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# NEW CROWN READERS

SHŌWA EDITION



広島大学図書  
2000302069  
BOOK II

## SANSEIDO



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昭和四年十二月二十日  
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# NEW CROWN READERS



SHŌWA EDITION



BOOK TWO

~ SANSEIDO ~



廣島大學  
圖書印



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(The titles in italics are those of lessons in verse.)

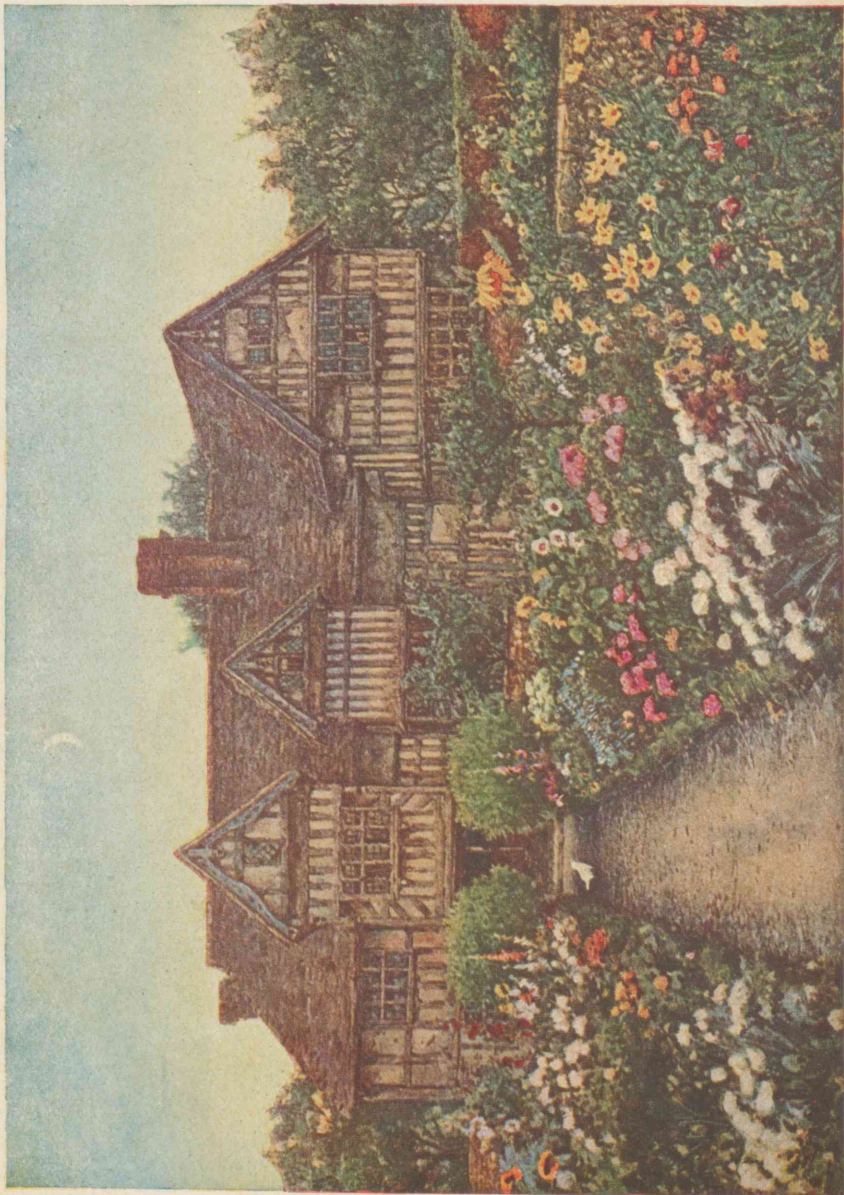
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SPRING



## BOOK TWO

### LESSON I

#### SPRING

Winter is over. Spring has come.

Frost and snow have melted away, as the sun shines brightly in this season.

The trees and bushes are waking up from a long sleep.

The tiny buds on the trees are growing larger and larger. They will soon burst into green leaves and pretty blossoms.

At the farm every one is busy. The fields lay bare all winter, but they are now ready for the seed. Look! The men

---

mēlt	wāk'ing	tī'nŷ	bŭrst	blōs'sŏm(s)
	lāy	bārè	rēād'y	sēd





from the farm are putting the seed into the ground. The milk-maid sings a merry song as she goes along with her pail on her head.

The birds are also busy; they are building their nests. Some of them have just come back from the south.

⑥ In the distance, we can hear the cuckoo's notes. In England the cuckoo is called the bird of spring, for it tells us that spring is now with us.

⑥ All live things seem happy in spring.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Winter has gone. Spring has come.  
The boys have gone, and the girls have come.

---

milk'-māid    mēr'ry    dis'tançə    cuək'oo's  
nōtə(s)    livə(a.)    sēəm



( 2 )

Has the farmer sown the seed?  
 Not yet, he is sowing it now.  
 Have you written your composition?  
 Not yet, I am writing it now.  
 Have they built your villa?  
 No, they are still building it.  
 What are you doing?  
 What have you done?

( 3 )

Have you ever heard the cuckoo's notes?  
 No, I have never heard them.  
 Has your brother ever seen a tiger?  
 No, he has never seen one.

( 4 )

come	came	come
go	went	gone
shine	shone	shone
grow	grew	grown
lie	lay	lain
do	did	done

sōwn sōw'ing yēt cōm'pōsi'tion vil'la  
 dōnə sēən tī'gēr

put	put	put
sing	sang	sung



The year's at the Spring,  
 And day's at the morn;  
 Morning's at seven;  
 The hillside's dew-pearled;  
 The lark's on the wing;  
 The snail's on the thorn;  
 God's in His heaven—  
 All's right with the world.

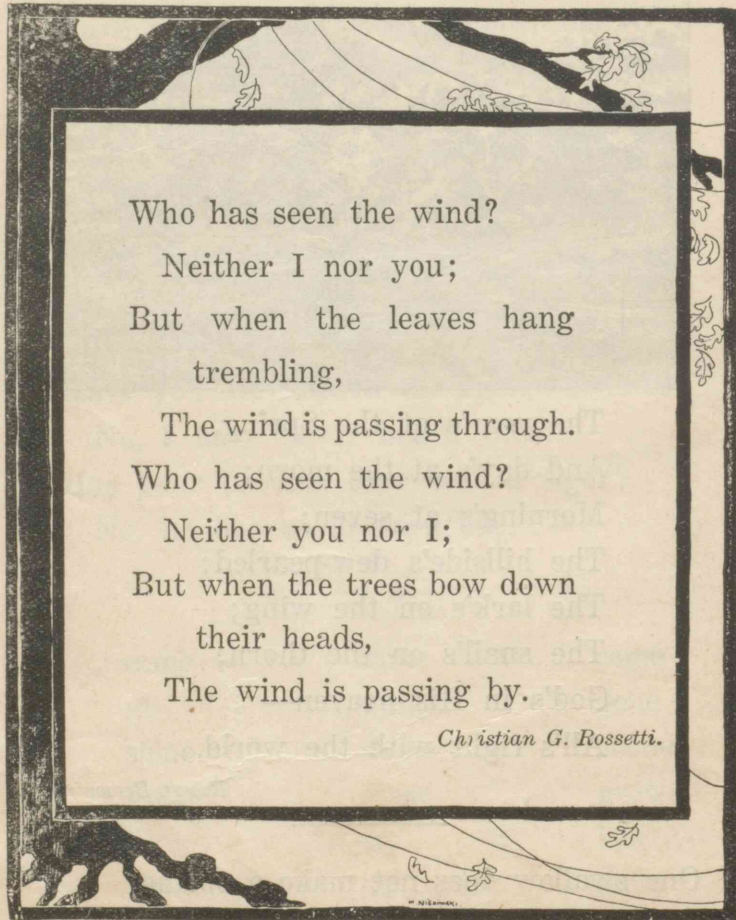
*Robert Browning.*

One swallow does not make a spring.

sūng mōrn hīll'side' dew'-pearled(dū-) snāil  
 thōrn Gōd hēav'ən swal'lōw



LESSON II  
THE WIND



Who has seen the wind?  
 Neither I nor you;  
 But when the leaves hang  
 trembling,  
 The wind is passing through.  
 Who has seen the wind?  
 Neither you nor I;  
 But when the trees bow down  
 their heads,  
 The wind is passing by.

*Christian G. Rossetti.*

nôr      trēm'bling      pàs's'ing      bow(bou)

LESSON III  
A PICNIC IN THE WOODS

Across the lake there is a wood on the hillside. It is a fine place for a picnic, and the children often row over and have tea under the trees.

On Saturday last they went on a picnic to the place. They took plenty of bread and butter and biscuits with them. They also took some tea, of course, and a little milk and sugar.

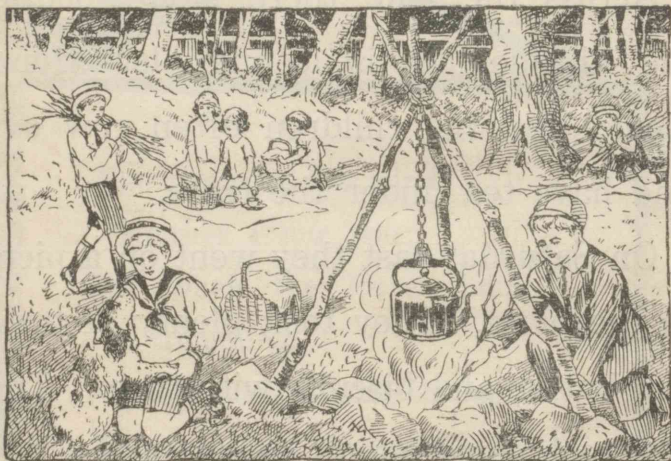
All these things were packed in baskets, along with a kettle, a little tea-pot, and some cups.

It did not take long to make tea. One of the boys filled the kettle, while the

pic'nic      acröss'      plēn'ty      bis'cūit(s) (-kit)  
 sug'ar(shōög'ēr)      päckəd(-t)      kēt'tlë      tēà'-pōt      filləd



others gathered sticks for the fire. The kettle was hung above the fire, and the water was soon boiling.



Then the girls made tea; for, of course, they could do that better than the boys. How nice everything was! Why do things always taste so nice at a picnic?

After tea was over, the cups and saucers were all washed and put away in the baskets. Then the children played

---

gāth'ērēd      hūng      boil'ing      sàŭ'çēr

at games round the big trunks of the trees. How happy their voices sounded!

When they were tired of games, they went off into the woods to pick wild flowers and ferns.

When they came out of the woods, the sun was just sinking behind the hill. So they got into the boat and rowed home, singing and laughing in the quiet evening!

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Will you have a **little more** tea?

No, thank you; I have had quite **enough**.

Have you had **any** jam?

Yes, I have had **some**, but please give me a **little more**.

---

trūnk(s)    voiçè(ş)    sound'ēd    tirēd    wild    fērn(ş)  
sīnk'ing    lāugh'ing(lāf'ing)    enough(ēnūf')    jām



few. to little 2/3.

He has drunk only a little beer, but much lemonade.

( 2 )

After (or When) school was over, we all played at games.

After (or When) the examination is over, I shall go on a trip to Kyushu with my mother.

When they were tired of work, they went out for a walk.

When we are tired with work, we shall go on an excursion for a few days.

( 3 )

They got into the boat and rowed home, singing and laughing.

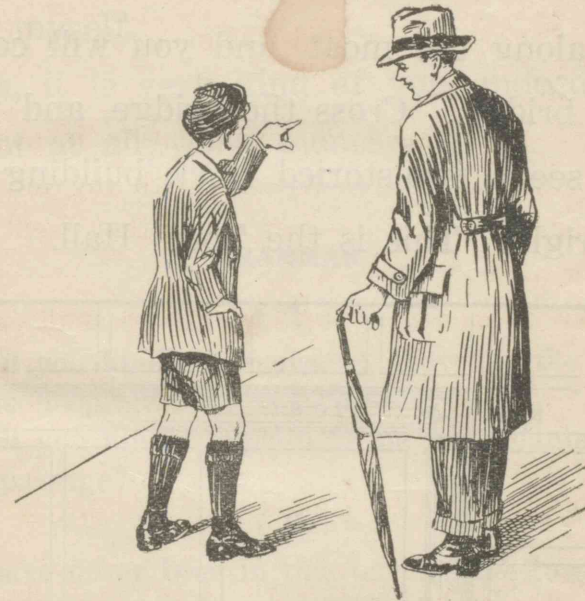
The skylark is flying up into the sky, singing its sweet song.

The farmers are very busy, sowing the seed in the ground.

It is an early bird that catches the worm.

drünk    lēm'ōnādē    ẽxām'inā'tiōn    gōt  
sky'lārk    worm(wūrm)

LESSON IV  
ASKING THE WAY



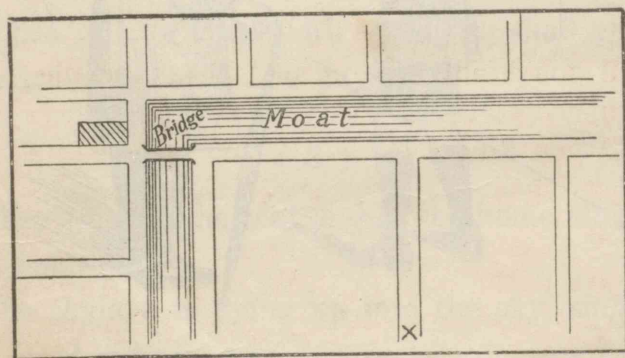
Excuse me, will you kindly direct me to the Town Hall? I am told (that) it is somewhere near the museum, but as I have never been in this part of the

ẽxcūse    kind'lỹ    dirẽct'    hall  
mūse'um    bēen (or bin)    pārt



town, I'm afraid I cannot find it.)

Well, let me see. Go straight on to the end of this street, then turn to the left along the moat, and you will come to a bridge. Cross the bridge, and you will see a two-storied brick building on the right. This is the Town Hall.



How far is it? How much will a cabman charge to take me there?

It is only five minutes' walk. I will take you there if you like.

tŭrn mōāt stōr'īēd bŭild'ing chārgē

storeys

Thank you, but I am sorry to trouble you so much.

No trouble at all. I am going that way myself.

Oh, it is very kind of you, indeed.

Not at all; don't mention it.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Will you kindly (or please) show me the way to the hospital?

Will you kindly explain to me the meaning of this passage?

( 2 )

I have never been in this part of the town.

Have you ever been in Nikko?

Yes, I have been there several times.

Has your father ever been abroad?

Yes, he has often been abroad.

( 3 )

Cross the bridge, and you will come to a brick building.

sōr'kŷ trōub'lē mŷsēlf' ōh kind mēn'tiōn shōw  
ēxplāin' mēān'ing pās'sāgē ābrōād'

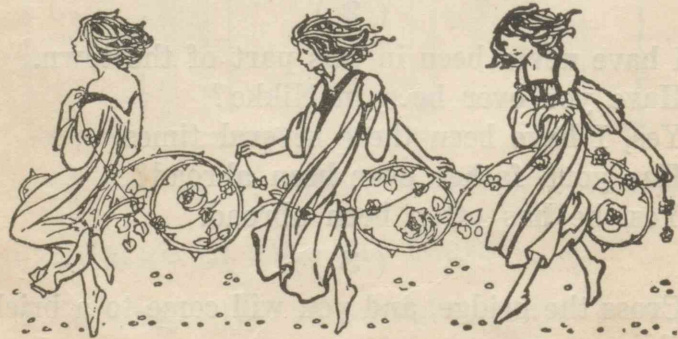


Work as hard as you can at English, and you will be able to speak it in a few years.

Work as hard as you can at English, or you won't be able to master it at all.

DEWDROPS

A million little diamonds  
Twinkled in the trees;  
And all the little maidens said:  
"A jewel, if you please!"  
But while they held their hands  
To catch the diamonds gay,  
A million little sunbeams came  
And stole them all away.



ā'blə məs'tēr dew/dröp(s)(dū—) mil'jion(-yən)  
twɪn'kləd mǎid'ɛn(s) jewəl(jū'əl) hēld gāx  
sʌn'bēəm(s) stōlə

LESSON V

THE WEATHER

( 1 )

The weather has been warm and pleasant since the beginning of this month. We haven't had a single drop of rain, and the sun has been shining brightly day after day. From the look of the sky I don't think we shall have any rain for some time.

However, to-day's paper reports that we shall have showers this evening, so mother wants me to take my umbrella, when I go out.

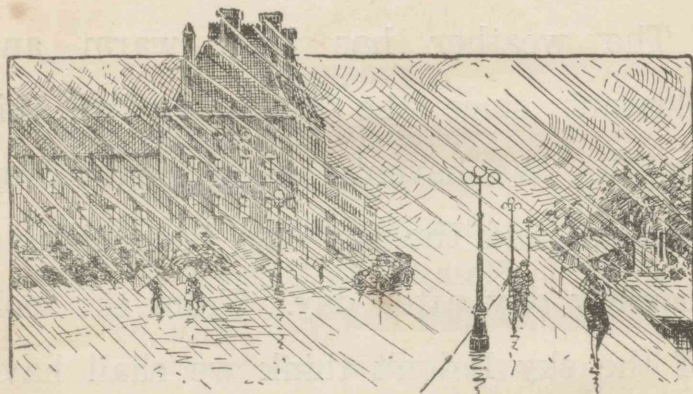
But I do not always believe what the newspaper says about the weather.

sɪŋglə bēgɪn'nɪŋ sɪn'glə howɛv'ər(hou-)  
rɛpōrt(s) bɛliɛvə nɛws'pā'pɛr



Anyhow I shall not take my umbrella today, as it does not look like rain at all.

( 2 )



All of a sudden the sky became cloudy, and it began to rain. By and by it rained very hard. The wind blew too. I was on my way home from my walk in the suburbs and was drenched to the skin. A good many other people were caught in the rain and got wet.

anyhow(ĕn'ihou) sūd'dĕn bĕcāmĕ' blew(blōō)  
sūb'ūrb(s) drĕnchĕd(-t) cāught wĕt



( 3 )

I do not like rainy weather at all. Everything is cold and damp, and my clothing clings to my body. Yet I know that we must have rain, because the farmers need it for their crops.

In winter the snow falls and covers the streets and fields. It keeps the plants warm. It is like a white blanket, and the cold north wind cannot freeze the little plants.

rāin'y dāmp clōth'ing clīng(s) bōd'y  
hĕd crōp(s) blān'kĕt frĕēzĕ



GRAMMAR

( 1 )

We **have had** not a single drop of rain.  
**Have you had** any snow this year?  
 Yes, we **have had** plenty of snow this year.

( 2 )

It **has been raining** since yesterday.  
 We **have been waiting** for you **since** this morning.  
 How long **has it been snowing**?

( 3 )

It is **three years since** he died. (=He **has been dead** three years.)  
 It is only **a week since** she was married.  
 (=She **has been married** only a week.)

