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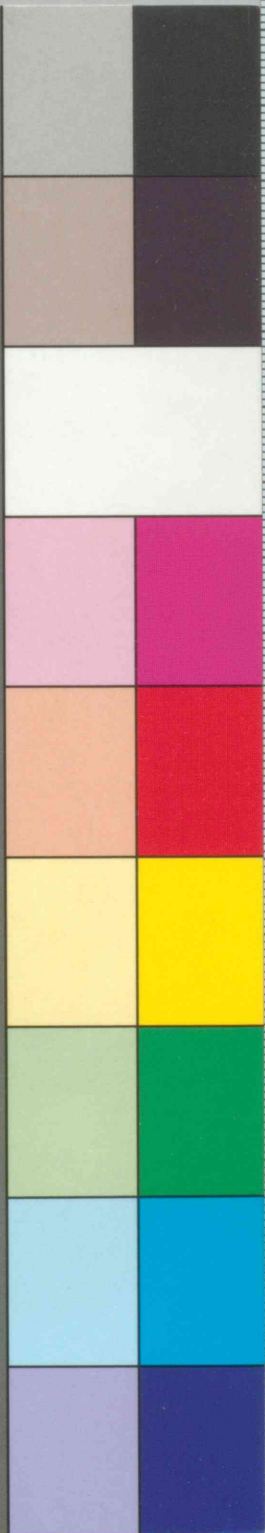
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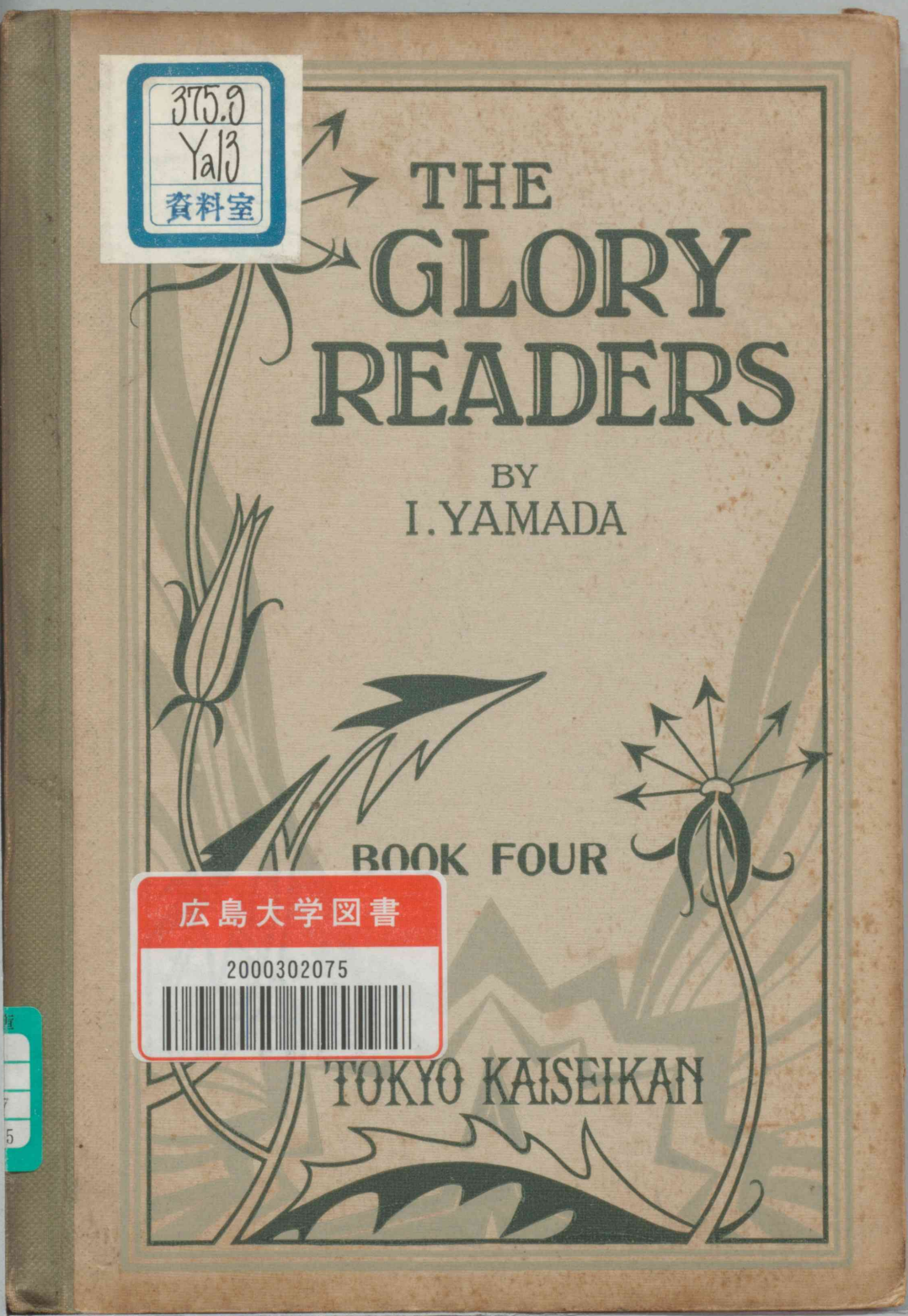
THE GLORY READERS

BY I. YAMADA

BOOK FOUR

TOKYO KAISEIKAN

広島大学図書
2000302075



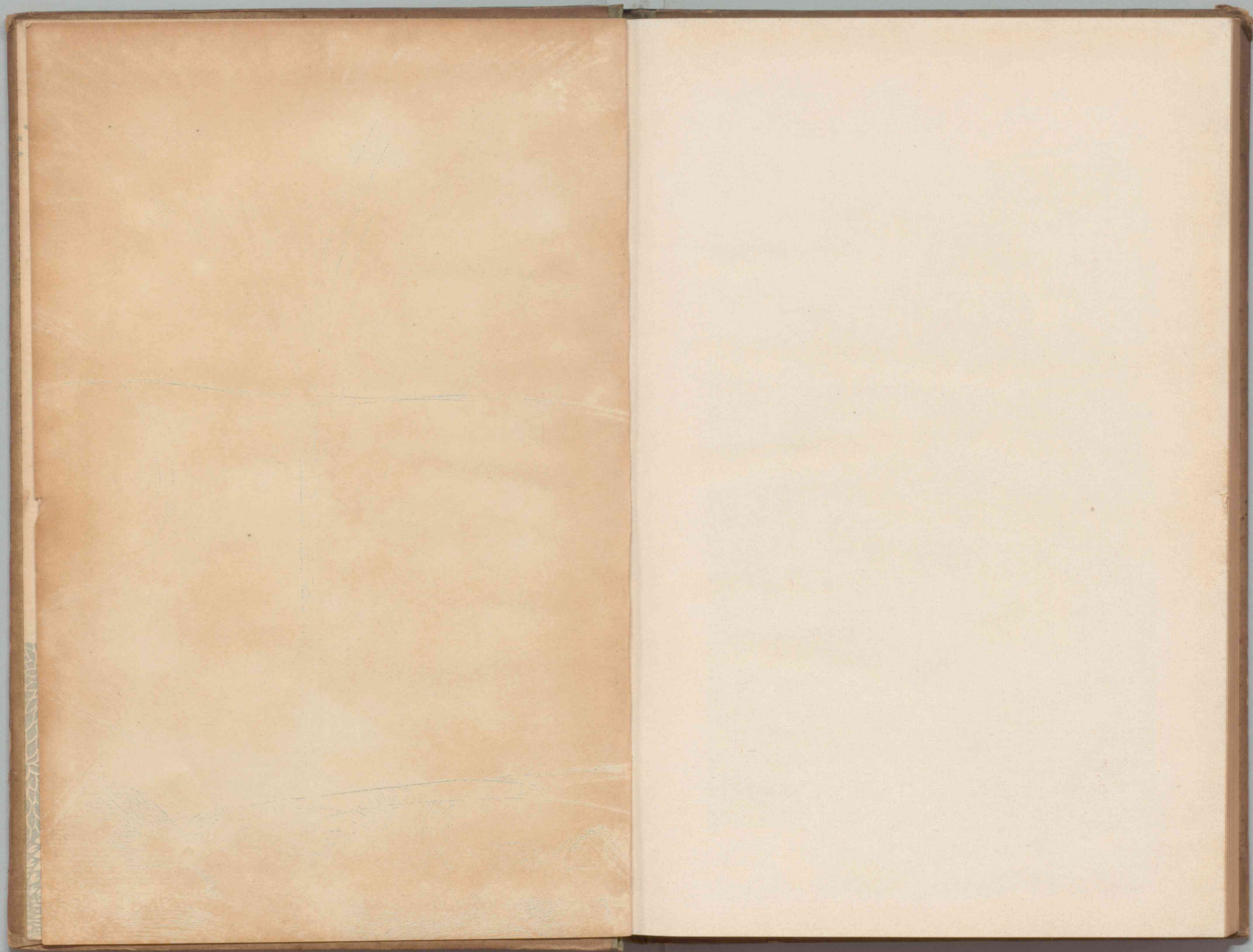
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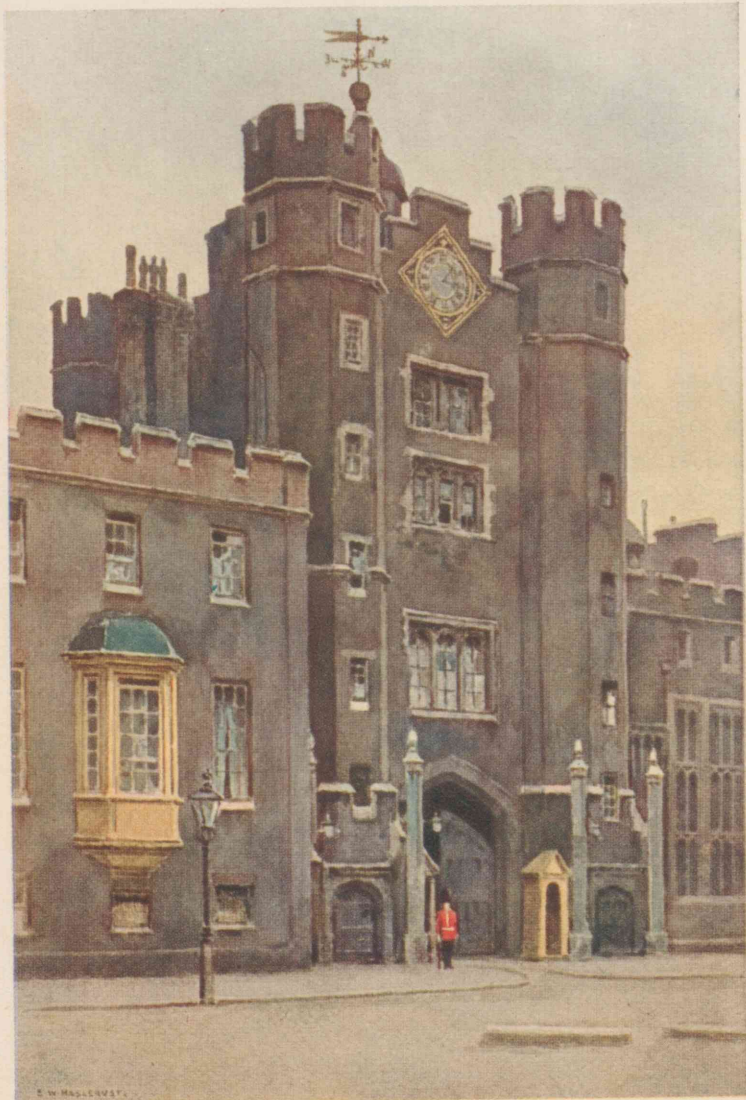
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GATEHOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE

THE GLORY READERS

BOOK FOUR

BY
I. YAMADA

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH
IN THE PEERS' SCHOOL

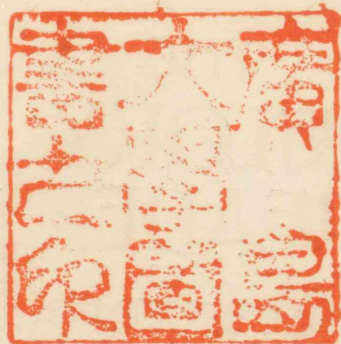
昭和二年十二月二十六日
文部省検定済
中華学校英語科用
師範学校英語科用

TOKYO KAISEIKAN

広島大学図書

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LIST OF WORDS

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION



BOOK FOUR

LESSON 1

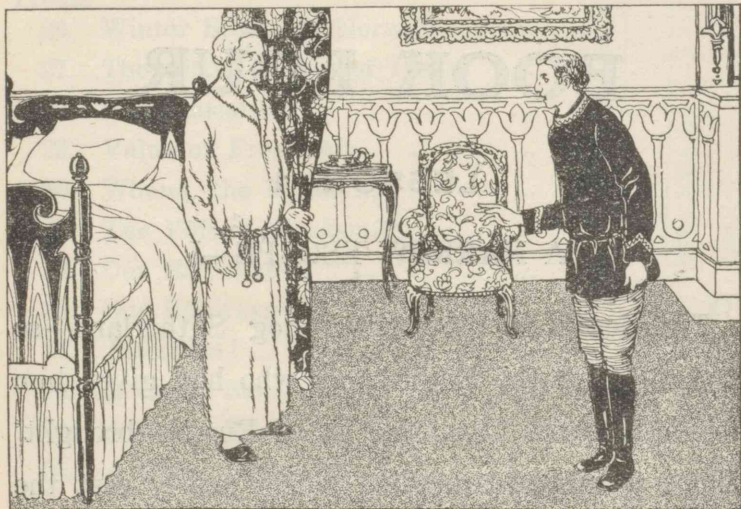
A NARROW ESCAPE—I

The death of the famous dog Sutherland—so named* after the Englishman who had given him to the Empress Catharine II. of Russia—brought* about a misunderstanding which nearly cost the donor his life. The event took* place in St. Petersburg.

One morning, at daybreak, Mr. Sutherland, the well-known banker, who had presented the dog to the Empress, and who was a great favourite with that mighty monarch, was suddenly awakened by his man-servant.

“Sir,” said the footman, “your house is surrounded by guards, and the chief of the police

Sutherland [sʌðələnd]	Catharine [kæθərin]
misunderstanding [mɪsʌndəstændɪŋ]	donor [dɒnə:]
St. Petersburg [snpɪ:təzbə:g]	daybreak [deɪbreɪk]
banker [bæŋkə]	present [prɪzɛnt]
monarch [mɒnək]	awaken [əweɪkən]
surround [səraʊnd]	footman [fʊtmən]
	police [pəlɪs]



demands to speak to you."

"What* does he want with me?" exclaimed the banker, as he leaped from his bed, somewhat startled by the announcement.

"I do not know, sir," answered the footman;

"but it appears that it is a matter of the highest importance, and that it can be told only to you."

"Show* him in," said Mr. Sutherland, as he hastily put on his dressing-gown.

The footman closed the door, and returned some

somewhat [sám(h) wət] announcement [ənáunsmənt]

appear [əpiə] importance [impɔ:təns] hastily [héistili]

dressing-gown [drésiŋgaun]

minutes afterwards with his Excellency the chief of the police, upon whose face the banker read at the first glance some doleful news. The banker, however, maintained his calmness, and, welcoming Mr. Relieff with his usual smile, offered him a seat.

His Excellency, however, remained standing, and in the saddest of tones said, "Mr. Sutherland, believe me when I assure you that I am truly grieved to have been chosen by her Majesty to carry* out an order which I greatly dislike, but which has doubtless been provoked by some great crime."

"By some great crime, your Excellency!" exclaimed the banker. "And who, then, has committed this crime?"

"You must, sir, since it is upon you that the punishment is to fall."

"Sir, I swear to you that I know of nothing with which to reproach myself as a subject of 20

doleful [dóulful] calmness [ká:mnis] welcome [wélkəm]

Relieff [reliéf] assure [əʃúə] grieve [grí:v]

dislike [disláik] doubtless [dáutlis] provoke [prəvóuk]

crime [kraim] swear [swəə] reproach [ripróutʃ]

our sovereign; for I am a naturalized Russian, as you must know."

"And it is just because you are a naturalized Russian that your position is terrible. If you had remained a subject of Britain, you would have been able to call in the aid of the British consul, and thus escape, perhaps, the rigour of the order which I am, to my great regret, charged to carry out."

"Tell me, then, your Excellency, what is this order?"

"Oh, sir, where shall I get the strength to make it known to you?"

"Have I lost the good* graces of her Majesty?"

"Oh, if it were only that!"

"Is it a matter to force me to leave at once for England?"

"Oh, no; even that must not be."

"Sir, you terrify me! Have you, then, an order to send me to Siberia?"

naturalize [nætʃrəlaɪz] Britain [brɪtn] aid [eɪd]
 consul [kɒnsəl] rigour [rɪgə] regret [rɪgrɛt]
 grace [grɛs] terrify [tɛrɪfaɪ] Siberia [saɪbɪəriə]

"Siberia, sir, is a fine country, though it has been much spoken* against. Besides, people return from it."

"Am I condemned to prison?"

"The prison is nothing. Prisoners come out of prison."

"Sir, sir!" cried the banker, more and more shaken with terror, "am I destined to the knout?"

"The knout is a punishment very grievous; but the knout does not kill."

"Miserable fate!" said Sutherland, in agony. "I see indeed that it is a matter of death."

"And what a death!" exclaimed the chief of the police, as he solemnly raised his eyes with an expression of the most profound pity.

"How? What a death! Is it not enough to kill me without trial, to put me to death without cause? Catharine orders, yet —"

"Alas! yes, she orders —"

"Well, speak, sir! What does she order? I

prisoner [prɪznə] destine [dɛstɪn] knout [naʊt]
 grievous [grɪˈvəs] fate [feɪt] agony [æɡəni]
 solemnly [sɒləmli] expression [ɪksprɛʃən]
 profound [prəˈfaʊnd]

her Majesty said to me with that voice you know well, and which does not admit of a reply, 'Go, sir, and do not forget that it is your duty to perform without a murmur the commands which I lay upon you.'

"And then?"

"Then," said the chief of the police, "I lost no time in going to a very clever naturalist who stuffs animals for the museum; for, as there was no choice, I deemed it only proper, out of respect for your feelings, that you should be stuffed in the best manner possible."

"And he has consented?"

"He referred me to his partner, who stuffs apes, and who has studied the likeness between the human race and the monkey tribe."

"Well?"

"Well, sir, he awaits you."

"How? He awaits me! But is the order so prompt?"

admit [əd'mít] murmur [mə:'mə] naturalist [nætʃrə'lɪst]
 museum [mju:'ziəm] deem [di:m] proper [prə'pə]
 consent [kənsənt] refer [rɪfə:] partner [pɑ:tənə]
 ape [eɪp] human [hju:mən] tribe [traɪb]
 await [əweɪt] prompt [prɒmpt]

"Not a moment must be lost, my dear sir; the order of her Majesty does not admit of delay."

"Without granting me time to put* my affairs in order? But it is impossible!"

"Alas! It is but too true, sir."

"But you will allow me first to write a letter to the Empress?"

"I know not if I ought; my instructions were very strict!"

"Listen! It is a last favour which is not refused to the greatest culprit. I entreat it of you."

"But it is my situation which I risk."

"And it is my life which is at* stake."

"Well, write; I permit it. However, I must inform you that I cannot leave you for a single instant."

"Thanks! thanks! Pray, request one of your officers to come, that he may convey my letter."

The chief of the police called a lieutenant of

impossible [ɪmpə'səbl̩] instruction [ɪnstrʌkʃən]
 strict [strikt] entreat [ɪntri:t] risk [rɪsk]
 stake [steɪk] inform [ɪnfɔ:m] convey [kənveɪ]

the Royal Guards, delivered to him the letter of poor Sutherland, and ordered him to bring an answer immediately. Ten minutes afterwards, the lieutenant returned with an order to bring the banker to the royal palace. It was all that the sufferer desired.

A carriage stood at the gate. Mr. Sutherland entered it, and the lieutenant seated himself beside him. Five minutes afterwards they were at the palace, where Catharine waited. The condemned man was brought into her presence, and found her Majesty in fits of laughter.

It was for Sutherland to believe her mad now. He threw himself at her feet, and, seizing her hand in his, exclaimed, "Mercy, madame! For pity's sake, have mercy on me; or at least tell me for what crime I have deserved a punishment so horrible."

"But, my dear Mr. Sutherland," replied Catharine, with as grave a face as she could command,

royal [rɔiəl] deliver [dilivə] sufferer [sʌfərə] fit [fit]
 laughter [lɑ:ftə] mercy [mɛ:si] horrible [hɔrəbl]
 grave [greiv]

"this matter does not concern you at all."

"How is that, your Majesty? If it does not concern me, whom does it concern?"

"Why, the dog that you gave me, of course. He died yesterday. In my grief at his loss, and in my very natural desire to preserve at least his skin, I ordered Relieff to come to me, and said to him, 'Mr. Relieff, I have to request that you will have Sutherland stuffed immediately.' As he hesitated, I thought that he was ashamed of such a command; whereupon I became angry, and dismissed him on his errand."

"Well, madame," answered the banker, "you can boast that you have in the head of the police a faithful servant; but another time, I earnestly entreat of you, explain to him more fully the orders which he receives."

The four-footed Sutherland was duly promoted to a glass case in place of the banker—relieved.

—Alexander Dumas.

concern [kənsɔ:n] natural [nætʃrəl] preserve [prizə:v]
 hesitate [héziteit] ashamed [əʃéimd] whereupon
 [(h)wɛərəpɔn] dismiss [dismís] boast [bəʊst]
 earnestly [ɛ:nístli] four-footed [fɔ:fútid] duly [dju:li]
 promote [prəməút] relieve [rilí:v]

1. I have done **what** (= all that) I could, and certainly
 { what no one else, **in my place**, would have
 dared to do.
 what no one else would have dared to do, if
he had been in my place.
2. **It is proper** that you **should** go.
 I deemed **it** only **proper** that you **should** be stuffed
 in the best manner possible.
3. It is **but too** true.
 It ended **but too** soon.
4. My life is at stake.
It is my life which is at stake.
 I risk my situation.
It is my situation which I risk.
5. I say at stake
 but too put in order
 for pity's sake have mercy on
 render ~ services



LESSON 3

THE BOY SCOUT

When a nation goes to war and invades the enemy's country, scouts go in advance to prepare the way. It is their duty to find out the position of the enemy, and to report as* to its strength. They are also expected to note the natural 5 features of the country, so* as to point out the best covering ground, etc. They are called *War Scouts*, and are accustomed to take* their lives in their hands, and to fling them down without hesitation, if by so doing they can help their 10 country.

Peace Scouts require much the same devotion and ability. They can find their way across the vast prairies simply through being able to read the Book of Nature. They are able to live in* 15 the open, when others would starve, because they can follow the tracks of animals, and so provide

scout [skaut]	invade [invéid]	feature [fí:tʃə]
accustom [ækástəm]	hesitation [hezitéiʃən]	peace [pi:s]
devotion [divóʊʃən]	ability [əbíliti]	vast [vɑ:st]
prairie [préəri]	starve [stɑ:v]	track [træk]

themselves with food. They are always ready to face any danger, and to help each other.

The Boy Scouts founded by General Baden-Powell are *Peace Scouts*. They are taught to rely upon themselves, and are trained with an eye to their becoming useful and healthy citizens. They know how to observe small signs, and how to read the ins* and outs of nature. They are, in every sense of the word, "handy men."

All Boy Scouts take the Scout's oath, and promise, on* their honour, three things, namely:

To be loyal to God and the King.

To help others at all times.

To obey the Scout law.

The law in* brief is as follows:

1. *A scout is trustworthy.*

A scout's honour is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honour by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honour, he may be directed

found [faund] Baden-Powell [béidnpóuel] sense [sens]
handy [hándi] oath [ouθ] namely [néimli]
loyal [lóiəl] brief [bri:f] trustworthy [trástwə:ði]
violate [váiəleit] cheat [tʃi:t] exactly [igzæktli]

to hand* over his scout badge.

2. *A scout is loyal.*

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

3. *A scout is helpful.*

He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do* at least one good turn to somebody every day.

4. *A scout is friendly.*

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

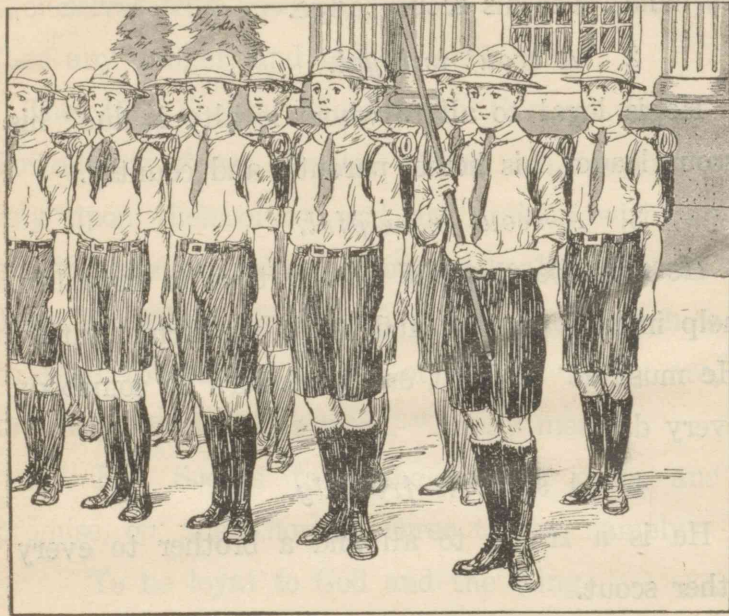
5. *A scout is courteous.*

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

6. *A scout is kind.*

He is a friend to animals. He will not kill or hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive

badge [bædz] loyalty [lóiəlti] helpful [hélpful]
friendly [fréndli] courteous [kó:tiəs]
needlessly [ní:dli:slɪ]



to save and protect all harmless life.

7. *A scout is obedient.*

He obeys his parents, scout master, and all other duly constituted authorities.

8. *A scout is cheerful.*

He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

protect [prətékʰt] harmless [há:mli:s] obedient
[obí:djənt] constitute [kónstitju:t] authority [ə:θóriti]
obedience [obí:djəns] cheery [tʃíəri]

9. *A scout is thrifty.*

He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes* the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay* his own way, be generous to those in* need, and helpful to worthy objects.

10. *A scout is brave.*

He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and has to stand* up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

11. *A scout is clean.*

He keeps clean in body and thought, stands* for clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

12. *A scout is reverent.*

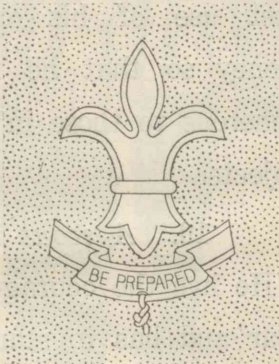
He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties and respects the convictions

thrifty [θrífʰti] wantonly [wántənli] destroy [distrói]
property [própəti] faithfully [féiðfuli] waste [weist]
opportunity [əpətjú:niti] worthy [wó:ði] coax [kóuks]
jeer [dʒiə] threat [θret] reverent [révərənt]
religious [rilídʒəs] conviction [kənvíkʃən]

of others in matters of custom and religion.

Their motto is "*Be Prepared*", and they act* up to it. They are prepared to do things for themselves and to help
5 others.

In short, the disciplined training all Boy Scouts receive makes them strong, reliable, useful boys, and is
10 specially arranged to fit them for the battle of life.



BOY SCOUT'S BADGE

1. They can find their way across the vast prairies simply **through being** (=because they are) able to read the Book of Nature.
2. Ten yen is **due to** you.
Obedience is **due to** parents.
Loyalty is **due to** him.
The miseries of mankind are largely **due to** their false estimate of things.

religion [rilídʒən] **motto** [mótou] **discipline** [dísiplin]
reliable [riláiəbl] **specially** [spéʃəli]

3. in need as to
in short so as to
in brief stand for
hand over stand up for
in the open act up to
on one's honour with an eye to
ins and outs pay one's own way
do a good turn make the best use of
take one's life in one's hand
4. needless helpful obey
harmless cheerful obedient
doubtless faithful obedience
religion (n.) loyal (a.) able (a.)
religious (a.) loyalty (n.) ability (n.)
rely (v.) hesitate (v.) devote (v.)
reliance (n.) hesitation (n.) devotion (n.)

LESSON 4

HEROISM

Persons who are brave in a good cause are called heroes. I suppose there has never been a country or a time but had its heroes.

When we look back at the history of the world, we see how much we owe to these heroes of the past. We owe to them our liberties, and indeed all that makes life really worth having.

There is not reading more interesting and more helpful than the lives and deeds of such heroes. Such reading is helpful, because it makes us feel how grand it is to be heroic, and may make us resolve to catch something of the same spirit.

It would be a great mistake to think that the names of all the heroes are written in history. There have been many heroic lives which have been humble and unknown, but which deserve the admiration of the world just as much as those

heroism [héroizm] hero [híerou] owe [ou] grand [grænd]
 heroic [hiróuik] spirit [spírit] unknown [ánnóun]
 admiration [ædmərəíʃən]

that have been more famous. They perhaps sometimes deserve our honour more, because those who lived them knew that they would never receive honour from men. After a battle men celebrate the deeds of the leaders in the fight; but there has been just as much bravery among the privates whose names are never heard out of their own little circle, and the fortune of the day* depended as much upon their courage, as upon the ability of the general in command.

There is one danger in reading these stories of heroic lives. They may sometimes make us feel as if we were also heroes, when perhaps there is very little that is heroic in our lives. We think what we would do if some great occasion offered, and it does not occur to us that we are cowards on the little occasions that meet us any day.

