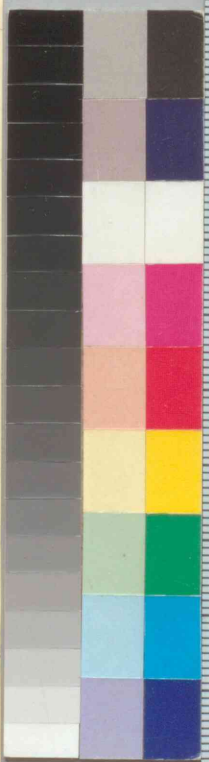


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Cows

(See Lesson XXXVII)

大正十五年十二月二十一日
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THE KING'S



CROWN
READERS

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BOOK ONE



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PREFACE

The hand of a good gardener is ever active in keeping his charge in the best of order; it is ever ready to prune a dying branch here, or uproot a dead plant there, and thus to make room for younger and more vigorous growths.

In publishing this revised edition of the popular Crown Readers, I have only to remark that the up-keep of this garden has been left to my sole care by the deeply lamented death of Baron Kanda, the Chief Gardener; and that naturally I have done my utmost to make myself worthy of the task entrusted to me by the diligence with which I have sought far and wide for the finest and fittest plants. In doing so, however, I have striven not to change in any way the original lines of the readers, and now at the end of my work I really feel able to say with conviction that the late Chief would find himself as much at home among the new growths as he did among the old.

I would also express my gratitude to my friends and assistants who have ungrudgingly helped me in various ways in the execution of this delightful but extremely difficult task.

HIROMU NAGAOKA.

London, June 4, 1926.

PREFACE TO NEW CROWN READERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. KANDA.

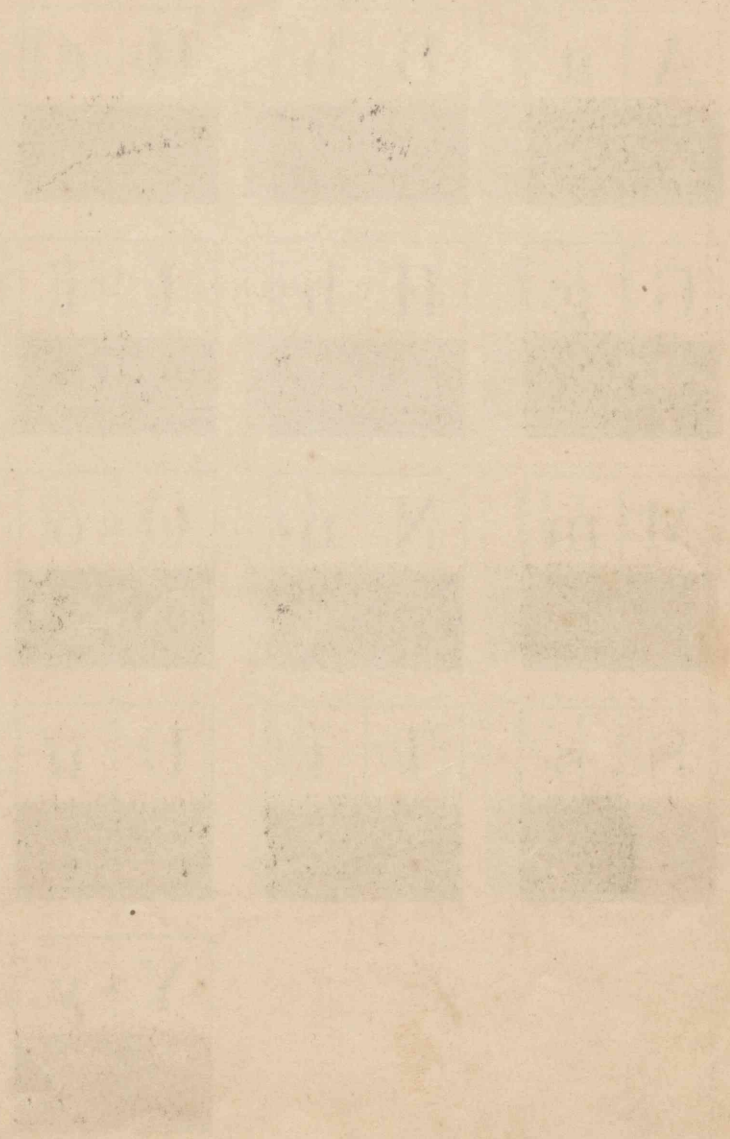
Tokyo, December, 1922.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

In 1917, the first of the series of books was published. The second volume, dealing with the years 1917-1920, was published in 1921. The third volume, covering the years 1920-1923, was published in 1924. The fourth volume, dealing with the years 1923-1926, was published in 1929. The fifth volume, covering the years 1926-1929, was published in 1932. The sixth volume, dealing with the years 1929-1932, was published in 1935. The seventh volume, covering the years 1932-1935, was published in 1938. The eighth volume, dealing with the years 1935-1938, was published in 1941. The ninth volume, covering the years 1938-1941, was published in 1944. The tenth volume, dealing with the years 1941-1944, was published in 1947. The eleventh volume, covering the years 1944-1947, was published in 1950. The twelfth volume, dealing with the years 1947-1950, was published in 1953. The thirteenth volume, covering the years 1950-1953, was published in 1956. The fourteenth volume, dealing with the years 1953-1956, was published in 1959. The fifteenth volume, covering the years 1956-1959, was published in 1962. The sixteenth volume, dealing with the years 1959-1962, was published in 1965. The seventeenth volume, covering the years 1962-1965, was published in 1968. The eighteenth volume, dealing with the years 1965-1968, was published in 1971. The nineteenth volume, covering the years 1968-1971, was published in 1974. The twentieth volume, dealing with the years 1971-1974, was published in 1977. The twenty-first volume, covering the years 1974-1977, was published in 1980. The twenty-second volume, dealing with the years 1977-1980, was published in 1983. The twenty-third volume, covering the years 1980-1983, was published in 1986. The twenty-fourth volume, dealing with the years 1983-1986, was published in 1989. The twenty-fifth volume, covering the years 1986-1989, was published in 1992. The twenty-sixth volume, dealing with the years 1989-1992, was published in 1995. The twenty-seventh volume, covering the years 1992-1995, was published in 1998. The twenty-eighth volume, dealing with the years 1995-1998, was published in 2001. The twenty-ninth volume, covering the years 1998-2001, was published in 2004. The thirtieth volume, dealing with the years 2001-2004, was published in 2007. The thirty-first volume, covering the years 2004-2007, was published in 2010. The thirty-second volume, dealing with the years 2007-2010, was published in 2013. The thirty-third volume, covering the years 2010-2013, was published in 2016. The thirty-fourth volume, dealing with the years 2013-2016, was published in 2019. The thirty-fifth volume, covering the years 2016-2019, was published in 2022.

John Edgar Hoover, 1902

THE AL



S. O. G.

PREPARATORY DRILL IN SOUNDS

(I) CONSONANTS

	p		
		p-e-n	p-a-n
(I) p-p-p-p (II) b-b-b-b	b		
	m	(III) m-m-m-m	
		m-a-p	m-o-n-ey

THE ALPHABET

A	a
<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>

B	b
<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>

C	c
<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>

D	d
<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>

E	e
<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>

F	f
<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>

G	g
<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>

H	h
<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>

I	i
<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>

J	j
<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>

K	k
<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>

L	l
<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>

M	m
<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>

N	n
<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>

O	o
<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>

P	p
<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>

Q	q
<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>

R	r
<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>

S	s
<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>

T	t
<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>

U	u
<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>

V	v
<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>

W	w
<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>

X	x
<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>

Y	y
<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>

Z	z
<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>

S. 210

3

4

THE ALPHABET

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

S. O. O.

S. O. O.


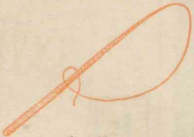

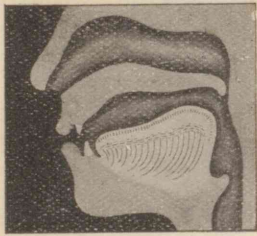
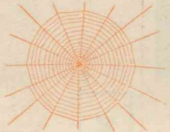

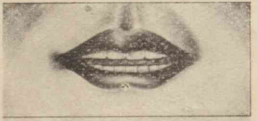


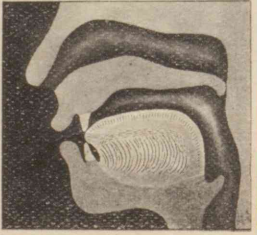


S. O. O.

	t	 トッパ t-o-p	 t-e-n-t
	d	 ドッグ d-o-g	 デスク d-e-s-k
	s	 スワン s-w-a-n	 ソープ s-o-a-p
	z	 ズー z-o-o	 ローズ r-o-s-e*
(IV) t-t-t-t			
(V) d-d-d-d			
(VI) s-s-s-s			
(VII) z-z-z-z			




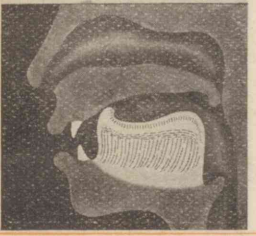

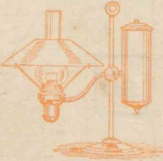

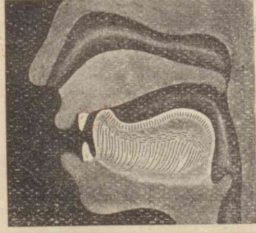
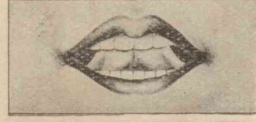
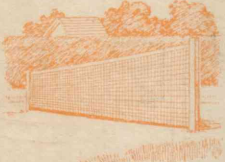


* z

	k	 カイト k-i-t-e	 ケーキ c-a-k-e
	g	 ガン g-u-n	 ゲイト g-a-t-e
	f	 フォックス f-o-x	 フィッシュ f-i-sh
	v	 ベスト v-e-s-t	 バイオレット v-i-o-l-e-t
(VIII) k-k-k-k			
(IX) g-g-g-g			
(X) f-f-f-f			
(XI) v-v-v-v			



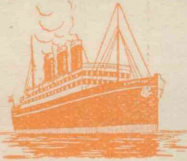
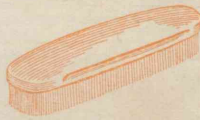
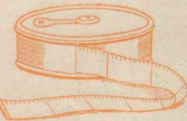

† k ケ
* g ガテ

	wh		
		wh-i-p	wh-ee-l
(XII) wh-wh-wh	w		
(XIII) w-w-w-w		w-e-b	w-a-tch
	th		
		th-r-ee	m-ou-th
(XIV) th [*] -th-th-th	th		
(XV) th-th-th-th		f-a-th-er <i>paper</i>	m-o-th-er

* θ + ð
 ス ヲ


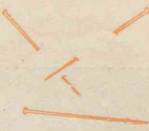

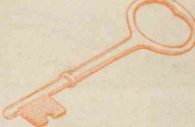
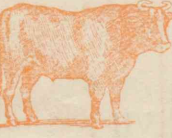



	r	(XVI) r-r-r-r		
		r-o-pe	r-a-ck-e-t	
	l	(XVII) l-l-l-l		
		l-a-m-p	l-i-l-y	
	n	(XVIII) n-n-n-n		
		n-e-t	kn-i-fe	

* n

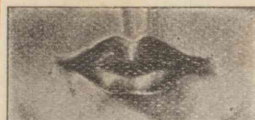


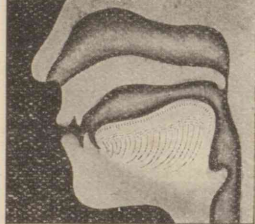


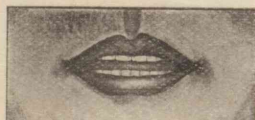


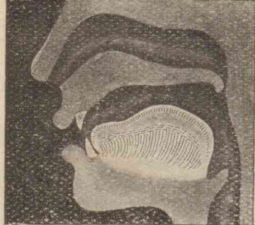


	<p style="text-align: center;">*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ng</p>	<p>[XIX] ng-ng-ng-ng</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> k-i-ng p-i-n[*]k </p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">†</p> <p style="text-align: center;">sh</p>	<p>[XX] sh-sh-sh-sh</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> sh-i-p b-r-u-sh </p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">††</p> <p style="text-align: center;">y</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> y-ar-d y-ach-t </p>

* g † s †† j

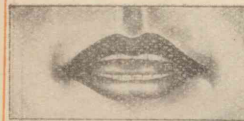


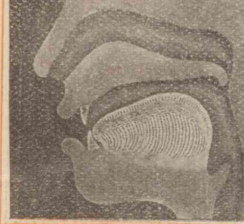





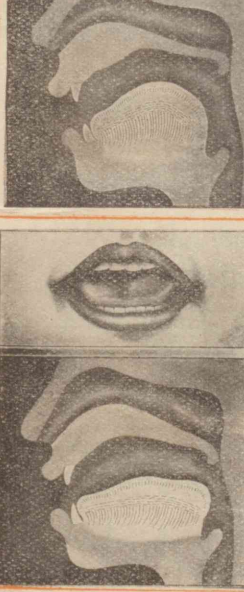
(II) VOWELS

	<p style="text-align: center;">I</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> i-n-k p-i-n </p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">II</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> ea-g-le k-ey </p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">III</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> o-x p-o-t </p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">IV</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> f-or-k h-aw-k </p>

(I) i (II) i: (III) o (IV) o:

	V		
	VI		
	VII		
	VIII		

{V} u {VI} uu {VII} ə {VIII} ai

	IX		
	X		
	XI		
			

{IX} e {X} æ {XI} ai

	XII	s-u-n	m-o-n-k-ey
	XIII	p-ear	air-sh-i-p

(XII) a (XIII) eə

CONTENTS

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

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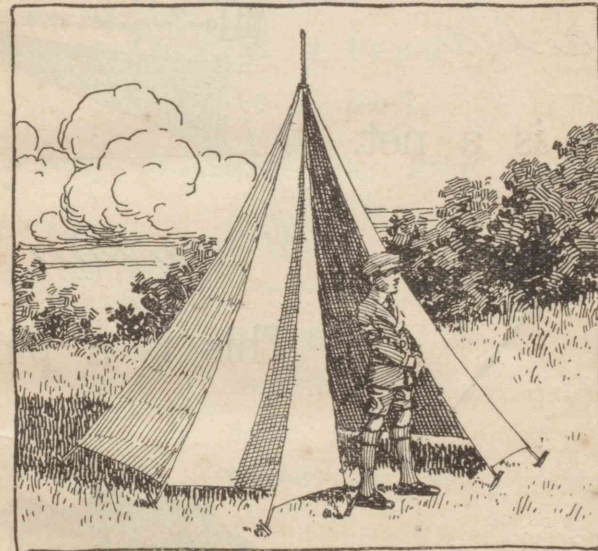
APPENDICES



BOOK ONE

LESSON ONE

A TENT



This is a tent.

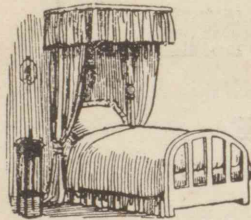
(This is a tent.)

a (ei, ə)

tent (tent)

this (ðis)

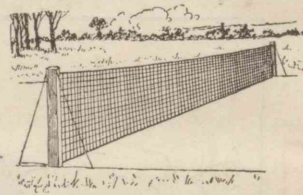
is (iz, z, ə)



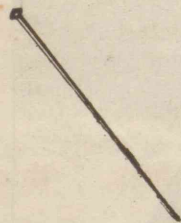
This is a bed.

a bed

This is a net.



a net



This is a pin.

a pin

This is a kid.



a kid

bed (bed) net (net) pin (pin) kid (kid)

GRAMMAR

This is a tent.

This is a bed.

PRONUNCIATION

Th-is is a t-e-n-t.

Th-is is a b-e-d.

e	b-e-d	n-e-t	p-e-n	t-e-n-t
----------	-------	-------	-------	---------

i	i-s	k-i-d	p-i-n	th-i-s
----------	-----	-------	-------	--------

th ¹	{ th-th	th-th-th		
	{ th-th-th	th-th-th-th	then	this

s ²	{ s-s	s-s-s		
	{ s-s-s	s-s-s-s	set	sin

s ³	{ s-s	s-s-s		
	{ s-s-s	s-s-s-s	is	his

p	{ p-p	p-p-p		
	{ p-p-p	p-p-p-p	pen	pin

b	{ b-b	b-b-b		
	{ b-b-b	b-b-b-b	bed	bit

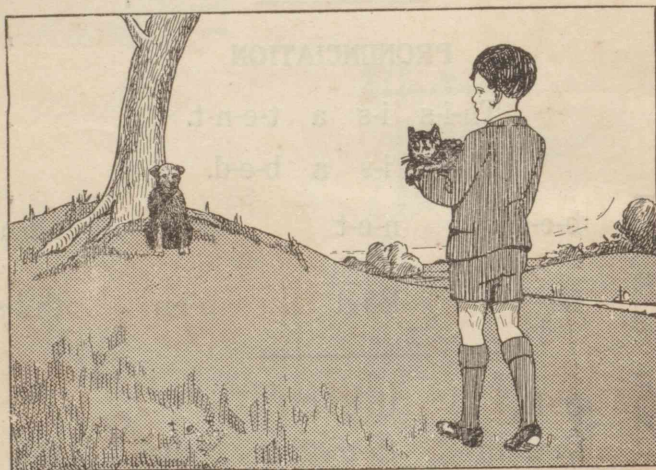
¹(ð)

²(s)

³(z)

LESSON TWO

A CAT



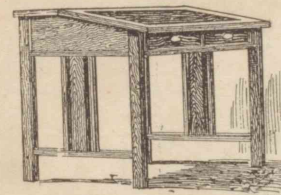
Is this a cat?

Yes, it is.

Is that a dog?

Yes, it is.

cat (kæt) yes (jes) it (it) that (ðæt, ðet) dog (dɒg)



Is this a desk?

Yes, it is.

a desk

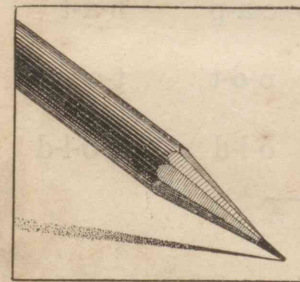
Is that a hat?

No, it is not.

It is a cap.



a cap



Is this a pen?

No, it is not.

It is a pencil.

a pencil

desk (desk) hat (hæt) no (nou) not (nɒt, nt) cap (kæp)
pen (pen) pencil (pénsl)

GRAMMAR

Is this a cat?

Yes, it is.

Is that a hat?

No, it is not.

PRONUNCIATION

I-s th-i-s a d-e-s-k?

Y-e-s, i-t i-s.

I-s th-a-t a h-a-t?

N-o, i-t i-s n-o-t.

a ¹	c-a-t	th-a-t	c-a-p	h-a-t
o ²	d-o-g	n-o-t	p-o-t	t-o-p
o ³	n-o	s-o	o-l-d	g-o-l-d

t	{ t-t t-t-t	t-t-t	t-t-t-t	tent	tin
d	{ d-d d-d-d	d-d-d	d-d-d-d	den	din

¹(æ)

²(ə)

³(ou)

c ¹	{ c-c c-c-c	c-c-c	c-c-c-c	pencil	city
c ²	{ c-c c-c-c	c-c-c	c-c-c-c	cat	cap
k	{ k-k k-k-k	k-k-k	k-k-k-k	desk	kid
g	{ g-g g-g-g	g-g-g	g-g-g-g	dog	pig
h	{ h-h h h-h	h-h-h	h-h-h-h	hat	hen
l	{ l-l l-l-l	l-l-l	l-l-l-l	pencil	lot
n	{ n-n n-n-n	n-n-n	n-n-n-n	net	not

WRITING

Is this a desk?

Yes, it is.

Is this a pen?

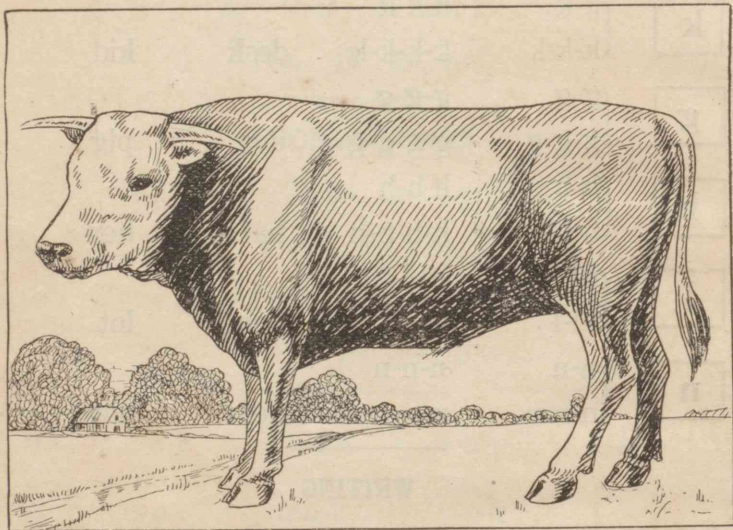
No, it is not.

