CURRENT ENGLISH READERS

I

THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

寺田恒生

Christmas. (*Lesson 24.*)

昭和七年十二月二十六日
中學校外國語科用・師範學校英語科用
文部省檢定濟
昭和八年五月二十六日
實業學校外國語科用

CURRENT ENGLISH READERS

I

THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

A all can

The Al

A B C D E F

エイ ビー スィー ディー イー エフ

a b c d e f

a b c d e f

N O P Q R S

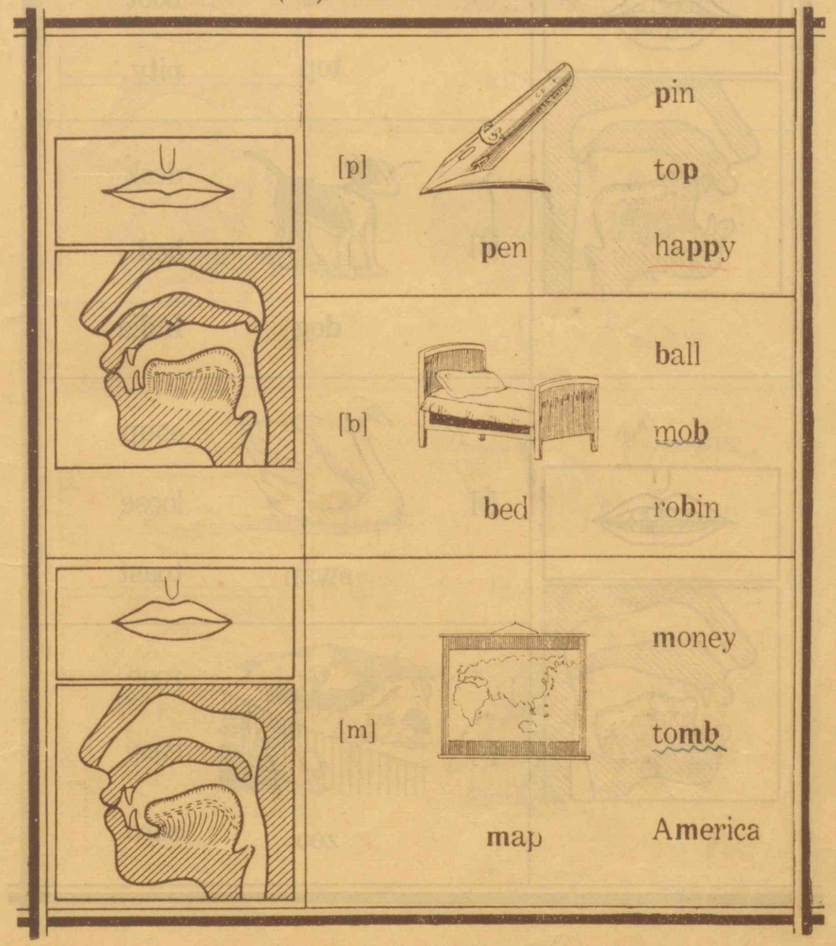
エヌ オー ピー キュー アール エス

n o p q r s

n o p q r s

PREPARATORY DRILL IN SOUNDS

(1) CONSONANTS



A ル all can

The Alphabet

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

エイ ビー スィー ディー イー エフ ジー エイッチ アイ ジェイ ケイ エル エム

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

エヌ オー ピー キュー アール エス ティー ユー ヴィ ダブリュー エックス ワイ ゼット

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

The Alphabet

D E F G H I J K L M

イー エフ ジー エイッチ アイ ジェイ ケイ エル エム

D E F G H I J K L M

d e f g h i j k l m

d e f g h i j k l m

Q R S T U V W X Y Z

キュー アール アー エス ティー ユー ヴィ (ブイ) ダブリュー エックス ワイ ゼット

Q R S T U V W X Y Z

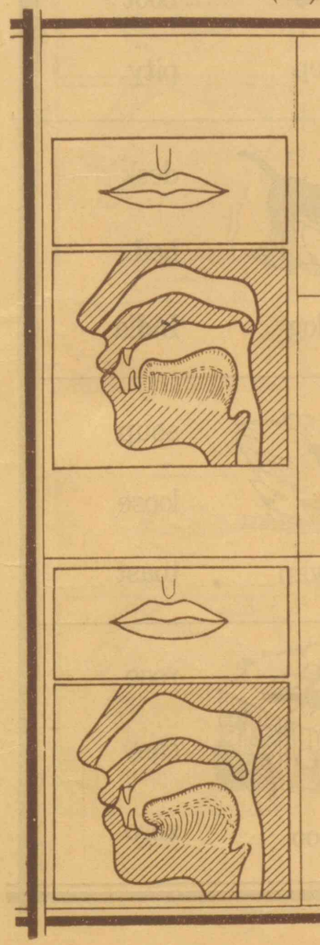
q r s t u v w x y z

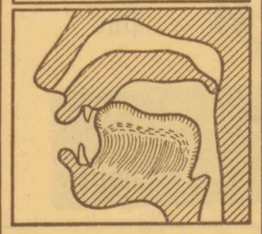
q r s t u v w x y z

PREPA

I

(1)





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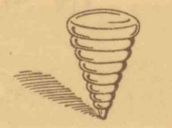
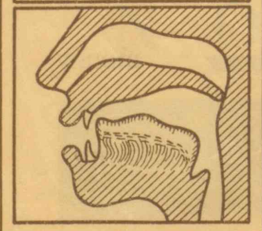


tent
boot
top
pity

[d]

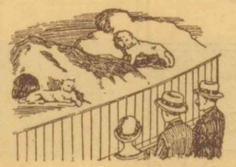
desk
bed
dog
India



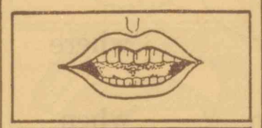
[s]

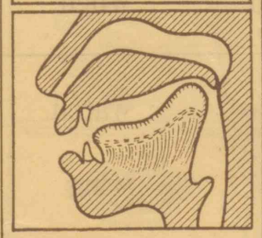
soup
loose
swan
toast

[z]



rose
easy
zoo
zero





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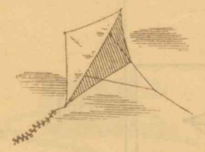
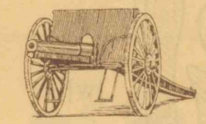
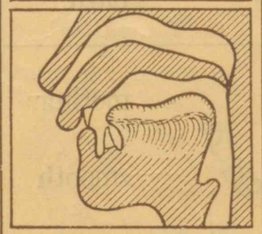


cake
chorus
kite
cock

[g]



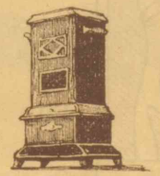
gate
big
gun
gig



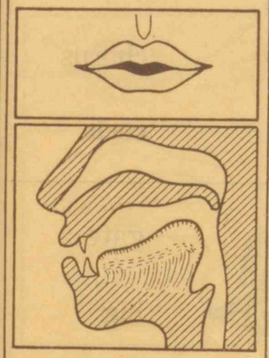
[f]

coffee
photo
fox
enough

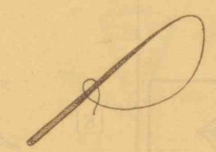
[v]



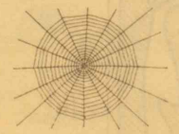
over
vest
stove
vivid



[w]

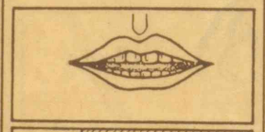


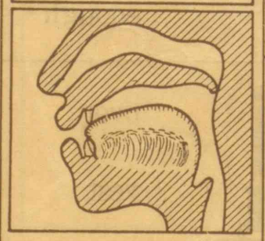
what
where
whip
when



[w]

watch
wing
web
wool





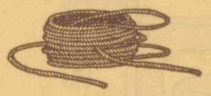
[θ]

thorn
moth
three
bath

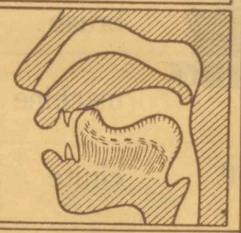
[ð]

mother
smooth
father
thither

[r]

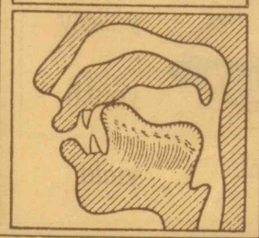


rat
narrow
write
rope
rhyme



[l]

loop
hill
miller
lamp
lily



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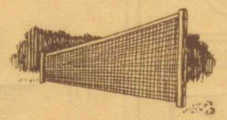
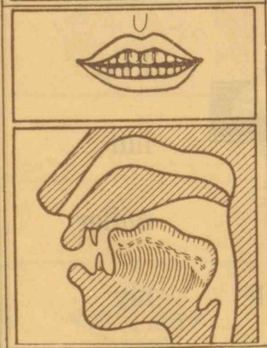


tennis
ton
knife
net
pneumatic

[ŋ]

king

tank
gong
song
ring



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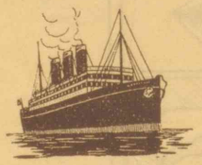
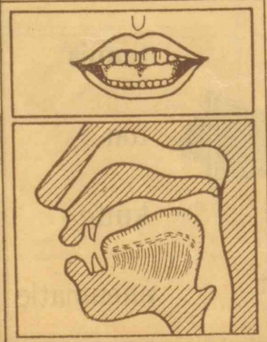
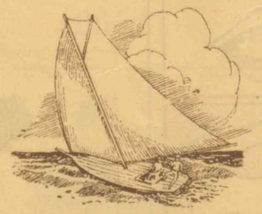


ship

sheep
brush
machine
chute



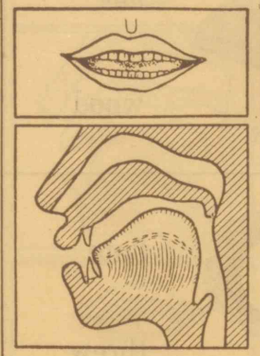
[j]



yacht

yard
yellow
youth
yield

(2) VOWELS



[i]

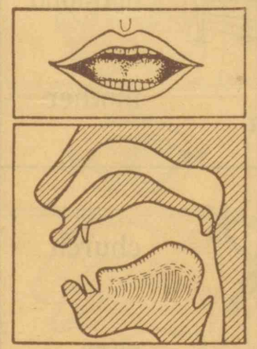
ink

pin
happy

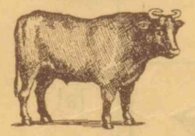
[iː]

eagle

meet
Peter



[ɔ]



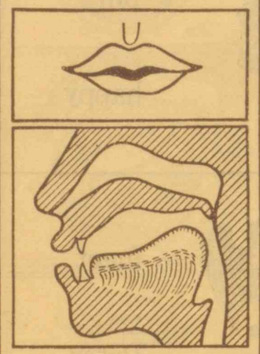
ox

pot
mob

[ɔː]

fork

wall
author

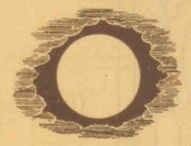


[u] 

put

wood

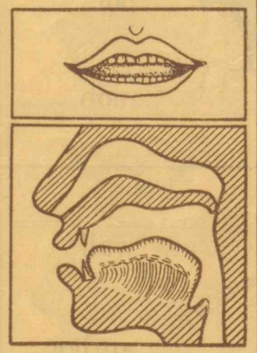
book

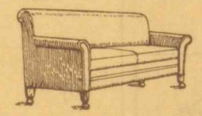
[u:] 

flute

threw

moon



[ə] 

diamond

mother

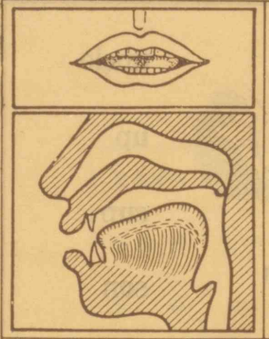
sofa

[ə:] 

church

earn

bird



[e] 

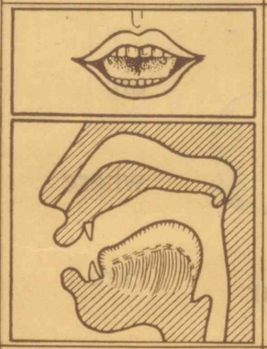
head

end

hen

men

egg



[æ] 

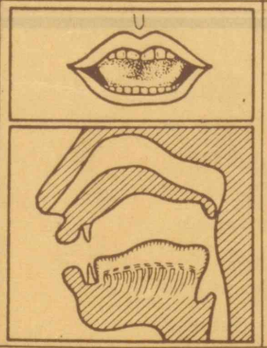
man

apple

atlas

ankle

jam



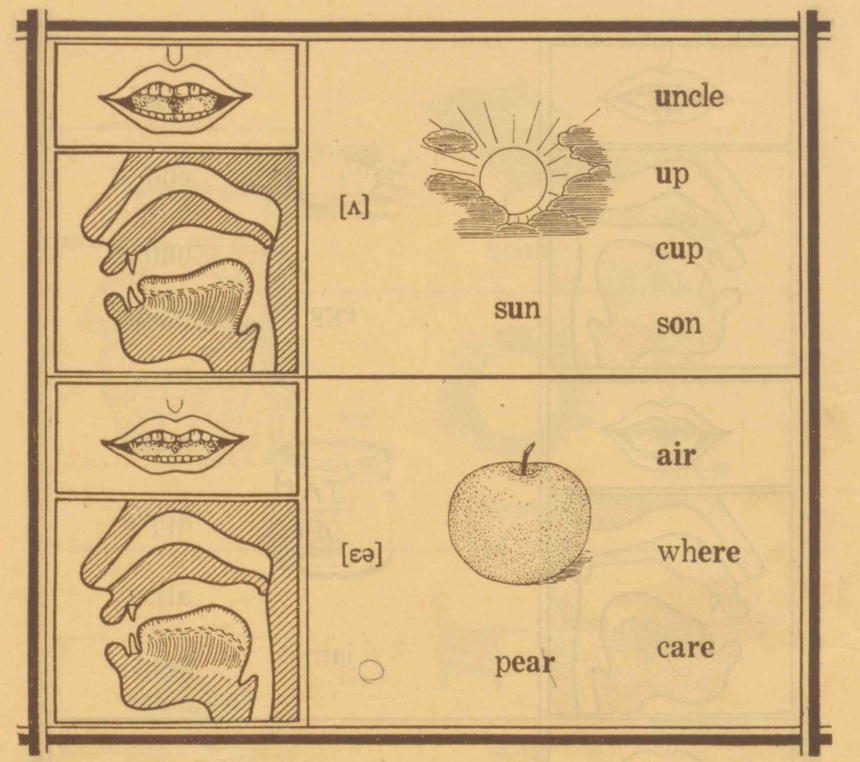
[ɑ:] 

ask

heart

clerk

arch



子　　音

子音一覽表

發音場所	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
破裂音	[p] [b]			[t] [d]		[k] [g]	
鼻音	[m]			[n]		[ŋ]	
摩擦音	[w]	[f] [v]	[θ] [ð]	[s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [r]	[j]	[w]	[h]
側音				[l]			