A boy, for* instance, walks along the street, thinking of the knights the stories of whose exploits he has been reading. He wishes that he could have lived in those old times and thinks

celebrate [sélibreit] bravery [bréivəri] occur [əkó:]
 instance [ínstəns] exploit [iksplóit]

what a brave knight he would have been, how he would have protected oppressed ladies, and would have fought the cruel and false knights in* the face of any odds. As he thinks about all
 5 this, he sees a boy tip* over the table of a poor applewoman by the sidewalk, and then run away and jeer at her from a little distance. Now the boy that was dreaming about the knights-errant pities the poor woman, and would like to stop
 10 and help her pick up her apples; but he does not, for he is afraid that he will be laughed at. He feels very angry with the boy that played* the cruel trick on her, and would like to punish him; but he is afraid that the other might prove to
 15 be the stronger. So he passes on and gives no sign of the pity or the anger that he feels. I hope, however, that he does not* imagine himself any longer to be a brave knight of the olden time, for he has shown that he is nothing* but a
 20 sneak and a coward.

oppress [əprés] **odds** [ɒdz] **tip** [tip] **applewoman**
 [æplwumən] **knight-errant** [náitérənt] **trick** [trik]
imagine [imædzin] **sneak** [sni:k]

From this it will appear that there are a great many opportunities for heroism in the life of an ordinary man, and even of a boy or girl.

It requires, sometimes, a great deal of heroism to do right, or even not to do wrong, when one's
 5 companions may make* fun of one for it. They may sometimes call a boy a coward simply because he is so brave, while they are the cowards who go against* their will with the majority.

It sometimes requires heroism to interfere to
 10 save some poor animal that is being abused and tormented.

Fighting is not generally a good thing; but if a boy fights, let it be for some good cause, such as I have named for the protection of the* weak
 15 and the safety of the* suffering, rather than in a quarrel about some personal matter. Such fighting is in the spirit of the heroes whose deeds we so much admire.

majority [mədʒɔːrɪti] **interfere** [ɪntəfɪə] **abuse** [əbjuːz]
torment [tɔːmənt] **protection** [prətékʃən]
personal [pɜːsnl] **admire** [ədmaɪə]

1. There was **no** one present **but** pitied (= *who* did *not* pity) her.
There has **never** been a country **but** had its heroes.
2. I **owe** him ten yen.
I **owe** my success **to** him.
We **owe to** them our liberties.
3. He has been reading *the stories of their exploits*.
...the knights *the stories of whose exploits* he has been reading.
4. They will **laugh at** him.
He will be **laughed at**.
5. He **proved** (=was found) to be a coward.
The other might **prove** to be the stronger.
6. The fortune of the day depended **as much** upon their courage, **as** upon the ability of the general in command.
7. tip over nothing but
for instance make fun of
in the face of play a trick on
not...any longer against one's will
8. admire protect brave
admiration protection bravery
person hero
personal heroic

heroism

LESSON 5

HARTLY AND VINCENT—I

I shall never forget a lesson which I received when quite a young lad, while attending an Academy. Among my schoolmates were Hartly and Vincent. They were both older than myself, and Vincent was looked* up to, as a sort of 5 leader in matters of opinion, and in directing our sports.

He was not, at* heart, a malicious boy; but he had a foolish ambition to be thought witty and sarcastic; and he made himself feared by a habit 10 of turning* things into ridicule. He seemed to be constantly looking* out for something to occur which he could turn into derision.

Hartly was a new scholar, and little was known of him among the boys. One morning as we were 15 on our way to school, he was seen driving a cow along the road toward the pasture. A group of

academy [ækædɛmi] schoolmate [skú:lmeɪt] Vincent
[vɪnsnt] opinion [əpɪnjən] malicious [mə'lɪʃəs]
ambition [æmbɪʃən] witty [wɪti] sarcastic [sɑ:kæstɪk]
habit [hæbɪt] ridicule [rɪdɪkju:l] derision [dɪrɪdʒən]
pasture [pɑ:stʃə]

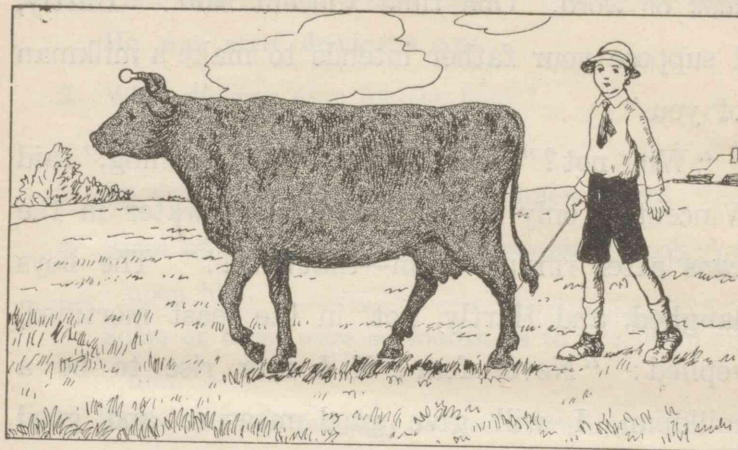
boys among whom was Vincent, met him as he was passing.

“Now,” said Vincent, “let us have a little sport with our country rustic.” So saying, he exclaimed: “Hallo, Jonathan! what is the price of milk? What do you feed her on? What will you take for all the gold on her horns? Boys, if you want to see the latest Paris style, look at those boots!”

Hartly waved his hand at us with a pleasant smile, and, driving the cow to the field, took down the bars of a rail-fence, saw her safely in the pasture, and then, putting up the bars, came and entered the school with the rest of us. After school, in the afternoon, he let* out the cow, and drove her away none of us knew where. Every day, for two or three weeks, he went* through the same work.

The boys who attended the Academy were nearly all the sons of wealthy parents, and some of them were foolish enough to look* down, with

rustic [rʌstɪk] Jonathan [dʒɒnəθən] Paris [pæris]
bar [bɑ:] rail-fence [réilfens]



a sort of disdain, upon a scholar who had to drive a cow to pasture; and the sneers and jeers of Vincent were often repeated.

One day, he refused to sit next to Hartly in school, on the pretence that he did not like the odour of the barn. Sometimes he would inquire* of Hartly after the cow's health, pronouncing the word “ke-ow” after* the manner of some people.

Hartly bore all these silly attempts to wound his feelings and annoy him, with the utmost good nature. He never once returned an angry

disdain [dɪsdéɪn] sneer [sniə] pretence [prɪtɛns]
odour [ʊdə] barn [bɑ:n] inquire [ɪnkwáɪə]
pronounce [prənaʊns] ke-ow [kiáu] silly [sɪli]
annoy [ənóɪ] utmost [ʌtmoust]

look or word. One time Vincent said: "Hartly, I suppose your father intends to make a milkman of you."

"Why not?" said Hartly. "Oh, nothing," said Vincent; "only do not leave much water in the cans after rinsing them—that's all!" The boys laughed, and Hartly, not* in the least mortified, replied: "Never fear; if I ever rise to be a milkman, I will give good measure and good milk too."

A few days after this conversation, there was a public exhibition, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen from the city were present. Prizes were awarded by the Principal of the Academy, and Hartly and Vincent each received one, for they were about equal in scholarship.

intend [inténd] milkman [mílkman] rinse [rins]
 mortify [mó:tifai] exhibition [eksibíʃən] prize [praiz]
 award [əwó:d] equal [í:kwəl] scholarship [skóləʃip]

1. They saw him **driving** a cow.
He was **seen driving** a cow.
2. What **did** you give for the book?
What will you **take** for it?
3. He drove her away **none of us knew** where.
4. Some of them **were foolish enough** to look down upon him.
Some of them **were so foolish as to** look down upon him.
Some of them **foolishly** looked down upon him.
5. He would **inquire of** him after the cow's health.
He **would ask** him after the cow's health.
6. This pipe is **made of** wood.
Your father intends to **make** a milkman **of** you.
He will **make** a fool **of** you.
7. **Why** (should he) **not** (make a milkman of me)?
8. at heart let out
go through not in the least
look out for on the pretence that...
look up to turn into ridicule
look down upon after the manner of...

LESSON 6

HARTLY AND VINCENT—II

After the prizes were distributed, the Principal remarked that there was one prize, consisting* of a medal, which was rarely awarded, not* so much on* account of its great value, as because the
 5 instances were rare that deserved it. It was the prize for heroism. The last boy on whom it was conferred, was Master Manners, who, three years ago, had rescued a blind girl from drowning.

The Principal then said, "With the permission
 10 of the company, I will relate a short story. Not long since, some boys were flying a kite in the street, just as a poor boy on horseback rode by, on his way to the mill. The horse was frightened, and threw the boy, injuring him so badly that he
 15 was carried home and confined for some weeks to his bed.

"None of the boys who had caused the

distribute [dɪstrɪbju:t] consist [kən'sɪst] medal [médəl]
 account [ə'kaʊnt] confer [kən'fɜ:] rescue [réskju:]
 permission [pə'mɪʃən] company [kəm'pəni] relate [rɪ'leɪt]
 kite [kaɪt] mill [mɪl] confine [kən'faɪn]

disaster, followed to learn the fate of the wounded boy. There was one, however, who witnessed the accident from a distance, and went to render what service he could. He soon learned that the wounded boy was the grandson of a
 5 poor widow, whose only support consisted* in selling the milk of a fine cow, of which she was the owner.

"Alas! what could she now do? She was old and lame, and her grandson, on whom she
 10 depended to drive the cow to pasture, was now sick and helpless. 'Never mind, good woman,' said the boy, 'I can drive your cow.' With thanks, the poor widow accepted his offer.

"But the boy's kindness did not stop here.
 15 Money was wanted to purchase medicine. 'I have money that my mother sent me to buy a pair of boots,' said the boy; 'but I can* do without them for* the present.'

"'Oh, no!' said the old lady. 'I cannot
 20 consent to that; but here is a pair of cowhide

disaster [dɪzà:stə] witness [wɪtnɪs] widow [wɪdɔu]
 purchase [pə:tʃəs]

boots that I bought for Henry, who cannot wear them. If you will buy them, giving me what they cost, I can get* along very well.' The boy bought the boots, clumsy as they were, and has
5 worn them up to this time.

"When the other boys of the Academy saw this scholar driving a cow to the pasture, he was assailed with laughter and ridicule. His thick cowhide boots, in* particular, were made matters
10 of mirth. But he kept* on cheerfully and bravely, day* after day, driving the widow's cow to the pasture, and wearing his thick boots, contented in the thought that he was doing right, not caring for all the jeers and sneers that could be
15 uttered.

"He never undertook to explain why he drove the cow: for he was not inclined to display his charitable motives, and besides, in heart he had no sympathy with the false pride that looks with
20 ridicule on any useful employment. It was by*

clumsy [klámzi] assail [əséil] particular [pətíkjulə]
undertook [ʌndətúk] < undertake incline [inkláin]
display [displéi] charitable [tʃáeritəbl] motive [móutiv]
sympathy [símpəði] employment [implóimənt]

mere accident that his kindness and self-denial were yesterday discovered by his teacher.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you. Was there not true heroism in this boy's conduct? Nay, Master Hartly, do not steal out*
5 of sight behind the blackboard! You were not ashamed of ridicule—you must not shun praise. Come forth, come forth, Master Edward James Hartly, and let us see your honest face!"

As Hartly, with blushing cheeks, made his
10 appearance, the whole company greeted him with a round of applause for his heroic conduct. The ladies stood upon benches, and waved their handkerchiefs. The old men clapped their hands, and wiped the moisture from the corners of their
15 eyes. Those clumsy boots on Hartly's feet seemed prouder ornaments than a crown would have been on his head. The medal was conferred on him, amid the applause of the whole company.

self-denial [selfdínáiəl] discover [diskávə] appeal [əpí:l]
nay [nei] blackboard [bláekbɔ:d] greet [grí:t]
applause [əpló:z] clap [klæp] moisture [móistʃə]
ornament [ó:nəmənt] crown [kraun] amid [əmid]

Vincent was heartily ashamed of his ill-natured sneers, and, after the school was dismissed, he went, with tears in his eyes, and offered his hand to Hartly, making a handsome apology for his past ill manners. "Think no more about it," said Hartly; "let us all go and have a ramble in the woods, before we break up for vacation." The boys, one and all, followed Vincent's example, and then, with shouts and huzzas, they all set forth into the woods—a happy, cheerful group.

1. The prize **consists of** a medal.
Her only support **consisted in** selling milk.
2. He is **not so much** a writer as a scholar.
(He is *not* a writer, *but rather* a scholar.)
The prize was rarely awarded, **not so much** on account of its great value, as because the instances were rare that deserved it.

ill-natured [ɪlnéɪtəd] apology [əpɒlədʒi] ramble
[ræmbl] vacation [vəkeɪʃən] example [ɪgzɑːmpl]
huzza [huzá:]

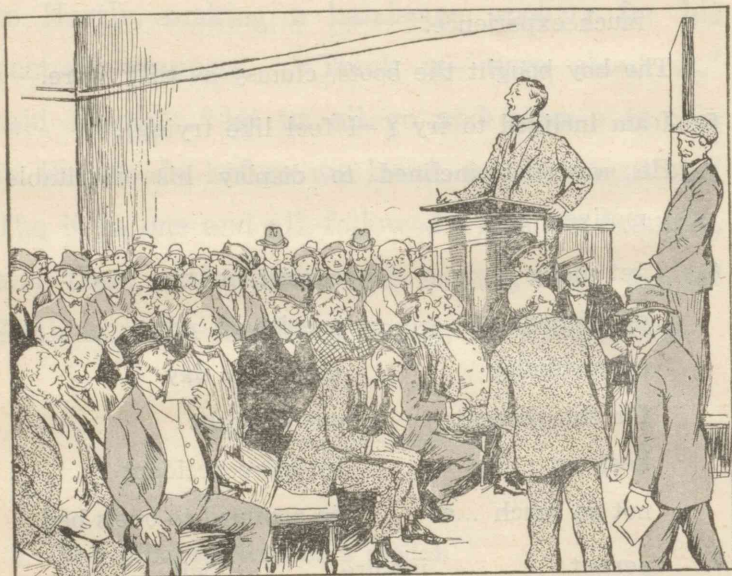
3. He went to render **what** service (=all the service that) he could.
4. Young **as** he is (=Though he is young), he has much experience.

The boy bought the boots, clumsy **as** they were.

5. I **am inclined** to try (=I feel like trying).
He was not **inclined to** display his charitable motives.
6. get along consist in
 do without consist of
 in particular day after day
 for the present out of sight
 keep on ...ing by mere accident
 not so much ...as be confined to one's bed
7. permit inquire wit
 permission inquiry witty
 pronounce employ ridicule
 pronunciation employment ridiculous

LESSON 7

GOING! GOING! GONE!



“Going!* Going! Gone!” The other* day, as I was walking through a side street in one of our large cities, I heard these words ringing* out from a room. It was so crowded with people, that I
 5 could only just see the auctioneer’s face and up-
 lifted hammer above the heads of the crowd.

“Going! Going! Go—ing Gone!” and down came the hammer with a sharp rap.

auctioneer [ɔ:kʃəniə] uplift [ʌplɪft]

I do not know how or why it was, but the words struck me with a new force and meaning. I had heard them hundreds of times before, with only a sense of amusement. This time, as they sounded, I said to myself, “That is the way it is
 5 with life—with time.”

This world is a sort of auction-room; we do not know that we are buyers; we are, in fact, more like beggars. We have brought no money to exchange for precious minutes, hours, days, or
 10 years; they are given to us. There is no calling out of terms, no noisy auctioneer, no hammer; but, nevertheless, the time is “going! going! gone!”

However long life may seem to you, as you look forward to the whole of it, the present hour
 15 has only sixty minutes, and minute* by minute,
 second by second, it is “going! going! gone!”

If you gather nothing from it as it passes, it is “gone” forever. Nothing is so utterly lost as
 “lost time.” It makes me unhappy, when I look
 20

amusement [əmjú:zmənt] auction-room [ɔ:kʃənrum]
 buyer [báíə] beggar [béɡə] exchange [ɪkstʃéɪndʒ]
 noisy [nóizi] nevertheless [nevəðəlís] forever [fərévə]
 utterly [átəli]

back and see how much time I have wasted; how much I might have learned and done, if I had but understood how short is the longest hour.

All the men and women who have made the world better, happier, or wiser by having lived in it, have done so by working diligently. Yet I am certain, that not even one of these, when "looking backward from his manhood's prime," saw not some time which had been mis-spent.

Now, do not suppose I am so foolish as to think that all the preaching in the world can make anything look to young eyes as it looks to old eyes; not* a bit of it.

Now, think about it a little. Do not let time slip away by the minute, hour, day, without getting something out of it! Look at the clock now and then, and listen to the pendulum, saying of every minute, as it flies,—“Going! Going! Gone!”

The more I thought of it, the more solemn did

backward [bækwəd]	manhood [mænhud]	mis-spent
[misspént]	preach [pri:tʃ]	bit [bit]
	pendulum [péndjuləm]	

the words sound, and the more did they seem to me a good motto to remind one of the value of time.

When we are young, we think old people are preaching and prosing, when they say so much about it,—when they declare so often that days, weeks, even years, are short.

I can remember when a holiday, a whole day long, seemed to me a very long spell of play; when one afternoon, even, seemed an endless round of pleasures, and the week that was to come looked longer than does a whole year now.

One needs to live many years, before one learns how little time there is in a year,—how little, indeed, there will be even in the longest possible life,—how many things one will still be obliged to leave undone.

But there is one thing, boys and girls, that you can realize, if you will stop and think about it a little; and that is, how fast and how steadily the present time is slipping away.

prose [prouz]	spell [spel]	oblige [əbláidʒ]
undone [ándán]	realize [ríəlaiz]	

1. You **remind** me (= make me think) **of** your brother.
The more did they seem to be a good motto to
remind one **of** the value of time.
2. **Leave** it **unsaid**.
I **am obliged** to (= must) **leave** it **undone**.
One learns how many things one will still **be**
obliged to **leave** **undone**.
3. It is the way **with** you students to say so.
That is the way **with** life.
That is the way (that) it is **with** life.
4. They **say** **of** the boy that he is honest.
The pendulum **says** **of** every minute, "Going!
Going! Gone!"
5. You must work hard, **before** you can succeed.
(= If you do *not* work hard, you *cannot* succeed.)
One needs to live many years, **before** one learns
how little time there is in a year.
6. ring out not a bit of it
the other day a round of pleasures



LESSON 8

THE TAILOR OF CANTON

Among the articles of clothing which the Captain had got made while in Paris, was a pair of trousers which might pass* for a masterpiece of the tailor's art.

The Captain's liking for these trousers was so 5
great, that, by the time he had sailed from the
Cape of Good Hope to Calcutta, and from there
to Canton, they were worn* out and frayed.
Still he wore them with great pride, until one
day a clumsy sailor, while cleaning a lamp, spilt 10
a quantity of oil over the Captain's legs, and
completely ruined the trousers.

This unhappy event caused the Captain much
grief, from which he had not recovered when a
friend, who stayed at Canton, came, according to 15
custom, to smoke a pipe with him. Judging from
his manner that some misfortune had happened,

Canton [kæntón] masterpiece [má:stəpi:s] art [ɑ:t]
cape [keip] Calcutta [kælkátə] fray [frei] spilt
[spilt] < spill completely [kəmplí:tli] recover [rikávə]
misfortune [misfó:tʃən]

this friend asked the cause of his ill-humour.

The Captain produced the soiled pair of trousers, spread them out before his friend, and said:

“They are the pair regarding which you paid
5 me a compliment when you were here last; and
now, just look at them!”

The friend took them up, and carefully examined them. Seeing that they were past mending, he said:

10 “Ah, well, you must just get another pair.”

“Another pair!” said the Captain. “And by whom, pray, is another pair to be made? By your Chinamen?”

“Certainly, by our Chinamen,” responded the
15 other.

“Do you suppose I would wear a sack such as they would make?” asked the Captain, shrugging his shoulders and glancing scornfully at his friend’s garments.

20 “They will not make you a sack,” said the

ill-humour [ílhjú:mə] produce [prədjú:s] regarding
[rígú:diŋ] Chinaman [tʃáinəmən] respond [rɪspɔnd]
sack [sæk] shrug [ʃrʌg] garment [gá:mənt]

latter. “If you give them the model on which you want the new pair made, they will make you a pair which your French tailor could not tell* from his own work!”

“Truly?” exclaimed the Captain. 5

“Upon my word of honour!” said his friend.

“To* tell you the truth, I have often heard of their cleverness at imitation.”

“Depend* upon it, nothing you have heard is beyond the truth.” 10

“I have* a great mind to give them a trial.”

“Do so; it will not cost you dear. What did you pay for the spoiled pair?”

“Fifty-five or sixty shillings, I think.”

“Here you can get a pair equally good for 15 fifteen shillings.”

“And what tailor do you recommend?”

“Any one you please. Mine, if you like. His shop is quite near.”

The Captain rolled up the cherished garment, 20 and, carrying it under his arm, followed his friend

model [mɔdl] cleverness [klévənis] imitation
[imitéiʃən] recommend [rekəménd] cherish [tʃéris]

to the tailor's shop.

"Now," said his friend. "Explain your wishes, and I shall act* as interpreter."

The Captain did not require to be told twice
5 to explain his wishes. He unrolled the trousers, pointed out the stain, and ended by saying that he wanted a new pair exactly the same as the old pair. His friend duly explained his wants to the tailor, who bowed, and said something in
10 reply.

"What does he say?" asked the Captain, impatiently.

"He says that in three days you shall have what you want."

15 "Three days? That is rather long to wait," said the Captain.

The friend translated this remark to the Chinaman, who again examined the trousers. At last he shook his head, and made some reply to
20 the Captain's friend.

"Well?" said the Captain.

interpreter [inté:prítə] unroll [Ánróul] stain [stein]

impatiently [impéi:əntli]

"He says they require a great deal of care, and he cannot do them properly in less than three days."

"Very well; let* it be so;—but I hope he will keep* his word." 5

"As to that, do not fear. In three days, to* an hour, they shall be sent."

Three days later, the Captain and his friend were again smoking their pipes, when a servant opened the door and announced the tailor. 10

"Here he comes!" said the Captain. "Now we shall see if he is as skilful as he is punctual. Well, those trousers?"

The tailor held them out.

"Let me try them on!" said the Captain, taking 15 them out of the tailor's hands. To make sure if they fitted properly, he ordered the servant to pull up the blinds.

"Well," said his friend. "They seem a pretty good fit." 20

"I believe you," said the Captain. "But it is my own pair he has handed me. Not these,

translate [tra:nsléit] punctual [páŋktjuəl]

stupid! The other pair."

His friend translated this request to the Chinaman, who handed the other pair with an air of triumph. The Captain promptly tried them on.

5 "What's all this?" cried the Captain. "Am I mad? This seems to be my pair, after all. Where then is the new pair?"

The friend translated this question to the tailor, who answered it by holding up the first pair.

10 "The pair he is holding out is the new pair," said the friend.

"Not at all! You can see very well it is nothing of the kind," roared the Captain. "Why, don't you see the oil stain?"

15 "There is another on the pair you are trying on."

"Upon my word, this is a pretty joke, I must say!"

The friend again questioned the tailor, and, on 20 hearing his reply, burst* into loud laughter.

"Well?" demanded the Captain.

stupid [stjú:pid] triumph [tráiəmf] mad [mæd]
joke [dʒouk]

"Well," said the friend, "what was it you ordered of this honest man?"

"A pair of trousers, of course."

"The same as your own?"

"Yes, the same as my own." 5

"Very well, he has made them so exactly the same that you cannot tell them from your own, that is all. He says that what gave him most trouble was to copy the stains and the tattered parts. They are five shillings dearer on* that 10 account, because he spoiled two pairs before getting a result to satisfy him. He now defies you to tell which pair is your own. You will allow that that is well worth twenty shillings!"

"Most certainly!" said the Captain breaking* 15 into a loud laugh; and, taking a sovereign from his pocket, he handed it to the tailor.

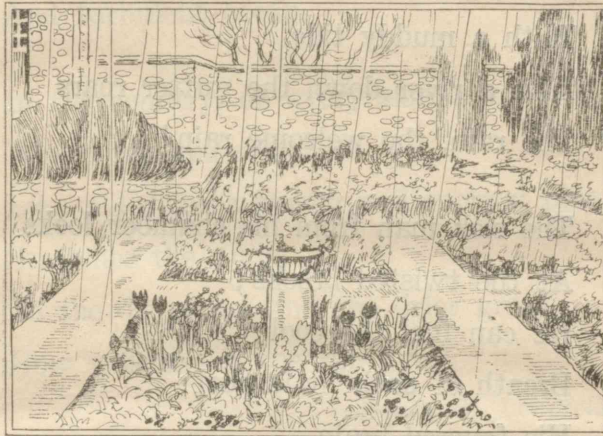
The Chinaman thanked him, and besought the Captain's regular custom; adding, however, that if he always got such difficult work to do, he never 20 should earn the price of his drinking water!

tatter [tætə] satisfy [sætisfai] defy [difai]

1. A coat is an **article** of clothing.
A chair is an **article** of furniture.
2. I want to **get** a new pair **made**.
The Captain **had got** some articles of clothing **made**.
Among the articles of clothing which the Captain **had got made** was a pair of trousers.
3. He is **past** help of man.
They are **past** mending.
4. I **ordered** it from [or of] him.
What was it you **ordered** of this honest man?
5. pass for act as
worn out tell from
hold out to an hour
on that account depend upon it
to tell the truth let it be so
have a great mind to keep one's word
upon my word (of honour) burst into laughter
 break into a laugh

LESSON 9

RAIN IN SUMMER



How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!
How it clatters along the roofs,
Like the tramp of hoofs!
How it gushes and struggles out
From the throat of the overflowing spout!

fiery [fáɪəri] clatter [klætə] gush [gʌʃ] struggle [strʌɡl]
throat [θrout] overflow [ouvəflou] spout [spaut]

Across the window pane
 It pours and pours ;
 And swift and wide,
 With a muddy tide,
 5 Like a river down the gutter roars
 The rain, the welcome rain !

The sick man from his chamber looks
 At the twisted brooks ;
 He can feel the cool
 10 Breath of each little pool ;
 His fevered brain
 Grows calm again,
 And he breathes a blessing on the rain.

From the neighbouring school
 15 Come the boys,
 With more than their wonted noise
 And commotion ;
 And down the wet streets

pane [peɪn] gutter [gátə] chamber [tʃéɪmbə]
 twist [twɪst] breath [breθ] pool [pu:l] fevered [fí:vəd]
 brain [breɪn] blessing [blésɪŋ] neighbouring [néɪbərɪŋ]
 wonted [wóuntɪd]

Sail their mimic fleets,
 Till the treacherous pool
 Ingulfs them in its whirling
 And turbulent ocean.

In the country, on every side, 5
 Where far and wide,
 Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,
 Stretches the plain,
 To the dry grass and the drier grain
 How welcome is the rain ! 10

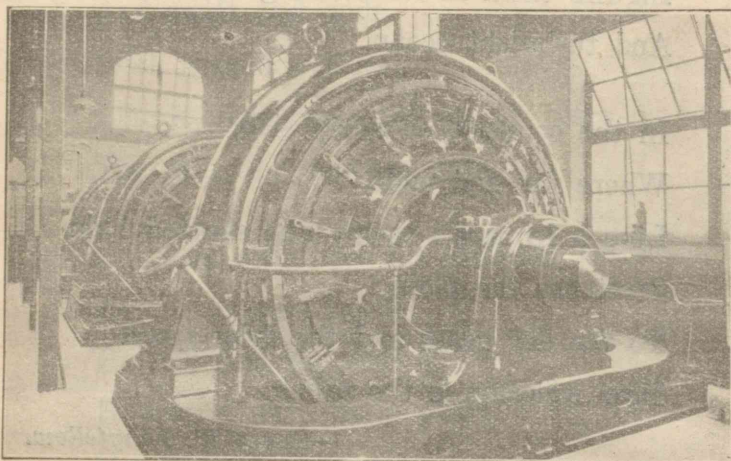
—Henry W. Longfellow.

dust (n.) fire (n.) breath (n.)
 dusty (a.) fiery (a.) breathe (v.)
 fevered
 spotted

mimic [mímɪk] fleet [fli:t] treacherous [trétʃərəs]
 ingulf [ɪŋgʌlf] whirl [(h)wɜ:l] turbulent [tá:bjulənt]
 ocean [óʊʃən] leopard [lépəd] tawny [tó:ni]
 spotted [spótid]

LESSON 10

ELECTRIC POWER IN DAYS* TO COME



Everybody now rides in electric trams or electric trains. Probably in another generation the steam engine may be something of a curiosity, for all countries will follow* the lead of France, where it has been decided to electrify the whole railway system.

Electricity carries our words across the Earth, gives us light, and drives our machinery. It turns

power [páuə]	probably [próbəbli]	generation
[dʒenərəiʃən]	curiosity [kjʊərióʃiti]	electrify
[iléktrifai]	system [sístim]	electricity [ilektrísiti]
	machinery [məʃí:nəri]	

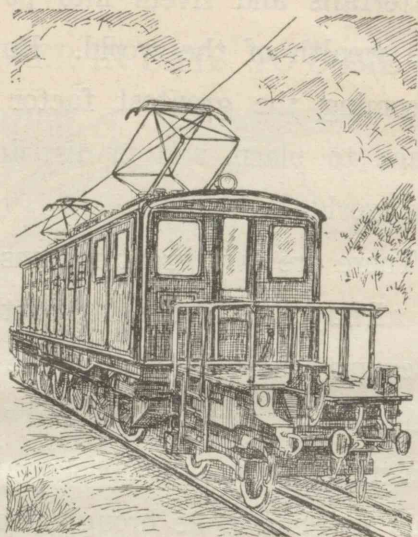
waterfalls and rivers into power which creates the wealth of the world. But it is also rapidly becoming the greatest factor in taking us from place to place, and in distributing the goods of the world.