¹(s)
j

²(k)

LESSON THREE

AN OX



Is this a horse?

No, it is not.

What is it?

It is an ox.

ox [ɒks]

horse [hɔ:s]

what [(h)wɒt]

an [æ̃n, ən,]

Is this a dog?

No, it is not.

What is it?

It is a fox.

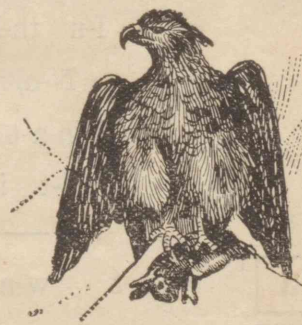


a fox

What is this
bird?

Is it a hawk
or an eagle?

It is an eagle.



an eagle

fox [fɒks]

bird [bɜ:d]

hawk [hɔ:k]

or [ɔ:]

eagle

GRAMMAR

(1)

What is this bird?

It is an eagle.

(2)

Is this a horse or an ox?

It is an ox.

PRONUNCIATION

I-s th-i-s a h-aw-k?

N-o, i-t i-s n-o-t.

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

I-t i-s a-n ea-g-le.

a ¹	wh-a-t	w-a-s	w-a-sh	s-w-a-n
o ²	n-o-t	o-x	f-o-x	b-o-x
or ³	h-or-se	or	f-or	p-or-t

1, 2 [ə]

3 [ɔ:]

aw¹ h-aw-k p-aw s-aw d-r-aw

ir² b-ir-d s-ir g-ir-l f-ir-m

ea³ ea-g-le s-ea p-ea ea-s-t

f { f-f f-f-f fox fat

v { v-v v-v-v very live

w { w-w w-w-w wig wet

wh⁴ { wh-wh wh-wh-wh what

WRITING

Is this a horse?

No, it is not.

What is this bird?

Is it a hawk or an eagle?

It is an eagle.

1 [ɔ:]

2 [ɪ]

3 [i:]

4 [(h)w]

LESSON FOUR

A FISH



What is this?

It is a fish.

It is a big fish.

It is in a dish.

What fish is this?

It is a cod.

fish (fiʃ) big (big) in (in) dish (diʃ) cod (kɒd)



Here is a bird.

It is a pretty bird.

What bird is it?

It is a robin.

Where is the bird?

It is in a tree.

here (hiə) pretty (prɪti) robin (rɒbɪn) where ((h)weə)
the (ði(t), ðə) tree (triː)

GRAMMAR

(1)

Here is a big fish.

Here is a small bird.

(2)

What is this?

What bird is this?

(3)

Where is the bird?

It is in a tree.

PRONUNCIATION

H-ere is a b-i-g f-i-sh.

Wh-a-t f-i-sh is th-i-s?

I-t is a c-o-d.

ere¹

h-ere

m-ere

ere²

wh-ere

th-ere

small (smɔ:l)

¹ (iə)

² (eə)

ee³

t-r-ee

s-ee

f-ee

b-ee-t

o⁴

c-o-d

r-o-b-i-n

d-o-ll

h-o-t

sh⁵

sh-sh

sh-sh-sh

dish

fish

m

m-m

m-m-m

small

man

r

r-r

r-r-r

robin

rat

WRITING

Here is a bird.

It is a pretty bird.

What bird is it?

It is a robin.

Where is the bird?

It is in a tree.

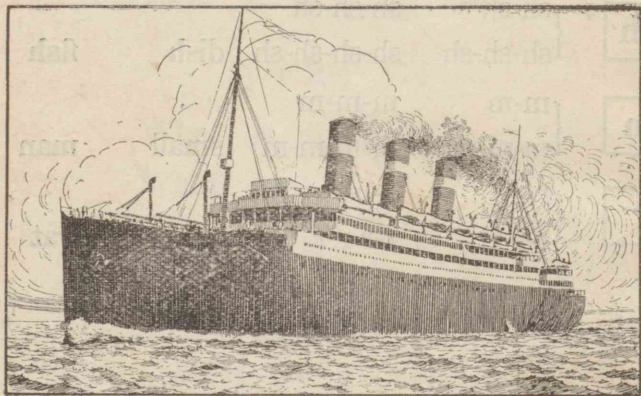
³ (i:)

⁴ (ə)

⁵ (ʃ)

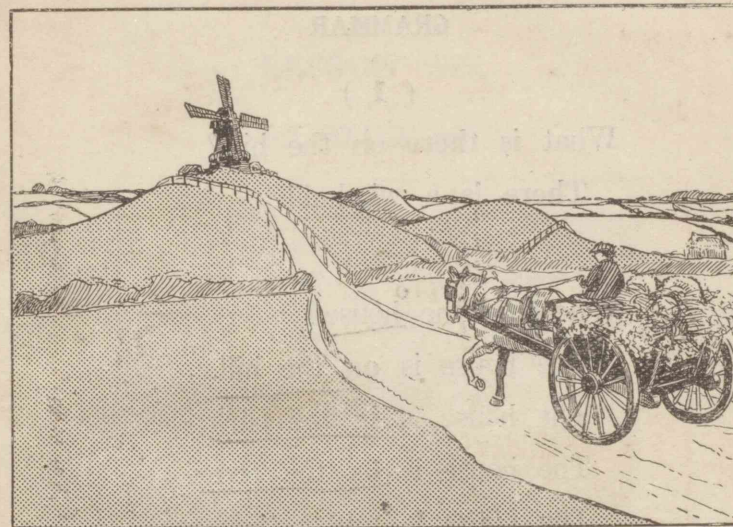
LESSON FIVE

A STEAMER



Look at the ship.
 ♪ It is a very big ship, isn't it?
 ♪ It is a steamer.
 ♪ It is an English steamer.
 The steamer is on the sea.

steamer (stí:mə) look (luk) at (æt, et) ship (ʃip)
 very (véri) isn't (ízn't) Engl'sh (ínglɪʃ) on (ɔn) sea (si:)



What is there on the hill?
 ♪ Is it an old castle?
 No, it is not.
 It is a mill. ♪ It is a windmill.

*(There is a windmill on
 the hill.)*

there (ðeə) hill (hil) old (ould) castle (ká:sl)
 mill (mil) windmill (wín(d)mil)

GRAMMAR

(1)

What is there on the hill?

There is a windmill.

(2)

Where is the house?

The house is on the hill.

The house is in the park.

The house is by the river.

The house is under the tree.

PRONUNCIATION

See th-e sh-i-p.

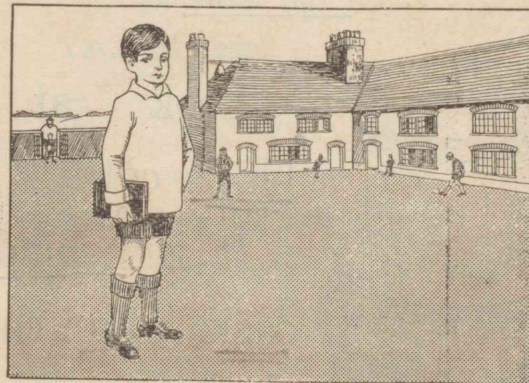
I-s-n't it a v-e-r-y b-i-g sh-i-p?

a	¹	c-a-s-tle	a-s-k	p-a-ss	c-l-a-ss
ar	²	p-ar-k	ar-m	h-ar-d	f-ar
y	³	b-y	m-y	f-l-y	d-r-y
u	⁴	u-n-d-er	u-p	s-u-n	c-u-p

by (bai) under (ʌnde) house (haus) 1,2 (ɑi) 3 (ai) 4 (ʌ)

LESSON SIX

AN ENGLISH BOY



Look at the boy.

He is an English boy.

His name is Frank.

He is a very nice boy.

He is in front of his school.

He has a book in his hand.

boy (boi) he (hi(:)) his (hiz) name (neim) Frank (fræŋk)
 nice (nais) front (frant) of (əv, əv) school (sku:l)
 has (hæz, həz) book (buk) hand (hænd)

He can read the book.
He can write, too.



Look at the black cat.

It is behind the cask. Can the cat catch the rat?

Look at the naughty boy and his cat. Can he catch it?



can (kæn) read (ri:d) write (rait) too (tu:) black (blæk)
behind (biháind) cask (kɑ:sk) catch (kæts)
rat (ræt) naughty (ná:ti)

GRAMMAR

(1)

Can he read the book?
Yes, he can.

(2)

He is a very nice boy.
His name is Frank.
He has a book in his hand.

WRITING

*Look at the English boy.
His name is Frank.*

PRONUNCIATION

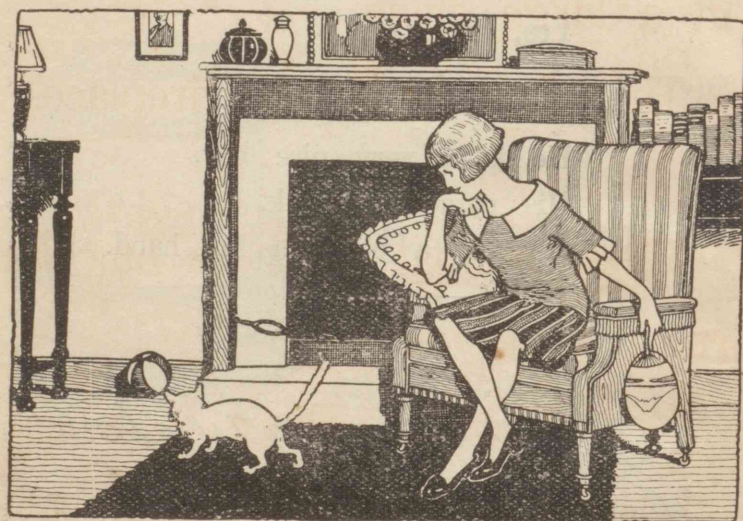
oo	¹	l-oo-k	b-oo-k	f-oo-t	g-oo-d
oy	²	b-oy	t-oy	j-oy	s-oy
ck	³	b-l-a-ck	b-r-i-ck	d-u-ck	c-o-ck

¹(u)

²(oi)

³(k)

LESSON SEVEN
AN AMERICAN GIRL



(1)

There is a girl in this room.
She is an American girl.
Her name is Mary.

American (ə'mɛrɪkən) girl (gɜ:l) room (ru:(i)m) she (ʃi:(i))
her (hɜ:) Mary('s) (mɛ:ri(-z), mɛəri(-z))

Her home is in Boston.
Look at the picture. She is
in a large chair.

The chair is by the fireplace.

(2)

What animal is there on the
rug? Can you tell?

Yes, I can. There is a cat
on the rug. It is a white cat.

Whose cat is it, can you tell?

Yes, I can. It is Mary's cat.
The cat has a ball. The ball is

home (houm) Boston (bó:stən) picture (píktʃə) large (la:dʒ)
chair (tʃɛə) fireplace (fá:ɪəpleɪs) animal (á:nɪm(ə)l) rug (rʌg)
you (ju:(i)) tell (tel) white ((h)waɪt) whose (hu:z) ball (bɔ:l)

by the wall. The cat can play
with the ball.

What has Mary in her hand?
Can you see?

Yes, I can. She has a fan in
her hand.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Who is the girl?

She is Mary.

Her name is Mary.

She has a cat.

She can play with her cat.

(2)

Whose cat is it?

It is Mary's cat.

wall (wɔ:l) play (plei) with (wið) see (si:) who (hu:) fan (fæn)

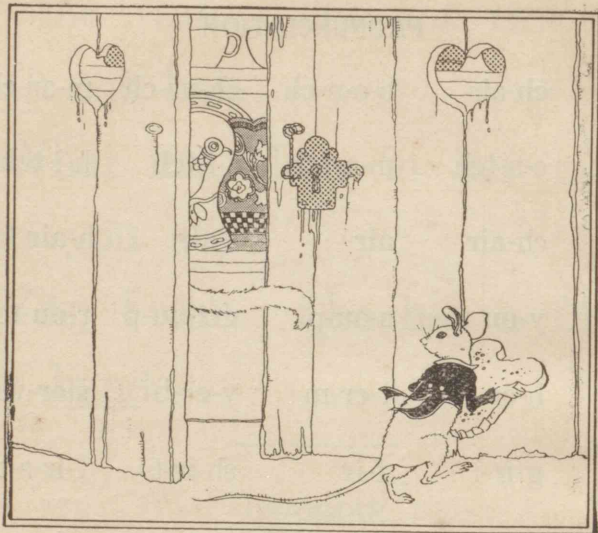
PRONUNCIATION

ch ¹	ch-air	b-e-n-ch	ch-ur-ch	m-ar-ch
tch ²	c-a-tch	m-a-tch	d-i-tch	h-i-tch
air ³	ch-air	air	f-air	h-air
ou ⁴	y-ou	s-ou-p	g-r-ou-p	r-ou-te
er ⁵	h-er	t-er-m	v-er-b	s-er-ve
ir ⁶	g-ir-l	f-ir	sh-ir-t	f-ir-s-t
i ⁷	f-i-re	t-i-re	m-i-ne	l-i-ne
th ⁸	th-r-ee	th-i-n	th-ir-d	th-a-n-k
th ⁹	th-a-t	th-ere	th-e-n	th-e-m

WRITING

*She is an American girl.
Her name is Mary.*

1,2 [tʃ] 3 [eə] 4 [u:] 5,6 [ər] 7 (ai)
8 (θ) 9 (ð)



ONE, TWO, THREE,

One, two, three,
 One, two, three,
 The cat's in the cupboard
 And she can't see me.

one (wan) two (tu:) three (θri:) cat's (kæts)
 cupboard (kʌbəd) can't (kɑnt)

he his him
 she her her
 I my me.

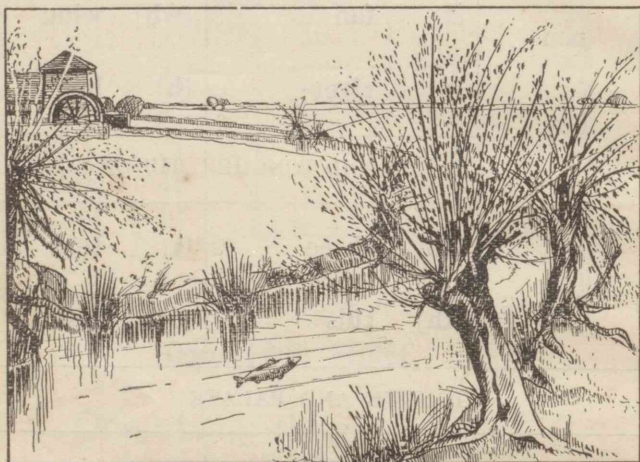
SUMMARY OF CONSONANTS

LIPS		TEETH AND LIP		BREATH	
[p]	pen	[f]	fan	[wh]	what
[b]	boy	[v]	river	[h]	hen
		TEETH AND TONGUE		TIP OF TONGUE	
[w]	wind	[θ]	three	[t]	tent
[m]	mill	[ð]	this	[d]	dish
TONGUE AND PALATE					
[s, c]	sea, cent	[l]	little	[k, c]	cook, cat
[z, s]	zoo, has	[n]	name	[g]	big
[sh]	ship	[ch]	chair	[r]	rat
[zh]	—	[j]	jam	[y]	yes
[ŋ, n]	{ English pin	[x (ks)]	box	[qu (kw)]	queen

LESSON EIGHT

(1)

I AM A FISH



I am a fish. I am a little fish. I am in the stream.

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

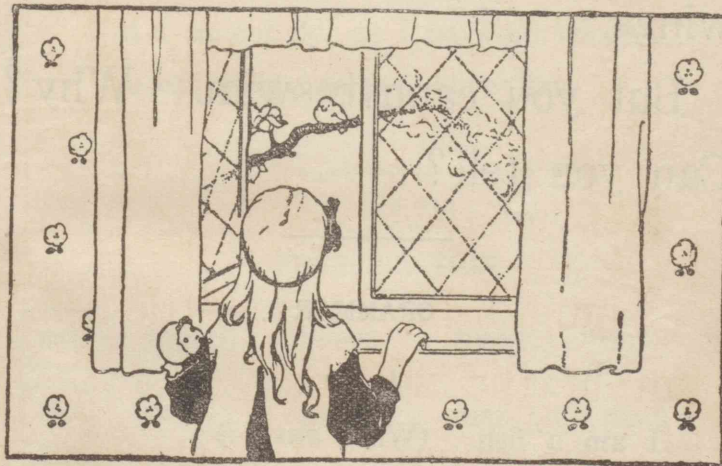
I (ai) am (æm, əm) little (lɪtl) stream (stri:m) swim (swim),
as (æz, əz) have (hæv, həv) fin(s) (finz)

I can catch my food, too; I have a mouth. But I cannot fly, as I have no wings.

Tell me, what fish am I?

(2)

YOU ARE A BIRD



Good morning, little Robin.

my (mai) food (fu:d) mouth (mauθ) but (bat)
cannot (kænət, kɑ:nt) fly (flai) wing(s) (wiŋ(-z)) me (mi(i))
are (ɑ:(i), ə) good (gud) morning (mó:nɪŋ)

You are a bird.

You live in the air.

You have your nest in the tree.

You can sing with your beak.

You can fly, too; you have wings.

But you cannot swim. Why?
Can you tell?

GRAMMAR

(1)

I am a fish. (What am I?)

I have (no) fins. (What have I?)

I can catch my food.

live (liv) air (eə) your (jɔ:, juə) nest (nest)
sing (sɪŋ) beak (bi:k) why ((h)wai)

Tell me 告知 = 告知

I'll tell you. 告知 = 告知
告知 = 告知

(2)

You are a bird. (What are you?)

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

Your nest is in the tree.

(3)

Tell me. I tell you.

(4)

But I cannot fly, as I have no wings.

You can swim, as you have fins.

PRONUNCIATION

ou	¹	mouth	house	trout	out
a	²	and	have	mat	hand
ea	³	stream	team	meal	eagle
ng	⁴	sing	wing	morning	king

¹ [au] ² [æ] ³ [i:] ⁴ [ŋ]

LESSON NINE

(A REVIEW LESSON)

What has Frank in his pocket?



He has a book in his pocket.

What book is it?

It is an atlas.

What has Ann in her basket?

She has an egg in her basket.

It is a big egg.

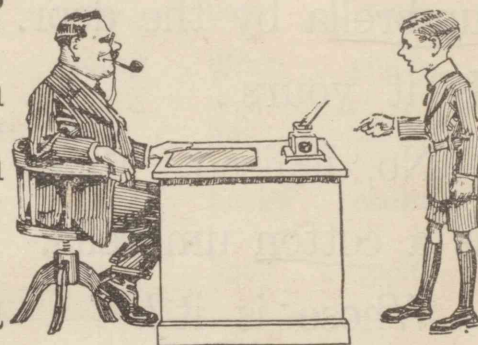


pocket (pókit) **atlas** (étlas) **Ann** (æn) **basket** (bá:skit) **egg** (eg)

Mr. Wood, what have you on your desk?

I have an inkstand on my desk.

It is a glass inkstand.



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

It is an orange.

Isn't it a very big orange?

Yes, it is.



Mr. (místə) **Wood** (wud) **inkstand** (ɪŋkstænd) **glass** (glɑ:s)
Mrs. (mísiz) **Jones** (dʒounz) **fruit** (fru:t) **table** (téibl) **orange** (órindʒ)

Miss Smith, there is an umbrella by the door.

Is it yours?

No, it isn't. Mine is a cotton umbrella.

Whose is it?

It is my brother's.



GRAMMAR

Whose is it?

It is mine. It is yours.

It is Frank's.

Mr. Mrs. Miss

Miss (mis) Smith (smiθ) umbrella (ʌmbrelə) door (dɔː)
yours (jɔːz, juəz) mine (main) cotton (kɒtn)
brother's (brʌðəz)

PRONUNCIATION

a	1	basket	ask	mast	fast
		glass	class	pass	grass
o	2	brother	money	other	come
		umbrella	uncle	but	tunnel
ui	4	fruit	juice	bruise	cruise
		Wood	good	book	cook

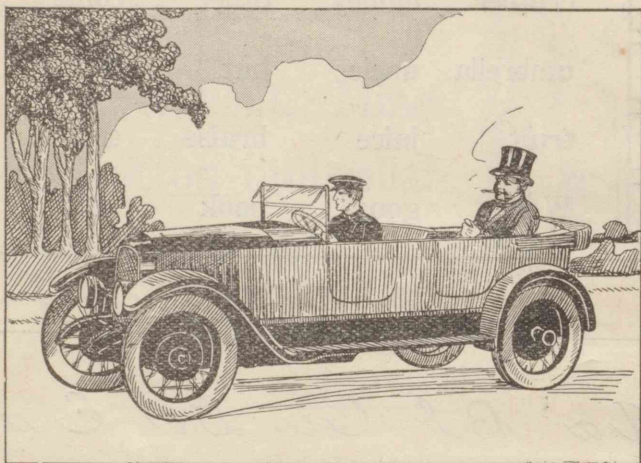
THE ALPHABET

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee
 Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj
 Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo
 Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt
 Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy
 Zz

1 (ɑː) 2, 3 (ʌ) 4 (uː) 5 (u)

LESSON TEN

A MOTOR-CAR



What do you see in this picture?

