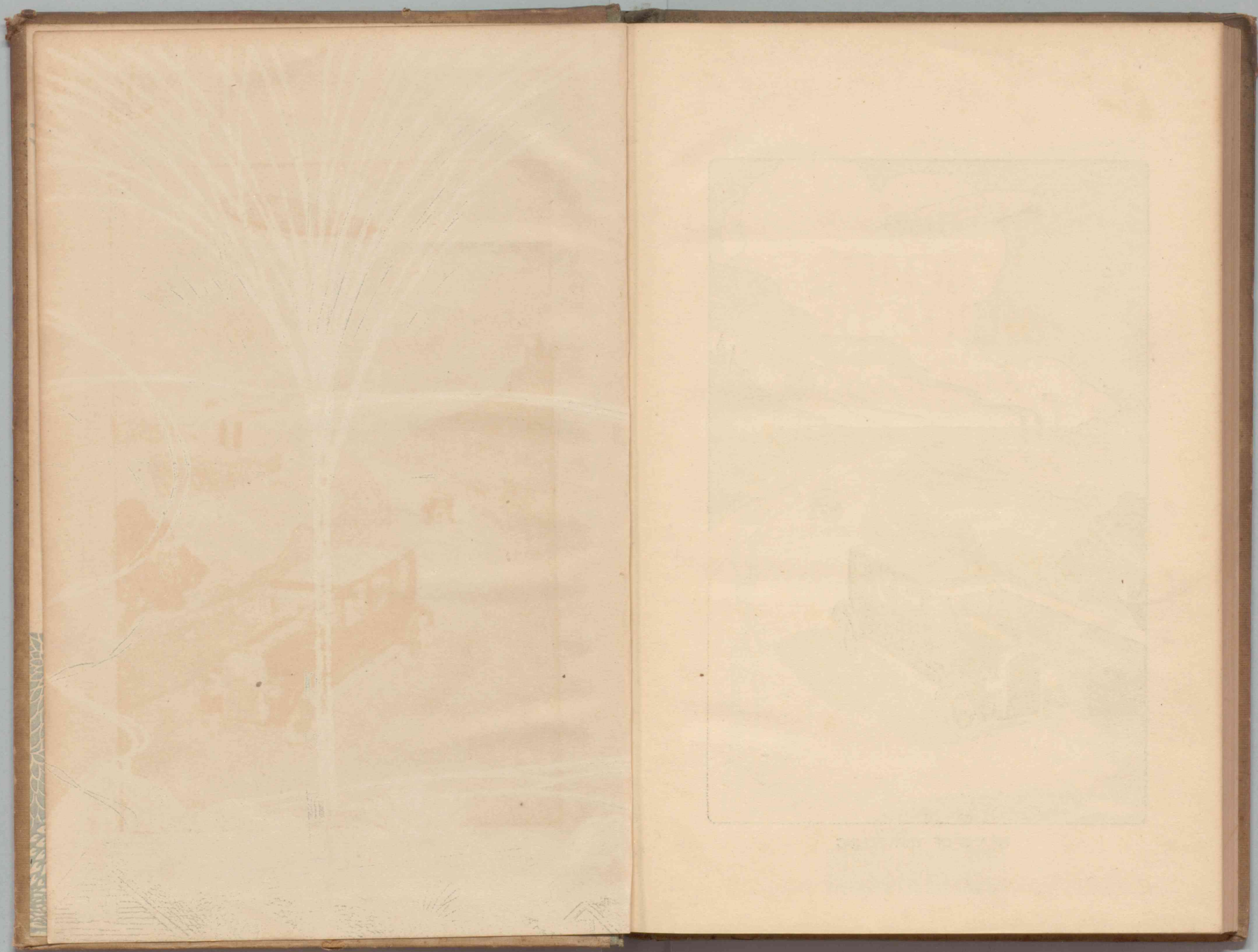
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MEANS OF TRAVELLING

THE GLORY READERS

BOOK THREE

BY
I. YAMADA

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH
IN THE PEERS' SCHOOL

昭和二年十二月二十六日
文部省検定済
中學校外國語科用
高等學校英語科用

TOKYO KAISEIKAN

広島大学図書

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IRREGULAR VERBS

LIST OF WORDS

PHRASES

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION



BOOK THREE

LESSON 1

THE MERRY SHOEMAKER

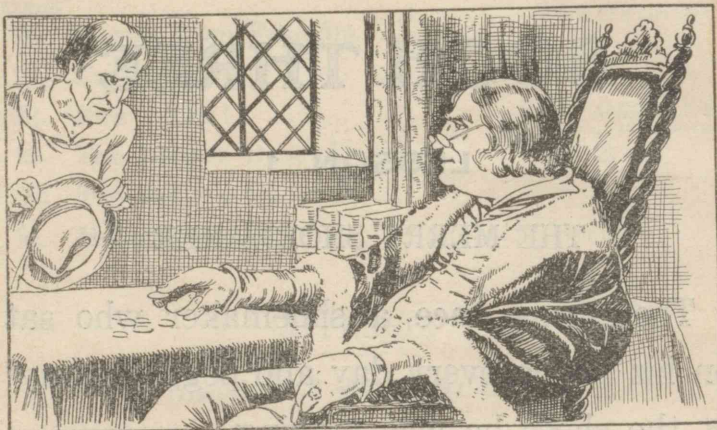
There was once a shoemaker who sat on his bench every day and pegged away* at the shoes he was making.

“Rap-a-tap-tap! Rap-a-tap-tap! Tap-tap!” You could hear this shoemaker’s ⁵ hammer for an hour at a time. And then he would stitch, stitch, stitch, while he sang a happy song,—

“Oh, a merry heart is better than gold,
And better than wealth a hundred- ¹⁰
fold.”

He had a clear, strong voice, and with his early morning song and the rap-a-tap-

shoemaker [ʃú:meikə] peg [peg] rap-a-tap-tap [ræpə-tæptæp] hammer[hæmə] stitch[stɪtʃ] wealth[welθ] hundredfold [hándrədfould] voice [vois]



tap of his hammer, his neighbours needed no alarm-clock to wake them in the morning.

A merchant who lived near by did not like the shoemaker's singing. It made him angry to be disturbed so early in the morning. He was so busy, planning how to make more money, that there was no room in his heart for any kind of mirth. One day he sent for the shoemaker to come and see him. "My good man," he

alarm-clock [ə'lɑ:mklɒk] merchant [mɜ:tʃənt]
disturb [dɪstɜ:b] mirth [mɜ:θ]

said, "how much do you think your singing is worth to you?"

"Well, I can hardly say," answered the shoemaker. "But really, it makes the day's work easier, and I guess it's worth half* as much as my wages come* to."

"How much is that?" asked the merchant.

"It isn't very much," answered the shoemaker. "On some days I earn a dollar, and on some days not* quite so much."

"Well," said the merchant, "I will pay you a month's wages right* now if you'll promise not to sing any more. Your singing is a great bother to me."

He took six bright gold pieces from his pocket and laid them on the table

worth [wɜ:θ] really [ri:əli] guess [ges]
wages [weɪdʒɪz] earn [ɜ:n] bother [bɒðə]

before the shoemaker.

The poor man's face brightened. He had never earned money so easily. So he promised the merchant that he would
5 never sing again, and took the gold.

When he got home he counted the pretty yellow pieces over* and over, and then put* them carefully away. He had never had so much money at one time.
10 All day long he kept thinking of his gold, and his hammer did not tap as merrily as before.

At night he sat for an hour gazing at the pieces, and then he put them under
15 his pillow lest some one should steal them. He could not sleep for thinking of his money and what he would do with it. When morning came his head was tired, his hands were heavy, and he did not

brighten [bráitn]

easily [í:zili]

gaze [geiz]

pillow [pílou]

lest [lest]

steal [sti:l]

feel* at* all like working.

He went to his little shop and sat down upon his bench. He had never felt so lonely in his life, for he dared not sing. The time dragged slowly by, and
5 it seemed as* though the day would never end. Even the sight of his gold pieces did not cheer him.

Thus two or three days passed. They brought no joy to the shoemaker. He
10 missed that which had cheered his life the most. His work seemed to drag. He began to hate the gold that he had once thought so pretty.

At* length he went to see the merchant
15 again. "Sir," he said, "here is the money you gave me. It won't let me sing, it won't let me sleep, it won't let me work. I don't want it."

dare [deə]

drag [dræg]

cheer [tʃiə]

And before the merchant could say a word, the shoemaker was outside the door, singing,—

“A merry heart is better than gold,
And better than wealth a hundred-
fold.”

1. He pegged **away** at the shoes.
He worked **away** from morning till night.
2. It made him angry *to be disturbed so early*.
=He was disturbed so early that he got angry.
3. That desk is **worth** fifty yen.
A bird in hand is **worth** two in the bush.
How much do you think your singing is **worth** to you?
4. This is **twice** as large as that.
That is **half** as large as this.
5. He is **not** so tall as his brother.
He is **not quite** so tall as his brother.

twice [twais]

6. He worked hard **lest** he should fail.
He worked hard that he **might not** fail.
7. I don't feel like working.
I felt like crying.
8. Time **drags** by.
Time **slips** by.
Time **runs on**.
Time **flies** like an arrow.
9. It seemed as **though** the day would never end.
It seemed as **if** the day would never end.
10. put away send for
at length over and over
11. long (a.) merry (a.)
length (n.) mirth (n.)
easy (a.) merry (a.)
easily (adv.) merrily (adv.)
shoemaker = shoe + make + (e)r
bookseller = book + sell + er
en = make or become
brighten enlarge
whiten enrich

LESSON 2

SIR WALTER RALEIGH



SIR WALTER RALEIGH

There once lived in England a brave and noble man whose name was Walter Raleigh. He was not only brave and noble, but he was also handsome and polite; and for that reason the queen made him a knight, and called him Sir Walter Raleigh.

Walter [wó:ltə]	Raleigh [ró:li]	handsome [há:nsəm]
polite [pəláit]	queen [kwi:n]	knight [nait]

I will tell you about it.

When Raleigh was a young man, he was one day walking along a street in London. At that time the streets were not paved, and there were no sidewalks. Raleigh was dressed in very fine style, and he wore a beautiful scarlet cloak thrown over his shoulders.

As he passed along, he found it hard work to keep* from stepping in the mud, and soiling his handsome new shoes. Soon he came to a puddle of muddy water which reached from one side of the street to the other. He could not step across. Perhaps he could jump over it.

As he was thinking what he should do, he happened* to look up. Who was

pave [peiv]	sidewalk [sáidwə:k]	style [stail]
wore [wə:]	scarlet [ská:lit]	cloak [klouk]
soil [səil]	puddle [pádl]	muddy [mádi]

it coming down the street, on the other side of the puddle?

It was Elizabeth, the Queen of England, with her train of gentlewomen and waiting-maids. She saw the dirty puddle in the street. She saw the handsome young man with the scarlet cloak, standing by the side of it. How was she to get across?

Young Raleigh, when he saw who was coming, forgot about himself. He thought only of helping the queen. There was only one thing that he could do, and no other man would have thought of that.

He took* off his scarlet cloak, and spread it across the puddle. The queen could step on it now, as on a beautiful carpet.

Elizabeth [ilízəbəθ] gentlewomen [dʒéntlwimɪn]
waiting-maid [wéitiŋmeɪd] spread [spred]

She walked across. She was safely over the ugly puddle, and her feet had not touched the mud. She paused a moment, and thanked the young man.

As she walked onward with her train, she asked one of the gentlewomen, "Who is that brave gentleman who helped us so handsomely?"

"His name is Walter Raleigh," said the gentlewoman.

"He shall have his reward," said the queen.

Not long after that, she sent for Raleigh to come to her palace.

The young man went, but he had no scarlet cloak to wear. Then, while all the great men and fine ladies of England stood around, the queen made him a knight. And from that time he was

pause [pəʊz] moment [móumənt] onward [ónwəd]
handsomely [hánsəmli] wear [wɛə] around [əraʊnd]

known as Sir Walter Raleigh, the queen's favourite.

He went to America and found two things which the people of England knew
5 very little about. One was the potato, the other was tobacco.

If you should ever go to Ireland, you may be shown the place where Sir Walter planted the few potatoes which
10 he carried over from America. He told his friends how the Indians used them for food; and he proved that they would grow in the Old World as* well as in the New.

15 Sir Walter had seen the Indians smoking the leaves of the tobacco plant. He thought that he would do the same, and he carried some of the leaves to England. Englishmen had never used tobacco be-

favourite [féivərit]

Ireland [áíələnd]

potato [pə'teítou]

prove [pru:v]

fore that time; and all who saw Sir Walter puffing away at a roll of leaves thought that it was a strange sight.

One day as he was sitting in his chair and smoking, his servant came into the
5 room. The man saw the smoke curling over his master's head, and he thought that he was on* fire.

He ran out for some water. He found a pail that was quite full. He hurried
10 back, and threw the water into Sir Walter's face. Of course the fire was all put* out.

After that a great many men learned to smoke. And now tobacco is used in
15 all countries of the world. It would have been well if Sir Walter Raleigh had let* it alone.

—James Baldwin.

curl [kɜ:l]

hurry [hári]

1. It was hard work *to do so*.
I found it (was) hard work *to do so*.
2. He was thinking what he **should** do.
He was thinking, "What shall I do?"
3. He thought that he **would** do the same.
He thought, "I **will** do the same."
4. **He shall** have his reward.
I **will let him** have his reward.
5. If you **should** ever go to Ireland, you may
be shown the place.
6. They will grow in the Old World as well as
in the New.
They will grow **not only** in the New World
but also in the Old.

7. keep from take off puff away
on fire put out let alone

8. let let let
spread spread spread
wear wore worn



LESSON 3

TRAVELLING

Here is a notice to travellers taken from a bill printed two hundred years ago :

"All that wish to pass from London to York, or from York to London, or any other 5
place on that Road; let them repair to the
Black Swan in London, and to the *Black Swan* in York. At both these places they
may be received in a Stage-Coach every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, which per- 10
forms the whole Journey in Four Days; and
sets forth at Five in the morning."

Now let us turn to a railway guide to see how we may perform the journey in our own day. 15

Here we find that from a London station there run to York on every day

travel [trævl] traveller [trævlə] notice [nóutis]
print [print] York [jɔ:k] repair [ripéə] stage-coach
[stéidzkoutʃ] perform [pəfɔ:m] forth [fɔ:θ]
guide [gaid]

except Sundays about fourteen quick trains. Several of these take four hours, or only a few minutes over four hours, to do the journey.

5 The stage-coach was so called because it ran for a certain number of miles and then stopped for a change of horses. This is called running* by "stages."

Passengers rode either on the top of
10 the coach or inside. There was room for two beside the driver, and there were three other seats behind. In the hindmost sat the guard of the coach, who now* and then blew his horn or trumpet, which
15 told the people of the villages that the stage-coach was near.

Then they would come out to see it pass; for in their quiet lives even the passing of the coach was a great event.

passenger [pæsɪndʒə] hindmost [háɪndmoust]
horn [hɔ:n] trumpet [trʌmpɪt] event [ɪvɛnt]



A ride on the top of a stage-coach must have been very pleasant—when the weather was fine. There were times, however, when this way of travelling was not only slow, but tiresome, or even dangerous. 5

In snowy weather the coach was often brought* to a full stop by running into a drift, and many a traveller spent a weary night imprisoned in the snow.

Bad roads often caused delay, and a 10

tiresome [taɪəsəm] dangerous [dɛɪndʒərəs] snowy [snəʊi]
drift [drɪft] weary [wɪəri] imprison [ɪmprɪzn]
cause [kɔ:z] delay [dɪleɪ]

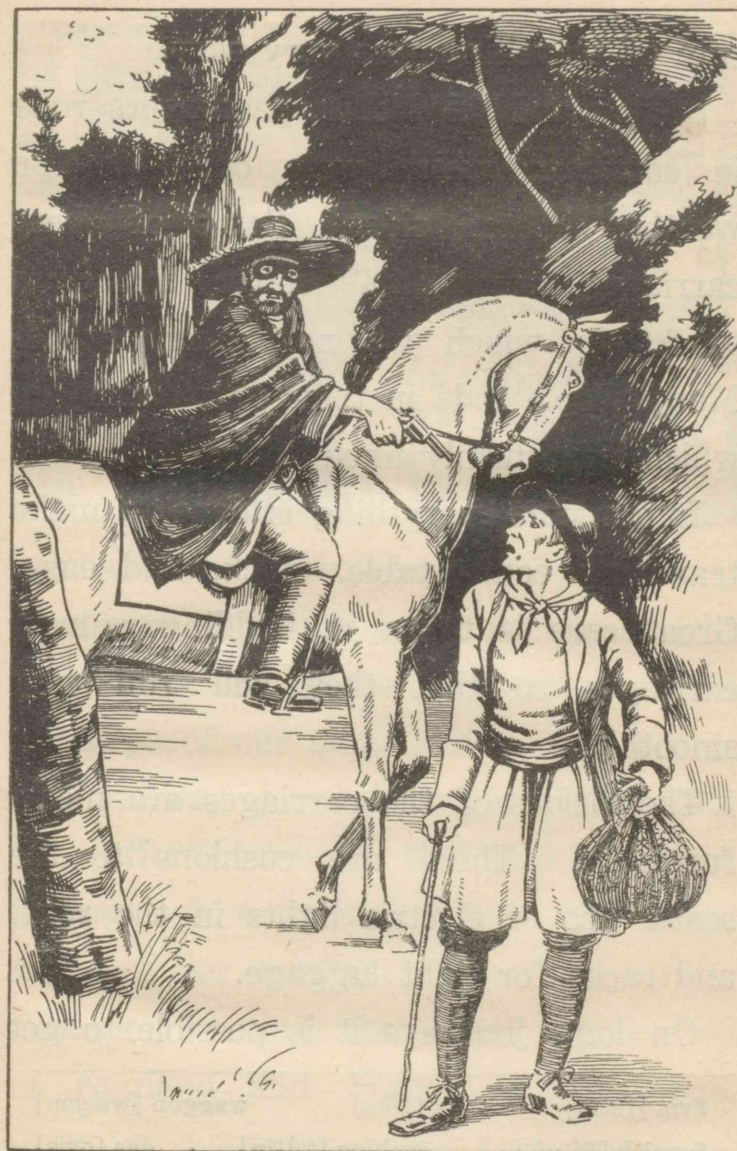
broken wheel or a snapped trace meant a stop sometimes of several hours. Then there was always the danger of meeting with mounted thieves known as high-
 5 waymen.

These men would often stop a coach; overpower the driver and guard; and take from the passengers everything of* value which they had about them.

10 When people first began to use railways they did not find travelling much more comfortable than by stage-coach. Some of the early first-class railway carriages were made* up of three stage-coaches
 15 built together on a four-wheeled truck.

There were seats on the top, and the guard sat at the back of the last coach. Of course, there were no tunnels and the

snap[snæp] trace[treis] mount[maunt] highwayman
 [háíweimən] overpower [ouvəpáua] value [væljʊ:]
 comfortable[kámfətəbl] together[təgəðə] tunnel[tán]



A HIGHWAYMAN AND A TRAVELLER

rate of travelling was very slow.

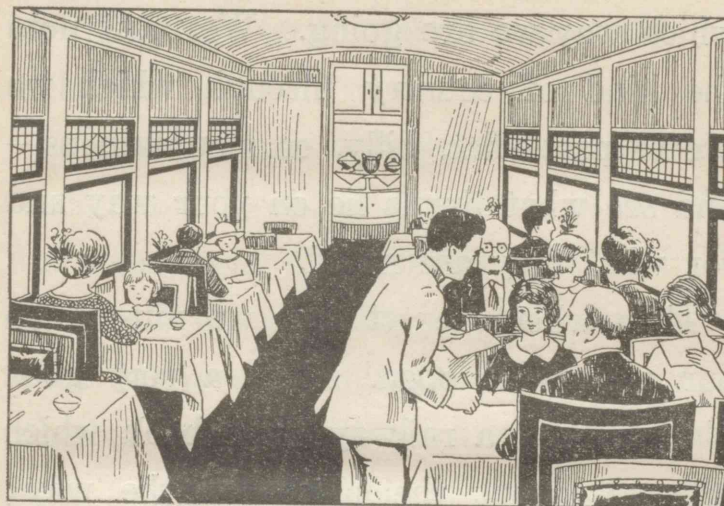
Second and third class passengers rode in carriages which were open* to the weather on all sides. Some of these
 5 carriages were little* better than the trucks in which we now carry cattle. Many people rode in their own carriages, which were firmly fixed on low waggons.

In our time everything is done to make
 10 travelling comfortable, quick, and easy. Great care is taken in building railway carriages so that they will run very smoothly.

The insides of the carriages are nicely
 15 furnished. There are cushions to the seats, gas or electric lights in the roof, and racks for light luggage.

On long journeys it is possible to get

firm [fə:m]	fix [fiks]	waggon [wægən]
furnish [fə:niʃ]	cushion [kúʃin]	gas [gæs]
rack [ræk]	possible [pósəbl]	



a meal on some express trains ; for they have cars in which food may be bought and eaten, as in the eating-houses and tea-shops of our large towns.

A railway journey, especially a long
 5 one, affords one of the best ways of finding out something about the geography of our country.

Before starting, we should get a map of England and Wales, and find out 10

meal [mi:l]	express [iksprés]	car [kɑ:]	eating-house
[í:tɪŋhaus]	tea-shop [tí:ʃɒp]	afford [əfó:d]	Wales [wéilz]

which way we are going. We must note the kind of country through which we are to pass—flat, hilly, or mountainous—and see what towns lie on your way and
 5 for what they are noted.

Then when we set* out we must keep our eyes wide open. It is a very good plan to have a railway guide-book which tells all about the places on the way ;
 10 and in this book will be found a map, by* means of which we can trace our way as we go.

A run through a cutting will show us the kind of soil and rock to be found in
 15 that part of the country. We can tell to what use the soil is put* as we whirl by the fields in the open country—here is a pasture ; there are cornfields ; now

flat [flæt] hilly [híli] mountainous [máuntinəs]
 guide-book [gáidbuk] means [mi:nz] cutting [kátɪŋ]
 rock [rɒk] whirl [(h)wɜ:l] cornfield [kó:nfi:ld]

we pass by large market gardens or orchards.

A run through a large town ought to teach us a great deal. Very often the line goes right through the middle of the
 5 town. Then we can see for* ourselves what kinds of buildings there are, and whether most of them are of stone or brick ; what the people of the town work at, by looking out for works and factories
 10 and reading the large signboards on them ; and whether the town has close and narrow or broad and open streets.

These are only a few of the things to be noted on a long railway journey.
 15 There are many others of* interest which we have not space to mention. But, as we have said, such a journey ought to

orchard [ó:tʃəd] building [bíldɪŋ] whether [(h)wéðə]
 factory [fæktəri] signboard [sáinbɔ:d] interest [íntrɪst]
 space [speɪs] mention [ménʃən]

provide a geography lesson of a new and very pleasant kind.

1. Young men, do your best.
Let young men do their best.
Let them repair to the Black Swan.
2. Then they **would** come to see it pass.
These men **would** often stop a coach.
3. The ride **must have been** very pleasant.
He **may have failed**.
4. The coach **came to a stop**.
It **brought** the coach to a stop.
5. **Many a** traveller spent a weary night.
6. They took everything **of value**.
There are many others **of interest**.
Most of them are **of stone or brick**.
7. They **had** some money **about** them.
They **had** some money **with** them.

provide [préváid]

8. They were **no better than** trucks.
They were **little better than** trucks.
9. The place is **noted for** its cherry-blossoms.
We must see **for what** the towns are **noted**.
10. You must **put** money to a good use.
We can tell **to what use** the soil is **put**.
11. set out of value
set forth of interest
put to use for oneself
bring to a stop by means of
be made up of little better than
12. danger (n.) snow (n.) hill (n.)
dangerous (a.) snowy (a.) hilly (a.)
mountain (n.) rock (n.) mud (n.)
mountainous (a.) rocky (a.) muddy (a.)
tire + some im-prison

LESSON 4

ROBIN HOOD



In the rude days of King Richard and King John there were many great woods in England. The most famous of these was Sherwood forest, where the king often went to hunt deer. In this forest there lived a band of daring men called outlaws.

Hood [hud] Richard [rítʃəd] famous [féiməs]
 Sherwood [ʃé:wud] deer [diə] band [bænd]
 daring [déəriŋ] outlaw [áutlɔ:]

They had done something that was against the laws of the land, and had been forced to hide themselves in the woods to save their lives. There they spent their time in roaming about among the trees, in hunting the king's deer, and in robbing rich travellers that came that way.

