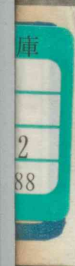
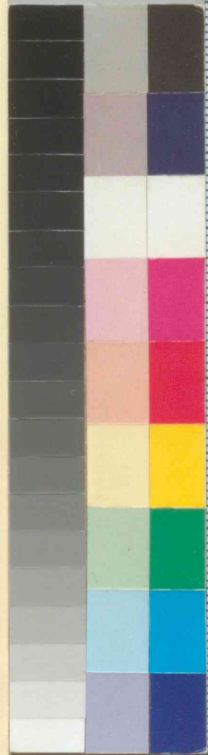


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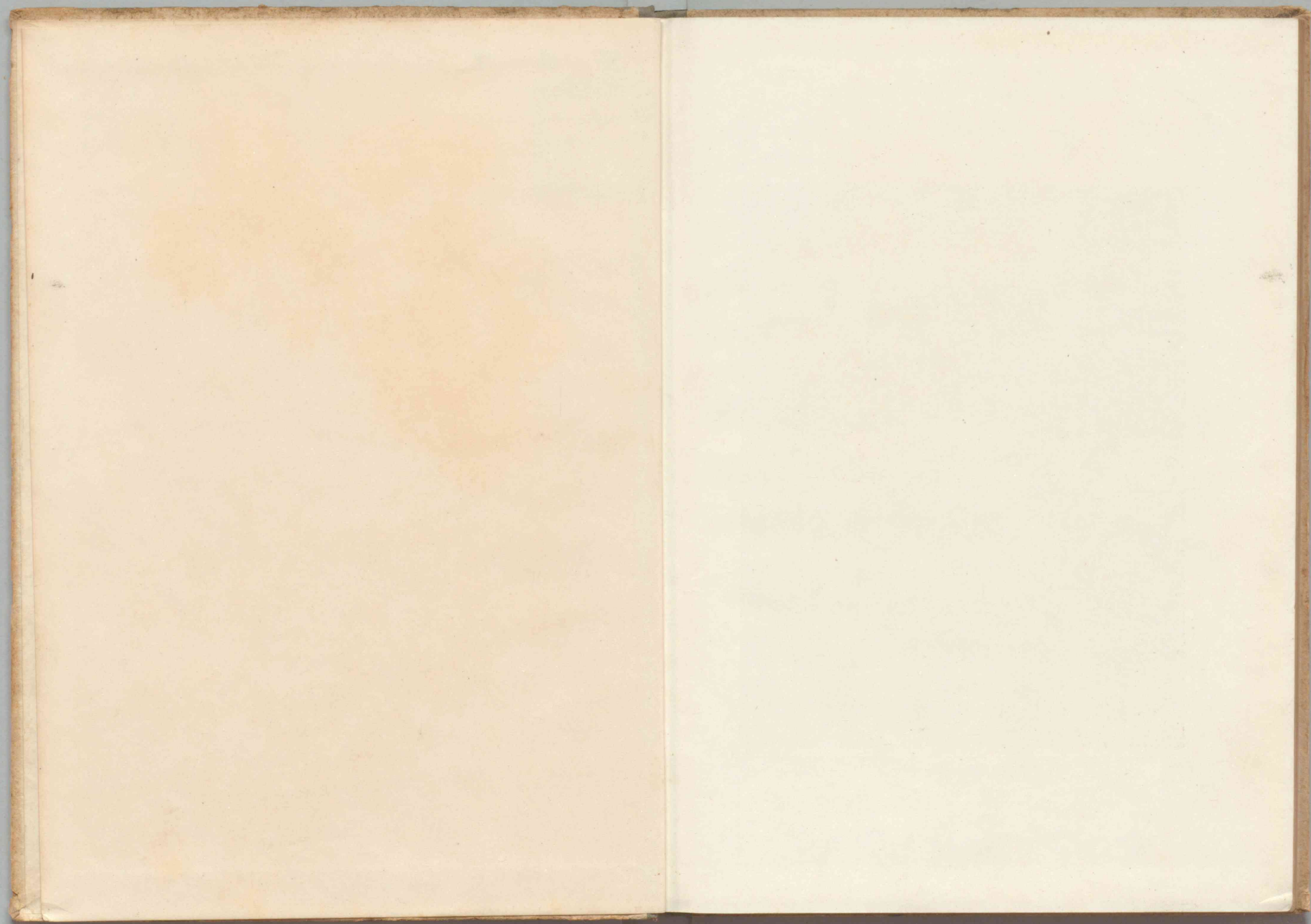
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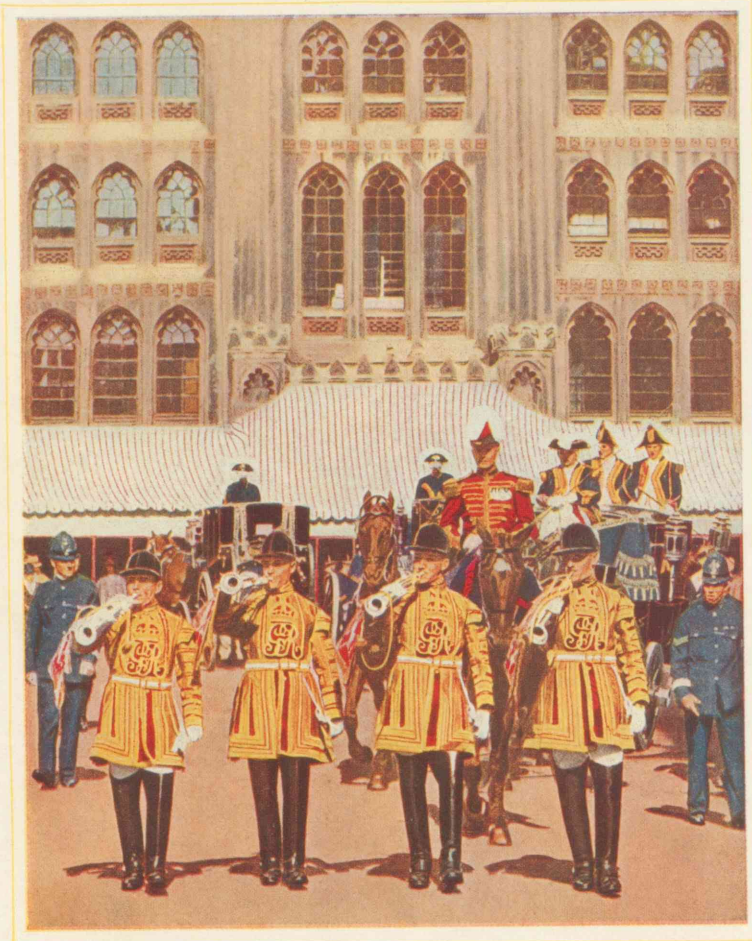
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The Lord Mayor's Show. (Lesson 25.)

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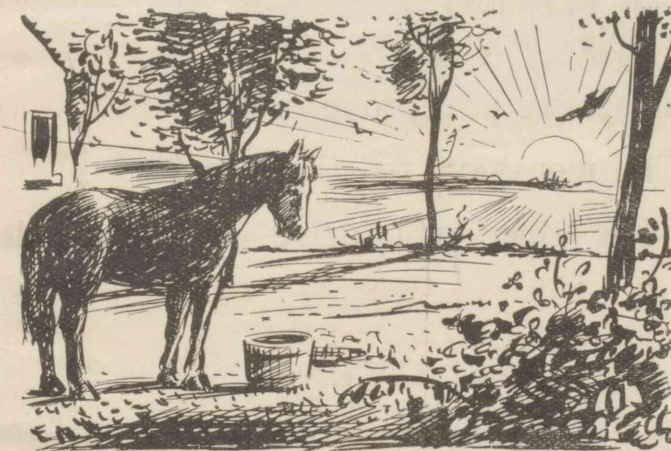
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BOOK TWO

LESSON 1

MORNING



The sun is up in the east.

See how bright it is!

2 The birds are out. They are flying from tree to tree.

3 Can you hear them sing?

3 The air is fresh. The bees are at work. Even the trees and the grass in the fields look happy.

4 The cows have gone into the fields.

The men have fed their horses.

Soon they will drive them out to work.

EVENING

5 See, now the sun is down.

The sky is red in the west. 6 It will soon be dark.

bee(s) [bi:(z)]
drive [draiv]

gone [gɒn]

fed [fed]
dark [dɑ:k]



6 The birds are at rest in the trees.

I do not see any bees; they have all gone into their hives.

7 The men have come home from their work, and have put their horses into the stable.

8 The cows are safe in the barn-yard.

hive(s) [haiv(z)]

stable [stéibl]

safe [seif]

barn-yard [bá:njú:d]

sad [sæd]

9 The trees look dark and sad. 9 How still the air is!

Shall we say "Good night," and go to rest?

GRAMMAR

(1)

1. The cows **have gone** into the field.
2. The men **have fed** their horses.
3. The men **have come** home.
4. They **have put** their horses into the stable.

(2)

go — went — gone
 feed — fed — fed
 come — came — come
 put — put — put

air [eə*]

LESSON 2

GOOD MORNING, SUN



1. Good morning, Sun,
2. Work's begun
 For every one;
 While you stay

begun [bigʌn]

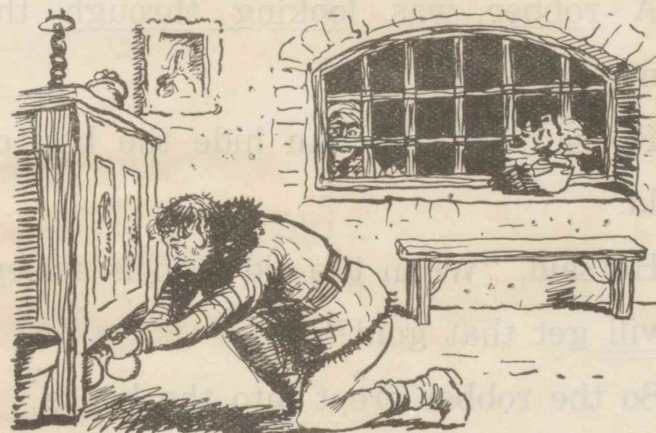
1 And make our day
2 Let me be as true
3 And good as you.
4 So,
5 When you go
6 Out to the West,
7 I shall be glad for rest
8 And glad for the day
9 That went away.
10 Good morning, Sun,
11 Work's begun
12 And play—
13 Thank you for the day!

—Annette Wynne.

Annette Wynne [ænit win]

LESSON 3

THE BAG OF GOLD



1 Once there was a selfish old man.
2 He had a bag of gold.
3 One night he said, "Ah! this gold is
4 mine. It is all mine. I shall keep it
5 for myself."

selfish [sɛlfɪʃ]

ah [ɑ:]

mine [maɪn]

3. So he hid the bag of gold and went
to bed.

4. A robber was looking through the
window.

5. He saw the old man hide the bag of
gold.

He said, "When the old man is asleep,
I will get that gold."

So the robber crept into the house.

He took the bag of gold and ran
away.

6. There was a little hole in the bag.

But the robber ran so fast that he
did not see the hole.

hid [hid]	robber [rɔbə*]	through [θru:]	
hide [haid]	asleep [əslɪ:p]	crept [krept]	hole [houl]



“Soon all the gold lay by the roadside.”

7 One piece of gold fell out.
Then another piece fell out.
Soon all the gold lay by the roadside.
8 In the morning a fairy came along.
She saw the gold by the roadside.
9 She said, “Oh, this is the old man’s
gold. I will not give it back to him.”



lay [leɪ]

roadside [ˈrɔʊdˌsaɪd]

fairy [ˈfeəri]

along [əˈlɔŋ]

He is too selfish.

10 "Gold should make some one happy."

11 So the fairy touched the pieces of gold with her wand.

And they turned into yellow marigolds.

12 The fairy said, "Marigolds will make the children happy."

And that is why children love marigolds.

touch(ed) [tʌtʃ(t)]

wand [wɒnd]

marigold(s) [mæri'gould(z)]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Can you hear **them** sing?

He saw the **old man** hide the bag.

(2)

He ran **so** fast **that** he did not see the hole.

He was **so** selfish **that** he kept it all for himself.

(3)

Is this watch **yours** (=your watch)?

