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HIGHER GRAMMAR LESSONS

BY
T. KAMIJO



TOKYO KAISEIKAN

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HIGHER GRAMMAR LESSONS

BY

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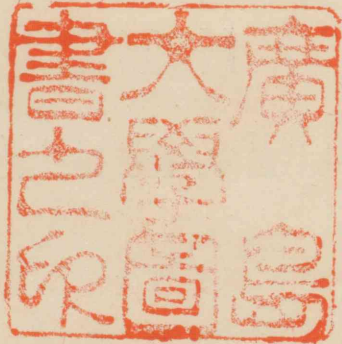


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TOKYO KAISEIKAN



緒 言

本書は Easy Grammar Lessons と相聯絡するものにして、その編纂上の用意は、彼の書の緒言に述べたる所と略同じけれど、その説く所、彼にありては Accidence を主とし、此にありては Syntax を主とす。從來の英文法教科書が概ね分析に密にして綜合に粗なるの觀あるは、編者の私に遺憾とせる所なるを以て、本書にありては、特に Sentence の構成に關して、なるべく廣汎にして且つ最も明確なる知識を與へんことを主眼とせり。従つて本書は從來の英文法教科書に比すれば、その組織に於て大に趣を異にし、これを分ちて Simple Sentence, Words, Phrases, Clauses, Position of Words, Ellipsis, Direct and Indirect Speech の七章とせり。中にも Words,

Phrases, Clauses の分類の如き、Word-Formation の如き、Position of Words の如き、Ellipsis の如きは、従來の英文法教科書にありては、これを閑却したるの觀あれども、これらは解釋、作文等の實力を養ふに於て極めて緊要なる事項なるを以て、この方面に學習者の注意を促さんことを期せり。

本書は、Easy Grammar Lessons に於けると同じく、作文をのみ本位とせるにあらずして解釋力の増進を期したるものなれば、英文解釋の練習問題を多く載せ、その程度は讀本の第三卷、第四卷を標準とせり。

Easy Grammar Lessons にありては、邦語を英譯せしむる練習を語又は句に止めたるもの多けれども、本書にありては、所謂和文英譯の問題をも多く收めたり。

Punctuation は重要なる事項なりと雖も、教授時間に制限あるを以て、暫くこれを附録とせり。

要するに、本書は、文法と講讀及び作文との間に従前よりも一層密接なる關係を有たしめ、以て圓滿なる英語の學力を涵養せしめんことを目的とせり。

上に述べたるが如く、本書はその組織の新なるを以て、一見むづかしとの感あるべけれど、これ全く見慣れざるの結果に外ならず。常にこれを講讀及び作文と結びて使用せば、語句文章の説明上利便少からざるべしと信ず。

大正元年十月

著 者 識

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. Simple Sentence	1
I.—The Elements of the Simple Sentence	1
II.—Subject	2
III.—Object to a Verb	5
IV.—Complement	6
V.—Absolute Clause... .. .	8
VI.—Apposition	9
VII.—Modifiers of the Subject	9
VIII.—Modifiers of the Predicate	11
IX.—Concord of Subject and Predicate... .. .	12
II. Words	16
I.—Simple, Derivative, Compound... .. .	16
II.—The Interchange of Parts of Speech	19
III. Phrases	24
I.—Verbals	24
II.—Infinitive	24
III.—Gerund	28
IV.—Participle	29
V.—Noun-Phrase	35
VI.—Adjective-Phrase... .. .	38
VII.—Adverb-Phrase	41
VIII.—Uses of Prepositions	43
IX.—Idioms	59
IV. Clauses	63
I.—Compound Sentence and Complex Sentence	63
II.—Compound Sentence... .. .	63

CHAPTER	PAGE
III.—Complex Sentence	65
IV.—Noun-Clause	66
V.—Adjective-Clause	71
VI.—Adverb-Clause	75
VII.—Conditional Clause	84
VIII.—Shall (Should) and Will (Would) in the Dependent Clause... ..	89
IX.—The Interchange of Clauses	92
X.—Complex Sentence with more than one Dependent Clause... ..	94
XI.—Compound-Complex Sentence	95
XII.—Parenthetical Clause	98
v. Position of Words	100
I.—Subject	100
II.—Object to a Transitive Verb	101
III.—Complement	102
IV.—Object to a Preposition	102
V.—Article	103
VI.—Adjective	104
VII.—Adverb	105
VI. Ellipsis... ..	111
VII. Direct and Indirect Speech	117

APPENDIX

Punctuation	1-9
Types	10-14
Test Examination Questions	15-28
Index	1-11



HIGHER GRAMMAR LESSONS

CHAPTER I

SIMPLE SENTENCE

I.—THE ELEMENTS OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

1. (a) *Essential Elements* :—

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Predicate Verb</i>
Boys	study.
Birds	sing.

(b) *Modifiers* :—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>
Good boys	study diligently.
Little birds	sing merrily.
Some flowers	always bloom early.
The pleasant holidays	soon passed away.

(c) *Connectives* :—

Conjunction :—Robins **and** thrushes sing sweetly.

The blind man walked slowly **and** carefully.

Preposition :—**Along** the Amazon River, **in** South America, many wonderful birds fly everywhere **among** the stately trees.

(d) *Independent Elements* :—

Interjection :—**Good!** That ball was well caught.

Hush! Do not awake the child.

Address :— **Frank**, where have you been all this while?

Good-bye, my friends!

Parenthetical Phrase :—

To tell the truth, I do not like it.

There is, **in fact**, nothing else to do.

II.—SUBJECT

2. Subject として用ひ得るものは下の如し。

Noun :— **Rain** is falling.

Pronoun :— **He** is here.

Adjective used as a Noun :—**The good** are happy.

Noun-Infinitive :—**To work** is the way to win.

Gerund :— **Working** strengthens the worker.

Noun-Phrase :— **How to do this** is not known.

Any Part of Speech used as a Noun :—**Not** is an adverb.

3. Subject は常に「何々は」、「何々が」と譯するものと思ふべからず。

The **rain** kept me from going.

(その雨のために云々)

The **noise** awoke every one in the house.

(その音で云々)

EXERCISE

(a) *Translate the following into Japanese.*

1. A movement of the tide set the ice in motion.

2. His father's death left him with great wealth.

3. The exercise gave us health and a good appetite.

4. The sight reminded me of happy days.

5. Another slight turn brought him nearly in our direction.

6. The difficulty of keeping in the right track, and the fear of wild Arabs, make it much safer for a number of travellers to cross the desert together.

(b) Translate the following into English.

1. その方法に依れば時間が非常に省かれます。(To save.)

2. それを見ると私は家のことを思ひ出す。

3. その急行列車で荷物が参りませう。

(Express train; to bring.)

4. 十分ばかり歩くと吾々は旅館に著いた。

(A ten minutes' walk.)

5. 急用があつたのでその時は外出が出来なかつた。(Urgent business.)

6. 此の切符があれば容易に入場が出来ませう。(Admission.)

III.—OBJECT TO A VERB

4. Transitive Verb の Object は、Subject と同種の語句を以てす。

Noun .— I like **flowers**.

Pronoun :— I saw **him** yesterday.

Adjective used as a Noun :—

We must compassionate **the sick**.

Noun-Infinitive :— The child likes **to play**.

Gerund :— He likes **fishing** with rod and line.

Noun-Phrase :— They don't know **how to swim**.

Any Part of Speech used as a Noun :—

He used **not** in the wrong place.

5. Transitive Verb の Object は、通例「何々を」と譯すれども、時としては「何々が」、「何何に」と譯するを至當とすることあり。

He is reading a book.

(書物を云々)

I like music.

(音楽を云々=音楽が云々)

I attended the meeting.

(會に云々)

EXERCISE

Translate the following into English.

1. あの外国人は山に登ることが好きだ。
(To climb, ascend.)
2. その君の帽子はよく君に似合ひます。
(To become.)
3. 彼の弟は昨年海軍兵學校に入學しました。
4. 私は遠足に加はりませう。(To join.)
5. 君は自轉車に乗れますか。(Bicycle.)
6. 私は心からあの人に感謝しました。
7. あなたは私の意見に反對しますか。
8. 猿が一番人間に似て居る。(To resemble.)

IV.—COMPLEMENT

6. Subjective Complement は Noun 又は Adjective の働をなす語句なり。

Noun :— John is a boy.

It is he. (not 'him').

Seeing is believing.

To teach is to learn.

Adjective :—The boy became diligent.

The child still remains sleeping.

The man appeared pleased.

The book proved of no use.

7. Objective Complement は Noun 又は Adjective の働をなす語句なり。

Noun :— They elected him mayor.

I like a good boy to be praised.

Adjective :—We found him absent.

I kept him waiting about an hour.

His honesty makes him trusted by others.

I consider the matter of great importance.

EXERCISE

Translate the following into English.

1. その子供は健康です。
2. 暗くなりかゝつてゐる。
3. 休暇が済んだ。(Vacation.)
4. その人は全く満足した様子だ。
5. 此の果物は味がよい。
6. 彼は家を白く塗つた。(To paint.)

7. 人々は彼を大統領に選んだ。
(President ; to elect.)
8. 村人はその熊を生捕つた。(To catch alive.)

V.—ABSOLUTE CLAUSE

8. Noun (or Pronoun) + Present Participle
の形の句を Absolute Clause といふ。

The sun having set, the boys went home.

その Present Participle が 'being' なる時は、これを略することあり。

The war [being] over, the soldiers returned.

The old man lay down, his heart [being] heavy with sorrow.

Absolute Clause はこれを Adverb-Clause に書き換ふることを得。

The kite having been all made (=When the kite was all made), Frank was very happy with it.

It being very fine to-day (=As it is very fine to-day), let us go out for a walk.

VI.—APPOSITION

9. Noun が、他の Noun を修飾することあり。

Washington, the first President of the United States, always spoke the truth.

かゝる場合の 'President' を 'Washington' に對して Apposition といふ。

Apposition たる Noun の Case はその修飾する Noun の Case と同じ。

Nominative :— Napoleon I., Emperor of the French, was born in Corsica.

Objective :— I know Mr. Smith, an Englishman.

Possessive :— I bought the book at Thomson's, the bookseller's.

VII.—MODIFIERS OF THE SUBJECT

10. Subject の Modifier は下の如し。

Adjective or Participle :—

A just man deserves to prosper.

The boy **standing** at the gate is my brother.

Noun or Pronoun in the Possessive Case :—

The **boy's** father is in China now. So **his** brother takes care of him in every thing.

Noun in Apposition :—

Mr. Brown, our **teacher** of English, is an American.

Preposition + Noun (or Pronoun) :—

A man **of honour** can be trusted.
Some **of them** were absent.

Qualifying Infinitive :—

Houses **to let** are scarce here.

Noun or Gerund :—

The **winter** vacation begins on the 24th of December.

Drinking water can not be too pure.

11. 上の Modifier は Verb の Object 及び Preposition の Object 並に二種の Complement なる Noun に適用することを得。

VIII.—MODIFIERS OF THE PREDICATE

12. Predicate の Modifier は 下の如し。

Adverb :— He slept **soundly**.

Preposition + Noun (or Pronoun) :—

He studies **with diligence**.

I spoke **to him**.

Qualifying Infinitive :—

They went **to do** the sights.

Indirect Object :— He teaches us English.

Noun :— Those labourers work eight hours every **day**.

Absolute Clause :— **Dinner being finished**, they left the room.

EXERCISE

Pick out the Modifiers of the Subject and the Modifiers of the Predicate.

1. A heavy shower fell to-day.
2. This book cost a dollar.
3. I wrote him a long letter a few days ago.
4. A man of virtue will never tell a lie.

5. Spring having come, the birds build their nests.
6. Alexander, the King, conquered Persia.
7. April showers bring the flowers.
8. A dog barking at nothing is a nuisance.
9. One of my class-mates came to see me this morning.
10. His father has travelled over the world.

IX.—CONCORD OF SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

13. Verb の Number 及び Person は、Subject の Number 及び Person と同一なるを要す。

14. Subject が Person の異なる二個以上の Noun 又は Pronoun より成る時には、その Verb は下の如し。

You and I (=we) are chums.

He and I (=we) live here.

You and he (=you) have been enemies, I fear.

You and he and I (=we) are class-mates.

15. 尙 Verb の Number につきて注意すべき場合下の如し。

Each bird has a separate cage.

Every Japanese loves his own country.

Many a year has passed since then.

Either John or Frank is to go.

Neither John nor Frank knows it.

(Compare :—One or two apples have been picked.

Either you or your brothers are expected.

Neither he nor his brothers were present.)

The man with his children has come.

Bread and cheese does not suit his taste.

“Dogs” is a common noun.

The scholar and poet is dead.

(Compare :—The scholar and the poet are dead.)

This class is small.

(Compare :—This class are diligent.)

I as well as they am a stranger here.

(Compare :—Not only they, but also I am a stranger here.)

Are you the man who has brought the letter?

It is you that are wrong.

(Compare :—It is he that is right.)

EXERCISE

(a) Insert the proper form of the Verb "to be" in each blank.

1. Part of the class — absent.
2. "Books" — a plural noun.
3. — either of you going to the meeting?
4. The ship with her crew — lost.
5. A thousand dollars — a large sum.
6. The number of exercises — not great.
7. To write well, to speak well, or act well — difficult.
8. Every tree and every bush — in bud.
9. Each of them — present.
10. Neither the master nor his pupils — idle.
11. Not only the stars, but the moon — shining bright.

12. Bread and butter — a good kind of food.

13. I as well as they — tired of this work.

14. The black and white kitten — asleep.

15. Truth and honesty — the best policy.

(b) Which of the following forms should be used?

1. A number of boys has (have) come to see the game.
2. Already a train or two have (has) arrived.
3. Generation after generation passes (pass) away.
4. A white and a gray rabbit has (have) run across the field.
5. Variety of scene pleases (please) the eye.
6. A variety of articles was (were) sold.
7. A garden full of flowers look (looks) very beautiful.
8. A man with his dog has (have) just passed here.

CHAPTER II
WORDS

I.—SIMPLE, DERIVATIVE, COMPOUND

16. 'Boy,' 'good,' 'see,' 'here' 等の如く、これを分解して更に單純なる部分となす能はざる語を Simple Word といふ。

17. Simple Word に Prefix 又は Suffix を附して生ずる語を Derivative Word といふ。

Derivative Words の例。

Nouns :— boyhood, countess, lawyer, gunner, goodness, wid(e)th, teacher, rel(y)iance, guid(e)ance, suppos(e)ition, descri(be)ption.

disease, nonsense, injustice.

Verbs :— sharpen, realize, beaut(y)ify.

behead, enrich, arise, dislike, mistake, repay, uncork.

feed (from 'food'), breathe (from 'breath').

Adjectives:—hearty, childish, comfortable, wooden, fat(e)al, useful, telegraphic, mischie(f)vous. impure, untrue.

Adverbs :—badly, likewise, westward.

ahead, below.

EXERCISE

(a) Form Nouns from the following Adjectives.

deep dark long hot honest

just young proud absent poor

(b) Give Nouns corresponding to the following Nouns.

grow die punish differ obey

appear assist compare fail injure

(c) Make Verbs from the following.

loss bath choice sale large

speech proof fast noble tale.

(d) Give Verbs corresponding to the following Nouns.

reduction success composition

discovery pleasure subscription

abundance expectation weight

repetition reliance excess

(e) *Form Adjectives from the following Nouns.*

history anger fashion pain virtue
fame nature glory health power
Canada Portugal Sweden Norway Denmark.

18. 獨立せる二語若しくは數語を組合せて生ずる語を **Compound Word** といふ。

Compound Words の例。

Nouns :— railroad, Frenchman, gentleman, midnight, pickpocket, turnkey, drawbridge, inland, bystander, outlook, stay-at-home, man-of-war.