主なる發音の場所

(1) 上　唇＋下　唇
(2) 上　齒＋下　唇
(3) 上　齒＋舌の前緣
(4) 齒　齦＋舌の前緣
(5) 硬口蓋＋舌の前部
(6) 軟口蓋＋舌の後部
(7) 聲　帶

a) 發音場所 (1)

[p]—兩唇を閉ぢて一時息の通路を塞ぎ急に閉鎖を破りて息を吹き出す。(破裂音)

[b]—[p] に「こゑ」卽ち聲帶の振動を伴はせる。([p] の如く「こゑ」の伴はぬものを無聲音、[b] の如くこれの伴ふものを有聲音といふ)。

[m]—[b] を發音する時に唇を開かずに「こゑ」を伴ふ息を鼻へ出す。(鼻音で有聲音)

b) 發音場所（4）

〔t〕—舌の前緣を上の齒齦に密着させて息の通路を閉ぢ急にこれを破つて出す破裂音で無聲音。

〔d〕—〔t〕の有聲音

〔n〕—〔d〕の鼻音

c) 發音場所（6）

〔k〕 舌の後部を軟口蓋に密着せしめ閉鎖を破りて出す無聲破裂音。

〔g〕—〔k〕の有聲音。

〔ŋ〕—〔g〕の鼻音。 東京語のカゲ(影)、ヤゲラ(櫓)等のゲゲに含まれた子音。

d) 發音場所（4）

〔s〕—舌の前緣を上の齒齦に近づけ、その間隙に息を通して摩擦の音を起させる。（摩擦音）

〔z〕—〔s〕の有聲音。

〔ts〕は〔t〕と〔s〕の、〔dz〕は〔d〕と〔z〕の、密接なる連續で共に一音の如く聞える。

〔ʃ〕—〔s〕と異なり、舌の前緣ばかりでなく、前部までも同時に高く上り、硬口蓋の一部との間にも摩擦の面が擴がる、日本語のシャの子音よりも強く鋭い。

〔ʒ〕—〔ʃ〕の有聲音。

〔tʃ〕は〔t〕と〔ʃ〕の連結。 日本語のチの子音よりも強く鋭い。

〔dʒ〕は〔tʃ〕の有聲音。

e) 發音場所（2）

〔f〕—下唇が上齒の尖端に觸れて、その間に起る無聲摩擦音。

〔v〕—〔f〕の有聲音。

f) 發音場所（3）

〔θ〕—上齒の裏に舌の前緣を輕く當てて、上齒と舌との間隙から息を出す。（摩擦音）

〔ð〕—〔θ〕の有聲音。

g) 發音場所（5）

〔j〕—舌の前部を硬口蓋の方向に近づけて發する有聲摩擦音。日本語のヤの中の子音よりも強い。

h) 發音場所（4）

〔l〕—舌の先端だけが上の齒齦に密着し、「こゑ」を帶びた息が密着部の兩側を廻つて外に出る。

〔r〕—舌の前緣を上齒齦に殆んどつく位に近づけ、その間隙に「こゑ」を帶びた息を通す。そのとき舌の周圍の緣を匙の樣にするつもりで。

i) 發音場所（1）及び（6）

〔w〕—唇を圓くすぼめ、舌の後部を軟口蓋の方に上げて發する有聲音、日本語のワの子音をもつと強く發する。

j) 發音場所（7）

〔h〕—聲帶が半ば開いて肺から出る息がその緣に輕く擦れて起す摩擦音。口を開いて溜息をつくときの子音。

母　音

聲帶に發する聲を、發音機關の他の部で別な音を加へずに、唯口の開き方と舌の位置や形の變化とによつて色々の響にするもの。

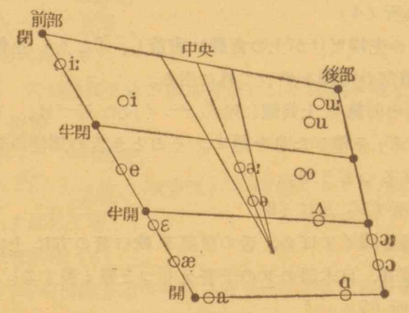
故に色々な母音を區別する條件として次の事を考へねばならぬ。

(1) **舌の高低。** 舌の最高點が摩擦を生ぜざる限り口蓋に近づいた時を閉 (close) の位置、最も低い時に開 (open) の位置と名づけ、この中間に更に半閉 (half close)、半開 (half open) の位置を作る。（イ、エ、ア等を發音せしめて舌の高低といふことを自覺せしむ）。

(2) **舌の前後。** 最高點が口蓋の前半の硬口蓋の範圍に向ひ居るときを前部、軟口蓋の範圍内にあるときを後部、兩者の中間に向ひ

居るときを中央の位置といふ。（イ、ウ等を發音せしめて舌の前後といふことを自覺せしむ）。

今 (1) と (2) の高低・前後を組合せて舌の最高點の位置を示す圖を作れば英語の母音の位置は次の如し (Jones 氏に據る)。



(3) **舌の緊張。** 舌が(前から見て)左右に扁平になり、緊張して居ないときゆるみ (lax), 圓筒形になつて緊張して居るときはり (tense) といふ。（これは閉及び半閉の場合によく分る）。

(4) **唇の形。** 發音するとき口をすぼめて圓くするのを圓形 (rounded)、然らざるときを非圓形 (unrounded) といふ。

a) 〔i:〕—(閉、前部、はり、非圓形)。
〔i〕—〔i:〕は長母音ではりであるが〔i〕は短母音でゆるみ。日本語のイを稍〻エに近く發音した樣な音。

b) 〔e〕—(半閉、前部、ゆるみ、非圓形) エははりであるがこれは舌をゆるめて發音することに注意する。

c) 〔æ〕—(前部、非圓形、半開と開の中間) アとエの中間でアに近い音。エアを次第に早く言つて同時に發音する迄に至らしめるか、或は口を横に長くしてアを發音せしめなどして練習する。

d) 〔ɑ:〕—(開、後部なれど稍〻前、非圓形)日本語のアーに似て居る。更に口を大きく開いて喉の稍〻奥の方で發音する。

e) 〔u:〕—(閉、後部、はり、圓形) 日本語のウをもつと唇を圓形にして發音する。
〔u〕—〔u:〕と異なる點は〔u〕はゆるみなること。

f) 〔ɔ:〕—(半開に近き開、後部、少し圓形) オーよりも口を大きく開いて喉の奥の方を擴げる樣にして（或は卵の太い方を口の奥に入れたやうな氣持でオとアとの中間を長く延ばして）發音せしめる。
〔ɔ〕—〔ɔ:〕と殆んど同じき短音、但し〔ɔ:〕よりも稍〻低し。

g) 〔ʌ〕—(半開、後部、非圓形)〔ɑ:〕のやうに喉の奥の方で、それよりも稍〻口の開きを挾くしてアを發音するやうにする。

h) 〔ə:〕—(半開、中央、はり、非圓形) 舌の位置をなるべく自然の儘に置いて、口を少し開けて（談話の途中でつかへてエーとかアーとか言ふ時位の開け方)發音する。
〔ə〕—〔ə〕はゆるみである點が〔ə:〕と違ふ。

二 重 母 音

二重母音は長母音のやうであるが初めと終りが性質のちがふ母音から成る。初めの部分を強く終りの部分を弱く發音する。

a) 〔ei〕—エーにならぬやう寧ろ「鋭意」「榮位」などをつめて言ふやうな心持で練習せしめる。
〔ai〕—〔a〕は開、前部、非圓形。〔ai〕は日本語のアイと大差なし。
〔ɔi〕の中の〔ɔ〕をあまり長くせぬ。

b) 〔ou〕—〔o〕は半開で後部(但し稍〻前)、ゆるみそして圓形だから口を圓くする。「奥羽」をつめて言ふやうな氣持で練習せしめる。

c) 〔iə〕—イーアと長くせぬこと。
〔ɛə〕—〔ɛ〕は〔e〕の音に似て居るが舌の位置が更に低い。
〔uə〕—wə とならない樣に注意すること。

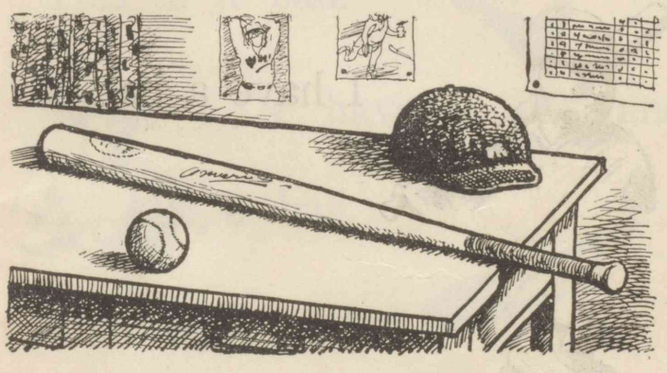
CONTENTS

APPENDIX

BOOK ONE

LESSON ONE

A CAP



a cap a bat

a ball

a [ə] cap [kæp] bat [bæt] ball [bɔ:l]

I have a cap.

I have a bat.

I have a ball.

I [ai] have [həv]

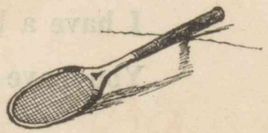
LESSON TWO

THIS IS A BAT

This is a bat. 

This is a ball. 

I have a bat and a ball.

That is a racket. 

That is a ball. 

---

this [ðis] is [iz] and [ənd] that [ðæt]
racket [rǽkit]

You have a racket

and a ball.

GRAMMAR

(1)

This is a bat.

That is a racket.

(2)

I have a bat and a ball.

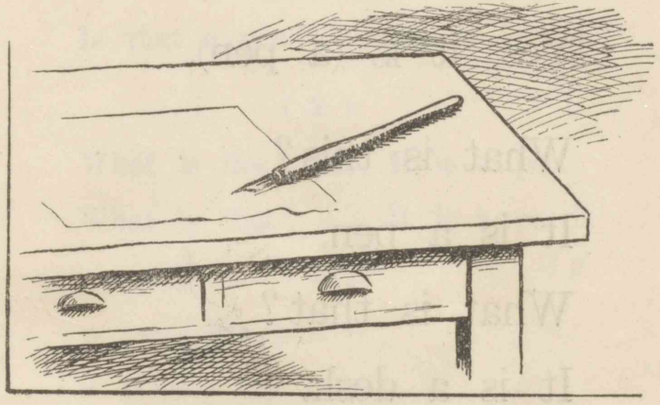
You have a racket and a ball.

---

you [ju:]

LESSON THREE

THIS IS A DESK



This is a desk.

This is a pen.

The pen is on the desk.

Is this a desk?

---

desk [desk] pen [pen] the [ðə] on [ɔn]

Yes, it is (a desk).

Is this a pen?

Yes, it is (a pen).

What is this?

It is a pen.

What is that?

It is a desk.

Is that a pen?

No, it is not.

It is a pencil.

---

yes [jes] what [wɔt] it [it] no [nou]
not [nɔt] pencil [pénsl]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Is this a desk? **Yes,** it is.

Is that a pen? **No,** it is **not.**

(2)

What is this? **It is** a pen.

What is that? **It is** a pencil.

(3)

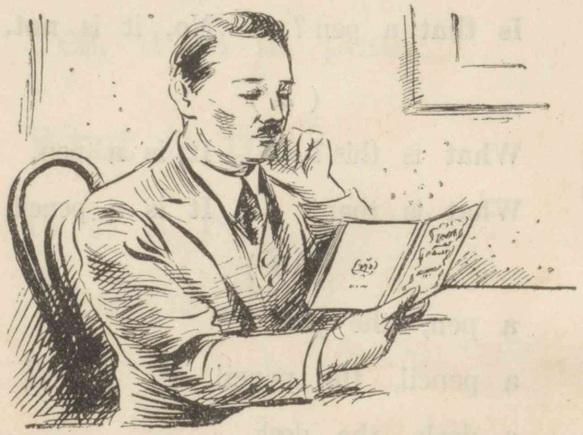
a pen, **the** pen

a pencil, **the** pencil

a desk, **the** desk

LESSON FOUR

THIS IS A BOOK



This is a book.

It is a reader.

It is my reader.

---

book [buk] reader [rí:də*] my [mai]

I have the reader in my hand.

Have I a book in my hand?
Yes, you have.
What book is it?
It is a reader.
Where is it?
It is in your hand.
Whose book is it?
It is your book.

Have you a reader?
Yes, I have.

---

whose [hu:z] in [in] hand [hænd]
where [wɛə*]

Where is it?
Is it in your desk?
Yes, it is (in my desk).

GRAMMAR

(1)

It is **a** reader.
It is in **a** desk.
It is **my** reader.
It is in **your** desk.

(2)

What book is it?
Whose book is it?
Where is it?