( 4 )

But I do not always believe **what** the newspaper says about the weather.  
**What** the newspaper says about the matter is all wrong.

wāi't'ing      māt'tēr      w'rong

( 5 )

hang	hung	hung
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
catch	caught	caught
know	knew	known
fall	fell	fallen
freeze	froze	frozen



Come, rain, come,  
 That the water may run,  
 That the meadow grass may grow;  
 That the fruit and grain,  
 O'er hill and plain,  
 May greet us as we go.

mēād'ōw      grāin      plāin      grēēt



**LESSON VI**

**WHICH?**

( 1 )

There are two boys who go to the same school and are in the same class. One of them is called "Lazy Joe," and the other "Happy John." We shall soon see why.

Joe gets up very late in the morning. He dresses slowly, and has hardly time to wash his face or brush his hair.

He crawls to school like a snail, and is very often late. He never learns his lessons, so he is always at the foot of the class.

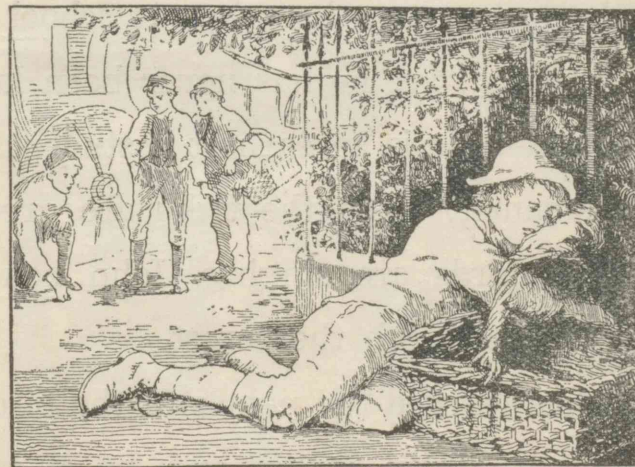
At home, he has no time to help his mother. When she sends him on a message,

---

dress(ēs) härd'ly crawl(s) hēlp(v.) mēs'sāgē

he takes so long that she thinks he must have lost his way.

In the picture you see the boy lying by the roadside; he seems to be tired with play. For he has been playing marbles with other boys as lazy as himself.



A lazy boy becomes a lazy man. If Joe does not mend his ways, he may

---

rōad'sidē



find when he becomes a man that there is no room for him in this busy world.

( 2 )

Now let us hear about the other boy. His name is John Sand, but he is always so bright and happy that he is called "Happy John."

John has to go a long way to school in the morning, yet he has never been late or absent. He is so earnest a student.

In summer, when the trees are green and the birds are singing, John has a nice walk through the forest.

He has learned the names of the birds. He knows their songs, and he knows where to find their nests.

Sometimes he goes out of his way to

ear'nĕst

stū'dent

fōr'ĕst

get a peep at their pretty little eggs. But he never touches one of them.

When winter comes with frost and snow, John puts on his warm gloves and thick boots. Then he runs off to school as happy as ever.

He has often to do messages in the



pĕep

tŭch(ĕs)

glŏvĕ(s)

thĭck



village. See how he brings home his basket full of flour, tea, and sugar, from the grocer's shop. He has been sent there by his mother.

John finds time for his work and time for his lessons. He is never so happy as when he is busy. He is a great help to both father and mother.

You see John Sand is not at all like lazy Joe. Which do you wish to be like?

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

He takes so long that his mother thinks he must have lost his way in the forest.

He must have found his way easily through the woods.

---

bring(s) flour grō'çēr's sent hēlp(n.) eās'ilī

His train must have reached Osaka by this time.

( 2 )

He has been playing marbles with his playmates in front of the gate.

He has been writing his exercise.

I have been speaking with that foreigner.

( 3 )

He seems to be tired with play.

He seems to have been playing marbles.

I have been praised for my good conduct.

( 4 )

Where has John been sent?

He has been sent to hospital.

I have been scolded for my bad conduct.

The dishonest servant has been dismissed.

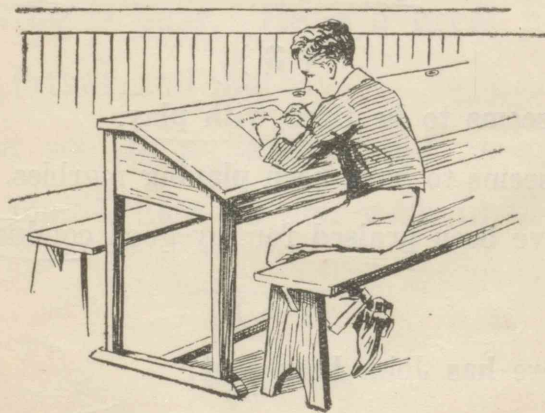
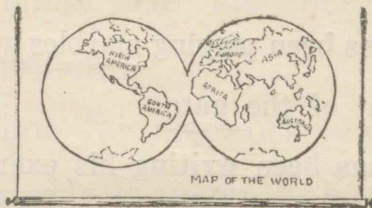
---

plāy'mātē(s)' gātē fōr'ēignēr prāișēd cōn'dūct  
scōld'ēd dīșhōn'ēst sēr'vant dīșmīșēd'(-t)



LESSON VII

A SCHOOL-BOY'S LETTER TO HIS SISTER



Pendleburg House, Dunchester,  
May, 28th, 1917.

Dear Little Maggy,

I was glad to hear from you, and  
to know you like the new governess. If she

Pēn'dlēbury(-bēri) Dūn'chēstēr Māg'gŷ  
gōv'ērñēss

stops with us for the holidays, I will take her out fishing with me. I can't write a long letter, because I have so much to do. I have to play cricket a great deal, because I am in the Fourth Eleven, and we are going to play a match. I like school very well this term, because we get so many half-holidays.

My lessons are very hard. I am beginning to make Latin verses and I learn Greek, too. You girls think French is awfully hard, but it cannot be half so hard as Greek. Just see a Greek verb; it's about ten times as long as a French verb. If you make a little mistake in a Greek exercise, you have to do it all over again.

I hope our rabbits are all right. Tell John he must not give them too much cabbage. Are you getting plenty of strawberries? I hope there will be some cherries when I come home. With my love,

Your affectionate brother,

Albert Smith.

fish'ing dēəl mātch tērm Lāt'in vērse(s)  
Grēek aŵ'fūllŷ mīstākē' hōpē rāb'hīt(s)  
cāb'hāgē strāw'bērrīēss chēr'rīēss affēc'tionātē



( 1 )

French cannot be **half so hard as** Greek.  
 English is **not half so hard as** Russian.  
 A Greek verb is about **ten times as long as** a French verb.  
 China must be **ten times as large as** Japan.

( 2 )

I hope (**that**) your family are all right.  
 I hope (**that**) we shall have much snow this winter.  
 Tell your brother (**that**) he must be more careful.

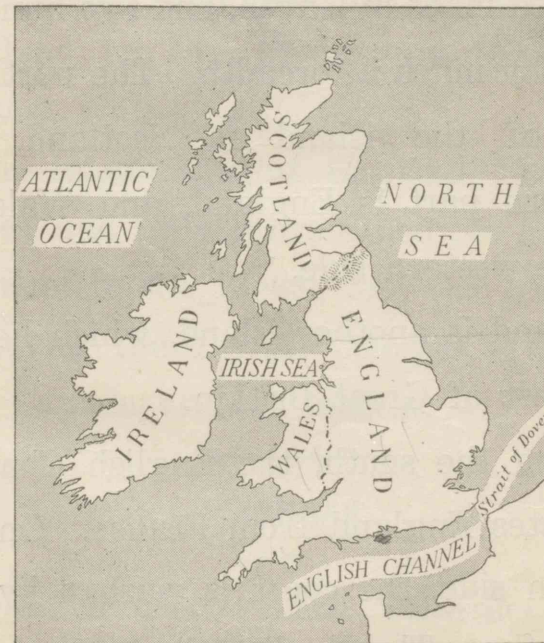
( 3 )

write	wrote	written
think	thought	thought
run	ran	run
bring	brought	brought
find	found	found
give	gave	given
send	sent	sent
lose	lost	lost

There is no place like home.—*Proverb.*

Rūs'sian(-shan)      cāreful      pröv'erb

**LESSON VIII**  
**THE BRITISH EMPIRE**



The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and many colonies which are found all over the world.

Brit'ish    ěm'pirə    cōnsist(s)'    ūnit'ĕd    kīng'dōm  
 Brit'aīn      Īrē'land      cōl'ōniēs



Great Britain is an island, because it is surrounded by the sea. It is about six hundred miles in length, and two hundred and fifty miles in breadth. The northern part of the island is Scotland, the southern part is England, and Wales is on the western side.

Ireland is another island, which lies to the west of Great Britain.

Along the south, the English Channel separates England from France. On the eastern side, the coast is washed by the North Sea. The English Channel and the North Sea are united by the Strait of Dover, which is about twenty miles in breadth.

is'land surround'ed length brëäðth nôrth'ërn  
sôuth'ërn wëst'ërn chän'nəl sêp'arätë èäst'ërn cëäst  
sträit Dô'ver

On the western side, Great Britain is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. England is divided from Scotland by the River Tweed and the Cheviot Hills.

The inhabitants of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland are called the English, the Scotch, the Welsh, and the Irish.

Among the British colonies Australia and Canada are the largest.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Ireland is another island, which lies to the west of Great Britain.

China is a great country, which lies to the west of Japan. (Cf. It lies in the east of Asia.)

( 2 )

On the eastern side, Japan is washed by the Pacific Ocean.

bound'ed Atlän'tic ô'cean(-shan) Ìr'ish divid'ed  
Chëv'iot inhäb'itant(s) Scô'tch Wë'lish Äusträ'liä  
Cän'ada Pâçif'ic



On the western side, Korea is divided from Manchuria by the River Yalu.

( 3 )

The peninsula is about six hundred miles **long** (=in **length**), and one hundred miles **broad** (=in **breadth**).

The mountain is some four thousand feet **high** (=in **height**).

( 4 )

- |                      |   |                      |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| The English Channel. | } | The North Sea.       |
| The Irish Sea.       |   | The Strait of Dover. |
| The Atlantic Ocean.  |   | The River Tweed.     |
| The Cheviot Hills.   |   | The British Empire.  |

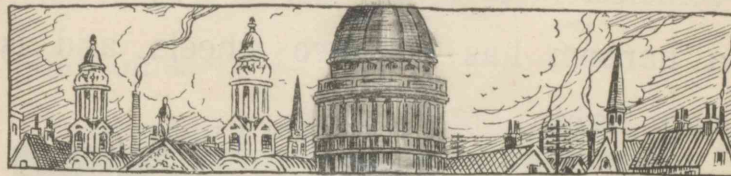
PROVERBS

- (1) Make hay while the sun shines.
- (2) Time and tide wait for no man.
- (3) Strike the iron while it is hot.
- (4) One to-day is better than two to-morrows.

Mānchū'riā    pēn'in'sūlā    brōad    hēight  
 hāy            tidē            strike

LESSON IX

LONDON



It is just a fortnight since I came to London. London is the capital of England, and the largest city in the world. More than five million people live in the city.

It is much larger than Paris, but by no means so pretty. In London, houses are only two or three stories high, and blackened by the smoke. Everything is black here. Even the sparrows seem to be of a darker hue.

fōrt'nighṭ    cāp'ital    Pār'is    mēans  
 blāck'ēnēd    smōkē    spār'rōw(s)    hūē



The principal streets are crowded with great numbers of people, and all kinds of vehicles. I like the hansom very much; a hansom has but two wheels, and is very light.



It has been very cold since I came here. But I have not caught cold even once. I have seen one of those fogs, for which London is so famous.

prin'cipal    nūm'bēr(s)    kind(s)    vē'hīclē(s)  
hān'som    light(a.)    fōg(s)    fā'mōus

The fog was black and yellow, and so dense that it was quite dark at midday. The houses across the street were mere phantoms.

Yesterday I visited the National Gallery where I saw a great many pictures. As I am very fond of pictures, I enjoyed the visit very much.

To-day I have been to the British Museum, which is also a very interesting place. When you come over here, I will show you all over the city.

But I advise you to work hard at your English lessons, so that you may speak English freely when you come here. It is very pleasant and convenient to be

yē'lōw    dēnsē    mīd'dāy    mēre    phān'tōm(s)    nā'tional  
gāl'lērī    ēnjōyēd'    in'tērēsting    frēē'lī    convē'nīent



able to speak the language of the people among whom you are living.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

It **has been** very cold **since** I came here.

It is two weeks **since** I came here.

I **have been** to the harbour twice **since** I came here.

( 2 )

I have seen one of those fogs, **for which** London is so famous.

I have bought the poet's works you spoke **of** the other day.

He mastered the language of the people **among whom** he was living.

( 3 )

Yesterday I visited the National Gallery, **where** (= and there) I saw a great many pictures.

---

hār'boʊr      twiçə      bôʊght(bat)      pō'ēt

To-morrow I shall go to Oiso, **where** my uncle has been staying since the Emperor's Birthday.

( 4 )

I advise you to study English very hard, **so that** you **may** speak the language fluently when you come to England.

You must hurry up, **so as to** be in time to catch the express.

( 5 )

Where **have** you **been** to-day?

I **have been** to the barber's.

My brother **has been** to the hair-cutter's.

They **have been** to the Music School to hear the concert.

We **have been** to the station to see our uncle off.

---

Ēm'pērər      flu'entlŷ      ěprĕss'      bār'bēr's  
hâir'cūt'tēr      cōn'çĕrt

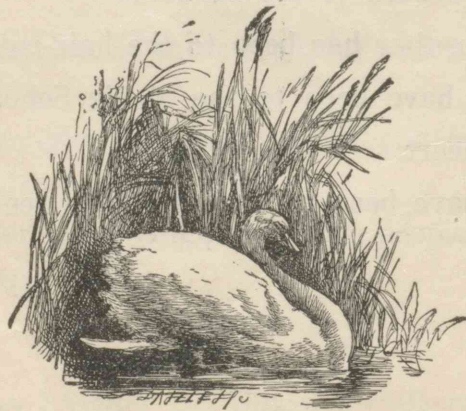
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**LESSON X**

**COLOURS**

What is pink? a rose is pink  
 By the fountain's brink.  
 What is red? a poppy's red  
 In its barley bed.  
 What is blue? the sky is blue  
 Where the clouds float through.




---

pīnk foun'tain brīnk pōp'py bār'ley floāt

What is white? a swan is white  
 Sailing in the light.  
 What is yellow? pears are yellow,  
 Rich and ripe and mellow.  
 What is green? the grass is green,  
 With small flowers between.  
 What is violet? clouds are violet  
 In the summer twilight.  
 What is orange? why, an orange,  
 Just an orange.

*Christina G. Rossetti.*

**GRAMMAR**

The sky is blue **where** the clouds float **through**.

Birds of a feather flock together.—*Proverb.*

---

sāil'ing ripe mēl'lōw vi'ōlet twi'light  
 feath'ēr floek togeth'ēr



## LESSON XI

### SENDING A TELEGRAM

I expect to spend the summer with my friend in the country, so I must send a telegram and ask him to meet me at the station of his town.

As I have never sent one before, will you please tell me what to do?

Yes, with pleasure. Come along, there is a post-office over there. In England you can send a wire from almost any post-office.

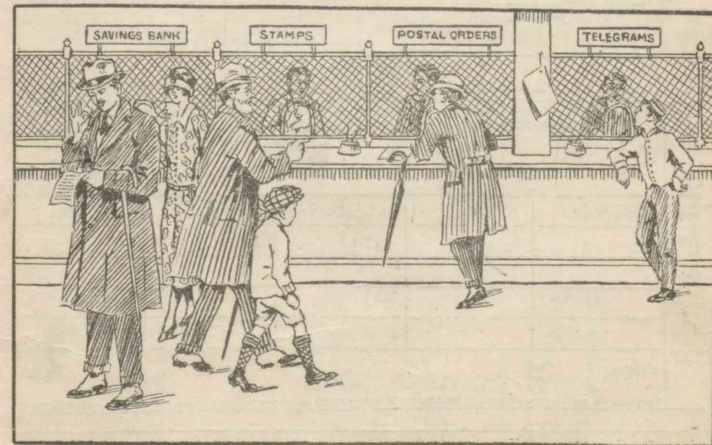
Here we are. Ask for a telegraph form, and write your message on it.

ĕxpĕct' tĕl'ĕgrām plĕā'sūrĕ(p'lĕzh'ūr) wĭrĕ  
əl'mōst tĕl'ĕgraph(-grāf) fōrm

Write it as short as possible, as it is expensive, but important words must not be omitted. If you send it deferred, it will save you a lot of money.

How much does an ordinary telegram cost?

It costs six pence for the first twelve words, and a half-penny for each additional word.



pōs'sible ĕxpĕn'sivĕ impōr'tant ōmĭt'tĕd dĕfĕrrĕd/  
sāvĕ ōr'dĭnāry pĕncĕ hālf'-pĕn'ny addĭ'tĭōnāl



I don't mind the expense. Is the address free of charge?

No, every word (that is) sent over the wire is charged for.

How about the figures?

Groups of figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word.

All right; here is my message.

<b>A</b>		POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS (Inland Telegrams)		No. of Telegram	
Prefix	Code	Words	Secs	For Postage Stamps	
Office of Origin and Service Instructions		Charge	To	<small>The message must be entered by the Sender, and when we receive any stamp for each word is not more than shall be affixed at the back of this form.</small>	
		By		<small>* Charge for the charges on this Telegram will be shown on the receipt.</small>	
NOTICE.—This Telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the Telegraph Acts, the Regulations made thereunder, and the Notice printed at the back hereof.					
12 words 6D. Every additional word, 1/2D. Every word telegraphed is charged for, whether in address or text.	TO	Browning, Rosedale, Huntingdonshire			
		Please	meet	station	7 15
					n m
FROM	Frank				
<small>The Name and Address of the Sender, IF NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED should be written in the Space provided at the Back of this Form</small>					

mind    ɛxpənsə'    frēə    çhàrgə    fig'ʊrə(s)  
 group(s)    count'əd    rātə

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

I expect to arrive at the station at 7 p.m., so I must ask him to meet me there.

As I have never spoken over the phone, will you please tell me what to do?

( 2 )

Tell me where I can get the geography book. I don't know which team will beat our school. Do you know who will get the prize?

( 3 )

They charge for every word that is sent over the wire.

Every word that is sent over the wire is charged for.

( 4 )

spend	spent	spent
send	sent	sent
meet	met	met
cost	cost	cost
win	won	won

arrivə'    fònə    gēō'grəfī(-fi)    tēəm    bēət    prizə



LESSON XII

A SCHOOL-BOY'S LETTER

Pendleburg House,

June 10, 1917.

Dear Ethel,

This is the last letter I shall write to you this term. We break up in ten days, and the examinations are going on now. I don't think I shall do very well, but I hope I shall not be last in everything.

Our Fourth Eleven played a match against the Second Eleven of Mickleham School, and we won by twenty-five runs. I made ten runs. I expect I shall be in the Third Eleven next year or perhaps in the Second as so many fellows are leaving.