There were nearly a hundred of these outlaws, and their leader was a bold fellow called Robin Hood. They were dressed in suits of green, and armed with bows and arrows; and sometimes they carried long wooden lances and broad-swords, which they knew* how to handle well. Whenever they had taken anything, it was brought and laid at the feet of Robin Hood, whom they called

law [lɔ:] roam [roum] leader [lí:də] suit [sju:t]
 arm [ɑ:m] broad-sword [brɔ:dsɔ:d] handle [háendl]
 whenever [(h)wenévé]

their king. He then divided it fairly among them, giving to each man his just share.

Robin never allowed his men to harm anybody but the rich men who lived in great houses and did no work. He was always kind to the poor, and he often sent help to them; and for that reason the common people looked* upon him as their friend.

Long after he was dead, men liked to talk about his deeds. Some praised him, and some blamed him. He was, indeed, a rude, lawless fellow; but at that time, people did not think of right and wrong as they do now.

A great many songs were made* up about Robin Hood, and these songs were sung in the cottages and huts all over

divide [diváid] share [ʃə] allow [ə'laʊ] blame [bleim]
lawless [lɔ:lɪs] song [sɒŋ] hut [hʌt]

the land for hundreds of years afterward.

Here is a little story that is told in one of those songs:—

Robin Hood was standing one day under a green tree by the roadside. While he was listening to the birds among the leaves, he saw a young man passing by. This young man was dressed in a fine suit of bright red cloth; and, as he tripped gaily along the road, he seemed to be as happy as the day.

“I will not trouble him,” said Robin Hood, “for I think he is on his way to his wedding.”

The next day Robin stood in the same place. He had not been there long when he saw the same young man coming down the road. But he did not seem to be so happy this time. He had left his

afterward [á:ftəwəd] roadside [rɔ:dsáid] trip [trip]
gaily [géili] < gay wedding [wédɪŋ]

scarlet coat at home, and at every step he sighed and groaned.

“Ah! the sad day! the sad day!” he kept saying to himself.

5 Then Robin Hood stepped out from under the tree, and said,—

“I say, young man! Have you any money to spare for my merry* men and me?”

10 “I have nothing at all,” said the young man, “but five shillings and a ring.”

“A gold ring?” asked Robin.

“Yes,” said the young man, “it is a gold ring. Here it is.”

15 “Ah, I see!” said Robin; “it is a wedding ring.”

“I have kept it these seven years,” said the young man; “I have kept it to give to my bride on our wedding day.

sigh [sai]

spare [spɛə]

shilling [ʃilɪŋ]

bride [braɪd]

We were going to be married yesterday. But her father has promised her to a rich old man whom she never saw. And now my heart is broken.”

“What is your name?” asked Robin. 5

“My name is Allin-a-Dale,” said the young man.

“What will you give me,” said Robin, “if I will help you win your bride again in* spite of the rich old man to whom 10 she has been promised?”

“I have no money,” said Allin, “but I will promise to be your servant.”

“How many miles is it to the place where the maiden lives?” asked Robin. 15

“It is not far,” said Allin. “But she is to be married this very day, and the church is five miles away.”

Then Robin made haste to dress himself

marry [mæri]

Allin-a-Dale [ælinədəil]

spite [spait]

maiden [méidn]

as a harper; and in the afternoon he stood in the door of the church.

“Who are you?” said the bishop, “and what are you doing here?”

5 “I am a harper,” said Robin, “the best in the north country.”

“I am glad you have come,” said the bishop kindly. “There is no music that I like so well as that of the harp. Come
10 in, and play for us.”

“I will go in,” said Robin Hood; “but I will not give you any music until I see the bride and bridegroom.”

Just then an old man came in. He
15 was dressed in rich clothing, but was bent* with age, and was feeble and grey. By his side walked a fair young girl. Her cheeks were very pale, and her eyes

harper [há:pə]	bishop [bíʃəp]	harp [há:p]
bridegroom [bráidgrum]	clothing [klóuðɪŋ]	
feeble [fí:bl]	check [tʃí:k]	

were full of tears.

“This is no match,” said Robin. “Let the bride choose for herself.”

Then he put his horn to his lips, and blew three times. The very next minute,
5 four and twenty men, all dressed in green, and carrying long bows in their hands, came running across the fields. And as they marched into the church, all in a row, the foremost among them
10 was Allin-a-Dale.

“Now whom do you choose?” said Robin to the maiden.

“I choose Allin-a-Dale,” she said,
15 blushing.

“And Allin-a-Dale you shall have,” said Robin; “and he that takes you from Allin-a-Dale shall find that he has Robin Hood to deal* with.”

tear [tiə]	lip [lip]	foremost [fó:moust]
	blush [blʌʃ]	

And so the fair maiden and Allin-a-Dale
were married then and there, and the
rich old man went home in a great rage.

“And thus having ended this merry
wedding,

The bride looked like a queen:
And so they returned to the merry
green wood,
Amongst the leaves so green.”

—James Baldwin.

1. They were **dressed in** green.
They were **armed with** (=had) bows and
arrows.
They **knew how to** (=could) handle them
well.
There is no music that I like so much as
that (=the music) of the harp.
2. He was kind to **the poor** (=poor people).
The rich (=rich people) are not always
happy.

rage [reɪdʒ]

amongst [əˈmʌŋst]

3. He **had not been there long when** (=soon)
he saw the same young man.
It was not long before (=soon) he came.
4. He **married** her.
They were **married**.
We were going to **be married** yesterday.
5. I will help you win your bride again
{ **in spite of** the man to whom she has
been promised.
} **though** she has been promised to the man.
6. He **has to** deal with Robin Hood.
He **has** Robin Hood **to** deal with.
7. deal with in a rage
bent with age look upon...as

LESSON 5

TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR!



Twinkle, twinkle, little star!
 How I wonder what you are,
 Up above the world so high,
 Like a diamond in the sky!

twinkle [twɪŋkl]

diamond [daɪəmənd]

When the glorious sun is set,
 And the grass with dew is wet,
 Then you show your little light,
 Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

Then, if I were in the dark,
 I would thank you for your spark.
 I could not see which way to go,
 If you did not twinkle so.

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

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

—Jane Taylor.

glorious [glɔːriəs]

dew [djuː]

spark [spɑːk]

curtain [kəːtɪn]

LESSON 6

THE COURAGE THAT WINS

About thirty years ago I stepped into a bookstore in Cincinnati in* search of some books that I wanted. While there, a ragged little boy, not over twelve years
5 of age, came in to ask whether they had geographies to sell.

“Plenty of them,” was the salesman’s reply.

“How much do they cost?”

10 “One dollar, my lad.”

“I did not know that they were so dear.”

He turned to go out and even opened the door, but closed it again and came
15 back. “I have only sixty-two cents,” said he. “Will you let me have the

courage [kʰáridz] * bookstore [búksto:] Cincinnati
[sinsiná:ti] salesman [séilzmən]

book and wait awhile for the rest of the money?”

How eagerly the lad looked for an answer, and how he seemed to shrink within his ragged clothes when the man
5 refused his request! The disappointed little fellow looked up at me with a poor attempt at a smile, and left the store. I followed and overtook him a block away.

“And what now?” I asked. 10

“I shall try another place, sir.”

“Shall I go too, and see how you succeed?”

“Oh, yes, if you like,” said he in
15 surprise.

Four different stores I entered with him, and four times I saw the boy’s face

awhile [ə(h)wáil] eagerly [í:gəli] shrink [ʃriŋk]
refuse [rifjú:z] request [rikwést] disappoint [disəpóint]
attempt [ətém(p)t] follow [fólou] overtake [ouvətéik]
block [blək] succeed [səksí:d]

cloud at a harsh refusal.

“Will you try again?” I asked.

“Yes, sir. I will try them all, or I should not know whether I could get one.”

5 We entered the fifth store, and the little fellow walked up manfully and told the gentleman just what he wanted and how much money he had.

10 “Do you want the book very much?” asked the proprietor.

“Yes, sir, very much.”

“Why do you want it so much?”

“To study, sir. I cannot go to school, but when I have time I study at home.

15 All the boys have geographies and they will be ahead* of me if I do not get one. Besides, my father was a sailor, and I want to know about the places that he used to go to.”

refusal [rifjʊ:zəl] manfully [mænfʊli] proprietor
[prəˈpraiətə] study [stʌdi] ahead [əhéd]



“Does he go to those places now?”

“He is dead,” replied the boy softly. Then he added after a while, “I am going to be a sailor, too.”

“Are you, though*?” asked the gentleman, raising his eyebrows curiously.

“Yes, sir, if I live.”

curiously [kjʊəriəsli]

“Well, my lad, I’ll tell you what I will do. I will let you have a new geography and you may pay the remainder of the money when you can, or I will
5 let you have one that is not new for fifty cents.”

“Are the leaves all in it and is it just like the others, only not new?”

“Yes, it is as good as the new ones.”

10 “It will* do just as* well then, and I shall have twelve cents left towards buying some other book. I am glad they did not let me have one at any of the other places.”

15 The bookseller looked up inquiringly, and I told him what I had seen of the little fellow. He was much pleased, and when he brought the book along I saw a nice new pencil and some clean white

remainder [riméində] bookseller [búkselə]
inquiringly [inkwáieripli]

paper in it.

“A present, my lad, for your perseverance. Always have courage like that, and you will make* your mark,”
5 said the bookseller.

“Thank you, sir, you are very good.”

“What is your name?”

“William Hartley, sir.”

“Do you want any more books?” I now asked, earnestly regarding the boy’s
10 serious face.

“More than I can ever get,” he replied, glancing at the volumes that filled the shelves.

I gave him a two-dollar bill. “It will
15 buy some for you,” I said.

Tears of joy came into his eyes.

perseverance [pə:sivíərəns] William [wíljəm]
mark [mɑ:k] Hartely [há:tli] regard [rigá:d]
serious [síəriəs] glance [glɑ:ns] volume [vóljum]
shelves [ʃelvz] < shelf

“May I buy what I want with it?”

“Yes, my lad; whatever you want.”

“Then I will buy a book for Mother,”
said he. “I thank you very much, and
5 some day I hope I can pay you.”

He asked my name and I gave it to
him. Then I left him standing by the
counter, so happy that I almost envied
him.

10 Many years afterward I went to Europe
on one of the finest vessels that ever
plowed the waters of the Atlantic. We
had pleasant weather the greater part
of the voyage, but towards* the end there
15 came a terrible storm and the ship would
have sunk with all on* board had* it not
been for the captain.

Every mast was laid* low, the rudder

whatever [(h)wətévə] envy [énvi] Europe [júərəp]
vessel [vésl] plow [plau] Atlantic [ətlántik] voyage
[vóidʒ] terrible [térəbl] storm [stɔ:m] board [bɔ:d]

was almost useless, and a great leak was
filling the vessel with water. The crew
were strong and willing men and the
mates were practical seamen of the first
class. But after pumping for one whole 5
night, with the water still gaining* upon
them, the sailors gave* up in* despair
and prepared to take* to the boats, though
they might have known that no small
boat could live in such a wind and sea. 10

The captain, who had been below
examining his charts, now came up. He
saw how* matters stood, and with a voice
that I heard distinctly above the roar of
the tempest, he ordered every man to 15
his post.

It was surprising to see those men

useless [jú:slis] leak [li:k] crew [kru:] willing [wíliŋ]
mate [meit] practical [práktikəl] seaman [sí:mən]
pump [pʌmp] gain [gein] despair [dispéə] prepare
[pripéə] below [bilóu] examine [igzæmin] chart [tʃɑ:t]
distinctly [distíŋktli] tempest [témpest]

bow before his strong will and hurry back to the pumps. The captain then started below to look for the leak. As he passed me I asked him whether there
 5 was any hope of saving the vessel.

He looked at me and then at the other passengers, and said: "Yes, sir. So* long as one inch of this deck remains above water, there is hope. When that
 10 fails I shall abandon the vessel, not* before, nor shall one of my crew. Everything shall be done to save the ship, and if we fail it will not be our fault. Bear* a hand, every one of you, at the
 15 pumps."

Thrice during the day did we despair. But the captain's dauntless courage, perseverance, and powerful will mastered every man on board, and we went* to

deck [dek] remain [rimeɪn] abandon [əbændən]
 nor [nɔ:] thrice [θraɪs] dauntless [dɔ:ntlɪs]

work again. "I will land you safe at the dock in Liverpool," said he, "if you will be men."

And he did land us safe, but the vessel sank soon after she was moored to
 5 the dock. The captain stood on the deck of the sinking ship receiving the thanks of the passengers as they hurried down the gangplank.

As I passed, he grasped my hand
 10 and said: "Judge Preston, do you not recognize me?"

I told him that I did not. I was not aware that I had ever seen him before I stepped on board his ship.
 15

"Do you remember the boy who had so much difficulty in getting a geography,

dock [dɒk] Liverpool [lɪvəpu:l] moor [muə]
 gangplank [gæŋplæŋk] grasp [grɑ:sp] judge [dʒʌdʒ]
 Preston [préstən] recognize [rɛkəgnaɪz] aware [əwɛə]
 difficulty [dɪfɪkəlti]

some thirty years ago, in Cincinnati?"

"I remember him very well, sir. His name was William Hartley."

"I am he," said the captain. "God
5 bless you!"

"And may God bless you too, Captain Hartley," I said. "The perseverance that thirty years ago secured you that geography has to-day saved our lives."

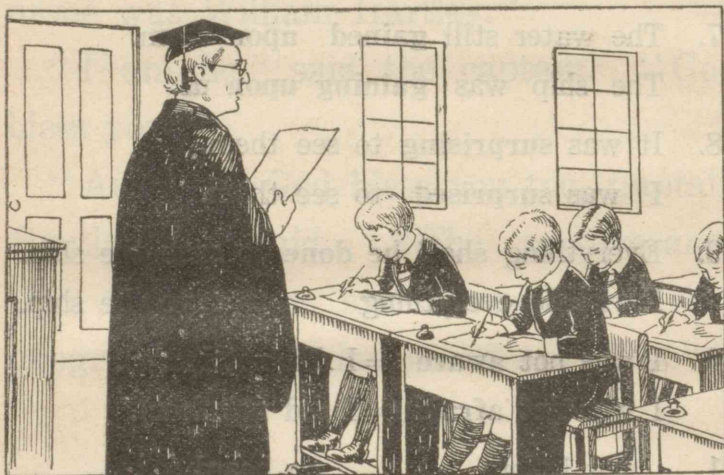
1. The boy asked **whether** they had geographies.
The boy asked, "Have you geographies?"
2. The book **costs** one dollar.
How much does the book **cost**?
3. **What** (are you going to do) **now**?
4. He is **ahead** of us in English.
He is **behind** us in algebra.
5. That **will do**.
A pencil **will do** as well (as a pen).
It **will do** just as well (as a new one).

secure [sikjúə]

6. The ship would have sunk
 {if it had not been for the captain.
 {had it not been for the captain.
7. The water still **gained** upon them.
The ship was **gaining** upon us.
8. It was **surprising** to see them.
I was **surprised** to see them.
9. Everything **shall be done** to save the ship.
I **will do** everything to save the ship.
10. I was not **aware** (=I did not know).
I was not **afraid** (=I did not fear).
11. not before on board
 so long as lay low
 go to work give up
 bear a hand take to
 in search of gain upon
 be ahead of in despair
 make one's mark towards the end

LESSON 7

THE END OF THE TERM



Time has passed quickly. The term is nearly over, it is the end of Examination week. When examinations began, it was a new experience to Tom. There are no
 5 more classes, but during school-hours he has to write papers, one on every subject. Every morning, when the question papers are distributed, the boys look very anxious;

experience [ɪkspɪəriəns]

distribute [dɪstrɪbju:t]

during [dʒuəriŋ]

anxious [æŋkʃəs]

as soon as they have read the questions, some smile brightly, whilst others look rather gloomy. Then the master reads the questions through, and reminds the boys that not one word of talking is
 5 allowed. At the end of two hours he calls out, "time* is up," and every boy gives* up his paper, some hoping they'll pass, others afraid of failing.

Now the last day of the term has come ;
 10 the boys are assembled in the large hall to hear the result of the examinations. The masters, in their caps and gowns, are seated round the Head, and every one is eager to know what places the boys
 15 have taken. The Head begins from the bottom of the school, and at the last boy in each form, so that the excitement grows

whilst [(h)waɪlst] **remind** [rɪmaɪnd] **assemble** [əseɪmbl]

hall [hɔ:l] **result** [rɪzʌlt] **gown** [gaʊn] **form** [fɔ:m]

excitement [ɪksaɪtmənt] **grow** [grəʊ]

greater and greater as he reads* on.

Our friends are very much excited, and anxious* to know what George's place will be. And when at last the Head calls*
 5 out: '1st, Bennett,' Tom is go glad that he begins clapping his hands and, though it is against the rule, the other boys follow* suit. George is red all over his beaming face. "Silence!" orders the
 10 Head, but it's a few seconds before he can go* on reading his list.

Tom could not expect to be first, but he is not too low down. His report is satisfactory, and to-morrow he is going
 15 to Harrogate, where he will spend his summer holidays at his uncle's. What* about Ralph? Well, he is last, of course,

excite[iksáit] **Bennett**[bénit] **rule**[ru:l] **beam**[bi:m]
silence [sáiləns] **expect** [ikspékt] **report** [ripó:t]
satisfactory [sætisfæktəri] **Harrogate** [hárogit]
Ralph [reif]

and has been proclaimed the disgrace of his family.

At the end of every term, parents or guardians receive a *report* about the work and conduct of the pupils at school. 5

This report contains the remarks of teachers on the different subjects taken* up by each pupil; the Head adds sometimes a general remark. When the report is satisfactory, parents are naturally very
 10 pleased.

If pupils obtain a sufficient number of marks in examinations, they *pass*; if not, they *fail*.

Here are some of the notes, going from*
 15 the best down to the worst: excellent, highly satisfactory, very good, good, very

proclaim[prəkléim] **disgrace**[disgréis] **guardian**[gá:djən]
conduct[kóndəkt] **remark**[rimá:k] **general**[dʒénərəl]
naturally [nætʃrəli] **obtain**[əbtéin] **sufficient** [səfɪʃənt]
excellent [éksələnt] **highly** [háili]

fair, pretty fair, fair, middling, poor,
weak, very weak, bad, very bad.

1. Everybody gives up his paper, **some** hoping they'll pass, **others** (being) afraid of failing. Everybody gives up his paper, **and** some **hope** they'll pass, **while** others **are** afraid of failing.

2. They are **anxious** to know what his place will be.

3. It's a few seconds **before** he can go on reading. It will be some time **before** he gets well.

4. Parents are **naturally** very pleased.

It is **natural** that parents **should** be very pleased.

5. take up follow suit
give up what about...?
call out go on ...ing
Time is up. from...down to...

6. refuse (v.) excite (v.)
refusal (n.) excitement (n.)

guard (v.)
guardian (n.)

middling [mídlɪŋ]

LESSON 8

BOYS' LETTERS

1

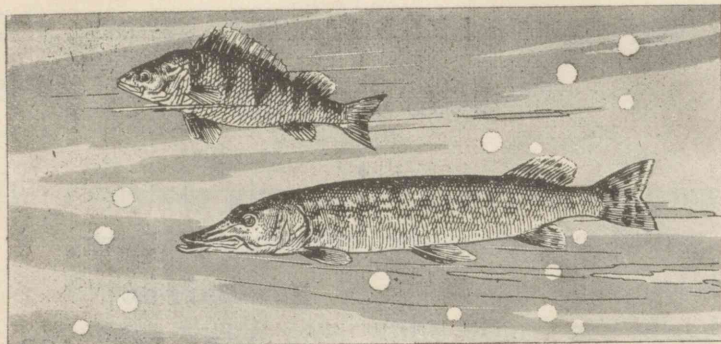
Greenhill Park,
New Barnet,

Aug. 3rd, '28.

My dear Father,

Our holidays have just begun and
Uncle John has invited me to spend them
with Jim. Our reports came yesterday
and I send you mine with this letter.
I have done a good deal better in Latin
than in Greek, but then, you see, I only
began Greek authors this term and as
I'm not clever at languages, it was not
so very easy for me. I was top in
History and Geography, chiefly because
the Geography was about the English
Colonies, and I'm very fond of learning

Greenhill [grí:nhil] Barnet [bá:nit] Latin [lǽtin].
Greek [grí:k] author [ó:θə] language [læŋgwɪdʒ].
chiefly [tʃí:flɪ] colony [kóləni]



PERCH PIKE

something about Australia. At* all events both Jim and I have done so well that we are sure to get our remove, as we came* out high in our Euclid Exam as well. So Uncle John has promised to give us a real treat. On Friday we are going to play in the Junior Tennis Tournament. The day before yesterday we went fishing and caught a lot of fish; most of them were fine perch or roach. We tried for pike with our big hooks, but didn't get any. Some of the

Australia [ə:'stréiljə] remove [rimú:v] Euclid [jú:klid]
 exam [igzæm] real [riəl] junior [dʒú:njə]
 tournament [túənəmənt] perch [pə:tʃ] roach [routʃ]
 pike [paik] hook [huk]

fish we fried on the kitchen stove and the rest we gave to Beesley. A week from to-day we are going to the Zoo with Aunt Jane and the girls. On the day after, Uncle is going to take us to Portsmouth to see Captain Wilson.

Uncle has given me a blotting-case, with everything necessary—india-rubber, a flat ruler, two knives, sealing-wax and plenty of paper and envelopes. Jim has got an album, a most beautiful one for his collection of stamps.

Hoping you are quite well,

Your most affectionate son,

Bob. 16

kitchen [kítʃin] stove [stouv] Beesley [bí:zli]
 Portsmouth [pó:tsməθ] blotting-case [blótɪŋkeis]
 necessary [nésisəri] india-rubber [índjərʌbə]
 sealing-wax [sí:liŋwæks] album [ælbəm]
 collection [kələkʃən] affectionate [əfékʃnit]

2



c/o Mrs. Robinson,
Cliffside Villa, Hastings,
27th August, 1928.

Dear Tom,

5 This morning I went for a walk
along the shore and picked* up a starfish
and some shells, which I will show you
when I get home. The tide was coming
in, and the waves broke over the pebbles,
10 leaving a long line of white foam as
they withdrew. Along the horizon I saw

c/o = care of Robinson [rɒbɪnsn] Cliffside [klɪfsaɪd]
villa [vɪlə] Hastings [hɛstɪŋz] starfish [stɑ:fɪʃ]
pebble [pɛbl] foam [fəʊm] withdraw [wɪðdrəʊ]
horizon [hɒraɪzn]

many sailing-ships and one steamer.
There were also several small rowing-
boats and fishing-smacks in the offing.
Perhaps you don't know what "offing"
means, so I will explain. I learnt the 5
word from an old fisherman who was mend-
ing his nets on the beach. It means the
part of the sea which lies immediately
outside the harbour and within* sight
of the land. I shall look* it up in my 10
dictionary when I get home, to see if the
old man's definition is correct. That
is one of the disadvantages of being in
lodgings; you have not your books with
you. 16

Have you done your piece of holiday
translation yet? I keep putting* it off
from day to day, but I suppose it must
be done.

steamer [sti:mə] fishing-smack [fɪʃɪŋsmæk] offing [ɔ:fɪŋ]
explain [ɪkspleɪn] learnt [lə:nt] fisherman [fɪʃəmən]
beach [bi:tʃ] immediately [imɪ:dʒətli] harbour [hɑ:bə]
definition [defɪnɪʃən] correct [kərɛkt] disadvantage [dis-
advɑ:ntɪdʒ] lodgings [lɒdʒɪŋz] translation [trɑ:nsleɪʃən]

Write and let me know how you are getting* along, and accept the kindest regards of

Your sincere friend,

Richard Wilson.

1. Jim has got a most beautiful album.
This is **the most** beautiful of all.
2. **Have you done** your piece of holiday translation yet?
Yes, I **have finished** it **already**.
3. I keep **putting** it **off** from day to day.
Never **put off** till to-morrow what can be done to-day.
4. Give him my (best) **regards**.
Kind **regards** to you all.
Remember me kindly **to** your father.
5. pick up put off
 look up get along
 come out high within sight of
 at all events from day to day

suppose [səp'əuz] accept [əksépt] sincere [sinsíə]
already [ə:l'reði]

LESSON 9

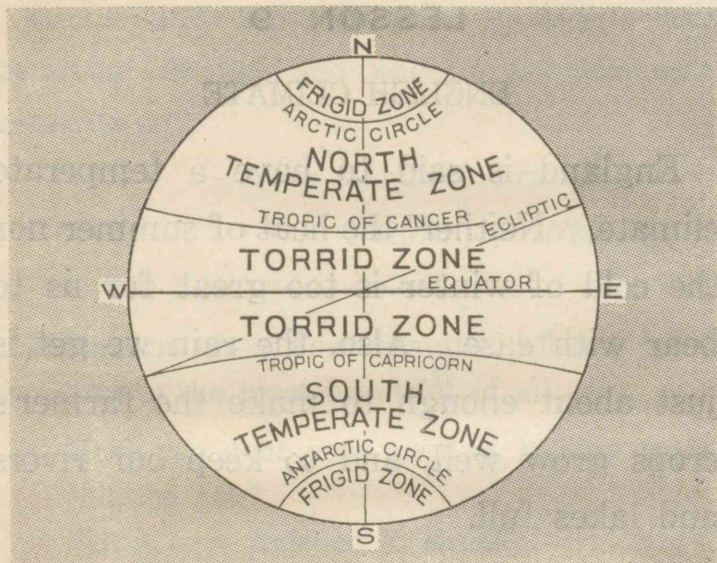
ENGLISH CLIMATE

England is said to have a temperate climate. Neither* the heat of summer nor the cold of winter is too great for us to bear with ease. Also, the rain we get is just about enough to make the farmer's crops grow well, and to keep our rivers and lakes full.

