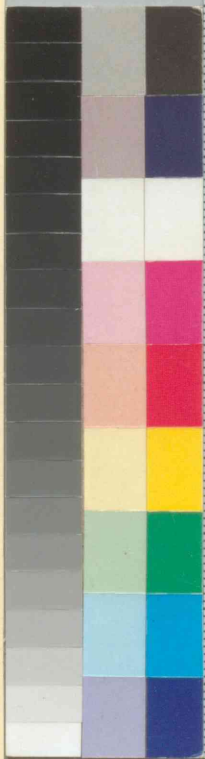


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BOOK THREE



SANSEIDO



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"WHEN NATURE PAINTED ALL THINGS GAY"
BY ALFRED PARSONS, R. A.

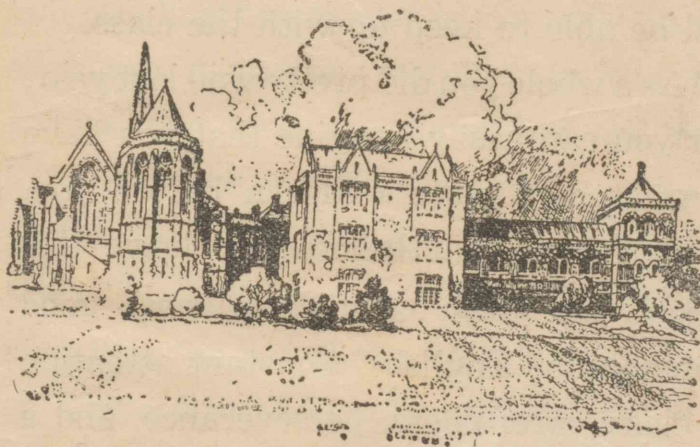


Mrs. Shinkoichi Takahira

BOOK THREE

LESSON I

A SHORT SPEECH



One day at the beginning of the first term our English teacher, whom we all respect, addressed us as follows:—

“Dear Boys,

addressed'(-st)

“I am much pleased to see that you have all come back to your English class glowing in healthy hues. By the way, I am very glad to welcome a new boy. No doubt you will set him a good example, both ⁵ by your conduct and work, and I hope he will be able to keep up with the class.

“As a whole you did pretty well last year, but you can easily imagine that you have a great deal more to learn before you. ¹⁰ Don't forget that before you leave this school you must acquire a very good command of English. Constant attention in class, carefulness, perseverance, and a liking for your work,—such are the qual- ¹⁵ ities I require of you.

“Carelessness, disobedience and restlessness are great defects which won't do

glōw'ing	doubt	ĕxām'plē	dēal	acquirē'
command'	cōn'stant	at'tēn'tiōn	cārē'fulnēss	
pēr'sēvēr'ancē	lik'ing	qual'itiēs	rēquirē'	
dīs'obē'diēncē	rēst'lēssnēss	dēfēct'(s)		

here. I strongly advise you to do your best to shun them, for I cannot bear lazy, ill-behaved boys.

“Now you must all bear in mind what ⁵ I am going to say:—

“Boys are always wishing to be men, and building fine castles in the air. When they are men, they think they will be strong, and free, and happy. I ask you ¹⁰ to wish to be good, clever men, as long as you live. And if you want to have a fine castle built on firm ground, remember that it is the boy that makes the man.

“The conduct of the boy shows what the ¹⁵ conduct of the man will be. A lazy and careless boy becomes a poor, ignorant and unhappy man. Listen to this description of a boy who grew up to be a rich, well-informed, respected and happy man: ‘He

shūn	ill'-'bēhāvēd'	firm	ig'nōrant	dēscrip'tiōn
	wēll'-'infōrmēd'			

was diligent at his books and his work, but he could play too, as well as any boy in his class, during the proper time for play.

“He was respectful, obedient, and obliging. No one doubted his word, for he always spoke the truth, and never did mean things. He was kind too, and cheerful. And his good qualities grew with his years.’

“I repeat it, every one of you who would be a good and happy man in the future must begin now, when you are young, and grow up such. There is no other way.”

GRAMMAR

(1)

I shall go abroad **when** the war is over.

As soon as he comes home, I will write and let you know.

Be honest men, **as long as** you live.

prōp'ēr rēspĕct'fŭl ōblig'ing douht'ēd mēan
rēpĕāt' fū'tūrĕ

(2)

It is *the* boy **that** makes *the* man.

It is the money **that** makes the mare go.

It is the directors **that** are responsible for the loss.

It is not **we that** object to your proposal.

(3)

Every one of you who **would** become proficient in English must always strive to use it and must not be afraid of making errors.

Those who **would** become **successful businessmen** must be honest and **industrious**.

(4)

<i>adjectives</i>	<i>nouns</i>	<i>adjectives</i>	<i>nouns</i>
careless	carelessness	cheerful	cheerfulness
clever	cleverness	restless	restlessness
lazy	laziness	happy	happiness
firm	firmness	kind	kindness
ignorant	ignorance	coward	cowardice
obedient	obedience	young	youth

mârĕ dīrĕct'or(s) rĕspōn'siblĕ lôss ōbjĕct'
prōpō'sal prōfī'cient(-fish'ent) strivĕ ĕr'rōr
succĕss'fŭl bus'inessmĕn (bīz'nĕs-) īndŭs'triŭs

LESSON II
OFF TO DEVONSHIRE

(1)

Jack had been suffering for several weeks, and it was towards the end of March that he could leave his bed. But Doctor Smith advised Mr. and Mrs. Brown to send their sick boy to Devonshire for recuperation. For Mr. Brown had his country-house at Tiverton in the county.

On the following day, Jane, the old servant, left London, and took the train for Tiverton. You might think that it took her a long time to get there, but it did not. For, although Tiverton is about 150 miles from London she reached it in less than five hours. You could scarcely do it on foot in five days, could you?

Dēv'qns̄hīrə (or-shēr) rēcū'pērā'tiōn cōūnt'rī-hōusə'
Tiv'értōn fōl'lōwīng

Once there, she had to put everything in order in the house, while her mistress in London was waiting for fine weather. They did not wait long, for a few days after the weather cleared up, the sun became warmer, and the family were ready to start.

Mr. Brown, of course, was too busy to go with his wife and children. He only took them to the station in the motor-car, to see them off.



mīs'trēs̄s

clēārəd

A loud whistle was sounded, and the train moved off, leaving the rich London merchant alone on the platform.

(2)

It was one o'clock in the afternoon when Mrs. Brown and her children reached Tiverton. A coach was waiting at the railway-station, ready to start.

In the distance, one could see a high hill with a pretty village near the top, and on the left, among the evergreens the fine country-seat which belonged to Jack's father.

The coach, which was to carry them there, was an old one; and as the road was steep and narrow, you may well think that the travellers felt very uncomfortable in it.

cōach ɛv'ɛrgreɛn(s)'
 cɔ̃nt'rɪ-sɛɪt'
 bɛlɔ̃ngɛd'
 ʌncɔm'fɔrtəblɛ

But when, after a quarter of an hour, they reached the little village, what a pleasant sight they enjoyed! Here was a brook, flowing fast and noisily on its stone
 5 bed, between its mossy banks.

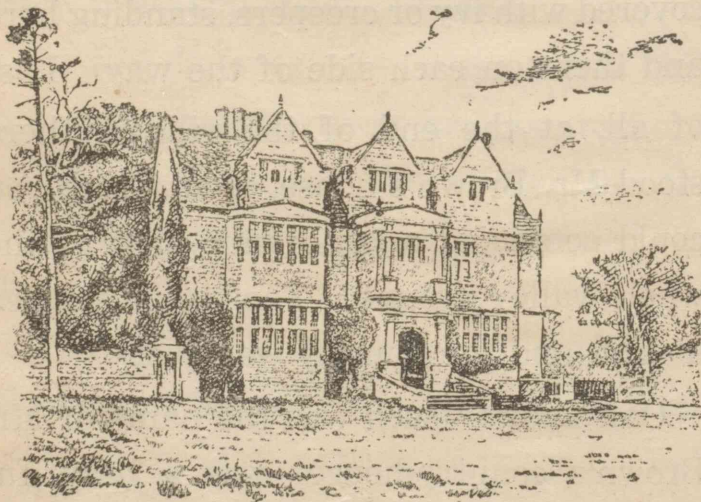
Further up, there was a busy mill, with its big wheel turning round and round. Then the peasants' cottages and barns, covered with ivy or creepers, standing here
 10 and there on each side of the way. Last of all, at the end of the village, there stood Mr. Brown's house, from which you could command a panoramic view of the whole valley around. The coach stopped
 15 at last, and the journey was over.

Oak Lodge—such was the name of Mr. Brown's country-house—was a beautiful building. Indeed it looked more like a castle than anything else, with its thick

noɪs'ɪlɪ mɔ̃ss'y fʉr'thɛr pɛɔs'ant(s) ɪ'vɪ
 .crɛɛp'ɛr(s) cɔmɔ̃nd'(v.) pɔ̃nɔrɔm'ɪc ɔɔk lɔ̃dʒɛ

walls, its high roof covered with slates and its bay-windows at each corner. It had three stories.

In front of the house was a wide, flat space of ground adorned with flowers and small trees. There was also a fine park all around the house, and at the bottom of that park, a little gate that opened on to the woods.



As to the inside of Oak Lodge, it was richly and comfortably furnished. The

slātə(s) bāy'-wīn'dōw(s) flāt spāçə adōrnəd'
bōt'təm in'sidə rīch'lī cōm'fortablī

hall, in the centre, was large and lofty; the staircase, made of oak, was highly polished and covered with a thick carpet.

In the rooms upstairs as well as downstairs, every piece of furniture was in the very best taste. On entering there, you could see at once that you were in a wealthy gentleman's home.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Jack **had been** suffering for several weeks before he **could** leave his bed.

How long **had** you **been** studying English when you **left** Japan for America?

(2)

The manager as well as the clerks **was** (The clerks as well as the manager **were**) dismissed.

I as well as you **am** to blame.

(You as well as I **are** to blame.)

çen'tre(-tēr) löft'ý stāir'cāçə' hīgh'lī ūp'stāirs'
down'stāirs' tāstə(n.) wēalth'ý blāmə

(3)

see(v.)	sight(n.)
furnish(v.)	furniture(n.)
open(v.)	opening(n.)
recuperate(v.)	recuperation(n.)
distant(adj.)	distance(n.)
warm(adj.)	warmth(n.)

(4)

bear	bore	borne
forget*	forgot	forgotten
speak	spoke	spoken
grow*	grew	grown

(Those marked with asterisks have already appeared in previous lists.)

FOR STUDY

(1) The athletic meeting held at the grounds of the Keio University on Sunday last came off very successfully before a fairly large crowd of spectators.

(2) The poor man had no money of his own to buy with, and knew of no one from whom he could borrow such books as he wanted.

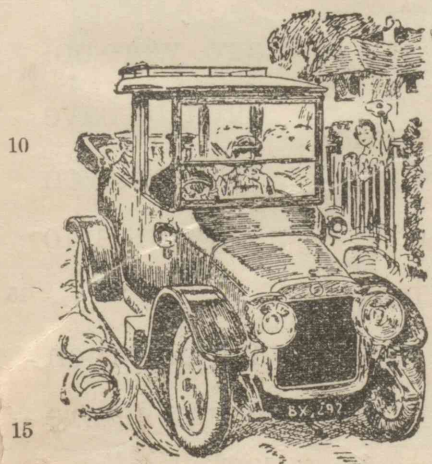
āthlēt'ic mēēt'ing ū'nīvēr'sītī succēs'sfullī
 crowd (n.) spēctā'tor(ŝ)

LESSON III

DIFFERENT WAYS OF TRAVELLING

The most healthy and pleasant way of travelling is perhaps on foot, if one is a good walker. Riding one's own horse, or driving one's own carriage is also pleasant, but it is not everybody that can afford to keep a horse or carriage.

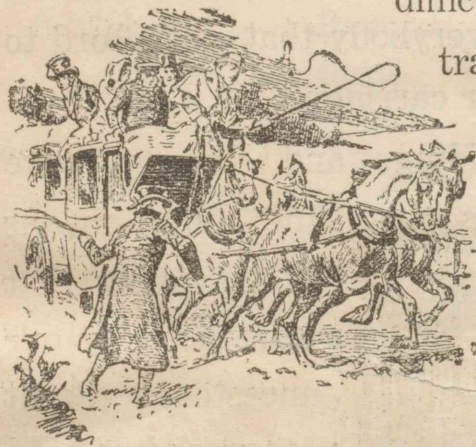
Walking, riding, and driving were the only means of travelling that were used by our ancestors. Great progress has been made since then, and now we generally go by train, even if we have



walk'ēr ān'čestor(ŝ) prōg'rēs's

but a short journey to make. Some ride on bicycles, some drive motor-cars, and some are trying to travel through the air in airships or aeroplanes.

Formerly even the best roads were in so bad a condition that travelling was very difficult. Rich men



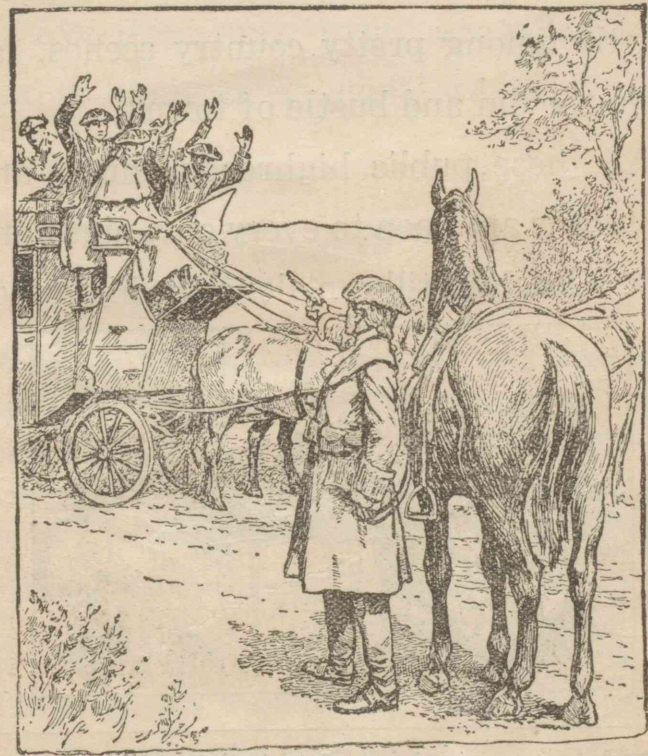
travelling in their own coaches, two centuries ago, were obliged to have four or even six horses to

pull them through the mud.

All travellers were always glad when they could reach the wayside inn before nightfall, especially when the road was

condi'tion dif'ficult wāy'side' niġht'fall'

not safe. Highwaymen would frequent all the great roads; they were well-armed, and mounted on fine horses. And it is said that many of the innkeepers were paid by them to tell which travellers were worth attacking.



hiġh'wāy'mēn frē'quent wēll'-ārmēd' ĩnh'kēep'ēr(s)

Nowadays, our highroads are all safe. Smaller roads and country lanes branch off from the highroads. Footpaths cross the fields and hills, and enable those who are fond of walking to enjoy beautiful views of land and water, and to wander quietly among pretty country scenes, far from the din and bustle of towns.

All these public highroads, lanes, and footpaths are open to every one, night and day. Coaches still run along the highroads



attāck'ing now'-a-dāys' high'-rōad(s)' brānch (v.)
 fōot'pāthz ēnā'blē scēnē(s) dīn būs'tlē pūblīc

between places not joined by railways.

Tram-cars and omnibuses carry passengers through the streets, and to places only a little removed from the towns. But those persons who are fond of walking, or who cannot afford to ride, travel on foot from one town or village to another along these public ways.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Walking, riding, and driving were the only means of travelling that were used by our ancestors.

Reading, writing, and counting were the only subjects of teaching that were given by the schoolmaster.

(2)

The innkeepers were paid by them to tell which travellers were worth attacking.

ōm'nībus(ēs) rēmōvəd' sūb'jēct(s) schōol'mās'tēr

Is there any place in this neighbourhood that is worth (our) visiting?

The novel is hardly worth reading.

(3)

Great progress has been made since the Restoration of Meiji era.

Japan has made great progress since the beginning of Meiji.

(4)

difficult(<i>adj.</i>)	difficulty(<i>n.</i>)
safe(<i>adj.</i>)	safety(<i>n.</i>)
able(<i>adj.</i>)	ability(<i>n.</i>)

FOR STUDY

(1) Getting out of doors is the greatest part of the journey.

(2) Travel makes a wise man better but a fool worse.

(3) In the presence of the headmaster she recited the poem slowly, with the charm of her Indian accent.

neigh'bourhōōd nōv'el rēs'tōrā'tiōn ēr'a
 prēs'ēnçə hēād'mās'tēr rēçit'ēd pō'em āç'çent

LESSON IV

MY TOWN

The town where I live contains thirty thousand inhabitants. It lies on the bank of a small river, over which there are four bridges.

5 It is very pretty with its white houses, the roofs of which are covered with dark blue slates. A long broad main street runs through the town, having on each side a fine wide pavement.

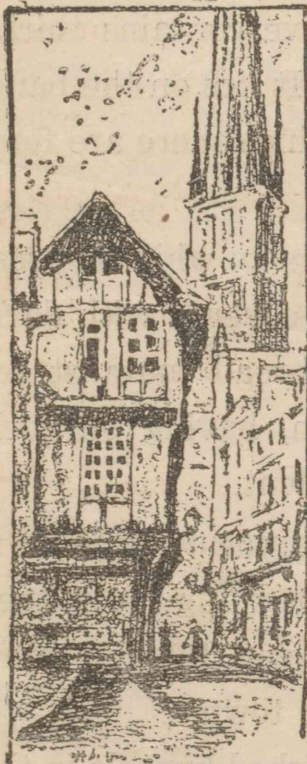
10 To the south of the town there is a large public garden, containing the statues of Colonel A and Doctor B, who were eminent citizens of the town.

The former distinguished himself in the
 15 Great ^{European} War and was killed on the field of battle, while the latter was a very

māin pāvə'ment col'onēl(kūr'nēl) çit'izən(s)
 dīstīn'guished(-gwisht) wə

learned man who was very kind to the poor.

Some of the smaller streets look very



queer with their old wooden houses over-
hanging them. The top stories on one side are so close to those of the other side that people, from the higher windows, can almost shake hands across the street.

In the heart of the town stands the town hall. It is a fine building, which was constructed in the reign of King Edward IV by a great architect, whose name I have forgotten.

lĕarn'ĕd quĕĕr . ō'vĕrhāng'ing rĕign ār'chitĕct(-kī-)

The largest building in the town is the cathedral, which is overtopped by a tall steeple. We have a large theatre, too, which we visit when the play is interesting, and the actors are said to be good.

The public library is important. It contains about 35,000 volumes, which are all arranged in good order on the shelves by the old librarian. There is not much noise or traffic in the town, except on Thursdays which are market-days.

The climate in this part of England is generally pleasant. In autumn, however, we often have too much rain, and now and then a mist rises from the river and spreads over the whole town.

A great city—a great solitude. —Proverb.

cathĕ'dral āct'or(s) vŏl'ūmĕ(s) shĕlvĕs librār'ian
trāf'fic mār'kĕt-dāy(s) cli'mātĕ mist sŏl'itūde

GRAMMAR

(1)

The primary school stands on the bank of a river, **over which** there is a two-arched bridge.

It is very pretty with white houses, the roofs **of which** are covered with dark blue slates.

It is a fine building, **which** was constructed in the time of Edward IV.

(2)

A long broad main street runs along the town, **having** (=which has) on each side a fine wide pavement.

To the south, there is a large public garden, **containing** (=which contains) the statues of a great painter and a diplomatist.

A coach was waiting at the railway-station, (which was) **ready** to start.

Here was a brook, (which was) **flowing** fast and noisily on its stone bed across the pasture.

(3)

important importance pave pavement
eminent eminence arrange arrangement

prī'mārī tʷo'ārchəd(-t) pāɪnt'ər dīplō'matīst pās'tūrə

LESSON V

PETER JOHNSON'S BOOTS

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

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

"I think I shall sell these boots," said
15 Peter one morning.

"And why should you do that?" asked his wife.

fōr'tūnatə wōrn crāčk squārə point'əd

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

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

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

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

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

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

So Peter paid him three dollars and put on his new boots; but when he had walked awhile, they hurt his feet very much. Soon he met another man with

rètûrn' (n.) shrûnk ẽxchāngẽ (v.) shin'ing (a.)
coin(s) dõl'lār(s) ȧwhilẽ'

a pair of boots, and again he proposed an exchange.

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

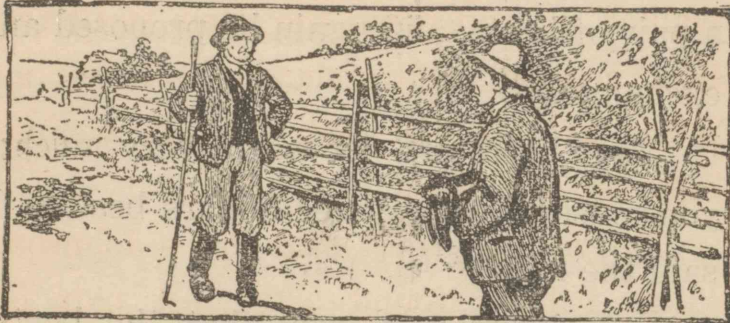
Peter knew very well that the boots he wore were worth little, so he cheerfully paid the three dollars, and took the new pair. But when he drew them on, they were worse than the others. He could scarcely walk in them.

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

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

prõpõsẽd'

limpẽd(-pt)



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

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

Then Peter took out his four dollars. 5

“Here is all the money I have,” said
he, “but I must have a comfortable pair
of boots.”

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

When he was at home again, he

dēlight/ful

fly'ing

walked up and down the room until the
floor creaked, and stuck out his feet as
much as possible; but the old woman
only sat and spun.

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

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

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

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

Then she turned down the top of one
of the boots, and there was Peter John-
20 son's name.

creākēd(-kt)

spūn

pēr'fēct

ġēnt

“H’m!” said Peter.

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

GRAMMAR

(1)

They looked as if they were too small.

The boy talks as if he were a man.

It is as if they had grown on my feet.

(2)

How delightful it was to walk without being in pain.

How delightful it must be to study without being pressed for money.

(3)

Since that time he has never found fault with his boots.

Since that time he had never complained about his boots until his death.

fəʊlt bɑː'gɑːn(or-gən) kɒntɛnt'mɛnt prɛsʃd(-st)

(4)

<i>nouns</i>		<i>adjectives</i>
fortune		fortunate
comfort		comfortable
cheer		cheerful
delight		delightful
pain		painful

(5)

wear*	wore	worn
shrink	shrank	shrunk
hurt*	hurt	hurt
stick	stuck	stuck
spin	{span	spun
	{spun	

- (1) A contented mind is a continual feast.
- (2) Contentment is the philosopher's stone that turns all it touches into gold.
- (3) He that is content with his poverty is wonderfully rich.

(4) Study the following:—

volume	chapter	page	paragraph
line	cover	title-page	appendix

kɒntɛnt'ɛd mɪnd(n.) kɒntɪn'uəl fɛəst fɪləs'ɒphər(-fɛr)
kɒntɛnt'(a.) pɔv'ɛrtɪ wɒn'dɜːfʊlɪ

LESSON VI

A BOY HERO



Far away across the sea lies a country called Holland. The people who live in Holland are called the Dutch. I hope you will some day make a visit to this far-away country. If you do, you will see many things which you never see at home.

Whichever way you look, great windmills lift their arms against the sky. The children wear wooden shoes, and the little girls are dressed in quaint caps and aprons.