(3)

I——my you——your

---

your [jɔ:*]

LESSON FIVE

I AM A BOY

I am a boy.
I am a big boy.
I have a bat and a ball.
I can play ball.

---

am [əm] boy [bɔi] big [big] can [kæn]
play [plei]

Can you play baseball?
Yes, I can.
Can you play tennis, too?
Yes, I can.

Have you a racket?
Yes, I have a new racket.
Are you a boy?
Yes, I am. I am a big boy.

---

baseball [béisbɔ:l] tennis [ténis] too [tu:]
new [nju:] are [ɑ:*]

GRAMMAR

(**1**)

I am a boy.
(Am I .....?)

I have a ball.
(Have I .....?)

I can play ball.
(Can I .....?)

(**2**)

You are a big boy.
(Are you .....?)

You have a racket.
(Have you .....?)

You can play tennis.
(Can you .....?)

LESSON SIX

HERE IS A BOY

Here is a boy.

He is a big boy.

He is an American boy.

He has a big ball under his arm.

It is a football.

He can play football.

here [hiə*] he [hi:] an [ən] American [əmérikən]
has [həz] under [ʌ́ndə*] his [hiz] arm [ɑ:m]
football [fútbɔ:l]

Here is another boy.

Is he an English boy?

Yes, he is.

What has he in his hand?

Is that an oar?

No, it is not.

It is a bat.

It is a cricket bat.

He can play cricket.

another [ənʌ́ðə*] English [íŋgliʃ] oar [ɔ:*]
cricket [kríkit]

Are you an American boy, Taro?

No, I am not. I am a Japanese boy.

GRAMMAR

(1)

He is an English boy.

(**He is** an American boy.)

He has a bat in his hand.

(**He has** a ball under his arm.)

(2)

a boy——**an** English boy.

an American boy.

an oar——**a** new oar.

Japanese [dʒæpəníːz]

LESSON SEVEN

A PICTURE

(1)

Here is a picture.

It is a picture of a river.

Is it a large river?

No, it is a small river.

---

picture [píktʃə*] of [əv] river [rívə*]

large [lɑːdʒ] small [smɔːl]

I can see a bridge.

It is over the river.

Can you see that boat on the river?

Look, there is an old man in it.

He has an oar.

(2)

What is there in this picture?

There is a small river.

---

see [siː] bridge [bridʒ] over [óuvə*]
boat [bout] look [luk] there [ðɛə*]
old [ould] man [mæn]

What is there over the river?

There is a bridge.

Can you see a house near the bridge?

Yes, I can see an old house.

GRAMMAR

There is a river in the picture.
There is a bridge over the river.

Is there a man in the boat?
Is there a house near the bridge?

What is there on the river?
What is there in the boat?

---

house [haus] near [niə*]

LESSON EIGHT

A CAMERA

Look at this camera.

It is small, but it is a good one.

Is it your camera?

---

at [ət] camera [kǽmərə] but [bət]
good [gud] one [wʌn]

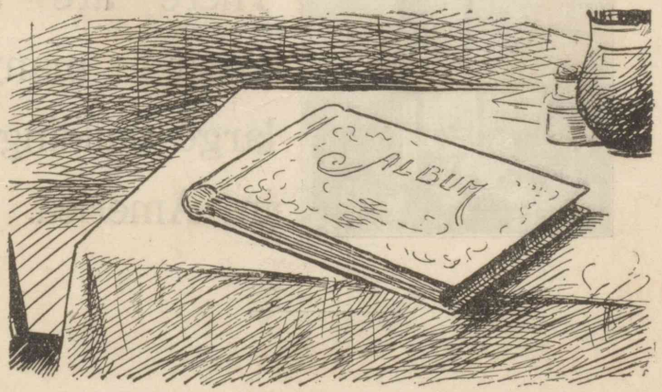
No, it is my father's.

Where is your father now?

He is in America.

What is that big book on the desk? Is that an album?

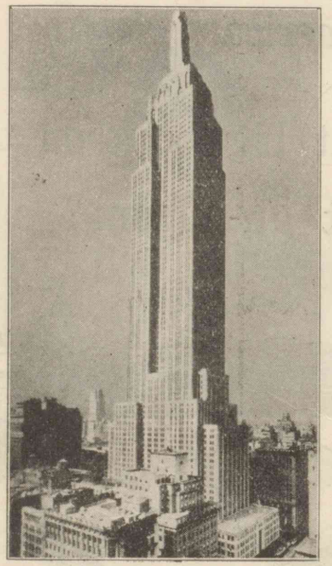
Yes, it is.



---

father(s) [fɑ́:ðə*(z)] now [nau] America [əmérikə]
album [ǽlbəm]

Are there any photos in it?
Yes, there are some in it.



Look, here is a photo of some American buildings. There are a great many large buildings in America.

---

any [éni] photo(s) [fóutou(z)] some [sʌm]
building(s) [bíldiŋ(z)] great [greit] many [méni]

GRAMMAR

(1)

a photo —— photos*
a picture —— pictures*
a camera —— cameras*
a building —— buildings*
an album —— albums*

(2)

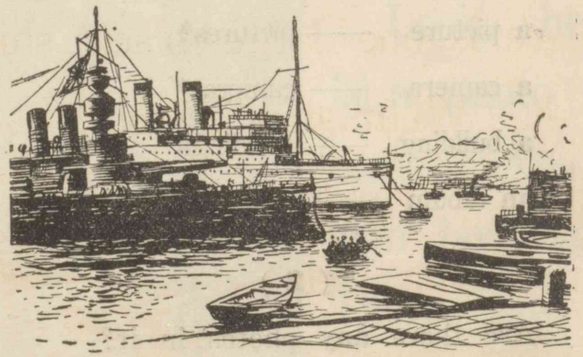
Are there **any** photos in it?
Yes, there **are some** photos in it.
Yes, there **are a great many.**

---

* s [z]

LESSON NINE

IN THE HARBOUR



Look, there are a great many boats and ships in the harbour.

Can you see that large white ship?

Isn't that a fine steamer?

---

harbour [hɑ́:bə*] ship(s) [ʃip(s)] white [wait]
isn't [íznt] fine [fa·n] steamer [stí:mə*]

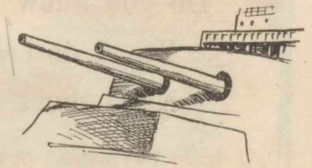
Is that an American ship?

Yes, it is.

There is one large black ship near it. What ship is that?

That's a warship.

Can't you see those big guns?



Oh, yes, I can. Is that a Japanese warship?

Yes. You can tell it from the flags.

---

black [blæk] warship [wɔ́:ʃip] those [ðouz]
gun(s) [gʌn(z)] oh [ou] from [frəm]
tell [tel] flag(s) [flæg(z)]

Do you know the name of that ship?

No, I don't (know the name).

GRAMMAR

(1)

Do you **know** the name of the ship?

Yes, I **do** (=I know the name).

No, I **don't** (know the name).

(2)

Isn't it a fine ship? **Yes, it is.**

Can't you see the guns? **Yes,** I **can.**

Don't you know the name? **No,** I **don't.**

(3)

boat-s,* bat-s, racket-s, tent-s,

ship-s,* shop-s, cap-s, lip-s.

---

do [du:] know [nou] name [neim]

don't [dount] *s [s]

LESSON TEN

ITO'S BROTHER

Do you know Ito's brother?

No, I don't. Do you?

Yes, I know him very well.

He is a good friend of my

---

brother [brʌ́ðə*] him [him] very [véri]

well [wel] friend [frend]

father's.

Where does he live? Does he live in this town?

No, he lives in Osaka. He has a large store there.

What does he sell?

He sells tea and coffee.

Where does he buy his tea?

He buys tea from Taiwan and Shizuoka.

Does he buy coffee from Brazil?

Yes, he does.

---

does [dʌz]	live [liv]	town [taun]
store [stɔ:*]	sell [sel]	tea [ti:]
coffee [kɔ́fi]	buy [bai]	Brazil [brəzíl]

Does he work hard?

Yes, he works very hard. He is a rich grocer.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Where **does** he **live**?	He **lives** in Osaka.
Does he **live** here?	He **sells** tea.
	He **works** very hard.

(2)

He is a rich grocer.	
His store is in Osaka.	he——his——him
I know **him** very well.	

(3)

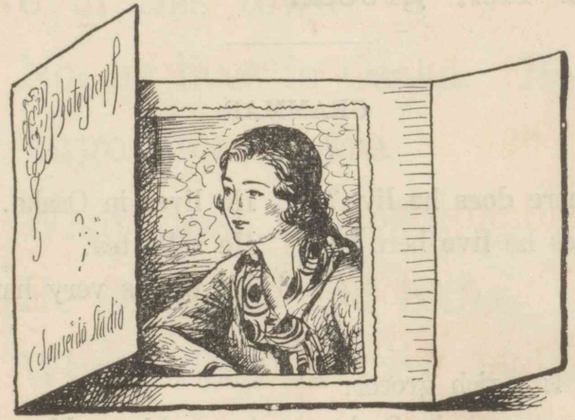
live-s,*	leave-s,	heave-s,	dive-s,
sell-s,	sail-s,	seal-s,	heal-s.
work-s,†	wake-s,	kick-s,	wink-s.

---

work [wə:k]	hard [hɑ:d]	rich [ritʃ]
grocer [gróusə*]	*s [z]	†s [s]

LESSON ELEVEN

WHO IS SHE ?



Here is a photo of a young lady. Who is she ?

She is my aunt.

Is she your father's sister or

---

young [jʌŋ] lady [léidi] who [huː] she [ʃiː]
aunt [ɑːnt] sister [sístə*] or [ɔː*]

mother's sister ?

She is my mother's sister.

My father has two brothers but he has no sisters.

What is her name ?

Sadako Ito.

Where does she live ? Does she live with you ?

No, she lives in America. She teaches in a school there.

Does she teach American children ?

---

mother's [mʌ́ðə*(z)] two [tuː] her [həː*]
teach(es) [tiːtʃ(iz)] children [tʃíldrən]

No, she teaches Japanese children. She is a very good teacher. The children like her very much.

GRAMMAR

(1)

She lives in America.
This is **her** photo.
The children like **her** very much.

(2)

Who is she? **Where** is she? **What** is she?

(3)

She has **no brothers.**
I have **no sisters.**

(4)

teach-es*, reach-es, watch-es, patch-es.

---

teacher [tí:tʃə*] like [laik] much [mʌtʃ]
* es [iz]

LESSON TWELVE

I HAVE A FACE

I have a face.
I have a big, round face.

I have two hands.

But I have no arms and no legs.

I have no mouth,

---

face [feis] round [raund] leg(s) [leg(z)]
mouth [mauθ]

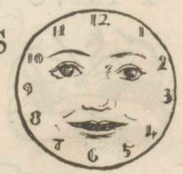
but I can tell you the time.

Who am I? Do you know my name?

I am a clock.

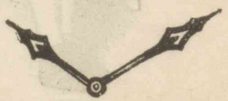
I work day and night.

The watch is my baby.



A clock has a round face.

It has two hands.



It works day and night.

---

time [taim] c'ock [klɔk] day [dei] night [nait]
watch [wɔtʃ] baby [béibi]

It tells us the time.

Your teacher has a watch in his pocket.

Have you a watch on your wrist?

GRAMMAR

(1)

Have **you** a watch?
Your teacher has one.
I can tell **you** the time.

(2)

hand-s*, lad-s, bed-s, arm-s.

---

us [əs] pocket [pókit] wrist [rist] *s [z]

LESSON THIRTEEN

TELLING THE TIME

There are twelve numbers on the face of a watch.

They are from one to twelve.

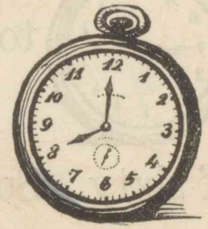
Can you say from one to twelve?

They are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve.

---

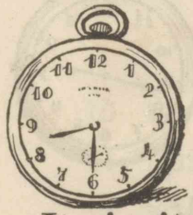
twelve [twelv] number(s) [nʌ́mbə*(z)] they [ðei] say [sei]
three [θri:] four [fɔ:*] five [faiv] six [siks] seven [sévn]
eight [eit] nine [nain] ten [ten] eleven [ilévn]

Can you tell the time by the watch?



Here is a watch.

What time is it?



It is eight o'clock.

Here is another watch.

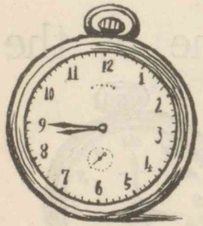
It isn't eight by this watch.

It is thirty minutes past eight.

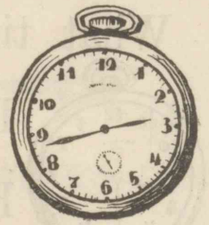
There are sixty minutes in one hour, and thirty minutes are one half of an hour. So we say it is half past eight.

---

by [bai] o'clock [əklɔ́k] thirty [θə́:ti] minute(s) [mínit(s)]
past [pɑ:st] sixty [síksti] hour [áuə*]
half [hɑ:f] so [sou]



It is fifteen minutes to nine by this watch. Fifteen is one quarter of sixty. So we say it is a quarter to nine.



Now, tell me what time it is by this watch.

GRAMMAR

(**1**)

I am a big boy.
This is not **my** watch.
Can you tell **me** the time?
(I——my——me)

---

fifteen [fíftí:n] to [tə] quarter [kwɔ́:tə*]
me [mi:]

(**2**)

What time **is** it?
Tell me what time it **is**.
Who **is** that boy?
Do you know who that boy **is**?