You may have noticed that in summer the sun at noon is nearly overhead; while in winter the sun at that time of the day is much lower in the sky. This is the chief reason why we get less heat in winter than in summer.

If our country were near the Equator, the sun at noon would be almost overhead all* the year round. We should

climate [kláimit] neither [náitə] crop [krəp]
overhead [óuvə'héd] less [les] equator [ikwéitə]



have a hot climate then without any real winter. Perhaps there might be more rain, but it would be all at one season.

England is about midway between the Equator and the North Pole, and that is largely the cause of our temperate climate.

zone [zoun]	frigid [frídʒɪd]	torrid [tóɪd]
arctic [á:ktɪk]	antarctic [æntá:ktɪk]	circle [só:kl]
Cancer [káɛnsə]	Capricorn [kæprɪkɔ:n]	ecliptic [ɪklíptɪk]
midway [mídwéi]	largely [lá:dʒli]	

Yet there is a part of Canada in the same position as our country, with a climate not so temperate as ours. Its winter is long, and the cold is bitter enough to freeze the great river St. Lawrence, which is very much wider and deeper than the Thames.

It is the sea around our shores that makes our climate so mild. The sea breezes blowing from over its cool waters make the heat less severe for us. They bring us rain, too, which cools the air, as you must have noticed after a heavy summer shower.

In winter, our neighbour, the sea, never freezes. Its water is cold, yet has more warmth than the land. If England had land all around it, we should have a much

Canada [káɛnədə]	position [pəzɪʃən]	St. Lawrence [sntlɔ:rəns]
mild [maɪld]	severe [sɪvɪə]	heavy [hévi]
shower [ʃáʊə]		

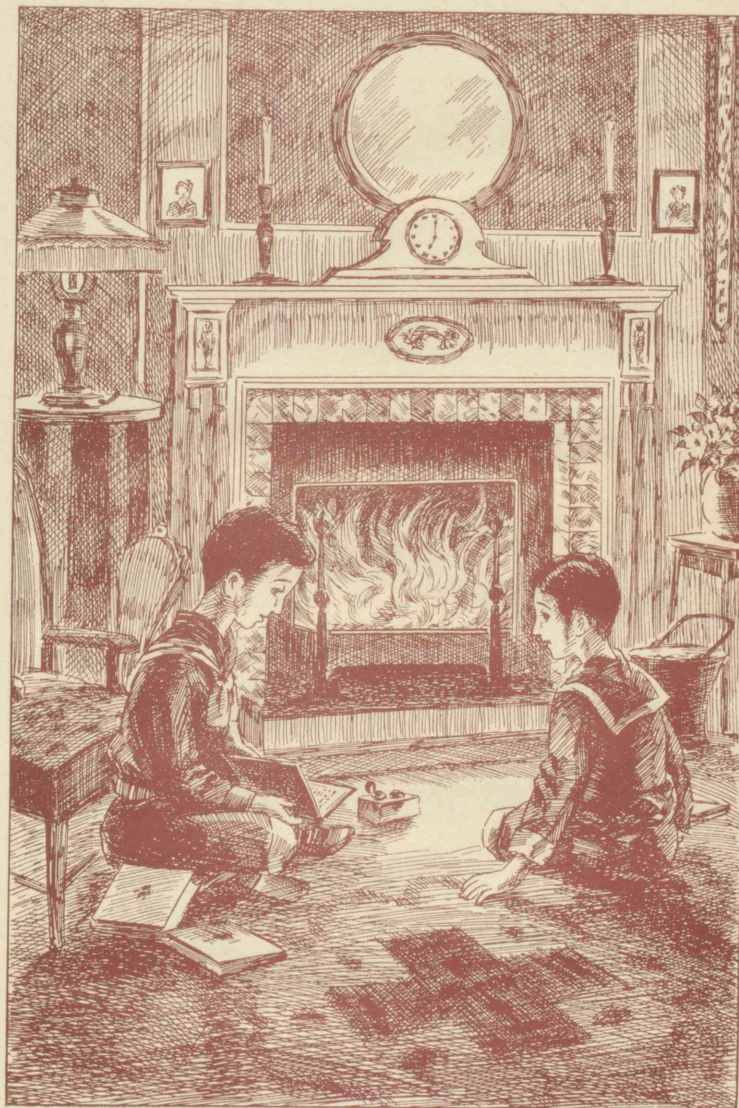
more unpleasant winter.

We owe it to our climate that we are a healthy, busy nation. In the hot West Indies, and on the west coast of Africa, the heat seems to wear* out the strength of white people. Fevers and other illnesses often attack them. If they get* the better of these, they are still thin and weak, and unable* to work briskly.

10 In Canada, little or no work can be done out-of-doors in the winter. Any one sitting down indoors, even by the side of a stove, to write a letter, may have to keep thawing the ink he is using.

15 We are free* from such troubles, though we do grumble at our weather because it changes so quickly. Still, we can move

unpleasant [ʌnplézn̩t] nation [néɪʃən] Indies [índiz]
 fever [fí:və] illness [ílnis] attack [ətæk] unable
 [ʌnéɪbl] briskly [brískli] out-of-doors [áutəvdó:z]
 thaw [θɔ:] grumble [grámb̩l]



BY THE SIDE OF A STOVE

about in summer without much fear of sunstroke, nor are we afraid of getting our noses bitten* off by frost in winter.

1. England is said to have a temperate climate.
It is said that England has a temperate climate.
2. Neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter
is too great for us to bear with ease.
is so great that we cannot bear it easily.
3. It is the sea that makes our climate so mild.
The sea makes our climate so mild.
4. We get less heat in winter than in summer.
We get more heat in summer than in winter.
5. The heat is less severe for us.
The heat is not so severe for us.
6. I owe my success to his help.
We owe it to our climate
that we are a healthy, busy nation.

sunstroke [sánstrouk] bitten [bítŋ] success [səksés]

7. We are **free from** (=We have no) such troubles.
The book is **free from** misprints.
8. We **do** grumble at our weather.
He **did** land us safe.
9. ...**nor** are we afraid.
...**nor** shall one of my crew.
10. all the year round
 all day long
 all night through
- wear out bite off
 get the better of little or no
11. warm (*a.*) ill (*a.*) **unable**
 warmth (*n.*) illness (*n.*) **unpleasant**
- strong (*a.*) kind (*a.*) **antarctic**
 strength (*n.*) kindness (*n.*) **anti-Japanese**
12. little less least
13. bite bit bitten

misprint [misprɪnt]

LESSON 10

ANDROCLUS AND THE LION

In Rome there was once a poor slave whose name was Androclus. His master was a cruel man, and so unkind to him that at last Androclus ran* away.

He hid himself in a wild wood for 5 many days; but there was no food to be found, and he grew so weak that he thought he should die. So one day he crept into a cave and lay down, and soon he was fast* asleep. 10

After a while a great noise woke* him up. A lion had come into the cave, and was roaring loudly. Androclus was very much afraid, for he felt sure that the beast would kill him. Soon, however, he 15 saw that the lion was not angry, but that

Androclus [ændrɒkləs] **unkind** [ʌnkáɪnd] **hid** [hɪd]
wild [wáɪld] **crept** [krept] **cave** [keɪv] **sure** [ʃʊə]
beast [bi:st]

he limped as though his foot hurt him.

Then Androclus grew so bold that he took* hold of the lion's lame paw to see what was the matter. The lion stood
5 quite still, and rubbed his head against the man's shoulder. He seemed to say,—
“I know that you will help me.”

Androclus lifted the paw from the ground, and saw that it was a long,
10 sharp thorn which hurt the lion so much. He took the end of the thorn in his fingers; then he gave a strong, quick pull, and out it came. The lion was full of joy. He jumped* about like a dog,
15 and licked the hands and feet of his new friend.

Androclus was not at all afraid after this; and when night came, he and the lion lay down and slept side* by side.

limp [limp] lame [leim] thorn [θɔ:n] lick [lik]

For a long time, the lion brought food to Androclus every day; and the two became such good friends that Androclus found his new life a very happy one.

One day some soldiers who were passing
5 through the wood found Androclus in the cave. They knew who he was, and so took him back to Rome.

It was the law at that time that every slave who ran away from his master
10 should be made to fight a hungry lion. So a fierce lion was shut* up for a while without food, and a time* was set for the fight.

When the day came, thousands of people
15 crowded to see the fight. They went to such places at that time very much as people nowadays go to see a circus show or a game of baseball.

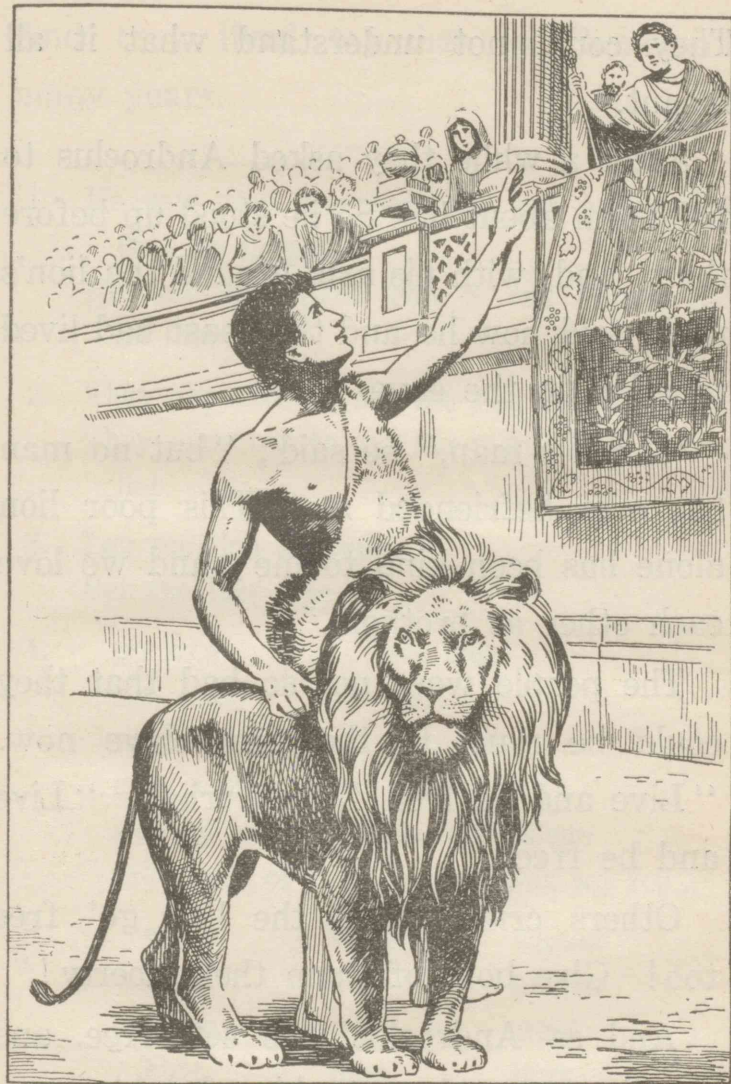
fierce [fíəs] nowadays [náuədeiz] circus [sɜ:kəs]

The door opened, and poor Androclus was brought in. He was almost dead with fear, for the roars of the lion could already be heard. He looked up, and
 5 saw that there was no pity in the thousands of faces around him.

Then the hungry lion rushed in. With a single bound he reached the poor slave. Androclus gave a great cry, not of fear,
 10 but of gladness. It was his old friend, the lion of the cave.

The people, who had expected to see the man killed by the lion, were filled with wonder. They saw Androclus put
 15 his arms around the lion's neck; they saw the lion lie down at his feet, and lick them lovingly; they saw the great beast rub his head against the slave's face as though he wanted to be petted.

pity [píti] gladness [glædnis] lovingly [lávijli]
 pet [pet]



ANDROCLUS AND THE LION

They could not understand what it all meant.

After a while they asked Androclus to tell them about it. So he stood up before
5 them, and, with his arm around the lion's neck, told how he and the beast had lived together in the cave.

"I am a man," he said; "but no man
has ever befriended me. This poor lion
10 alone has been kind to me; and we love each other as brothers."

The people were not so bad that they could be cruel to the poor slave now.

"Live and be free!" they cried. "Live
15 and be free!"

Others cried, "Let the lion go* free too! Give both of them their liberty!"

And so Androclus was set* free, and the lion was given to him for his own.

befriend [bifrénd]

liberty [líbeti]

And they lived together in Rome for many years.

1. He saw that the lion was not angry, but that he limped.

He saw that [The lion is not angry, but he limps].

2. They expected to see the lion kill the man. They expected to see the man killed by the lion.

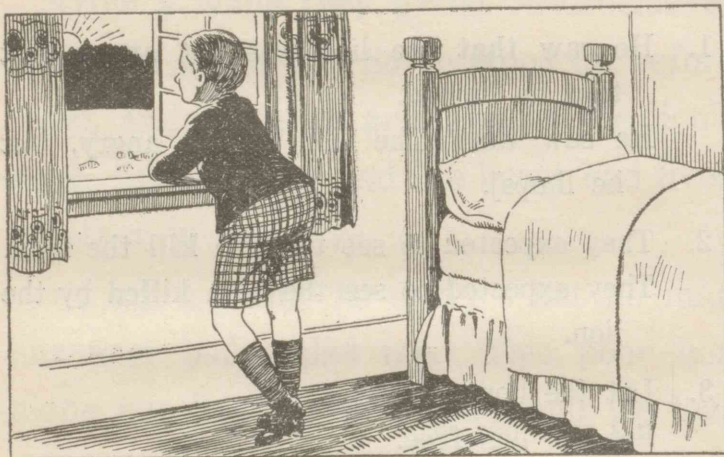
3. Let the lion go free.
Set the lion free.

4. go free set free
run away shut up
wake up jump about
give a cry give a pull
side by side be fast asleep
take hold of a time was set for...

5. wake woke waked
hide hid hidden
creep crept crept
hurt hurt hurt

LESSON 11

GOOD NIGHT



Good night, pretty Sun, good night ;
 I have watched your purple and golden
 light
 While you are sinking away,
 5 And some one has just been telling me,
 You're making, over the shining sea,
 Another beautiful day :
 That just at the time I am going to
 sleep,

purple [pʊ:pl]

you're [juə]

The children there are taking a peep
 At your face—beginning to say
 “Good morning!” just when I say
 “Good night!”
 Now, beautiful Sun, if they've told me 5
 right,
 I wish you would say “Good morning”
 for me
 To all the little ones over the sea.

—Sydney Dayre.

I'm	he's	I've
we're	it's	we've
you're	that's	you've
they're	what's	he's

they've [ðeiv]

LESSON 12

COFFEE

The coffee-tree is a native of Abyssinia—a very mountainous country in East Africa. In that country it grows* wild; but it is now grown, and most carefully cultivated, in nearly all the tropical countries of the world.



The coffee-tree is an evergreen, and in its wild state will grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet; but in plantations it is seldom allowed to exceed more than eight or nine, in* order that the fruit may be gathered more easily.

The lower branches bend down when

Abyssinia [æbɪsɪnjə] cultivate [kʌltɪveɪt] tropical [trɒpɪkəl] evergreen [évəgrɪ:n] state [steɪt] plantation [plæntɪʃən] exceed [ɪksɪd] branch [brɑ:ntʃ]

the tree begins to grow old, and extend themselves in a round form something* like an umbrella. The wood is so flexible that the ends of the largest branches may be bent down to within* two or three feet of the ground.

The bark of the tree is light in* colour and rather rough.

The leaves grow at small distances from each other, and almost on the opposite sides of the bough. The pure white flowers, which have a delicious smell, grow at the base of the leaves, just where they spring from the stems.

Blossoms and green and ripe fruit may be seen on the tree at the same time. When the blossom falls* off, there grows in its place a small green fruit, which

extend [ɪksténd] flexible [fléksəbl] bark [bɑ:k] rough [rʌf] opposite [ɒpəzɪt] bough [bau] pure [pjʊə] delicious [dɪlɪʃəs] stem [stem] blossom [blɒsəm]

becomes dark red as it ripens; in size and appearance it is not unlike a small cherry, and is very good to eat.

In the pulp of this cherry is found the
5 berry we call coffee, wrapped in a fine, thin skin. The berry is at first very soft, and has a bad taste; but, as the cherry ripens, the berry grows harder, and the dried-up fruit becomes a shell of a deep
10 brown colour.

The berry is now solid, and of a grey, green, or yellowish colour, according to the kind of plant it grows on. Each shell contains two seeds, round on one
15 side and flat on the other, the two flat sides growing together.

When the fruit is so ripe that it can be shaken from the tree, it is picked and

size [saiz] appearance [əpiərəns] unlike [ʌnláik]
pulp [pʌlp] wrap [ræp] dried-up [draídʌp] solid [sólid]
yellowish [jélouif] according [əkó:diŋ] seed [si:d]

laid in the sun to dry, and the shells are separated from the berries. All dust is cleared from the berries by winnowing; and, when this is done, they are packed in bags and sent to the seaports. 5

It is now what* is called raw coffee. But, before the berry is used, it must be roasted, and this is usually done in this country by the grocer. A good deal of the flavour of the coffee depends* on how
10 the roasting is done. It must not be under- nor over-roasted.

If it is under-roasted, it does not get that refreshing taste and smell which coffee should have; but, if the roasting
15 is carried* too far, it tastes burnt and bitter. The longer raw coffee is kept, the richer it becomes; but, after coffee is

separate [sépəreit] dust [dʌst] winnow [wínou]
seaport [sí:pó:t] raw [rɔ:] roast [roust] flavour [fléivə]
depend [dipénd] refreshing [rifréʃiŋ] burnt [bó:nt]

roasted, and especially after it is ground, it quickly loses its strength and flavour.

1. The ends of the **largest** branches may be bent down to **within** three feet of the ground. The place is **within** three miles of the station.
2. It becomes dark red as it ripens.
As the cherry ripens, the berry grows harder.

3. **The longer** raw coffee is kept, **the richer** it becomes.

The older one grows, **the more** one learns.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------------|
| 4. | fall off | good to eat |
| | in colour | according to |
| | depend on | something like |
| | carry too far | what is called |
| | within...of... | in order that...may |

- | | | | |
|----|-------|-----------|---------|
| 5. | grind | ground | ground |
| | learn | { learned | learned |
| | | { learnt | learnt |
| | burn | { burned | burned |
| | | { burnt | burnt |

LESSON 13

PETER JOHNSON'S BOOTS

Peter Johnson was a very fortunate man. He had a good home, a good wife, and a good pair of boots. He had worn these boots for years, yet there was not a crack in them, and they were quite comfortable.

However, as time went on, Peter thought* less and less of his boots. Sometimes they seemed to him too square at the toes, and sometimes they seemed too pointed. At one time they looked too large, and again they looked as if they were too small.

“I think I shall sell these boots,” said Peter one morning.

“And why* should you do that?”

Peter [pí:tə]	Johnson [dʒɔ́nsn]	fortunate [fó:tʃnit]
pair [pəə]	crack [kræk]	pointed [póintid]

asked his wife.

“Do you not see that the tops are too short?” asked Peter in return.

“But you said that the tops were too long,” said the woman.

“Did I? Well, then, they have shrunk. I shall go to the city and trade them for another pair.”

So Peter took ten shining silver coins from his chest and set out for the city. He met a man carrying a pair of boots.

“How fortunate I am!” said Peter. “Shall we trade boots?”

The man looked at Peter's boots. “Yes, I will do it,” said he, “but I must have three dollars besides.”

So Peter paid him three dollars and put on his new boots; but when he had walked awhile, they hurt his feet very

shrunk [ʃrʌŋk] < shrink trade [treɪd] chest [tʃest]

much. Soon he met another man with a pair of boots, and again he proposed a trade.

“Your boots are not worth very much; you must give me three dollars besides,” said the man.

Peter knew very well that the boots he wore were worth little, so he cheerfully paid the three dollars, and took the new pair. But when he drew them on, they were worse than the others. He could scarcely walk in them.

“I shall be more careful when I trade again,” thought Peter, as he limped slowly along.

Now he walked a long way before he met any one. The boots hurt him at every step, and poor Peter was almost wild with the pain. At last he met a

propose [prə'pəʊz] scarcely [skɛəslɪ]



man with a very fine pair of boots.

“Will you trade boots with me?”
asked Peter.

“I will sell you these boots,” said the
5 man.

Then Peter took out his four dollars.
“Here is all the money I have,” said he,
“but I must have a comfortable pair of
boots.”

10 The man took the money, and Peter
put on the boots. Now, indeed, he could
walk. How delightful it was to walk
without being in pain. It was like flying.

delightful [diláitful]

When he was at home again, he walked
up* and down the room until the floor
creaked, and stuck* out his feet as much
as possible; but the old woman only sat
and spun. 5

“Do you not see,” said Peter Johnson,
“that I have found a perfect pair of
boots at last?”

“And they are not too narrow, or too
square at the toes, or too short in the 10
legs?” asked his wife.

“Oh, what questions!” said Peter.
“It is as if they had grown on my
feet! To* be sure, they have cost me
ten dollars, but they are worth every 15
cent of it.”

“Ten dollars!” cried the old woman.
“You have paid ten dollars for your old
pair of boots!”

creak [kri:k] **stuck** [stak] <stick **spun** [span] <spin
perfect [pé:fikt]

Then she turned down the top of one of the boots, and there was Peter Johnson's name.

"H'm!" said Peter.

5 But since that day he has never found* fault with his boots; and it is, indeed, a good bargain when one can buy contentment with ten dollars.

1. Peter thought little of his boots.
Peter thought less and less of his boots.
2. Why should you do that?
I see no reason why you should do that.
3. He drew on (=put on) his boots.
4. He walked a long way before he met any one.
It was some time before he got well.
5. stick out up and down
think little of Why should...?
find fault with to be sure...but—

bargain [bá:ain] contentment [kənténtmənt]

LESSON 14

GENTLE MANNERS

A good way to learn gentle manners is to watch what well-bred people say and do; but a better way, yes, the very best way, is this: to try to be kind and unselfish. If your heart is right, it is 5 sure to tell you what to say and do at all times.

I know that your heart will tell you to think of the pleasure of other people as well as your own. It will tell you never 10 needlessly to hurt the feelings of any one.

Quiet manners are everywhere a mark of good-breeding—at home, in the street, at school. It is ill-bred to walk heavily, to slam doors, to speak too loud, or too 15

manner [mæne] well-bred [wélbréd] unselfish
[ʌnsélfɪʃ] needlessly [ní:dlisli] feeling [fí:liŋ]
everywhere [évri(h)wə] good-breeding [gúdbri:diŋ]
heavily [hévili] slam [slæm]

soften it.

Try the virtue of such words. Meet an angry speech with a gentle one, and you will see that “a soft answer turneth
5 away wrath.”

Be civil and attentive to strangers; be kind to your playmates; and above* all, be polite to your parents and brothers and sisters.

10 The very best place in which to learn good manners is home,—and that is the best place to practise them too.

“Please” is a very little word, but it makes a good many requests sound
15 pleasant that without it would sound harsh. So* with “Thank you.” All of you know when to say it.

soften [sófn] virtue [vó:tju:] turneth [té:niθ]

wrath [rɔ:θ] civil [sívil] attentive [əténtiv]

playmate [pléimeit] practise [práektis]

1. The boy is **well dressed**.
The girl is **poorly dressed**.
One soldier was **well mounted**.
The other was **poorly mounted**.
2. **Let** all of you be very kind to the weak.
Let them repair to the Black Swan.
3. There is **no** nature so harsh **that** gentle words will **not** soften it.
However harsh a nature may be, gentle words will soften it.
4. **Meet** an angry speech with a gentle one, **and** you will see....
If you meet an angry speech with a gentle one, you will see....
5. **Without** the little word “Please” a good many requests **would** sound harsh.
If the little word “Please” **were not used**, a good many requests **would** sound harsh.
6. above all even if
 shake off for one’s sake
 What of it? So with...
7. soft+en need+less+ly un+self+ish

LESSON 15

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

A gentleman stood in a shop the other day, when a boy came in and applied* for a situation.