Verbs :— browbeat, whitewash, foretell, outgrow, overcome, undervalue, uproot.

Adjectives :—knee-deep, seasick, barefooted, newborn, public-spirited, so-called, outspoken.

Adverbs :— inside, outside, sometimes, indeed, meanwhile.

EXERCISE

Tell the meaning of the following Compound Words.

wardrobe	hardware	breakwater
second-hand	breakfast	leap-frog
safeguard	passport	shorthand
statesman	glowworm	penholder
keepsake	foresee	dumbfound
backbite	fulfil	outshine
overturn	frostbitten	pitch-dark
crestfallen	weather-beaten	milk-white
fire-proof	threadbare	colour-blind
breast-high	close-fisted	sideways

II.—THE INTERCHANGE OF PARTS OF SPEECH

19. 一の Part of Speech が他の Part of Speech の代用をなすことあり。

20. Adjective が Noun の代用をなす場合の例。

(a) **The good** (=good people) are truly happy.

The just (=justice) is higher than **the expedient** (=expediency).

- (b) All is lost.
You have lost much.
Enough has been said.
Few believe that.
He sat on my right.
- (c) I saw three foreigners in the park the other day. One was an **American**, but the other two were **Germans**.
Many **Chinese** live in Tokyo.
I know a **Chinese**.
The **English** are a civilized nation.
(Compare :—He is an **Englishman**.)
- (d) **English** is spoken all over the world.
- (e) As for **drinkables**, the temperate people contented themselves with water.

21. Noun が Adjective の代用をなす場合の例。

- He has a **gold** watch.
(Compare :—Gold is a precious metal.)
We rested in a **summer**-house.
(Compare :—Summer is a hot season.)

22. Adverb が Noun の代用をなす場合の例。

- They came from **far**.
He has lived here since **then**.
It rose from **below**.
We started at **once**.

23. Noun が Adverb の代用をなす場合の例。

- It **cost** him five **dollars**. (*verb* にかゝるもの)
The water was **knee-deep**. (*adjective* にかゝるもの)
He lives a long **distance** **off**. (*adverb* にかゝるもの)
この 'dollars,' 'knee,' 'distance,' を **Adverbial Objective** といふ。

24. Noun 以外の語が Noun の代用をなす場合の例。

- "**Run**" is a verb.
This **8** is crooked.

25. Adverb が Adjective の代用をなす場合の例。

- The people **there** are savages.
He has gone to a **far** country.

26. Preposition 以外の語が Preposition の代用をなす場合の例。

All were saved **except** the captain.

I should like to talk with you **concerning** the matter.

We stayed in the house **because** of the storm.

EXERCISE

(a) *Translate the following into Japanese.*

1. Avoid the wrong and choose the right.
2. He was in the thick of the fight.
3. Are you in earnest?
4. The wise discern good from evil.
5. He came here with all his belongings.
6. A is the first letter of the alphabet.
7. If only brings failure.
8. Notwithstanding the snow we went out.
9. Considering his age he has done well.
10. The boy lived at home, up to the death of his father.

(b) *Translate the following into English.*

1. 私の左にお坐りなさい。
2. それを英語でいへ。
3. 皆がその全力を盡した。(Best, utmost.)
4. 支那人は勤勉なる國民なり。(Industrious.)
5. 校舎は川の向側にあります。
(On the other side.)
6. 彼は毎年夏は海岸に行く。
7. 此處から其處まで何程ありますか。
(How far.)
8. 誰か後から私を呼んだ。(Behind.)
9. 彼は此の頃外國から歸つた。(Abroad.)
10. これは何時までも續くだらう。(For ever.)
11. 彼は私より年が二つ上だ。
12. その箱の目方は五斤ある。(To weigh.)
13. 彼は終夜見張をした。(To watch.)
14. 下り列車はまだ着きません。(Down-train.)
15. 私の同地滞在は長くありませんでした。

CHAPTER III

PHRASES

I.—VERBALS

27. Verbal には Infinitive, Gerund, Participle の三つあり。

Infinitive :— I like **to swim**.

A foreign language is difficult **to learn**.

Gerund :— I am fond of **swimming**.

There is no fear of his **failing** in the examination.

Participle :— I saw the children **playing** in the yard.

Time **lost** can never be recovered.

II.—INFINITIVE

28. Infinitive の sign たる 'to' は、下の如き場合に於てはこれを省く。

He **saw** an apple fall.

(*Compare* :—An apple **was seen to fall**.)

I never **heard** him speak English.

(*Compare* :—He **was never heard to speak** English.)

Have some one **post** this letter.

(*Compare* :—**Get** some one **to post** this letter.)

He **bade** the servant **light** the lamp.

(*Compare* :—He **told** the servant **to light** the lamp.)

You **had** better **start** at once.

He does nothing **but** study.

29. Infinitive には Noun-Infinitive, Qualifying Infinitive の二種あり。

30. Noun-Infinitive の用例。

To walk is good for the health. (*Subject*)

Never neglect **to do** your work at the proper time. (*Object*)

He seems **to be tired**. (*Complement*)

He was about **to go** out. (*Object to a Preposition*)

To think that he should have died so young!
(*Exclamation*)

31. Qualifying Infinitive の用例。

This is a house **to let**. (*Adjective*)

He is ready **to find fault**, and hard **to please**.

(*Adverb : Condition*)

She wept to hear it. (*Adverb: Cause*)

I went to see it. (*Adverb: Purpose*)

He fell, never to rise again. (*Adverb: Result*)

To tell the truth, I do not like him. (*Parenthesis*)

EXERCISE

(a) Translate the following into Japanese.

1. I am not in a position to oblige you.
2. He happened to pass that way.
3. It threatened to rain.
4. How came you to know it?
5. I don't care to go.
6. He is to go to China next month.
7. Nothing is to be had without trouble.
8. The story was too touching to be soon forgotten.
9. The hat was so used as to be worn out.
10. I am not such a fool as to believe that.

(b) Translate the following into English.

1. 君はあの醫者に見てもらふ方がいゝ、でせう。
(To consult.)

2. 私はあの人々を笑はせた。
(To make.)

3. あなたの呼ぶのが聞こえませんでした。

4. 彼の思ふまゝにさせておけ。
(To let.)

5. 彼は七十歳まで生きた。
(To be.)

6. その子供は遊び仲間がない。
(Companion.)

7. 私は讀む本が欲しい。

8. 日本國は勃興して世界の一等國となれり。
(To rise; first-class power.)

9. 此の邊に何所か貸家を御存じありませんか。
(In this neighbourhood.)

10. 私は何時でも行く用意が出来てゐる。
(To be ready.)

11. 鐵は錆がちである。
(To rust; apt.)

12. 生徒は何れも英語を學ぶに熱中してゐる。
(Eager.)

13. 一番汽車に間に合ふために今朝早く起きた。
(The first train; in time.)

14. 彼は年が二つ多いので陸軍士官學校に入学が出来ぬ。
(The Military Academy)

15. かくの如き例は多くして枚舉に違あらず。
(Numerous; to mention.)

III.—GERUND

32. Gerund の用例。

- Sleeping is necessary to health. (Subject)
He likes walking in the suburbs. (Object)
His almost constant habit was **thinking**. (Complement)
He is fond of reading. (Object to a Preposition)

上の四用法中、終のものを最も多しとす。

33. Gerund の前に用ひたる Possessive Case の Noun 又は Pronoun は、その **Sense-Subject** なり。

The boy's **having been** ill is a great pity.
I insisted on his **doing** it.
(Compare :—I insisted on **doing** it.)

EXERCISE

Translate the following into English.

1. 私は何もしないので退屈だ。(To be tired)

2. 君の御両親は君がその學校に入學するの
に反對ですか。(To object.)
3. 彼は私が此處に居つたことを少しも知らぬ。
4. あなたが優等で卒業されたことを聞いて
喜ばしい。(With honours.)
5. 子供の時分にそこへ行つたことを覚えて
ゐる。
6. この書物は讀む價值があります。
(To be worth.)
7. 彼は唱歌が非常に好きだ。
8. 早起は健康に益あり。
9. 私は茲に來るのに少からず困難をした。
(To find one's way; to have difficulty.)
10. 汽車が將に出發せんとする所だつた。
(On the point.)

IV.—PARTICIPLE

34. Participle に二種あり。Present Participle, Past Participle これなり。

Present Participle :—doing, hoping, being, having.

Past Participle :— done, hoped, been, had.

35. Present Participle は Definite Tense を作るに用ひらる。

He was **writing** a letter.

The house is **building**.

(Compare :—The house is *being built*.)

36. 'to be'+Past Participle の意味。

(a) 少数の Intransitive Verb にありては、動作の完成又はその結果の状態を表す。

He was **gone**. He **is gone**. He **will be gone**.

(Perfect Tense)

(b) Transitive Verb にありては、他より受くる動作を表す。

He was **sent**. He **is sent**. He **will be sent**.

(Passive Voice)

37. Past Participle の中には、Adjective として用ひらるゝ形と、Verb として用ひらるゝ形と異なるものあり。

Look! there comes a **drunken** man.

(Compare :—That man has *drunk* much wine.)

The **sunken** ship was refloated.

(Compare :—The ship had *sunk* under the water.)

38. Adjective+Noun+'ed' を Past Participle に擬し、これを Adjective として用ふることあり。

a short-sighted man; a kind-hearted youth.

39. Transitive Verb の Past Participle はそのまゝにて、Passive Voice の役目をなすことあり。

I never saw paper **made**.

=I never saw how paper *is made*. (Passive)

=I never saw people *make* paper. (Active)

40. Participle は Adjective の用をなす。

Present Participle :—a **flying-machine**; a very **loving** heart; **singing** birds; an **interesting** story.

Here is the letter **announcing** his intention to start.

Past Participle :— well **sung** songs; brightly **polished** arms; a well **written** composition; a **civilized** nation.

Facts **learned** by hard study are **well remembered**.

41. Participle は Complement となる。

Subjective :—The baby lay sleeping.

He seems surprised.

Objective :— I found him working.

He made his influence every-where felt.

42. Participle を用ひて Sentence を短縮することあり。

The boy, *having been praised* (=as he had been praised), worked the harder.

The father, *dying* (=when he died), left his property to his son.

Having finished (=when they had finished) their dinner, they started off again.

Doing (=if you do) this work every day, you will soon improve.

Taking off his hat, (=He took off his hat and) he made a bow.

The train left Shimbashi at six o'clock p. m., *arriving* (=and arrived) at Kobe at 9 a. m. on the following day.

43. Participle は又 Absolute Clause を作るに用ひらる。

The teacher *absenting himself* (=as the teacher absented himself), there was no school.

This *having been done* (=when this had been done), he went out.

Assuming (=though we assume) that he had some excuse, he still acted harshly.

EXERCISE

Translate the following into Japanese.

1. It being cold, we made a fire.
2. How often do you get your hair cut a month?
3. He could not make himself understood.
4. Walking along the street, he met an old friend.
5. This said, he sat down.
6. Go and see what is doing there.

7. Turning to the right, you will find the house you want.

8. He had his house broken into by a burglar last night, and had several articles of value stolen.

9. The natives of Africa are very fond of ostrich eggs, using them for food.

10. The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole.

11. The flames rose higher and higher, throwing their light far and wide.

12. Then rising, he and the officer bade farewell to the good people and took their leave.

13. They wandered, now turning to the right and now to the left.

14. Some trees live for only a few years, rapidly reaching their full growth, and rapidly decaying.

15. Then the fairy went out, leaving Anna to herself.

V.—NOUN-PHRASE

44. Noun (or Pronoun) + Infinitive.

Objective Case の Noun (or Pronoun) の次に Infinitive の 來るときは、Noun の 働をなす Phrase となる。これを **Noun-Phrase** といふ。Noun-Phrase は Clause の 短縮せるものなり。

I believe **him to be honest** (=that he is honest).

I ordered **the letter to be posted** (=that the letter should be posted).

I do not know **what to do** (=what I can do).

45. Preposition + Noun (or Pronoun) + Infinitive.

Noun + Infinitive の形なる Noun-Phrase は、Preposition の Object として用ひらるゝことあり。この Phrase も亦 Clause の 縮約なり。

It is a matter for **you to decide** (=for your decision=which you must decide).

I waited for the car **to stop** (=for the stopping of the car=till the car should stop).

46. Preposition + Noun + Participle.

Noun + Participle の形なる Noun-Phrase が

Preposition の Object として用ひらるゝことあり。

The accident was due to the rope breaking.
(Compare :—The accident was due to the man's breaking the rope).

EXERCISE

Translate the following into English.

1. ランプを点けるやうに命じて下さい。
(To light.)
2. 私は云ふ所を知らなかつた。
3. 戸を閉ぢさせた。
4. その噂は本當とは思はれぬ。(Report, rumour.)
5. 私は子供が池の端に行くのを禁じた。
(To forbid.)
6. 彼等はどちらへ曲つてよいか知らなかつた。(To turn.)
7. 君は泳ぎ方を御存じですか。(How to.)
8. それはお前の推測すべきことだ。(To guess.)
9. 私は時計が三時を報ずるのを待つてゐた。(To strike.)

10. 長く御待たせして失禮しました。
(To keep one waiting.)
11. 何か紙片に書いて使の者に渡した。
(Messenger.)
12. 鉛筆で書いた手紙が来た。(In pencil.)
13. その軍艦は建造中だ。
(Under construction, building.)
14. その畫を書く所を見た。(To paint.)
15. 此の本を製本させませうか。(To bind.)
16. 私は會をやることに反対はしない。
(To hold; to have no objection.)
17. この靴を靴屋へ持つて行つて直してもらへ。(To take; to mend.)
18. その火事はランプを顛覆させたので起つた。(To upset; due.)
19. あなたはスペイン語を話すのを聞いたことがありますか。
20. 手紙が紛失した譯はこれでわかる。
(To account for.)
21. 五六丁真直に行つて左へ曲ればあなたのお尋ねになる家があります。(Straight on.)

22. 此の前の日曜に(私の)寫眞を取りに行きました。(Last.)

23. 私はあの人がさういふのを聞いて驚く。
(To be surprised at.)

24. 彼は正直だから人に好かれます。
(To make one liked.)

25. 下男はそれを買ひに遣られた。

VI.—ADJECTIVE-PHRASE

47. Preposition+Noun (or Pronoun) が、Noun を修飾するときは、これを Adjective-Phrase といふ。

a picture of my brother.

a look of relief.

an air of confidence.

to be in good health.

a journey through China.

the bird in the cage.

a basket of apples.

Adjective-Phrase の中には、これを Simple Adjective に書き換ふることを得るものあり。

a man of courage = a *courageous* man.

a stool with three legs = a *three-legged* stool.

a man without friends = a *friendless* man.

48. Adjective-Phrase の用法。

He is a man of parts. (*Attributive use*)

This is of no use. (*Predicative use*)

His mind [being] at ease, he breathed his last.

(*Absolute use*)

EXERCISE

(a) Turn Adjective-Phrases into Simple Adjectives.

1. A position of danger.

2. The history of Japan.

3. The strength of a giant.

4. To be out of breath.

5. To be of use.

6. An animal with two legs.

7. A thing of beauty.

8. A man of learning.

9. A spoon of wood.

10. Life in London.
11. A man of intelligence.
12. A woman of virtue.

(b) Translate the following into Japanese.

1. I detected an expression of vexation on his face.
2. The Indian was of a stout build.
3. The work he had to do was of a very different kind.
4. He made himself mean and of no reputation.
5. The mane is of a dark brown.
6. The country has reached an advanced state of civilization.
7. His face wore a look of decision and manliness not usually found in one so young, for he was little over eighteen years of age.
8. He did not like to have his boy undertake a journey of so much peril.