But, strangest of all the strange things

hēr'ō Hōl'land Dūch wīchēv'ēr quānt
ā'pron(s) (or ā'purn)

in Holland are the dikes, or sea walls, which keep the sea from pouring over the land and drowning all the people. For Holland, you must know, is a country lower than the sea and it lies close beside the ocean. Nothing but strong dikes could keep the angry waves away from the very doors of the people of Holland.

You can easily imagine, then, how carefully the Dutch people guard the strong sea walls. They know that their homes and their lives would be at the mercy of the sea if once the dikes should be broken.

One day, long years ago, little Peter was playing in the garden by his home in Holland, when his mother called to him from the door of the cottage.

“Come, Peter,” she said, “I want you to carry to your grandmother this cheese

dīkē(s) lōw'ēr gūard livēz(n.) mēr'cy

which I have made for her. Go straight upon your way, without playing, and hasten back, so that your father may find you when he comes to supper."

Peter took the little basket that held the cheese, and hastened on his lonely way. He did not delay to gather the pretty flowers that grew by the wayside, nor to play with the boys who called to him from the field. He went straight forward, as he was bidden, and soon reached his grandmother's house, but it was almost dark.

He left his basket, gave his grandmother a kiss, and started for home. His path lay beside the dike. He remembered what his father had told him of the many men who had worked to build it, and the many homes which it kept safe from harm.

But hark! In the quiet of the twilight

lōnē'ly bīd'den pāth (or pāth) hārk

he heard a sound which made his heart beat quick and fast. If you or I had been walking there, we should have given little heed to the sound of trickling water.

5 But Peter knew the meaning of the fearful sound. He knew that the sea was making its way through the dike. Before morning—even before Peter could get men to help—the water would be pouring over
10 the land.

What could a boy do? Quick as thought, he ran to the spot from which the water trickled, and thrust his hand into the hole in the dike. Then he called aloud for
15 help. He listened. No answer came to his call, but he heard the dripping water no longer.

Again and again he called; again, and still again. No answer came. Darkness

hēed trīck'ling fēar'ful thōught (n.) thrūst
hōlē aloud' drip'ping dārk'nēs\$

settled about him. He became too faint to utter a sound. He was chilled to the bone. But still his little hand, weak, half frozen, held back the cruel sea.

They found him in the morning, pale and faint, but bravely holding to his post. His father held him in his arms, while strong men repaired the dike.

“He has saved us all,” they said. “Thank God! He was a brave boy.”

GRAMMAR

(1)

Whichever way you **look**, great windmills **lift** their arms against the sky.

Whichever way we **looked**, snow-capped peaks **towered** up against the moon-lit sky.

(2)

Their lives **would** be at the mercy of the sea if once the dikes **should** be broken.

sēt'tlɛd fəɪnt ʊt'tər chɪlɪd bōnə kru'əl pālə
brəvə'li snōw'-capped'(-pt) pēak(s) tow'ered(tou'ɛrd)

Should the river once overflow its banks, all the farm houses in the valley **would** be at the mercy of the turbulent water.

(3)

If you or I **had been walking** there, we **should have given** little heed to the sound of trickling water.

Had he or I **been strolling** there, we **should have given** little or no heed to the old shrine.

Had you or he **been** travelling there, you **would have given** great attention to the queer dialect spoken by the people.

(4)

Holland	Dutch	France	French
Italy	Italian	Russia	Russian
Portugal	Portuguese	Sweden	Swedish
Spain	Spanish	Germany	German
Switzerland	Swiss	China	Chinese

(5)

health	healthy	anger	angry
wealth	wealthy	luck	lucky
moss	mossy	chill	chilly
noise	noisy	rain	rainy

tūr'bülənt stroll'ing shrine dī'alɛct

LESSON VII

BAD MASTER, BAD ASS—I



Men do not know so much as we asses. I suppose, therefore, that you, who are reading this story, do not know that a market is held every Tuesday at Eagle-ton.

At this market are sold vegetables, butter, eggs, cheese, fruits, and other good things.

I know it well, and so do my brothers.

âsš(ěs)

We have suffered so much at it that we cannot forget it.

I used to belong to a cruel farmer's wife. She would load me with all the
5 eggs, butter, cheese, and vegetables and fruits that she had for sale.

And when I was so loaded that I could scarcely walk, she herself would get on my back, too. Fancy being made to trot
10 three miles with such a load.

It used to make me very angry. But I kept my anger to myself. For my mistress had a stick, thick and full of knots. And she would beat me with this
15 stick for nothing at all.

Every market-day I sighed and groaned; but no one pitied me. "Now then, you lazy brute!" the farmer used to say, when he came to fetch me, "be quiet!"

lōād(v.)(n.) sālę fān'cŷ trōt kņōt(s) sīghęd
grōānęd pīt'ięd brųtę fętch

“You make me deaf with your noisy ‘Hee-haw, Hee-haw!’ Take the lazy brute to the door, John, to be loaded.”

“There you have a basket of eggs, the cheese, the butter, and the vegetables! 5 5 A good load like that ought to bring us many crowns.”

“Now bring the chair, Mary, for your mother to mount on his back. Good-bye, wife! Make him trot along! Here is 10 your stick. Give it to him if he does not move quickly.”

Whack, whack, whack came the stick on my poor back. “That’s right, wife!” shouted the farmer. “A few blows 15 like that will move him along, never fear!”

The farmer’s wife kept on beating me until my back and sides were quite sore.

hēē'-hāw' ōught whäck blōw(s)

I became so enraged that I tried to kick her off.

But my load was too heavy. The most that I could do was to shake my sides, which made my mistress afraid that she would be thrown off.

“You stupid, ill-tempered beast!” she cried, and she beat me so much with her cruel stick that I could scarcely carry her 10 to the market.

mountain
mountain
page
GRAMMAR

(1)

She *would* load me **with** all the eggs, butter and cheese that she had for sale.

When I was so **loaded** that I could scarcely walk, she herself *would* get on my back.

(2)

Fancy being made to trot three miles with such a load.

ēnrāgēd' kīck ill'-tēm'pērēd bēāst

Imagine **being made to grope** my way in the dark with such a burden.

(3)

The farmer's wife **kept on beating** me until my back and sides were quite sore.

He **kept on insulting** me until I could stand it no longer.

(4)

hold*	held	held
sell	sold	sold
beat*	beat	beaten
buy	bought	bought
throw*	threw	thrown

(5)

cruel	cruelty	sell	sale
stupid	stupidity	beat	battle

PROVERBS

- (1) A man of cruelty is God's enemy.
- (2) An ass that carries a load is better than a lion that devours men.

grōpē	būr'dēn	īnsūlt'ing	cru'ēltŷ
stūpid'itŷ	pūr'chāsē	dēvour'	

121 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

LESSON VIII

BAD MASTER, BAD ASS—II

We got to the market at last, and the baskets were taken off my poor back. Then my mistress tied me to a post and went away to get her dinner.

5 As for me, I was dying of both hunger and thirst. Yet I was given nothing but a handful of grass and a mouthful of water. So I got to the vegetables and helped myself to a basket of cabbages.
10 Never had I tasted anything so nice before!

She knew at once that I had eaten her cabbages. I should not like to tell you the bad names she called me. They were
15 enough to make even a donkey blush.

I made her no reply; I simply turned

dŷ'ing	thīrst	hānd'fūl	mouth'fūl	blūsh
		sīm'plŷ		

my back on her and licked my lips. Then she took her stick and beat me so badly that I lost my temper.

So I gave her three kicks, the first of which broke two of her teeth, the second snapped her wrist, and the third knocked her down.

Then the people seized hold of me, calling me all the bad names they could think of. They carried my mistress away at last, and I was left alone.

Seeing that nobody took notice of me, I ate a second basket of vegetables. Then I gnawed through the rope with which I was bound and started for home.

The people who saw me cried, "Look at that donkey, he has run away."

"Catch him," said the wife of one of them, "and we can set our little one on

licked(-kt) bād'ly snāppəd(-pt) wrist
knōckəd(-kt) nō'tiçə (n.) gnawəd

his back."

"He shall carry both you and the little one," replied her husband.

Wishing to show them that I was quiet and good-tempered, I trotted up to them and stood still while the two of them got on my back.

"He seems a nice sort of a donkey," said the man, whilst helping his wife up on my back.

I smiled when I heard him. As if a well-treated donkey could be anything but nice!

We only become stupid and ill-tempered when we are treated badly. Treat us well and we are the best-tempered of all the animals.

He that makes himself an ass must not take it ill if men ride him.

hūs'band gōod'-tēm'pērəd whilst well'-trēt'əd

GRAMMAR

(1)

I was given **nothing but** a handful of grass.

I was given **anything but** nice.

A well-treated donkey cannot be **anything but** nice.

He talked as if a well-treated donkey could be **anything but** nice.

(2)

Never **had I** tasted anything so nice before !

I had never tasted anything so nice before.

(3)

Seeing that nobody took notice of me, I ate a **second** basket of vegetables.

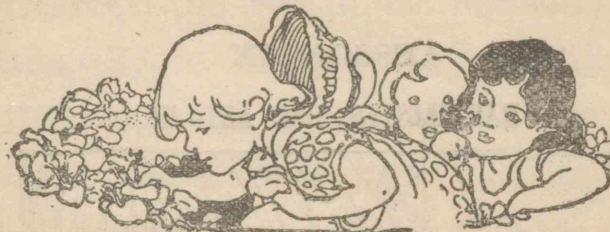
Compare : **The second** kick snapped her wrist.

Wishing to show them that I was good-tempered, I went up to them and stood still.

(4)

break*	broke	broken
bind	bound	bound
eat*	ate	eaten
run*	ran	run

*I'm a little violet
— 45 —
In the woods I dwell*



I'm a little violet,

In the woods I dwell,

Growing on the mossy bank,

Or in forest dell.

I am fair, of perfume rare,

And you love me well.

I load the pleasant morning breeze

With fragrance sweet and rare,

And love to hear the children cry;

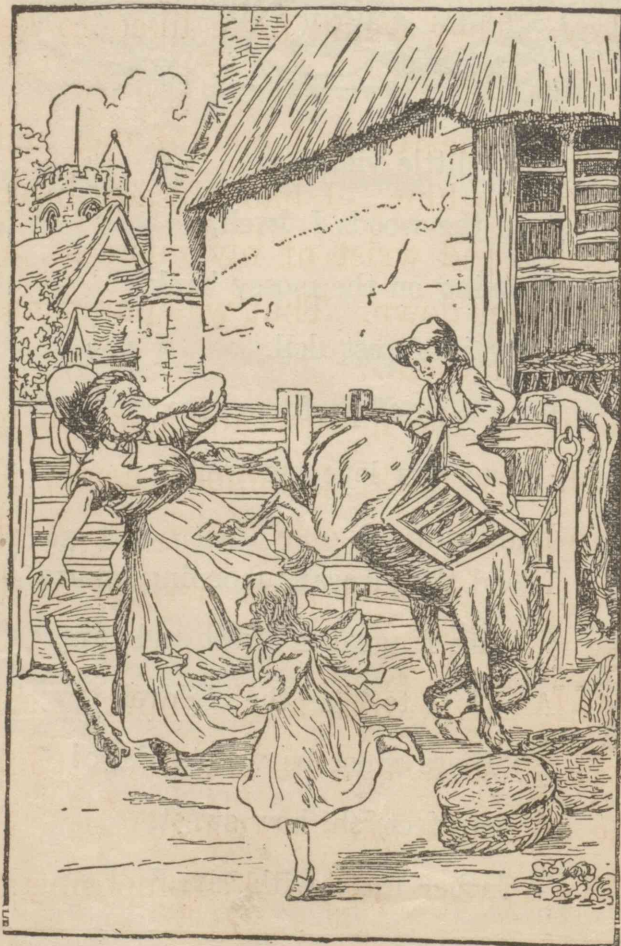
"There must be violets there!

At our feet, oh, how sweet.

Gather them with care."

住シカ dwell	谷 dell	臭気 pēr'fūmē	静風 brēezē
	frā'grāncē 臭気	vi'olēt(s) スミレ	

LESSON IX
BAD MASTER, BAD ASS—III



I carried the woman and her son home to their house. On the way the little boy patted me, and called me a dear old donkey. They would have liked to keep
5 me.

But my master had bought me, and I belonged to him. I had already broken the teeth and wrist of my mistress, and knocked her down. That was punishment
10 enough for them.

So, when the mother and her son had got off my back, I jumped aside, and before they could seize me by the
15 farm. I galloped off and soon arrived at the

“Ah! there you are, stupid!” cried Mary, “how soon you are back. John, come and take his saddle off.”

“I’ve always got to do something for

pāt'tēd
経ッ打ッ

alrēad'y
ガケタ
gal'lopēd(-pt)

pūn'ishment
sad'dle
サダ

asidē

that stupid brute," said John, in a temper. "I believe he has run away."

"You ugly beast," he said, speaking to me, and kicking me in the ribs, "if I knew you had really run away, I would give you a fine beating, I can tell you."

He took off my saddle and bridle, and I galloped away. But I had scarcely got into the meadow, when I heard loud cries coming from the farm.

I looked over the hedge, and saw that they had brought my mistress home.

It was the children who were crying, because their mother was hurt. Presently I heard John say, "Father, I'll take the carter's big whip. I'll tie the donkey to a tree, and whip him until he can no longer stand."

"Do so, my son," was the reply, "but

rib(s) rē'allŷ bēāt'ing cārt'ēr whĭp (v.)
肋骨 打 荷車引 打

do not kill him, or we shall lose the money I paid for him. I will sell him at the next fair."

I trembled with fear, as I saw John going to the stable for the whip. There was no time to be lost. Without thinking of the money my master had paid for me, I leapt at the hedge that cut me off from the open fields.

The hedge gave way and I struggled through. I ran on and on, over field after field, and continued to run for a very long time. I thought I should be overtaken by the farmer.

But at last I could run no longer. So I stopped and listened. I could hear nothing. I climbed to the top of a hill and looked round. I could see nobody.

Then I began to breathe again. How

leapt strūg'glēd cōntin'ued ō'vertāk'en
トマ 走り抜 聞 見

I rejoiced at my escape from my cruel masters!

And how glad I was when, later on, I found a kind master whom I could love, because he treated me kindly!

GRAMMAR

(1)

I jumped aside before they could seize me by the rein.

“You ugly beast,” he said, kicking me in the ribs.

Drive the nail on the head.

(2)

I had scarcely got into the meadow, when I heard loud cries coming from the shepherd.

He had scarcely entered the service, when he got his salary increased.

(3)

Do not kill him, or we shall lose the money I paid for him.

rējoiced'(-st) rein shēp'hērd sēr'vice
ヨロコビ 轡 羊飼 サービス
sāl'arī increased'(-st)
木一十 増シタ

Come with me, and I will show you the way to the Exhibition.

(4)

I thought I should be overtaken by the farmer.

He thought he should be overtaken by the farmer.

(5)

overtake	overtook	overtaken
bring*	brought	brought
teach*	taught	taught
leap	leapt	leapt
lose*	lost	lost
cut*	cut	cut

(6)

joy	rejoice	treat	treatment
breath	breathe	lose	loss
cloth	clothe	punish	punishment

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy or there is none.
If there be one, try to find it;
If there be none, never mind it.

ēx'hībī'tion (ēk'sībī'shon) ē'vil rēm'ēdy
博覧會 悪

LESSON X



I had a dove, and the sweet dove died ;
 And I have thought it died of grieving :
 O, what could it grieve for ? Its feet were tied
 With a silken thread of my own hands' weaving ;
 Sweet little red feet, why should you die ?
 Why would you leave me, sweet bird, why ?
 You lived alone in the forest tree :
 Why, pretty thing, would you not live with me ?
 I kiss'd you oft and gave you white peas ;
 Why not live sweetly, as in the green trees ?

—J. Keats.



A widow bird sat mourning for her love,
 Upon a wintry bough :
 The frozen wind crept on above,
 The freezing stream below.
 There was no leaf upon the forest bare,
 No flower upon the ground,
 And little motion in the air
 Except the mill-wheel's sound.

—P. B. Shelley.

dove silk'en weav'ing oft pea(s) wid'ow
 mour'ning win'try mo'tion excep't
 mill'-wheel sound (n.)

LESSON XI

A BRAVE SOLDIER

Napoleon's army was besieging a Ger-
 man town. Day after day passed, but the
 town held out against the French. At
 last Napoleon grew impatient and gave
 5 orders to take the town by storm.

A mile away, on a little hill, stood the
 Emperor Napoleon, eagerly watching the
 efforts of his splendid troops.

The smoke from the guns hung like a
 10 thick mist over the valley, and hid the
 battle from the emperor's impatient gaze.

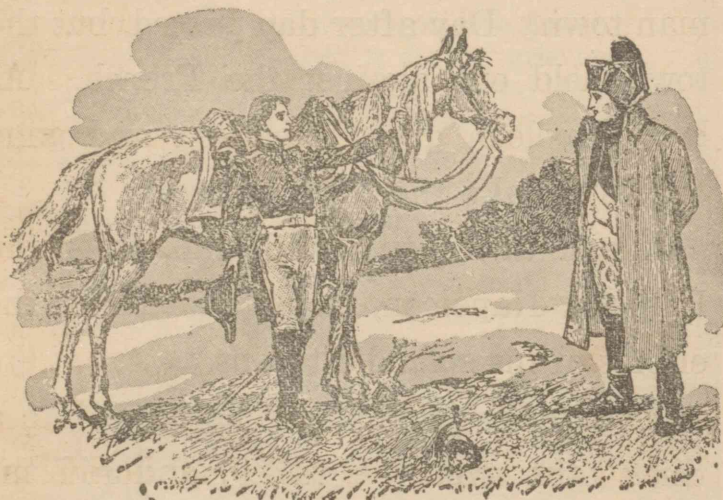
Suddenly a horseman came out through
 the smoke, and galloped at full speed
 towards the hill.

15 On and on he rode, faster and faster,
 straight for the emperor. Pulling up his

Napō'lēon ār'my bēsiēg'ing impā'tient(-shent)
 ēf'fort(s) splēn'did hōrse'man

horse with a sudden jerk, he sprang from the saddle, and stood before Napoleon. He was a young officer,—just a boy.

His face was lit up with a smile of pride



and joy. “The town is won, sire,” he cried. “Our troops have entered it, and the general awaits you in the market-place.”

Napoleon’s eye flashed with pleasure and pride. But looking at the boy, he saw

pride sire awāit'(s) mār'kēt-plāçə'
ホダイ シヤ下 オキリヲホシ

his lips pressed tight and his face grow paler and paler.

Looking again, he saw blood coming from a hole a shot had made in the breast of his coat. The boy had been shot.

“You’re wounded, my boy?” he said, softening his voice and expressing kind sympathy.

“Nay,” said the young officer, smiling the proud smile of one who had done his duty to the utmost. “Nay, sire; I’m killed!”

And the brave boy fell dead beside his master whom it had been his joy to serve.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Looking at the boy, he saw his lips pressed tight and his face grow paler and paler.

tight blòòd shòt(n.) brēast sòft'ening sým'pathy
nāy üt'mōst joy(joi)

Did you ever see cannon fired and troops advance upon the enemy?

Did you ever hear the giant snore?

(2)

“Nay,” said the young officer, smiling the proud smile of one who had done his duty to the utmost.

The young officer died a hero's death.

The old priest lived a saint's life.

(3)

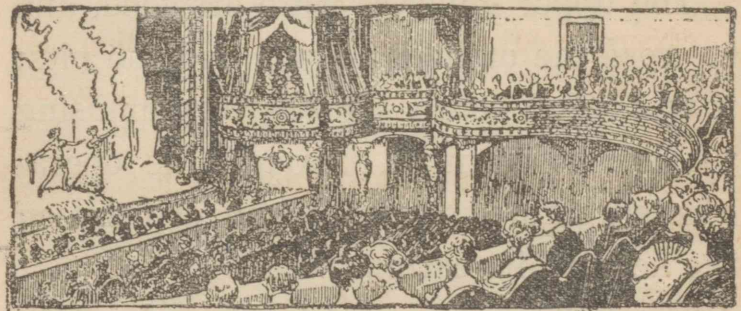
patient	impatient	perfect	imperfect
polite	impolite	proper	improper
pure	impure	prudent	imprudent
clean	unclean	kind	unkind
comfortable	uncomfortable	wise	unwise
just	unjust	happy	unhappy
obey	disobey	appear	disappear
order	disorder	comfort	discomfort
honest	dishonest	satisfy	dissatisfy

(4)

shoot	shot	shot
win*	won	won

cā'nōn fīrəd advāncə (v.) gī'ant snōrə prīest sāīnt

LESSON XII
AT THE THEATRE



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

What a fine sight! The room was brilliantly lit up. All the ladies and gentlemen in the dress circle wore evening

thē'atre(-tēr) clōsə (n.) mū'sical sēcured/
advāncə (n.) brīl'iantly drēss-'cīr'clə

dresses; the ladies wore low-necked bodices, and diamonds sparkled on their shoulders.

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

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

When everybody was silent, the conductor of the band raised his stick, began to beat time, one, two three, four—and the orchestra struck up the first note; the lights were lowered, the curtain was raised and the performance began. It was a musical play.

One of the songs was so pretty that the audience cried out: "Encore, encore!"

drēs's'(ēz) (n.) bōd'icē ūp'pēr ōr'chēstra-stāll' (ōr'kēs—)
pīt amūs'ing ōp'ērā-glās's'(ēz) hūsh cōndūct'ōr
bānd lōw'ērēd pēr'fōr'māņçē aū'diēņçē en'cōrē' (ān'kōr')

many times, and the artist had to come back on the stage and sing her song over again.

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

Now Tom thanked his uncle for taking him to the theatre, saying he had enjoyed it immensely. As it was late, they took a taxi-cab and motored home.

GRAMMAR

(1)

His uncle had secured a box in advance at the booking office.

ärt'ist stāgē clāppēd(-pt) lēād'ing act'rēs's'(ēz)
immēnsē'ly tāx'i-cāb
大ハシ 七馬車

Tom **thanked** his uncle for **taking** him to the theatre, saying he **had enjoyed** it immensely.

(2)

glass	glasses	lady	ladies
ass	asses	gallery	galleries
class	classes	city	cities
actress	actresses	cry	cries
mistress	mistresses	play	plays
blush	blushes	donkey	donkeys

(3)

actor	actress	hero	heroine
master	mistress	lion	lioness
poet	poetess	emperor	empress
waiter	waitress	prince	princess

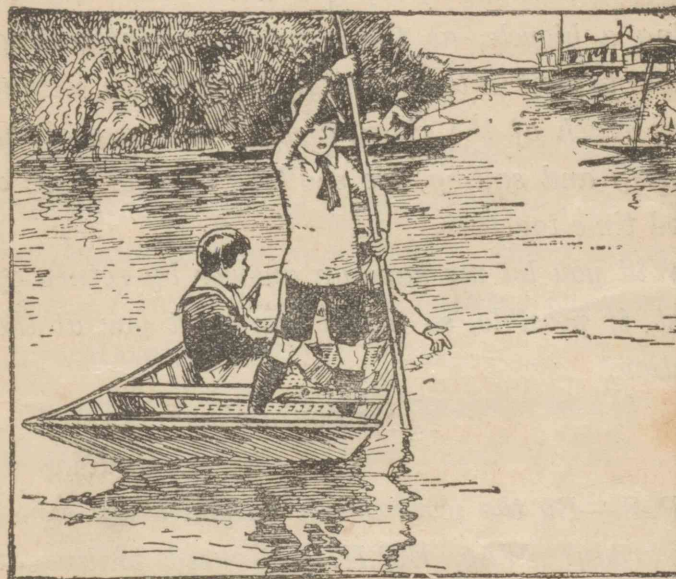
PROVERBS

- (1) There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.
- (2) Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.
- (3) Charity begins at home, but it should not end there.
- (4) To kill two birds with one stone.
- (5) To put the cart before the horse.
- (6) He that goes a-borrowing, goes a-sorrowing.
- (7) Empty vessels make the most noise.

slip wʰætəv'ər chār'itŷ bɔr'rɔwɪŋ sɔr'rɔwɪŋ

LESSON XIII

INVITATION AND REPLY



1, Marston Avenue,
 Henley-on-Thames,
 16 June, 1923.