Yes, it is **mine** (=my watch).

mine ours

yours yours

his

 theirs

hers

kept [kept]

ours [áueɪz]

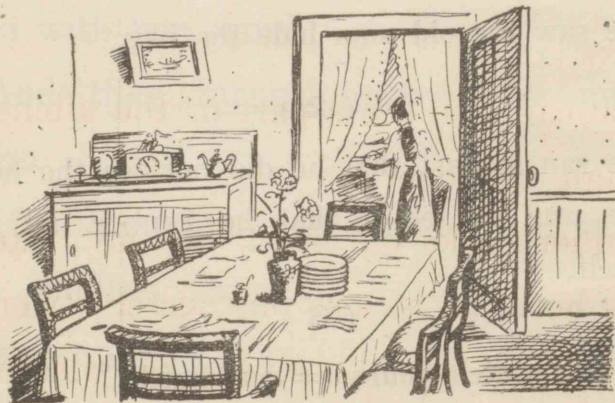
yours [jə:z]

hers [hə:z]

 theirs [ðeəz]

LESSON 4

MEALS



We have three meals a day—breakfast, lunch and supper. The biggest of these we call dinner. Many people have tea between four and five.

Look at the picture on this page. It

meal(s) [mi:l(z)]

supper [sʌpə*]

breakfast [brékfəst]

dinner [dɪnə*]

shows our dining-room. There is in it the dining-table, with the white table cloth on it. Around it there are six chairs.

You can also see a part of the kitchen through the door.

Mother cooks our food, but my sister helps her. It is also my sister's work to set the table. Look, she has already set it. She has put all the plates, napkins, knives and forks on the table.

There is a small vase in the centre. Mother has put some carnations in it. We all like to have flowers on the table.

dining-room [daɪnɪŋrʊm]

kitchen [kɪtʃɪn]

chair(s) [tʃeə*(z)]

already [ɔ:lredi]

carnation(s) [kɑ:néiʃən(z)]

part [pɑ:t]

vase [va:z]

It is nearly six o'clock, and we are all rather hungry. We are waiting for Father. He has not come home yet from his work. He leaves his office at half past five sharp every day. It is always about six when he reaches home. He will be back in a minute or two now.

In our home, supper is the biggest meal. We enjoy it a great deal because we can have it all together. Sometimes Father tells us at table about the interesting things he has seen or heard during the day.

Look, a man has left that car. That

rather [rɑ:ðə*]	wait(-ing) [weit(iŋ)]	leave(s) [li:v(z)]
sharp [ʃɑ:p]	reach(es) [ri:tʃ(iz)]	heard [hə:d]
during [dʒúəriŋ]		left [left]

is Father. Let us run out to meet him.

GRAMMAR

(1)

We have three meals a day.

We have English lessons five times a week.

(2)

hear — heard — heard

leave — left — left

see — saw — seen

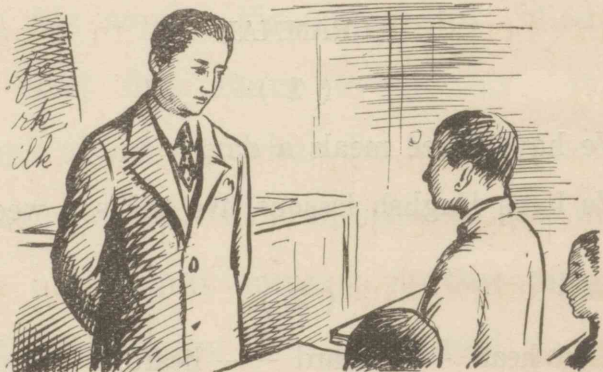
set — set — set

meet [mi:t]

seen [si:n]

LESSON 5

IN THE CLASSROOM



Pupil. Sir, may I ask you a question, please?

Teacher. Yes, certainly.

P. What do you call this in English?

T. Which do you mean? Do you

pupil [pjú:pl] question [kwéstʃən] mean [mi:n]

mean this? We call it a button.

P. Isn't "button" a Japanese word, sir?

T. Certainly not. It is an English word.

P. Is *collar* an English word, too?

T. Yes, it is. You know a great many other English words about your clothing.

You know *shirt*, *necktie*, *handkerchief*, *coat*, *overcoat*, *pocket*, *stockings*, and *pants*. They are all English words.

P. I didn't know that. I thought they were all Japanese words. Is *zubon*

button [bátɲ] word [wɜ:d] collar [kólə*]
 clothing [klóuðɪŋ] shirt [ʃɜ:t] necktie [néktai]
 handkerchief [háŋkətʃɪf] overcoat [óuvəkout]
 pants [pænts] thought [θɔ:t]

an English word, too?

T. No. It sounds like a foreign word, doesn't it, but it is Japanese. *Trousers* is English. I have a pair of new trousers on today.

P. Are there any other words which we use as Japanese, but are really English?

T. Oh, yes. *Knife, fork, butter, sandwich, ice-cream, coffee, milk.* These are really English, but we use them as Japanese.

There are a great number of other English words which we use every day in

sound(s) [saund(z)]	foreign [fórin]	trousers [tráuzəz]
really [ríəli]	sandwich [sáenwidʒ]	milk [milk]

talking about foods, sports, and machines.

Can you think of any such words?

GRAMMAR

(1)

I **thought** they **were** Japanese words.

I **thought** you **were** older.

(2)

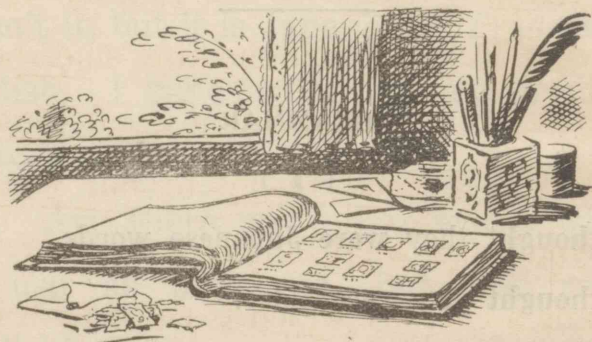
There are some English words **which** we use as Japanese.

This is the pair of skis **which** my brother gave me last year.

sport(s) [spɔ:t(s)]	machine(s) [məʃi:n(z)]
---------------------	------------------------

LESSON 6

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS



Taro's sister has a large album of postage stamps. She says there are more than four hundred stamps in it; she is very proud of them.

They are of all colours. They are red, blue, green, yellow, and orange. I will

postage [póustidʒ] stamp(s) [stæmp(s)]
hundred [hándrəd] proud [praud] green [grin]

show you a few stamps from her collection.



Here is an English stamp, which has the king's head on it.

England is a great kingdom and it is a good friend of our country. Do you know what "kingdom" means? It means a country which is ruled by a king.

Our country is not a kingdom, but it is an empire because we have the emperor over us. A country which is ruled by an emperor is an empire.

This is a German stamp. It has the head of the president on it. Do you know

few [fju:] collection [kələkʃən] king(s) [kiŋ(z)]
kingdom [kiŋdəm] rule(d) [ru:l(d)] empire [émpaie*]
emperor [émpərə*] German [dʒə:mən] president [prézidənt]



the president's name? He was
the most famous German in the
Great War except Kaiser.

The next one that I want
to show to you is a French
stamp. The head is that of
Pasteur, who was a great Frenchman.



He died nearly forty years ago, but
even today he is loved by all the world.



The last one is an American
stamp. It has the head of the
first president of the country.

You all know who he is.

famous [féiməs] except [iksépt] Kaiser [káizə*]
Frenchman [fréntʃmən] Pasteur [pæstó:*]
die(d) [dai(d)] ago [əgú]

GRAMMAR

(1)

England **is ruled** by the king.

Pasteur **is loved** even today.

(2)

Pasteur, **who** was a scholar, died nearly forty
years ago.

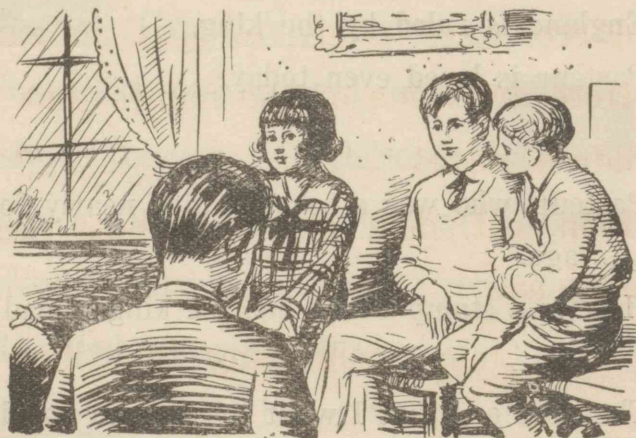
Here is a stamp **which** has the king's head on
it.

The next one **that** I want to show to you is a
French stamp.

scholar [skólə*]

LESSON 7

EARTH, AIR, FIRE, AND WATER



It was raining hard one Sunday afternoon, and the children could not go out to play.

Tom, who was the oldest of them, had to think of some indoor game.

earth [ə:θ]

fire [faɪə*]

indoor [ɪndo:*]

“Let’s name something that lives on the earth,” said Tom, when all the children were ready to play a game.

Here are some of the names that the children gave!

Lion, cat, dog, girl, boy, bear, duck, horse, cow.

“Now, name something that lives in the air,” said Tom.

The children named butterflies, bees, and many kinds of birds.

“Think of something that lives in the water,” said Tom.

“Goldfish, lobsters, oysters, frogs, star-

ready [rédi]

duck [dʌk]

butterfli(es) [bʌtəflai(z)]

goldfish [góuldfiː]

lobster(s) [lɒbstə*(z)]

oyster(s) [ɔɪstə*(z)]

frog(s) [frɒg(z)]

fish, sponges,” said the children.

“Now you’re ready to play my game,” said Tom.

“I shall call some one’s name,” said Tom. “Then I shall say *earth*, *air*, *fire*, or *water*, and I shall count ten just as fast as I can.

“If I call your name and say *earth*, you must name something that lives on the earth. If I say *air*, you must name something that lives in the air. If I say *water*, you must name something that lives in the water. You must give the name before I’ve counted ten. But

starfish [stú:fi:] sponge(s) [spʌndʒ(iz)] count [kaunt]

if I say *fire*, you must keep very still.

“Don’t put birds in the water. Don’t put boys in the air. Don’t put fish on the earth. Remember not to say anything when I say *fire*.”

Then Tom began the game:

“Jack! Air! One—two—three—four—five—”

“Robin!” said Jack, quickly.

Tom tried again:

“Joe! Earth! One—two—three—four—”

“Monkey!” shouted Joe.

“Good, Joe,” said Tom. Then he said:

began [bigæn] Jack [dʒæk] robin [rɒbin]
quickly [kwíkli] tr(y, -ied) [traɪ(d)] Joe [dʒou]
shout(ed) [ʃaʊt(id)]

“Frank! Fire! One—two—three—four—five—six—”

“Fish!” cried Frank.

The other children laughed, and so did Frank.

Then Frank started the game.
He called out:

“Mary! Water! One — two — three — four — five — six — seven — eight — nine — ten!”

Mary was so surprised that she could only say, “I can’t think of a single thing that lives in the water!”

Just then the children saw that it

Frank [fræŋk]	er(y,-ied) [krai(d)]	start(ed) [stɑ:t(id)]
Mary [méəri]	surprise(d) [səpraiz(d)]	single [sɪŋgl]

had stopped raining. They were glad they could go out and play in the yard.

GRAMMAR

(1)

They saw that it **had stopped** raining.

I **knew** that you **had come** back from the country.

(2)

The other children laughed, and **so did** Frank.

I learn English at school. **So do** I.

I am fourteen, and **so is** Joe.

stop(ped) [stɒp(t)]	yard [jɑ:d]
---------------------	-------------

LESSON 8

NO RAINBOW

If all were rain and never sun,
No bow would span the hill;
 If all were sun and never rain,
 There'd be no rainbow still.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

DO ALL THE GOOD

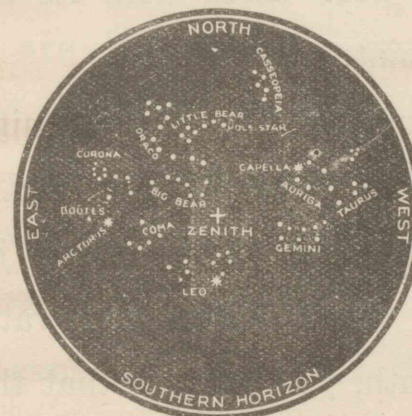
Do all the good you can
 To all the people you can,
 In all the ways you can,
 Just as long as you can.

—Anonymous.

rainbow [réinbou] span [spæn] there'd [ðeəd]
 Christina Rossetti [kristí:nə rouzéti]
 anonymous [ə'nóniməs]

LESSON 9

OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS



STAR MAP FOR MAY.

There are other worlds like our own
 swinging round the sun. Some of these
 are not as large as our country.
 Others are far bigger than our whole

swing(-ing) [swiŋ(iŋ)] whole [houl]

world. One of them has ten moons all to himself; and no doubt he looks down upon our poor earth with its one little maid-servant.

Look up into the sky at night, and you will see these other worlds, shining in the sunlight. They seem just like the other stars; but if you watch them for a month, you will see that they have changed their places. They are children of the sun, travelling round it like our own earth. So they are called planets, that is "wanderers".

