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NEW CROWN READERS

SHŌWA EDITION

BOOK I

広島大学図書
2000302070

SANSEIDO

375.7
Ka14

資料室

教科書文庫
4
830
41-1929
2000302070

昭和四年十二月二十日
濟定檢省部文
用科語英校學範師・科語國外校學中

NEW CROWN READERS

SHŌWA EDITION

BOOK ONE

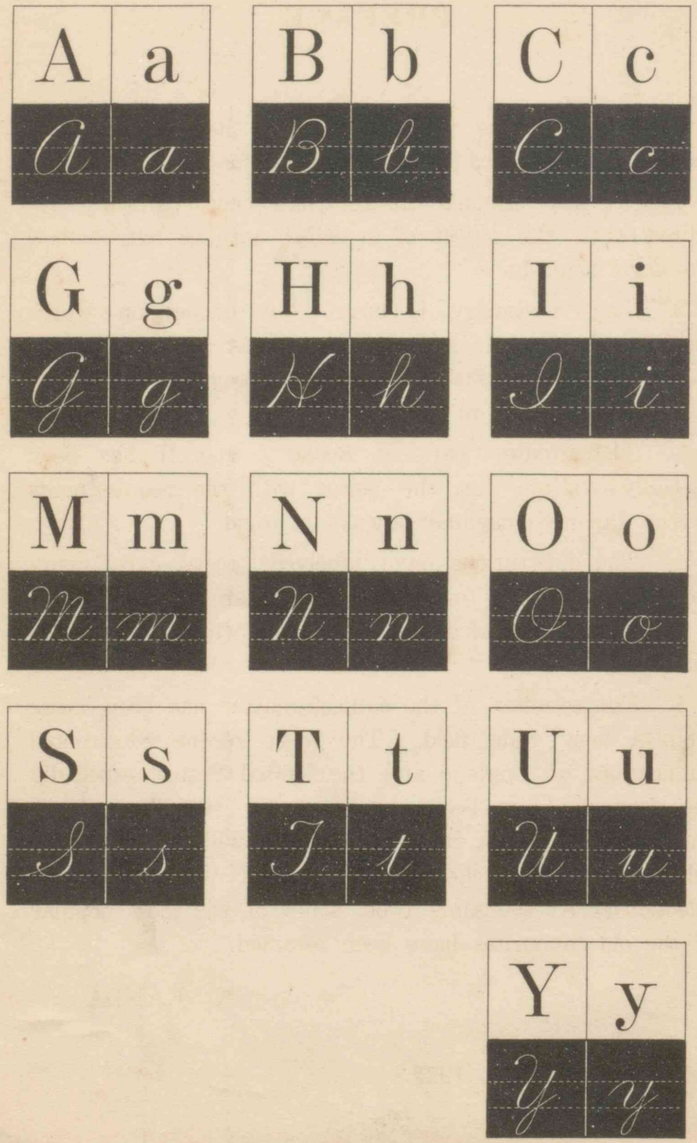
SANSEIDO

廣島大學圖書之印

広島大学 教 23821 図書

広島大学図書
2000302070

THE AL



PREFACE

In compiling the present series of Readers care has been taken to introduce the following features:

1. All the selected matter has been carefully re-edited with the object of including nothing but *normal standard* English.

2. The vocabulary is large, but uncommon words have been excluded, and endeavour has been made not to burden the student's memory with anything but what is absolutely useful to him.

3. The greater part of Books I and II has been specially written for the series with the requirements of the Japanese beginner always in mind.

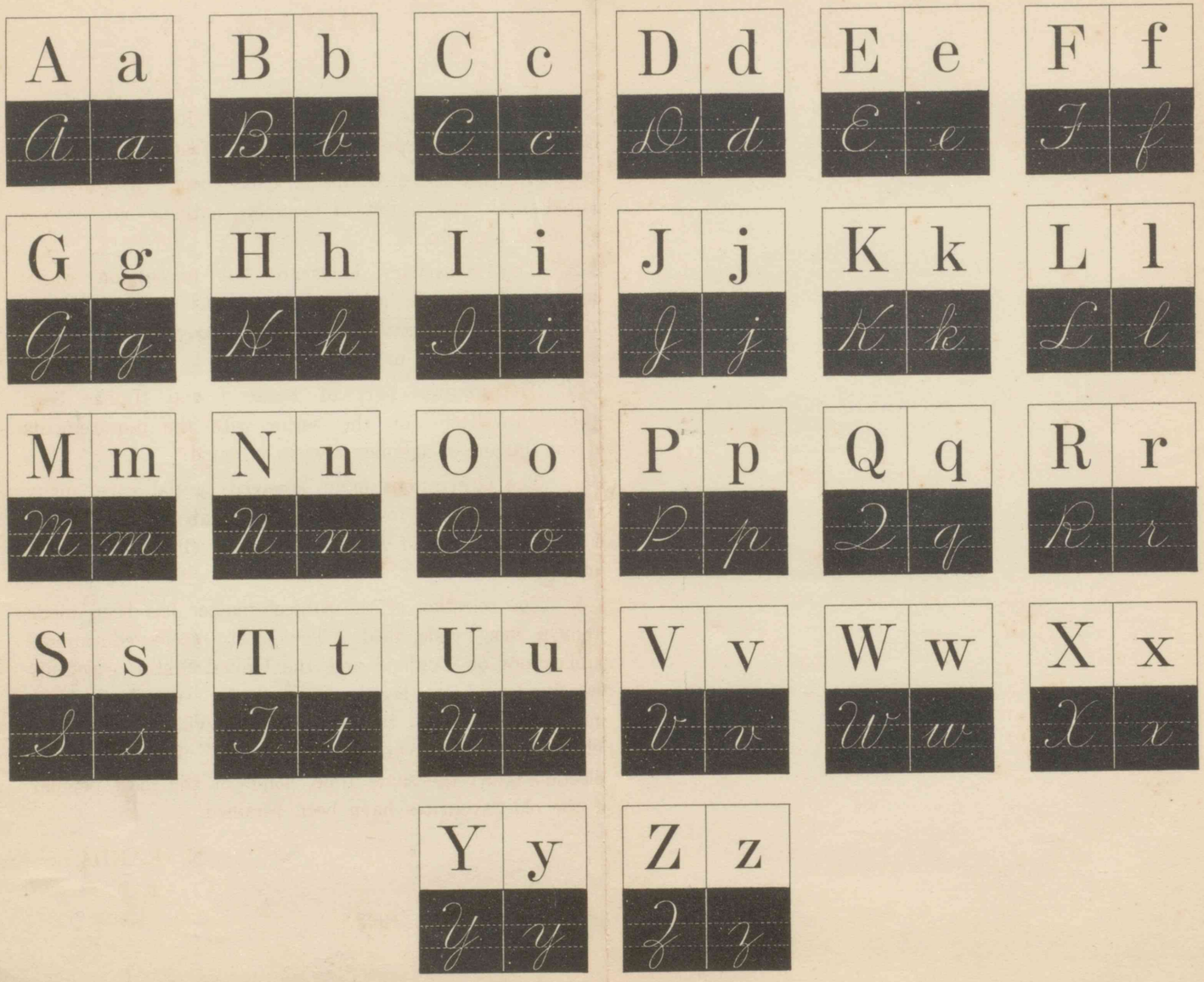
4. The illustrations have received special care, many having been made for the series by an English artist. A true impression of English life and character is thus conveyed.

5. The selection of the subject matter has been made from a very wide field. The most recent educational publications of England and the United States, especially the former, have been ransacked for suitable matter, and it is hoped that the new material will be a welcome relief to both teachers and students weary of stale selections. At the same time, some of the most popular of the old favourites have been retained.

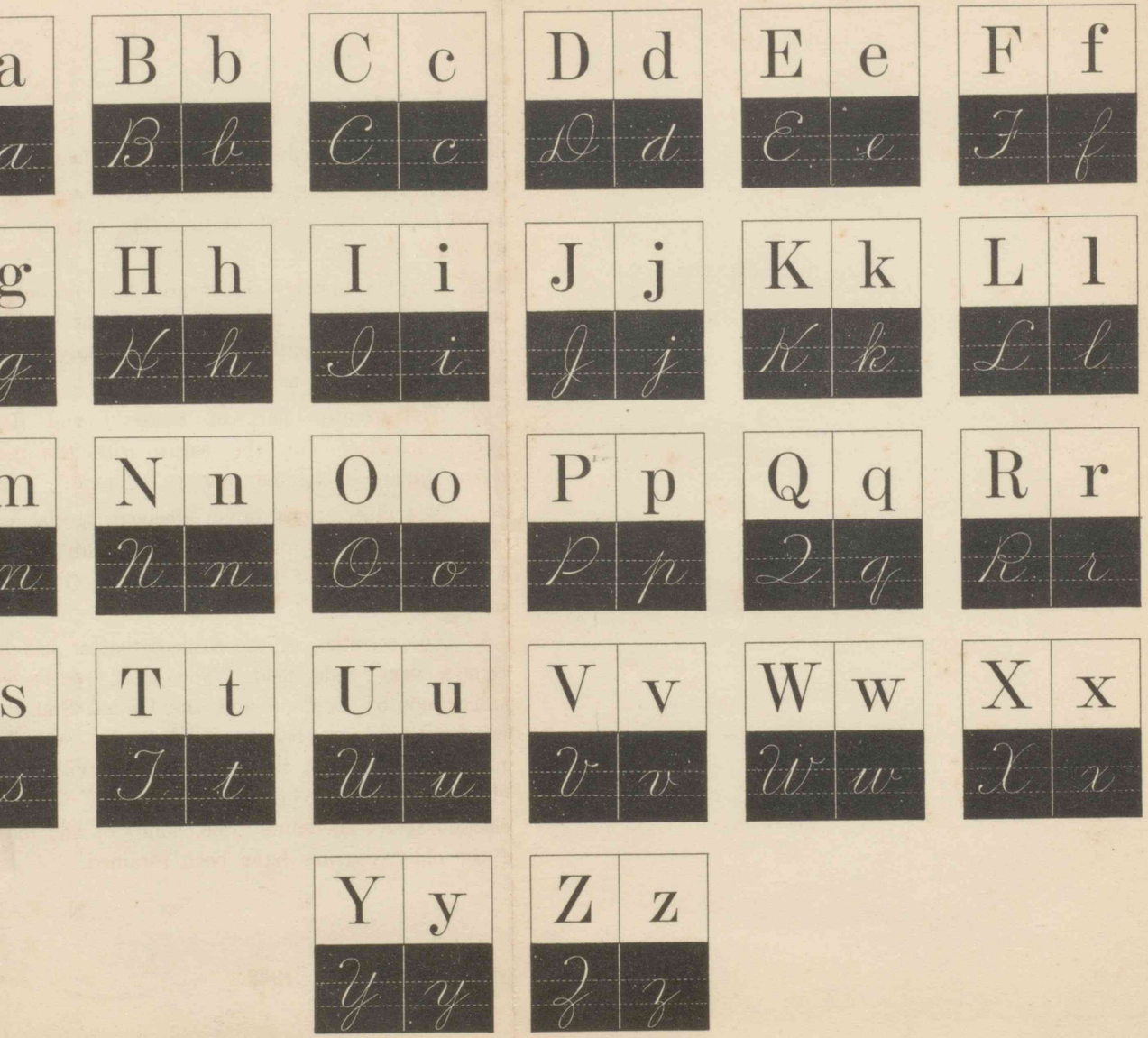
N. KANDA

Tokyo, December, 1922.

THE ALPHABET



THE ALPHABET



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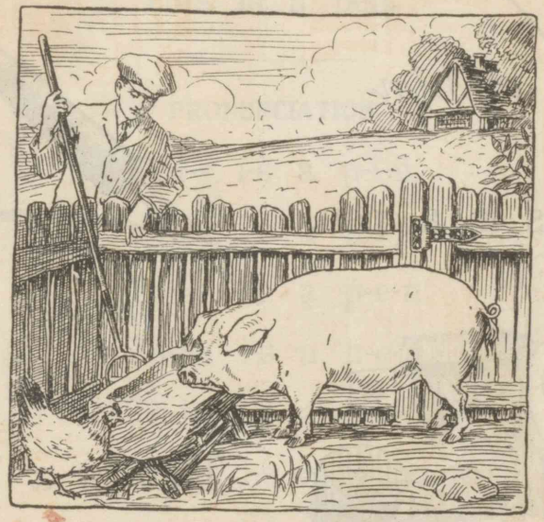
帝國大學圖書之印

BOOK ONE

LESSON I



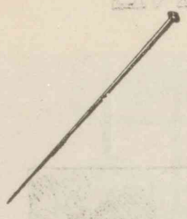
This is a pig.

This is a hen.

This is a pig (a hen).

---

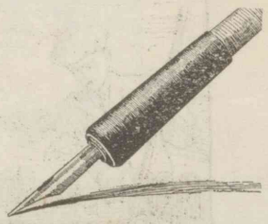
thĭs ĭṣ ą pĭg hĕn



This is a pin.

a pin

This is a pen.

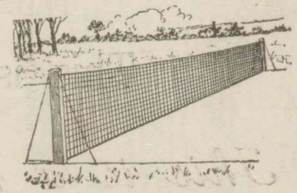


a pen

This is a bed.

a bed

This is a net.



a net

---

pĭn pĕn bĕd nĕt

GRAMMAR

This is a pin.

This is a pen.

PRONUNCIATION

Th-i-s i-s a p-i-n.

Th-i-s i-s a p-i-g.

Th-i-s i-s a p-e-n.

Th-i-s i-s a h-e-n.

Th-i-s i-s a b-e-d.

Th-i-s i-s a n-e-t.

PHONIC DRILL

p	p-p	p-p	p-p	p-p
	p-p-p	p-p-p	p-p-p	p-p-p
b	b-b	b-b	b-b	b-b
	b-b-b	b-b-b	b-b-b	b-b-b
th	th-th-th	th-th-th	th-th-th	th-th-th
	th-th-th	th-th-th	th-th-th	th-th-th
s	s-s-s	s-s-s	s-s-s	s-s-s
	s̱-s̱-s̱	s̱-s̱-s̱	s̱-s̱-s̱	s̱-s̱-s̱

LESSON II

Is this Henry?

Yes, it is Henry.

Is this a tent?

Yes, it is a tent.

Is this Henry (a tent)?

Yes, it is Henry (a tent).

Hĕn′rў yĕs it tĕnt

Is this Ted?

Yes, it is Ted.

Ted

Is this Ned?

Yes, it is Ned.

Ned

Is this a wig?

Yes, it is a wig.

a wig

Tĕd Nĕd wĭg

GRAMMAR

Is this a tent?
Yes, **it is** a tent.
Is this Henry?
Yes, **it is** Henry.

PRONUNCIATION

I-s th-i-s H-e-n-r-y?
Y-e-s, i-t i-s H-e-n-r-y.
I-s t-h-i-s a t-e-n-t?
Y-e-s, i-t i-s a t-e-n-t.

ĭ	**i**-s	th-**i**-s	w-**i**-g	p-**i**-g
ĕ	T-**e**-d	N-**e**-d	h-**e**-n	y-**e**-s

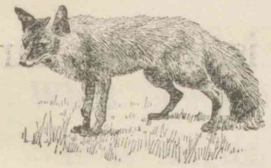
PHONIC DRILL

t	t-t	t-t	t-t	t-t
	t-t-t	t-t-t	t-t-t	t-t-t
d	d-d	d-d	d-d	d-d
	d-d-d	d-d-d	d-d-d	d-d-d
n	n-n	n-n	n-n	n-n
	n-n-n	n-n-n	n-n-n	n-n-n
h	h-h-h	h-h-h	h-h-h	h-h
	h-h-h-h	h-h-h-h	h-h-h-h	h-h

LESSON III

Is this a dog?

No, it is not a dog.



What is it?

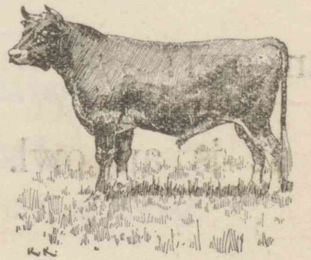
It is a fox.

a fox—not a dog

Is this a horse?

No, it is not a horse.

What is it?



It is an ox.

an ox—not a horse

dŏg nō nŏt whạt fŏx hôrsẹ ạn ŏx

Is this an ox?

No, it is not an ox.

What animal is it?

It is an elephant.

an elephant

What bird is this?

Is this an eagle or an owl?

It is an owl.

an owl

ăn′ĭmal̯ ĕl′ēphan̯t (ph=f) bīrd ēa̧′glȩ
ôr owl (oul)

GRAMMAR

(1)

Is this a chair (*or* bench)?

Yes, it **is** ——.

No, it is **not** ——.

(2)

What (animal) is this?

It is **an** ox.

It is **an** elephant.

(3)

Is this a bird **or an** insect?

It is **an** insect.

PRONUNCIATION

I-s th-i-s a d-o-g?

N-o, i-t i-s n-o-t a d-o-g.

Wh-a-t i-s i-t?

I-t i-s a f-o-x.

---

châi̯r bĕnch ĭn′sĕct

[ŏ]		[ô]	[ạ]
o-x	d-o-g	or	wh-a-t
f-o-x	n-o-t	f-or	w-a-tch
b-o-x	B-o-b	h-or-se	w-a-sh

WRITING

I this a horse?

No, it is not a horse.

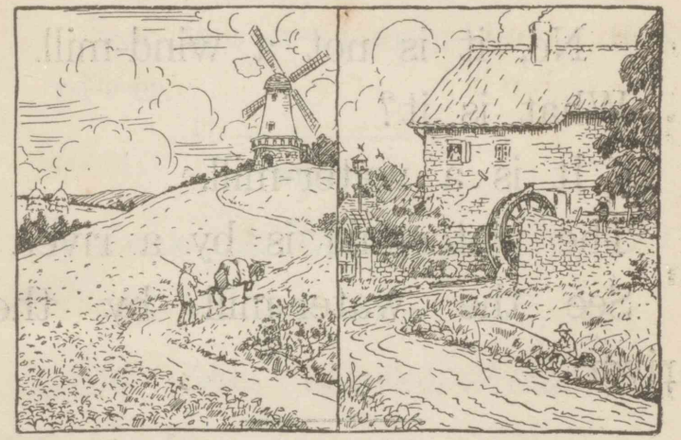
What animal is it?

What bird is it? Is it an eagle or an owl?

PHONIC DRILL

[w]	w-w	w-w	w-w	w-w
	w-w-w	w-w-w	w-w-w	w-w-w
[wh]	wh-wh	wh-wh	wh-wh	wh-wh
	wh-wh-wh	wh-wh-wh	wh-wh-wh	wh-wh-wh
[ck =k]	ck-ck	ck-ck	ck-ck	ck-ck
	ck-ck-ck	ck-ck-ck	ck-ck-ck	ck-ck-ck
[g]	g-g	g-g	g-g	g-g
	g-g-g	g-g-g	g-g-g	g-g-g

LESSON IV



A wind-mill A water-mill

(1)

What is that?
That is a mill.
That is a wind-mill.
Where is the mill?
It is on a hill.

thăt mill wĭnd-mill whĕrę
thę ŏn hĭll

(2)

Is that a wind-mill, too?

No, it is not a wind-mill.

What is it?

It is a water-mill.

The water-mill is by a river.

See the water-mill by the river.

GRAMMAR

Where is the mill?

It is **on** the hill.

It is **by** the river.

See the water-mill **by** the river.

PRONUNCIATION

Wh-a-t i-s th-a-t?

Th-a-t i-s a m-i-ll.

---

to̤o̤ wa̤'tĕr-mīl̩ bȳ rĭv'ĕr sēe̤

Wh-ere i̊-s th-e w-i-n-d-m-i-ll?

I-t i-s o-n th-e h-i-ll.

S-ee th-e w-a-t-e-r-m-i-ll b-y th-e r-i-v-er.

WRITING

Where is the wind-mill?

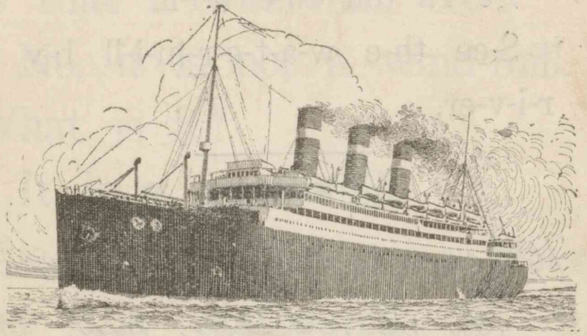
It is on the hill.

See the water-mill by the river.

PHONIC DRILL

m	m-m-m	m-m-m	m-m-m	m-m-m
	m-m-m-m	m-m-m-m	m-m-m-m	m-m-m-m
r	r-r-r	r-r-r	r-r-r	r-r-r
	r-r-r-r	r-r-r-r	r-r-r-r	r-r-r-r
l	l-l-l	l-l-l	l-l-l	l-l-l
	l-l-l-l	l-l-l-l	l-l-l-l	l-l-l-l
f=ph	f-f-f	f-f-f	f-f-f	f-f-f
	f-f-f-f	f-f-f-f	f-f-f-f	f-f-f-f
v	v-v-v	v-v-v	v-v-v	v-v-v
	v-v-v-v	v-v-v-v	v-v-v-v	v-v-v-v

LESSON V



An English steamship

Look at this picture.
There is a ship in the picture.
Is it not a big ship?
It is a steamship.
It is an English steamship.
It is on the sea.
See the steamship on the sea.