My dear Edward,

5 I am rather ashamed of myself for not
 having written to you before this. I am now

āv'ənue

writing to ask you if you would care to come to-day week and spend a fortnight with us.

You know we are quite in the country, but the roads are excellent, so, if I were you, I should bring a bicycle, as there are many interesting places to visit in the vicinity. We are, too, within easy reach of the river, and, if you care about rowing and sailing, we shall be sure to have a good time together.

Will you let me have an answer by return of post, if possible, so that I can meet you at the station?

Yours sincerely,

T. A. Halliday.

P. S.—By the way, whom do you think I met yesterday? Why, E.P.H. who used to live at Worthing two years ago.



care (v.) vicin'ity within' reach (n.)

sincere'ly P.S. (= pōst'script)

The Laurels,

195, Cromwell Road,

London, S. W.,

17 June, 1923.

5 My dear Tom,

Many thanks for your letter and very kind invitation. Of course I shall be delighted to come; nothing will suit me better, especially as I have not had a holiday since Easter. But I am sorry to say I can only stay till Tuesday week, as we are rather busy at the office.

If all goes well, I shall come down on Saturday morning, by the 9.10 from town. I don't know when it gets to Henley, but you can easily look it up in the time-table.

Send me a wire if there is any fishing to be had. I caught a fine lot of fish, by the way, last Tuesday, down in Kent.

Please remember me very kindly to your father and mother.

Always yours truly,

E. G. Brown.

délight'ed East'er tru'ly

GRAMMAR

(1)

I am rather ashamed of myself for not having written to you before this.

He is rather proud of himself for having done so splendidly at the examinations.

(2)

Send me a wire if there is any fishing to be had.

Send me a wireless if any emergency turns up after the departure of my boat.

(3)

ring*	rang	rung
meet*	met	met
wear*	wore	worn
hide*	hid	hidden

PROVERBS

- (1) Spare the rod, and spoil the child.
- (2) Count not your chickens before they are hatched.
- (3) Strike the iron while it is hot.
- (4) He who makes friends of all keeps none.

splēnd'idlŷ wirə'lēsŝ ěmēr'gencŷ dĕpār'turĕ
 rōd chĭčk'en(s) hāčhĕd(-t)

LESSON XIV

JACK, A PET DOG

About the middle of the Boer War some rifle-men were going away to battle, and were sailing from Liverpool in a ship called the "Rose Castle."

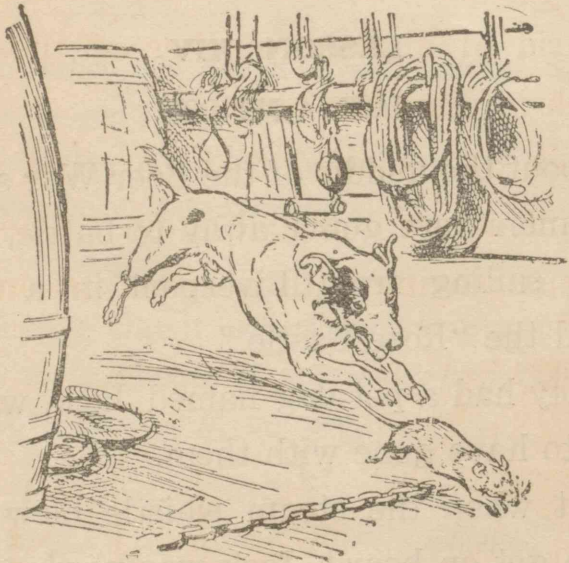
5 They had a pet dog named Jack, which was to have gone with them.

But when the steam whistle blew for all to get on board, Jack was nowhere to be seen, and as the ship could not wait,
10 he was left behind.

Jack quickly made friends with the men who loaded and unloaded the Allan Line of steamships.

It was quite funny to see the rough
15 dock-men with their queer doggy friend going to and from the ships.

pĕt Bōer(bōōr) rĭ'flĕ-mĕn whĭs'tlĕ(n.) ũnlōād'ĕd
 Ā'l'lān Linĕ dōčk'-mĕn dōg'gŷ



Though a quiet dog, as a rule, Jack could make short work of the rats which he found on the ships.

He had no sooner found one on board, than off he went after it as quickly as could be.

There was just a squeeze on the part of Jack, and a squeak on the part of Mr.

squeeze
ササウ

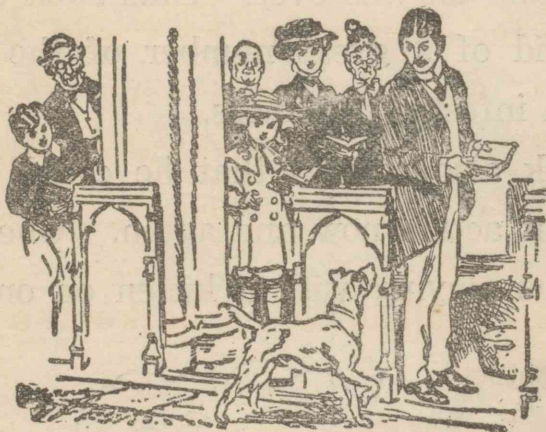
squeak
ササウ

Rat, and all was over. Thus Jack could get rid of a great number of the rats which infested the liners.

Jack also showed that he could do a gallant action now and again. One day he was playing with a kitten on one of



rīd infest'ed li'nēr(s) gal'lant āc'tiōn
 kit'ten 勇敢犬



the ships. In running out of Jack's way little pussy fell overboard.

Jack at once leaped after it, and swam with it in his mouth to the nearest steps.

On Sundays Jack used to visit his friends—going to many houses during the day—just before meal times, as a rule.

Once he made a mistake and found one of his friends away from home, and the house shut up.

ō'vərbôard' lēapəd(-t)

過板

A bright notion struck Jack—he would go on the scent to find his friend.

It is said that Jack went after his friend to the church, and walked straight to his friend's seat when a hymn was being sung.

You will all agree that Jack was a most clever dog.

GRAMMAR

(1)

They had a monkey **named** Jack.

Among the graduates was a young Japanese, Nagano **by name**.

(2)

Jack was to **have gone with them**, but he was left behind.

Lieutenant Smith was to **have come with us**, but he was suddenly taken ill.

(3)

He **had no sooner found** a rat on board, **than**

nō'tiŋ sçənt (sənt) agrē mŏn'kēy
 馬ノツ grad'uatē(s) liçütēn'ant (lū-or lēf-)

卒業

off he went after it and made short work of it.

No sooner had we set off on our picnic, than it started raining.

(4)

Jack walked straight to his friend's seat when a hymn was being sung.

When the school-inspector entered the class-room, English conversation was being taught.

(5)

He found the house shut up.

He heard a hymn sung.

(6)

blow*	blew	blown
swim	swam	swum
shut*	shut	shut
strike	struck	{stricken struck
sing*	sang	sung

PROVERBS

- (1) Jack of all trades, master of none.
- (2) Too many cooks spoil the broth.

inspĕct'or class'-rōom' brōth

LESSON XV

LETTER FROM THE SEASIDE

12 Sea View-Parade,

Bognor,

Aug. 7th, 19.....

Dear Jack,

5 I am very glad to hear that you are having such a good time in Derbyshire. Mountain climbing must be a very good fun, but I must say I prefer the seaside myself.

Last year when my uncle retired from business he bought this house as the doctor told him that the sea air would be good for him. It is a fine place with a good view of the sea from the windows and he says we may come and stay as often as we like.

15 My mother and sister are here with me, but father has to go back to the City from time to time on business.

We are so near to the sea here that at first the noise kept me awake at night, but now I

Parādē' Bōg'nōr Dēr'býshire rĕtirēd'

have got so used to it that I think I shall not be able to sleep without it when I go back to town.



There is a fine sandy beach, where we play every day. It is pleasant to sit among the crowds on the sands and

watch the waves rolling in. This place is quite famous for its big waves.

There are crowds of people here now and all the hotels facing the sea are full. Along the sea front it is rather



noisy with bands, people singing, and all sorts of amusements, but where my uncle's house is, it is quite quiet.

Every day when it is warm enough we go

sānd'y bēach hōtēl'(s) amūse'ment(s)

砂 海 浜

娯楽

Handwritten notes: AT AP BP

bathing. There are hundreds of bathing machines along the beach in which people change their clothes. The machines are drawn out into the waters by horses.

We do not use the bathing machines ourselves as my uncle has rented a small piece of the beach and has put up a bathing tent which is much better.

Speaking of horses, you can have a ride on a pony here for a penny. I tried myself yesterday but did not enjoy it very much as it was rather bumpy and the man ran behind all the time hitting the pony with a thick stick.

The pier here is rather a long one and you can fish from the end, but if you want to fish you must buy a ticket which costs sixpence. This is rather dear, don't you think?

Did you ever see a life-boat? There is a life-boat station on the shore near us. I once saw the men put out the life-boat in a storm. It was an exciting business.

bāth'ing our'selvēs rēnt'ed pō'n'y pēn'n'y būm'p'y
hit'ting pīer six'pēnce life'-boat ēxcit'ing

海水浴 自分直 借 馬 五便士 乗馬
打 打 六便士 救助船 九倉世丸
ボート

Well, dinner is ready and as we are going to a concert on the pier to-night I must make haste.

Hoping that you will enjoy your holidays,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Hal.

GRAMMAR

(1)

He **bought** this house as the doctor **told** him that the sea air **would** be good for him.

(He **is going to buy** this house as the doctor **tells** him that the sea air **will** be good for him.)

He **says** that we **may** come and stay as often as we **like**.

(He **said** that we **might** come and stay as often as we **liked**.)

(2)

Speaking of donkeys, you can have a ride on a donkey for a penny.

hāste 117
rēmāin' 712
fāith'fully 5 317

Speaking of English dramas, you can buy a good one for two shillings.

Speaking of typewriters, what is the price of the one I saw at your house the other day?

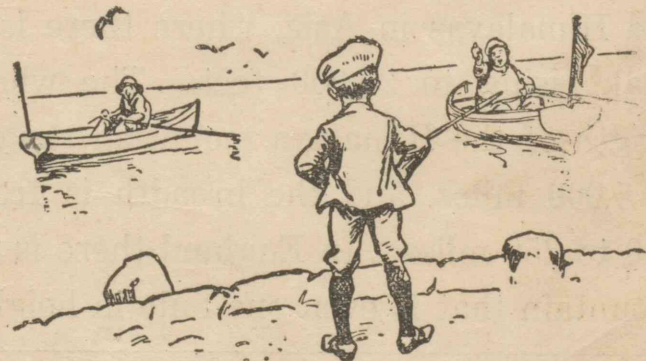
(3)

Every day when it is warm enough we **go bathing**.

Every day when it is fine they **go hunting**.

(4)

draw	drew	drawn
bathe	bathed	bathed
cost*	cost	cost



drā'ma 117
typē'writ'ēr 117
hūnt'ing 117
脚本 印字機 狩獵

LESSON XVI

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS

England has many hills, but few mountains. The whole of Wales is covered with mountains. Its surface is very uneven, rising in some parts into high hills, and in others sinking into deep valleys. 5

Scotland is also a very mountainous country. In England the mountains are not very high. None of their summits are covered with snow all the year round.

The loftiest mountains in the world are 10 the Himalayas in Asia, where there is a peak rising to 29,000 feet. The whole length of the Himalaya mountain ranges is 5,000 miles, and the breadth is from 200 to 250 miles. In England there is no 15 mountain that is even one mile in height.

sûr'fâce	une'ven	moun'tainous	sûm'mit(s)
表面	高低不平	山岳	山顶
	loft'iést	rânge(s)	
	最高的	山脉	



THE ALPS IN SWITZERLAND.

10000000

百萬 = million
三十三

in too the fun

Mont Blanc in the Alps is 15,700 feet above the sea level.

Mountains and high hills are usually rocky and barren. The soil is not rich enough for the growth of corn and vegetables; but valuable minerals, such as iron, coal, copper and lead, are found beneath the surface.

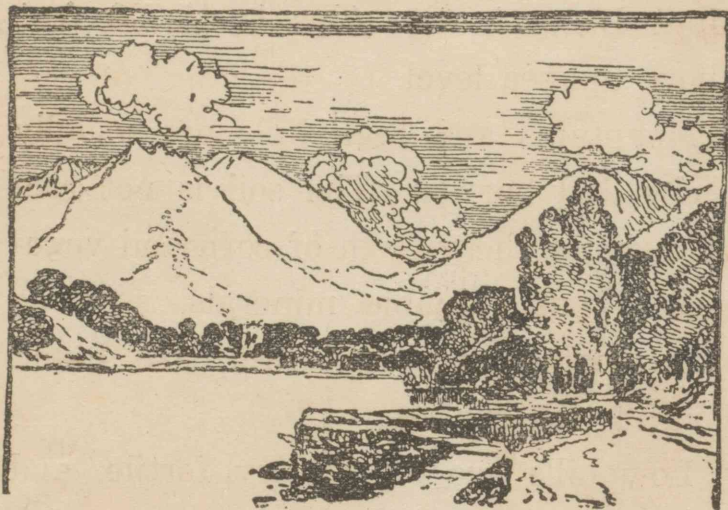
Low hills are often very fertile, and gentle slopes are often covered with fine grass which feeds flocks and herds, or with cultivated fields and gardens.

A long range of mountains and hills runs through the greater portion of England from north to south, and forms the great watershed of the country. On one side or slope, the streams flow to the east, while on the other side to the west.

The northern portion of these mountains

lēv'el(lēv'l) ū'suālly(-zhūālī) rōck'y bār'ren soil grōwth
vāl'ūablē cōp'pēr lēād bēnēath' fēr'tilē slōpē(s)
flōck(s) hērd(s) pōr'tiōn fōrm(s)(v.) wā'tērshēd'

牛群 家畜部 分布 形勢 分水 分水



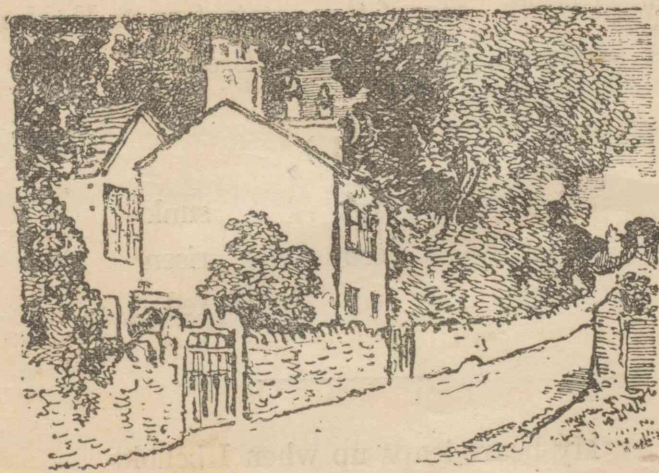
is called the Pennine Range. To the west of it, you find the Lake District, one of the most picturesque parts of England. The noble mountains look down over beautiful green valleys and lovely lakes, with charming villas and pretty villages scattered here and there over the surface of the country.

Many persons visit this part of England during the summer months, in order to

Pen'nine dis'trict nō ble chārm'ing scāt'tered

ペンニン 地方 立派な 散在する

roam through the valleys, sail on the lakes, and ascend to the tops of the mountains. Wordsworth, one of the greatest poets England ever produced, was born and lived most of his life amid this beautiful scenery.



Wordsworth's cottage

GRAMMAR

(1)

England has many hills, but few mountains.

ascēnd' (asēnd') roam Wordsworth (wūrz' wūrth)

prōdūcēd' (-t) amid' scēn'ērī (sēn'-)

産出する 1日1回 風景

The island has many hills, and a few mountains.
Having but little cash on that occasion, he had
to pawn his gold watch to raise the money.

(2)

To the west of it, you find the Lake District,
one of the most picturesque parts of England.

Wordsworth, one of the greatest poets England
ever produced, was born in this district.

(3)

sink	sank	sunk
rise*	rose	risen
feed*	fed	fed

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or, let me die!

—W. Wordsworth.

cāsh qeçā'şion paŋn behōld'

LESSON XVII

THE YOUNG MOUNTAINEER

My name is Fritz Muller. I am twelve
years of age. I live in a village called
Zermatt, in Switzerland. Zermatt is a
very beautiful place. It is in a green
5 valley, and all round it are high mountains.
As I write this I raise my head for a
moment, and look through the window.
Then I can see peak after peak stretching
away into the distance.

10 Many English tourists come to Zermatt
every year to climb the mountains. To
the west of us is a great mountain called
the Matterhorn, 14,000 feet high. It is
one of the most difficult mountains in the
15 Alps to climb.

Many are the brave men who have lost

moun'tāineēr' strēč'ing tōur'ist(s) (tōor'-)

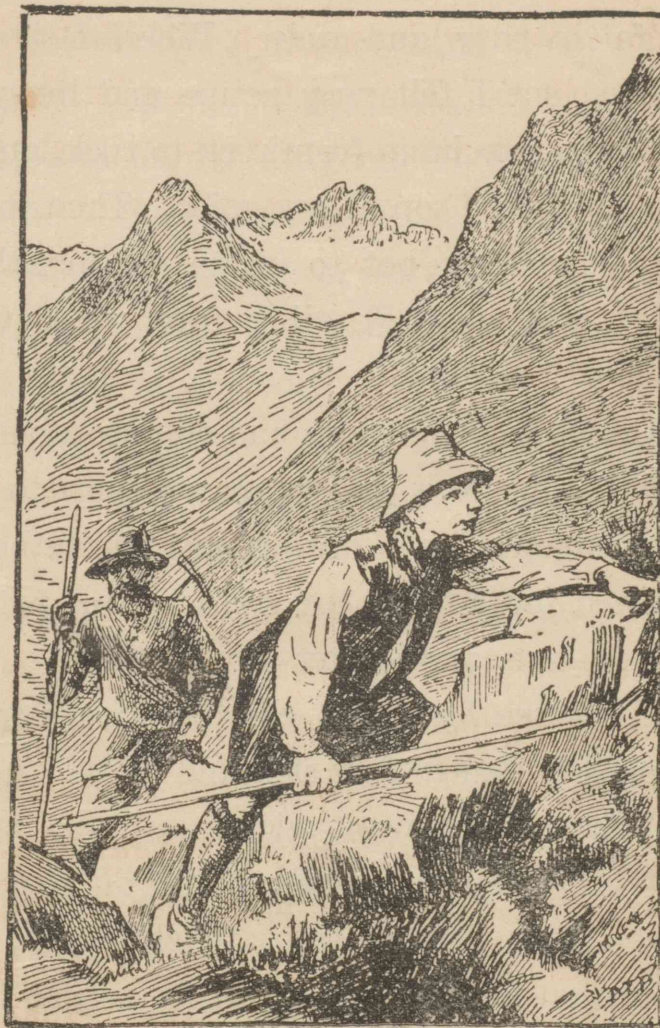
登山者 延遲行 旅行者

their lives in attempting to climb the Matterhorn. Some of them are buried in our little churchyard at Zermatt; but the bodies of others will never be found, for they lie far beneath the snow on the mountain-side, or at the bottom of deep, rocky clefts.

The first man to climb to the very summit of the Matterhorn was an Englishman named Sir Edward Whymper.

When men go to climb mountains they take guides with them. My father is a guide. He has lived among the mountains all his life, and know them thoroughly. A guide must not only have a knowledge of the mountains; he must also be brave and confident, cool in the time of danger, quick to think and to act. When I grow up I am going to be a guide myself.

attēpt'ing ·clēft(s) knōw'ēdgə cōn'fident
 試みる事 岩壁 智識 大膽



Last summer my father took me with him for a climb. We went up to the lower slopes of the Matterhorn, where the path

is fairly easy and safe. When I first started out I felt very active and lively, so I began to jump from rock to rock, and to sing at the top of my voice. Then my father told me not to waste my breath. 5
 “You will want it all before we have finished,” said he.

Up we went until we had climbed about 2,000 feet. Now and again we came to a long, steep slope of hard snow. My father 10 showed me how to cut steps in this with my ice-axe, and so get along easily.

After we had been climbing for some time, I began to feel sick and dizzy.

“That is mountain sickness,” said my 15 father. “Nearly everybody has an attack when they first attempt to climb. You will soon get over it. Now, to return!”

I shall never forget that journey down.

act'ive livə'ly wāstə (v.) ɪçə-'æxə sɪk
 dɪz'zɪ sɪk'nɛs
 337 病气 (x-3)

I did not wish to caper and jump about now. All my strength seemed gone, and I could hardly drag one foot behind the other. For the last half-hour's journey my 5 father carried me in his arms. The next time I climb the mountains I shall go steadily all the way.

Not far from where I live there is a big glacier that flows through a pass into Italy.

10 Do you know what a glacier is? It is a river of ice, and it flows just as a river does, but very, very slowly. On the summit of our Swiss mountains there is snow all the year round. This snow gradually 15 slides down the slopes, and as it gets farther and farther down, the great pressure turns it into a sheet of ice. That is how glaciers are formed.

When a glacier reaches the lower slopes

カマワルカ ヒキスル タカニ 氷河
 cā'pər strɛŋθ dræg stēd'ily glāç'iər (or glā'shiər)
 pās It'aly grād'uallɪ prɛs'sʊrə (prɛsh'ūr)
 道 伊太利國 9"ンダ"ハ 圧力

of the mountains, where the air is warm, the ice melts and forms a river. The two great rivers, the Rhine and the Rhone, rise in this way, on opposite sides of a mountain-knot in Switzerland, not a dozen 5 miles from each other. At their mouths they are nearly 600 miles apart.

My country, Switzerland, is sometimes called "The Playground of Europe," because so many people spend their holidays 10 here. They come to climb the mountains, and to admire the grand and beautiful scenery.

GRAMMAR

(1)

A guide must **not only** have a knowledge of the mountains ; (**but**) he must (**also**) be brave and confident.

ōp'pōsītē moun'tāin-knōt' apārt' admirē' grānd
文 對 4 / 7 三 1767 文 對 文 對
ナキロ

We must **not only** have a good knowledge of physics, chemistry, and other sciences ; (**but**) we must (**also**) be well versed in literature.

(2)

After we **had been climbing** for some time, I began to feel sick and dizzy.

After I **had been camping** out for a week, I was suddenly taken ill.

(3)

Then I can see **peak after peak** stretching away into the distance.

From the top of the hill we could have a commanding view of **field after field** stretching away into the distance.

(4)

My father told me **not to blame** the maid servant, as it was not her fault.

The conductor told me **not to spit** on the floor. Our guide told us **never to approach** the precipice.

phŷs'īcs chēm'īstrŷ scī'ēncē (sī'ēns) vērsəd (-t)
lit'erātūrē cāmp'ing cōmmānd'ing spīt prēc'īpīcē

LESSON XVIII

THE BOY SCOUTS

1. The Man with the Sick Child

One morning, not long ago, a poor working man found his wife and two of his children very ill—so ill, indeed, that they had to be taken to hospital.