There are two great reasons for this. Imagine a railway line in the far south of some country, a country vast in size, where coal mines abound only in the north. The railway, run entirely by steam, requires enormous quantities of coal. All this coal has to be brought from the mines in the north to the railways in the south, and the cost is enormous, the trains or ships that carry the coal themselves burning thousands of tons of coal on the way.

Let us imagine, instead, that the coal at the mines is used straight* away to drive steam engines which, in* turn, work giant dynamos, and so convert this wonderful black power into electric current. The electric current requires no trains

waterfall [wó:təfɔ:l]	create [kriéit]	factor [fæktə]
abound [əbáund]	enormous [inó:məs]	quantity
[kwóntiti]	ton [tʌn]	instead [instéd]
	convert [kənvó:t]	current [kárint]

or ships to bring
it south to the
railways. It is
conducted by
5 wires, and arrives
in* an instant at
the railway
centre, where it
can be used to
10 drive electric
locomotives.



Here, then, is one reason why electricity is sup-
planting steam; it is simple. The other reason is
that the steam boiler is one of the most wasteful
15 means of creating power that is known to engi-
neers. It is true that this waste must go on if
steam is used at the mines for generating elec-
tricity, but one vast power station is far more
economical than thousands of locomotives, such as
20 are required on a large and busy railway line.

conduct [kəndákt]	wire [wáíə]	arrive [əráiv]
locomotive [lókəməutiv]	supplant [səplá:nt]	simple
[símpł]	boiler [bóilə]	wasteful [wéistful]
		engineer
		generate [džénəreit]

To-day almost every country possessing natural
water power, that* is to say, with swift rivers or
waterfalls, is harnessing this ceaseless flow of
Nature's own energy, directing the water into
turbines which create electric power through the 5
dynamo. This electricity can be sent to the rail-
ways and used to replace coal; it is far cheaper
where water power is available. Thus, for various
reasons the electric train will become more and
more used, until eventually the steam engine will 10
have become a thing of the past.

Already electric ships have made* their appear-
ance on the sea. The current is generated by
dynamos driven by oil engines, and is used to
work powerful motors. The day is coming when 15
electricity, stored in the battery which bottles* up
its energy, will be handed out to electric motor-
cars which will stop to "fill* up" with current
just as they now stop to fill up with petrol.

possess [pəzéz]	ceaseless [sí:slis]	flow [flou]
energy [énədʒi]	turbine [tá:bin]	replace [ripléis]
available [əvéiləbl]	various [véəriəs]	eventually
[ivéntjuəli]	battery [bætəri]	bottle [bótl]
	petrol [pétrəl]	

Electricity is rapidly becoming the *distributor* of power, and even now we depend on it for journeying to and fro to an extent of which we are hardly aware.*

1. He is **something** of a poet.
The steam engine may be **something** of a curiosity.
2. The railway, [which is] **run** entirely by steam, requires enormous quantities of coal.
3. The cost is enormous, the trains **burning** (= as the trains *burn*) thousands of tons of coal on the way.
4. We **depend on** newspapers **for** news.
We **depend on** electricity **for** journeying to and fro.
5. in turn bottle up
fill up in an instant
be aware of straight away
days to come that is to say
make one's appearance follow the lead of
6. curious (a.) centre (n.) create (v.)
curiosity (n.) central (a.) creature (n.)
machine electricity conduct [kɒndəkt] (n.)
machinery electric conduct [kəndʌkt] (v.)
 electrify
 present [prézn̩t] (a. & n.)
 present [prízənt] (v.)

distributor [dɪstrɪbjutə] **extent** [ɪkstént] **aware** [əwéə]

LESSON 11

STREETS IN LONDON—I



Long ago, when the ways of the City were quagmires, and the only idea of mending them was to throw the trunks of trees into the worst holes, it would have seemed quite incredible to anyone that one day almost all the miles and 5 miles of streets in London would be made of neatly-fitted blocks of wood, touching each other like the pieces in a puzzle. Why, even to us who walk over them daily, it is wonderful if we

quagmire [kwægmaɪə] **incredible** [ɪnkrédəbl̩]

puzzle [pázl]

come to think of it.

Have you ever watched men paving a London street? First they make a smooth surface of concrete, which sets hard when it dries. Upon
 5 this are placed the little wooden blocks in shape like bricks. Each one is dipped in boiling tar to fill up the chinks, and prevent the wood rotting. Very firm and beautiful is the surface thus made when first finished, but the enormous amount of
 10 traffic passing over it soon wears it into holes. It is true that nowadays most vehicles are motors and have rubber tyres to their wheels, which are not so destructive as the iron tyres, but then, on* the other hand, the weight of some of these
 15 motors is very great.

The streets in the best shopping districts of London are full of colour and brightness, for besides all the gaudy vehicles constantly passing, the shops have immense plate-glass windows filled
 20 with beautiful things.

concrete [kónkri:t]	tar [ta:]	chink [tʃɪŋk]	rot [rɒt]
traffic [træfik]	vehicle [ví:ɪkl]	rubber [rʌbə]	tyre [taíə]
destructive [distráktiv]	district [dístrikt]	brightness [bráitnis]	
	gaudy [gó:di]	plate-glass [pléitglɑ:s]	

Even on the dreariest winter night the streets are bright, with great arc lights overhead, and the shop windows lining the thoroughfare, and the countless lamps of the vehicles reflected from the wet street and dancing to and fro. It is only
 5 in fog that none of our lights are of* any avail. There is something peculiar about a fog which seems to cut* off the rays at their source, and the bus-drivers have to grope* their way from one point to another. 10

The traffic, though it is so mixed, quick and slow things all going together, is kept* under wonderful control. There are certain places where cabs may stand to be hired so* many at a time; certain places where omnibuses may stop and
 15 others where they may not. Everything is regulated by the police.

The* rule of the left is very strictly kept in London. You may sometimes see a cyclist or a

dreary [dríəri]	arc [ɑ:k]	countless [káuntlis]
fog [fɒg]	avail [əvéil]	peculiar [pikjú:ljə]
[sɔ:s] bus-driver [básdráivə]	grobe [group]	mix [miks]
control [kəntróul]	hire [háíə]	regulate [régjureit]
	strictly [stríktli]	cyclist [sáiklist]

small cart try to get*
by on the wrong side
of a lamp-post in the
middle of the street.

5 The policeman in*
charge does not shout
out or argue; he
waves his large hand,
and the offender has



10 to creep meekly back and round the other side.

Everyone must obey the policeman in the London streets. Let a policeman but hold up his hand, and woe* be to the luckless driver who does not instantly come* to a standstill. At a busy corner
15 where two streets cross each other, you will find two policemen at* work all day long controlling the traffic. The older of the two plants* himself on the left side of the roadway, where the street running north and south crosses the other, and the

20 younger policeman does the same opposite to him, so the traffic in that street is completely cut off,

argue [á:gju:] offender [əféndə] meekly [mí:kli]
woe [wou] luckless [lákli:s] standstill [stændstil]
roadway [róudwei]

and all the cabs and omnibuses and other conveyances are drawn* up in a long line behind each policeman. Frantic men, going to catch a train, put their heads out of the windows and growl at the delay; ladies, already late for appointments, 5 sigh with resignation, but no one can do anything. Then, after a few minutes, when Mr. Policeman senior thinks the east and west street has had its fair turn, he strides across and blocks that and lets the north and south one go, and thus 10 the game goes on all day long.

1. Each one is dipped in boiling tar to **prevent** the wood (from) rotting.

2. The streets are bright,

with (= as they have)	}	great arc lights overhead	[and]
		the shop windows	
		lining (= which line) the	
		thoroughfare	[and]
		the countless lamps of the	
		vehicles	

(which are)	}	reflected from the	
		wet street	[and]
		dancing to and fro.	

conveyance [kənvéiəns] frantic [frántik] resignation
[reziɡnéiʃən] senior [sí:njə] stride [straɪd]

3. None of our lights are of any avail *only in fog*.
It is only in fog that none of our lights are of any avail.
4. There is **nothing** peculiar about him.
There is **something** peculiar about a fog which seems to cut off the rays at their sources.
5. You must **fight your way**.
He had to **grope his way**.
6. Cabs may stand there so **many** at a time.
We employ them at so **much** a month.
7. get by at work
cut off in charge
hold up draw up
plant oneself woe be to...
of no avail keep under control
grope one's way come to a standstill
on the other hand the rule of the left

8. rub regular bicycle
rubber regulate cycle
cyclist
countless
luckless

bicycle [baísikl] cycle [sáikl]

LESSON 12

STREETS IN LONDON—II

One thing which adds* greatly to the beauty of the streets almost all the year round are the piled-up baskets of flowers sold by the flower-women and girls who sit together at certain places, such as Oxford Circus and Piccadilly Circus. 5
Glorious masses of daffodils, freesia, lilies, and roses take their turns in adding their delicate scent and colour to the scene.

A very different kind of colouring is to be found on the hoardings; wherever there is a 10
blank space, such as where houses have been pulled* down, and the ground boarded in, there blossom out the chief glories of advertisement. Men with light ladders and huge paste-pots go quickly from one hoarding to another, putting* up 15
new posters and covering up those that are torn or dirty. These vast pictures are like an enormous

Oxford [óksfəd] circus [sé:kəs] Piccadilly [pikədíli]
mass [mæs] daffodil [dæfədil] freesia [frí:ziə]
lily [líli] delicate [délikit] scent [sent] hoarding
[hó:diŋ] blank [blæŋk] advertisement [ədvo:tizmənt]
paste-pot [péistpət] poster [póustə]

open book that anyone passing may read. Very clever some of them are, too; they may be somebody's soap, and someone else's blacking, or the advertisement of a scene in a theatre, but whatever it is, it is sure to attract attention, for that is the one object of the posters.

Let us look down into a London street for a moment. We see all the traffic, the slow carts trying to keep along beside the kerb, and the quicker things in the middle; we see people trying to cross the street: they skip over to an island, and then get stopped there while taxi-cabs dash in strings on each side and send the mud—and there is nearly always mud to be sent—up over them from both sides at once.

In and out, almost under the wheels, are boys dressed in mud-bespattered blue serge blouses, sweeping up the dirt from the street; only long practice could save them from being run* over. At a great pace comes by a youth on a cycle,

attract [ə'trækt] kerb [kə'b] skip [skip] island
[áilənd] dash [dæʃ] mud-bespattered [mádbispætəd]
serge [sə:dʒ] blouse [blauz] practice [præktis]
youth [ju:θ]



with a perfect mountain of newspapers on his back. It is amazing to see how he keeps* his balance so weighted and going full* speed amid all the traffic, but he never makes* a slip. He pulls* up suddenly, with one foot on the pavement, and is immediately surrounded by an* army of ragged boys, who buy the papers from him by* the dozen; then off they all race in different directions, yelling shrilly, "Special edition! Great murder case! Police in East End! All the

amaze [ə'méiz] balance [bæləns] speed [spi:d]
pavement [péivmənt] direction [dirékʃən] yell [jel]
shrilly [ʃríli] edition [idíʃən] murder [mé:də]

winners!" and* so on.

The months of May and June are what* is called the Season in London. Then many rich people, who live elsewhere for the rest of the year, make*
 5 a point of being in Town so that they may see and entertain their friends. The park is full of carriages in the afternoon, and there are to be seen the finest carriage-horses in Europe. Beautifully dressed men and women hurry from place to
 10 place, keeping half a dozen engagements in one afternoon. The streets are blocked, and the workaday people, who have to get to and fro to make their living, find that they are obliged* to waste much time.

15 It is at times like these that the Londoner feels the benefit of being able to go underground. In almost any part of London he will find himself not far from a lift which takes him down to a railway by which he can get anywhere he wants.
 20 The whole of London is undermined by these

winner [wɪnə] elsewhere [éls(h)wæ] entertain
 [entətéɪn] workaday [wɔ:kədeɪ] Londoner [lʌndənə]
 benefit [bénɪfɪt] underground [ʌndəgráund]
 undermine [ʌndəmaɪn]

tunnelled railways, which are like the galleries in a mole-hill. They are nearly all connected at one point or another, and the tickets can be bought right through from a station on one railway to a station on another, so they are very convenient. 5
 The trains are run by electricity, and there is, therefore, no smoke or dirt, and many people prefer to dive down underground and use what* they call "the tube" rather than to fight for a place in the omnibuses above ground. 10

—G. E. Mitton.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. | add to | put up | |
| | run over | pull up | |
| | full speed | pull down | |
| | make a slip | an army of | |
| | and so on | what they call | |
| | by the dozen | what is called | |
| | be obliged to | take one's turn | |
| | | keep one's balance | |
| 2. | direct (v.) | pave (v.) | practise (v.) |
| | direction (n.) | pavement (n.) | practice (n.) |
| | | advertise (v.) | |
| | | advertisement (n.) | |

convenient [kənvi:njənt] tube [tju:b]

LESSON 13

THE BROKEN FLOWER-POT

My father was seated on the lawn before the house, his straw hat over his eyes, and his book on his lap. Suddenly a beautiful delft blue-and-white flower-pot, which had been set on the window-sill of an upper story, fell to the ground with a crash, and the fragments flew up round my father's feet. But my father continued to read, being much interested in his book.

"Dear, dear!" cried my mother, who was at work in the porch; "my poor flower-pot, that I prized so much! I would rather the best tea-set were broken! The poor geranium I reared myself, and the dear, dear flower-pot which Mr. Caxton bought for me my last birthday! That naughty child must have done this!"

I came out of the house as bold as brass, and said rapidly, "Yes, mother, it was I who pushed out the flower-pot."

lawn [lɔ:n] lap [læp] delft [delft] fragment
[frægmənt] porch [pɔ:tʃ] tea-set [ti:seɪt] geranium
[dʒirəɪnjəm] rear [riə] naughty [nɔ:ti] brass [brɑ:s]

"Hush!" said my nurse, while gazing at my father, who had very slowly taken off his hat, and was looking on with serious, wide-awake eyes. "Hush! And if he did break it, ma'am, it was quite an accident. He was standing so, and he never meant it. Did you? Speak!" this in a whisper, "or father will be so very angry."

"Well," said mother, "I suppose it was an accident; take care in the future, my child. You are sorry, I see, to have grieved me. There is a kiss; don't fret."

"No, mother, you must not kiss me; I don't deserve it, I pushed out the flower-pot on purpose."

"Ah! and why?" said my father walking up.

"For fun!" said I, hanging my head; "just to see how you'd look, father; and that's the truth of it."

My father threw his book fifty feet off, stooped down, and caught me in his arms. "Boy," he said, "you have done wrong; you shall repair it

wide-awake [waɪdəweɪk] ma'am [məm] fret [fret]
stoop [stu:p]

by remembering all your life that your father blessed God for giving him a son who spoke truth in spite of fear."

Not long after, Mr. Squills gave me a beautiful
5 large box of dominoes, made of cut ivory. This domino box was my delight. I was never tired* of playing at dominoes with my old nurse, and I slept with the box under my pillow.

"Ah!" said my father one day when he found
10 me arranging the ivory pieces in the parlour, "do you like that better than all your play-things?"

"Oh, yes, father!"

"You would be very sorry if mother were
15 to throw that box out of the window and break it, for fun." I looked pleadingly at my father, and made no answer. "But perhaps you would be very glad," he went on, "if suddenly one of those good fairies you read of could change the
20 domino box into a beautiful geranium in a lovely blue-and-white flower-pot. Then you could have

Squills [skwilz] domino [dóminou] ivory [áivəri]
parlour [pá:lə] plaything [pléiθiŋ]

the pleasure of putting it on mother's window-sill."

"Indeed I would," said I, half crying.

"My dear boy, I believe you; but good *wishes* do not mend bad actions; good *actions* mend bad actions." So saying he shut the door and
5 went out.

"My boy," said he the next day, "I am going to walk to town; will you come? And, by* the by, fetch your domino box; I should like to show it to a person there."
10

"Father," said I by the way, "there are no fairies now; how then can my domino box be changed into a geranium in a blue-and-white flower-pot?"

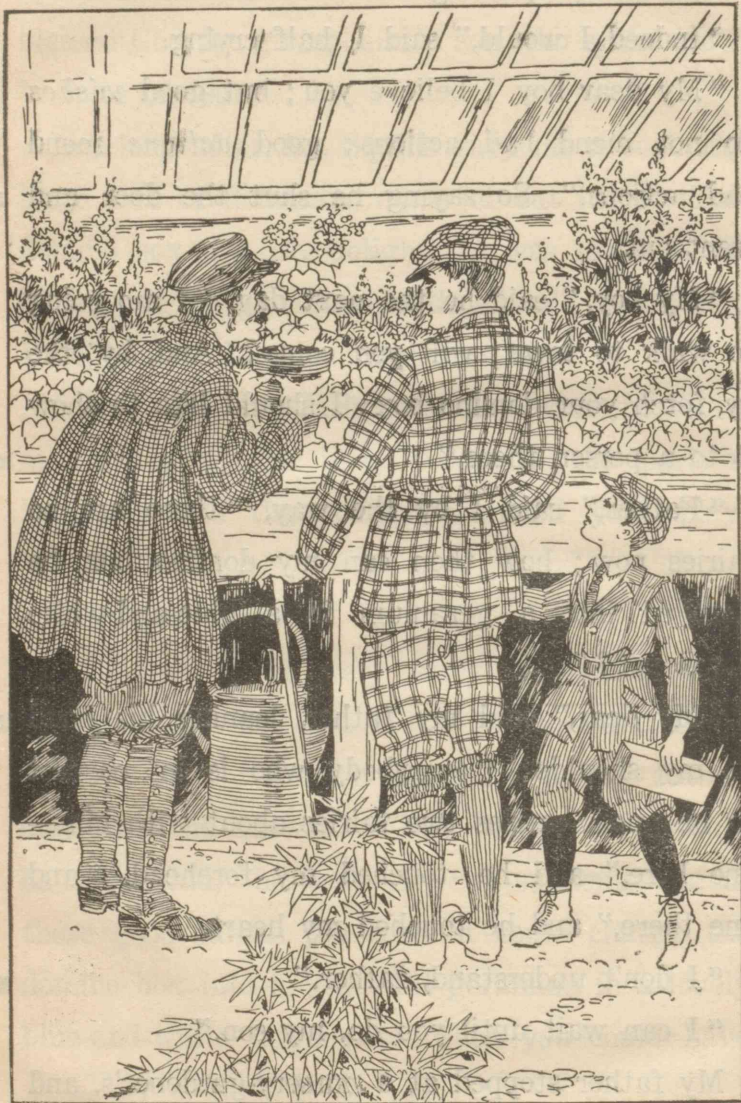
"My dear," said my father, leaning his hand
15 on my shoulder, "everybody who is in* earnest to be good, carries two fairies about with him—one here," and he touched my forehead, "and one there," and he touched my heart.

"I don't understand, father."
20

"I can wait until you do, my son."

My father stopped at a nursery-gardener's, and

lean [li:n] earnest [é:nist] nursery [nú:sri]



A NURSERY-GARDENER'S

after looking over flowers, paused before a large geranium. "Ah, this is finer than that which your mother was so fond of. What is the price of this, sir?"

"Only seven and six pence," said the gardener. ⁵
My father buttoned up his pocket.

"I can't afford it to-day," said he gently, and we walked out.

On entering the town we stopped again at a china warehouse. "Have you a flower-pot like ¹⁰ that I bought some months ago? Ah, here is one, marked three and six pence. Yes, that is the price. Well, when mother's birthday comes again, we must buy her another. That is some months to wait. And we can wait, my boy. ¹⁵ For truth, which blooms all the year round, is better than a poor geranium; and a word that is never broken is better than a piece of delft."

My head, which had been drooping before, rose again; but the rush of joy at my heart almost ²⁰ stifled me. "I have called to pay your bill,"

pence [pens] < penny button [bʌtn] warehouse
[wéəhaus] droop [dru:p] stifle [stáifl]

said my father, entering a shop.

“And, by the by,” he added, “my boy can show you a beautiful domino box.” I produced my treasure, and the shopman praised it highly.

5 “It is always well, my boy, to know what a thing is worth, in* case one wishes to part* with it. If my son gets tired of his plaything, what will you give him for it?”

“Why, sir,” said the shopman; “I think we
10 could give eighteen shillings for it.”

“Eighteen shillings!” said my father; “you would give that? Well, my boy, whenever you do grow tired of your box, you have my leave to sell it.”

15 My father paid his bill, and went out. I lingered behind a few moments, and joined him at the end of the street.

“Father, father!” I cried, clapping my hands, “we can buy the geranium; we can buy the
20 flower-pot!” And I pulled a handful of silver from my pocket.

“Did I not say right?” said my father. “You

shopman [ʃɒpmən]

linger [lɪŋgə]

have found the two fairies!”

Ah, how proud, how overjoyed I was, when after placing vase and flower on the window-sill, I plucked my mother by the gown, and made her follow me to the spot!

5 “It is his doing and his money!” said my father; “good actions have mended the bad.”

—Bulwer-Lytton.

1. I have **read** the book.

I have **read of** the animal.

You would be glad if suddenly one of those good fairies you **read of** could change the domino box into a beautiful geranium.

2. I **patted** him on the head.

I **took** him by the hand.

I **plucked** my mother by the gown.

3. in case tired of

for fun part with

walk up look over

in earnest on purpose

by the by as bold as brass

overjoy [ouvədʒɔɪ]

pluck [plʌk]

spot [spɒt]

LESSON 14

A SPARTAN HERO—I

Leonidas was King of Sparta, a small State in Ancient Greece. The Spartans were noted for simplicity of life, hardihood, and love of country. When Xerxes, King of the Medes and Persians, invaded Greece with all his hosts, Leonidas with his faithful followers marched north, with the armies of the other Grecian States, to repel the invader.

Now, Leonidas seems to have felt sure from the first that he and those who went with him were to be sacrificed for their country. The utmost they could do would be to keep Xerxes
5 back till the other Greeks were ready to meet him. Leonidas was young, and he had a young wife, a brave and clever woman, and they had a baby son. Yet he was quite willing to give his life and all that he had for his country, not in
10 the hope of saving Sparta and Greece, but just for the sake of doing what he could, whether little or much.

Spartan [spá:tən]	Leonidas [liónidæs]	sacrifice
[sækrifais]	Xerxes [zó:ksi:z]	Sparta [spá:tə]
	Greece [gri:s]	

In choosing the men to take with him, he preferred those who were married and had sons, who, if the fathers were killed, might one day take their place. You would have thought that husbands and fathers would be more missed at
5 home than young unmarried men. But Leonidas, being a Spartan, did not think of the feelings of the women and children, but of the wants of Sparta. He had only three hundred Spartans with him, but a* good many slaves and country
10 people, as well as some Greeks from other cities, and more were to follow later* on. They marched to the pass they were to defend. It is called Thermopylæ, or "the Hot Gates," from some hot springs that are in it. In parts it was so narrow
15 that only one carriage could pass along the road between the mountains and the sea.

There the Greeks encamped inside a wall that had been built across the pass, and waited for the army of Xerxes.
20

When the vast army appeared in the distance,		
husband [házbənd]	unmarried [ánmærid]	defend
[difénd]	Thermopylæ [θə:mópili:]	encamp [inkæmp]



some of the Greeks were terribly afraid. Not* so the Spartans, who did not give* way to terror. One man, who was told that there were so many archers among the Medes and Persians that when
5 they shot their arrows darkened the sky, said, "So* much the better; we can fight in the shade."

Xerxes could hardly believe that such a little band of men could dare to stand* in his way.
10 He sent a man on horseback, who rode up to the

archer [á:tʃə]

Mede [mi:d]

Persian [pé:ʃən]

darken [dá:kn]

wall and came back to tell the King that the Spartans were practising gymnastics and combing their hair. This puzzled him, and he asked a runaway Greek in his camp, who knew the Spartans well, what it meant. This man told him that he
5 might expect a hard fight, as the Spartans always took most care of their personal appearance just when they were going to risk their lives.

King Xerxes thought he would rather avoid fighting if he could. So he waited four days,
10 hoping that the Greeks would move* out of his way. When they did not, he sent a company of Medes to charge them. But the Spartans could fight better than the Medes, and in that narrow pass the difference in numbers did not* matter so
15 much. So the Medes were badly beaten.

Then King Xerxes sent his own Persian guards—the Immortals they were called—against them. But the Spartans were more* than a match for them also. They kept pretending to run away,
20

comb [koum]

runaway [rʌnəwei]

camp [kæmp]

expect [ikspékt]

avoid [əvóid]

immortal [imó:tl]

pretend [priténd]

so as to induce the Persians to follow them, and then suddenly turned round and took* them by surprise. The King was so excited and so angry that he jumped up three times from his throne as he looked at them from a high rock on which he was seated, but that did not mend* matters.

1. It seems that Leonidas felt sure that....
Leonidas seems to have felt sure that....
2. The floor gave way.
Give way to your betters.
He gave way to tears.
The Spartans did not give way to terror.
3. We shall never see his match.
He is a match for you.
They were no match for the Spartans.
The Spartans were more than a match for them.
4. later on a good many
mend matters stand in one's way
take by surprise move out of one's way
give way to terror more than a match for

So much the better.

Not so the Spartans.

induce [indjú:s] throne [θroun]

LESSON 15

A SPARTAN HERO—II

However, at last a way was found for passing behind these people, whom it took so much trouble to clear* out of the way. The Pass of Thermopylæ ran between the mountains and the sea, and one had to come by it to get into the middle of Greece. Now, there was a steep path leading over the mountains, by which one could come round to the back of the Greeks without going through the pass at all. When King Xerxes was wondering how he should ever force* a way, a treacherous Greek—he was not a Spartan, nor yet an Athenian—came and offered to show him the pathway over the hills.

Xerxes was delighted at the prospect, and soon it was arranged that early in the evening the traitor Greek should lead a band of Persians over the mountain path, and that when daylight came Xerxes himself and the rest of the army should

Athenian [əθí:níən] pathway [pá:θwei] prospect
[próspekt] traitor [tréitə] daylight [déilait]

march forward along the ordinary road, and so Leonidas and his Greeks would be attacked from behind and in front, and would have no chance.

Leonidas heard of this plan in* time to move
5 out of the way if he had wished to do so. He called together the officers of the other Greeks, and said that they had* better lead their men away as soon as they could. He kept one band of the allies to guard the mountain-path—which,
10 however, they were quite unable to do—and another, that came from the city of Thebes, because he could not trust them, and feared lest* they should go* over to the Persians. And so they did, indeed, as soon as they had a chance.
15 For himself and his Spartans, he said, he had no choice. It would be dishonourable for him to leave his post, and it would be better for Sparta that he should stay there. So he and his Spartans stayed, till the enemies came and sur-
20 rounded them on all sides. They did their duty nobly. They remind us of another band of brave

ally [ə'láɪ] **Thebes** [θi:bz] **dishonourable** [dis'ɒnərəbl̩]
nobly [nóubli]

men, of whom it was said:

“Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die.
Into the valley of death 5
Rode the six hundred.”

But the Spartans and the few allies that were with them, and the servants that accompanied them, did not ride, for they were all on foot. They gathered themselves together and made a 10 brave defence, but they were all slain; and Xerxes, instead of honouring his brave enemy, sent for the body of Leonidas, and had the head struck* off and the body nailed to a cross.

And now that this news has come to Sparta, 15 how do the people take it? Do they weep, and tear their hair, like the Egyptians? or do they try to hide their grief and go home silent and doleful, as Englishmen would do? Neither. They show cheerful faces, and try to look bright, and 20 not one wife or mother there seems to wish that

defence [diféns] **slain** [slein] <slay **weep** [wi:p]
Egyptian [idʒípʃən]

her husband or son had come back alive.

How is this? They cannot foresee what I could tell them—that the fighting on the sea will go all* the other way, and on the land too afterwards, and that Xerxes and the Persian host will have to return in great shame and distress. No, of all that they know nothing.

But this they know, that their men have died doing their duty nobly, and they believe in their hearts—what I suppose we all profess to believe—that it is far better to do one's duty and to die than to go out of the way of duty and live in ease and comfort.

But they will mourn for Leonidas, and when the war is over, and the Persians are driven back, a memorial will be raised to him and to his Spartans in the place where they fell—a stone lion, and under it the inscription:

“Go tell to Sparta, thou that passest by,
That here obedient to her laws we lie.”

—Alice Gardner.

alive [ə'laɪv] foresee [fə'si:] host [həʊst]
 profess [prə'fɛs] mourn [mɔ:n] memorial [mimə'riəl]
 inscription [ɪnskrɪpʃən] thou [ðəʊ] passest [pɑ:sɪst]

1. *It was decided* that you **should** be sent abroad.
It was arranged that the traitor Greek **should** lead a band of Persians over the mountain path.
2. I was just **in time** for the train.
 Leonidas heard of this plan **in time** to move out of the way.
3. He **had** the head **struck** off.
 He **had** the body **nailed** to a cross.
4. He **took** it easy.
How do the people **take** it?
5. in time nor yet
 force a way had better
 go over to strike off
 lest...should all the other way
6. defend (*v.*) obedient (*a.*) memory (*n.*)
 defence (*n.*) obedience (*n.*) memorial (*a. & n.*)



LESSON 16

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

[The famous charge of the Light Brigade was made by English cavalry on the Russian troops in the battle of Balaclava, October 25, 1854.]