VII.—ADVERB-PHRASE

49. Preposition+Noun (or Pronoun) が Verb, Adjective 又は Adverb を修飾する時は、これを **Adverb-Phrase** といふ。

He *studies* with diligence.

The pond was *full* of water.

He did it *independently* of others.

Adverb-Phrase の中にも亦、これを Simple Adverb に書き換へ得るものあり。

He spoke *with care* (=carefully).

He still lives *in that place* (=there).

50. Adverb-Phrase の中には、Preposition+ Adjective の形のものあり。

Japan and China have some customs *in common* (manner).

He is staying at his uncle's *for the present* (time).

Let us hope *for the best* (state).

In the main (measure), he is a good man.

51. Adverb-Phrase は、Simple Adverb の如

く、Preposition の Object として Noun に代用することあり。

He came *from* beyond the sea.

I bought this article *for* under half its value.

52. 邦語にて「何々を」といふべき處を、英語にては、Adverb-Phrase にて表す慣用法あり。

I looked him *in* the face.

They robbed him *of* his purse.

EXERCISE

(a) Turn Adverb-Phrases into Simple Adverbs.

1. He lives in comfort.
2. He came in haste.
3. He did it with ease.
4. They went away in peace.
5. I met him by accident.
6. He broke the glass on purpose.
7. He spoke with distinctness.
8. The colour faded by degrees.
9. You must not stay in this place.

10. You must walk without noise.

(b) Translate the following into English.

1. 誰か私の髪を引張つた。(To pull.)
2. 銃丸が彼の足に中つた。(Bullet; to hit.)
3. その人は子供の頭を撫でてくれた。(To pat.)
4. 彼は其の職を奪はれた。(To deprive.)
5. 私は彼の腕をつかまへた。(To catch.)

VIII.—USES OF PREPOSITIONS

53. About.

They walked **about** the town.

Have you any money **about** you?

There is no doubt **about** it.

54. Above.

The sun rises **above** the horizon.

(Compare :—The sun sinks *below* the horizon.)

He is **above** such meanness.

(Compare :—His conduct is *beneath* contempt.)

A major ranks **above** a captain.

(Compare :—A count is *under* a marquis.)

55. **After.**

After the storm comes a calm.

The cat ran **after** the rat.

He lives **after** the European fashion.

Nothing is more laudable than an inquiry
after truth.

56. **At.**

The train left **at** one o'clock.

(Compare :—The train will leave *in* an hour.)

The gun is fired **at** noon.

He came back **at** the end of the month.

There is some one **at** the door.

I saw him **at** his house yesterday.

My brother is **at** school.

At what price did you buy that hat?

He aims **at** nothing short of a complete
mastery of English.

57. **Before.**

Come back **before** four o'clock.

He got home **before** dark.

I stood **before** the door.

This is important **before** everything.

58. **By.**

The old man is sitting **by** the fire.

By five o'clock all shall be ready.

(Compare :—I shall stay here *till* five o'clock.)

Uncivilized people live **by** fishing and hunting.

America was discovered **by** Columbus.

A tree is known **by** its fruit.

He is taller than I **by** two inches.

59. **For.**

Please hold this bundle **for** a moment.

For miles around there was not a tree.

I bought it **for** two *yen*.

He was taken **for** his brother.

Many people travel **for** pleasure.

For this reason I can not agree with you.

The work is difficult **for** him to accomplish.

He is tall **for** his age.

I don't believe him **for** all you may say in his
praise.

60. From.

Has he returned from school yet?

I waited from one to three o'clock.

I judge from his manner that he is speaking the truth.

He is from home.

The child recovered from his sickness.

The boys sought shelter from the rain.

A blind man can not tell black from white, or light from darkness.

Gas is made from coal.

(Compare :—This box is made of wood.)

EXERCISE

(a) Translate the following into Japanese.

1. Do not live above your means.
2. It is above my comprehension.
3. He values knowledge above everything.
4. You must be ready at short notice.
5. The ship was at the mercy of the storm.
6. I am at your service.

7. Please reply at your earliest convenience.
8. He was beaten at his own weapons.
9. The sun was now at its height.
10. They are playing at cards.
11. There is no hotel for travellers to put up at.
12. He is too wise for you.
13. I like him for his honesty.
14. Is the book really for me?
15. The servant has gone for the doctor.

(b) Translate the following into English.

1. 何の事を話してゐますか。(What.)
2. 自分のまわりを見廻した。(To look.)
3. この家は西洋造だ。(To be built.)
4. 彼は君の健康如何を尋ねました。
(Health; to inquire.)
5. 汽車は四時までに到着させう。
6. その人の職業は醫者です。(Profession.)
7. 私の時計では二時十五分過です。
8. 此の箱は形の割合には重い。
9. 向島は櫻の名所だ。(Famous.)

10. 中村君は昨日渡英の途に上つた。

(To leave, to embark.)

11. 此の手紙はあなたの所に來たのです。

12. あのやうな天候に一行が登山するといふ

ことは不可能であつた。(Party.)

13. 私は數日間田舎へ行くつもりです。

14. 彼には敵と味方の區別が出來ぬ。

(To tell, to distinguish.)