---

lo͝ok at pĭc′tūrẹ thêrẹ ĭn shĭp
bĭg stēa̤m′shĭp Eng′lĭsh (ĭn̲′glĭsh) sēa̤

Here is a fish in the dish.
It is a big fish.
What fish is it?
It is a cod.
See the cod in the dish.

See the cod in the dish.

GRAMMAR

Here is ——.
There is ——.
Where is ——?

on **in** **by**

PRONUNCIATION

L-oo-k a-t th-i-s p-i-c-t-u-re.
Th-ere i-s a sh-i-p i-n th-e p-i-c-t-u-re.

---

hērẹ fĭsh dĭsh cŏd

I-s i-t n-o-t a b-i-g sh-i-p?

I-t i-s a-n E-n-g-l-i-sh s-t-ea-m-sh-i-p.

WRITING

Look at this picture.

There is a big ship on the sea.

See the English steamship.

PHONIC DRILL

s	s-s-s	s-s-s	s-s-s	s-s-s
	s-s-s-s	s-s-s-s	s-s-s-s	s-s-s-s
sh	sh-sh	sh-sh	sh-sh	sh-sh
	sh-sh-sh	sh-sh-sh	sh-sh-sh	sh-sh-sh
s= z	s̱-s̱-s̱	s̱-s̱-s̱	s̱-s̱-s̱	s̱-s̱-s̱
	s̱-s̱-s̱-s̱	s̱-s̱-s̱-s̱	s̱-s̱-s̱-s̱	s̱-s̱-s̱-s̱
th	th-th	th-th	th-th	th-th
	th-th-th	th-th-th	th-th-th	th-th-th
th	th-th	th-th	th-th	th-th
	th-th-th	th-th-th	th-th-th	th-th-th

VOWEL SOUNDS (REVIEW)

ĭ	pig	dig	big	wig	fig
	pin	ship	fish	dish	wish
	river	mill	hill	this	insect
ĕ	bed	hen	net	Ben	pen
	ten	tent	then	Henry	Ned
	yes	bench	red	nest	elephant
ŏ	dog	ox	fox	box	on
	cod	cot	not	hot	Boston
	God	rock	lock	doll	Bod
ē	see	sea	she	tea	tree
	team	sea	steam	stream	bee
	eel	seal	meal	eagle	eat
o͞o	too	zoo	noon	moon	two
	broom	bloom	loom	room	root
ă	an	that	man	pan	lamp
ą̈	water	war	wall	walk	ball
êr	their	there	where	pear	air

LESSON VI

Bob in the playground

Here is a boy.
He is an English boy.
What is his name?
His name is Bob.
He is in the playground.
He has a cap on his head.

---

boy (boi) hē hiṣ nāmę̣ Bŏb
plāy/ground hăṣ căp hĕa̤d

He has a bat in his hand.
He can play ball.
He can read. He can write.

See the cat.
It is a black cat. Can the cat catch the rat?

See the bad boy and his cat.
Can he catch the cat?

---

băt hănd căn plāy ba̤ll rēa̤d ẇrītę̣
căt blăc̣k căt̤ch răt băd ănd (a̤nd)

GRAMMAR

He is Frank.

His name **is** Frank.

He has a bat in **his** hand.

He can play ball.

WRITING

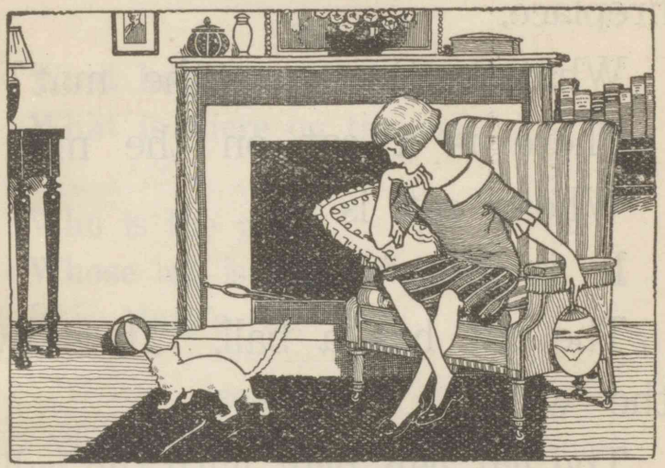
See the bad boy and his cat. Can he catch the black cat? He has a cane in his hand

---

PRONUNCIATION

ă	rat	hat	bat	has	hand
	bad	can	cap	cat	catch
c= ck	c-a-p	c-a-t	c-a-n	c-a-tch	c-a-b
	k-i-**ck**	c-r-i-**ck**-e-t	b-l-a-**ck**	s-t-i-**ck**	
oy= oi	b-**oy**	t-**oy**	s-**oy**	j-**oy**	**oy**-s-t-er

LESSON VII



Mary in her armchair

There is a little girl in the room. Who is the girl?

She is Mary. Mary is her name.

She is in an armchair.

---

lĭt′t̩l̩e̩ gĩrl rōōm ẇho̤ shē

Mâr′y̆ hẽr ärm′châi̩r

The armchair is by the fireplace.

What is there on the mat?

There is a cat on the mat.

Whose cat is it?

It is Mary's cat.

The cat has a ball. It is by the wall.

The cat can play with the ball.

What has Mary in her hand?

She has a fan.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Who is the girl?

She is Mary.

Her name is Mary.

---

fīrẹ́ plāçẹ̀ măt făn ẉhọ̤ṣẹ̀ Mâr'ў'ṣ wa̤ḷḷ wĭth

She **has** a cat.

She **can** play with **her** cat.

(2)

What has Mary in her hand?

What is there on the mat?

(3)

Who is the girl?

Whose cat is it?

It is **Mary's** cat.

PRONUNCIATION

ch= tch	chair	bench	teach	church
	catch	match	ditch	hatchet
ā	name	mane	race	lace
ä	arm	farm	harm	charm
a̤	all	ball	tall	wall
ĭr= ẽr	girl	bird	sir	shirt
	her	term	serge	verb
ī	fire	write	white	kite
o̤= o̅o̅	who	whose	too	two
âr= êr	air	chair	hair	fair

SUMMARY OF CONSONANTS

Lips	Teeth and Lip	Breath
p pen	f fan	wh what
b boy	v river	h hen
	Teeth and Tongue	Tip of Tongue
w wind	th three	t tent
m mill	th this	d dish
Tongue and Palate		
s, c sea, cent	l little	k, c black, cat
z, s zoo, has	n name	g big
sh ship	ch chair	r rat
zh —	j jam	y yes
ng, n {English / pin	x (ks) box	qu (kw) queen

LESSON VIII

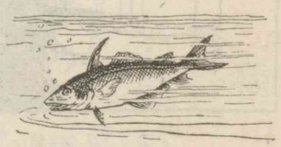
(1)

I am a fish.

I am a little fish.

I am in the stream.

I can swim in the stream, for I have fins.



A fish in the stream

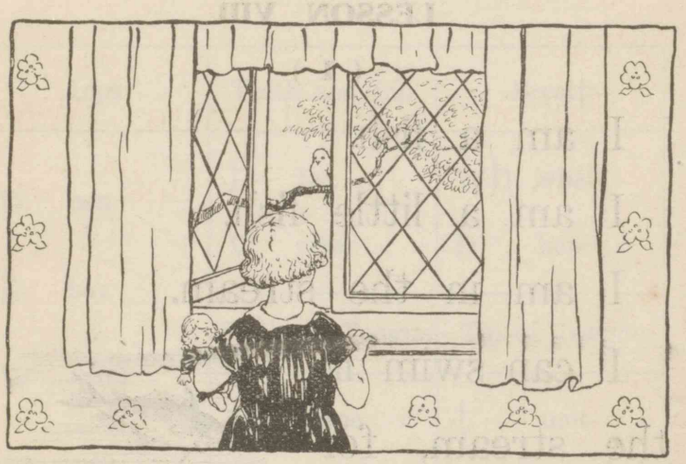
I can catch my food, too; for I have a mouth.

I catch my food in the water with my mouth.

Tell me, what fish am I?

Ī ăm strēąm swĭm fôr hăvę
fĭn(s̤) mȳ fo͞od mouth wa̤'tẽr tĕll mē

(2)



A bird in the tree

You are not a fish.

You are a bird.

Your home is in the air.

Your home is in the tree.

You can sing, for you have a mouth.

---

yo̤u̧ ärẹ̀ yo̤u̧r hōmẹ̀ âi̧r trēẹ̀ sĭng

You can fly, for you have wings.

But you cannot swim. Why?

For you have no fins.

GRAMMAR

(1)

I am a fish. (What **am** I?)

(**I am not** a fish.)

I have fins. (What **have** I?)

(**I have no** fins.)

I **can** catch **my** food. (What **can** I catch?)

(I **cannot** catch my food.)

(2)

You are a bird. (What **are** you?)

(**You are not** a fish.)

---

flȳ wĭng(s̤) bŭt căn′nŏt whȳ nō(a.)

You have a nest (What **have** you?)
(**You have** no nest.)

You can catch **your** food. (What **can** you catch)
(**You cannot** catch your food.)

(**3**)

You tell **me.**
I tell **you.**

WRITING

But you cannot swim.
For you have no fins.

PRONUNCIATION

ou	ou=o͞o	ŭ	ō	bone
out	you	but	no	stone
trout	cool	cut	so	throne
about	food	sun	home	those
mouth	fool	run	Rome	smoke
house	school	uncle	hope	pole
ī	my	by	fly	why

nĕst

LESSON IX

What has Frank in his pocket?

He has a book in his pocket.
What book is it?
It is an atlas.

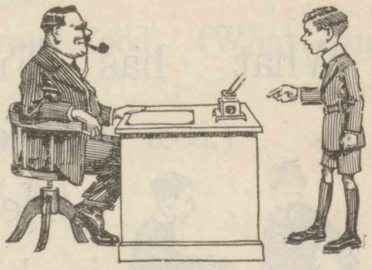
What has Ann in her basket?

She has an egg in her basket.
It is a big egg.

---

pŏc̣k′ĕt bo͝ok ăt′la̤s Ănn̤
bȧs′kĕt ĕgg

Mr. Wood, what have you on your desk?



I have an inkstand on my desk.

It is a glass inkstand.

Mrs. Jones, what is the fruit on the table?

It is an orange.

Isn't it a big orange?

Yes, it is.

Mr. (mĭs′tẽr)		Wo͝od	dĕsk
ĭn̲k′stănd″	glȧss̩	Mrs. (mĭs′ĭs̱)	Jōnẹs̱
frṳi̤t	tā′blẹ	ŏr′ãnġẹ	ĭs̱n't

Miss Smith, there is an umbrella by the door. Is it yours?

No, it is not mine. It is a cotton umbrella.

(belong to me)

Whose is it?

It is my brother's.

GRAMMAR

Whose is it?

It is **mine.** It is **yours.** It is **Frank's.**

Mr. **Mrs.** **Miss**

Mĭss̩	Smĭth	ŭmbrĕl̩′la̤	dôo̤r	yo̤ṳrs̱
	mīnẹ	cŏt̩′to̤n	brȯth′ẽr's̱	

PRONUNCIATION

ô	door	floor	four	before
ȧ	ask	mast	task	gasp
	cask	class	pass	grass
	basket	glass	fast	grasp
ä	dark	garden	arm	farm
ŏ	frog	flock	lock	rock
	pocket	socket	locket	rocket
	orange	cotton	bottom	rotten

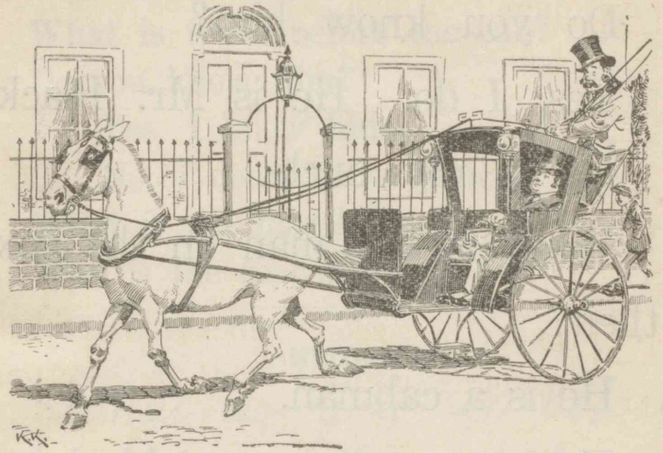
WRITING

Mrs. Jones, what is the fruit on the table?

Miss Smith, there is an umbrella by the door.

What has Ann in her basket?

LESSON X



Mr. Black in a cab

What do you see in this picture?

I see a cab in the picture.

It has two wheels.

There is a very fat man in the cab.

---

dọ (*aux. v.*) căb tẇọ whēẹl(ṣ) vĕr′ў făt măn

He is a rich man.

Do you know him?

Yes, I do. He is Mr. Black.

He is my uncle.

What is the man on the box, then?

He is a cabman.

He has a tall hat on his head.

He has a whip in his hand.

What do you see before the cab?

I see a white horse before the cab.

---

rĭch	ḳnōw̧		hĭm	Blăc̨k
ŭn̲′clę	bŏx		thĕn	căb′mạn
tạll̩	hăt	whĭp	bēfôrę′	whītę

GRAMMAR

What do you see in this picture?
What is there before the cab?
Do you know **him?**
Yes, I know **him.**
No, I don't know **him.**
What is the man?
Who is the man?

WRITING

What do you see before the cab? I see a white horse. Do you know Mr. Black?

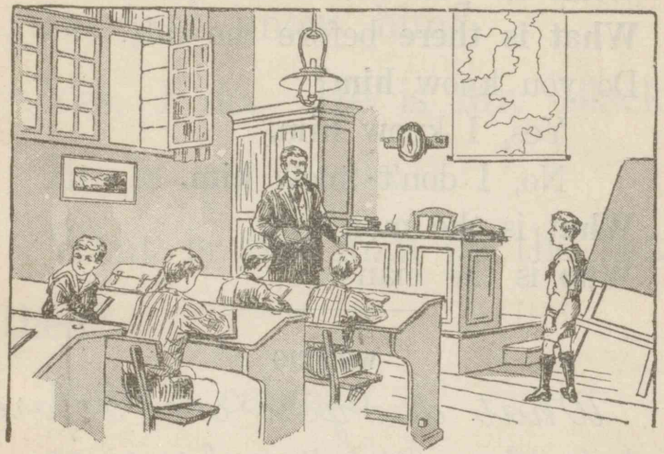
PRONUNCIATION

ă	mat	cab	fat	hat	atlas
	man	map	cabman	Black	hand
ō	no	know	row	low	blow
o̤= ṳĭ	do	who	whose	whom	lose
	fruit	juice	cruise	bruise	
ē	see	wheel	heel	week	feel

---

dōn't (=do not)

LESSON XI



A school-room

This is a school-room.

There is a blackboard in a corner.

John is at the blackboard.

In the other corner, you see

---

sch̥o͞ol′-ro͞om blăck′bôa̧rd côr′nẽr Jŏh̥n
ȯth′ẽr

a bookcase. The door of the bookcase is shut.

The window of the room is open.

Under the window there is a picture.

On the teacher's desk there are many books.

You see a map on the wall above the desk. It is a map of England.

You see the teacher's hat on the peg, too.

Look at the teacher. He has a book in his hand.

There is a gas-lamp above the teacher's head.

---

bo͝ok′cāsȩ of (o̯v) shŭt wĭn′dȯw̧ ō′pȩn
ŭn′dẽr tēa̧ch′ẽr′s̱ many (mĕn′ĭ) măp a̯bȯvȩ′
England (ĭṉg′la̯nd) pĕg tēa̧ch′ẽr găs′-lămp

GRAMMAR

(1)

The door **of** the bookcase is shut.
The window **of** the room is open.
That is a map **of** England.
(My brother's umbrella. Mr. Black's hat.)

(2)

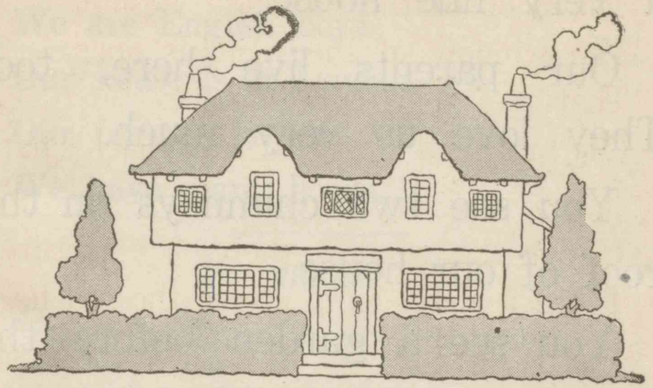
Under the window there is a picture.
There is a gas-lamp **above** the teacher's hat.

Under the window there is a picture. You see a map on the wall above the desk.

PRONUNCIATION

o͞o	**oo**m	sch**oo**l	f**oo**l	f**oo**d	r**oo**f
o͝o	l**oo**k	b**oo**k	h**oo**k	f**oo**t	g**oo**d
ȯ	ab**o**ve	**o**ther	m**o**ther	d**o**ve	l**o**ve
ŭ	sh**u**t	**u**nder	**u**mbrella	**u**ncle	b**u**tton
a̤	**a**ll	w**a**ll	b**a**ll	t**a**ll	f**a**ll
ŏ	h**o**me	**o**pen	kn**o**w	sn**o**w	w**i**ndow

LESSON XII



Our house

Tom and I are brothers.
We live in a city.
Look here! This is a picture of our house.
It is a white house. It is near the park.

Tŏm	wē	lĭvę	çĭt/ў	our
	housę	nēa̤r	pärk	

We like our house, for it is a very fine house.

Our parents live here, too. They love us very much.

You see two chimneys on the roof of our house.

You see a garden before the house, too.

What do you see in the garden?

I see two big trees in the garden.

My brother and I go to the same school.

We go on a tram-car.

---

līkȩ̀ fīnȩ̀ pâr′ẹnt(s) thẹy̆ lȯvȩ̀ ŭs
mŭch chĭm′nȩ̀y̆(s̤) rōōf gär′dȩ̀n tọ
sāmȩ̀ schōōl trăm′-cär

GRAMMAR

We live in England.
We are English boys.
Our house is in London.
Our parents love **us.**
We have many books.

WRITING

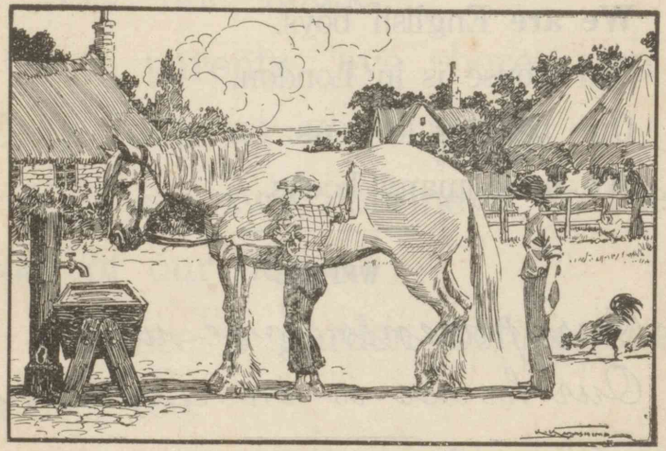
Our parents love us.
Our house is in London.

PRONUNCIATION

ēa=ēe	sea	eat	speak	leave
	see	tree	three	green
ŭ=ȯ	us	much	but	such
	love	some	brother	London
ç (=s)	city	cider	cinema	cigar
	nice	place	face	race
c (=k)	clean	come	cut	catch
	picture	cotton	car	call
	cod	cat	cap	cricket

Lȯn′dọn

LESSON XIII



Sam and Dan

Sam and Dan are our cousins.

They are little farmers.

They do not live in the city.

They live on their father's

Săm Dăn cǫŭs̱ʹi̯n(s̱) färmʹẽr(s̱)
thêi̯r fäʹther's̱

farm. It is very far from our city.

They do not go to school. They work all day on their father's farm.

They have many hens, horses, and cows on the farm.

Their hens give them eggs.

Their horses draw their carts.

Their cows give them milk.

Whom do they send the milk to?

They send the milk to their customers in the city.

They send it by rail.

---

färm fär frŏm gō work (wûrk) a̤ll̤ dāy̤
cow(s̱) (cou) gĭve̤ thĕm dra̤w̤ cärt(s)
mĭlk (*n.*) w̤ho̤m sĕnd cŭsʹto̤mẽr(s̱) rāi̯l

GRAMMAR

(1)

They are our cousins.
Their father is a farmer.
They do not live in the city.
They live on **their** father's farm.
They have many cows.
Their cows give **them** milk.

(2)

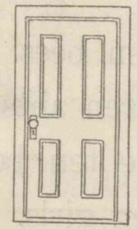
	Who ?	Whose ?	Whom ?
1	I we	my our	me us
2	you	your	you
3	he she they	his her their	him her them

PRONUNCIATION

ow = ou				
	cow	how	now	town
	out	about	trout	mouth

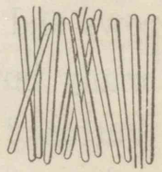
LESSON XIV

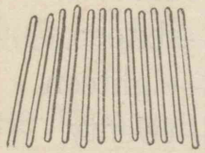
One, two,
Tie my shoe.