I am glad we are going to the seaside

Eth'el      agāinst'      Mīck'lēham      wōn  
rūn(s)      pērhāps'

this year, but it is rather too bad to expect me to do lessons in the holidays, especially in French, as I don't know much about it. I hope Miss Smith is not very strict. The masters here are not very strict; that's why I like the school. Sometimes they come down on you very sharp, though. I haven't been caned once this term, but I've been kept in several times. My great friend here is a boy called Thompson. I like him awfully. He is very clever and helps me with my Latin and Euclid, but I can beat him at history and geography.

I am going to play lawn-tennis in the holidays: see if I don't beat you.

I don't beat you  
Your loving brother,

Albert Harcourt.

rāth'ēr      ěspē'cially(-pēsh'ali)      strict      shārp  
thōugh      cānēd      Thōm'pson      clēv'ēr      Eū'clid  
lawn'-tēn'nīs      lōv'ing



GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Have you ever been punished since the beginning of this term?

No, I haven't (been punished), but my brother has been kept in two or three times.

( 2 )

It is too bad to expect me to do lessons in the holidays. (It is too bad to expect that I shall do lessons in the holidays.)

I expect him to arrive at 7. (I expect that he will arrive at 7.)

I did not expect him to be so generous. (=I did not expect that he was so generous.)

( 3 )

That's why I like the school.

That's why I don't like the dormitory.

See if I don't beat you.

Let us see if they can win.

pūn'ishēd(-t)

gēn'ērōus

dōr'mitōrĭ

LESSON XIII

SUMMER

Some time ago, when we read about spring, we found out what a lovely time it was. Now let us talk about summer. The sun shines longer each day than it does at any other season of the year.

It begins to shine while we are fast asleep in bed. Sometimes, if we are awake, we see the first signs of the sun in the east at three o'clock in the morning. This we call "Daybreak" or "Dawn."

Birds wake up before little boys and girls do. They seem to welcome the dawn with their songs.

The sun seems to mount higher and

lōvə'lĭ    tāk    awākə'    sĭgn(s)    dāy'brēak"  
dawn    wēl'comə    mount



higher in the sky, and soon makes the ground warm. We feel its warmth, and find that we need not wear such thick clothes as we wore in the spring.

When it is very hot in the middle of the day, we like to sit down in the cool shade of the trees. In the gardens are large numbers of pretty flowers.

In the fields and hedges also pretty wild flowers may be seen. They are very fragrant.

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

In the early summer the farmer is busy making hay. The grass which grew so nicely in spring is cut down and dried

warmth      wôre      shâde      hêdġe(s)  
frâ'grant      gôose'bêr'ries      nice'ly

in the sun. The farmer does not like to see any rain while he is making his hay. It will be spoiled if it gets wet.

Bees are very busy, flying from flower to flower, and gathering tiny drops of honey from each. They will carry the honey home to their hives and keep it for winter.

People who live in towns like to spend a week or two in the country, or at the seaside in summer.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

What a lovely time it is!  
We found out what a lovely time it was.

( 2 )

In the fields and hedges we may see many pretty wild flowers.

---

spoiled      hôn'ey      hîve(s)



In the fields and hedges many pretty wild flowers **may be seen**.

( 3 )

We feel its **warmth**, and find that we need not **wear** such thick clothes as we **wore** in the spring.

( 4 )

Is he **awake**? If not, go and **wake him up**.  
If you **are awake**, you must **get up** at once.  
If he is **asleep**, don't make a noise, or he will **wake up**.

---

PROVERBS

- (1) Nothing falls into the mouth of a sleeping fox.
- (2) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- (3) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- (4) A stitch in time saves nine.
- (5) Well begun is half done.

---

rōll'ing      mōss      nēēd<sub>(n.)</sub>      stīch

LESSON XIV

BED IN SUMMER

In winter I get up at night,  
And dress by yellow candle-light.  
In summer, quite the other way,  
I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see  
The birds still hopping on the tree,  
Or hear the grown-up people's feet  
Still going past me in the street.

And does it not seem hard to you,  
When all the sky is clear and blue,  
And I should like so much to play,  
To have to go to bed by day?

*R. L. Stevenson.*

---

cān'dle-light"    hōp'ping    grōwn'-ūp    should(shōōd)



LESSON XV

SHEEP



Isn't it a very pretty sight to see a lot of sheep and lambs feeding in the fields? Those of you who live in towns and have not seen such a sight, look at the picture well.

---

sight      shēep      lāmb(s)      fēed'ing

Sheep are very timid creatures. If you go too near, they will all run away together.

If you notice, you will see that if one sheep runs, nearly all the others will follow it. Thus no sheep will go astray.

Do you know why farmers keep sheep? Sheep are of great use to all of us. Once every year, the sheep are taken to a pool, or a little stream, and their wool is washed clean.

“The sheep are taken once a year,  
 And plunged in water clean and clear;  
 And there they swim, but never bite,  
 While the men wash them clean and  
 white.”

---

tīm'id      crēa'tūrē      nō'tīcē      fōl'lōw      astrāy'  
 ūsē(n.)      pōol      wōol      plūngēd      bitē



After they are washed, they are taken to a field, and men with shears cut the wool off the sheep. They are a little afraid at first, but the men do not hurt them at all.

It is good for the sheep to lose this wool, as it would make them too hot in the warm summer days. The wool grows again, ready for the winter, so that the sheep may be warm in the cold weather.

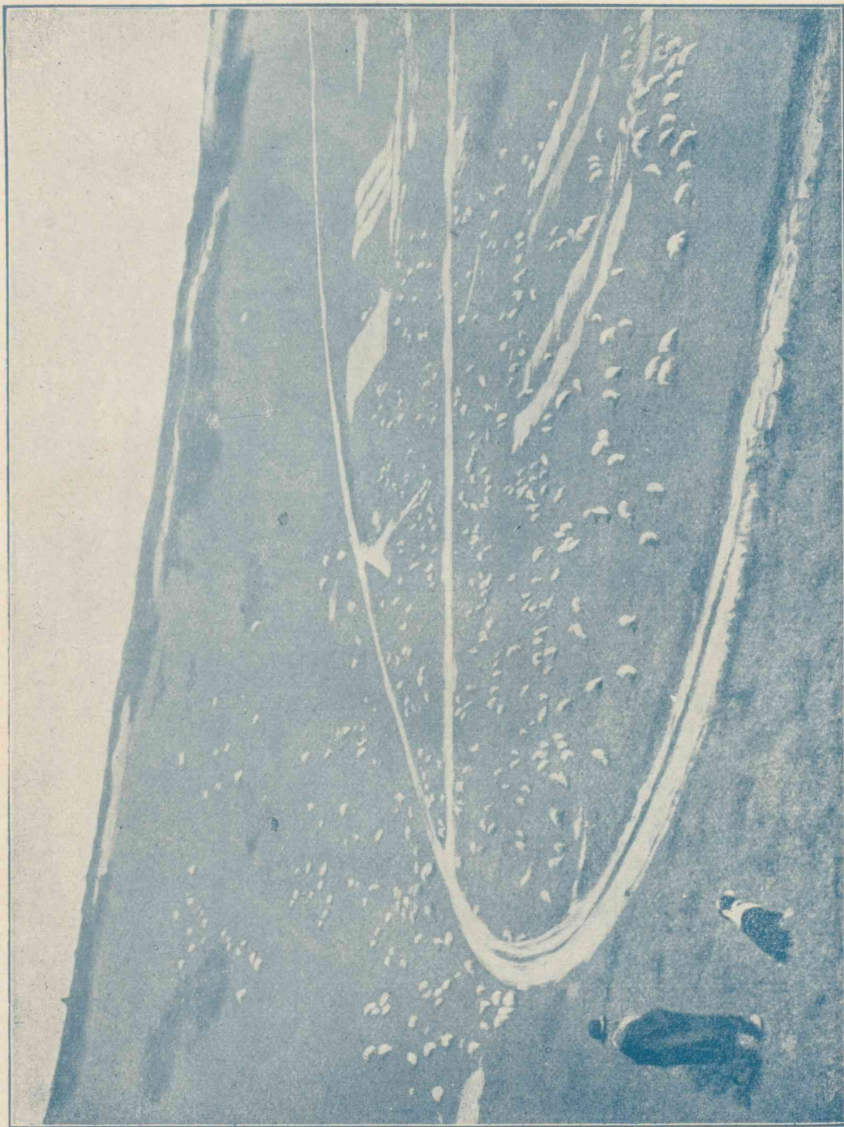
The wool from each sheep weighs about six pounds, and it is worth nearly five shillings.

The lambs are born very early in the spring. At first they have long legs and tails. They grow very quickly. At the

---

shēars	would(wōod)	wēigh(s)	pound(s)
worth(wūrth)	shīl'ling	tāil(s)	quīck'lī





A SOUTH DOWN SHEPHERD AND HIS CHARGES

end of the year they look almost like the old sheep.

The male sheep is called a "ram," and has curly horns. He is sometimes very fierce, and can do harm with his horns. The wool from sheep is made into cloth.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Do you **know** why farmers keep sheep?

Why do you **think** farmers keep sheep?

( 2 )

It is good **for** the sheep **to lose** this wool, as it **would** make them too hot in summer.

It is good **for** you **not to wear** an overcoat, as it **would** make you too hot in the sun.

---

māle	rām	cūrl'y	fīerçə	härm
	clōth		ō'vērcōāt	







The wind also began to blow very hard.

Suddenly, lightning flashed in the sky, and they heard a rolling noise in the distance. It was thunder.

The birds stopped singing and flew towards shelter. People were hastening home. Indeed large drops of rain began to fall. The children found that they could not stay in the fields any longer, so they hurried back to their village.

But the storm went on raging. Flashes of lightning and thunderclaps followed each other. Rain was pouring down in torrents, and soon everybody was drenched to the skin.

“Do not go under a tree, sir; it is not

light/nīng flāshèd(-t) flew (flū) tōwārdz (tōrdz or tō'ardz)  
hās'tēning rāg'ing flāsh(ēs) thūn'dērc'āp(s)'  
tōr'rēnt(s)

safe. Come in and get shelter,” said a kind voice. Fred looked up, and saw a kind old woman beckoning them to go into her house. They did so, but in what a piteous state they were!

At that very moment a beautiful rainbow appeared in the sky. The storm still continued for some time.

When it was over, the birds began chirping again and the drooping flowers raised their heads.

The air was freshened and purified, and the plants seemed stronger.

PROVERBS

- (1) Two heads are better than one.
- (2) Four eyes see more than two.

sāfē shēl'tēr(n.) bēck'ōning pit'ēōus stātē  
mō'ment appēared' contin'ued chirp'ing  
drōop'ing rāisēd frēsh'ened pur'ified



GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The heat **had become** unbearable.

Suddenly a small black spot, which they **had failed** to notice at first, grew into clouds.

( 2 )

The birds stopped **singing** and flew towards shelter.

All of a sudden the musician stopped **playing**.

When it was over, the birds began **chirping** again.

The bell stopped **ringing**.

( 3 )

The children **found** that they **could** not stay in the fields any longer.

He **has found** that he **cannot** live in such a fashionable way any longer.

I **found** that I **had lost** my fountain-pen somewhere.

mūshī'cian(-shān)    bēll    rīng'ing    fāsh'iqnāblē  
foun'tāin-pēn''

( 4 )

grow            grew            grown

fly              flew            flown

begin            began           begun

sing             sang            sung



Much rain wears the marble.            —Shakspeare.

After rain comes sunshine.              —Proverb.

sūn'shinē''











GRAMMAR

( 1 )

He **went** so far that she was afraid that the gipsies **would** take him away, or that he **would** fall into the brook.

She **is** afraid that the gipsies **will** take him away, or that he **will** fall into the brook.

( 2 )

No one **knew** where he **had** gone.

No one **knows** where he **has** gone.

( 3 )

She scolded him for **staying** away so long.

I was scolded by my teacher for **neglecting** my duties.

( 4 )

He was brought back **safe and sound**.

They brought him back **safe and sound**.

He came back **safe and sound**.

He came here **happy and smiling**.

nēglēct'ing

dū'tiēs

smil'ing

LESSON XIX

MOTORING

Driving in a motor is now quite fashionable; but every one cannot afford to keep a motor-car, as it is so expensive.

Mab and Sam had never driven in one. But their uncle promised to give them that pleasure.

On a fine Sunday morning he called at their house with his motor-car. He acted as the "chauffeur," and wore a cap and big spectacles.

When the children heard a siren they knew that the car was approaching, and ran into the roadway, and there was Uncle Harry in his car.

mō'toring    driv'ing    affôrd'    prôm'isēd(-t)

ăct'ēd    chauffeur(shəfūr')    spēc'taclē(s)    sir'en

apprōach'ing    rōād'wāy



Sam ran to Aunt and Uncle to kiss them, but Mab was afraid of Uncle until he took his goggles off.

When the car started at a good speed, Mab was half frightened and held on to the side of the car.

The road was now and then not very good, and there were sudden jerks. But the girl soon got used to the drive and smiled at her previous fears.

Sam said he liked nothing better than motoring.

By and by another motor-car rushed past them. It went driving at a terrific speed.

“What a nasty smell of gasoline it leaves behind it!” said Mab. “What a lot of dust it raised!”

---

kiss gŏg'glē(s) spēēd fright'ēnēd jērk(s)  
prē'viŏus tēr'rif'ic nās'ty gās'ōlinē dūst





“I call it reckless driving!” exclaimed Uncle. “It is dangerous for motorists and pedestrians too. One of these days they will cause accidents and run over people, if they go on at that speed.”

At length they saw the church steeple, and knew they would soon be home again. They were quite sorry the ride was at an end.

Sam says he will have a motor-car of his own when he is a man.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

They **knew** (that) they **would** soon be home again.

We **knew** (that) we **should** soon be home again. Sam **said** he **liked** nothing better than motoring.

---

rěck'lěss    ěclāiměd'    dān'gěrəus    mō'torist(s)  
pědēs'triān(s)    caʊsə    ăc'cīdēt(s)    stēə'plə

( 2 )

Sam **says** he **will** have an automobile **of his** own when he **is** a man.

Sam **said** he **would** have an automobile **of his** own when he **was** a man.

( 3 )

drive	drove	driven
wear	wore	worn
raise	raised	raised
rise	rose	risen

---

PROVERBS

(1) Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

(2) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

(3) Plough deeply and you will have plenty of corn.

(4) Everything comes to the man who waits.

(5) All is not gold that glitters.

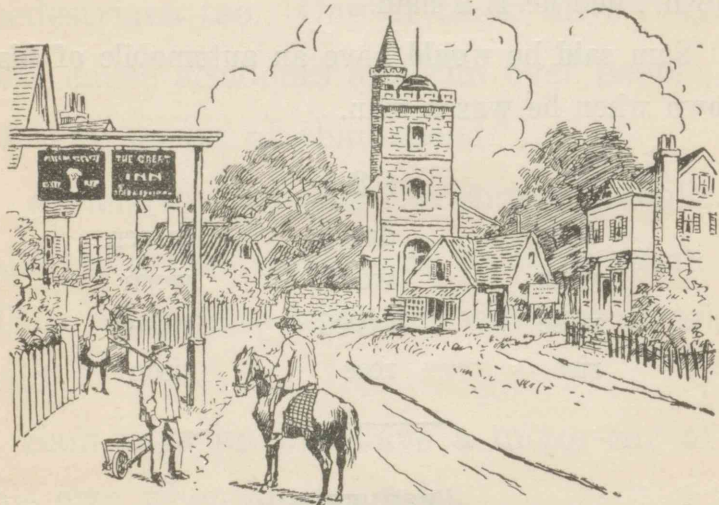
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əʌ'tōmō'bīlə    cāre    pləʊh    dēep'lī    glit'tēr(s)



LESSON XX

MY VILLAGE



My village is situated at the foot of a small hill. It contains a school, a church and about thirty houses. Three of the thirty houses are small farms, and two of them are inns, where you can get all sorts of nasty drinks. At these inns the village blacksmith, the tailor, one of the

sīt'ūated      cōntāin(s)'      in̄(s)      sōrt(s)  
 drīnk<sub>(n.)</sub>      blāck'smith'      tāi'lor

two bakers, the joiner, and many day-labourers and farmers of the surrounding country get drunk.

The tobacconist of the place is an old soldier with a wooden leg and a very red nose. The barber's shop is kept by a woman, who can shave perfectly and is a pretty good hair-cutter.

The shoemaker is something of a musician and plays on many instruments.

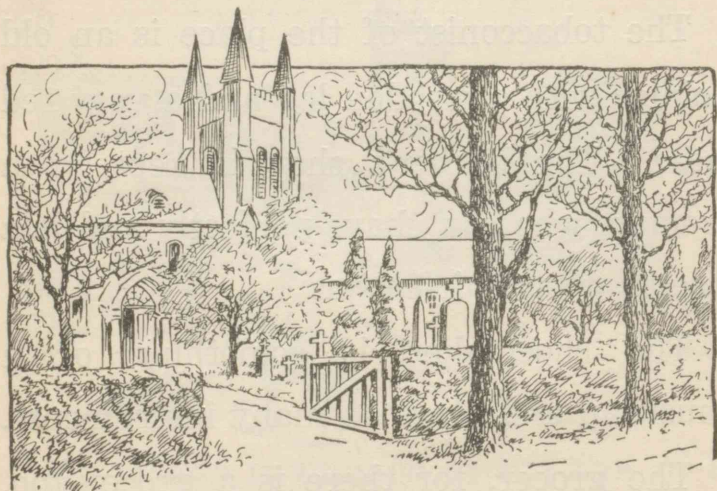
The grocer, for there is a grocer too, is a very cheerful man. Strange to say, he is a teetotaller.

As is usual in this part of the country, the churchyard lies around the church. It is very pretty, well kept, with gravel

bāk'er(s)      join'er      dāx'-lā'boṭrēr(s)      surrōund'ing  
 tōbāc'cōnist      wōod'en      pēr'fēctly      shōē'māk'er  
 in'strūmēt      strāngē      tēētō'tallēr      chūrch'yārd      grāv'el



walks; and here and there a yew-tree. There are also some magnificent elm-trees, which must be at least a century old.



Formerly most people used to die of old age at my village, but lately drunkenness has brought many a villager to an early grave. Only a fortnight ago, a day-labourer, strongly-built man, was buried.

yew-'trēē(yū-) māgnif'icent ēlm-'trēē(s) lēast  
gēn'tūrī fōr'mērly āgē lātē'ly drūnk'ēnnēs  
vil'lāgēr grāvē strōng'ly-būilt'

He was but forty-five years old, and drink had been the cause of his death.

May this be a warning to the drunkards who attended the funeral, and particularly to the joiner who made the coffin, and gets more often drunk than the rest.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

At these inns **they get drunk** every Sunday. Yesterday I was caught in the rain, and **got wet** to the skin.

I have been to a barber's to **get shaved**.

( 2 )

**Strange to say**, he is a teetotaller. **Happy to say**, he has regained his health. As (it) is usual in **this country**, the graveyard lies at the back of the temple.