15. あなたは今の境遇を長く人に匿しておく
ことは出來ません。(Situation; to keep.)

~~~~~  
61. In.

He has lived **in** America for several years.

He arrived late **in** the evening.

They were **in** high spirits.

A bronze statue was erected **in** memory of the  
late Prince Ito.

He is second to none **in** eloquence.

I found a true friend **in** him.

He took part **in** the regatta.

He succeeded **in** the enterprise.

62. Into.

He came **into** the room.

The authorities inquired **into** the matter.

A tadpole turns **into** a frog.

63. Of.

It began to rain when I came within one *cho*  
**of** the school.

He did it **of** his own accord.

The bridge was built **of** iron.

He is a man **of** courage.

What is the title **of** the book?

He is a brute **of** a man.

I have read a page **of** this book.

He took a glass **of** wine.

He is hard **of** hearing.

They robbed him **of** his money.

I borrowed a book **of** him.

Are you afraid **of** the bear?

I am sure **of** it.

Beware **of** him, who flatters you.

What became **of** your servant?

Tell me the date of the discovery of America.

Grand is the rising of the sun.

64. **On.**

I put my book **on** the desk.

London stands **on** the Thames.

(Compare :—The ship was wrecked **off** the coast of Bōshu).

He will start **on** the 10th inst.

**On** my arrival I will see you.

Reflect **on** his words.

His essay is entitled "**On** Courage."

I will act **on** your advice.

**On** my word, 'tis true.

He has come here **on** some official business.

He is **on** duty to-day.

(Compare :—He is **off** duty to-day.)

He lends money **on** good security.

Allow me to congratulate you **on** your promotion.

Rely **on** your conscience.

He did it **on** purpose, did he?

65. **Out of.**

He spent two hours **out of** doors this morning.

I looked **out of** the window.

He did it **out of** kindness.

He paid it **out of** his own pocket.

It was **out of** my power to help him.

EXERCISE

(a) *Translate the following into Japanese.*

1. The ship was in active service throughout the war.
2. As the air cools, the moisture forms into clouds.
3. Old cotton clothes are made into paper.
4. He died on the eve of the battle.
5. He left the house on the stroke of nine.
6. He dwelt on the subject at length.
7. I promise this on my honour.
8. He is here on a visit.
9. The boys all started on their several errands.

10. In a moment the wolves were close upon the boy.

11. There was a reef seven miles off shore.

12. He was thrown off his guard.

13. Keep your elbow off the table.

14. Out of sight, out of mind.

15. The book is out of print now.

(b) Translate the following into English.

1. 一分間でそれをやつた。

2. あの人は冬は町に住みます。(Town.)

3. 彼は知識に於ては彼の兄に優つてゐる。  
(Superior to.)

4. 何卒此の手紙を英譯して下さい。

5. 誰か川に落ちました。

6. その案は應用がむつかしい。(Application.)

7. どうぞ茶を一杯下さい。

8. その家は石造だ。

9. 人はその貧困を耻ぢるに及ばぬ。  
(To be ashamed.)

10. 學校は河のこちらにあります。(This side.)

11. 歩いて行きませうかそれとも電車で行きませうか。(On foot.)

12. 君は今度の修學旅行にお出でですか。  
(School Excursion.)

13. 汽車は平均一時間に何哩走りますか。

14. 此の機械は狂つてゐる。(Machine.)

15. 好奇心にかられて外國語を研究する人も少しはある。(Curiosity.)

66. Over.

He has gone to a far country over the sea.

The branches of a pine-tree spread over the roof)

(Compare:—We sat under the shade of the tree.)

They talked about the matter over a glass of wine.

The educated have great advantages over the ignorant.

67. To.

Take this letter to the post-office.

He works from morning to night.

I write to him once or twice a month.



The house was reduced **to** ashes.

The teachers are kind **to** the students.

Ten **to** one he will succeed.

This is not **to** my taste.

They came **to** the number of fifty.

Add five **to** ten.

He is nephew **to** the King.

(Compare :—He is *the* nephew *of* the King.)

The soldiers were used **to** cold and hunger.

**68. Toward(s).**

They travelled **towards** the capital.

It began to rain **towards** evening.

He contributed something **towards** the famine relief fund.

You must bear malice **towards** none.

**69. Under.**

We stood **under** a tree.

(Compare :—The sky is *over* our heads.)

He was transferred **under** the orders of his superior.

The house is **under** construction.

He deceived me **under** the mask of friendship.

**Under** the present circumstances, nothing further can be done.

He is quite **under** your thumb.

He sold the horse **under** the price.

**70. With.**

**With** whom do you live?

The boy trembled **with** fear.

He wrote this letter **with** a fountain pen.

The top of the mountain is covered **with** snow all the year round.

He speaks English **with** fluency.

I got acquainted **with** him, while in the country.

Our prices compare favourably **with** those of other shops.

Coffee does not agree **with** me.

Karuizawa is a favourite summer resort **with** foreign residents in Japan.

He rises **with** the sun.

**With** all his learning he is wanting in common sense.

No one likes a boy with a bad temper.

He was sitting with his eyes closed.

I differ with you.

Away with him!

EXERCISE

(a) Translate the following into Japanese.

1. It took him some time to get over that unpleasant feeling.

2. How did you tide over the difficulty?

3. She was singing over some household task.

4. The principal showed the visitor over the school.

5. What he endured was nothing to what his companion suffered.

6. 2 is to 4 as 3 is to 6.

7. To my disappointment I found him absent.

8. Under whose authority was that done?

9. The case is under trial now.

10. He lived until his eleventh year under the paternal roof.

11. We have ears to hear with.

12. Down with him!

13. Is anything the matter with him?

14. The buoy rose and fell with the lazy swell of the waves.

15. The decision rests with you.

(b) Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 三時から五時までは在宅いたませう。

(At home.)

2. 彼は貧民の味方である。(The poor; friend.)

3. 此の菓子をどうぞ御随意にお取り下さい。

(To help oneself.)

4. 彼は私の忠告の通りに少しも違へずに行うた。(To the letter)

5. 天が下に新しいものは何もない。(The sun.)

6. 聯合艦隊は東郷大將に指揮された。

(The Combined Fleet; Admiral.)

7. 彼は嫌疑を蒙つた。(Suspicion.)

8. 中尉は大尉の下に位す。(Lieutenant; captain.)

9. 井口君は唯今大學病院で治療を受けてゐます。(The Imperial University Hospital; medical treatment.)

10. 彼は耻ちて黙つてゐた。(Shame.)
11. その教師は生徒の間に人望があつた。
12. 私は夜の明けると同時に起きた。  
(Daybreak, dawn.)
13. 人々は皆息を殺してその驚くべき知らせを聞いた。(Bated breath.)
14. 誰の所に居ますか。
15. それを如何したらよいでせう。

EXERCISE

*Insert suitable Prepositions.*

1. The apple dropped — the tree.
2. We had beef — dinner.
3. He came here — a bicycle.
4. I gather — your description — him that he is not a man to be trusted.
5. He died — a fever.
6. He knocked — our door.
7. I was grateful — him — his kindness.
8. The book is printed — large type.

9. The room was bright — lamps.
10. He came punctually — the hour.
11. He was much pleased — this year's harvest.
12. The man lay down — a few minutes to take some rest.
13. The tree fell heavily — a sudden crash.
14. I knew him — his own voice, when he spoke — me — behind.
15. He was struck — lightning, as he sat — a tree.

IX.—IDIOMS

71. 慣用上一定の語の組合を有し、特別の意味に用ひらるゝ語句を **Idiom** といふ。Idiom の中には、文法の通則にて説き難きもの多し。

**Hold your tongue.** (黙る)

His argument will not **hold water.** (正確)

That young man promises to **make a noise** in the world. (世に名を揚げる)

He succeeded in keeping the wolf from the door by dint of hard labour. (飢を凌ぐ)

He is my bosom friend. (刎頸の友)

The culprit is still at large. (捕はれず)

He sent word that he would go as soon as possible. (傳言する)

He delivered the message by word of mouth. (口上にて)

Let me see what you say in black and white. (書いて)

He is a man of family. (良家の)

He is stupid to a degree. (非常に)

He gives himself airs. (勿體ぶる)

I am safe, thanks to you. (御蔭で)

The man frowned the children into silence. (睨めて黙らす)

I tried to reason him out of his fears. (道理を説いて恐を除く)

I will stay with you for better, for worse. (禍福を分つ)

He is penny-wise and pound-foolish. (一文惜みの百失ひ)

He has experienced the ups and downs of life. (浮沈、榮枯盛衰)

These two neighbours are leading a cat and dog life. (犬猿も番ならず)

### EXERCISE

*Translate the following into Japanese.*

1. I think he is making a cat's paw of you.
2. His knowledge of English stood him in good stead during his tour through Europe and America.
3. The pendulum of the clock swings to and fro.
4. This question will affect Asia in general, and Japan in particular.
5. Some came by land, and some by water.
6. These labourers are living from hand to mouth.
7. This is the long and short of the matter.
8. He called me names.
9. He is of age.

10. He talked himself hoarse.
11. I will walk off my headache.
12. The people far and near came to see the strange sight.
13. It is raining cats and dogs.
14. What he says is all stuff and nonsense.
15. During the summer, we have a thunderstorm now and then.

## CHAPTER IV

### CLAUSES

#### I.—COMPOUND SENTENCE AND COMPLEX SENTENCE

72. 文法上獨立せる二つ又は二つ以上の Principal Clause を含む Sentence を Compound Sentence といふ。Compound Sentence に用ふる Connective は Co-ordinating Conjunction なり。

Noun, Adjective 又は Adverb の働をなす一つ又は一つ以上の Subordinate Clause を含む Sentence を Complex Sentence といふ。Complex Sentence に用ふる Connective は Subordinating Conjunction, Relative Pronoun 及び Relative Adverb なり。

Compound :—The sun rose *and* the birds were singing.

Complex :— *When* the sun rose, the birds were singing.

#### II.—COMPOUND SENTENCE

73. Compound Sentence は、Co-ordinating Conjunction を含むを常とすれども、時には、これ

を略して、Colon (:), Semicolon (;) 等を用ふる  
ことあり。

He can not go out ; he is still weak.

EXERCISE

Translate the following into English.

1. 太陽は晝間輝き月は夜間輝く。(By day.)
2. 仕立屋が一時間程前に来てあなたを待  
つて居ます。(Tailor ; ago.)
3. 鹿が川に飛び込んで向側へ泳ぎ越えた。  
(To swim across.)
4. 君が間違つてゐるか又は僕が間違つてゐ  
る。(Wrong.)
5. 此の文句は何所かで見たやうな気がする  
がよく覺えて居らぬ。(Passage.)
6. 中村君は三年前に南米に行つたがその後  
一向消息が分らぬ。(South America ; to hear of.)
7. もうすこし居て話して行きませんか。
8. その知らせを聞いて彼はもとより兩親の  
喜は非常であつた。(Not only.....but also, as well as.)
9. 私は五年間英語を學んでゐますがあまり

進歩したと思ひません。(Studying ; to make progress.)

10. あなたは自分でお出ででしたかそれとも  
使をやりましたか。(Yourself ; messenger.)

11. 右にも左にも曲らず真直に行け。

12. 地面が濡れてゐるから昨夜雨が降つたに  
違ひない。

13. 出掛けても宜しいが暗くならぬ内に歸ら  
ねばなりません。(Before dark.)

14. 初の鐘は鳴りましたが二番目のはまだ鳴  
りません。

15. 駝鳥は羽はあるが飛ぶことは出来ない。  
(Ostrich.)

III.—COMPLEX SENTENCE

74. Noun-Clause, Adjective-Clause, and Ad-  
verb-Clause.

Noun-Clause :—What lay there was a bird.

I saw that it was a bird.

Adjective-Clause :—The man whom I saw took off his  
hat.

This is the book that I want.

Adverb-Clause :— When he saw me, he took off his hat.

I shall not go, if it rains.

IV.—NOUN-CLAUSE

75. Noun-Clause は Noun の働をなす。

Whether he goes or stays makes me no difference.

(Subject)

(Compare :—It makes me no difference whether he goes or stays).

I did what I could. (Object)

(Compare :—I think it evident that he will succeed.)

Can you tell me what he means?

(Compare :—What do you think he means?)

He is not what he was.

(Subjective Complement)

His uncle has made him what he is.

(Objective Complement)

He has made me a promise that he will never go to such a place. (Apposition)

The article was sold for what it was worth.

(Object to a Preposition)

76. Noun-Clause に於ける Concord of Tenses.

Principal Clause に Present Tense 又は Future

Tense ある時は、Dependent Clause には何れの Tense をも用ふるを得べし。

Principal Clause  
(Present or Future)

Dependent Clause  
(Any Tense Whatever)

|                    |   |                            |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| know or shall know | { | that he studies.           |
|                    |   | that he has studied.       |
|                    |   | that he studied.           |
|                    |   | that he had studied.       |
|                    |   | that he will study.        |
|                    | { | that he will have studied. |

但し 'wish' の次には Past Tense を用ふ。

I wish that you would come to see me to-morrow.

(Compare :—I hope you will come to see me to-morrow.)

I wish that I could speak English like you.

(Compare :—I am sorry that I can not speak English like you.)

I wish that I had seen the sight.

又、Principal Clause に Past Tense ある時には、Dependent Clause にも Past Tense を用ひざるべからず。

| <i>Principal Clause</i> | <i>Dependent Clause</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ( <i>Past Tense</i> )   | ( <i>Past Tense</i> )   |
| I thought               | that you would come.    |
| He asked me             | whether I liked it.     |
| I told him              | why I had gone.         |

(Compare :—

I was taught that the earth turns round.  
 I was glad to hear that he is honest.)

EXERCISE

(a) Translate the following into Japanese.

1. I sincerely wish that it were something better.
2. The terrible thought that he had given out crossed my mind.
3. He traded with what capital he had.
4. Can you tell where the noise comes from, and how it is made?
5. Choose which of us you will take for your guide.

6. A story is told of how, at one time, a tribe of Indians tried to raise gunpowder by planting seed. This shows how little they knew of civilized life and habits.

(b) Expand each Simple Sentence into a Complex one containing a Noun-Clause.

Example { *Simple* :— He confessed **his** guilt  
           { *Complex* :— He confessed **that** he was guilty.

1. Never tell an untruth.
2. He seems to have been present.
3. I inquired the distance.
4. They reported his death.
5. He promised payment.
6. I observed your silence.
7. His death at so young an age is sad.
8. Tell me the time and place of your birth.
9. I do not believe his word.
10. No one in the company has any doubt of his being honest.

(c) Translate the following into English.



1. 彼は誰だか御存知ですか。
2. 天気がよくてもわるくても構はない。  
(To make no difference.)
3. 此の箱に何が入つてゐるか あてて 御覽。  
(To guess.)
4. 此の室に何人位 入れる と思ひますか。  
(To hold.)
5. お前の欲しいものは何でもあげる。
6. 此の書物は誰でも欲しい人に貸さう。
7. 私はそんな事は本當の 筈がない と思うた  
(Can not.)
8. 君はそれは本當か も知れぬ と思つたか。  
(May.)
9. 彼はそれが本當に違ひないと云つた。
10. 私は君のやうにうまく泳ぎたいものだが。
11. 私は 在學中 にもう少し勉強しておけばよ  
かつた。(At school.)
12. 何人も成功せんと欲せば 時間を守ら ざる  
べからず。(To be punctual.)
13. 其の報は本當か 嘘 かわかりません。

14. 彼は何時來ると云ひましたか。
15. 私は一時間に幾哩走れるか 試 してみた。  
(To try.)

V.—ADJECTIVE-CLAUSE

77. Adjective-Clause は Adjective の働をなす。

This is the house in *which* we lived.

(Relative Pronoun)

This is the house *where* we lived.

(Relative Adverb)

78. Adjective-Clause はこれを Restrictive, Continulative の二つに別つ。

Restrictive :— Here is the man *who* wants to see you.

This is the book [*that*] I like best.

Continulative :— Then he went to Paris, *where* (=and *there*) he stayed a month.

79. Continulative は接續、理由、目的、讓歩等を表す。

I met my friend Mr. B., *who* (=and *he*) told me *this* story. (接續)

The boy, **who** (=because he) knew the way, guided us. (理由)

I sent my servant, **who** should (=so that he might) inform them of it. (目的)

Even Tom, **who** (=though he) was a clever, boy, failed. (讓步)

EXERCISE

(a) Translate the following into Japanese.

1. I shall have left here by the time you come back.
2. Beware of such persons as will praise you to your face.
3. Which is the hotel you put up at last?
4. These are all the books I have.
5. There is nothing which can not be accomplished with diligence and perseverance.
6. There is no sight that equals the great Falls of Niagara River.
7. All that he could do was to cry for help.

8. He is just about the age we were when we used to go to school together.

9. Of all our senses, smell is the one that soonest gets out of practice.

10. Such a cheer went up from all who were on deck, as the old ship had not heard for many a day.

(b) Expand each Simple Sentence into a Complex one containing an Adjective-Clause.

Example { Simple :— He is a rich man.  
 Complex :— He is a man who is rich.

1. He was not a man to tell a lie.
2. He is a man of good conduct.
3. Our present house suits us exactly.
4. That is a fault not to be forgiven.
5. Which is the picture painted by your brother?
6. That is the act of a coward.