Three, four,
Shut the door.

Five, six,
Pick up sticks.





Seven, eight,
Lay them
straight.

---

one (wŭn) tīę shǫę thrēę—eight pĭçk
ŭp stĭçks lāy strāight

Nine, ten,
A big fat hen.

One bee and nine bees are ten bees.
Two ants and eight ants are ten ants.
Three boys and seven boys are ten boys.
Four girls and six girls are ten girls.
Five cows and five cows are ten cows.
How many buttons are five buttons and six buttons?

11—eleven	12—twelve
13—thirteen	14—fourteen
15—fifteen	16—sixteen
17—seventeen	18—eighteen
19—nineteen	20—twenty
21—twenty-one	22—twenty-two

---

bēę nīnę tĕn ănt(s) how (hou)
bŭt′ţǫn(s) ĕlĕv′ęn — twĕn′tў

LESSON XV

You see a girl in the garden.

The girl has a basket.

There are some flowers in the basket. Are those flowers not pretty?

---

sǒmę flow′ĕr(s) (flou′-) thōsę pret′ţў (prĭt′-)

Yes, they are.

Those flowers are not of the same colour. Some are white, and some are red.

What flowers are they? Do you know?

Yes, I do; they are roses.

Are they all roses?

Yes, they are all roses.

Which do you like better, white roses or red roses?

I like white roses better. I like white roses best of all flowers. But I think the girl

---

cȯl′our(-ẽr) rĕd rōs̱ę̀(s̱) whĭch
bĕt′t̩ẽr bĕst thĭn̲k

likes red roses better, for she has more red roses than white ones.

How many roses are there in the basket?

I cannot tell, for there are so many.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Which do you like **better**, this **or** that?
I like this **better than** that.
Which flower do you like **best**, the lily, the rose, or the peony?
I like the rose **best of** the three.

---

môrę̀ th̲a̲n sō lĭl′y̆ pē′ȯny̆

(2)

Is there **any** cherry-tree in your garden?

No, there is **no** cherry-tree, but there are **some** pine-trees and (a good) **many** plum-trees in our garden.

(3)

How many books have you in your **book-case?**

I have **about** fifty books, but my brother has **more than** fifty books in his book-case. He has **more** English books **than** Japanese **(ones).**

(4)

30—thirty	70—seventy
40—forty	80—eıghty
50—fifty	90—ninety
60—sixty	100—a hundred

an′y (ĕn′ı) chĕr′ry-trēe(s) pīne′-trēe(s) plŭm′-trēe(s)
about′ fif′ty Jăp″anēse′ thĭr′ty fôr′ty
six′ty sĕv′enty eıght′y nīne′ty hŭn′drĕd

111—one hundred and eleven
1022—one thousand and twenty-two

PRONUNCIATION

[ō]	**so**	**old**	**rose**	**those**	**nose**
[aı= ā]	**same**	**name**	**game**	**rail**	**rain**
	shame	**mane**	**tame**	**gain**	**train**

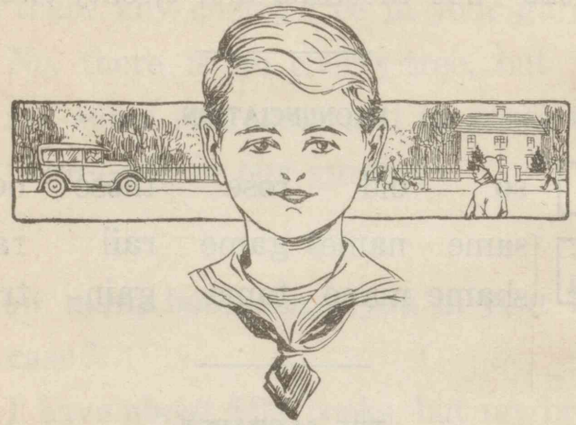
THE ALPHABET

A a *B b* *C c* *D d* *E e*
F f *G g* *H h* *I i* *J j*
K k *L l* *M m* *N n* *O o*
P p *Q q* *R r* *S s* *T t*
U u *V v* *W w* *X x* *Y y*
Z z

---

thou′sand

LESSON XVI



How old are you?

I am eleven years old. I am the youngest boy in my class.

I live in the white house near the park.

I have two eyes. These are my eyes. They are brown. But my younger sister has dark eyes.

ōld yēa̧r(s̤) yo̧ŭn̲g′ĕst clȧss̤ t̶hēs̤ȩ
eye(s̤)(ī) brown(broun) yo̧ŭn̲g′ẽr sĭs′tẽr därk

Some people have blue eyes, and some have gray eyes.

I have a right eye and a left eye.

I see with my eyes.

Some people have eyes, but they cannot see. They are blind. My brother wears eye-glasses, for he is near-sighted.

Old people cannot read without their eye-glasses, for they are far-sighted.

---

pēo̧′plȩ blṳȩ grāy̧ rīg̣ḥt lĕft
blīnd wȩâr(s̤) eye′-glȧss̤(ĕs̤) nēa̧r′-sīg̣ḥt″ĕd
wĭt̶hout′ fär′-sīg̣ḥt″ĕd

I have a nose between my eyes.

I smell with my nose.

How does the rose smell?

It smells very nice. I like the smell.

GRAMMAR

(**1**)

How old **are you**?

I am twelve years old.

How old **is your elder brother**?

He is twenty years old.

(**2**)

I am young**er** **than** your young**est** brother.

---

bētwēę̄n′ nōs̱ę̄ smĕll̩ (*v.*) (*n.*) dȯę̄s
nīçę̄ ĕld′ẽr

I am the young**est** **of** all.

He is old**er** **than** my **eldest** brother.

He is the old**est** boy in his class.

(**3**)

What **do** you see with?

What **does** your grandfather see with?

How **does** the rose smell?

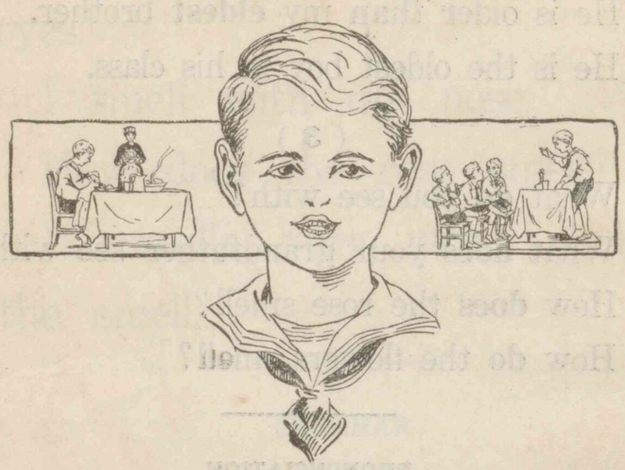
How **do** the flowers smell?

PRONUNCIATION

īgh=ī	right	sight	high	night
ī	like	nice	fine	white
	child	blind	kind	mind
y=ī	eye	my	fly	dry
ie=ī	die	tie	flies	dries
ea=ē	ear	near	hear	fear
ea=ĕ	head	bread	lead	deaf

ōld′ẽr ĕld′ĕst ōld′ĕst grănd′fä″thẽr

LESSON XVII



I have a mouth, too.

My mouth has two lips.

There are two rows of teeth and one tongue in my mouth.

They are not of the same colour.

The tongue is red and soft.

---

lĭp(s) rōw(s) tēēth tŏngue sŏft

The teeth are white and hard.

I chew my food with them.

I taste my food with my tongue.

What do you speak with?

I speak with my tongue, too.

Some people have tongues, but they cannot speak. They are dumb.

I have two ears. One ear is on the right side of my head, and the other ear is on the left side of my head.

---

härd chew (chu) tāste spēak dŭmb ēar(s) sīde

I can hear with my ears.

Some people cannot hear They are deaf.

I have two hands and ten fingers.

I have nails on my fingers and on my thumbs.

I keep them clean. I brush my nails.

I can open

hēar dĕaf fĭn′gĕr(s) thŭmb(s) nāi̯l(s)
kēep clēan brush

my hands and shut them.

I can bend my fingers, too.

I have two feet. I have a right foot and a left foot.

I have five toes on each foot.

I stand on my legs. I can walk, run, and jump with them.

You can see my face and my hands, but you cannot see my feet. For I wear shoes and stockings on my feet.

Some people cannot walk well, for they are lame.

---

bĕnd fēet tōe(s) fo͝ot ēach stănd
lĕg(s) wa̤lk rŭn jŭmp făçe
stŏck′ĭng(s) wĕll lāme

GRAMMAR

(1)

One ear is **on the right** side of my head.
The other ear is **on the left** side of my head.

(2)

I **keep** my hands **clean.**
You must **keep** your hands **clean.**
Keep your hands **clean.**

(3)

How many toes have you ?
I have ten toes on my **feet.**
I have five toes on each **foot.**

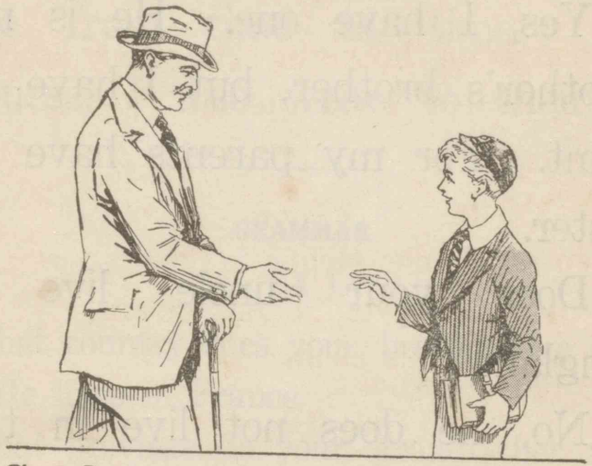
PRONUNCIATION

ēa= ēe	**eat**	clean	each	**read**	speak
	keep	teeth	between	street	feet
ō	**toe**	open	row	rose	nose
ŭ=ȯ	run	jump	dumb	thumb	brush
	button	plum	hundred	some	colour

---

mŭst

LESSON XVIII



Good morning, Frank. How do you do?

Thank you, I am very well.

Are your father and mother very well, too?

Yes, they are very well, thank you.

---

gŏŏd môr′nĭng dọ̤ (v.) thăn̲k mȯth′ẽr wĕlḷ (a.)

Have you an uncle?

Yes, I have one. He is my mother's brother, but I have no aunt. For my parents have no sister.

Does your uncle live in England?

No, he does not live in this country. He lives in America.

What city does he live in, then?

He lives in New York, now.

Has he any child, Frank?

Yes, he has three children, one son and two daughters. They

---

one (*pro.*) äu̯nt cou̯ŭn′trў A̯mĕr′ĭca̯
New Yôrk (nū) now (nou) chīld chĭl′dre̯n
sȯn da̤u̯gh′tẽr(s̤)

are my cousins. They write to me from time to time. Of course, I also write to them.

GRAMMAR

(1)

What country does your brother **live** in?
He lives in France.

What province **do** your grandfather and grandmother **live** in?
They **live** in Musashi Province.

What street **do** you **live** in?
I **live** in High Street.

(2)

Have you **any nieces** or **nephews?**
Yes, I have four nieces and five nephews. They are all my sisters' children.

---

tīme̯ côu̯rse̯ a̤l′sō Frȧnçe̯ prŏv′ĭnçe̯

(3)

A teacher teaches.	Teachers teach.
A singer sings.	Singers sing.
A dancer dances.	Dancers dance.
A cook cooks	Cooks cook.

(4)

Does **he** live in Japan?

No, **he** does **not** live in Japan.

Yes, **he** lives in Japan.

PRONUNCIATION

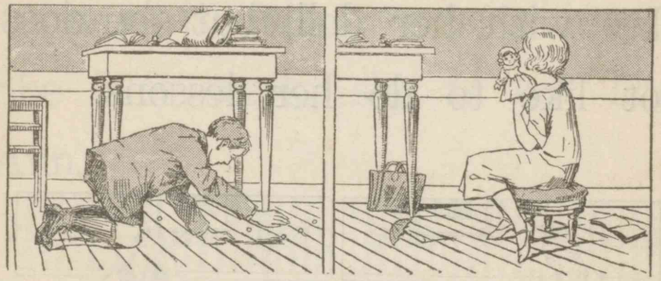
ph	ne**ph**ew	**ph**otogra**ph**	telegra**ph**	
	tele**ph**one	**ph**onogra**ph**	**Ph**iladel**ph**ia	
au =ạ	d**au**ghter	**Au**tumn	**Au**gust	
	c**au**ght	t**au**ght	bec**au**se	
ŭ= ȯ	c**ou**sin	y**ou**ng	c**ou**ntry	t**o**ngue
	m**o**ther	s**o**n	r**u**n	**u**ncle
ä	f**a**ther	f**a**rmer	f**a**r	f**a**rm
	c**a**r	**a**rm	d**a**rk	p**a**rk
ôr	h**o**rse	m**o**rning	b**o**rn	c**o**rn

---

tēạch(ĕṣ) sĭng′ẽr(ṣ) dȧnç’ẽr(ṣ)
dȧnçẹ(ṣ) cŏŏk (*n.*) (*v.*) Jạpăn′

LESSON XIX

WORK AND PLAY



Look at this picture. There you see a boy and a girl.

What is the boy doing?

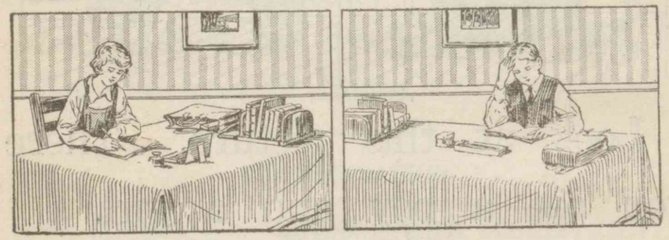
The boy is playing marbles; his name is Tom. He is a lazy boy.

He does not like to go to school, and he does not learn his lessons well.

---

work (wûrk) *n.*) plāy̯ (*n.*) dọ′ĭng plāy̯′ĭng
mär′blẹ(ṣ) lā′zy̆ lẽạrn lĕs′ṣọn

Ann is also lazy; she is playing with a doll. She likes to play with her doll, but she does not like to do her lessons.



In the next picture you see Henry. He is a diligent boy; he is the top-boy of his class.

Look at him; he is learning his lesson. Every day he knows

dŏll nĕxt dĭlĭ′gẹnt tŏp′-boy
lẽạrn′ĭng ĕvẹ′rў

his lessons well; he is not like Tom.

Lucy is also very diligent. She likes work; she is not like Ann.

Look at her; she is writing her exercise. Every day she writes good exercises, and she is the first in her English class.

GRAMMAR

(1)

The boys are **playing** baseball.
(What are the boys **doing ?**)
The girls are **playing** tennis.
(What are the girls **doing ?**)

līkẹ (*a.*) Lụ′çў ẉrīt′ĭng ĕx′ẽrçīsẹ
fĭrst bāsẹ′bạll tĕn′ȟĭs

He is **learning** his lesson.
(What is he **doing**?)
She is **writing** her exercise.
(What is she **doing**?)

(**2**)

Does he **like** to study French?
Yes, he **likes** to study French.
Yes, he **does**.
No, he **does** not (like to study French).
Does she **like** to learn music?
Yes, she **likes** to learn music.
Yes, she **does**.
No, she **does** not (like to learn music).
What **does** your aunt **like** to do?
She **likes** to draw pictures.
What **does** your uncle like to do?

(**3**)

Is your mother **like** your aunt?
No, she is not **like** my aunt.

---

stŭd′y̆ Frĕnch mū′ṣic drạẇ

WRITING

In the first picture you see Tom.

He is a lazy boy. He does not like to go to school, and he does not learn his lessons well.

In the second picture you see Henry. He is a diligent boy; he is the top-boy of his class.

Every day he knows his lessons well; he is not like Tom.

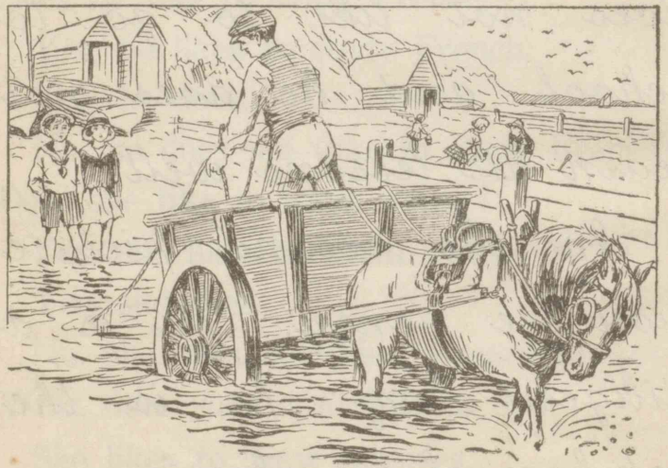
---

sĕc′ọnd

LESSON XX

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

(1)



It is summer now.

Fred and Grace go to the

sŭm′m̩ẽr	hŏl′ĭdā̆y̯(s̱)	Frĕd
	Grāçe̩	

seaside. They always spend their summer holidays there.

Their father has a cottage down by the sea.

It is a pretty, brown cottage.

Fred, Grace, and their mother stay there all the summer. They like to stay at the seaside.

Their father stays at the seaside from Saturday till Monday morning.

Then he goes to the city to work.

sēa̩′sīde̩″	a̤l′wā̆y̯s̱	spĕnd	cŏt′t̩ā̆ġe̩
down (doun)	stāy̯	Sătu̯rdā̆y̯	Mȯn′dā̆y̯
	till	gō(e̩s̱)	

For he must earn money for his wife and children.

Fred and Grace are happy when their father comes.

They go to the railway station to meet him.

Then they walk home hand in hand.

(2)

Fred and Grace have a good time at the seaside.

They play in the white sand down by the sea.

ẽa̧rn mȯn′ȩy̆ fôr (*prep.*) wīfȩ hăp′p̧y̆
whĕn cȯmȩs̱ rāi̧l′wāy̱ stā′tion (-sho̱n)
hōmȩ (*ad.*) mēȩt tīmȩ sănd

They have little pails and little spades to play with.

They dig deep wells in the sand.

They make high castles, too.

They watch the boats and the sea-birds.

They run along the white sand.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Where **do** they always **spend** the summer?

They always **spend** the summer at Dzushi.

---

pāi̧l(s̱) spādȩ(s̱) dĭg dēȩp wĕļl(s̱)
mākȩ hīg̣ḥ cȧs′ţlȩ(s̱) wạţch bōa̧t
sēa̧′-bīrd(s̱) a̱lŏng′

Where **does** he generally **spend** the winter?
He generally **spends** the winter at Atami.

(2)

They like **to stay** at the seaside.
He **goes** to the city **to work.**
They **go** to the station **to see him** off.

(3)

I have a nice bicycle **to ride on.**
He has a nice motor-car **to ride in.**
You have a nice house **to live in.**
They have many toys **to play with.**

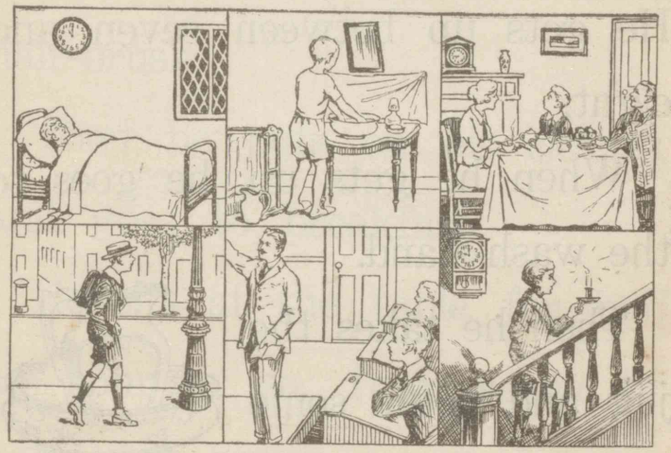
PRONUNCIATION

ā	Grace	make	spade	stay
	station	play	pay	day
	pail	mail	railway	tail
tion	station	vacation	nation	attention
stle	castle	whistle	rustle	wrestle

ġĕn′ĕrạllў wĭn′tẽr bī′çўclẹ̀ rīdẹ̀
mō′tọr-cär″ ŏff toy(s̱) (toi)

LESSON XXI

IN THE MORNING



A day has twenty-four hours. The first hour is in the middle of the night. At that hour John is in bed. He is sleeping.

Every morning he gets up

ḥour(s̱) mĭd′ḍlẹ̀ nīg̱ḥt slēẹ̀p′ĭng gĕt

at six o'clock. But on Sundays he does not get up so early. He gets up between seven and eight.

When he gets up, he goes to the wash-stand.

Then he takes the jug and pours some water into the basin.

He takes the soap and washes his face and hands.

Then he dries them on a towel.

ŏ'clŏck′ Sŭn′dāy(s) ēar′lў wąsh′stănd″
tākę(s) jŭg pôur ĭn′tọ bā′sĭn sōąp
wąsh′(ĕs) drīęs tow′ęl (tou′—)

Then he combs his hair with a comb, and brushes it with a hair-brush.

Then he puts on his clothes, and goes to breakfast.

He sits at the table for half an hour or so, from seven till half past seven.

At a quarter to eight, he starts for school. He does not play on his way.

In the morning he has four

---

cōmb (*v.*) (*n.*) hâir hâir′-brŭsh″ pụt clōthęs
brēąk′fast sĭt(s) hälf pąst (*prep.*)
quąr′tĕr stärt wāy

hours. At noon he has his lunch.