( 3 )

**May this be a warning** to the drunkard!  
**(May)** God save the king!

caṭṣē(n.) dēath wārn'ing drūn'kard āttēnd'ēd  
fū'nērāl pārtic'ūlarly cōf'fīn rēst shāvēd  
rēgāinēd' kīng hēalth tēmp'le



LESSON XXI

LETTERS FOR THE POST

When you want to write to somebody, you take some letter-paper, and begin to write. When you have finished writing, you fold the sheet neatly, and put it into an envelope.

Then you write the address, and close the envelope. Some people always use sealing-wax for the purpose.

Then you put a stamp on the envelope and post it.

The English letter boxes are called pillar-boxes from their shape and they are painted red and black. The letters are collected several times a day and taken to the post-office.

lēt'tēr-pā'pēr nēāt'lŷ clōsə sēā'ing-wāx" pūr'pō:sə  
pī'lār-bōx(ēs) shāpə pāint'əd collēct'əd

For short messages post-cards or picture post-cards are very often used.

At the post-office they are sorted, and sent away by carriages, trains, or boats to their destinations, where they are delivered by postmen.

In the picture you see a postman with his canvas-bag thrown over his shoulder. Every one likes to see him come.



As a rule, letters are not collected on Sundays, and in London there is no delivery either.

pōst'-cārd"(s) sōrt'əd dēs'tinā'tiōn(s) dēlīv'ērəd pōst'mēn  
cān'vas-bāg" thrōwn shōul'dēr rulə dēlīv'ērŷ



You can send or receive money by means of a Postal Money-order, or a Post-office Order (P. O. O.). You can also send parcels by parcel-post.

You can get a letter registered to ensure its delivery, or have your letters sent "post restante."

Notice that in England you must buy your stamps at a post-office.

---

**GRAMMAR**

( 1 )

For short messages post-cards are very much used.

When he was in England he used to send me a picture post-card once a week at least.

---

pōst'al mōn'ey-ōr'dēr ōr'dēr pār'çel(s) pār'çel-pōst'  
rēg'istērēd ēnsurē'(-shur') pōst rēs'tantē'(-tānt)

( 2 )

You can get a letter **registered**, or have it sent "poste restante."

I want to **have** my hair cut.

I have been to **have** my photograph taken.

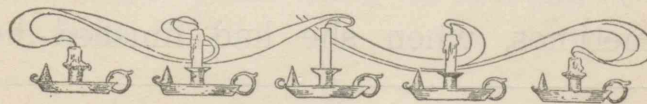
( 3 )

drink	drank	drunk
catch*	caught	caught

---

A RIDDLE

Little Nancy Etticoat,  
In a white petticoat,  
And a red nose;  
The longer she stands  
The shorter she grows.



---

phō'tōgrāph rīd'dlē Nān'cy Ēt'ticōāt pēt'ticōāt



**LESSON XXII**  
**A GRATEFUL CAT**



A gentleman once had a cat of which he was very fond. At dinner-time the cat sat up at the table with him. She had a napkin tied round her neck, and was served with a plate of fish.

The cat fed herself with her paw, and always behaved very well at the table. Sometimes, when she had finished her

---

gratē'ful nāp'kin nēck sērvēd plātē | aŭ  
bēhāvēd'

fish, her master gave her a bit from his own plate.

One day puss was missing at dinner-time, and the meal began without her. Before the dinner was over, the cat rushed into the room and at once sprang into the chair.

She had two fine mice in her mouth, and before any one could prevent her, she dropped one into her own plate, and the other into her master's plate.

She thus shared her dinner with him as he had often shared his with her.

**GRAMMAR**

( 1 )

A gentleman once had a cat **of which** he was very fond.

---

puss	mīss'ing	sprāng
mīçə	prēvēnt'	shāred



I have a donkey of which I am very fond.

( 2 )

She thus shared her dinner with him as he had often shared his with her.

He thus shared his dinner with me as I had often shared mine with him.

( 3 )

sit	sat	sat
throw	threw	thrown
feed*	fed	fed
keep*	kept	kept
begin*	began	begun
spring	sprang	sprung

“Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been?”  
 “I’ve been to London to see the Queen.”  
 “Pussy cat, pussy cat, what did you do there?”  
 “I frightened a little mouse under a chair.”

---

dōn'kēy      puss'y      quēen      mousè

LESSON XXIII

MY FATHER

My father is no longer alive. He died a long time ago; he has been dead these ten years.

His life was a very busy one. He had much to do, as he had many children to provide for and educate.

He was a cotton merchant. His warehouse was in the city, and, as we lived a dozen miles outside, he had to leave early in the morning to catch the train.

During breakfast which he always had at 8 o'clock, he read the newspaper and his private letters—his business letters were sent to the office.

---

alivè'    prövidè'    ěd'ucātè    mēr'chant    wârè'-housè  
 outside'    pri'vātè    busi'ness(biz'nēs)



After breakfast, he put on his overcoat, put the paper into the pocket to read in the train, said "good morning," and hurried to the station.

He generally travelled in the same carriage as several business friends and they spoke about business affairs and also the news of the day until they reached town. Then they separated, each going his own way.

The first thing my father did on entering his office was to read his mail, then call in a clerk and dictate the replies to him.

He afterwards received different people who came on business and then went out to keep any appointments for that day.

affair'(s) news(nūs) en'tering office māl  
clerk dictatē dif'ferent appoint'ment(s)

色々



He always had lunch in town, but returned from his office by six o'clock, in time for dinner which was served at seven.

Sometimes he would pass the evening in town with his friends at his club, but generally he was too tired to go out after dinner, so stayed at home, reading,

retürned'

club



smoking and sometimes playing his violin;  
for besides being a business man he was  
also a clever musician.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

He has been dead these ten years.

He has been ill since two years ago (=these  
two years).

( 2 )

He generally travelled in the same carriage as  
several business men.

The director of our firm comes from the same  
province as the manager.

( 3 )

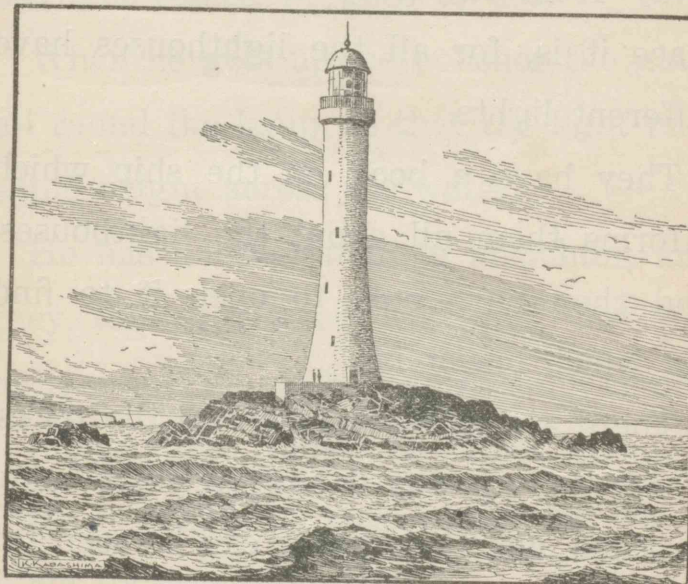
On entering the village he was received with  
acclamations.

The first thing we did on arriving at the city  
was to drive to the restaurant.

vi"olin'    bēsides'    bē'ing    dīrēct'or    firm  
mān'āgēr    ( āc'clāmā'tion(s) )    rēs'taurant(-tō-)

Violin    重役    レストラン

LESSON XXIV  
THE LIGHTHOUSE



Do you see this lighthouse, standing on  
the rock in the midst of the water? It  
was built to prevent ships from being  
wrecked, by running on the rock at  
night.

light/house    rōck    mīdst    wrēcked(-t)

+110



When the sailors see the light they know there is danger ahead, and they keep away from it. They know, too, which place it is, for all the lighthouses have different lights.

They have a book on the ship which informs them all about the lighthouses, and they have only to open it to find out which one it is.

There are lighthouses on all the rocks, where there is any danger of ships being wrecked, and their lights can be seen far out at sea.

Do you wonder who lights the lamp? It is the keeper who lives there. As soon as it begins to get dark, he climbs away up to the top of the tower, where the lamp is.

dān'gēr ahēād' infôrm'(s) kēep'ēr climb(s) tow'ēr(tou-)

He watches the light all night, to see that it does not go out; then, when daylight comes, he goes to bed.

When he gets up, he polishes the glass all round the lamp, so that the light may shine bright across the water.

He has another man to help him; and they take turns of watching, lest the light should go out before morning comes.

Lighthouses must be very strongly built, to stand the rush of the big waves when the sea is stormy.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The storm prevented me from going out.  
It is built to prevent ships from being wrecked.  
Is there any danger of ships being wrecked?

dāx'light      pōl'ish(ēs)      tūrn(s)      lēst  
rūsh(ri.)      wāvē(s)      stōrm'y



My previous engagement prevents me from accepting your kind invitation.

(The vessel is now being built in the ship-building yard.)

( 2 )

He polishes the glass all round the lamp, so that the light may shine bright across the water.

They take turns of watching, lest the light should go out before morning comes.

He is working very hard so as not to fail in the examination.

He is working very hard so as to succeed in the entrance examination.

( 3 )

build	built	built
die	died	died
stand	stood	stood
shine*	shone	shone

---

ēngāgē'ment	āccept'ing	vēs'sēl
shīp'btīld'ing	yārd	ēn'trançē

LESSON XXV

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN



Hans Christian Andersen was born at Odense in Denmark.

His father and mother were very poor.

The family lived in two little rooms near the top of a house, where the father worked as a shoemaker.

---

Hāns Chris'tian(kris'çan)	Än'dērsēn	O'dense(ō'thēnsē)
	Dēn'mārk	pōor



On the roof were a few pots filled with earth. In these pots the mother planted her vegetables.

Little Hans loved to stroll with his father in the woods, where he could gather wild flowers and hear the birds sing. His father read to him or told him stories when his work was done.

While Hans was still a boy, his father died.

“What would you do, Hans?” the mother asked. “Would you not like to become a tailor?”

“No, mother,” the boy answered, “I will go to Copenhagen and study. Some day I shall write books.”

---

pōt(s)      plānt'ēd      vēg'ētablē(s)      strōll  
ān'swērēd      Cō'penhā'gen

“But where will the money be found to pay your way?” asked the mother.

“I will work, and God will take care of me,” Hans replied.

So the boy left his native village, and walked all the long way to the great city.

For many years he had to work very hard, and had little food to eat. But he was very brave, and at last wrote such good stories that a kind man heard of him, and sent him to school.

He toiled with all his might and all his heart in his school. At night he slept in a tiny attic room, from whose windows he could see only the house walls and chimneys. But when he looked up, he met the gaze of the moon and the stars.

---

pāy      nā'tivē      toilēd      might      hēärt  
āt'tic      gāzē



As he grew older, he wrote many stories for children, all of which I hope you will read. Children in every land learned to love him, and to feel that he was their friend.

The people of Denmark had a beautiful statue carved in his honour, and placed it in the park, where the children played. The statue represented Andersen telling a story to a group of children.

He died in 1875.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The family lived in two little rooms of a house, **where** the father worked as a shoemaker.

---

stāt'ùə cārved rēp'rēsēnt'ēd hōn'qŭr

( 2 )

At night he slept in a tiny room, **from whose window** he could see only the house walls and chimneys.

This is the orphan **whose** father worked in the same factory as my father.

As he grew older, he wrote many fairy-tales for children, **all of which** I hope you will read.

---

Do your best, your very best,  
And do it every day;  
Little boys and little girls,  
That is the wisest way.

For him who always does his best,  
His best will better grow;  
But he who shirks or slights his task,  
He lets the better go.

---

ōr'phan fāc'tōry fāir'y-tāle(s) wis'ēst  
shirk(s) slight(s) tāsks



**LESSON XXVI**  
**AT THE TELEPHONE**

“Ring up Messrs. Simpson and Bunce on the telephone, Black, and ask if their manager has come back. And, if so, ask if he'll call here at once on urgent business.”

Mr. Black first learns from the directory the call number of the firm.



Then he calls up the Exchange, either by turning a handle or by merely removing the receiver from its hook.

Hullo! Hullo! Put me on to City

---

těl'éphōnè	Messrs. (mēs'yērz)	úr'gēt	dirēc'tōrý
éxchā'gè'	mērè'lý	rēmōv'ing	rēcēiv'ēr
hōök		Hullō'	

two-double O-three, please. Thanks. Hullo!  
Are you Simpson and Bunce?

Yes, we are. Who are you?

We are the Pure Bread Company. If your Mr. Day is back, will he come to our office to see our manager on an urgent matter?

He is away. Won't be back for a fortnight.

Will it suit if we send down our Mr. Meek, to save a delay?

Who do you say? I can't catch the name. Mr. Beek, or Mr. Beet?

No, M-double E-K.

O yes, Mr. Meek. But does that gentleman understand our machines? They are quite special, you know.

---

dōub'lè	thānk(s)	pūrè	cóm'paný	sūit	dēlāy'
ün'dērständ'	māchīnè(s) (-shēn'z)	spē'ciəl (spēsh'al)			



Oh, yes! He thoroughly understands our business. We will send him round.

Just wait a moment, I'll go and ask our manager if Mr. Meek will do.

Hullo! Are you there? Then we will expect Mr. Meek at our office at two o'clock. Good-bye. (Rings off.)

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Ask if their manager **has come back**.  
If so, ask him if **he** can call here at once.

( 2 )

Then he calls up the Exchange, by **turning** a handle or by **removing** the receiver from its hook.

I will **call** up the Inquiry Office and ask for his phone number.

---

thór'othghly      gōod''-byē'      inquir'ŷ

( 3 )

ring	rang	rung
catch*	caught	caught
understand	understood	understood
grow*	grew	grown
read	read	read
feel	felt	felt
pay	paid	paid
sleep	slept	slept
meet*	met	met
do	did	done

---

GOOD-NIGHT

Good-night! Good-night!

Far flies the light;

But still God's love

Shall flame above

Making all bright.

Good-night! Good-night!

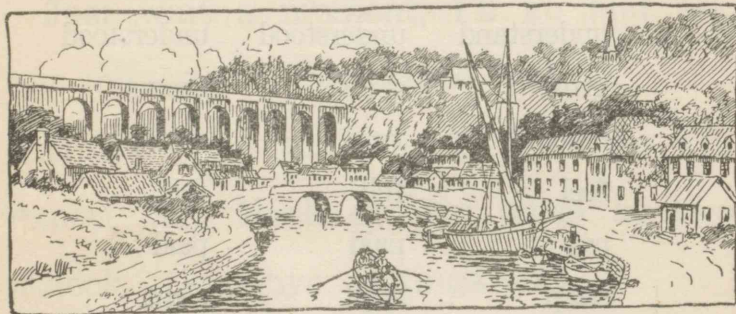
—Victor Hugo.

---

flāmè



LESSON XXVII  
ON THE RIVER



“You must be very careful, Harold, if you go boating with Mary and Tom.”

“Don’t fret, mother, the river is not dangerous. Mary will steer while Tom and I row.”

They walked quickly down the steep lane to the river and the little port. There were a number of small ships below the old bridge: a tiny steamer, a yacht, barges

Hār’old    bōāt’ing    frēt    stēēr    pôrt  
bēlōw’    stēām’ēr    yacht(yōt)    bārgē(s)

and many rowing-boats. They hired a rowing-boat, and rowed up the river.

Do you know the river Rance? It is a small winding river that takes its source in the Menz Mountains, and runs into the English Channel, flowing down past Dinan.

㊦ The valley its waters is very pretty with its numerous villages and old castles, its tall poplars and hanging willows. From Dinan to Lehon the valley is narrow, but woody and silent, full of flowers and birds. The view becomes so beautiful when you reach Lehon with its old church and ruined towers. By

rōw’ing-bōāt’    wīnd’ing    sôlŕçè    nū’mērōus  
pōp’lar(s)    wīl’lōw(s)    nār’rōw    wōōd’y    vīw(vū)



dredging, this river has been made navigable for a long way from its mouth.

“Oh,” Mary suddenly shrieked, “what’s that?”

“Only a frog jumping into the water, you know,” said Harold, “but keep quiet, you nearly upset the boat; and see over there what you’ve done.”

Mary’s cry had so disturbed an angler peacefully sitting on the bank of the river, that he had dropped his fishing-rod, and was looking angrily at the boat. But he was patient, and picked up his rod, quietly changed the bait and let it go down once more.

---

drēdg'ing nāv'igablē shriekəd(-t) ūpsēt' cry  
ān'glēr pēaçə'fullŷ fish'ing-rōd ān'grilŷ  
pā'tient(-shənt) quī'ētly chāngəd bāit

“We’ll land here,” said Harold, as he moored his boat to a weeping-willow. And they walked up to the village.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The Thames runs into the English Channel, flowing gently down past London.

They rowed up the river, gently pulling the oars.

( 2 )

The valley (which) it waters is remarkably picturesque.

The field (which) it waters is very fertile.

By dredging, this river has been made navigable for a long way from its mouth.

By dredging, this harbour has been made the best on the coast.

---

lānd(v.) mōored wēep'ing-wil'lōw gēn'tlŷ pull'ing  
ôar(s) rēmärk'ablŷ pic'türəsquə'(-rēsk') fēr'tilē



( 3 )

Her cry **had** so **disturbed** an angler (who was) peacefully sitting on the bank, that he **had dropped** his rod, and **was** looking angrily at the boat.

His angry voice **had** so **disturbed** the persons (who were) sleeping in the next room, **that** they **had sat** up on their beds and were looking angrily toward his room.

( 4 )

fret	fretted	fretted
drop	dropped	dropped
stop	<u>stopped</u>	stopped

PROVERBS

- (1) Hunger is the best sauce.
- (2) Fine feathers make fine birds.
- (3) Make not your sauce until you have caught your fish.
- (4) It is a silly fish that is caught twice by the same bait.
- (5) Every fish that escapes, appears to be greater than it is.

---

hūn'gēr      ɛscāpə(s)'      fēəth'ēr      sīl'lī

LESSON XXVIII

ROBERT'S WATCH

Robert was fourteen years old when he bought a watch with his own money. It was a silver keyless watch with an extra hand to mark the seconds. It cost him thirty shillings, and he paid ten more for a pretty nickel chain.

Robert was very proud of his watch. For some time after he had bought it, he was constantly pulling it out of his waist-coat pocket, to see what the time was.

He would also now and then open the watch-case to have a look at the works. How delicately made, how bright they were! During many years, Robert's watch

---

Rōb'ert    kēy'lēs̩    ɛx'trə    mār̩k    nīk'əl    chāīn  
proud    cōn'stantlī    wāīst'cōāt    wəʧh'-cās̩    dēl'icātēlī



was never out of order,—it never stopped, and was never fast or slow.

But one day, while he was winding it up, it slipped out of his hand and fell on the floor. Both the glass and the face of the watch were smashed; the spring also was broken. So it had to be repaired at the watchmaker's.