7. Here is the machine of his invention.
8. Is this the way to treat a stranger?

9. He soon forgot his past labours.
10. His explanation is not satisfactory.
- (c) Translate the following into English.
1. あれが私の乗つて行く汽車です。  
(To take, to go in.)
2. これは私が持つてゐるのと同じ机だ。  
(The same.)
3. 私は彼が貸してくれると云つた本を取りに行つた。(To go for.)
4. あなたが御覧の家は私の叔父の家です。
5. この頃差上げた薬は効能がありましたか。  
(Medicine; to do good.)
6. 君の御話の人は英國人ですか。(To speak of.)
7. 昨日國から來た手紙は何處にありますか
8. あなたの行く學校には生徒は何人居りますか。(To attend.)
9. 何處へでも行きたい所へ行つてよろしい。  
(Anywhere.)
10. 兩親のない子を孤兒といふ。(Orphan.)
11. これが彼の生れた家です。(To be born.)

12. 私の持合せの金はこれだけです。  
(To have about one; all.)
13. これは私が特に好きな遊戯です。  
(Particularly; game.)
14. 興味もゐり又教訓にもなるやうな書物を選びなさい。(Interesting; instructive.)

VI.—ADVERB-CLAUSE

80. Adverb-Clause は Adverb の働をなす。  
Take an umbrella, as it looks like rain.  
He persevered so steadily, that he won at last.
81. Adverb-Clause を導く Conjunction は概ね下の如し。
- (a) Place.
- where. Where *there is a will*, there is a way.
- wherever. The dog followed him wherever *he went*.
- (b) Time.
- when. When *the cat's away*, the mice will play.
- as. He came as *I was studying*.

while.        Make hay while *the sun shines*.

as long as.    The sun will rise as long as *the world lasts*.

as soon as.    I will go out as soon as *I finish this work*.

before.        Before *he was taken ill*, he was always at work.

after.         He returned home *after he had done the work*.

till (until).   They journeyed on *till day began to dawn*.

since.         Many things have happened *since I saw you last*.

now [that].    Now [that] *you mention it*, I do remember.

(c) *Manner*.

as.            He acted *as he had been instructed*.

as if.         He looks as if *he had seen a ghost*.

(d) *Degree*.

as far as.     As far as *grammar is concerned*, there is no mistake in his composition.

the more.....the more.

The more *she tried*, the worse matters became.

as much as.    It is as much as *the poor country (Holland) can do* to stand the pressure.

(e) *Cause*.

because.       I did it because *I could not help it*.

since.         Since *you wish it*, it shall be done.

as.             Let us start, as *it is time to go*.

that.          Is he a fool that *he should do such a thing?*

(f) *Result*.

so.....that.    That Chinese spoke Japanese so well, *that I took him for a Japanese*.

so.....but (*but=that not*).

There is nothing so secret *but it comes to light*.

(g) *Concession*.

though.        He is honest, *though he is poor*.

as.             *Rich as he is*, he is not contented.

however.      *However quick you are*, you will not be able to catch the bird.

whatever. Whatever *I do*, you blame me.

(h) *Purpose.*

that (=so that=in order that).

He studies (studied) hard, that *he may (might) pass.*

lest. He studies (studied), lest *he should fail.*

(i) *Condition.*

if. *If you do not work hard*, you will fail.

unless. Unless *you work hard*, you will fail.

provided [that].

Provided [that] *you sign this receipt*, I will pay you the money.

so that. You may go anywhere, so that *you return before dark.*

(j) *Comparison.*

as. He is *not so* tall as *I [am].*

He is *as* honest a man *as ever* breathed.

Nothing is *so* white as *snow [is].*

You *might as well* let him eat your dinner as "*do your sums*" for you.

This stone is three *times as* heavy as *that [is].*

than. You are taller *than he [is].*

Nothing is whiter *than snow [is].*

Nothing is *less* common *than* common sense.

The whale is *no more* a fish *than* a horse is.

82. Correlative Conjunctions.

as.....so. As men sow, *so will* they also reap.

as (so).....as. He is as (not so) old as I.

such.....that. He spoke with such eloquence, *that* the audience were all struck with admiration.

no sooner.....than. He *had* no sooner got home *than* it began to snow.

hardly (scarcely).....when (before). *Hardly had* I got home when it began to snow.

so.....that. He is *so* busy now, *that* he can not go out.

whether.....or. I will go *whether* it is fine weather *or not.*

though.....yet. **Though** he tried very hard, yet he did not win.

83. Adverb-Clause に於ける **Concord** of Tenses.

*Present* :—He **takes** medicine, that he **may** get well.

*Past* :— He **took** medicine, that he **might** get well.

*Future* :—When he **arrives** (*instead of 'will arrive'*), he will hear the news.

*Perfect* :—As soon as you **have finished** (*instead of 'will have finished'*) the first volume, I shall send you the second.

#### EXERCISE

(a) *Translate the following into Japanese.*

1. When I last saw you, your prospects were bright — brighter than mine.

2. Be sure to write and let me know as soon as you possibly can.

3. While I think of it, I want to ask a favour of you.

4. The rhinoceros is fierce and savage —

so much so that the natives dread it more than they do the lion.

5. As far as the eye can reach, nothing is to be seen but sand.

6. Elephants are of as much value to the people of that country as the horse is to us.

7. No better idea of its (the ostrich's) strength can be given than the fact of its being employed for riding.

8. For miles and miles around, the prospect extended over as fair a land as ever rejoiced the sight of man.

9. Bees can not live on honey alone any more than you could.

10. In my mind, one may as well not know a thing at all, as know it but imperfectly.

(b) *Expand each Simple Sentence into a Complex one containing an Adverb-Clause.*

*Example* { *Simple* :— I took an umbrella for fear of  
being caught in rain.  
*Complex* :— I took an umbrella, lest I should  
be caught in rain.

1. He was kind enough to comply with my request.
2. Owing to repeated failures, he made no further attempt.
3. He worked hard to gain a prize.
4. He walks too fast for me to keep up with him.
5. Diligence makes a man successful.
6. Having finished his dinner, he went out for a walk.
7. With the first appearance of the sun, the birds begin to sing.
8. He acted precisely according to instructions.
9. Within my knowledge nothing like this has ever happened.

10. For all his experience he is still incompetent.

(c) *Translate the following into English.*

1. 急行列車に間に合ひたいと思つて非常に急いだ。 (In time ; to make haste.)
2. 三田君は一所懸命に勉強したから今度は及第するだらう。 (Hard.)
3. 躓かぬやうに注意して歩け。 (To stumble.)
4. 早ければ早い程よろしい。
5. 旅人は雨の止むまで木の蔭に待つてゐた。 (Shade.)
6. 此の前お目にかゝつてから五六年になりますね。
7. 晴雨に拘らず参りませう。 (Whether...or not.)
8. 如何に一所懸命でやつてもその仕事は一日には出来ませまい。 (However.)
9. 何時でも御都合のよろしい時にお出でなさい。 (Convenient.)
10. 運賃の方が品物より多くかゝりました。 (Carriage ; article ; cost.)

VII.—CONDITIONAL CLAUSE

84. 'if' の導く Adverb-Clause を Conditional Clause といふ。

If you see him, give him the message.

I would go with you if I could spare the time.

If he had persevered, he would have succeeded in his undertaking.

(a) If I were as rich as you, I would go abroad.

If it is fine now, I am glad. (Present Indicative)  
(現在に關して單に想像する場合)

Present { If it were fine now, I should be glad.  
(Past Subjunctive)

(現在の事實に反して想像する場合)

(b) If he had been diligent, he would have passed the entrance examination.

If it was fine, I was glad. (Past Indicative)  
(過去に關して單に想像する場合)

Past { If it had been fine, I should have been glad.  
(Past Perfect Subjunctive)

(過去の事實に反して想像する場合)

(c) If it should rain, the meeting will be put off.

If it is fine, I shall be glad. (Present Indicative)  
(文法上正しき形にはあらざれども、今は廣く用ひらる。未來に關して單に想像する場合)

If it be fine, I shall be glad.

Future { (Present Subjunctive)

(文法上正しき形なれども、今は普通に用ひられず。この代りに上の形を用ふ)

If it should be fine, I should be glad.

(Future Subjunctive)  
未來の事實に關して萬一を想像する場合

85. Conditional Clause の轉化。

But for (=if it had not been for) your help, I should have been drowned.

Without (=if there were no) water nothing could grow; everything would dry up and wither.

I have not two yen myself, or (=if I had two yen myself,) I should be glad to lend you the amount.

86. 前後の關係より意味明かなる時は、Conditional Clause は省かる。

I could go now [, if I would].



I should be very happy [*if I were*] to be of any service to you.

He would not have failed [*if he had studied a little harder*].

87. 時には 'if' を略して、Subject と Verb との位置を換ふることあり。

Should it rain, I shall not go.

(Compare :—If it *should* rain, I shall not go.)

EXERCISE

(a) Translate the following into Japanese.

1. If he knows the way, he does not need a guide.
2. If he is old, he is still hale and vigorous.
3. If he was young, he was quite competent.
4. You might write to me once a month at least.
5. It was so quiet, that a pin might have been heard to drop.
6. Hold your tongue, or you will repent it.

7. There were so many jewels, that one or two of them would never have been missed.

8. The children were benumbed with cold, and would surely have frozen to death, but for our timely rescue.

9. In London, some years ago, two giraffes were burnt to death in their stables, when the slightest sound would have given notice of the danger, and saved their lives.

10. One kind of camel has two humps. One purpose of these humps is to supply the camel with strength, when it has neither food nor water, and would otherwise die from want.

(b) Translate the following into Japanese.

1. 働き過ぐると病氣になります。  
(To overwork oneself.)
2. 日本に地震がなかつたら一層住みよい國でせうに。(Earthquake.)
3. 明日伺へば御返事が承れませうか。(Call.)

4. 行かなければならぬならすぐに行くが。  
(Have to.)
5. 若し子供等が活動寫真を見たいといふなら見せてやれ。(Cinematograph; to let.)
6. 醫者がもう少し早く來たら患者の命は助かつたかも知れなかつたのに。(Patient.)
7. 中學校を卒業して置いたらその試験を受けるに及ばなかつたのに。  
(To finish the course; to take, undergo.)
8. 途を御存じなければ御案内申しませう。  
(To show.)
9. 雑誌が讀みたければ一部貸して上げよう  
(Magazine; copy.)
10. 出来ることなら御依頼に應じたいですが  
(Request; to comply with.)
11. 雨天ならば短艇競漕は順延になります。  
(To put off till the first fine day.)
12. 自分で行かれなければ誰かに行かせなさい。
13. 時間さへあれば行きたいのですが。

14. 人々が助けに來なかつたら彼は溺死したでせう。(To one's help.)
15. 萬一此の事業に失敗したら人は何と云ふでせう。(Should; to fail.)

VIII.—SHALL (SHOULD) AND WILL (WOULD)  
IN THE DEPENDENT CLAUSE

88. (a) Principal 及び Dependent の兩 Clause の Subject が異なる場合。

*He* says that *his younger brother* shall go to school.

(Compare :—He says, “My younger brother shall go to school.”)

*He* says that *Yamada* will come.

(Compare :—He says, “Yamada will come.”)

(b) 兩 Clause の Subject が同一なる場合。

*Ota* says that *he* will resign his post.

(Compare :—Ota says, “I will resign my post.”)

*Brother* says that *he* shall be able to go.

(Compare :—Brother says, “I shall be able to go.”)

So *you* say *you* shall be in time for the train.

(Compare :—So you say, “I shall be in time for the train.”)

(c) ‘If’ の導く Clause の場合。

If *you* (*he, they*) will do so, I shall be much obliged. (Determination)

If he [shall] call (*or calls or should call*) while I am out, ask him to wait. (Futurity)

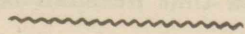
(Compare :—I will give this diamond to that one of you who shall earn it by the noblest deed.

The sea will ebb and flow as long as the earth shall last.)

‘It is right that,’ ‘It is strange that’ 等の導く Noun-Clause には ‘should’ を用ふ。

*It is right that* you should observe these rules.

*It is strange that* he should have failed to come.



| Mere Futurity                                                    | Determination                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| A says (said) that B will (would).....                           | A says (said) that B shall (should).....                     |
| A says (said) that A shall (should).....                         | A says (said) that A will (would).....                       |
| If I ( <i>you, he, she, it, we, they</i> ) [shall] (should)..... | If I ( <i>you, he, she, it, we, they</i> ) will (would)..... |
| <i>It is right that</i> .....should.....                         |                                                              |

EXERCISE

Insert ‘will’ (‘would’), or ‘shall’ (‘should’) in each blank.

1. I hoped he — be in time to catch the first train.
2. A prize is offered to whoever — guess this conundrum.
3. He is afraid he — miss the train.
4. John thinks he — be sick to-morrow.

5. The man said that he — never do such a thing again.
6. If you — kindly lend me the book, I — be much obliged.
7. He tells me that he — be seventeen next month.
8. It is a pity that he — be at such a distance.
9. The teacher promised that the boy — have another opportunity to pass his examination.
10. William says that he — be glad to see you.

IX.—THE INTERCHANGE OF CLAUSES.

89. Adjective-Clause=Co-ordinate Clause.

I lent him a book, **which** he read (=and he read it).

He refused to answer, **which** was a mistake (=and his refusal was a mistake).

90. Adjective-Clause=Adverb-Clause.

- (a) Our teacher, **who** has been in England for many years (=as he has been in England for many years), speaks English very well.
- (b) A man was sent, **who** should deliver the message (=that he might deliver the message).
- (c) Even the officer, **who** was a brave man (=though he was a brave man), stopped.

91. Co-ordinate Clause=Adverb-Clause.

**Be diligent**, and (=If you are diligent,) you will pass.

**Be diligent**, or (=If you are not diligent,) you will fail.

EXERCISE

Translate the following into Japanese.

1. They should pardon his son, **who** has never committed such a fault before.
2. Soon after we came to a house, **where** we were kindly treated.
3. He ordered me to begin work, **which** I promptly did.

4. We were engaged in several undertakings, in most of which we were successful.
5. The man, who was very poor, never complained of his lot.
6. They deserted their former associate, who had become poor and unfortunate.
7. Envoys were sent, who should sue for peace.
8. He paid his debts, which is quite sufficient to prove his honesty.

X.—COMPLEX SENTENCE WITH MORE THAN ONE DEPENDENT CLAUSE

92. He that is giddy thinks *that the world turns round*.

What lay there was, *if I saw aright*, a bird which could not fly.

I think that you are wrong and *that he is right*.

Poets are all who love, *who feel great truths*,

I say that it is the moon *that shines so bright*.

This is the sail, that moves the ship, *that Jack built*.

XI.—COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE

93. Compound Sentence の中には、Simple Sentence のみならず、尙 Complex Sentence を含むものあり。これを Compound-Complex Sentence といふ。

1. If the air is cold, moisture does not rise rapidly; but, as the air becomes heated, it takes up more moisture, so that the more heat there is in the air, the more moisture rises.

2. Sometimes you may trace a river to a definite spring; but you very soon assure yourself that such springs are fed by rain, which has percolated through the rocks or soil, and which through some orifice, that it has found or formed, comes to the light of day.

EXERCISE

*Point out Noun-Clauses, Adjective-Clauses, and Adverb-Clauses. Translate the following into Japanese.*

1. He travelled on, tired and faint with hunger for many a mile, till at last he saw, a long way off, the fires of a caravan which had halted for the night.

2. "There, Anna," said the fairy, "I have brought you to just such a room as yours would have been, if you had been allowed to have your own way, and which, of course, you will like."

3. You need not go to school, if you are not willing to study; because, if you feel as you say you do, it will be time and money thrown away.

4. The first thing to do with an adopted cat is to give it a name, and Jack Harmon, who was a bit of a wag in his own way, and a great admirer of the monster elephant which was then

making such a stir in New York, called his new pet "Jumbo."

5. Although the ostrich has wings, it can not fly—it depends upon its strong legs and feet for speed, and can run faster than a horse.

6. Throughout his long career, what tended to make him honoured and respected beyond all men, was the spirit of self-sacrifice which, in the rescue of that mother's child, as in the more important events of his life, characterized George Washington.