How fine the sun must look in the

moon(s) [mu:n(z)]	himself [himsélf]	doubt [daut]
maid-servant [méidsə:vənt]	sunlight [sʌnlait]	seem [si:m]
change(d) [tʃeɪndʒ(d)]	place(s) [pleɪs(ɪz)]	travel(-ling) [trævl(ɪŋ)]
planet(s) [plænit(s)]	wanderer(s) [wɒndərə*(z)]	

sky, with his family of planets swinging round him, like a great merry-go-round! Yet all the other stars that we see in the sky are just far-off suns, like our own; and some of them are bigger than our sun. We cannot count them.

And yet that is not all. For there are many dark stars in the sky that no eye can see. How did that come about? Perhaps we can make it clear in this way:—

On some day when the prince came to town, you may have seen the city lit up, to do him honour. In every window

merry-go-round [mériɡourəʊnd]	lit [lit]	honour [ɒnə*]
-------------------------------	-----------	---------------

are rows of bright candles. It seems like a fairy city. But as the hours pass, there are gaps in the rows of lights. Here and there the candles have burned out.

So it is in the sky above our head. From the beginning of time the heavens were lit up with stars. But man was long in coming. And when at last he was born upon this little earth, many of the stars had burned out, like spent candles. So when you think of the number of the stars, you must add the dark hosts that cannot now be seen.

row(s) [rou(z)] candle(s) [kændl(z)] pass [pɑ:s]
gap(s) [gæp(s)] burn(ed) [bɜ:n(d)] spent [spɛnt] add [æd]
host(s) [hɔst(s)]

GRAMMAR

(1)

There are other world, **swinging** round the sun.

You will see these other worlds, **shining** in the sunlight.

(2)

You **may have seen** a large city.

You **must have read** the first Reader.

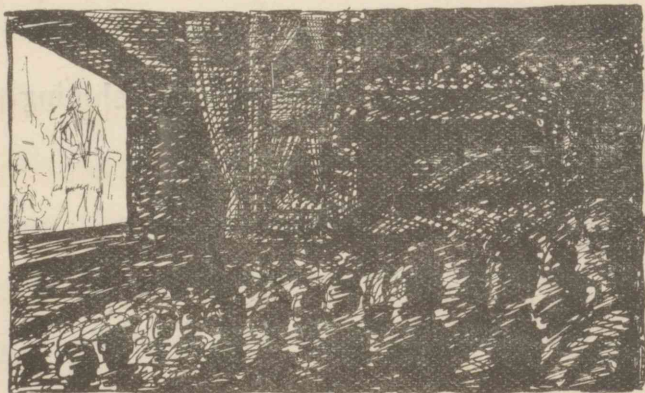
(3)

Look up into the sky, **and you will** see these other worlds.

Watch these stars for a month, **and you will** see that they have changed their places.

LESSON 10

THE CINEMA



My mother is fond of the cinema. She sometimes takes me to the cinema when there are good pictures.

My mother likes foreign pictures better than Japanese ones. She says foreign

cinema [sínimə]

pictures are prettier, and then we can learn a great many things from them about the history or customs of foreign peoples.

The last picture we saw was called "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It was a talkie film, and was a very pretty picture.

Have you read the story? My mother tells me that the story was written by an American lady, Mrs. F. H. Burnett. She says that she has read it several times and has always enjoyed it very much.

The "Little Lord" was a boy seven or

history [hístəri]	custom(s) [kástəm(z)]	lord [lɔ:d]
Fauntleroy [fó:ntləɔi]	talkie [tó:ki]	film [film]
written [rítŋ]		Mrs. [n:ísiz]

eight years old, but he acted and talked very well.

I wish I could speak English half as well as that boy, though I did not understand him very well.

My mother says, "It is so dirty in the cinema, and some pictures are very bad. I wish the house were cleaner and there were good pictures oftener."

So do I. Then she might take me oftener. We see pictures only once or twice in a year.

understand [ʌndə'stænd] dirty [dɜ:ti] clean(er) [kli:n(ə)*]
might [maɪt] twice [twais]

GRAMMAR

(1)

I wish I could speak English as well as that boy.

I wish the house were cleaner.

Then she might take me oftener.

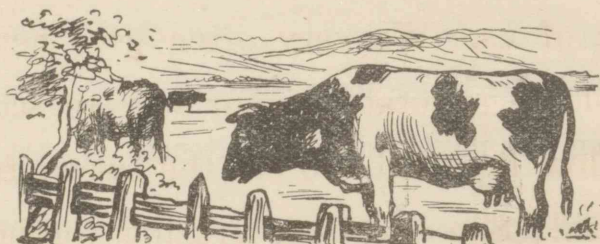
(2)

The last picture (**that**) we saw was pretty.

The story (**that**) we heard was interesting.

LESSON 11

BESS



Look at that beautiful cow in the pasture. Don't you think she is a beauty with those large brown spots on the white?

She is one of my uncle's cows, and my uncle is very proud of her. He calls her Bess.

Bess [bes]	beauty [bjú:ti]	pasture [pá:st[ə*]
brown [braun]	spot(s) [spət(s)]	

Bess is a gentle cow. She has never hurt any one. She likes to have us talk to her, and seems to know every one of us. We very often give her an apple or a potato on our way to school.

How Bess likes to eat the sweet, fresh grass! She has been grazing for hours now. When she has had enough, you will see her lie down under that old oak-tree. She likes the cool shade, and if the weather is very hot, she goes and stands in the brook.

In winter, she eats hay which is kept away in the barn. As my uncle has quite

gentle [džéntl]	never [névə*]	hurt [hə:t]	potato [pətéitou]
graz(e,-ing) [greiz(iŋ)]	enough [ináf]	lie [lai]	
oak-tree [óktri:]	shade [ʃeid]	weather [wéðə*]	
brook [bruk]	barn [ba:n]	quite [kwait]	

a number of cows, he and his men are very busy at the time of hay-making.

Once my uncle asked me if I knew the proverb, "Make hay while the sun shines." He said that it was a very good proverb for any one to remember.

Bess and the other cows are driven home in the evening by a boy, whom they seem to like very much. Then a maid comes to milk them. She sits on a stool while milking. She has a bucket in which she carries the milk home.

Milk, butter and cheese, which come from cows, are among the chief kinds

proverb [prɔvəb]	while [wail]	driven [drɪvɪn]
whom [hu:m]	stool [stul]	bucket [bʌkɪt]
cheese [tʃi:z]		chief [tʃi:f]

of food. They are taken by the old and the young, and by the rich and the poor, all alike.

GRAMMAR

(1)

She **has been** grazing for hours now.

We **have been** learning English for over one year now.

(2)

I asked him **if** he was an Englishman.

We cannot tell **if** it will be fine tomorrow.

(3)

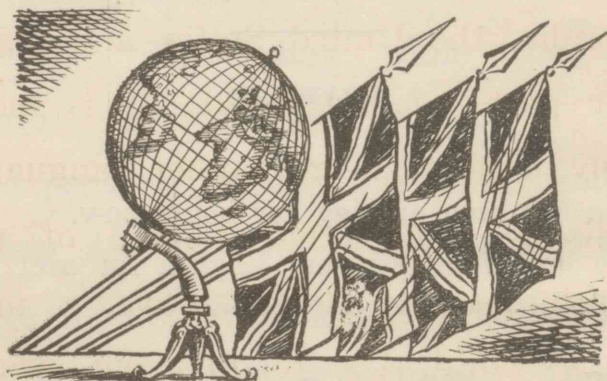
The old and the young.

The rich and the poor.

taken [téikən]

alike [əlaik]

LESSON 12
GREAT BRITAIN



Most Japanese boys and girls have English lessons at school. It would be hard to find a Japanese who does not know any English at all.

English is spoken in many countries

Britain [brítən] would [wud] find [faind]
spoken [spókən]

and by a great number of people. So it is very convenient if we can understand it. It is spoken in England, Canada, Australia, the United States and many other parts of the world. It is more widely used than any other language.

This is the mother tongue of the English people. If you have a map of the world, try to find out where England is. It is not at all a large country. It is a part of an island called Great Britain at a short distance to the north of France.

When we say "England," we very

convenient [kənvínjənt] Canada [kánədə]
Unite(d) [ju:náit(id)] State(s) [steit(s)] widely [wáidli]
language [læŋgwɪdʒ] tongue [tʌŋ] distance [dístəns]
France [frɑ:ns]

often mean not only England itself, but the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

England—I mean the United Kingdom—is a small country, but it is one of the greatest and richest countries of the world.

It is because the people are very industrious. They have some of the best and largest factories in the world. There they make all sorts of things and sell them to other countries.

The people are very bold and brave, too. They are never afraid of leaving

itself [itsélf]	northern [nó:ðə(:)n]	Ireland [áiələnd]
industrious [indástriəs]	factor(y, -ies) [fæktəri(z)]	
bold [bould]	brave [breiv]	

their old homes, and many of them go to foreign countries and make their new homes there.

If you go to the north or the south, to the east or the west, you will always see many English people living there.

They are living and working everywhere,—in Europe, America, Australia, Asia and even in Africa—and they are doing very well in all these places.

The English are very proud of their country. They think that their country is the best and prettiest in the world. Their flag is called the Union Jack.

Union [jú:mjən]

GRAMMAR

(1)

The English are very proud of their country.

The Japanese are an industrious people.

(2)

It is in an island called Great Britain.

It is on the ocean called the Atlantic.

That high mountain covered with snow is Mt. Fuji.

(3)

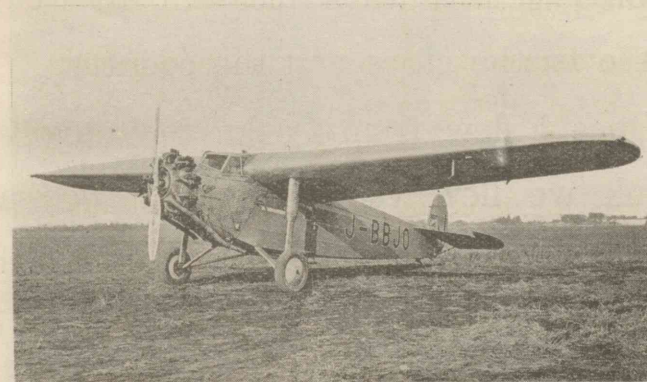
When we say "England," we very often mean not only England itself, but the whole of the United Kingdom.

He knows not only English but also German.

ocean [óuʃən] Atlantic [ətɫéántik] cover(ed) [kávə*(d)]
Mt. [maunt]

LESSON 13

THE AEROPLANE



A PASSENGER PLANE.

We have no wings, but we can fly like a bird by aeroplane.

Have you ever seen an aeroplane flying high in the air? It looks something like a large dragon-fly or bird.

aeroplane [éəroplein] wing(s) [wiŋ(z)]
dragon-fly [dræégənflai]

We do not like the noise the propeller makes, but if the wind is not very strong, it is always pleasant to fly in one over the cities and the country.

Once I flew from Osaka to Tokyo. I think we flew very high, for we saw above us nothing but the sun in the blue, blue sky, while small bits of white clouds sometimes passed below us.

Everything looked very small and pretty from the window. I felt as if I were travelling in a fairyland. The great buildings of the cities looked like

• propeller [prəpələ*] pleasant [plézn̩t] cit(y,-ies) [síti(z)]
above [əbáʋ] cloud(s) [klaud(z)] below [bilóu]
felt [felt]



toy houses and the trains speeding along the sea-coast looked like caterpillars crawling on the ground. I was sorry when I had to leave the aeroplane after

train(s) [trein(z)] coast [koust] caterpillar(s) [kætəpɪlə*(z)]
crawl(ing) [krɔ:l(ɪŋ)]

the three hours' flight.

It was about thirty years ago that the first aeroplane flew across the Channel from France to England.

People thought it was a great flight and they talked about it everywhere.

In those days, flying was not very safe and they had many accidents. Very often the engines suddenly stopped working, the planes were crashed to the ground, and the men in them were either killed or seriously hurt.

But today we have better aeroplanes. They are flying from town to town,

flight [flait]	channel [tʃænl]	accident(s) [æksidənt(s)]
engine(s) [éndʒin(z)]	suddenly [sádnli]	plane(s) [plein(z)]
crash(ed) [kræʃ(t)]		seriously [sírɪəsli]

carrying a large number of passengers as well as mails. More and more people are travelling by air every day, because they can get to a place more quickly and in greater comfort than they can by train or by boat.

Aeroplanes are very useful both in peace and in war.

GRAMMAR

(1)

It was about thirty years ago **that** the first aeroplane flew across the Channel.