(**3**)

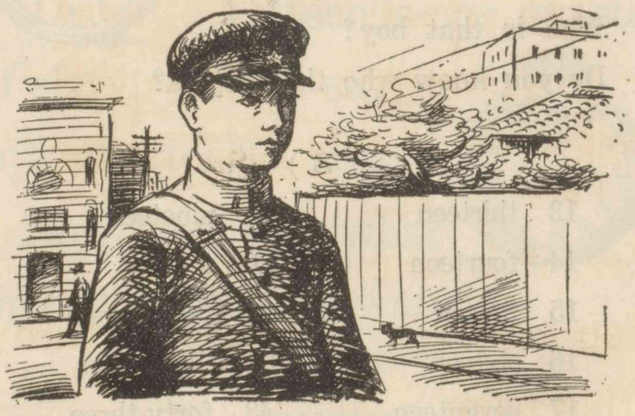
13	thirteen	19	nineteen
14	fourteen	20	twenty
15	fifteen	21	twenty-one
16	sixteen	32	thirty-two
17	seventeen	43	forty-three
18	eighteen	54	fifty-four

---

thirteen [θə́:tí:n] eighteen [éití:n] twenty [twénti]
forty [fɔ́:ti] fifty [fífti]

LESSON FOURTEEN

I AM A SCHOOLBOY

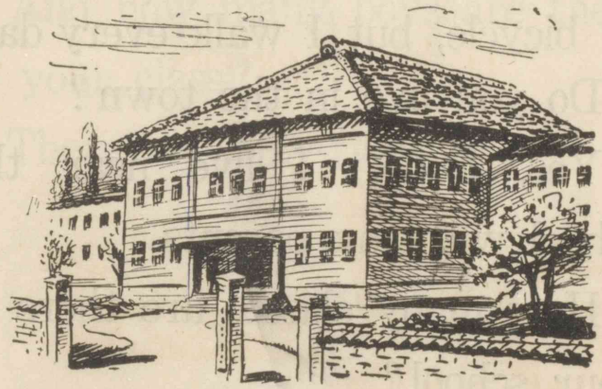


I am a schoolboy. I go to school every day.

Where is your school? Is it in the town?

---

schoolboy [skú:lbɔi] go [gou] every [évri]



Yes, it is near the station.

You can see it in the picture on this page.

What a fine building it is!

Do you go to school by bicycle?

Oh, no. Some boys live far from the school, and they come

---

station [stéiʃən] page [peidʒ] bicycle [báisikl]
far [fɑ:*] come [kʌm]

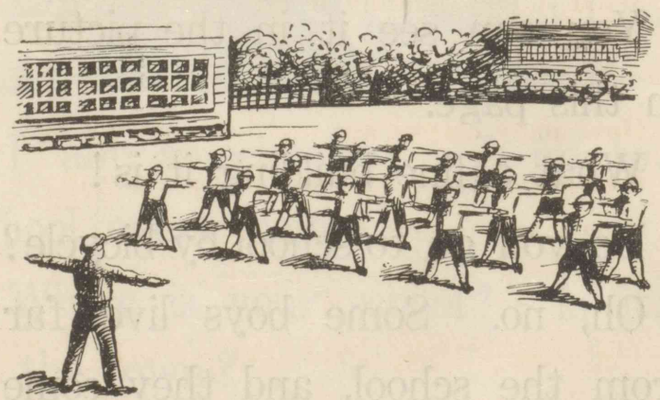
by bicycle, but I walk every day.

Do you live in the town?

Yes, I do. I live near the school with my parents.

How many classes are there in your school?

There are twelve.



walk [wɔːk] with [wið] parent(s) [pɛ́ərənt(s)]
how [hau] class(es) [klɑːs(iz)]

And how many boys are there in your class?

There are fifty-two.

GRAMMAR

(1)

What building **is that?**
What a fine building **it is!**

(2)

How many classes are there in your school?
How many boys are there in your class?
How many pencils have you?

(3)

class-es*, ass-es, base-s*, case-s

* es, s [iz]

LESSON FIFTEEN

MY LITTLE SISTER

I have a little sister.

She is very fond of flowers.

I often take her to the park, and show her the flowers there.

---

little [lítl] fond [fɔnd] flower(s) [fláuə*(z)]
often [ɔ́:fn] take [teik] park [pɑ:k] show [ʃou]

The park is not far from our home.

It is on a hill.

There are a great many flowers in the park.

The roses are very pretty.

My sister sometimes says, "Give

---

hill [hil] rose(s) [rouz(iz)] pretty [príti]
sometimes [sʌ́mtaimz] says [sez] give [giv]

me that pretty flower, please."
or "Give me that red rose."

There are some benches around the pond.

Sometimes we sit on a bench and look at the fish in the pond.

GRAMMAR

Give me that flower, please.

Look at that ship.

Show me that book, please.

Tell me what time it is by your watch.

---

please [pliːz] red [red] bench(es) [bentʃ(iz)]
around [əráund] pond [pɔnd] we [wiː]
sit [sit] fish [fiʃ]

LESSON SIXTEEN

THE RIVER

There is a river in our town.

It is near my house.

The water is clear, and we can see the fish in it.

On hot days, we go there and

---

water [wɔ́ːtə*] clear [kliə*]
we [wiː] hot [hɔt]

have a swim.

It is fine fun.

Can you swim well?

I cannot swim very far, but Taro can. He is a fine swimmer.

Taro can dive, too, but I cannot. I am afraid.

swim [swim] fun [fʌn] swimmer [swímə*]
dive [daiv] afraid [əfréid]

Taro says, "Don't be afraid, Jiro. It is fine fun. Just jump in head first."

He stands on the bridge and jumps into the river.

We are all fond of swimming.

My mother says, "Don't stay in the water too long."

GRAMMAR

Don't stay in the water too long.

Don't be afraid.

---

be [biː] just [dʒʌst] jump [dʒʌmp] head [hed]
first [fəːst] stand(s) [stænd(z)] swimming [swimiŋ]
stay [stei] long [lɔŋ]

⊙ LESSON SEVENTEEN

THREE MOTOR-CARS

Look at this fine picture.

We can see three motor-cars in it.

One is red, another is blue, and the other is yellow.

They are all good cars, and can go very fast.

What are they doing?

They are running a race.

They are running very fast.

---

motor-car(s) [móutəkɑ:*(z)] blue [blu:] other [ʌ́ðə*]
yellow [jélou] all [ɔ:l] fast [fɑ:st] do(ing) [du:(iŋ)]
run(ning) [rʌn(iŋ)] race [reis]

There are two men in the blue car.

One man is looking behind at the yellow car.

Are there only three cars in the race?

We can see only three in the picture, but I think there are some more coming from behind.

The blue car is number five, and the yellow car is number seven.

---

behind [biháind] only [óunli] men [men]
think [θiŋk] more [mɔ:*]

GRAMMAR

(1)

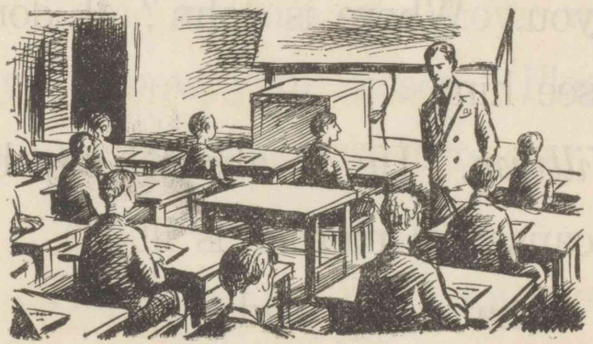
What **are** they **doing?**
They **are running** a race.
Some more **are coming.**
I **am swimming.**

(2)

do-ing,	look-ing,	show-ing.
com(e)-ing,	tak(e)-ing,	giv(e)-ing.
run-ning,	swim-ming,	sit-ting.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

IN THE CLASSROOM



Teacher. Good morning, boys.
The Boys. Good morning, sir.
T. How are you this morning?
Are you all well?
B. Yes, sir, we are all very

morning [mɔ́:niŋ] sir [sə:*]

well; and how are you, sir?

T. Oh, I am all right, thank you. Where is John? I don't see him.

William. He is absent, sir, because his mother is ill.

T. That's too bad.

Is she very ill?

W. I think she has a cold, sir. But he says she may be all right tomorrow.

T. That's good.

---

right [rait] thank [θæŋk] William [wíljəm] absent [ǽbsnt]
because [bikɔ́z] ill [il] may [mei] tomorrow [təmɔ́rou]

Now, boys, do you all know your lesson?

Tom, let me see how well you know your lesson. Please stand up and read it to us.

(*Tom reads his lesson.*)

T. That's right. You know your lesson very well.

Now let us go on to the next lesson.

It is on page 57.

---

lesson [lésn] let [let] up [ʌp] read [ri:d]
next [nekst]

Who is absent today?

Is he ill?

Why is he absent?

GRAMMAR

(1)

Let me see that.

Let us go on.

Let us have a swim.

Let us read this book.

(2)

Good morning; Good afternoon.

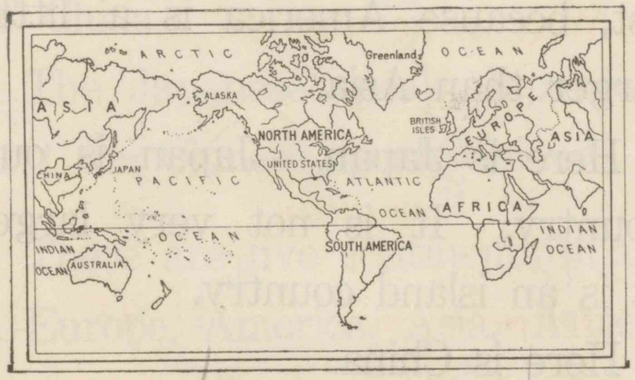
Good evening; Good day.

---

today [tədéi] why [wai] afternoon [ɑ́:ftənú:n]
evening [í:vəniŋ]

LESSON NINETEEN

THE MAP



Look at this map. It is a map of the world.

Here is Asia.

It is a large continent. It is larger than Europe.

---

map [mæp] world [wə:ld] Asia [éiʃə]
continent [kɔ́ntinənt] larg(e, -er) [lɑ:dʒ(ə*)]
than [ðən] Europe [júərəp]

It is larger than Africa, or Australia. But it is not the largest, because America is a little larger than Asia.

Here is Japan. Japan is our country. It is not very large. It is an island country.

Here is China.

China is a large country on the continent of Asia. It is a very old country. It is older than Japan. It is one of the* oldest countries in the world.

Africa [æfrikə] Australia [ɔːstréiljə] larg (e, -est) [lɑːdʒ (ist)]
Japan [dʒəpǽn] our [áuə*] country [kʌ́ntri]
island [áilənd] China [tʃáinə] * the [ðiː]

Japan and China are neighbours. Many Japanese live in some towns of China.

The Japanese speak Japanese, and the Chinese speak Chinese.

There are five continents in all, —Europe, America, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Do you know which is smaller, Africa or Australia?

Which is the smallest of the five continents?

---

neighbour(s) [néibə*(z)] speak [spiːk] Chinese [tʃainíːz]
which [witʃ]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Which is **larger**, Japan **or** China?

China is larger (than Japan).

Which is **the largest of** the five continents?

America is the largest.

(2)

old-er, est;	small-er, est.
long-er, est;	fast-er, est.
large-r, st;	fine-r, st.

(3)

We live in Japan.

Japan is **our** country.

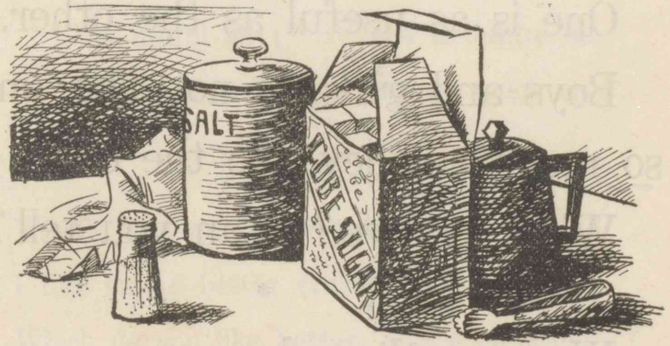
Let **us** love our country.

---

love [lʌv]

LESSON TWENTY

A RIDDLE



We are both in your home.
We are white.
We are as white as snow.
Snow melts in the sun, but we melt in the water.

---

riddle [rídl] both [bouθ] home [houm] as [əz]
snow [snou] melt(s) [melt(s)] sun [sʌn]

Snow is cold, but we are not.
We are both very useful.
One is as useful as the other.
Boys and girls do not like one so much as they like the other.
What are we? Can you tell?

* * * *

We are salt and sugar.
We are both in your food.
Which do you like better?
Do you like salt as much as sugar?

---

useful [júːsfʉl] girl(s) [gəːl(z)] salt [sɔːlt]
sugar [ʃúgə*] food [fuːd] better [bétə*]

GRAMMAR

(1)

as white **as**	**not so** white **as**
as useful **as**	**not so** useful **as**
as much **as**	**not so** much **as**

(2)

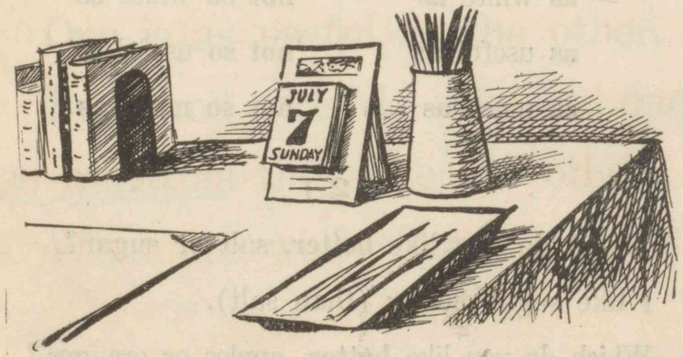
Which do you like **better**, salt or sugar?
I like sugar **better** (**than** salt).
Which do you like **better**, apples or oranges?
I think I like apples **better**.

---

apple(s) [ǽpl(z)] orange(s) [ɔ́rindʒ(iz)]

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

THE WEEK



There are seven days in a week. Can you tell me their names?

The first day is Sunday, and Monday is the second day.

Next comes Tuesday.

---

week [wi:k] their [ðɛə*] Sunday [sʌ́ndi]
Monday [mʌ́ndi] second [sékənd] Tuesday [tjú:zdi]

Then come Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Saturday is the last day of the week.