Half a league, half a league,
 Half a league onward,
 All in the valley of Death
 Rode the six hundred.
 5 "Forward, the Light Brigade!
 Charge for the guns!" he said:
 Into the valley of Death
 Rode the six hundred.
 "Forward, the Light Brigade!"
 10 Was there a man dismay'd?
 Not tho' the soldier knew
 Some one had blunder'd:
 Theirs not to make reply,
 Theirs not to reason why,
 15 Theirs but to do and die:

brigade [brígeíd] league [li:g] dismay [disméi]
 tho' [ðou] blunder [blándə]

Into the valley of Death
 Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
 Cannon to left of them,
 Cannon in front of them 5
 Volley'd and thunder'd;
 Storm'd at with shot and shell,
 Boldly they rode and well.
 Into the jaws of Death,
 Into the mouth of Hell 10
 Rode the six hundred.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
 Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
 Sabring the gunners there,
 Charging an army, while 15
 All the world wonder'd:
 Plunged in the battery smoke
 Right thro' the line they broke;
 Cossack and Russian

cannon [kǽnən] volley [vóli] jaw [dʒə:] hell [hel]
 sabre [séibə] gunner [gánə] plunge [plándʒ]
 thro' [θru:] Cossack [kósæk]

Reel'd from the sabre stroke
 Shatter'd and sunder'd.
 Then they rode back, but not—
 Not the six hundred.

5

Cannon to right of them,
 Cannon to left of them,
 Cannon behind them
 Volley'd and thunder'd;
 Storm'd at with shot and shell,

10

While horse and hero fell,
 They that had fought so well
 Came thro' the jaws of Death,
 Back from the mouth of Hell,
 All that was left of them,

15

Left of six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
 O the wild charge they made!

All the world wonder'd.

Honour the charge they made!

20

Honour the Light Brigade,

Noble six hundred!

—Alfred Tennyson.

reel [ri:l] shatter [ʃætə] sunder [sʌndə]

LESSON 17

NOBLESSE OBLIGE

Noblesse oblige is a French expression which means, "High birth or position makes one responsible for the good of those lower than he in position". The following story tells of a British officer during the World War who did not forget 5 this motto. The story was told by the writer of a book narrating experiences at the front. As you read, think how you would have felt if you had been one of the young colonel's men.

A great love and sympathy always seem to 10 exist between the British officer and his men. One of the reasons is the justice and unselfishness of the officer. For instance, a British officer among the walking wounded never goes ahead of his men to have his wounds dressed. 15

Outside of one dressing station sat a young colonel with a bad wound. One of the secretaries

noblesse oblige [nɒbles ɒbliːʒ] *responsible* [rɪspɒnsɪbl̩]
narrate [nəˈreɪt] *exist* [ɪgzɪst] *justice* [dʒʌstɪs]
unselfishness [ʌnsɛlfɪʃnɪs] *secretary* [sɛkrətri]

noticed him and said, "You had better get into the dressing station at once."

"It is not my turn. I will not go out of turn."

Some four hours later, the secretary, passing
5 out food and drink, again noticed the colonel.

"Here! Why haven't you had your wounds dressed?" he exclaimed.

"I am waiting for my turn."

"But it was your turn a long time ago."

10 "Are you sure?"

"Of course I am. Come, let me help you."

Into the dressing room he staggered. He had no idea that he had done a heroic thing.

—"Youth's Companion."

just (a.) horo (n.)

justice (n.) heroic (a.)

stagger [stægə] idea [aɪdɪə]

LESSON 18

OLD ERRORS ABOUT ALCOHOL

At one time alcohol went* by various names, such as "strong waters," and "water of life," and was supposed to be of great value for preserving health and preventing disease. But during the past fifty years the subject has been very
5 carefully looked* into, and the result is a complete change of opinion in* regard to its value.

Alcohol was looked upon as a food.* People were led to believe that liquors were almost necessary as food, and that if they did not take
10 beer, wine or spirits, the body would not be well nourished. But this error has passed* away: alcohol has been proved to have no known food value; neither has water; and fermented liquors consist of these two substances, mixed with
15 nutritive elements to* a very small extent indeed.

It takes six pounds of barley to make a gallon

error [érə]	alcohol [ælkəhəl]	disease [dizɪ:z]
liquor [líkə]	beer [biə]	wine [wain] nourish
[nâriʃ]	ferment [fəmént]	substance [sábstəns]
nutritive [njú:tritiv]	element [élimənt]	pound [paund]
	barley [bá:li]	gallon [gælən]

of beer. In the gallon of beer we have half a pound of solid matter, half a pound of alcohol, and nine pounds of water. The six pounds of barley would make good bread; but in the form
5 of beer its food value has been destroyed.

A noted German chemist says that a man would have to drink seven hundred and thirty gallons of the best beer to get as much food as is contained in a five-pound loaf of bread or in
10 three pounds of beef. But distilled liquors consist of alcohol and water only: they contain, therefore, no nourishment whatever*.

Alcohol was thought necessary to health. So wide-spread was this belief, that to give up
15 drinking this liquor was supposed to bring weakness and disease.

The best doctors now say that alcohol should never be taken by persons in health, and that there is no more potent cause of disease than
20 its so-called moderate use. There is scarcely a

noted [nóutid] chemist [kémist] distill [distíl]
therefore [ðéəfə:] nourishment [nári:mənt] wide-spread
[wáidspred] belief [bilí:f] weakness [wí:knis]
potent [póutənt] moderate [módərit]

function of the human frame which is not harmed by it.

Alcohol was supposed to give strength. When any hard labour was to be undertaken, it was thought that liquor must be provided. Now it
5 is thoroughly established that when we wish to do the best work for the longest time, with either the mind or the body, alcohol must be let alone.

Rowers and walkers, when training for contests,
10 shun it as a poison. People do more work and feel in better health when they drink only water, tea or coffee, or, during hot weather, water and oatmeal.

The most eminent medical men declare that
15 alcohol always hinders and never helps the mind or the body to work.

Alcohol was supposed to give warmth. One often even now hears people say that they drink liquor to warm them. But they make a great
20

function [fáŋkʃən] frame [freim] undertaken
[ʌndətéikn] < undertake thoroughly [θá:rəli] rower [róuə]
contest [kóntest] poison [póizn] oatmeal [óutmi:l]
eminent [éminənt] medical [médikəl] hinder [híndə]

mistake. Learned men have found that, instead*
of giving heat to the body, the alcohol taken into
the system actually lowers the temperature, and
thus in winter weather the liquor within acts as
5 an ally of the cold without* and helps to freeze
a man all* the more quickly.

Experience proves the same thing. Men who
are exposed to severe cold stand it far better if
they take no alcohol; while those who do not
10 abstain are more subject* to frost-bites and less
able to resist death.

Captains of vessels who go on polar expeditions
are careful to allow no liquor rations.

So one by one the old errors disappear, and
15 men come to see what an enemy they have to
deal* with in alcohol.

1. He goes by the name of Jack.

Alcohol went by various names.

2. There is no doubt whatever.

They contain no nourishment whatever.

learned [lɔːnɪd]	actually [æktʃuəli]	temperature
[tɛmpɪtʃə]	expose [ɪkspəʊz]	abstain [əbstɛɪn]
frost-bite [frɔːstbaɪt]	resist [rɪzɪst]	polar [pəʊlə]
expedition [ɛkspɪdɪʃən]	ration [rɛɪʃən]	

3. I gave him advice **instead of** money.

Instead of going himself, he sent his servant.

(= He did not go himself, but sent his servant.)

Instead of giving heat to the body, alcohol lowers
the temperature.

4. He is **subject to** headache.

They are **subject to** frost-bites.

5. I cannot **deal with** him.

They have to **deal with** a terrible enemy in alcohol.

They come to see what an enemy they have to **deal**
with in alcohol.

(= They come to see what a terrible enemy alcohol
is.)

6.	look into	subject to
	pass away	instead of
	deal with	in regard to
	all the more	look upon...as—
	go by the name of	to a small extent

7.	err (v.)	believe (v.)	nourish (v.)
	error (n.)	belief (n.)	nourishment (n.)
	pole (n.)	medicine (n.)	chemist (n.)
	polar (a.)	medical (a.)	chemistry (n.)

disease	dislike
discover	dishonourable

advice [ədvaɪs]	headache [hedeɪk]	err [əː]
	chemistry [kɛmɪstri]	

LESSON 19

THE POWER OF HABIT

I remember once riding from Buffalo to the Niagara Falls. I said to a gentleman, "What river is that, sir?"

"That," said he, "is the Niagara river."

5 "Well, it is a beautiful stream," said I; "bright, and fair, and glassy. How far off are the rapids?"

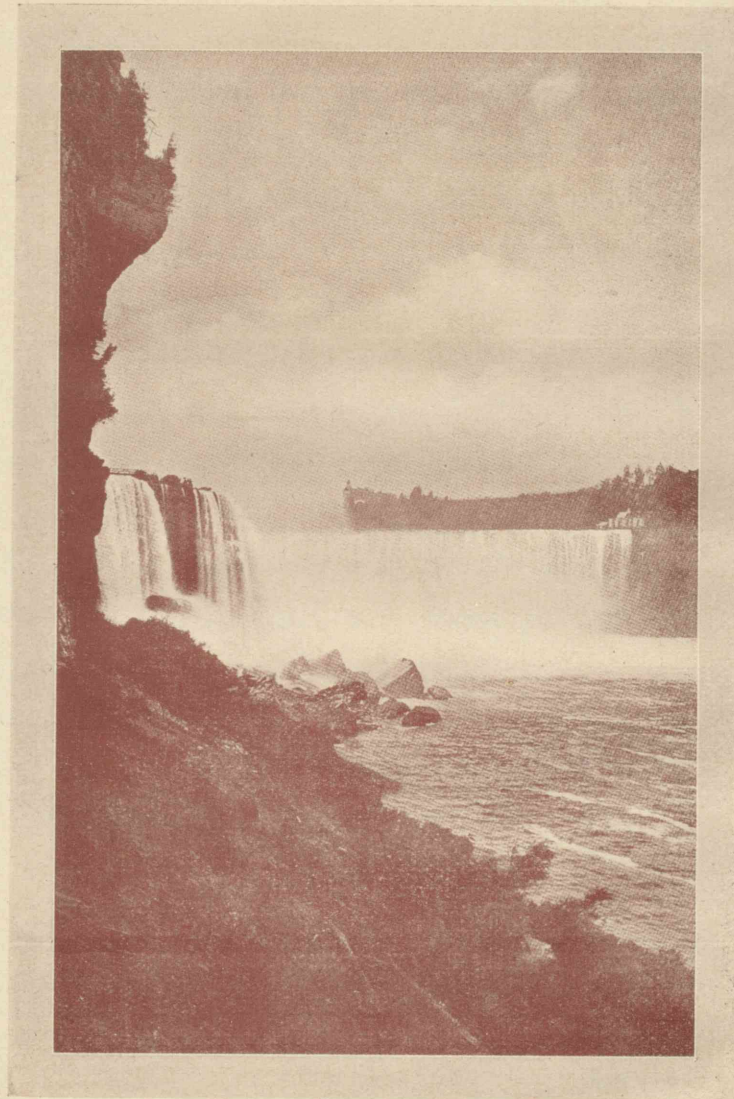
"Only a mile or two," was the reply.

10 "Is it possible that only a mile from us, we shall find the water in the turbulence which it must show near the Falls?"

"You will find it so, sir." And so I found it; and the first sight of Niagara I shall never forget.

15 Now, launch your bark on that Niagara river; it is bright, smooth, beautiful, and glassy. There is a ripple at the bow; the silver wake you

Buffalo [bá:fəlou] Niagara [nai:əgərə] glassy [glá:si]
 turbulence [tə:bjuləns] launch [lə:ntʃ] ripple [rɪpl]
 wake [weɪk]



THE HORSESHOE FALLS, NIAGARA

leave behind, adds to your enjoyment. Down
the stream you glide, oars, sails, and helm in*
proper trim, and you set out on your pleasure
excursion.

Suddenly, some one cries out from the bank, 5
“Young men, ahoy!”

“What is it?”

“The rapids are below you!”

“Ha! ha! we have heard of the rapids; but
we are not such fools as to get there. If we go 10
too fast, then we shall up* with the helm, and
steer to the shore; we will set the mast in the
socket, hoist the sail, and speed to the land.
Then on,* boys; don't be alarmed,—there is no
danger.” 15

“Young men, ahoy there!”

“What is it?”

“The rapids are below you!”

“Ha! ha! we will laugh and quaff; all things
delight us. What care we for the future! No 20

add [æd]	enjoyment [indʒɔimənt]	glide [glaid]
helm [helm]	excursion [ikskɔ:fən]	ahoy [əhɔi]
steer [stiə]	socket [sɔkit]	hoist [hɔist]
	future [fju:tʃə]	quaff [kwa:f]

man ever saw it. Sufficient for the day is the
 evil thereof. We will enjoy life while we may,
 —will catch pleasure as it flies. This is enjoy-
 ment; time* enough to steer out of danger when
 5 we are sailing swiftly with the current."

"YOUNG MEN, AHOY!"

"What is it?"

"BEWARE! BEWARE! THE RAPIDS ARE BELOW
 YOU!"

10 "Now you see the water foaming all around.
 See how fast you pass that point! Up with the
 helm! Now turn! Pull hard! Quick! quick!
 quick! pull for your lives! pull till the blood
 starts from your nostrils, and the veins stand
 15 like whip-cords upon your brow! Set the mast
 in the socket! hoist the sail! Ah! ah! it is
 too late! Shrieking, howling, blaspheming, over
 they go."

Thousands go over the rapids of intemperance
 20 every year, through *the power of habit*, crying

thereof [ðeə'rɔːy]	beware [biwéə]	foam [foum]
nostril [nɔːstril]	vein [vein]	whip-cord [(h)wɪp'kɔːd]
brow [brau]	shriek [ʃriːk]	howl [haul]
[blæsfi:m]	blaspheme	
	intemperance [intempərəns]	

all the while, "*When I find out that it[†] is
 injuring me, I will give it up!*"

—G. B. Gough.

3. Down the stream you glide, (*with*) oars, sails, and
 helm in proper trim.
2. I **heard** the news.
 We have **heard of** the current.
3. Hold **up** your hands!
 Up **with** your hands!
 She **ups with** her hands.
 Put the helm **up!**
 Up **with** the helm!
 We shall **up with the helm.**
4. (*It will be*) **time enough** (=not too late) to steer
 out of danger.
 I got there **time enough** (=in time) to see him.
5. add to in trim
 time enough up with the helm
6. **hereafter** (=after *this*) **thereof** (=of *that*; its)
 herein (=in *this*) **thereupon** (=upon *that*)

† Temperate drinking

LESSON 20

MY MOTHER'S LAST KISS

I was but five years old when my mother died; but her image is as fresh in my mind, now that twenty years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her, as a pale, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice soft and cheerful when she praised me; and when I had erred, (for I was a wild, thoughtless child,) there was a mild and tender earnestness in her reproofs, that always went to my little heart.

10 Methinks I can now see her large, blue eyes moist with sorrow, because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat: "My child, how can you grieve me so?" She had, for a long time, been pale and feeble, and sometimes there
15 would come a bright spot on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, I thought she must be well. But then she spoke of dying, and pressed

image [ímidʒ] fresh [freʃ] elapse [ilæps] tender
[téndə] earnestness [é:nistnis] reproof [riprú:f]
methinks [miθíŋks] moist [məist] childish [tʃáildɪʃ]
waywardness [wéiwədnis]

me to her bosom, and told me to be good when she was gone, and to love my father, and be kind to him; for he would have no one else to love.

I recollect she was ill all day, and my little hobby-horse and whip were laid* aside, and I tried
5 to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long. At night, they told me my mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always had done before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the
10 room, and placing my lips close to hers, whispered: "Mother, dear mother, won't you kiss me?"

Her lips were very cold, and when she put her hand upon my cheek, and laid my head on her bosom, I felt a cold shuddering pass all through
15 me. My father carried me from the room; but he could not speak. After they put me in bed, I lay a long while thinking; I feared my mother would, indeed, die; for her cheek felt cold, as my little sister's did when she died, and they carried
20 her little body away where I never saw it again.

bosom [búzəm] recollect [rekələkt] hobby-horse
[hóbihó:s] whip [(h)wip] shudder [ʃáðə]

But I soon fell asleep.

In the morning I rushed into my mother's room, with a strange dread of evil to come upon me. It was just as I feared. A white linen covered her straight, cold form. I removed it from her face: her eyes were closed, and her cheeks were hard and cold. But my mother's dear, dear smile was there, or my heart would have broken.

In* an instant, all the little faults, for which she had so often reproved me, rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would always be, if she would but stay with me. I longed to tell her how, in all time to come, her words would be a law to me. I would be all that she had wished me to be.

I was a passionate, headstrong boy; and never did this frame of temper come upon me, but I seemed to see her mild, tearful eyes full upon me, just as she used to look in life; and when I strove for the mastery over my passions, her smile

dread [dred] linen [línin] instant [ínstənt] reprove [riprú:v]
 passionate [pæʃənɪt] headstrong [hédstrɒŋ]
 tearful [tíəfʊl] strove [strouv] <strive mastery [má:stəri]
 passion [pæʃən]

seemed to cheer my heart, and I was happy.

My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit seemed to be always with me, *to aid the good and root out the evil* that was in me. I felt it would 5 grieve her gentle spirit to see me err, and I *could not, would not*, do so.

I was the child of her affection. I knew she had prayed and wept over me, and that even on the threshold of the grave, her anxiety for my 10 welfare had caused her spirit to linger, that she might pray once more for me. I never forgot my mother's last kiss. It was with me in sorrow; it was with me in joy; it was with me in moments of evil, like a perpetual good. 15

1. She told me **to be** good when she was gone.
 She said to me, "*Be good when I am gone.*"

They told me my mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always **had done** before I went to bed, and I must go without it.

underwent [ʌndəwént] <undergo affection [əfékʃən]
 wept [wept] <weep threshold [θrészəuld] anxiety [æŋzaiəti]
 welfare [wélfəə] perpetual [pəpétjuəl]

They said, "*Your mother is too sick to kiss you, as she always has done before you go to bed, and you must go without it.*"

I longed to tell her **how her words would** be a law to me. I **would** be all that **she had wished** me to be.

I longed to tell her, "*Your words will be a law to me. I will be all that you have wished me to be.*"

2. They **never** meet **but** they quarrel.
 = They *never* meet *without* quarrelling.
 = *Whenever* they meet, they quarrel.

Never did this frame of temper come upon me, **but** I seemed to see her mild tearful eyes full upon me.

3. My mother's dear smile was there, **or** my heart **would have broken.**

If my mother's dear smile *had not been* there, my heart would have broken.

4. lay aside in an instant
 come upon go to one's heart
 root out

5. grieve reprove recollect
 grief reproof recollection
 affection passion tear
 affectionate passionate tearful
 child anxious master
 childish anxiety mastery

LESSON 21

FIGHTERS AGAINST DISEASES—I

During the Great War, we were all thrilled by the newspaper accounts of bravery in battle and were justly proud of our brave soldiers and the fine men who led them to victory. We felt that they were saving us from an enemy who threatened the peace and freedom of the whole world.

But while we honour the army and navy, we are apt to forget that there is another army just as brave which fights to save us from just as dangerous an enemy. I mean the great army of doctors and scientists who spend their lives studying the causes of disease and finding out the best ways to fight it.

One of the best and bravest of this army was Dr. Edward Jenner, and the enemy whom he put to flight was the terrible disease called the small-pox.

fighter [fáitə] thrill [θril] threaten [θrétn] freedom
 [frí:dəm] navy [néivi] apt [æpt] scientist [sáíəntíst]
 Jenner [dʒéne] small-pox [smól:pɒks]

I suppose that most people have seldom known anyone who had the small-pox, but in olden times it was as common as the measles. Everyone, almost, had it quite as a matter of course, and
 5 a lady whose face was not marked with its ugly traces was considered a beauty. But it not merely spoiled people's looks. Many were blinded by it, and thousands* upon thousands were killed.

Dr. Jenner was a country doctor who lived
 10 about a century ago in the beautiful county of Gloucestershire, in England. He was something of a musician and a poet, too, and perhaps that* is why he was not content to plod* along doing as other country doctors did, but used his imagina-
 15 tion and thought things out for himself.

He noticed that quite frequently dairy-maids had, on their hands, sores that came from milking cows who had the cow-pox and he heard fine ladies lamenting that they too could not have

olden [óuldŋ] measles [mí:zlz] consider [kənsídə]
 Gloucestershire [glóstəʃiə] musician [mju:zɪʃən]
 poet [póuit] plod [plɒd] imagination [imædʒɪneɪʃən]
 dairy [déəri] sore [sɔ:] cow-pox [káupɒks]
 lament [ləmént]



these sores, for they said that the dairy-maids who had the cow-pox never caught the small-pox.

Of course Dr. Jenner knew what we all have noticed, that there are a good many diseases that never trouble the same person twice. If you
 5 have had measles, you do not usually take it again, and it is the same with whooping-cough, mumps and many other catching diseases. Doctors

twice [twais] whooping-cough [hú:piŋkɔ:f]
 mumps [mʌmps]

still disagree as to the exact reason for this, but they all agree that when a person "catches" a disease germ, his body sets to work at once to fight the germ. After such a fight with measles, 5 for instance, the body seems to have succeeded in developing within itself a substance that actually kills the measles germ.

So when Dr. Jenner found that the dairymaids who had had the cow-pox did not catch the small-
10 pox, he thought that the cow-pox must really be a light form of small-pox. "If that is so," thought he, "if I can give people the cow-pox, I shall save them from having the small-pox."

So he found a dairy-maid named Sarah Nelmes
15 who had cow-pox sores on her hand, and from these sores he took some matter, with which he "vaccinated" a little boy eight years old called James Phipps. It was called "vaccination" because "vacca" is the Latin for cow. I imagine
20 little James must have been very much frightened,

disagree [disəgrɪ:] exact [ɪgzækt] germ [dʒə:m]
develop [divələp] Sarah Nelmes [sɛərə nɛlmz]
vaccinate [væksineɪt] Phipps [fɪps] vaccination
[væksinəɪʃən] vacca [vækə]

for vaccination was an utterly new thing—not a matter of course as it is now when practically everyone has at least one vaccination scar. And James's fears were not lessened by the silly talk of some grown people who said that the vaccine 5 would make patches of cow hair grow on his body, that it would make his face look like an animal—and all sorts of other ridiculous stories.

But about six weeks later, when Dr. Jenner put some matter from a real small-pox sore into
10 a cut on James's arm, James did not show any sign of taking the small-pox at all.

After this, vaccination became quite the fashion. All the court ladies and gentlemen hurried to Dr. Jenner to be vaccinated. In Italy, the "blessed
15 vaccine" was received with religious processions. The Indians in America sent a letter to Dr. Jenner, saying, "We shall not fail to teach our children to speak the name of Jenner and to thank the
20 Great Spirit for bestowing upon him so much

practically [præktɪkəli] scar [skɑ:] lessen [lɛsn]
vaccine [væksɪn] patch [pætʃ] fashion [fæʃən]
court [kɔ:t] blessed [blɛsɪd] procession [prəsəʃən]
Indian [ɪndjən] bestow [bɪstəʊ]

wisdom and so much benevolence." In Russia, the Empress Catherine II, ordered that the first child to be vaccinated should be named "Vaccinoff," should ride to Leningrad in her own royal coach, be educated free and given a pension for life.

And so the terrible enemy called small-pox, which had killed millions of innocent people, was overcome by a modest country doctor. To be sure, the disease has never been entirely stamped out, for there is no country where every man, woman and child is vaccinated. But if the whole world would do what Germany did in 1874 and require every child to be vaccinated at birth and again in his early teens, small-pox would cease. During the war between France and Prussia, in 1870, 25,000 unvaccinated French soldiers died. Of the Germans, although they lived right with the French prisoners, only about 350 out of a million died.

wisdom [wɪzdəm] benevolence [bɪnévələns] Vaccinoff
[væksɪnəf] Leningrad [léningræd] coach [kəʊtʃ]
educate [édjukeɪt] pension [pénʃən] innocent [ɪnəsnt]
modest [mɒdɪst] entirely [ɪntáɪəli] teens [ti:nz]
cease [si:s]

1. He is **very much** of a musician.
He is **not much** of a musician.
He is **something** of a musician.
He is **nothing** of a musician.
2. She is still **in her teens**.
Every child is required to be vaccinated **in his teens**.
3. plod along stamp out
for life in one's teens
put to flight that is why
not fail to a matter of course
to be sure...but thousands upon thousands
4. brave (a.) free (a.) wise (a.)
bravery (n.) freedom (n.) wisdom (n.)
imagine (v.) religion (n.)
imagination (n.) religious (a.)
science music poem
scientist musician poet

LESSON 22

FIGHTERS AGAINST DISEASES—II

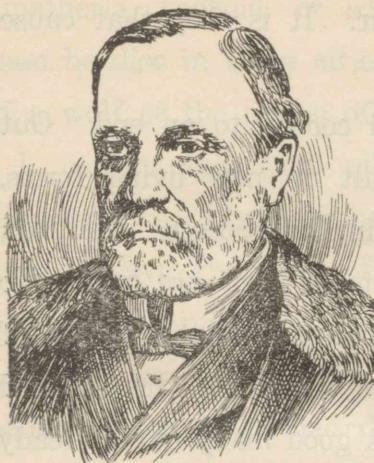
It is alarming to think that we are surrounded by millions and millions of harmful microbes, and that they are not only in the air and in the water, but in our bodies too. But if we keep
 5 ourselves clean and healthy we need not be frightened, for our bodies will be able to defend themselves. We have in our blood little living cells which guard us. If poisonous microbes get in, these little guards surround and destroy
 10 them.

Another thing microbes do not like is sunlight. It stops* them from multiplying, so you see how the sun helps us. Great heat kills them. That is why people often boil milk for children. It is
 15 not so nice to drink, but you have got rid of the risk of microbes. Of course the air is full of them; but it depends on what sort of air it is, how many microbes can live in it.

microbe [máikroub]

poisonous [póiznəs]

multiply [máltiplai]



LOUIS PASTEUR

A great Frenchman, Louis Pasteur, made experiments to find out about this, and he discovered that the
 5 air high up on the Swiss mountains had no microbes in it. A little lower down he found a few, but
 10 when he made tests in a great town, where the air was not pure, there were thousands upon thousands.

Pasteur was a very clever man. When he was a young man and at college a fellow student
 15 used to say: "Pasteur worries me. The only things that interest him are the things that can't be found out." But in* the end he did find out. He found out, for instance, that the reason of decay in animal or vegetable bodies is just these
 20

Pasteur [pæsté:]

experiment [ikspérimənt]

Swiss

[swis] test [test]

college [kólidʒ]

worry [wári]

decay [dikéi]

little microbes in the air. It is they that cause the decay.

Nothing in this world comes* to an end. Out of dead things are built up new living forms, and the microbes help in the process. You see, some of these "little bits of life" are helpful to us; they are not all harmful. What the men of science do is to discover which are the harmful ones, and fight them. A good many have already been found out, those, for instance, that cause lockjaw, diphtheria, and typhoid; and those diseases can now be more easily cured because the doctors know what microbes they have to combat.

A Frenchman has said: The first step in civilization was taken when man learnt to protect himself from wild beasts. To-day he is learning how to protect himself from microbes. It is quite as important. A day will come when in Berlin, London and Paris, man will not* die of

process [próuses] lockjaw [lókɔdʒɔ:] diphtheria [difθíəriə]
 typhoid [táifóid] cure [kjua] combat [kómbæt]
 civilization [sivilaizéiʃən] important [impó:tənt]
 Berlin [bɜ:lín]

diphtheria, typhoid, or scarlet fever any* more than he dies in those cities to-day from the bite of a wolf or the poison of a snake.

I cannot tell you all the things Pasteur discovered, so I will choose one. He found out how to save the lives of people who had been bitten by a mad dog. In old times there was no cure for hydrophobia, as it is called. A person bitten by a mad dog did not always get hydrophobia, but if he did there was no escape for him. An old Encyclopaedia says: "We need say little about the treatment of hydrophobia, since there is no record we can trust of recovery from it."

If any one is bitten now by a dog which is suspected of madness, he need not be anxious. He will, of course, hurry to his doctor, and the doctor, when he has examined the wound, will say: "Now you had better go off to Paris, to the Pasteur Institute, and have the treatment

snake [sneik] hydrophobia [háidrəfóubiə] encyclopaedia [ensaiklopí:diə] treatment [trí:tmənt] record [rékɔ:d]
 recovery [rikávəri] madness [mædnis]
 institute [ínstitju:t]

there."

There would be plenty of time even if the patient were a long way off, for hydrophobia does not show itself for a month. Before it shows itself there is time to protect him against it by strengthening his blood to fight and destroy the poison. It sounds rather an odd treatment, for what the surgeon does is to prick the skin and put in a little of the same sort of poison, and he repeats this for some days till the patient is safe.

The first patient Pasteur had was a little boy from Alsace, who was covered all over with bites. How anxious he was about the child! How carefully he gave him the treatments, one every day! When the right number had been given the boy was sent back to his home, for the time to pass before the hydrophobia could show itself, and Pasteur impressed on him that he must write to Paris every day, and say how

patient [péiʃənt] strengthen [stréŋθən] odd [ɒd]
 surgeon [sɜːdʒən] prick [prɪk] Alsace [áɛlsæs]
 impress [imprɛs]

he was.

You can imagine how Pasteur watched for those letters, which would tell him if he had been successful or not in finding a cure. But the little boy, when he got home and found everything as usual and felt quite well, sometimes forgot to write the daily letter. Then the doctors in Paris began to feel worried and to wonder if any sign of hydrophobia could be showing, and Pasteur would write at once and ask why he had not heard.

At last there was no letter for five days, and their hopes sank. But when the letter at last came it said: "I am indeed ungrateful not to let you hear about my health. I thank you a thousand times, and so do my father and mother. I am so happy, for I am well and eat well."