A short time afterwards, Robert's watch played him a very bad trick. He had to catch a train, but the watch had been stopped, and Robert was a quarter behind time. Of course the train did not wait for him; he missed it, and so could not keep an important appointment. This was the only time he ever had to complain of his watch.

slippèd(-t) flòòr smāshèd(-t) rēpāirèd/  
wàtch/māk"ēr's trīck mīssèd(-t) komplān'



Later on, when he became richer, Robert bought a gold watch. But he did not sell the old one to which he had become greatly attached. He kept it as long as he lived.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

It was a silver keyless watch with the latest improvements.

---

lāt'ēr sēll grēāt'ly attāchèd'(-t) lāt'èst  
impròvè'mènt(s)



It is a two-storied brick house **with** a spacious back garden.

( 2 )

**During** many years, his watch was never out of order.

**While** he was winding it up, it slipped out of his hand.

**During** my stay in England, I saw him from time to time.

**While** I was staying in London, I paid frequent visits to Westminster Abbey.

( 3 )

He **did** not sell the old watch **to which** he **had become** greatly attached.

He **does** not like to dismiss his secretary, **to whom** he **has become** greatly attached.

( 4 )

He had to catch a train, but the watch **had been stopped**.

I had to be in time for the ceremony, but I **had been delayed** on my way.

spā'cious(-shus) frē'quent āb'hēy sēc'rētārī  
cēr'ēmōnī dēlāyēd'

LESSON XXIX

GEORGE STEPHENSON



George Stephenson, the great engineer, was born in 1781, at Wylam. He was the second of six children.

His father was a good, honest workman, but very poor. So George could not attend school.

Geōrgē Stēphenson(-vən-) ɛn''gīnēər' Wyl'am hōn'ɛst  
work'mən(wŭrk-)



As a boy he liked to play with small engines.

When he was fourteen years of age, he was sent to the coal mine to assist his father, who was a fireman there.

George examined carefully all the engines, pumps, and different machines at the coal mine to find out how they were constructed.

He was also very anxious to learn all he could. At the age of eighteen he attended the night school to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic.

In 1814 he constructed his first locomotive engine, which ran at the rate of six miles an hour.

His next great work was the construction

---

ēn'gīnē(s) cōāl minē aśśist' firē'mān ɛxām'inēd  
cārē'fullŷ pūmp(s) cōnstrūct'ēd ān'xiōus(ānk'shŷs)  
arīth'mētic lō'cōmō'tivē cōnstrūc'tiōn

of the first passenger railway in England, which ran from Liverpool to Manchester.

For this new railway he built the "Rocket," which travelled at the rate of a mile in two minutes. It was the first steam-engine that could go faster than the horse.

He was not only a clever engineer, but also a good man, and was loved and respected by all.

He died in 1848, at Chesterfield, at the age of 67. He left one son, Robert, who also became a famous engineer.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

As a boy he liked to play with small engines.

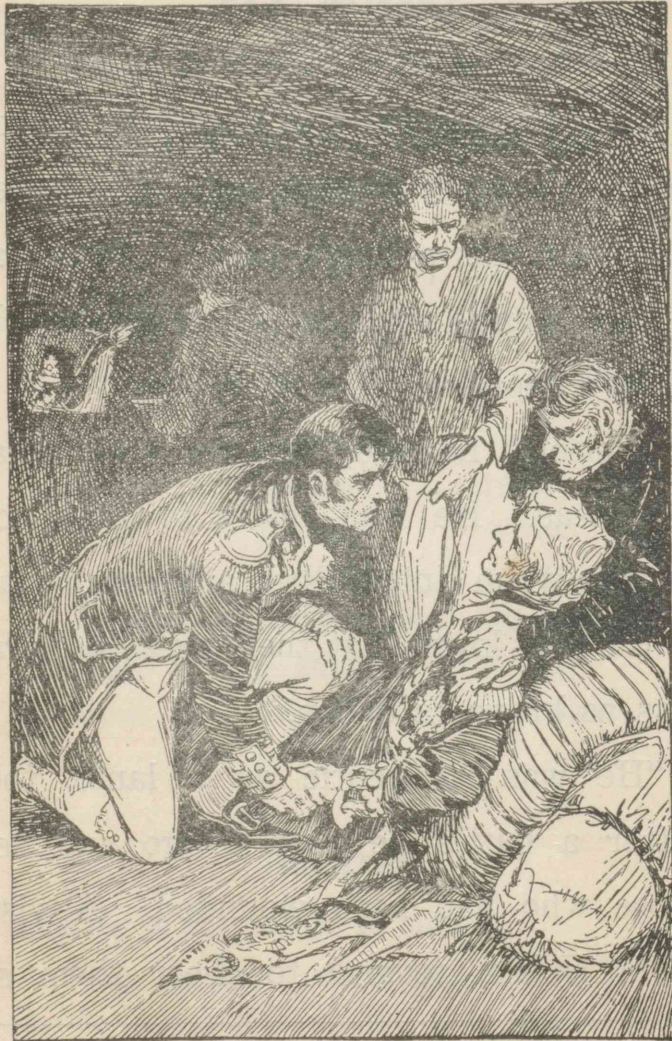
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pās'sēngēr Liv'ērpōol Mān'chēstēr Rōčk'ēt  
stēām'·ēn'gīnē rēspēct'ēd Chēs'tērfiēld









much that they forgot their pain for the time.

“When Nelson was wounded on board his ship the Victory, in the battle of Trafalgar, he was carried from the deck down to the doctor’s room.

“There were many wounded men there, and the doctor was very busy. As soon as Nelson was brought in, he left the other wounded men to attend to the admiral.

“Nelson would not allow this. ‘No, no,’ said he, ‘attend to these brave fellows first. I shall wait for my turn.’ Even in his great suffering he thus showed his kindness and his care for others.”

Let every one of us learn a lesson from

---

bôard    fɔrgöt'    pān    Vic'tōry    Trafāl'gar  
dēck    allow'(-lou)    sūf'fēring    kind'nēs



the old sailor's story, and try to be like Nelson, "Brave as a lion; gentle as a lamb."

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The old sailor **had been** with Nelson in all his great battles.

(I **have been** with my brother in all his journeys.)

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

(He **has gone** to see those who **have been wounded**.)

During last summer vacation, I travelled to Hokkaido, where I **had never been** before.

( 2 )

He **went on board** the Tenyo on Friday last.  
He was killed **on board** the Mikasa.

vācā'tiqn

killēa

( 3 )

Nelson **would** not allow this.

Nelson **would** make the doctor attend to those brave fellows first.

My father **will** not allow me to smoke tobacco or drink spirits.

He will make me go for a walk after every meal.

( 4 )

bring*	brought	brought
buy*	bought	bought
leave	left	left
send*	sent	sent
find*	found	found
keep*	kept	kept
wind	wound	wound
forget	forgot	forgotten
become	became	become
cost*	cost	cost

PROVERBS

A tree is known by its fruit.

The child is father of the man.

tōbāc'cō

spīr'its



**LESSON XXXI**

**BURNT TO THE GROUND**

( 1 )

One winter day when Mr. Moore and his family were sitting round a cheerful fire a telegraph boy brought a telegram from Aunt Jones.

Mr. Moore opened the telegram and read, “(We are) ruined (There has been a) fire at home. Help.”

Every one turned pale, struck dumb at the news. But every face looked as if saying:—

“What! Uncle Jones’s farm is burnt! And burnt to the ground, perhaps! How can it have happened? Oh! What ruin

---

bûrnt      Moõrè      pālè      strüçk  
hãp'penèd      rü'in(z.)

for the poor family! No home for them now, and in this bitter cold weather, too! Look at the snow! It falls as heavy and thick as ever....”

There was no time to be lost. Mrs. Moore, with her eyes full of tears, got up at once. Then putting on her hat, she hastened out to buy everything which her unhappy relatives might want, and early next morning found her travelling in a train bound for Bromley.

( 2 )

Although Mrs. Moore had been absent three days, her family had not had any news of her. At last, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, the postman brought a

---

bít'tēr      fùll      tèàr(s)      ùnhãp'pý      rēl'ativè(s)  
mìght      bound      Bróm'lèý      àlthòugh'



letter from Bromley. You may well think with what pleasure Mr. Moore opened and read it. The letter ran thus:

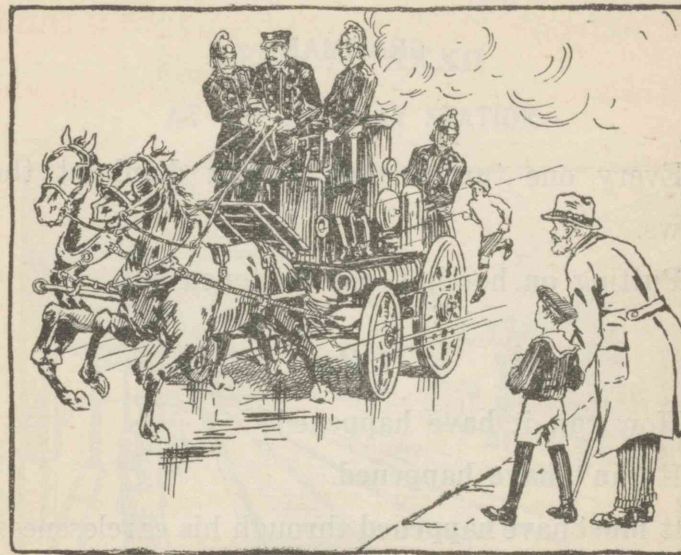
*Bromley, December 10th, 19....*

*My dear Alfred, Dear Children,*

*I arrived at Jones's safely the day before yesterday, and found our relatives in good health, but very unhappy, and downcast. Their house is burnt to the ground; they have lost almost everything. But little Edward is the most grieved of all, for he has been the cause of all this misfortune.*

*He had found a cigarette and wanted to smoke it. He hid himself behind the big cart in the barn, and after he had lighted his cigarette he threw the lighted match carelessly on the ground. There happened to be some straw on the floor of the barn. The match set fire to it, and in less than a quarter of*

sāfə'ly down'cāst'(doun-) grīēvəd misfōr'tūnə  
çig'arētṭə/ bārn hīd mārç çâre'læssly strāw læss



*an hour the whole house was on fire. Everybody says that it was a dreadful sight to see!*

*I intend to stay here a few days longer, to comfort and cheer up our poor relatives, they are so downcast! With my love and kisses to you all, my darlings, and my best wishes for a happy New Year!*

*Mary Moore.*

whōlē — drēād'ful — intēnd' — cōm'fort  
kīss(ēs) — dā'ling — wīsh(ēs)/n.)



GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Every one turned pale, **struck dumb** at the news.

**Putting on** her hat, she hastened out.

( 2 )

How can it have happened?

It **can't** have happened.

It **must have happened** through his carelessness.

( 3 )

How long **had** she **been** away?

She **had been** away three days.

She **had been** away **since** three days **before** (then).

She **has been** away **since** three days **ago**.

( 4 )

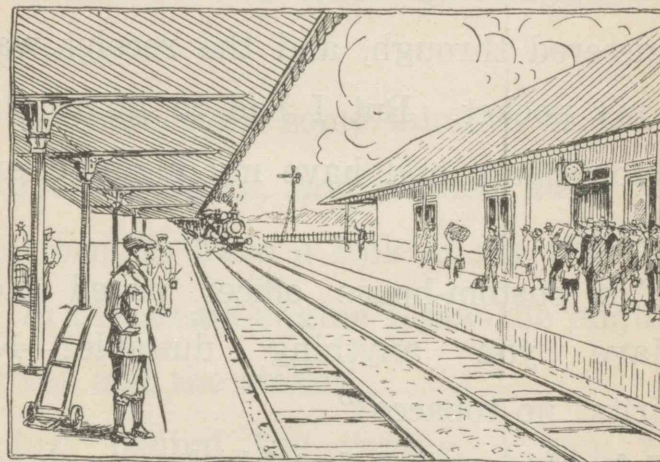
Her family **had not had** any news of her.

Her family **has not had** any news from her.

cârê/lês'něş

LESSON XXXII

AT THE RAILWAY STATION



The morning boat brought me from Calais into Dover harbour at 5 a.m. on May 31st. When I landed on the wharf, I had but a few steps to walk and I was in the railway station. There were several trains waiting, with labels showing their destinations.

Câl'aiş wharf stêp(s) lâ'bel(s)







began to move out of the platform. Of course I travelled third class, but it was comfortable enough, and the passengers were all decent.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

I had to go to the custom-house and **have** my luggage **examined**.

I have **had** my trunk **registered** through.

You must **have** your luggage **registered**.

( 2 )

threw*	throw	thrown
choose	chose	chosen
pay*	paid	paid
hide	hid	hidden (hid)
lose*	lost	lost
fall*	fell	fallen
break	broke	broken
begin*	began	begun

còm/fortable

dē'cent

LESSON XXXIII

A LESSON IN COURTESY

General Lee, the famous American soldier, was one day riding in a car, when a poor old woman stepped in. The car was crowded with soldiers, who paid no attention to the old woman, but the moment the General caught sight of her, he rose and offered her his seat.

All sprang to their feet at once to offer a seat to the General, but he shook his head and said: "No, thank you, gentlemen; if there is no room for an infirm old woman, there can be none for me."

Much ashamed, they got out one after another, and the General and the old woman were left alone in the car.

còur'tēsý gèn'ēral Lēē Amēr'ican stēppēd(-t) cār  
attēn'tiōn òf'fērēd shōok infirm' nōnē ashāmēd/  
alōnē'



GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The moment the General caught sight of her, he rose and offered her his seat.

Once the warship sailed out of the harbour, the enemy's boats gave a chase to her.

As soon as the canary got out of the cage, it flew away to the bamboo grove.

( 2 )

If there is no room for an infirm old woman, there can be none for me.

( 3 )

shake	shook	shaken
drive*	drove	driven
catch*	caught	caught
ride	rode	ridden
rise*	rose	risen

A wise man does at first what a fool must do at last. —Proverb.

---

war'shīp    ěn'ēmŷ    chāsè    canâr'ŷ    cāgè  
                  bāmbō'    grōvē    fōol

LESSON XXXIV

BRUCE AND THE SPIDER

Robert Bruce was a brave man who lived in Scotland some six hundred years ago. He made up his mind to set his country free from England.

As he was a brave man, the Scots made him their king. The English people were angry at this. They set out to kill Bruce and take the crown from his.

Before the Scots were ready for battle, the English came upon them. The Scots fought bravely, but they were beaten, and Bruce had to flee for his life.

For some time after this, Bruce had to hide in out-of-the-way places. Once he

---

spidēr    Bruçè    Scōt'land    Scots    an'grŷ  
 crown(croun)    fōught    brāvè'lŷ    beāt'en flēè



hid himself in a cave. As he lay there he was sad. He thought he could never get back his crown and make Scotland free.

As he was trying to think what he should do, he saw a spider at work in the cave.

The spider had made a long thread and was trying to swing by it from one part of the rock to another.



cāvē sād cry'ing threåd swing

It tried again and again, but in vain. Bruce counted six times; just as many times as he had failed in battle with the English. Then he thought the spider would give up and not try again.

He said to himself: "If the spider does try again and does reach the rock, then I will try again to set my country free."

Once more the spider swung itself from the rock, and this time it reached the place it had been trying to gain.

This cheered him, and soon he was master of the land.

---

PROVERB

Where there is a will there is a way.

---

vāin swūng gāin will<sub>(n.)</sub>



GRAMMAR

( 1 )

He **thinks** he **can** never get back his crown.

He **thought** he **could** never get full marks at dictation.

( 2 )

He was trying to think what he **should** do.

I **am** trying to think what I **shall** do.

( 3 )

He **thought** the spider **would** give up and not try again.

I **think** he **will** give up and not try again.

( 4 )

At last the spider **reached** the place it **had** been trying to gain.

At last the traveller reached the town he **had** been trying to gain before the dusk.

mārk(s)

dictā'tiŋ

dūsk

LESSON XXXV

CHRISTMAS

It was Christmas Eve in a village near London, and all the boys and girls were very happy. They had been having a treat in the school.

All the books were put aside, and in one of the rooms were tables, laden with cakes and buns, sweets, and crackers.

In another, there was a lovely Christmas tree, all lit up with pretty little wax candles. Such a lot of toys were hung on it.

There was a present for everyone; even for the little brothers and sisters, who were too small to go to school.

---

ēvē    trēt    lā'den    būn(s)    swēēt(s)  
crăċk'ēr(s)    lit    cān'dlē



After they had finished tea, they pulled the crackers, and put the funny little caps, that were in them, on their heads.

Then each got his present off the Christmas-tree, and ran home to show it to Mother.

The older children came back to school. A clergyman was coming to tell them about Christmas. They were very good and attentive when he was speaking to them.

He told them that Christmas Day was Christ's birthday, and that He had been born in Bethlehem a long time before.

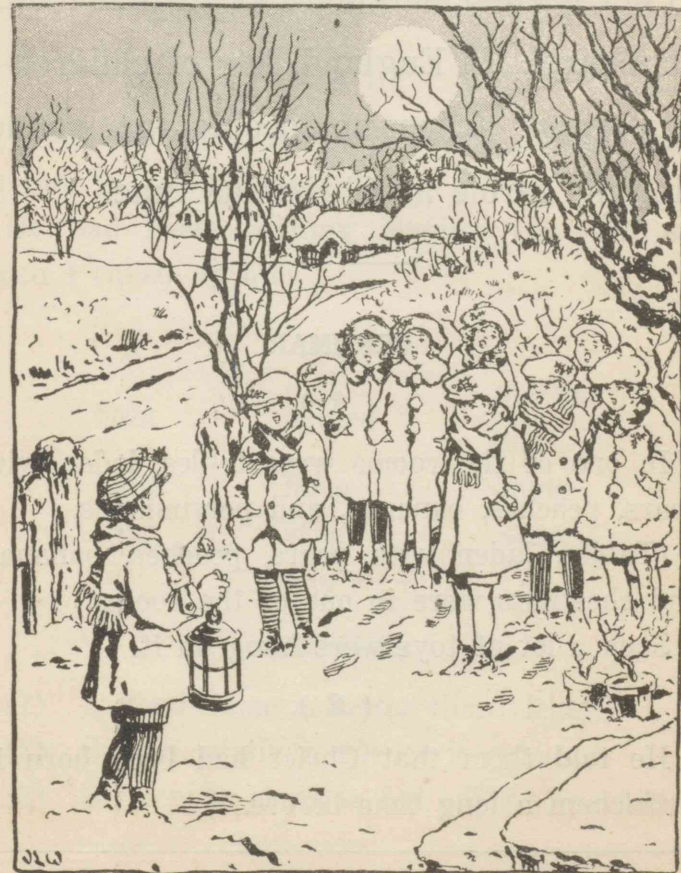
He told them, too, that they should try to be kind to each other, and do what they could to make each other happy.

---

fūn'ny	Chriſt' mas-trēē	clēr'gymān
attē'tivē	Chriſt's	Bēth'lēhēm

That was the best present they could give to Jesus on his birthday.

When they came out, the moon was shining brightly, so they went to the



Jē'sus



house of the kind lady, who had given them the Christmas tree.

You see them in the picture, standing in her garden, singing a Christmas hymn, or a carol. In England, lots of children—and even grown-up people—go round, singing carols at Christmas time.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

In one of the rooms **were** tables, laden with pears, peaches, bananas, and persimmons.