Schoolboys like Sunday best, because it is a holiday. They have no lessons on Sundays.

In some schools, Wednesdays and Saturdays are half holidays.

On these days, the boys have lessons only in the morning.

Four weeks and two days make

---

then [ðen] Wednesday [wénzdi] Thursday [θə́:zdi]
Friday [fráidi] Saturday [sǽtədi] last [lɑ:st] best [best]
holiday [hɔ́lədi] these [ði:z] make [meik]

one month. Twelve months make one year.

There are fifty-two weeks in a year.

Now, can you say the names of the days of the week?

What is the name of the first day?

What is the name of the second day?

Is Wednesday the third day or the fourth day of the week?

---

month [mʌnθ] year [jəː*] third [θəːd]
fourth [fɔːθ]

GRAMMAR

(1)

the first	the fifth
the second	the sixth
the third	the seventh
the fourth	the last

(2)

Schoolboys like Sunday **best.**

I like English **best** of all the lessons.

(3)

Twenty-four hours **make** one day.

Thirty days **make** one month.

Twelve months **make** one year.

There are twenty-four hours in a day.

---

fifth [fifθ] sixth [sikstθ] seventh [sévənθ]

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

AUTUMN

In summer, we have hot days. We cannot work very well, because it is too hot.

Many people go away for a long holiday.

---

autumn [ɔ́:təm] summer [sʌ́mə*] people [pí:pl]
away [əwéi]

But soon autumn comes, and people come back to their work.

It is not hot in this season. It is cool.

The people can work as hard as they want, and we can play games all day long.

This is the best season for hard work and good play.

It is autumn now.

The days are getting shorter,

---

soon [su:n] back [bæk] season [sí:zn] cool [ku:l]
want [wɔnt] game(s) [géim(z)] for [fɔ:*]
get(ting) [get(iŋ)] short(er) [ʃɔ:t(ə*)]

and the nights are getting longer.

We shall soon have frost.

My father thinks that the nuts will be ripe in a week or two.

Then we shall go nutting to the hills.

There are very good nut-trees on the hills near our house.

We gather a large bagful of nuts every autumn.

Will you come with us this year?

---

shall [ʃəl] frost [frɔ:st] nut(s) [nʌt(s)] will [wil]
ripe [raip] nut(ting) [nʌt(iŋ)] nut-tree(s) [nʌ́ttri:(z)]
gather [gǽðə*] bagful [bǽgf*u*l]

GRAMMAR

(1)

The days are **getting shorter.**

The nights are **getting longer.**

(2)

I (we)——shall. He, She, It } They——will

You——will.

(3)

I **go nutting.**

I **go fishing.**

(4)

get-**ting**, nut-**ting**, swim-**ming**.
run-**ning**, sit-**ting**, cut-**ting**.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

BUYING PICTURES

Customer. Good morning.

Shopman. Good morning, Mr. Allen.

C. I want to see some good Japanese pictures.

---

customer [kʌ́stəmə*]
Mr. (=mister) [místə*]
shopman [ʃɔ́pmən]
Allen [ǽlin]

Sh. All right, sir. Here they are.

C. How much is this picture?

Sh. It is twenty-five yen.

C. Oh, that is too much.

Sh. No, sir. This is a very good picture. We think it is very cheap at that price.

C. But I don't like this yellow colour very well. Haven't you any other pictures by the same artist?

Sh. Yes, sir. We have several

---

cheap [tʃi:p]
haven't [hǽvnt]
price [prais]
artist [ɑ́:tist]
colour [kʌ́lə*]
several [sévrəl]

others. Here is a very good one. We can sell it cheaper, as it is smaller.

C. Yes, I think I like this better. How much do you want for this?

Sh. It is only twenty yen, sir.

C. All right. I will take it. Will you pack it well so that I can send it to America by post? I want to give it to a friend for a Christmas present.

---

pack [pæk] send [send] post [poust]
Christmas [krísməs] present [préznt]

Sh. Certainly, sir.

GRAMMAR

(**1**)

I want to see some pictures.

I want to buy a good picture.

I want to give a picture to a friend.

(**2**)

Haven't you **any** other pictures?

Yes, sir. We have **some** others.

---

certainly [sə́:tnli]

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY

In November and December, all shops have a Christmas Sale.

At this time, the shop windows are very pretty.

They decorate the windows with

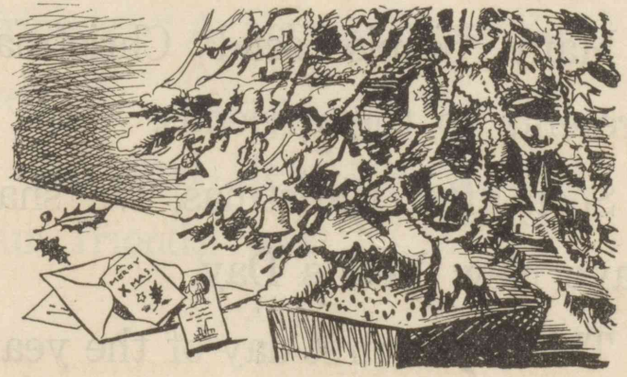
November [novémbə*] December [disémbə*]
sale [seil] window(s) [wíndou(z)] decorate [dékəreit]

stars, bells and holly.

They use gold and silver strings and pretty ribbons of all colours in the decoration.

All the shops are very gay to look at.

Christmas comes in December.



star(s) [stɑ:*(z)] bell(s) [bel(z)] holly [hɔ́li] use [ju:z]
gold [gould] silver [sílvə*] string(s) [striŋ(z)]
ribbon(s) [ríbən(z)] decoration [dèkəréiʃən] gay [gei]

It comes on the twenty-fifth of that month.

On this day, we say to all our friends, "A Merry Christmas to you!"

If we cannot see them, we send Christmas cards.

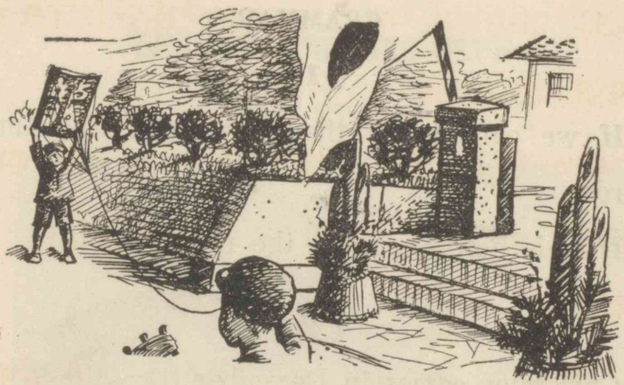
Many people send Christmas presents to their friends.

Soon after Christmas, we shall have New Year's Day.

This is the first day of the year.

---

twenty-fifth [twéntifíftθ] merry [méri] if [if]
them [ðem] card(s) [kɑ:d(z)]



On this day, we say to our friends, "A Happy New Year to you!"

We send New Year's cards to our friends, too.

---

happy [hǽpi]

GRAMMAR

(1)

If we cannot see them, we send Christmas cards.

If it is hot, we go to the river.

(2)

Christmas comes **in** December.

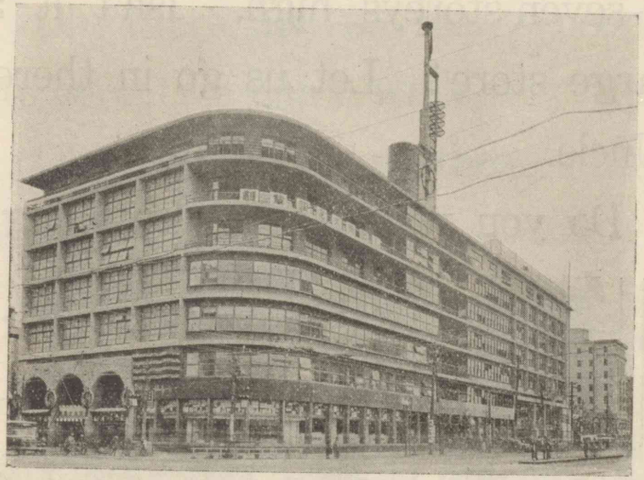
It comes **on** the 25th.

On this day, we say, "A Merry Christmas to you!"

I get up **at** six.

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

THE STORE



What is that high building, Uncle?

That's a store.

---

high [hai]

Is that all one store? It's one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, —seven-storeys high. Isn't it a large store? Let us go in there, Uncle.

Do you want to buy anything?

storey(s) [stɔ́:ri(z)] anything [éniθiŋ]

No, Uncle, but I want to look around.

Oh, there are so many people in here; we can't walk very well.

Oh, Uncle, look at those stairs. Aren't they moving?

stair(s) [stɛə*(z)] aren't [ɑ:nt]
mov(e, -ing) [mu:v(iŋ)]

Yes, that's the escalator.

And look at that large cage! There are people in it!

Oh, that's an elevator. It carries people up and down from one floor to another.

escalator [éskəleitə*] cage [keidʒ] elevator [éliveitə*]
carr (y, -ies) [kǽri(z)] down [daun] floor [flɔ:*]

May I go in this elevator, Uncle?

Yes, you may, but you must not stand in the doorway.

Oh, how fast this goes, Uncle! Aren't you afraid, Uncle?

No. Now let's go out. We are on the seventh floor.

Look, Uncle, there are so many watches and pens here. May I have a new fountain-pen, please?

Yes, you may, but you must

doorway [dɔ́:wei] let's (=let us) [lets] seventh [sévnθ]
fountain-pen [fáuntinpen] must [mʌst]

not talk so much. The people are looking at you.

GRAMMAR

(1)

May I go in this elevator?

May I use your pen, please?

You **must** not stand in the way.

You **must** not talk so much.

(2)

How fast this goes!

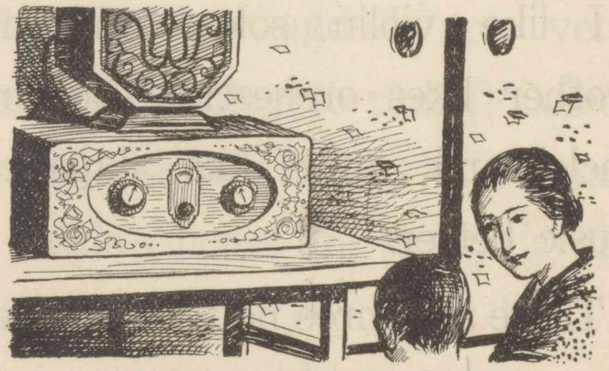
How big you are!

---

talk [tɔ:k]

◎ LESSON TWENTY-SIX

RADIO



Have you a radio set?

My uncle has a good one, and we often go to his house and listen in to the stories and music.

Sometimes there are funny

---

radio [réidiou] set [set] listen [lísn]
stor(y, -ies) [stɔ́:ri(z)] music [mjú:zik] funny [fʌ́ni]

stories and we laugh a great deal, but we like music best.

I like violin solos, and my brother likes orchestras, but my uncle and aunt like Japanese music better.

There are three nobs on the set. We turn them this way or that. Then we can listen in to different stations,—Tokyo, Osaka, Sendai, and some others.

My uncle says that he can

---

laugh [lɑ:f] deal [di:l] violin [vàiəlín]
solo(s) [sóulou(z)] orchestra(s) [ɔ́:kistrə(z)] nob(s) [nɔb(z)]
turn [tə:n] different [dífrənt]

listen in even to Taihoku and Mukden.

My brother and I are very fond of listening to radio. Sometimes I ask Mother to let us stay at Uncle's house till the program is over.

I say, "Mother, may we stay till the program is over? There's a very interesting drama this evening."

But Mother always says, "No,

---

even [í:vn] Mukden [múkdən] ask [ɑ:sk]
till [til] program [próugræm] interesting [íntristiŋ]
drama [drɑ́:mə] always [ɔ́:lwəz]

boys, you must not stay so late. Come home when the children's hour is over. You must learn your lessons for tomorrow, and then go to bed at ten."

My brother wants to become an announcer when he is a man.

I want to have a radio set myself. I shall make one next year when I have some time.

---

late [leit] bed [bed] become [bikʌ́m]
announcer [ənáunsə*] myself [maisélf]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Come home **when** the children's hour is over.

I want to become a sailor **when** I am a man.

I shall make one **when** I have some time.

(2)

My uncle says **that** he can listen in to Mukden.

My mother says **that** we must come home soon.

---

sailor [séilə*]

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

LETTERS

33 Chitose-cho, Taihoku,
Dec. 22, 1933.

Dear Masao,

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you!

I suppose you are now having snow and ice every day. How cold it must be! I feel sorry for you.

Will you not come down and

dear [diə*] suppose [səpóuz] ice [ais]
feel [fi:l]

spend your holidays here with us? It is nice and warm down here. Perhaps we can go swimming in the sea. The sweet oranges are ripe, too.

Your best friend,
Jiro.

Maruyama, Sapporo,
Dec. 27, 1933.

Dear Jiro,

Very many thanks for your

spend [spend] nice [nais] warm [wɔ:m]
perhaps [pəhǽps] sweet [swi:t]

kind greetings, and let me wish you the same.

Yes, we have snow, snow, snow everywhere. The streets, the fields and hills are all white with snow. But you need not feel sorry for me. I am sorry for *you*.

Do you think we are afraid of the cold? Not a bit! You see we can go skating and skiing nearly every day. It is great fun to skate on the ice. I can skate

kind [kaind] greeting(s) [grí:tiŋ(z)] wish [wiʃ] everywhere [évriwɛə*]
street(s) [stri:t(s)] field(s) [fi:ld(z)] need [ni:d] bit [bit]
skat(e, -ing) [skeit(iŋ)] ski(ing) [ʃi:(iŋ)] nearly [níəli]

as fast as a motor-car. Isn't that some speed? Can you swim so fast in your sea?

I am not yet very good at skiing. Last year, my father gave me a pair of skis for a Christmas present, and my mother made me a pair of warm gloves. I did not learn turning or jumping last year, but I shall, this year. We have a very good teacher. What fun it is to ski down a long slope for

speed [spi:d] yet [jet] gave [geiv] pair [pɛə*]
made [meid] glove(s) [glʌv(z)] slope [sloup]

a mile or two! I think it is a pity you cannot ski or skate in winter.