7. Frank, who was the hero of the day, although he said nothing, was no doubt not a little proud of his skating feat. And well he might be, as, but for his skill, poor Harry would no doubt have fallen a prey to the fierce wolves.

8. Down, down, down he (the diver) goes—through the darkness, till at last he stands on the bottom. Once there, he works away as fast

as he can, for it is not possible for him to stay under water longer than two minutes at a time.

XII.—PARENTHETICAL CLAUSE

94. 一つの Clause を、Conjunction を用ひずして、他の Clause に結び附くることあり。これを **Parenthetical Clause** といふ。

What does he mean by such conduct, **I wonder**?

When **do you think** he will come back?

He will stay here, **I expect**, for some time to come.

They never fall into this error, **I believe**.

He is an American, **I see**.

These are your books, **I suppose**.

EXERCISE

*Translate the following into Japanese.*

1. The task is not so easy, I can tell you.
2. The book is for no one else, I assure you.
3. You will win in that case, I take it.
4. These leaves, I was told, came from a country a great distance away.

5. It would be better far, they said, for the boy to lose his camel than for him to die.

6. When all was over, fifteen buffaloes lay dead upon the plain, one of which, the Indians said, was mine.

7. I have bought a knife for John, and a boat for Charles (I hope the mast won't break) and a doll for baby.

8. All at once, a cry reached our ears, which we knew meant the presence of some danger.

CHAPTER V

POSITION OF WORDS

I.—SUBJECT

95. Subject は Verb の前にあるを常とす  
れど、又然らざる場合もあり。

(a) *Interrogative Sentence.*

*May* I ask you a question?

*Do* you know him?

*Have* you a knife?

*Are* you quite sure?

*Compare* :—Who *can* answer?

You *will* come with me?)

(b) *Imperative Sentence.*

*Speak* [thou or you].

*Compare* :—Frank, you *beat* the drum, and we will  
march.)

(c) *Subjunctive Mood.*

*May* you succeed! (*wish*)

(*Compare* :—Heaven *help* you!)

*Were* I (=if I *were*) a rich man, I would  
help you. (*condition*)

(d) *To introduce a quotation.*

“Go,” *said* he, “and see who it is.”

II.—OBJECT TO A TRANSITIVE VERB

96. Transitive Verb の Object は、Verb の次  
に置くを常とすれども、又然らざる場合も  
あり。

(a) *Interrogative.*

What do you *want*?

Which book will you *take*?

How many dogs does he *keep*?

(b) *Relative Pronoun.*

That is the ship [that] I am going to *take*.

Here is Mr. Sano, *whom* you wanted to *see*  
Yesterday.

(c) *Emphasis.*

The stormy sea I do not *fear*.

What was to become of us, I did not *know*.



III.—COMPLEMENT

97. Complement は Verb の次に置くを常  
とすれども、又然らざる場合もあり。

(a) *Emphasis.*

*Happy is* a man who is contented with his lot.

(b) *Before 'as.'*

*Poor as* they *were*, they were above selling  
their country at any price.

IV.—OBJECT TO A PREPOSITION

98. Preposition の Object は、通例 Preposi-  
tion の次に来る。但し下の場合に於ては然  
らず。

(a) *Interrogative Pronoun.*

What are you a good hand *at*?

(b) *Relative Pronoun.*

This is the house [*which*] I spoke *of* the other  
day.

(c) *Emphasis.*

Absolute *silence* he insisted *on*.

V.—ARTICLE

99. Article は常にその修飾する Noun の  
前に来る。

*The eagle is a bird* of prey.

Adjective あるときは、Article はその前に  
置く。

*A funny old* man came and left *the good*  
toys for us.

但し次の如き例外あり。

I never read *such* a book.

I never read *such* an interesting book.

(Compare :—I don't know of *any such* man.)

*What* a pity it is!

I waited *half* an hour.

*Many* a day has passed.

(Compare :—*Many* days have passed.)

*How* pretty a picture this is!

(Compare :—*What* a pretty picture this is!)

*All* the students were present.

*Both* the parents are living.

(Compare :—*Both his* parents are living.)

*Double* the usual amount was necessary.

VI.—ADJECTIVE

100. Adjective はこれを Complement に用ふる時の外は、Noun の前に置くを通則とすれども、下の如き場合には Noun の後に来る。

(a) *Adjective-Phrase.*

A *man fertile in resources* is seldom in low spirits.

I saw *no boy so honest.*

(b) *After certain words.*

The dog ran away with *something white* in his mouth.

I am leaving here *on Monday* next.

(Compare :—I am leaving here next *Monday.*)

That is the Palace of the *Prince Imperial.*

This custom has been observed *from time immemorial*

Tennyson was a *poet laureate.*

101. 二個以上の Adjective の排列の順序。

(a) Adjective の長短による場合。

He is a *wise, learned, and eloquent* man.

He is a man *wise, learned, and eloquent.*

(b) Adjective の意味による場合。

There comes a *tall black man* (=a tall *negro*)

Here is a tub with some *nice, warm water.*

VII.—ADVERB

102. Adverb が Adjective 又は Adverb を修飾する場合には、その前に置く。

You are *very kind* to say that.

That foreigner speaks Japanese *remarkably well.*

The bird flew *exactly over the tree.*

103. Verb を形容する場合。

*Intransitive* :— He *laughed heartily.*

He *often comes* to see me.

*Transitive* :— It *suddenly began* to rain.

I *helped* him willingly.

*Auxiliary* :— He *has carefully written* his exercise.

I *shall certainly have finished* this work by that time.

Three were killed, and ten *were* seriously *injured*.

The problem can *be easily solved*.

*Compound Verb* :— You need not *take off* your overcoat

(*Compare* :— You may *put* it on.)

*Infinitive* :— The teacher ordered the boy *to study* diligently.

*Whole Sentence* :— Unfortunately *he missed the last train*.

Happily *he did not die*.

(*Compare* :— He did not *die* happily.)

*Emphasis* :— No sooner *had* he got home, than it began to rain.

Little *did* I expect to meet him again

Off we *went* like the wind, down the hill.

104. 'not,' 'only,' 'enough' の位置。

not. I advised him *not to tell* a lie.

Excuse me for *not writing* to you for a long time.

Who did it?—Not *I*.

Are you tired?—Not *at all*.

Why *did* you not go?

Why *did not* (*didn't*) you go?

*Will* you *not* take a walk with me?

only. Only *he* lost his hat.

He *only lost* his hat.

He lost *only his hat*.

He lost *his hat only*.

(*Compare* :—He lost his *only hat*.)

enough. You have *slept enough* now.

This house is *not large enough* for his family.

105. Adverb-Phrase 及び Adverb-Clause の位置。

After a little practice you will be able to write with greater ease.

When winter comes, the days are shorter.

If you wish it, I will go with you.

If you will allow me, I shall accompany you to the station when I have done my work.

EXERCISE

(a) Translate the following into Japanese.

1. Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.

2. On went the fire, rushing and cracking through the woods.

3. I am sure that were it in my power to do so, I would have you here all the time.

4. Not until the next day did I recover from the noise and confusion of the hunt.

5. Be it cheap or dear, I will take it.

6. Since he is satisfied, so am I.

7. The rod I brought, but I forgot the bait.

8. He made a promise not to drink wine again. That promise he broke within a week.

9. Brave as he was, he hesitated to run such a risk.

10. Such was his diligence, that he graduated at the college with honours.

(b) Translate the following into English.

1. 東京は都會です。—京都もさうです。—大阪も亦さうです。(So.)

2. あなたの御親切は決して忘れません。

3. 彼はその會に出席しなかつた。—私もしなかつた。(Nor.)

4. 君の成功を祈る。(May.)

5. 何と丁寧な人でせう。(How, what; polite.)

6. 乗客は凡て助かつた。(Passengers; to save.)

7. 普通の賃錢の倍額を拂つた。

(Usual fare; double.)

8. あなたの云ふことが充分解ります。(Fully.)

9. 私は通例朝六時に起きます。(Generally.)

10. 私はその書物の第一章だけを讀んだ。

(Chapter.)

(c) Properly arrange the following Adjectives before the Nouns with which they are connected.

|          |   |       |         |   |     |
|----------|---|-------|---------|---|-----|
| fragrant | } | roses | pet     | } | dog |
| 1. some  |   | red   | 2. ugly |   | the |

|             |       |    |          |            |
|-------------|-------|----|----------|------------|
| old         | } man | 4. | wooden   | } building |
| that        |       |    | new      |            |
| blind       |       |    | a        |            |
| unfortunate |       |    | white    |            |
|             |       |    | handsome |            |

(d) Correct the errors in the use of Adverbs.

1. He heartily laughed always at a good joke.
2. He bore cheerfully his losses.
3. This language is not only hard to write, but also to read.
4. He did not strive for fame, but only for the right.
5. You may read through the book I bought yesterday in half an hour.
6. Several men died in the ship of fever.



### CHAPTER VI ELLIPSIS

106. Sentence 及び Clause は、文法上必ず Subject と Predicate とを有すべきものなれども、実際にはその一部を缺くこと少からず。これを **Ellipsis** といふ。

(a) Subject を省略する場合の例。

[I] Thank you.

I wish I were a bird and [I] had nothing to do.

He came, [he] saw, and [he] conquered.

The day was warmer than [it] was usual at that season.

Sunday, 25th October.—[I] Got up early; went to the station to see off Mr. Kato. (日記文)

(b) Verb を省略する場合の例。

The sun shines by day and the moon [shines] by night.

I am as tall as you [are].

Who came here this morning?—Mr. Sato [came.]

Never did I expect that.—Nor [*did*] I [*expect that*].

“How [*is*] about this?” I asked, taking a small coil of copper wire from my desk.

Hence [*is or arises*] the difficulty.

(c) Subject + Verb を省略する場合の例。

[*I wish you a*] Good morning, sir.

I did not go to school yesterday.—Why [*did you not go to school yesterday*]?—[*I did not go to school yesterday,*] Because I was unwell.

What fun [*it is*]!

Will he go?—I think [*that he will*] not [*go*].

(Compare :—I *do not think* so.)

When [*he was*] a boy, he often went to the river to swim.

Are you tired? If [*you are*] not, come with me.

That boy talks as [*he would talk*] if he were a man.

He looks as [*he would look*] if [*he were*] tired.

He has done it, no one knows how [*he did it*].

[*If we suffer*] One more such loss, and we are ruined.

I would not do such a thing [, *if you (he) asked me or if I were you (he)*].

(d) Miscellaneous.

He left his paternal roof at twelve [*years of age*].

The meeting broke up at nine [*o'clock*].

He came here on the fifteenth [*day of the month*].

I dined at my uncle's [*house*] yesterday.

O you are the little boy who had your flute with you, are you [*the little boy.....with you*]?

He is [*by*] two years older.

I sat [*for*] an hour.

He lay down, his heart [*being*] heavy with sorrow.

He was standing, [*his*] hat [*being*] in [*his*] hand.

He has never been abroad, but his elder brother has [*been abroad*].

You may go out, if you want to [*go out*].

I thought he was honest, but I think so no longer. (so=*that he is honest*).

You need not work so hard as you *did* yesterday. (*did=worked*).

Do you see a bird?—Yes, I do. (*do=see a bird*).

No, I do not [*see a bird*].

[*Though I or Let me*] Do what I will, I can not finish my work.

This is the book [*that*] I bought yesterday.

I think [*that*] it is going to rain.

He came the moment [*that*] he heard it.

Now [*that*] he is here, the rest will soon follow.

Once [*that*] a beginning is made, the work is half done.

I agree to these terms, provided [*that*] you will sign your name.

In case [*that*] he fails, what will he do?

EXERCISE

Supply the Ellipses in the following. Translate the following into Japanese.

1. He is a soldier, his brother not.
2. Some (sponges) are red, some green, and others yellow.
3. His first act was to throw off his coat; next to spring to the edge of the bank.
4. A lion will not willingly attack man, unless first attacked himself or driven by hunger to forget his habits.
5. Money, if ill employed, is of no use.
6. When ripe, the figs are picked and spread out to dry in the sun.
7. Though timid, the giraffe will, when overtaken, turn even upon the lion or panther.
8. The night passed, I can not tell you how.
9. He acted as if he were mad.
10. He is much better than when I called last.

11. He has been gone all day, no one knows where.

12. Please tell me a story about the gorilla, will you, uncle?

13. How old are you?—Seventeen, last May, sir.

14. Why can we not jump a mile high as well as a foot?

15. “I don’t think I can learn it.”—“Why not?”

16. Why all the noise here?

17. At last he said softly to himself, “Sponges, animals? No eyes, no ears, no hands? What funny things!”

18. He would not do it, though I told him to.

19. If you are a man, prove yourself so.

20. Growling terribly in my ear, the lion shook me as a dog does a cat.



## CHAPTER VII

### DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

107. 他人の言葉を傳ふるに、これをその儘直接に叙ぶると、その趣意のみを取りて間接に叙ぶるとの二法あり。前者を **Direct Speech** といひ、**Quotation Marks** (“ ”) を以て圍ひ、後者を **Indirect Speech** といひ、**Noun-Clause** の形を用ふ。

*Direct* :— He says, “I am a student.”

*Indirect* :—He says that he is a student.

この ‘says’ の如き Verb を **Reporting Verb** といひ、‘that’ 以下の Clause を **Reported Speech** といふ。

108. **Reporting Verb** が、**Present** 若しくは **Future** ならば、**Reported Speech** の **Tense** は、變化を受けず。但し **Person** は變化す。

*Present* :—

{ He says, “I am happy.”  
{ He says that he is happy.



Future :—

{ He will say, "I am happy."  
 { He will say that he is happy.

109. Reporting Verb が Past Tense ならば、  
 Reported Speech の Tense も、亦 Past なり。

Past :—

{ He said, "I am happy."  
 { He said that he was happy.  
 { He said, "I have done it."  
 { He said that he had done it.  
 { He said, "It was raining at that time."  
 { He said that it had been raining at that time.  
 { He said, "I will go."  
 { He said that he would go.  
 { He said, "I can do it."  
 { He said that he could do it.

Compare :—

{ He said, "The earth moves round the sun."  
 { He said that the earth moves round the sun.  
 { He said, "My brother has a good memory."  
 { He said that his brother has a good memory.

110. Conditional Clause (Subjunctive).

{ He said to me, "If I were you, I would go  
 abroad."  
 { He told me that if *he* were *I*, *he* would go  
 abroad.  
 { He said to me, "If I had been you, I would  
 have gone abroad."  
 { He told me that if *he* had been *I*, *he* would  
 have gone abroad.

111. Direct たると Indirect たるとにより  
 て、Verb 以外の語句にも、變化を要する場  
 合あり。

{ He said, "There is no need to go just *now*."  
 { He said that there was no need to go just *then*.  
 { He said, "I *came here* three days *ago*."  
 { He said that he had *gone there* three days *before*

Compare :—

{ He said, "*This* is my book."  
 { He said that *this* (i.e. the book before us) was  
 his book.

112. Interrogative Sentence.

- { He said to me, "When are you leaving?"  
{ He asked me *when* I was leaving.  
{ He said to me, "Do you know it?"  
{ He asked me *if (whether)* I knew it.

113. Imperative Sentence.

- { I said to them, "Do not make a noise."  
{ I told them not to make a noise.  
{ I forbade them to make a noise.  
{ I said to him, "Lend me your knife, *please*."  
{ I asked him *to be kind enough to* lend me his knife.

114. Exclamatory Sentence.

- { They all said, "*Hurrah!* Our side has won."  
{ They all called out *with delight* that their side had won.  
{ He said, "*Alas!* I have failed!"  
{ He exclaimed *with a sigh* that he had failed.

EXERCISE


(a) Change the following from Direct to Indirect.

1. He says, "I have done it."

2. John said to me, "You are wrong."  
3. The doctor, in his lecture, said, "Fever always produces thirst."  
4. He said to me, "I should be happy, if I could be of any service to you."  
5. He said to them, "What do you intend to do?"  
6. He asked me, "How old are you?"  
7. He said to the boy, "Study diligently."  
8. The servant said to his master, "Pardon me, sir."  
9. I said to them all, "Good-bye, my friends!"  
10. The spectators cried out, "Bravo! It is a capital hit!"

(b) Change the following from Indirect to Direct.

1. He has told me that he did not commit that fault.  
2. He has told me that he does not believe it.

3. He said to his brothers that he would go with them.
  4. I demanded of the man why he had laughed at me.
  5. I asked him where he lived.
  6. I inquired of him if it was true.