This boy was the first to be saved from a horrible death. Since him, about 30,000 people have had the treatment.

There is a large building in Paris to-day, known as the Pasteur Institute, where Pasteur's work is

successful [səksésful] ungrateful [ʌngréitful]

carried on. It was built with the subscriptions of the grateful and admiring people of France, and offered to Pasteur, not only as a home for the discoveries he had already made, but as a place where further new methods of fighting disease could be studied and experiments carried out. It is sacred to the saving of life.

As long as he lived, Pasteur worked there, and he is buried in a little chapel adjoining the Institute. He was a great Frenchman, a great helper of mankind.

1. A home without love is **no more** a home **than** a body without a soul is a man.

No one will die of diphtheria **any more than** he does in those cities to-day with the bite of a wolf.

2. The event is deeply **impressed on** my memory.

I must **impress on** you the importance of the matter.

Pasteur **impressed on** him that he must write to Paris every day.

subscription [sʌbskrɪpʃən]	discovery [dɪskʌvəri]	
further [fɜːðə]	method [méθəd]	sacred [séikrɪd]
chapel [tʃæpl]	adjoin [ədʒɔɪn]	

3. I am ill.—**So am I.**
He will come.—**So will** his brother.
So do my father and mother.

4. The boy was **the first** that was saved.
The boy was **the first** to be saved.

5. The building is **sacred to** the saving of life.
The central attractions of Shiba are shrines **sacred to** the memory of Shoguns of the Tokugawa family.

6. die of show itself
watch for not...any more than
in the end stop ~ from ...ing
come to an end thousands upon thousands

7. poison (n.) important (a.) mad (a.)
poisonous (a.) importance (n.) madness (n.)
recover (v.) discover (v.) succeed (v.)
recovery (n.) discovery (n.) success (n.)
successful (a.)

LESSON 23

THE MILLER OF THE DEE

There dwelt a miller,
 hale and bold,
 Beside the river Dee;
 He wrought and sang
 5 from morn to night,
 No lark more blithe
 than he;
 And this the burden of
 his song
 10 For ever used to be,—
 “I envy nobody, no, not I,
 And nobody envies me!”
 “Thou’rt wrong, my friend!” said old King Hal,
 “Thou’rt wrong as wrong can be;
 15 For could my heart be light as thine,
 I’d gladly change with thee.
 And tell me now what makes thee sing



miller [mɪlə]	Dee [di:]	hale [heɪl]	wrought
[rɔ:t] <work	lark [lɑ:k]	blithe [blaɪð]	burden
[bɔ:dn]	thou’rt (=thou art) [θəʊət]	Hal [hæl]	
	thine [θaɪn]	thee [ði:]	

With voice so loud and free,
 While I am sad, though I’m the king,
 Beside the river Dee.”

The miller smiled and doffed his cap.
 “I earn my bread,” quoth he;
 5 “I love my wife, I love my friends,
 I love my children three;
 I owe no penny I cannot pay;
 I thank the river Dee
 That turns the mill that grinds the corn
 10 To feed my babes and me.”
 “Good friend,” said Hal, and sighed the while,
 “Farewell! and happy be;
 “But say no more, if thou’dst be true,
 That no one envies thee.
 15 Thy mealy cap is worth my crown,
 Thy mill my kingdom’s fee!
 Such men as thou are England’s boast,
 O miller of the Dee!”

—Charles Mackay.

doff [dɒf]	quoth [kwouθ]	grind [graɪnd]	babe [beɪb]
farewell [fɛəwél]	thou’dst = thou wouldst.	mealy [mí:li]	
	kingdom [kɪŋdəm]	fee [fi:]	

1.	thou	thy	thee
		thine	
	art		wast
	dost		didst
	hast		hadst
thou	lovest	thou	lovedst
	wilt		wouldst
	shalt		shouldst
	canst		couldst

2. Thou'rt wrong as wrong can be (= very wrong).
She is as poor as poor can be.
3. Could my heart be light as thine, I'd gladly change
with thee.
=If my heart could be as light as yours, I would
gladly change with you.
Had he met me, he would have known me.
4. If thou wouldst be true, say no more that no one
envies you.
He who would (=wishes to) catch fish, must not
mind getting wet.

LESSON 24

MALIBRAN AND THE YOUNG MUSICIAN

In a humble room, in one of the poorest streets
of London, little Pierre, a fatherless French boy,
sat humming by the bedside of his sick mother.
There was no bread in the closet, and for the
whole day he had not tasted food. Yet he sat
humming to keep* up his spirits. Still, at* times,
he thought of his loneliness and hunger, and he
could scarcely keep the tears from his eyes; for
he knew nothing would be so grateful to his
poor, sick mother as a good, sweet orange—and
yet he had not a penny in the world.

The little song he was singing was his own,—
one he had composed with* air and words; for
the child was a genius.

He went to the window, and looking out, saw
a man putting up a great bill with yellow letters,
announcing that Madame Malibran would sing that

Malibran [malibrā]	Pierre [pjɛ:r]	fatherless [fɑ:ðəlis]
hum [hʌm]	bedside [bɛdsaid]	closet [klɔzɪt]
taste [teɪst]	loneliness [lɒnlinɪs]	hunger [hʌŋgə]
grateful [grɛɪtful]	compose [kəmˈpəʊz]	genius [dʒiːnjəs]
	Madame [mædəm]	

night in public.

“If I could only go,” thought little Pierre; and then, pausing a moment, he clasped his hands. His eyes lighted with a new hope. Running to
5 the little stand, he smoothed down his yellow curls, and taking from a little box some old stained paper, gave one eager glance at his mother, who slept, and ran speedily from the house.

* * * *

“Who did you say is waiting for me?” said
10 the lady to her servant. “I am already worn* out with company.”

“It is only a very pretty little boy with yellow curls, who says if he can see you he is sure you will not be sorry, and he will not keep you a
15 moment.”

“Well, let him come,” said the beautiful singer, with a smile; “I can never refuse children.”

Little Pierre came in, his hat under his arm, and in his hand a little roll of paper. With man-
20 liness unusual for a child, he walked straight to

clasp [kla:sp] speedily [spí:dili] singer [síŋə]
manliness [mænlínis] unusual [ʌnjú:zuəl]

the lady, and bowing, said: “I come to see you because my mother is very sick, and we are too poor to get food and medicine. I thought that if you would only sing my little song at some of your grand concerts, perhaps some publisher would
5 buy it for a small sum, and so I could get food and medicine for my mother.”

The beautiful woman rose from her seat,—very tall and stately she was,—took the little roll from his hand, and lightly hummed the air. 10

“Did you compose it?” she asked,—“you, a child? And the words?—Would you like to come to my concert?” she asked, after a few moments of thought.

“O yes!” and the boy’s eyes grew bright with
15 happiness,—“but I couldn’t leave my mother.”

“I will send somebody to take care of your mother for the evening; and here is a crown, with which you may go and get food and medicine. Here is also one of my tickets; come to-night; 20 that will admit you to a seat near me.”

concert [kɔ́nsət] publisher [pʌbliʃə] sum [sʌm] stately
[stéitli] happiness [hæpínis] somebody [sʌmbədi]

Pierre could scarcely realize his good fortune. He bought some oranges, and many a little luxury besides, and carried them home to the poor invalid, telling her, not without tears, of what had happened.

When evening came, and Pierre was admitted to the concert-hall, he felt that never in his life had he been in so grand a place. The music, the myriad lights, the beauty, the flashing of diamonds and rustling of silks, bewildered his eyes and brain.

At last she came, and the child sat with his eyes riveted upon her glorious face. Could he believe that the grand lady, all blazing with jewels, and whom everybody seemed to worship, would really sing his little song?

Breathless he waited. The band—the whole band, struck* up a little plaintive melody; he knew it, and clapped his hands for joy. And, O, how she sang it! It was so simple, so mournful, so soul-subduing—many a bright eye dimmed with

luxury [lákjuri]	invalid [ínvəli:d]	myriad [míriəd]
rustle [rásl]	bewilder [biwíldə]	rivet [rívít]
plaintive [pléintiv]	melody [mélədi]	mournful [mó:nful]
soul-subduing [sóulsəbdju:ɪŋ]	dim [dɪm]	

tears; and naught could be heard but the touching words of that little song—O, so touching!

Pierre walked home as if he were walking on the air. What cared he for money now? The greatest singer in all Europe had sung his little song, and thousands had wept at his grief.

The next day, he was frightened at a visit from Madame Malibran. She laid her hand on his yellow curls, and turning to the sick woman, said: "Your little boy, madam, has brought you a fortune. I was offered, this morning, by the best publisher in London, three hundred pounds for his little song; and after he has realized a certain amount from the sale, little Pierre, here, is to share the profits. Madam, thank God that your son has a gift from Heaven."

The noble-hearted singer and the poor woman wept together. As to Pierre—always mindful of Him who watches* over the tried and tempted—he knelt down by his mother's bedside and uttered

naught [nɔ:t]	amount [əməʌnt]	sale [seil]
profit [prófit]	heaven [hévn]	mindful [máɪndful]
	knelt [nelt] < kneel	

a simple but eloquent prayer, asking God's blessing on the kind lady who had deigned to notice their affliction.

The memory of that prayer made the singer
5 even more tender-hearted; and she who was the
idol of England's nobility went about doing good.
And in her early, happy death, he who stood by
her bed, smoothed her pillow, and lightened her
last moments by his undying affection, was the
10 little Pierre of former days,—now rich, accomplish-
ed, and the most talented composer of the day.

All honour to those great hearts who, from their
high station, send down bounty to the widow, and
to the fatherless child.

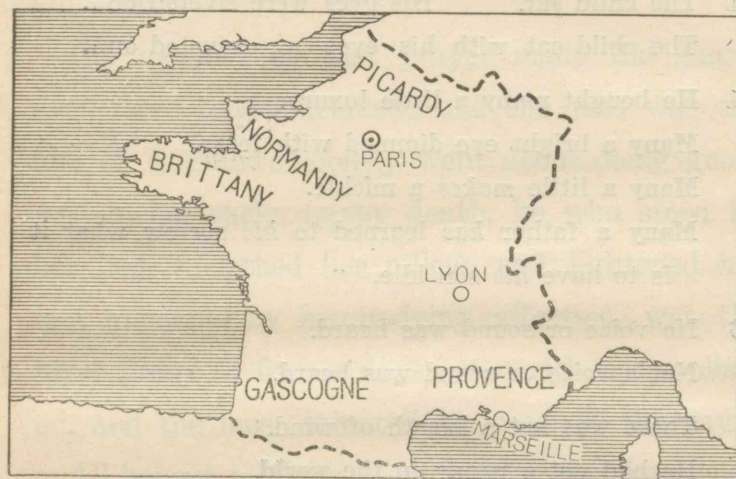
1. If I could **only** go!
I wish I could go.
2. Little Pierre came in, (*with*) his hat under his arm.
I **couldn't** leave my mother (*even if I tried*).
All honour (*is due*) to those great hearts.

eloquent [élokwənt]	prayer [prəə]	deign [dein]
affliction [æflíkʃən]	memory [méməri]	idol [áidl]
nobility [nobíliiti]	lighten [láitn]	undying [ʌndáiiŋ]
former [fó:mə]	talent [tælənt]	composer [kəmpóuzə]
bounty [báunti]	widow [wídou]	

3. He had *never* been in so grand a place *in his life*.
Never in his life had he been is so grand a place.
4. The child sat. His eyes **were** riveted on...
The child sat **with** his eyes riveted on...
5. He bought **many a** little luxury.
Many a bright eye dimmed with tears.
Many a little *makes* a mickle.
Many a father *has* learned to *his* sorrow what it
is to have *his* son idle.
6. **No** voice or sound was heard.
Not a voice or sound was heard.
There was **not a** breath of wind.
He had **not a** penny **in the world**.
7. He cared **nothing** for money.
What cared he for money?
8. keep up at times
strike up watch over
with air and words

LESSON 25

THE FRENCHMAN OF TO-DAY



There are some thirty-nine millions of people in France. Three and a quarter millions of them live in Paris. Yet there is a most striking contrast between the people of Paris and the rest of the people of France. The lives and aims of each are as distant as those of foreigners. This makes it difficult to describe the French, because what applies to Parisians is seldom applicable to the others. Moreover, there are great differences to

contrast [kɔ̃ntræst]	aim [eim]	distant [distɑ̃t]
describe [diskrɑ̃b]	Parisian [parizjɑ̃]	applicable [ɑ̃plikɑ̃bl]
	moreover [mɔ̃:rɔuvə]	

be found amongst the French themselves.

The natives of Picardy in the north—large eaters, deep drinkers, and slow* of speech—are just as much French as the talkative, sober, and joyous natives of Provence in the south. Nor are these less French than the wily, hard-headed Norman, the dreamy-eyed Celt of the Breton coast, the morose Lyonese, the gay, boastful Gascon, or the pushing, loud-mannered Marseillais.

For in one thing all are alike. They love France with an intense love.

Their difference disappears where their country is concerned. In some other respects, too, they are much alike. They are invariably polite, and have excellent taste and good manners, and in the country, or in small French towns, one is struck with the gaiety, intelligence, and goodwill

Picardy [pikædi]	speech [spi:tʃ]	talkative [tɔ:kætiv]
sober [sɔubə]	Provence [prɔvɑ:s]	wily [wáli]
Norman [nɔ:mən]	dreamy [dri:mi]	Celt [kelt]
Breton [brétn]	morose [mərəus]	Lyonese [laiəni:z]
boastful [bɔustful]	Gascon [gæskɔn]	Marseillais [mɑ:sələiz]
intense [inténs]	invariably [invɛəriəbli]	gaiety [géiəti]
intelligence [intélidʒəns]	goodwill [gúdwíl]	

of the people.

The Parisians consider themselves the most civilized and enlightened of all peoples, and take* life lightly, with much amusement and frivolity.

5 They are certainly very clever in many ways, especially in making jewellery, bronzes, artistic furniture, and fancy articles. Paris ladies, too, set the fashion in dress to the members of their sex in every civilized country in the world.

10 A Frenchman is, as* a general rule, very fluent. We think him excitable. He will pour* out a torrent of words quickly in answer to a question, and will explain and emphasize his meaning with his hands and his whole body. His excess of
15 politeness is often misunderstood. It has been rather cruelly said: "Give a Frenchman a pair of dumbbells, and ask him about the weather, and before his answer is finished he will have taken enough healthful exercise to last him all day."

civilize [sívilaiz] enlighten [inláitn] frivolity [frivóliti]
jewellery [dʒúilri] bronze [brónz] artistic [ɑ:tístik]
fluent [flúənt] excitable [iksáitəbl] torrent [tórənt]
emphasize [émfəsaiz] excess [iksés] dumbbells [dʌmbelz]
healthful [hélfúl] exercise [éksəsaiz]

In provincial towns there is nothing of the frivolity and gaiety of lively Paris, little of the naturalness of the countryfolk.

"What one notices about the peasantry is the clean and comfortable aspect they wear; their
5 tidy blue blouses, sabots, or strong shoes, neatly patched, and their good manners," says Miss Lynch.

The old women are especially attractive, with their spotless white caps and sabots, their tanned, wrinkled faces, that smile as merrily as they did
10 in youth, and seem to smile the more the harder they work. For women in France work as hard as men. They toil in the fields, on the farm, in the shops, work as fisherwomen, and even guard
15 the railway crossings. In the evening they exchange their day work for housework. A more competent woman than a Frenchwoman it would be hard to find.

The climate in France being sunnier than in

provincial [prəvínʃəl] lively [láivli] countryfolk
[kántrifouk] peasantry [pézntri] aspect [éspíkt]
sabot [səbou] Lynch [lintʃ] attractive [ətréktiv]
spotless [spótlis] tan [tæn] wrinkle [rínkəl] housework
[háuswə:k] competent [kómpitənt] sunny [sáni]

England, the people live out-of-doors as much as they can, and to an extent quite beyond what is possible with us. They take their recreations, eat their meals, and do their household work in a way that is at first surprising to English people.

In the villages the women knit, sew, and prepare meals out-of-doors; and they do their washing by the side of a stream or pond with little* or no protection from wind or sun. The washing place of the village is indeed very popular. For there all local affairs are discussed with spirit and mirth. In the evening some of the villagers bring out chairs into the* open and engage in talk, while others sit on doorsteps or on the benches, which every house has outside the door.

It is a habit with French people to save. They are perhaps the most thrifty nation on earth. The careless Parisian may spend, but the peasant saves, and there are few of them without a

recreation [rekriéiʃən] household [háushould]
 knit [nit] sew [sou] popular [pópjuələ] local [lóukəl]
 discuss [diskás] engage [ingéidʒ] doorstep [dó:step]

banking account.

Meals in France are not arranged like ours. The day begins with an early, or "first," breakfast of coffee, a roll, and butter. Near noon comes a more solid meal with meat. This is called the "second" breakfast. Then in the evening is the chief meal, called dinner or supper. The French are very clever cooks, and can prepare dishes from materials with which an ordinary English cook could do nothing.

The majority of the French are Roman Catholics, and their churches and cathedrals are generally very beautiful.

The French government is a republic; that is, it is entirely elected by a people. One of its most important duties is to provide the country with a powerful army. So every able-bodied Frenchman between the ages of twenty and forty-five has to serve a certain time in the army. The French navy is also a very powerful one.

dish [diʃ] material [mætíəriəl] Catholic [kæθəlik]
 cathedral [kəθí:drəl] government [gávə:nmənt]
 republic [ripáblik] elect [ilékt] able-bodied [éiblbódid]

1. This is a **most** interesting story.
There is a **most** striking contrast.
2. They are **slow** of speech.
He is **hard** of hearing.
She is **swift** of foot.
3. He **takes** things **easy**.
They **take** life **lightly**.
4. There is **little** or **no** (=scarcely any) hope of his success.
They do their washing with **little** or **no** protection from wind or sun.
5. the open as a general rule
 pour out a torrent of words
6. apply excite talk
 applicable **excitable** **talkative**
 attract speak gay
 attractive speech gaiety
 protect province peasant
 protection **provincial** **peasantry**
 jewel
 jewellery



LESSON 26

WINTER SPORTS IN NORWAY

Cold it is, of course—bitterly cold and always freezing hard, but it is a dry cold and you hardly notice it. The streets are all one sheet of frozen snow, and great care is taken to keep* them in good repair. Gangs of road menders are always 5 at* hand to fill up ruts by the simple process of picking up the hard snow of the roadway and then sprinkling a little water on the top, which at once produces a solid surface. No wheeled traffic is now to be seen; everything is on runners, from 10 the carriage of the king to the doll's perambulator. One no* longer hears the rumble of wheels over the rough flags, and the silence is broken only by the jingling of the sleigh bells.

It is a strange sight indeed, this winter city, 15 with its fur-clad men and women, and snow-covered houses and gardens, its keen crisp air and pale blue sky.

bitterly [bítəli] **gang** [gæŋ] **rut** [rʌt] **doll** [dɔl]
perambulator [præmbjuleitə] **rumble** [rʌmbli]
jingle [dʒɪŋɡl] **fur-clad** [fó:klæd]



Christiania is gay at this time of year, for it is "the season." The members of the Storting, with their wives and families, are in* town for the session, and all sorts of gaieties are in* progress. But all the Norwegians who have leisure to enjoy themselves turn their attentions to the real pleasures of winter—sleighbing, skiing, tobogganing, and skating.

Christiania [kristiá:niə] storting [stó:tiŋ] session [séʃən]
 progress [próugres] Norwegian [nó:wí:dʒən]
 toboggan [təbógən]

The boys and girls are thoroughly happy. Directly* school is over, away they go with their skates, snowshoes, or toboggans, to have a right good time in their different playgrounds. The hill on which the palace stands is given up to these little revellers, and in the evenings dozens of them of all ages may be seen descending the slope downwards on their toboggans or racing among the trees with their long ski on their feet. The public gardens also are flooded to form a rink for the sole use of the young skaters, and judging by their rosy cheeks, the outdoor exercise in the cold, dry air makes them as healthy as any children in the world.

Grown-up people consider skating feeble sport in comparison with skiing, which may be called the national sport of Norway. Not so many years ago it was restricted to that country, but now the sport has become a favourite one in Sweden, Switzerland, and in other parts of Europe

reveller [révlə] descend [disénd] rink [riŋk]
 sole [soul] comparison [kəmpárisn] restrict [ristríkt]
 Sweden [swí:dn] Switzerland [swítsələnd]

where the snow lies deep. Yet, to see perfection in the art, one must go to Norway, the real home of the great long wooden snowshoe.

From earliest youth the Norwegians of both sexes are accustomed to go about the country in the long winter months on these strange contrivances, for without them it would be absolutely impossible to move off the roads. Children are taught in the schools to use them; soldiers wear them at winter drill and manoeuvres; farmers, milkmaids, cowboys, all may be seen daily in the country parts going from place to place on them. So keen* are the young rustic lads on becoming proficient ski-runners that all over Norway are to be found ski clubs, formed for the purpose of encouraging snow-shoeing as a pastime and for sending competitors to the great annual meeting at Christiania.

These snowshoe competitions are most interest-

perfection [pə'fɛkʃən] contrivance [kən'traɪvəns]
 absolutely [æbsəlu:tli] drill [drɪl] manoeuvre [mən'u:və]
 proficient [prə'fɪʃənt] club [klʌb] pastime [pɑ:'staim]
 competitor [kəm'pɛtɪtə] annual [æ'njuəl]
 competition [kəm'pɪtɪʃən]

ing and exciting, and the pluck, endurance, and daring which they bring* out are remarkable. They take place on the hills just outside Christiania and are attended by every man, woman, and child who can reach the spot. On the first day is held the long-distance race, and on the second day the jumping competition, only winners in the former being allowed to enter for the latter.

Boys everywhere know what it is to take* part in a cross-country run of half a dozen miles. The Norwegian test is something more formidable—about fifteen miles of rough mountainous country, over hill and dale, through forests, and as* often as not down rocky precipices, all half buried in snow; in the runner's hand a staff, and on his feet his ski, six or eight feet long. The course is carefully marked* out beforehand by tying pieces of coloured rag to branches and rocks, and it is a point-to-point race throughout. Every

endurance [ɪndʒʊərəns] remarkable [rɪmɑ:kəbl]
 latter [lætə] cross-country [krɒskʌntri] formidable [fɔ:'mɪdəbl]
 [fɔ:'mɪdəbl] dale [deɪl] precipice [prɛsɪpɪs] staff [stɑ:f]
 beforehand [bɪfɔ:hænd] throughout [θru:'aʊt]
 champion [tʃæmpjən]

district sends its champion, and there are frequently as many as eighty competitors, who are started one* after another at intervals of a minute. Except,* however, for expert ski-runners who can follow the course, it is not an interesting race to watch, as one sees only the start or the finish, to learn subsequently who covered the distance in the shortest time.

The appearance of the men as they come* in is sufficient proof of the terrific nature of the test. So bathed in perspiration are they that they might* have been running a Marathon race in* the height of summer, and so parched are their tongues that they can scarcely speak. Lucky the skier who, during his run, chances* on an unfrozen forest pool whereat he may quench his thirst by deep draughts of what the Norwegian terms "goose-wine."

The second day's sport is of a different kind;

interval [íntəvəl]	expert [ekspé:t]	subsequently
[sábsikwəntli]	proof [pru:f]	terrific [tərifik]
perspiration [pə:spəréifən]	Marathon [mæərəθən]	
parch [pa:tʃ]	lucky [láki]	whereat [(h)wəərəæt]
quench [kwentʃ]	draught [dra:ft]	

the whole thing is visible to the spectators, who from first to last are subjected* to thrills of excitement. The ground selected for the contest is the side of a somewhat steep hill, and the snow must be in proper condition—deep and not having a hard-frozen crust. The competitors assemble on the summit, and at the bottom of the slope—perhaps a hundred yards from the starting point—is a large inclosed space, around which stand the spectators. Halfway down the hillside a horizontal platform, well covered with hard snow, has been built out so as to form the taking-off point for the long jump, and close by it is the box for the judges and committee. The soldiers on ski, keeping the ground, give the signal that all is ready; in another second a bugle call resounds from the top of the hill and the first man has started.

Down the slope he comes at* the top of his speed, his fists clenched and determination in his

visible [vízibl]	subject [səbdʒékt]	summit [sámit]
inclose [ínklóuz]	horizontal [hərizóntl]	committee
[kəmiti]	signal[sígn]	bugle[bjú:gl]
fist [fist]	determination [ditə:minéifən]	resound[rizáund]

face. Gathering* himself together as he nears the take-off, he bends slightly on his ski and with a frantic bound flies forward into space. For an instant a breathless silence falls on the crowd, and then as he lands at the bottom and struggles in vain to keep* his feet, cheers mingled with laughter fill the air. Number two is no* more successful than his predecessor; but Number three lands on both feet with* much grace, continues his way on level ground, and wheeling round, receives the well-merited applause of the onlookers.

Others follow in* quick succession, some making brilliant leaps, some having awkward spills; yet one* and all racing down to the platform with almost abandoned recklessness. What* with delay caused by accidents and the time taken in measuring the successful jumps, the contest occupies some hours. Then the judges declare the names of the prize winners, together with the length of each man's leap; and prodigious as it may seem,

minge [míngl] predecessor [prí:disesə] well-merited [wélméritid] onlooker [ónlukə] succession [səksésjən] awkward [ɔ:kwəd] spill [spil] recklessness [réklisnis] occupy [ɔ:kjupai] prodigious [prədídʒəs]

it is no unusual thing for the champion to accomplish one hundred feet, measured on the slope from the take-off to the landing-point.

Such are some of the winter sports of Norway. Can any one wonder that the men who enter into them with so great a zest have earned for themselves the name of "Hardy Norsemen"?

—A. F. Mockler-Ferryman.

1. Great care is taken to keep the streets in good repair.
The roads have gone out of repair.
2. Directly (= As soon as) school is over, away they go with their skates.
3. They run as often as not down rocky precipices.
He will succeed as likely as not.
I would as soon do it as not.
4. They might have been running a Marathon race.
He married a young woman who might have been her daughter.
5. What with official business and (what with) private business I have no leisure.

zest [zest]

Norseman [nó:smən]

402. What with delay caused by accidents and the time taken in measuring the successful jumps, the contest occupies some hours.

6. at hand	no longer
in town	come in
in progress	keen on
except for	chance on
with much grace	bring out
from first to last	mark out
as often as not	one and all
in quick succession	one after another
in the height of summer	be subjected to
at the top of one's speed	take part in
the former—the latter	keep one's feet
no more...than...	gather oneself together
what with...and...	keep in good repair

7. determine	succeed	prove
determination	succession	proof
	success	
horizon		competition
hrizontal		competitor

whereat (= at *which*)

wherein (= in *which*)



LESSON 27

THE LITTLE PATRIOT OF PADUA

A French steamer set out from Barcelona, a city in Spain, for Genoa; there were on board Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, and Swiss. Among* the rest was a lad of eleven, poorly clad, and alone, who always held* himself aloof, like a wild animal, and stared at all with gloomy eyes. He had good reasons for looking at every one with gloomy eyes. He had good reasons for looking at every one with forbidding eyes. 5 10

Two years previous to this time his parents, peasants in the neighbourhood of Padua, had sold him to a company of mountebanks, who, after they had taught him how to perform tricks, by* dint of blows and kicks and starving, had carried him all over France and Spain, beating him continually and never giving him enough to eat. 15

patriot [péitriət]	Padua [pædjuə]	Barcelona
[ba:silóunə]	Genoa [dzénoə]	Spaniard [spænjəd]
aloof [əlu:f]	previous [prí:vjəs]	mountebank
[máuntibæŋk]	dint [dint]	continually [kəntínjuəli]

On his arrival in Barcelona, being no longer able to endure ill-treatment and hunger, and being reduced* to a pitiable condition, he had fled from his slave-master and had betaken*
 5 himself for protection to the Italian consul, who, moved with compassion, had placed him on board of this steamer, and had given him a letter to the treasurer of Genoa, who was to send the boy back to his parents—to the parents who had sold
 10 him like a beast. The poor lad was lacerated and weak. He had been assigned to the second-class cabin.

Every one stared at him; some questioned him, but he made no reply, and seemed to hate and
 15 despise every one, to such an extent had privation and affliction saddened and irritated him. Nevertheless, three travellers, by dint of persisting in their questions, succeeded in making him unloose his tongue; and in a few rough words, a mixture

endure [ɪndjʊə] **pitiable** [ˈpiːiəbl̩] **betake** [bɪˈteɪk]
compassion [kəmˈpæʃən] **treasurer** [ˈtreɪzərə] **lacerate**
 [ləˈseəriːt] **assign** [əˈsaɪn] **despise** [dɪsˈpaɪz]
privation [praɪˈveɪʃən] **sadden** [sædn̩] **irritate** [ɪˈrɪteɪt]
persist [pəˈsɪst] **unloose** [ʌnˈluːs] **mixture** [ˈmɪkstʃə]

of Venetian, French, and Spanish, he related his story.

These three travellers were not Italians, but they understood him; and partly out of compassion, partly because they were excited with wine, they
 5 gave him soldi, jesting with him and urging* him on to tell them other things; and as several ladies entered the saloon at the moment, they gave him some more money for the purpose of making* a show and cried: "Take this! Take
 10 this, too!" as they made the money rattle on the table.