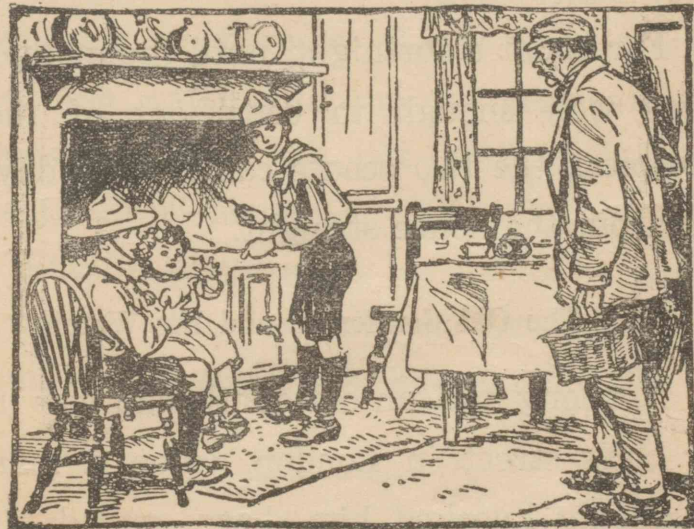
The man was left with one little child, 5 and his home to look after. What was he to do? He had to go to the factory; otherwise, he would get no money to buy food.

So he asked a neighbour's wife to look 10 into his house every now and then, to see that the child was all right. In the afternoon, as soon as he could finish his work, he went home, and he got there early. 15

Boy Scout(s) òth'ērwise" neigh'boür(s)

少年 隊員 ともなう 近所の人

To his great surprise, however, he found the house quite neat and clean, and the tea things laid out ready for him. Everything was as nice as if his wife



5 had been there. In the kitchen was a boy he did not know, cooking his food while another boy was playing with his child, which had been nicely washed and dressed.

surprise'

驚き

When he asked the boys who they were, he found that they were Boy Scouts.

They had meant to get everything ready for him, and then to slip away before he got home.

For about a fortnight, until the mother was well enough to come out of the hospital, the two scouts came every day, and put the house straight.

II. The Old Gentleman and His Watch

Not long ago, an old gentleman was in a back street in London, when a man suddenly knocked him down, pulled his watch out of his pocket, and ran off with it.

Just then, a Boy Scout came round the corner, and dashed off after the thief, shouting "Stop thief!" as loudly as he could.

thief

盜人

The man finding himself hard pressed, threw down the watch he had stoben and bolted.

The boy picked up the watch, and ran quickly back to the old gentleman who was very much upset. So the boy, having put the watch into the old gentleman's pocket, called a cab, put him into it, and sent him off home.

But he never gave his name, or said who he was, because the scouts keep their work secret, just like Santa Claus.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Everything is as nice as if his wife were alive.
Everything was as nice as if his wife had been alive.

stō'lən

スツ>9"

bōlt'əd

逃Cた

sē'crēt

秘密

Sān'ta Clāus

假想人

(2)

He **had to go** to the factory.
The pickpocket **had to be sent** to prison.

(3)

Another boy was playing with his child, which **had been nicely washed**.

(4)

To his great surprise, he found the house **neat and clean**, and the tea things **laid out ready for him**.

The man finding himself **hard pressed** threw down the camera he **had stolen**.

(5)

steal	stole	stolen
lay*	laid	laid
mean	meant	meant

PROVERBS

(1) He merits no thanks that does a kindness for his own ends.

(2) Kindness is the noblest weapon to conquer with.

pīčk'pōčk'ēt prīg'on cām'era mēr'it(s) wēap'on
cōnquer(-kēr)

LESSON XIX

TWENTY RULES OF CONDUCT

Always speak the truth. Truth is brave; lying is cowardly. Never let your word be doubted. A liar is not believed even when he speaks the truth.

5 Never soil your tongue with an oath, or with low and vulgar language; and do not mix with those who use such words. Do your best to banish bad language from the school and the street.

10 Never speak or act rudely. Quiet manners are everywhere a mark of good breeding—at home, in the street, at school. It is a mark of bad breeding to walk heavily, to slam doors, to speak too loud,
15 or too fast, or too much.

Be polite in speaking to strangers, to

cow'ardly(kau'ardly) oāth vūl'gar mīx bān'ish
brēed'ing hēav'ily slām strān'gēr(s)

有 辱 言 對 於 外 人 他 人

your teachers, to your brothers and sisters, to your playmates and others. "Please" is a very little word, but it makes a good many requests sound pleasant, that without it would sound harsh. So with "thank you;" all of you know when to say it. Salute your teachers and other superiors when you meet them in the street.

Be very kind to the weak and helpless, to aged people, and to little children.

In walking along the footpath always step aside for people older than yourself. You are not men and women yet; you may not yet be able to do great deeds of charity. But every one of you can do little acts of kindness, and these make up the best part of life.

Obey promptly. Never require to be told twice to do a thing.

rêquest'(s) hârsh salûtê' sÿpêr'ior(s) â'gêd

頼む マツ アヒル 上の人

Never hurt any one's feelings. A gentleman is one who thinks of others, and is kind and unselfish.

Do to others as you would have others do to you. This is the Golden Rule of Life.

If you are forced to refuse a favour, do so in gentle tones, and give your reasons whenever you can. There is no nature so hard and rough, no temper so hot and hasty, that gentle words will not soften it. "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

Do not speak when another is speaking. To do so is to commit one of the commonest and worst faults of manner.

When any one is writing or reading, do not stand behind him, or look over his shoulder. Even if you do it thoughtlessly, you will seem to be rude, for it is

unsêl'fish fôrçêd(-s) rêfûsê' fâ'vour tōnê(s)
 rêâ'son(s) whênêv'êr hâ'stÿ wrâth(or râth) cômmit'
 côm'monêst worst(wÿrst) thōught'lêsslÿ

エゴイシ 強要 断る 好意 声調
 理由 何時でも 早急 怒り 冒す
 最も 最悪 無慮

rude to pry into the affairs of others.

Do everything at the right time: he who is not punctual wastes the time of others as well as his own. Do even the least thing in the best way: whatever is worth 5 doing, is worth doing well.

Have a place for everything, and put everything in its place.

Be neat and tidy in your dress. Do not talk about dress, either your own or that 10 of others. Perhaps you may see some boy or girl poorly dressed; but what of that? Cotton may be as clean as silk.

Be clean in your person, from head to foot—hair, face, hands, nails, body, feet, 15 etc. Good health and good manners require this.

Be cheerful and contented. Contentment is better than wealth. Do not envy others.

pry pūn'ctūal tī'dy pōor'ly silk
etc. (et'cēt'era) ẽn'vỹ 木又

Do not covet. Be as careful of the property of others as you would be of your own.

Do not keep your politeness and good 5 manners for out-of-doors. The very best place in which to learn and practice good manners is home. Be helpful everywhere, but most of all at home.

Do what is right because it is right. 10 Expect no reward for doing your duty: virtue is its own reward.

Love God with all your heart, and love your neighbour as you love yourself.

GRAMMAR

(1)

But it makes a good many requests sound pleasant, that **without** it **would** sound harsh.

Be as careful of the property of others as you **would** be of your own.

cov'et prōp'ertỹ pōlite'nẽss prāc'ticẽ hẽlp'ful
ホシガル 賞 実行 実行する 人助カスル
rẽward' 木一

(2)

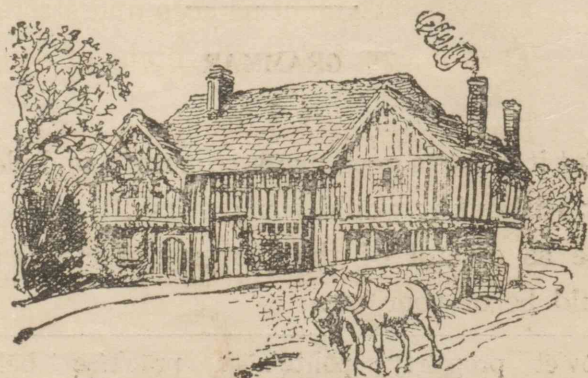
There is no nature so hard and rough, no temper so hot and hasty, that gentle words will not soften it.

(3)

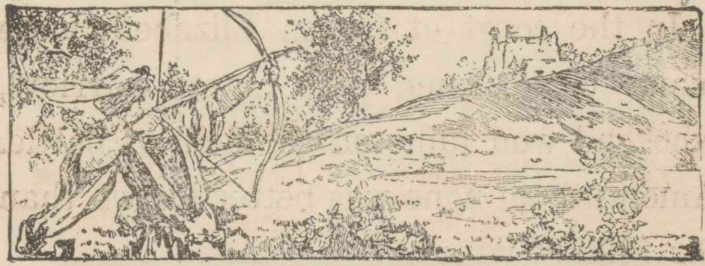
soft	soften	strength	strengthen
hard	harden	length	lengthen
wide	widen	haste	hasten
weak	weaken	deaf	deafen
sharp	sharpen	fat	fatten

(4)

silk	silken
wood	wooden
gold	golden



mr. yamagi mr shimada
mis / — 99 — mr yamanabe
mr yamanabe the fuge mr saburi
parawa.
LESSON XX *the furawa*
THE ARROW AND THE SONG *in too the furawa*
mr. yama
netu



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

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

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

—Longfellow.

ăr'row swift'ly flight ũnbroke'

arrow swiftly

LESSON XXI

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY

In the court of Queen Elizabeth were many clever men and many warriors, who had won fame on the field of battle. Among them none was better known than Sir Philip Sydney.

5

He was one of the best known writers of that day, and his books are still read. But he was also a brave soldier.

The Spaniards were at this time rulers of Holland, but treated the Dutch so badly that they rose at last against the Spanish rule, and wanted to drive the Spanish soldiers out of their country.

Elizabeth, who was friendly with the Protestant inhabitants of Holland, sent an army of six thousand soldiers under the

côurt	war'rior(s) (war'yēr or wōr'īor)	writ'ēr(s)
Spān'iard(s) (span'yārd)	ru'lēr(s)	Spān'ish
friēnd'lī	Prōt'estant	

Earl of Leicester to help the Dutch. Sir Philip was among them.

When the English army reached the country, they tried to take the town of Zutphen, which was held by the Spaniards, but they were not strong enough to do so.



Ēarl

Lēiçēstēr (lēs'tēr)

Then they laid siege to the place to starve the Spaniards out. They placed themselves all around the town, so that no man could enter or leave.

The other Spaniards who were in the country marched to raise the siege of Zutphen, and of course the English made ready to face them.

In the fighting which then took place, a shot struck Sir Philip in the thigh and he fell to the ground. The wound in a few weeks proved fatal.

As he was riding from the battlefield, a well-known incident occurred, by which the generosity of his nature was strongly displayed.

Being overcome with thirst from bleeding and fatigue, he called for water, which was at once brought to him. At the

siège starve marched(-t) fight'ing thigh proved
fā'tal bāt'tle-field" well'known" in'cident
gēn'eros'ity display'ed' o'v'ercōmē bleed'ing fatigūe'

英傑心 73129 カイフ 出回ス ヲカレ

moment he was lifting it to his mouth, a poor soldier who was being carried by, badly wounded, gazed with longing eyes on the cup.

Sydney, seeing this, instantly delivered the water to the soldier, saying, "Your need is still greater than mine."

His death which took place on the 19th of October 1586, at the early age of thirty-two, was deeply lamented, both at home and abroad.

GRAMMAR

(1)

The Spaniards treated them so badly that they at last rose against them.

They placed a squadron to block the harbour so that no boat could enter or leave the port.

(2)

A shot struck him in the thigh.

gāzēd (v.) lōng'ing in'stantly lamēnt'ed
squād'rōn blōck pōrt

港

He slapped me on the right shoulder.

(3)

A poor soldier who was being carried by, badly wounded, gazed with longing eyes on the cup.

(4)

hunger	hungry	friend	friendly
thirst	thirsty	dead	deadly
hill	hilly	coward	cowardly
heart	heartly	gentleman	gentlemanly
hard	hardy	elder	elderly

(5)

win*	won	won
rise*	rose	risen
drive*	drove	driven
hold*	held	held
slay*	laid	laid
lie*	lay	lain

In the wreck of noble lives,
Something immortal still survives.

—Longfellow.

slapped(-t) wrēck (n.) immōr'tal survivē(s)'

LESSON XXII

THE SOILED CLOAK

This took place at Greenwich nearly three hundred years ago. A crowd of people were standing near the palace to watch the queen
5 come out and enter her barge that lay moored hard by.



In the crowd was a young man of
10 Devon, Walter Raleigh by name, who waited to catch sight of the queen.

Soon, the queen and her court drew
15 near. But, just in front of the spot where young Raleigh stood, was a muddy place.

clōak pāl'āce Wal'tēr Ra'leigh mūd'dy
カク 宮殿 和名 獨 泥

When the queen came along she hesitated for a moment.

Quick as thought, the young man took off his fine velvet cloak, and flung it over the spot for the queen to walk on. She glanced at him, smiled, and passed on.

The owner of the cloak soon mingled with the crowd, but the queen found him out and made him one of her followers.

But young Walter was too active a fellow to sink into a mere court dandy. He wished to see the world, and to become a great man.

At last bidding farewell to his courtier's life, he sailed to distant lands, where he tried to set up English colonies. His brave heart never failed him under any circumstances, and he became the first to

hes'itat'ed yel'vet flung glanced(-t) own'er
mingled fol'lower(s) dan'dy fare'well' court'ier(s)
dis'tant cir'cumstance(s)

plant his countrymen on the shores of America.

It is said he was also the first man to bring potatoes and tobacco into England.

While he was in America, he had seen the Indians smoke tobacco, and before long he acquired the habit himself.

After his return to England, he was sitting in his study one day, with his lighted pipe in his mouth. Suddenly the door opened and in came his man-servant with some beer for his master.

This man, who had never seen any man smoking, and did not know that there was such a plant as tobacco, was greatly alarmed.

Before his master could say a word, he threw all the beer into his face, and ran downstairs, crying out, "Help! Help! Sir

coun'trymen pota'to(es) hab'it pipe
man'-sēr'vant alarmed'
下馬 馬

Walter has studied till his head is on fire, and the smoke bursts out of his mouth and nose!"

GRAMMAR

(1)

The cargo-boat lay **moored** hard by.
The liner was **lying moored** close by.

(2)

He flung it over the muddy spot **for** the monarch **to walk on**.

He has built a house **for** his son-in-law **to live in**.

(3)

He was the first Japanese architect **to build** a foreign house in Tokyo.

He was also the first man **to introduce** the religion into this country.

(4)

A crowd of people were standing to **watch** the Prince of Wales **come out** and **enter** the motor-car.

cār'gō-bōāt' mōn'arch sōn'-in-lāw'
in'trōdūçə' rēlig'ion(-jən)

While he was in America, he **had seen** the Indians **smoke** tobacco and before long he had acquired the habit himself.

(5)

burst	burst	burst
fling	flung	flung
grow*	grew	grown
throw*	threw	thrown
draw*	drew	drawn
see	saw	seen
bid	bad(e)	bid(den)

(1) God has made nobler heroes, but He never made a finer gentleman than Walter Raleigh.
—R. L. Stevenson.

(2) A gentleman should be honest in his actions and refined in his language.
—Spectator.

(3) A true gentleman will respect woman even in her weakness.

(4) What a glorious creature was he who first discovered the use of tobacco.
—Fielding.

rēfinēd' glōr'iqus discov'ēred wēak'nēs

LESSON XXIII

A YOUNG HERO

Some years ago there was a great fire that burned down a large part of the city of Chicago. Hundreds of houses were swept away. Many strange things happened while the flames were raging.

A rich lady was hurrying through the crowd of people, trying to save from the fire some of the things she valued most.

She saw a little boy, and called him to her, saying, "Take this box, my boy, and do not part with it for one moment until I see you again. Stay here till I come back, and I will reward you well."

The boy took the box, and the lady turned back to try to save some more of her goods. Just then the crowd came

Chicā'gō swēpt flāmē(s) pärt(v.) goods

rushing between the lady and the boy, and they lost sight of each other.

The lady took refuge for that night with friends who lived outside the city. Next day she tried to find the boy, but she could hear nothing either of him or of the box.

There were some very important papers in the box, as well as all her diamonds and other jewels, and the lady was in great distress at losing them.

But on the following night a watchman found the boy lying beside the box near the place where the lady had left him, and almost buried in the sand and ashes that had fallen about him.

The poor boy had been there all through the long hours without food or shelter. He was almost dead with fear and hunger,

rēf'ūge distrēss' watch'man bēsīde' ash'(ēš)



but he had never once thought of leaving the box that had been trusted to his care.

Of course he was well repaid by the lady, but the boy who could be so faithful does not do his duty for the sake of reward. The lady trusted him, and he would have died at his post rather than

rêpaïd'

sâkê

*28 in the 14
10/28 forwa. m. tegawa
20 in the previous
page*

seem to be unworthy of her trust. This is the spirit which turns boys and men into heroes.

*harben yoshimot m.
in the air*

GRAMMAR

*324 10 15
28 20
214 2*

(1)

She **was** hurrying through the crowd, **trying** to save from the fire some of the things she **valued** most.

He **is** hurrying through the crowd, **trying** to save from the ashes some of the things he values most.

(2)

She called him to her, saying, "Take **this** box, and do not part with it for one moment until I see **you** again."

She called him to her, and ordered him to take **that** box and not to part with it for one moment until **she** would see **him** again.

(3)

He **was** almost dead with hunger, but he **had**

ünwor'thÿ (-wûr'-)

never once **thought** of leaving the box that **had** been **trusted** to his care.

He **is** almost dead with hunger, but he **has** never once **thought** of leaving the box that **has** been **trusted** to his care.

(4)

sweep	swept	swept
lose*	lost	lost
fall*	fell	fallen
leave*	left	left

FOR STUDY

(1) A **sentinel** is not allowed to leave his post until relieved.

(2) In all situations there is a **duty**; and our highest blessedness lies in doing it.

—Carlyle

(3) Let the most arduous **duty** be the most sacred of all to thee.

—Lavater.

(4) He is always willing and ready to sacrifice his very life at **Duty's** call.

(5) I am not a man to desert a friend in his misfortunes.

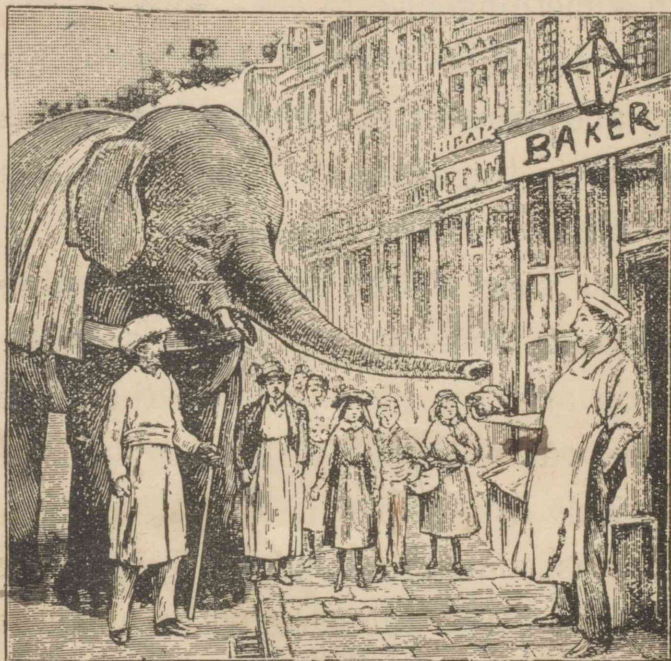
(6) He has deserted from his regiment, and is liable to be shot as a deserter.

sən'tinəl	rəli'evəd'	sit'ūā'tiən	blɛss'ɛdnɛs	
ār'dju:əs	sā'crəd	θi:ə	sāc'rifiçə	dɛzərt'
rɛg'i:mənt	li'ablə	dɛzərt'ɛr		

疏教

LESSON XXIV

A VERY LARGE THIEF



A circus was one day passing through the streets of a town in the Midlands. Among the animals was a huge Indian elephant.

5 The great beast was quite tame. As

cīr'cus	Mid'land(s)	hūgə	tāmə
---------	-------------	------	------

300バ (22) 大木 1722
 抽 中部地

it walked along, it was now and then presented by the people on the footpath with something nice to eat.

At one place a baker went into his shop and brought out a stale loaf. This 5 he gave to the elephant. It did not take long for the loaf to disappear.

About four o'clock the next morning the baker thought he heard someone moving about in his shop. He therefore 10 got up out of bed, and dressed himself as quickly as possible.

It was almost daylight. The baker wondered that a thief should break in at that time! He went quietly downstairs, 15 and opened the door leading into his shop. There he saw a scene which quite took away his breath.

Two of the shutters had been torn off

prēsēnt'ed stālē lōāf dīs'appeār' lēād'ing
shut'tēr(s) tōrn

the shop window, and the glass behind them was broken. Through the hole in the window stretched the long trunk of an elephant. It was the same animal 5 that had been fed by the baker the day before.

The elephant was quietly helping himself to the baker's loaves. He must have liked the loaf he had eaten not many 10 hours before.

The poor baker did not know what to do. In the street outside stood a policeman; but he had never before taken an elephant thief to the police station, so he 15 was quite at a loss how to begin.

It was a queer state of things both for the policeman and the baker. But before long the elephant's keeper came running along the street.

lōāvēs

He did not find it hard to take the animal back to his cage, for now the elephant had eaten quite enough. Off they went, to the great joy of the policeman.

After a while the owner of the circus visited the baker's shop. He was told how the elephant had broken down the front of its cage, and so had got at large.

But, better still, he paid the baker for the damage done to his shop, and for the loaves the thief had eaten, so the baker could afford to laugh as much as anyone.

GRAMMAR

(1)

It did not take long for him to pick up sufficient English to make himself understood.

It took him long to master English.

He did not find it hard to arrest the criminal.

He did not find it hard to raise the fund.

cāgè	dām'āgè	suffic'ient(-fish'ent)	fūnd
cage	dam'age	arrest' crim'inal	fund

(2)

The baker wondered that a thief should break in at that time!

It was beyond belief that cholera should break out at that time of the year.

(3)

Off they went, to the great joy of the policeman.

He was carried off by the epidemic to the astonishment and grief of all his friends.

(4)

But, better still, he paid the baker for the damage done to his shop, and for the loaves which the thief had eaten.

(5)

tear	tore	torn
wear*	wore	worn
feed*	fed	fed
lead	led	led
break*	broke	broken
eat*	ate	eaten

bēyōnd'	bēlīēf'	chōl'ēra	ēp'idēm'ic
beyond'	belief'	chol'era	ep'idēm'ic

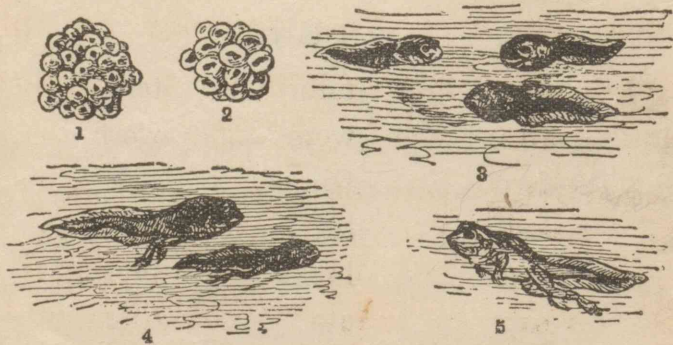
astōn'ishment	griēf
aston'ishment	grief

驚動
 浮草
 驚動
 了
 陷
 磨
 驚動

LESSON XXV

THE FROG'S ACCOUNT OF ITSELF

"I have not much to thank my mother for. The first thing I remember was that I was a tiny thing, with a big head and a long, flat, waving tail. I found myself swimming about in the water. I had just
5
come out of an egg, which my mother had laid in the water. In fact, that's all I know about my mother, for, as I told you, I never had a mother's care. People
10
called me a tadpole.



account' itself' wāv'ing tād'pōlē
ハナシ リレミツ'カ エラク'動ク オタマシヤ'コ

"Well, there I found myself, and I couldn't make out what I was. I was not a fish, although I had gills for breathing in the water, just as fishes have. Present-
5
ly I began to feel hungry, and it seemed quite natural for me to go to the water-plants and nibble off the soft shoots. I did not wish for any other food, and my mouth
10
seemed made on purpose for this; for it was placed not in front of my head, but under my chin, if you can make that out.