Do you see why I am sorry for you? Please remember me to your brothers.

I am,

Your best friend,

Masao.

---

mile [mail] pity [píti] winter [wíntə*]
remember [rimémbə*] did [did]

Skiing and Swimming.

GRAMMAR

(**1**)

What **did** your father **give** you?

He **gave** me a pair of skis.

What **did** your mother **make** for you?

She **made** me a pair of gloves.

(**2**)

It is great fun **to skate** on the ice.

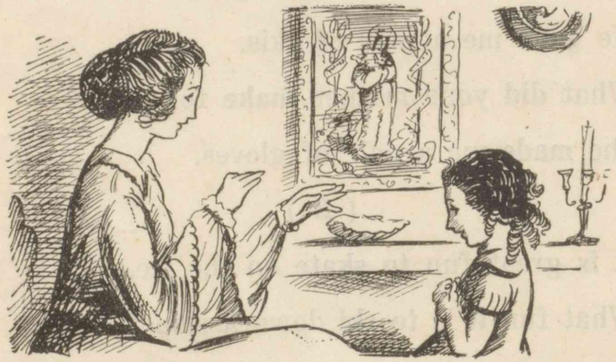
What fun **it** is **to ski** down a slope!

It is a pity **you cannot go skating or skiing.**

that

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

THE STORY OF PICCOLA



In a far-away country, there once lived a little girl named Piccola.

Her father and mother were poor.

Piccola [píkələ] once [wʌns] were [wəː*]
poor [puə*]

One year, Piccola's mother said, "There will be no present for you this Christmas, my dear.

"It is a very cold winter, and I shall be glad if we can get bread to eat."

"O Mother," laughed Piccola, "Santa Claus will not forget me.

"I know he will give me some little thing."

So the night before Christmas she put her shoe by the chimney.

---

said [sed] bread [bred] eat [iːt] Santa Claus [sǽntə klɔːz]
forget [fəgét] before [bifɔ́ː*] put [put]
shoe [ʃuː] chimney [tʃímni]

(Where Piccola lived, the children do not hang up their stockings. Santa Claus puts their presents in their shoes.)

Then she went to bed.

"Poor child," said her mother. "She will be so sorry if Santa Claus does not come."

When Piccola waked in the morning, she ran to the chimney.

How she danced and laughed when she saw what was there.

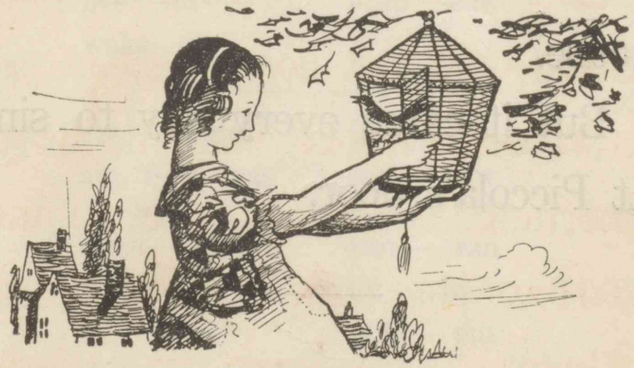
---

hang [hæŋ] stocking(s) [stɔ́kiŋ(z)] went [went]
child [tʃaild] wak(e, -ed) [weik(t)] ran [ræn]
dance(d) [dɑ:ns(t)] saw [sɔ:]

"O Mother, look! look! Here's a dear little bird in my shoe.

"How did Santa Claus know that I love little birds?

"I will feed it and then it will sing a sweet song."



---

bird [bə:d] feed [fi:d] sing [siŋ]

The child was happy all the winter.

When spring came, she did not keep the bird in the cage. She opened the window and let the bird go.

It flew to the woods near the house.

But it came every day to sing at Piccola's door.

---

open(ed) [óupən(d)] flew [flu:] wood(s) [wud(z)]

GRAMMAR

(1)

It came **to** sing at the door.
We go to school **to** learn lessons.

(2)

I have some bread **to** eat.
Give me some water **to** drink.

(3)

dance—d† laugh—ed†
live —d* open —ed*
wake—d†

---

are——were say——said
am, is——was see——saw

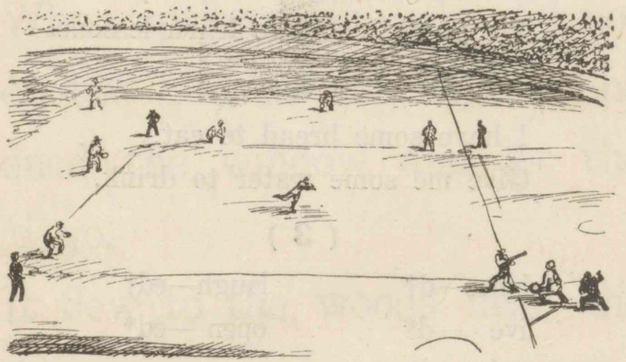
come——came run——ran
do——did let——let
fly——flew put——put
go——went

---

* (e)d [d] † (e)d [t]

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

PLAYING BASEBALL



Do you like playing baseball?

I don't play myself, but I like looking at a good game. It is good fun to cheer the players, too.

Look! There's a man behind

cheer [tʃiə*] player(s) [pléiə*(z)]

the catcher. He is the umpire. There are other umpires at the first, the second, and the third base, too.

There's the siren. Now the game is beginning. The umpire calls, "Play ball!" The batter stands at the box. What a big boy he is!

He is the captain of the American team.

The new, white ball is in the

catcher(s) [kǽtʃə*(z)] umpires [ʌ́mpaiə*(z)] siren [sáiərin]
begin(ning) [bigín(iŋ)] call(s) [kɔ:l(z)] batter [bǽtə*]
box [bɔks] captain [kǽptin] team [ti:m]

pitcher's glove.

The pitcher now winds up his arm.

Will he throw a straight ball?

Now the ball is off the pitcher's hand.

It comes straight.

Whack! The batter hits it as hard as he can, and the ball is high in the sky.

The centre runs backward.

Will he catch it?

---

pitcher(s) [pítʃə*(z)] wind(s) [waind(z)] throw [θrou]
straight [streit] off [ɔ:f] whack [wæk] hit(s) [hit(s)]
sky [skai] centre [séntə*] backward [bǽkwəd] catch [kætʃ]

Run, centre, run!

Our team can play very well, but the American team can play just as well (as our team).

Which side will win?

The people on the grand-stand are all cheering the players.

Some are cheering the American boys, and the others are cheering our team.

It's hard to tell which are the better players.

---

side [said] win [win] grand-stand [grǽndstænd]
hard [hɑ:d]

GRAMMAR

(1)

One is as useful as **the other.**

One is red, **another** is blue, and **the other** is yellow.

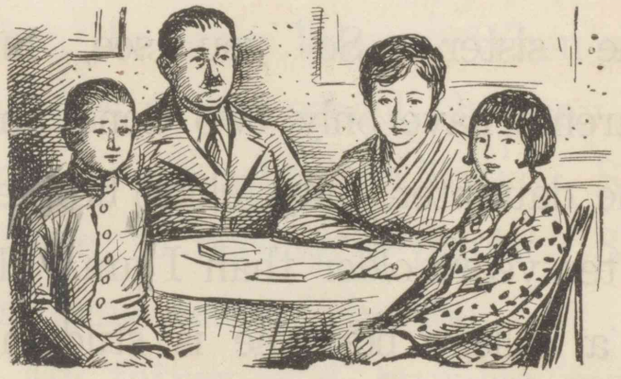
Some are cheering the American boys, and **the others** are cheering our team.

(2)

pitch-er	swim-mer
catch-er	bat-ter
teach-er	hit-ter
play-er	run-ner

LESSON THIRTY

OUR FAMILY



We are not a large family. My grandparents—grandfather and grandmother—do not live with us. They do not like the noise of the town and live in the

---

family [fǽmili] grandparent(s) [grǽndpɛ́ərənt(s)]
grandfather [grǽndfù:ðə*] grandmother [grǽndmʌ̀ðə*]
noise [nɔiz]

country by themselves.

I have only one brother and one sister. So you see, my parents have only two sons and one daughter. My (elder) brother is ten years older than I am. He is a college boy; he is studying in Tokyo to become a doctor. He has only one more year at college. He is staying at our uncle's in Tokyo.

My sister goes to the girls'

---

themselves [ðəmsélvz] son(s) [sʌn(z)] daughter [dɔ́:tə*]
elder [éldə*] college [kɔ́lidʒ] study(ing) [stʌ́di(iŋ)]
doctor [dɔ́ktə*]

school of this town. She says she likes English and music better than the other lessons. When she finishes at her school, she may go to a music school in Tokyo. She wants to become a pianist. She can sing beautifully, too.

My father is a business man. He is still young. How old is he? Let me see. Yes, he was fifty-two on his last birthday in November.

He is a hard worker, and he is

---

finish(es) [fín·ʃ(iz)] pianist [pjǽnist] beautifully [bjú:təfli]
business [bíznis] still [stil] birthday [bə́:θdi]
worker [wə́:kə*]

always busy. He goes down to his office early in the morning, and it is six or seven when he comes home in the evening.

My mother is six years younger than my father. She looks very young. People say she is beautiful and I think so, too. She is a very good housekeeper and a very good cook. She always gives us good food to eat.

We are not very rich, but not

busy [bízi] office [ɔ́fis] early [ə́:li]
housekeeper [háuskì:pə*] cook [kuk]

poor. Altogether, I think we are a happy family.

GRAMMAR

He is studying in Tokyo **to become** a doctor.
We go to school **to learn** lessons.

Mother gives us good **food to eat.**
I have some **letters to write.**

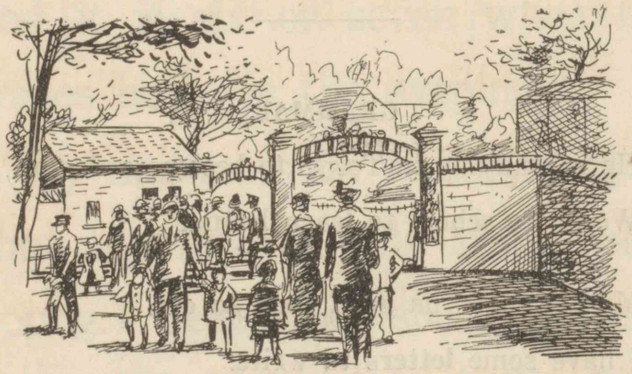
She wants **to become** a pianist.
I like **to get up** early.

---

altogether [ɔ:ltəgéðə*]

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

AT THE ZOO



It was a holiday yesterday. My uncle took me to the Zoo and showed me the animals there.

The sun was warm, and the wind was not very cold, and there

Zoɔ [zuː] yesterday [jéstədi] took [tuk]
animal(s) [ǽniməl(z)] wind [wind]

were a great number of men and women as well as children, looking at the animals.

We saw all sorts of animals. The largest of them were two elephants and two hippos. I think the hippos were nearly as large as the elephants were.

There were a number of lions, tigers, bears, monkeys, and other strange animals. They were all in large iron cages. In one cage,

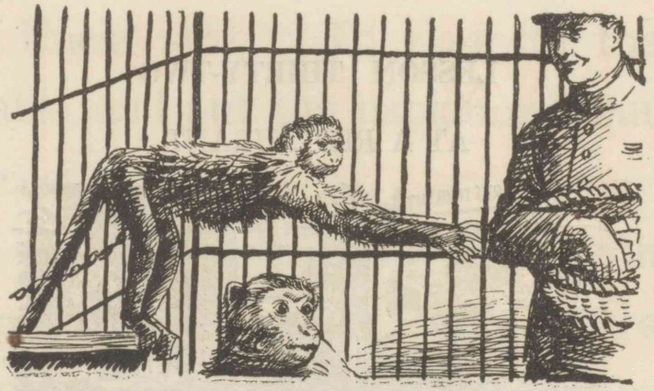
---

women [wímin] sort(s) [sɔːt(s)] elephant(s) [élifənt(s)]
hippo(s) [hípou(z)] lion(s) [láiən(z)] tiger(s) [táigə*(z)]
bear(s)[bɛə*(z)] monkey(s)[mʌ́ŋki(z)] strange[streindʒ] iron[áiən]

I saw three baby lions with their parents. They looked like large dogs or cats.

It was about noon. The keeper gave the animals food. They were perhaps hungry, and when they saw the keeper they were

dog(s) [dɔg(z)] cat(s) [kæt(s)] about [əbáut]
noon [nu:n] keeper [kí:pə*] hungry [hʌ́ŋgri]



glad and made a great noise.

We came home late in the afternoon. I enjoyed myself very much.

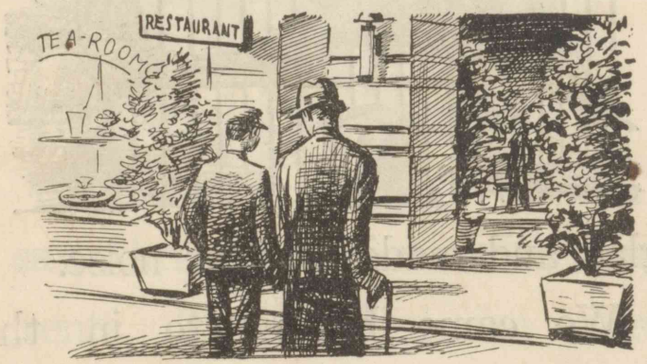
GRAMMAR

enjoy——ed	show——ed
look ——ed	take ——took

afternoon [ɑ́:ftənú:n] enjoy(ed) [indʒɔ́i(d)]

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

AT A RESTAURANT



When I was in Tokyo last summer, Uncle took me one day to Ueno and showed me the Zoo.