In the afternoon he has two more hours, from one till three.

He comes back at half past three, and at four he drinks a cup of tea, and eats some bread and butter.

At six or seven in the evening, he has his supper.

After supper he writes his exercises and learns his lessons.

---

nōōn	lŭnch		ȧft″ernōōn′	băc̨k
drĭnk(s)	cŭp	tēa̧	ēa̧t(s)	brĕa̧d
bŭt′t̨ẽr	ēvẹ′nĭng		sŭp′p̨ẽr	ȧft′ẽr

At ten he goes to bed.

Now, Frank, what time is it? Isn't it time to go to school?

GRAMMAR

(1)

What time does he get up in the morning?

He generally gets up at six (**o'clock**), but on holidays he **does not** get up **so** early; he lies in bed for another **hour.**

What time does she go to bed? She goes to bed at ten o'clock.

(2)

How many lessons have you **in** the morning?

---

līẹ(s̱)	a̧nȯth′ẽr

What lessons do you learn **in** the afternoon?

(3)

What time is **it?**

It is three (o'clock).

It is a quarter **past** (*or* **to**) three.

It is half **past** three (3.30).

It is twenty minutes **past** (*or* **to**) four.

(4)

at six o'clock	**for** six hours
in the morning	**in** the evening
in the forenoon	**in** the afternoon
at noon	**at** midnight

PRONUNCIATION

ĭr=ĕr	**shirt**	**first**	**dirty**	**bird**
	early	**learn**	**earn**	**earth**

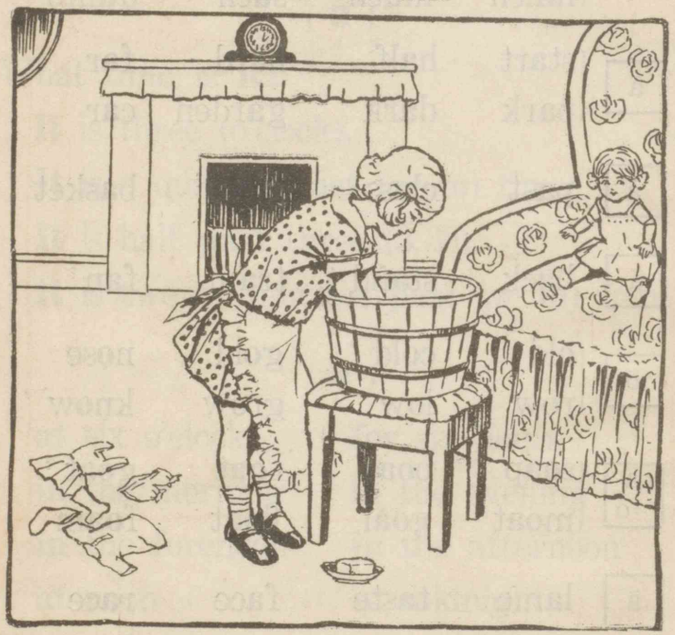
---

min′utȩ(s) (mĭn′ĭt) fôrȩ′nōōn mĭd′nīg̣ht

ŭ	**supper**	Sunday	**jug**	**cup**
	brush	**must**	**study**	**butter**
	lunch	**much**	**such**	**dumb**
ä	**start**	**half**	**hard**	**far**
	park	**dark**	**garden**	**car**
ȧ	**past**	**class**	**glass**	**basket**
ă	**back**	**stand**	**tram**	**fan**
ō	**old**	**cold**	**gold**	**nose**
	row	**low**	**grow**	**know**
oa=ō	**soap**	**boat**	**coat**	**goat**
	moat	**goal**	**float**	**foam**
ā	**lame**	**taste**	**face**	**race**
ai=ā	**nail**	**mail**	**tail**	**rail**
qu=kw	**quarter**	**queen**	**quick**	**quiet**
wr=r	**write**	**wrist**	**wreck**	**wrong**
mb=m	**comb**	**tomb**	**dumb**	**bomb**

LESSON XXII

THIS IS THE WAY



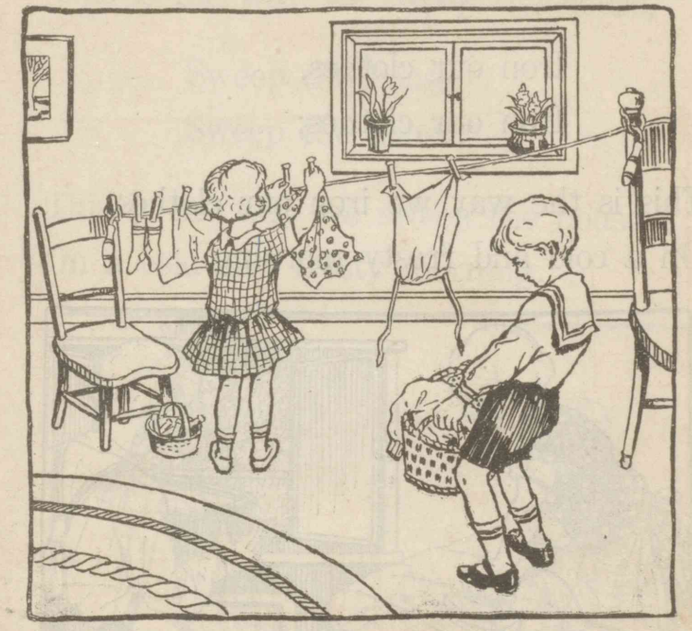
This is the way we wash our clothes,

Wash our clothes,
Wash our clothes;

This is the way we wash our clothes,
On a cold and frosty morning.

---

cōld frŏst′y



This is the way we dry our clothes,

Dry our clothes,

Dry our clothes;

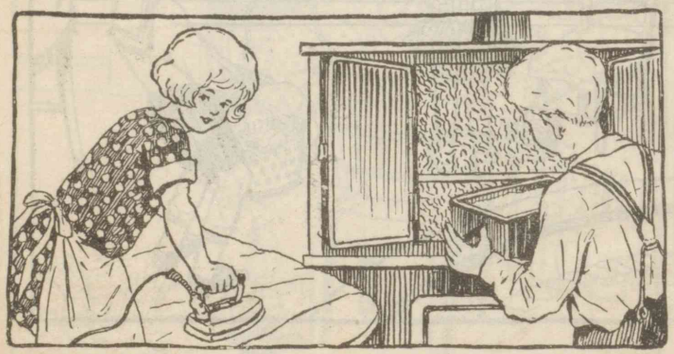
This is the way we dry our clothes,

On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we iron our clothes,

Iron our clothes,
Iron our clothes;

This is the way we iron our clothes,
On a cold and frosty morning.



This is the way we bake our bread,

Bake our bread,
Bake our bread;

This is the way we bake our bread,
On a cold and frosty morning.

---

i′ron (ī′u̯rn) bākẹ̀

This is the way we sweep the house,

Sweep the house,
Sweep the house;

This is the way we sweep the house,
On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we mend our shoes,

Mend our shoes,
Mend our shoes;

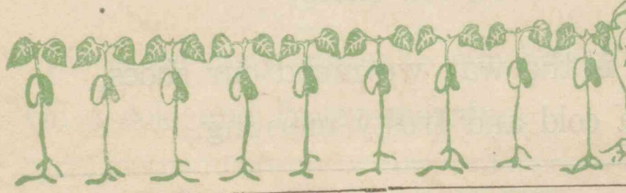
This is the way we mend our shoes,
On a cold and frosty morning.

---

swēẹ̀p mĕnd

LESSON XXIII

Frank, let us plant ten beans.
Let us plant them in your garden.
Soon they will begin to grow.
Litt'e roots will grow down from them.
Little stems will grow up from them.
Leaves and flowers will grow on the stems.
Pods will grow from the flowers.
Little beans will grow in the pods.
The little beans will grow and grow.
Then we can eat them, Frank.



lĕt plănt bēa̧n(s̤) sōōn wĭll̦ bēgin′
grōw̦ rōōt(s) stĕm(s̤) lēa̧ve̦s̤ pŏd(s̤)

GRAMMAR

(1)

Let us take a walk in the park.
Yes, if you like.
Let us play football this afternoon.
No, we must not. We must study.
Let us study our lessons first.
Yes, **let us** do so.

(2)

a glass —glass**es**	a leaf —lea**ves**
a brush —brush**es**	a knife - kni**ves**
a watch - watch**es**	a wife —wi**ves**
a church —church**es**	a wolf —wol**ves**

a box — boxes

BRONUNCIATION

ă	Frank	plant	sand
ōō	soon	root	food
ēa	eat	bean	leaves

wa̤l̦k (n.) ĭf fōōt′ba̤ll̦ lēa̧f k̦nīfe̦ k̦nīve̦s̤
wīve̦s̤ wa̧țch chûrch wo̧lf wo̧lve̦s̤

LESSON XXIV

A BUTTERFLY'S STORY

I am a butterfly. Am I not pretty?

Boys and girls like me very much.

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

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

---

bŭt′t̮ĕrflȳ″ stô′rȳ wạnt ạbout′ ạs̮

But by and by I shall die.

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

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

Boys and girls did not like me at all.

By and by I went to sleep. I slept and slept all the winter.

But one bright spring day I was no longer a caterpillar. I was a pretty butterfly.

Now, boys and girls, you

---

shạl̮l̮ dīẹ̀ once (wŭns) wạs̮ ŭg′lȳ
căt′ĕrpĭl″l̮ăr cọu̮l̮d hăd dĭd wĕnt
slĕpt brīg̮ḫt sprĭng lŏn̲g′ĕr

were not always boys and girls.

Some years ago you were all babies.

Soon you will be men and women.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Boys and girls **like** me very much.
Boys and girls **do not like** me at all.
Boys and girls **will like** me very much.
Boys and girls **liked** me very much.
They **did not like** me at all.

(2)

I **am**——. (**We are**——).	You **are**——.
I **was**——. (**We were**——).	You **were**——.
I (*or* We) **shall be**——.	You **will be**——.

---

a̯gō′ wẽrẹ̀ bā′bĭẹ̀s̱ bē mèn
women (wĭm′ĕn)

He (*or* She) **is**——.	They **are**——.
He (*or* She) **was**——.	They **were**——.
He (*or* She) **will be**——.	They **will be**——.

(3)

It **was** Sunday yesterday.
It **is** Monday to-day.
It **will be** Tuesday to-morrow.
What day **will** it **be** the day after to-morrow?
What day (of the week) **was** it the day before yesterday?

(4)

baby—bab**ies**	boy—boy**s**
lady—lad**ies**	toy—toy**s**
city—cit**ies**	key—key**s**
butterfly—butterfl**ies**	day—day**s**
woman—wom**en**	man—m**en**

---

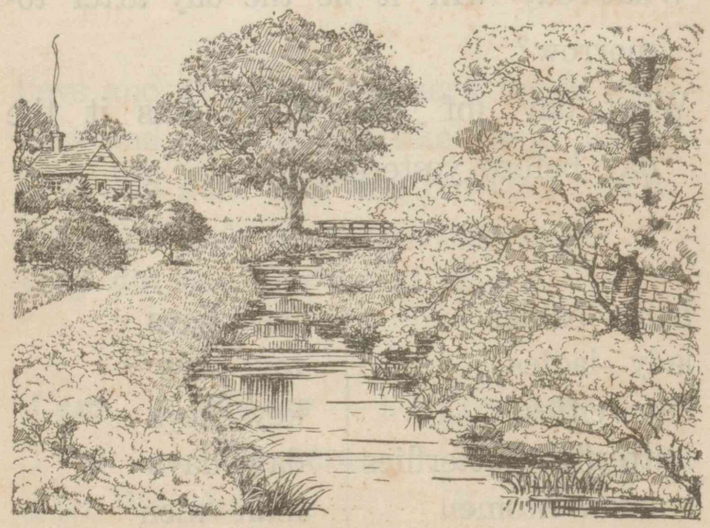
lā′dy̆ yĕs′tĕrdā̆y̯ tọ-dāy̯′ Tūẹ̀s̱′dā̆y̯
tọ-mŏr′r̥ōw̩ wēẹ̀k kēy̯ wọm′a̯n

LESSON XXV

THE FOUR SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year.

The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn, and winter.



SPRING

sēa̧′s̱o̧n(s̱) a̤u̧′tu̱mņ

It is summer now. But a few months ago it was spring.

There were very many beautiful flowers in the fields and the gardens.

The birds came and sang their songs.

In summer the weather is very warm. Sometimes it is even hot.

All the trees are pretty with their green leaves.

The sky is very clear and blue, and the earth is glad and beautiful in summer.

few (fū) mȯnth(s) bȩa̧ū′tĭfu̧l fi̧ēld(s̱) cāmȩ
sŏng(s̱) wĕa̧th′ẽr wa̤rm sȯmȩ′tīmȩs̱″
ē′vȩn hŏt grēȩn skȳ clēa̧r
ẽa̧rth glăd

Many people go to the seaside or the mountains to avoid the heat.

But soon autumn will be here.

Then the weather will become cooler day after day.

Farmers will be very busy cutting the wheat.

Boys and girls will go to gather nuts in the woods.

In November the weather will grow still colder and sometimes the wind will blow.

---

moun′tặĭn(s̤) ặvoid′ hēặt bē̆cȯmẹ̆′
cōōl′ẽr busy (bĭs̤′ĭ) cŭt whēặt găth′ẽr
nŭt(s) wōōd(s̤) Nō̆vĕm′bẽr stĭlḷ
wĭnd blōẇ

WINTER

Then winter will come in with frost and snow.

The weather will grow colder and colder, and much snow will fall.

But winter will not be very

---

frŏst snōẇ fạ̤lḷ

long with us, for spring will come round again.

GRAMMAR

(1)

In June we **had** much rain.

In March we **shall have** much wind.

In December and January we **shall have** much snow.

(2)

Is there **any** wine in the glass?

No, there is **no** wine in the glass.

But there is **some** (*or* **a little**) wine in the bottle.

There is **much** (*or* **little**) wine in the cask.

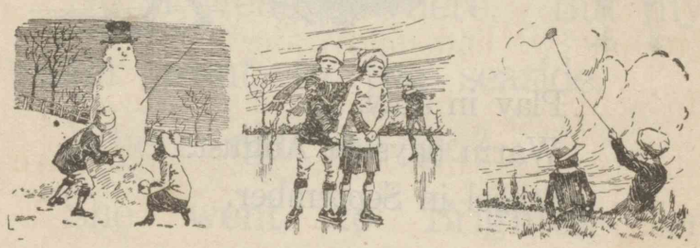
---

lŏng round agāi̯n′ Jūne̯ rāi̯n Märch
Dēçĕm′bĕr Jăn′ūārў wīne̯ glȧss̯ bŏt′t̯le̯ cȧsk

PRONUNCIATION

ō	blow	snow	grow
ū	beautiful	Europe	dew
	June	July	use
	cue	few	tune

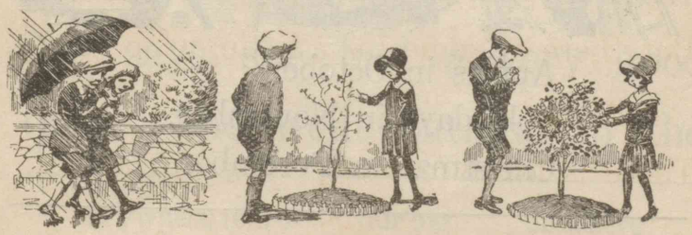
MONTHS



Snow in January.

Ice in February.

Wind in March.



īçe̯ Fĕb′rụārў

Rain in April.
Buds in May.
Roses in June.

Play in July.
Warm days in August.
School in September.

Apples in October.
Cold days in November.
Christmas in December.

Ā′prĭl bŭd(s) Māy Jūlȳ′ Aŭ′gust
Sĕptĕm′bĕr ăp′plę(s) Octō′bĕr Chrĭst′mas

LESSON XXVI

HOW DID YOU SPEND THE SUMMER?

Frank, did you go anywhere during the holidays?

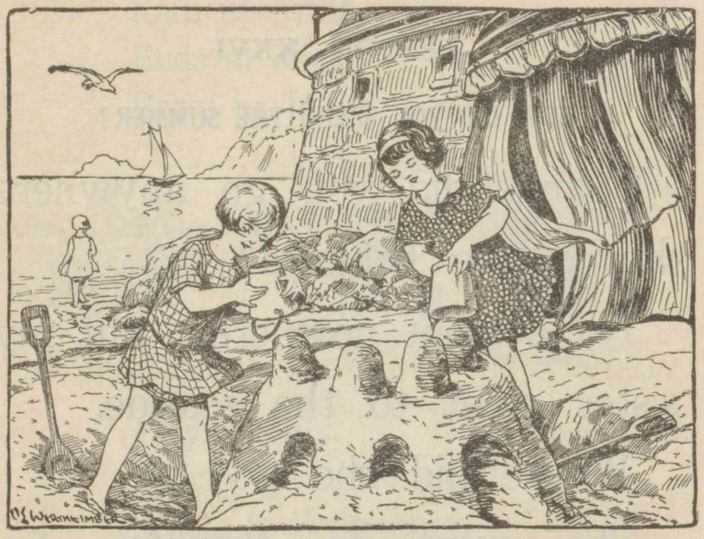
No, I went nowhere. But my sister went to the seaside.

Where did she go?

She went to Brighton for sea-bathing. Our uncle has a cottage there, so she stayed there for nearly a month. She says she had a very good time. She went bathing in the

---

an′ywhêrę (ĕnĭ-) dūr′ĭng nō′whêrę
Brīght′ŏn sēą′-bāth″ĭng stāyęd
nēą′rlȳ says (sĕz) bāth′ĭng



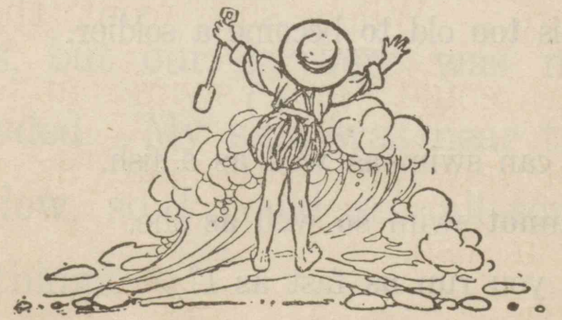
sea every day while she was there. When she went there, she could not swim at all. But now she can swim as well as a fish.

That's good. But why did

whīlẹ̀ thăt's (that is)

you not go with your sister, too?

Because I was not very well, and our doctor advised me not to go bathing in the sea. Mother wished to take me to some hot springs, but she was too busy to do so. So I stayed at home all the summer.



bēca̤ṳs̤ẹ̀′ dŏc′to̤r ạdvīs̤ẹ̀d′ wĭshẹ̀d (-t) sprĭng(s̤)

GRAMMAR

(1)

Did you go **anywhere** during the summer?
No, I went **nowhere.**
He went **somewhere,** but I don't know **where** he went.

(2)

He invited me **to go** bathing.
He advised me **not to go** bathing.

(3)

I am **too** young **to** become a sailor.
He is **too** old **to** become a soldier.

(4)

She can swim **as** well **as** a fish.
I can**not** swim **so** well **as** she.
Can you run **as** fast **as** I?

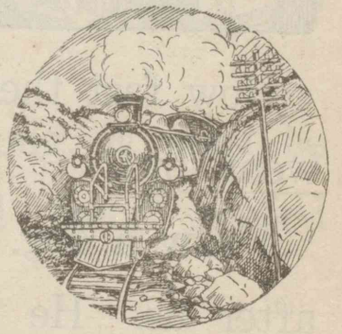
---

sȯmẹ́/whêrẹ̀ ĭnvīt′ĕd yọ̀ŭng sāi̯l′o̯r
sōl′dier (-′jẽr) fȧst

LESSON XXVII

A RAILWAY JOURNEY

Last Sunday my father took me to the seaside.



We went there by train, for it was a long way to go.

We went third class, but our carriage was not crowded. My seat was near the window, so I could see all sorts of things.

---

jour′ney (jûr′nĭ) lȧst to͝ok trāi̯n sēạ′sīdẹ̀ thĩrd
car′riage (kăr′ĭj) crowd′ĕd sēạt sôrt(s) thĭng(s̱)

How fast the trees and houses went by!

I saw a dog. He was running after us. He was also barking at the train.

He ran very fast, but he could not catch the train, so we left him far behind!

---

sa̤w̤ rŭn′n̤ĭng bärk′ĭng
răn lĕft bē̆hīnd′

Once I heard a noise like a thunder under the carriage.

We were crossing a river, by a long iron bridge.

"How long is it, papa?" I asked.

"It is pretty long, it must be over a thousand feet," replied my father.

By and by we came to a long tunnel. It was very dark and we could not see anything at all.

It took our train about one

---

hē̤ard noiṣ̤e̤ thŭn′dẽr crŏss̤′ĭng iron (ī′ṳrn) (*a.*)
brĭd̤ġe̤ pa̤pä′ (*or* pä′pa̤) ȧsk̤e̤d (-t) pretty (prĭt′ĭ) (*ad.*)
ō′vẽr rē̆plī̤e̤d′ tŭn′n̤ĕl an′y̆thĭng (ĕn′ĭ—)

minute and thirty seconds to go through the tunnel.

It was just two hours' ride altogether, and we came to the end of our journey a little past ten o'clock.