"It was not a bad sort of life on the whole. I enjoyed myself very well, though I had to be always dodging the big
15
hungry fishes, who wanted to make a meal of me.

"Well, this sort of thing went on for about six or eight weeks, when one day I began to be much frightened. I thought

gill(s) nāt'ural wa'tērplānt(s)' nib'ble shōōt(s)
エラ 自然'的 水草 カミ'キル 草'芽
chin whole dōdg'ing
アゴ 全体 サケル

I must be growing deformed in some way, for I found two humps forming, one on each side of my tail. Day and day these humps grew, and presently two others began to show just behind my head. This was alarming, but it was nothing compared with my horror at finding that my beautiful waving tail was shrinking and wasting away by degrees.

“Day by day I swam about trying to make the best of it, when at last my tail went altogether. It dropped off. But by this time those humps at the side of it had formed into a pair of beautiful long legs, and feet with webbed toes, too, had grown into another pair of legs, so that I found myself with four limbs, just as you see me now.

“My head and body had also grown

dēfōrmēd' lūmp(s) alārm'ing comparēd'
 hōr'ror dēgrēe(s) wēbbēd
 ミ=クイ 肉コブ 71104 510214
 碧227ナズ タシ= 水カキ

larger and broader. Besides this, as my head took a more respectable, frog-like shape, my mouth became large and broad, and changed places to the front of my head, where it is now. Two things then happened. First I lost my appetite; that is to say, I couldn't eat those green shoots of the water-plants any longer. I seemed to have a craving for animal food.

“At the same time I felt that I was being stifled. My gills had wasted away entirely, and now I could no longer breathe in the water. Something—I can't tell what it was—led me to leave the water, and as soon as I got on the bank by the pond, I found I could breathe air, for I had lungs instead of gills.

“Just then a small beetle ran past me. I was only a very little fellow then, but

rēspēct'able āp'pētītē crāv'ing sti'flēd instēād'
 5 100 + 100 100
 水カキ 水カキ 水カキ 水カキ

I pounced upon it like lightning, and swallowed it in a moment. I never felt so savage before; but I've made many a good meal since then on grubs, insects, and worms.

“As I grew larger and larger my skin from time to time split, and I always tore it off with my paws, and swallowed it. There was each time a new one underneath to fit me.”

GRAMMAR

(1)

He wanted to **make** a meal **of** me.
He wants to **make** a cat's paw **of** you.
Does your father want to **make** a merchant **of** you?

(2)

I have not much to thank my mother **for**.
Thanks to his **ability**, he has **achieved** great success.

pounced(-t) swal'lowed sāv'āgē grūb(s) split
ūn'dērneath' fit abil'ity achiēved'
下 アシテカ カ ナシトケタ

(3)

This was alarming, but it was nothing **compared** (=if I compare it) with my horror **at finding** (=when I found) that my beautiful waving tail was shrinking and wasting away by degrees.

There is no **comparison** between this dictionary and that.

(4)

split	split	split
fit	fit	fit
tear*	tore	torn
begin*	began	begun
swim*	swam	swum

FOR STUDY

(1) It is sometimes good **to give up** your own plans. But **it** is not good **to have** no plans at all.

(2) Certain **it** is **that** no bread eaten by man is so sweet as **that** earned by his own labour.

(3) Many are dismayed by difficulties, **which** in most cases are really our helpers.

compār'ison dic'tionārī lā'bour dismayed' help'er(s)
仕事 失望スル 助力者

LESSON XXVI

INDUSTRY

It is the duty of every man to work. The idle man wastes his time, and his life is of no use to himself or to others. The man who is too lazy to work for his living is the most ready to beg or to steal. 5

In Germany, all the boys of the royal family were taught some useful trade. One of the ancient kings of Egypt made a law, that all his people should come before their rulers once a year, and prove 10 that they knew some trade by which they could earn their living. Any man who could not do so was put to death.

There was at one time a custom among the people of Holland which was meant 15 to prevent idleness. When a man was

i'dle liv'ing stēal roy'al (roi'al) ān'cient (-shent)
 917" law cūs'tōm i'dlənēss
 法律 慣習 917"

found begging, who was able to work, he was seized, and put into a pit, into which water was allowed to run through a pipe.

At the bottom of the pit there was a 5 pump to get rid of the water. But it was hard work to pump out the water that poured, and if the man had stopped pumping, he would certainly have been drowned.

10 It was great fun for those who passed by to see an idle tramp forced to work in spite of himself; and a few hours of this punishment was enough to cure a very lazy man. When he was quite worn out, 15 he was ready enough to promise to work for his living in future.

But it is not enough that a man should learn some kind of work. He should apply himself to his work with a will, and not

pūmp (v.) trāmp spītē cūrē apply'
 ポンプ 浮浪人 怒り けりヨスル 適当スル

waste his spare minutes or half hours. "Work while you work, and play while you play," is a good rule for old people as well as young people.

There is no better aid to industry than the habit of early rising, and this, like all other habits, is most easily formed in youth. A great French writer tells us how he managed, by the help of his servant, to get up early in the morning, and thus save much of his time.

"When I was young," he says, "I was so fond of sleep that I lost half my time. My servant Joseph did all he could to help me to break off my lazy habit, but at first with no success.

"At last I promised him five shillings every time he could make me get up at six o'clock. He came the next morning

spare(a.) aid man'aged
精々 助け 管理ニテセテク

at that hour, and did his best to rouse me; but I only spoke roughly to him, and then went to sleep again.

"The next morning he came again, and this time I became so angry that he was frightened. That afternoon I said to him, 'Joseph, I have lost my time, and you have not won your five shillings. You do not understand your work; you should think only of what I have promised you and never mind how angry I am!'

"Next morning he came again. First I begged him to leave me alone, then I grew angry, but it was of no use; he made me get up, very much against my will.

"My ill-humour did not last long after I was awake, and then I thanked Joseph, and gave him his five shillings. I owe to

rouse rough/ly(rūf-) ill'-hū'mour owe
目ヲサマエル 粗々 元元カ 才

Joseph at least a dozen of the books I have written."

GRAMMAR

(1)

It is not enough that a man should learn some kind of work.

He should devote himself to his work with a will.

You should mind your own business. 本義

(2)

If the man had stopped pumping, he would certainly have been drowned.

If I had stopped working, I should certainly have been starved to death.

(Compare: He stopped to take breath.)

(1) Industry pays debts, but despair increases them. —Franklin.

(2) In every rank, great or small, 'Tis industry that supports us all.

—Gray.

dévôtè' ぶつがし déb't(s) 失望スル despâir' 階級 rānk 階級 support' 支持

LESSON XXVII

A FAITHFUL DOG

A French merchant, who was owed some money, went on horseback to get it, accompanied by his dog. Having received the money, he tied it in a bag in front of him, and started home.

After riding some miles, he dismounted to rest under a tree. Taking the bag of money, he laid it down by his side. But



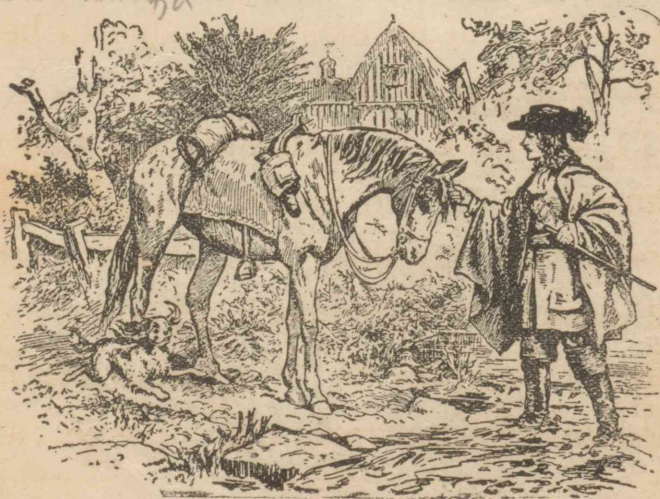
dismount'ed

馬を下り

when he remounted his horse to continue his journey, he forgot it.

The dog noticed this, and ran back to fetch the bag; but it was too heavy for it to drag. It then ran after its master, and by barking tried to tell him of his mistake.

The merchant did not understand these signs; but the dog went on with its efforts, and after trying in vain to stop the horse, began to bite its heels.



rēmount'ēd
二度 144

The merchant now began to think that the dog had gone mad; so, when they were crossing a stream, he looked back to see if it would drink. But the animal did not stop, being too intent on stopping the horse, and it continued to bark and bite more violently than before.

The merchant felt sure that the dog was mad. He therefore drew a pistol from his pocket and took aim. The next moment the poor dog lay on the ground in a pool of blood; and its master, unable to bear the sight, hurried on.

"I am most unfortunate," he said to himself; "I would rather have lost my money than my dog." At that thought, he stretched out his hand for his money, but no bag was to be found! He immediately discovered his mistake, and

mād intēnt' (a.) vi'olently pīs'tol āim (n.)
マダ ハヤシ アシ 銃 狙撃
意図 兇暴 不幸 銃 狙撃
出書 + 144 本 林 毎

blamed himself for taking no notice of his dog's signs.

He turned his horse round to ride back to the place where he had rested. As he went along he saw marks of blood on the road, but nowhere was his dog to be seen.

At last he reached the spot, and there lay, not only the forgotten bag,—but also the poor dog, on the point of death, watching beside it!

When it saw its master, it wagged its tail feebly and tried to get up, but its strength was gone. It could only lick the hand that was now fondling it in deep sorrow, and in a few moments it was dead.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Having (=When he had) received the money, he tied it in a bag in front of him.

point waggēd fēēbly fōn'dling sōr'rōw (n.)

板+包=尾ヲ包ム 弱シク 悲シク

After riding (=After he rode) some miles, he laid it down by his side.

After trying (=After he tried) in vain to stop the horse, the dog began to bite its heels.

(2)

I would rather have lost my money than my dog.

I would rather lose my money than my dog.

(3)

He blamed himself for taking no notice of his dog's signs.

He blamed me for paying no attention to his admonition.

I blamed him for ignoring my suggestions.

(4)

bear*	bore	borne
bite*	bit	{ bit bitten
bid*	bad(e)	{ bid bidden

ād'mōnī'tiōn īgnōr'ing suggēs'tiōn(sujēs'chōn)

LESSON XXVIII

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

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

"Can you write a good hand?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"Good at figures?"

"Yes."

"That will do, I do not want you," said the shopkeeper.

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

"Because he has not learned to say 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir.' If he answers

rēc'ommēndā'tiōn

shōp'keep'er

手紙の薦め

店番

me as he did when applying for a situation, how will he answer my customers after being here a month?"

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

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

"You are mistaken," answered the gentleman, "he had a great many. He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him, showing that he was orderly and tidy. He gave up his seat instantly to that lame old man,

ād'vertisēd'

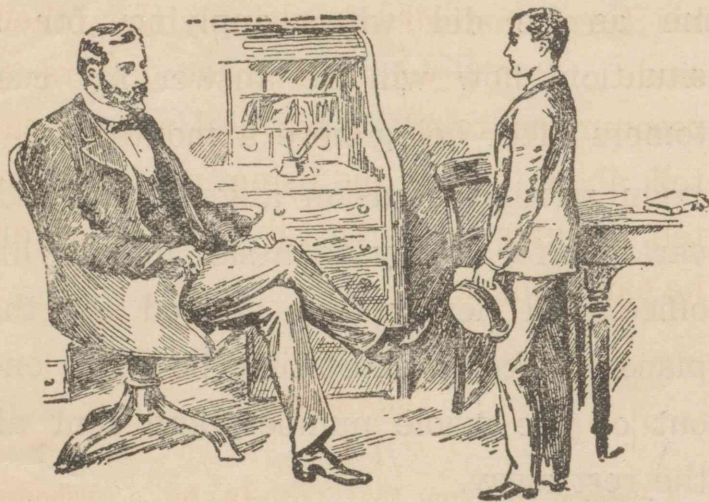
wipēd(-t)

ōr'dērly

廣告

又ワ

順序よく



showing that he was polite. He lifted up the book which I had purposely laid on the floor, and placed it on the table, while all the rest stepped over it or pushed it aside. When I talked with 5 him I noticed his clothes to be carefully brushed, his hair in nice order, and his teeth as white as milk. When he wrote his name I observed that his finger-nails were clean. And he waited quietly for 10

pûr'posêly

obșervêd'

目的論

観察

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

GRAMMAR

(1)

I happen to know that boy **to be** a dishonest and indolent lad.

I noticed his clothes **to be** neglected and his hair (**to be**) uncombed.

I know the governor **to be** a man of great courage.

(2)

If he answers me as he did when (he was) **applying** for a situation, how will he answer my customers after **being** (=he has been) here a fortnight?

(3)

choose*	chose	chosen
show*	showed	shown

in'dolent

uncombed'

gov'ernor

cour'age

LESSON XXIX

KING ALFRED

Alfred the Great was King of England more than a thousand years ago. He was born at a place called Wantage, in Berkshire. When he was only four years old, he went on a long journey to Rome with his father. We are told that, when a boy, he was fond of books, and he became one of the best scholars of his time.

He also learned music, and was a skilful player upon the harp. He loved to sing and play songs of war, and this proved very useful to him later in his reign.

Alfred was made King when he was only twenty-two years of age, but his reign was much troubled by the sea-kings, who came from Denmark.

schōl'ar(s) skil'fūl plāy'ēr hārp
 学者 上手 演奏 竖琴

These frequent visits from people across the sea, taught Alfred that it would be wise to build ships that could be used for fighting on the sea. He started what we now call the Navy. England has, since Alfred's time, become more powerful, until now it is one of the most powerful nations in the world.

Once, the Danes came in such large numbers, that Alfred and his followers were obliged to hide themselves in order to save their lives. But a time came when Alfred was able to send messengers to various parts of the country to call his people together. They came in large numbers to the appointed place, until there was quite a big army.

The Danes knew nothing of this, but were together in a big camp spending

nā'vī pow'ērful Dānē(s) mēs'sēngēr(s)
 海军 强有力的 丹麦人 使者
 vār'iōus appoint'ed cāmp(n.)
 各种各样的 指定 营地



their time in feasting. Alfred wanted to inspect himself the situation of the enemy and to judge which was the best place in which to attack them. Not thinking of the danger he ran, he made up his mind to dress himself as a poor harper and visit the Danish camp. It was now, that his knowledge of music was useful

fēast'ing	īnspect'	jūdgē	hārp'er
サカシ	Dā'nish	disgtise'	
	デンマーク	変装	

to him. Under the disguise of a harper, he passed unsuspected through every quarter. He so entertained them with his music, that he met with a welcome reception, and was even introduced to the tent of their prince.

After spending some time in the camp, he returned to his followers, and during that night he arranged for next day's battle. The Danes did not expect any attack from the English, whom they considered as totally subdued, so they were taken quite by surprise when Alfred and his men rushed upon them, and defeated them after a fierce battle.

Alfred was good to them, and told them they might remain in the country, if they would lead honest and peaceful lives. Guthrum the Danish leader was surprised

ūnsuspect'ed	ēn'tertained'	rēcept'ion	consid'erēd
tō'tally	sūbduēd'	dēfēat'ed	lēad'er
	improvēd'	constrūc'tion	rēad'ily

平気で 打ち取 指揮者 直に喜ぶ
改良は 組立

to be let off so easily, and readily agreed to the terms, and times were then better for the people.

King Alfred improved the construction of his vessels: he also rebuilt ruined cities, and made wise laws, which all had to obey. He founded schools and churches, and trained some of his men to become soldiers.

Although he has been dead so many years, his good life leads people still to speak of him as "Alfred the Great," and the Founder of English Monarchy.

GRAMMAR

(1)

These frequent visits taught Alfred that it would be wise to build ships that could be used for fighting on the sea.

Alfred told them that they might remain in

rēbqilt' found'əd trāɪnəd found'ər mōn'ɑrçɪ(-kī)

the country, if they would be converted to Christianity.

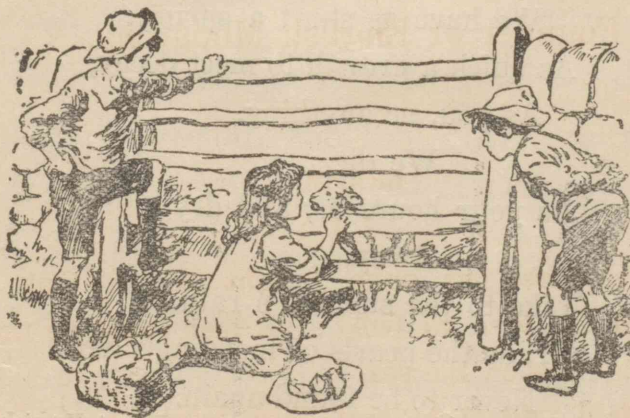
(2)

Although he has been dead so many years, his good life leads people still to speak of him as "Alfred the Great."

They have been married these twenty years.

(3)

fight	fought	fought
hide*	hid	hidden
know*	knew	known
lead*	led	led
take*	took	taken



convert'əd Chrɪs'tiən'itɪ(krɪs'ti-)



LESSON XXX

TO DAFFODILS

Fair Daffodils, we weep to see,
You haste away so soon;
As yet the early-rising sun
Has not attained its noon.

Stay, stay,
Until the hasting day
Has run.

We have short time to stay, as you,
We have as short a spring;
As quick a growth to meet decay,
As you, or anything.

We die,
As your hours do, and dry
Away,
Like to the summer's rain.
Or, as the pearls of morning's dew,
Never to be found again.

Robert Herrick.

dāf'fōdīl(s) hāstē(v.) attāīnēd' dēcāy'

LESSON XXXI

OUR ENGLISH CLIMATE

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

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

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

tēm'perāte ō'vērhēād' chīef Equā'tor
木のこい 頭の上 金 七十一

climate then without any real winter. Perhaps there might be more rain, but it would be all at one season of the year.

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

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

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

real	mid'wāy	pōlē	lārgē'ly	Cān'ada
	pōsī'tiōn	cōōl(s) (v.)		

have noticed after a heavy summer shower.

In winter, our neighbour, the sea, never freezes. Its waters are cold, yet have more warmth than the land. If England had land all round it, we should have a much more unpleasant winter.

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

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

unplēās'ant	nā'tiōn	thin	brisk'ly
stōvē	thaw'ing		

We are free from such troubles, though we do grumble at our weather because it changes so quickly. Still, we can move about in summer without much fear of sunstroke, nor are we afraid of getting 5 our noses bitten off by frost in winter.

GRAMMAR

(1)

You **may have noticed** that in summer the sun at noon is nearly overhead.

The rain cools the air, as you **must have noticed** after a heavy summer shower.

You **cannot have felt** the earthquake, for it was so slight a one.

(2)

Any one sitting down indoors to write a letter **may have to keep thawing** the ink he is using.

(3)

We owe **it** to our climate **that** we are a healthy, busy nation.

It is the sea round our shores **that** makes our climate so mild.

sūn/strōkē' ēārth/quākē slīght indōōrs'
日中病 地震 少 室内

great deal more to run
— 151 — before this

LESSON XXXII

STICK TO YOUR BUSH

One day, when I was a lad, a party of boys and girls from our school were going into the country to pick berries.

I got my basket, and was going out of 5 the gate, when my father called me back. He took hold of my hand, and said to me:

“Harry, my boy, what are you going for—to pick berries, or to play?”

“To pick berries,” I replied.

10 “Then, Harry,” said he, “I want to tell you one thing. It is this: when you find a good bush, don’t leave it to try and find a better one. The other boys and girls will run about, picking one or 15 two berries here, and one or two there, wasting a great deal of time, but getting

very few berries. If you do as they do, you will come back with an almost empty basket. If you want to get berries, the thing for you to do is to stick to your bush."



go 過去
I went with the party, and we had a splendid time. But it was just as my father had said. No sooner had one of the boys found a good bush than he called

empty.

mul

to his companions, and they would leave their places and run off to see what he had found.

But my father's words kept ringing in
5 my ears, and I stuck to my bush. When I had done with one I went to another, and finished that; and then I took another. When night came, I had a large basketful of ripe berries, more than all the others'
10 put together; and I was not half so tired as they were.

I went home very happy that night, and when father looked at my basketful of ripe berries, he said, "Well done,
15 Harry. You see it was just as I told you. Always stick to your bush."

Not long after that my father died, and then I had to make my own way in the world as best I could. But I never forgot

compān'iqn(s)

bās'kētfūl

the lesson taught me by that day's berry-picking. I always stuck to my bush.

When I had a good place, and was getting on well, I was in no hurry to leave it and spend days and weeks in trying to find a better place. When other young men would say, "Come with us and we will find you something better to do," I shook my head, and stuck to my bush.

After a while, my employers took me into partnership with them in their business. The habit of sticking to my business led to my success. I owe all I have to the lesson my father taught me when he said, "Stick to your bush."

GRAMMAR

(1)

If you want to get berries, the thing for you to do is to stick to your bush.

hūr'xǐ (n.)

ēmploy'ēr(s)

pärt'nērship

YME

YME

(2)

I was not half so tired as they were.
He is not half so old as my father.
He is half as old as my uncle.

(3)

The habit of sticking to my business led to my success.

I was in no hurry to leave it and spend days and weeks in trying to find a better one.

(4)

stick*	stuck	stuck
ring*	rang	rung
shake*	shook	shaken
freeze*	froze	frozen

(1) A tree often transplanted neither grows nor thrives.

—Proverb.

(2) Many strokes though with a little axe, Hew down and fell the hardest timbered oak.

—Shakespeare.

transplānt'ēd	thrivē(s)	strōkē(s)	āxē	fēll
	hew(hū)	tīm'bērēd		

LESSON XXXIII

THE WEDDING

Miss Wilson had been engaged to Mr. Harold Smith for some time, but they put off the wedding till the end of July, so that her uncle Tom and his daughter, who is one of the bridesmaids, might be present.

The wedding took place in the morning, and the ceremony went off without a hitch. The church was finely decorated with ferns and wild flowers for the occasion, and the organ played a wedding-march when the bride entered. She looked very graceful in her wedding-dress. She was given away by her father, who, in the same church, had been married to Mrs. Wilson a generation ago.

The bridegroom in his frock coat walked

結婚 花嫁 新郎 出席
wēd'ding ēngāgēd' brīdēs'māid'(s) prēs'ent(a.)
hītch fīnē'lī dēc'ōrāt'ēd' ōr'gan brīdē 花嫁
grācē'ful 五折 花婿 花婿
gēn'ērā'tiōn brīdē'groom' frōck
マサシ 代 花コ 200000

with his mother, and one of his friends acted as best man, while the four bridesmaids accompanied the bride, and were, all of them, very much admired. It was the first time I had ever heard the wedding service in English, and I tried hard to understand what was said. I did not catch it all; still I heard the bridegroom say very distinctly, "I will" when the clergyman asked him whether he would have Miss Wilson as his wife, and I saw him put the wedding-ring on his bride's ringfinger.