The boy pocketed it all, thanking them in a low voice, with his surly mien, but with a look that was for the first time smiling and
 15 affectionate. Then he climbed into his berth, drew the curtain, and lay quiet, thinking over his affairs. With this money he would be able to purchase some good food on board, after having suffered for lack of bread for two years; he
 20

Venetian [vɪnɪˈʃən] **soldi** [ˈsɒldiː] < soldo **urge** [ɜːdʒ]
saloon [səˈluːn] **rattle** [ˈrætl̩] **surly** [ˈsɜːli]
affectionate [əˈfɛkʃnɪt] **berth** [bɜːθ]

2. The building was **reduced** to ashes.
He is **reduced** to poverty.
He was **reduced** to a pitiable condition.
3. Privation and affliction had saddened and irritated him to **such** an extent **that** *he seemed to hate and despise every one.*
He seemed to hate and despise every one, to such an extent had privation and affliction saddened and irritated him.
4. This will **insure** success for him.
He thinks that if he carries it home, he can **insure** for himself a more humane reception from his parents.
5. urge on persist in
 chat away by dint of
 in a rage previous to
 for lack of make a show
 be reduced to among the rest
 hold oneself aloof betake oneself to
 for the first time speak evil of
 one—another—the third
6. receive mix demon
 reception mixture demoniacal

LESSON 28

SELF-EDUCATION

Boys and girls, never forget that you educate yourselves. Schools, books, and teachers are helps, but you have to do the work. Only by persevering, industrious efforts can you become well educated. 5

There are two objects in education: first, to develop yourself; second, to gain knowledge. To develop yourself, is to strengthen and cultivate your whole being; to improve your memory and reasoning powers; to learn to think and judge 10 correctly; in short, to have your mind *grow*, so that you will be better able to do your work in life.

You develop yourself by acquiring an education, thinking, and using your knowledge; for education 15 is the food to make your mind grow. To gain knowledge, is to learn facts and truths, and methods which will be of use to you in life.

education [edjukaiʃən]

knowledge [nɔːlɪdʒ]

acquire [əkwaɪə]

truths [truːθz]

There are four sources from which to derive education: from your own observation, from your experience, from the conversation of others, and from study. You can learn much without books
5 and teachers.

When you walk in the woods and fields, keep your eyes open. Watch the animals, birds, and insects. Do not injure or torment them, but learn all you can about their habits, how they do and
10 live, and what they eat. Learn to distinguish the different animals by sight and by sound.

Some birds change their plumage in the winter. Some go north; some south. Some animals change the colour of their fur. Some insects creep during
15 part of their lives, and fly during another part. Notice all these peculiarities, and you will learn much of natural history.

A celebrated naturalist said of some of his most important discoveries: "All I had to do was to
20 look and see the thing just as it was made."

derive [diráiv] **observation** [ɔbzəvéiʃən] **distinguish**
[distɪŋɡwiʃ] **plumage** [plú:midʒ] **fur** [fə:] **peculiarity**
[pikju:liæriti] **celebrated** [sélibreitid]

Follow his example—look, and you may be able to announce some new discovery.

Study trees and plants. Learn all you can about how they begin to grow, how long they live, how often they blossom and bear* fruit, and
5 of what use they are. Learn to tell the different kinds of wood by the grain, and examine the different leaves and stems of plants. Examine the ground and rocks, and see what you will find. Be always on* the lookout, and you will see more
10 curiosities than you ever dreamed of.

I often think it would be a real treat to camp* out for a month, and become* acquainted with nature. Nature's college is the best college; no other has so wide and grand a course. There is
15 no need to go to California, or to South America, or to the northern regions, to see wonders. There are enough in your yard or garden to keep you interested and busy for weeks.

Examine a bit of moss, or the structure of a
20 honey-bee, with the determination to find out all

lookout [lúkáut] **acquaint** [əkwéint] **California**
[kælifó:njə] **structure** [stráktʃə]

about it, and you will see more wonderful things than could be described in several pages. Procure a microscope, if possible; it will show you a fairyland. Also form a museum, in which to
5 preserve curiosities you find.

When you visit a manufactory, examine the machinery; try to learn how the power applied at one point moves levers and wheels until it reaches the part that does the work. Wherever
10 work is going on, be sure to learn how it is done. Study causes and results. The steam-engine came from the boy Watt's thoughtful observation of a boiling tea-kettle.

Listen to conversation. You can learn something useful from every one. Every one can
15 teach the best educated man something. Ask people to tell you of what they have seen and known. Never be ashamed to ask about what you do not understand. A learned man was asked
20 how he had acquired such a vast amount of knowledge. "By seeking information from every

procure [prəkjúə] **microscope** [máikrəskoup] **fairyland** [féərilænd] **manufactory** [mænɟufæktəri] **lever** [lí:və]

one," he answered.

Avoid asking about private affairs, but talk with people about what they work at. They will gladly give you information, and you will gain
5 much practical knowledge.

To educate yourself, you must read, study, observe, reflect, reason, and *think*. Keep your eyes open, and your mind at work.

—M. F. Burlingame.

1. **Notice** all these peculiarities, **and** you will learn much of natural history.

Be always on the lookout, **and** you will see more curiosities than you **ever** dreamed of.

[You **never** dreamed of such curiosities.]

2. camp out bear fruit
 be sure to on the lookout

3. educate observe inform
 education **observation** **information**

determine know discover

determination **knowledge** discovery

manufacture curious machine

manufactory **curiosity** **machinery**

plume bag villa

plumage baggage village

information [infəméiʃən] **reflect** [riflékt]

LESSON 29

VALUE OF FRESH AIR

Good air—warm or cold—is the foundation of all conditions of life. Bad air, cold or warm, is everywhere the most powerful and common cause of illness and short life.

5 A great number of people, I will even* go so far as to say the majority of people, live and work in bad air. Even enthusiasts of hygiene and well-known health workers are not exceptions to the rule.

10 Many people seem to be in real dread of draughts. Now, as we all know, draughts are caused by the difference between the atmosphere in a room and the colder atmosphere outside. This cold outer air can easily stream in through
15 small openings, such as key-holes and slightly opened windows, and should it strike a sensitive and overheated spot on the body, it often causes cold or rheumatism.

foundation [faundéiʃən] enthusiast [inθjú:ziæst]
hygiene [háidʒi:n] exception [iksépfən] slightly
[sláitli] sensitive [sénsitiv] rheumatism [rú:mætizm]

The obvious way to combat this, of course, is to allow air the free access to the room, through opened windows and doors. That will create something like a small wind, but wind is not draught, and provided* you are sufficiently clothed, 5 it cannot be anything but beneficial.

Air-baths, taken in the sunlight, have all* manner of beneficial effects. The sun's rays kill disease germs, and as soon as we permit the rays to penetrate our skins, our digestive powers 10 are invigorated, our blood becomes healthier and darker, and our disposition enlivened. However, we cannot all afford sanatorium fees, but we can take our air-baths at home.

The simplest way is to walk naked in the bed- 15 room; but it is essential that air be fresh, otherwise all its impurities will be absorbed by the skin. Beginners should ventilate the room well, and then take the air-bath with closed windows.

obvious [óbviəs] access [æksés] beneficial [benifíʃəl]
effect [ifékt] penetrate [pénitreit] digestive [didʒéstiv]
invigorate [invígəreit] disposition [dispəzíʃən] enliven
[inláivn] sanatorium [sænətó:riəm] naked [néikid]
essential [isénʃəl] otherwise [áðəwaiz] impurity
[impjúəriti] absorb [əbsó:b] ventilate [véntileit]

If you think you will feel cold, you may indulge in a simple rubbing of the body all over with the hands, massaging the skin vigorously, and you will be both surprised and well-repaid by the delightful feeling of healthy vigour which is imparted to the body.

When you become more hardened to exposure, and also in the summer-time, the windows may be opened so that a steady stream, not a draught, of air may reach the pores of the skin. It is one of the most healthful exercises I know.

In sunshine, nobody can feel the cold, even if it be freezing, provided protection from the wind is secured. An air-bath, being the mildest form of bath, is specially suitable for nervous and weak people who are not strong enough to withstand water-baths—at least, cold ones. Indeed, it may very well take the place of the daily cold-water bath, both for cleansing and invigorating purposes.

indulge [ɪndʌldʒ] massage [mæsɑːʒ] vigorous [vɪɡərəs]
 repay [rɪpeɪ] vigour [vɪɡə] impart [ɪmpɑːt]
 harden [hɑːdn] exposure [ɪkspəʊʒə] pore [pɔː]
 suitable [sɪˈjuːtəbl] withstand [wɪðstænd] cleanse [klenz]

By massaging the skin, numerous small muscles are developed. The limbs ought to be rubbed from both directions, more power being used when stroking inwards towards the heart. More ailments than we think are due to neglect of the skin; but if we understand how it functions, we can avoid them. If we cease to breathe, we die. But the majority of people do not know that the act of breathing is performed not only by the lungs but by the skin of the entire body. By covering it with layers of clothing, and never massaging it thoroughly to open pores and help perspiration, it will suffer accordingly.

1. I will even go so far as to say the majority of people.

He went so far as to do without a light at night.

2. Should it strike a sensitive spot on the body, it often causes cold or rheumatism.

Should he meet me, he would know me at once.

muscle [mʌsl] stroke [strouk] ailment [éilmənt]
 lung [lʌŋ] layer [leə]

3. I will give you **anything but** this.
He is **anything but** honest.
It cannot be **anything but** beneficial.
4. **Provided** you are sufficiently clothed, it cannot be anything but beneficial.
Nobody can feel the cold, **provided** protection from the wind is secured.
5. anything but all manner of
go so far as to
6. except create expose
exception creature exposure
ventilate perspire sense
ventilation perspiration sensitive
digest pure vigour
digestive impure vigorous
digestion impurity invigorate

LESSON 30

WHANG, THE MILLER

Whang, the miller, was naturally avaricious; nobody loved money better than he, or more respected those that had it. When people would talk of a rich man in* company, Whang would say, "I know him very well, *he* and *I* have been 5 very long acquainted; *he* and *I* are intimate."

But, if a poor man was mentioned, he had not the least knowledge of the man; he might be very well, for* aught *he* knew; but he was not fond of many acquaintances, and loved to choose 10 his company.

Whang, however, with* all his eagerness for riches, was poor. He had nothing but the profits of his mill to support him; but, though these were small, they were certain: while it stood and 15 went, he was sure of eating; and his frugality was such, that he, every day, laid* some money by; which he would, at* intervals, count and

Whang [hwaŋ] avaricious [ævə'ri:ʃəs] intimate
[ɪntɪ'mɪt] aught [ɔ:t] acquaintance [ækwɛɪntəns]
eagerness [i:'gɜ:nɪs] frugality [frʊgə'ɪrɪtɪ]

contemplate with much satisfaction.

Yet still his acquisitions were not equal to his desires; he only found himself above* want; whereas he desired to be* possessed of affluence.

5 One day, as he was indulging these wishes, he was informed that a neighbour of his had found a pan of money under ground, having dreamed of it three nights in* succession.

These tidings were daggers to the heart of
10 poor Whang. "Here am I," said he, "toiling and moiling from morning till night for a few paltry farthings, while neighbour Thanks only goes quietly to bed, and dreams himself into thousands before morning. Oh, that I could dream like him! With
15 what pleasure would I dig round the pan! How slyly would I carry it home! Not even my wife should see me! And then, oh the pleasure of thrusting one's hands into a heap of gold up to the elbows!"

20 Such reflections only served to make the miller

contemplate [kɒntempleɪt] acquisition [ækwɪzɪʃən]
whereas [(h)wɛəræz] affluence [æfluəns] tidings
[taɪdɪŋz] dagger [dæɡə] moil [mɔɪl] paltry [pɔ:ltri]
farthing [fɑ:ðɪŋ] dig [dɪɡ] slyly [sláɪli] thrust [θrʌst]

unhappy. He discontinued his former assiduity; he was quite disgusted with small gains; and his customers began to forsake him. Every day he repeated the wish, and every night laid himself down in order to dream. Fortune, that was for 5 a long time unkind, at last, however, seemed to smile upon his distress, and indulged him with the wished-for vision.

He dreamed that under a certain part of the foundation of his mill, there was concealed a 10 monstrous pan of gold and diamonds, buried deep in the ground, and covered with a large flat stone. He concealed his good luck from every person, as is usual in money-dreams, in order to have the vision repeated the two succeeding 15 nights, by which he should be certain of its truth. His wishes in this, also, were answered; he still dreamed of the same pan of money, in the very same place.

Now, therefore, it was past a doubt; so getting 20 up early the third morning, he repaired, alone,

discontinue [diskəntɪnju:] assiduity [æsɪdjʊɪti]
disgust [dɪsgʌst] vision [vɪʒən] doubt [daʊt]

with a mattock in his hand, to the mill, and began to undermine that part of the wall to which the vision directed. The first omen of success that he met with, was a broken ring; digging still deeper, he turned up a house-tile, quite new and entire.

At last, after much digging, he came to a broad flat stone; but then it was so large, that it was beyond his strength to remove it. "There," cried he in raptures to himself, "there it is! under this stone, there is room for a very large pan of diamonds indeed. I must e'en go home to my wife, and tell her the whole affair, and get her to assist me in the turning it up." Away, therefore, he goes, and acquaints his wife with every circumstance of their good fortune.

Her raptures, on this occasion, may easily be imagined; she flew round his neck, and embraced him in an agony of joy. But these transports, however, did not allay their eagerness to know

mattock [mætək]	omen [úmən]	tile [tail]
entire [intáiə]	rapture [ræptʃə]	e'en [i:n]
circumstance [sə:kəmstəns]	embrace [imbréis]	
transport [trænspɔ:t]	allay [əléi]	

the exact sum; returning, together, to the place where Whang had been digging, there they found—not, indeed, the expected treasure—but the mill, their only support, undermined and fallen!

1. If a poor man was mentioned, he had not the least knowledge of the man; he might be very well, for aught he knew; but he was not fond of making many acquaintances, and loved to choose his company.

If a poor man was mentioned, he would say, "I have not the least knowledge of the man. He may be very well, for aught I know; but I am not fond of making many acquaintances, and love to choose my company."

2. His frugality was such, that he, every day, laid some money by.
He was so frugal that he, every day, laid some money by.
3. With all his faults, he is a great man.
With all his eagerness for riches, he was poor.
4. He dreams himself into thousands.
She worried herself into consumption.

5. above want lay by
in company with all...
in succession at intervals
for aught I know

LESSON 31

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

Under a spreading chestnut tree
 The village smithy stands ;
 The smith, a mighty man is he,
 With large and sinewy hands ;
 5 And the muscles of his brawny arms
 Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
 His face is like the tan ;
 His brow is wet with honest sweat,
 10 He earns whate'er he can,
 And looks the whole world in the face,
 For he owes not any man.

Week* in, week out, from morn till night
 You can hear his bellows blow ;
 15 You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
 With measured beat and slow,

blacksmith [blæksmiθ] smithy [smiθi] sinewy [sínjuɪ]
 brawny [brɔːni] sweat [swet] whate'er [(h)wɒtɛə]
 bellows [bélouz] sledge [sledʒ]



THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge, 5
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys; 10
He hears the parson pray and preach;
He hears his daughter's voice
Singing in the village choir,
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice, 15
Singing in Paradise!
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;

sexton [sékstən] **forge** [fɔ:dʒ] **chaff** [tʃɑ:f]
thresh [θreʃ] **parson** [pɑ:sn] **choir** [kwáɪə]
rejoice [rɪdʒóɪs] **paradise** [pærədəɪs]

And with his hard, rough hand he wipes
A tear out of his eyes.

Toiling,—rejoicing,—sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
5 Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
10 For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

repose [ripóuz] hast [hæst, hɛst] fortune [fó:tjən]
anvil [énvil]

LESSON 32

OUR RAILWAYS—I

Have you ever stood on a wayside platform when an express train was thundering by? What a rush and a roar! as it sweeps through the station, making the very ground tremble. A few thrilling moments! and the last carriage has 5 flashed past. And then how swiftly the roar dies away into a murmur, as the train slips into the distance—shrinking, shrinking before your eyes!

Among the works of man there are few finer sights than a moving train; and yet, how little 10 we think of it! The passengers on* board are deep* in newspapers or in magazines, or they are talking of anything but their journey. Only the driver and fireman, in the cab of the engine, are watchful; as is also the guard in the van behind. 15 On these three, and on the signalman in his cabin, depends the safety of all on board.

The train sweeps round a bend, and a stretch

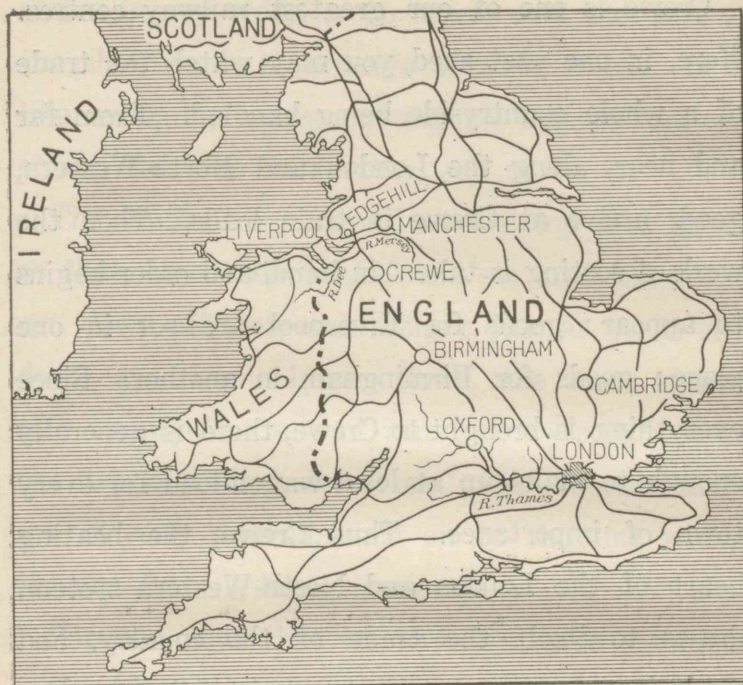
watchful [wótʃful] signalman [sín|mə́n]
cabin [kábin]

of level rails, straight as an arrow, comes* into view. Between the rails something is gleaming, like a long bar of silver. It is a water trough, half a mile in length. As the train races over this, the driver lowers a scoop from his engine, which scoops up the water, till in a few seconds, without stopping the train, the tanks of the engine are filled.

For the engine, the iron horse as it is called, knows hunger and thirst. Its furnace must constantly be fed with coal, and its boiler with water. The works of an engine, moreover, may suffer from almost as many ailments as the human body. If, in spite of all the driver's care, his engine gets* out of order, it must go into hospital for repairs. And, even if the works keep* in good order, in* course of time the rims of the wheels wear out, and the iron horse must go to the smithy to be re-shod.

In the larger railway works other things are

gleam [gli:m] ————— trough [trɔ:f] ————— scoop [sku:p]
 tank [tæŋk] ————— furnace [fə:nis] ————— hospital [hɒspitl]
 rim [rim] ————— re-shod [ri:ʃɒd]



done besides engine-repairs. That alone is, in some cases, no small task; for there are railways which keep* as many as three thousand engines running. But in the works at Crewe, for instance, which cover fifty acres of ground and employ a whole army of men, every kind of work is done, from the making of the steel itself to the painting and polishing of the finished engine.

Crewe [kru:] ————— acre [éikə] ————— steel [sti:l]
 polish [pɒliʃ]

Crewe is one of our greatest railway centres. Here, in one vast shed, you may watch the trade of a whole countryside being handled. From far and near, along the London and North-Western, 5 goods arrive at Crewe in train loads. Then the work of sorting is taken* in hand, and order begins to appear: goods for Liverpool are set in one place; goods for Birmingham in another. Since everything is brought to Crewe, there is generally 10 enough to make up at least wagon-load for every town of importance. Thus Crewe, the beating heart of the London and North-Western system, draws to itself the trade of the country, and sends it out again to every corner of the land.

15 Follow the trucks after they leave the sorting-shed, and you will see them being made up into trains. The best place to see this work is the famous Edgehill shunting-yard near Liverpool. To this, every afternoon and evening, from two 20 to three thousand loaded trucks are brought from the various docks and quays of the Mersey. They

load [ləʊd] Birmingham [bɜːmɪŋəm] Edgehill [ɛdʒhɪl]
shunt [ʃʌnt] dock [dɒk] quay [ki:] Mersey [mɜːzi]

arrive in any order, or no order; and the task of the shunters is to arrange them in trains. It is like stringing beads, putting all the red on one string, the blue on another, and so on.

The trucks are received at the top of a slope, 5 so that, once their brakes are set free, they will run down of* their own weight, just as beads slip down a string. Lower down, the lines branch into twenty-four sets of rails side by side, and as the trucks follow down one after another, they 10 are cleverly steered, each on to the line where its own train is being made up.

Suppose, now, that we have gathered into one siding all the trucks that are to go south by the main line. Some are going right through to 15 London; while others are to be dropped at various towns along the way. Once more, therefore, the trucks have to be shuffled, so as to bring together those that are bound for the same towns. This is done as before, by sorting out the wagons on 20 to different lines, and bringing them together

bead [bi:d] brake [breɪk] siding [saɪdɪŋ]
main [meɪn] shuffle [ʃʌfl] wagon = waggon

again in the proper order. Then at last they are ready to be coupled; the engine is attached, and the train passes out upon its journey.

1. The engine, the iron horse **as** it is called, knows hunger and thirst.

We found that the Admiral, **as** we called him, was a jolly fellow.

2. Success **depends on** perseverance.

On these three, and **on** the signalman in his cabin, **depends** the safety of all on board.

3. **Once** within call, we are safe.

Once their brakes are set free, they will run down of their own weight.

4. That alone is **no** small task.

It is **no** joke.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------|
| 5. | be deep in | on board |
| | keep ...ing | wear out |
| | come into view | take in hand |
| | keep in good order | in course of time |
| | get out of order | of one's own weight |

couple [kʌpl]

attach [ətætʃ]

LESSON 33

OUR RAILWAYS—II

The carrying of goods is the work by which our railways earn the greater part of their income; but, to most people, the work of the passenger trains is more interesting. Both kinds of train may be seen, every morning, hurrying into our cities from the country round about.

The market trains come first, bringing fruit and vegetables, milk and butter, meat and fish, for the city's needs. Later, come long trains packed with workers, pouring* in to town from the out-lying districts. All day long these people will be busy in office, factory, or warehouse; and in the evening the same trains will be outward bound, taking the tired workers home for the night.

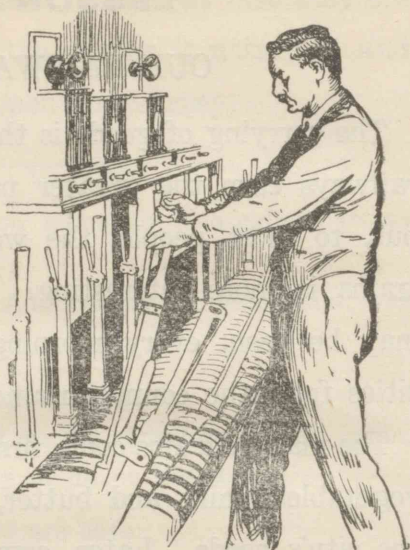
There is apt to be little comfort in these crowded trains, for on a short run people care only to get to their journey's end. But for long-journey passengers what comforts are provided in our corridor trains!

income [ɪnkəm] outlying [aʊtláɪɪŋ] outward [áutwəd]
 corridor [kórɪdɔː]

Pay a visit to the travelling kitchen on one of the dining-cars. Watch the cook and his helper busily at work in their white caps and coats. Everything is in its place ready* to hand, and as the homely work goes on at gas stove, table, and sink, one could almost forget that meanwhile the kitchen itself is travelling along at sixty miles an hour. Not so the cook, for well he knows that dinner must be over before the next stopping-place is reached; and, true* to the minute, he serves* it up, piping* hot.

Meanwhile, along the whole line, the signalmen in their boxes keep watch over the safety of the trains. The track is divided into lengths or blocks, each controlled by signals; and the duty

homely [hóumli] piping [páipij] block [bløk]



A SIGNALMAN

of the man in the cabin, is to see* that no train leaves his block until the next is clear. Then, and only then, he lets the train pass; and, afterwards, telephones to the next signal-box that a train is coming.

At all times, the work of the signalman is trying; for the smallest mistake on* his part may wreck a train, and bring death to many. But in times of fog the labour and the strain are greater far. Through a fog the ordinary signals cannot be seen, and lamps and flags are of little use. The only way to warn the engine-driver that he must stop his train, is to lay on the rail a small charge of powder, which, under the wheels of the engine, explodes with a loud report. An army of special signalmen turn* out in the chill raw air, to man the line and give warning in this way to passing trains; and so, with much delay but with very few mishaps, the work of the railways goes on.

Every year, at some time of the winter, the

wreck [rek] strain [strein] powder [páudə]
explode [iksplóud] mishap [misháep]

railways are wrapped in fog, more or less dense. But in August, 1914, a fog of a new and terrible kind descended* upon the land. An army of another sort must turn out this time, for all Europe was rushing* to arms. Swiftly and secretly, our troops must be gathered in the south of England, and shipped across the Channel. Their movements must be kept hidden. Men said this was "the fog of war."

Right nobly the railway-men played* their parts. The Government took* over the control of the railways. At engine-sheds, carriage and wagon centres, at country stations and lonely signal-boxes, each worker received his orders and carried them out. No questions were asked, but each man did promptly the duty that was laid upon him. The public knew little of what was happening; the enemy nothing at all. But silently and in perfect order the trains brought in the troops and stores from the four corners of the land, and in a few days our army was across the Channel and in the fighting line.

dense [dens] movement [mú:vmənt]

Thus in war, as in peace, the railways are the faithful servants of the State.

—Hugh Laurence.

1. We are apt to think so.
There is apt to be little comfort in these trains.
2. The smallest mistake on his part may wreck a train.
Such kindness on your part may win any heart.
3. The ship was bound for Shanghai.
This ship is homeward bound.
The other is outward bound.
The same train will be outward bound.
4. The duty of the man is to see that no train leaves his block until the next is clear.
The coast is clear.
5. pour in see that...
 take over turn out
 serve up piping hot
 descend upon ready to hand
 rush to arms true to the minute
 play one's part on one's part

LESSON 34

ATTENTION!

In the battle of life the cleverest men do not always succeed best. Men of rare and brilliant gifts often fail by trusting too much to those gifts, and thinking* too meanly of the talents of
5 others. Very often they are beaten by men of less ability, who have used their few talents to better purpose.

In childhood and youth the same thing takes place. No boy or girl need be discouraged be-
10 cause he or she is less bright or clever than a companion. Often the clever child, by trusting too much to his cleverness, neglects to take as much trouble as other children. The consequence is that in* the long run he is obliged to take his
15 place behind the child who was less gifted but has made greater efforts.

In work, in sport, or in study, no one is clever

meanly [mí:nli]	childhood [tʃáildhud]
discourage [diskáridʒ]	companion [kəmpænjen]
consequence [kónsikwəns]	

enough to excel without effort, and few do so without close attention. To pay attention is the first and most needful part of learning, and it is a part which cannot be taught. The learner alone, by forcing on himself a regular discipline,
5 can train his mind to pay fixed attention to the subject that is before it.

The mind is naturally inclined to wander, and finds pleasure in doing so. As a butterfly flits from flower to flower, the mind skips from
10 thought to thought, as one idea recalls another.

This sort of exercise never causes fatigue, but no one who indulges in it should deceive himself by supposing it to be mental work.

Tie the mind down to a single subject, where
15 details have to be studied, and the difference between mental play and mental work soon becomes evident. The mind grows weary, and turns away from the subject. It is here that the necessity of self-discipline comes in. 20

excel [iksél]	needful [ní:dful]	recall [rikó:l]
fatigue [fəti:g]	deceive [disi:v]	mental [méntl]
detail [dí:teil]	evident [évidənt]	necessity [nisésiti]

The habit must be formed of fixing one's full and undivided attention on the subject one has to study, whatever that subject may be. This habit is not easily acquired, but when a person once secures it he finds as much pleasure in going to the depths of a chosen subject of study as he formerly found in flitting along the surface of many subjects.



SCOTT

Probably no one ever won his way to high distinction who had not first gained this victory over himself. The lives of great men show some wonderful examples of mental discipline. In them the power of attention was so completely under command, that they craved and required work as other men crave and require rest.

undivided [ʌndiváidid] depth [depθ] formerly [fó:məli]
 distinction [distɪŋkʃən] crave [kreiv]

Literary work is among the most exhausting kinds of brain work. Yet it is said that Sir Walter Scott in* his age, when declining health forbade him to work, was unable to rest. Thrown inactive after long years of creative work, his mind preyed upon itself, for work had become its rest.

The same man, at an earlier period of his career, had seen his hopes shattered, and the reward of his labour snatched away, by the failure of a publishing firm with which he was connected. Instead of losing heart, as many would have done, the great writer set* to work at a new series of romances, and never laid



CARLYLE

literary [lɪtərəri] exhaust [ɪgzɔ:st] Walter [wɔ:lte]
 decline [dɪklaɪn] forbade [fəbæd] < forbid inactive
 [ɪnæktɪv] creative [kri:etɪv] prey [preɪ] period
 [pɪəriəd] career [kəriə] snatch [snætʃ] failure
 [féiljə] publish [pʌblɪʃ] series [sɪəri:z]
 romance [romæns]

down his pen until he had redeemed his honour and position.

Thomas Carlyle on one occasion, it is said, lent a friend the unpublished manuscript of one of his books, a work which had cost him years to write.

The friend having read it laid it aside, and the priceless manuscript was destroyed by a careless servant. What did Carlyle do on learning of the calamity? He grimly set to work again, went back over all his researches, and took no rest until he had again written out the whole work.