GRAMMAR

(1)

We were **crossing** a river.
The dog was **running** after us.
The dog was **barking** at the train.
What were you **doing**?

(2)

How long is it? It is **fifty feet long.**
How high is it? It is **five feet high.**

---

sĕc′o̤nd(s̤) jŭst thro̤ug̤h rīdẹ̀ (*n.*)
a̤ltọgĕth′ẽr ĕnd

How wide is the river?
It is a hundred feet **wide.**
How deep is the well?
It is twenty feet **deep.**

(3)

Have you **anything** in your pocket?
No, I have **nothing** in my pocket.
John has **something** in his hand, but I don't know **what** it is.

(4)

How long will **it** take our train **to go** through the tunnel?
It will take our train about five minutes **to go** through the tunnel.
It takes a letter about a month **to reach** London via America.

(5)

It is only three **hours'** drive.
It is only a **day's** journey.

---

wīdẹ̀ nȯth′ĭng sȯmẹ̀′thĭng lĕt′t̤ẽr rēa̤ch
vī′a̤ ōn′lў drīvẹ̀

(6)

Regular Verbs:

crowd–crowd**ed**	ask–ask**ed**
cross–cross**ed**	reply–repli**ed**
advise–advis**ed**	stay–stay**ed**

Irregular Verbs:

take–took	go–went	see–saw
leave–left	come–came	sleep–slept
run–ran	ride–rode	have–had

PRONUNCIATION

ŭ	but**t**er	nut	must	thun**d**er
	tun**n**el	just	sum**m**er	run**n**ing
	hun**d**red	fun	much	sun
dge=j	bri**dge**	e**dge**	he**dge**	ba**dge**
	ju**dge**	we**dge**	sle**dge**	porri**dge**

LESSON XXVIII

WILLIAM'S FAMILY TAKING A WALK

Last Saturday, in the afternoon, William and his family were going for a walk in the wood.

The weather was very fine. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the sun was shining brightly.

Wĭl′ĭăm făm′ĭlў cloud sŭn
shīn′ĭng brīght′lў

William's grandfather was walking between his two sons.

The old gentleman could walk but slowly. He was leaning on his stick, and William's father was holding him by his left arm.

Behind the gentlemen came the ladies, William's mother and his aunt. They are both the old man's daughters.

One of the ladies had an umbrella in her hand, and the other was carrying a small basket.

William's sister and her cousin

ġĕn′tlẹmạn bŭt slōw̧′lў lēạn′ing
hōld′ĭng ärm căr′r̥ўing bōth

were playing with a ball. William and his friend were running. The boys took off their caps when they saw me.

GRAMMAR

(1)

We went on an excursion **last Tuesday.**
We shall go on a trip **next Saturday.**

(2)

I was writ**ing** a letter yesterday morning.
You were read**ing** a magazine.
Jack was run**ning** fast.
Tom and Jim will be study**ing** their lessons.

(3)

One of the women was sit**ting** on a bench.
The other was stand**ing** on the grass.
They were **both** carry**ing** babies.

---

frị̆ĕnd ĕxcûr′sion (-shọn) trĭp măg″ạzïnẹ′ (-zēn)
Jăc̣k Jĭm grȧsş

LESSON XXXI

THE SUN

The sun rises in the east, and sets in the west.

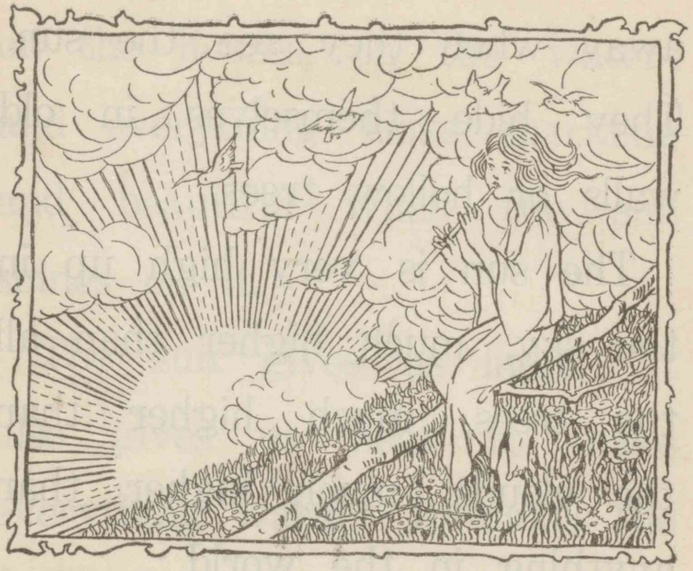
Did you ever see a sunrise?

If you want to see a sunrise, you must get up very early.

When the sun rises, it is morning.

When the sun is going to rise

rīs̰ȩ(s̰) ēa̧st sĕt(s) wĕst ĕv′ẽr
sŭn′rīs̰ȩ



in the morning, the larks fly up in the sky to meet it. They sing sweetly in the air. The cock also crows loudly to tell everybody that the sun is rising. But the owls and the bats fly

lärk swēȩt′lў cŏçk crōw̧(s̰) (v.)
loud′lў ĕvȩ′rўbŏd″ў ṫha̧t (conj.) băt(s)

away when they see the sun. They hide themselves in old walls or hollow trees.

The sun is very high up in the sky, much higher than all the trees, much higher than the clouds, much higher than anything in the world.

The sun is a great traveller. It travels all over the sky, and never stops.

It sends out its rays everywhere. It shines on the trees,

---

a̯wāy̯′ hīdẹ̀ thĕmsĕlvẹ̀s̱′ hŏl′l̥ōw̥
world (wûrld) grẹ̀āt trăv′e̯ll̥ẽr trăv′e̯l(s̱)
nĕv′ẽr its stŏp(s) out rāy̯(s̱) ĕv′ẹ̀rȳwhêrẹ̀

on the houses, on the water; and everything looks sparkling and beautiful when the sun shines on it.

The sun gives us light. It also gives us heat to make everything warm. It makes the fruit ripen, and it makes the corn ripen.

The sun shines in all places. It shines in England, and in Japan, and in Germany, and all over the earth.

ĕv′ẹ̀rȳthĭng spär′klĭng līg̣ht rīp′ẹ̀n
côrn plāçẹ̀(s̱) Ġẽr′ma̯nȳ

GRAMMAR

(1)

The sun gives us **light.**

The sun gives us **heat.**

(The sun makes the fruit **ripen.**)

(The sun makes everything **warm.**)

(2)

China is **much** bigger than Japan.

Formosa is **a little** smaller than Korea.

Mt. Niitaka is **many hundred feet** higher than Mt. Fuji.

The river Ishikari is **much** longer than the river Shinano.

Chī′na̤ Fôrmō′sa̤ bĭg′g̤ẽr smạll̤′ẽr Kȯrē′a̤
Mt. (=Mount)

(3)

What is the airship **like?**

It is **like** a big cigar.

What is the aeroplane **like?**

It is **like** a very big beetle.

---

the east the west the south the north

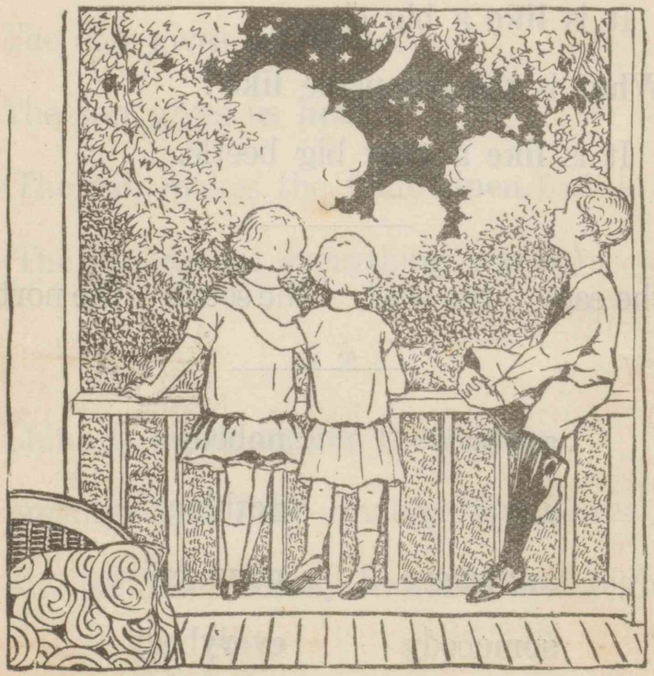
---

anybody	**no**body
anything	**no**thing
anywhere	**no**where
somebody	**every**body
something	**every**thing
somewhere	**every**where

âi̤r′shĭp″ â′ẽrȯplānẹ̆ çĭgär′
bēẹ̆′tlẹ̆ south nôrth
an′y̆bŏd″y̆ (ĕnĭ-) nō′bŏd″y̆ sȯmẹ̆′bŏd″y̆

LESSON XXX

THE MOON



The moon shines to give us light at night, when the sun is set.

---

mōōn sĕt

The moon is very beautiful and quite like silver.

We can look at her, for she is not so bright as the sun.

The moonlight is mild and gentle.

The stars shine all around her, but she looks bigger than any of them.

She looks like a big pearl among small, sparkling diamonds.

But in fact some stars are much bigger than the moon.

---

quītẹ sĭl′vẽr mōōn′līght mīld
ġĕn′tlẹ stär(s̤) a̤round′ pẽa̤rl
a̤mȯng′ dī′a̤mo̤nd(s̤) făct

Only they do not look so big, for they are farther off.

The moon shines through the curtains when we are asleep.

She says to us, "Sleep on, boys and girls. I won't disturb you."

The nightingale sings to the moon. She sings better than any other bird.

She sits in a bush, and sings sweetly all night long.

The dew lies on the grass, and everything is quiet and silent all round.

---

fär′thẽr cûr′tạĭn(s̤) ạslēẹ̀p′ wōn't (=will not)
dĭstûrb′ nīg̣ḥt′ĭn̲gālẹ̀ bụsh dew (dū)
quī′ĕt sī′lẹnt

GRAMMAR

(1)

Mt. Fuji is **not so** high **as** Mt. Niitaka.

The river Sumida is **not so** long **as** the river Thames.

Lake Chuzenji is **not so** large **as** Lake Biwa.

The cruiser Suma is **not so** big **as** the battleship Kongo.

Does this pearl cost **as** much **as** that diamond?

No, it does **not** cost half **so much** (as that diamond).

(2)

The moon looks bigger **than** any of the stars.

Thames (tĕmz) lākẹ̀ lärġẹ̀ crṳi̤s̤ẽr
băt′ṭlẹ̀shĭp″ cŏst

Some stars are **much** bigger than the moon.

This question is **much** harder than the other; I cannot answer it.

PRONUNCIATION

ûr= or= ẽar= ĩr= ẽr	curtain	disturb	church	Turkey
	worm	world	work	worse
	pearl	earth	heard	learn
	bird	first	third	dirty
	servant	her	verb	were
ī	night	light	bright	silent
	quiet	shine	lie	tiger
	quite	mild	like	hide
ŏ	cost	stop	hollow	cock
	crossing	doctor	hot	bottle
ă	fact	travel	bat	magazine
tain	certain	curtain	captain	mountain

quĕs′tion (-chọn) ȧn′sẉẽr härd′ẽr

LESSON XXXI

THE RAIN

Rain comes from the clouds.

Look at those black clouds!

How fast they move along!

They are going to hide the

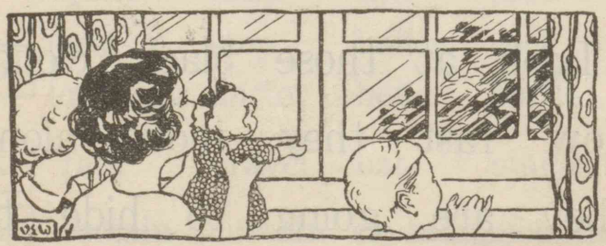
mọvẹ

sun. They will hide it very soon.

There is a little bit of blue sky still.

Look! Now there is no blue sky at all: it is all black with the clouds. It is very dark, like night.

It will rain soon. Now it is beginning to rain. What big drops!



bĭt bēgĭn′ŋĭng rāi̯n (v.) drŏp(s)

The ducks are very glad, but the little birds are not glad. They go and shelter themselves under the boughs of the trees.

Now the rain is over. It was only a shower.

Now the flowers smell sweet, and the sun shines brightly, and the little birds sing again. Now it is not so hot as it was before it rained.

Look! there is a rainbow in the sky.

dŭck(s) shĕl′tẽr bough(s) show′er (shou′ẽr)
swēet rāi̯ned rāi̯n′bōw

GRAMMAR

(1)

How fast they move along!
How fast he runs!
How pretty these flowers are!
How black those clouds are!
What big drops!

(2)

They are **going to** hide the sun.
It is **going to** rain.
It is **beginning to** rain.
It is **raining.**

(3)

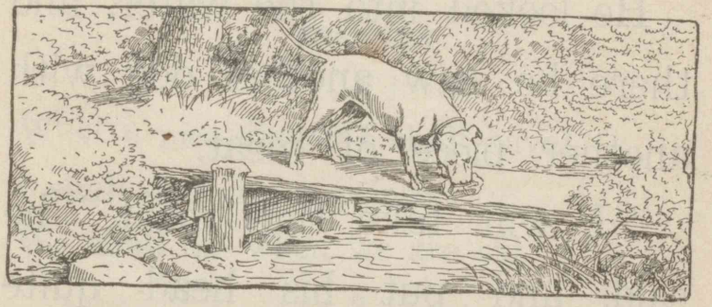
It was very warm a short time ago.
It is not so warm (*or* cold) now.
It isn't so hot as **it** was before **it** rained.

---

shôrt

LESSON XXXII

THE DOG AND HIS SHADOW



Once upon a time a dog found a nice piece of meat at a butcher's shop.

He was going home with it as fast as he could.

"What a nice dinner I shall have!" he said to himself. "I shall dine like a prince to-night!"

---

shăd′ōw̧ u̯pŏn′ found pi̯ēçe̯ mēa̯t bu̯t̥ch′ẽr shŏp dĭn′n̥ẽr said (sĕd) hĭmsĕlf′ dīne̯ prĭnçe̯ to̯-nīg̥h̥t′

On the way home the dog came to a small stream.

He looked into the water, and there he saw another dog with another piece of meat.

"I will take that meat," he said, and put his head quite close to the water.

All at once he opened his mouth to bark.

But alas! He dropped his own meat. He jumped into the water, but he could not find the other dog.

---

lo͝okẹd(-t) clōsẹ (*a.*) ō′pẹnẹd ạlȧs′ drŏppẹd(-t)
ōẉn jŭmpẹd(-t) find

Thus the greedy dog lost his dinner.

GRAMMAR

(1)

What a nice dinner **I shall** have!
I shall dine like a prince.
We shall die when we are old.

(2)

I will take that meat.
I will study as hard as I can.
I will die for our country.

(3)

Regular verbs:

open—open**ed**	dine—dine**d**
drop—drop**ped**	stop—stop**ped**

Irregular verbs:

find—found	lose—lost
shine—shone	sing—sang

---

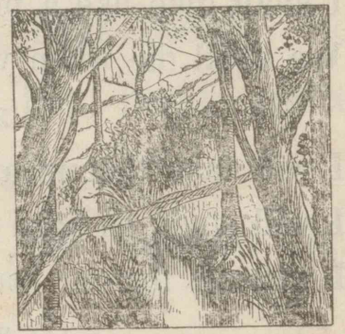
thŭs grēẹd′ў lŏst härd (*ad.*)

LESSON XXXIII

WHAT THE RIVER TOLD

I am a river.

I rise far, far away among the mountains.



At first I was a little brook. I flowed down the mountain-side into the valley.

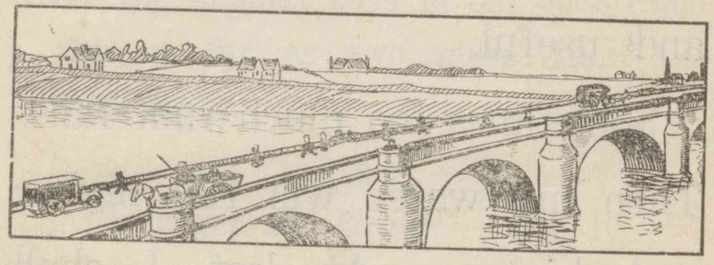
Many other brooks joined me there.

I rushed on and on, I grew

tōld brŏŏk flōwe̩d moun′ta̩ĭn-sīde̩″
văl′le̩y̆ joine̩d rŭshe̩d(-t) grew (grōō)

larger and larger. Then people called me a river.

I water the land. There are fine farms on my banks. I



flow by many villages and towns. Then I rush by a great city. At last I join the sea.

I am a very useful river. I carry many ships from place

lär′ġẽr ca̤lle̩d wa̤′tẽr (v.) lănd băn̲k
vĭl′la̤ġe̩(s̤) town(s̤) (tou-) ūse̩′fu̩l

to place. Even pretty big steamboats can go up as far as ten miles from the sea.

But I am not always gentle and useful.

Sometimes too much rain falls. Then my water will rise higher and higher. At last I shall overflow my banks. Then the villages along my banks will be under water. People call it a flood. They are very much afraid of it.

---

stēa̧m′bōa̧t(s)″ mīlȩ(s̱) ō″vẽrflōw̧′ flȯȯd
a̱frāi̧d′

GRAMMAR

(1)

Even pretty big steamboats can go up **as far as** ten miles from the mouth of the river.

Even the smallest boys of our class could run **as far as** two miles from the schoolhouse.

(2)

I grew larger and larger.

My water will rise higher and higher.

The weather is growing cooler and cooler.

PRONUNCIATION

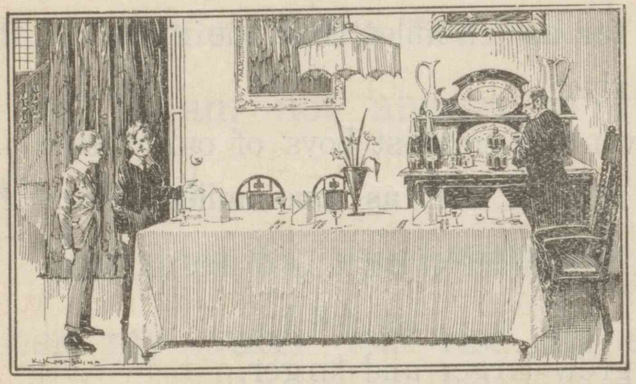
ōō	school	cool	moon	soon
ȯo=ŭ	flood	blood	rush	under
ŏŏ	brook	good	cook	took

---

scḩōōl′housȩ

LESSON XXXIV

OUR DINING-ROOM



We dine in this room; it is our dining-room.

You see the dining-table in the middle of the room.

Behind the table you see a sideboard, and our butler is standing before it.

---

dīn′ĭng-rōōm″ dīn′ĭng-tā″blẹ̣ sīde′bôạ̣rd bŭt′lẽr

An electric lamp is hanging from the ceiling.

On the table there are some knives and forks.

Some of them are silver and the others are steel.

We use the former when we eat fish, and the latter when we eat meat.

The cook cooks our food in the kitchen.

There is always a fire in the kitchen, for we have hot meals even in summer.

ẽlĕc′trĭc lămp hăng′ĭng çēi̯l′ĭng fôrk(s) stēẹ̣l fôr′mẽr ūsẹ̣ lăt′ṭẽr kĭṭch′ĕn fīrẹ̣ mēạ̣l

Now we have no fire in the dining-room.

But in winter we shall have a cheerful fire in the room, too.

Sometimes our cook gives us a very ~~dood~~ good dinner.

We begin our dinner with soup, of course. We eat our soup with a large spoon.

We must not make a noise in our mouth, while we eat or drink.

May we cut our bread with a knife?

No, we must break our bread

chēe̜r′fu̧l so̤u̧p spōōn māy̤ bre̜āk

with our fingers. We must not cut it with a knife.

But we use a knife and fork to eat our meat.

After dinner we take some fruit, and drink a cup of coffee.

GRAMMAR

(1)

We have **a glass of** beer.
We have **two glasses of** wine.
He found **a** (nice) **piece of** meat.
We took **three glasses of** cold water.

(2)

We ate **some** (*or* **much, a little, little**) meat
We had **some** (*or* **many, a few**) slices of bread.

cŏf′fēe̜ bēe̜r āte̜ (ĕt) slīçe̜(s̤)

(3)

One (of the two) is silver and **the other** is steel.

The former we use when we eat fish, and **the latter** when we eat meat.

One (of the three) is gold and **the others** are silver.

PRONUNCIATION

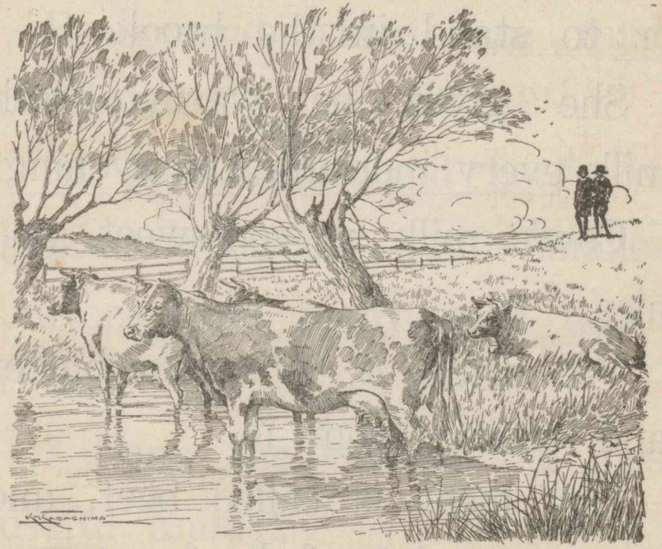
ī	dine	knife	slice	mile
ĭ	middle	kitchen	silver	drink
ē	ceiling	steel	people	meat
ŭ	butler	summer	cut	cup
o͞o	room	spoon	fruit	soup
ôr	for	fork	former	horse
a̤=ô	fall	talk	sauce	walk
ō	flow	soap	gold	old
ow= ou	owl	town	towel	now
	south	mouth	mouse	house

---

gōld

LESSON XXXV

THE COW



The cow has four legs and two horns.