I see a motor-car.
It has one, two, three, four wheels.
What do you see in the car?

motor-car (móutəkɑː)	do (duː)	four (fɔː)
wheel ((h)wi:l(-z))	car (kɑː)	

I see a gentleman in the car.
He has a tall hat on his head.
Do you know him?

Yes; he is my uncle. He is
fond of motoring.

There is another man in the
car. He is at the wheel. He
is a driver.

GRAMMAR

助動詞 (1)

What do you see in this picture?

I see a motor-car.

gentleman (dʒɛntlmən)	tall (tɔ:l)	head (hed)	know (nou)
him (hɪm)	uncle (ʌŋkl)	fond (fɒnd)	motoring (móutəriŋ)
another (ənʌðə)	driver (draɪvə)		

(2)
 Do you know him?
 Yes, I do.
 No, I do not.

WRITING

*There is another man in
 the car.*

He is at the wheel.

PRONUNCIATION

ture ¹	picture	future	pasture	culture
ea ²	head	bread	deaf	death
a ³	tall	wall	ball	hall
ow ⁴	know	row	blow	slow

¹ [tʃə]

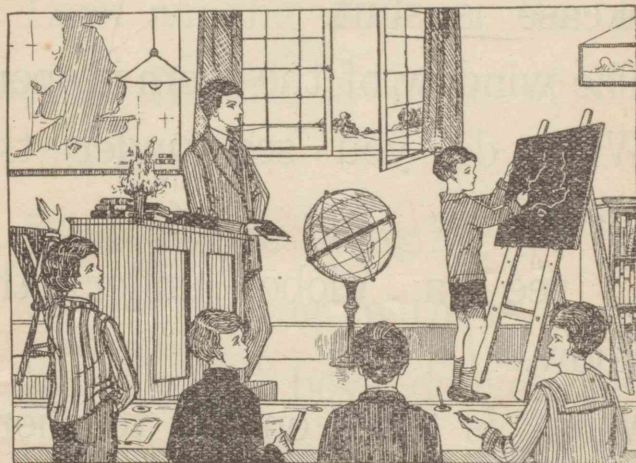
² [e]

³ [ɔ:]

⁴ [ou]

LESSON ELEVEN

A SCHOOLROOM



This is a schoolroom.

There is a blackboard in the corner.

John is standing at the blackboard.

He is writing on the blackboard.

schoolroom (ˈskʊ:lɹʊm) blackboard (ˈblækbo:d) corner (ˈkɔ:nə)
 John (dʒɒn) stand(ing) (stænd(-ɪŋ)) writing (ˈraɪtɪŋ)

You see a bookcase by the blackboard. The door of the bookcase is shut.

The window of the room is open.

What do you see under the window?

I see a globe under the window.

What is there on the teacher's desk? Can you tell?

Yes, I can. There are some books on his desk.

What do you see on the wall above the desk?

bookcase (búkkeis)	shut (ʃʌt)	window (wíndou)
globe (gloub)	open (óup(ə)n)	teacher's (tí:tʃəz)
some (sam)	above (əbáʋ)	

I see a map. It is a map of England.

Look at the boy on the platform. He has a piece of chalk in his hand.

What is he doing?

He is writing with it.

How many boys do you see in the picture?

GRAMMAR

(1)

The door **of** the bookcase is shut.

The window **of** the room is open.

(My brother's umbrella. Mary's doll.)

map (mæp)	England (ínglənd)	platform (plátfɔ:m)
piece (pi:s)	chalk (tʃɔ:k)	do(ing) (du:(-iŋ))
how (hau)	many (méni)	doll (dɒl)

(2)

What is he doing?

He is writing.

What are you doing?

I am reading.

(3)

I see a globe **under** the window.

I see a map **on** the wall **above** the desk.

WRITING

You see a bookcase by the blackboard.

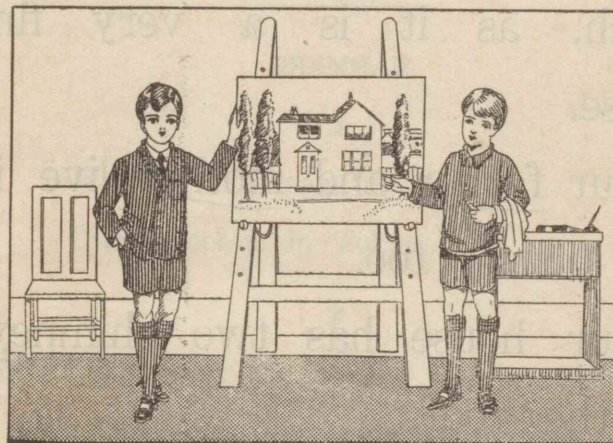
PRONUNCIATION

or	¹	corner	morning	fork	born
o	²	open	nose	hope	only
ow	³	how	now	cow	power
oo	⁴	room	school	roof	fool

reading (rɪˈdɪŋ) 1 (ɔː) 2 (oʊ) 3 (aʊ) 4 (uː)

LESSON TWELVE

OUR HOUSE



Tom and I are brothers.

We live in a city.

Look here! This is a picture of our house.

It is not very high. It has

our (aʊə) Tom (tɒm) and (ænd, ənd) we (wiː)

city (sɪti) high (haɪ)

only two storeys.

We like our house very much, as it is a very fine house.

Our father and mother live in the house, too.

Our house has two chimneys on the roof.

You see a garden before the house. We play under the trees.

How many trees do you see in the garden?

only (óunli)	storey(s) (stó:ri (-z))	like (laik)	much (matʃ]
fine (fain)	father (fá:ðə)	mother (máðə)	
chimney(s) (tʃimni(-z))	roof (ru:f)		
garden (gá:dn)	before (bifó:)		

What trees are they? Do you know?

GRAMMAR

(1)

We live in Japan.

Our school is in Tokyo.

(2)

How many trees do you see in the garden?

I see two trees in the garden.

How many brothers and sisters have you?

I have two brothers and three sisters.

(3)

wing	— wings	wheel	— wheels
brother	— brothers	chimney	— chimneys
tree	— trees	storey	— storeys

Japan (dʒəpán)

sister(s) (sístə(-z))

they
セー

PRONUNCIATION

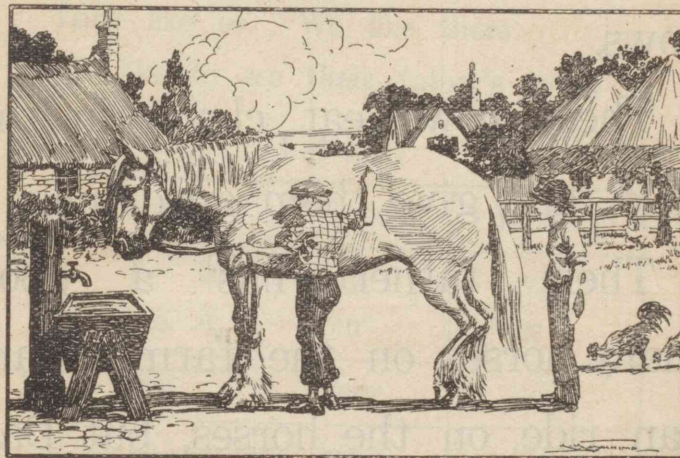
o ¹	Tom	drop	clock	hop
i	live	give	city	fifty
i ²	fine	time	like	kite
igh ³	high	night	right	might
ey ⁴	they	prey	grey	hey
ar ⁵	parents	Mary	rare	care

How many stars are in the sky?
 More than you can count, or I.
 How many drops are in the seas?
 How many leaves are on the trees?
 How many grains of sand ^{are} on the shore?
 Count all you can, and there are more.

1 [ɒ] 2, 3 [ai] 4 [ei] 5 [eə] star(s) [stɑ:(-z)] sky [skai]
 more [mɔ:] than [ðæn, ðən] count [kaunt] drop(s) [drɒp(-s)]
 leaves [li:vz] grain 's [grein(-z)] sand [sænd] all [ɔ:l]

LESSON THIRTEEN

OUR COUSINS



Whom do you see in the picture?
 We see Sam and Dan.
 They are our cousins.
 They like us. We like them.
 They do not live in a city.
 They live on a farm.

cousin(s) [kʌzn(-z)] whom [hu:m] Sam [sæm] Dan [dæn]
 they [ðei] us [ʌs] them [ðem] farm [fɑ:m]

We often go to the farm.

We like to see their father's cows.

These cows eat clover in the field, and give them good milk.

Their father has a good many horses on the farm. Sam can ride on the horses, but Dan can not, as he is too young.

There are many hens on the farm, too. The hens give them eggs. Dan can feed the hens.

often (ɔ:fn) go (gou) to (tu(:)) their (ðeə) cow(s) (kau(-z))
 eat (it) clover (klóvə) field (fi:ld) give (giv)
 milk (milk) ride (raid) young (jʌŋ)
 hen(s) (hen(-z)) feed (fi:d)

GRAMMAR

(1)

They like us. We like them.

We like to see their father's cows.

(2)

	Who ? _?	Whose ? _,	Whom ? _{?"}
1	I 單 we 複	my our	me us
2	you	your	you
3	he 單 she they 複	his her their	him her them

PRONUNCIATION

ou	¹	cousin	young	country	courage
ie	²	field	shield	belief	thief
o	³	to	do	who	whose

¹(ʌ) ²(ir) ³(ur)

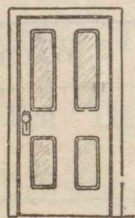
They like us

likes me

We like to see their father's cows

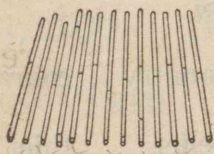
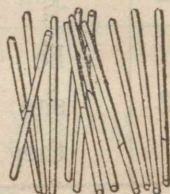
LESSON FOURTEEN
NUMBERS

*One, two,
Tie my shoe.*



*Three, four,
Shut the door.*

*Five, six,
Pick up sticks.*



*Seven, eight,
Lay them
straight.*

number(s) (námbe'-z) tie (tai) shoe (fu:) five (faiv)
six (siks) pick (pik) up (ʌp) stick(s) (stik(-s)) seven (sévn)
eight (eit) lay (lei) straight (streit)

*Nine, ten,
A big fat hen.*



One ear and one ear are two ears.
Two fingers and one finger are three fingers.
Three books and one book are four books.
Four boxes and one box are five boxes.
Five watches and one watch are six watches.
Six men and one man are seven men.

nine (nain) ten (ten) ear (iə) finger(s) (fɪŋgə(-z))
box(es) (bɒks(-iz)) watch(es) (wɒtʃ(-iz)) men (men) man (mæn)

フアンカニ
男 (オトコ) 子 (コ)

Seven women and one woman are eight women.

Eight children and one child are nine children.

Nine babies and one baby are ten babies.

複
men
women
children

男	
11 — eleven	12 — twelve
13 — thirteen	14 — fourteen
15 — fifteen	16 — sixteen
17 — seventeen	18 — eighteen
19 — nineteen	20 — twenty
21 — twenty-one	30 — thirty
40 — forty	50 — fifty
60 — sixty	70 — seventy
80 — eighty	90 — ninety
100 — one hundred	1000 — one thousand

women (wímin)	woman (wúmen)	children (tʃɪldrən)
child (tʃaɪld)	bab(y, -ies) (béib (-i, -iz))	eleven (ilévən)
twelve (twelv)	nineteen náintín)	twenty (twénti)
ninety (náinti)	hundred (hándrəd)	thousand (θáuzənd)

LESSON FIFTEEN

A SAILOR BOY



Here is a sailor boy. His name is Jack.

Jack's home is by the sea.

He loves the sea.

He likes to play in the sand.

sailor (séilə)	Jack (dʒæk)	love(s) (lʌv(z)) 愛
----------------	-------------	--------------------

Jack likes to hear the waves.
Sometimes there is a storm at sea.

Then the wind and the waves roar.

Jack likes to hear them.

He likes to see the big waves.

Sometimes Jack goes out sailing with his father.

They go out in a boat to catch fish.

The wind fills the white sails.

hear (hiə)	wave(s) (weiv(-z))	sometimes (sámtaimz)	
storm (stɔ:m)	then (ðen)	wind (wind)	roar (rɔ:)
go(es) (gou(-z))	sailing (séilɪŋ)	out (aut)	boat (bout)
	fill(s) (fil(-z))		

The boat sails far away.
At night they come home.
Is not Jack a fine sailor boy?

GRAMMAR

(1)

He loves the sea. 三人稱ノ單數デハ必ず U. 2-nd
ヲフケル コト
He likes to hear the waves. she she it
He goes out sailing.

(2)

They go out in a boat.
They come home at night.
They love the sea.

(3)

He likes to play in the sand
They go out to catch fish.

sail(s) (seil(-z))	far (fɑ:)	away (əweí)	night (nait)
	come (kam)		

PRONUNCIATION

a ¹	Jack	Frank	Sam	Dan
a ²	wave	name	mate	race
ai ³	sail	tail	nail	rail
ee ⁴	sleep	wheel	feed	meet
ear ⁵	hear	ear	near	fear
oa ⁶	boat	coat	goal	foam
or ⁷	storm	fork	corn	cord
oar ⁸	roar	oar	soar	hoarse

WRITING

Sometimes there is a storm at sea. Then the wind and the waves roar. Jack likes to hear them.

1 (æ) 2, 8 (ei) 4 (i:) 5 (iə) 6 (ou) 7, 8 (ɔ:)

LESSON SIXTEEN

GOOD MORNING



Good morning, Fred. How do you do?

I am quite well, thank you, sir.

How are your father and mother? Are they both well?

Fred (fred) quite (kwait) well (wel) thank (θæŋk)
sir (sə:) both (bouθ)

Yes, they are both very well,
thank you.

Have you an uncle, Fred?

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

Does your uncle live in
England?

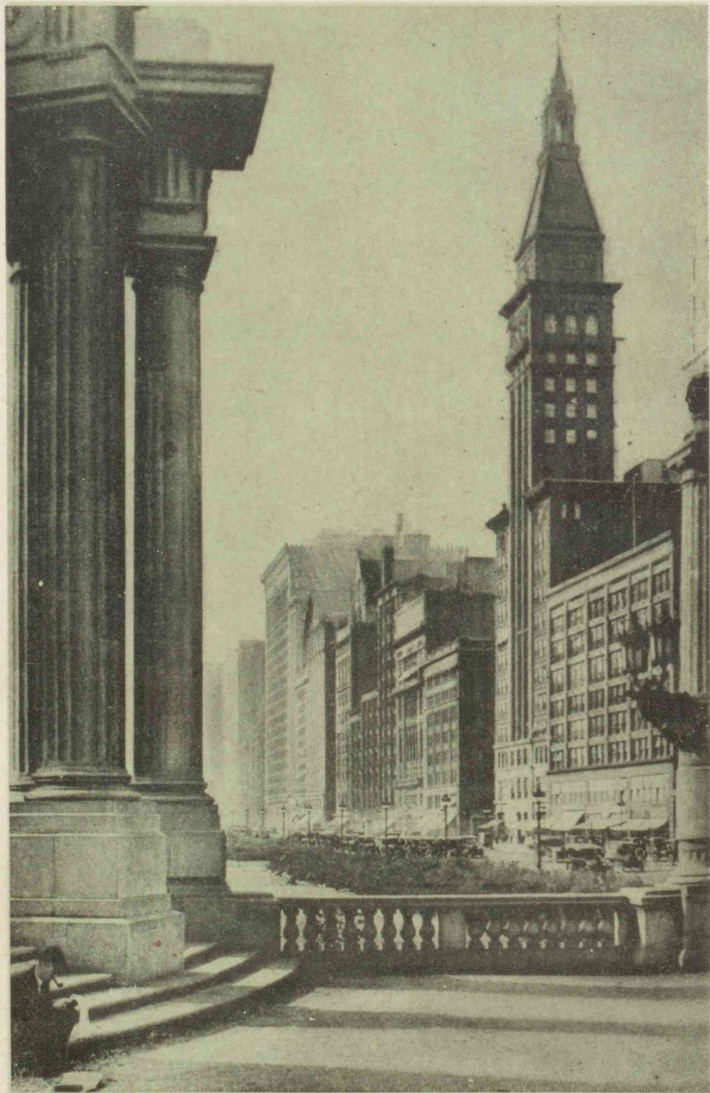
No, he does not live in this
country. He lives in America.

In what city does he live?

He lives in New York now.

Has he any children?

aunt (a:nt) ^{Аunt} parent(s) (péərənt(-s)) ^{pərənt} does (daz) ^{deɪz} country (kántri)
America (əmérikə) ^{Amerika} New York (njú:jók) ^{nu: jɔ:k} now (nau) ^{nəu} any (éni) ^{eni}



Chicago

Yes, he has three children, one son and two daughters. They are my cousins. They write to me often and I also write to them.

Have you any other friends in America?

Yes, I have a good many. Some of them live in Boston, and some live in Chicago.

GRAMMAR

(1)

In what country **does** your brother live?

He lives in France.

son (sən) daughter(s) (dɔːtə(-z)) also (ɔːlsəʊ) friend(s) (frend(-z))
Chicago (ʃɪkɑːɡoʊ) France (frɑːns)

In what province **do** your nephews **live**?
They **live** in Musashi province.

(2)

A teacher teaches. Teachers teach.
A cook cooks. Cooks cook.

(3)

Cook
(1. 名) 料理人
Have you **any** friends in Germany?
(2. 動) 料理 Yes, I have **some**.
Have you **many** friends in France?
No, not many. I have only **a few**.

WRITING

*Good morning, Fred.
How do you do?
I am quite well,
thank you, sir.*

province (próvins) **nephew(s)** (névju:(-z)) **teach(es)** (ti:tʃ(-iz))
cook (kuk) **Germany** (dʒó:m(ə)ni) **few** (fju:)

PRONUNCIATION

ir	¹	sir	mirth	third	dirty
o	²	does	love	some	honey
au	³	daughter	caught	August	because

WHAT DOES THE BEE DO?

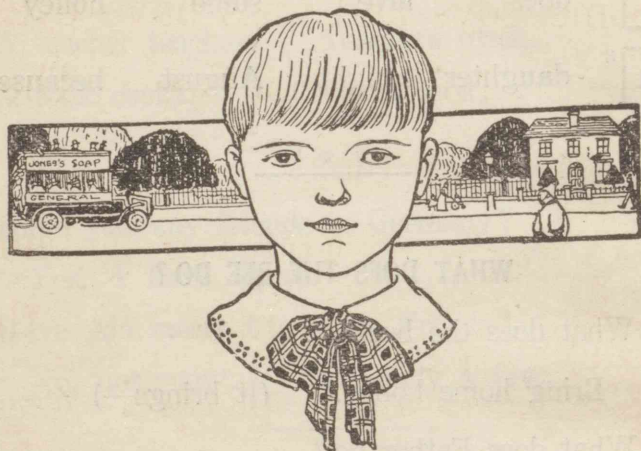
What does the bee do?
Bring home honey. (It brings—) *home honey*
What does Father do?
Bring home money. (He brings—) *home money*
What does Mother do?
Lay out the money. (She lays out—) *the money*
And what does Baby do?
Eat up the honey. (It eats up—) *the honey*
食ヒ盡ス

—Christina G. Rossetti.

¹ (ə:) ² (ʌ) ³ (ɔ:) **bee** (bi:) **bring** (brɪŋ)
honey (hʌni) **money** (mʌni)

LESSON SEVENTEEN

MYSELF—I



I have two eyes.

Look at my eyes.

I see with my eyes.

I have brown eyes, but my sister has dark eyes.

myself (maisélf) eye(s) (ai(-z)) brown (braun) dark (da:k)

Some boys and girls have blue eyes, and some have gray eyes.

Some boys and girls have eyes, but cannot see. They are blind.



You see a blind man in the picture.

My brother wears glasses, as he is short-sighted.

My grandfather and grand-mother cannot read without their

blue (blu:) gray (grei) blind (blaɪnd) wear(s) (weə(-z))
 glass(es) (glɑ:s(-iz)) short-sighted (ʃɔ:t-sáɪtɪd)
 grandfather (græn(d)fà:ðə) grandmother (græn(d)màðə)
 without (wɪðaút)

glasses, as they are long-sighted.

I have a nose between my eyes. It is in the middle of my face. It is above my mouth. I smell with my nose.

GRAMMAR

(1)

What **do** you see **with**?

I see **with** my eyes.

What **does** a man smell **with**?

He smells **with** his nose.

(2)

I have a nose **between** my eyes.