Robert Louis Stevenson is a bright example of a writer who, in the face of sickness and weakness, laboured without ceasing. His letters contain many touching references to the constant

redeem [ridi:m]	Carlyle [ka:lail]	manuscript
[maen:juskript]	priceless [praislis]	calamity [kələmiti]
grimly [grimli]	research [risə:tʃ]	Louis [lúi]
Stevenson [stí:vnsn]	reference [réfrəns]	



STEVENSON

struggle which he was obliged to carry* on against the temptation to idleness. Only by a firm will, and a highly disciplined mind, was it possible under such conditions to produce great and polished works such as his.

On the other hand, there are cases in which men of high genius, through want of firmness, have failed to do anything worthy of their powers. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was by* nature one of the greatest men of a great period, but he was indolent by habit, and never gave* his mind to any great work. His life was a sad example of wasted powers and unfulfilled promise, and his later years were rendered bitter by regret for lost opportunities.

1. The rich are **not always** happy.
The cleverest men do **not always** succeed best.
2. They **think well** of him.
They **think ill** of him.
They often fail by **thinking** too **meanly** of the talents of others.

Samuel [sáemjuəl]	Taylor [téilə]	Coleridge [kóulridʒ]
indolent [índolənt]	unfulfilled [ánfulfíld]	

3. I worked hard, but **to no purpose**.
You must live **to some purpose**.
They have used their few talents **to better purpose**.
4. The eagle **preys on** lambs, hares, and small birds.
His mind **preyed upon** itself.
5. The book **cost** him five shillings.
The misunderstanding **cost** him his life.
The work **cost** him years to write.
- 4.A 6. No boy need be discouraged **because** he is less
bright than a companion.
You should **not** despise a man **because** he is rich.
7. go over carry on
lose heart by nature
set to work in one's age
in the face of in the long run
give one's mind to on the other hand
8. able (a.) necessary (a.) young (a.)
ability (n.) necessity (n.) youth (n.)
deep (a.) mind (n.) price (n.)
depth (n.) mental (a.) priceless (a.)
worth (n.) excel (v.) fail (v.)
worthy (a.) excellent (a.) failure (n.)
child (n.)
childhood (n.)

eagle [i:gl]

LESSON 35

A GHOST STORY—I

"I have not a room in the house; but if you don't mind going down to the cottage, and coming up here to your meals, I can take you, and would be glad to," said Mrs. Grant, in answer to my request for board. 5

"Where is the cottage?" and I looked about me, feeling ready to accept anything in* the way of shelter, after the long, hot journey from Boston to breezy York Harbour.

"Right down there—just a step, you see. It's all in order; and next week it will be full, for many folks prefer it because of the quiet."

At the end of a very steep path, which offered every chance for accidents of all sorts, from a sprained ankle to a broken neck, stood the cottage 15—a little white building, with a pretty vine over the door, gay flowers in the garden, and the blue Atlantic rolling up at the foot of the cliff.

ghost [goust]	shelter [ʃéltə]	Boston [bóstən]
breezy [brí:zi]	harbour [há:bə]	sprain [sprein]
	vine [vain]	

"A regular 'Cottage by the Sea.' It will suit me exactly if I can have the upper front room. I don't mind being alone; so have my trunk taken down, please, and I'll get* ready for tea,"
 5 said I, feeling very happy on account of my good luck.

Alas, how little I knew what a night of terror I was to pass in that pretty white cottage!

An hour later, refreshed by my tea and the
 10 coolness of the place, I plunged* into the pleasures of the season, and accepted two invitations for the evening—one to a walk on Sunset Hill, the other to a clam-bake on the beach.

The stroll came first, and on the hilltop we
 15 met an old gentleman with a spyglass, who welcomed me with the remark—

"Pretty likely place for a prospect."

After replying to what he said, I asked the old gentleman if he knew any legend or stories about
 20 the old houses all around us.

"Yes, many of them," he replied; "and it isn't

clam-bake [klámbeik] **stroll** [stroul] **hilltop** [híltóp].
spyglass [spáigla:s] **legend** [lédʒənd]

always the old places that have the most stories about 'em.

"Why, that cottage down yonder isn't more'n fifty years old, and they do say there's been a lot of ghosts seen there, owin' to a man's killin' of
 5 himself in the back bedroom!"

"What! that house at the end of the lane?"
 I asked, with sudden interest.

"Just so; nice place, but lonesome and dampish. Ghosts and toadstools are apt to locate in houses
 10 of that sort," was his mild reply.

The dampness scared me more than the ghosts, for I had never seen a ghost yet; but I had been haunted by rheumatism, and found it a hard thing
 15 to get rid of.

"I've taken a room there, so I'm rather interested in knowing what company I'm to have."

"Taken a room, have you? Well, I dare say you won't be troubled. Some folks have a knack
 20 of seeing spirits, and then again some haven't."

yonder [jóndə] **lonesome** [lóunsəm] **dampish** [dæmpif]
toadstool [toudstu:l] **locate** [loukéit] **scare** [skæə]
haunt [hə:nt] **knack** [næk]

"My wife is uncommon powerful that way, but I ain't; my sight's dreadful poor for that sort."

There was such a sly look in the starboard eye of the old fellow as he spoke, that I laughed
5 outright, and asked, sociably—

"Has she ever seen the ghosts of the cottage? I think I have rather a knack that way, and I'd like to know what to expect."

"No, her sort is the rapping kind. Down
10 yonder, the only ghost I take* much stock in is old Bezee Tucker's. Some folks say they've heard him groaning there nights, and a dripping sound; he bled* to death, you know.

"It was kept quiet at the time, and is for-
15 gotten now by all but a few old fellows like me. Bezee was always polite to the ladies, so I guess he won't bother you, ma'am;" and the old fellow laughed.

"If he does, I'll let you know;" and with that
20 I left him, for I was called and told that the

uncommon [Ankómən] ain't [eint] starboard [stá:bəd]
outright [áutráit] sociably [sóufəbli] stock [stək]
drip [drip] bled [bled] < bleed

beach party was anxious for my company.

In the delights of that happy hour, I forgot the warning of the old gentleman on the hill, for I was about to taste a clam for the first time in my life, and it was a most absorbing moment. 5

Perched about on the rocks like hungry birds, we sat and watched the happy cooks with* breathless interest, as they struggled with frying pans, fish that refused to brown, steaming seaweed, and hot ashes. 10

Little Margie Grant waited* upon me so prettily, that I should have been tempted to try a sea porcupine if she had offered it, so charming was her way of saying, "O here's a perfectly lovely one! Do take him by his little black head and
15 eat him quick!"

I indulged without thought, in clams, served hot between two shells, little dreaming what a price I was to pay for that banquet.

perch [pə:tʃ] seaweed [sí:wí:d] ashes [æfɪz]
porcupine [pó:kjupain] banquet [bæŋkwit]

1. You **little** know (=don't know at all) what you have done!

I indulged in clams, **little dreaming** what a price I was to pay.

How little I knew what a night of terror I was to pass!

2. He said, "I **will not** pay."

He **refused** to pay.

The door **will not** open.

The fish **refused** to brown.

3. The clams were **served hot**.

He **drinks** it hot.

4. wait upon get ready for
 plunge into take stock in
 I dare say with breathless interest

bleed	} to death.
starve	
be frozen	
be burned	



LESSON 36

A GHOST STORY—II

We stayed* up till late, and then I was left at my own door by my friends, who informed me that York was a very quiet, safe place, where people slept with unlocked doors, and nothing ever went* amiss o* nights. 5

I said nothing of ghosts, being ashamed to own that I quaked a little at the idea of the "back bedroom," as I shut out the friendly faces and fastened myself in.

A lamp and matches stood in the hall, and ¹⁰ lighting the lamp, I whisked upstairs with suspicious rapidity, locked my door, and went to bed, firmly refusing to own even to myself that I had ever heard the name of Bezee Tucker.

Being very tired, I soon fell asleep; but fried ¹⁵ potatoes and a dozen or two of hot clams are not kinds of food best fitted to bring quiet sleep, so a fit of nightmare brought* me to a realizing

unlock [ʌnlɔk]	amiss [ə'mɪs]	quake [kweɪk]
whisk [(h)wɪsk]	upstairs [ʌp'steɪəz]	suspicious [sə'spɪʃəs]
rapidity [rə'pɪdɪti]	nightmare [naɪtmɛə]	

sense of my foolishness.

From a chaos of wild dreams was finally brought forth a gigantic clam, whose mission it was to devour me as I had devoured its relatives.

5 The sharp shells were open before me, and a solemn voice said, "Take her by her little head and eat her quick."

Retribution was at hand, and, with a despairing effort to escape by diving, I bumped my head 10 smartly against the wall, and woke up feeling as if there was an earthquake under the bed.

Collecting* my scattered wits, I tried to go to sleep again; but alas! that fatal feast had destroyed sleep, and I vainly tried to quiet my 15 wakeful senses with the rustle of leaves about the window and the breaking waves upon the beach.

In one of the pauses between the sounds of the waves, I heard a curious noise in the house—a

chaos [kéiəs] finally [fáinəli] gigantic [dʒaigəntik]
mission [míʃən] devour [diváue] relative [rélativ]
retribution [retribjú:ʃən] despair [dispéə] bump [bʌmp]
smartly [smá:tli] earthquake [é:əkweik] scatter [skættə]
wit [wit] fatal [féitl] vainly [véinli]

sort of moan, coming at regular intervals.

And, as I sat* up to make* out where it was, another sound caught my attentive ear. Drip, drip, drip, went something out in the hall, and in an instant the tale told me on Sunest Hill 5 came back with* unpleasant reality.

"Nonsense! It is raining, and the roof leaks," I said to myself, while an unpleasant thrill went through me, and fancy, aided by indigestion, began to people the house with ghostly inmates. 10

No rain had fallen for weeks, and peeping through my curtain, I saw the big, bright stars shining in a cloudless sky; so that explanation failed, and still the drip, drip, drip went on.

Likewise the moaning—so distinctly now that 15 it was clear that the little back bedroom was next the chamber in which I was quaking at that very moment.

"Some one is sleeping there," I said, and then remembered that all the rooms were locked, and 20

moan [moun] reality [riæliti] nonsense [nónsəns]
indigestion [indidʒéstʃən] ghostly [góustli] inmate
[ínmeit] explanation [eksplənéiʃən] likewise [láikwaiz]

all the keys but mine in Mrs. Grant's pocket, up at the house.

"Well, let the ghosts enjoy themselves; I won't disturb them if they let me alone. Some of the ladies thought me brave to dare to sleep here, and it never will do to own I was scared by a foolish story and an odd sound."

So down I lay, and said the multiplication table with great determination for several minutes, trying to turn* a deaf ear to the outside world and check my unruly thoughts.

But it was a failure; and when I found myself saying over and over "Four times twelve is twenty-four" I gave up affecting courage, and went* in for a good, honest scare.

As a cheerful subject for midnight consideration, I kept thinking of B. Tucker, in spite of every effort to give it up. In vain I remembered the fact that the departed gentleman was "always polite to ladies."

multiplication [mʌltiplɪkේíʃən] **check** [tʃek] **unruly**
[ʌnrú:li] **affect** [əfේkt] **midnight** [mídnait]
consideration [kənsídəréíʃən] **depart** [dípá:t]

I still was in great fear lest he might think it necessary to come and apologize in* person for "bothering" me.

Presently a clock struck three, and I gave a moan that beat the ghost's all* hollow, so full of deep suffering was I at the thought of several hours of weary waiting.

I was not sure at what time the daylight would appear, and I was bitterly sorry for not gathering useful information about sunrise, tides, and such things, instead of listening to the foolish gossip of Uncle Peter on the hilltop.

Minute after minute dragged* slowly on, and I was just thinking that I should be obliged to shout "Fire!" as the only means of relief in my power, when a stealthy step under the window gave me a new feeling.

bother [bóðə] **apologize** [əpólədʒaiz] **gossip** [gósip]
stealthy [stéltθi]

1. All went well.
Nothing went wrong.
Nothing went amiss.
2. Some go in for wealth, some go in for fame.
I went in for a good, honest scare.
3. I tried to quiet my wakeful senses, but in vain.
I vainly tried to quiet my wakeful senses.
In vain I remembered the fact.
4. The time dragged slowly by.
Minute after minute dragged slowly on.
5. sit up in person
drag on all hollow
go amiss with reality
make out over and over
let alone stay up till late
go in for turn a deaf ear to
bring to a sense of collect one's scattered wits.
6. rapid giant suspect
rapidity gigantic suspicious
real fate steal
reality fatal stealthy



LESSON 37

A GHOST STORY—III

This was a start, not a scare—for the new visitor was a human foe, and I had little fear of such, being possessed of good lungs, strong arms, and a Roman dagger nearly as big as a carving knife.

The step that I had just heard broke* the spell, 5 and creeping noiselessly to the window, I peeped out to see a dark figure coming up the stem of the tall tree close by, hand* over hand, like a sailor or a monkey.

“Two* can play at that game, my friend; you 10 scare me, and I’ll scare you.” And with an actual sense of relief in breaking the silence, I suddenly flung up the curtain, and leaned out.

I brandished my dagger with what I intended to be an awe-inspiring screech; but, owing to the 15 flutter of my breath, the effort ended in a curious mixture of howl and bray.

A most effective sound, nevertheless; for the

Roman [róumən]	carve [kɑ:v]	noiselessly [nóizlisli]
actual [æktjuəl]	brandish [brændiʃ]	awe-inspiring
[ɔ:inspaiəriŋ]	screech [skri:tʃ]	flutter [flátə]
bray [brei]	effective [iféktiv]	

burglar dropped to the ground as if he had been shot, and, with one upward glance at the white figure dimly seen in the starlight, fled as if a thousand ghosts were at his heels.

5 "What next?" thought I, wondering whether this eventful night would ever come to a close.

I sat and waited, chilly but brave, while the strange sounds went on within the house and silence reigned without, till the cheerful crow of
10 the punctual "cockadoo," as Margie called him, told me that it was sunrise and laid* the ghosts.

A red glow in the east drove away my last fear, and I soon lay down and slept quietly, quite worn out.

15 The sun shining upon my face waked me, and a bell ringing warned me to hurry. A childish voice calling out, "Betfast is most weady, Miss Wee," assured me that sweet little spirits haunted the cottage as well as ghostly ones.

20 As I left my room to join Margie, who was waiting for me, I saw two things which caused

burglar [bɜːglə] starlight [stɑːlaɪt] eventful [ɪvɛntfʊl]
reign [reɪn] cockadoo [kɒkəduː]

me to feel that the horrors of the night were not all unreal.

Just outside the back bedroom door was a damp place, as if that part of the floor had been newly washed; and when led by curiosity, I peeped
5 through the keyhole of the haunted chamber, my eye distinctly saw an open razor lying on a dusty table.

My seeing was limited to that one object, but it was quite enough. I went up the hill thinking
10 over the terrible secret hidden in my breast.

I longed to tell some one, but was ashamed; and, when asked why I was so pale and absent-minded, I answered with a gloomy smile—

"It is the clams." 15

All day I hid my sufferings pretty well, but as night approached and I thought of sleeping again in that haunted cottage, my heart began to fail. As we sat telling stories in the dusk, a bright idea came into my head. 20

I would relate my ghost story, and rouse the
unreal [ʌnrɪəl] newly [njuːli] keyhole [kiːhəʊl]
razor [reɪzə] dusty [dʌsti] limit [lɪmɪt] absent-minded
[æbsntmaɪndɪd] approach [əprəʊtʃ] rouse [raʊz]

curiosity of my hearers, so that some of them would offer to stay at the cottage in hopes of seeing the spirit of the restless Tucker.

Cheered by this fancy, when my turn came I made a thrilling tale about Bezee Tucker, and my night's adventure. After my hearers were worked* up to a proper state of excitement, I paused for applause.

It came in a most unexpected form, however, for Mrs. Grant burst out laughing, and the two boys—Johnny and Joe—rolled* about in convulsions of merriment.

Much displeased, I demanded the cause of their laughter, and then joined in the general shout when Mrs. Grant informed me that Bezee Tucker lived, died in, and haunted the tumble-down house at the other end of the lane, and not the cottage where I was staying.

“Then who or what made those mysterious noises?” I asked, relieved but rather displeased

restless [réstlis]	adventure [ədvéntʃə]	unexpected
[ánikspéktid]	convulsion [kənvʌlʃən]	merriment
[mérimənt]	displease [displí:z]	tumble-down
[támbldaun]	downfall [dáunfɔ:l]	

at the downfall of my romance.

“My brother Seth,” replied Mrs. Grant, still laughing. “I thought you might be afraid to be there all alone, so he slipped into the bedroom, and I forgot to tell you. He’s a powerful snorer, and that’s one of the awful sounds.

“The other was the dripping of salt water; for you wanted some, and the girl got it in a leaky pail. Seth swept out the water when he left the cottage early in the morning.”

I said nothing about having seen through the keyhole the harmless razor; but wishing to get some praise for my heroic encounter with the burglar, I mildly asked if it was the custom in York for men as well as turkeys to roost in trees.

Another burst of laughter from the boys did* away with my last hope of glory. As soon as he could speak, Joe answered—

“Johnny planned to be up early to pick the last cherries off that tree. I wanted to get* ahead of him, and as I was going a-fishing, I

snorer [snó:rə]	leaky [lí:ki]	encounter [inkáuntə]
	roost [ru:st]	

went off quietly before daylight."

"Did you get the cherries?" I asked, bound* to have some laugh on my side.

"Guess I didn't," grumbled Joe, rubbing his
5 knees, while Johnny added—

"He got a horrid scare and a right good
scraping, for he didn't know any one was down
there. Couldn't go a-fishing, either—he was so
lame—and I had the cherries after all. Served*
10 him right, didn't it?"

No answer was necessary. Mrs. Grant went
off to repeat the tale in the kitchen, and the
sounds of hearty laughter that I heard, assured
me that Seth was enjoying the joke as well as
15 the rest of us. —*Louisa M. Alcott.*

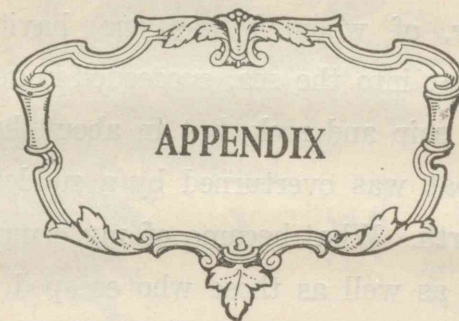
do away with	work up
get ahead of	in hopes of
break the spell	hand over hand
burst out laughing	lay the ghost
roll about in convulsions of merriment	

Serve(s) him right!

Two can play at that game.

An idea came into my head.

horrid [hórid] scrape [skreip] hearty [há:ti]



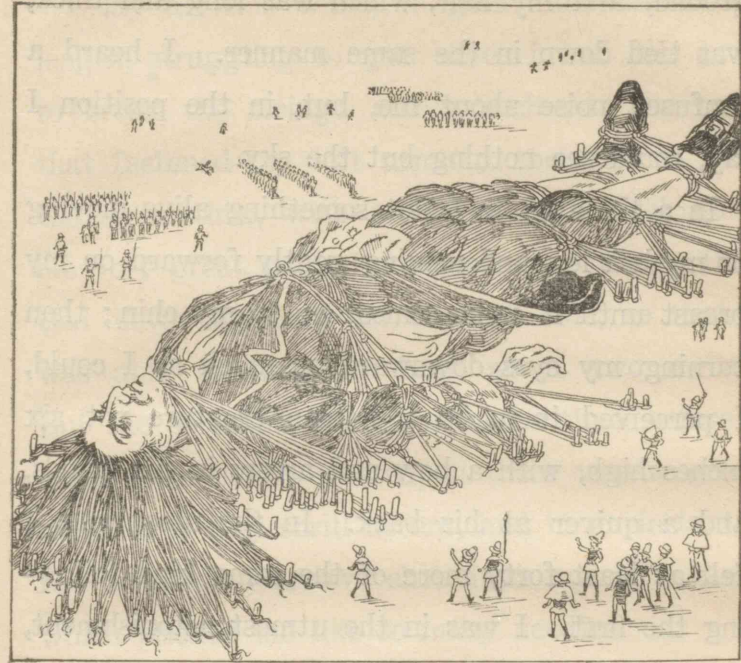
GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT

On the fifth of November, which was the beginning of summer in the South Sea, we saw a rock within half a cable's length of the ship; but the wind was so strong that we were driven
 5 directly upon it, and immediately wrecked. Six of the crew, of whom I was one, having let down the boat into the sea, succeeded in getting* clear of the ship and rock, but in about half an hour the boat was overturned by a sudden gust
 10 from the north. What became of my companions in the boat, as well as those who escaped on the rock, I could not tell, but I concluded that they were all lost.

For* my own part, I swam as fortune directed
 15 me, and was pushed forward by wind and tide. I was almost exhausted, when I suddenly found myself in shallow water; and by this time the storm had gone down. I walked nearly a mile before I got to the shore, and from there went
 20 nearly half a mile across the country, but could

Gulliver [gálive]

Lilliput [lílipat]



not discover any sign of houses or inhabitants.

I was extremely tired, and with that, and the heat of the weather, I found myself very sleepy. I lay down on the grass, which was very short and soft, where I slept more soundly than ever I
 5 remember to have done in my life. When I awoke, it was just daylight. I attempted to rise, but was not able to stir; for as I happened to lie* on my back, I found my arms and legs
 were strongly fastened on each side to the
 10

ground, and my hair, which was long and thick, was tied down in the same manner. I heard a confused noise about me, but, in the position I lay, could see nothing but the sky.

5 In a little while I felt something alive moving on my left leg, and moving gently forward on my breast until it came almost up to my chin; then turning my eyes downward as much as I could, I perceived it to be a human creature not six
10 inches high, with a bow and arrow in his hands, and a quiver at his back. In the meantime, I felt at least forty more of the same kind following the first. I was in the utmost astonishment, and roared so loudly, that they all ran back in a
15 fright; and some of them, as I was afterward told, were hurt with the falls they got by leaping from my sides upon the ground. They soon returned, however, and one of them, who ventured so far as to get a full sight of my face,
20 lifting up his hands and eyes in wonder, said a few words in a shrill voice. The others repeated these words several times, but I knew not what they meant.

I lay all this while, in great uneasiness; at length, struggling to get loose, I had the luck to break the strings, and wrench out the pegs that fastened my left arm to the ground. At the same time, with a violent pull which gave
5 me very great pain, I loosened the strings that tied down my hair on the left side, so that I was able to turn my head about two inches. But the creatures ran off a second time, before I could seize them; whereupon there was a great
10 shout in a very shrill accent, and in an instant I felt a hundred arrows shot into my left hand, which pricked me like so many needles.

When this shower of arrows was over, I tried again to get loose, but they sent another volley
15 larger than the first, and some of them attempted to stick me in the sides with spears. By good luck I had on a buff jerkin, which they could not pierce. I thought it the most prudent method to lie still, and when the people saw
20 that I was quiet, they discharged no more arrows. But by the noise I heard, I knew their numbers increased; and about four yards from me, near

my right ear, I heard a knocking for more than an hour, like that of people at work. On turning my head that way as well as the pegs and strings would permit me, I saw a stage built
 5 about a foot and a half from the ground, large enough to hold four of the inhabitants, with two or three ladders to mount it; from whence one of them who seemed to be a person of quality, made me a long speech, of which I
 10 understood not one syllable.

I answered in a few words, but in a most humble manner, and being very weak from hunger, I could not help showing my impatience by putting my finger frequently to my mouth, to
 15 show that I wanted food. The orator then got down from the stage, and commanded that several ladders should be set up against my sides. On these a hundred of the inhabitants mounted, and walked toward my mouth, carrying baskets full
 20 of meat, which had been provided and sent there by the king's orders.

I noticed there was the flesh of several animals, but could not distinguish them by the taste.

There were shoulders, legs, and loins, shaped like those of mutton, and very well dressed, but smaller than the wings of a lark. I ate them by two or three at a mouthful, and took three loaves of bread at a time, about the size of
 5 musket bullets. They supplied me as fast as they could, showing a thousand marks of wonder at my appetite.

I then made another sign that I wanted drink. They found by my eating that a small quantity
 10 would not satisfy me, and slung up with great skill one of their largest hogsheads. They rolled it toward my hand, and beat out the top. I drank it off at* a draught, which I might well do, for it did not hold half a pint. A second
 15 hogshead I drank in the same manner, and made signs for more; but they had none to give me.

When I had performed these wonders, they shouted for joy and danced upon my breast. I confess I was often tempted, while they were
 20 passing to and fro on my body, to seize forty or fifty of the first that came in my reach, and dash them against the ground. But I now

considered myself as bound by the laws of hospitality to a people who had treated me with so much kindness and expense.

After some time, when they observed that I
5 made no more demands for food, there appeared before me a person of high rank from his imperial majesty. His excellency having mounted on my ankle, came forward up to my face, with a dozen of his retinue, and spoke about ten minutes,
10 pointing forward, which, as I afterward found, was toward the capital city, about half a mile distant. It was there that his majesty had ordered that I must be carried. I made a sign with my hand that was loose, to show that I
15 wanted my liberty. It appeared that he understood me, for he shook his head and held his hand in a position to show that I must be carried as a prisoner.

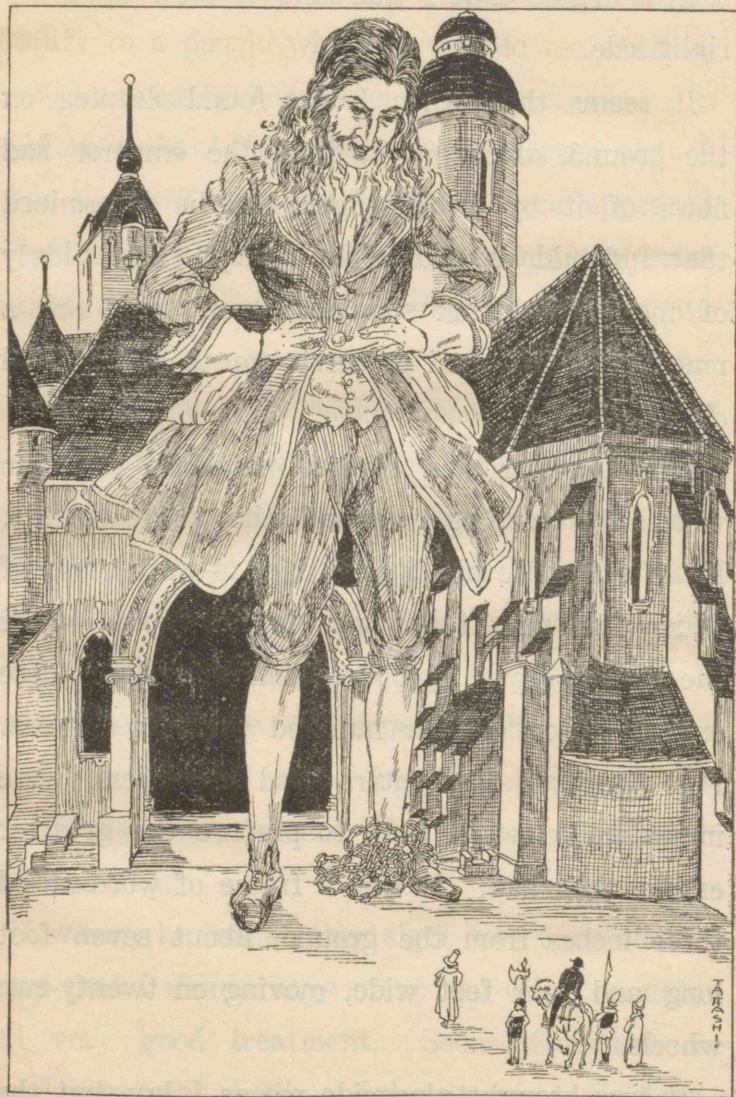
However, he made other signs to let me understand that I should have meat and drink enough,
20 and very good treatment. Soon afterwards I heard a general shout, and I felt great numbers of people on my left side loosening the cords to

such a degree that I was able to turn upon my right side.

It seems that when I was found sleeping on the ground, after my landing, the emperor had news of it by a messenger, and he determined
5 that I should be tied while I slept, that plenty of meat and drink should be sent me, and a machine be prepared to carry me to the capital city.

This emperor has several machines fixed on
10 wheels for carrying trees and other great weights. He often builds his largest men-of-war, some of which are nine feet long, in the woods where the timber grows, and has them carried on these engines three or four hundred yards to the sea.
15 Five hundred carpenters and engineers were immediately set at work to prepare the greatest engine they had. It was a frame of wood raised three inches from the ground, about seven feet long and four feet wide, moving on twenty-two
20 wheels.

It was brought alongside me as I lay, but the principal difficulty was to raise and place me in



GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT

this vehicle. Very strong cords, of the bigness of coarse thread, were fastened by hooks to many bandages, which the workmen had tied round my neck, hands, body, and legs. Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw up these cords, by many pulleys fastened on the poles, and thus, in less than three hours, I was raised and slung into the engine, and tied fast.

Fifteen hundred of the emperor's largest horses, each about four and a half inches high, were employed to draw me toward the metropolis, which as I said was half a mile distant. We made a long march during the remaining part of the day, and rested at night with five hundred guards on each side of me, half with torches and half with bows and arrows, ready to shoot me if I moved.

The next morning at sunrise we continued our march, and arrived within two hundred yards of the city gate about noon. The emperor and all his court came out to meet us; but his officers would by* no means allow his majesty to put

himself in danger by mounting on my body.

At the place where the carriage stopped, there stood an ancient temple, the largest in the whole kingdom, and in this building it was determined
 5 I should lodge. On each side of the gate was a small window, not more than six inches from the ground, and into the one on the left side, the king's smith conveyed four score and eleven chains (about as large as watch chains), which were
 10 locked to my left leg with six and thirty padlocks. When the workmen found it was impossible for me to break loose, they cut all the strings that bound me, whereupon I rose to my feet and looked about me.