It was last year **that** we came to this school.

passenger(s) [pæsɪndʒə*(z)]	mail(s) [meil(z)]
comfort [kámfət]	peace [pi:s]

(2)

They are flying from town to town, **carrying** a large number of passengers.

He showed me a camera, **saying** that it was a Christmas present from his uncle.

(3)

More and more people are travelling by air every day.

Outdoor games are played **more and more** every year.

(4)

quick-ly	real-ly	serious-ly
sudden-ly	bold-ly	kind-ly
pleasant-ly	sad-ly	safe-ly

outdoor [áutdɔ:*]

LESSON 14

THE WIND

Who has seen the wind?

Neither I nor you;

But when the leaves hang
trembling,

The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?

Neither you nor I;

But when the trees bow down
their heads,

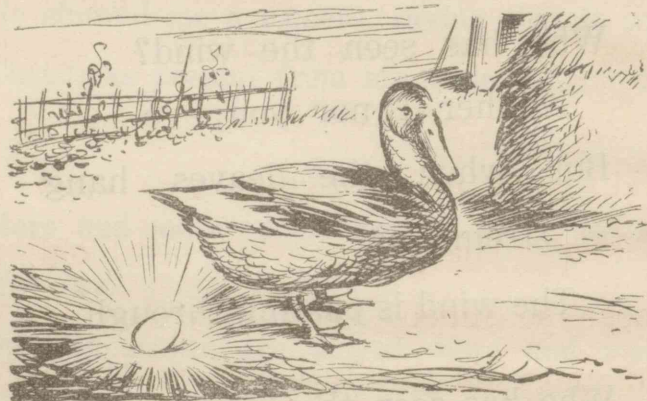
The wind is passing by.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

neither [náíðə*] nor [nɔ:*] trembl(e, -ing) [trémbl(iŋ)]
bow [bau]

LESSON 15

THE GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGGS



Once on a time there was a man who had a goose of which he thought a great deal. And well he might do so, for this was the most wonderful goose that ever lived.

goose [gu:s] golden [góuldən] egg(s) [eg(z)]
wonderful [wándəfʊl]

Every day she laid an egg. “There is nothing strange about that,” you will say. Ah! but the eggs this goose laid were of solid gold. Think of that!

Day after day, this strange goose laid a shining golden egg for her master. That was why he liked the goose so much. You may be sure he did not sell the eggs in the market. No, no; he hid them away carefully in a strong iron box.

Every day he found a bright golden egg in the goose’s nest, and added it to the pile. He was so eager to get it,

laid [leid] solid [sólid] master [má:stə*]
market [má:kit] carefully [kéəfʊli] found [faund]
pile [pail] eager [í:gə*]

that he could hardly wait for the night to pass and the morning to come. Each day seemed as long as a week to him.

When he saw the pile growing higher and higher in the iron box, he rubbed his hands with joy. "Ah!" said he to himself, "if it were only full, I should be the richest man in the world."

He could think of nothing but of his golden pile. At last he grew so greedy that he wanted to have all the gold at once. He thought he would find plenty of eggs in the goose's body, and not have to wait and wait and wait any longer.

hardly [há:dli]	each [i:tʃ]	rubb(ed) [rʌb(d)]
grew [gru:]	greedy [grí:di]	plenty [plénti]
	body [bódi]	

So one day he killed the wonderful bird. But when he came to look for more eggs—why, there were none to be found. Foolish man! He had killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

GRAMMAR

(1)

This was **the most wonderful** goose **that** ever lived.

It was **the smallest** aeroplane **that** I ever saw.

(2)

He could hardly wait **for** the night **to** pass.

It was a good proverb **for** anyone **to** remember.

none [nan]	foolish [fú:liʃ]
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LESSON 16

CAN YOU SWIM?

“How I wish I could fly, Uncle! See those birds, how they mount away up in the sky!”

“Yes, Harry, it would be fine fun to skim through the air like a bird. But we cannot do that as we have not the right shape for it. Still, if we cannot skim through the air, we may swim through the water. Do you know how to swim?”

“No, not yet, Uncle.”

Harry [háeri]

skim [skim]

shape [jeip]



“Well, Harry, you must learn. Every boy and girl should learn to swim. Your cousin Tom, I think, can swim?”

“Oh, yes! Tom is a fine swimmer. He can do all sorts of things in the water. He can swim on his back. He can dive. He can swim without moving

cousin [kázni]

his hands.

“He can swim round and round, with his knees close up to his chin. He can swim like a dog. He can splash with his feet.”

“Just think, then, if you two were in a boat on deep water, and the boat should be upset! He would float like a cork, but you would be drowned.”

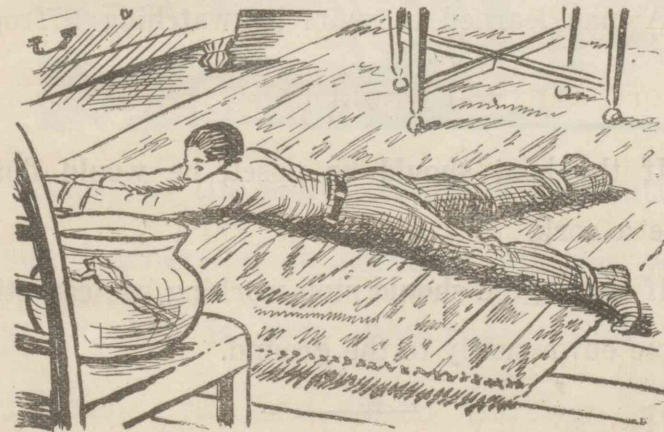
“That is so, Uncle. I never thought of it before. I will ask cousin to show me how to swim, the next time we go in bathing.”

“Do so, my boy. It is very easy to

chin [tʃɪn]	splash [splæʃ]	deep [di:p]
upset [ʌpsét]	float [flout]	cork [kɔ:k]
drown(ed) [draun(d)]	bath(e, -ing) [beɪð(iŋ)]	

learn. I have heard of a man who learned to swim by watching a frog. He put it in a dish of water, then laid himself on the floor, and struck out with his arms and legs just as he saw the frog do.”

It was said in old times, at Rome,



dish [diʃ]	struck [strak]	Rome [roum]
------------	----------------	-------------

that a man must be a fool who could not read and swim.

GRAMMAR

(1)

He can swim without **moving** his hands.

A man learned to swim by **watching** a frog.

(2)

If the boat **should** be upset, he **would** float like a cork.

If the engine **should** stop working, we can still come down safely to the ground.

LESSON 17

THE BEAUTIFUL ISLAND



Away to the south, there is a beautiful island where it is summer all the year round. It is very hot there, and the children are glad when the sun goes

breeze [briz]

down and a good breeze starts to blow.

This island is Taiwan, sometimes called Formosa, and we get most of our bananas and sugar from this island.



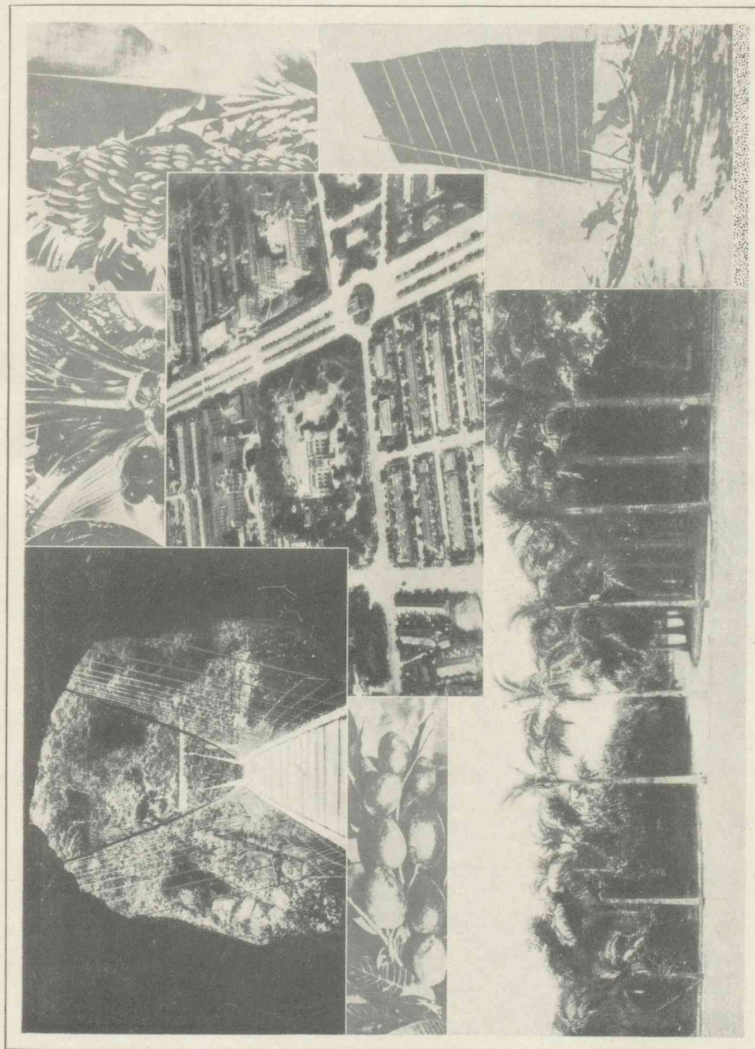
Look at this banana tree. It has a row of large leaves around its top. Each leaf is so large that, if placed on the ground, a man can lie at full length upon it.

Under the leaves on this tree, you can see the bananas. They grow in a bunch.

Sometimes there are more than four

Formosa [fə:móʊsə]
length [leŋθ]

banana(s) [bə'nɑ:nə(z)]
bunch [bʌntʃ]



The Beautiful Island:
A Bridge in the Mountains; The Governor-General's Official Residence Seen from the Air; The Botanical Gardens.

hundred big bananas in one bunch.

In less than one year, the banana plant grows into a tree and bears its fruit, when it is cut down. In its place is set out another young plant to bear its crop next year.

In this island, the children have never seen an apple-tree. It is as strange to them as a banana tree is to you. When you go into the country in your part, you may see fields of wheat or rice, orchards of apples and pears. But in Formosa you will see fields of sugar-cane and orchards of oranges and

less [les]	plant [plɑ:nt]	grow(s) [grou(z)]
crop [krɒp]	wheat [wi:t]	rice [rais]
orchard(s) [ɔ:tʃəd(z)]	pear(s) [pɛə*(z)]	sugar-cane [ʃúgəkein]

pineapples. Rice is gathered here twice a year.

This island can be reached in three days from Kobe.

GRAMMAR

(1)

The children are glad **when** a good breeze starts to blow.

The banana plant grows into a tree and bears its fruit, **when** it is cut down.

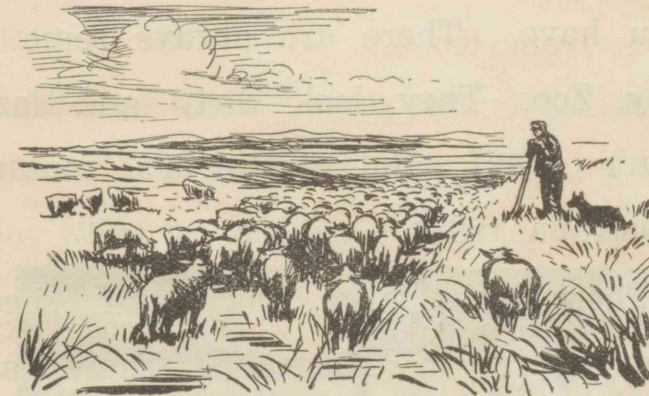
(2)

This island **can be reached** in three days from Kobe.

pineapple(s) [páinæpl(z)]

LESSON 18

SHEEP



You know that a cow is a very useful animal. You must not think, however, that it is the only animal that is useful. There are many other animals which we

however [hauéva*]

cannot do without. The sheep is one of them.

Have you ever seen sheep? Perhaps you have. There are always some in any Zoo. They look dirty and lazy, don't they? But they are making Australia rich.

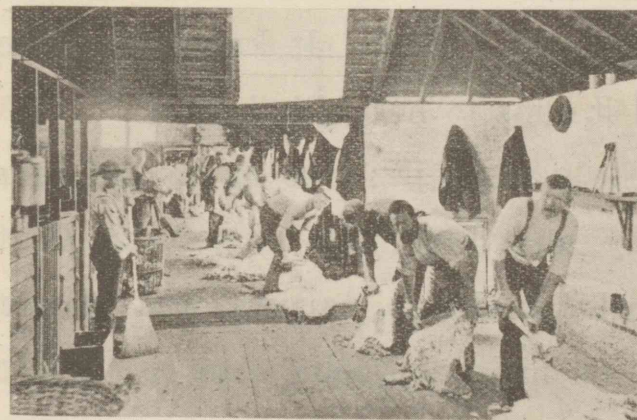
There are large flocks of sheep everywhere in Australia. There are usually thousands of sheep in one flock. The men to take care of them are called "shepherds".