After the ceremony, a reception was held by Mrs. Wilson at her house, and the new married couple received the congratulations of their friends, who admired the numerous wedding presents exhibited. Refreshments were offered, and every one

ハツキリ 敬助 コヒウサハナハ指 夫
dīstīnct'lī clēr'gyman ring'fingēr cōup'lē
cōngrāt'ulā'tiōn(s) prēs'ent(s) ēxhib'itēd(ēgzīb'it-)
新 天 花婿
祝セ 茶菓子
rēfrēsh'mēnt(s) シマス



ate a piece of the huge wedding-cake, all white in its robe of sugar icing.

But what is the matter now? The young couple are going away for a honeymoon to Belgium. The carriage is waiting; all the guests are at the front door, even out on the pavement, and as soon as the bride comes out of the house, they throw handfuls of rice at her. But she quickly steps into the carriage, and the bride-

rōbə i'çing hōn'ey-mōn' Bəl'gijum għēst(s) riçə

groom, who is coming after her, receives his full share of rice, though he tries to avoid it.

This is an old English custom, the rice meaning wealth to the young couple, just as the slipper that is thrown after the carriage, when they drive away, is to wish them good luck.

GRAMMAR

(1)

They **put off** the celebration till the end of July, **so that** her uncle and his daughter **might** be present.

We **shall put off** the funeral ceremony till Sunday next, **so that** you and your daughter **may** be present.

(2)

I heard the bridegroom say very distinctly, "I **will**" when the clergyman asked him whether he **would** have Miss Wilson as his wife.

slip'pər

lūčk

çel'ēbrā'tiōn

I heard him say "I shall," when he was inquired if he should.

(3)

throw*	threw	tl'rown
mean*	meant	meant
drive*	drove	driven
hold*	held	held

WISE SAYINGS

- (1) Hasty marriages seldom proveth well.
—Shakespeare.
- (2) Grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure;
Married in haste, we may repent at leisure.
—Congreve.
- (3) It is a sad house where the hen crows louder than the cock.
- (4) In the husband, wisdom, in the wife, gentleness.
- (5) A prudent wife is from the Lord.
—Bible.
- (6) All other goods by fortune's hand are given;
A wife is the peculiar gift of Heaven.
—Pope.

inquire	mār'riāgə	trēād	rēpēnt'
lē'sure (lē'zhūr or lēzh'ūr)	gēn'tlēnēs̄s	pru'dent	
fōr'tūnə	pēcū'liar	gift	

LESSON XXXIV

A YOUNG PATRIOT

When "the young Pretender," grandson of James II, was seeking to escape from his pursuers after the battle of Culloden, he was hard pressed by an English captain.

5 A price of £30,000 had been put upon his head, and the captain was naturally very anxious to get this reward.

One day when he came to a cave near Loch Awe, there were marks upon the ground which led him to believe that the Prince and his followers had been there.

He looked around and saw a Scotsman approaching. He immediately ordered his men to secure him. Then he asked him if he had seen the Prince, and, if so, which road he had gone.

pā'triət	prētēnd'ēr	grānd'son	pūrsū'ēr(s)
prīçə	nāt'ürall̄y	Scōts'man	

It so happened that the Prince and his small body of followers had been there, and the Scotsman had seen them go in a certain direction, but, not wishing to betray him, he told the captain that he had gone a different way.

They were about to start off in the direction the Scotsman had pointed out, when another Scot appeared. He, too, was seized, and questioned. But the man was



dīrēc'tiōn bētrāy' point'ēd Scōt quēs'tionēd(-chōnd)

方向 背叛 指示 質問

slow to answer. To the captain's demand as to which way the Prince went, he repeatedly answered, "I don't know."

"Liars both," cried the enraged captain; then to his men, he said, "Keep them bound until I see whether the Prince has gone in the direction pointed out, and if not, they shall both be shot."

Just then a little ragged, barefooted boy of about twelve years old came on the scene.

"Now we shall find out," said the officer, "children always speak the truth."

"What is your name, boy?" he cried.

"Sawney Macpherson," he replied.

"Did you see the Prince pass, my lad?"

"Yes, I did."

"Tell me which way he went, and tell

dēmānd' rēpēāt'ēdlī shōt rāg'gēd
bārē'fōōt'ēd

me truly, or else you shall die," laying his hand on his sword.

"I know, but I won't tell you," replied Sawney, looking into the enemy's face with his steady blue eyes.

"Won't you? Then I'll beat you till you do."

With that the captain struck him so smartly on the side with the blunt edge of his sword, that the lad cried out with pain.

"Tell me, fool, or I'll cut your flesh from off your bones," roared the enraged officer.

"Nay," answered the lad, "a Macpherson would never betray his prince. You may kill me, but you'll never make me tell."

The officer could appreciate a brave spirit, and he was so pleased with the

ělse stěād'y smärt'ly blünt ědġe
flěsh rôarəd apprē'ciātē(-shīāt)

lad's answer that his anger quite vanished, and he gave Sawney a small silver cross as a token of his appreciation of his conduct.

It is said that this silver cross is still preserved in the Macpherson family.

GRAMMAR

(1)

A price of £30,000 had been put upon his head, and the captain was naturally very anxious to get this reward.

It led him to believe that the prince and his followers had been there.

(2)

- If I go, I shall be shot.
- If you do not obey me, you shall be shot.
- If they do not obey me, they shall be shot.
- If you obey me, you shall be rewarded.
- If they obey me, they shall be rewarded.

ān'ġēr vān'ishəd(-t) crōss tō'kēn apprē'ciā'tiōn
prēš'ērvəd'

LESSON XXXV

A NARROW ESCAPE

For many days I had been without food, and I was getting almost desperate. Try all I could, I failed to catch a rabbit or hare, and the partridges and pheasants took good care not to let me approach 5 them. So I was compelled to pay a visit to the farm-yard.

Towards midnight, I stole my way to the barn where the fowls went to roost. Stealthily climbing a tree that overhung 10 the barn, I crawled to the end of a branch. The roof of the fowl-house was covered with straw. I dropped upon this without a noise, and crept through a hole which I knew was there. I soon 15 found myself upon a narrow beam close

野兎 = ヲウ
 野鳥 = マジ
 捕らるゝ
 des'perate hare par'tridgē(s) phēas'ant(s) compelled/
 fārm'-yārd' fowl(s)(foul) roost stealth'ilŷ beam
 農家の庭 家 ヲン トマル ヒリカニ 狸

to a fine fat hen, which was fast asleep upon a bar fixed across the room.

My appetite by this time was sharpened from want of food, and my mouth began 5 to water at the prospect of a pleasant meal. But just when I was about to seize my prey, the beam gave way and I fell to the floor. It was not my first visit to the place, and the clever farmer 10 had sawn through the beam almost to the top. The result was that my weight caused it to break.

I rushed about, but found no outlet. In the meantime, the noise of my fall 15 had frightened the fowls, and they all set up a tremendous stir. There was no way out for me, as the hole through which I had crept was too high for me to reach.

bār want(n.) prōs'pect prey saŷn rēsult' weight
 out'let mēan'timē fall(n.) trēmēn'dōus stir

It was not long before I heard the farmer coming in the direction of the barn. I began to tremble with fear. The moon was now shining through the hole, and I could see from what a great 5 height I had fallen. It was a wonder that I had not been killed or badly hurt.

A happy thought struck me at this moment: I would pretend to be dead. No doubt the farmer would think the 10 fall had really killed me. So I stretched myself out on the floor. When the farmer entered, I watched him through my half-closed eyes.

Seeing me lying there, he exclaimed 15 with a smile, "Ha! ha! Master Fox, so I have caught you at last. You thought yourself very cunning, perhaps, but I have been too clever for you. And that

prētēnd'

cūn'ñing

big fall has saved me the trouble of killing you." So saying, he lifted me up by the tail, and dragged me into the farm-yard. He then flung me on to the 5 top of a heap in a corner, and went back into his house.

I can tell you I did not remain there long, for the farmer's dog, Shot, might come and have a look at me. I should 10 not be able to deceive him. So up I jumped, and ran off to my hole in the wood. In spite of my hunger, I was glad to be back safe.

I often wish I was a good honest dog, 15 and then I could earn my living by being useful. As it is, I am hated by all, and both man and dog hunt me and try to kill me. It is far better to live a busy and honest life, for no one can be really

hēap

dēcēlvē'

hāt'ēd

hūnt

happy who is of no use, and idleness leads to all sorts of wrong-doing.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Try all I could, I failed to catch a rabbit or hare.

Try all I can, I cannot pronounce the word properly.

(2)

I often wish I was a good dog, and then I could earn my living by being useful.

I often wished I had been a good dog, and then I could have earned my living by being useful.

(3)

But just as I was about to grasp his elbow the scaffold gave way.

But just as I was about to start on my journey, I suddenly fell ill.

in the passage in the (4)

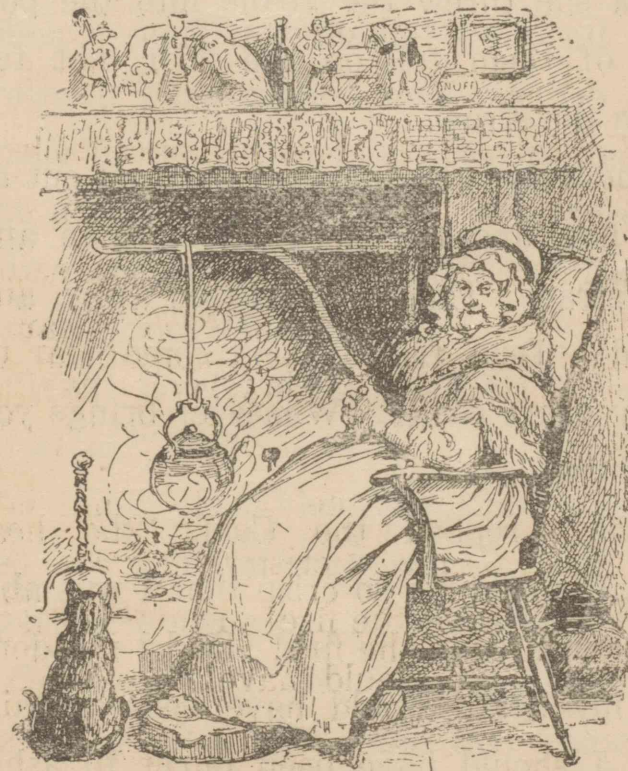
saw	sawed	sawn
hurt*	hurt	hurt
fling*	flung	flung
creep	crept	crept

wrɔŋg'-dɔ'ɪŋ prɔnəʊŋsɪ' grɑsp ɛl'bɔw scɑf'fɔld

ms mathurda

LESSON XXXVI

THE STRAW, THE COAL, AND THE BEAN



In a village there lived an old woman, who one day gathered some beans from her garden, to cook for her dinner. She

had a good fire on the hearth; and, to make it burn more quickly, she threw on a handful of straw.

As she threw the beans into the pot, one of them fell on the floor, not far ⁵ from the straw.

Suddenly, glowing coal bounced out of the fire, and fell close to the bean and the straw. They both started away, and cried: “Dear friend, don’t come near us ¹⁰ till you are cooler. Whatever brings you out here?”

“Oh,” replied the Coal, “the heat luckily made me so crisp that I was able to bounce from the fire! Had I not done ¹⁵ so, my death would have been certain, and I should have been burnt to ashes by this time.”

“I,” said the Bean, “have got off with

hëärth bouncëd(-t) lüçk'ily crisp

a whole skin too, for had the old woman put me in the pot with the others, I should have been boiled to broth.”

“I also might have been burnt to ⁵ ashes,” said the Straw, “for all my brothers were pushed into the fire and smoke by the old woman. She packed us into a bundle and brought us in here to take away our lives. Lucky to say, I have ¹⁰ slipped through her fingers.”

“Well! now! What shall we do with ourselves?” said the Coal.

“I think,” said the Bean, “we may as well set out on our travels, and go ¹⁵ together to some remote country.”

The Coal and the Straw agreed; so they all started off. Soon they came to a stream, over which there was no bridge of any description.

bröth bün'dlë rëmõtë'

Then the Straw said, "I will lay myself across the stream, so that you can step over me, as if I were a bridge."

So the Straw stretched himself from one side of the stream to the other; and the Coal, who was still hot, stepped out quite boldly on the newly-built bridge.

But when he reached the middle, and heard the water rushing under him, he was so much afraid that he stood still and dared not go a step farther.

The Straw began to burn, broke in pieces from the weight of the Coal, and fell into the brook. The Coal, with a hiss, slid after him into the water, and was drowned.

The Bean, which had not begun to cross, laughed so heartily at this that it burst. Now, it would have been as badly

bōld/lý — new/lý-built' — dāred — hiss — slīd
hēartí/lý

off as the other two; but luckily a tailor came by.



He got a needle and thread out of his pocket, and took the Bean to sew it up. The Bean thanked him very much; but, as the tailor had only black thread to sew with, ever since that time all beans have a black mark down their backs.

nēē/dlē — sew(sō)

GRAMMAR

(1)

Had I not done so, my death would have been certain, and I should have been burnt to ashes by this time.

Had the old witch put me in the pot with the others, I should have been boiled to broth.

I also might have been burnt to cinders.

(2)

We may as well set out on our tour.

You may as well stay at home.

(3)

burn	burned (=burnt)	burned(=burnt)
slide	slid	slid
sew	sewed	sewn
throw*	threw	thrown

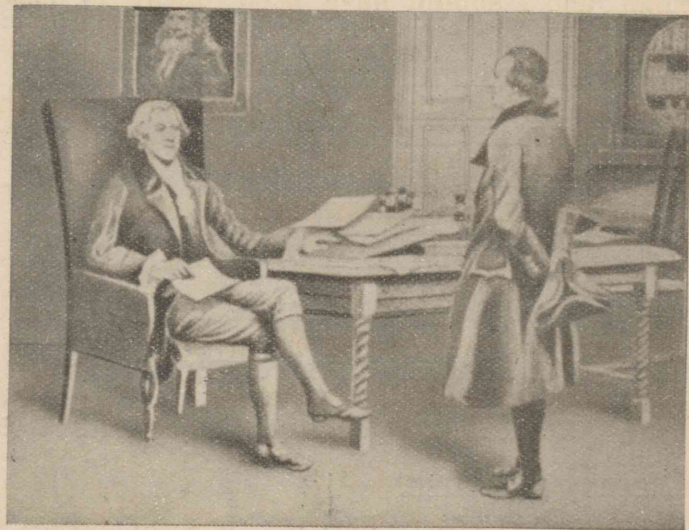
When things are at their worst they will mend.

What can't be cured must be endured.

witch çin'dēr tɔtɪr(tōor) ëndūrəd'

LESSON XXXVII

AT THE POINT OF TIME



George Washington was a famous American soldier and statesman. Like all soldiers, he was very punctual. He knew that being punctual meant being on the point of time. If he made an appointment for a certain hour, he would keep it at the exact moment.

ēxāct'

He expected those about him to be as punctual as himself, and he rarely took an excuse for lateness. To be always in time if possible was, he said, one of the duties a gentleman should observe.

At one time he had a secretary who was not very punctual. Over and over again he came late to his official duties. Washington therefore made up his mind to speak to him about his fault.

“My watch was wrong, sir,” was the secretary’s excuse.

“Oh, indeed!” said his master quietly. “Then, either you must get a new watch or I must get a new secretary.”

Washington was made the first President of the United States. This was the greatest honour that could be paid to any man in the country. He was now ruler of a

ēxcūse' (n.) lātē'nēsš offī'cial (-fish'al)

country many times larger than England.

The President was just as punctual as the soldier and private gentleman had been. One of his duties was to make speeches at certain times to the gentlemen who helped him to govern the country. Washington always began his speech exactly at the time agreed upon. He would wait for none, however important they might be.

Then he would sometimes invite gentlemen to meet him at dinner. The hour was always fixed for four o'clock in the afternoon. On the stroke of four the dinner commenced. Very often some of the gentlemen would arrive to find the meal half over. Then the host would say, with a smile, “Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you. I have a cook who

gòv'ern ēxāct'lŷ fīxəd(-t) còmṡēncēd'(-t) hōst

never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come.”

A punctual person is one upon whom we can always depend. A punctual boy misses no part of the lesson which comes first after the school opens. Those who try to be punctual for a time will find that, after a while, it is easier to be up to time than late. They have formed a habit, and a habit is not easily shaken off, whether it is good or bad.

GRAMMAR

(1)

He knew that **being** punctual meant **being** on the point of time.

To be always in time if possible was, he said, one of the duties a gentleman should observe.

(2)

The President was just as punctual as **the** soldier and private gentleman had been.

dépënd'

(3)

He was now ruler of a country **many times larger than** England.

(4)

(A) He **would** wait for none, however important they might be.

(B) Then he **would** sometimes invite gentlemen to dine with him.

Very often some of the gentlemen **would** arrive to find the meal half over.

Then the host **would** say, with a smile, “Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you.”

MAXIMS

(1) Time and opportunity are no man’s slave.

(2) Lost time is never found again, and what we call time enough, always proves little enough.

(3) Punctuality is the soul of business.

(4) He that always thinks it is too soon is sure to come too late.

öp"pörtü'nitý slävè pūnctūāl'itý sōtl

LESSON XXXVIII

WHITE-COAT—I



⚓ Farmer Smith was never lucky with his goats. He lost them all in the same way. One fine morning they broke their cord and ran away to the mountain-side, and there the wolf ate them.

After losing six goats in this way Farmer Smith bought a seventh, only this time he took care to buy a young one, so that she might get used to living with him.

gōat(s)

cōrd

How pretty she was, this little kid, with her beautiful soft eyes, her little beard, her black, shining hoofs, and her long white coat! And then, how gentle
 5 and affectionate she was! She always let her master milk her without putting her foot in the pail. Truly, she was the dearest little goat in all the world!

Behind Farmer Smith's house was a
 10 field hedged round with hawthorn. There he put his little friend. He tied her to a stake in the very prettiest part of the meadow, taking care to give her a good long cord, and from time to time he
 15 went to see how she was getting on.

The goat was very happy in her new home. She ate the grass with keen appetite, and as he looked at her the farmer rubbed his hands and said:

kid bēard milk (v.) hēdgēd haw'thōrn stākē
 rūbhēd

“Aha! at last I have found a goat that will never get tired of living with me.” But he was wrong, as we shall see.

One day the little goat looked at the mountain.

“How I should like to be up there!” she thought herself. “What fun it would be to skip about among the heather, without having any nasty rough cord to rub my neck. It is all very well for donkeys or cows to be shut up in a field, but goats must have liberty!”

From that moment she grew discontented. The grass seemed tasteless, and she could not eat. She grew thin, and her milk failed. It was sad to see her straining all day long at her cord trying to get towards the mountain, and bleating piteously.

ahä' skip hëath'ër lib'ërtÿ dis'contënt'ëd
tästë'lëss sträin'ing blëät'ing pit'ëquslÿ

The farmer saw that there was something the matter with his goat, but he did not know what it was. One morning, however, when he went to milk her, the goat turned to him and said:

“Listen to me, farmer. I am tired of being in this field, leading a monotonous life. Let me go to the mountain.”

“What you, too!” cried the farmer dropping his pail in astonishment and dismay. “You wish to leave me, White-coat?”

“Yes, farmer,” replied the little goat.

“Have you not grass enough?”

“It is not that, farmer.”

“Perhaps your cord is not long enough. Shall I lengthen it for you?”

“It is not worth while, farmer.”

“Then what is the matter? what do you want?”

monöt'önòus lëngth'ën

“I want to go to the mountain, farmer.”

“But you foolish thing, you do not know what you ask. There are wolves on the mountain. What would you do if one came?”

“I would butt him with my horns, farmer.”

“Little the wolf would care for that. He has eaten goats with bigger horns than yours. Only last year he killed poor Nanny; a fine strong goat she was, and as brave as could be. She fought with the wolf all night, but he ate her up in the morning.”

“What a pity! Poor Nanny! I am sorry for her,” said White-coat. “But never mind her, farmer; let me go to the mountain!”

“And have the wolf eat you like all

fōol'ish butt

the rest of them?” cried the farmer.

“Never! I will save you in spite of yourself, you foolish beast, and for fear you should break your cord I will shut you up in the stable, and there you shall stay!”

So Farmer Smith took the goat to a dark stable, and having pushed her in, locked the door. Unfortunately, however, he forgot to shut the window, and hardly had he turned his back than the little goat jumped out of it.

GRAMMAR

(1)

For fear you should break your cord I will shut you up in the stable, and there **you shall** stay.

In case he should fall and break his neck, I **will** guard him from behind.

lōčkəd(-t) ũnfôr'tünatēly

If it **should** rain to-morrow again, the boat-races **will** be postponed indefinitely.

(2)

He bought a young one this time, so **that** she **might get used to** living with him.

You had better live in an English family, so **that you may get used to** English ways of living.

The goat will never **get tired of living** with me.

(3)

Is there **anything the matter** with him?

No, there is **nothing the matter** with him.

Yes, there is **something the matter** with him, but I don't know what it is.

MAXIMS

(1) A poor freedom is better than a rich slavery.

(2) Better be a free bird than a captive king.

(3) Good counsel is no better than bad counsel, if it be not taken in time.

bōat'-rāçə(s) pōstpōnəd' indēf'initēly frēç'dom
slā'vēry çāp'tivə coun'səl

LESSON XXXIX

WHITE-COAT—II

When White-coat got up to the mountain there was great rejoicing. She was received like a queen. The fir-trees said that they had never seen anything so
5 pretty. The chestnut-trees bowed down and caressed her with the tips of their branches. The golden broom flowers opened as she passed and filled the air with perfume. All the mountain delighted to
10 see her.

You may guess how happy she was! No more straining at a cord on a stake! There was nothing to prevent her skipping and jumping as she chose, or crop-
15 ping the grass at her ease. And such grass as grew there—sweet, delicate, and tender

rējoic'ing fir'-trēç(s) çarēsçəd'(-t) tip(s)
crōp'ping dēl'icātə tēn'dēr(a.)

—very different from the turf in the field. And the flowers, too!—great blue Canterbury bells, purple foxgloves with their long cups—a regular forest of wild flowers full of sweet juices!

The little goat took her fill of enjoyment. She lay on her back and waved her four feet in the air; she rolled down the slopes with the fallen leaves and chestnuts. Hey! She bounded to her feet and was off again, rushing headlong over bush and brier, now on a peak, now at the bottom of a ravine—here, there, and everywhere. One would have thought that there were ten of Farmer Smith's goats on the mountain!

Once, going to the edge of a high rock, she saw the house she had left, far below

tûrf Cãn'tərbury(-bĕr'ī-)bĕll(s) pûr'plĕ fŏx'glŏvĕ(s)
juĭçĕ(s)(jŏos) fill_(n.) ĕnjŏy'mĕnt hĕy bound'ĕd
hĕäd'lŏng bri'er ravĭnĕ'

her in the valley. The sight of it made her laugh till she cried.

“How small it is!” said she; “it is a wonder that I was ever able to get into it!”

Poor little thing, perched up so high, she thought herself as big as the world!

Altogether it was a happy day for Farmer Smith's goat. Towards noon she fell in with a herd of wild goats. She made friends with one of them, a handsome fellow with a black coat. All day long they wandered together in the woods, and if you wish to know what they said to each other, you must ask the brooks that flow unseen among the mosses.

All at once the wind blew cold. The mountain became dark purple. It was night.

pĕrchĕd(-t) hĕrd händ'sŏmĕ ũnsĕĕn'
mŏss(ĕs)

“Already!” cried the little goat and she stood still in surprise.

Below, the fields were bathed in mist. Farmer Smith’s field was hidden by the fog, and only the roof of his house could be seen, with a little smoke coming from the chimney. White-coat heard the sheep-bell of some flock returning to the fold, and her heart grew sad.