There is a big tree **between** the two houses.

long-sighted (lɔŋsaɪtɪd) between (bitwɪn) nose (nəʊz)
middle (mɪdl) face (feɪs) smell (smel) houses (haʊzɪz)

(3)

{ glasses classes benches
 watches boxes foxes

{ man — men woman — women
 child — children ox — oxen
 tooth — teeth foot — feet

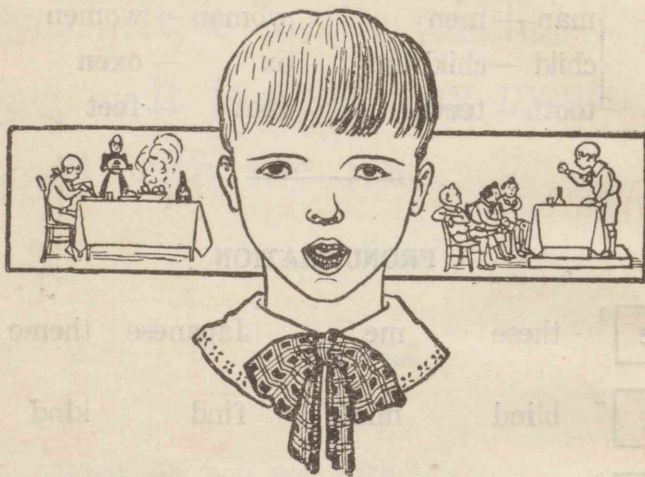
PRONUNCIATION

e¹ these me Japanese theme
i² blind mind find kind
ay³ gray pay stay tray
ow⁴ brown town owl now
ue⁵ blue true glue clue
ear⁶ wear bear pear tear

class(es) (kla:s(-iz)) bench(es) (bentʃ(-iz)) oxen (ɔks(ə)n
tooth (tu:θ) teeth (ti:θ) foot (fʊt) feet (fi:t)
1 (i) 2 (ai) 3 (ei) 4 (au) 5 (u) 6 (eə)

LESSON EIGHTEEN

MYSELF—II



I have a mouth.
 My mouth has two lips.
 In my mouth I have one tongue,
 and plenty of teeth.

lip(s) (lip(s)) tongue (tʌŋ) plenty (plɛnti)

The teeth are white and hard.
 I chew my food with the teeth.
 I taste my food with my
 tongue.

What do you
speak with?



I speak with my
 tongue.

Some people cannot speak.
 They are dumb.

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

hard (hɑ:d) chew (tʃu:) taste (teɪst) speak (spi:k)
 people (pi:pl) dumb (dʌm) right (raɪt) side (saɪd)

and the other ear is on the left side of my head.

I can hear with them.

But some people cannot hear. They are deaf.

Then I have two hands, and eight fingers and two thumbs.

I have nails on my thumbs and fingers.

I must keep them clean.



other (ʌðə) left (left) deaf (def) thumb(s) (θʌm(-z))
 nail(s) (neil(-z)) must (mʌst) keep (ki:p) clean (kli:n)

I can open my hands and shut them.

I can bend my fingers, too.

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

I have five toes on each foot. I stand on my legs. I can walk, run, and jump with them.

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

Some people cannot walk well. They are lame.

bend (bend) toe(s) (tou(-z)) each (i:tʃ) leg(s) (leg(-z))
 walk (wɔ:k) run (rʌn) jump (jʌmp)
 because (bi:kɔ:z) stocking(s) (stɔ:kiŋ(-z)) lame (leim)

GRAMMAR

(1)

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

One of the two is a sailor, and the other is a soldier.

(2)

I keep my hands clean.

You must keep the door shut.

Keep your teeth clean.

PRONUNCIATION

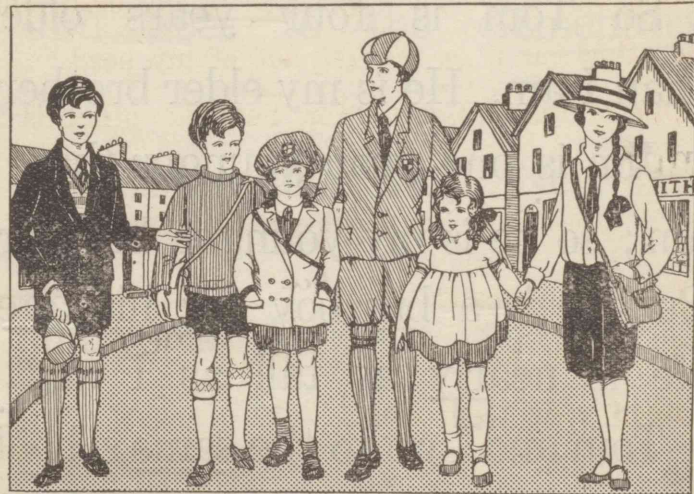
a ¹	taste	haste	make	face
mb ²	dumb	thumb	comb	bomb
ea ³	clean	speak	teach	wheat

soldier (sóuldʒə) 1 (ei) 2 (m) 3 (i)

ソルジャー

LESSON NINETEEN

WE ARE SIX



My name is Frank, and I live at No. 23, High Street.

I have two brothers and three sisters.

Tom and Jim are my brothers.

No. (námbe)

High Street (háistrít)

フエン 4

I am twelve years old, and Tom is sixteen years old.

So Tom is four years older than I am. He is my elder brother.

Jim is one year younger than I am; so he is my younger brother. But he is a big boy for his age. He is nearly as tall as I am.

Tom and I go to the same school. It is our Town Secondary School. Tom is in the fourth year, and I am in the first.

Every morning we walk to

Jim (dʒim)	years (jɜ:(-z))	so (sou)	older (óuldə)
elder (éldə)	younger (jʌŋgə)	age (eidʒ)	nearly (niəli)
same (seim)	town (taun)	secondary (sé(ə)nd(ə)ri)	
fourth (fɔ:θ)	first (fɜ:st)	every (évri)	

school. Our school is not very far from our house.

Jim goes to the elementary school.

My sisters are Mary, Nell, and Bess.

Mary is fourteen years old, and goes to the Girls' High School in this town.

She is two years older than I am, but two years younger than Tom.

She is just between us two.

from (frɒm, frəm)	elementary (elimént(ə)ri)	Nell (nel)
Bess (bes)	just (dʒʌst)	

Nell is eight years old, and goes to school, too. Every day she goes to school with Jim. They go in a car, as their school is rather far.



Bess is only five years old, and cannot go to school; she is too young.

She is the youngest of us all, and Tom is the oldest.

day (dei) rather (rá:ðə) youngest (jʌŋgɪst) oldest (óuldist)
エ rather ヤンゲスト オールティスト

GRAMMAR

(1)

Tom is four years older than Frank.
Jim is one year younger than Frank.
Tom is the oldest of them, and Jim is the youngest.

(2)

young	younger	youngest
old	{older elder	{oldest eldest
tall	taller	tallest
high	higher	highest
short	shorter	shortest
near	nearer	nearest

(3)

first	second	third	fourth
fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth
ninth	tenth	eleventh	twelfth

short(er, -est) (ʃɔ:t(-ə, -ɪst)) near(er, -est) (niə(-rə, -rɪst))
 second (sék(ə)nd) third (θə:d) fifth (fɪf(t)θ) sixth (sɪks(t)θ)
 seventh (sévnθ) eighth (eɪθ) ninth (naɪnθ) tenth (tenθ)
 eleventh (ilévntθ) twelfth (twelfθ)

WRITING

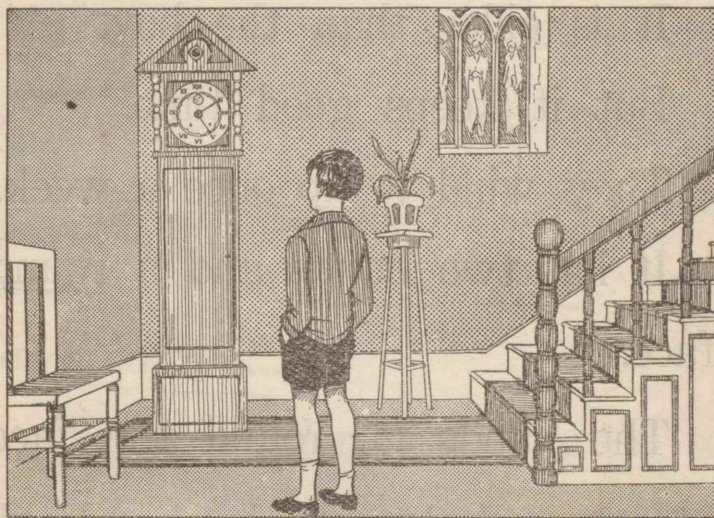
I have two brothers and three sisters.

Tom and Jim are my brothers. Tom and I go to the same school. It is our Town Secondary School. Tom is in the fourth year, and I am in the first year.

My sisters are Mary, Nell, and Bess. Mary is fourteen years old, and goes to the Girls' High School in this town.

LESSON TWENTY

A BIG CLOCK



You see a big clock and a boy in this picture.

The clock stands in the hall. It is a grandfather's clock.

clock (klok)

hall (ho:l) 水 一 儿

It is taller than the boy.
 It is a very old clock, too.
 It is older than the boy.
 But it keeps good time.
 They wind it up once a week.
 It has two hands and a round
 face.

The hands go round the face
 of the clock all day and all
night.

Can you tell what time it is?

Yes, I can. When I want to

taller (tɔ:lə)	time (taim)	wind (v.) (waɪnd)	once (wʌns)
week (wi:k)	round (raʊnd)	when ((h)wen)	want (wɒnt)

know the time of day, I look
 at the hands.

The short hand tells the hour.

The long hand tells the minute.

When both hands are at
 twelve, it is twelve o'clock, noon
 or midnight.

When the long hand goes to
 one, it is five minutes past twelve.

When it reaches three, it is
 fifteen minutes, or a quarter,
 past twelve.

hour (aʊə)	long (lɒŋ)	minute (mɪnɪt)	o'clock (əklɒk)
noon (nu:n)	midnight (mɪdnaɪt)	past (pɑ:st)	
reach(es) (ri:tʃ(-ɪz))	quarter (kwɔ:tə)		

When the long hand goes to six, it is half past twelve.

When the long hand points to nine, it is a quarter to one o'clock.

Now, tell me what time it is by the big clock in the hall.

GRAMMAR

(1)

What time is it?

Can you tell what time it is?

(2)

What time is it by your watch?

It is half past two.

It is a quarter to one.

half (ha:f)

point(s) (point(-s))

(3)

How many times a week do you wind up your watch?

I wind it up once a day.

(4)

When I want to know the time of day, I look at the hands.

PRONUNCIATION

o	¹ long	orange	song	cotton
ai	² gain	rain	train	pain
ee	³ week	teeth	feet	street
or	⁴ nor	more	forty	former
ou	⁵ round	thousand	found	south
qu	⁶ quarter	queen	question	quick

¹ [ɔ]

² [ei]

³ [i:]

⁴ [ɔ:]

⁵ [au]

⁶ [kw]

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

A SCHOOLBOY'S DAY



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

schoolboy (skú:lboi)

sleep(ing) (sli:p(-iŋ))

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

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

He takes the jug and pours some water into the basin.



He takes the soap and washes his face and hands.

He dries them on a towel.

get(s) (get(-s))

Sunday(s) (sʌndi(-z))

early (ɔ:li)

wash-stand (wɒʃstænd)

take(s) (teik(-s))

jug (dʒʌg)

pour(s) (pɔ:(-z))

water (wɔ:tə)

into (ɪntu)

basin (beɪsn)

soap (səʊp)

wash(es) (wɒʃ(-iz))

dr(y, -ies) (dr(-ai,-aiz))

towel (taʊəl)

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

Finally he ^着puts on his ^衣clothes, and goes to breakfast.

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

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

In the morning he has four

comb [koum] hair [heə] brush(es) [brʌʃ(-iz)] hair-brush [héəbrʌʃ]
finally [fáinəli] put(s) [put(-s)] clothes [klouðz]
breakfast [brékfəst] sit(s) [sit(-s)] start(s) [stɑ:t(-s)] way [wei]

lessons. At noon he takes his lunch.

In the afternoon he has two more lessons, from one to three.

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

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

After supper he writes his exercises and learns his lessons.

At ten o'clock he goes to bed.

lesson(s) [lésn(-z)] lunch [lantʃ] afternoon [á:ftənú:n]
back [bæk] drink(s) [drɪŋk(-s)] cup [kʌp] tea [ti:]
bread [bred] butter [bátə] evening [í:vniŋ] supper [sʌpə]
exercise(s) [éksəsaiz(-iz)] learn(s) [lɜ:n(-z)]

GRAMMAR

(1)

At that hour John is **in** bed.

He pours some water **into** the basin.

(2)

He drinks **a cup of** tea, and eats **some** bread and butter.

Bring me **some sugar** and **a glass of** milk.

(3)

at six o'clock

for six hours

in the morning

in the evening

in the forenoon

in the afternoon

at noon

at midnight

PRONUNCIATION

a¹ start half palm farm

a² pack black stand fan

sugar [ʃúgə]

forenoon [fó:nu:n]

1 [ɑ:]

2 [æ]

a³ take basin table same

a⁴ wash watch want wasp

u⁵ { jug cup supper Sunday
brush lunch butter much

o⁶ { clothes comb clover cold
go bone hold tone

oa⁷ soap boat coat goat

air⁸ hair chair pair stair

ow⁹ towel flower powder how

oo¹⁰ noon soon pool cool

wr¹¹ write wrist wreck wrong

ear¹² early learn earn earth



3 [ei]

4 [ə]

5 [ʌ]

6, 7 [ou]

8 [eə]

9 [au]

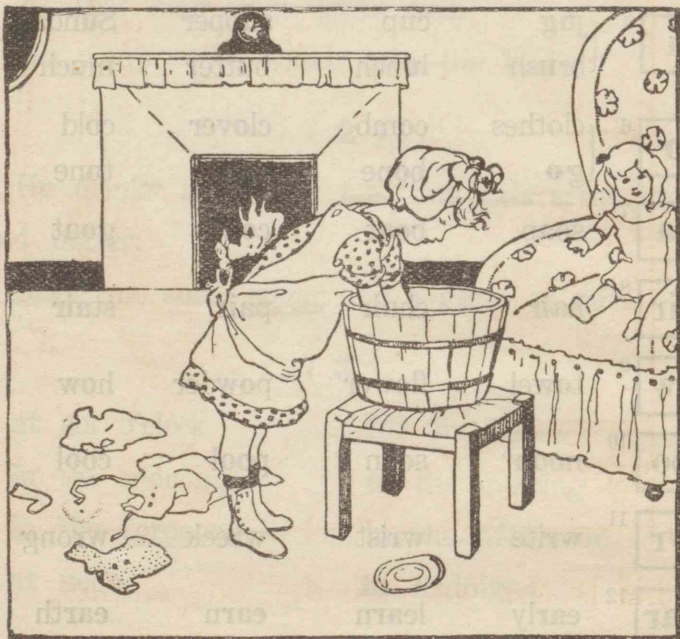
10 [u:]

11 [r]

12 [ə:]

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

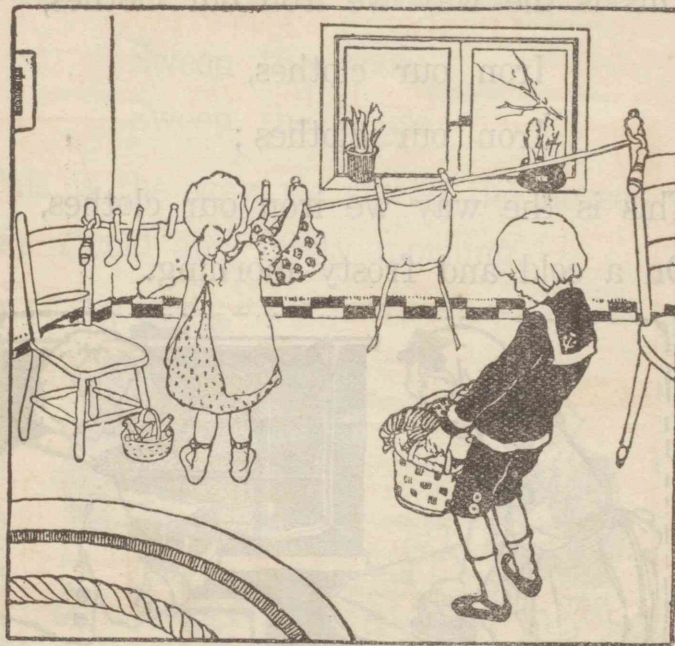
THIS IS THE WAY



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

cold (kould) 寒

frosty (fró:sti)



This is the way we dry our clothes,

Dry our clothes,

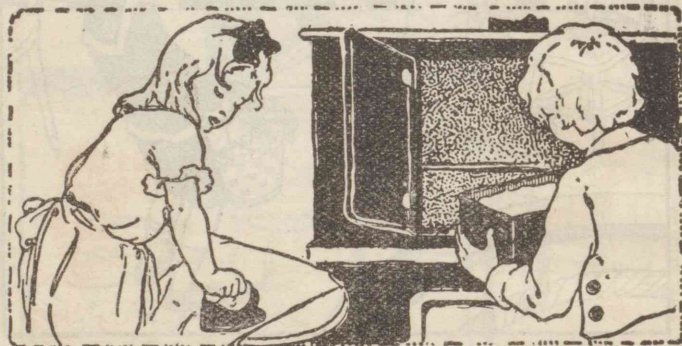
Dry our clothes;

This is the way we dry our clothes,

On a cold and frosty morning.

This is the way we iron our clothes,
Iron our clothes,
Iron our clothes ;

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



This is the way we bake our bread,
Bake our bread,
Bake our bread ;

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

iron (áien)

bake (beik)

This is the way we sweep the house,
Sweep the house,
Sweep the house ;

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



This is the way we mend our shoes,
Mend our shoes,
Mend our shoes ;

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

sweep (swi:p)

mend (mend) ナホス



LESSON TWENTY-THREE

LET US PLANT TEN BEANS

Frank, let us plant ten beans.

十ノマメヲマキマセウ

Let us plant them in your garden.

マナラ 庭ニマキマシセウ

Soon they will begin to grow.

来
来

速キニ成長スルアリマセウ

Little roots will grow down from them.

小サイ根ハ豆カシノヒルテセウ

Little stems will grow up from them.

小サナ莖ハ根等カシキエルテセウ

Leaves and flowers will grow on the stems.

葉ヤ花カ莖カラ生マルテアリマセウ

Pods will grow from the flowers.

サヤハ花カラテキルテセウ

Little beans will grow in the pods.

小サナマメハサヤノ中ニ育ツテセウ

The little beans will grow and grow.

小サイ豆ハスツク多ククマル

Then we can eat them, Frank.

ソレカ我々ハソレヲ食フコトカデキル



let (let)	plant (plɑ:nt)	bean(s) (bi:n(-z))	soon (su:n)
will (wil)	begin (bi:ɡin)	grow (ɡrou)	root(s) (ru:t(-s))
down (daun)	stem(s) (stem(-z))	flower(s) (flɑ:u(-z))	
	pod(s) (pɒd(-z))		

leaves = leaf.

GRAMM R

(1)

Let us take a walk in the park.

Yes, if you like.

Let us play football this afternoon.

No, we must not. We must study.

(2)

He plays tennis very well. 強

He is playing tennis. 現

He will play tennis to-morrow. 未

I shall to-day yesterday
shall the day after to-morrow
the day before yesterday.

PRONUNCIATION

a ¹	plant	father	cast	dance
ea ²	bean	leaves	each	peace
ow ³	grow	glow	throw	flow

park (pa:k)	if (if)	football (fútbɔ:l)	study (stádi)
tennis (ténis)	play(ing) (plei(-iŋ))	to-morrow (tɔ:mɔ:ru)	
	¹ (ɑ:t)	² (i:)	³ (ou)

take a walk
go out for a walk

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

THE RAIN



Rain comes from the clouds.
Look at those black clouds!
How fast they move along!
They are going to hide the

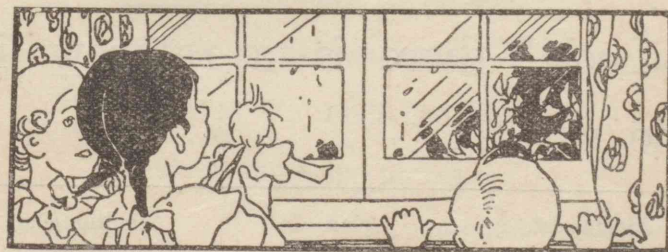
rain (rein) cloud(s) (klaud(-z)) those (ðouz) fast (fɑ:st)
move (mu:v) along (ə'lɔŋ) go(ing) (gou -iŋ) hide (haid)

sun. They will hide it very soon.

There is a little bit of blue sky still.

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

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



sun (sʌn) bit (bit) still (stɪl) beginn(ing) (bɪɡɪn(-ɪŋ))

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

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

Now the flowers smell sweet, and the sun shines brightly, and the little birds sing again.

Look! there is a rainbow in the sky.

duck(s) (dʌk(-s))	glad (glæd)	shelter (ʃɛltə)
themselves (ðɛmsɛlvz)	bough(s) (bau(-z))	over (ʊvə)
was (wɒz)	shower (ʃáuə)	sweet (swi:t)
brightly (bráitli)	again (əgéin)	shine(s) (ʃain(-z))
		rainbow (réinbou)

GRAMMAR

(1)

How fast they move along!