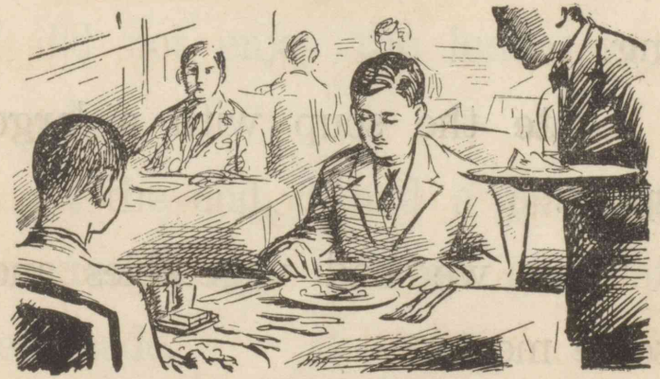
On our way back, we had lunch at a restaurant.

---

restaurant [réstərɔ̃:ɑ̃] way [wei] had [hæd]
lunch [lʌntʃ]

Uncle said, "Sit close to the table, and put the napkin on your knees."

There was a white table-cloth on the table, and there were knives, forks, and several spoons in front of us.



---

close [klous] table [téibl] napkin [nǽpkin]
knee(s) [ni:(z)] table-cloth [téiblklɔ́:θ] knives [naivz]
fork(s) [fɔ:k(s)] spoon(s) [spu:n(z)] front [frʌnt]

First we had soup. It was good but hot, and I made some noise in eating it.

The other people in the room looked at me and smiled.

Uncle laughed and said that we must not make a noise when eating.

I ate the soup with a large spoon.

Then we had vegetables and some meat.

---

soup [su:p] smile(d) [smail(d)] ate [et]
vegetable(s) [védʒitəbl(z)] meat [mi:t]

It was not hard to eat bread and butter, because I could break it and eat it with my fingers. But the other things I had to cut with the knife and carry them to my mouth with the fork.

It was very hard to do so, and I did not enjoy the lunch very much.

At the end, I had a plate of ice-cream and a large glass of lemonade.

---

butter [bʌ́tə*] could [kud] finger(s) [fíŋgə*(z)]
cut [kʌt] knife [naif] end [end] ice-cream [áiskrí:m]
glass [glɑ:s] lemonade [lèmənéid]

Uncle had a cup of coffee.

GRAMMAR

(1)

I **had to cut** the meat with the knife.

We **have to learn** many things at school.

(2)

have, has —— had

eat —— ate

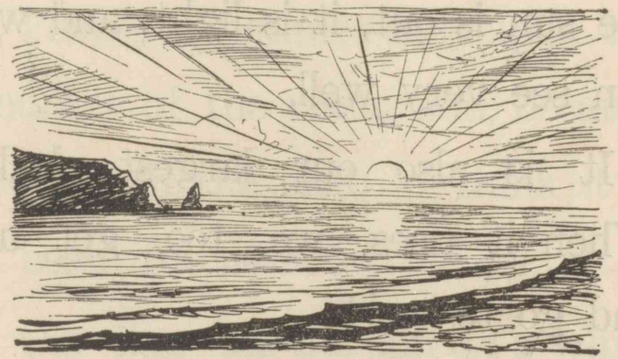
can —— could

---

cup [kʌp]

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

THE SUN



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

Last summer, when I was at the seaside, I saw the sun rise from the sea. It was a fine sight.

---

rise(s) [raiz(iz)] east [i:st] west [west]
seaside [sí:sáid] sight [sait]

The sun is our largest lamp.

It shines on everything. When the sun is out, it is light, and we can see very well.

It is also our largest clock. When it rises, we, too, get up and go to work.

When it sets, we, too, rest from work. Soon, we go to bed.

The sun is not very warm in the north, because it is low in the sky, but in the south, it is always

---

lamp [læmp] shine(s) [ʃain(z)] out [aut]
light [lait] also [ɔ́:lsou] rest [rest]
north [nɔ:θ] low [lou] south [sauθ]

hot. In some countries, it is hot all the year round.

People sometimes call Japan the country of the rising sun, because we are in the east. I think it is a beautiful name.

Our flag has the sun on a white ground. We should all respect our flag.

---

ground [graund] should [ʃud] respect [rispékt]

GRAMMAR

(**1**)

I **saw** the sun **rise** from the sea.

I **saw** a boy **go** in the house.

(**2**)

The sun rises **in** the east.

It sets **in** the west.

APPENDIX

英作文練習題

次の問題を英語で言ひなさい。言へたらノートに書いて見なさい。

LESSON ONE

(1) 私は帽子を持つてゐる。

(2) 私はバットを持つてゐる。

(3) 私はボールを持つてゐる。

LESSON TWO

(1) これはラケットです。

(2) これはボールです。

(3) 私はラケットとボールを持つてゐる。

(4) あれはバットです。

(5) 君はバットを持つてゐる。

LESSON THREE

(1) これは何ですか。

(2) それはペンです。

(3) ペンは机の上にあります。

(4) あれは何ですか。

(5) それは鉛筆ですか。

(6) いゝえ、さうではありません。ペンです。

LESSON FOUR

(1) 君は本を持つてゐますか。

(2) はい、持つてゐます。

(3) それは何處にありますか。

(4) それは私の机の中にあります。

(5) それは何の本ですか。

(6) 讀本です

LESSON FIVE

(1) 貴方は大きな少年ですか。

(2) 私は大きな少年です。

(3) 私はテニスをすることが出來ます。

(4) 貴方は野球が出來ますか。

(5) いゝえ、私は野球は出來ません。

LESSON SIX

(1) 此處に亞米利加の少年が一人ゐる。

(2) 彼はポケット (pccket) に何を持つてゐますか。

(3) 彼はポケットに毬を持つてゐます。

(4) 彼はクリケットは出來ません。

(5) 君は日本の少年ですか。

(6) はい、さうです。(いゝえ、さうではありません。)

LESSON SEVEN

(1) 此處に新しい橋がある。

(2) 橋は何處にありますか。

(3) それは小さな川に架かつてゐる。

(4) 橋の上には何がありますか。

(5) 橋の上には一人の老人がゐます。

(6) 橋の近くの家が見えますか。

LESSON EIGHT

(1) 貴方の寫眞帖には澤山の寫眞がありますか。

(2) はい、何枚かあります。

(3) 此處に川の寫眞があります。

(4) 川の上には非常に澤山のボートがあります。

(5) 此のボートを御覽なさい、その中に澤山の少年が居ます。

LESSON NINE

(1) 港に白い汽船がゐる。

(2) あれは英吉利の船ですか。

(3) はい、さうです。(いやさうではありません。)

(4) その近くに黑い大きな船があります。

(5) 貴方はあの美事な汽船の名を知つてゐますか。

(6) いや知りません。

LESSON TEN

(1) 伊藤は何處に住んでゐますか。

(2) 彼は神戸(Kobe)に住んでゐます。

(3) 彼は其處に大きな御店を持つてゐます。

(4) 彼は書物と寫眞器とを賣ります。

(5) 彼は書物を英吉利(England)から、そして寫眞器を亞米利加(America)から買ひます。

(6) 貴方の御父さんは伊藤を知つてゐますか

LESSON ELEVEN

(1) 此處に私の妹の寫眞があります。

(2) 私は兄弟は一人もないが、妹が一人あります。

(3) 彼女は君と一緒に住まつてゐますか。

(4) はい。彼女は大層よい女の子です。

(5) 彼女は學校を大層好みます。

(6) 君のお母さんは彼女が好きですか。

LESSON TWELVE

(1) 柱時計は口を持つてゐませんが、吾々に時を知らせる事が出來ます。

(2) 貴方は懷中時計を持つてゐますか。

(3) 私は懷中時計をポケットの中に持ち、貴方は手首の上に持つ。

(4) 柱時計或は懷中時計は晝も夜も働きます。

(5) 犬(dog)は四本(four)の脚を持つてゐるが、腕は持つてゐない。

LESSON THIRTEEN

(1) 貴方の時計で何時だか言ふ事が出來ますか。

(2) 今九時五分(十分、十五分、三十分)過です。

(3) 今十二時六分(七分、十一分、十五分)前です。

(4) 懷中時計の面には何がありますか。

(5) 一から十二までの數があります。

LESSON FOURTEEN

(1) 御覽、何と云ふ大きな軍艦でせう。

(2) あの軍艦には何門大砲がありますか。

(3) 貴方は何本腕を持つてゐますか。

(4) 彼は學校から遠くに住んでゐるので、自轉車で學校に行きます。

(5) 彼等は學校の近くに住んでゐます。

(6) 彼等は毎日學校に行きます。

LESSON FIFTEEN

(1) 私には一人の小さな弟があります。

(2) 彼は船が大好きです。

(3) 私は時々彼を港に連れて行き、そこの船を彼に見せます。

(4) 彼は云ひます、「港には船が何艘ありますか。」、又「彼等の名前を敎へて(tell)下さい。」

(5) 吾々はベンチに腰かけ、港の船を眺めます。

LESSON SIXTEEN

(1) 吾々の學校の近くに小川があります。

(2) 暑い日には吾々は皆そこへ行つて泳ぎます。

(3) 吾々の先生は、「水の中に餘り永くゐてはいけません」と言はれます。

(4) 餘り遠く(far)泳いで行くな。

LESSON SEVENTEEN

(1) 少年等は何をしてゐますか。

(2) 彼等は川の中で泳いでゐます。

(3) 彼等は皆上手な泳ぎ手です。そして大變速く泳げます。

(4) 一人の少年はふり向いて、も一人の少年を見てゐます。

(5) 外にまだ何人か來ます。

LESSON EIGHTEEN

(1) 太郎君お早よう。今朝は御機嫌如何です。

(2) 有難う、僕は大變元氣です。けれど母が病氣なのです。

(3) それは御氣の毒ですね。

(4) 風邪だと思ひます。しかし明日は良くなるでせう。

(5) さあ、公園に行きませう。

LESSON NINETEEN

(1) 亞細亞と歐羅巴とどちらが大きいですか。
亞細亞の方が大きいです。

(2) 亞細亞と亞米利加とどちらが小さいですか。亞細亞の方が小さいです。

(3) 五大陸の中でどれが一番大きいですか。
亞米利加が一番大きいです。

(4) 日本は亞細亞の大陸にありますか。

(5) いゝえ、日本は島國です。

LESSON TWENTY

(1) 太郎は魚のやうに速く(fast)泳げる。

(2) 次郎は太郎程速く泳げない。

(3) 次郎は野球と同じ位庭球が好きです。

(4) 太郎は野球程庭球を好みません。

(5) 貴方は野球と庭球とどちらが好きですか。

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

(1) 一週には何日ありますか。

(2) 少年達は何故日曜が一番好きなのですか。休日だからです。

(3) 火曜日は週の二番目の日ですか、又は三番目の日ですか。

(4) 六十分で一時間になり、廿四時間で一日になる。

(5) 七曜日の名前を書くことが出來ますか。

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

(1) 日が段々と短くなります。

(2) もう一二週間すると霜が降るでせう。

(3) 吾々は思ふ存分働けます。

(4) 秋は一年中の最好季節です。

(5) やがて栗も熟すでせう、そして子供達は栗拾ひに行くでせう。

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

(1) 寫眞帖を少し見たいのです。

(2) 此の大きいのは幾らですか。

(3) それを此の名宛(address)へ郵便で送つて下さい。

(4) 私はその値段では安いと思ひます。

(5) 僕はそれを妹に送りたいのです。

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

(1) クリスマスは十二月に來ます。

(2) クリスマスには人々はクリスマストリー(Christmas-tree)を飾ります。

(3) 私は友人達にクリスマスカードを送ります。

(4) 元日に貴方は友達に何と云ひますか。

(5) 「新年お芽出度う」と云ひます。

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

(1) この建物は何と(丈が)高いこと。七階建だ。

(2) 僕はこの建物の中へ入つてもよろしいか。

(3) 入つてもよろしいが、戸口に立つてゐてはいけない。

(4) これは昇降機です。一つの階から他の階へと人々を上下に運びます。

(5) 君は何と速く走れること。僕は君ほど速く走れない。

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

(1) バイオリン獨奏と管絃樂と貴方はどちらが好きですか。

(2) 若し君が臺北や奉天を聽かうと思へば君は良いラヂオ聽取器を持つてゐなければならない。

(3) 私は先生に讀本を讀ませて下さいと御願ひします。

(4) 僕は大人になつたらフランス語の先生になるつもりだ。

(5) 僕の弟は英語を讀んだり書いたり出來るといつてゐます。

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

(1) 君のお父さんはクリスマスの贈物として、

君に何を下さつたか。

(2) スキーをくれた。

(3) 雪の上をスキーで走るのは實に愉快だ。

(4) 僕は雪を怖れてはゐない。

(5) 僕は、何故冬を好むか、君知つてゐますか。

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

(1) Piccola は彼女の靴の中に一羽の小鳥を見ました。

(2) 彼女はその靴のところへ走つ(て行つ)た。

(3) 彼女がその小鳥を見たとき、彼女は喜んだ。

(4) 彼女は課業を學びに學校へ行かなかつた。

(5) 彼女は讀むための數冊の本を持つてゐた。

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

(1) 私は他人の前で(before others)歌をうたふのを好みません。

(2) 田中は僕等のティームのキャプテンです。

(3) 佐藤と井上とテニスをしてゐます。

(4) 誰が勝つでせう。誰が勝つかを言ふのはむづかしい。

(5) 佐藤はテニスは上手だが、井上も少しも彼に劣らないから。

LESSON THIRTY

(1) 貴方は幾つですか。十四です。

(2) 弟は私より四つ歳下です。

(3) 私は昨日(yesterday)ラヂオを聽きに叔父さんの家へ行きました。

(4) 昨日は叔父さんの誕生日でした。

5) 叔父さんは實業家ですが、大してお金持ではありません。

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

(1) 港には汽船はもとよりの事、小舟も澤山ゐました。

(2) 森にはあらゆる種類の小鳥がゐました。

(3) 虎の子は猫にとても似てゐた。

(4) 私は昨日は動物園へ行きました。大層愉快でした。

(5) 騒ぎなさるな。次の室に赤ちやんが居ます。

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

(1) 今日御歸りがけに何處で晝食をお上りになりましたか。

(2) 物を食べる時に音をたてゝはなりません。

(3) パンを食べるためにフォークを使つてはなりません。

(4) 晝食にスープ、肉、野菜類及び果物をたべました。

(5) 水を一杯下さい。お茶を一杯お上り下さい。

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

(1) 太陽は東から上り、西に沒する。

(2) 僕は毎朝まだ(still)暗い(dark)時分に起きます。

(3) 明日の朝は(tomorrow morning)早く起きなければならないから、もう(now)寝なければいけません。

(4) 少年は他人に親切であるべきだ。

(5) 吾々は我が國を旭日國と呼ぶことがある。

LIST OF NEW WORDS

(既出語にして、意義、用法等新しきものは、括弧につゝみて此れを示したり)