Whirr! A hawk swooped down, brushing her with his wing as he passed. She trembled. Then she heard a howling on the mountain.

“Hou! hou!”

She thought of the wolf; all day the foolish little thing had forgotten him. At the same moment a horn sounded far off in the valley. It was the good farmer, making a last effort to call back his lost one.

shēep'-bēll" fōld whīrr hāwk swōōped(-t) howl'ing

“Hou! hou!” growled the wolf.

“Return! return!” cried the horn.

White-coat had a good mind to go back; but she remembered the stake, the cord, and the closed field. She could not bear that life again; it was better to stop where she was.

The horn sounded no more.

Then the goat heard a rustling in the leaves behind her. She turned, and saw in the shadow two short, pointed ears, and two shining eyes. It was the wolf!

Motionless, he sat there, gazing at the little goat. He knew that he would eat her presently, so he was in no hurry; only when she turned, he grinned savagely.

“Ha! ha! Farmer Smith’s little goat!” and he licked his lean chops.

growled(grould) rūs'tling mō'tiōnlēss gāz'ing
grīnhed sāv'āgēly lēan chōp(s)



White-coat felt that she was lost. For a moment, as she remembered the story of poor Nanny, who fought all night long to be eaten in the morning, she thought it would be better to be eaten at once. ⁵ Then, thinking better of it, she put herself on guard, head down, and horns pointed forward, like the brave little goat

that she was. Not that she had any hope of killing the wolf—goats do not kill wolves—but only to see if she could hold out as long as Nanny had done.

⁵ Then the monster sprang at her, and the little horns came into play.

Ah! the brave little goat, how well she fought. More than ten times she forced the wolf to pause to take breath. ¹⁰ During these intervals she snatched a mouthful of grass, and then turned again to the fight. This went on all the night. From time to time the little goat looked at the stars twinkling in the clear sky, ¹⁵ and she thought:

“Oh, if I can only hold out until the dawn!”

One after the other the stars went out. White-coat struck harder than ever with

mōn'stēr paʊzə in'terval(s) snātchəd(-t)

her horns, and the wolf with his teeth. A pale light appeared in the eastern sky. The hoarse crow of a cock sounded from a farm yard.

“At last!” said the poor little creature, who was only waiting for the hour to die, and she stretched herself upon the earth, with her pretty white coat stained with blood.

Then the wolf sprang at the poor little goat and ate her up.

GRAMMAR

(1)

A hawk swooped down, **brushing** her with his wing as he passed.

Motionless, he sat there, **gazing** at the little goat.

Then, **thinking** better of it, she put herself on guard, head down, and horns pointed forward.

hōarse

stāined

(2)

When White-coat got up to the mountain there was great **rejoicing**.

No more **straining** at a cord on a stake!

There was nothing to prevent her **skipping** and **jumping** as she chose.

She had no hope of **killing** the wolf.

(3)

Then she heard a **howling** on the mountain.

The goat heard a **rustling** in the leaves behind her.

(4)

Not that she had any hope of killing the wolf—goats do not kill wolves—but **only to see** if she **could hold out** as long as Nanny **had done**.

MAXIMS

(1) The kid that keeps above is in no danger of the wolf.

(2) An old goat is never more reverend for his beard.

rēv'èrend

LESSON XL

A SPRING MORNING



Get up, little sister, the morning is bright,
And the birds are all singing to welcome the light;
The buds are all opening—the dew's on the flower;
If you shake but a branch, see, there falls quite
a shower.

By the side of their mothers, look, under the trees,
How the young lambs are skipping about as they
please;

shākè

And by all those rings on the water, I know,
The fishes are merrily swimming below.

The bee, I dare say, has been long on the wing,
To get honey from every flower of the spring;
For the bee never idles; but labours all day,
And thinks, wise little insect, work better than
play.

The lark's singing gaily; it loves the bright sun,
And rejoices that now the gay spring is begun;
For the spring is so cheerful, I think 't would be
wrong,

If we did not feel happy to hear the lark's song.

Get up, for when all things are merry and glad,
Good children should never be lazy and sad;
For God gives us daylight, dear sister, that we
May rejoice like the lark, and may work like the
bee.

—Lady Flora Hastings.

lā'boṭṛ

mēr'ṛilȳ

i'dlè (v.)

LESSON XLI

WELLINGTON AND THE PLOUGHBOY

Nearly a hundred years ago a party of men were working in the fields on a farm in the south of England. Among them was the farmer himself, and his young son George. George was a bright and clever boy, who knew that there was no one like his father, and that what his father said was worth paying attention to.

All of a sudden the farmer saw, away in the distance, a party of horsemen, in red coats and white breeches, come galloping over the hill.

One of his fields was just beginning to show the promise of a fine crop of wheat, which he was very anxious to keep from being spoiled by the horses and dogs of

plough'boy breech'ēş (brich-)

the sportsmen. He watched them for a little while, to see where they were going.

They seemed to be heading straight towards his field, so he called to his boy:

“George, run to the gate of the wheat-field. Keep it closed, and mind, do not on any account open it to let these gentlemen through.”

George ran to the gate, and had got it nicely bolted when the party rode up.

“Open the gate, boy,” ordered one of the gentlemen.

“You can't get through here,” replied George. “Father says I must not open the gate to anybody.”

“Nonsense!” cried the gentleman. “You must open it. Do so at once, or I shall thrash you.”

“Here, my little man,” said another,

spôrts'mēn hēād'ing bôlt'ēd nŏn'sēnsē
thrāsh

seeing the threat did not move George, "I'll give you this sovereign if you open it."

George shook his head. "Father says I must not open it to any one," was all he had to say both to their threats and bribes.

Then an old gentleman, with a big nose and a kindly look in his eye, spoke to George.

"My boy," he said, "you will open the gate to me, surely. I am the Duke of Wellington, and I am used to being obeyed. Open the gate, I command you, that my friends and I may pass."

George had often heard of the great Duke of Wellington, and his famous love of duty. He took off his hat to the great man, and replied, very readily for so

thrēat bribē(s) kind/lŷ(a.) Dūkē

young a boy, that he could not think the Duke would wish him to disobey his orders. He was told to keep the gate shut, and not let any one pass through the field.

This answer delighted the Duke, who loved moral courage above all things. He raised his hat to the brave lad, and, turning to the rest of the hunters, said—

"I honour any one who can do his duty in the face both of bribery and threats. With an army of such soldiers, I could conquer the whole world."

The Duke turned his horse about, and led the party off from the gate. George ran back to his father, shouting, "Hurrah for the Duke of Wellington!"

When you obey your superior you instruct your inferior. —Proverb.

dīsōbēy' mōr'al hūnt'ēr(s) brī'bērŷ hūrāh'
instrūct' ĩnfēr'īq̄r

GRAMMAR

(1)

I am used to **being** obeyed.

He was very anxious to **keep** the crop **from** being spoiled by the horses.

(2)

George had **got** the gate nicely **bolted** when the party rode up.

He was told to **keep** the gate **shut**, and not let any one **pass** through the field.

Keep it **closed** and do not on any account open it.

(3)

With an army of such soldiers, I **could** conquer the whole world.

(4)

He replied that **he** **could** not think the Duke **would** wish **him** to disobey **his** orders.

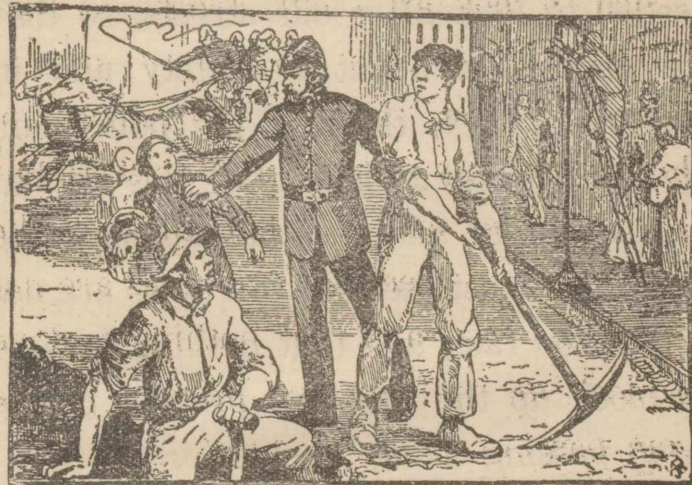
He replied, "**I** **cannot** think the Duke will wish **me** to disobey **my** orders."

(5)

sportsman statesman townspeople

LESSON XLII

THE CARE OF OUR STREETS



When walking along the streets you sometimes see a notice, "Keep to your right." There are other rules which might be put up for young people to read, such as these: "Don't run or play on the street;" "Don't push against people or stand in their way;" "Keep out of the

rush

way of carriages;" "Don't throw down orange-peel or waste-paper."

There are many different kinds of men needed to look after our streets, so that we may walk about in safety and in comfort. First, there is the policeman. He has not only to look after thieves, but to keep order and see that all obey the laws. He must see that carriages are not driven too fast, and that nothing is done to block up the way and prevent people from passing along freely.

If a fire breaks out, the policeman is ready to give the alarm. If any persons are noisy or quarrelsome, it is he who has to quiet them, or take them to the police station if they will not obey.

Boys and girls do not know how much of our comfort is due to the policemen.

ōr'āngē-pēēl' wāstē'-pā'pēr quar'ṛēlsomē
qui'ēt (v.) pōlicē'

dūē

It is often wonderful how patient they are with rough people.

Look! Who are these men that are so busy breaking up the roadway? These are the men who keep our streets in order. When the stones are worn smooth, or when hollows are formed in some places, horses are apt to slip. This will not do, so here come our hard-working road-makers to put all to rights.

Night is coming on. It will soon be dark! Ha! here come out lighters. Each carries a torch at the end of a long rod, so that he looks like a glow-worm in the twilight. The lamp-lighter is a good fairy, who drives away the darkness from our streets, and leaves a long line of sparkling lamps behind him.

hōl'lōw(s) (n.) āpt rōād'-māk'ēr(s) riġht(s) (n.)
liġht'ēr(s) tōrch glōw'-worm'(-wūrm)
lāmp'-liġht'ēr fāir'y

Busy lamp-lighter! He will have to come round again in the early morning to put out the lights. To-morrow forenoon also he will have to polish the glass of the lamps, and make them all ready for the evening.

The men who look after our drains and our gas and water pipes have a good deal to do with our streets, but we can hardly say that they take care of them.

But we must not forget the scavenger, who keeps our streets clean. In our large towns much of his work is done when we are all asleep. His task is not a pleasant one, but it is very, very useful. What a mess our streets would soon get into, if it were not for his busy brush and shovel!

drān(s) scāv'ēngēr mēss shōv'əl

All of these men are under the orders of the Town Council, or, in country places, the County Council. The Council is made up of persons chosen by the people who live in the town or the county.

So you see that the people living in each place have the care of it in their own hands. They have to pay the money needed for keeping everything in order, and they have to choose men to take charge of it and spend it.

GRAMMAR

(1)

What a mess our streets **would** soon get into, **if** it **were not for** his busy brush and shovel!

Had it not been for your timely rescue, **I should have been drowned.**

coun'cīl count'y timē'ly rēs'cūē

(2)

They **have to pay** the money needed for keep-
ing everything in order.

He **will have to come** round again in the early
morning to extinguish the lights.

I **had to go** all the way to his house no less
than twice yesterday.

(3)

trouble
quarrel

troublesome
quarrelsome



LESSON XLIII

HOW VICTOR DID HIS DUTY—I

The big German guns were thundering
in the morning air. With every roar, they
flung a shower of shells across a wide
valley, towards the British trenches near
5 Reims. Many burst high overhead with a
tearing crash; others fell on the ground
and made great holes, throwing up cart-
loads of earth and stones.

A young British soldier, who had just
10 arrived at the front, was gazing through
a "spy hole" in one of the trenches. He
thought there was no room for a grass-
hopper to cross the valley, and escape the
shell splinters.

15 Suddenly he cried out: "Look, look!
there is a little boy, walking across a

thün'dērīng tēār'ing trēnch(-ēs) crāsh cārt'-lōād'(s)
spy'-hōlē' grāss'hōp'pēr splin'tēr(s)

field. See, he is carrying a basket, and is followed by two dogs."

"We know him well," another soldier said, "for we see him there every morning. He goes to buy provision in a village, 5 two miles away from the farm-house where he stays. He can't be more than ten years old. Isn't he a plucky little chap?"

"I hope he won't be killed," the young 10 soldier said.

"Don't you see how cautious he is," said the other; "he always walks where the shells are flying highest. He crouches down and hides, if he thinks one is going 15 to fall near him."

"I wonder why he doesn't leave the farm-house altogether," the young soldier said, "and stay in some safe place, until

prōvī'sion(-zhon) plūčk'ŷ chāp
caŭ'tious(-shus) crouch(ēs)

the fighting here is ended."

"I suppose he is doing his duty, just like ourselves," answered the other soldier.

The little boy's name was Victor. When 5 the war broke out, his father and the farm workers had to go away to serve in the army of France. His mother cried a good deal, but the boy said: "Do not be afraid of the Germans coming. I have 10 promised father to look after you and grandmother, and my little sister, Marie."

The farm folk had plenty of food for a time. But one day a number of the German cavaliers came to the farm. 15 They seized all the hens and ducks, and drove away the cows and sheep. The wives and children of the farm workers fled to Reims: and Victor's mother would have gone away also, but she could not

work'ēr(s)(wūr'k'=) fōlk cāv'aliēr' flēd

leave grandmother, who was weak and confined to her bed.

“What shall we do now, when we cannot get eggs and milk?” the boy’s mother said, with streaming tears. “The flour will soon be done.” “Never mind, Mother,” said Victor; “I will go to the village for you, and buy food.”

His mother hesitated at first to let him go. “I will take father’s dogs, Max and Andre, with me,” the boy told her.



“No one will dare to touch me when they are near.”

So his mother consented. Off he set

confined' stream'ing hēs'itātē consēnt'ēd

to the village, whistling to show he was not afraid; and in the afternoon he returned safely.

Early next morning, Victor was awakened by the sound of big guns. The Germans had come nearer, and were firing towards Reims; while the French and British were firing back at them. It was dreadful to hear and see the great shells passing over the farm, now from one side, now from the other. Sometimes one would burst in a field, with a crash like a house falling.

The boy’s mother did not want to send him to the village. But little Marie had turned ill, and needed medicine. So Victor left home, followed by Max and Andre, promising to take great care of himself.

“I will watch the shells,” he said. “If

awāk'ēnēd

I see one coming near, I will creep into a bush, or behind a wall, just as the soldiers do."

GRAMMAR

(1)

(A) "I hope he won't be killed," the young soldier said.

The young soldier **said** that **he hoped** the **boy would** not be killed.

(B) The mother cried a good deal, but the boy said, "Don't be afraid of the Germans coming."

The mother cried a good deal, but the boy told her **not to be afraid** of the Germans coming.

(2)

Victor's mother **would have gone** away also, **but she could** not leave grandmother.

Victor's mother **would go** away also, **but she can** not leave grandmother.

MAXIMS

(1) The bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring.

(2) Nothing is invincible to the brave nor impregnable to the bold.

crēp dār'ing imprēg'nablə

LESSON XLIV

HOW VICTOR DID HIS DUTY—II

Victor walked slowly along the road. The dogs were greatly frightened, and howled when shells screeched through the air, right above them. Once or twice they
5 turned to run home; but Victor called them back.

When he got about half-way to the village, he saw shells bursting on the road in front of him. Trees were thrown down
10 and a small stone bridge was destroyed. Victor lay down and waited for a time, but still the shells kept falling. So he had to turn back.

He did not, however, go home; he
15 followed, instead, a more roundabout way across fields until he reached the village.

scrēchəd(-t) hälf'-wāy dēstrōyəd' round'about'

When he got back to the farm-house, he did not tell his mother of the danger he had been in, for fear she would be more alarmed than she was. After she had taken the medicine, Marie grew much ⁵ better; and Victor was glad. He loved her dearly; and did not think of the trouble he had taken, or the danger he had run.

Next morning he again set out for the ¹⁰ village. There was no food in the house; and every one was hungry. By following the roundabout way, he reached the village safely; and he returned without trouble. Every morning for a week he made this ¹⁵ journey. But at last, one day, on his way back, he was nearly killed.

The British soldiers had advanced and dug new trenches, and about the middle

dēər'ly

dūg

of the day the Germans began to fire at them. Victor saw that the shells were falling on a field, which he had crossed in the morning. To escape them he walked ⁵ farther north. At one place the shells were flying very low, and he made up his mind to run for about fifty yards as fast as he could.

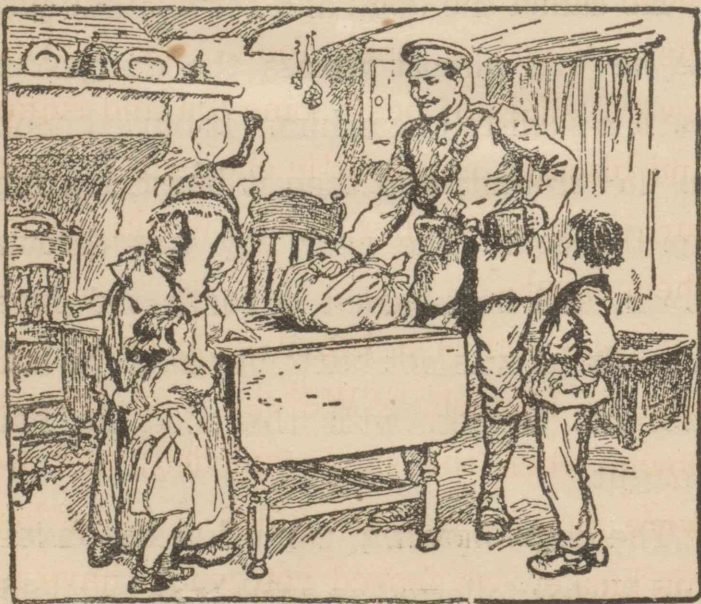
He called the dogs and set off; but just ¹⁰ as he was almost across the dangerous part, a shell fell near him. It buried itself in the ground; and then it burst, tearing up the soil. The poor boy was thrown down, and half-buried in earth and dust. ¹⁵ Luckily he was not hurt; but alas! he had lost his basket, with the food he had bought.

The dogs, howling, ran off to the farm; and Victor followed as quickly as he could.

hālf'-buried(-bērid)

When he got home, his mother took him in her arms and kissed him. She was thankful that he was still alive. But little Marie was too young to understand; she was very hungry, and cried for bread. 5 Poor child, she had had nothing to eat all day. And Victor cried too, because he was so sorry for his sister.

That night a loud knocking was heard



thānk'ful

knōçk'ing

at the door. Little Marie was wakened up, and began to cry again for bread. Victor's mother was afraid to move; she thought the Germans were coming back. 5 But the boy opened the door, and in walked a big British soldier with a jolly, smiling face.

He carried in one hand a large parcel of food, which he laid on the table. When 10 they opened it, they found two loaves, several slices of beef, some tea and sugar and biscuits, and a little chocolate. They turned to the soldier, but he would not let them speak.

15 "Your son is a brave little chap," he said in English. "We saw him thrown down, when the shell exploded; and we were glad he was not killed. As he lost his basket, we feared you would have no

wāk'ənəd

jōl'ly

chōc'olātə

food; so several of us put together some things which we thought would help you, and I brought them along." The brave fellow did not say that he and his companions had stinted themselves to provide the food, and that he had risked his life again and again to bring it.

Victor's mother did not understand a word the soldier said, but she guessed his meaning and shook his hand to thank him. Victor ran and kissed him on both cheeks, as the French do. The big strong man laughed, and hugged the boy; for he had a little fellow of his own at home, of about the same age. Then he kissed Marie too, and gave her some chocolate.

At last he said good-bye, and went away into the night. As he crept back to the British trenches, he thought of his own

stint/əd riskəd(-t) chēk(s) hūggəd
gōod-bye'

little boy at home in England, and hoped that he would do his duty as bravely as Victor had done.

GRAMMAR

(1)

After she **had taken** the medicine, Marie **grew** much better.

Poor child, she **had had** nothing to eat all day.

(Compare: "She **has had** nothing to eat all day to-day.")

When he **got** back to the farm-house, he **did** not tell his mother of the danger he **had been** in, for fear his mother **would** be more alarmed than she **was**.

(2)

The brave fellow **did not say** that he and his companions **had stinted** themselves to provide the food.

He **hoped** that a little fellow of his own **would** do his duty as bravely as Victor **had done**.

Several of us put together some things which we **thought would** help you.

The prince was at once seized. The judge still kept his temper, and said in a firm, clear voice; "Prince, I sit here in the place of our sovereign lord, your king and father. As his son and subject, you are doubly bound to obey him; and in his name I order you to be taken to prison, there to remain until the king's will be known!"

The prince, with a brave man's respect for courage in others, at once changed his mood, gave up his sword, bowed low to the judge, and went off to prison without speaking one word.

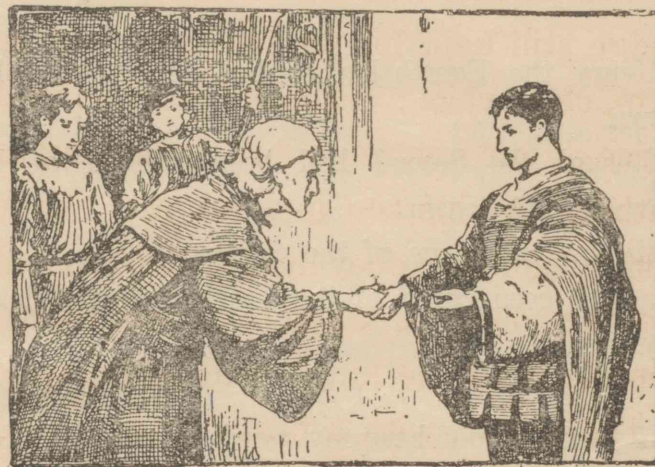
When the king was told of what had occurred, he exclaimed: "God, I thank thee for giving me a judge who has the courage to put the laws in force, and a son who knows how to obey them!"

When the prince afterwards became king, instead of showing anger against

sūb'jēct (n.)

dōūb'lŷ

mōōd



this good and brave judge, as a mean man would have done, he treated him with the greatest respect.

He called the judge to him, and, giving him his hand, praised him warmly for his boldness and justness. "No man is so worthy to be judge as you," he said. "Henceforth I will be guided by you, and will look up to you as a father."

wārm'lŷ

bōld'nēsŝ
hēncē'fōrth'

jūst'nēsŝ

gūid'ēd (v.)

worth'ŷ(wūr-)

GRAMMAR

(1)

Henry the Fourth had **robbed** his cousin **of** his crown.

Richard the Second had been **robbed of** his crown by his cousin.

He has **cured** me **of** the disease.

I have been **cured of** the disease by the clever physician.

(2)

If you **will** not hear my words, you **shall** feel my blows!

He rudely **demande**d that his friend **should** be set free.

(3)

Instead of showing anger against this brave judge, as a **mean man would have done**, he treated him with the greatest respect.