How black those clouds are!

How pretty these flowers are!

What big drops!

(2)

It is going to rain!

It is raining.

It rains.

RAIN

The rain is raining all around,

It falls on field and tree,

It rains on the umbrellas here,

And on the ships at sea.

—Robert L. Stevenson.

rain(ing) (rein(-iŋ))	around (əráund)	fall(s) (fɔ:l(-z))
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LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

A BUTTERFLY'S STORY

I am a butterfly. Don't you think
I am pretty?

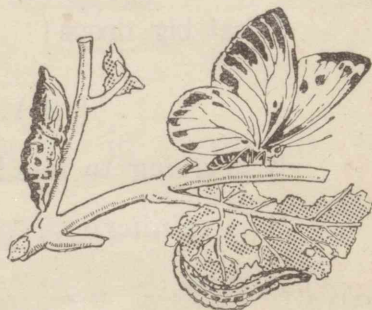
Boys and
girls like me
very much.

大 + 4 # 4

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

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

butterfly (bátəflai) story (stóri) don't (dount) think (θɪŋk) 思
after (áftə) for (fɔː) about (əbáut)



fly about 飛 回

But by and by I shall die.

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

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

Boys and girls did not like
me at all.

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

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

Now, boys and girls, you

shall (ʃæl, ʃəl) die (dai) ugly (ʌgli) caterpillar (kætəpɪlə)
could (kud) had (hæd, həd) did (dɪd) went went sleɪt (slept)
winter (wɪntə) bright (braɪt) spring (sprɪŋ) longer (lɒŋgə)

were not ^{always} boys and girls.

Some years ago you were all babies.

Soon you will be men and women.

GRAMMAR

(1)

I am —.	(We are —.)	You are —.
I was —.	(We were —.)	You were —.
I (or We) shall be —.		You will be —.
He (or She) is —.		They are —.
He (or She) was —.		They were —.
He (or She) will be —.		They will be.

(2)

It was Sunday yesterday.

It is Monday to-day.

always (ólweiz) ago (əgú) were (wə(r)) be (bi(r))
 yesterday (jéstədi) Monday (mándi) to-day (tədəi)

It will be Tuesday to-morrow.

What day of the week was it yesterday?

What day of the week will it be the day after to-morrow?

(3)

Boys and girls do not like me at all.


Boys and girls did not like me at all.

(4)

can — could	sleep — slept
have — had	sweep — swept
go — went	fall — fell

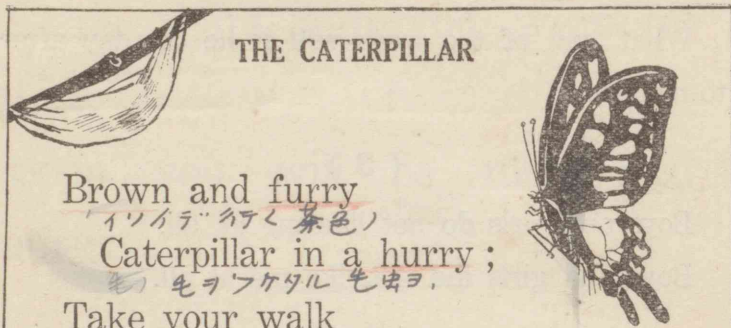
PRONUNCIATION

o ¹	story	frosty	lost	cost
a ²	always	already	water	also
igh ³	bright	light	sight	tight

 Tuesday (tjúzdi) swept (swept) fell (fel) 1, 2 (or) 3 (ai)

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

THE CATERPILLAR



Brown and furry
イソイテ、ケテ、茶色ノ
Caterpillar in a hurry ;
モ、モヨフケタル、モ虫ヲ、
Take your walk
日カゲノ葉ヌハ、巻マテテ
To the shady leaf, or stalk.
歩イテ、ユケ。
May no toad spy you,
May the little birds pass by you ;
Spin and die,
To live again a butterfly.

—Christina G. Rossetti.



furry (fú:ri)	hurry (há:ri)	shady (sé:idi)	leaf (li:f)
stalk (sto:k)	may (mei)	toad (to:ud)	spy (spai)
pass (pa:s)	spin (spin)		

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

THE FOUR SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year.

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



Autumn

season(s (sí:zn(-z))	summer (sámə)	autumn (ó:təm)
----------------------	---------------	----------------

It is autumn now. The trees are putting on dresses of red and gold.

Farmers are gathering apples, and squirrels are gathering nuts for winter.

A few months ago it was



Summer

put(ing) (put(-iŋ)) **dress(es)** (dres(-iz)) **red** (red) **gold** (gould)
farmer(s) (fá:mə(-z)) **gather(ing)** (gæðə(-riŋ)) **apple(s)** (æpl(-z))
squirrel(s) (skwírel(-z)) **nut(s)** (nʌt(-s)) **month(s)** (mʌnθ(-s))

very warm. Sometimes it was even hot.

The trees looked very pretty with their green leaves.

The sky was clear and blue.

We had long holidays. Some people went to the seaside or mountains to avoid the heat.

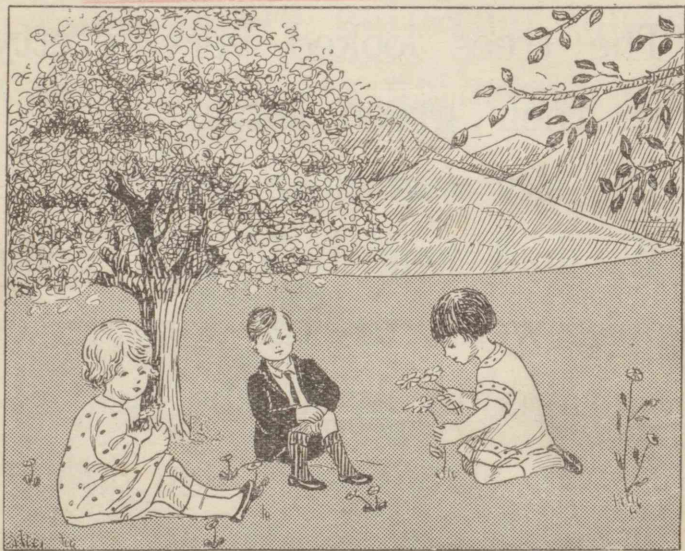
Before summer we had spring.

There were a great many beautiful flowers in the fields and gardens.

Birds came to sing their

warm (wɔ:m) **even** (i:vən) **hot** (hɒt) **look(ed)** (lʊk(-t))
green (grí:n) **clear** (klíə) **holiday(s)** (hólədi(-z)) **seaside** (sí:said)
mountains (máuntin(-z)) **avoid** (əvóid) **heat** (hi:t)
great (greit) **beautiful** (bjú:təf(u)l) **came** (keim)

happy songs. Every boy and girl looked happy.



Spring

In a few months it will be winter. It is the last season of the year.

Winter will bring frost and

happy (hæpi) songs (sɔŋ(-z)) last (lɑ:st) frost (frɔ:st)

ice, and the weather will become very cold. In the South they have no snow even in winter.

But here we have a great deal of snow in winter. But winter will not be very long with us, as spring will come round again.



Winter

ice (aɪs) weather (wɛðə) become (bɪkʌm) south (sauθ)
deal (di:l) snow (snəʊ)

GRAMMAR

(1)

It is autumn now.
A few months ago it was summer.
In a few months it will be winter.

(2)

Every boy and girl looked happy.
We avoided the heat at the seaside.

(3)

Have you **any** snow in your province?
Yes, we have a **great deal** of snow in winter.
No, we have **no** snow.

(4)

{ look — looked	cook — cooked
{ love — loved	die — died
{ come — came	become — became
{ begin — began	write — wrote

avoid(ed) (əvɔ́id(-id))	became (bikéim)	began (bigéan)
	wrote (rout)	

PRONUNCIATION

au ¹	autumn	August	automobile	sauce
o ²	month	tongue	colour	London

MONTHS



Snow in January.
Ice in February.
Wind in March.



¹ (ɔr)	² (ʌ)	January (dʒéanjuəri)	February (fébruəri)
		March (mɑ:tʃ)	

Rain in April.

Buds in May.

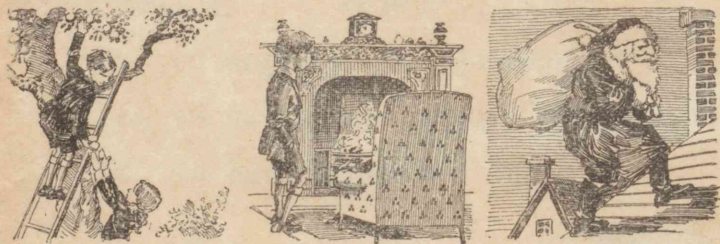
Roses in June.



Play in July.

Warm days in August.

School in September.



Apples in October.

Cold days in November.

Christmas in December.

April (éiprəl) bud(s) (bad(-z)) May (mei) rose(s) (rouz(-iz)) June (dzu:n)
July (dzulái) August (ógəst) September (septəmbə) October (əktóubə)
November (novémbe) Christmas (krisməs) December (disémbe)

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

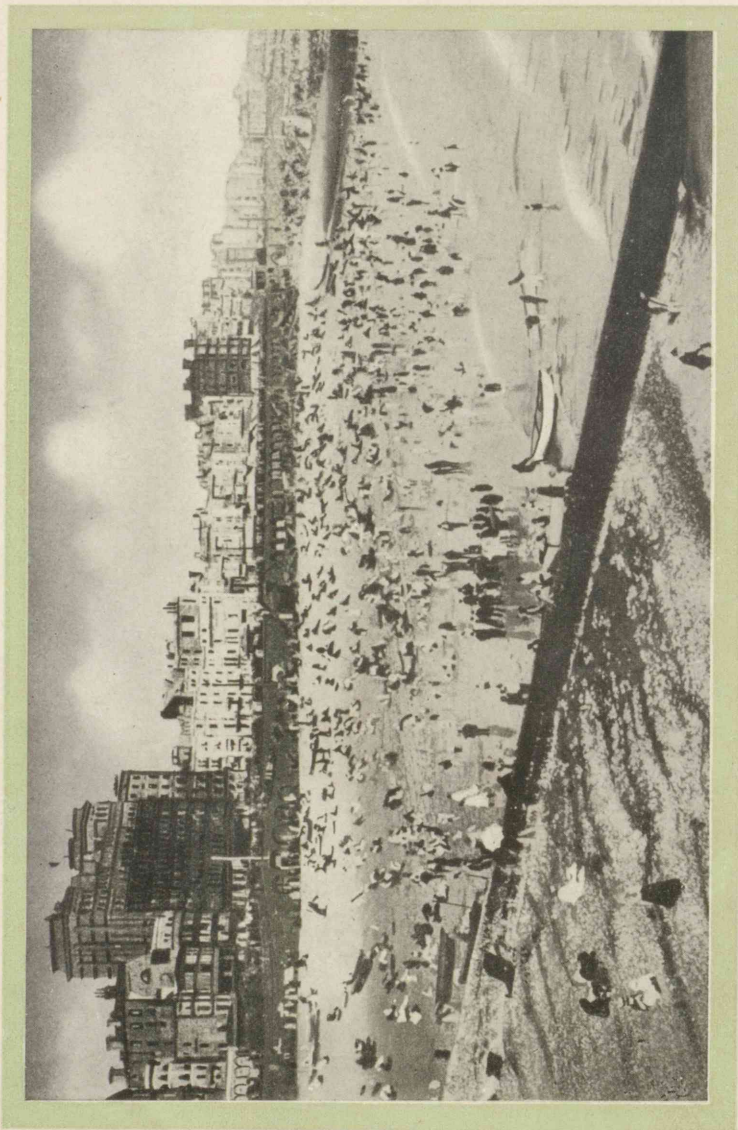
HOW DID YOU SPEND LAST SUMMER ?

John, did^{ɪd} you go anywhere
last summer ?

No, I didn't. But my sister went
to the seaside.

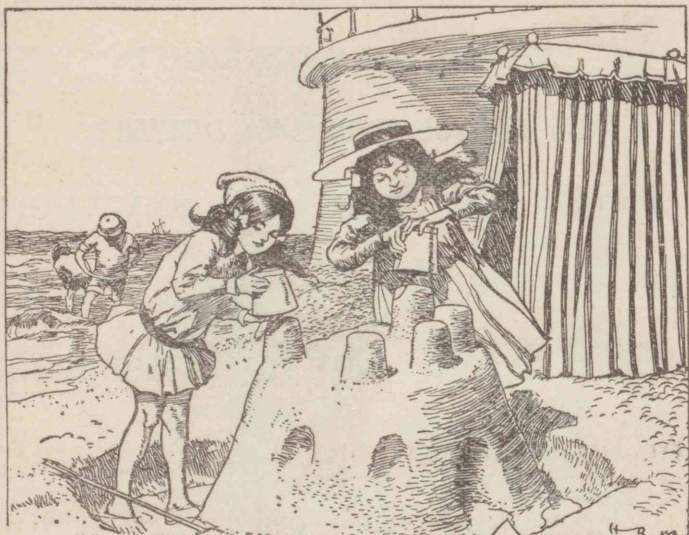
Where did she go ?

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



Brighton

spend (spend) anywhere (éniwɛə) didn't (dɪdnt)
Brighton (bráitn) sea-bathing (sí:bèiðɪŋ) cottage (kótɪdʒ)
stay(ed) (stei(-d)) say(s) (sei(sez))



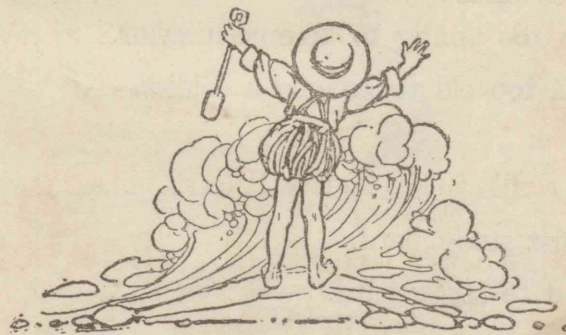
She went bathing in the sea twice a day while she was staying there.

When she first went there, she could not swim at all. But before she left, she could swim like a fish.

bathing (béid̩ɪŋ) twice (twais) while ((h)wail)
 st y(ing) (stei(-iŋ)) left (left)

That's splendid. But why didn't you go with your sister?

Because I was not very well, and our doctor advised me not to go bathing in the sea. Mother was too busy to take me to any hot springs, though she wanted to. So I had to stay at home all the summer.



that's (ðæts) splendid (spléndid) doctor (dóktə)
 advise(d) (ədvaíz(-d)) busy (bízi)
 spring(s) (sprɪŋ(-z)) though (ðou) けれど

GRAMMAR

(1)

Did you go **anywhere** during the summer?

No, I didn't. (No, I did **not** go **anywhere**.)

He went **somewhere**, but I don't know **where** he went.

(2)

He invited me **to go** fishing.

He advised me **not to study too hard**.

(3)

very *so can't*
• I am **too** young **to** become a sailor.

He is **too** old **to** become a soldier.

(4)

I **must** study hard.

I **had to** study hard.

I **shall have to** study hard.

during (dʒuəriŋ)

invite(d) (ɪnvaɪt(-id))

somewhere (sʌmweə)

fish(ing) (fɪʃ(iŋ))

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

AT THE SEASIDE

When I was down beside the sea,
A wooden spade they gave to me
To dig the sandy shore.

My holes were empty like a cup.
In every hole the sea came up
Till it could come no more.

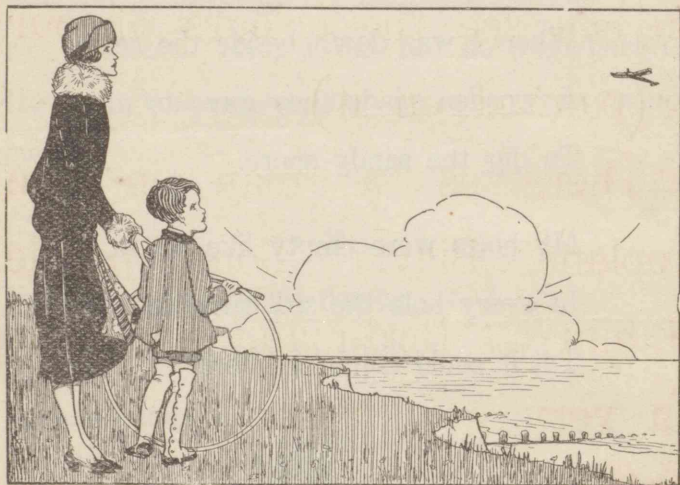
— Robert Louis Stevenson.



beside (bɪsaɪd) wooden (wúdn) spade (speɪd) gave (geɪv)
dig (dɪg) sandy (sændi) shore (ʃɔː) hole(s) (həʊl(-z))
empty (ém(p)tɪ) till (tɪl)

LESSON THIRTY

THE AEROPLANE



“See that big bird, Mother! There it is, up in the sky.”

“I don't see any bird, Billy. Oh! That's an aeroplane. Don't you hear the sound of its

aeroplane (éəroplein) Billy (bɪli) oh (ou) sound (saund) its (its)

propeller?

“Now it is flying low. Look! You can see the colours of our flag (painted on it.)

“There is a man in the aeroplane, Billy. Some people call him a ‘Bird-man,’ and that is a very good name.”

“How I'd like to see the bird-man! Where is he going?”

“He is flying over the ocean. I think he is looking for our

propeller (prəpələ)	fly(ing) (flai(-iŋ))	low (lou)
colour(s) (kʌlə(-z))	flag (flæg)	paint(ed) (peint(-id))
call (kɔ:l)	bird-man (bɜ:dmən)	
I'd (aɪd)	ocean (əʊʃ(ə)n)	

ships. He wants to see that no harm comes to them."

"How splendid it must be to fly over the mountains and valleys and cities! Mother, may I become a bird-man when I grow up?"

"Yes, you may, if you like. But you must be very brave to become an airman; for the airmen are very brave. And if you want to be a brave man, you must be a brave little boy."

harm (hɑ:m) **valley(s)** (væli(-z)) **brave** (breiv)
airman (éəmæn) **airmen** (éəmen)

GRAMMAR

(1)

How splendid *it* **must** be to *fly* over the mountains and valleys!

It must be splendid to go round the world.

(2)

May I become an airman?

Yes, you **may** become an airman.

No, you **must not**.

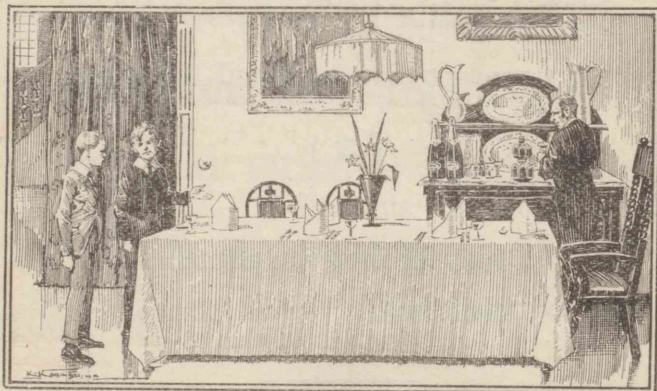
PRONUNCIATION

a ¹	flag	valley	hang	travel
a ²	call	fall	walk	talk
o ³	ocean	rose	those	motion
oo ⁴	looking	wooden	took	stood
ai ⁵	painted	sailor	raining	again

¹[æ] ²[ɔ:] ³[ou] ⁴[u] ⁵[ei] **world** (wɜ:ld) #

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

OUR DINING-ROOM



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

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

Behind the table you see a

dining-room (dáinigrum) dine (dain) dining-table (dáinigteíbl)

sideboard, and our butler is standing before it.

An electric lamp is hanging from the ceiling.

On the table there are some knives and forks.

Some of the knives are made of silver and the others are of steel.

We use silver ones when we eat fish, and steel ones when we eat meat.

The cook cooks our food on a stove in the kitchen.

sideboard (sáidbò:d) butler (bátlè) electric (iléktrik) lamp (læmp)
 hang(ing) (hæŋ'(-iŋ)) ceiling (sí:liŋ) knives (naivz) fork(s) (fò:ks)
 made (meid) silver (sílvə) steel (sti:l) use (ju:z)
 meat (mi:t) stove (stouv) kitchen (kítʃin)

The stove has an oven. ^She uses for baking meat. She also uses saucepans and frying-pans.

She generally gives us a very good dinner.

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

We must not make a noise with our mouths, while we eat or drink.

May we cut our bread with a knife?

oven (ávŋ) saucepan (s) (só:spən(-z)) frying-pan (s) (fráiiŋpən(-z))
generally (džén(ə)rəli) dinner (dínə) soup (su:p) course (kɔ:s)
spoon (spu:n) make (meik) noise (noiz) cut (kət) knife (naif)

No, we must break our bread with our fingers. We must not cut it with a knife.

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

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

GRAMMAR

(1)

We ate some (or much, a little, little) meat.