(Tables, laden with pears, peaches, bananas, and chestnuts were in one of the rooms.)

Such a lot of toys were hung on it.

( 2 )

He **told** them that Christ **had been born** in Bethlehem a long time before.

hŷmh cār'ol pēâr(s) pēäch(ēs) banā'nā(s)  
chēst'nūt(s) pēsim'mŷn(s)

After they **had finished** tea, they pulled the crackers.

So they went to the house of the kind lady, who **had given** them the Christmas tree.

They **had been having** a treat in the school.

( 3 )

When he **came into my** room, I **had been writing** in a copybook.

He **had been learning** English conversation when I called on him.

( 4 )

light	lighted	{lighted
		{lit
hang*	hung	hung
sing	sang	sung

PROVERBS

- (1) A good name is better than riches.
- (2) Speech is silver, silence is golden.
- (3) Be slow to promise, but quick to perform.

cōp'ybōok	cōn'vērsā'tiŷn	spēəch	si'lēŷə
	gōld'ēn	pērfōrm'	



LESSON XXXVI

THE RAIN



Who likes the rain?

“I,” said the duck—“I call it fun,  
For I have my little red rubbers on.  
They make a funny three-toed track  
In the soft, cool mud as I pass.

Quack! Quack!  
I like the rain!”



Who likes the rain?

“I,” cried the dandelion—“I!  
My roots are thirsty, my buds are dry.”  
And she lifted her shining yellow head  
Out of her green and grassy bed.

“I like the rain!”



rūb'hēr(s)      trăċk      mūd      quăċk  
dān'dēli'ŋn      thīrst'y      lift'ēd      grăss'y

Who likes the rain?

“I,” sang the brook—“I like every  
drop,

And I wish the rain would never stop  
Till a big, big river I grow to be  
Rushing along to the wonderful sea.

I like the rain!”



Who likes the rain?

“I,” shouted Fred, “for I can run,  
With my heavy boots and my rain-coat on,  
Through every puddle and brooklet and pool  
That I can find on my way to school.

I like the rain!”



wōn'dērful      shout'ēd      pūd'dlè      brōok'lēt



**LESSON XXXVII**

**UNCLE WILLIAM'S NARRATIVE**

“Well, my nephews and nieces, I had not always been a good boy. My brother was an obedient, diligent and truthful child, but I was not.

“My father—your grandfather—was an honest, but severe man. He was very angry with me one day and sent me away from his house.

“I had to leave my dear old home, with only a few shillings in my pocket, and a knapsack on my back. I took the train for Liverpool and there went on board a ship that was bound for America.

“Once in America, my father thought,

---

nār'rativə      òbē'diənt      trūth'fʌl      sēvērə'  
knāp'sæk

I should be obliged to work, and thus I should live to be an honest man like himself. And everything did happen as he had thought.

“As soon as I reached New York, I looked for something to do, and was lucky enough to find work in a large warehouse of the town.

“It was a very busy life, indeed! I had to work from seven o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening, with only one hour's rest at midday for my dinner. But it did me a great deal of good. I was no longer lazy, but, on the contrary, became more and more diligent.

“In less than two years, I had laid by money enough to buy a piece of land at

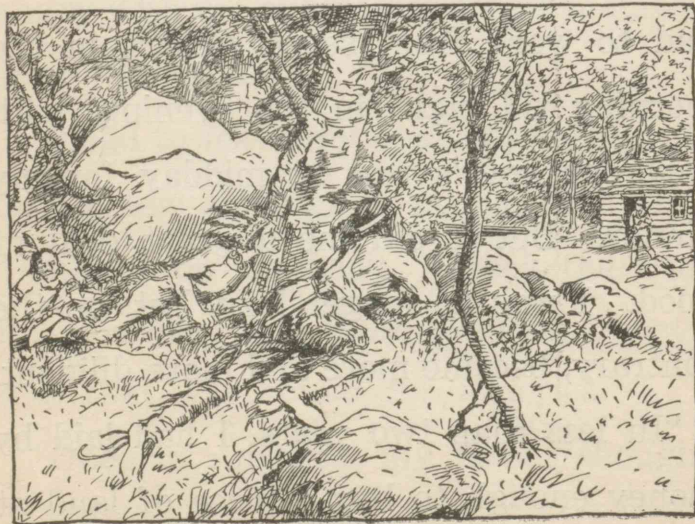
---

òbligəd'      lūčk'ŷ      cōn'trārŷ



the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Many a bitter day I had there at the beginning, being alone and without help. But little by little I got more and more comfortable, until at last I was almost a rich man.

“Thus I lived for about five years. But I grew homesick at last, and was thinking of going back to my native land, when a dreadful and unexpected event occurred.



hōmē'sīk ūn'ēxpēct'ēd ēvēnt' oĉĉūrrēd'

“One day a troop of Indians broke into my settlement, and plundered everything in it. My fields were laid waste, my woods set on fire, my house and barns burnt to the ground, all my cattle driven away, and my servants taken prisoners. I myself had a narrow escape from death.

“Since that time, I wandered from place to place over plains, mountains, and hills, until I arrived at New Orleans. I had no money, the Indians had taken everything from me, so I had to work again.

“But alas! I had not been long in that town when the yellow fever broke out and killed the people by hundreds. So with the little money I had laid by, I at once left America.

trōop Īn'diān(ŝ) sēt'tlēmēt plūn'dērēd  
wāstē cāt'tlē priŝ'ōnēr(ŝ) Nēw Ōr'lēāns fē'vēr



“A homeward-bound ship brought me back to England at last. And here I am, very poor, as poor as I was when I started from Liverpool, but willing to work, and an honest man. And let me hope that the bitter days are now over!”

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Everything **did** happen as he **had thought**.  
If the spider **does** try again and **does** reach the rock, then **I** will try again.

( 2 )

I am looking for **something** to do.  
He has **nothing** to do for the present.  
Have you **anything** to offer the man?

( 3 )

I was **lucky enough** to find work in his bank.

hōmē/wārd-bound<sup>l</sup>      will'ing      bānk

Please be **good** (*or kind*) **enough** to give me a job.

I have laid by money **enough** to buy a house of my own.

( 4 )

Many a bitter day I had there at the beginning, **being alone** and **without help**.

And here I am, **very poor**, as poor as I was when I started, but **willing to work**, and an **honest man**.

( 5 )

My servants were **taken prisoners**.  
Washington was **elected President**.  
Mr. Jones was **made captain**.

( 6 )

lay            laid            laid  
lie\*            lay            lain

jōb    Wāsh'ington    ēlect'ed    prēs'idēt    cāp'tain



LESSON XXXVIII

THE THREE LAZY FELLOWS



A gentleman was one day walking in a park, when he saw three fellows lying on the grass.

Going up to them, he said, "You seem to be three very lazy fellows. Now, if I knew which was the laziest of you three, I would give him a sovereign."

---

sòv'ereign

"You may give it to me then, sir," said one, "for often, when I feel that I should like to sleep, I am too lazy to close my eyes."

"I am lazier than that," said the second, "when I sit by the fire to warm myself, I had rather burn my heels than draw up my legs."

"Oh—that is nothing," said the third, "I am so lazy that if I were going to be hanged, and had the rope round my neck, and a sharp knife were put into my hand, I would not raise it to cut the rope."

"Well, my friend," said the gentleman, "you are certainly the laziest fellow I've ever met with. Here, take the sovereign."

"Will you have the kindness to put

---

hèèl(s)    hāngəd    ròpə    cēr'tainlĭ



it into my pocket for me?" replied Lazy-bones.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

If I **knew** which was the laziest of you three, I **would** give *him* a sovereign.

If I **were** going to be hanged, and **had** the rope round my neck, and a sharp sword **were** put into my hand, I **would** not raise it to cut the rope.

( 2 )

Will you have **the kindness to** put it into my pocket?

He had **the kindness to** present me with a photo album and a bronze vase.

( 3 )

{ rise* rose risen }	{ hang hung hung }
{ raise* raised raised }	* { hang hanged hanged }
shut shut shut	meet* met met

---

lā'zŷ-bōnēs    swōrd    phō'tō    āl'būm    brōnzē  
vāsē(or vāz)

LESSON XXXIX

DEAN SWIFT

( 1 )



Dean Swift, the celebrated author of Gulliver's Travels, was once travelling on horseback, accompanied by his servant Tom.

In the evening they put up at an inn,

---

dēan    çel'ēbrāted    aŭ'thor    Gūl'livēr's  
hōrsē'bāçk    aççòm'paniēd



where they lodged all night. The next morning Swift called for his boots, and Tom at once brought them to him.

When his master saw them, "How is this, Tom?" said he, "my boots are not cleaned!"

"No, Sir," replied Tom, "as you are going to ride, and the roads are so bad, I thought there would be no use in cleaning them, as they would soon be dirty again."

"Very well," said Swift, "go and get the horses ready, and bring them out at once."

"If you please, Sir, I have not had my breakfast yet," replied Tom.

"What's the use of it?" said Swift. "If you had your breakfast now, you would soon be hungry again."

---

lōdʒəd      cleənəd      dīrt'ŷ      hūn'grŷ

( 2 )

Dean Swift was not at all open-handed. One day a friend of his sent him a fish as a present by a servant who had often been on similar errands, but had never yet got anything for his trouble.

When he was let in, he opened the door of the Dean's study, and putting down the fish, he cried very rudely, "My master has sent you this fish."

"Hullo, young man!" said the Dean, rising, "is that the way you give your message? Let me teach you better manners. Sit down in my chair, as if you were in my place, and I'll show you how to behave properly."

---

ō'pen-händ'əd      sim'ilar      ər'rænd(s)      rʉdē'lŷ  
māh'nēr(s)      prōp'ērly



The boy sat down, and the Dean having first gone to the door, came up to the table respectfully, and making a low bow, said:—"Sir, my master sends his kind greeting hoping your Reverence is well, and begs you to honour him by accepting this fish."

"Does he?" said the boy. "Here John, (ringing), take this honest lad down into the kitchen, and give him as much as he can eat and drink; then send him to me, and I'll give him a crown."

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Dean Swift, the celebrated author of Gulliver's Travels, was once travelling on horseback, accom-

rĕspĕct'fullŷ    lōw    bow(bou)<sub>(n.)</sub>    grĕēt'ing  
rĕv'ĕrĕncĕ    bĕg(s)    hōn'qŭr<sub>(v.)</sub>

panied by his servant Tom.

Sir Harold Smith, the British Ambassador to Japan, is now travelling in Kyushu, accompanied by his private secretary and an interpreter.

( 2 )

I have received a letter to-day from a friend of mine in London.

Has a friend of yours sent you this fountain-pen as a Christmas present?

( 3 )

Sit down in my chair, as if you were in my place.

He speaks English as fluently as if he were an Englishman.

( 4 )

teach	taught	taught
show	showed	shown
eat	ate	eaten
sit*	sat	sat

āmbās'sādōr

intĕr'prĕtĕr







lie, either for fun or from fear. Better own a wrong than tell a lie. Nobody can trust a liar.

Always be neat and clean. Soap and water are easily got, and every child should learn to use them.

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

“Work while you work, play while you play;

That is the way to be cheerful and gay.

All that you do, do with your might;

Things done by halves are never done right.”

liè<sub>(n.)</sub> fūn ōwn<sub>(v.)</sub> wŕōng<sub>(n.)</sub> trūst li'ar  
nēat hālves

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

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

( 2 )

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

( 3 )

Every child **should** be neat and clean.

We **should** respect our national flag.

( 4 )

**Better** own a wrong than tell a lie.

You **had better** keep indoors for a few days.

He **would rather** wear knicker-bockers than trousers.

PROVERBS

(1) Everybody's business is nobody's business.

(2) What is wrong to-day won't be right to-morrow.

(3) That is good wisdom, which is wisdom in the end.

(4) Big words seldom go with good deeds.

(5) A word once out flies everywhere.

(6) To know everything is to know nothing.

flāg indōors/ knīčk'ēr-bōčk'ērş trou'sērş  
wiş'dom sēl'dom



**LESSON XLI**

**THE SEA**

Some people like the sea only when it is smooth, while some prefer seeing it when the wild waves are dashing upon the shore. But I like the sea when it is a little rough.

Some people are always sick when they are at sea, for they are not good sailors. A person who is never sea-sick, not even when the ship is pitching or rolling, is called a good sailor.

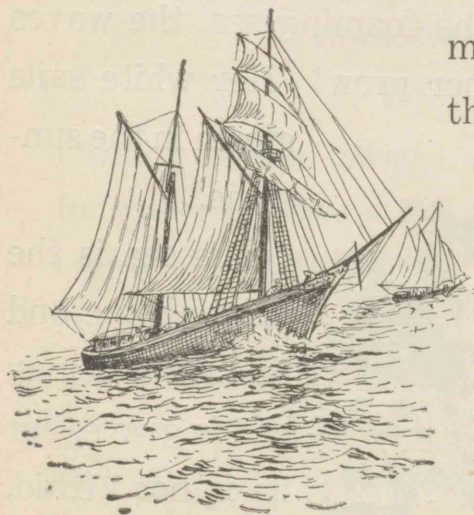
The life of a sailor, with all its perils, seems to be pleasanter than any other's. A sailor is much attached to his ship. He often weeps when leaving her, and

---

smōōth    prēfēr'    dāsh'ing    shōrè    rough(rūf)  
pēr'son    sēā'-sīck    pīch'ing    lifè    pēr'il(s)

he seldom returns to her deck without delight.

Everything on board his ship is to him an object of affection: the anchors, the



masts, the sails, the helm. What

a sailor likes most perhaps, is to see his ship run before a fair wind, with all

sails set, and the masts bending before the breeze.

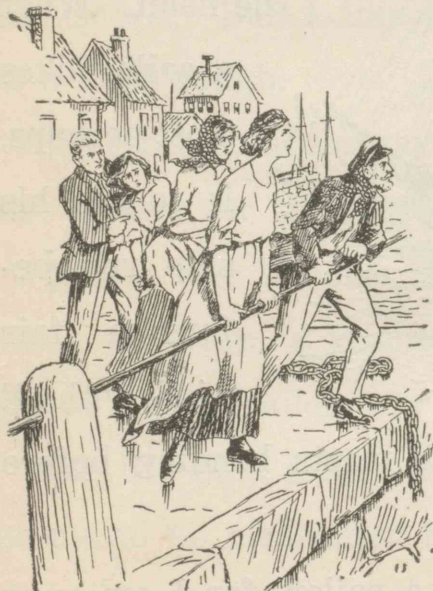
I wish I were a sailor, for I am very fond of the sea, and I should like to visit

---

dēlight'    ob'jēct(n.)    affēc'tiōn    ān'chor(s)  
māst(s)    hēlm    brēezè



distant countries: Asia, America, Australia. I love ships, particularly sailing-vessels, which I prefer to steamers. There is no finer sight than a tall ship, ploughing with her keel the foaming sea, the waves dashing from her prow! Her white sails



gleam in the sunshine.

The sea is the sailor's home, and he knows it may be his grave, but he is not afraid. He likes to sing about his home on the ocean.

When the ship rolls, he is rocked in his

dīs'tant A'sia(Ā'shā) Aūstrā'liā sāil'ing-vēs'sel(s)  
plough'ing kēel fōam'ing prow(prou) glēam  
rōckēd(-t)

berth, as if he were in a cradle. The waves are his pillows, and the rougher they are, the happier he is.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

I wish I were a sailor.

He wishes he were a rich man.

I wish I had a rich uncle.

( 2 )

The waves are his pillows, and the rougher they are, the happier he is.

The wiser you become, the more you want to know.

( 3 )

Which do you prefer, coffee or cocoa?

I prefer coffee to cocoa.

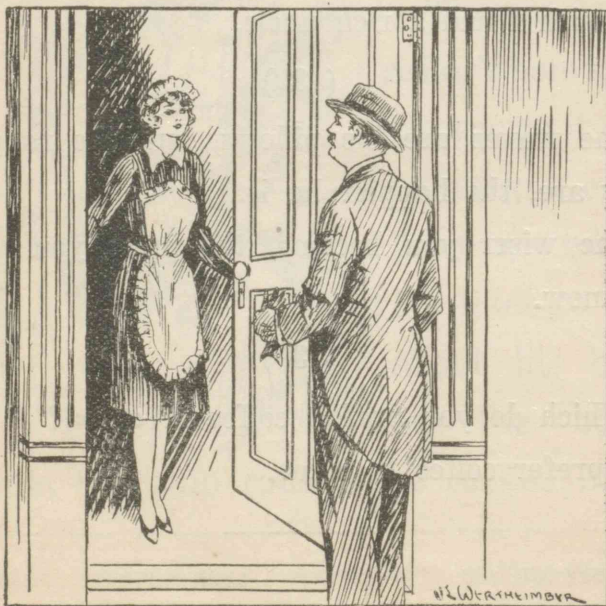
bērth crā'dle pil'low(s) cō'cōā



LESSON XLII

A VISIT

It was a quarter past four when Mr. Brown gave several raps at Mr. Smith's door. The parlour maid came at once, and Mr. Brown said: "Is Mr. Smith in?"



rāp(s)      pār'loʊr      māid

"Yes, sir, he is in. What name, if you please, sir?"

"Please tell him that Mr. Brown of King's College has come to see him."

The maid went in and came back, and said:

"Please step in, sir. Mr. Smith is just engaged, but he says he will be glad to see you in a minute." And she shows the visitor into the drawing-room, which was very beautifully furnished.

Mr. Brown had taken his visiting-cards with him; if Mr. Smith had been absent, he would have left one with a corner turned down.

The drawing-room was full of pretty things. A fine carpet was on the floor.

cōl'lege    ɛngāgəd'    vīʒ'itor    draʊ'ing-rōm"  
bɛəu'tifullī    fūr'nishəd(-t)    vīʒ'iting-cārd"    cār'pēt



A large window gave plenty of light. The furniture consisted of very comfortable chairs, arm-chairs or easy chairs and a sofa, all arranged in nice order.

On the mantel-piece were several china and bronze vases. A large looking-glass with a gilt frame reflected all the objects and made the room look larger. Many pictures were also hung on the walls.

On a kind of chest, books, albums, and photos were cleverly arranged. A piano stood near the door.

Mr. Brown had scarcely finished looking at everything when Mr. Smith entered the room, smiling, and holding out his right hand. Mr. Brown stood up and they shook hands.

---

fûr'nitürə   sō'fa   ar'rangəd'   măn'tel-piĕçə  
chī'nə   lōok'ing-glāss'   gilt   frāmə   rĕflĕct'ĕd  
chĕst   clĕv'ĕ:lĭ   piān'ō   scārcĕ'lĭ

Smith: "Good afternoon, Mr. Brown, I am awfully sorry to have kept you waiting. I have been attending to urgent business. I am afraid there is a draught of the door; please take the seat behind the screen. Well, isn't it rather a long time since I saw you last?"

Brown: "Yes, I have been in the country for a few weeks, and only came back to town yesterday."

Smith: "You are rather lucky. I've been so terribly busy myself, that I haven't even been able to get away for a week-end. Did you have a good time?"