“Can you write* a good hand?” he
5 was asked.

“Yes.”

“Good at figures?”

“Yes.”

“That will do. I do not want you,”
10 said the shopkeeper.

“But,” said the gentleman, when the boy had gone, “I happen to know that boy to be an honest and industrious lad. Why did you not give* him a chance?”

15 “Because he has not learned to say

recommendation [rekəməndéiʃən] **apply** [əpláɪ]
situation [sitjuéiʃən] **figure** [fígə] **shopkeeper**
[ʃópki:pə] **honest** [ónist] **industrious** [indástriəs]
 chance [tʃɑ:ns]

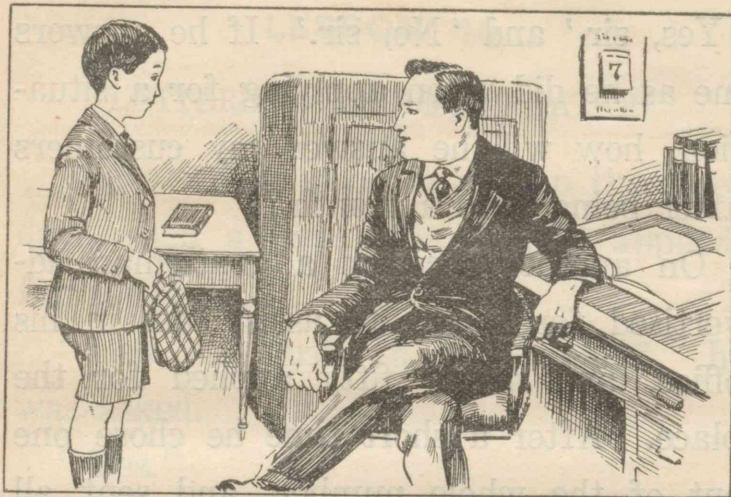
‘Yes, sir,’ and ‘No, sir.’ If he answers me as he did when applying for a situation, how will he answer my customers after being here a month?”

On another occasion a gentleman ad- 5
vertised for a boy to assist him in his office, and nearly fifty applied for the place. After a short time he chose one out of the whole number, and sent all the rest away. 10

“I should like to know,” said a friend, “on* what ground you chose that boy. He had not a single recommendation with him.”

“You are mistaken,” answered the 15
gentleman, “he had a great many. He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him, showing that

customer [kástəmə] **occasion** [əkéiʒən] **advertise**
[édvətəiz] **assist** [əsíst] **chose** [tʃouz] < choose
 mistaken [mistéikn] < mistake **wipe** [waip]



he was orderly and tidy. He gave* up his seat instantly to that lame old man, showing that he was polite. He lifted up the book which I had purposely laid
 5 on the floor, and placed it on the table, while all the rest stepped* over it or pushed* it aside. When I talked with him, I noticed that his clothes were well brushed, his hair in* nice order, and his
 10 teeth as white as milk. When he wrote

orderly [ó:dəli] instantly [ínstəntli] purposely
 [pé:pəsli] aside [əsáid]

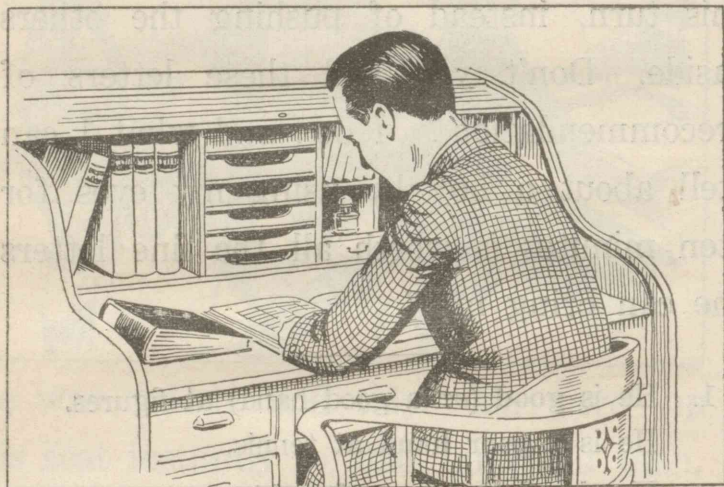
his name, I observed that his finger-nails were clean. And he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing the others aside. Don't you call these letters of recommendation? I do: and what I can
 5 tell about a boy by using my eyes for ten minutes is worth all the fine letters he can bring me."

1. He is **good** (or a good hand) **at** figures.
He is a **poor hand** at tennis.
2. He closed the door after him,
 { showing that he was orderly and tidy.
 { **which showed** that he was orderly and tidy.
3. He did not push the others aside, **but** waited quietly.
 Instead of pushing the others aside, he waited quietly.
4. good at step over in nice order
 apply for push aside the other day
 on what ground give a chance
 write a good hand give up one's seat to...

observe [əbzé:v]

LESSON 16

THE OFFICE



This morning I had to see a man on business, and for this purpose I called on him at his office. When I arrived at the building named on his card I found
 5 that it was full of offices. So I looked at the list of names in the entrance and found "Cox and Robson" (his firm) had their office on the third floor.

purpose [pəːpəs] entrance [ɛntrəns] Cox [kɒks]
 Robson [rɒbsn]

So I went up in the lift and, as I stepped out, found this name facing me on the glass panel of a swing-door, which I pushed open. There were already two people waiting when I entered; but,
 5 seeing the word "inquiries" written on one of the sliding glass panels which separated us from the clerks inside, I knocked on it and
 10 was soon answered by an office-boy. I gave him my card, stating that I had an appointment for half-past eleven with the manager. He
 15 said, "Just take a seat one moment, please," which, of course, I did.



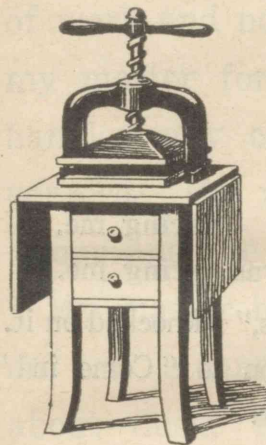
Inside, the clerks were busy writing in
 panel [pænl] swing-door [swɪŋdɔː] inquiry [ɪnkwɪəri]
 slide [slɑɪd] knock [nɒk] office-boy [ɒfɪsbɔɪ]
 appointment [əpɔɪntmənt] manager [mænɪdʒə]

ledgers, and one of them was seated at a table writing a letter on a typewriter. He was copying it from the shorthand notes which had been dictated to him by the manager. At the other end of the room the cashier was receiving payment of a bill from some one who stood on the other side of the counter.

Just then I heard an electric bell ring, and the next moment the office-boy again slid back the glass panel and announced that the manager was now ready to see me if I would step forward. "This way, sir, please," he said, and I followed him down a corridor, at the end of which was the manager's room. On the door I read these words, "Private, please

ledger [lédzə] typewriter [táipraitə] copy [kópi]
 shorthand [ʃó:thænd] dictate [diktéit] cashier [kæʃíə]
 payment [péimənt] slid [slid] announce [ənáuns]
 corridor [kóridə:] private [práivit]

knock." The office-boy knocked, and having received permission to "Come in!" opened the door and left me in the presence of the manager.



LETTER PRESS

He was sitting at his desk, which was covered with the morning's correspondence and many other papers. Under the desk there was a waste-paper basket, into which he had just thrown an old piece of blotting-paper, and along the top of it there was a row of pigeon-holes. In one corner was a press for copying letters.

"Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?" he said. I told him my

presence [prézns] correspondence [kərispóndəns]
 waste-paper [wéistpeipə] blotting-paper [blótinpeipə]
 pigeon-hole [pídʒinhoul]

business, and five minutes later I was going down in the lift to the ground-floor, very well pleased with the result of my interview.

1. I called $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{on him.} \\ \text{at his office.} \end{array} \right.$
2. I found this name **facing** me.
I found that this name was **facing** me.
3. Seeing the word "inquiries," I knocked on it.
Having received permission to "Come in!"
the boy opened the door.
4. I gave him my card,
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stating that I had an appointment.} \\ \text{and stated that I had an appointment.} \end{array} \right.$
5. on business for this purpose
6. dictate (*v.*) permit (*v.*)
dictation (*n.*) permission (*n.*)
inquire (*v.*) enter (*v.*)
inquiry (*n.*) entrance (*n.*)
appointment payment
announcement management

ground-floor [gráundflɔ:] interview [íntəvju:]

LESSON 17

THE LOST MONEY—I

I was a little farmer's boy, with plenty of work and no money. I had lived with my master for three years before I had handled any coin, except a few copper pennies. By* an accident, I learned the colour and the value of gold.

My master had sent me to the village on* an errand. When returning, just about dusk, my* eye fell on a small packet of brown paper lying in the road. I picked it up, tore open the paper, and found a yellow coin—too bright and too small for a penny.

I turned it over, squeezed it in my fingers, bit it with my teeth; and something whispered to me that it was a gold

copper [kɔpə] accident [æksidənt] errand [érənd]
dusk [dask] packet [pækɪt] tore [tɔ:]
squeeze [skwi:z] whisper [(h)wɪspə]

coin of great value. Trembling with excitement, I put it into my pocket.

But I could not let it stay there. Every* few minutes I took it out to look at it; but, when I met any one, back it went into my pocket out* of sight.

I tried to think that, if I found no owner, the coin was mine by* right; and why* should I go about the streets crying
10 "Who has lost a piece of money?" But I did not feel at all happy.

On reaching home, I hurried off to bed as fast as possible. I would not* have any one know what I had found for the
15 world. I was troubled with the feeling of losing my treasure.

But this was not all. It seemed to me that my face betrayed my secret. I could not look* any one straight in the face;

tremble [trémbl] owner [óunə] treasure [trézə]
betray [bitréi] secret [sí:krit]

my eye always turned away.

These troubles kept me awake half the night. Next morning I was hot, feverish, and nervous. When, at the breakfast table, Mr. Webb, my master, said, "Wil-
5 liam!" I started, and trembled, thinking his next words would be, "Where is that piece of gold that you found and so wickedly concealed from its rightful
10 owner?"

But all he said was: "I want you to go to Joe Ward's this morning, and ask him if he can come and give me a day's work to-morrow." I felt a load taken off
15 my heart.

Off I started; and, when on the road, I every* now and then took the yellow coin out of my pocket, and feasted my

feverish [fi:vəriʃ] nervous [né:vəs] Webb [web]
wickedly [wíkidli] conceal [kənsí:l] rightful [ráitful]
Joe [dʒou] Ward [wɔ:d] load [loud] feast [fi:st]

eyes on its beauty. For* all that, I felt really unhappy.

My conscience troubled me; and I now* and then heartily wished I had never
5 found the money. "Should I be called a thief, if I were found out?" I asked myself. "Was it not as wrong to conceal what I had found, as to take it from the owner's pocket?"

10 "But," I said to myself further, "if I do not know who the loser is, how can I give him back his money? It is only because I am afraid that my master will take it from me that I conceal it: that*
15 is all. I certainly would not *steal* it: and, if the owner should ask me for it, I would as certainly give it him."

So I went on talking with myself all the way; but, after* all, it would not

conscience [kɒnʃəns]

heartily [há:tili]

further [fə:ðə]

loser [lú:zə]

do. I could not be sure that I had done right; and the more I thought of it, the worse I felt. The gold in my pocket was like a millstone round my neck.

When I got back home, Mr. Webb 5 looked angrily at me. Now, thought I, he is going to speak to me about the gold. But he only scolded me for having been gone so long. I never took a scolding so willingly. His angry words seemed 10 even sweet to me. I had been expecting something very much more terrible.

I worked all day with the treasure in my pocket; but I stopped so often to see if it was really there, that I wonder my 15 master did not suspect something wrong. The possession of the gold troubled me; but the fear of losing it troubled me still more.

millstone [mílstoun]

angrily [éŋgrili]

willingly

[wíliŋli]

suspect [səspékt]

possession [pəzəʃən]

I was far* from happy. I wished, a hundred times, I had not found the gold. I felt it would be a relief to get* rid of it; and once I wrapped it up in brown paper, just as I had found it; but I had not the courage to throw it away.

1. Trembling with excitement, I put it into my pocket.

I trembled with excitement and put it into my pocket.

2. That star spears every seven years.

He comes round to see me every few days.

Every few minutes I took it out to look at it.

3. The ship is in sight.

The boat is out of sight.

Put the money out of sight.

Back it went into my pocket out of sight.

4. On reaching home, } I hurried off to bed.
When I reached home, }

relief [rɪlɪːf]

rid [rɪd]

5. I would not do such a thing for the world. I would not have any one know what I had found for the world.

6. If the owner should ask me for it, I would as certainly give it him (as I would not steal it).

7. He is a long time gone.

He only scolded me for having been gone so long.

8. I was not happy at all.

I was far from happy.

9. turn over by right

get rid of after all

on an errand out of sight

by an accident for all that

My eye fell on... that is all

(every) now and then as...as possible

look...(straight) in the face

10. fever nerve

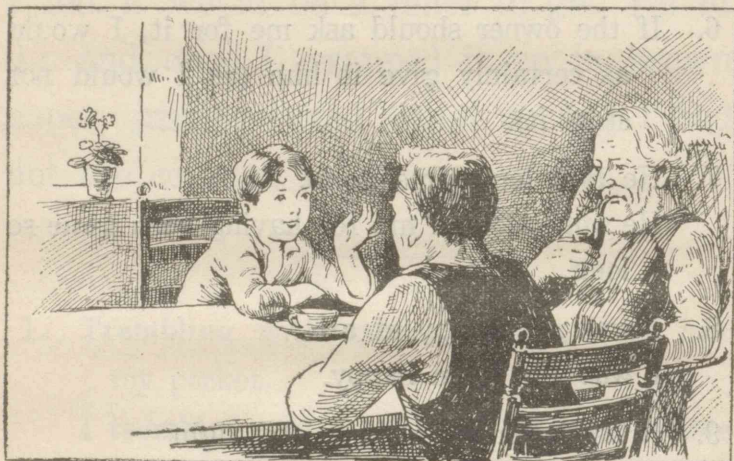
feverish nervous

11. tear tore torn

slide slid slid

LESSON 18

THE LOST MONEY—II



Next morning, Joe Ward came early and had breakfast with us. He was an honest, poor man, who supported a large family by his hard labour. Everybody liked him, he was so diligent and so faithful.

At the breakfast table Mr. Webb said: "Any news, Joe?" "Well," replied Joe

support [səpɔ:t] labour [léibə] diligent [dílidʒənt]
faithful [féiəful]

Ward, with a husky voice and a stop in his throat, "I suppose you have heard of my stroke* of ill luck?" "Ill-luck! No! Why, what has happened to you?" asked Mr. Webb.

"I thought everybody knew," replied Ward. "The other night, when Mr. Whitehead paid me for my work, he gave me a sovereign."

I started. The blood forsook my cheeks. I felt that I had grown pale; but, as all eyes were fixed* on Joe Ward, no one noticed the state of mind I was in.

Joe Ward went* on: "I thought, if I put the money loose in my pocket, I might lose it. So I wrapped it in a piece of brown paper, and put it in my coat pocket, where I thought it would be

husky [háski] throat [θrout] stroke [stroʊk]
luck [lʌk] sovereign [sóvrin] forsook [fəsúk] <-forsake
loose [lu:s]

safe. I never did a more foolish thing. I must have lost the coin when I took out my handkerchief; and the paper would prevent its making a noise when
5 it fell.

“When I got home, I found out my loss, and went back to look for the money; but some one must have picked it up.” “Who could be so dishonest as
10 to keep it?” asked Mr. Webb. I felt as if I should sink through the floor.

“I don’t know,” said Ward, shaking his head slowly and sadly. “I hope his conscience won’t trouble him too much;
15 but this I know—it is a great loss to me.”

This* was too much. I could stand it no longer. I resolved to throw off the

foolish [fú:lɪʃ]

handkerchief [hæŋkətʃɪf]

prevent [prɪvɛnt]

dishonest [dɪsɒnɪst]

resolve [rɪzɒlv]

weight of guilt and fear that pressed upon me, to clear my conscience, and to be honest, in spite of shame. So I put my hand in my pocket, brought out the gold, and said in a trembling voice, “Is
5 this yours, Joe Ward?”

My voice was so faint, he did not hear me. I repeated the question in a louder tone. All eyes were at once turned upon me; and Mr. Webb demanded when and
10 where I had found the money.

I burst* into tears, and confessed everything. I had expected Mr. Webb would punish me severely; but he patted me on the head, and said kindly, “Don’t cry
15 about it, William. You are an honest lad. But you have had* a narrow escape. Always be honest, my boy; and then, if

guilt [gɪlt]

shame [ʃeɪm]

repeat [rɪpɪ:t]

demand

[dɪmá:nd]

burst [bɜ:st]

confess [kənféʃ]

punish

[pániʃ]

severely [sɪvɪəli]

pat [pæt]

LESSON 19

THE ARROW AND THE SONG

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where ;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow in its flight.

5 I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where ;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the flight of song ?

10 Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke ;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

fly

flew

flown

swiftly [swíftli]

flew [flu:]

flight [flait]

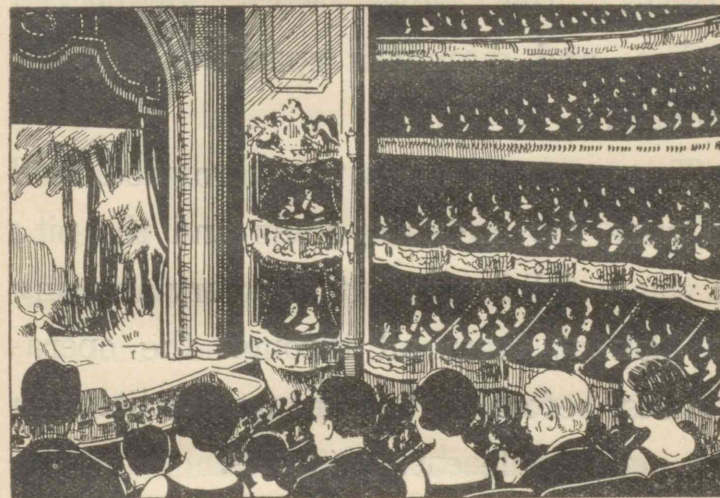
breathe [bri:'ð]

oak [ouk]

unbroke [ʌnbróuk]

LESSON 20

AT THE THEATRE



The holidays were drawing* to a close.
As the last treat, Tom went with his
uncle and his family to see a musical
play at one of the London theatres. His
uncle had secured a box in* advance at 5
the booking office. The ladies sat in
front and the gentlemen behind.

What a fine sight! The room was

theatre [θiətə]

musical [mjú:zikəl]

advance [ədvá:ns]

brilliantly lit* up. All the ladies and gentlemen in the dress-circle wore evening dresses; the ladies wore low-necked bodice, and diamonds sparkled on their
5 shoulders.

The upper galleries were crowded, and so were the orchestra-stalls and the pit; it was a full house. It was very amusing to look at them all through the opera-
10 glasses, before the play began, or between the acts, while eating sweets.

The bell rang. Hush! The play was going to begin.

When everybody was silent, the con-
15 ductor of the band raised his stick, began to beat* time, one, two, three, four—and the orchestra struck* up the first note;

brilliantly [brɪljəntli] lit [lit] dress-circle [drɛssɔ:kɪl]
low-necked [ləunekt] bodice [bɔdɪs] sparkle [spɑ:kɪl]
upper [ʌpə] gallery [gæləri] orchestra-stall [ɔ:kɪstrəstɔ:l]
opera-glasses [ɔpərəglɑ:sɪz] hush [hʌʃ]

the lights were lowered, the curtain was raised and the performance began. It was a musical play.

One of the songs was so pretty that the audience cried out "Encore,
5 encore!" many times, and the artist had to come back on the stage and sing her song over* again.

When the curtain was lowered at the end of the last act, the spectators clapped
10 their hands; the leading actors and actresses came back on the stage and bowed several times to the audience, the curtain was dropped, the performance was over, and every one left the house.
15

Now Tom thanked his uncle for taking him to the theatre, saying he had enjoyed

lower [ləʊə] performance [pəfɔ:məns] audience [ɔ:diəns]
[ɔ:diəns] encore [ɔŋkɔ:] artist [ɑ:tɪst] spectator [spektətə]
[spektətə] leading [li:diŋ] actor [æktə]
actress [ækrɪs]

it immensely. As it was late, they took a taxi-cab and motored home.

1. What a fine sight (it was)!
2. I like it.
So do I.
I am not fond of it.
Nor am I.
So were the orchestra-stalls and the pit.
Nor were we afraid.
3. in advance beat time
light up over again
draw to a close It is a full house.
4. music (*n.*) perform (*v.*) art
musical (*a.*) performance (*n.*) artist
actor emperor lion
actress empress lioness
5. light {lighted lighted
 {lit lit

immensely [iménsli] taxi-cab [táksikæb] •
motor [móuta]

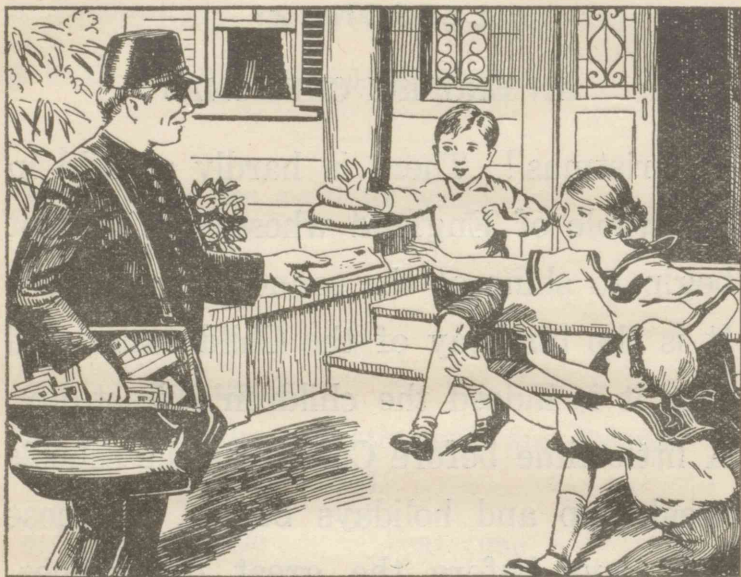
LESSON 21

AN ENGLISH CHRISTMAS

Christmas! There is hardly a child in the whole of England whose eyes do not begin to shine at the sound of that word. It is the birthday of the Child Jesus, and thus it is indeed the children's feast-day. 5
A little time before Christmas the schools break* up and holidays begin. In those few days before the great day comes, there is much for the children to do.

First, there is the trip to the shops to 10 buy Christmas gifts. Each child has saved some money for these. There is a gift to be bought for Father, a gift for Mother, and gifts for brothers and sisters too. Not one of them must know what 15 the gift is to be; that must be a secret to be known only on Christmas morning.

Jesus [dʒí:zəs] feast-day [fi:stdeɪ] gift [gift]



The air seems full of secrets, so full that little people can rarely keep from telling them, or “letting* the cat out of the bag” as we say here.

5 Then, too, there are Christmas cards to be bought. To almost every friend a card with Christmas wishes on it must be sent. The postman is a busy man at this time of the year. You see him toil up

rarely [réəli]

the road with his bag full of letters, and hear his loud, quick knocking at the doors all down the street.

The children all know the postman's knock. When it is heard, there is a race to see who can be the first to get the letters; for who* can tell if there may not be cards or gifts for some one?

At last—for though it has only been a few days, it seems *such* a long time to the little people—comes Christmas Eve. In some ways this is almost as great a time as Christmas Day itself.

The children of the country go to the woods and gather holly, with its crisp, green leaves and bright red berries. This, with ivy and other green twigs, they make into wreaths which they hang in the houses, so that the rooms look very bright

crisp [krisp] ivy [áivi] twig [twig] wreath [ri:θ]

wreaths [ri:ðz]

and gay. Town children have to buy their holly at the shops, or in the market-place.

Now, you must know that in England there is one kind of pudding which is eaten on Christmas Day. But in whatever part of the world you live, I expect you have heard of Christmas pudding.

When the pudding is being made, all who are in the house must stir it if they wish to have good luck during the coming year. From grandfather down to the baby who can hardly hold the spoon; they all take* their turn.

Thus a good deal of the day is filled up; and as soon as it is dark, round come the carol singers. In the still night air their voices ring out clear and sweet, as they sing of the birth of Christ.

market-place [má:kítpleis] pudding [púdiŋ]
 carol [kærəl] singer [síŋə] birth [bæ:θ]

At last it is time for bed; but there is one other thing which must be done by the little ones before they go to sleep. Each child takes one of his stockings and hangs it up at the foot of the bed, or close* to the chimney. Then he pops into bed and shuts his eyes up very tightly.

He knows Santa Claus will not come and fill his stocking with sweets and toys while he is awake, and so he tries to go to sleep as soon as ever he can.