We had some (or many, a few) slices of bread.

(2)

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

break (breik) coffee (kófi) ate (et, eit) slice(s) (slais(-iz))

We use the silver **one** when we eat fish, and the steel **one** when we eat meat.

Some of them are of gold and the others are of silver.

WRITING

We dine in this room; it is our dining-room. You see a dining-table in the middle of the room.

PRONUNCIATION

i	silver	dinner	kitchen	middle
u ¹	use	music	duty	tune
ea ²	meat	heat	least	leaf
ee ³	steel	heel	keep	peep

¹ [ju:]

^{2, 3} [i:]

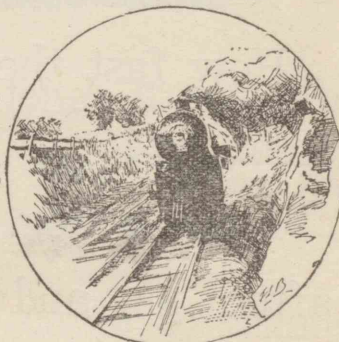
LESSON THIRTY-TWO

A RAILWAY JOURNEY

Last Sunday my father took me to the seaside.

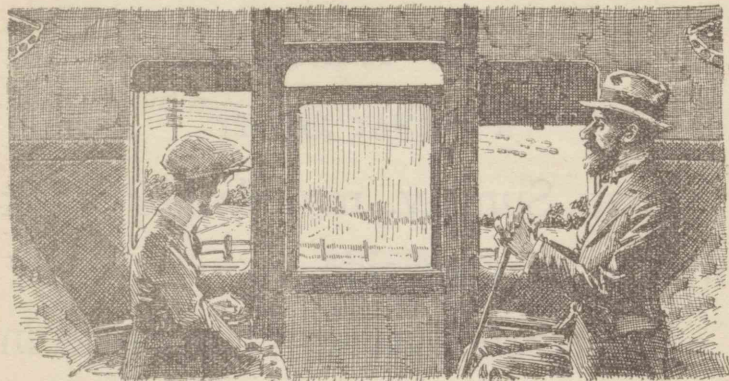
We started at eight o'clock in the morning.

It was a long way, and we went there by train.



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

railway (réilwei) journey (džéni) took (tuk) train (trein)
carriage (káeridž) crowd(ed) (kraud(-id)) seat (si:t) thing(s) (θij(-z))



How fast the trees and houses went by!

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

He ran very fast, but could not catch the train. Soon we left him far behind.

saw (sɔː) run(ning) (rʌn(-ɪŋ)) bark(ing) (bɑːk(-ɪŋ)) ran (ræn)

Once I heard a noise like thunder under the carriage.

We were crossing a river by a long iron bridge.

“How long is it, papa?” I asked.

“It is pretty long, it must be over a thousand feet,” said my father.

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

It took our train one minute

heard (hɜːd) thunder (θʌndə) cross(ing) (krɒs(-ɪŋ)) river (rɪvə)
 bridge (brɪdʒ) papa (pəpɑː) ask(ed) (ɑːsk(-t))
 said (sed) tunnel (tʌnəl) anything (ɛnɪθɪŋ)

and thirty seconds to go through the tunnel.

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

GRAMMAR

(1)

What were you doing?

We were crossing a river.

What was the dog doing?

The dog was barking at the train.

(2)

How long is it? It is fifty feet long.

How high is it? It is five feet high.

through (θru:) altogether (ə:l'təgəðə) end (end)

(3)

Have you anything in your pocket?

No, I have nothing in my pocket.

John has something in his hand, but I don't know what it is.

(4)

How long will it take a letter to reach London?

It will take a letter about a month to reach London.

(5)

It is only a three hours' drive.

It was only a day's journey.

PRONUNCIATION

dge¹ bridge edge judge badge

nothing (nʌθɪŋ) something (sʌmθɪŋ) letter
London (lʌndən) drive (draɪv) 1(dʒ)
letter (létə)

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

THE SUN



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

Did you ever see a sunrise?

rise(s) (raiz(-iz))

east (i:st)

set(s) (set(-s))

west (west)

sunrise (sánraiz)

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

When the sun rises, it is morning.

When the sun is about to rise in the morning, the larks fly up in the sky to meet it. They sing sweetly in the air. The cock also crows loudly to tell everybody that the sun is rising. But the owls and the bats fly away when they see the sun. They hide themselves in old walls or hollow trees.

lark(s) (lɑ:k(-s)) meet (mi:t) sweetly (swí:tli) cock (kək)

crow(s) (krou(-z)) loudly (láudli) everybody (évribodi)

rising (ráiziŋ) owl(s) (aul(-z)) bat(s) (bæt(-s)) hollow (hólou)

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

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

It sends out its rays everywhere. It shines on the trees, on the houses, on the water; and everything looks sparkling and

higher [háie]	traveller [tráevlə]	travel(s) [tráevl(-z)]
never [névə]	stop(s) [stɒp(s)]	send(s) [send(-z)]
rays [rei(-z)]	everywhere [évriwəə]	sparkling [spá:kliŋ]

beautiful when the sun shines on it.

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

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

 Cocks crow in the morn
 To tell us to rise,
 And he who lies late
 Will never be wise.

light [lait]	everything [évriθiŋ]	warm [wɔ:m]	
corn [kɔ:n]	ripen [ráipn]	place(s) [pleis(-iz)]	morn [mɔ:n]
lie(s) [lai(-z)]	late [leit]	wise [waiz]	earth [ə:θ]

GRAMMAR

(1)

If you wish to succeed, you must work hard.

When the sun rises, it is morning.

You must not make a noise while the baby sleeps.

(2)

The sun is about to rise.

I was about to write a letter.

(3)

China is much bigger than Japan.

Formosa is a little smaller than Korea.

The river Ishikari is much longer than the river Shinano.

(4)

The sun makes the fruit ripen.

The sun makes everything warm.

succeed (sək'si:d) work (wɜ:k) China (tʃaɪnə) bigger (bɪgə)
Formosa (fɔ:m'ɔ:usə) smaller (sm'ɔ:lə) Korea (kɔ:riə)

(5)

anybody	anything	anywhere
nobody	nothing	nowhere
somebody	something	somewhere
everybody	everything	everywhere

² the east	⁴ the west
² the south	¹ the north

PRONUNCIATION

e	set	west	every	send
o ¹	cock	hollow	stop	rock
or ²	world	work	word	worm
ow ³	crow	snow	mow	show
ar ⁴	lark	sparkle	marble	harm

anybody (ə'nɪbɒdi) nobody (nəʊb(ə)di) nowhere (nəʊweə)
somebody (sʌmbɒdi) north (nɔ:θ) ¹[ə] ²[ə:] ³[ou] ⁴[a:]

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR

THE MOON



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

moon (mu:n)

She is very beautiful and
white like silver.

We can look at her whenever
we like, for she is not so
bright as to dazzle our eyes,
and she never scorches us.

She is mild and gentle. She
lets even the little glowworms
shine.

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

She looks like a big pearl

whenever ((h)wenévo) dazzle (dézl) scorch(es) (sko:tʃ(-iz))
mild (maɪld) gentle (dʒéntl) glowworm(s) (glóuwɜ:m(-z))
pearl (pɛ:l)

among small, sparkling diamonds.

But in fact some stars are much bigger than the moon. Only they do not look so big, for they are farther off.

When we are asleep, she shines through the curtains with her gentle rays, and says, “Sleep on, I won't disturb you.”

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

She sits in a bush, and sings

among (əməŋ) diamond(s) (dáiəmənd(-z)) fact (fækt) farther (fá:ðə)
off (ɔ:(t)f) asleep (əslí:p) curtains (kó:tnz) won't (wount)
disturb (distó:b) nightingale (náitíŋgeil) better (béte) bush (buʃ)

sweetly all night long, while the dew lies on the grass, and everything is quiet and silent all round.

GRAMMAR

(1)

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

Lake Chuzenji is not so large as Lake Biwa.

Does this pearl cost as much as that diamond?

No, it does not cost so much as the diamond.

(2)

We can look at the moon whenever we like.

You may come whenever you like.

dew (dju:) grass (grɑ:s) quiet (kwáíət) silent (sáilent)
Thames (temz) lake (leik) cost (kɔ:st)

(3)

She lets even the little glowworms shine.

Please let me go home now.

(4)

She sings better than any other bird.

He speaks English better than any other boy in the class.

PRONUNCIATION

i	¹	mild	diamond	silent	shine
ie	²	lie	die	tie	pie
ew	³	dew	few	new	mew
ur	⁴	curtain	disturb	church	Turkey
ear	⁵	pearl	earth	search	heard
tain	⁶	curtain	certain	captain	mountain

please (pli:z) 1, 2 (ai) 3 (ju:) 4, 5 (ə:) 6 (tin)

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE

THE STARS

What do the stars do

Up in the sky,

Higher than the wind can blow,

Or the clouds can fly?

Christina G. Rosetti.

THE MOON

O look at the moon,

She is shining up there;

O mother, she looks

Like a lamp in the air.

Last week she was smaller

And shaped like a bow,

But now she's grown bigger,

And round like an O.

Eliza Lee Follen.

blow (blou)	shining (ʃáiniŋ)	shape(d) (ʃeip(-t))
bow (bou)	she's (ʃi:z)	grown (groun)

LESSON THIRTY-SIX

WHAT THE RIVER TOLD

I am a river.
I rise far, far
away among the
mountains.



At first I was
a little brook.

I flowed down the mountain-side
into the valley.

Many other brooks joined me
there.

I rushed on and on, I grew

told (tould)

brook (bruk)

flow(ed) (flou(-d))

mountain-side (máuntinsaid)

join(ed) (dʒɔin(-d))

rush(ed) (rʌʃ(-t))

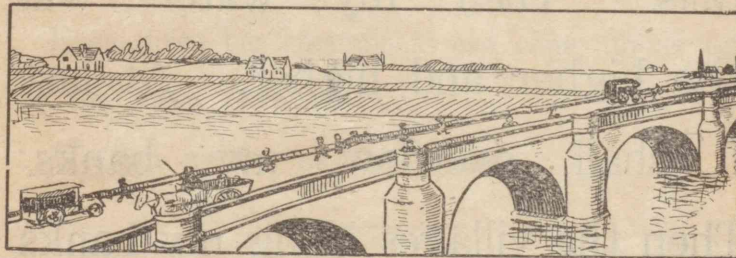
grew (gru:)



A River

larger and larger. Then people called me a river.

I water the land. There are fine farms on my banks. I flow by many villages and towns.



Then I rush by a great city. At last I join the sea.

I am a very useful river. I carry ships. Even quite big steamboats can come up as far as ten

larger (lɑːdʒə) land (lænd) bank(s) (bæŋk(-s)) village(s) (vɪlɪdʒ(-iz))
useful (juːsfʊl) carry (kæri) steamboat(s) (stiːmbəʊt(s))

miles from the sea.

But I am not always gentle and useful.

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

mile(s) (mail(-z)) overflow (ðuvæflóu) flood (flad) afraid (æfréid)

GRAMMAR

(1)

I grew larger and larger.

My water will rise higher and higher.

The weather is growing colder and colder.

(2)

Even quite big steamboats can come up as far as ten miles from the sea.

We ran as far as the village.

PRONUNCIATION

a ¹	land	bank	rank	stand
i ²	mile	tile	slice	knife
o ³	told	gold	sold	fold
ow ⁴	town	brown	fowl	howl

grow(ing) (grou(-iŋ))

colder (kóuldə)

¹[æ]

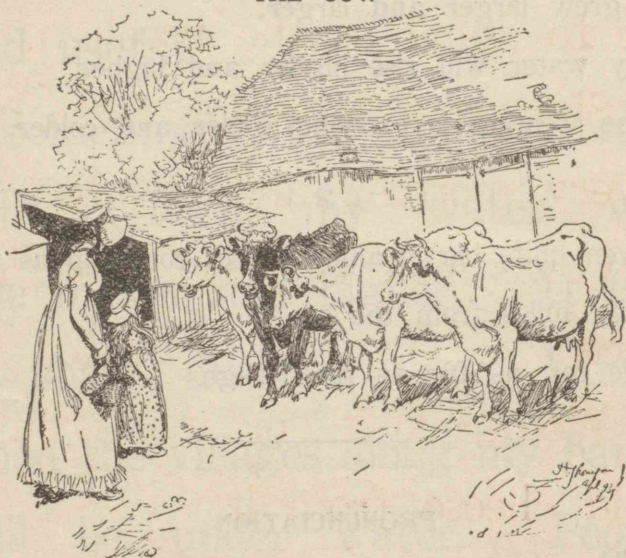
²[ai]

³[ou]

⁴[au]

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN

THE COW



The cow has four legs and two horns.

She is very gentle and quiet.

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

horn(s) (hɔ:n(-z))

hurt (hɜ:t)

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

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

Cow's milk is very sweet and nice.

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

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

I like beef better than pork or mutton.

cool (ku:l)

fresh (freʃ)

cheese (tʃi:z)

lot (lɒt)

beef (bi:f)

pork (pɔ:k)

mutton (mʌtn)

What do you make of her skin?

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

Boots and shoes are made of leather.

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

I think the cow is a most useful animal.

skin (skin) tan(ned) tæɪn(-d) leather (lédə) boot(s) (bu:t(-s))
hoof(s) (hu:f(-s)) handle(s) (hændl(-z)) button(s) (bátɪn(-z))
such (sæt) most (moust)

GRAMMAR

(1)

{ We make boots of leather.
Boots are made of leather.
{ We make wine from grapes.
Wine is made from grapes.
{ We build houses of stone or brick.
Houses are built of stone or brick.
{ We build ships of iron or wood.
Ships are built of iron or wood.

(2)

useful more useful most useful.

PRONUNCIATION

or¹ horn corner pork sort
oo² hoof boot spoon root

wine (wain) grape(s) (greip(-s)) build (bild) stone (stoun)
brick (brik) built (bilt) wood (wud) ¹[ɔ:] ²[u:]

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT

SOLOMON GRUNDY



Solomon (sólemən)

Grundy (grándi)

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

GRAMMAR

He was **born** on Monday.
 He was **christened** on Tuesday.
 He was **married** on Wednesday.
 He was **taken** ill on Thursday.
 He was **worse** on Friday.
 He **died** on Saturday.
 He was **buried** on Sunday.

born (bɔ:n) **christen(ed)** (krɪsn(-d)) **married** (mæri:d)
Wednesday (wɛnzdi) **ill** (ɪl) **taken** (téikn) **Thursday** (θɜ:zdi)
worse (wɔ:s) **Friday** (fráidi) **Saturday** (sætədi) **buried** (bérid)

LESSON THIRTY-NINE

THE BIRDS' FAREWELL



The leaves are turning red and gold and brown.

Dot and Don know that the trees are getting ready for the winter.

In autumn the leaves turn colour and fall to the ground.

The children sweep them into heaps and they have a bonfire.

farewell (féəwél) turn(ing) (təm'-'iŋ) Dot (dɒt) Don (dɒn)
 get(ting) (get-'iŋ) ready (rédi) ground (graund)
 heap(s) (hi:p(-s)) bonfire (bɒnfàio)

The birds are collecting together on the roofs. They fly to the South, where it is warm.

Last autumn the birds sent Dot a letter.

They sent it just before they flew to the South. Dot has the letter still.

THE BIRDS' FAREWELL

'Our dear little child,

We must bid you

good-bye,

For winter has come, and 'tis

time we should fly

collect(ing) (kələkt-'iŋ) together (təgəðə) sent (sent) flew (flu:)
 yet (jet) dear (diə) bid (bid) good-bye (gudbaí) 'tis (tiz) should (ʃud)

To the South, where we have an
 engagement to sing;
 But remember this, dear, we'll
 return in the spring.
 And if while abroad we hear
 anything new,
 We'll learn it and sing it next
 summer to you.
 We're sorry to leave you—too
 sorry for words;
 And we'll always remain
 Yours sincerely,
 The Birds.

engagement (ɪŋɡeɪdʒmənt) remember (rɪməmbə) we'll (wi:l)
 return (rɪtərn) abroad (əbrɔ:d) new (nju:) next (nekst)
 we're (wiə) sorry (sɔ:ri) leave (li:v) word(s) (wɔ:d(-z))
 remain (rɪmeɪn) sincerely (sɪnsɪəli)

GRAMMAR

(1)

Winter has come, and 'tis time we should fly
 to the South.

The motor-car has come. It is time for us to
 start.

(2)

They fly to the South, where it is warm.

On Sundays he goes to Kamakura, where he
 has a villa.

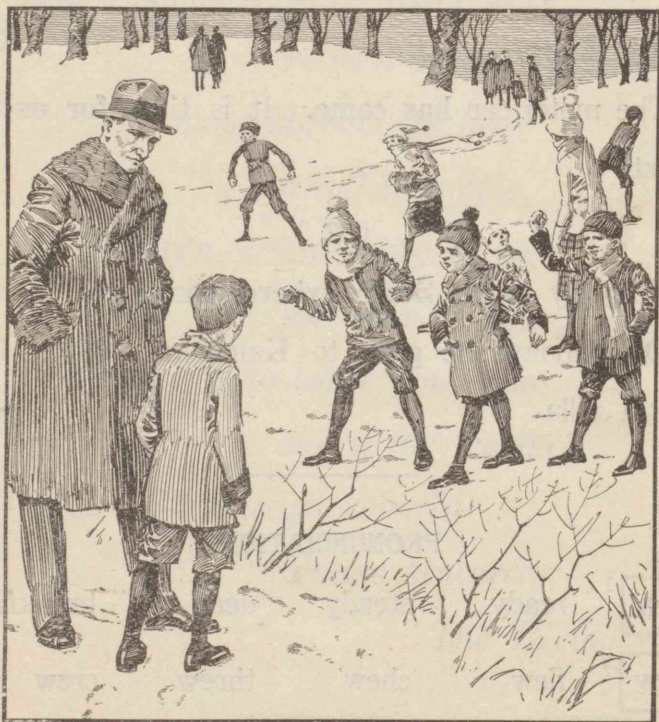
PRONUNCIATION

ea	¹	ready	steady	dead	breakfast
ew	²	flew	chew	threw	crew
ou	³	ground	found	south	mouse
oa	⁴	abroad	broad	roar	coarse

villa (vɪlə) 1(e) 2(u:) 3(au) 4(ɔ:)

LESSON FORTY

THE WINTER



Winter is the coldest season.
The wind is very cold.

coldest [kóuldɪst]

The days are very short and the nights are very long, so people often have to get up while it is still dark.

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

But soon the snow will come and cover them all.

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

branch(es) [brɑːntʃ(-ɪz)] cover(ed) [kʌvə(-d)] 'dead [ded]
gone [gɒn] Redbreast [rédbrest]

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

The boys play at snowballing whenever they have much snow.

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

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

Boys then have plenty of time for reading.

English boys like winter, be-

snowball(ing) (snóubɔ:l(-iŋ)) skate (skeit) slide (slaid)
pond(s) (pɒnd(-z)) frozen (fróuzn) pleasant (plézn̩t)
cheerful (tʃiəf(u)l)

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

GRAMMAR

(1)

I **have to** write a letter.

He **has to** study his lessons.

(2)

The ground **is covered** with leaves.

The mountains **are covered** with snow.

(3)

The birds **have gone** to the South.

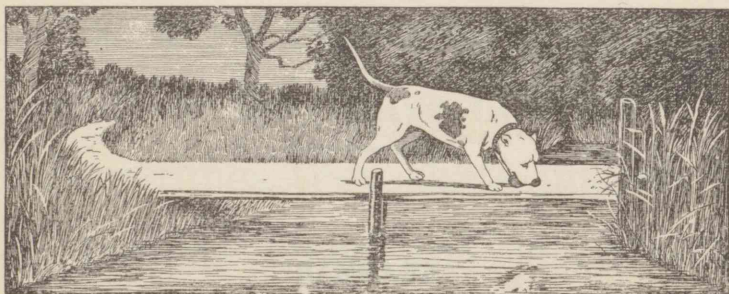
His father **has gone** to America.

receive (rɪsɪ:v)

present(s) (prézn̩t(-s))

LESSON FORTY-ONE

THE DOG AND HIS SHADOW



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

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

“What a nice dinner I shall have!” he said to himself. “I

shadow [ˈʃædəʊ] upon [əˈpɒn] found [faʊnd] butcher [ˈbʊtʃə]
shop [ʃɒp] himself [hɪmˈself]

shall dine like a prince to-night!”

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

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

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

All at once he opened his mouth to bark.

But alas! He dropped his own meat. He jumped into the

prince [prɪns] to-night [təˈnaɪt] close [klaʊs] open(ed) [ˈəʊp(ə)n(-d)]
alas [əˈlɑːs] drop(ped) [drɒp(-t)] own [aʊn]

water, but he could not find the other dog.

Thus the greedy dog lost his dinner.