(4)

bring*	brought	brought
speak*	spoke	spoken
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
sit*	sat	sat
bind*	bound	bound

disease'

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

I Vowels

ā as in nāme	ē as in hēr	ū as in ūse
ā „ villāge	ī „ ice	ū „ Jūly
ǎ „ cǎt	ī „ it	ū „ ūp
ǎ „ ǎway	ī „ sīr	ū „ circū
ǎ „ ǎrm	ō „ ōld	ū „ tūr
ǎ „ ǎll	ō „ ōbey	ew=ū „ new
ǎ „ ǎsk	ō „ bōx	oi „ oil
â „ âir	ó „ sòn	oy=oi „ boy
ē „ hē	ô „ fôr	ou „ house
ē „ bēfore	o „ develop	ow=ou „ owl
ě „ bēd	ōō „ tōō	
e „ payment	ōō „ bōōk	

II Equivalentents

ǎ=ō as in whǎt	o=ǎ as in seldom
ǎ=ū „ Chrīstmas	ó=ū „ sòn
e=ǎ „ they	ô=ǎ „ hōse
ê=â „ thêre	ū=ōō „ rŭde
e=ǎ „ payment	u=ōō „ put
ī=ē „ bīrd	û=ē „ chŭrch
ī=ē „ police	ÿ=ī „ fly
o=ōō „ do	ÿ=ī „ sÿstem
o=ōō „ wōlf	

III Consonants

c=k as in cake	si=sh as in mission
ç=s ,, ice	ci=sh ,, special
ch ,, child	ʃi=zh ,, occasion
g ,, go	th ,, thin
ġ=j ,, page	th ,, this
gh=f ,, laugh	ti=sh ,, station
ŋ=ng ,, ink	wh=hw ,, why
ph=f ,, photo	x=ks ,, box
qu=kw ,, quite	ʒ=gz ,, exact
ʒ=z ,, is	

The diphthongs 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 III)

注意 本表中 Phonetic sign にて示したる發音は主として英國南部の發音を標準とせる Daniel Jones 氏の字書に依る、従つて本書中に示せし發音と悉く一致するにあらず單に教師諸賢の參考として茲に掲ぐ。

Phonetic signs の解説は本表の終尾にあり。

A			
abil'ity (ə'biliti)	124	alarm'ing (ə'lɑ:mɪŋ)	122
ac'cent ('æksənt)	18	aloud' (ə'lɑ:ud)	33
account' (ə'kaunt)	120	alread'y (ə'l'redi)	47
achieve' (ə'tʃi:v)	124	Amer'ican (ə'merikən)	176
acquire' (ə'kwaiə)	2	amid' (ə'mid)	79
act'ion ('ækfən)	67	amuse'ment (ə'mju:zmənt)	72
act'ive ('æktiv)	84	amus'ing (ə'mju:zɪŋ)	58
act'or ('æktə)	21	an'cestor ('ænsɪstə)	13
act'ress ('æktris)	59	an'cient ('eɪnfənt)	126
addressed' (əd'rest)	1	an'ger ('æŋgə)	165
admire' (əd'maɪə)	86	apart' (ə'pa:t)	86
admoni'tion (ədmo'nɪʃən)	135	ap'petite ('æpɪtaɪt)	123
adorn' (əd'ɔ:m)	10	apply' (ə'plai)	127
advance' (v.) (əd'vɑ:ns)	56	appoint' (ə'pɔɪnt)	141
advance' (n.) (əd'vɑ:ns)	57	appre'ciate (ə'pri:ʃi'eɪt)	164
ad'vertise ('ædvə'taɪz)	137	apprecia'tion (ə'pri:ʃi'eɪʃən)	165
a'ged (adj.) ('eɪdʒɪd)	94	a'pron ('eɪprən)	30
agree' (ə'gri:)	69	apt (æpt)	207
aid (eɪd)	128	arch (ɑ:tʃ)	22
aim (n.) (eɪm)	133	ar'chitect ('ɑ:kɪtekt)	20
alarmed' (ə'lɑ:md)	107	ar'duous ('ɑ:djuəs)	114
		ar'my ('ɑ:mɪ)	53
		arrange'ment (ə'reɪndʒmənt)	22

array' (ə'rei)	4	bay'-win'dow (ˈbeɪ'wɪndəʊ)	10
arrest' (ə'rest)	118	beach (bi:tʃ)	72
ar'row (ˈærəʊ)	99	beam (bi:m)	166
art'ist (ˈɑ:tɪst)	59	beard (bi:əd)	183
ascend' (ə'send)	79	beast (bi:st)	39
ash'es (ˈæʃɪz)	111	beat'ing (ˈbi:tɪŋ)	48
aside' (ə'saɪd)	47	behold' (bi'həʊld)	80
ass (ɑ:s)	36	belief' (bi'lɪf)	119
aston'ishment (əs'tɒnɪʃmənt)	119	belong' (bi'lɒŋ)	8
		beneath' (bi'ni:tθ)	77
athlet'ic (æθ'letɪk)	12	besiege' (bi'si:dʒ)	53
attack' (ə'tæk)	16	betray' (bi'trei)	162
attack' (n.) (ə'tæk)	84	beyond' (bi'jɒnd)	119
attain' (ə'teɪn)	146	bid'den (ˈbɪdɪn)	32
attempt' (ə'tempt)	82	bind (v.) (baɪnd)	44
atten'tion (ə'tenfən)	2	blame (bleɪm)	11
au'dience (ˈɔ:djəns)	58	bleat (bli:t)	184
av'enué (ˈævɪnju:)	61	bleed'ing (ˈbli:dɪŋ)	102
await' (ə'weɪt)	54	bless'edness (ˈblesɪdnɪs)	114
awak'en (ə'weɪkn)	215	block (blɒk)	103
awhile' (ə'waɪl)	24	blood (blʌd)	55
		blow (bləʊ)	38
B		blunt (blʌnt)	164
bad'ly (ˈbædli)	42	blush (blʌʃ)	41
band (bænd)	58	boat'-race (ˈbəʊtreɪs)	188
ban'ish (ˈbæniʃ)	93	bo'd'ice (ˈbɔ:dɪs)	58
bar (bɑ:)	167	Boer (bu:ə or ˈbəʊə)	65
bare'footed (ˈbeəfʊtɪd)	163	bold'ly (ˈbəʊldli)	174
bar'gain (ˈbɑ:ɡɪn)	28	bold'ness (ˈbəʊldnɪs)	227
bar'ren (ˈbærən)	77	bolt (v.) (bəʊlt)	91, 201
bas'ketful (ˈbɑ:skɪtful)	153	bone (bəʊn)	34
bat'tlefield (ˈbætlfi:ld)	102	bor'rowing (ˈbɔ:rəʊɪŋ)	60

bot'tom (ˈbɒtəm)	10	camp (n.) (v.) (kæmp)	87, 141
bounce (baʊns)	172	can'non (ˈkænən)	55
bound (v.) (baʊnd)	190	ca'per (ˈkeɪpə)	85
boy'-scout (ˈbɔɪskəʊt)	88	cap'tive (ˈkæptɪv)	188
branch (v.) (brɑ:ntʃ)	16	care (keə)	62
brave'ly (ˈbreɪvli)	34	care'fulness (ˈkeəfʊlnɪs)	2
breast (brest)	55	care'ss' (kə'res)	189
breech'es (ˈbrɪtʃɪz)	200	car'go (ˈkɑ:ɡəʊ)	108
breed'ing (ˈbri:dɪŋ)	93	cart'er (ˈkɑ:tə)	48
breeze (bri:z)	45	cash (kæʃ)	80
bribe (braɪb)	202	cathe'dral (kəθ'ɪdrəl)	21
bri'bery (ˈbraɪbəri)	203	cau'tious (ˈkɔ:ʃəs)	212
bride (braɪd)	156	cavalier' (ˌkævə'liə)	213
bride'groom (ˈbraɪdgrʊm)	156	celebra'tion (ˌselɪb'reɪʃən)	159
brides'maid (ˈbraɪdzmeɪd)	156	cent (sent)	27
bridle' (ˈbraɪdl)	47	cen'tre (ˈsentə)	11
br'er (ˈbraɪ)	190	chap (tʃæp)	212
bril'liantly (ˈbrɪljəntli)	57	char'ity (ˈtʃærɪti)	60
brisk'ly (ˈbrɪskli)	149	charm'ing (ˈtʃɑ:mɪŋ)	78
broth (brɔθ)	173	cheek (tʃi:k)	222
browse (braʊz)	188	chem'istry (ˈkemɪstri)	87
brute (bru:t)	37	chick'en (ˈtʃɪkɪn)	64
bump'y (ˈbʌmpɪ)	73	chief (a.) (tʃi:f)	147
bun'dle (ˈbʌndl)	173	chill (tʃɪl)	34
bur'den (ˈbɜ:dn)	40	chin (tʃɪn)	121
bus'inessmen (ˈbɪznɪsmen)	5	choc'olate (ˈtʃɔ:kəlɪt)	221
bus'tle (ˈbʌsl)	16	chol'era (ˈkɒləərə)	119
butt (bʌt)	186	chop (n.) (tʃɒp)	193
		Christian'ity (ˌkrɪstɪ'ænɪti)	145
		cin'der (ˈsɪndə)	176
		cir'cumstance (ˈsɜ:kəmstɑ:ns)	
cage (keɪdʒ)	118		
cam'era (ˈkæməərə)	92		

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citizen ('sitizn)	19	conStant ('kɒnstənt)	2
clap (klæp)	59	construc'tion (kən'strʌkʃən)	143
class'room ('klɑ:srum)	70	content'ed (kən'tentid)	29
clear (v.) (kliə)	7	content'ment (kən'tentmənt)	28
cleft (kleft)	82	contin'ual (kən'tinjʊəl)	29
cler'gyman ('klɜ:dʒimən)	157	convert' ('kɒnvɜ:t)	145
cli'mate ('klaimit)	21	cool (ku:l)	148
cloak (klouk)	105	cop'per ('kɒpə)	77
close (n.) (klouz)	57	cord (kɔ:d)	182
coach (koutʃ)	8	couch (kaʊtʃ)	8
coin (kɔin)	24	coun'cil ('kaʊnsəl)	209
col'onel ('kɔ:nl)	19	couns'el ('kaʊnsəl)	188
com'fortably ('kʌmfətəbli)	10	coun'try-house ('kʌntrihaus)	8
command' (v.) (kə'ma:nd)	9	coun'try man ('kʌntrimən)	107
command' (n.) (kə'ma:nd)	2	coun'try-seat ('kʌntrisit)	8
command'ing (kə'ma:ndiŋ)	87	coun'ty ('kaunti)	209
commence' (kə'mens)	179	coup'le ('kʌpl)	157
commit' (kə'mit)	95	cour'age ('kʌrɪdʒ)	139
compan'ion (kəm'pænjən)	153	court (kɔ:t)	100
compare' (kəm'pɛə)	122	cour'tier ('kɔ:tiə)	106
compar'ison (kəm'pærɪsn)	125	cov'et ('kʌvɪt)	97
compel' (kəm'pel)	166	cow'ardly ('kaʊədli)	93
condemn' (kən'dem)	225	crack (kræk)	23
condi'tion (kən'diʃən)	14	crash (kræʃ)	211
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confine' (n.) (kən'fain)	214	creep (kri:p)	216
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		des'perate ('despərit)	166
		destroy' (dis'troi)	217
		devote' (di'vout)	130
		devour' (di'vaʊə)	40
		di'lect ('daɪlekt)	35
		dic'tionary ('dikʃənri)	125
		dif'ficult ('difɪkəlt)	14
		dike (daik)	31
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		diplo'matist (dɪp'lɒmətɪst)	22
		direc'tion (di'rekʃən)	162
		direct'or (di'rektə)	5
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		discov'er (dis'kʌvə)	109
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deceive' (di'si:v)	169	dec'orate ('dekəreit)	156
dec'orate ('dekəreit)	156	defeat' (v.) (di'fi:t)	143
defeat' (v.) (di'fi:t)	143	defect' (di'fekt)	2
defect' (di'fekt)	2	deform' (di'fɔ:m)	122
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		grin (grɪn)	193
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		hard'en ('hɑ:dn)	98
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		harsh (hɑ:ʃ)	94
		haste (heɪst)	74
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		ha'sty ('heɪsti)	95
		hatch (hætʃ)	64
		hate (heɪt)	169
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unfor'tunate (ʌn'fɔ:tʃunɪt)	133	wak'en' (weɪkn)	221
unfor'tunately		walk'er ('wɔ:kə)	13
(ʌn'fɔ:tʃunɪtli)	187	want (n.) (wɔnt)	167
univer'sity (ˌju:ni'vɜ:sɪti)	12	war (wɔ:t)	19
unload' (ʌn'ləud)	65	warm'ly ('wɔ:mlɪ)	227
unpleas'ant (ʌn'plezənt)	149	war'rior ('wɔ:riə)	100
unseen' (ʌn'si:m)	191	waste'-paper ('weɪst'peɪpə)	206
unself'ish (ʌn'selfɪʃ)	95	waste (weɪst)	84
unsuspect'ed (ʌnsəs'pektɪd)	143	watch'man ('wɔ:tʃmən)	111
unwor'thy (ʌn'wɔ:ðɪ)	113	wa'terplant ('wɔ:təplənt)	121
up'per ('ʌpə)	58	wa'tershed ('wɔ:təʃed)	77
upstairs' (ʌp'steɪz)	11	wave (weɪv)	120
u'sually ('ju:ʒuəli)	77	way'side ('weɪsaɪd)	14
ut'most ('ʌtməʊst)	55	weak'en' (wi:kən)	98

weak 'ness ('wi:knis)	109	wire 'less ('waiəlis)	64
wealth 'y ('welθi)	11	witch (witʃ)	176
weap 'on ('wepən)	92	withd raw ('wið'drɔ:)	225
weav 'ing ('wirviŋ)	52	with in ('wi'ðin)	62
web (v.) (web)	122	won 'derfully ('wʌndəfʊli)	29
wed 'ding ('wedɪŋ)	156	work 'er ('wɜ:kə)	213
weight (weɪt)	167	worn (wɔ:m)	23
well '-informed ('welɪn'fɔ:md)	3	worst (wɔ:st)	95
well '-known ('wel'nəʊn)	102	wor 'thy ('wɜ:ðɪ)	227
whack (wæk)	38	wrath (rɔ:θ)	95
whatev 'er (wɔt'evə)	60	wreck (rek)	104
whenev 'er (we'nevə)	95	wrist (rɪst)	42
whichev 'er (witʃ'evə)	30	writ 'er ('raitə)	100
whilst (waɪlst)	43	wrong '-doing ('rɒŋ'du:ɪŋ)	170
whir (wɜ:) 192			
whis 'tle ('wɪsl)	65	X	
whole (n.) (həʊl)	121		
wid 'ow ('widəʊ)	52	Y	
wi n'try ('wɪntri)	52		
wipe (waɪp)	137	Z	

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	paɪp	i:	bee	bi:
b	bite	bait	i	ill	ɪl
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	sɪŋ	u:	fool	fu:l
l	lily	'lɪli	ʌ	cup	kʌp
w	will	wɪl	ə:	bird	bɜ:d
f	fill	fɪl	ə	about	ə'baʊt
v	visit	'vɪzɪt	y	lune (F.)	lyn
θ	thin	θɪn			
ð	this	ðɪs			
s	sick	sɪk			
z	zinc	zɪŋk			
ʃ	ship	ʃɪp			
ʒ	vision	'vɪʒən			
r	risk	rɪsk			
j	yes	jes			
h	hill	hɪl			
tʃ	chick	tʃɪk			
dʒ	gin	dʒɪn			
ç	ich (G.)	ɪç			
x	loch	lɔx			

Simple Vowels	母音
單音	母音
Diphthongs	二重母音

1. 一子音ガしらぶろ (syllable) ヲナストキハソノ子音字ノ下ニ (i) ヲ附シタリ。例ヘバ:—'næʃnəl (national).

2. 綴ノ切り方ノ曖昧ニ陥ル虞アルトキハ萬國音標文字ニ依リ綴ニ於テハ、へん (-) ヲ挿入シタリ。例ヘバ:—'poust-feiz (post-chaise).

大正十二年一月二十五日
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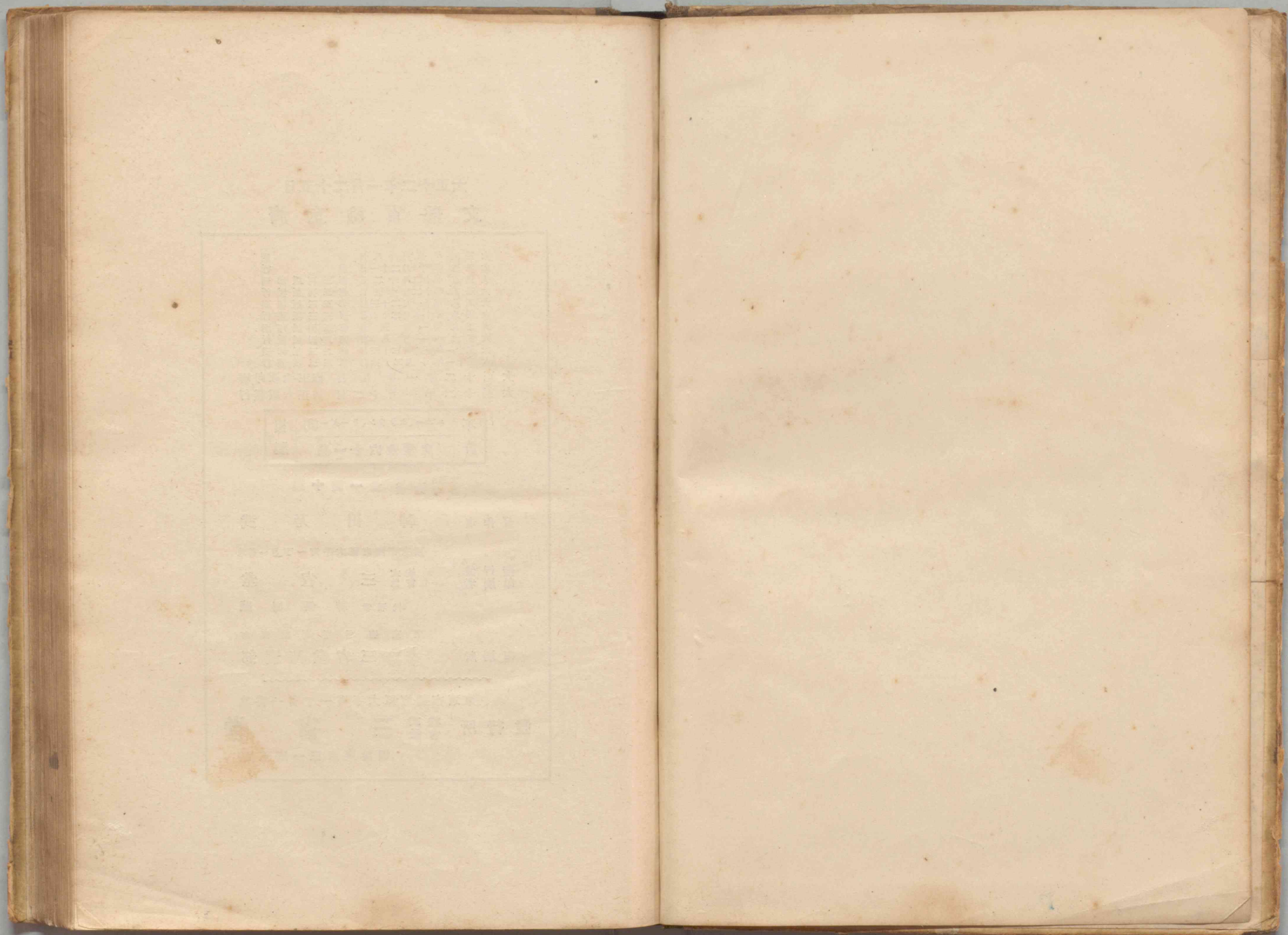
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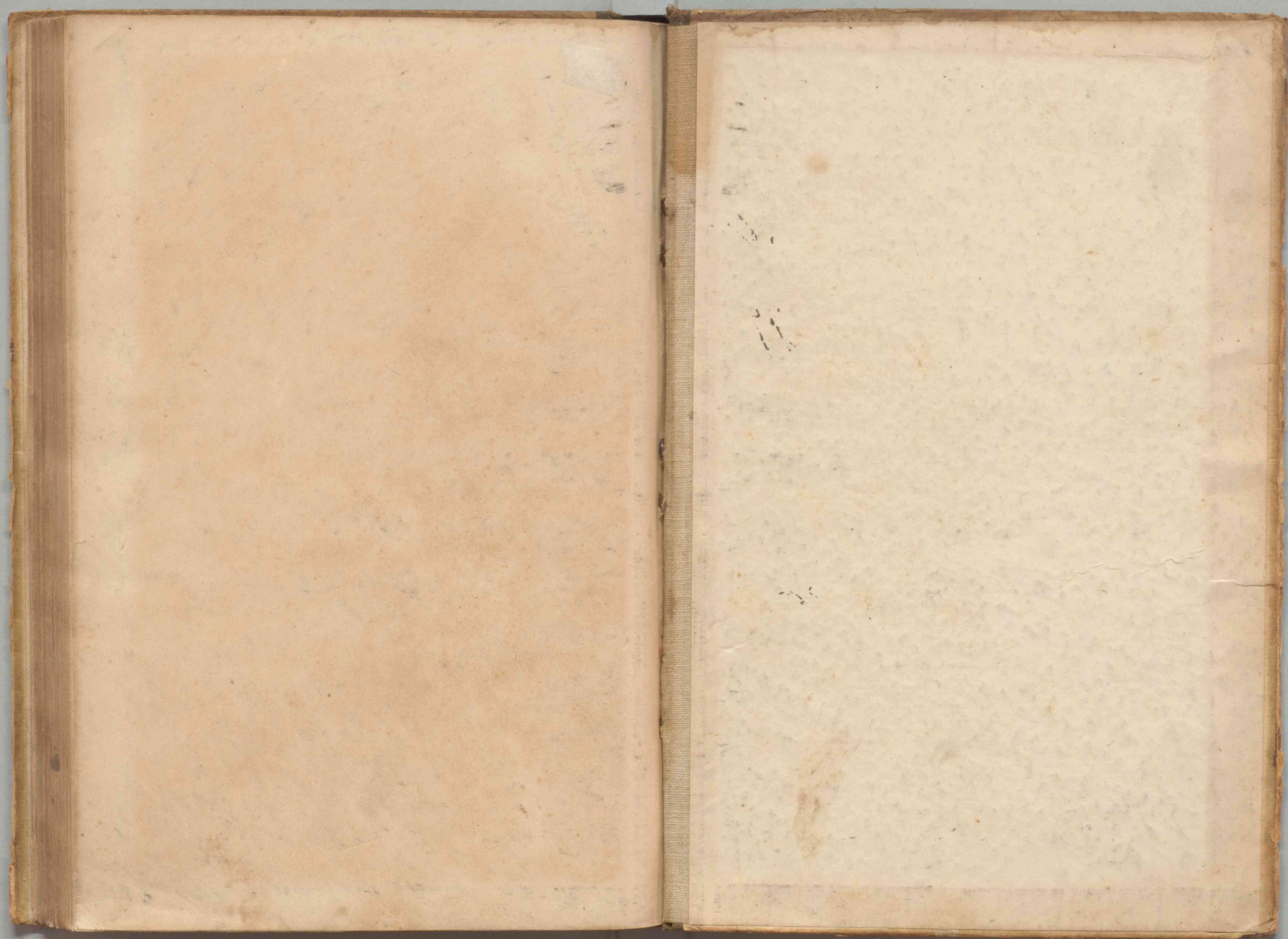
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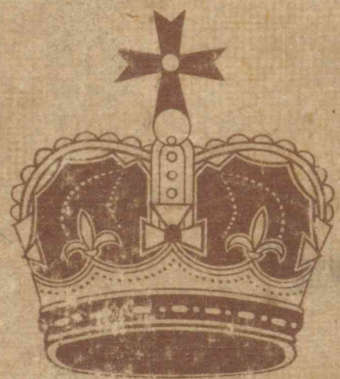
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