“But who *is* Santa Claus?” you ask. Well, he is the kind, old man who, the children believe, will come on this one night of the year and bring gifts for all the good ones amongst them.

He is supposed to ride over the roofs of the houses in a sleigh drawn by eight reindeer. He is a big man, with a long,

chimney [tʃímni] pop [pɒp] tightly [táitli] toy [tɔi]
 sleigh [slei] reindeer [réindiə]



white beard and a very kind face, and he always wears a bright red coat with a hood to it; so you will be sure to know him, if you should meet him one day.

5 Where he lives no one knows; but the children would tell you that he lives in a land far away across the sea, and that there he and his men make all the toys that he brings on Christmas Eve.

10 On Christmas morning, sometimes long before it is light, little hands stretch* out

beard [biəd]

and pull fat, well-filled stockings into bed with them. Then what fun there is, as toy* after toy is taken out and looked at! It seems as if Santa Claus must have peeped into the heart of each child 5 as he filled the stocking, for just the very things are there that were most wanted.

But the joys of Christmas are not over; indeed, they are but just begun. On each plate at the breakfast table is a pile of 10 parcels. These are the secret gifts bought by the members of the family for each other.

While these are being looked at, a loud 'Rat-tat' is heard; it is the postman's 15 knock at the door. Oh, what a lot of letters he has brought! And, besides these, there are gifts from friends far away, and Christmas cards from both

member [mémbrə]

far and near.

But hark! The church bells begin to ring. It is time to leave toys for a little while and go to church to hear of Him
5 whose birthday it is.

A famous Christmas hymn begins—

“Hark! the herald angels sing
Glory to the new-born King.”

This is sung by thousands and thousands
10 of voices, and is heard in every church all through the land on this day in the year.

The service over, back to the houses troop the people one* and all, and then
15 comes the Christmas dinner. Turkey or goose is served first, or else a joint of roast beef; then, when this is eaten, in

hark [hɑ:k]	hymn [him]	herald [héɹəld]
angel [éindʒəl]	glory [glɔ:ri]	new-born [nju:bɔ:n]
service [sə:vis]	troop [tru:p]	turkey [tə:ki]
joint [dʒɔint]	beef [bi:f]	

comes the Christmas pudding.

Every one must taste the pudding, and every one must also taste the mince pies, for they too are eaten at Christmas much more than at any other time of the year.
5 After dinner, the time is passed with music and games, or the children play with their new toys; then comes tea, with the big cake iced all over with pink and white sugar.
10

In many houses where there are young people, there is a Christmas tree in the evening. This is a fir-tree which is planted in a big tub, and very often reaches up almost to the top of the room.
15

On the tree are hung bright flags, balls, and toys, one for each child in the house. Among all these are stuck lots of little candles, which look like* so many tiny

mince [mins]	pie [pai]	ice [ais]	fir [fə:]
tub [tʌb]	candle [kændl]		

stars among the branches.

The children join hands and dance gaily round the tree; but at last the candles die* down and go* out one* by one. The children, tired out with all the fun and noise, take this as a sign that the day is over, and, having wished their parents and friends good-night, they run off to bed.

1. There are Christmas cards to be bought.
There are Christmas cards that must be bought.
2. Is it true?
Can it be true?
Where is he?
Where can he be?
Who can be the first to get the letters?
3. They make wreaths out of this.
They make this into wreaths.

sign [sain]

4. When the service is over,
The service being over,
The service over,
the people troop back to the houses.
5. As the children are tired out with all the fun and noise, they
(Being) tired out with all the fun and noise,
the children
The children, tired out with all the fun and noise,
take this as a sign that the day is over.

6. He climbs like a monkey.
They climb like so many monkeys.
They look like so many stars.

7. close to go out
die down break up
stretch out one by one
toy after toy be tired out
one and all like so many
Who can tell? take one's turn
let the cat out of the bag



GROCER'S SHOP

the confectioner's, the dressmaker's, etc.

The men who attend* to customers are called salesmen or shop assistants. If one wanted to buy some neckties, one would go to the gentleman's outfitter's. One would go up to the counter, and say to the salesman: "I'd like to see some neckties." The salesman would reply, "Yes, sir, what kind would you like?",

confectioner [kən'fɛkʃənə]

attend [əténd]

assistant [əsístənt]

necktie [néktai]

"How do you like these?", etc.

If one decided to buy some, one would say:—"What's the price of these?" or "I'll take these; what does the price come to?" People sometimes go into a shop and buy some cheap article in* order to change money; but usually there is not much trouble about getting money changed, except bank-notes in very small shops.

If one went to the tailor's to order a suit of clothes, one would first select the kind of cloth one liked. "What would a suit of this cost?" one would ask. "That one is four guineas, sir." "Well, I'll take this," one might say. Then the tailor would take* one's measure. A few days later one would go for the suit to be tried* on. When finished, the suit of

decide [disáid]

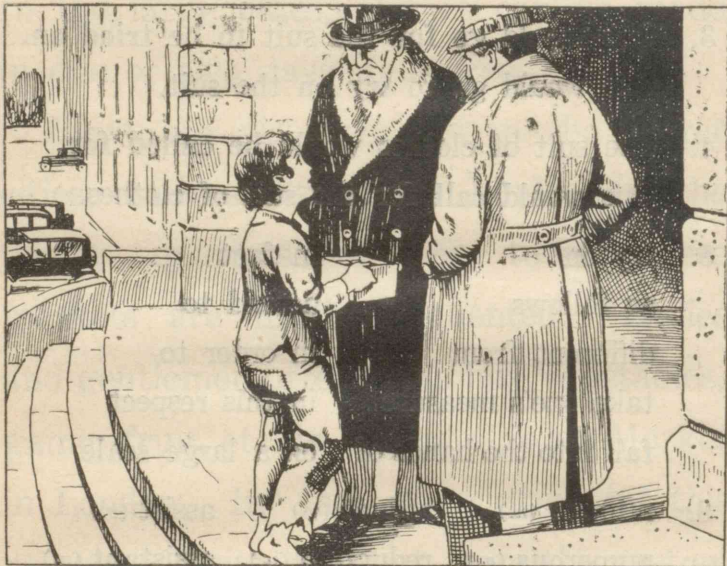
bank-note [bæŋknout]

select [silékt]

guinea [gíni]

LESSON 23

THE LITTLE MATCH-BOY



One very cold day, in Edinburgh, two gentlemen were standing at the door of a hotel. A little boy with a thin, blue face, his feet bare, and red with the cold, and with nothing to cover him but some rags, came to them and said: "Please, sir, buy some matches."

Edinburgh [édinbərə] hotel [houtél] rags [rægz]

"No, I don't want any," answered one of the gentlemen.

"But they are only a penny a box," pleaded the poor little fellow.

"Yes, but you see, we don't want a box," the gentleman said again.

"Then I will give you two boxes for a penny," the boy said at last.

* * * *

"So to get rid of him," said the gentleman to me, "I bought a box. Then, finding I had no change, I said to him, 'I will buy a box to-morrow.'

"'Oh, please buy them to-night!' the boy pleaded again. 'I will run and get you the change, for I am very hungry.'

"So I gave him a shilling, and he started away. I waited for him, but no boy came. I thought I had lost my

plead [pli:d]

shilling; still there was something in the boy's face that I trusted, and I did not like to think* ill of him.

“Late in the evening I was told that
5 a little boy wished to see me. I found, when he was brought in, that he was a smaller brother of the boy who took my shilling, but, if possible, still more ragged and poor.

10 “He stood a moment, diving* into his rags as if he were seeking something, and then said: ‘Are you the gentleman who bought the matches from Sandy?’

“‘Yes.’

15 “‘Well, then, here is fourpence out of your shilling. Sandy cannot come; he's very ill. A cart knocked* him down and ran* over him. He's lost his cap, and matches, and seven-pence of your money.

dive [daiv] Sandy [sændi] fourpence [fó:pens]
cart [kɑ:t]

Both his legs were broken, and the doctor says he'll die, and—that's all!’

“I fed the little fellow, and then went with him to see Sandy. I found that the two children lived almost alone, for their
5 father and mother were dead.

“Poor Sandy was lying on a bundle of shavings. He knew me as soon as I went in, and said: ‘I got the change, sir, and was coming back; but the horse knocked
10 me down, and both my legs are broken. Oh, Reuby! little Reuby! I'm sure I'm dying, and who will take* care of you when* I am gone? What will you do, Reuby?’

15 “Then I took him by the hand, and said I would always take care of Reuby. He understood me, and had just strength to look up to me as if to thank me!

fed [fed] < feed shavings [ʃéivɪŋz] Reuby [rú:bi]
understood [ʌndəstúd] < understand

Then the light went out of the blue eyes, and the poor little fellow was dead."

—Dean Stanley.

1. A little boy **with** a thin, blue face, (**with**) his feet bare, and **with** nothing to cover him but some rags, came to them.
2. There was **something** in the boy's face **that** I **trusted**.
3. I **took** him by the hand.
He **patted** me on the head.
4. I did not like to **think ill** of him.
Everybody **thinks well** of him.
5. dive into run over
 knock down take care of
 think ill of...
6. feed fed fed
 understand understood understood

LESSON 24

THE HAUGHTY MAJOR

The Emperor Alexander, while traveling in Western Russia, came one day to a small town of which he knew very little; so, when he found that he must change horses, he thought that he would look around and see what the town was like.

Alone, dressed in a plain military coat, without any mark of his high rank, he wandered through the place, until he came to the end of the road that he had been following.* There he paused, not knowing which way to turn; for two paths were before him—one to the right, and one to the left.

Alexander saw a soldier standing at

haughty [hó:ti]	Alexander [æligzá:ndə]	western
[wéstə:n]	Russia [rÁʃə]	military [mílitəri]
rank [ræŋk]	wander [wóndə]	paths [pá:ðz]



the door of a house; and, going up to him, the Emperor said, "My friend, can you tell me which of these two roads I must take to get to Kalouga?"

The soldier, who was in full military dress, was smoking a pipe with an air of dignity almost ridiculous. Astonished that so plain-looking a traveller should dare speak to him, the smoker answered shortly, "To the right."

Kalouga [kalú:ga]

ridiculous [ridíkjuləs]

dignity [dígniti]

astonish [əstóniʃ]

"Pardon!" said the Emperor. "Another word, if you please." "What?" was the haughty reply. "Permit me to ask you a question," continued the Emperor. "What is your grade in the army?" "Guess." And the pipe blazed away furiously. "Lieutenant?" said the amused Alexander. "Up!" came proudly from the smoker's lips. "Captain?" "Higher." "Major?" "At last!" was the lofty response. The Emperor bowed low in the presence of such greatness.

"Now, in* my turn," said the major, with the grand air that he thought fit to use in addressing a humble inferior, "what are you, if you please?" "Guess," answered Alexander. "Lieuten-

pardon [pá:dn] permit [pəmít] continue [kəntínju:]

grade [greid] blaze [bleiz] furiously [fjúəriəsli]

lieutenant [lefténənt] proudly [práudli] lofty [lófti]

response [rispóns] greatness [gréitnis] fit [fit]

humble [hámbli] inferior [infíəriə]

ant?" "Up!" "Captain?" "Higher."
 "Major?" "Go on." "Colonel?"
 "Again."

The smoker took his pipe from his
 5 mouth: "Your* Excellency is, then,
 general?" The grand air was fast
 disappearing. "You are coming near it."
 The major put his hand to his cap:
 "Then your* Highness is field-marshal?"
 10 By this time the grand air had taken*
 flight, and the officer, so pompous a
 moment before, looked as if the steady
 gaze and the quiet voice of the traveller
 had reduced him to the last stage of fear.

15 "Once more, my good major," said
 Alexander. "His Imperial Majesty!"
 exclaimed the man, in surprise and terror,

colonel [kə:n] excellency [éksələnsi] disappear
 [disəpiə] highness [háinis] field-marshal [fi:ldmá:ʃəl]
 officer [ófisə] pompous [pómpəs] reduce [ridjú:s]
 imperial [impíəriəl] majesty [máédzisti] exclaim
 [ikskléim] terror [téərə]

letting his pipe drop from his trembling
 fingers. "His* very self," answered the
 Emperor; and he smiled at the wonderful
 change in the major's face and manner.

"Ah, sire, pardon me!" cried the 5
 officer, falling* on his knees; "pardon
 me!" "And what is there to pardon?"
 said Alexander, with real, simple dignity.
 "My friend, you have done me no harm.
 I asked you which road I should take, 10
 and you told me. Thanks!"

But the major never forgot the lesson.
 If, in* later years, he was tempted to be
 rude or haughty to his so-called inferiors,
 there rose at once in his mind a picture 15
 of a well-remembered scene, in which
 his pride of power had brought such
 shame upon him. Two soldiers in a
 quiet country town made but an everyday

self[self] sire[sáie] tempt[tempt] so-called[sókó:ld]
 scene [si:n] pride [praid] power [páue]

picture, after all; but what a difference there had been between the pompous manner of the petty officer and the natural dignity of the Emperor of all the Russias!

1. He paused, { **not knowing** } which way
 { as he did not know }
2. (Being) **astonished** that so plain-looking a
traveller should dare speak to him, he
answered shortly, "To the right."
3. He **thought fit** to use a grand air
 { **in addressing** } a humble inferior.
 { when he addressed }
4. **Your Excellency** is, then, general?
You **are**, then, general?
5. **King George**
The Emperor Alexander
6. **so plain-looking a traveller**
such a plain-looking traveller
7. **Your Excellency**
Your Highness
Your Majesty

difference [dífrəns]

petty [péti]

8. **take flight**
 in one's turn
 in later years
 follow a road
 fall on one's knees
9. high (a.) present (a.) tempt (v.)
highness (n.) presence (n.) temptation (n.)
great (a.) different (a.) fly (v.)
greatness (n.) difference (n.) flight (n.)
excellent (a.) power (n.)
excellency (n.) powerful (a.)

Army

Navy

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 10. field-marshal | admiral of the fleet |
| general | admiral |
| lieutenant-general | vice-admiral |
| major-general | rear-admiral |
| colonel | captain |
| lieutenant-colonel | commander |
| major | lieutenant-commander |
| captain | lieutenant |
| lieutenant | sub-lieutenant |
| second lieutenant | second sub-lieutenant |

LESSON 25

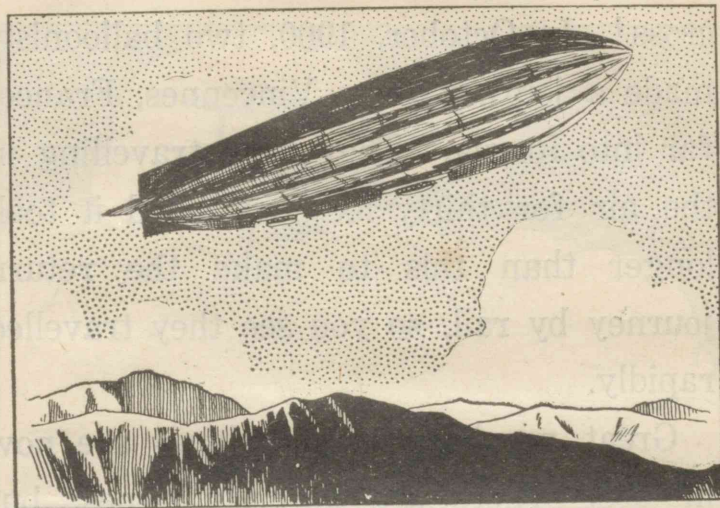
AVIATION

Who has not envied the birds as he has watched them sailing lazily about far above the surface of the earth, or winging* a rapid flight from* place to place?
 5 How easily they seem to move! What glorious views we might obtain could we but rise above the earth as they do!

Man is not content with being able to travel over land and sea. For a long time
 10 he has tried to learn to travel through the air. By means of balloons and aeroplanes this is now possible, but travel in them is rather expensive.

There are now balloons that can be
 15 guided like carriages and ships. They are

aviation [eiviéiʃən]	lazily [léizili]	surface [sé:ʃis]
view [vju:]	content [kəntént]	balloon [bəlú:n]
aeroplane [éəroplein]	expensive [ikspénsiv]	



called dirigibles, and some of them are several hundred feet long. Both passengers and freight are transported by these monsters of the air, which follow regular routes. Like the ordinary balloon, the
 5 dirigibles use hydrogen or helium.

In 1836 three men made a night trip in a balloon from London to central Germany. What a body of water did they

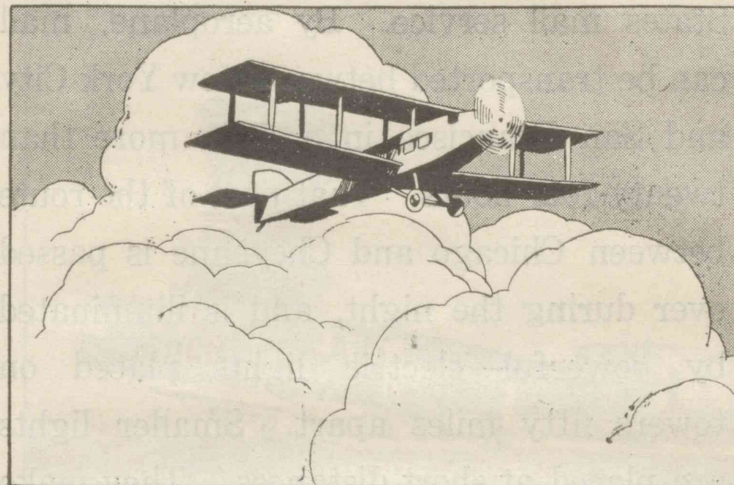
dirigible [díridʒibl]	freight [freit]	transport
[trænspó:t]	monster [mónstə]	regular [régjulə]
route [ru:t]	ordinary [ó:dinəri]	hydrogen [háidridʒən]
helium [hí:ljəm]	central [séntərəl]	Germany [dʒé:məni]

cross! In October, 1900, two balloonists made a journey from Vincennes, France, far into Russia. They were travelling in the air for thirty-six hours, and it took
 5 longer than this to make the return journey by rail, so you see they travelled rapidly.

Great numbers of aeroplanes are now in* use. There are different types, but
 10 they are all driven by motors as are automobiles.

Great numbers of aeroplanes were used in the World War. They are now used for pleasure and for carrying freight or
 15 passengers. For the carrying of passengers, aeroplanes are, at* present, more extensively used in Europe than in the United States. There are established air

body [bódi] balloonist [bəlú:nist] Vincennes [vẽ:sén]
 rail[reil] type[taip] automobile[ó:tomobi:l] extensively
 [iksténsivli] unite [ju:náit] establish [istæbliʃ]



routes over which the ships operate regularly. Some of the machines carry ten or more passengers. One of these routes is across the English Channel. Another connects France and Morocco. 5
 In the United States passenger service is maintained between Detroit, Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio.

Aeroplanes are employed in the United

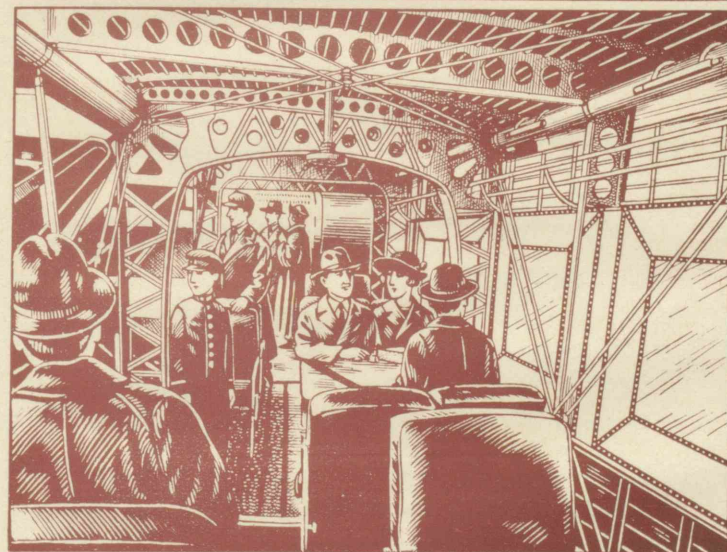
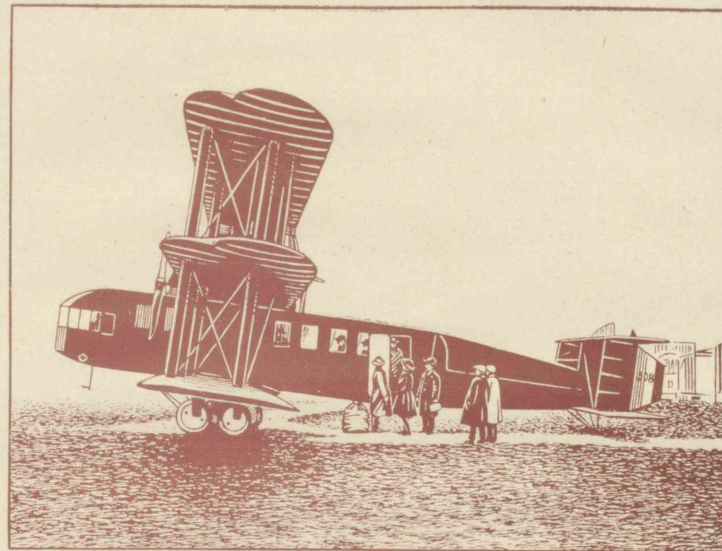
operate [ópəreit] machine [məʃí:n] channel [tʃænl]
 connect [kənékt] Morocco [mərókou] maintain
 [mentéin] Detroit [détróit] Michigan [míʃigən]
 Cleveland [klí:vlənd] Ohio [ouháiou] employ [implóí]

States mail service. By aeroplane, mail can be transported between New York City and San Francisco in a little more than twenty-four hours. That part of the route
 5 between Chicago and Cheyenne is passed over during the night, and is illuminated by powerful electric lights placed on towers fifty miles apart. Smaller lights are placed at short distances. They make
 10 it easy for the pilots to follow the route.

Sometimes aeroplanes are used in searching for people who are lost. Excellent pictures are taken from airships and much of the geography of a region
 15 can be studied from them. Some people use aeroplanes simply for pleasure.

Aeroplanes cannot be parked anywhere along streets or in small yards as

San Francisco [sænfrensískou]	Cheyenne [ʃaién]
illuminate [iljú:mineit]	apart [əpá:t] pilot [páilet]
region [rí:dʒən]	park [pɑ:k] yard [ja:d]



A PASSENGER-AEROPLANE

automobiles can. Special landing places are necessary. At the present time these machines are more expensive than automobiles and it requires greater skill to operate them. In spite of the disadvantages aeroplanes are used much more extensively than they were a few years ago.

1. What glorious views we might obtain
 { could we but rise above the earth?
 { if we could only rise above the earth?
2. They are now used for pleasure.
 I went there on business.
3. by rail in use
 by aeroplane at present
 make a trip at the present time
 wing a flight from place to place
4. glory (n.) expense (n.) aviation (n.)
 glorious (a.) expensive (a.) aviator (n.)

special [spéʃəl]

require [rikwáíə]

LESSON 26

STORIES FROM FRANKLIN



1

When I was a little boy, I remember, one cold winter's morning, I was accosted by a smiling man with an ax on his shoulder. "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he, "will you let me grind

grindstone [gráindstoun] accost [ækóst] ax [æks]

my ax on it?" Pleased with the compliment of "fine little fellow," "O yes, sir," I answered. "It is down in the shop." "And will you, my man," said he, patting me on the head, "get me a little hot water?" How could I refuse? I ran, and soon brought a kettle full. "How old are you? and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply. "I am sure you are one of the finest lads that ever I have seen; will you just turn a few minutes for me?"

Tickled with the flattery, like a little fool, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new ax, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired* to death. The school-bell rang, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and the ax was not half ground.

compliment [kómplimənt] tickle [tíkl] flattery [flætəri]
fool [fu:l] rue [ru:] tug [tʌg] blister [blístə]

At length, however, it was sharpened ; and the man turned to me with, "Now, you little rascal, you've played* truant ; scud to school, or you'll rue it !"

5 "Alas!" thought I, "it was hard enough to turn the grindstone, this cold day ; but now to be called a little rascal, is too much."