She is very gentle and quiet.

She does not hurt me as long as I do not hurt her.

---

hôrn(s̤) hûrt

When it is hot, she likes either to lie on the cool grass or to stand in the brook.

She gives us warm, fresh milk every morning and evening.

Cow's milk is so sweet and nice.

We drink it, or make butter and cheese from it.

Her meat is called beef, and we eat a lot of beef.

I like beef better than pork or mutton.

What do you make of her skin?

ȩī′thẽr (*or* ē′thẽr) frĕsh chēȩs̱ȩ bēȩf
lŏt pôrk mŭt′tȩn skĭn

The skin of the cow is tanned, and then it is called leather.

Boots and shoes are made of leather.

Of her horns and hoofs we make spoons, knife-handles, buttons, and many such useful things.

I think the cow is the most useful animal.

GRAMMAR

(1)

What foreign language does he study at school?

---

tănn̩ȩd lĕȧth′ẽr mādȩ hōōf(s) hăn′dlȩ(s̱)
sŭch mōst fŏr′ȩĭg̱n lăn̲′guāġȩ (-gwāj)

He studies **either** French or German;
but I don't know **which.**
Which will you take, tea or coffee?
Either will do. (I will take **neither.**)

(2)

We **make** boots **of** leather.
Boots **are made of** leather.
We **make** wine **from** grapes.
Wine **is made from** grapes.
We **build** houses **of** stone or brick.
Houses **are built of** stone or brick.
We **build** steamships **of** iron or wood.
Steamships **are built of** iron or wood.

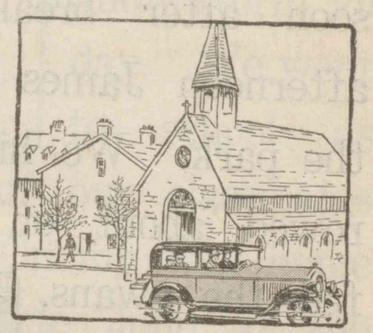
(3)

useful **more** useful the **most** useful

Ġẽr′mạn nẹ̀ī′thẽr (*o* nē′thẽr) grāpẹ̀(s) bụ̀ĭld
stōnẹ̀ brĭc̣k bụ̀ĭlt wo͝od

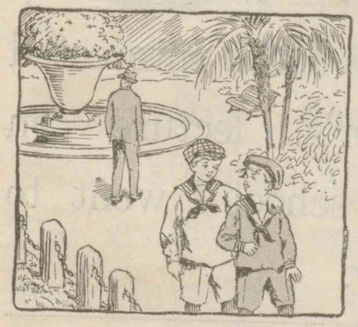
LESSON XXXVI

FROM NED'S DIARY



Feb. 25th. Sunday. Clear and cold.

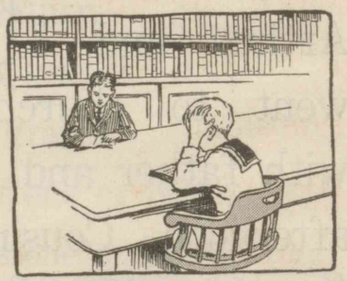
My brother Arthur and I went to church this morning with father and mother. In the afternoon Cousin James came



to visit us immediately after dinner and stayed until after supper.

Är′thụr Jāmẹ̀s̱ vĭs̱′ĭt ímm̥ē′dĭātẹ̀lў
dī′ạrў ŭntĭl′

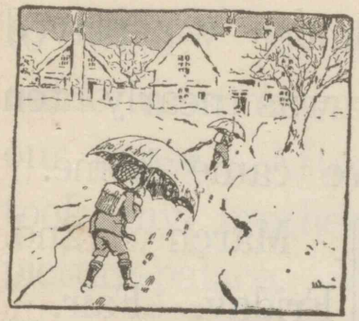
Feb. 26th. Monday. Fair and mild. We started for school soon after breakfast. In the afternoon James and I went to the park. We hired a boat and rowed about on the lake and fed the swans.



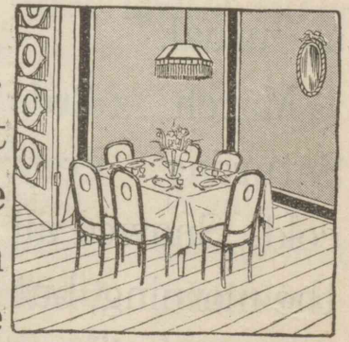
Feb. 27th. Tuesday. Cloudy and windy. At school I was very much interested in the teacher's lecture on Botany. After school I went to the city library.

---

fâi̯r stärt′ĕd hīrẹ̆d fĕd swạn(s̯) cloud′y̆
wĭnd′y̆ ĭn′tĕrĕstĕd lĕc′tūrẹ̆ Bŏt′a̯ny̆ lī′brā̆ry̆



Feb. 28th. Wednesday. Snow storm all day. We went to school as usual. Many of our classmates were absent. On my way home I called on Uncle John at the hospital. He was much better to-day.



March 1st. Thursday. Bright day after the snow storm. In the evening we were invited to our friend John's

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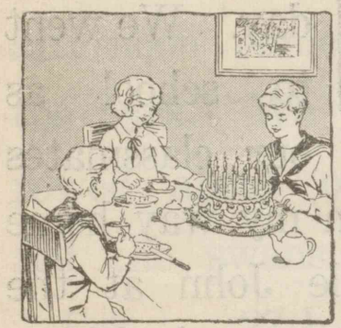
Wĕd̯nẹs̯′dā̆y̯ stôrm ū′sua̯l (-zhū̆a̯l)
clȧss̯′mātẹ(s) ăb′se̯nt hŏs′pĭta̯l Thûrs̯′dā̆y̯

home. After dinner we played cards, and it was nearly ten o'clock when we came home.



March 2nd. Friday. Fair.

This was my birthday. At tea, when we sat at table, I had my birthday cake as usual.

March 3rd. Saturday. Very cold. Snowed all the morning, but at noon it began

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cärd(s̤) Frī′dā̆y̯ bĭrth′dā̆y̯ săt cāke̤
snōw̤e̤d bēgăn′

to clear. After luncheon we made a snow man in front of our house. After dinner mother took my brother and me to a picture-palace. We had a very good time, indeed.

GRAMMAR

(1)

I **was** very **much interested** in the teacher's lecture on Botany.

In the evening we **were invited** to our friend John's home.

(John **invited** us to dinner.)

(2)

first	six**th**	eleven**th**	twentie**th**
second	seven**th**	twelf**th**	twenty-**first**
third	eigh**th**	thirteen**th**	hundred**th**
four**th**	nin**th**	fourteen**th**	thousand**th**
fif**th**	ten**th**	fifteen**th**	**last**

---

lŭnch′e̤o̤n snōw̤′măn″ frȯnt pĭc′tūre̤-păl′ā̆çe̤
ĭndēe̤d′ fĭrst – thouṣandth

SOLOMON GRUNDY

Sŏl′ōmǫn Grŭn′dў

Solomon Grundy,
Born on Monday,
Christened on Tuesday,
Married on Wednesday,
Taken ill on Thursday,
Worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
Buried on Sunday;
This is the end of Solomon Grundy.

GRAMMAR

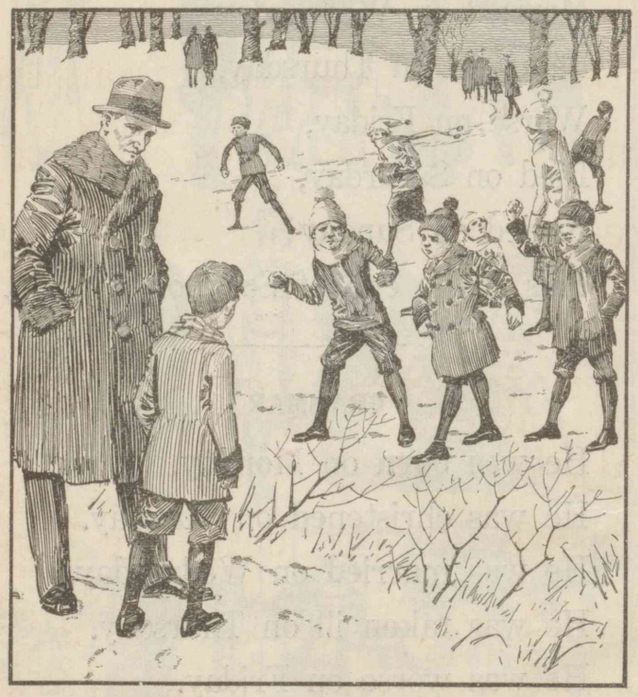
He was **born** on Monday.
He was christen**ed** on Tuesday.
He was marri**ed** on Wednesday.
He was tak**en** ill on Thursday.
He was worse on Friday.
He die**d** on Saturday.
He was buri**ed** on Sunday.

---

bôrn chrĭs′tęnęd măr′rĭęd tāk′ęn ĭl̩
worsę (wûrs) dīęd bur′ĭęd (bĕr′-)

LESSON XXXVII

WINTER



Winter is the coldest season.
The wind is very cold.
The days are very short and

the nights are very long, so boys and girls often have to get up when it is dark.

Leaf after leaf falls from the branches of the trees, and th ground is covered with dead leaves.

But soon the snow will come and cover them all.

Nearly all the birds are gone to the south, but Robin Redbreast will stay with us all the winter.

ôft/ẹn	brȧnch(ĕs̨)	ground	cȯv/ẽrẹd
dĕạd	gŏnẹ	Rŏb/ĭn	Rĕd/brĕạst

Old people do not like winter, but boys like it.

Because they play at snow-balling when they have much snow.

Sometimes they skate and slide on the ice when the lakes and ponds are frozen.

How pleasant also are the long evenings at home by the cheerful fire!

Boys then have a lot of time for reading.

English boys like winter, be-

---

snōw̓ʹba̤ll̓ʹĭng skātę̀ slīdę̀ pŏnd(s̤)
frōʹzę̀n plĕą̀s̤ʹa̤nt rēą̀dʹĭng

cause they have a long holiday at Christmas, and they receive many Christmas presents.

GRAMMAR

(1)

I **have to** hurry up, or **I shall be** late for the train.

He **has to** get up at once, or **he will be** late for school.

We **had to** walk all the way, for we **could** not hire a cab in the village.

(2)

The leaves **are fallen.**

The ground **is covered** with **fallen** leaves.

All the birds **are gone.**

The lakes and ponds **are frozen.**

---

rē̇çēi̇vę̀ʹ prĕs̤ʹe̤nt(s) hŭrʹr̥y̆ lātę̀

LESSON XXXVIII

BIRTHDAY INVITATION

(1)

I was born on the twenty-seventh of February, 1911.

So my twelfth birthday will come round this day week.

Mother lets me invite some of my friends and give a dinner party.

We shall play many pleasant games on that day.

Then mother will give us some nice things to eat.

ĭn″vĭtā′tiǫn pär′tў gāmẹ(s)

There will be a birthday cake, too.

Yesterday mother wanted me to write the invitation.

Here is the letter I wrote.

30, Ashley Road,
London, N.,
Feb., 19th, 1923.

My dear Frank,

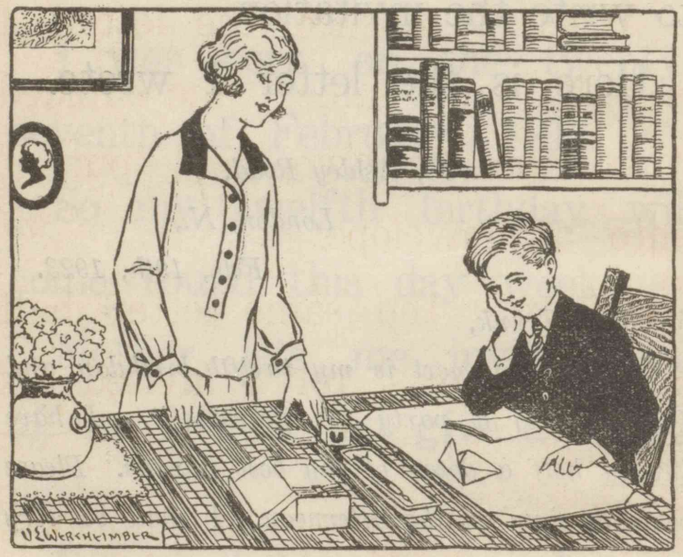
Wednesday next is my twelfth birthday, and I am giving a party to celebrate it. I have invited half a dozen of my best friends. Please come at four in the afternoon. I shall be very pleased if you can come.

I am,
Your true friend,
Henry Smith.

ẉrōtẹ Ăsh′lẹў Rōạd dēạr çĕl′ēbrātẹ
dȯz′ẹn plēạsẹ trụẹ

(2)

Now I will tell you how I wrote it.



First I took a sheet of paper and wrote the address and the date.

shēe̜t add̜rĕss̜′ dāte̜

Of course I wrote with pen and ink, for it is very rude to write a letter with a pencil.

When I finished the letter, I signed my name, and folded the paper in two, and put it into an envelope.

I wrote the same letter half a dozen times, for I invited six friends.

When they were all finished, I stuck a stamp on each of them. Then I took them to the post-office and posted them.

ĭn̲k rṳde̜ pĕn′çĭl fĭn′ĭshe̜d(-t) sīg̣ne̜d fōld′ĕd
ĕn′vĕlōpe̜ stŭc̜k stămp pōst′-ŏf″fĭçe̜ pōst′ĕd

GRAMMAR

(1)

A bady **was born** to Mrs. Smith.
(Mrs. Smith **gave birth** to a boy.)
An old woman **was drowned.**
(An old woman **drowned herself.**)

(2)

How did you come to school to-day?
How will you go home to-day?
Can you tell **how** to spell that word?

(3)

It is rude **to write** a letter in red ink.
It is polite **to say** "Please," when you ask for anything.

(4)

write—wrote—written	stick—stuck—stuck
take —took —taken	put —put —put

bĭrth drownẹd (dround) hĕrsĕlf′ spĕll
word (wûrd) pŏlitẹ′

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

I Vowels

ā as in nāme	ē as in hēr	ū as in ūse
â ,, villâge	ī ,, īce	û ,, Jûly
ă ,, căt	ĭ ,, ĭt	ŭ ,, ŭp
ạ ,, ạway	ĭ ,, sĭr	ụ ,, circụs
ä ,, ärm	ō ,, ōld	û ,, tûrn
ạ ,, ạll	ŏ ,, ŏbey	ew=ū ,, new
à ,, àsk	ŏ ,, bŏx	oi ,, oil
â ,, âir	ò ,, sòn	oy=oi ,, boy
ē ,, hē	ô ,, fôr	ou ,, house
ĕ ,, bĕfore	ọ ,, develọp	ow=ou ,, owl
ĕ ,, bĕd	o͞o ,, to͞o	
ẹ ,, paymẹnt	o͝o ,, bo͝ok	

II Equivalents

ạ=ŏ as in what	ọ=ạ as in seldọm
ạ=ụ ,, Christmạs	ò=ŭ ,, sòn
ẹ=ā ,, thẹy	ô=ạ ,, hôrse
ê=â ,, thêre	ụ=o͞o ,, rụde
ẹ=ạ ,, paymẹnt	ụ=o͝o ,, pụt
ĭ=ē ,, bĭrd	û=ē ,, chûrch
ĭ=ē ,, polĭce	ȳ=ī ,, flȳ
ọ=o͞o ,, dọ	ў=ĭ ,, sўs′em
ò=o͝o ,, wọlf	

III Consonants

c=k	as in	cake	si=sh	as in	mission
ç=s	,,	içe	ci=sh	,,	special
ch	,,	child	ş̲i=zh	,,	occaş̲ion
g	,,	go	th	,,	thin
ġ=j	,,	paġe	th	,,	this
gh=f	,,	laugh	ti=sh	,,	station
n̲ ng	,,	in̲k	wh=hw	,,	why
ph=f	,,	photo	x=ks	,,	box
qu=kw	,,	quite	x̲=gz	,,	ex̲act
ş̲=z	,,	iş̲			

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 I)

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，從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玆に揭ぐ．

Phonetic signs の解說は本表終尾にあり．

LESSON I

this (ðis) コレハ，コノ
is (iz) アル，アリマス
a (ei *or* ə) 一ツノ
pig (pig) 豚
hen (hen) 牝鷄
pin (pin) 留針
pen (pen) ペン
bed (bed) 寢床
net (net) 網

LESSON II

Hen'ry ('henri) 人名
Yes (jes) 然リ，ハイ
it (it) ソレハ
tent (tent) 天幕
Ted (ted) 人名
Ned (ned) 人名
wig (wig) 假髮

LESSON III

dog (dɔg) 犬
no(nou)(*ad.*) 否，いゝえ
not (nɔt) ...ない，非ず
what ((h)wɔt) 何
fox (fɔks) 狐
horse (hɔːs) 馬
an (æn *or* ən) 一ツノ
ox (ɔks) 牡牛
an'imal ('æniməl) 獸
el'ephant ('elifənt) 象
bird (bəːd) 鳥
eagle ('iːgl) 鷲
or (ɔː) 又ハ 若クハ
owl (aul) 梟
in'sect ('insekt) 昆虫
chair (tʃɛə) 椅子
bench (bentʃ) 腰掛

LESSON IV

that (ðæt) アレハ，ソレハ
mill (mil) 製粉所
wind'mill ('win(d)mil) 風車
where ((h)wɛə) 何處ニ
the (ðiː *or* ðə) ソノ

on (ɔn) 上ニ
nill (hil) 小山, 丘
too (tu:) 又, 亦
wa′ter-mill (′wɔ:təmil) 水車
by (bai) 側ニ
see (si:) 見ル
riv′er (′rivə) 河

LESSON V

look (luk) 眺メル
pic′ture (′piktʃə) 繪
there (ðɛə) ソコニ
ship (ʃip) 舟
big (big) 大キイ
steam′ship (′sti:mʃip) 汽船
En′glish (′iŋgliʃ) 英國ノ
sea (si:) 海
here (hiə) ココニ
fish (fiʃ) 魚
in (in) ノ中ニ
dish (diʃ) 皿
cod (kɔd) 鱈

LESSON VI

boy (bɔi) 男兒
he (hi: *or* hi) 彼ハ
his (hiz) 彼ノ
name (neim) 名
Bob (bɔb) 人名
play′ground (′pleigraund) 運動場
has (hæz *or* həz) 持ツ
cap (kæp) 帽子(無緣ノ)
head (hed) 頭
bat (bæt) バット
hand (hænd) 手
can (kæn *or* kən) 能フ
play (plei) 遊ブ
ball (bɔ:l) 球
read (ri:d) 讀ム
write (rait) 書ク
cat (kæt) 猫
black (blæk) 黒イ
catch (kætʃ) 捕ヘル
bad (bæ:d) 惡イ
and (ænd *or* ənd) 及ビ, ト

LESSON VII

lit′tle (′litl) 小サイ
girl (gə:l) 少女
room (rum *or* ru:m) 部屋
who (hu:) 誰レ
she (ʃi: *or* ʃi) 彼女ハ
Mar′y (′mɛəri) 人名
her (hə: or hə) 彼女ノ
arm′chair (′ɑ:mtʃɛə) 臂掛椅子
fire′place (′faiəpleis) 暖爐
mat (mæt) 敷物, ゴサ
with (wið) 以テ, デ
whose (hu:z) 誰ノ
Mar′y's (′mɛəriz) 「メーリ」ノ
wall (wɔ:l) 壁
fan (fæn) 團扇, 扇

LESSON VIII

I (ai) 私ハ

am (æm *or* əm) アル, アリマス
stream (stri:m) 流レ, 小川
swim (swim) 泳グ
for (fɔ: *or* fə) 何ントナレバ
have (hæv *or* həv) 持ツ
fin(s) (finz) 鰭
my (mai) 私ノ
food (fu:d) 食物
mouth (mauθ) 口
wa′ter (′wɔ:tə) 水
tell (tel) 話ス, 告ゲル
me (mi: *or* mi) 私ニ, 私ヲ
you (ju: or ju) アナタハ(ニ, ヲ, ガ)
are (ɑ: *or* ə) アル, アリマス
your (jɔ: *or* juə) アナタノ
home (houm) 家
air (ɛə) 空氣
tree (tri:) 木, 樹
sing (siŋ) 歌フ, 囀ル
fly (flai) 飛ブ
wing(s) (wiŋz) 翼
but (bʌt *or* bət) 併シナガラ
can′not (′kænɔt *or* cɑ:nt) 能ハヌ
why ((h)wai) 何故
no (nou) (ɑ.) 何モナイ
nest (nest) 巢