GRAMMAR

(1)

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

(2)

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

(3)

{ open — opened	dine — dined
{ drop — dropped	stop — stopped
{ find — found	lose — lost
{ shine — shone	sing — sang

find (faɪnd) thus (ðʌs) greedy (grɪːdi) lost (lɔːst)

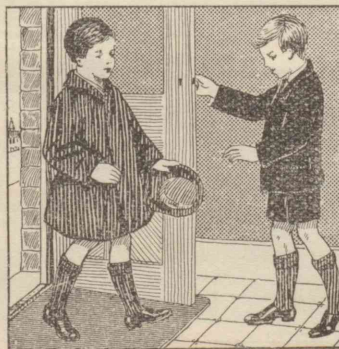
LESSON FORTY-TWO

FROM NED'S DIARY

Jan. 26th.
Sunday. Clear
and cold.



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



to visit us im-
mediately after
dinner and stay-
ed until after
supper.

Ned (ned) diary (daɪəri) Arthur (ɑːθə) church (tʃɜːtʃ)
James (dʒeɪmz) visit (vɪzɪt) immediately (ɪmɪːdʒətli) until (ʌntɪl)



Jan. 27th.

Monday. Fair and mild. We started for school soon after

breakfast. In the afternoon James and I went to the park. We hired a boat and rowed about on the lake and fed the swans.

Jan. 28th.

Tuesday. Cloudy and windy. At school I was very much interested



fair (fɛə) hire(d) (háíə(-d)) row(ed) (roud) fed (fed) swan(s) (swɔn(z))
cloudy (kláudi) windy (wíndi) interest(ed) (int(ə)rist(-id))

in the teacher's lesson on Botany. After school I went to the city library.

Jan. 29th.



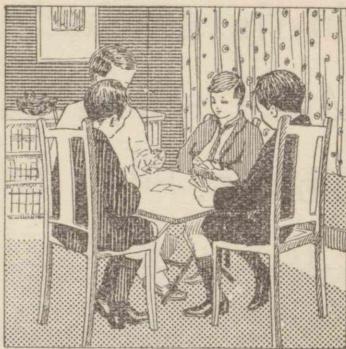
Wednesday. Snow-storm all day. We went to school as usual.

Many of our classmates were absent. On my way home I called on Uncle John at the hospital. He was much better to-day.

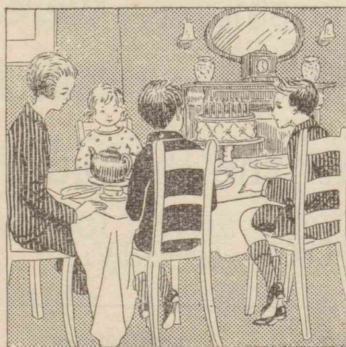
Botany (bótəni) library (láibrəri) usual (jú:guəl)
classmate(s) (klás:meit(-s)) absent (əbsnt)
hospital (hóspitl)

Jan. 30th.

Thursday. Bright day after the snow-storm. In the evening we



were invited to our friend John's home. After dinner we played cards, and it was nearly ten o'clock when we came home.



Jan. 31st.

Friday. Fair.

This was my birthday. At tea, when we sat at

card(s) (kɑ:d(-z))

birthday (bɜ:θdeɪ)

sat (sæt)

table, I had my birthday cake.

Feb. 1st. Saturday. Very cold. Snowed all the morning, but at noon it began to



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

cake (keɪk)

snow(ed) (snəʊ(-d))

luncheon (lʌn(t)(ə)n)

cinema (sɪnɪmə)

indeed (ɪnˈdi:d)

GRAMMAR

(1)

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

We were invited to our friend John's home.
(John invited us to dinner.)

(2)

thirteenth fourteenth twentieth
twenty-first hundredth thousandth

a	¹ absent	apple	vally	marry
ow	² row	blow	sow	throw
ou	³ cloudy	south	loud	mouth
ir	⁴ birthday	third	girl	chirp

thirteenth (θɜ:tɪnθ) twentieth (twɛntiiθ) hundredth (hʌndrədθ)
thousandth (θaʊzəndθ) 1[æ] 2[ou] 3[au] 4[ɔɪ]

LESSON FORTY-THREE

BIRTHDAY INVITATION

(1)

I was born on the twenty-seventh of February, 1915.

My twelfth birthday comes round this day week.

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

We shall play a good many pleasant games together.

Then mother will give us some nice things to eat.

invitation (ɪnvɪtɪɪ(ə)n) party (pɑ:ti) game(s) (geɪm(-z))

There will be a birthday cake,
too.

Yesterday mother wanted me
to write the invitation.

Here is the letter I wrote.

No. 30, Ashley Road,
London, N.,
Feb. 19th, 1927.

My dear Frank,

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

I am,

Your loving friend,
Henry Smith.

Ashley Road (éshliróud) N. (nó:θ) giving (gíviŋ) celebrate (sélibreit)
dozen (dázn) best (best) loving (lávíŋ) Henry (hénri)

(2)

Now I will tell you how I
wrote it.



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

sheet (sí:t) paper (péipə) address (ədrés) date (deit)

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

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

I wrote six of these invitations, because I wanted to invite six friends.

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

ink (ɪŋk) rude (ru:d) finish(ed) (fɪniʃ(-t)) sign(ed) (sain(-d))
 fold(ed) (fóuldɪd) envelope (éniloup) stuck (stak)
 stamp (stæmp) post-office (póustəfis) post(ed) (póustɪd)

GRAMMAR

(1)

We **shall** play a good many pleasant games together.

They **will** go to the seaside to-morrow.

(2)

Mother will give us some nice things **to eat**.

I have a few letters **to write** this afternoon.

(3)

It is rude **to write** a letter in red ink.

It is polite **to say** "Please," when you ask for anything.

(4)

write—wrote—written	fall —fell —fallen
stick —stuck —stuck	catch—caught—caught
hear —heard—heard	feed —fed —fed
put —put —put	cut —cut —cut

polite (pəláit) written (rɪtɪn) fallen (fó:l(ə)n) stick (stɪk)
 caught (kɔ:t)

APPENDICES

1. LIST OF NEW WORDS
2. WEBSTER'S PHONETIC NOTATION SYSTEM AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET
3. KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

LIST OF NEW WORDS

BOOK I

The vocabulary used in this volume is arranged in the order of the lessons, with a Japanese equivalent appended to each word.

The vowels of the stressed syllables are printed in bold type.

LESSON I

a 一ツノ
tent 天幕
this コレハ
is アル, アリマス
bed 寢床
net 網
pin 留針
kid 仔山羊(子羊)

LESSON II

cat 猫
yes ハイ, 然リ
it ソレハ
that アレハ, ソレハ
dog 犬
desk 机
hat 帽子(縁ノアル)
no (ad.) イ、エ, 否
not ナイ, 非ス
cap 帽子(縁ノナイ)
pen ペン
pencil 鉛筆

LESSON III

ox 牡牛
horse 馬

what 何
an 一ツノ
fox 狐
bird 鳥
hawk 鷹
or 又ハ, 或ハ
eagle 鷲

LESSON IV

fish 魚
big 大キイ
in ...ノ中ニ
dish 皿
cod 鱈(子)
here ココニ
pretty 綺麗ナ
robin 胸鳥
where 何處ニ
the ソノ, コノ
tree 木, 樹
small 小サイ

LESSON V

steamer 汽船
look at 見ル, 眺メル
ship 船
isn't (=is not) アリマセン
very 大層, 甚ク

English 英國ノ
on ...ノ上ニ
sea 海
there ソコニ
hill 小山, 丘
old 古イ, 年取ツタ
castle 城, 城郭
mill 製粉所
windmill 風車
house 家
by ...ノ側ニ
under ...ノ下(方)ニ

LESSON VI

boy 男兒
he 彼ハ
his 彼ノ
name 名
Frank (人名)
nice イイ, 好マシイ
in front of ...ノ前ニ
school 學校
has 持ッ
book 本, 書籍
hand 手
can 出來ル
read 讀ム
write 書ク
too マダ, 其上ニ

black 黒イ
behind ...ノ後(シ)ニ
cask 樽
catch 捕へル
rat 鼠
naughty イタズラナ、腕白ナ

LESSON VII

American 米國ノ
room 部屋、室
she 彼女ハ
girl 女ノ子、少女
her 彼女ノ
Mary (人名)
home 自宅(シ)
Boston (都會ノ名)
picture 繪、畫
large 大キイ
chair 椅子
fireplace 暖爐
animal 動物
rug 敷物、毛氈
you アナタハ
tell 話ス、告ゲル
white 白イ
whose 誰ノ
Mary's 「メアリ」ノ
ball 球
wall 壁
play 遊ブ
with ...ヲ以テ、...デ
see 見ル
who 誰レ
fan 團扇、扇
one 一ツ
two 二ツ
three 三ツ
cat's (= cat is)
cupboard 戸棚

can't (= can not) 出来
ナイ

LESSON VIII

I 私ハ
am アル、アリマス
little 小サイ
stream 流レ、小川
swim 泳グ
as (...テアル)カラ
have 持ツ
fins 鱗(シ)
my 私ノ
food 食物
mouth 口
but タガ、併シナガラ
cannot ...出来ナイ
fly 飛フ
no (a.) 何モナイ
wing(s) 翼
me 私ニ
are アル、アリマス
good morning オ早ウ
live 住ム
air 空氣
your アナタノ
nest 巢
sing 歌フ、囀ル
beak 嘴(シ)
why ナゼ、何故

LESSON IX

pocket ポケット、カクシ
atlas 地圖書
Ann (人名)
basket 籠
egg 卵
Mr. (mister ノ略字) ...
様、...君

Wood (人名)
inkstand インキ壺
glass 硝子
Mrs. (mistress ノ略字) .
夫人、.....ノ奥様。
Jones (人名)
fruit 果物
table 食卓
orange 橙、蜜柑(ノ類)
Miss... 嬢
Smith 人名
umbrella 洋傘
door 戸
yours アナタノ(モノ)
mine 私ノ(モノ)
cotton 木綿
brother's 兄弟ノ

LESSON X

motor-car 自働車
do (aux.) シマス
four 四ツ
wheel(s) 車輪
car 車
gentleman 紳士
tall 丈高イ
tall hat シルクハット、禮帽
head 頭
know 知ル
him 彼ヲ、彼ニ
uncle 伯(叔)父
is fond of ...ヲ好ム
motoring 自働車ニ乗ル
コト
another マタ他ノ、モウ一ツ
ノ
at the wheel 把輪ノトコ
ロニ
driver 運轉手

LESSON XI

schoolroom 教室
blackboard 黑板
corner 隅(シ)
John (人名)
is standing 立ツテキル
writing 書イテ、書キツ、
bookcase 本箱
shut 締(シ)ツテ、閉アテ
window 窓
globe 地球儀
open アイテ、開イテ
teacher's 先生ノ、教師ノ
some イクラカノ
above ...ノ上ニ
map 掛圖
England 英國
platform 教壇
a piece 一本、一片
chalk 白墨
doing ナシテ、ナシツ、
how ドンナニ、如何ニ
how many boys 幾人ノ
男兒
doll 人形
reading 讀ンデ、讀ミツ、

LESSON XII

our 私共ノ、吾々ノ
Tom (人名)
and ...ト、ソシテ
we 私共ハ、吾々ハ
city 都會、市
Look here! ソレ、コレ御
覽(注意ヲ惹ク爲メノ句)
high 高イ
only ホソノ、唯...ダケシカ
storey(s) 階
like (v.) スク、好ム

very much 大層、非常ニ
fine 立派ナ
father 父
mother 母
chimneys 煙突
roof 屋根
garden 庭(園)
before ...ノ前ニ
Japan 日本
sister(s) 姉妹
star(s) 星
sky 空
more モット澤山、一層多イ
than ...ヨリ
count 數ヘル
all you can (アナタガ)出来
ルダケ
drop(s) 滴(シ)
leaves 葉(複數)
grains 粒(シ)
sand 砂
all you can (count) (アナ
タガ)(數ヘ)得ルダケ残ラス

LESSON XIII

cousins 従兄弟
whom 誰ヲ
Sam (人名)
Dan (人名)
they 彼等ハ
us 私共ヲ、私共ニ
them 彼等ヲ、彼等ニ
farm 農場
often 度々、屢
go 行ク
to ...ヘ、...ニ
their 彼等ノ
cow(s) 牝牛
these 此等ノ(thisノ複數)

eat 食フ
clover クローヴァ、馬コヤシ
(ノ類)
field 野原
give 與ヘル
milk 牛乳
a good many 中々澤山ノ
ride 乗ル
too young 若スキル、余リ
若イ
hen(s) 牝鶏(シ)
feed 食物ヲ與ヘル、餌ヲヤル

LESSON XIV

number(s) 數
tie 結フ
shoe 短靴
five 五ツ
six 六ツ
pick up 拾ヒ上ゲル、拾フ
stick(s) 棒
seven 七ツ
eight 八ツ
lay 置ヘル、置ク
straight 眞直ニ
nine 九ツ
ten 十
ear 耳
finger(s) 指
box(es) 箱
watch(es) 懐中時計
men (man ノ複數)
man (大人ノ)男、人
women (woman ノ複數)
woman (大ノ)女、婦人
children (child ノ複數)
child 子供、兒童
babies (baby ノ複數)
baby 赤ノ坊、赤子
eleven 十一

twelve 十二
nineteen 十九
twenty 二十
ninety 九十
hundred 百
thousand 千

LESSON XV

sailor 水兵
Jack (人名)
love(s) 愛スル
hear 聞ク
wave(s) 浪
sometimes 時ニハ、時トシテ
storm アラシ、暴風雨
then ソノ時
wind 風
roar オゴート音ヲ立テル、怒號スル
goes out sailing 帆船
船ニ乗ツテ出カケル
boat 小船
fill(s) 一杯ニスル、充タス
white sails 白帆(シ*)
sails 帆走ル
far 遙ニ、遠ク
away 彼方(アチラ)へ
night 夜
come home 家へ歸ル

LESSON XVI

Fred (人名)
How do you do? (御機嫌)如何デスカ
quite 全ク
well (a.) 達者、無事デ
thank you 有難ウ
sir アナタ(様)(呼掛ノ語)

both ドチラモ、二人共
one 一人 (反復ヲ避ケル爲メニ用キル代名詞、即チ本文デハ uncle ノ代リ)
aunt 伯(叔)母
parent(s) (兩)親
does live 住ム
country 國
America 米國
New York (都會ノ名)
now 今
any 何か、幾ラカ
son 息子
daughter(s) 娘
write to me 私へ通信スル
also (モ)亦、尙
friend(s) 友達
some 幾ラカ
Chicago (都會ノ名)
France 佛國
province 國
nephew(s) 甥
teach(es) 教ヘル
cook 料理人
cook(s) 料理スル
Germany 獨逸
a few 二三ノ、僅カノ
bee 蜜蜂
bring 持ッテ來ル
honey 蜜
money 金錢

LESSON XVII

myself 私自身
eyes 眼
brown 褐色ノ
dark 黒ツボイ
blue 青イ
gray 灰色ノ

blind 盲目ノ
wear(s) 掛ケル、著ル、穿ク
glasses 眼鏡
short-sighted 近(視)眼ノ
grandfather 祖父
grandmother 祖母
without ...無シニ(ハ)
long-sighted 遠(視)眼ノ
between ...ノ間ニ
nose 鼻
middle 中央、眞中
face 顔
smell (v.) 嗅(カ)グ、臭(ニ)フ
house(s) 家
class(es) 組、等級
bench(es) 腰掛
oxen (ox ノ複數)
tooth 齒
teeth (tooth ノ複數)
foot 足
feet (foot ノ複數)

LESSON XVIII

lips 唇
tongue 舌
plenty 澤山
hard 固イ
chew 嚼(カ)ム
taste 味フ
speak 話ス
people 人々
dumb 啞ノ
right 右ノ
side 側ノ
other 他ノ
left 左ノ
deaf 聾(シ*)ノ
thumb(s) 拇指(サシ)

nail(s) 爪
must ネバナラヌ
keep ...シテ置ク、保ツ
clean 清潔ナ
bend 曲ゲル
toe(s) 足趾(ツメ)
each 各ノ
stand 立ッ
leg(s) 脚
walk 歩ム
run 走ル
jump 跳フ
because 何トナレバ、...故ニ
stocking(s) 長靴下
lame 跛ノ
soldier 兵士、軍人

LESSON XIX

no. (number ト云フ意味ノ略字)第...番、番地
High Street (町名)
Jim (人名)
year(s) 年、歳
so ダカラ、ソレデ
older 更ニ年取、タ
elder 年上ノ、年長ノ
younger 更ニ若イ、年下ノ
for his age 彼ノ年齢ノ割リニ、年ニシテハ
nearly 殆ト
as tall as I am 私ホド丈ガ高イ
same 同ジイ
town 町
secondary 中等ノ
fourth 第四
every morning 毎朝

from ...カラ
elementary school 小學校
Nell (人名)
Bess (人名)
Girls' High School 高等女學校
just 丁度
day 日
rather 稍、多少
too young 余リ若イ、若過ギル
youngest 一番年下ノ、最モ若イ
oldest 一番年取ツタ
short 短イ
shorter 一層短イ
shortest 最モ短イ
near 近イ
nearer 更ニ近イ
nearest 最モ近イ
second 第二
third 第三
fifth 第五
sixth 第六
seventh 第七
eighth 第八
ninth 第九
tenth 第十
eleventh 第十一
twelfth 第十二

LESSON XX

clock 時計(柱時計、置時計等)
hall 玄關ノ間
taller 一層丈ノ高イ
keep(s) good time 時間ガ能ク合フ

wind (v.) 卷ク
once a week 一週間ニ一度
round (a.) 圓イ
go round 廻ハル
when ...スル時、...スルト
want ...シタイ、欲スル
hour 一時間
long hand 長針
minute 分
twelve o'clock 十二時
noon 正午
midnight 眞夜中
past ...過ギ
reach(es) トマク、達スル
quarter 一時間ノ四分ノ一、十五分
half past twelve 十二時半
point(s) 指示スル、指(サ)ス

LESSON XXI

schoolboy 生徒
sleeping 眠ツテ、眠リツ、
get(s) up 起キル
Sundays 日曜
early 早ク
wash-stand 洗面臺
take(s) 取ル
jug 水差(ツグ)
pour(s) 注グ
water 水
into ...ノ中へ
basin 洗面器
soap 石鹼
wash(es) 洗フ
dries (dry ノ變化)乾カス
towel タオル、手拭
comb(s) (v.) 梳ル、(櫛)トカス

hair 毛, 髪ノ毛
 comb (n.) 櫛(シ)
 brush(es) 刷毛(シ)ヲカケル
 hair-brush 頭髮用ノ刷毛
 finally 仕舞ニ, 最後ニ
 put(s) on 着ル
 clothes 着物
 breakfast 朝飯
 sit(s) 坐ル, 腰掛ケル
 start(s) 出掛ケル, 出發スル
 way 途
 lesson(s) 學課
 lunch 晝食
 afternoon 午後
 come(s) back 歸ル
 drink(s) 飲ム
 cup 一杯
 tea 茶
 bread パン
 butter バタ, 牛酪
 evening 夕方, 晩
 supper 夕飯
 exercise(s) 練習問題
 learn(s) 習フ, 覺エル
 sugar 砂糖
 forenoon 午前

LESSON XXII

cold 寒イ
 frosty 霜ノ下リタ
 iron 火熨斗(シ)ヲカケル
 bake 焼ク
 sweep 掃ク
 mend 修繕スル

LESSON XXIII

let us plant 蒔キマセウ
 beans 豆

soon 直キニ
 will ... デセウ, シマス
 begin 始メル
 grow 生長スル, 生エル
 root(s) 根
 down 下ヘ
 stems 莖
 flower(s) 花
 pod(s) 莢
 take a walk 散歩スル
 park 公園
 if 若シ... ナラバ
 football フットボール
 study 勉強スル, 勉學スル
 tennis テニス
 playing 遊ンテ, 遊ビツ、
 to-morrow 明日

LESSON XXIV

rain 雨
 cloud(s) 雲
 those(that)ノ複數(其等)ノ
 fast 早く, 速ニ
 move along 動イテ行ク
 are going to ... セントシテ
 キル
 hide 隠ス
 sun 太陽
 bit 片
 still (ad.) マダ, 尙
 at all 少(シ)シモ
 like night 夜ノヤウニ, 夜
 ノ如クニ
 rain (v.) 雨降ル
 beginning 始マツテ, 始マ
 リツ、
 ducks 家鴨(ヱ*)
 glad 喜ンテ
 shelter themselves 彼

等自身ヲ庇フ, 身ヲカクマ
 フ
 bough(s) 樹枝
 over 止ンテ
 was アツタ
 shower 夕立
 sweet 芳バシイ
 shine(s) 輝ク, 照ル
 brightly 赫々ト, 明レク
 again 再ビ, マタ
 rainbow 虹
 raining 雨降ツテ, 雨降り
 ツ、
 around 周りニ
 fall(s) 降ル, 落テル