2

When I was a child of seven years old, 10 my friends, on a holiday, filled my pocket with coppers. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys for children ; and being charmed* with the sound of a whistle in the hands of another boy that 15 I met by* the way, I voluntarily gave all my money for one. I then came home,

sharpen [ʃá:pn] rascal [rá:skəl] truant [trú:ənt]
scud [skʌd] directly [diréktli] charm [tʃɑ:m]
voluntarily [vóləntərili]

and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family. My brothers, and sisters, and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given 5 four times as much for it as it was worth ; put* me in mind of what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money, and laughed at me so much for my folly that I cried with vexation ; 10 and the reflection gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

This, however, was afterwards of use to me, for the impression continued on my mind, so that often, when I was 15 tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, "Don't give too much for the whistle," and I saved my money.

folly [fóli] vexation [vekséiʃən] reflection [riflékʃən]
chagrin [ʃægri:n] impression [impréʃən]
unnecessary [ʌnnésisəri]

As I grew* up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, "who gave too much for the whistle." When I saw
 5 a man fond of popularity, constantly employing* himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs, and ruining them by neglect, "He pays, indeed," said I, "too dear for his whistle."
 10 If I knew a miser who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others, and all the esteem of his fellow-citizens, for the sake of accumulating wealth—"Poor man," said
 15 I, "you pay too dear for your whistle." When I met a man sacrificing every improvement of the mind to mere pleasures

action [ækʃən]	popularity [pɒpjulæriti]	constantly [kɒnstəntli]
neglect [nɪglɛkt]	political [pəlɪtɪkəl]	bustle [bʌsl]
miser [maɪzə]	affair [əfɛə]	ruin [ruɪn]
accumulate [ækju:mjuleɪt]	esteem [ɪsti:m]	citizen [sɪtɪzn]
improvement [ɪmpru:vmənt]	sacrifice [sækrɪfaɪs]	mere [mɪə]

of the body, "Mistaken man," said I, "you are providing pain for yourself, instead of pleasure; you are paying too dear for your whistle." If I see one fond of fine clothes, fine houses, fine
 5 furniture, for which he runs* into debts, "Alas!" say I, "he has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle." In* short, the miseries of mankind are largely due* to their false estimate of things,—to giving
 10 "too much for their whistles."

—Franklin: "Autobiography."

1. As I was pleased } with the compliment, I
 (Being) pleased } answered "O yes, sir."
 As I was tickled } with the flattery, I went
 (Being) tickled } to work.

debt [det]	misery [mɪzəri]	mankind [mænkáɪnd]
due [dju:]	false [fə:ls]	estimate [éstɪmɪt]

If you find your task is hard,
 Try, try, try again;
 Time will bring you your reward,
 Try, try, try again.

- 5 All that other folks can do,
 Why, with patience, should not you?
 Only keep* this rule in view,
 Try, try, try again.

1. You **should** obey your parents.
 'Tis a lesson you **should** heed.
2. If I **should** meet him, I should know him at
 once.
 Once or twice though you **should** fail, try
 again.
3. keep in view

task [tɑ:sk] folk [fouk] patience [péiʃəns]

LESSON 28

FIRE! FIRE!

Mr. Arnold, chief of the fire brigade,
 was quietly reading, when he was sud-
 denly startled by the violent ringing of
 the front door bell.

He opened the door, and found Ben in
 his fire brigade clothes.

“Sorry to trouble you, sir, but we
 have just had a call: there is a fire in
 Cowslip Lane. We hope to start in five
 minutes.”

“I will come at once,” said Mr. Arnold.
 “How long will it take us to get there?”
 asked he, as they hurried along.

“The quickest route, sir, is by the wind-
 mill; we might do it in half an hour.”

Arnold [á:nld] brigade [brigéid] suddenly [sádnli]
 startle [stá:tl] violent [váiolənt] Cowslip [káuslip]
 lane [lein] windmill [wíndmil]

They soon joined the firemen, and they found the engine, the hose, the fire-escape, and everything in* readiness. The men, in their bright helmets, sprang quickly
5 into their places, and off they started at a good swinging pace.

And nothing stopped them in their headlong course! Heavy omnibuses, huge waggons, and motor-cars turned quickly
10 aside, for everything has to give* place to the fire-engine.

It was a wonderful sight! The horses galloping, the bells on their collars jingling, their manes floating in the
15 breeze, and their hoofs hardly touching the ground; and all along the route, cries of "Fire! Fire!" which only

hose [houz] fire-escape [fáiəriskeip] readiness [rédinis]
helmet [hélmit] swinging [swíŋŋ] pace [peis]
headlong [hédlɔŋ] omnibus [ómniβəs] jingle [dʒíŋgl]
mane [mein] float [flout] hoof [hu:f]

seemed to encourage them to redouble their efforts.

In less than twenty minutes the crowded thoroughfares were left behind, and they were able to make a short* cut
5 by going down a country lane.

2

They were soon in* sight of the burning house, standing a little distance from the road, with some stately fir-trees in the foreground.
10

"We shall be in* time to save the ground-floor," said Mr. Arnold. "The fire must have started in one of the bedrooms. I hope there is no one in them."

"The master and mistress are away,
15 but the servants have got all the children

encourage [inkáridʒ] redouble [ridábl] effort [éfət]
thoroughfare [θárəfæ] stately [stéitli] foreground
[fó:graund] bedroom [bédrum] mistress [místris]

out, except a little girl in that room to the left," said Ben. "They were on their way to her, when they found that the passage had fallen* in.

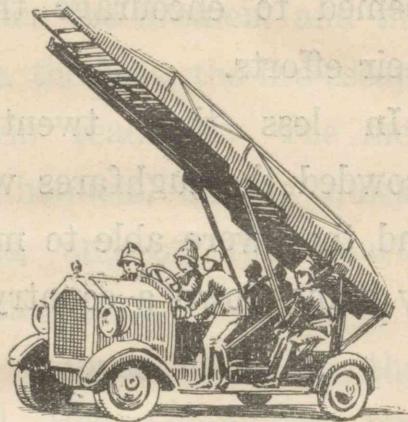
Some men have been holding a sheet, but the child must be asleep or too frightened to jump out."

"Tell them to bring round the fire-escape," said Mr. Arnold. "I should think a couple of ladders would reach to that window."

"Let me go, sir," said Ben, as his master prepared to ascend.

"No, Ben; I am the younger man,"

passage [pæsidʒ] sheet [ʃi:t] frighten [fráitn]
couple [kʌpl] ladder [lædə] ascend [ə'sénd]

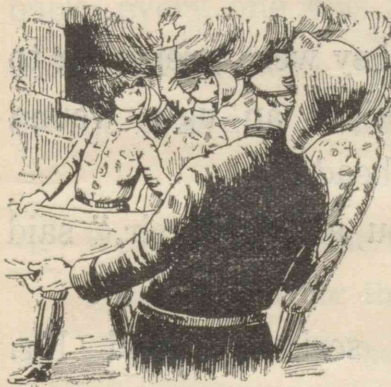


and up he ran, three steps at* a time.

"He is through the window! He is through the window!" came from a group of women who were watching in breathless excitement. "Will he be in time? The room is already full of flames!"

3

There was a moment of great suspense, and then he reappeared with something in his arms. As he stepped on to the



top rung of the ladder, the flames burst through, but they did not harm the little girl, for she was wrapped up in a blanket.

group [gru:p] breathless [bléθlis] flame [fleim]
suspense [səspéns] reappear [ri:əpiə] rung [rʌŋ]
blanket [blæŋkit]

A joyous shout greeted Mr. Arnold as he placed little Louise in her nurse's arms, and the next minute the roof fell in with a tremendous crash.



After an hour's steady work, the men got* the fire under.

10 "It may smoulder for some time, but there is no further danger," said Mr. Arnold.

It was not until they were preparing to return that Ben noticed an ugly wound 15 in his master's forehead.

"I am afraid you are hurt, sir," said he.

"It is nothing serious," said Mr.

joyous [dʒɔɪəs] greet [gri:t] Louise [lu:ɪz]
 nurse [nə:s] tremendous [trɪmɛndəs] crash [kræʃ]
 smoulder [smouldə] forehead [fɔ:ɪd]

Arnold. "I was struck by some burning timber in that last crash."

"Can I be of any use to you?" said a young doctor who was standing near. "Do come into my house: it is close 5 by."

"Won't you drive back in my brougham?" asked he, when he had attended to the wound.

"No, thank you; I am all right now," 10 said Mr. Arnold. By the time he came back, every one was ready, and, as they drove away, they were heartily cheered by the crowd of onlookers.

1. We shall be **in time** to save the ground-floor. I was **in time** for the train.
2. It was **not until** the next day that I heard of his illness.

timber [tɪmbə] brougham [brú:(ə)m]
 onlooker [ɔnlukə]

It was **not until** they were preparing to return that Ben noticed an ugly wound in his master's forehead.

3. He **attends** school.

The men who **attend to** customers are called salesmen.

He **attended to** the wound.

You should **attend to** your lessons.

4. He will be here **by** five o'clock.

By the time he came back, every one was ready.

5. He will be here **in** a few days.

In less than twenty minutes the thoroughfares were left behind.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------|
| 6. | fall in | attend to |
| | at a time | get under |
| | a couple of | short cut |
| | in readiness | in sight of |
| | give place to | wrap up in |

- | | | | |
|----|----------|-----------|------------|
| 7. | reappear | gladness | breathless |
| | redouble | highness | hopeless |
| | remove | readiness | needless |
| | rewrite | illness | useless |

LESSON 29

THE JUDGE'S DEBT—I

About three hundred years ago, there were two little boys at a famous school in London, called Westminster School. Their names were Nicholas and Wake, and although they were quite different ⁵ in character, they were great friends.

Nicholas was a shy, timid boy. He was also very idle, and I am sorry to say, he did not* always speak the truth. Wake, on* the other hand, was as upright and ¹⁰ honest as the day, and although he was full of fun and mischief, he always owned* up if he did anything wrong.

One day, when the boys were all seated at their desks in the great hall of the ¹⁵

Westminster [wéstminstə]	Nicholas [níkələs]	
character [kæriktə]	truth [tru:θ]	although [ə:lðəu]
mischief [místʃif]		

school, the master left the room for a few minutes. As soon as his back was turned, the boys jumped up, and began to play* pranks as hard as they could.

5 The hall was divided into two parts by a heavy curtain, and as Nicholas was passing this curtain, he gave it a tug. He did not pull it very hard, but the curtain was old, and to* his horror, a
10 great rent appeared in it.

He turned* quite white with terror, for the master was a harsh man, and Nicholas knew that he would be punished severely if he were found out. The rest of the
15 boys crowded round him, trying to hide the damage that had been done. At last they arranged the folds of the curtain, so that the rent was hidden, and then they crept back in silence to their seats.

prank [præŋk]

horror [hɒrə]

rent [rent]

damage [dæmɪdʒ]

arrange [ə'reɪndʒ]

fold [fəʊld]



Perhaps the stillness made the master think that something had happened, for as soon as he came back, he looked around him, and his eye fell on the ruffled curtain. He went up to it and shook it, and in a
5 moment he saw the great tear.

In a stern voice he asked the boy who had done the mischief to stand up. But

stillness [stɪlnɪs]

ruffle [rʌfl]

tear [tɪə]

stern [stɜ:n]

no one moved. Every boy sat still in his place; no one spoke. Then he began to ask each boy in* turn if he had been the culprit.

5 When it came to Nicholas's turn to be asked, his tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of his mouth. He would fain have told the truth, but his courage failed* him.

“I did not do it,” he muttered. The
10 master passed* on, and he was left sitting, trembling and miserable, knowing that all his school-fellows knew that he had told an untruth.

Wake was sitting not far off. Nicholas
15 was his friend, and he determined to shield him. For he knew that if the master found out that Nicholas had both

culprit [kálprít]	tongue [tʌŋ]	cleave [kli:v]
fain [feɪn]	mutter [mátə]	miserable [mízərəbl]
school-fellow [skú:lfeɪləʊ]	determine [dítə:mɪn]	untruth [ʌntru:θ]
	shield [ʃi:ld]	

told a lie, and torn the curtain, he would not only be flogged, but he would be turned* out of the school as well. And that might ruin his chance* in life, for his father was a stern man. 5

So, when Wake was asked, he remained silent, and the master thought that he was guilty. He ordered him to come into the middle of the hall, and gave him a good flogging in* the sight of all his
10 school-fellows.

When it was over, Wake went back to his seat. His face was flushed, and his hands clenched, but he felt very happy. He had by his generous action saved his
15 friend from the evil result of his wrongdoing. As* for the flogging—well, a flogging did not* so much matter.

But, as you may fancy, Nicholas felt

flog [flɒg]	guilty [gílti]	flush [flʌʃ]
clench [kɫentʃ]	generous [dʒénərəs]	evil [í:v]

very wretched. He knew that he was a coward, and he knew that all the other boys knew it too. After lessons were over, and they were all in the playground, he noticed how they shunned him, and whispered to one another as he passed; while they carried Wake round the school on their shoulders, to show him what they thought of him.

Nicholas crept away to his room, and there Wake found him, crying bitterly. "Oh, Wake!" he sobbed, "I will never, never forget what you have done. You have saved me, for my father would have driven me from home if I had been turned out of the school. I will try to grow more like you, and one day, if I live, I will repay you."

wretched [rétʃɪd] shun [ʃʌn] sob [sɒb]
repay [rɪpéi]

1. He did **not** always speak the truth.
He never spoke the truth.
2. To his horror, a great rent appeared in it.
To our surprise, he failed.
3. He would fain have told the truth, if his courage had not failed him.
He would fain have told the truth, but his courage failed him.
4. My tongue failed me.
My strength failed me.
5. She was standing.
He found her standing.
He was sitting.
The master left him sitting.
6. He was left sitting, trembling and miserable, knowing (=as he knew) that all his school-fellows knew that he had told an untruth.
The rest of the boys crowded round him, trying (=and tried) to hide the damage.
7. He would **not** only be flogged, but he would be turned out of the school as well.
8. They were soon in sight of the burning house.

The master gave him a good flogging **in the sight of** all his school-fellows.

9. They **thought well of** him.

They carried him round the school on their shoulders, to show him **what they thought of** him.

10. as for in turn
 own up pass on
 not always turn white
 play a prank a chance in life
 to his horror on the other hand
 in the sight of turn out of the school

11. true act still
 truth action stillness



LESSON 30

THE JUDGE'S DEBT—II

Forty years passed away, and the two little Westminster scholars had long since lost* sight of each other. Their ways in life lay far apart. England was divided into two parties. The Royalists had been defeated, and the king, Charles I., had been put* to death. The Roundheads were in* power, and Oliver Cromwell was ruler of England.

Nicholas had become a great lawyer, and as he was a Roundhead, he had been made a judge. Wake, who had always been fond of fighting, had become a soldier. He was an officer in the Royalist army.

He had been defeated in a battle in the

scholar [skólə]	since [sins]	Royalist [róiəlist]
defeat [difí:t]	Charles [tʃɑ:lz]	Roundhead [ráundhed]
Oliver [ólivə]	Cromwell [krómwəl]	lawyer [lái:jə]

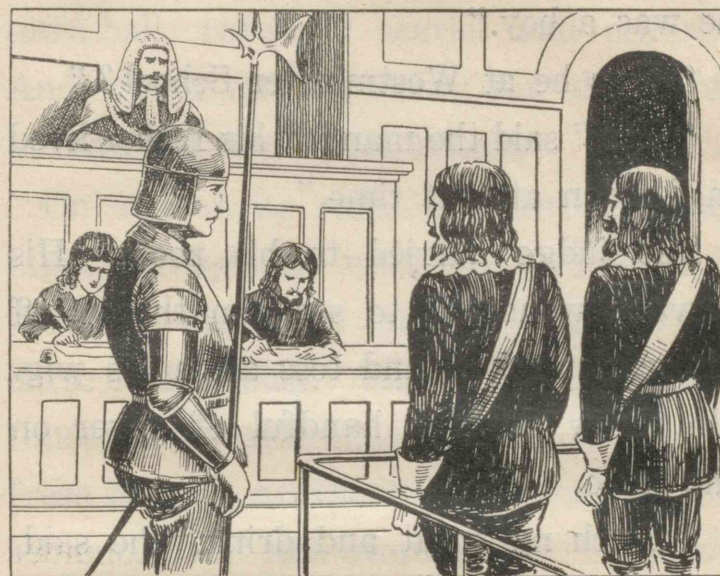
west of England, and, along* with other officers, he was put in Exeter prison to be tried for treason. The punishment for treason was death.

5 The day of the trial came on, and the judge whom Cromwell sent down from London was Judge Nicholas. He looked very grand and solemn, as he sat on a raised platform, wearing his white wig,
10 and his scarlet robes trimmed with ermine.

Very worn and weary were the poor, mud-stained soldiers, who were led in to receive their sentence.

Their names were read out. It was
15 noticed that the judge started when he heard the name of Colonel Wake. But he had to do his duty. The men before him were guilty, and he sentenced* them to

Exeter [éksətə] treason [trí:zn] punishment [pániʃmənt]
trial [tráíəl] solemn [sóləm] wig [wig] robe [roub]
trim [trim] ermine [é:min] mud-stained [mádsteind]



death. They were to be shot in four days.

But when the trial was over, and the men had been led back to their cells, the judge was strangely troubled. “Is there
5 any one here who knows this Colonel Wake?” he asked.

A man stepped forward. “I do, your*
worship,” he said. “I knew him when

cell [sel]

*worship [wé:ʃip]

he was a boy."

"Was he at Westminster School?"

"Yes," said the man; "his father lived in London at that time."

5 The judge hurried to his room. His servant wondered to see him throw* off his scarlet robes, and toss aside his wig. He threw down a handful of silver on the table.

10 "Fetch me meat and drink," he said, "and then go out and get me a horse. And, mark* you, let it be the swiftest horse in Exeter."

Two hours later, a rider, booted and
15 spurred, galloped out of the old town, and turned his horse's head towards London. The watchman at the gate looked at him as he passed, but he did not know the stately judge who had sat all day in the

toss [tɒs] handful [hændfʊl] fetch [fetʃ] booted
[bú:tɪd] spurred [spə:d] watchman [wɒtʃmən]

town-hall, robed in scarlet and ermine. And* yet it was he, riding for* dear life, to save the life of his friend.

On and on he rode. All through that night, through the next day, and through 5 the next night, he went as fast as his horse could gallop. He stopped only three times, and each time it was to get a fresh horse. All the way he repeated one sentence over* and over again: "Let me 10 be in time; only let me be in time."

He arrived in London in the morning, and went straight to the great ruler's house. Cromwell stared as the mud-
15 stained rider was shown into his room.

"It is Judge Nicholas," he said in surprise. "What has caused your worship to ride in such haste?"

"I have an old debt to pay," said the

town-hall [taunhɔ:l] fresh [frefʃ]

judge, "and I come to you to ask liberty to pay it." Then he told the story of the torn curtain, and how Wake had shielded him from blame.

5 "It was not only the flogging that he saved me from, my lord," he went on. "He set* me an example, and he made me think. I saw the difference between a coward and a brave boy. I determined
10 from that day that I would never tell another lie, and thank God, I have succeeded. Whatever good is in me to-day is due to my friend's example.

"And now, unless your* lordship
15 pardons him, he must die in two days—or I must. For if you cannot grant his pardon, at least grant me leave* to suffer in* his stead."

The tears stood in Cromwell's eyes.

my lord [mil'ɔ:d] lordship [lɔ:dʃɪp] grant [grɑ:nt]
suffer [sʌfə] stead [sted]

Without a word he took pen and paper, and wrote* out a free pardon. "Take it," he said, handing it to the judge. "In such a matter as this, I cannot refuse you."

Once more Judge Nicholas flung* himself 5 on his horse's back, and galloped away. He forgot how stiff his limbs were, and how tired he was. For had he not the precious paper safe inside his coat?

When he arrived in Exeter, he lost* no 10 time in going to the prison and demanding to be taken to Colonel Wake's cell. You can fancy how the condemned man looked at him, wondering, as Cromwell had done, what his visitor wanted. 15

But he soon found out. Pulling the pardon from his pocket, the judge handed it to him, and then, with a sob, he flung his arms round the soldier's neck. "You

flung [flʌŋ] precious [preʃəs] condemn [kəndəm]
visitor [vɪzɪtə]

have forgotten me," he said, "and I deserved to be forgotten. But I have never forgotten you, or what you did for me, and, thank God, I have been able to keep the promise that I made long ago at Westminster School. I have paid my debt."

1. I caught sight of him.
The two scholars lost sight of each other.
2. Whatever good } is in me to-day is due to my
Any good that } friend's example.
3. and yet in power
write out throw off
along with mark you
for dear life fling oneself
in one's stead lose no time
set an example put in prison
put to death lose sight of
sentence to death over and over again
4. fling flung flung

deserve [dizə:v]

LESSON 31

MOUNTAINEERING

There is no manlier sport in the world than mountaineering. It is true that all sports are manly, but mountaineering is different from others, because it is sport purely for the sake of sport. There is no question of beating any one else, as in a race or a game, or of killing an animal or a bird as in hunting and shooting.

A mountaineer sets* his skill and his strength against the difficulty of getting to the top of a steep peak. Either he conquers the mountain, or it conquers him. If he fails, he keeps* on trying till he succeeds. This teaches him perseverance, and proves to him that anything is possible if he is determined to do it.

mountaineer [mauntiníə]

manly [mænli]

purely [pjúəli]

peak [pi:k]

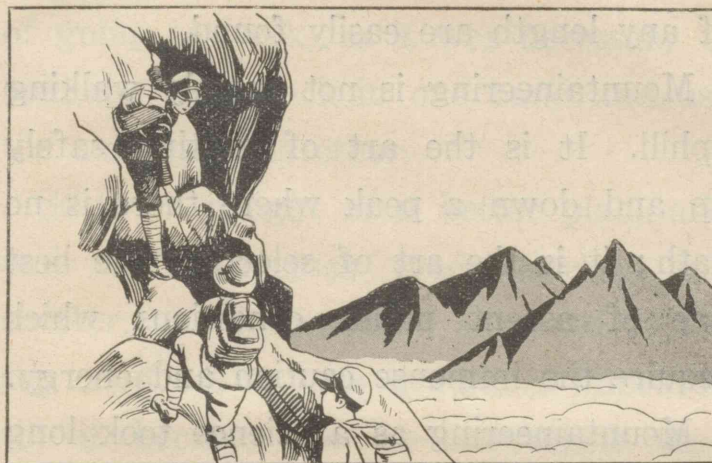
10 1807
1730

In mountaineering, all the party share the pleasures and the dangers. Every climber has to help the others. Every climber has to rely both on himself and
5 on his companions.

Mountaineering makes a person quick in learning how to act in moments of danger. It cultivates his presence* of mind; it teaches him to be unselfish and
10 thoughtful for others who may be with him.

It takes him amongst the grandest scenery in the world. It shows him the forces of nature let* loose in the blinding
15 snow-storm, or the roaring avalanche. It lifts him above all the petty friction of daily life, and takes him where the atmosphere is always pure, and the out-

climber [kláimə] rely [rilái] thoughtful [θó:tful]
scenery [sí:nəri] avalanche [ævələ:nʃ] daily [déili]
friction [fríkfən] atmosphere [ætməsfjə]



look calm and wide.

It brings him health, and leaves him delightful recollections. It gives him friends both amongst his fellow-climbers, and in the faithful guides who season
5 after season accompany him.

It is a pursuit which he can commence early in life, and continue till old age, for the choice of expeditions is endless, and ascents of all scales of difficulty and
10

outlook [áutluk] recollection [rekələkʃən] accompany
[ækəmpəni] pursuit [pəsju:t] commence [kəméns]
choice [tʃóis] expedition [ekspidíʃən] endless [éndlis]
ascent [əsént]

of any length are easily found.

Mountaineering is not merely walking uphill. It is the art of getting safely up and down a peak where there is no path; it is the art of selecting the best line of ascent under conditions which require the immense caution and energy.

Mountaineering as a science took long to perfect. It is more than a century since the first ascent of a big Alpine peak was accomplished. At first both guides and travellers carried long sticks called alpenstocks. If they came to a steep slope of hard snow or ice, they hacked steps up it with small axes which they carried on their backs.

But this was a very inconvenient way

merely [mɪəli]	uphill [ʌphɪl]	condition [kəndɪʃən]
immense [ɪmɛns]	caution [kəʊʃən]	energy [ɛnədʒi]
science [saɪəns]	perfect [pɛfɛkt]	century [sɛntʃuri]
Alpine [ælpain]	accomplish [əkɒmplɪʃ]	alpenstock
[ælpɪnstɔk]	slope [sləʊp]	hack [hæk]
	inconvenient [ɪnkənviːnjənt]	

of going to work, as it was necessary to hold the alpenstock in one hand and use the axe with the other.

So they thought of a better plan, and had the alpenstock made thicker and shorter, and fastened an axe-head to the top of it. This was gradually improved till it became the ice-axe, as is used to-day.