Brown: "No, on the contrary, I'd been suffering from pleurisy. But the change has done me a lot of good: and

---

draught(draft)   scrĕĕn   tĕr'rĭblĭ   wĕĕk'-ĕnd  
sūf'fĕrĭng   plĕu'rĭsĭ



now I think I have quite recovered.”

Smith: “I’m very glad to hear that, but I suppose you still have to be careful of yourself with the weather so changeable.”

At once he rang the bell and when the maid-servant appeared, he ordered her to bring in their tea.

But Mr. Brown expressed his regret that he could not stay any longer.

He said: “Thank you very much, but I must be going now, as I have another call to make on my way home.”

And he stood up and took leave of Mr. Smith by shaking hands with him.

Out of sight out of mind. —Proverb

récov'érèd    sup'pòsè'    chāngè'ablè    ór'dèrèd  
    ěxpřěssèd'(-t)    rēgrēt'    lēāvè(n.)

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Mr. Brown **had taken** his visiting-cards with him; if Mr. Smith **had been absent**, he **would have left** one with a corner turned down.

If the doctor had **come** in time, the patient **would have been saved**.

If I **had not been ill**, I **should have attended** the graduation ceremony.

( 2 )

Mr. Brown **had scarcely (or hardly) finished** looking at everything **when** Mr. Smith entered the room.

( 3 )

I am awfully sorry to **have kept** you waiting.

He said he was very sorry to **have kept us standing** outdoors.

( 4 )

I **have been flying** my kite.

He **has been filling** the **empty** jar with water.

grād'ūā'tion    pā'tient(-shent)(n.)    kitè    ěmp'tý    jār



I had been suffering from bad health.

( 5 )

I have been in the country for a few weeks.  
I have been so terribly busy myself that I haven't even been able to get away for a week-end.

( 6 )

The change has done me a lot of good.  
Mr. Brown has come to see him.

( 7 )

leave*	left	left
keep*	kept	kept
weep	wept	wept
hold	held	held

PROVERBS

- (1) Every bird thinks its own nest beautiful.
- (2) Time brings wisdom.
- (3) Enough is better than too much.
- (4) New brooms sweep clean.

brōom(s)

LESSON XLIII

ENJOYING AN UNSMOKED CIGAR

Have you ever heard of how Prince Bismarck enjoyed a cigar which he did not smoke? The eminent German soldier and statesman was a great smoker. He was rarely seen without a cigar in his mouth. Here is the story in his own words.

"The value of a good cigar is best understood when it is the last one you have, and there is no chance of getting another.

"At Königgratz I had only one cigar left in my pocket. I carefully guarded it during the whole of the battle as a miser guards his treasure, as I did not feel

---

ūnsmōkəd'(-t) Bis'märçk ěm'inĕnt Ġēr'mān  
 stātes'mān rārē'lý vāl'tē ūn'dĕrstōod' çhāņçĕ  
 Kōniggratz(kūn'igrĕts') ġhārd'ĕd mī'sĕr  
 trĕās'ŭrĕ(-zhŭr)



it right to smoke while the battle was going on.

“I had been looking forward to the happy hours when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had been mistaken.

“A poor soldier lay helpless with both arms crushed. He was murmuring for something to refresh him.



mĭstāk'ən    hĕlp'lĕss    crŭshĕd(-t)    mŭr'mŭrĭng  
rĕfrĕsh'

“I felt in my pocket, and found that I had only gold, which would be of no use to the dying man. But stay....I had my cherished cigar. I therefore lighted it, and placed it between his eagerly parted lips.

“You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile. I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one which I did not smoke.”

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

There is no chance of getting another (cigar).

There was no chance of getting another (cigar).

There will be no chance of getting another (cigar).

chĕr'ishĕ (-t)    thĕrĕ'fŏrĕ    ĕā'gĕrlĭ



I **am** (*or was, etc.*) quite tired of **working** at this trade.

( 2 )

I did not feel it right to **smoke** while the battle was going on.

I did not feel that it was right to **smoke** while the battle was going on.

( 3 )

I **had been** looking forward to the happy hours when I **should** enjoy it.

I **have been** looking forward to the happy day when I **should** see you again.

I **am** looking forward to the athletic meeting when I **shall** run in a race.

( 4 )

You **should have seen** the poor fellow's grateful smile.

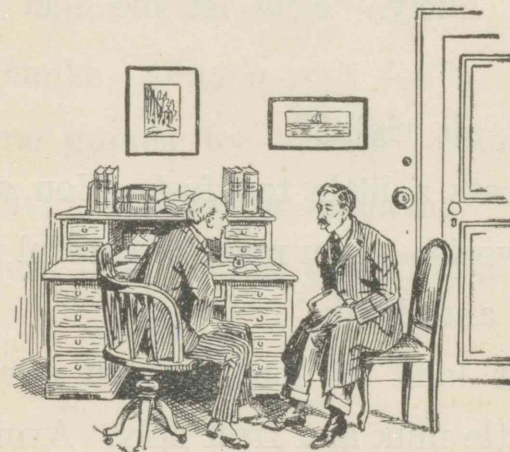
He **should have seen** his mother's happy smile when she heard of his success.

---

trādē    fôr'wārd    āthlēt'ics    rāçē

## LESSON XLIV

### AT THE DOCTOR'S



“Well, what is the matter with you?”

“I feel a little unwell and want you to prescribe for me.”

“Please show me your tongue. H'm, it's coated; your stomach is out of order. You have been eating or drinking something that has disagreed with you.”

---

prēscribē'    h'm(hēm)    cōāt'ēd    stóm'ach  
disagrēed'



“Ah, it must have been the pork I had for supper last night.”

“Most likely. Now let me feel your pulse.”

“Is it all right?”

“It beats a little too fast. You are a little feverish. You must be careful what you eat and drink.”

“What kind of food do you advise?”

“A little milk and fruit only. Avoid all sweets, wine and rich fatty foods. Now, open your coat, vest and shirt; I will sound your heart and lungs.”

“I don't think there's anything wrong with them.”

“No, they are all right.”

“Will you give me some medicine?”

---

likə'ly	pūlsə	fē'verɪʃ	fāt'ty	vɛst
ʃɪrt	saʊnd <sub>(v.)</sub>	lūŋ(s)	mɛd'ɪʃɪnə <sub>(or -sn)</sub>	

“Yes, take a dose of this mixture every four hours, and two of these pills every night before you go to bed.”

“Thanks. What's your fee?”

“One guinea for medical examination, and five shillings for medicine.”

“Here it is. When shall I call again?”

“In a week.”

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

I want you to prescribe for me.

I want you to translate this into Japanese for me.

( 2 )

It must have been the pork I had for supper.

It may have been the mutton I had for lunch.

---

dōsə	mɪx'tʃrə	pɪll(s)	fēə	gʊn'ɛə
	mɛd'ɪʃəl		træns'lætə'	



It cannot have been the beef (that) I had for dinner.

( 3 )

Is there **anything** wrong (=the matter) with you?

No, there is **nothing** wrong with me.

Yes, there is **something** wrong with me.

( 4 )

feel*	felt	felt
beat	beat	beaten
eat*	ate	eaten
drink*	drank	drunk

PROVERBS

Feed sparingly and defy the doctor.

The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet and Dr. Merryman.

By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death will seize the doctor too.

—Shakespeare.

bēef	spār'inglŷ	dēfy'	phŷŷic'ian(fizh'an)
	dī'ēt	prōlōnged'	sēizə

LESSON XLV

MR. BAILLIE

Dr. Matthew Baillie, physician to King George the Third, was something of a humorist.

A lady once entered his consulting-room in Grosvenor Street and called his attention to a pimple on her arm.

"I am glad you came this morning, madam," said the doctor.

"What, is it dangerous then?"

"Not at all, but if you had waited until to-morrow, it would have gone away of itself, and I should have lost a guinea!"

Baillie, when at the height of his fame, used to work sixteen hours a day. But

Dr. Māt'thew(-thū)	Bāil'liē	hū'morist
consült'ing-rōom	pim'plə	mād'am
	fāmə	



when his "round" was nearly done, he would grow somewhat irritable.

After listening to a multitude of trifling remarks from a lady patient, he stood up to leave.

But before he had reached the door he was called back.

"I am going to the Opera this evening, Dr. Baillie," said the fair but tiresome patient, "and I quite forgot to ask you whether, on my return, I might eat some oysters."

"Yes, ma'am," bluntly replied Baillie, "shells and all."

Better wait on the cook than the doctor.

sómə'wʰæt    ɪr'ɹɪtəbl̩    lɪst'ənɪŋ    mʌl'tɪtʊd̩  
trɪ'flɪŋ    rē'mɑrk(s)    ɔp'ɛrə    tɪr̩'sóm̩    wɛðh'ɛr  
oys'tɛr(ʃ)(oɪs—)    blʌnt'lɪ    ʃɛll(ʃ)

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Dr. Baillie, physician to King George the Third, was something of a humorist.

Sherlock Holmes, the great detective, was something of a musician.

( 2 )

If you had waited until to-morrow, it would have gone away of itself, and I should have lost a guinea.

If she had waited until the next day, it would have gone away of itself, and the doctor would have lost a guinea.

( 3 )

I quite forgot to ask you whether, on my return, I might eat some oysters.

I should like to ask you whether, I may (can) eat some lobsters, when I come back.

Shɛr'lɔk    Hɔlm̩s    dɛtɛc'tɪv̩    lɔb'stɛr(ʃ)



**LESSON XLVI**  
**THE MERCHANT AND THE ROBBER**



A merchant was once riding along a road. He was returning from a fair, and had a bag containing a large sum of money behind him.

It was raining. Down came the showers in torrents, and in a short time the merchant was drenched to the skin.

The man grumbled hard at the weather. So he not only got wet, but also he lost

---

rōb'hēr      fâîr(n.)      sŭm      grŭm/blĕd

his temper. Presently he came to a thick wood.

Suddenly a robber rushed out of the wood, raised his gun, aimed at the merchant, and tried to shoot him. He would certainly have been shot, but the powder was damp, and the gun would not go off.

The merchant immediately struck the spur into his horse, as you may guess, and happily escaped. When he was in safety, he said to himself, "What a fool I was to complain about the bad weather! If the weather had been fair, and the air pure and dry, I should now be lying dead,

---

tĕm'pĕr      prĕsĕnt/lŷ      gŭn      shōot      shōt  
spŭr      pow'dĕr(pou'—)      gŭĕss      hăp'pily      sâfĕ'tŷ







LESSON XLVIII  
AN OLD MAN'S STORY



I am over eighty, and that's a very great age. Take a look at me in the picture. I'm getting quite bald, and every hair on my head is as white as snow. You see I am fairly strong and healthy for my age, but don't imagine that I've not had my share of ill health.

bald    fāɪr'ly    imāg'inə    shāɪə(n)    hēalth'ɪ

On the contrary, I've suffered from many illnesses. Though my memory is not so good as it used to be, I remember that, when a boy, I very nearly died of typhoid fever.

The doctor said to my father that there was little hope of my recovering from the dreadful illness. Well, after having been ill for about two months, I at last shook off the grip of death.

Once I caught a very severe cold, and some of my friends thought (that) there was something wrong with my lungs, and that I shouldn't live to be old. They were quite mistaken, weren't they? For a man who was said to be consumptive in his youth, has lived to a good age. I won't

ill'nɛsɪ(ə)    mɛm'ɔɪ    rɛmɛm'bɛr    ty'phɔɪd(-fɔɪ)  
gɹɪp    kɔnsʌmp'tɪv    ju:θ(yʊ:θ)



mention the many indigestions, stomach-aches, toothaches, headaches, earaches, and sore throats from which I suffered. Besides, when a young man, I broke my left arm by falling from a tree; a surgeon was sent for, who set the limb without hurting me much.

There's at least one pain which is never likely to trouble me again, and that is the toothache. My last tooth was pulled out, about fifteen years ago, by an American dentist. I'm pleased to say that my breath is not short; nor are my legs too weak to carry me.

My hearing is still good, and so is my eyesight, though I have to put on a pair of spectacles to read my newspaper.

---

in'diǵēs'tion(s) (-chon) stòm'achāchē(s) tōōth'āchē(s)  
hēād'āchē(s) ēār'āchē(s) sōrē thrōāt(s) sūr'gēon(-jon)  
dēn'tist brēāth wēāk hēār'ing eye'sight(i'—)

Thank God, I'm neither deaf nor blind!

Well, my health has been excellent for many years past, and I hope it will continue to be so till I breathe my last. My life passes away pleasantly enough in the company of my dog, my cat, and my servant who is nearly as old as I am.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Well, **after having been** ill for several months, I at last shook off the grip of death.

**After having been** absent from school for several weeks, I find it very hard to make up for the lost time.

( 2 )

My breath is not short; **nor are** my legs too weak to carry me.

---

ēx'cellēt      brēāthē      plēās'antlŷ



My hearing is still good, and so is my eyesight.

( 3 )

I am **neither** deaf **nor** blind.

He is suffering from **either** consumption **or** pneumonia, isn't he?

No, he is suffering from **neither** (consumption **nor** pneumonia).

PROVERBS

(1) Nature, time and patience are the three great physicians.

(2) He is in great danger who being sick thinks himself well.

(3) A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.

(4) After dinner sit awhile, after supper walk a mile.

(5) Good health is above wealth.

pā'tience(pā'shəns)	cōnsūmp'tiōn	pneūmō'niā
nā'tūrə	tōōl(s)	wēalth

LESSON XLIX

THE CATERPILLAR AND THE BUTTERFLY





( 1 )

A poor little caterpillar was one day crawling slowly along the ground. She was seeking for food. Above her the happy insects were flying about.

“Ah!” said the little caterpillar, with a sigh; “what a hard life is ours! We move only with great toil, and even then we cannot go far.

“We climb up and down rough stalks, eating tough leaves; only now and then we find a flower. I am so tired of my life!

“The bees, and butterflies, and dragonflies never notice us. How gay their life is! Flying is easy. They have only to spread their wings, and the summer winds bear them on.

---

sēk'ing	sigh	stak(s)	tough(tūf)
dräg'on-fly	sprēad	bēâr	

“How gaily they are dressed! They are at home with all the flowers. They live on sweets, see fine sights, and hear all that is to be heard. What do they care for poor things like me?

“They are selfish, and think only of themselves. If I had wings, and could move about with such ease, I am sure I should think sometimes of the poor worms down below.

“I would give them, every now and then, something nice from the flower-garden. I would come down and speak a kind word, tell them something good to hear, and be quite a friend.

“Oh if I only had wings, how much

---

gā'ly	sēl'fish	ēasē	sure(shōor)
-------	----------	------	-------------



good I might do! But those proud things never dream of that.”

( 2 )

One day the caterpillar was changed into a butterfly. She spread her light wings, and passed the happy hours in flying from field to field.

One morning, as she rested on a rose-bud, she saw below her two worms. They were making their slow way over the ground.

“Poor things!” she said. “How little they know! It must be stupid down there. I hope someone will do something to make them happy. If I were not so busy, I would try myself.

dreām      rĕst'ĕd      rōsĕ'būd      stū'pid

“But I cannot spare a moment. There is a rose party to-day and a sweet-pea party to-morrow. The bees and hornets are getting up a concert, and I must be there.

“The queen-bee will soon have a great honey-feast, and I must be there. The wasps are good policemen, and will keep away all who are not well dressed, like those two worms.

“Poor things! If I had the time, I would try to do something for them. But every sunny day is taken up, and I could not think of going out in the wet.

“Besides, if I went down to them, I might soil my wings. If I once speak to them, they will expect me to play with

swĕt'-pĕā'      hōr'nĕt(s)      quĕĕn-bĕĕ'      hōnĕy'-fĕāst'  
wasp(s)      pōlicĕ'mĕn(-lĕs'-)      sūn'ny      wĕt<sub>(n.)</sub>      soil



them, and then all my fine friends will have nothing to do with me.

“Here comes Miss Pink Moth! Are you going to the rose party? How pretty you look! Wait one moment, till I have washed my face in this dewdrop. The sun has nearly dried it up, while I have been looking at those low dirty worms.

“What a waste of time! They are not worth thinking about, are they? Now, dear Miss Pink Moth, just one more moment, and then we will go.”

And the selfish butterfly flew away.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

What a hard life is ours!

---

móth

wāstē<sub>(n.)</sub>

What a waste of time!

How gay their life is!

How gaily they are dressed!

( 2 )

If I **had** wings and **could** move about so easily, I **should** think sometimes of the poor worms. I **would** give them something nice from the flower-garden.

If I only **had** wings, how much good I **might** do!

If I **were** not so busy, I **would** try myself.

If I **had** the time, I **would** try to do something for them.

If I **went** down to them, I **might** soil my wings.

(Compare: If I once **speak** to them, they **will** expect me to play with them.)

( 3 )

The happy insects were **flying** about.

She passed the happy hours in **flying** from field to field.

**Flying** is easy.



( 4 )

Wait one moment, till I have finished this letter.

I shall have finished this letter.

The sun has dried it up, while I have been looking at those worms.

( 5 )

seek	sought	sought
eat*	ate	eaten
find*	found	found
fly*	flew	flown
spread	spread	spread

PROVERBS

(1) A man of words and not deeds is like a garden full of weeds.

(2) Be slow to promise, but quick to perform.

wēd(s)

LESSON L



A SPRING SONG

Spring is coming, spring is coming!  
 Birdies, build your nest,  
 Weave together straw and feather,  
 Doing each your best.

Spring is coming, spring is coming,  
 Flowers are coming, too:  
 Pansies, lilies, daffodillies,  
 Now are coming through.

Spring is coming, spring is coming,  
 All around is fair,  
 Shimmer and quiver on the river,  
 Joy is everywhere.

bīrd'fē pān'sy dāf'fōdill'y shim'mēr quiv'ēr



## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

### I Vowels

ā as in nāme	ē as in hēr	ū as in ūse
ā ,, villāge	ī ,, ice	ū ,, Jūly
ǎ ,, cāt	ĭ ,, ĭt	ũ ,, ūp
ą ,, ąway	ĩ ,, sĭr	u ,, circ <u>u</u> s
ǎ ,, ǎrm	ō ,, ōld	û ,, tûrn
ą ,, ąll	ö ,, öbey	ew=ū ,, new
â ,, âsk	õ ,, bõx	oi ,, oil
â ,, âir	ó ,, són	oy=oi ,, boy
ē ,, hē	ô ,, fôr	ou ,, house
è ,, bēfore	q ,, develop	ow=ou ,, owl
ě ,, bēd	ōō ,, tōō	
ę ,, payment	ōō ,, bōōk	

### II Equivalentents

ą=ō as in what	q=ą as in seldom
ą=u ,, Christmas	ó=ũ ,, sòn
ę=ā ,, they	ô-ą ,, hōrse
ê=â ,, thêre	u=ōō ,, r <u>u</u> de
ę=ą ,, payment	u=ōō ,, p <u>u</u> t
ĩ=ē ,, bĭrd	û=ě ,, chûrch
ĩ=ē ,, p ĭce	ÿ=ĩ ,, fly
q=ōō ,, d <u>q</u>	ÿ=ĭ ,, sÿstem
ó=ōō ,, w <u>o</u> lf	



## III Consonants

c=k as in cake	si=sh as in mission
ç=s ,, ice	ci=sh ,, special
ch ,, child	çi=zh ,, occasion
g ,, go	th ,, thin
ġ=j ,, page	th ,, this
gh=f ,, laugh	ti=sh ,, station
n=ng ,, ink	wh=hw ,, why
ph=f ,, photo	x=ks ,, box
qu=kw ,, quite	ǰ=gz ,, exact
ş=z ,, is	

The diphthong ew, oi, oy, ou and ow are unmarked.