Early in spring, when the snow and frost are gone, the shearing time comes.

lazy [léizi]	flock(s) [flək(s)]	usually [jú:zuəli]
shepherd(s) [ʃépəd(z)]		shear(-ing) [ʃiə*(riŋ)]

Now, their coats are too thick for the warm weather, and when the wool is shorn off their backs, the sheep feel more at ease.

All the little lambs are kept away while their mothers are being shorn. But when the shearing is done, they are



THE SHEARING.

thick [θik]	shorn [ʃɔ:n]	ease [i:z]
lamb(s) [læm(z)]		done [dʌn]

again let into the field.

It is a funny sight to see them running here and there looking for their mothers. They do not know them at first, now that their coats have been taken off.

But a cry soon brings each little lamb to its own mother. It knows her voice, and it runs to her with joy.

The wool is put into bags, and taken away, and then made into cloth. Coats, shawls, stockings, carpets, and blankets are all made of wool.

Besides giving us wool, the sheep

sight [sait]	shawl(s) [ʃɔ:l(z)]	carpet(s) [kú:pit(s)]
blanket(s) [blæŋkit(s)]		besides [bisáidz]

supplies us with good food. The flesh of sheep is called mutton. Some people like mutton better than beef or pork.

GRAMMAR

(1)

All the lambs are kept away while their mothers **are being shorn**.

(2)

The lamb does not know its mother, now that her coat **has been taken off**.

(3)

The wool is made **into** cloth.

Blankets and carpets are made **of** wool.

suppl(y,-ies) [səplái(z)]	flesh [fleʃ]	mutton [mátʌn]
beef [bi:f]		pork [pɔ:k]

LESSON 19
OUR HELPERS



“Father,” said John, as they were sitting down to breakfast, “I wish we had as many men to work for us as Mr. Brown has to work for him. He has six men mowing this morning. We have no

helper(s) [hɛlpə*(z)]

mow(-ing) [mou(iŋ)]

one to help us.”

“Oh, yes, we have, John. We have many more than six men helping us. It took—let me see—it took at least a hundred persons to help get our breakfast.”

“Why, Father, you must be joking. Maggie got it all alone. No one helped her.”

“Let us see,” said his father. “Here I have a cup of coffee. Do you know how the coffee came here?”

“You bought it,” said John.

“Yes, I bought it at Mr. Gray’s store,

least [li:st]

jok(e, -ing) [dʒouk(iŋ)]

Maggie [mægi]

alone [ə'loun]

bought [bɔ:t]

gray [grei]

but where did he get it? He did not raise it from the seed, and it did not grow in this country."

"I know that," said John. "Coffee comes from Brazil."

"How many persons do you think it took to get this cup of coffee for me?"

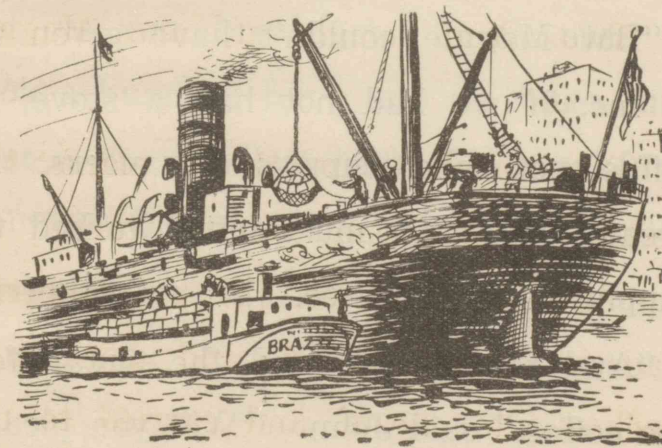
"Two. You bought it, and Maggie made it."

"But somebody in Brazil plants the seeds. If no one planted them, we should have no coffee. Then the berries had to be picked off, and dried, and packed into chests, and carried to the

raise [reiz] seed [si:d] berr(y,-ies) [béri(z)]
dr(y,-ied) [drai(d)] chest(s) [tʃest(s)]

ship that was to take the coffee to this country.

"Then the ship, which it took a great many men to build, brought the coffee here. But the ship could not come without sailors, so we must count them as having helped us.



“Other men took the coffee from the ship to a store in the city. Then Mr. Gray, the storekeeper, bought a chest of it, and sent it to his store by express. He had to roast and grind it before he sold it. I bought it of him, and Maggie boiled the water, and steeped it.

“But Maggie couldn’t have given it to me, if we had not had a stove, a coffee pot, and cups and saucers. A great many men must have worked to supply us with these.”

“And the spoons, and the sugar for the coffee,” said John. “Will you please

storekeeper [stó:ki:pə*]	sent [sent]	express [iksprés]
roast [roust]	grind [graind]	sold [sould]
boil(ed) [bóil(d)]	steep(ed) [sti:p(t)]	stove [stouv]
coffee-pot [kófipət]	saucer(s) [só:sə*(z)]	

to give me a small piece of steak and a slice of bread?”

“Yes,” said his father; “If you will tell me how many people helped to get them for you.”

“Oh, I can’t tell,” said John; “I believe now it took a thousand men to get us our breakfast. I am sure it took a hundred for a cup of coffee, and that is the smallest part of a breakfast. I never thought that other people did so much for us.”

steak [steik]	slice [slais]	believe [bilí:v]
	thousand [θáuzənd]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

If we **had** not **had** a stove, Maggie **could** not **have** given me the coffee.

If we **had** started by that train, we **should** have **been** in the accident.

(2)

The ship **could** not come without sailors.

Think what **would** happen to us without our navy.

(3)

It took a great many persons **to** get this cup of coffee for me.

It took a great many men **to** build the ship.

happen [hæpən]

navy [néivi]

LESSON 20

ONE THING AT A TIME



Work while you work,

Play while you play,

That is the way

To be cheerful and gay.

cheerful [tʃiəfʊl]

Whatever you do,
Do with your might;
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

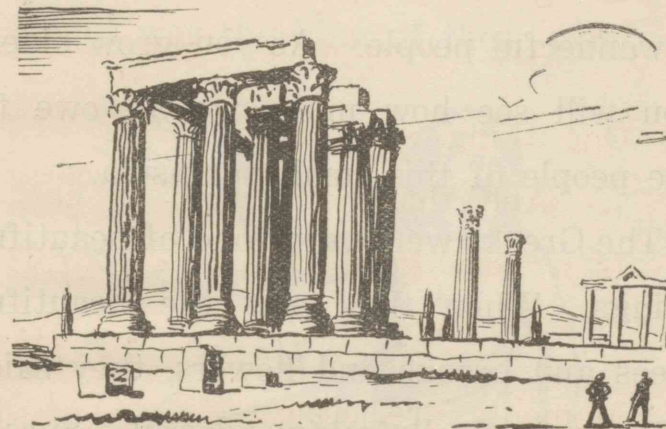
One thing at a time,
And that done well,
Is a very good rule,
As many can tell.

Moments are useless
When trifled away;
So work while you work,
And play while you play.

might [maɪt] halves [ha:vz] trifled [traɪflɪd]

LESSON 21

GREEK GODS



I am afraid you are not yet learning the history of the world at school. When you do, you will have to read a great deal about Greece because the history of Europe, we might say, begins with that

Greek [ɡri:k] god(s) [ɡɒd(z)] Greece [ɡri:s]

of the Greeks.

Greece is a small country on the Mediterranean Sea, but the Greeks are a wonderful people. As you grow older, you will see how much we all owe to the people of this small peninsula.

The Greeks were very fond of beautiful things. When they saw the beautiful trees and brooks and flowers, they said, "These are all so wonderful. Surely some great and wonderful beings must live in them. Perhaps our gods live in these beautiful things."

They thought that the greatest gods

Mediterranean [mèditərəínjən]
peninsula [pinínsjulə]

owe [ou]

lived on the top of a high mountain called Olympus, and ruled over all the earth and the sky.

Zeus was the king of these gods. He



ZEUS.

top [tɒp]

Olympus [olímpəs]

Zeus [zju:s]

sat on a high throne and made the thunder roar when he was angry.



POSEIDON, THE GOD OF THE SEA.

Then there was the great god of the sea. When he was kind, the ships sailed merrily along. But sometimes he was cross, and he

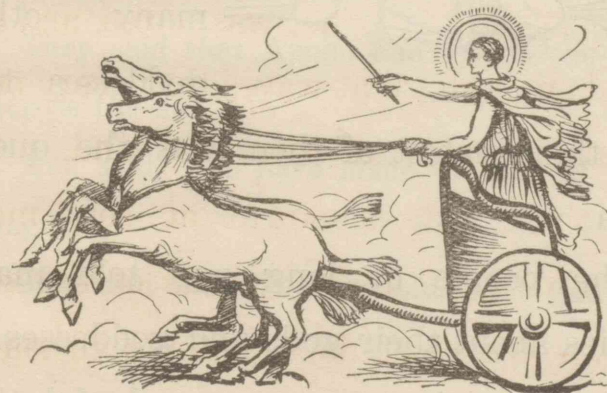
stirred up such great waves that every one was afraid to set sail from the land.

If there was a storm at sea, men said, "We have made the god of the sea angry. We must do something to show him that we are sorry."

throne [θroun]	thunder [θánda*]	roar [rɔ:~*]
angry [áɛŋgri]	merrily [mérili]	cross [krɔ:s]
stir(red) [stɔ:*(d)]	wave(s) [weiv(z)]	storm [stɔ:m]

The god of the sun was the one whom men loved best. His name was Apollo. He was the only one who could drive the horses of the sun.

In those days people thought that the sun was a shining chariot drawn by three wild horses. When they saw the sun come



APOLLO.

Apollo [əpólou]	chariot [tʃáeriət]	drawn [drɔ:n]
	wild [waild]	

up in the east and go down in the west, they said that Apollo had driven the chariot across the sky.

Apollo had a lovely sister who was the



HERA.

goddess of the moon. There were a great many other goddesses too,

and the greatest of them was the queen Hera.

The people of long ago told many stories about their gods and goddesses.

These stories were so wonderful that

lovely [lávli]

goddesses [góðisiz]

Hera [híerə]

men have never forgotten them. They have told them to their children and grandchildren until at last the stories have come down to us.

GRAMMAR

They said, "Apollo **has** driven the chariot across the sky."

They said **that** Apollo **had** driven the chariot across the sky.

Men said, "We **have** made the god of the sea angry."

Men said **that** they **had** made the god of the sea angry.

forgott:n [fəgót:n]

until [əntíl]

LESSON 22

THE FOUR APPLES



Once upon a time there lived four men. They were all well-to-do; and they lived together like good brothers.

But one day they lost all their money; so they became as poor as rats.

lost [lɔːst]

rat(s) [ræt(s)]

Away they went to a Wise Man, and told him all about their bad luck. The Wise Man had pity on them. So he gave each one a wonderful apple; then he said to the young men:

“Each one of you must put an apple on his head, and go his way. Where the apple drops, there stop and dig. Whatever you turn over with your spade, take it, and be thankful.”

So they went their ways, as the Wise Man had told them.

They had hardly walked a mile, when an apple dropped from one of their

wise [waɪz]

luck [lʌk]

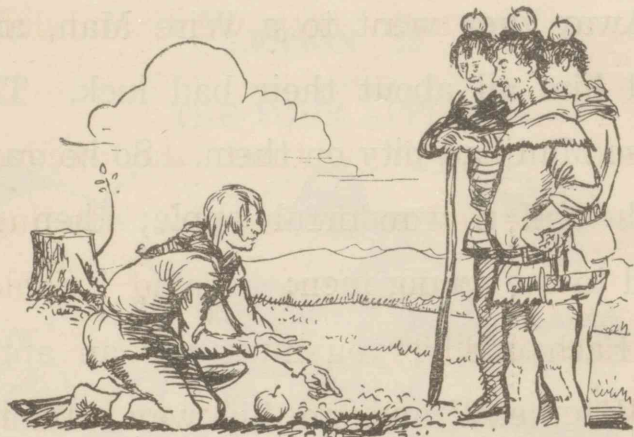
drop(s) [drɒp(s)]

dig [dɪg]

whatever [wətəvə*]

spade [speɪd]

thankful [θæŋkful]



heads. The man dug with his spade, and found Copper.

“Good,” said he. “A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Stay here with me if you like. We can all dig together, and welcome.”

No! The others thought they would

dug [dʌg] copper [kɒpə*] worth [wɜ:θ]
 bush [bʊʃ] welcome [wélkəm]

do better; so away they went, and left him.

Well, in a short time, the second man’s apple fell to the ground. He dug with his spade, and found whole cartloads of Silver.