LESSON ONE

a 一のつ
cap 帽子
bat バット
ball ボール
I 僕は
have 持つてゐる

LESSON TWO

This これは
is ……です
and ……と
That あれは
racket ラケット
you 君は

LESSON THREE

desk 机
pen ペン
The (その)
on ……の上に
Yes, ハイ
it (それは)
what 何
no いゝえ
not ……ぬ、(打消の語)
pencil 鉛筆

LESSON FOUR

book 書籍
reader 讀本
my 僕の
in ……の中に
hand 手
where 何處に
your 君の、あなたの
whose 誰の

LESSON FIVE

am ……です
boy 男兒
big 大きい
can ……出來る

play 遊ぶ
baseball 野球
tennis 庭球
too ……も
new 新しい
are ……です

LESSON SIX

Here 此處に
he 彼は
an 一(人)の
English 英國の
has 持つてゐる
his 彼の
oar 櫂
cricket クリケット
another もう一人の
American 米國の
under ……の下に
arm 腕
football フットボール
Japanese 日本の

LESSON SEVEN

picture 繪
of ……の
river 河、川
large 大きい
small 小さい
see 見る
bridge 橋
over ……の上に
that boat あのボート
look 御覽
there is ……がある
old 年寄の、古い
near ……の近くに
house 家

LESSON EIGHT

at ……を
this camera この寫眞機
but 併し
good 良い
one (品)
father's 父の
now 今
America 米國
album アルバム
any いくつか(の)
photo(s) 寫眞
some いくつか(の)
building(s) 建築物
a great many 多數の

LESSON NINE

ship(s) 船舶
harbour 港
white 白い
fine 立派な

steamer 汽船
one 一つの
black 黑い
warship 軍艦
gun(s) 大砲
tell 告げる、知る
from ……から、……で
flag(s) 旗
Do……know? 知つてゐるか
name 名前
don't (do not) ……ぬ(打消)

LESSON TEN

brother 兄、弟
him 彼を
very 非常に
well よく
friend 友人
live 住んでゐる
town 町
store 店
(there そこに)
sell 賣る
tea 茶
coffee コヒー
buy 買ふ
(and そして)
Brazil ブラジル
work 働く、勉强する
hard 精を出して
rich お金持の
grocer 食料品商人

LESSON ELEVEN

young 若い
lady 婦人
who 誰
she 彼女は
aunt 叔母さん
sister 姉、妹
or 又は
mother's お母さんの
two 二(人)の
no=not any
her 彼女の、彼女を
with ……と一緒に
(you 君等)
teach(es) 教へてゐる
school 學校
children 子供等
(Japanese 日本語)
teacher 先生
like 好む
much 多く

LESSON TWELVE

face 顏、面
round 丸い
leg(s) 脚
mouth 口

time 時間
clock 掛時計
day 日(中)
night 夜(中)
watch 懐中時計
baby 赤ん坊
pocket ポケット
wrist 手首

LESSON THIRTEEN

telling 言ふこと
twelve 十二
number(s) 數
they 彼等は
say 言ふ
to まで
three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven 三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、
by ……で
o'clock ……時
thirty 三十
minute(s) 分
past 過ぎ
sixty 六十
hour 時間
half 半分
so それ故
we 我々は
fifteen 十五
quarter 四分の一
me 私に

LESSON FOURTEEN

schoolboy 生徒
go 行く
(to ……へ)
every day 毎日
station 停車場
page ページ
(What 何とまあ……)
(by ……で)
bicycle 自轉車
far 遠方に
come 來る
walk 歩いて行く
parents (兩)親
how 如何に
(how many いくつの)
class(es) 組

LESSON FIFTEEN

little 小さい
fond of ……を好んで
flower(s) 花
often 屢々
take 伴れて行く
park 公園
show 見せる
our 我々の

hill 丘
rose(s) バラ
pretty 美しく
sometimes 時々
give 與へる、下さい
please どうぞ
red 赤い
bench(es) ベンチ
around ……のまはりに
sit 腰掛ける
fish 魚

LESSON SIXTEEN

water 水
clear 淸く
hot 暑い
(on ……に)
swim 游泳、泳ぐ
fun 樂しみ
swimmer 泳ぎ手
(fine 上手な)
dive もぐる
afraid おそれて
be ……である
just たゞ
jump in 飛び込む
head 頭
first 第一、先にして
stand(s) 立つ
into 中へ
all 皆
swimming 泳ぐこと
stay 留まる
(too あまり)
long 長い間

LESSON SEVENTEEN

motor-car(s) 自動車
blue 青く
other 他の(もの)
yellow 黃色で
fast 速く
doing なして
run(ning) 走つて
race 競走
men 人々
behind 後ろ(を)
only 唯
think 思ふ
more もつと
(number five 五號)

LESSON EIGHTEEN

morning 朝
sir 大人の男子に對する敬語
(good morning お早よう)
(this morning 今朝(は))
(How are you! ごきげんいかゞ)
well たつしや
right 正しい

(all right よろしい)
thank お禮をいふ
(thank you ありがたう)
absent 缺席して
because ……の故に
ill 病氣で
bad 惡く
(That's too bad. それはお氣の毒)
cold 風邪
may ……でせう
tomorrow 明日(は)
lesson 課業
let ……せしめる
stand up 立ち上る
read 讀む
(go on 進む、うつる)
next 次の
why 何故に

LESSON NINETEEN

map 地圖
world 世界
Asia アジア
continent 大陸
larger than ……よりも大きく
Europe ヨーロッパ
Africa アフリカ
Australia オーストラリア
largest 最も大きい
Japan 日本
country 國
island 島
China 支那
countries——country の複
neighbour(s) 隣(國)
(Japanese 日本人、日本語)
speak 語る、用ひる
Chinese 支那人、支那語
(in all 總てで)
which 何れ(が)

LESSON TWENTY

both 兩方ともに
home 家庭
snow 雪
as white as snow 雪ほど白く
melt(s) 溶ける
sun 太陽
(in the sun 陽にあたると)
(cold 冷たく)
useful 有用で
girl(s) 女兒
(so それほど)
salt 鹽
sugar 砂糖
food 食物
better まさつて

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

week (一)週間

Sunday 日曜日
Monday 月曜日
second 第二の
Tuesday 火曜日
then それから
Wednesday 水曜日
Thursday 木曜日
Friday 金曜日
Saturday 土曜日
last 最後の
best 最も
holiday 休日
these—this の複數形
make 造る、……となる
month 月
year 年

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

Autumn 秋
summer 夏
people 人々
away あちらへ
for ……のために
soon やがて
back 後へ
(work 仕事)
season 季節
cool 涼しく
want 望む
game(s) 運動競技
(all day long 一日中)
(best 最もよい)
getting ……になりつゝ
shorter もつと短かく
shall ……でせう
frost 霜
(that ……と)
nut(s) 栗
will ……でせう
ripe 熟して
go nutting 栗拾ひに行く
gather 拾ひあつめる
bagful 袋に一杯

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

customer お客
shopman 店主
Mr. = Mister ……樣
to see 見ること(を)
cheap 安價(で、な)
at that price その値段では
colour 色
artist 畫家
several 數(枚)の
same 同じ
(as ……だから)
(take 買ふ)
pack 荷造りする
(so that ～ can ～ 出來るやうに)

send 送る
post 郵便
(for .....として)
Christmas クリスマス(の)
(present 贈物)
certainly はい、勿論です

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

November 十一月
December 十二月
sale 賣出し
window(s) 窓
decorate 飾る
star(s) 星
bell(s) 鐘
holly ヒイラギ
use 用ひる
gold 金(の)
silver 銀(の)
string(s) 糸
ribbon(s) リボン
decoration 裝飾
gay 美々しく
twenty-fifth 二十五日
merry 樂しい
(A Merry Christmas to you クリスマスお芽出度う)
if もし.....なら
them 彼等を
card(s) カード
New Year's Day 元日
Happy 樂しい

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

high 高い
storey(s) 階
anything 何か
(look around 見物する)
stair(s) 階段
moving 動いて
escalator エスカレータ
cage 籠
elevator エレベータ
carry 運ぶ
up and down 上へ又下へ
must .....せねばならぬ
must not .....してはならぬ
doorway 入口
(how fast 何んとまあ速く)
fountain-pen 萬年筆
talk おしやべりする

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

radio ラヂオ(の)
set 受信機
listen in to .....を聽く
story お話
music 音樂
funny をかしい
laugh 笑ふ

a great deal 多量(の、に)、多く
violin ヴァイオリン
solo(s) 獨奏
orchestra(s) オーケストラ
nob(s) いぼ、取手
turn 廻す
(this way or that こつちへ、あつちへ)
different 色々違つた
(stations 放送局)
even .....でさへも
Mukden 奉天
ask たづねる
till .....まで
program 番組
(is over 終る)
interesting 面白い
drama ドラマ
evening 夕方
always いつも
late 晩く
(when .....の時は)
bed 床
announcer アナウンサー
myself 自分でも
make 作る

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

dear 親切なる
suppose 想像する
ice 氷
(must be .....に違ひない)
feel 感ずる
sorry 氣の毒に
spend 費す
nice 快よい
warm 温か
perhaps 多分
sweet あまい
orange(s) みかん
kind 親切な
greeting(s) 挨拶
wish 祈る
everywhere 到るところ
street(s) 街路
field(s) 野原
need not .....するを要せず
a bit 少し
skate 氷滑りする
ski スキーをする
nearly 殆んど
speed 速力
yet まだ
(good at .....が上手)
last year 去年
gave—give の過去
pair 一對
made—make の過去
glove(s) 手袋

did—do の過去
slope 傾斜
for .....の間
mile 哩
pity 氣の毒
winter 冬
remember 覺える

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

once 一度、ある時
named .....といふ名前の
Piccola (女の名)
were—are の過去
poor 貧乏な、可哀相な
said—say の過去
glad うれしく
bread パン
eat 食べる
Santa Claus サンタ・クローズ
forget 忘れる
thing 物
before .....の前(の)
put 置く、置いた
shoe 靴
chimney 煙突
(where .....の所(では))
hang ぶら下げる
stocking(s) 長い靴下
went—go の過去
wake 目をさます
ran—run の過去
dance 踊る
saw—see の過去
was—is, am の過去
bird 鳥
(how どうして)
(that .....といふことを)
feed 飼ふ
sing 歌ふ
sweet song 可愛いゝ歌
keep 留めておく
open 開く
flew 飛んだ
woods 森
came—come の過去

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

cheer 應援する
player(s) 選手
catcher 捕手
umpire 審判者
siren サイレン
beginnig 始まらんとして
call(s) 大聲で呼ぶ
batter 打者
box ボックス
captain キャプテン
team チーム
pitcher'(s) 投手の

wind(s) 廻す
throw 投げる
straight 眞直ぐな
off .....をはなれて
whack カーン
hit(s) 打つ
sky 空
centre センター
backward 後の方へ
catch 捕へる
side 側
win 勝つ
grand stand 觀覽席
hard 困難

LESSON THIRTY

family 家族
grandparents 祖父母
grandfather 祖父
grandmother 祖母
noise 音、騷ぎ
(the country 田舍)
by themselves 彼等だけで
son(s) 息子
daughter 息女
elder 年上の
college 大學
studying 勉强中で
doctor 醫師
finish(es) 卒へる
pianist ピアニスト
beautifully 美しく
business man 實業家
still まだ
(let me see えゝと)
birthday 誕生日
hardworker 努力家
busy 忙しく
office 事務所、會社
early 早く
(look(s) 見える)
housekeeper 主婦
cook 料理人
altogether 大體から見て

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

zoo 動物園
yesterday 昨日
took—take の過去
animal(s) 動物
wind 風
women—woman (女)の複
sort(s) 種類
elephant(s) 象
hippo(s) 河馬
lion(s) 獅子
tiger(s) 虎
bear(s) 熊
monkey(s) 猿
strange 珍らしい

iron 鐵(の)
dog(s) 犬
cat(s) 猫
about 頃
noon 正午
keeper 番人
hungry 空腹で
afternoon 午後
enjoyed 樂しんだ

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

restaurant 洋食屋
way 途、途中
had—have の過去
lunch 中食
close 近く
table 食卓
napkin ナプキン
knee(s) 膝
table cloth テーブル掛
knife—knives ナイフ (單・複)
fork(s) フォーク
spoon(s) スプーン
in front of .....の前の
soup スープ
smiled 微笑した
ate—eat の過去
vegetable(s) 野菜
meat 肉
butter バタ
could—can の過去
break 割く
finger(s) 手の指
cut 切る
(had to ...しなければならなかつた)
end 終り
plate 皿
ice-cream アイスクリーム
glass コップ、一杯
lemonade ソーダ水
cup お茶碗、一杯

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

rise(s) 昇る
east 東
set(s) 沒する
west 西
seaside 海岸地
sight 光景
lamp ランプ
shine(s) 輝く
light 明るく
also も亦
(get up 起きる)
rest 休息する
north 北
low 低く
south 南
all the year round 一年中
rising sun 旭日
ground 地
should .....すべきだ
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昭和七年九月一日印刷
昭和七年九月五日發行

不許	カレント リーダーズ 一卷 定價金七拾七錢	複製

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