LESSON IX

pock′et (′pɔkit) ポケット
book (buk) 本
at′las (′ætləs) 地圖書
Ann (æn) 人名
bas′ket (′bɑ:skit) 籠
egg (eg) 卵
Mr. (′mistə) .....樣, ...君
Wood (wud) 人名
desk (desk) 机
ink′stand (′iŋkstænd) インキ壺
glass (glɑ:s) 硝子
Mrs. (′misiz) .....樣, 旣婚婦人ノ名
ニツケル禮稱語, 夫人, 奥サン
Jones (dʒounz) 人名
fruit (fru:t) 果物
ta′ble (′teibl) 食卓
or′ange (′ɔrindʒ) 橙
isn't (′iznt) アリマセン
Miss (mis) 孃
Smith (smiθ) 人名
umbrel′la (ʌm′brelə) 洋傘
door (dɔ:) 戸
yours (jɔ:z *or* juəz) アナタノ(モノ)
mine (main) 私ノ(モノ)
cot′ton (′kɔtn) 木綿
broth′er's (′brʌðəz) 兄弟ノ

LESSON X

do (du:) シマス
cab (kæb) 一頭牽辻馬車
two (tu:) 二ツ
wheel(s) ((h)wi:lz) 車輪
ver′y (′veri) 甚ダ
fat (fæt) 肥ッタ
man (mæn) 人(男, 大人)
rich (ritʃ) 金持チノ

know (nou) 知ル
him (him) 彼ヲ, 彼ニ
Black (blæk) 人名
un′cle (′ʌŋkl) 伯叔父
box (bɔks) 御者臺(箱)
then (ðen) ソラバ, ソレデハ
cab′man (′kæbmən) 御者
tall (tɔ:l) 丈高イ
tall hat (′tɔ:l ′hæt) シルクハット
hat (hæt) 帽子
whip ((h)wip) 鞭
befo**re**′ (bi fɔ:) ノ前ニ
white ((h)wait) 白イ
don't (dount) マセン

LESSON XI

sch**oo**l′-room (′sku:lrum) 教室
bl**a**ck′board (′blækbɔ:d) 黒板
cor′ner (′kɔ:nə) 隅
oth′er (′ʌðə) 他ノ
b**oo**k′case (′bukkeis) 本箱
of (ɔv *or* əv) ノ
shut (ʃʌt) 閉ヂテ
win′dow (′windou) 窓
o′pen (′oupn) 開イテ
un′der (′ʌndə) ノ下ニ
t**ea**ch′er's (′ti:tʃəz) 先生ノ
man′y (′meni) 多クノ
map (mæp) 掛圖
above′ (ə′bʌv) ノ上ニ
peg (peg) 掛釘
En′gland (′iŋgland) 英國
t**ea**ch′er (′ti:tʃə) 先生
gas′-lamp (′gæslæmp) 瓦斯燈
bank (bæŋk) 銀行

LESSON XII

Tom (tɔm) 人名
we (wi: *or* wi) 吾々ハ
live (liv) 住ム
cit′y (′siti) 都會
our (′auə) 吾々ノ
house (haus) 家
near (niə) ノ近クニ
park (pɑ:k) 公園
like (laik) 好ム
fine (fain) 立派ナ
par′ent(s) (′pɛərənts) 兩親
they (ðei or ðe) 彼等ハ
love (lʌv) 愛スル
us (ʌs *or* əs) 吾々ヲ, 吾々ニ
much (mʌtʃ) 多ク, 大層
chim′ney(s) (′tʃimniz) 煙突
roof (ru:f) 屋根
gar′den (′gɑ:dn) 庭園
to (tu: *or* tu) マデ
same (seim) 同ジ
school (sku:l) 學校
tram′-car (′træmkɑ:) 電車
Lon′don (′lʌndən) 都會ノ名

LESSON XIII

Sam (sæm) 人名
Dan (dæn) 人名

cous′in (′kʌzn) 從兄弟
farm′er(s) (′fɑ:məz) 農夫
their (ðɛə) 彼等ノ
fa′ther's (′fɑ:ðəz) 父ノ
farm (fɑ:m) 農場
far (fɑ:) 遠イ
from (frɔm *or* frəm) カラ
go (gou) 行ク
work (wə:k) 働ク
all day (′ɔ:l ′dei) 終日
cow(s) (kauz) 牝牛
draw (drɔ:) 牽ク
cart (kɑ:t) 荷馬車
give (giv) 與ヘル
them (ðem) 彼等ヲ, 彼等ニ
whom (hu:m) 誰ニ
milk (milk) 牛乳
send (send) 送ル
cus′tomer (′kʌstəmə) 顧客
rail (reil) 鐵道

LESSON XIV

one (wʌn) 一ツ
three (θri:) 三ツ
eight (eit) 八ツ
tie (tai) 結ブ
shoe (ʃu:) 短靴
pick up (′pik ′ʌp) 拾フ, 拾上ゲル
stick(s) (stiks) 棒
lay (lei) 横ヘル, 置ク
straight (streit) 眞直グニ
bee (bi:) 蜜蜂
nine (nain) 九ツ
ten (ten) 十
ant (ænt *ro* ɑ:nt) 蟻
how (hau) 如何ニ
but′ton (′bʌtn) ボタン
ele**v**′en (i′levn) 十一
twen′ty (′twenti) 二十

LESSON XV

some (sʌm *or* səm) 幾ラカノ
flow′er(s) (′flauəz) 花
those (ðouz) 其等ノ
pre**t**′ty (′priti) 綺麗ナ
col′our (′kʌlə) 色
red (red) 赤イ
rose(s) (′rouziz) 薔薇
which ((h)witʃ) ドチラ
bet′ter (′betə) 更ニ能ク
best (best) 最モ(多ク)
think (θiŋk) 考ヘル
more (mɔ:) 更ニ多クノ
than (ðæn *or* ðən) ヨリモ
so (sou) ソンナニ
lil′y (′lili) 百合
pe′ony (′piəni) 芍藥
an′y (′eni) ドンナデモ
cher′ry-tree (′tʃeritri:) 櫻樹
pine′-tree (′paintri:) 松樹
plum′-tree (′plʌmtri:) 梅樹
about′ (ə′baut) 約, バカリ
fif′ty (′fifti) 五十
Japanese′ (ˌdʒæpə′ni:z) 日本ノ, 邦語ノ

thir'ty ('θə:ti) 三十
for'ty ('fɔ:ti) 四十
six'ty ('siksti) 六十
sev'enty ('sevnti) 七十
eight'y ('eiti) 八十
nine'ty ('nainti) 九十
hun'dred ('hʌndrəd) 百
thou'sand ('θauzənd) 千

LESSON XVI

old (ould) 年取ッタ
year(s) (jə:z) 年
young'est ('jʌŋgist) 最モ若イ
class klɑ:s) 組
these ði:z) 此等ハ(ノ)
eye(s) (aiz) 眼
brown (braun) 褐色ノ
young'er ('jʌŋgə) 年下ノ
dark (dɑ:k) 薄黒イ
poe'ple ('pi:pl) 人々
blue (blu:) 青イ
gray (grei) 灰色ノ
right (rait) 右ノ
left (left) 左ノ
blind (blaind) 盲目ノ
wear(s) (wɛəz) 掛ケル, 著ル, 穿ク
eye'-glass(es) ('aiglɑ:siz) 眼鏡
near'sighted ('niə'saitid) 近眼ノ
without' (wið'aut) 無シニハ
far'-sighted ('fɑ:'saitid) 遠視眼ノ
betwe'en' (bi'twi:n) 間ニ
nose (nouz) 鼻
smell (smel) 嗅グ, 臭フ, 名詞ノ時ハ香
does (dʌz *or* dəz) シマス
nice (nais) 好イ
eld'er ('eldə) 年上ノ
old'er ('oulde) 更ニ年取ッタ
eld'est ('eldist) 最年長ノ
old'est ('ouldist) 最モ年取ッタ

LESSON XVII

lip(s) (lips) 唇
row(s) (rouz) 列
teeth (ti:θ) 歯
tongue (tʌŋ) 舌
soft (sɔ:ft) 軟イ
hard (hɑ:d) 固イ
chew (tʃu:) 噛ム
taste (teist) 味フ
speak (spi:k) 話ス
dumb (dʌm) 唖ノ
ear(s) (iəz) 耳
side (said) 側
hear (hiə) 聞ク
deaf (def) 聾ノ
fin'ger(s) ('fiŋgəz) 指
thumb (θʌm) 拇指
nail(s) (neilz) 爪
keep (ki:p) 保ツ
clean (kli:n) 清潔ナ
brush (brʌʃ) 刷毛デ掃フ, 磨ク
bend (bend) 曲ゲル
feet (fi:t) 足

toe(s) (touz) 足趾
stand (stænd) 立ツ
each (i:tʃ) 各ノ
leg(s) (legz) 脚
walk (wɔ:k) 歩ム
run (rʌn) 走ル
jump (dʒʌmp) 跳ブ
face (feis) 顔
stock'ing(s) ('stɔkiŋz) 長靴下
well (wel) 能ク
lame (leim) 跛ノ
must (mʌst *or* məst) ネバナラヌ

LESSON XVIII

good morn'ing (gud'mɔ:niŋ) オ早ウ!
How do you do? ('hau dju 'du:) 如何デス?
thank you ('θæŋkju) 有難ウ
moth'er ('mʌðə) 母
well (wel) 達者, 無事
one (wʌn) 代名詞(即チ伯叔父)
aunt (ɑ:nt) 伯叔母
sis'ter ('sistə) 姉妹
count'ry ('kʌntri) 國
New York ('nju:'jɔ:k) 都會ノ名
now (nau) 今
child (tʃaild) 子供(男女)
chil'dren ('tʃildrən) child ノ複數
son (sʌn) 子息
daugh'ter(s) ('dɔ:təz) 娘
from time to time (frəm 'taim tə 'taim) 時々
of course (əf'kɔ:s) 勿論
al'so ('ɔ:lsou *or* 'ɔlsou) 亦, 又
France (frɑ:ns) 國名
prov'ince ('prɔvins) 國
grand'father ('græn(d)ˌfɑ:ðə) 祖父
grand'mother ('græn(d)ˌmʌðə) 祖母
street (stri:t) 街
High Street ('hai-stri:t) 町名
niece(s) ('ni:siz) 姪
neph'ew(s) ('nevju:z *or* 'nefju:z) 甥
teach(es) ('ti:tʃiz) 教ヘル
sing'er(s) ('siŋəz) 歌ヒ手
danc'er(s) ('dɑ:nsəz) 踊リ手
dance(s) ('dɑ:nsiz) 踊ル
cook (kuk) 料理人, 料理スル
Japan' dʒə'pæn) 日本

LESSON XIX

do'ing ('du:iŋ 爲シテ, 爲シツヽ
play'ing ('pleiiŋ) 遊ビツヽ
mar'ble(s) ('mɑ:blz) 石彈キ
la'zy ('leizi) 怠惰ナ
learn (lə:n) 學ブ
les'son ('lesn) 學課
doll (dɔl) 人形
next (nekst) 次ノ
dil'igent ('dilidʒənt) 勤勉ナ
top'-boy ('tɔpbɔi) 首席ノ生徒
learn'ing ('lə:niŋ) 學ビツヽ
ev'ery day ('evri 'dei) 毎日

like (laik) 樣ニ
Lu'cy ('lu:si) 人名
wri'ting ('raitiŋ) 書キツヽ
ex'ercise ('eksəsaiz) 練習
base'ball ('beisbɔ:l) 野球
ten'nis ('tenis) 庭球
stud'y ('stʌdi) 習フ, 勉強スル
French (frentʃ) 佛蘭西語
mu'sic ('mju:zik) 音樂
draw (drɔ: 畫ク

LESSON XX

sum'mer ('sʌmə) 夏
hol'iday(s) ('hɔlədiz) 休暇
Fred (fred) 人名
Grace (greis) 人名
sea'side ('si:said) 海岸
al'ways ('ɔ:lwəz) 常ニ
spend (spend) 費ス
cot'tage ('kɔtidʒ) 小舍
down (daun) 下ニ
brown (braun) 焦色
stay(s) (steiz) 止マル, 滯在スル
Sat'urday ('sætədi) 土曜日
Mon'day ('mʌndi) 月曜日
till (til) マデ
go(es) (gouz) 行ク
earn (ə:n) 儲ケル, 豫ギ取ル
mon'ey ('mʌni) 金錢
for (fɔ: *or* fə) ノ爲ニ
wife (waif) 妻
hap'py ('hæpi) 幸福ナ
when ((h)wen) トサニ
rail'way ('reilwei) 鐵道
come(s) (kʌmz) 來ル
sta'tion ('steiʃən) 停車場
time (taim) 時間
meet (mi:t) 迎ヘル
home (houm) (*ad*) 家ヘ, 自宅ヘ
sand (sænd) 砂
pail(s) (peilz) 手桶
spade(s) (speidz) 鋤
dig (dig) 堀ル
deep (di:p) 深イ
well(s) (welz) 井戸
make 'meik) 作ル
high hai) 高イ
cas'tle ('kɑ:sl 城
watch (wɔtʃ) 注目スル
boat (bout 小船, ボート
sea'-bird(s) 'si:bə:dz) 海鳥
along' (ə'lɔŋ) 沿ウテ
gen'erally ('dʒenərəli) 大概
win'ter ('wintə) 冬
bi'cycle ('baisikl) 自轉車
ride (raid) 乘ル
mo'tor-car ('moutəkɑ:) 自動車
see off 'si: 'ɔ:f) 見送ル
toy(s) (tɔiz) 玩具

LESSON XXI

hour(s) ('auəz) 時間
mid'dle ('midl) 眞中
night (nait) 夜

slee'ping ('sli:piŋ) 眠リツヽ
get up ('get 'ʌp) 起キル
o'clock' (ə'klɔk) 時
Sun'day(s) ('sʌndiz) 日曜日
ear'ly ('ə:li) 早ク
wash'stand ('wɔʃstænd) 洗面臺
take(s) (teiks) 取ル
jug (dʒʌg) 水差
pour (pɔ:) 注グ
in'to ('intu) 中ヘ
ba'sin ('beisn 洗鉢
soap (soup 石鹼
wash(es) ('wɔʃiz) 洗フ
dries (draiz) 乾カス, dry ノ變化
tow'el ('tauəl) タオル, 手拭
comb (koum) 櫛, 梳ル
hair (hɛə 毛, 髮
hair'-brush ('hɛəbrʌʃ) 毛刷
put on ('put 'ɔn) 着ル
clothes (klouðz) 着物
break'fast ('brekfəst) 朝食
sit (sit) 坐ル, 腰掛ケル
half (hɑ:f) 半分
past (pɑ:st) 過ギ
quar'ter ('kwɔ:tə) 四分ノ一 (十五分)
start (stɑ:t) 出發スル
way (wei) 途
noon (nu:n) 午
lunch (lʌntʃ) 晝食
after'noon' ('ɑ:ftə'nu:n) 午後
come back ('kʌm 'bæk) 歸ル
drink(s) (driŋks) 飮ム
cup (kʌp) 一杯
tea (ti:) 茶
bread (bred) パン
but'ter ('bʌtə) 午酪, バタ
eve'ning ('i:vniŋ) 夕方
sup'per ('sʌpə) 夕飯
aft'er ('ɑ:ftə) 後ニ
lie(s) (laiz) 橫ハル, 寢ル
anoth'er (ə'nʌðə) 今一ツノ
min'ute ('minit) 分
fore'noon ('fɔ:nu:n) 午前
mid'night ('midnait) 夜中

LESSON XXII

cold (kould) 寒イ
fros't'y ('frɔ:sti) 霜ノ降リタ
i'ron ('aiən) 熨斗ヲカケル
bake (beik) 燒ク
sweep (swi:p) 掃ク
mend 'mend 修繕スル

LESSON XXIII

let (let) セシム, 許ス
plant (plɑ:nt) 蒔ク, 植エル
bean(s) (bi:nz) 豆
soon (su:n) 直キニ
will (wil) デセウ, シマス
begin' (bi'gin) 始メル
grow (grou) 生長スル
root(s) (ru:ts) 根
stem s) (stemz) 莖
leaves (li:vz) 葉ノ複數

pod(s) (pɔdz) 莢
walk (wɔ:k) 散歩
if (if) 若シ……ナラバ
foot'ball ('futbɔ:l) フットボール
leaf (li:f) 葉
knife (naif) 小刀
knives (naivz) knife ノ複数
wives (waivz) wife ノ複数
watch (wɔtʃ) 懐中時計
church (tʃə:tʃ) 教會
wolf (wulf) 狼
wolves (wulvz) wolf ノ複数

LESSON XXIV

but'terfly ('bʌtəflai) 蝶
sto**r**'y ('stɔ:ri) 話
want (wɔnt) 欲スル, 要スル
about' (ə'baut) アチラコチラ
as (æz *or* əz) 様ニ, 如ク
by and by ('bai ən(d) 'bai) ヤガテ
shall (ʃæl *or* ʃəl) デセウ,……シマス
die (dai) 死ヌ
once (wʌns) 嘗テハ, 以前ハ
was (wɔz *or* wəz) アツタ (is, am ノ過去)
ug'ly ('ʌgli) 醜イ
cat'erpillar ('kætəpilə) 毛虫
could (kud)……出來タ (can ノ過去)
had (hæd) 有ツタ, 有シタ (have, has ノ過去)
did (did) シタ, (do, does ノ過去)
went (went) 行ツタ (go ノ過去)
at all (ət'ɔ:l) チツトモ, 全ク
slept (slept) 眠ツタ (sleep ノ過去)
bright (brait) 晴レタ, 輝ク
spring (spriŋ) 春
no **lon'ger** (nou 'lɔŋgə) 最早…無イ
ago' (ə'gou) 前ニ
were (wə: *or* wə) アツタ (are ノ過去)
ba'bies ('beibiz) 赤兒 (baby ノ複数)
be (bi: *or* bi) アル (is, am, are) ノ根形
men (men) 人々 (man ノ複数)
wom'en ('wimin) 婦人 (woman ノ複数)
la'dy ('leidi) 淑女
yes'terday ('jestədi) 昨日
to-**day'** (tə'dei) 今日
Tues'day ('tju:zdi) 火曜日
to-**mor'**row (tə'mərou) 明日
week (wi:k) 週間
key (ki:) 鍵
wom'an ('wumən) 婦人

LESSON XXV

sea'son(s) ('si:znz) 季節
au'tumn ('ɔ:təm) 秋
a few (ə fju:) 僅カノ, 二三ノ
month(s) (mʌnθs) 月
beau'tiful ('bju:təful) 美シイ
field(s) (fi:ldz) 野原
came (keim) 來タ (come ノ過去)
song(s) (sɔŋz) 歌
weath'er ('weðə) 天氣
warm (wɔ:m) 暖イ

some'times ('sʌmtaimz) 時トシテハ
e'ven ('i:vn) サヘ
hot (hɔt) 暑イ
green (gri:n) 綠
sky (skai) 空
clear (kliə) 清カナ
earth (ə:θ) 土地
glad (glæ:d *or* glæd) 悦ンデ
moun'tain(s) ('mauntinz) 山
avoid' (ə'vɔid) 避ケル
heat (hi:t) 暑サ
become' (bi'kʌm) トナル
cool'er ('ku:lə) 一層涼シイ
day after day ('dei 'a:ftə 'dei) 日毎ニ
bus'y ('bizi) 忙シイ
cut (kʌt) 刈ル, 切ル
wheat ((h)wi:t) 小麥
gath'er ('gæðə) 拾フ
nut(s) (nʌts) 胡桃, 栗ノ類
wood(s) (wudz) 森
Novem'ber (no'vembə) 十一月
still (stil) 尚
wind (wind) 風
blow (blou) 吹ク
frost (frɔ:st) 霜
snow (snou) 雪
fall (fɔ:l) 降ル
round (raund) 廻ツテ
again' (ə'gein) 再ビ
June (dʒu:n) 六月
rain (rein) 雨
March (ma:tʃ) 三月
Decem'ber (di'sembə) 十二月
Jan'uary ('dʒænjuəri) 一月
wine (wain) 葡萄酒
glass (gla:s) コップ
bot'tle ('bɔtl) 瓶
cask (ka:sk) 樽
ice (ais) 氷
Feb'ruary ('februəri) 二月
A'pril ('eiprəl) 四月
bud(s) (bʌdz) 蕾
May (mei) 五月
July' (dʒu'lai) 七月
Au'gust ('ɔ:gəst) 八月
Septem'ber (səp'tembə) 九月
ap'ple(s) ('æplz) 林檎
Octo'ber (ɔk'toubə) 十月
Christ'mas ('krisməs) 耶蘇降誕祭

LESSON XXVI

an'ywhere ('eni(h)wɛə) 何處カヘ
dur'ing ('djuəriŋ) 間ニ
no'where ('nou(h)wɛə) 何處ヘモ
Bright'on ('braitn) 地名
sea'-bathing ('si:ˌbeiðiŋ) 海水浴
stayed (steid) 滞在シタ (stay ノ過去)
near'ly ('niəli) 殆ンド
says (sez) 云フ
bath'ing ('beiðiŋ) 水浴ビ
while ((h)wail) 間ニ

because′ (bi′kɔz) 何トナレバ
doc′tor (′dɔktə) 醫者
advised′ (əd′vaizd) 勸メタ (advise ノ過去)
wished (wiʃt) 願ツタ (wish ノ過去)
hot spring(s) (′hɔt ′spriŋz) 温泉
some′where (′sʌm(h)wɛə) 或所ヘ
invit′ed (in′vaitid) 誘ツタ (invite ノ過去)
sail′or (′seilə) 水失
sol′dier (′souldʒə) 軍人
fast (fɑ:st) 速カニ