“Better still!” said he. “Stay here, if you like, and share my silver.”

No! The other two thought they would try their luck, so away they went and left him.

On they walked for some time, and at last the third man’s apple dropped from his head. Well, he began digging

cartload(s) [ká:tload(z)] share [ʃeə*]

up the spot, but no sooner had he dug up a few spadefuls than he saw something glittering, and lo! it was a mine of Gold.

“Best of all!” he cried. “Stay here if you like. You may go halves with me, and welcome.”

No! The fourth man thanked him; but said he would rather go on. Perhaps he might find a store of diamonds. Why should he stay? So away he went cheerily.

By and by, down dropped his apple too. Well, he dug and dug with his

glitter(-ing) [glítə*(rɪŋ)] lo [lou] diamond(s) [dáiəmənd(z)]



spade, on this side and on that. And at last he found—Iron.

The Wise Man knew better than he which was of greater worth, Diamonds or Iron. What do you think?

GRAMMAR

(1)

Whatever you turn over with your spade,
take it.

I will do **whatever** you tell me to do.

(2)

They **had hardly** walked a mile, when an apple
dropped.

No sooner had he dug up a few spadefuls **than**
he saw something glittering.

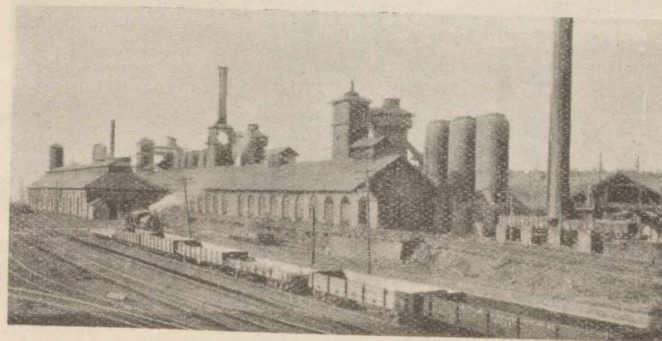
(3)

He said, "**I will** rather go on."

He said that **he would** rather go on.

LESSON 23

IRON



BLAST FURNACES.

Iron is made from a kind of stone or
earth, which is dug out of the ground.
This stone is generally brown, but some
kinds are black, red, or yellow; it is
called iron ore.

ore [o:*



CASTING PIG IRON.

The ore is taken to an iron works, where it is thrown into the top of a furnace. A furnace is a large stove, which looks like a tall, round tower, and there the ore is roasted in a very hot fire.

The iron becomes first red hot, then

thrown [θroun] furnace [fɔːnis] tower [táuw*]

white hot, then liquid, and pours out of a pipe in the bottom of the furnace.

It flows down some channels which are dug in the sand. Sand is always used for these channels or moulds. There it stays and cools. When it is quite cool, there is a grey bar of iron in each channel.

Iron is used for a great many things; kettles and frying-pans are made of iron, and all sorts of useful things as well. We have iron stoves to heat our houses in winter, and we have iron railings round gardens to keep thieves out.

liquid [líkwɪd] pours [pɔː*(z)] pipe [paɪp] bottom [bɒtəm]
 flow(s) [fləʊ(z)] sand [sænd] mould(s) [mould(z)] grey [greɪ]
 bar [bɑː*] kettle(s) [kétl(z)] frying-pan(s) [fráɪɪnpæn(z)]
 heat [hi:t] railing(s) [réɪlɪŋ(z)] thieves [θi:vz]

There's a much harder kind of iron, called steel. Engines and rails are made of steel, and so are knives. Steel's the most useful metal we have.

GRAMMAR

(1)

thief — thieves knife — knives
half — halves leaf — leaves
wife — wives

(2)

Engines are made of steel, and **so are knives**.
My brother learns English, and **so do I**.

steel [sti:l]	metal [métl]	thief [θi:f]
leaf [li:f]	wife [waif]	wives [waivz]

LESSON 24

TWO CLEVER SAILORS



In a small old town, built on the seashore, there used to live two sailors, named Jack and Joe. They were great friends and had one boat between them

clever [klévə*]	built [bilt]
-----------------	--------------

and went out fishing together.

They were both strong and brave, and sunburnt, but they could never make out which was the more clever.

“I know the best way to cook mackerel, and herring, and sole,” said Jack.

“So do I, and I know the best way to sell them,” said Joe.

“So do I,” answered Jack. “And I know the best way to catch them.”

“So do I,” answered Joe; “but what is the use of all this when we have not got any ropes for our nets?”

“If we had time, we could make some,”

sunburnt [sʌnbɜ:nt]	mackerel [mækrəl]	sole [soul]
herring [hériŋ]	rope(s) [roup(s)]	net(s) [net(s)]

said Jack.

“If we had money, we could buy some,” said Joe.

“If we knew where, we could borrow some,” said Jack.

“If we knew where, we could steal some,” said Joe.

Just then the bells of the church on the hill began tolling for evening prayer.

“They ring those bells with ropes,” said Jack.

“And the ropes are very good,” said Joe.

money [máni]	borrow [bórou]	steal [sti:l]
church [tʃɜ:tʃ]	toll(-ing) [toul(ɪŋ)]	prayer [preə*]

Jack began to smile. Joe began to laugh.

“Shall we go to church tonight?” asked Jack.

“And shall we stay there till the last?” asked Joe.

Up the hill went the two sailors. They stopped in church till the prayers were all over, and everybody had gone home.

“Now is our time,” said Jack

“It is our turn now,” said Joe.

Off they went to the tower where the bells were hung. Here they found two

tonight [tənáit]

hung [hʌŋ]

long, strong, thick ropes.

“One for me,” cried Jack.

“And one for me,” cried Joe.

Up the ropes climbed the two clever sailors, like a couple of monkeys.

“I’m up at the top,” said Jack.

“And so am I,” said Joe.

Jack pulled out a knife from his pocket. So did Joe. Lick! slick! went Jack’s knife. He cut through the rope over his head, and down he fell, and broke his head on the stones at the bottom.

“Oh, dear me!” groaned Jack, at the bottom; “who could have thought of

couple [kʌpl]

pull(ed) [pul(d)]

lick [lik]

slick [slik]

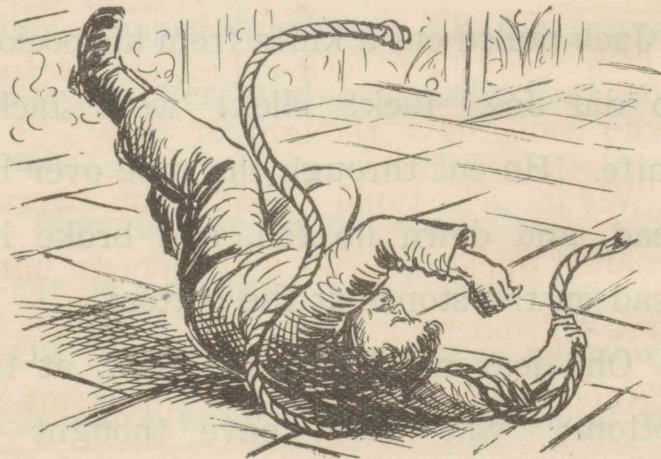
broke [brʊk]

groan(ed) [groun(d)]

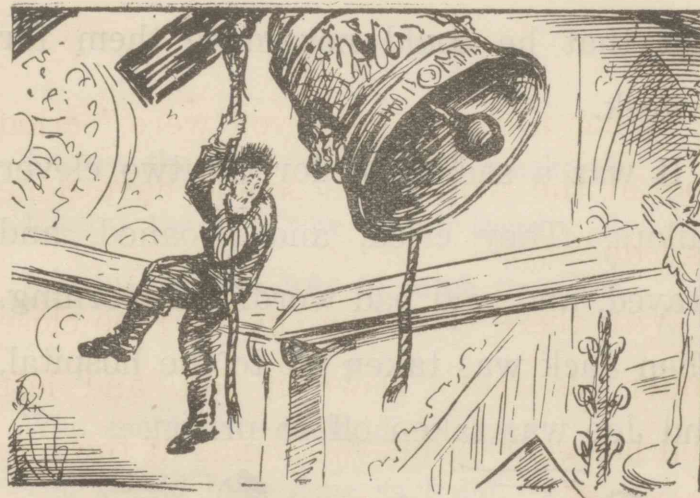
that?"

"What a stupid head you were," cried Joe, at the top. "You should have done as I do."

With these words he cut his rope close under his feet. Down it fell, and left him hanging by his two hands at the top.



stupid [stjú:pid]



"Oh, dear me!" cried Joe, at the top; "who could have thought of that?"

"What a stupid head you were," groaned Jack. "You will have to hang there till morning."

And so he did, and made his arms so

stiff that he could not move them for a week.

It was a sad night for the two clever sailors. They cried, and groaned, and prayed, and said bad words till morning. Then Jack was taken off to the hospital, and Joe was taken off to prison.



stiff [stif]

hospital [hóspitl]

prison [prízn]

GRAMMAR

(1)

I know **the best way to cook** mackerel.

I know **the best way to sell** them.

I know **the best way to catch** them.

(2)

Who **could have thought** of that?

You **should have done** as I did.

(3)

to church,

in church,

to prison,

to school,

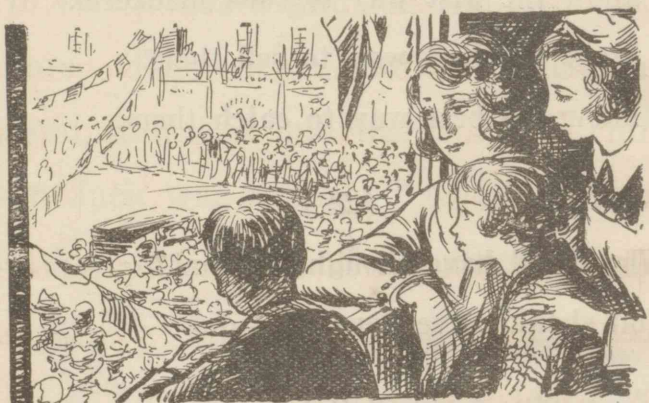
at school,

to market.

market [m'kit]

LESSON 25

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW



Elsie was seven. Fred was ten. Their father got his living by buying and selling cloth. He had a large shop in the City of London. One day he hoped to be the Lord Mayor, but it was

Mayor [mɛə*]

not his turn yet.

“If you are good,” he said to his little boy and girl one morning, “Nurse shall bring you to the City on November the Ninth, and you shall see the Lord Mayor’s Show.”

The two children had often heard their parents talk of this grand sight, and they wished very much to see it. You may be sure they did not give Nurse any trouble, after they had heard this promise.

Quite early on the morning of November the Ninth, Mother and Nurse,

nurse [nɜ:s]

trouble [trábl]

promise [prómis]

with Fred and Elsie, were seated at a window, above the great shop, where their father sold his cloth.

When they looked down, they saw the streets full of people, who also had come to see the Show.

Above their heads flags were flying. Ropes of pretty flowers, blue, green, yellow and red, hung across the streets from window to window, or from tall poles.

“I can hear the bells, Mother,” said Fred. Above the noise of the street below the sweet music of the bells could

seat(ed) [sirt(id)] pole(s) [poul(z)] below [bilóu]

be plainly heard.

“I can hear drums,” said Elsie.

“So can I,” said her mother. “The Show will soon come into sight now.”

The people in the street began to shout, “Here they come! Here they come!” In front were men on horses. As the horses came near, the people made way for them, and left a clear space for the soldiers, who were close behind.

Oh! What a grand sight it was for the children. They clapped their hands and

plainly [pléinli] drum(s) [drʌm(z)] shout [ʃaut]
space [speis] close [klous] clap(ped) [klæp(t)]



shouted as the men and the horses went past.

There were soldiers in red coats, and soldiers in blue coats. They played music as they went by.

Then came great banners, which took a dozen men to carry. Each banner

soldier(s) [sóuldʒə*(z)]

banner(s) [bæná*(z)]

nearly filled the street, and on it was a very grand picture.

Behind the banners marched sailors, keepers from the forests, men with the life-boat, and soldiers.

“Look there,” said Elsie, as she pointed to a man on horseback. “Look at his pretty cloak and the funny soldiers that are walking by his side. There is another and another. Four, five, six, seven, eight of them, and none alike.”

Her mother told her that these people showed us what the great men of long ago were like, and how the soldiers of

forest(s) [fórist(s)]

life [laif]

cloak [klouk]

that time were dressed. Both Fred and Elsie were sorry when this part of the Show had gone by.

Then came more music, more flags, more soldiers, and at last the golden coach in which the Lord Mayor rode. All the while the bells were ringing, bands were playing, and the people were shouting.