Silent letters are crossed.

## LIST OF NEW WORDS

【注意】アクセントの記號は「シラブル」の終りに附するも、母音の上に置くも可なり、本表には便宜上「シラブル」の終りに置くと共に其母音の活字を區別したり、Phonetic signにて示せる分は「シラブル」の前にアクセントの記號を附す。



## List of New Words

### (Book II)

**注意** 本表中 Phonetic sign にて示したる發音は英國南部の發音を標準とせる Daniel Jones 氏の字書に依る、従つて本書中に示せし發音と悉く一致するにあらず單に教師諸賢の參考として茲に掲ぐ。

尙 Phonetic signs の解説は本表の最後頁にあり。

<b>A</b>			
<b>ab</b> 'bey ('æbi)	108	<b>al</b> 'bum ('ælbəm)	148
<b>a</b> 'ble ('eibl)	14	<b>al</b> ive' ('əlaiv)	83
<b>ab</b> road' ('əbrɔ:d)	13	<b>al</b> low' ('ə'lau)	115
<b>ac</b> cept' ('æk'sept)	90	<b>al</b> 'most ('ɔ:lmoust)	40
<b>ac</b> 'cident ('æksidənt)	71	<b>al</b> though' (ə:l'dəu)	119
<b>ac</b> clamation ('æklə'meifən)	86	<b>am</b> bas'sador ('æm'bæsədə)	153
<b>ac</b> com'pany ('ækəmpəni)	149	<b>an</b> 'chor ('æŋkə)	159
<b>ac</b> ross ('krɔ:s)	7	<b>an</b> 'gler ('æŋglə)	102
<b>act</b> ækt)	155	<b>an</b> 'griily ('æŋgrili)	102
<b>act</b> 'ed ('æktid)	67	<b>an</b> 'gry ('æŋgri)	129
<b>add</b> itional ('ədifənəl)	41	<b>an</b> s'wered ('ɑ:nsəd)	92
<b>ad</b> 'miral ('ædmərəl)	113	<b>an</b> 'xious ('æŋkjəs)	110
<b>aff</b> air' ('əfeə)	84	<b>an</b> 'yhow ('enihaʊ)	16
<b>aff</b> ec'tion ('æfekʃən)	159	<b>ap</b> peared' ('əpiəd)	59
<b>aff</b> ec'tionate ('æfekʃənit)	27	<b>ap</b> point'ment ('əpɔintmənt)	84
<b>aff</b> ord' ('əfɔ:d)	67	<b>ap</b> proach' ('əprəʊtʃ)	67
<b>aft</b> erward ('ɑ:ftəwəd)	65	<b>ar</b> ith'metic ('əriθmətik)	110
<b>ag</b> ainst' ('əgeinst)	44	<b>ar</b> range' ('əreindʒ)	164
<b>age</b> (eidʒ)	74	<b>ar</b> rive' ('əraiv)	43
<b>a</b> head' ('əhed)	88	<b>ash</b> amed' ('əʃəimd)	127
<b>a</b> imed (eimd)	181	<b>ass</b> ist' ('əsist)	110
		<b>astr</b> ay' ('æs'trei)	53
		<b>ath</b> let'ics ('æθ'letiks)	172







chirp'ing ('tʃə:pɪŋ)	59	complain' kəm'pleɪn)	106
chose (tʃoʊz)	124	composition (ˌkɒmpə'zɪʃən)	4
Christ' mas-tree ('krɪsmæstri:)	134	con'cert ('kɒnsət)	37
Christ (kraɪst)	34	con'duct ('kɒndʌkt)	25
Chris'tian ('krɪstjən)	112	consist' (kən'sɪst)	29
church'yard ('tʃɜ:tʃjɑ:d)	73	con'stantly ('kɒnstəntli)	105
cigarette' (ˌsɪgə'ret)	120	construct'ed (kən'strʌktɪd)	188
cleaned (kli:nd)	150	construc'tion (kən'strʌkʃən)	110
cler'gyman ('klɜ:dʒɪmən)	134	consult'ing-room (kən'sʌltɪŋ-ru:m)	177
clerk (klɜ:k)	84	consump'tion (kən'sʌmpʃən)	188
cle'ver ('klevə)	45	consump'tive (kən'sʌmp'tɪv)	185
clev'erly ('klevəli)	164	contained' (kən'teɪnd)	72
climb (klaɪm)	88	cont'ined' (kən'tɪnju:d)	59
cling (klɪŋ)	17	con'trary ('kɒntrəri)	141
close (klaʊz)	76	conve'nient (kən'vɪnjənt)	35
cloth (klɒ:θ)	55	conversa'tion (ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃən)	137
cloth'ing ('klaʊdɪŋ)	17	cop'ybook ('kɒpɪbuk)	137
club (klʌb)	85	counted ('kauntɪd)	42
coal (kəʊl)	110	cour'tesy ('kɜ:tɪsi)	127
coast (kəʊst)	30	crack'er ('krækə)	133
coat'ed ('kəʊtɪd)	173	cra'dle ('kreɪdl)	161
co'coa ('kəʊkəʊ)	161	crawl (krɔ:l)	20
cof'fin ('kɒfɪn)	75	crea'ture ('kri:tʃə)	53
collect'ed (kə'lektɪd)	76	crept (krep)	65
col'lege ('kɒlɪdʒ)	163	crop (krɒp)	17
col'ony ('kɒləni)	29	crōwn (kraʊn)	129
com'fort ('kɒmfət)	121	crushed krʌʃt)	170
com'fortable ('kɒmfətəbl)	126	cry (krai)	102
com'mon ('kɒmən)	182		
com'pany ('kɒmpəni)	97		
compart'ment (kəm'pɑ:tmənt)	125		

cuck'oo ('kukʊ:)	3	dense (dens)	35
curl'y ('kɜ:li)	55	den'tist ('dentɪst)	186
cus'tom-house ('kʌstəmhaʊs)	124	destina'tion (ˌdestɪ'neɪʃən)	77
		detect'ive (dɪ'tektɪv)	179
		dew'drop ('dju:drɒp)	14
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tobac'onist (tə'bækənɪst)	73	ty'phoid ('taɪfɔɪd)	185
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togeth'er (tə'geðə)	39	<b>U</b>	
toiled (taɪld)	93	unbear'able (ʌn'beərəbl)	57
tool (tu:l)	188	understand' (ʌndə'stænd)	97
tooth'ache ('tu:θeɪk)	186	understood' (ʌndə'stʊd)	169
tor'rent ('tɔ:rənt)	58	unexpect'ed (ʌnɪks'pektɪd)	
touch (tʌtʃ)	23		142
tough (tʌf)	190	unhap'py (ʌn'hæpi)	119
toward (tɔ:d)	58	unit'ed (ju:'naɪtɪd)	29
tow'er ('təʊə)	83	unkind' (ʌn'kaɪnd)	155
track (træk)	138	unsmoked' (ʌn'smoukt)	169
trade (treɪd)	172	upset' (ʌp'set)	102
translate' (trænz'leɪt)	175	ur'gent ('ɜ:dʒənt)	96
treas'ure ('treɪgə)	169	use (n.) (ju:s)	53
treat (tri:t)	133	used (ju:st)	63
trem'ble ('trembl)	6		
trick (trɪk)	106	<b>V</b>	
tri'fling ('traɪflɪŋ)	178	vaca'tion (və'keɪʃən)	116
t ip (trɪp)	10	vain (veɪn)	131
troop (tru:p)	143	val'ue ('vælju:)	169
troub'le ('traʊbl)	13	vase (vɑ:z or veɪs)	148
trou'sers ('trauzəz)	157	veg'etable ('vedʒɪtəbl)	92
trunk (trʌŋk)	9	ve'hicle ('vi:ɪkl)	34
trust (trʌst)	156	verse (vɜ:s)	27
truth (tru:θ)	155	ves'sel ('vesl)	90







發音記號表

CONSONANTS 子音			VOWELS 母音			
萬國音標文字	普通綴	音標文字 ニテノ綴	萬國音標文字	普通綴	音標文字 ニテノ綴	
p	pipe	paip	Simple Vowels 單	i:	bee	bi:
b	bite	bait		i	ill	il
t	time	taim		e	get	get
d	die	dai		æ	can	kæn
k	kite	kait		ɑ:	arm	ɑ:m
g	guide	gaid		ɔ	box	bɔks
m	mind	maind		ɔ:	all	ɔ:l
n	nine	nain		u	put	put
ŋ	sing	siŋ		u:	fool	fu:l
l	lily	lili		母音	ʌ	cup
w	will	wil	ə:		bird	bə:d
f	fill	fil	ə		about	ə'baʊt
v	visit	'vizit	y		lune(F.)	lyn
θ	thin	θin	Diphthongs 二重母音		ei	day
ð	this	ðis		ou	go	gou
s	sick	sik		ai	ice	ais
z	zinc	ziŋk		au	how	hau
ʃ	ship	ʃip		ɔi	oil	ɔil
ʒ	vision	'viʒən		iə	here	hiə
r	risk	risk		ɛə	air	ɛə
j	yes	jes		uə	poor	puə
h	hill	hill				
tʃ	chick	tʃik				
dʒ	gin	dʒin				
ç	ich (G.)	iç				
x	loch	lɔx				

1. 一子音がしらぶる (syllable) フナストキハツノ子音字ノ下ニ( )ヲ附シタリ。例ヘバ:—næʃnəl (national).

2. 綴ノ切り方ノ曖昧ニ陥ル虞アルトキハ萬國音標文字ニ依リ綴ニ於テはいへん( )ヲ挿入シタリ。例ヘバ:—'poust-feiz (post=chaise).

刷行刷行刷行刷行  
 印發印發印發印發  
 再再再再再再再再  
 正正正正正正正正  
 八二二二二二二二  
 月月月月月月月月  
 十十十十十十十十  
 年年年年年年年年  
 五五五五五五五五  
 正正正正正正正正  
 大大大大大大大大  
 昭和四年八月三十日  
 昭和四年九月二日

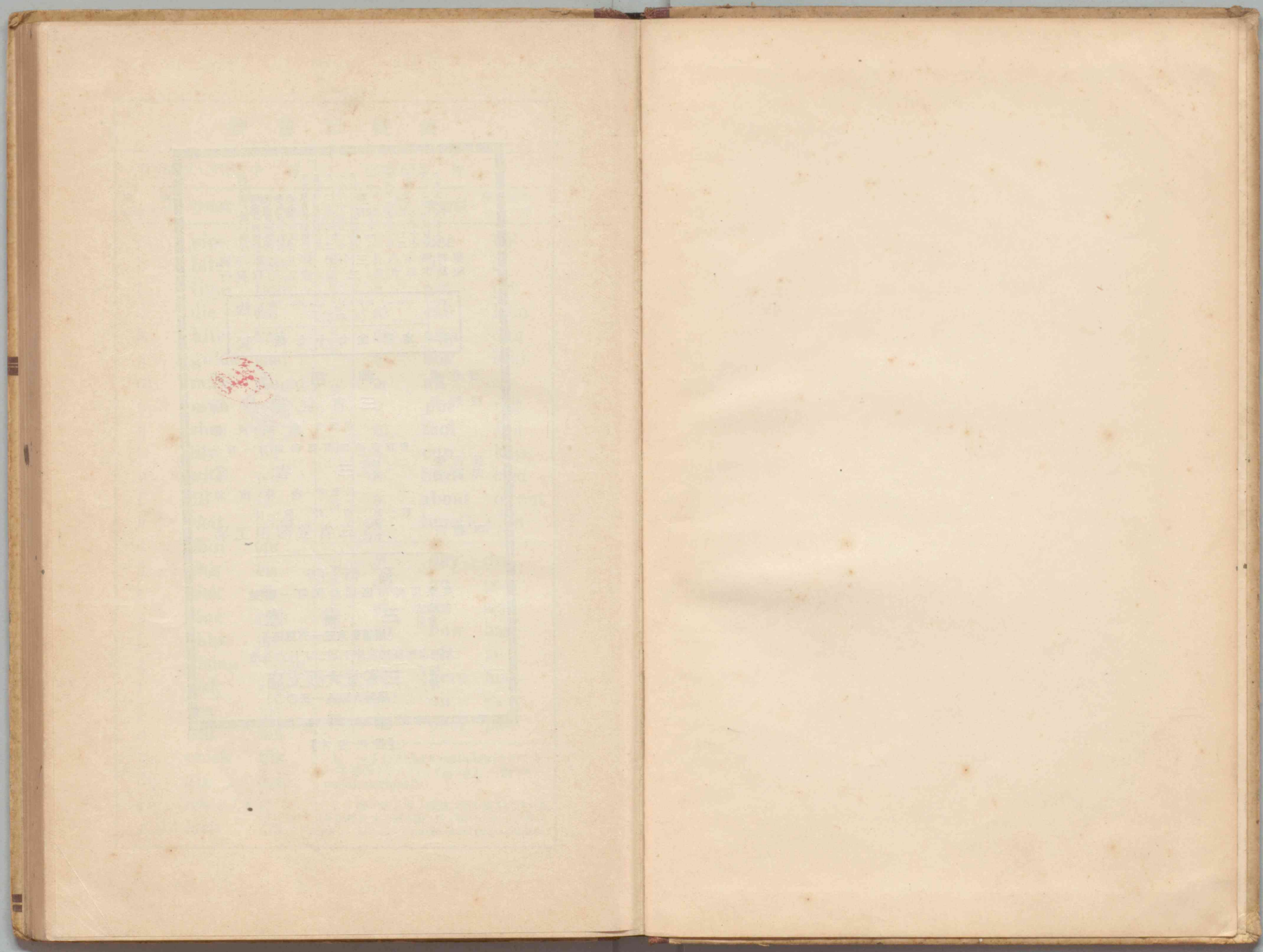
不許  
 =ユー、クラウン、リーダー (2)  
 (昭和版)  
 定價金七十七錢  
 複製

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 發行兼印刷者 株式會社 三省堂  
 代表者 龜井寅雄  
 東京市外蒲田  
 株式會社 三省堂蒲田工場  
 印刷所 株式會社 三省堂蒲田工場

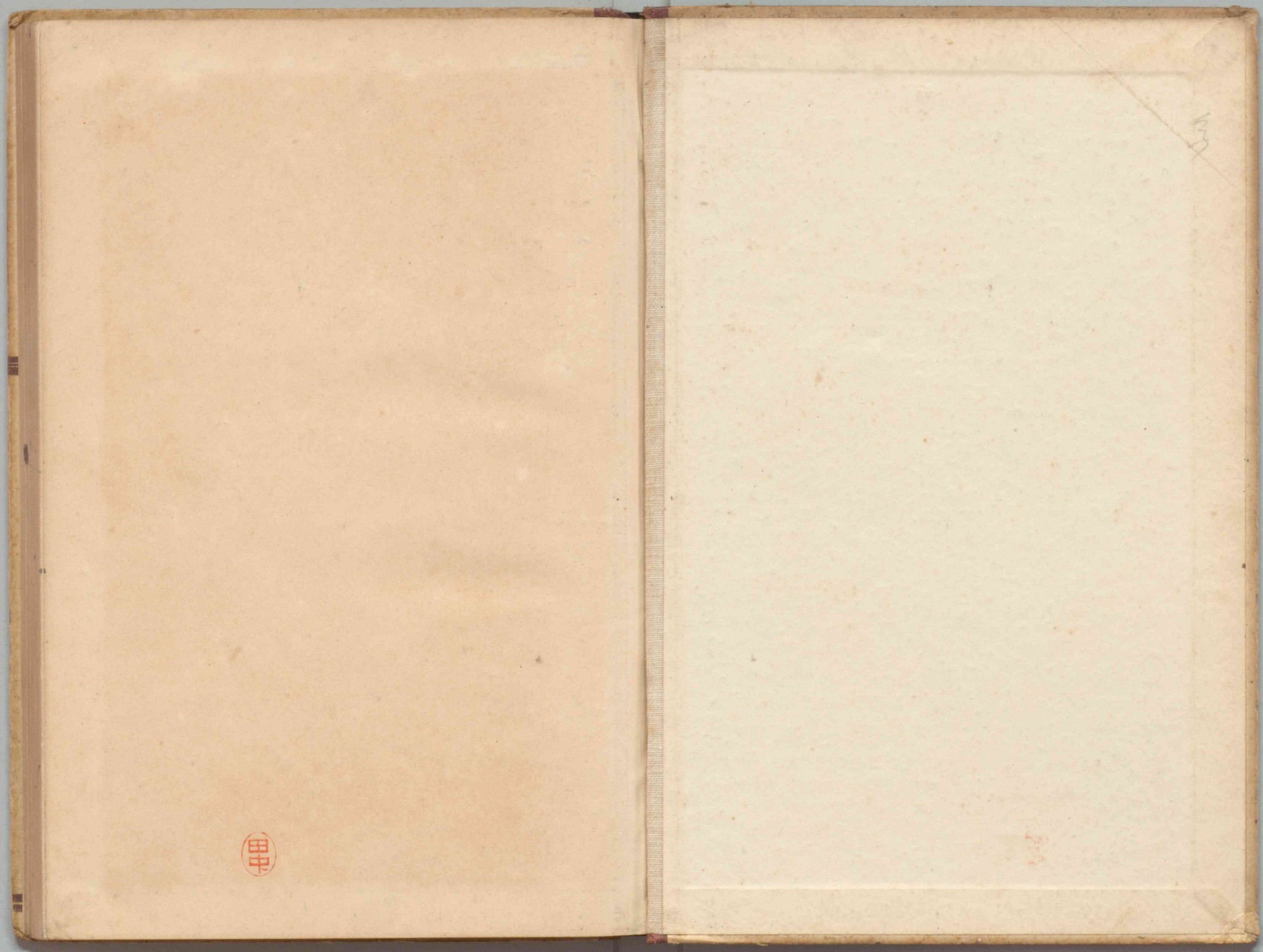
發行所  
 東京市神田區通神保町一番地  
 株式會社 三省堂  
 (振替東京三一五五五)  
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【蒲田製本】





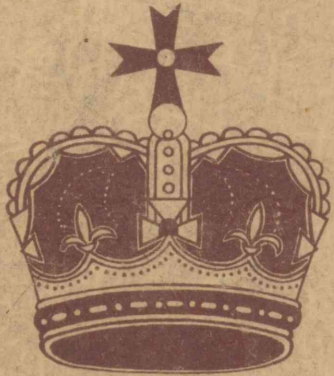




甲申

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4  
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