15 I must confess that I never beheld a more entertaining view. The country around appeared like a garden, and the enclosed fields, which were generally forty feet square, looked like so many flower beds. Here and there between these
 20 fields were woods, the tallest trees of which appeared to be seven feet high. The town looked like the painted scene of a city in a theatre.

The emperor now advanced on horseback and

surveyed me with great wonder, but kept beyond the length of my chain. He ordered his cooks and butlers to give me food and drink, which they pushed forward in a sort of vehicle upon wheels. I took these vehicles and soon emptied
 5 them all. Twenty of them were filled with meat, and ten with drink; each of the former afforded me two or three good mouthfuls, and I drank off the liquid at one draught. His imperial majesty spoke often to me, and I returned an-
 10 swers, but neither of us could understand a syllable. After about two hours the court retired, and I was left with a strong guard.

Toward night I crept with some difficulty into my house, where I lay on the ground. For about
 15 a fortnight I slept there, while, by the emperor's orders, a bed was being prepared for me. Six hundred beds were brought in carriages; a hundred and fifty of the beds, sewn together, made up the breadth and length, and these were of
 20 four thicknesses. Even this, however, did not keep me from feeling the hardness of the stone floor. In the same way, they provided me with

sheets, blankets, and coverlets, good enough for one who had been so long used to hardships.

An establishment was also made of six hundred persons to be my servants, and tents were built
5 for them very conveniently on each side of my door. It was likewise ordered that three hundred tailors should make me a suit of clothes, after the fashion of the country; that six of his majesty's greatest scholars should be employed to
10 instruct me in their language; and lastly, that the emperor's horses, and those of the nobility and troops of guards, should be frequently exercised in my sight, to accustom themselves to me.

All these orders were duly put* in execution,
15 and in about three weeks I made great progress in learning their language. During this time the emperor frequently honoured me with his visits, and was pleased to assist my masters in teaching me. My gentleness and good behaviour had
20 gained* so far on the emperor and his court, and indeed upon the army and people in general, that I began to conceive hopes of getting my liberty in a short time. I took all possible

methods to win their confidence and good will. The natives came, by* degrees, to be less fearful of any danger from me. I would sometimes lie down and let five or six of them dance over my head, and at last the boys and girls would ven-
5 ture to come and play hide-and-seek in my hair.

I had sent so many petitions for my liberty, that his majesty at length mentioned the matter, first in the cabinet, and then in full council, where it was opposed by none.
10

The first request I made after I had obtained my liberty was that I might have permission to see the metropolis. This the emperor readily granted, but with a special charge to do no hurt either to the houses or inhabitants. The people were
15 notified of my design to visit the town. The wall which encompasses it is two feet and a half high, and at least eleven inches broad, so that a coach and horses may be driven very safely round it; and it is flanked with strong towers ten feet
20 apart.

I stepped over the great western gate, and passed very gently sideways through the two

principal streets, wearing only my short waist-coat, for fear of damaging the roofs and eaves of the houses with the skirts of my coat. I walked with the utmost care, to avoid treading
 5 on any stragglers who might remain in the streets, although the orders were very strict that all people should keep in their houses.

The garret windows and tops of houses were so crowded with spectators that I thought in all
 10 my travels I had not seen a more populous place. The city is an exact square, each side of the wall being five hundred feet long. The two great streets which run across and divide it into four quarters are five feet wide. The lanes and
 15 alleys, which I could not enter, but only viewed as I passed, are from twelve to eighteen inches. The town is capable of holding five hundred thousand persons; the houses are from three to five stories high, and the shops and markets are
 20 well provided.

The emperor had a great desire that I should see his palace. By stepping over the buildings I managed to get into the inmost court; and then,

lying down upon my side, I looked in at the windows of the middle stories. There I saw the most splendid apartments that can be imagined. The empress smiled at me from one of the windows and gave me her hand to kiss. 5

* * * *

The empire of Blefuscu is an island situated to the northeast of Lilliput, from which it is separated only by a channel eight hundred yards wide.

At the time of my arrival at Lilliput a bloody
 10 war had been carried* on between the two empires for three years. During this time the Lilliputians had lost forty big ships and a large number of smaller vessels, together with thirty thousand of their very best seamen and soldiers. The damage
 15 received by the enemy was reckoned to have been somewhat greater. However, they had now equipped a numerous fleet and were just preparing to make a descent upon the kingdom of Lilliput. 20

I had not yet visited the coast of Lilliput on

Blefuscu [blifáskju:] Lilliputian [lilipjú:ʃiən]

the side over* against Blefuscu and upon this notice of intended invasion, I avoided appearing on that side of the coast, for fear of being discovered by some of the enemy's ships, who
 5 had received no intelligence of me. All intercourse between the two empires had been forbidden during the war. I explained to his majesty a plan I had formed of seizing the enemy's whole fleet which lay at anchor in the harbour, ready
 10 to sail with the first fair wind. I consulted the most experienced seamen as to the depth of the channel, and was told that in the middle at high water it was about six feet deep.

I walked towards the northeast coast, over
 15 against Blefuscu, and lying down behind a hillock, took out my small spyglass and viewed the enemy's fleet at anchor, consisting of about fifty men-of-war and a great number of smaller vessels.

I came back to my house, and gave orders for
 20 a great quantity of the strongest cable and bars of iron. The cable was about as thick as thread, and the bars of the length and size of a knitting needle. I trebled the cable to make it stronger,

and for the same reason I twisted three of the iron bars together, bending the ends into a hook.

Having thus fixed fifty hooks to as many cables, I went back to the northeast coast, and putting off my coat, shoes, and stockings, walked into
 5 the sea, in my leather jacket, about half an hour before high-water. I waded as fast as I could, and swam in the middle about thirty yards, till I felt ground. I arrived at the fleet in less than
 10 half an hour.

The enemy was so frightened when they saw me, that they leaped out of their ships, and swam to shore, to the number of thirty thousand
 or more.

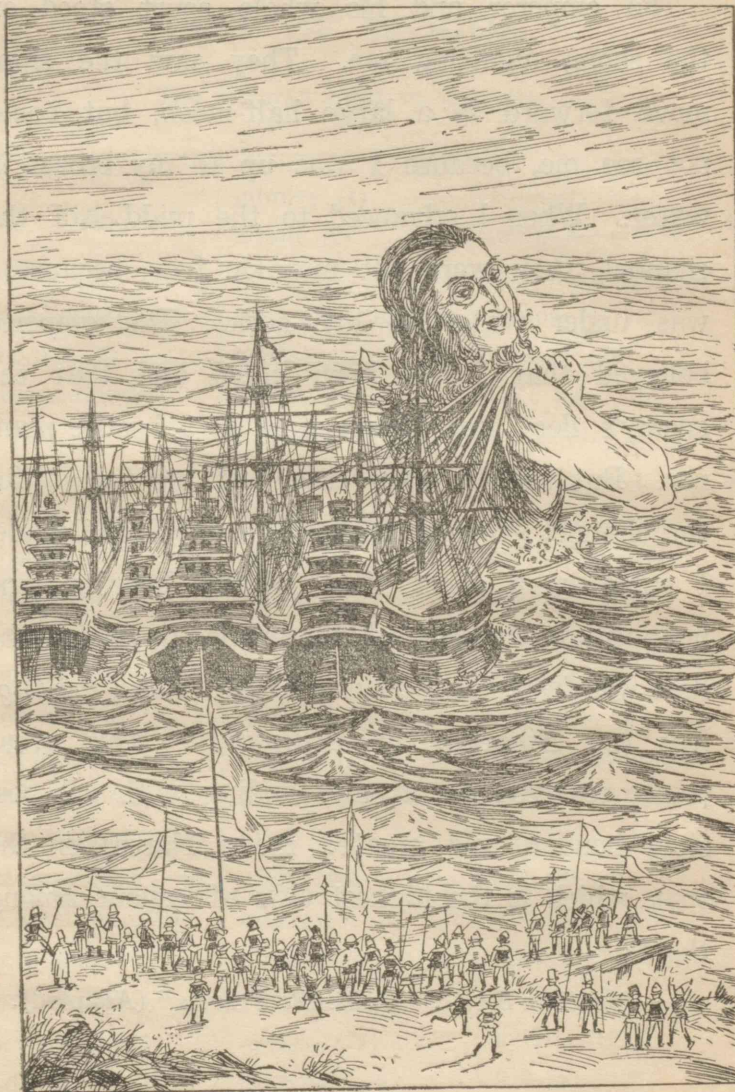
I then took my tackling, and, fastening a hook
 15 to the hole at the prow of each, I tied all the cords together at the end. While I was thus employed, the enemy shot clouds of arrows, many of which stuck in my hands and face. My greatest fear was for my eyes, which I should have
 20 lost, if I had not suddenly thought of a pair of spectacles. These I took out, and fastened upon my nose, and went on boldly with my work, in

spite of the enemy's arrows, many of which struck against the glasses of my spectacles, but without injuring them.

I had now fastened all the hooks, and, taking
5 the knot in my hand, began to pull; but not a ship would stir, for they were all held too fast by their anchors.

I let go the cords, and, leaving the hooks fixed to the ships, I resolutely cut with my knife the
10 cables that fastened the anchors, receiving about two hundred shots in my face and hands; then I took up the knotted end of the cables, to which my hooks were tied, and with great ease drew fifty of the enemy's largest men-of-war after me.

15 When the Blefuscuians saw the whole fleet moving in order, and saw me pulling at the end, they set up a scream of grief and despair. When I had got out of danger, I stopped awhile to pick out the arrows that stuck in my hands
20 and face. I then took off my spectacles, and waiting about an hour, till the tide was a little fallen, I waded through the middle with my cargo, and arrived safe at the port of Lilliput.



THE FLEET OF THE BLEFUSCUIANS

The emperor and his whole court stood on the shore, awaiting me. They saw the ships move forward in a large half-moon, but could not see me, because I was up to my breast in
 5 water. When I advanced to the middle of the channel, they were yet more in fear, because I was under water to my neck. The emperor believed that I had been killed and that the enemy's fleet was approaching in a hostile man-
 10 ner. But he was soon eased* of his fears; for the channel growing shallower every step I made, I came in a short time within* hearing, and holding up the end of the cable, by which the fleet was fastened, I cried in a loud voice, "*Long**
 15 *live the Emperor of Lilliput!*" This great prince received me at my landing with all possible honour, and created me a Narcal on the spot, which is the highest title of honour among them.

—Jonathan Swift: "*Gulliver's Travels*" (Adapted).

LIST OF WORDS

The Figures refer to Lessons.

A		
ability (3)	admire (4)	amount (24)
able-bodied (25)	admit (2)	amusement (7)
abound (9)	adventure (37)	announcement (1)
absent-minded (37)	advertisement(12)	annoy (5)
absolutely (26)	advice (18)	annual (26)
absorb (29)	affect (36)	an't (35)
abstain (18)	affection (20)	anvil (31)
abuse (4)	affectionate (27)	anxiety (20)
academy (5)	affliction (24)	ape (2)
access (29)	affluence (30)	apologize (36)
account (6)	agony (1)	apology (6)
accustom (3)	ahoy (19)	appeal (6)
acquaint (28)	aid (1)	appear (1)
acquaintance (30)	ailment (29)	applause (6)
acquire (28)	aim (25)	applewoman (4)
acquisition (30)	alcohol (18)	applicable (25)
acre (32)	alive (15)	approach (37)
actual (37)	allay (30)	apt (21)
actually (18)	ally (15)	arc (11)
add (19)	aloof (27)	archer (14)
adjoin (22)	Alsace (22)	argue (11)
admiration (4)	amaze (12)	arrive (10)
	ambition (5)	art (8)
	amid (6)	artistic (25)
	amiss (36)	ashamed (2)

ashes (35)	balance (12)	blacksmith (31)
aspect (25)	banker (1)	blank (12)
assail (6)	banquet (35)	blaspheme (19)
assiduity (30)	bar (5)	bled (35)
assign (27)	Barcelona (27)	blessed (21)
assure (1)	barley (18)	blessing (9)
Athenian (15)	barn (5)	blithe (23)
attach (32)	battery (10)	block (33)
attract (12)	bead (32)	blouse (12)
attractive (25)	bedside (24)	blunder (16)
auctioneer (7)	beer (18)	boast (2)
auction-room (7)	beforehand (26)	boastful (25)
aught (30)	beggar (7)	boiler (10)
authority (3)	belief (18)	bosom (20)
avail (11)	bellows (31)	Boston (35)
available (10)	beneficial (29)	bottle (10)
avaricious (30)	benefit (12)	bounty (24)
avoid (14)	benevolence (21)	brain (9)
await (2)	Berlin (22)	brake (32)
awaken (1)	berth (27)	brandish (37)
award (5)	besought (2)	brass (13)
aware (10)	bestow (21)	bravery (4)
awe-inspiring (37)	betake (27)	brawny (31)
awkward (26)	beware (19)	bray (37)
	bewilder (24)	breath (9)
B	bicycle (11)	breezy (35)
babe (23)	Birmingham (32)	Breton (25)
backward (7)	bit (7)	brief (3)
Baden-Powell (3)	bitterly (25)	brigade (16)
badge (3)	blackbroad (6)	brigand (27)

brightness (11)	ceaseless (10)	cleanse (29)
Britain (1)	celebrate (4)	cleverness (8)
bronze (25)	celebrated (28)	closet (23)
brow (19)	Celt (25)	club (26)
Buffalo (19)	chaff (31)	clumsy (6)
bugle (26)	chamber (9)	coach (21)
bump (36)	champion (26)	coax (3)
burden (23)	chaos (36)	cockadoo (37)
burglar (37)	chapel (22)	Coleridge (34)
bus-driver (11)	charitable (6)	college (22)
button (13)	chat (27)	comb (14)
buyer (7)	cheat (3)	combat (22)
	check (36)	command (1)
C	cheery (3)	committee (26)
cabin (32)	chemist (18)	companion (34)
calamity (34)	chemistry (18)	company (6)
Calcutta (8)	cherish (8)	comparison (26)
California (28)	childhood (34)	compassion (27)
calmness (1)	childish (20)	competent (25)
camp (14)	Chinaman (8)	competition (26)
cannon (16)	chink (11)	competitor (26)
Canton (8)	choir (31)	complain (27)
cape (8)	Christiania (26)	completely (8)
career (34)	circumstance (30)	compose (24)
Carlyle (34)	circus (12)	composer (24)
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cathedral (25)	civilize (25)	concert (24)
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Catholic (25)	clap (6)	conduct (<i>v.</i>) (10)
cease (21)	clasp (24)	confer (6)

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grace (1)	heartly (37)	husband (14)
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snorer (37)	staff (26)	subject (26)
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Z

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PHRASES

A

- above want 「不自由をしない」
 act as... 「…として働く」「…となる」
 act up to... 「…通りに履行する」
 add to 「増す」
 after the manner of... 「…(のやり方)を真似て」
 against one's will 「心ならずも」
 a good many 「かなり澤山」
 all hollow 「スッカリ」「散々に」「グーの音も出ない様に」
 all manner of = all sorts of.
 all the more 「一層」
 all the other way 「全く反対に」「逆に」
 among the rest 「其中に(まじって)」
 an army of 「大勢の」
 and so on 「等」
 as a general rule 「概して」
 as bold as brass 「非常に圖々しく」
 ...as is called 「…と呼ばれてゐるが」
 as often as not 「どちらかど云へば其方が多い」
 as to = about.
 at a draught 「一息に」「一口に」
 at hand 「手近に」「迫って」
 at heart 「心(に)は」
 at intervals 「折々」
 (be) at stake 「…に關する大問題だ」
 at the top of one's speed 「全速力で」
 at times 「時折」
 at work = working.
 (be) aware of = know.

B

- bear fruit 「實を結ぶ」
 become acquainted with = come to know.
 (be acquainted with = know)

- be possessed of = have.
 Be sure to... 「屹度…せよ」
 betake oneself to = go to.
 bleed to death 「出血の爲に死ぬ」
 bottle up 「封鎖する」
 bound to... 「義理にも…しなければならぬと思って」
 break into a laugh 「俄に笑ひ出す」
 break the spell 「呪文で封せられた様に竦んで居たのが呪文が解けた様に)今までの身の竦みを取る」
 bring about = cause 「生ず」「惹起す」
 bring out 「表はす」
 bring to a sense of... 「を」
 知覺させる」「悟らせる」
 burst into laughter = break into a laugh.
 burst out laughing = burst into laughter.
 but too 「遺憾ながら」
 by digrees 「次第次第に」
 by dint of... 「…の力で」「…に依って」
 by good luck 「運好くも」
 by mere accident 「ほんの偶然の事で」

- by nature 「生來」
 by no means 「決して…ない」
 by the by 「時に」
 by the dozen 「何十も何十も」

C

- camp out 「野宿する」
 carry on 「従事する」「續ける」
 carry out 「遂行する」「行ふ」
 chance on 「偶然出會はす」「發見する」
 clear...out of the way 「…を道から追拂ふ」
 collect one's scattered wits 「氣を落着ける」
 come in 「決勝點に入る」
 come into view 「見えて來る」「現はれる」
 come to an end 「終りになる」
 come to a standstill 「ピタリと止まる」
 come upon 「襲ふ」
 consist in... 「…に在り」
 consist of... 「…より成る」
 cut off 「遮斷する」「喰止める」

D

- day 「戰」
 day after day = every day.
 days to come 「將來」

deal with...「…を相手にする」
 deep in...「…に餘念なし」
 depend upon it「たしかに」
 「受合だ」
 descend upon...「…を襲ふ」
 directly = as soon as.
 do a good turn「世話をする」
 「親切を盡す」
 do away with「廢する」「絶つ」
 do without「なしに済ます」
 drag on = drag by.
 draw up「並べる」「整列させる」

E

(be) eased of one's fears「懸念を除かれる」「安心する」
 except for...「…を除けば」

F

fill up「不足を補ふ」「填(ツ)める」
 follow the lead of...「…の手本に従ふ」「倣ふ」
 for aught I know = perhaps.
 force a way「無理無理通る」
 for fun「戯れに」「面白半分に」
 for instance「例へば」
 for life「一生」「終身」
 for one's part = as for one.
 for pity's sake「後生だから」

for the present「當分は」
 full speed = at full speed「全速力で」

G

gain on「取入る」
 gather oneself together「神を凝して身構へする」
 get ahead of「先を越す」
 get along「やって行く」「暮して行く」
 get clear of...「…から離れる」
 get by「通り過ぎる」
 get out of order「故障が出来る」「狂ふ」
 get ready for tea「お茶に出る支度をする」
 give one's mind to「専心従事する」
 give way to...「…に負ける」「屈する」
 give way to terror「怖がる」
 go amiss「(事が)まづく行く」「間違ふ」
 go by the name of...「…と云ふ名で知られて居る」「通稱…と云ふ」
 go in for...「…を得んと志す」「…を目標にする」「…の方を採る」

Going! Going! Gone! 競賣者の叫聲「落すぞ、落すぞ、そろ落した」
 good graces = favour「愛顧」
 go over「繰返す」
 go over to...「(敵の)…に附く」
 go so far as to...「…様な事までする」
 go through「やり通す」
 go to one's heart「胸にこたへる」「胸を痛ましむ」
 grope one's way「手探り(する様に)して進む」

H

had better...「…した方がよい」
 hand over「渡す」「返却する」
 hand over hand「左右の手を交互に上げて」
 have a great mind to...「…して見たい様な氣が大いにある」
 have mercy on...「…に慈悲を垂れる」
 hold oneself aloof「超然として居る」
 hold out「前に出す」

I

I dare say = perhaps.
 in an instant「忽ち」
 in brief「掻摘んで言へば」
 in case「…の時の用意に」「…するかも知れぬから」
 in charge「掛りの(巡查)」「受持の」
 in company「人中で」
 in course of time「其中には」
 in earnest「眞剣になって」
 in need「窮境にある」
 in one's age = in one's old age.
 in one's teens「十代に(十三歳より十九歳まで)」
 in particular = particularly.
 in person「自身で」
 in progress「進行中」「行はれて」
 in proper trim「キチンと整へて」
 in quick succession「續々と」
 inquire of = ask.
 in regard to = about.
 ins and outs「隅々(までも)」
 instead of...「…の代りに」「…せずして」
 in succession「連続して」

in the end 「終には」
 in the face of = in spite of.
 in the face of any odds 「どんな
 優勢でもそれに叶は
 ず」
 in the height of summer
 「盛夏に」
 in the long run 「長い中には」
 「結局」
 in the open 「戸外で」「野天で」
 in the way of shelter 「雨露
 の凌げる範囲のものなら」
 in time 「間に合ふ様に」
 in town 「在京中」
 in turn 「順番に」「さうすると
 今度は」
 I say 「今云ふ通り」

K

keen on 「熱望して」
 keep in good order 「故障が
 出来ないで居る」
 keep...in good repair 「キチ
 ンとして置く」「修繕の手が
 よく行届く様にする」
 keep on ...ing 「...し續ける」
 keep one's balance 「釣合を
 とる」
 keep one's feet 「倒れないで
 立つ」

keep one's word 「約束を守
 る」
 keep...running 「常に運轉さ
 せて置く」
 keep under control 「取締る」
 「整理する」「抑制する」
 keep up 「支へる」「維持する」

L

later on 「後で」
 lay aside 「片づける」
 lay by 「貯蓄する」
 lay the ghost 「幽霊を引込ま
 せる」
 lest~should... 「~が...しは
 せぬかと」
 let it be so 「よしよし」
 let out 「出す」
 lie on one's back 「仰向に寝
 る」
 little or no 「有るか無し」「殆
 どない」
 Long live the Emperor!
 「皇帝陛下萬歳！」
 look down upon 「見下す」
 look into 「調べる」
 look out for 「油断なく待つ」
 look over 「ザッと目を通す」
 look upon...as— 「...を——と
 見做す」

look up to 「見上げる」「あがめ
 る」
 lose heart 「落膽する」

M

make a point of... 「屹度…
 する」
 make a show 「見えを張る」
 make a slip 「遣り損ひをす
 る」
 make fun of 「嘲弄する」
 make one's appearance 「現
 れる」
 make out 「わかる」「知る」
 make the best use of... 「…
 を出来るだけ利用する」
 mark out 「(印をつけて)定め
 る」
 matter of course 「當然の事」
 mend matters 「爲に形勢がよ
 くなる」
 might have been... 「…と云っ
 てもよい位」
 minute by minute 「一分宛」
 more than a match for... 「…
 は遠く及ばない」「…はさて
 も叶はぬ」
 move out of one's way 「邪
 魔にならぬ處へ行く」

N

name after... 「…の名をとっ
 て其名とする」
 no longer = not...any longer.
 no more...than— = not...any
 more than—
 nor yet... 「また…ない」
 not a bit of it 「決してそん
 な事はない」
 not...any longer 「最早…せ
 ぬ」
 not...any more than— 「—
 でないと同様…でない」
 not fail to... 「屹度…た」
 nothing but = only.
 not in the least 「少しも…で
 ない」
 not matter 「関係しない」
 not so... 「…はさうではない」
 not so much...as— 「…でな
 くて寧ろ——」

O

(be) obliged to = must.
 of no avail = useless.
 of one's own weight 「自分の
 重みで」
 on 「進め」
 on account of... 「…の爲に」

on board 「船中の」「車中の」
 one after another 「其次其次
 と」「續々と」
 one and all = every one 「悉
 く」
 o' nights = of nights 「夜(な
 ぞ)」
 on one's honour 「名譽にかけ
 て」「慥かに」
 ...on one's part 「誰某の...」
 「誰某が...すれば」
 on purpose 「態と」
 on that account 「其爲に」
 on the lookout 「見張りして」
 「注目して」
 on the other hand 「他の一面
 に於ては」「又一方では」
 (the) other day 「先達」
 out of sight 「見えない處へ」
 over against... 「...に面した」
 「...の向ひの」

P

part with 「手ばなす」
 pass away 「なくなる」
 pass for 「...として通用する」
 「...と稱せられる」
 pay one's own way 「拂ふべ
 きものは拂ひ借金せずに暮
 す」

piping hot 「シューシュー音を
 立てる程)非常に熱くして」
 plant oneself 「突っ立つ」
 play a trick on... 「...に悪戯
 をする」
 play one's part 「自分の役割
 を勤める」「本分を盡す」
 plod along 「トボトボ歩く」
 plunge into... 「早速...をはじ
 める」
 pour in 「續々と這入って来る」
 pour out a torrent of words
 「滔々と述べ立てる」
 provided = if.
 pull down 「取毀す」
 pull up 「止まる」
 put in execution 「行ふ」
 put in order 「整理する」
 put to flight 「潰走させる」
 put up 「貼る」

R

ready to hand 「手許に」「手近
 に」
 (be) reduced to... 「...に成っ
 て居る」
 render ~ service 「~の世話を
 する」
 ring out 「聲高く鳴り渡る」
 roll about in convulsions

of merriment 「可笑しさに
 腹を抱へて轉げまはる」
 root out 「根こぎにする」
 run over 「轢く」
 rush to arms 「勢よく戦争に
 出かける」

S

see that... = take care that...
 Served him right 「いゝ氣味
 だった」
 serve up 「食卓に出す」
 set to work 「取掛る」
 show in 「室へ通す」
 sing out 「響きわたる」
 sit up 「(寝て居たのが)起き上
 がる」「寝ずに起きて居る」
 slow of speech 「言葉がのろ
 い」
 so as to... 「...する様に」
 so many at a time 「一時に
 幾つと定めて」
 so much the better 「却て好
 都合」
 speak against... 「...の事を悪
 く言ふ」
 speak evil of... 「...を悪し様
 に云ふ」
 stamp out 「撲滅する」
 stand for 「興する」

stand in one's way 「行く手
 に立塞がる」「邪魔をする」
 stand up for... 「...の爲に争
 ふ」「左袒する」
 stay up 「寝ずに起きて居る」
 stay up till late 「夜更しする」
 stop ~ from ...ing 「どめて...
 させぬ」
 straight away = at once.
 strike off 「打落す」
 strike up 「奏し始む」
 (be) subjected to... 「...を(受
 け)させられる」
 subject to... 「...に罹り易い」

T

take by surprise 「不意をう
 つ」
 take in hand 「取掛る」
 take life lightly 「呑氣に世を
 渡る」
 take one's life in one's hand
 「いつでも死ぬ覺悟で働く」
 take one's turn 「自分の順番
 にやる」「順々に...する」「そ
 れぞれ...する」
 take over 「引受ける」
 take part in 「参加する」
 take place 「起る」「ある」
 take stock in... 「...に信を措

く「信する」
 tell from... 「…と區別する」
 that is to say 「即ち」
 that is why = therefore.
 the open 「戶外」
 the rule of the left 「左側厲
 行の規則」
 the suffering = suffering
 people.
 the weak = weak people.
 think meanly of 「見下げる」
 thousands upon thousands
 「幾千幾萬となく」
 time enough to... 「…するの
 に遅くはない」「…するの
 間に合ふ様に」
 tip over 「ひっくり返す」
 tired of 「飽きて」
 to an hour = exactly.
 to a very small extent 「極小
 量」
 to be sure... but — 「成程…で
 はあるが併し—」
 to tell the truth 「實を云へ
 ば」
 true to the minute 「一分も
 違へず」
 turn a deaf ear to... 「…を
 耳に入れぬ」
 turn into ridicule 「茶化す」

turn out 「外へ出る」「勢揃へ
 する」
 Two can play at that game
 「先方が其手で来るなら此
 方でも其手で行く」

U

upon my word (of honour)
 = on my honour.
 up with the helm 「舵柄を風
 上に採る」(これにて船首を
 風下に落す)
 urge on 「切りに勧める」

W

wait upon 「給仕する」
 walk up 「歩み寄る」
 watch for 「待構へる」
 watch over 「守る」
 week in week out 「毎週毎週」
 What does he want with
 me? 「彼は僕に何用がある
 のか」
 whatever = at all.
 what is called = what they
 call.
 what they call 「所謂」
 what with... and — 「…やら
 —やらの爲に」
 with air and words 「曲と詞

とを揃へて」
 with all = in spite of all.
 with an eye to... 「…に目を
 附けて」「…の目的で」
 with breathless interest 「固
 睡をのんで」
 within hearing 「呼べば聞え
 る所へ」
 with much grace 「體裁よく」

without 「外部の」
 with reality 「ありありと」
 woe be to... 「…に禍あれ」よ
 り轉じて「…は禍なる哉」
 work up 「引立てる」「昂奮さ
 せる」
 worn out 「擦り切れて」「疲れ
 切って」

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]	ɑ:	arm	[a:m]
g	go	[gou]	ɔ	hot	[hɔt]
f	fire	[fáiə]	ɔ:	ball	[bɔ:l]
v	very	[véri]	u	put	[put]
θ	think	[θɪŋk]	u:	too	[tu:]
ð	this	[ðis]	ʌ	but	[bʌt]
s	see	[si:]	ə	about	[əbáut]
z	has	[hæz]	ə:	bird	[bɜ:d]
ʃ	ship	[ʃɪp]			
ʒ	measure	[mézə]	ei	day	[dei]
tʃ	church	[tʃə:tʃ]	ou	old	[ould]
dʒ	judge	[dʒʌdʒ]	ai	idle	[áidl]
m	man	[mæn]	áiə	fire	[fáiə]
n	net	[net]	au	now	[nau]
ŋ	ring	[riŋ]	áúə	our	[áúə]
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:]			

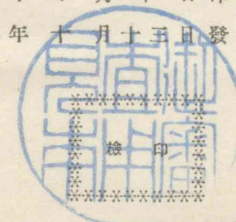
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東京市小石川區小日向水道町八十四番地

販 賣 所 三 木 佐 助

大阪市東區北久寶寺町心齋橋筋角

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東京市日本橋區歌寄屋町七番地

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

THE GLORY READERS

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教
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