When it was all over, and the crowds of people had again filled the street, Elsie turned to Fred and said, "When Father is Lord Mayor, I will ask him to have it all over again. It goes past

coach [kəʊtʃ]

rode [rəʊd]

too quickly. I could not see everything."

GRAMMAR

(1)

Nurse **shall** bring you to the City, and you **shall** see the Lord Mayor's Show.

If you are good, you **shall** have a prize.

(2)

I got up early **in** the morning.

I came home **on** the morning of September 2.

(3)

I could **not** see **everything**.

We **cannot all** become millionaires.

millionaires [mɪljənɛəz]

LESSON 26

LONDON TOWN

Which is the way to London Town?

“O'er the hills, across the down,

Over the ridges,

Over the bridges,

Over the hills, across the down,

That is the way to London Town.”

And what shall I see in London Town?

“O, many a building, old and brown,

Many a neat

Old-fashioned street,

And many a building, old and brown,

You'll be sure to see in London Town.”

ridge(s) [ridz(iz)]

fashioned [fæ'ʌnd]

What else shall I see in London Town?

“Many a maiden in silken gown,

Pretty pink faces

Tied up in laces,

Many a maiden in silken gown

You'll certainly see in London Town.”

Then onward I hurried to London Town.

Over the hills, across the down,

Over the ridges,

Across the bridges,

Over the hills, across the down,

Until I found me in London Town.

maiden [méidn]

silken [silkən]

gown [gaun]

pink [piŋk]

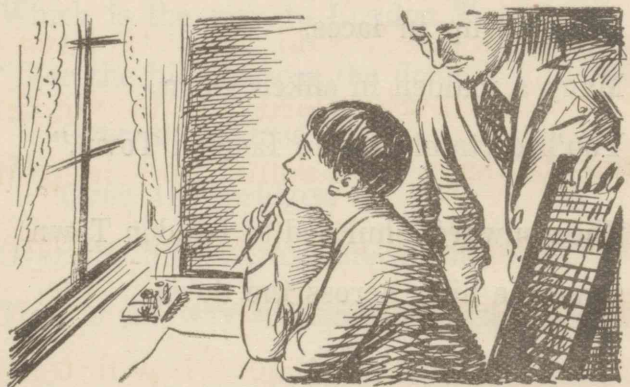
tied [taid]

onward [ʌnwəd]

hurri(ed) [hʌri(d)]

LESSON 27

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER



Frank had been sitting at the table for a long time. He had a pen in his hand, and a sheet of paper in front of him. But he was not writing. He was biting the end of the pen and

letter [létə*]

sheet [ʃi:t]

paper [péipə*]

bit(e, -ing) [bait(iŋ)]

looking out of the window.

“Well, Frank,” said his father, “have you finished your letter?”

“No, Father,” said he. “I have not written a single word. I do not know what to say. Do come and help me.”

So his father put down his paper and went across to the table.

“Very well,” said he, “I will tell you what to say, and you shall write it down.

“Let us begin:—‘Dear Jack. Last night our house caught fire and was burnt to the ground—’”

finish(ed) [fɪniʃ(t)]

“Oh, no!” said Frank, putting down his pen, “that will not do at all.”

“Why not?”

“Because it is not true.”

“Then you do know something about writing letters, after all! Let me try again—

“‘Dear Jack. Our kitten has been playing with its tail for the last five minutes.’”

“No, no, no!” said Frank, laughing, “that will not do, either.”

“Why not? It is true; for I have been watching the kitten myself.”

true [tru:]

again [əgeɪn]

kitten [kɪtn]

tail [teɪl]

“Yes, but what is the use of telling Jack? He does not want to know.”

Frank’s father smiled, and patted his son on the head. “I see you know quite a lot about writing letters,” said he. “I must think of something that is true, and something that Jack would like to know. Is that right?”

“Yes, Father. Something interesting!”

“Well, suppose Jack were here, sitting in this chair. What would you tell him?”

“Oh, ever so many things! I have not seen him for such a long time, you know. But first of all, I think I should

pat(ted) [pæt(id)]

lot [lɒt]

tell him that Mary is nearly better, and that she is coming downstairs next week. Jack would be pleased to hear that, for he is very fond of Mary.

“Then I would not forget to tell him about my birthday party; and I would ask him to come to it. And I would offer to lend him that book of fairy stories you gave me. And——”

“That will do to begin with,” said Father, laughing. “Now you can write your letter without any more help from me. All you have to do is to tell Jack, in your letter, those things you would

party [pá:ti]

offer [ɔ́fə*]

lend [lend]

say to him if he were here.”

GRAMMAR

(1)

Our kitten **has been playing** with its tail for the last few minutes.

I **have been watching** the kitten myself.

(2)

Frank **had been sitting** at the table for hours.
He **had been learning** English for five years before he went to America.

(3)

What is the use of telling Jack?

It is no use your telling Jack.

LESSON 28

A LETTER FROM JAPAN



In this lesson we shall read a letter written by an English gentleman to his children at home. This gentleman is on a round-the-world trip, and has just arrived in Japan.

trip [trip]

arrive(d) [ə'raɪv(d)]

He speaks very highly of us and of our country. Are you sure that we deserve what he says?

Miyako Hotel,
Kyoto, Japan,
April 10, 1933.

My Dear Children,

Once more I have made a long sea voyage, and once more I am safely on shore. I am now in Japan.

The Japanese live on islands, just as we do. They are brave and clever and busy, and they have many fine warships.

deserve [dɪzə:v]

voyage [vɔɪɪdʒ]

Because of all these things they are sometimes called the Britons of the East.

Most of the people in the East are very backward. They have stood still while the people of the West have gone forward. Not so the Japanese. They have learnt everything that the West can teach them. You will see in Japan all the things on which we pride ourselves.

The Japanese are first-rate sailors. Some of their captains learnt to be sailors on board our warships. They are also fine soldiers. You know that

stood [stud]	forward [fó:wəd]	learnt [lə:nt]
pride [praɪd]	first-rate [fí:streɪt]	board [bɔ:d]

not many years ago they beat the Russians both by land and by sea.

I like the Japanese better than any other people that I have met in the East. Many of them still wear the dress of olden days, and keep to their simple and pretty ways. Their country is beautiful, and they love beautiful things.

They are very fond indeed of flowers, which they grow very well. Their gardens are lovely. When the flowers are in bloom the Japanese troop in thousands to see them. It is pretty to

beat [bi:t]	Russian(s) [rʌʃən(z)]	simple [sɪmpl]
indeed [ɪndi:d]	troop [tru:p]	

watch the delight of fathers and mothers and children at the form, colour, and scent of the flowers.

The Japanese are very clever workmen. I have often stood and watched them at work. They always try to beat their own best. Good work of any kind gives them joy; bad work gives them pain.

I have bought Japanese fans for Kate and May. On these fans there are pictures of a snow-clad mountain shaped like a sugar loaf.

This mountain began as a hole in the

delight [diláit]	form [fɔ:m]	scent [sent]
workmen [wɔ:kmən]	pain [pein]	fan(s) [fæn(z)]
snow-clad [snóuklæd]	loaf [louf]	

ground. Melted rocks boiled up out of the hole and built up the mountain. In time the rocks grew cool and hard. Some Japanese believe that it was formed in a single night!

Steam still comes out of a crack in the side of the mountain. This shows that any day melted rocks may boil forth again. About two hundred years ago the mountain threw out so much ash that it covered a town sixty miles away.

Sometimes the earth shakes and opens in great cracks. When the earth “quakes” houses tumble down, and the

rock(s) [rɔk(s)]	crack [kræk]	forth [fɔ:θ]
ash [æʃ]	shake(s) [ʃeik(s)]	quake(s) [kweik(s)]
	tumble [támbəl]	

tops of tall trees snap off. Very often lives are lost.

Now, my dears, I must end this letter. To-morrow I start on my homeward way. I shall sail across the ocean to the great land of America. I hope you are all well, good, and happy.

Your loving
FATHER.

GRAMMAR

Because of these things we are sometimes called **the** Britons of the East.

Japan is sometimes called **the** England of the East.

snap [snæp] lives [laivz] homeward [hóumwəd]

LESSON 29

AN EASTERN TALE



Long, long ago, in a small village of China, a man saved up a sum of money and bought a piece of land. Not long afterwards, as he was ploughing the ground, he came upon a great heap of

eastern [i:stən] tale [teil] save(d) [seiv(d)]
sum [sʌm] plough(-ing) [plau(iŋ)] heap [hi:p]

gold and gems buried in the earth.

There was nobody near when he found it, and he might have kept it all to himself. Such a heap of gold and gems would have made him a rich man. But he did not think of being rich; he thought of being honest.

Though he had bought the field, and paid a fair price for it, he had not bought this treasure. He gathered it together and carried it to the man from whom he had bought the land.

“Look,” said he, “I have found all this gold and these gems in the field

gem(s) [dʒem(z)] buri(ed) [bérid] honest [ónist]
fair [fæə*] treasure [tréʒə*]

I bought from you. Take them, my friend; they are yours.”

“Mine!” said the other. “No, no! they are yours. I sold you the whole field, with all that was in it. They are not mine. I cannot take them.”

He, too, was an honest man.

For a long time, each tried hard to make the other give way. But both were firm in doing right. Neither of them would take the wealth away from the other, or touch what he thought did not belong to him.

All the people heard of this, and

firm [fɔ:m] wealth [welθ] belong [bilɔŋ]

praised them both for their honesty; but nobody could settle which one ought to get the treasure.

At last the king was asked to say which of the two should be the owner. He said that he could not decide between them, but that it was very plain they were both noble men.

Then he asked if they had any children, and he was told that the one had a son and the other a daughter.

“Ah!” said the king, “that makes it all right. The best plan will be that the son of the one worthy man should

praise(d) [preiz(d)]	settle [sétl]	ought [ɔ:t]
owner [óunə*]	decide [disáid]	plain [plein]
noble [nóubi]	plan [plæn]	



marry the daughter of the other, and that the gold and gems should be given to the young people.”

Thus the friendly dispute was happily settled; and that year, it is said, the field bore a rich harvest, and the ears of corn were larger than had ever been seen before.

marry [mæri]	friendly [fréndli]	dispute [dispjú:t]	
bore [bɔ:*]	harvest [há:vist]	ear(s) [iə*(z)]	corn [kɔ:n]

GRAMMAR

(1)

The ears of corn were larger than **had** ever **been seen** before.

The R 101 was the largest airship that **had** ever **been built** in England.

(2)

Neither of them **would** take the wealth away from the other.

His father asked him what he had in his pocket but he **would not** tell.

(3)

That year, **it is said**, the field bore a very rich harvest.

It is said that Edison worked sometimes more than twenty hours a day.

Edison [édisn]

LESSON 30

THEODORE ROOSEVELT



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

One of the most popular presidents that the United States has had in recent years was Theodore Roosevelt. He was loved, not only by the Americans, but

Theodore Roosevelt [θíədɔː* rúuzəvelt] popular [pópjulə*]
recent [rí:snt]

by all the world, because he was kind, brave and always cheerful. He was a big, strong man.

Are there any boys among you who are not very strong? If there are, they need not feel sad, because, by doing as Roosevelt did, they too can be as strong and healthy as they wish.

From the time he was a baby until he was a big boy, he was weak and sickly. For years he had to sleep sitting up against pillows. He could not lie down without coughing.

Theodore's father and mother loved

cheerful [tʃiəfʊl]	among [əməŋ]	healthy [hélθi]
weak [wi:k]	sickly [síkli]	against [əgéinst]
pillow(s) [pílu(z)]	cough(-ing) [kɔ:f(ɪŋ)]	

their little sick boy, and they wanted him to grow strong and well. They did everything they could to help him.

They turned a porch into a big play-room. In this room they put every kind of plaything that would help Theodore to grow stronger. There were bars to swing on, and see-saws to ride on, and ropes to pull on.

Every day Theodore went through some exercises which he hoped would make him stronger. Sometimes these exercises made him so tired that he would have to lie down. But he would never

porch [pɔ:tʃ]	playroom [pléirum]	plaything [pléiθɪŋ]
see-saw(s) [sí:sɔ:(z)]	ride [raid]	exercise(s) [éksəsaiz(iz)]

give up. He practised every day, no matter how tired he became.

He tried to take part in all the sports which other children took part in. He tried so hard that before he was a big boy he could swim and row and skate and box and shoot. He could ride on horse-back. He could sail a boat.

By the time he was a man, he was well and strong. He did many brave things. He fought in a great war. He hunted wild animals in Africa.

For seven years he was the president and ruled his country wisely.

practise(d) [præktis(t)]	tired [táíəd]	became [bikéim]
shoot [ʃu:t]	fought [fó:t]	hunt(ed) [hant(id)]
	wisely [wáizli]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

There were bars to swing **on**, and see-saws to ride **on**, and ropes to pull **on**.