  7. I asked him when his brother had come back.
  8. He requested his teacher kindly to correct his composition.
  9. I forbade him to talk nonsense.
  10. He cried out what a disaster it was.
- 

## APPENDIX

### PUNCTUATION

1. Sentence の各語句の關係を明かにし、意味を明瞭ならしむるために用ふる記號を **Punctuation Marks** といふ。その主要なるもの下の如し。

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Full Stop (Period) . | (c) Semicolon ;             |
| (b) Colon :              | (e) Apostrophe '            |
| (d) Comma ,              | (f) Interrogation Point ?   |
| (g) Exclamation Point !  | (h) Dash —                  |
| (i) Hyphen -             | (j) Parenthesis ( )         |
| (k) Brackets [ ]         | (l) Quotation Marks “ ” ‘ ’ |

#### 2. Full Stop.

(a) Declarative Sentence 及 Imperative Sentence の終。

Time flies like an arrow.

Improve every minute.

(b) 省略語、首字 (initials) の次。

A. D. (Anno Domini); B. C. (Before Christ);  
Aug. (August); W. G. Brown, Esq. (William  
George Brown, Esquire).

(c) 羅馬數字の次。

George V., King of England; Charles II.

(d) 小數の記號。 .32; 3.25 yen.

(e) 表題の終。 Smile's Self-Help.

### 3. Colon.

(a) 理由。 No man should be too positive: the  
wisest often err.

(b) 例證。 The subject generally precedes the  
verb: as, "Birds fly."

(c) Semicolon を含む Clause を對照する時。

He had all the boldness of the lion; and he  
also had the wisdom of the serpent: but he lacked  
the innocence of the dove.

### 4. Semicolon.

Clause を對照する時。

I met him, as he was leaving the house; other-  
wise I should not have known where he lived.

My home is in Tokyo; yours, in the country.

He had all the boldness of the lion, and he also  
had the wisdom of the serpent; but he lacked the  
innocence of the dove.

### 5. Comma.

(a) Address: Come here, boy, and sit down.

(b) Apposition: Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is  
situated in the province of Musashi.

(c) 文法上同じ關係を有する Word, Phrase  
又は Clause が重なる時。

He is good, clever, and industrious.

The captain drew his sword, encouraged his men,  
and led them on to the conflict.

I am not, and never shall be, rich enough to  
have you idle.

By night or by day, at home or abroad, asleep  
or awake, that dreadful thought haunted him.

Who he is, or whence he came, or what he  
intends to do, is not known to any one.

(d) Parenthetical or Absolute Clause (Phrase, Word):

He is, I am told, a very clever man.

The weather being fine, we had a pleasant time of it.

I am, to speak plainly, quite dissatisfied with it.

He has gone, say, five miles by this time.

(e) *Ellipsis* :

Our school is in Koishikawa ; yours, in Kanda.

Admission, fifty *sen*.

Tickets, twenty-five *sen*.

He was born at Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken, about five o'clock a. m., Wednesday, the 1st of April, 1895.

(f) *Noun-Clause* :

That this business should be attended to, is of great importance. (*Subject*)

The truth is, that good deeds are never lost.

(*Complement to 'to be'*)

Who does not know the well-known saying, that honesty is the best policy? (*Apposition*)

He said, "Come here at once." (*Direct Speech*)

(g) *Adjective-Clause* :

*Continuative* : I will tell the news to my brother, who is waiting to hear it.

*Restrictive* : This is the man who has brought the letter.

(*Compare* :—I asked the man to take a seat, who had brought the letter.)

(h) *Adverb-Clause* :

He walked with care, lest he should stumble.

He will succeed, because he works hard.

(*Compare* :—Come here as soon as you can.)

(i) *Miscellaneous* :

(1) 'Yes', 'no', 'come', 'why', 'well' 等の次。

Do you agree with me? — Yes, I do.

Come, let's run a race.

(2) Esq. その他 title を表す語の前。

W. Green, Esq.

J. Smith, M. A.

(3) 千以上の数の句切。

2, 536, 275.

6. *Apostrophe*.

(a) 文字の省略。 o'clock = of clock ; can't = can not.

(b) 数字の省略。 '14 = 1914

- (c) Noun の Possessive Case. ladies' shoes.  
 (d) 文字、数字の Plural. p's and q's; three 9's.

### 7. Interrogation Point.

- (a) 直接疑問文。 Are you well?  
 (b) 半疑問文。 You are not well?  
 (Compare :—I asked him if he was well.)  
 (c) 疑を挿む時。

I saw two foreigners. One of them was an Englishman; the other, a Frenchman(?).

### 8. Exclamation Point.

- (a) 切なる感情を表す時。  
 "Father! father!" he cried, but there was no reply.  
 Death or life now!  
 What a joyful evening was this for the little boy!  
 (b) 特に人の注意を惹く場合。  
 Notice!! Selling off below cost!!  
 (c) 輕蔑、反語を表す時。  
 The great statesman(!) is dead.
- ### 9. Dash.

- (a) *Hesitation*: (中途までいひかけたる事を急に止むる場合)。

"I—I also overheard something of what you said," continued my friend. "You wish to hear—that is, you would like—that is—shall I play for you?"

- (b) *Parenthetical (Apposition)*:

He had now three colours—red, blue, and yellow—and could manufacture green by mixing the yellow with the blue.

- (c) *Emphasis*:

Play to us once more—only once more!

- (d) 省略せる語又は数字の代用。

In the village of S—a there lived a man and his wife.

During the war (1904—5) he served as military correspondent.

- (e) 引用句、例證句、又は説明句等を導くために Colon, Comma と共に用ひらる。

The first letter of a Proper Noun or of a Proper Adjective is always a capital :—

I am a Japanese and live in Japan.

(f) 前に列挙したる語句を總括する場合。

Health, friends, position, happiness—all are gone.

(g) 疑問に對する答などを疑問と同一行に記す時。

Are you tired?—No, not a bit of it.

### 10. Hyphen.

(a) 一行の終にて Word の兩斷せらるゝ場合。  
 ————— composition —————

(b) 別々に發音すべき二つの Vowel を分つ時。  
 co-ordinate; co-operate.

(c) Compound Word を作る場合。

He is a noble-minded youth.

The ship is a man-of-war.

(d) Twenty-one より ninety-nine に至る數字及び one-third, five-tenths の如き分數。

### 11. Parenthesis.

*Parenthetical:*

I gave all I had (two pounds) to that cause.

The vapor of water (steam) upon cooling becomes a liquid.

My dog (such is the power of jealousy) attacked its rival whenever they met.

### 12. Brackets.

語句の參照となる説明又は符號等を表す場合。

Shakespeare, William [1564—1616], English poet; dramatist.

### 13. Quotation Marks.

“ ” を Double Quotation Mark といひ、‘ ’ を Single Quotation Mark といふ。

(a) *Quotation:*

“Have you ever seen a whale, uncle George?” inquired Frank.

“Well, dear,” said the lady, in a kind voice, “if you are slow and can’t help it, try to be ‘slow and sure,’ as they say.”

(b) 書物、雜誌、船艦の名。

“Robinson Crusoe” is an interesting tale.

He went to England on board the “Kamomaru.”

## TYPES

### 14. Capitals.

- (a) Sentence の 始の語の頭。

Character is power.

He said to me, "It is wrong to tell a lie,"

- (b) Verse の 各行の始の語の頭。

What does little birdie say,

In her nest at peep of day?

- (c) Proper Noun 及び Proper Adjective の頭。

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

English is easier than German or French.

- (d) Proper Noun の 働をなす Noun 又は Adjective の頭。

George the Fifth is king of England.

Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, was conqueror of Persia.

I never visited the Niagara Falls.

He is travelling in the South.

How long did the Civil War last?

I did not know it was Baron Nomura.

Who is the Prime Minister of Japan now?

He is the favoured child of Fortune.

It is Monday to-day.

April comes after March.

Christmas.

The Romans worshiped Jupiter.

He is a Buddhist.

- (e) Pronoun の I. 及び Interjection の O.

- (f) 題目、定義、廣告文中の主要なる語。

- (1) Power of the Human Eye.

How Napoleon Crossed The Alps.

### THE SKETCH BOOK.

- (2) Wanted, a Clerk and Interpreter.

- (3) All Material and Abstract Nouns must be of the Neuter Gender, since they denote things without life.

- (g) Letter の 始に用ふる語、並に結尾の句の各行の始の語の頭。

Motomachi, 1st March, '14.

Dear Cousin,

I shall have great pleasure in coming to



drink tea with you next Thursday. We all send our loves to all, and

I am,

Dear Cousin,

Yours affectionately,

S. Matsumoto.

### 15. Italics.

(a) *Emphasis*: I know *him* very well, *he* and I have been very long acquainted; *he* and *I* are intimate.

(b) 新聞、雜誌、船艦の名。

This is the latest number of the *Youth's Companion*.

The *Katori* is a battleship.

(c) 外國語より借りたる語句。

The 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Tokyo Higher Normal School was celebrated with great *éclat*.

### 16. Other Typographical Marks.

#### Accent.

(a) *Acute Accent*:— ' employé.

(b) *Circumflex Accent*:— ^ cāre.

(c) *Grave Accent*:— ` père (the French for 'father').

(d) *Primary Accent*:— '

(e) *Secondary Accent*:— " ac''ciden'tal.

#### Diacritical Marks.

(a) *Macron or Macrotone*:— - cāme, hīde, pēep.

(b) *Breve*:— ˇ āt, gět, sīt, sūn.

(c) *Dieresis*:— .. naïve, zoölogy.

(d) *Dot*:— . löve, pāpā, pūt.

(e) *Cedilla*:— ¸ dançe, aççent, çircumstance.

#### Miscellaneous.

(a) *Asterisk*:— \* (註を附するに用ふ)

(b) *Asterism*:— \*\* \*\* (注意を惹くに用ふ)

(c) *Brace*:— } (連結、總括の符)

(d) *Caret*:— ^ Go ^ school.

- (e) *Double Comma* :— ” Ditto or Do. (「同上」の意)  
 (f) *Double Dagger* :— † (註を附するに用ふ)  
 (g) *Ellipsis* :— \* \* \* \* — .....  
 (h) *Index or Hand* :— ☞ (注意を惹くに用ふ)  
 (i) *Leader* :— .....  
     The Brook.....Alfred Tennyson, 289.  
 (j) *Obelisk or Dagger* :— † (註を附するに用ふ)  
 (k) *Paragraph* ¶ (章)  
 (l) *Section* § (節)

## TEST EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

### A

1. What is a Simple Sentence?
2. What are the two essential elements of a Simple Sentence?
3. What kind of words can stand as Subject?
4. How may the Subject be qualified (Modifiers of the Subject)?
5. How may the Predicate be qualified (Modifiers of the Predicate)?
6. What may stand as Subjective Complement?
7. Give examples of Adjective=Noun, Noun=Adjective, Adverb=Noun, Adverb=Adjective.
8. Give examples of Derivative Nouns; of Derivative Verbs; of Derivative Adjectives; of Derivative Adverbs.
9. Give examples of Compound Nouns; of Compound Verbs; of Compound Adjectives.

10. Give examples of the Infinitive used as Noun :  
 (1) As Subject, (2) As Object, (3) As Complement.
11. Give examples of the Gerund used (1) as Subject ; (2) as Object ; (3) after Preposition.
12. Give examples of Participles used as Complement.
13. Explain an Absolute Clause. Give an example.
14. Give examples of Noun-Phrases ; of Adjective-Phrases ; of Adverb-Phrases.
15. What is a Compound Sentence? Give an example.
16. What is a Complex Sentence? Give an example.
17. Give examples of Noun-Clauses ; of Adjective-Clauses ; of Adverb-Clauses.
18. What is a Compound-Complex Sentence? Give an example.
19. Give an example of a Parenthetical Clause.
20. Give three cases in which a Verb precedes its Subject.
21. What is the natural position of the Object to a Verb?

22. What is the natural position of an Article? Of an Adjective?
23. What does an Ellipsis mean? Give an example.
24. Give instances of the Direct and the Indirect forms of Reported Speech.
25. Mention some of the chief Punctuation Marks.

### B

#### *Form Nouns from:—*

- choose live try (仙臺高工 44)
- white just honest (仙臺高工 44)
- advise believe decide discover intend lose  
 (海兵 44)
- occupy feel move fail speak (海兵 45)
- lovely delighted told beautiful greatly  
 (海兵 36)
- strong wise distant brave splendid (海機 44)
- invent elect instruct know agree (海機 44)

#### *Form Adjectives from:—*

- ease use wisdom lately happily (海兵 36)
- mud desire courage peace nature (海兵 45)

## C

*Supply suitable Prepositions :-*

1. Come here — an hour's time. (海兵 39)
2. We can change water — steam. (海兵 39)
3. I am very much obliged — you — your kindness. (海機 42)
4. I congratulate you — your promotion. (海機 42)
5. He departed — his errand. (海機 42)
6. He is taller than you — two inches. (高等 43)
7. Tea is preferable — coffee. (海兵 38)
8. I got up at a quarter — six. (東北工學部 45)
9. He bought the hens — 50 *sen* apiece. (海機 43)
10. There is no doubt — the earth being round. (海兵 40)
11. He is clever — his age. (海機 44)
12. He seized him — the collar. (海機 44)
13. The clock is just — the stroke of three. (海機 44)
14. Tokyo is noted — its cherry-trees. (海機 43)
15. This business must be attended — first. (專門檢定 39)

## D

*Fill the blanks :-*

1. If you had been there five minutes earlier, you — in time. (海兵 41)
2. — the world lasts, the earth will go — the sun. (海兵 41)
3. He speaks English, — he were an Englishman. (海兵 38)
4. I wish I — more time to study. (海兵 43)
5. He is not such a fool — he looks. (海兵 44)

## E

*Change the Simple Sentences into Complex Sentences' and the Complex Sentences into Simple Sentences :-*

1. He is generally believed to have died of poison. (高等 40)
2. But for the care taken by the doctor, his illness would have ended in his death. (醫專 43)
3. Being sick, he was left at home. (士官 43)
4. The sun is too hot for us to go out at present. (東北農大 43)

5. Honest boys will be trusted. (高等 42)
6. As the door was open, I walked in.  
(仙臺高工 41)
7. When he left school, he went into business.  
(海機 43)
8. I am aware that the task is difficult. (海機 43)
9. I was so frightened that I could not speak.  
(七高 42)
10. The boy that was lost has been found. (醫專 42)

## F

*Translate the following into Japanese:—*

## (a)

1. I have ordered the carriage to be here at one o'clock. (農大實科 43)
2. To add to his difficulties, he lost his health.  
(海機 38)
3. We often hear of people breaking down from overwork, but in nine cases out of ten they are really suffering from anxiety. (海機 43)
4. Having found out the thing we have to do, we must throw to it all the energies of our being,

seeking its accomplishment at whatever hazard or sacrifice. (上田蠶絲 44)

## (b)

1. He is a little awkward in his manners, but we cannot praise his wisdom the less. (海兵 36)
2. Tell me the company you keep, and I will tell you what you are. (七高 42)
3. In short, a glance at the map of the world shows that Japan forms the centre of all the most important trade routes, not only of the Pacific, but also of the world. (海機 44)
4. You will generally suffer for wishing to appear other than what you are; whether it be richer, or greater, or more learned. (東京高師 43)
5. Every human being is intended to have a character of his own, to be what no other is, to do what no other can. (東京高工 40)
6. Never speak anything for a truth which you know or believe to be false. (熊本高工 42)
7. He was kind and hard-working, patient in

trouble, and ever ready to share the little he had with the poor. (四高 41)

8. I do not think that I have ever promised beforehand anything I did not make a strong effort to make good afterwards. (海機 43)

9. A man's worth lies not so much in what he has as in what he is. (高等 35)

10. It is more than I can understand. (海機 38)

11. Nothing is more precious than time, yet nothing is less valued. (仙臺高工 43)

12. The train was so crowded with passengers that it was as much as I could do to get a seat. (海機 38)

13. There is no more dependence to be placed on his word than there is on the wind. (長崎高商 44)

14. It is no good talking about the greatness of Japan or pretending to be proud of it, unless we who live in the country do something to make it great, and of which we, and those who come after us, have a right to be proud. (東京高師 43)

15. Thousands of men spend most of their lives in coal mines, that the world may have for its factories

and its firesides, the fuel that nature, long ages ago, stored away in the crust of the earth. (高等 42)

## (c)

1. Happy are those who know the pleasure of doing good, and making all happy around them.

(仙臺高工 43)

2. Much as sheep look alike, there is a difference between them, and John knows one from another.

(大阪高工 42)

3. The soldiers, however, worked with a will, and all that it was possible for men to do they did.

(水産 43)

4. Die in what manner I may, I will die like the son of a brave man. (東京高商 35)

5. What he might have done, had his life been spared and had his health progressively improved, it is of course impossible to say. (海機 39)

6. If you really are what you say you are you are doubtless worthy of any situation. (金澤醫專 40)

7. It has cost many a man life or fortune for not knowing what he thought he was aware of.

(長崎高商 44)

8. Beware of him who flatters you and commends you to your face, or to one he thinks will tell you of it. (名古屋高工 38)