Nowadays a party usually numbers four, two travellers and two guides, or three, that* is, one traveller and two guides, or occasionally five. Two is a bad number, for if one of them should get hurt or ill, the other would have to leave him and go for help, though one of the first rules of mountaineering is that a man who is injured or sick must never be left alone on a mountain. Now it is

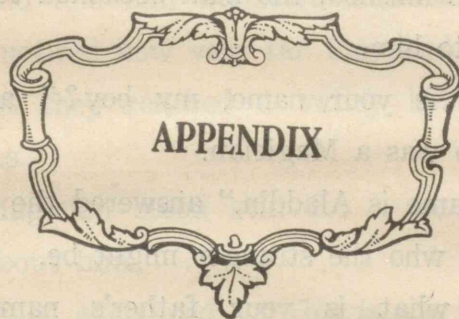
fasten [fá:sn]	occasionally [əkeɪʒnəli]
	injure [ɪndʒə]

often asked why people climb, and it is a hard question to answer satisfactorily. There is something which makes one long to mountaineer more and more, from
5 the first time one tries it.

Indeed, when once one has tried a climb he cannot forget all the joys and hardships he has experienced during his ascent, and his longing to make a similar
10 attempt again increases more and more.

1. It **took** me ten years to master English.
Mountaineering as a science **took** long to perfect.
2. I must **have** my hair cut.
They **had** the alpenstock **made** thicker and shorter.
3. that is presence of mind
rely on keep on ...ing
let loose set ...against—

satisfactorily [sætisfæktərili] hardship [há:dʃip]
similar [símile] increase [inkrí:s]



ALADDIN AND THE MAGIC LAMP

Aladdin was a poor boy who lived in a city of Persia. His mother was a widow. She supported herself by weaving mats.

One day Aladdin was playing in the street. A tall, dark man stood watching him. When the game was finished, the man beckoned to Aladdin to come to him.

“What is your name, my boy?” asked the man, who was a Magician.

“My name is Aladdin,” answered the boy. He wondered who the stranger might be.

“And what is your father’s name?” the Magician asked.

“My father was Mustapha the tailor, but he died when I was only two years of age,” replied Aladdin.

“Alas!” cried the Magician, pretending to weep. “He was my brother, and you must be my nephew. I am your long lost uncle.”

Aladdin [ə'lædɪn] **magic** [mædʒɪk] **magician** [mædʒɪʃən]
Mustapha [mástəfə]

Then he embraced Aladdin and gave him five gold coins, saying, “Come with me, and I will show you the sights.”

They went from the city, through pretty gardens, into the open country. They walked a long distance.

The Magician gave Aladdin some delicious fruit to eat and told him wonderful stories. The lad scarcely noticed how very far they had gone.

At last they reached a valley between two mountains.

The Magician stood still for a moment and looked about him.

“Ah!” he exclaimed. “This is the very place for which I have been searching. Gather some sticks. I will kindle a fire.”

Soon the fire was burning merrily. The Magician took a curious powder from his girdle. He mumbled strange words as he sprinkled it upon the flames.

In an instant, the earth beneath their feet trembled, and they heard a rumbling sound like

embrace [imbréis]



distant thunder.

Then the ground opened in front of them. There lay a large flat stone with a brass ring fastened to the top.

5 "A wonderful treasure lies hidden below," said the Magician. Obey me, and it will soon be ours."

Then Aladdin grasped the ring in the way the Magician told him to do, and easily lifted the stone.

10 "Now," said the Magician, "go down the steps which you see before you. You will come to three great halls.

"Pass through the halls, but be careful to touch nothing, not even the walls, for if you do, you will certainly die. When you have passed through the halls, you will reach a garden of fruit-trees. In a niche in the garden wall, you will see a lighted lamp. Put out the light, and bring the lamp to me."

Then the Magician placed a magic ring upon Aladdin's finger, to guard him, and commanded him to go at once in search of the lamp.

Aladdin found everything exactly as the Magician had said. He went through the halls and the garden until he found the lighted lamp. When he had poured out the oil and had placed the lamp inside his coat, he began to look about him.

Upon the trees were fruits of every colour of the rainbow. Some were clear as crystal, some were ruby red, and others sparkled with a green, blue, or purple light.

The leaves of the trees were silver and gold. Aladdin did not know that these fruits were

niche [nítʃ]

crystal [krístl]

precious stones—diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and amethysts, but they looked so beautiful that he filled his pockets with them as he passed back through the garden.

5 The Magician stood at the top of the steps as Aladdin began to climb upward.

“Give the lamp to me,” he cried, holding out his hand.

“Wait until I reach the top of the steps,”

10 Aladdin answered.

“Hand the lamp to me at once!” screamed the Magician.

“Not until I am safely out,” replied Aladdin.

Then in a rage the Magician rushed to the fire.

15 He threw more of the curious powder upon the fire and muttered the same strange words as before.

Instantly the stone slipped back into its place.

20 The earth closed over it, and Aladdin was left in darkness.

The Magician at once left Persia and went to Africa.

emerald [émərəld]

amethyst [æmiθɪst]

Poor Aladdin! He groped* his way back through the halls to the beautiful garden of shining fruits, but he could find no way of escape. For two days, he cried and shouted for help.

At last, as he clasped his hands in despair, he happened to rub the magic ring which the Magician had placed on his finger.

Instantly a Genie rose out of the earth and stood before him.

“What is thy will, my master?” asked the 10 Genie. “I am the Slave of the Ring. I serve the one who wears it.”

“Deliver me from this place!” cried Aladdin.

Scarcely* had he spoken these words when the earth opened. Aladdin found himself at his 15 mother’s door. He showed his mother the lamp and the coloured fruit, which he still carried in his pockets.

“I will tell you all that has happened,” he said, “but first give me something to eat, for I 20 am very hungry.”

“Alas!” said the mother. “I have neither

genie [dʒiːni]

money nor food."

"Sell the old lamp that I brought back with me," said Aladdin.

"The lamp would bring a higher price if it were clean and bright," replied his mother, and she began to rub the lamp.

No* sooner had she given the first rub than a great Genie appeared.

"What is thy will?" asked the Genie. "I am the Slave of the Lamp. I serve the one who holds the lamp."

Aladdin's mother was so terrified that she dropped the lamp. Aladdin managed to grasp it, and said, "Bring me something to eat."

The Slave of the Lamp disappeared. He returned, bringing a dainty breakfast served upon plates of pure gold.

Aladdin now knew what* use to make of the magic ring and the wonderful lamp. His mother and he lived happily for years.

One day the Sultan ordered all of the people to stay at home and close their shutters, while his daughter, the Princess, passed by on her way

to the bath.

Aladdin had heard how beautiful the Princess was, and he greatly desired to see her face. This seemed impossible, for the Princess never went out without a veil which covered her entirely.

He peeped through the shutters as she passed by. The Princess happened to raise her veil, and Aladdin saw her face.

The moment Aladdin's eyes rested upon the Princess, he loved her with all his heart.

"Mother," he cried, "I have seen the Princess, and I have made up my mind to marry her. Go at once to the Sultan and beg him to give his daughter to me."

Aladdin's mother laughed at the idea. The next day, however, she went to the palace, carrying the magic fruit as a gift. No one paid any attention to her.

She went every day for a week, before the Sultan noticed that she was there.

"Who is the poor woman who comes here every day?" he asked. "Bring her forward. I wish to speak to her."

Aladdin's mother knelt before the throne and told the Sultan of her son's love for the Princess. "He sends you this gift," she continued, presenting the magic fruit.

5 The Sultan was astonished at the gift. He exclaimed, "Here indeed is a gift worthy of my daughter! Shall I not give her to the one who sends it?"

10 Then the Sultan told Aladdin's mother to return in three months' time, and he would give the Princess to her son in marriage.

When the time had passed, Aladdin again sent his mother to the Sultan.

15 "I shall abide* by my word," said the Sultan, "but he who marries my daughter must first send me forty gold basins filled to the brim with precious stones.

20 "These basins must be carried by forty black slaves led by forty white ones, all of them dressed in rich attire."

Aladdin's mother returned home.

"Your hopes are ended," she cried.

"Not so, mother," answered Aladdin.

Then he rubbed the Magician's lamp. When the Genie appeared, Aladdin told him to provide the forty gold basins filled with jewels, and the eighty slaves.

When the procession reached the palace, the 5 slaves presented the jewels to the Sultan.

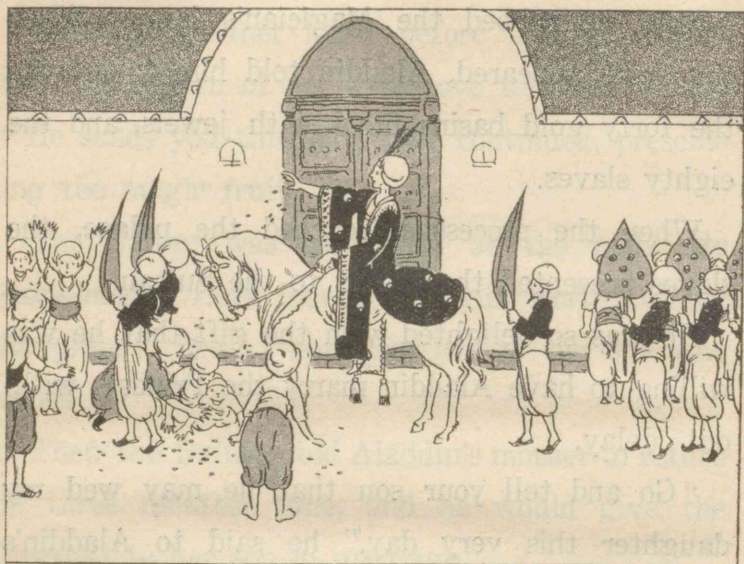
He was so delighted with the gift that he was willing to have Aladdin marry the Princess without* delay.

10 "Go and tell your son that he may wed my daughter this very day," he said to Aladdin's mother.

Aladdin was delighted to hear the news. He ordered the Genie to bring a rich purple robe for him to wear and a beautiful white horse to ride 15 upon.

He then told the Genie to bring twenty slaves to attend him; six slaves to attend his mother; and ten thousand gold pieces to give to the 20 people.

At last everything was ready. Aladdin, dressed in his royal robe, started for the palace. As he rode on the beautiful white horse, he scattered



the gold coins among the people. They shouted with joy as they followed the procession.

At the palace the Sultan greeted Aladdin joyfully and ordered the wedding feast to be prepared at once.

But Aladdin said, "Not so, your Majesty. I will not marry the Princess until I have built her a palace."

Then he returned home and once more summoned the Slave of the Lamp.

"Build the finest palace in the world," ordered Aladdin. "Let the walls be of marble set with

precious stones.

"In the centre build a great hall, whose walls shall be of silver and gold, lighted by great windows on each side. These windows are to be set with diamonds and rubies. Depart! Lose no time in obeying my commands!"

When Aladdin looked out of the window the next morning, there stood the most beautiful palace in the world.

Then Aladdin and his mother returned to the Sultan's palace, and the wedding took place amid great rejoicing.

Aladdin was gentle and kind to all. He became a great favourite at the court, and the people loved him well.

For a time, Aladdin and his bride lived happily.

But there was trouble coming. Far away in Africa, the Magician who had pretended to be Aladdin's uncle learned of his escape with the magic lamp.

The Magician travelled from Africa to Persia, disguised as a merchant.

He carried some copper lamps and went through

the streets of the city crying, "New lamps for old!"

Now it happened that Aladdin had gone hunting, and the Princess sat alone near an open window.

She saw the merchant and sent a slave to find out what the man called. The slave came back laughing.

He told the Princess that the merchant offered to give new lamps for old ones.

The Princess laughed, too. Then she pointed to the old lamp that stood in a niche of the wall.

"There is an old lamp," she said. "Take it and see if the man really will exchange it for a new one."

When the Magician saw the lamp, he knew that it was the one for which he was searching.

He took the magic lamp eagerly and gave the slave all of the new lamps.

Then the Magician hurried out of the city.

When he was alone, he rubbed the magic lamp, and the Genie stood before him.

"What is thy will, master?" said he.

"I command thee to carry the palace of Aladdin, with the Princess inside, to Africa," said the Magician.

The Sultan looked out of his window the next morning. No palace was to be seen.

"This has been done by magic!" the Sultan exclaimed.

He sent his soldiers to bring Aladdin home in chains. They met him riding back from the hunt. They carried him to the Sultan.

When Aladdin was allowed to speak, he asked why he was made prisoner.

"Wretch!" exclaimed the Sultan. "Come, and I will show you."

Then he led Aladdin to the window and showed him that where the palace had been there was only an empty space.

Aladdin begged the Sultan to spare his life and grant him forty days in which to find the Princess.

So Aladdin was set free. He searched everywhere, but he could find no trace of the Princess.

In despair, he wrung his hands. As he did so,

he rubbed the magic ring.

Instantly the Slave of the Ring appeared.

"What is thy will, master?" asked the Genie.

"Bring back the Princess and the palace,"
5 said Aladdin.

"That* is not within my power," said the Genie.

"Only the Slave of the Lamp can bring back the
palace."

"Then take me to the place where the palace
10 now stands, and set me down under the window
of the Princess."

Almost before Aladdin had finished these words,
he found himself in Africa, beneath a window of
his own palace.

15 "Princess! Princess!" called Aladdin. The
Princess opened the window.

With a cry of joy, Aladdin entered and em-
braced the Princess. "Tell me, dear," said he,
"what* has become of the old lamp that stood in
20 the niche of the wall?"

"Alas!" replied the Princess. "A man came
through the streets crying, 'New lamps for old!'
I gave him the lamp that stood in the niche,

and the next moment I knew I was here."

"The man is a Magician. He wished only to
secure the magic lamp," said Aladdin.

"The Magician is here," said the Princess.
"He carries the magic lamp hidden in his robes 5
during the day, and he places it under his pillow
at night."

While the Magician was sleeping that night,
Aladdin stole softly into the room and took the
magic lamp from under the pillow. Then he 10
rubbed the lamp, and the Genie appeared.

"I command you to carry the Princess and the
palace back to Persia," cried Aladdin.

The following morning, the Sultan looked out
of the window. There, to his surprise, stood the 15
palace of Aladdin, in the very place from which
it had disappeared.

Aladdin and the Princess lived happily for
many years. When the Sultan died, they ruled
in his place. They were beloved by the people, 20
and there was peace in all the land.



IRREGULAR VERBS

am	was	been	fall	fell	fallen
are	were	been	feed	fed	fed
awake	awoke	awaked	feel	felt	felt
beat	beat	beaten	fight	fought	fought
become	became	become	find	found	found
begin	began	begun	fling	flung	flung
bend	bent	bent	fly	flew	flown
bite	bit	bitten	forget	forgot	forgotter
blow	blew	blown	forsake	forsook	forsaken
break	broke	broken	freeze	froze	frozen
breed	bred	bred	get	got	got
bring	brought	brought	give	gave	given
build	built	built	go	went	gone
burn	burned burnt	burned burnt	grind	ground	ground
burst	burst	burst	grow	grew	grown
buy	bought	bought	hang	hung	hung
catch	caught	caught	have	had	had
choose	chose	chosen	hear	heard	heard
come	came	come	hide	hid	hidden
cost	cost	cost	hit	hit	hit
creep	crept	crept	hold	held	held
cut	cut	cut	hurt	hurt	hurt
draw	drew	drawn	is	was	been
drink	drank	drunk	keep	kept	kept
drive	drove	driven	kneel	knelt	knelt
eat	ate	eaten	know	knew	known

lay	laid	laid	shrink	shrank	shrunk
lead	led	led	shut	shut	shut
learn	learned learnt	learned learnt	sing	sang	sung
leave	left	left	sink	sank	sunk
let	let	let	sit	sat	sat
lie	lay	lain	slide	slid	slid
light	lighted lit	lighted lit	speak	spoke	spoken
lose	lost	lost	spend	spent	spent
make	made	made	spoil	spoiled spoilt	spoiled spoilt
mean	meant	meant	spread	spread	spread
meet	met	met	spring	sprang	sprung
mistake	mistook	mistaken	stand	stood	stood
pay	paid	paid	stick	stuck	stuck
put	put	put	swell	swelled	swollen
read	read	read	swim	swam	swum
ride	rode	ridden	take	took	taken
rise	rose	risen	teach	taught	taught
run	ran	run	tear	tore	torn
saw	sawed	sawn	tell	told	told
say	said	said	think	thought	thought
see	saw	seen	throw	threw	thrown
seek	sought	sought	under-	under-	under-
sell	sold	sold	stand	stood	stood
send	sent	sent	wake	woke	waked
set	set	set	wear	wore	worn
shake	shook	shaken	win	won	won
shoot	shot	shot	wind	wound	wound
show	showed	shown			

LIST OF WORDS

The Figures refer to Lessons

A	album (8)	aside (15)
abandon (6)	Alexander (24)	ascend (28)
Abyssinia (12)	alike (14)	ascent (31)
accept (8)	Allin-a-Dale (4)	assemble (7)
accident (17)	allow (4)	assist (15)
accompany (31)	alpenstock (31)	assistant (22)
accomplish (31)	Alpine (31)	astonish (24)
according (12)	although (29)	Atlantic (6)
accost (26)	amongst (4)	atmosphere (31)
accumulate (26)	Androclus (10)	attack (9)
act (14)	angel (21)	attempt (6)
action (26)	angrily (17)	attend (22)
actor (20)	announce (16)	attentive (14)
actress (20)	antarctic (9)	audience (20)
advance (20)	anxious (7)	Australia (8)
advertise (15)	apart (25)	author (8)
aeroplane (25)	appearance (12)	automobile (25)
affair (26)	apply (15)	avalanche (31)
affectionate (8)	appointment (16)	aviation (25)
afford (3)	arctic (9)	aware (6)
afterward (4)	arm (4)	awhile (6)
aged (14)	Arnold (28)	ax (26)
ahead (6)	around (2)	B
alarm-clock (1)	arrange (29)	balloon (25)
	artist (20)	

balloonist (25)	body (25)	cart (23)
band (4)	bookseller (6)	case (27)
bank-note (22)	bookstore (6)	cashier (16)
bargain (13)	booted (30)	cause (3)
bark (12)	bother (1)	caution (31)
Barnet (8)	bough (12)	cave (10)
beach (8)	branch (12)	cell (30)
beam (7)	breathe (19)	central (25)
beard (21)	breathless (28)	century (31)
beast (10)	bride (4)	chagrin (26)
bedroom (28)	bridegroom (4)	chance (15)
beef (21)	brigade (28)	channel (25)
Beesley (8)	brighten (1)	character (29)
befriend (10)	brilliantly (20)	charity (14)
Bennett (7)	briskly (9)	Charles (30)
betray (17)	broadsword (4)	charm (26)
birth (21)	brougham (28)	chart (6)
bishop (4)	building (3)	cheek (4)
bitten (9)	burnt (12)	cheer (1)
blame (4)	burst (18)	chemist (22)
blanket (28)	bustle (26)	chest (13)
blaze (24)	butcher (22)	Cheyenne (25)
blister (26)	C	chiefly (8)
block (6)	Canada (9)	chimney (21)
blossom (12)	cancer (9)	choice (31)
blotting-case (8)	candle (21)	chose (15)
blotting-paper (16)	Capricorn (9)	Cincinnati (6)
blush (4)	car (3)	circle (9)
board (6)	carol (21)	circus (10)
bodice (20)		citizen (26)

civil (14)
 cleave (29)
 clench (29)
 Cleveland (25)
 Cliffside (8)
 climate (9)
 climber (31)
 cloak (2)
 clothing (4)
 collection (8)
 colonel (24)
 colony (8)
 comfortable (3)
 commerce (31)
 commit (14)
 compliment (26)
 conceal (17)
 condemn (30)
 condition (31)
 conduct (*n.*) (7)
 confectioner (22)
 confess (18)
 connect (25)
 conquer (26)
 conscience (17)
 constantly (26)
 content (25)
 contentment (13)
 continue (24)
 copper (17)

copy (16)
 cornfield (3)
 correct (8)
 correspondence
 (16)
 corridor (16)
 couple (28)
 courage (6)
 Covent (22)
 Cowslip (28)
 Cox (16)
 crack (13)
 crash (28)
 creak (13)
 crept (10)
 crew (6)
 crisp (21)
 Cromwell (30)
 crop (9)
 cuff (22)
 culprit (29)
 cultivate (12)
 curiously (6)
 curl (2)
 curtain (5)
 cushion (3)
 custom (22)
 customer (15)
 cutting (3)

D

daily (31)
 damage (29)
 dangerous (3)
 dare (1)
 daring (4)
 dauntless (6)
 dealer (22)
 debt (26)
 decide (22)
 deck (6)
 deer (4)
 defeat (30)
 definition (8)
 delay (3)
 delicious (12)
 delightful (13)
 demand (18)
 department (22)
 depend (12)
 deserve (30)
 desire (22)
 despair (6)
 determine (29)
 Detroit (25)
 dew (5)
 diamond (5)
 dictate (16)
 difference (24)

difficulty (6)
 dignity (24)
 diligent (18)
 directly (26)
 dirigible (25)
 disadvantage (8)
 disappear (24)
 disappoint (6)
 disgrace (7)
 dishonest (18)
 distinctly (6)
 distribute (7)
 disturb (1)
 dive (23)
 divide (4)
 dock (6)
 drag (1)
 draper (22)
 dress-circle (20)
 dried-up (12)
 drift (3)
 due (26)
 during (7)
 dusk (17)
 dust (12)

E

eagerly (6)
 earn (1)
 easily (1)

eating-house (3)
 ecliptic (9)
 economically (22)
 Edinburgh (23)
 effort (28)
 Elizabeth (2)
 employ (25)
 encore (20)
 encourage (28)
 endless (31)
 energy (31)
 entrance (16)
 envy (6)
 equator (9)
 ermine (30)
 errand (17)
 escape (18)
 establish (25)
 esteem (26)
 estimate (26)
 etc. (22)
 Euclid (8)
 Europe (6)
 event (3)
 evergreen (12)
 everywhere (14)
 evil (29)
 exam (8)
 examine (6)
 exceed (12)

excellency (24)
 excellent (7)
 excite (7)
 excitement (7)
 exclaim (24)
 Exeter (30)
 expect (7)
 expedition (31)
 expensive (25)
 experience (7)
 explain (8)
 express (3)
 extend (12)
 extensively (25)

F

fact (22)
 factory (3)
 fain (29)
 faithful (18)
 false (26)
 famous (4)
 farthing (18)
 fasten (31)
 favour (14)
 favourite (2)
 feast (17)
 feast-day (21)
 fed (23)
 feeble (4)

feeling (14)	fool (26)	gentlewoman (2)
fetch (30)	foolish (18)	Germany (25)
fever (9)	foreground (28)	gift (21)
feverish (17)	forehead (28)	gladness (10)
field-marshal (24)	foremost (4)	glance (6)
fierce (10)	form (7)	glorious (5)
figure (15)	forsook (18)	glory (21)
fir (21)	forth (3)	good-breeding
fire-escape (28)	fortunate (13)	(14)
firm (3)	fourpence (23)	gown (7)
fisherman (8)	freight (25)	grade (24)
fishing-smack (8)	frequent (22)	gradually (22)
fishmonger (22)	fresh (30)	grant (30)
fit (24)	friction (31)	grass (6)
fix (3)	frighten (23)	greatness (24)
flame (28)	frigid (9)	Greek (8)
flattery (26)	furiously (24)	Greenhill (8)
flavour (12)	furnish (3)	greet (28)
flew (19)	furniture (22)	grew (10)
flexible (12)	further (17)	grindstone (26)
flight (19)		ground-floor (16)
float (28)	G	group (28)
flog (29)	gaily (4)	grow (7)
flung (30)	gain (6)	grumble (9)
flush (29)	gallery (20)	guardian (7)
foam (8)	gangplank (6)	guess (1)
fold (29)	gas (3)	guide (3)
folk (27)	gaze (1)	guide-book (3)
follow (6)	general (7)	guilt (18)
folly (26)	generous (29)	guilty (29)

guinea (22)	herald (21)	mmense (31)
	hid (10)	immensely (20)
H	highly (7)	imperial (24)
hack (31)	highness (24)	impression (26)
hall (7)	highwayman (3)	imprison (3)
hammer (1)	hilly (3)	improvement (26)
handful (30)	hindmost (8)	inconvenient (31)
handkerchief (18)	honest (15)	increase (v.) (31)
handle (4)	Hood (4)	india-rubber (8)
handsome (2)	hoof (28)	Indies (9)
harbour (8)	hook (8)	industrious (15)
hardship (31)	horizon (8)	inferior (24)
hark (21)	horn (3)	injure (31)
harp (4)	horror (29)	inquiringly (6)
harper (4)	hose (28)	inquiry (16)
Harrogate (7)	hotel (23)	inquisitive (14)
Hartley (6)	humble (24)	instantly (15)
Hastings (8)	hundredfold (1)	interest (3)
hasty (14)	hurry (2)	interview (16)
hatter (22)	hush (20)	Ireland (2)
haughty (24)	husky (18)	ironmonger (22)
headlong (28)	hut (4)	ivy (21)
health (26)	hydrogen (25)	
heartily (17)	hymn (21)	J
heavily (14)		Jesus (21)
heavy (9)	I	jeweller (22)
heed (26)	ice (21)	jingle (28)
helium (25)	illness (9)	Joe (17)
helmet (28)	illuminate (25)	Johnson (13)
helpless (14)	immediately (8)	joint (21)

joyous (28)
judge (6)
junior (8)