LESSON XXV

butterfly's 蝶ノ
 story 話
 don't = do not
 think 思フ, 考ヘル
 run after 追ヒカケル
 for 何トナレバ
 fly about 飛ビマハル
 by and by ヤガテ
 shall デセウ, シマス
 die 死ヌ
 once 曾テハ, 以前ハ
 ugly 醜イ
 caterpillar 毛蟲
 could (can)ノ過去(出來タ
 had (have, has)ノ過去)
 持ツタ, 有シタ
 did (do, does)ノ過去(シタ
 went (go)ノ過去(行ツタ
 slept (sleep)ノ過去(眠ツタ
 winter 冬
 bright 輝ク, 明ルイ, 晴レタ
 spring 春

no longer 最早...デ無イ
 always 常ニ, イツデモ
 ago 前ニ
 were (are)ノ過去(アツタ
 be (is, am, are)ノ根形)
 アル
 yesterday 昨日
 Monday 月曜日
 to-day 今日
 Tuesday 火曜日
 swept (sweep)ノ過去(掃
 イタ
 fell (fall)ノ過去(落テタ

LESSON XXVI

furry 毛皮ヲ着ケタル
 in a hurry 急イデ, セキタツ
 テ
 shady 蔭ニナツテキル
 leaf 葉
 stalk 莖
 may センコトヲ祈ル
 toad 蟷蛙(ヱ*)
 spy 見付ケル
 pass by 見遁ガス
 spin 繭ヲカケル

LESSON XXVII

four seasons 四季
 summer 夏
 autumn 秋
 putting on 着テ, 着ツ、
 dresse(s) (n.) 着物, 衣裳
 red 赤
 gold 黄金(色)
 farmer(s) 農夫
 gathering 收穫シツ、, 取
 入レツ、, 集メツ、
 apple(s) 林檎

squirrel(s) 栗鼠(シ)
 nut(s) 堅果
 month(s) 月
 weather 天氣
 warm 暖イ
 even ヲヘ
 hot 暑イ
 looked very pretty
 大層綺麗ニ見エタ
 green 緑ノ
 clear 澄ンダ
 holidays 休暇
 seaside 海邊
 mountain(s) 山

avoid 避ケル
 heat 暑サ
 a great many 澤山ノ
 beautiful 美シイ
 came (come)ノ過去(來タ
 happy 樂シイ
 song(s) 歌, 囀聲
 last 最後ノ
 frost 霜
 ice 氷
 become ナル
 South 南
 snow 雪
 a great deal of 多クノ,
 澤山ノ
 avoided 避ケタ
 became (become)ノ過
 去(ナツタ
 began (begin)ノ過去(始
 マツタ
 wrote (write)ノ過去(書
 イタ
 January 一月
 February 二月
 March 三月
 April 四月

bud(s) 蕾
 May 五月
 rose(s) 薔薇
 June 六月
 play (n.) 遊戯
 July 七月
 August 八月
 September 九月
 October 十月
 November 十一月
 Christmas クリスマス, 耶
 蘇降誕祭
 December 十二月

LESSON XXVIII

spend 暮ス, 費ス
 anywhere 何處カヘ
 didn't (= did not)
 Brighton (地名)
 sea-bathing 海水浴
 cottage 田舎家
 stayed (stay)ノ過去(滯
 在シタ
 says 云フ
 bathing 水浴ビ
 twice 二度
 while 間ニ
 staying 滯在シツ、
 first 始メテ
 before she left 彼女ガ
 去ル前ニ, 去ラヌウチニ
 that's (= that is)
 splendid 素敵ナ
 doctor 醫者
 advised 勸メタ
 was too busy to ... 余リ
 忙シクテ... 出來ナカッタ
 hot spring 温泉
 though ... (デアル)ケレドモ

during ...ノ間ニ
somewhere 何處カ
invited 誘ツタ, 招イタ
fishing 魚釣り, 漁(フ)
hard (ad.) ハゲシク, ヒドク

LESSON XXIX

beside ...ノ側ニ
wooden 木製ノ
spade 鋤
gave (give ノ過去)與ヘタ
dig 掘ル
sandy 砂ノ
shore 岸, 濱
hole(s) 穴
empty 空ノ
till ...迄
no more モウ...無イ

LESSON XXX

aeroplane 飛行機
Billy (人名)
Oh! オハ! オー!
sound 音
its ソレノ
propeller 推進機
flying 飛ンテ, 飛行シツ、
low 低ク
colours 色
flag 旗
painted (paint ノ過去分
詞)塗ラレタ
call 呼フ
bird-man 鳥人
I'd (=I should) like to
..., ...シタイ
ocean 大洋
is looking for 探ス
harm 害

must be アニル違ヒナイ
valley(s) 谷
brave 勇マシイ, 勇敢ナ
airman 飛行家
airmen (airman ノ複
數)
world 世界

LESSON XXXI

dining-room 食堂
dine 食事ヲスル, 正餐ヲトル
dining-table 食卓
sideboard 食器棚
butler 膳部掛リ
electric 電氣ノ
lamp ランプ
hanging 垂レテ, 吊ラレテ
ceiling 天井
knives (knife ノ複數)ナイフ

fork(s) フォーク, 肉叉
are made of... ...デ出
來テキル
silver 銀
steel 鋼鐵
use (v.) 使フ, 用キル
meat 獸肉(食用ノ)
kitchen 臺所
oven 窯(コ)
saucepan(s) 手鍋(柄附
ノ)
frying-pans フライ鍋
generally 通例
dinner 正餐
soup ソップ
of course 勿論
spoon 匙
make a noise 音ヲタテル
cut 切ル
knife ナイフ

break 裂ク
coffee 珈琲
that (rel. pron.) ...スルト
コロノ
ate (eat ノ過去)食フタ
{ a little 少(コ)シハ(アル)
little 少(コ)シイ
{ a few ニコノ, 少數ノ
few 少(コ)シイ
slices 片

LESSON XXXII

railway 鐵道
journey 旅行
took (take ノ過去)連レテ
行ツタ
train 汽車
third class 三等
carriage 客車
crowded (crowd ノ過去
分詞)人ガ入込ンデ
seat 席
things 物
fast 早ク
saw (see ノ過去)見タ
running 走リツ、
barking 吠エツ、
ran (run ノ過去)走ツタ
heard (hear ノ過去)聞イタ
thunder 雷
crossing 渡リツ、
river 河, 川
iron bridge 鐵橋
papa 父
asked 尋ネタ
pretty long 可ナリ長イ
over a thousand feet
千呎アマリ
ssaid (say ノ過去)云フタ

tunnel トンネル, 隧道
anything 何か, 何モ
one minute and thirty
seconds 一分卅秒
through ...通ツテ
ride (n.) (馬車, 汽車ナドニ)
乗ル事
altogether 全ク
end 終リ
nothing 何モ...無イ
something 何か, 或物
letter 手紙
London (都會ノ名)
drive (n.) (馬車, 自動車ナ
ドヲ)走ラス事, 乗ルコト

LESSON XXXIII

rise(s) 出ル, 昇ル
east 東
sets(s) 没スル, 入ル
west 西
sunrise 日ノ出
is about to ..., ...セント
シテキル
lark(s) 雲雀
meet 出迎ヘル
sweetly 好イ聲デ, 朗カニ
in the air 空中デ
cock 牡雞(コ)
crow(s) 啼(ナ)ク
loudly 高イ聲デ
everybody 誰デモ
that ...事ヲ
rising 昇リツ、
owl(s) 梟(コ)
bat(s) 蝙蝠(コ)
hollow 中空ノ, ウツロノ
higher 更ニ高イ
traveller 旅行者

travel(s) 旅行スル
never 決シテ...無イ
stop(s) 止マル
send(s) 送ル
ray(s) 光線
everywhere 何處ヘデモ,
到ル所ニ
sparkling キラキラ輝キツ、
light 光
{ make ...warm 暖クスル
{ make ...ripen 熟サセル
everything 何デモ
corn 穀物
places 場所, 所
morn 朝
lie(s) 横ツテキル, 寝テキル
late 遅ク(マデ)
wise 賢イ
earth 地球
succeed 成功スル
work 働ク
China 支那
bigger 更ニ大キイ
Formosa 臺灣
smaller 更ニ小サイ
Korea 朝鮮
anybody 誰モ
nobody 誰モ...無イ
nowhere 何處ニモナイ
somebody 誰カ
north 北

LESSON XXXIV

moon 月
is set 没シテキル
whenever ...スル時ハイッ
デモ
dazzle マブシクスル, 眩(コ)
マス
scorch(es) 焦(コ)ラス

mild 和カナ
gentle オトナシイ
glowworms 土螢(コ)
pearl 貝珠
among ...ノ中ニ
diamonds 金剛石
in fact 事實ハ, 實際ハ
farther 更ニ遠ク
off ハナレテ
asleep 眠ツテ
curtains 幕
won't (=will not) シマキ
ン
disturb 妨ケル, 妨害スル
nightingale 夜鶯
better 更ニヨク
bush 叢(コ)
dew 露
grass 草
quiet 静カナ
silent シントシタ, 靜肅ナ
Thames (河ノ名)
lake 湖
cost 價スル, 値打スル
please ドウゾ, 何卒

LESSON XXXV

blow 吹ク
shining 輝イテ, 照リツ、
shaped (shape ノ過去分
詞)形ツクラレテ, 形ヲシテ
bow 弓
she's (=she has) grown
彼女ハ...ニ成ツタ

LESSON XXXVI

told (tell ノ過去)告ゲタ,
語ツタ

at first 最初ハ
brook 小川
flowed 流レタ (flow ノ過
去)
mountain-side 山腹
joined 合シタ, 結付イタ
(join ノ過去)
rushed 突進シタ (rush ノ
過去)
grew (grow ノ過去)成ツ
タ
larger 更ニ大キナ
called 呼ンダ (call ノ過去)
water (v.) 給水スル, 灌漑
スル
land 陸地
bank(s) 岸
village(s) 村
at last 最後ニ, 遂ニ
useful 有用ナ
carry 運ブ
steamboats 蒸汽船
as far as ten miles 十
哩程モ
overflow 溢レル
flood 洪水
afraid 恐レル
growing 成リツ、
colder 更ニ寒ク

LESSON XXXVII

horn(s) 角
as long as ...スル間ハ, 限
リハ
hurt 害ス
cool 冷カナ
fresh 新鮮ナ
cheese チーズ, 乾酪
is called 呼バレル

a lot of beef 澤山ノ牛肉
pork 豚肉
mutton 羊肉
skin 皮
tanned (tan ノ過去分詞)
鞣(ナメ, サレテ)
leather 鞣皮(カウ)
boot(s) 長靴
are made 作ラレル
hoof(s) 蹄(ウシ)
knife-handle(s) ナイフノ
柄
button(s) ボタン, 紐
such 斯様ナ
most useful 最モ有用ナ
wine 葡萄酒
grape(s) 葡萄
build 建テル
stone 石
brick 煉瓦
are built 建テラレル
wood 材木

LESSON XXXVIII

Solomon Grundy (人
名)
born 生レタ
christened 命名サレテ
married 結婚シテ
Wednesday 水曜日
taken (take ノ過去分詞)
ill 病氣ニ罹ツテ
Thursday 木曜日
worse 更ニ悪ク
Friday 金曜日
Saturday 土曜日
buried 葬ラレテ (bury ノ
過去分詞)

LESSON XXXIX

farewell 告別, オ別レ
turning 成リツ、
Dot (人名)
Don (人名)
getting ready 用意ヲシ
テ, 準備シツ、
ground 地面
heap(s) ツミカサネ, (何ノ)山
bonfire 焚火(カウ)
collecting 集マツテ
together 共ニ, 一緒ニ
where it is warm 其處ハ
暖イ
sent (send ノ過去)送ツタ
flew (fly ノ過去)飛ンダ
yet マダ, 今尙
dear 親シイ, 親愛ナ
bid you good-bye アナタニ
オ別レテ告ゲル, 暇乞スル
'tis (=it is)
should ...スベシ, ネバナラヌ
engagement 約束
remember 記憶スル, 覚
エテ置ク

we'll (=we will)
return 歸ル
while (we are) abroad
海外ニ居ル間ニ
new 新シイ
next 次ノ
we're (=we are)
sorry 悲シイ
leave (v.) ...カラ別レル, ヲ
去ル
(are) too sorry for
words 余リ悲シクテ言葉
ニ表ハセナイ
remain 残ツテキル, 不相
變...テアル

sincerely 信實カラ
villa 別荘

LESSON XL

coldest 最モ寒イ
branch(es) 枝
covered (cover ノ過去
分詞)蔽ハレテ
dead 死ンダ, 枯レタ
have gone 行ツテシマツタ
Robin Redbreast 駒鳥
snowballing 雪段ゲ
skate 氷靴テ走ル
slide 滑ル
pond(s) 池
are frozen 凍ツテキル, 氷
結シテキル
pleasant 愉快ナ
cheerful 心地ヨイ
reading 讀書
receive 受ケル, 貰フ
present(s) 贈物

LESSON XLI

shadow 影
once upon a time (wɑ-
nsə' pʊnə'taim) 昔テ,
昔
found (find ノ過去)見付
ケタ
butcher 肉屋
shop 店
as fast as he could (彼
ガ)出來ルダケ早ク
said to himself 獨言ヲ
云フタ
prince 王侯
to-night 今夜

looked into ...中ヲ見タ,
ノノイタ
put ..close 近ツケタ
all at once 突然, 俄ニ
opened 開イタ (open ノ過
去)
alas 哀哉, 嗚呼
dropped 落シタ (drop ノ
過去)
his own 彼自身ノ
jumped 跳ンダ (jump ノ
過去)
find 見付ケル
thus カクシテ, 斯様ニシテ
greedy 慾張りノ
lost ナクシタ, 失ツタ (lose ノ
過去)

LESSON XLII

Ned (人名)
diary 日記
Jan. (=January) 一月
Arthur (人名)
church 教會
James (人名)
visit 訪問スル
immediately 直グニ
until 迄
fair 晴レタ
started 出發シタ (start
ノ過去)
hired 賃借シタ (hire ノ過
去)
rowed 漕イダ (row ノ過去)
fed (feed ノ過去)餌ヲヤツ
タ
swan(s) 白鳥
cloudy 曇ツタ
windy 風ノアル, 風ノ吹ク
was interested 興味ヲ

感ジサセラレタ, 面白ク思
ツタ

Botany 植物學
library 圖書館
as usual イツモノヤウニ, 例
ノ如ク
classmate(s) 同級生
absent 缺席セル
hospital 病院
played cards カルタ遊ビ
シタ
birthday 誕生日
sat (sit ノ過去)坐ツタ, 腰
掛ケタ
cake 菓子
Feb. (=February) 二月
snowed 雪降ツタ (snow ノ
過去)
clear (v.) 晴レル
luncheon 晝食
snow man 雪達磨
cinema 活動寫眞
indeed 實ニ
thirteenth 第十三
fourteenth 第十四
twentieth 第二十
twenty-first 第二十一
hundredth 第百
thousandth 第千

LESSON XLIII

invitation 招待
give a dinner party 晩
餐會ヲ催ス
game(s) 遊戲
wanted 欲シタ (want ノ
過去)
Ashley Road (町名)
road 道路

N. (= North) 北區	address 宛名	stamp 切手
giving 與へツ、催サントツテ	date 日付、月日	post-office 郵便局
celebrate 祝フ	ink インキ	posted 投函シタ
dozen ダース、十二	rude 無禮ナ	polite 丁寧ナ
best 最モヨイ	finished 終ツタ (finish ノ過去)	written (write ノ過去分詞)
loving 親愛ナル	signed 署名シタ	fallen (fall ノ過去分詞)
be very pleased 大變嬉シイ	folded 摺タ、)ンダ (fold ノ過去)	stick 貼ル
Henry (人名)	envelope 封筒	caught (catch ノ過去又ハ過去分詞)
sheet 一枚	stuck 貼ツタ (stick ノ過去)	heard (hear ノ過去分詞)
paper 紙		fed (feed ノ過去分詞)

WEBSTER'S PHONETIC NOTATION SYSTEM

AND

'THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC

ALPHABET

I VOWELS

ā as in nāme[ei]	ō as in ōbey[o]
ā ,, villāge[i]	ō ,, bōx.....[ɔ]
ǎ ,, cāt[æ]	ó ,, sòn.....[ʌ]
ạ ,, ạway.....[ə]	ô ,, fôr.....[ɔr]
ä ,, ärm[aɪ]	o ,, develop ...[ə]
ạ ,, ằll.....[ɔɪ]	ōō ,, tōō[uɪ]
à ,, àsk[aɪ]	ōó ,, bōōk[u]
â ,, âir[ɛə]	ū ,, ūse[juɪ]
ē ,, hē[iɪ]	ũ ,, Jũly[u]
è ,, bēfore[i]	ũ ,, ũp[ʌ]
ě ,, bēd[e]	u ,, circũs.....[ə]
e ,, paymēt[ə]	û ,, tũrn[ɔɪ]
ē ,, hēr[ɔɪ]	ew=ū ,, new.....[juɪ]
ī ,, ice[ai]	oi ,, oil[ɔi]
í ,, ít[i]	oy=oi ,, boy[ɔi]
ĩ ,, sĩr.....[ɔɪ]	ou ,, house ...[au]
ō ,, ōld[ou]	ow=ou ,, owl[au]

II. EQUIVALENTS

a=ō as in what[ɔ]	q=a as in seldom[ə]
a=u ,, Christmas..[ə]	ó=ü ,, sòn[ʌ]
e=ā ,, they[ei]	ô=a ,, hōrse[ɔɪ]
ê=â ,, thêre[ɛə]	u=ōō ,, rŭde[ur]
e=a ,, payment ...[ə]	u=ōō ,, put[u]
ī=ē ,, bird.....[əɪ]	û=ē ,, chŭrch.....[əɪ]
ī=ē ,, police[iɪ]	ÿ=i ,, fly[ai]
o=ōō ,, dō[uɪ]	ÿ=i ,, system[i]
o=ōō ,, wōlf.....[u]	

III CONSONANTS

c=k as in cake[k]	si=sh as in mission ...[ʃ]
ç=s ,, ice[s]	ci=sh ,, special ...[ʃ]
ch ,, child.....[tʃ]	çi=zh ,, occasion..[ʒ]
g ,, go[g]	th ,, thin[θ]
g=j ,, page ...[dʒ]	th ,, this[ð]
gh=f ,, laugh ...[f]	ti=sh ,, station ...[ʃ]
n=ng ,, ink.....[ŋ]	wh=hw ,, why...[(h)w]
ph=f ,, photo.....[f]	x=ks ,, box[ks]
qu=kw ,, quite ...[kw]	x...gz ,, exact ...[gz]
ş=z ,, iş[z]	

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

CONSONANTS			VOWELS		
(Phonetic Alphabet)	(Normal Spelling)	(Phonetic Spelling)	(Phonetic Alphabet)	(Normal Spelling)	(Phonetic Spelling)
p	pipe	paip	i:	bee	bi:
b	bite	bait	i	ill	il
t	time	taim	e	get	get
d	die	dai	æ	can	kæn
k	kite	kait	ɑ:	arm	ɑ:m
g	guide	gaid	ɔ	box	bɔks
m	mind	maind	ɔ:	all	ɔ:l
n	nine	nain	u	put	put
ŋ	sing	siŋ	u:	fool	fu:l
l	lily	lili	ʌ	cup	kʌp
w	will	wil	ə:	bird	bə:d
f	fill	fil	ə	about	əbaut
v	visit	vizit	y	lune (F.)	lyn
θ	thin	θin			
ð	this	ðis			
s	sick	sik			
z	zinc	ziŋk			
ʃ	ship	ʃip			
ʒ	vision	viʒən			
r	risk	risk			
j	yes	jes			
h	hill	hil			
tʃ	chick	tʃik			
dʒ	gin	dʒin			
ç	ich (G.)	iç			
x	loch	lɔx			

SIMPLE VOWELS			DIPHTHONGS		
			ei	day	dei
			ou	go	gou
			ai	ice	ais
			au	how	hau
			oi	oil	oil
			iə	here	hiə
			ɛə	air	ɛə
			uə	poor	puə

- The sign (,) placed below a consonant-letter indicates that the consonant is syllabic, e. g., nəʃnəl (national).
- A hyphen (-) is used to mark syllable-division, wherever the transcription without special mark might lead to ambiguity, e. g., póst-jeiz (post-chaise).
- The primary and the secondary accent are shown by (') (`) respectively, placed on the vowels of the stressed syllables.

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 印發印發印發印發印發
 版版版版版版版版版版
 再再三三四四五五六
 正正正正正正正正正正
 印發修修修修修修修修
 日日日日日日日日日日
 八二五三七 四七二
 十 十五 十八 十九
 十 十二 十二 十
 月 月 月 月 月 月 月
 十 十 十 十 十 十 十
 十 十 十 十 十 十 十
 年 年 年 年 年 年 年
 五 五 五 五 五 五 五
 正 正 正 正 正 正 正
 大 大 大 大 大 大 大

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神田製本

I go to school .Everyday.

I am going to school.

M. Teshima 21. 35.

縣中二年生壬子學級
豊島貢。

will we must not play on my
way to school. owl

Teshima



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