9. Another than I deserves this reward. (士官 41)

10. It is hard to know flatterers from friends; for as a wolf resembles a dog, so a flatterer a friend. (高等 37)

11. He calmly replied that without danger there could be no courage, and without temptation no real virtue. (海機 41)

12. Without care and method, the largest fortune will not, and with them, almost the smallest will, supply all necessary expenses. (長崎高商 42)

13. It seems to me that much of what is great, and to all men beneficial, has been wrought by those who neither intended nor knew the good they did. (高等 44)

### G

Translate the following into English:—

1. 私が今朝學校へ参つた時には既に始まつて居りました。(東京高商 40)

2. たつた二分のことで汽車に乗れなかつた。  
(海兵 39) (Too late.....to.)

3. 洋傘を持つて行つたらあんなに ズブ濡れ にならなかつたらうに。(海機 44) (To be drenched to the skin.)

4. 私どもは晴雨に 拘らず 明朝 未明 に出發いたします。(熊本高工 42) (Whether.....or; before daybreak.)

5. 太陽と月とは孰れが澤山地球に光線を與へますか。(東京高師 35)

6. 私は旅行ほど愉快なものはないと考へます。(海兵 36)

7. シベリア鐵道の 完成 以來歐洲まで二週間で行かれるやうになつた。(東京高工 43) (Completion.)

8. 誰かあの人と同居してゐますか。  
(東京高師 43) (With.)

9. あの方は日本へ來て から もう二十年以上になるそうです。(海兵 44) (Since.)

10. 彼は彼の兄ほど富裕でない。(海機 43)

11. 飛行機 で行けば此處から十時間位で東京に着くことが出来る。(長崎高商 44)  
(Flying machine, aeroplane.)

12. 君の時計では何時ですか。  
唯今十時に六分前です。(海軍經理 44)
13. 支那には英國にある二十倍の石炭があると云ふ話だ。(熊本高工 44)
14. 此の缺點さへなければ直に彼を雇入るのだが。(水産 44)
15. 停車場に着くか着かないに汽車は出てしまった。(新潟醫專 44)
16. 彼は屹度七時までには歸つて來ると申しました。(海兵 44)
17. 上り列車と下り列車とは此の停車場で行き違ひます。(士官 44) (To pass each other.)
18. 昨夜餘程遅くまで勉強したので今朝は少し頭痛がします。(高等 45) (Till late, far into; a slight headache.)
19. 私は非常に忙しいので今外出が出来ない  
(秋田鎮山 44)
20. 汽車が速く走れば走るほど私は愉快だ。  
(専門檢定 38) (The faster.)

## H

Correct the errors in the following:—

1. From the resemblance, I took it to be he. (高等 43)

2. He is the man whom I believe did it. (醫專 43)
3. He told me that how well he has been. (高等 35)
4. While our voyage the sea was rough. (海兵 42)
5. I am very difficult to finish the work this evening. (海兵 42)
6. The rain prevented me to go there. (海兵 41)
7. I will not go there, if I were you. (海機 39)
8. Had he studied more carefully, he will have succeeded. (高等 39)
9. I am studying hard lest I should not fail in the examination. (海兵 42)
10. I wish to see you again before you do not start. (海兵 41)
11. He has written twice more than me. (海機 43)
12. He is so tall as his brother, but not as tall as I. (仙臺高工 44)
13. I hope I will succeed this time. (海機 41)
14. The number of horses are seven. (高等 42)
15. Do you think when will the examination be over? (新潟醫專 43)



## I

Change the following sentences from Indirect to Direct, and from Direct to Indirect:—

1. My father told me not to tell a lie. (高等 37)
2. This lady has told you that she is coming.  
(海兵 35)
3. He said that he was very sorry for the fault he had committed. (海機 42)
4. She told me to be good when she was gone, and to love my brother, and be kind to him. (七高 41)
5. He will say, "The boy was diligent."  
(海軍經理 45)
6. The girl said, "I can not find my book."  
(仙臺高工 40)
7. He said to me, "Have you ever seen a tiger?"  
(海兵 40)
8. I said to him, "Would you kindly lend me your pencil?" (海兵 42)
9. He said to me, "Do you suppose that this state of things is a pleasure to me?" (廣島高師 45)
10. My cousin in Peking wrote to me, saying, "Your letter arrived yesterday. It is very cold here." (東北工學部 45)

## INDEX

(The Figures refer to pages)

- A**
- a, Position of, 103  
'a—,' 16  
'—able,' 16  
about, 43  
above, 43  
Absolute Clause,  
8, 11, 33, *app.* 3.  
Accent, *app.* 12-13  
  Acute Accent, *app.* 12  
  Circumflex, *app.* 13  
  Grave, *app.* 13  
  Primary, *app.* 13  
  Secondary, *app.* 13  
Address, 2, *app.* 3  
Adjective, 1, 6, 7, 9, 25, 104-105  
  Compound, 18  
  Derivative, 16  
  Simple, 38  
  =Noun, 3, 5, 19-20  
  Position of, 104-105  
Adjective-Clause,  
65, 71-75, *app.* 4-5  
  =Noun-Clause, 92  
  =Co-ordinate Clause,  
91  
Adjective-Equivalents,  
6-7, 9-10  
Adjective-Phrase, 38-40  
  Attributive Use, 39  
  Predicative Use, 39  
  Absolute Use, 39  
Adverb, 1, 11, 25-26, 105-107  
  =Adjective, 21  
  Compound, 18  
  Derivative, 17  
  Simple, 41  
  =Noun, 21  
  Position of, 105-107  
Adverb-Clause,  
8, 65, 75-83, 107, *app.* 5.  
  Position of, 107  
Adverb-Equivalents, 11  
Adverb-Phrase, 41-43, 107  
  Position of, 107  
after, 44, 76

ago, 119  
 '—al,' 16  
 alas, 120  
 all, 103  
 also, 13  
 '—ance,' 16  
 an, Position of, 103  
 and, 13, 92  
 any, 103  
 Any Part of Speech = Noun,  
     3, 5  
 Apostrophe, *app.* 1, *app.* 5-6  
 Apposition,  
     9, 66, *app.* 2, *app.* 4, *app.* 7  
     Case of, 9  
 Article, Position of, 103-104  
 as, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 102, 112  
 as.....as, 78, 79  
 as.....as ever, 78  
 as far as, 76  
 as if, 76, 112  
 as long as, 76, 90  
 as much as, 77  
 as.....so, 79  
 as soon as, 76, 80  
 as well as, 13  
 ask, 120  
 Asterisk, *app.* 13  
 Asterism, *app.* 13  
 at, 44  
 at large, 60

Auxiliary Verb, 105-106

## B

'be—,' 16  
 because, 77, 112  
 before, 44-45, 76, 79, 119  
 below, 43  
 beneath, 43  
 bid, 25  
 bosom friend, 60  
 Brace. *app.* 13  
 Brackets, *app.* 1, *app.* 9  
 Breve, *app.* 13  
 both, 103  
 but, 25  
 but also, 13  
 but for, 85  
 by, 45, 113  
 by word of mouth, 60

## C

call out, 120  
 Capitals, *app.* 10-12  
 Caret, *app.* 13  
 cat and dog, 61  
 Cause, 26, 77  
 Cedilla, *app.* 13  
 Circumflex Accent, *app.* 13  
 Clauses, 63-99  
     Absolute, 8, 11, 33  
     Adjective, 65, 71-75

Adverb, 65, 75-83  
 Conditional, 83-89  
 Dependent, 67, 68, 89, 94  
 Noun, 65, 66-71, 117  
 Parenthetical, 98-99  
 Principal, 63, 68, 89  
 Subordinate, 63  
 Colon, 64, *app.* 1, *app.* 2  
 come, 119  
 Comma, *app.* 1, *app.* 3-5  
 Comparison, 78-79  
 Complement,  
     6-8, 25, 28, 102, *app.* 4  
     Position of, 102  
 Complex Sentence, 63, 65-83  
 Complex Sentence with  
 more than one Dependent  
 Clause, 94-95  
 Compound Adjective, 18  
 Compound Adverb, 18  
 Compound-Complex Sen-  
 tence, 95  
 Compound Noun, 18  
 Compound-Sentence, 63-65  
 Compound Verb, 18, 106  
 Compound Word, 18, *app.* 8  
 Concession (讓步), 71, 72, 77  
 Concord of Tenses in the  
 Adverb-Clause, 80

Concord of Tenses in the  
 Noun-Clause, 66  
 Concord of Subject and  
 Predicate, 12-15  
 Condition, 25, 78, 101  
 Conditional Clause (Sub-  
 junctive), 84-89, 119  
 Conjunction, 2, 63  
 Connection (接續), 71  
 Connectives, 2  
 Continuative, 71, *app.* 4  
 Contraction, of Adjective-  
 Clause, 35  
     of Adverb-Clause,  
         8, 32-33, 35  
     of Noun-Clause, 35  
 Co-ordinate-Clause = Ad-  
 verb-Clause, 93  
 Co-ordinating Conjunction,  
     63  
 Correlative Conjunction,  
     79-80

## D

Dagger, *app.* 14  
 Dash, *app.* 1, *app.* 6-8  
 day of the month, 113  
 Declarative Sentence, *app.* 1  
 Degree, 76

- Definite Article, Position  
of, 103  
*delight*, 120  
Derivative Adjective, 16  
Derivative Adverb, 16  
Derivative Noun, 16  
Derivative Word, 16  
Determination, 91  
Diacritical Marks, *app.* 13  
Dependent (Subordinate)  
Clause, 67, 68, 89, 94  
*did*, 114  
Direct and Indirect Speech,  
117-122  
Direct Speech, 116, *app.* 4  
*dis—*, 16  
Ditto, *app.* 14  
*do*, 114  
Do, *app.* 14  
Dot, *app.* 13  
*double*, 104  
Double Quotation Mark,  
*app.* 9  
Double Dagger, *app.* 14
- E**
- each*, 13  
*either.....or*, 13  
Elements of the Simple  
Sentence, 1-2  
Ellipsis, 111-116, *app.* 4
- Miscellaneous, 113  
Subject, 111  
Subject + Verb, 112-113  
Verb, 111-112  
'*en—*,' 16  
'*—en*,' 16  
Emphasis,  
101, 102, 106, *app.* 7, *app.* 12  
*enough*, 106, 107  
'*—er*,' 16  
'*—ess*,' 16  
Essential Elements of the  
Simple Sentence, 1  
*every*, 13  
*exclaim*, 120  
Exclamation, 25  
Exclamation Point,  
*app.* 1, *app.* 6  
Exclamatory Sentence, 120
- F**
- for*, 45, 113  
*for better, for worse*, 6  
*forbid*, 120  
*from*, 46  
*from time immemorial*, 104  
*frown one into silence*, 60  
'*—ful*,' 16  
Full Stop (Period), *app.* 1-2  
Future, 67, 80, 85, 118  
Subjunctive, 85

Futurity, 90, 91

**G**

- Gerund, 3, 5, 10, 24, 28-29  
*get*, 25  
*give oneself airs*, 60  
*go*, 119  
Grave Accent, *app.* 13

**H**

- had*, 84  
*had better*, 25  
*half*, 103  
Hand (Index), *app.* 14  
*hardly—before*, 79  
*hardly—when*, 79  
*have*, 25  
*hear*, 24  
*hence*, 112  
Hesitation, *app.* 7  
*hold one's tongue*, 59  
*hold water*, 59  
'*—hood*,' 16  
*hope*, 67  
*house*, 112  
*he w*, 101, 103, 112  
*however*, 77  
*hurrah*, 120  
Hyphen, *app.* 1, *app.* 8

**I**

- I, *app.* 11  
'*—ic*,' 16  
'*—ice*,' 16  
Idioms, 59-62  
*if*, 78, 84-86, 90, 112, 113, 120  
'*im—*,' 16  
Imperative Sentence,  
100, 120 *app.* 1  
*in*, 44, 48  
'*in—*,' 16  
*in black and white*, 60  
*in case, (that)*, 114  
Index (Hand), *app.* 14  
*initials, app.* 2  
*in order that*, 78  
Incomplete Intransitive  
Verb (Copulative Verb), 6-7  
Incomplete Transitive Verb  
(Factitive Verb), 7  
Indefinite Article, Position  
of, 103  
Independent Elements, 2  
Indirect Object, 11  
Indirect Speech, 116  
Infinitive, 24-28, 106, 120  
Interchange, of Clauses,  
92-94  
of Parts of Speech, 19-23  
Interjection, 2

Interrogation Point,  
*app. 1, app. 6*  
 Interrogative, 101  
 Interrogative Pronoun, 102  
 Interrogative Sentence,  
*98, 119-120*  
*into, 49*  
 Intransitive Verb, 105  
 '—ish,' 16  
*it, 66*  
*it is.....that, 14*  
*it is necessary that.....should,*  
*90*  
*it is right that.....should, 90*  
 Italics, *app. 21*  
 '—ize,' 16

**K**

*keep the wolf from the door,*  
*60*

**L**

Leader, *app. 14*  
*let, 114*  
*lest, 78*  
 Letter, *app. 11-12*  
 '—ly,' 17

**M**

Macron, Macrotone, *app. 13*  
*make a noise in the world, 59*

Manner, 76  
*many a, 13, 103*  
*may, 78, 80, 100*  
*might, 78, 80*  
*might as well—as, 78*  
 'mis—,' 16  
*Miscellaneous, of Ellipsis, 113*  
 of Comma, *app. 5*  
 Modifiers, 1  
 of the Predicate, 11  
 of the Subject, 9-10  
*more, 77, 79*

**N**

*neither.....nor, 13*  
 '—ness,' 16  
*no.....'er'.....than, 79*  
*no.....less.....than, 79*  
*no.....more.....than, 79*  
*nor, 112*  
*no.....so.....as, 78*  
*no.....sooner.....than, 79*  
 'non—,' 16  
*not, 106-107*  
*not only.....but also, 13*  
*not so.....as, 78, 79*  
 Noun, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11  
 = Adjective, 20  
 = Adverb, 21  
 Compound, 18

Derivative, 16  
 in Apposition, 9, 10  
 in the Possessive Case,  
*10, 28*  
 Noun-Clause,  
*65, 66-71, 117, app. 4*  
 Noun-Equivalents, 6, 7  
 Noun-Infinitive, 3, 5, 25  
 Noun + Infinitive, 35  
 Noun + Participle, 35-36  
 Noun-Phrase, 3, 5, 35-38  
*now, 119*  
*now (that), 114*  
 Number, of Subject, 12  
 of Verb, 12

**O**

*O, app. 12*  
 Obelisk, *app. 14*  
 Objective Complement, 7, 66  
 Object to Preposition,  
*25, 28, 35, 41-42, 66, 102*  
 Position of, 102  
 Object to Verb,  
*5-6, 25, 28, 66, 101*  
 how to translate, 5  
 Position of, 101  
*o'clock, 113*  
*once (that), 114*  
*one more.....and, 113*  
*only, 106, 107*

*of, 46, 49, 54*  
*of family, 60*  
*off, 50*  
*on, 50*  
*on Monday next, 104*  
*or, 13, 79, 85, 93*  
*out of, 51*  
*over, 53, 54*

**P**

Paragraph, *app. 14*  
 Parenthesis,  
*26, app. 1, app. 8-9*  
 Parenthetical, *app. 7, app. 8*  
 Parenthetical Clause,  
*98-99, app. 3*  
 Parenthetical Phrase, 2  
 Participle, 10, 24, 29-34  
 Past, 29-32  
 Present, 29-33  
 Past, 67, 68, 80, 84, 118  
 Indicative, 84  
 Participle, 29-32  
 Perfect Subjunctive, 84  
 Subjunctive, 84  
*penny-wise and pound-foolish*  
*60*  
 Perfect, 80  
 Period (Full Stop), *app. 1-2*  
 Person, of Reported Speech,  
*117*

- of Subject, 12  
of Verb, 12  
Phrases, 24-62  
  Adjective, 38-40  
  Adverb, 41-43  
  Noun, 35-38  
  Parenthetical, 2  
Place, 75  
*poet laureate*, 104  
Possessive Case, of Noun,  
  10, 28, *app.* 6  
  of Pronoun, 10, 28  
Position of Words, 100-110  
  Adjective, 104-105  
  Adverb, 105-107  
  Article, 103-104  
  Complement, 102  
  Object to Preposition,  
    102  
  Object to Transitive  
    Verb, 101  
  Subject, 100-101  
Predicate Verb, 1  
Prefix, 16  
Preposition, 2  
  Uses of, 43-59  
Preposition + Adjective, 41  
Preposition + Noun,  
  10, 11, 38, 41  
Preposition + Pronoun,  
  10, 11, 38, 41  
Preposition + Noun + Infinitive,  
  35  
Preposition + Pronoun +  
  Infinitive, 35  
Present, 67, 80, 84, 117  
  Indicative, 84  
  Participle, 29-33  
  Perfect, 80  
  Subjunctive, 84  
Primary Accent, 13  
*prince imperial*, 104  
Principal Clause, 63, 66-68, 89  
Pronoun, 3, 5, 6  
  in the Possessive Case,  
    10, 28  
Pronoun + Infinitive, 35  
Proper Adjective, *app.* 10  
Proper Noun, *app.* 10  
*provided that*, 78  
*provided (that)*, 114  
Punctuation, *app.* 1-9  
Punctuation Marks, *app.* 1  
Purpose (目的), 26, 71, 72, 78
- Q
- Qualifying Infinitive,  
  10, 11, 25-26  
Quotation, 101, *app.* 9

- Quotation Marks,  
  117, *app.* 1, *app.* 9
- R
- '*re—*,' 16  
Reason (理由), 71, 72, *app.* 2  
*reason one out of one's tears*,  
  60  
Relative Adverb, 63, 71  
Relative Pronoun,  
  63, 71, 101, 102  
Reported Speech, 117  
  Person in, 117  
  Tense in 117-119  
Reporting Verb, 117  
  Tense of 117-119  
Restrictive, 71, *app.* 5  
Result, 26, 77  
*rob one of something*, 42
- S
- said*, 118  
*says*, 117  
*scarcely.....before*, 79  
*scarcely.....when*, 79  
Secondary Accent, *app.* 13  
Section, *app.* 14  
*see* 24  
Semicolon, 64, *app.* 1, *app.* 2  
*send word*, 60  
Sense-Subject (Logical Subject), 28
- Sentence, *app.* 10  
*shall*, 89-91  
*shall (should) and will (would)*  
  in the Dependent Clause,  
    89-92  
*should*, 78, 84, 85, 89, 91  
*sigh*, 120  
*since*, 76, 77  
Simple Adjective, 38  
Simple Adverb, 41  
Simple Sentence, 1-15  
  Elements of, 1-2  
  Simple Word, 16  
  Single Quotation Mark,  
    *app.* 9  
*so*, 114  
*so.....as*, 79  
*so.....but*, 77  
*so.....that*, 77, 78, 79  
*something*, 104  
Subject,  
  1, 2-4, 25, 28, 66, 89, 100-101  
  111, *app.* 4  
  How to Translate, 3  
  Number and Person, 12  
  Position of, 100-101  
Subject + Verb, 112  
Subjective Complement,  
  6-7, 66, 102  
Subjunctive (Conditional  
  Clause), 84, 86, 119

Future, 85  
 Past, 84  
 Past Perfect, 84  
 Present, 85  
 Subjunctive Mood, 100  
 Subordinate (Dependent)  
 Clause, 63  
 Subordinating Conjunction, 63  
*such*, 103  
*such.....that*, 79  
 Suffix, 16

## T

*tell*, 25, 120  
 '—*th*,' 16  
*than*, 79, 111  
*thanks to*, 60  
*that*  
 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 89-91, 114, 117  
*the*, Position of, 103  
*the*, Adverb, (*that*), 77  
*the moment (that)*, 114  
*the more.....the more*, 77  
*then*, 119  
*think not*, 112  
*this*, 119  
*though*, 77, 114  
*though....yet*, 79  
*till*, 45, 76  
 Time, 75

*times as—as*, 79  
 '—*tion*,' 16  
*to*, 53  
*to a degree*, 60  
*toward(s)*, 54  
 Transitive Verb, 105  
 Types, *app.* 10-13  
 Typographical Marks,  
*app.* 12-14

## U

'*un—*,' 16  
*under*, 43, 53, 54  
*unless*, 78  
*until*, 76  
*ups and downs*, 61

## V

Verb, 1, 111  
 Compound, 18  
 Derivative, 16  
 Number and Person, 12  
 Verbals, 24  
 Verse, *app.* 10  
 '—*vous*,' 16

## W

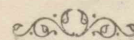
'—*ward*,' 17  
*were*, 84, 85  
*what*, 66, 101, 102  
*whatever*, 78

*what a*, 103  
*when*, 75, 79, 80, 112  
*where*, 75  
*wherever*, 75  
*whether*, 120  
*whether.....or*, 79  
*while*, 76  
*who*, 90, 93, 100  
*whom*, 101  
*which*, 92, 91, 100  
*why*, 112  
*will*, 89-91  
*wish*, 67

*with*, 13, 55  
*without*, 85  
 '—*wise*,' 17  
 Words, 16-23  
 Compound, 18-19  
 Derivative, 16-18  
 Simple, 16  
*would*, 84, 85, 89, 91, 112

## Y

'—*y*,' 16  
*years of age*, 113





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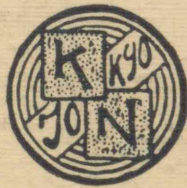
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