K

Kalouga (24)
Kitchen (8)
knight (2)
knock (16)

L

labour (18)
ladder (28)
lame (10)
lane (28)
language (8)
largely (9)
Latin (8)
law (4)
lawless (4)
lawyer (30)
lazily (25)
leader (4)
leading (20)
leak (6)
learnt (8)
ledger (16)
less (9)
lest (1)
liberty (10)

lick (10)
lieutenant (24)
limp (10)
lip (4)
lit (20)
Liverpool (6)
load (17)
lodgings (8)
lofty (24)
loose (18)
lordship (30)
loser (17)
Louise (28)
lovingly (10)
lower (20)
low-necked (20)
luck (18)

M

machine (25)
maiden (4)
maintain (25)
majesty (24)
manager (16)
mane (28)
manfully (6)
mankind (26)
manly (31)
manner (14)
mark (6)

market-place (21)
marry (4)
mate (6)
meal (3)
means (3)
member (21)
mention (3)
merchant (1)
mere (26)
merely (31)
Michigan (25)
middling (7)
midway (9)
mild (9)
military (24)
millstone (17)
mince (21)
mirth (1)
mischief (29)
miser (26)
miserable (29)
misery (26)
misprint (9)
mistaken (15)
mistress (28)
moment (2)
monster (25)
moor (6)
Morocco (25)
motor (20)

mount (3)
mountaineer (31)
mountainous (3)
muddy (2)
mud-stained (30)
musical (20)
mutter (29)

N

nation (9)
naturally (7)
nature (14)
necessary (8)
necktie (22)
needlessly (14)
neglect (26)
neither (9)
nervous (17)
new-born (21)
Nicholas (29)
nor (6)
notice (3)
nowadays (10)
numerous (22)
nurse (28)

O

oak (19)
observe (15)
obtain (7)

occasion (15)
occasionally (31)
offer (18)
office-boy (16)
officer (24)
offing (8)
Ohio (25)
Oliver (30)
omnibus (28)
onlooker (28)
onward (2)
opera-glasses (20)
operate (25)
opposite (12)
orchard (3)
orchestra-stall
(20)
orderly (15)
ordinary (25)
outfitter (22)
outlaw (4)
outlook (31)
out-of-doors (9)
overcome (18)
overhead (9)
overpower (3)
overtake (6)
owner (17)

P

pace (28)
packet (17)
pain (13)
panel (16)
pardon (24)
park (25)
passage (28)
passenger (3)
pat (18)
paths (24)
patience (27)
pause (2)
pave (2)
payment (16)
peak (31)
pebble (8)
peg (1)
perch (8)
perfect (*a.*) (13)
perfect (*v.*) (31)
perform (3)
performance (20)
permit (24)
persevere (26)
perseverance (16)
pet (10)
Peter (13)
petty (24)

pie (21)	prevail (27)	rage (4)
pigeon-hole (16)	prevent (18)	rags (23)
pike (8)	pride (24)	rail (25)
pillow (1)	principal (22)	Raleigh (2)
pilot (25)	print (3)	Ralph (7)
pity (10)	private (16)	rank (24)
plantation (12)	proclaim (7)	rap-a-tap-tap (1)
playmate (14)	propose (13)	rarely (21)
plead (23)	proprietor (6)	rascal (26)
plow (6)	proudly (24)	raw (12)
pointed (13)	prove (2)	readiness (28)
polite (2)	provide (3)	real (8)
political (26)	pudding (21)	really (1)
pompous (24)	puddle (2)	reappear (28)
pop (21)	pulp (12)	recognize (6)
popularity (26)	pump (6)	recollection (31)
Portsmouth (8)	punish (18)	recommendation
position (9)	punishment (30)	(15)
possession (17)	pure (12)	redouble (28)
possessive (22)	purely (31)	reduce (24)
possible (3)	purple (11)	reduction (22)
potato (2)	purpose (16)	reindeer (21)
power (24)	purposely (15)	reflection (26)
practical (6)	pursuit (26)	refreshing (12)
practise (14)		refusal (6)
prank (29)	Q	refuse (6)
precious (30)	queen (2)	regard (6)
prepare (6)		region (25)
presence (16)	R	regular (25)
Preston (6)	rack (3)	relief (17)

rely (31)	rough (12)	seaman (6)
remain (6)	Roundhead (30)	seaport (12)
remainder (6)	route (25)	secret (17)
remark (7)	Royalist (30)	secure (6)
remind (7)	rue (26)	seed (12)
remove (8)	ruffle (29)	select (22)
rent (29)	ruin (26)	self (24)
repair (3)	rule (7)	separate (<i>v.</i>) (12)
repay (29)	rung (28)	serious (6)
repeat (18)	Russia (24)	service (21)
report (7)		severe (9)
request (6)	S	severely (18)
require (25)	sacrifice (26)	shame (18)
resolve (18)	sake (14)	share (4)
respect (22)	salesman (6)	sharpen (26)
response (24)	Sandy (23)	shavings (23)
result (7)	San Francisco	sheet (28)
Reuby (23)	(25)	shelves (6)
Richard (4)	satisfactorily (31)	Sherwood (4)
rid (17)	satisfactory (7)	shield (29)
ridiculous (24)	scale (22)	shilling (4)
rightful (17)	scarcely (13)	shoemaker (1)
roach (8)	scarlet (2)	shopkeeper (15)
roadside (4)	scene (24)	shorthand (16)
roam (4)	scenery (31)	shower (9)
roast (12)	scholar (30)	shrink (6)
robe (30)	school-fellow (29)	shrunk (13)
Robinson (8)	science (31)	shun (29)
Robson (16)	scud (26)	sidewalk (2)
rock (3)	sealing-wax (8)	sigh (4)

sign (12) special (25)
 signboard (3) spectator (20)
 silence (7) spite (4)
 similar (30) spread (2)
 since (30) spun (13)
 sincere (8) spurred (30)
 singer (21) squeeze (17)
 sire (24) stage-coach (3)
 situation (15) starfish (8)
 size (12) startle (28)
 slam (14) state (12)
 sleigh (21) stately (28)
 slid (16) stead (30)
 slide (16) steal (1)
 slope (31) steamer (8)
 smoulder (28) stem (12)
 snap (3) stern (29)
 snowy (3) stillness (29)
 sob (29) stitch (1)
 so-called (24) St. Lawrence (9)
 soften (14) store (22)
 soil (2) storm (6)
 solemn (30) stove (8)
 solid (12) strive (14)
 song (4) stroke (18)
 sovereign (18) stuck (13)
 space (3) study (6)
 spare (4) style (2)
 spark (5) succeed (6)
 sparkle (20) success (9)

suddenly (28)
 suffer (30)
 sufficient (7)
 suit (4)
 sunstroke (9)
 support (18)
 suppose (8)
 sure (10)
 surface (25)
 suspect (17)
 suspense (28)
 swiftly (19)
 swing-door (16)
 swinging (28)

T

task (27)
 taxi-cab (20)
 tear [tíə] (4)
 tear [təə] (29)
 teashop (3)
 temper (14)
 tempest (6)
 tempt (24)
 temptation (18)
 terrible (6)
 terror (24)
 thaw (9)
 theatre (20)
 they've (11)

thorn (10) trial (30)
 thoroughfare (28) trim (30)
 thoughtful (31) trip (4)
 thoughtlessly (14) troop (21)
 thrice (6) tropical (12)
 throat (18) truant (26)
 tidy (14) trumpet (3)
 tightly (21) trust (18)
 timber (28) truth (29)
 tiresome (3) tub (21)
 'tis (27) tug (26)
 together (3) tunnel (3)
 tone (14) turkey (21)
 tongue (29) turneth (14)
 tore (17) twig (21)
 torrid (9) twinkle (5)
 toss (30) type (25)
 tournament (8) typewriter (16)

U

unable (9)
 unbroke (19)
 understood (23)
 unite (25)
 unkind (10)
 unlike (12)
 unnecessary (26)
 unpleasant (9)
 unselfish (14)
 untruth (29)

W

uphill (31)
 upper (20)
 useless (6)

value (3)
 vessel (6)
 vexation (26)
 view (25)
 villa (8)
 Vincennes (25)
 violent (28)
 virtue (14)
 visitor (30)
 voice (1)
 volume (6)
 voluntarily (26)
 voyage (6)

wages (1)
 waggon (3)
 waiting-maid (2)
 Wales (3)
 Walter (2)
 wander (24)
 Ward (17)
 waste-paper (16)
 watchman (30)
 wealth (1)

wear (2)
 weary (3)
 Webb (17)
 wedding (4)
 well-bred (14)
 western (24)
 Westminster (29)
 whatever (6)
 whenever (4)
 whether (3)
 whilst (7)
 whirl (3)
 whisper (17)

wickedly (17)
 wig (30)
 wild (10)
 William (6)
 willing (6)
 willingly (17)
 windmill (28)
 winnow (12)
 wipe (15)
 withdraw (8)
 wore (2)
 worship (30)
 worth (1)

wrap (12)
 wrath (14)
 wreath (21)
 wretched (29)

Y

yard (25)
 yellowish (12)
 York (3)
 you're (11)

Z

zone (9)

PHRASES

A

abide by 「守る」
 above all 「就中」
 according to... 「…に従つて」
 「…に依つて」
 after all 「矢張」 「結局」
 ahead of... 「…よりも進んで」
 all the year round 「一年中」
 along with 「と一緒に」
 and yet 「それにも拘らず」
 anxious to... = eager to... 「切
 りに…したがつて」
 apply for... 「…を得んが爲に
 申込む」 「…を求む」
 as follows 「次の通り」
 as for... 「…はどうかと云へ
 ば」
 as though = as if.
 as well... 「…でも」 「亦」
 —as well as... 「…ばかりで
 なく—も」
 at all 「全く(…しない)」
 at all events 「兎に角」
 at a time 「一時に」

at length 「終に」
 at present = now.
 attend to 「意を用ひる」 「應接
 する」 「手當をする」
 away 「断えず」 「しきりに」
 ((peg away; work away;
 puff away))

B

bear a hand 「手傳ふ」
 beat time 「拍子をこる」 「音頭
 をこる」
 bent with age 「年のせみで
 腰が曲つて」
 bite off 「噛り取る」
 参考:—frost-bit 「凍傷」
 frost-bitten 「凍傷
 に罹つて」
 break up 「(休みになつて) 生
 徒が散り散りになる」
 bring to a stop 「とめる」
 burst into tears 「ワッと泣き
 出す」
 by [an] accident 「偶然のこと
 で」

by means of... 「…を用ひて」
「…によつて」

by right 「當然 (の権利として)」

by the way 「途中で」

C

call out 「大聲で言ふ」「叫ぶ」

carry too far 「やり過ぎ」

chance in life 「出世の機會」

charmed with... 「大層…が
氣に入つて」

close to 「近くに」

come out high 「成績がよい」

come to... 「~~て~~…に成る」

((The taxes *come to* fifty
yen.))

(a) couple of = two.

D

deal with 「相手にする」

depend on... 「…次第で定ま
る」「…に依る」

die down 「(灯が)次第に小さ
くなる」

dive into... = put one's hand
into...

drag by 「徐々に進む」「興味な
く經ち行く」

draw to a close 「終りに近づ

く」

due to... 「…に依る」

E

employ oneself in... 「…に従
事する」

even if 「假令…とも」

every few minutes 「二三分
毎に」

every now and then 「時々」
「折々」

F

fail... 「まさかの時に…の役に
立たぬ」「…を見捨てる」

fall in 「落込む」

fall into the hands of...
「…の手に歸す」

fall off 「落ちる」

fall on one's knees 「跪く」

far from = not at all.

fast asleep 「熟睡して」

feel like ...ing 「…したい様
な氣がする」 ((I *felt like*
crying.))

find fault with... 「…に難癖
をつける」

fix one's eyes on... 「…を見
詰める」

fling oneself on one's

horse's back 「馬に跳び乗
る」

follow a road 「道を行く」

follow suit 「先例を追ふ」「之
に倣ふ」「眞似をする」

for all that 「それにも拘らず」

for dear life 「一生懸命」

for oneself 「(人の力をかりず
に)自分で」

for one's own part = as for
one.

for one's sake 「…の爲に」
「…に免じて」

free from... 「…が無い」

from—down to... 「—より
(下は)…に至る」

from place to place 「あちこ
ち」

full house 「大入り」

G

gain upon... 「…に段々迫つ
て来る」

get along 「暮す」

get rid of 「厄介拂ひする」

get the better of... 「…に打
勝つ」

get under 「消す」「鎮火さす」

give a chance 「一つやらせ
て見る」

give a cry 「一つ叫ぶ」

give a pull 「一つ引張る」

give place to... 「…の爲に路
を開く」「よけて…を通す」

give up 「(諦めて)やめる」「差
出す」

give up one's seat to... 「…
に席を譲る」

go free 「自由の身となる」

good at... 「…が上手」

go on 「言葉を續ける」

go out 「消える」

go to work 「仕事に取りかゝ
る」

grope one's way 「手探りし
乍ら進む」

grow up 「成長する」

grow wild 「野生する」

H

had it not been for... 「…な
かりせば」

half as — as... 「…の半分」
((This is *half as heavy as*
that.))

happen to... 「不圖…する」
「偶…する」

have a narrow escape 「あぶ
ない處を免れる」

his Majesty 「陛下」

his very self = very + himself.
 how matters stand 「どう云ふ事情になつて居るか」

I

in advance 「前以て」
 in chains 「鎖で縛って」
 in colour 「色(の點に於て)は」
 in despair 「絶望して」
 in fact 「實際」
 in later years 「後年に」
 in nice order 「キチンと(梳って)」
 in one's stead 「…の代りに」
 in one's turn 「…の順番で」
 in order that—may... 「—が…する様に」
 in order to... 「爲に」
 in power 「權力を得て」
 in readiness = ready.
 in search of... 「…を捜して」
 in short 「要するに」
 in sight of = within sight of.
 in spite of... 「…にも拘らず」
 in the sight of... 「…の面前で」
 in this respect 「此點では」
 in time 「間に合つて」
 in turn 「順番に」

in use = used.
 It is true...but— 「成程…併し—」

J

jump about 「跳びまはる」

K

keep from... 「…せぬ様にする」
 keep...in view 「…を忘れぬ」
 keep on ...ing 「…し続ける」
 knock down 「打ち倒す」
 know how to = can.

L

lay low 「倒す」
 leave 「許可」
 let alone 「打ちやめて置く」
 let go 「放す」
 let loose 「放つ」
 let the cat out of the bag 「秘密をもらす」
 light up 「照す」
 like so many... 「さながら…の様に」
 little better than 「殆ど同様(ひどい)」
 little or no = almost no.
 look... (straight) in the face

「…の顔をまともに見る」
 look up 「捜出す」「調べる」「引く」
 look upon...as— 「…を—と見做す」
 lose no time 「時を移さず」
 lose sight of 「見失ふ」

M

made up of... 「…より成つて」
 make one's mark 「名を揚げる」
 make up 「作る」
 mark you 「よくお聞き、」「いゝかね」
 merry men 「手下」「部下」「子分」
 My eye fell on... = I saw...

N

neither...nor— 「…も—もない」
 no sooner...than— 「…するや否や—」
 not always 「いつも…だと云ふのではない」
 not before 「其時に始めて」
 not...for the world 「天下を貫つてもいや」「決して…しない」

not matter 「関係しない」「どうでもよい」「構はない」
 not quite so much (as that) = a little less than that.
 now and then 「折々」

O

of interest 「興味ある」
 of value 「貴重な」
 on a large scale 「大規模で」
 on an errand 「お使ひに」
 on board 「船中の」「船中で」
 one and all 「一人も残らず」
 one by one 「一つ宛」
 on fire = burning.
 on the other hand 「然るに他の一方では」
 on what ground 「どういふ理由で」
 open to the weather 「日や雨風に曝されて」
 out of sight 「見えない所へ」
 over again = once more.
 over and over (again) = again and again.
 own up 「スッカリ白状してしまふ」

P

pass on 「通り過ぎる」

pick up 「拾ふ」
 play a prank 「悪戯をする」
 play truant 「無断で学校を休む」
 presence of mind 「沈着」 「危険に際して狼狽せぬこと」
 push aside 「わきへ押しやる」
 put away 「仕舞ふ」
 put ~ in mind of... 「~に...を思ひ起さす」
 put off from day to day 「一日延しに延す」
 put out 「消す」
 put to death 「死刑に處す」 「殺す」
 put to use 「用ふる」

R

read on 「読み續ける」 「読み行く」
 right now 「今直ぐ」
 run away 「脱走する」
 run into debt 「借金する」
 running by stages 「驛送」
 run over 「轢く」

S

scarcely...when— 「...するかしない内に——」 「...するや否や——」

sentence to death 「死刑に宣告する」
 set...against— 「...に——の向ふを張らせる」 「——に...を對抗させる」
 set an example 「手本を示す」
 set a time for... 「...の日をきめる」
 set forth 「出發する」
 set free 「自由の身とする」 「放免する」
 set out 「出發する」
 shake off 「ふるひ落す」 「棄てる」
 short cut 「近道」
 shut up 「監禁する」
 side by side 「相並んで」
 so long as = if only.
 something like... 「稍...に似た」
 So with... 「...に於ても亦然り」
 step over... 「...を跨ぐ」
 stick out 「突出す」
 stretch out 「伸びて出る」
 strike up 「奏し始める」
 stroke of ill luck 「不仕合」

T

take care of 「世話をする」

take flight 「遁げる」
 take hold of 「掴める」
 take off 「脱ぐ」
 take one's measure 「寸法を取る」
 take one's turn 「自分の順番にやる」
 take to... 「...に倚る」
 take up 「研究を始める」 「修める」
 that is 「即ち」
 that is all 「それ丈だ」
 That is not within my power. = I cannot do that.
 think ill of... 「...のことを悪く思ふ」
 think little of 「輕んずる」 「詰らぬものと思ふ」
 This is too much. 「これや堪らぬ」
 though 「でも矢張」
 throw off = take off.
 Time is up. 「時間が盡きた」 「もう時間だ」
 tired out 「疲れ切って」
 tired to death 「死ぬ程疲れて」
 To be sure...but— 「成程...ではあるが併し——」
 to one's horror 「ぎよっとしたことには」

towards the end 「終頃になつて」
 toy after toy 「玩具が其次其次と」
 try on 「着て見る」
 turn out of the school 「学校から追ひ出す」
 turn over 「ひっくり返す」
 turn white 「蒼くなる」

U

(be) unable to = cannot.
 up and down 「あちこち」

W

wake up 「呼起す」 「目を覺ます」
 wear out 「耗らす」 「殺ぐ」
 What about...? 「...はどうか」
 What has become of...? 「...はごう成ったか」
 what is called 「所謂」
 What of it? 「それがごうしたと云ふのか構はないではないか」
 what use to make of... 「...の使ひ途 (make use of 「使ふ」 「利用する」)」
 when I am gone = when I am dead.

Who can tell? = who knows?

= no one knows.

Why should...? 「何故…しな

ければならぬのか、…しなけ

ればならぬ道理はないぢや

ないか」

will do 「間に合ふ」「…で宜し

い」

wing a flight = fly.

within...of— 「—から…以

内」

within sight of... 「…の見え

る所に」

without delay = at once.

write a good hand 「字が上

手だ」

write out 「全部書く」

Y

your Excellency 「閣下」

your Highness 「殿下」「閣下」

your lordship 「閣下」

your worship 「閣下」

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

CONSONANTS (子音)			VOWELS (母音)		
p	pen	[pen]	i	it	[it]
b	book	[buk]	i:	bee	[bi:]
t	tea	[ti:]	e	get	[get]
d	dog	[dɔg]	æ	hat	[hæɪ]
k	desk	[desk]	a:	arm	[a:m]
g	go	[gou]	ɔ	hot	[hɔt]
f	fire	[fáie]	ɔ:	ball	[bɔ:l]
v	very	[véri]	u	put	[put]
θ	think	[θiŋk]	u:	too	[tu:]
ð	this	[ðis]	ʌ	but	[bʌt]
s	see	[si:]	ə	about	[əbáut]
z	has	[hæz]	ə:	bird	[bæ:d]
ʃ	ship	[ʃip]			
ʒ	measure	[méʒə]	ei	day	[dei]
tʃ	church	[tʃə:tʃ]	ou	old	[ould]
dʒ	judge	[dʒʌdʒ]	ai	idle	[áidl]
m	man	[mæn]	áiə	fire	[fáie]
n	net	[net]	au	now	[nau]
ŋ	ring	[riŋ]	áuə	our	[áuə]
r	road	[roud]	ɔi	boy	[bɔi]
l	long	[lɔŋ]	iə	here	[hiə]
w	wide	[waid]	ɛə	air	[ɛə]
j	yes	[jes]	uə	poor	[puə]
h	he	[hi:]			

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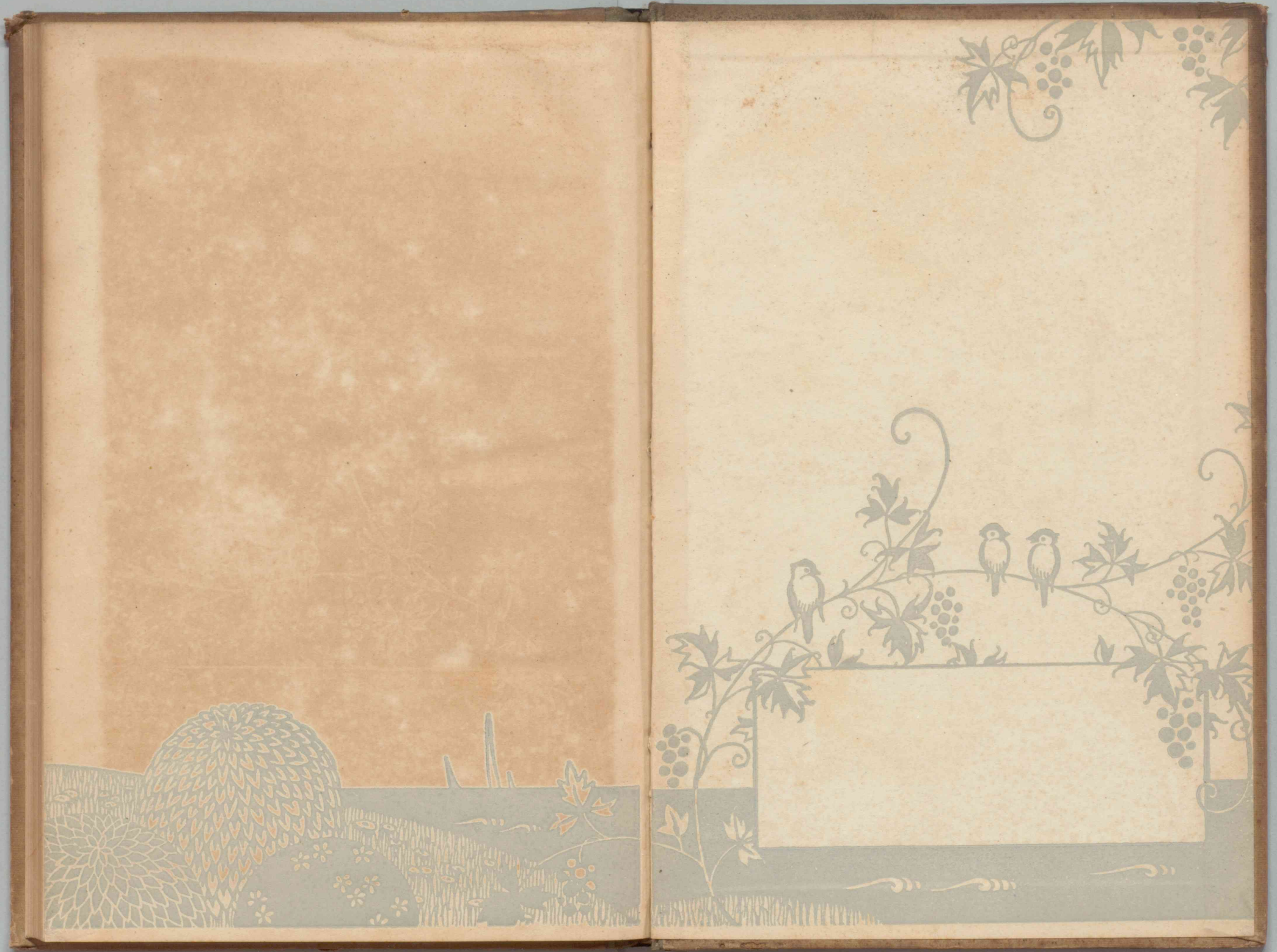
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