LESSON XXVII

jour′ney (′dʒə:ni) 旅行
last (lɑ:st) 前ノ
train (trein) 汽車
sea′side (′si:said) 海岸
third class (′θə:d ′klɑ:s) 三等
car′riage (′kæridʒ) 客車
crowd′ed (′kraudid) 人ガ混ンデ (crowd ノ過去分詞)
seat (si:t) 席
thing(s) (θiŋz) 物
saw (sɔ:) 見タ (see ノ過去)
run′ning (′rʌniŋ) 走リツヽ
bark′ing (′bɑ:kiŋ) 吠エツヽ
ran (ræn) 走ツタ (run ノ過去)
can't (kɑ:nt) 能ハヌ (cannot ノ縮體)
left (left) 殘シタ (leave ノ過去)
behind′ (bi′haind) 後ニ
heard (hə:d) 聞イタ (hear ノ過去)
noise (nɔiz) 音
thun′der (′θʌndə) 雷
i′ron (′aiən) 鐵ノ
cross′ing (′krɔ:siŋ) 渡リツヽ
bridge (bridʒ) 橋
papa′ (pə′pɑ:) 父
asked (ɑ:skt) 尋ネタ (ask ノ過去)
pret′ty (′priti) 可ナリ
o′ver (′ouvə) 以上, アマリ
repli′ed (ri′plaid) 答ヘタ, (reply ノ過去)
tun′nel (′tʌnl) 隧道, トンネル
an′ything (′eniθiŋ) 何カ, 何モ
sec′ond(s) (′sekəndz) 秒
just (dʒʌst) 丁度
through (θru:) 通シテ
ride raid) 乘ル事(馬車, 汽車ナドニ)
altogeth′er (ˌɔ:ltə′geðə) 全ク
end (end) 終リ
wide (waid) 廣イ
noth′ing (′nʌθiŋ) 何モ
some′thing (′sʌmθiŋ) 何カ, 或物
let′ter (′letə) 手紙
reach (ri:tʃ) 屆ク, 達スル
vi′a (′vaiə) 經由デ
on′ly (′ounli) 唯
drive (draiv) 馬車ニ乘ル事

LESSON XXVIII

Wil′liam (′wiljəm) 人名
fam′ily (′fæmili) 家族
cloud (klaud) 雲

sun (sʌn) 太陽
shin′ing (′ʃainiŋ) 輝キツヽ
brightly (′braitli) 赫々ト
gen′tleman (′dʒentlmən) 紳士
but (bʌt) 唯
slow′ly (′slouli) ソロソロト
lean′ing (′li:niŋ) 椅リ掛リツヽ
hold′ing (′houldiŋ) 持チツヽ
arm (ɑ:m) 腕
la′dies (′leidiz) 淑女 (lady ノ複數)
car′rying (′kæriiŋ) 持運ビツヽ, 携ヘテ
both (bouθ) 兩方
friend (frend) 友人
excur′sion (iks′kə:ʃən) 遠足
trip (trip) 旅行
yes′terday (′jestədi) 昨日
magazine′ (ˌmægə′zi:n) 雜誌
Jack (dʒæk) 人名
Jim (dʒim) 人名
bench (bentʃ) 腰掛
grass (grɑ:s) 草

LESSON XXIX

rise(s) (′raiziz) 出ル, 昇ル
east (i:st) 東
west (west) 西
ev′er (′evə) 嘗ツテ
sun′rise (′sʌnraiz) 日ノ出
lark (lɑ:k) 雲雀
sweet′ly (′swi:tli) 好イ聲デ, 朗カニ
cock (kɔk) 牡雞
crow(s) (krouz) 啼ク
loud′ly (′laudli) 高イ聲デ
ev′erybody (′evribɔdi) 唯デモ
that (ðæt *or* ðət) .....事ヲ
bat(s) (bæts) 蝙蝠
away′ (ə′wei) アチラニ
hide (haid) 隱ス
themselves′ (ðəm′selvz) 彼等自身
hol′low (′hɔlou) 中空ノ, ウツロノ
world (wə:ld) 世界
great (greit) 偉大ナ
trav′eller (′trævlə) 旅行者
trav′el(s) (′trævlz) 旅行スル
nev′er (′nevə) 決シテ無イ
its (its) 其レノ
stop(s) (stɔps) 止ル
ray(s) (reiz) 光線
ev′erywhere (′evri(h)wɛə) 何處モ彼處モ, 到ル所ニ
ev′erything (′evriθiŋ) 何デモ
spar′kling (′spɑ:kliŋ) キラキラ輝ク
light (lait) 光
rip′en (′raipn) 熟ス
corn (kɔ:n) 穀物
place(s) (′pleisiz) 場所, 所
Ger′many (′dʒə:məni) 獨逸
Chi′na (′tʃainə) 支那
Formo′sa (fɔ:′mousə) 臺灣
small′er (′smɔ:lə) 更ニ小サイ
Kore′a (ko′riə) 朝鮮

Mt. Fuji (ˈmaunt fudʒi) 富士山
airˈship (ˈɛəʃip) 飛行船
aˈeroplane (ˈɛəroplein) 飛行機
cig**ar**′ (siˈgɑ:) 葉巻煙草
beeˈtle (ˈbi:tl) 甲蟲
south (sauθ) 南
north (nɔ:θ) 北
anˈybody (ˈenibɔdi) 誰デモ
noˈbody (ˈnoubɔdi) 誰モ…無シ
someˈbody (ˈsʌmbɔdi) 誰カ

LESSON XXX

moon (mu:n) 月
set (set) 沒スル
quite (kwait) 全ク
silˈver (ˈsilvə) 銀
moonˈlight (ˈmu:nlait) 月光
mild (maild) 和カナ
genˈtle (ˈdʒentl) オトナシイ
star(s) (stɑ:z) 星
around′ (əˈraund) 廻リニ
pearl (pə:l) 眞珠
among′ (əˈmʌŋ) ノ中ニ
diˈamond (ˈdaiəmənd) 金剛石
fact (fækt) 事實
farˈther (ˈfɑ:ðə) 更ニ遠ク
curˈtain(s) (ˈkə:tnz) 幕
asleep′ (əˈsli:p) 眠ツテ
disturb′ (disˈtə:b) 妨害スル
nightˈingale (ˈnaitiŋgeil) 夜鶯
bush (buʃ) 叢
dew (dju:) 露
quiˈet (ˈkwaiət) 靜カナ
siˈlent (ˈsailənt) 靜肅ナ，シントシタ
Thames (temz) 河ノ名
lake (leik) 湖
large (lɑ:dʒ) 大キナ
cruisˈer (ˈkru:zə) 巡洋艦
batˈtleship (ˈbætlʃip) 戰鬪艦
cost (kɔ:st) 値打スル，價スル
quesˈtion (ˈkwestʃən) 問題
anˈswer (ˈɑ:nsə) 答ヘル
hardˈer (ˈhɑ:də) 更ニ六ケシイ

LESSON XXXI

move (mu:v) 動ク
bit (bit) 片
beginˈning (biˈginiŋ) 始メツヽ
rain (rein) 雨降ル
drop(s) (drɔps) 滴
duck(s) (dʌks) 家鴨
shelˈter (ˈʃeltə) 庇フ
bough(s) (bauz) 樹枝
showˈer (ˈʃauə) 夕立
sweet (swi:t) 芳バシイ
rained (reind) 雨降ツタ
rainˈbow (ˈreinbou) 虹
short (ʃɔ:t) 短イ

LESSON XXXIII

shadˈow (ˈʃædou) 影
once upon′ a time (ˈwʌnsə ˈpɔnəˈtaim) 嘗テ，昔

found (faund) 見出シタ (find ノ過去)
piece (pi:s) 片
meat (mi:t) 食肉
butchˈer (ˈbutʃə) 肉屋
shop (ʃɔp) 店
dinˈner (ˈdinə) 正餐，馳走
said (sed) 言ツタ (say ノ過去)
himself′ (himˈself) 役自身
dine (dain) 食事スル
prince (prins) 王侯
to-**night**′ (təˈnait) 今夜
looked **in**ˈto (ˈlukt′intu) 中ヲ見タ，ノゾイタ
close (klous) 接近シテ
oˈpened (ˈoupnd) 開イタ (open ノ過去)
alas′ (əˈlɑ:s) 哀哉
dropped (drɔpt) 落シタ (drop ノ過去)
own (oun) 自身ノ
jumped (dʒʌmpt) 跳ンダ (jump ノ過去)
thus (ðʌs) 斯様ニシテ
greedˈy (ˈgri:di) 慾張リノ
lost (lɔ:st) 失ツタ (lose ノ過去)
hard (hɑ:d) 熱心ニ，烈シク

LESSON XXXIII

told (tould) 告ゲタ (tell ノ過去)
brook (bruk) 谷川
flowed (floud) 流レタ (flow ノ過去)
mounˈtain-side (ˈmauntinsaid) 山腹
valˈley (ˈvæli) 谷
joined (dʒɔind) 結付イタ
rushed (rʌʃt) 突進ンダ (rush ノ過去)
grew (gru:) 成ツタ (grow ノ過去)
largˈer (ˈlɑ:dʒə) 更ニ大キナ
called (kɔ:ld) 呼ンダ (call ノ過去)
waˈter (ˈwɔ:tə) 水ニ浸ス，水ヲ撒ク
land (lænd) 陸地
bank(s) (bæŋks) 岸
vilˈlage (ˈvilidʒ) 村
town(s) (taunz) 都會
useˈful (ˈju:sful) 有用ナ
steamˈboat (ˈsti:mbout) 蒸汽船
mile(s) (mailz) 哩
overflow′ (ˌouvəˈflou) 溢レル
flood (flʌd) 洪水
afraid′ (əˈfreid) 恐レル
school′-house (ˈsku:lhaus) 校舍

LESSON XXXIV

dinˈing-room (ˈdainiŋrum) 食堂
dinˈing-table (ˈdainiŋˌteibl) 食卓
side′-board (ˈsaidbɔ:d) 食器棚
butˈler (ˈbʌtlə) 膳部掛リ，給仕
elecˈtric (iˈlektrik) 電氣ノ
lamp (læmp) ランプ
hangˈing (ˈhæŋiŋ) 吊ツテアル
ceilˈing (ˈsi:liŋ) 天井
fork(s) (fɔ:ks) 肉叉
steel (sti:l) 鋼鐵
forˈmer (ˈfɔ:mə) 前者
use (ju:z) 使フ

lat'ter ('lætə) 後者
kitch'en ('kitʃin) 臺所
fire (faiə) 火
meal (mi:l) 食事
cheer'ful ('tʃiəful) 心地ヨイ
soup (su:p) ソップ
may (mei) ……シテモヨロシイ
spoon (spu:n) 匙
break (breik) 裂ク
cof'fee ('kɔfi) 珈琲
beer (biə) ビール
ate (et *or* eit) 食ベタ (eat ノ過去)
slice (slais) 薄片, 一片
gold (gould) 黄金

LESSON XXXV

horn(s) (hɔ:nz) 角
hurt (hə:t) 害ス
ei'ther ('aiðə *or* 'i:ðə) ドチラカ
fresh (freʃ) 新鮮ナ
cheese (tʃi:z) 乾酪
beef (bi:f) 牛肉
lot (lɔt) 澤山
pork (pɔ:k) 豚肉
mut'ton ('mʌtn) 羊肉
skin (skin) 皮
tanned (tænd) 鞣サレテ (tan ノ過去分詞)
leath'er ('leðə) 鞣革
boot(s) (bu:ts) 長靴
made (meid) 作ラレテ (make ノ過去分詞)
hoof(s) (hu:fs) 蹄
han'dle(s) ('hændlz) 柄
such (sʌtʃ) 斯様ナ
most (moust) 最モ
for'eign ('fɔrin) 外國ノ
lan'guage ('læŋgwidʒ) 國語
nei'ther ('naiðə *or* 'ni:ðə) ドチラモ……無シ
Ger'man ('dʒə:mən) 獨逸語
grape(s) (greips) 葡萄
build (bild) 建テル
stone (stoun) 石

LESSON XXXVI

brick (brik) 煉瓦
built (bilt) 建テラレテ (build ノ過去分詞)
wood (wud) 木材
Ar'thur ('ɑ:θə) 人名
James (dʒeimz) 人名
vis'it ('vizit) 訪問スル
imme'diately (i'mi:djətli) 直グニ
di'ary ('daiəri) 日記
until' (ən'til) 迄
fair (fɛə) 晴レタ
start'ed ('stɑ:tid) 出發シタ
hired (haiəd) 賃借シタ (hire ノ過去)
rowed (roud) 漕イダ
swan(s) (swɔnz) 白鳥
cloud'y ('klaudi) 曇ツタ
wind'y ('windi) 風アル, 風吹ク
in'terested ('int(ə)ristid) 興味ヲ感セサセラレテ
lec'ture ('lektʃə) 講義
bot'any ('bɔtəni) 植物學
li'brary ('laibrəri) 圖書館
Wednes'day ('wenzdi) 水曜日
storm (stɔ:m) 暴シ
u'sual ('ju:guəl) 例ノ
class'mate(s) ('klɑ:smeits) 同級生
ab'sent ('æbsənt) 缺席セル
hos'pital ('hɔspitl) 病院
Thurs'day ('θə:zdi) 木曜日
cards (kɑ:dz) カルタ
Fri'day ('fraidi) 金曜日
birth'day ('bə:θdei) 誕生日
cake (keik) 菓子
snowed (snoud) 雪降ツタ (snow ノ過去
luunch'eon ('lʌntʃən) 晝食
front (frʌnt) 前面
pic'ture-pal'ace ('piktʃə'pælis) 活動寫眞館
indeed' (in'di:d) 實ニ
thou'sandth ('θauzəndθ) 千番目ノ
Sol'omon Grun'dy ('sɔləmən 'grʌndi) 人名
born (bɔ:n) 生レタ
christ'ened ('krisnd) 命名サレテ
mar'ried ('mærid) 婚シテ
tak'en ('teikn) 罹ツテ (take ノ過去分詞)
ill (il) 病氣ノ

worse (wə:s) 更ニ惡ク
died (daid) 死ンダ (die ノ過去)
bur'ied ('berid) 葬ラレテ (bury ノ過去分詞)

LESSON XXXVII

oft'en ('ɔ:fn) 度々
branch(es) (brɑ:ntʃiz) 枝
ground (graund) 地面
cov'ered ('kʌvəd) 蔽ハレテ (cover ノ過去分詞)
dead (ded) 死ンダ, 枯レタ
gone (gɔn) (go ノ過去分詞)
Rob'in Red'breast ('rɔbin 'red brest) 駒鳥
snow'balling ('snoubɔ:liŋ) 雪投ゲ
skate (skeit) 氷靴デ走ル
slide (slaid) 滑ル
pond(s) (pɔndz) 池
fro'zen ('frouzn) 氷結シテ (freeze ノ過去分詞)
pleas'ant ('pleznt) 愉快ナ
read'ing ('ri:diŋ) 讀書
rec'eive' (ri'si:v) 貰フ
pres'ent(z) ('preznts) 贈物
hur'ry ('hʌri) 急グ
late (leit) 遲レル

LESSON XXXVIII

invita'tion (,invi'teiʃən) 招待
par'ty ('pɑ:ti) 會

game(s) (geimz) 遊戯
wrote (rout) 書イタ (write ノ過去)
Ash'ley Road ('æʃli 'roud) 町名
dear (diə) 親愛ナ
cel'ebrate ('selibreit) 祝フ
doz'en ('dʌzn) ダース, 十二
p'ease (pli:z) ドウゾ
pleased (pli:zd) 單ンデ
true (tru:) 眞ノ
sheet (ʃi:t) 一枚
address' (ə'dres) 宛名
date (deit) 日付, 月日
ink (iŋk) インキ
rude (ru:d) 無禮ナ
pen'cil ('pens(i)l) 鉛筆
fin'ished ('finiʃt) 終ツタ
signed (saind) 署名シタ
fold'ed ('fouldid) 揃ンダ
en'velope ('enviloup) 封筒
stuck (stʌk) 貼ツタ (stick ノ過去)
stamp (stæmp) 切手
post'-office ('poust ˌɔfis) 郵便局
post'ed ('poustid) 投函シタ
birth (bə:θ) 出生
drowned (draund) 溺死シテ (drown ノ過去及過去分詞)
herself' (hə'self) 彼女自身
spell (spel) 綴ル
word (wə:d) 語
polite' (pə'lait) 叮嚀ナ

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 單母音	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		ʌ	**cup**	kʌp
w	**will**	wil		ə:	**bird**	bə:d
f	**fill**	fil		ə	**about**	ə'baut
v	**visit**	'vizit		y	**lune**(F.)	lyn
θ	**thin**	θin	Diphthongs 二重母音	ei	**day**	dei
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. 一子音ガしらぶる (syllable) ヲナストキハソノ子音字ノ下ニ (ˌ) ヲ附シタリ. 例ヘバ:—næʃnˌl (national).

2. 綴ノ切リ方ノ曖昧ニ陷ル虞アルトキハ萬國音標文字ニ依ル綴ニ於テはいへん (-) ヲ挿入シタリ. 例ヘバ:—'poust-ʃeiz (post-chaise).

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大正十五年十二月廿日	六版發行	大正十五年十二月廿二日	六版發行
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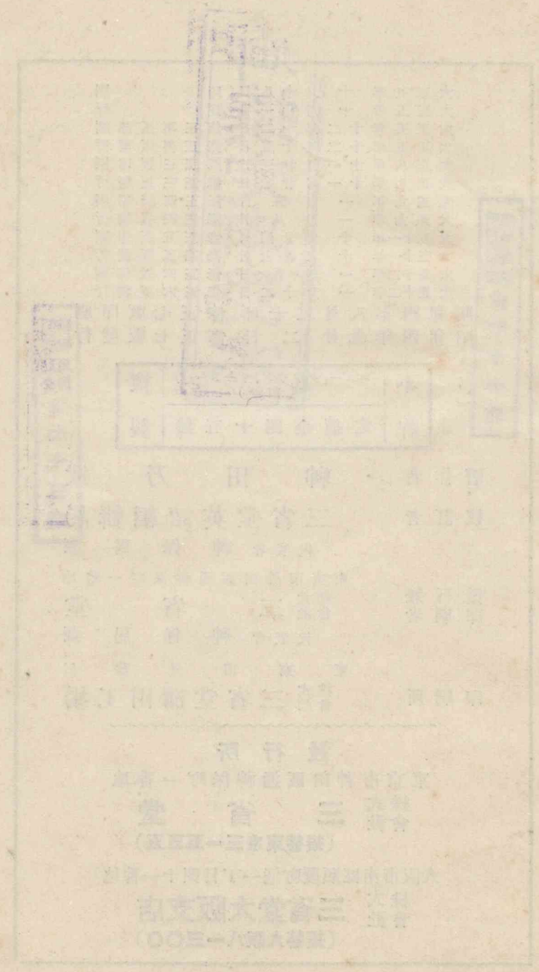
[本製田蒲]



彼らは皆私の姉の子供です。

【P. 64】

單　語

neph'ew(s) ('nevju:z or nef'ju:z) (ねブューズ / ねフューズ) 甥。

teach(es) (ti:tʃiz) (てィーチズ) 教へル。

sing'er(s) ('siŋəz) (すィンガズ) 歌ヒ手。

danc'er(s) ('dɑ:nsəz) (だーンサズ) 踊リ手。

dance(s) (dɑ:nsiz) (だーンスィズ) 踊ル。

cook (kuk) (クック) 料理人、料理スル。

Japan' (dʒə'pæn) (ヂャぱン) 日本。

文　法

(3)

A teacher teaches.	Teachers teach.
先生は教へる。	先生は教へる。
A singer sings.	Singers sing.
歌ひ手は歌ふ。	歌ひ手は歌ふ。
A dancer dances.	Dancers dance.
踊り子は踊る。	踊り子は踊る。
A cook cooks.	Cooks cook.
料理方は料理する。	料理番は料理する。

【註】主語が三人稱の單數の時には動詞に s をつける。

然し上の文の左右とも同じ意味を別な云ひ方で表はしたもので A teacher は「先生といふものは」の意。

(4)

Does he live in Japan?

彼は日本に住んでゐますか。

No, **he does not** live in Japan.

いゝえ、彼は日本には住んでゐません。

Yes, **he** lives in Japan.

はい、彼は日本に住んでゐます。

PRONUNCIATION (プロなンスィエイシヨン)

發音

フ [ph]	ねフュー nephew	フおトグラフ photograph	てリグラフ telegraph	
	てリフォン telephone	フおノグラフ phonograph	フィラでルフィヤ Philadelphia	
オー [au =ɑ:]	ドータ daughter	おータム Autumn	おーガスト August	
	コート caught	トート taught	ビこーズ because	
ア [u=]	かズン cousin	ヤング young	かントゥリ country	たング tongue
	マザ mother	サン son	ラン run	あンクル uncle
アー [ä]	フあーザ father	フあーマ farmer	フアー far	フアーム farm
	カー car	アーム arm	ダーク dark	パーク park
オー [ôr]	ホース horse	もーニング morning	ボーン born	コーン corn