We have houses to live **in**.

(2)

He practised every day, **no matter how** tired he became.

We must all work, **no matter how** rich we are.

(3)

They **wanted him** to grow strong.

My father **wanted me** to become a doctor.

APPENDIX

- 1 EXERCISE IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION
- 2 LIST OF NEW WORDS

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) 子供達はもう學校へ行つてしまひました。
- (2) 彼等の歌つてゐるのが聞こえますか。
- (3) 子供等は學校から歸つて來て、庭で遊んでゐます。
- (4) 間もなく夕方になるでせう。子供達は籠の (in the cage) 小鳥に餌をやつてしまひました。
- (5) 寝る時に吾々は御父さんと御母さんに「お休みなさい」と言はねばなりません。

LESSON THREE

- (1) 昔一人の盜人が金の入つてゐる袋を盗んで遁げ出しました。

- (2) その袋には一つ穴がありました。
- (3) 金貨は皆外へ落ちてしまひました。
- (4) 仙女が金貨を見ました、そしてキンセンカに變へました。
- (5) キンセンカが黄色なのはそのためです。
- (6) キンセンカは非常に美しいので子供達は皆好きです。

LESSON FOUR

- (1) 私は一時間に約三哩歩けます。
- (2) 私は毎朝七時十分に家を出かけます。
- (3) 私が學校に着くのは大體八時二十分前です。
- (4) 家へ歸ると私は學校で見たり聞いたりした面白いことを兩親に語ります。
- (5) 私は今晚叔父さんを迎へに停車場に行かねばなりません。

LESSON FIVE

- (1) 私は今日新しい靴をはいてゐます。

- (2) 僕はそれは古い靴かと思つてゐました。
- (3) バケツ (bucket) は日本語かと思つてゐたら、本當は英語です。
- (4) タオルは日本語のやうに響くが實際は英語の towel です。
- (5) まだ他に私が讀みたいと思つてゐる書籍が澤山あります。

LESSON SIX

- (1) あの婦人は自分の息子のことを大變誇にしてゐます。
- (2) 彼は非常に親切です、それで誰にも (by everybody) 愛されます。
- (3) 大統領に治められてゐる國を何と呼びますか。共和國 (republic) と呼びます。
- (4) 誰が今獨逸の大統領であるか知つてゐますか。(獨逸 Germany)
- (5) これが貴方の讀みたがつてゐた本ではないですか。

LESSON SEVEN

- (1) 母は朝早く起きますが、私も同様です。
- (2) 私は餘りびつくりしたので、一言も言ふことが出来ませんでした。
- (3) 先生が入つて來られた時、生徒達は笑ふのをやめました。
- (4) 先生は我々に教室では笑はぬやうに言はれます。
- (5) 僕は出来るだけ速く停車場まで歩きました。
- (6) 僕が停車場へ來たとき、汽車は丁度着いたところでした。

LESSON NINE

- (1) 庭でテニスをしてゐる子供がゐます。
- (2) 君等もテニスをした事があるかも知れない。
- (3) 太陽の周圍を廻る他の世界は遊星と呼ばれます。

- (4) 星は夜間に見られることが出来る。
- (5) 蠟燭が燃え盡きてしまつた。

LESSON TEN

- (1) 彼は日本映畫の方が外國映畫より好きだと言ひます。
- (2) 彼が作つた最後の映畫は「三人姉妹」と言ふのでした。
- (3) あの少年の半分もテニスが上手に出来たらいいなあ。
- (4) 君は Robinson Crusoe を讀んだことがありますか。はい、數回讀みました。
- (5) この話は僕は讀めません、それは英語で書いてありません。

LESSON ELEVEN

- (1) あの犬は雪の上を走り廻るのが何て好きなんですか。
- (2) 彼はもう何時間も走り廻つてゐます。

- (3) 叔父は私にチーズは好きかと尋ねました。
- (4) バタもチーズも牛乳から製せられる。
- (5) 我々は老人や幼者に親切にせねばならぬ。

LESSON TWELVE

- (1) 支那はアジャと呼ばれる大陸の一部です。
- (2) それは日本から西の方へ少し離れてゐます。
- (3) 支那人は非常に勤勉な國民です。
- (4) 支那人は到る所に住み、又働いてゐます。
- (5) それは彼等は自國を離れることを怖れないからです。

LESSON THIRTEEN

- (1) 私がこの町へ來たのは十年程前でした。
- (2) その頃は此の町は小さかつた。
- (3) しかし益々多くの人が來て住んだ。
- (4) 今ではこの町は一寸小さい京都のやうだ。

- (5) 昨日この町で事故があつて、五名の死傷があつた。

LESSON FIFTEEN

- (1) これは私が今迄に讀んだうちで最も面白い本の一つです。
- (2) 彼はその本が届くのが待ち切れない程でした。
- (3) 若しこの本が私のだつたら私は世界中で一番幸福な人間でせうに。
- (4) この鶯鳥は殆ど毎日卵を生みます。
- (5) 先週は六箇生みました。

LESSON SIXTEEN

- (1) 英語が上手に話せたらどんなにいいだらうなあ。
- (2) 飛行機に乗つて山々の上を飛んだら愉快だらうな。

- (3) 吾々は吾々が日本人であると云ふことを忘れてはならない。
- (4) 彼は一言も云はないで立去りました。
- (5) ナイフとフォークの使ひ方を教へて下さいませんか。

LESSON SEVENTEEN

- (1) 京都は大阪の北にある。
- (2) 大阪からは汽車又は電車で三十分で達せられる。
- (3) 彼は泳ぎ方を一週間もかゝらないで覚えました。
- (4) 麥は或る地方では夏、他の地方では秋に收穫される。
- (5) この本は一日で讀めます。

LESSON EIGHTEEN

- (1) お米ばかりが我々が毎日食べる食物ではない。

- (2) 庭園の世話をする人は園丁 (gardener) と呼ばれる。
- (3) 貴方は何を捜してゐるんですか。
- (4) 子供達は今お庭へ連れて行かれました。
- (5) 彼等は今或る植物を見せて貰つてゐます。

LESSON NINETEEN

- (1) 太田さんが持つてゐる位本を持つてゐたらいいなあ。
- (2) その動物を運ぶには多くの人手を要しました。
- (3) その動物を運ぶのに何人かゝつたと貴方は思ひますか。
- (4) 若し自動車で行かなかつたら、彼を停車場で迎へる事は出来なかつたでせう。
- (5) 若し君も來たら我々は皆悦んだでせう。

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

- (1) 貴方はもう少し精を出して勉強せねばな

- らないでせう。
- (2) 彼は弟にそれを捜させました。
 - (3) その本はとても面白かったので、彼は一日でそれを読んでしまいました。
 - (4) 彼はこんな面白い話を書くことの出来る唯一の人でありました。
 - (5) 私は彼が部屋を出て行つたものと思ひました。

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

- (1) 彼が家に着くか着かない中に雨が降り出しました。
- (2) 彼等は何かもつと良い仕事を見付けようと思つた。
- (3) 彼等は皆相當の暮らしをしてゐます。
- (4) 一の今日は二つの明日の値がある。
- (5) 彼は途中で (on the way) 僕と遇ふかも知れないと思つた。

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

- (1) 牛酪及び乾酪は牛の乳から製せられる。
- (2) 日本家屋は大抵木造建です。
- (3) 如何に多くの有用な物品が鐵で造られてゐるか、考へて御覽なさい。
- (4) 水は液體ですが氷は固體です。
- (5) アメリカでは古い自動車は捨て(=投去る)られるさうです。

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

- (1) 英語を學ぶ最良の方法は何ですか。
- (2) 若し皆忘れてしまふなら、英語を學んで何の役に立ちますか。
- (3) 君は随分鈍馬ですね。
- (4) 腕がこつて動かさない。
- (5) 君はお父さんに言つたらよかつたのに。

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

- (1) 彼は辛い仕事 (hard work) によつて生活費

を得た。

- (2) 私は大きな少年の後に席を占めてゐたので競走がよく見えませんでした。
- (3) 自動車は間もなく見えなくなりました。
- (4) 我々は東京に僅か一日留まつたそれでも彼も見えてしまうことは出来なかつた。
- (5) やがてその山が見えて來た。

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

- (1) フランクはその日は一日本を讀んでゐたのでした。
- (2) その本をもう讀み了へましたか私も讀んで見度いんです。
- (3) 今日午後會はうとしてゐるのに、手紙を出す必要が何處にありますか。
- (4) 彼は泥棒の手首を擱んだ。
- (5) 若し貴方が非常に金持だつたとしたら、先づ何をなさいますかね。

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

- (1) 彼は貴方の御書きになつた作文を大層稱讚しました。
- (2) 彼は秩父丸に乗つて今度横濱に着いたところですよ。
- (3) 貴方が甚だ楽しいクリスマスを御待ちになりますやうに。
- (4) 日本は東洋の英國と呼ばれることがある。
- (5) 我々は友達に會ふと握手する(手を振る)。

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

- (1) 彼は一人で (by himself) 食事をしてしまつてもよかつたのに。
- (2) 彼は怒つて (to get angry) しまつたのもありません。
- (3) 私はそれよりも前に一度彼に逢つた事がありました。
- (4) 彼等は孰れも讓歩しようとはしませんでした。

- (5) 私は彼にダイヤモンドを見たことがあるかと聞きました。

LESSON THIRTY

- (1) 私の父は私が醫者になることを望んでいます。
- (2) どれ程健康であつても、我々は常に健康に注意せねばならぬ。
- (3) 君が非常に健康でなくとも悲觀するには及ばぬ。
- (4) 君は強くなる望を放棄するには及ばぬ。
- (5) 僕はあるスポーツには参加するが、毎日練習するわけには行かぬ。

LIST OF NEW WORDS

(既出語にして意義用法等新しきものは、括弧につゝみてこれを示したり。)

LESSON ONE

air 空氣
fresh 新鮮、爽快
bee(s) 蜜蜂
gone—go の過去分詞
fed—feed (飼料をやる)の過去分詞
drive (動物を)連れて行く
dark 暗く
hive(s) 蜜蜂の巢
stable 厩
safe 安全で
farn-yard 納屋庭
sad 悲しく
still 静か

LESSON TWO

begun—begin の過去分詞
true 眞實な

LESSON THREE

selfish 愆張りの、利己的な

mine 自分のもの
hid (<hide) 隠した
robber 盗人
throughを通じて
asleep 眠つて
crept (<creep) into 這入つた
hole 穴
piece (金貨)一枚
lay (<lie) 横たはつた
roadside 路ばた
fairy 仙女
come along やつて来る
touched さはつた
wand 杖
(turned 變へた)
marigold(s) 金盞花

LESSON FOUR

meal(s) 食事
breskfast 朝食
supper 夕食
dinner 正餐

betweenの間に
 dining-room 食堂
 chairs 椅子
 part 一部分
 kitchen 臺所
 set (食卓を)用意する
 already 最早や
 plate(s) 皿
 vase 花瓶
 carnation(s) カーネーション
 rather 稍、一寸
 waiting forを待つて
 leave(s)を出る
 sharp かつきり
 reach(es)に着く
 seen (<see) 過去分詞
 heard (<hear) 過去分詞
 duringの中に
 left—leave の過去
 meetを迎える

LESSON FIVE

pupil 生徒
 question 質問
 mean 意味する
 button ボタン
 word 言葉
 collar カラー
 clothing 衣服
 shirt シャツ

neck-tie ネクタイ
 handkerchief ハンケチ
 overcoat オーバ
 pocket ポケット
 pants パンツ
 thought (<think) 思つた
 sound(s) 響く、聞こえる
 foreign 外國の
 trousers ツボン
 really 本當は
 sandwich サンドウィッチ
 milk ミルク、牛乳
 (a great number 多数の)
 sports スポーツ
 machine(s) 器械

LESSON SIX

postage 郵便の
 stamp(s) 切手
 hundred 百
 proud 得意
 green 緑色
 few 二三の
 collection 蒐集(品)
 King's 王様の
 kingdom 王國
 is ruled 治められる
 empire 帝國
 emperor 帝王
 German 獨逸の、獨逸人

president 大統領
 most 最も
 famous 有名な
 exceptを除いて
 Kaiser カイザー、獨逸の皇帝
 French フランスの
 that ofのそれ
 die(d) 死んだ
 ago以前に
 loved 愛せられて
 who その人は.....のその人の
 Germany ドイツ
 whoseそれの }...ところの
その人の }
 republic 共和国

LESSON SEVEN

earth 土、土地、地球
 fire 火
 (raining 雨降つて)
 indoor 室内の
 (name 言ふ)
 (thatところの)
 ready 用意が出来て
 duck 家鴨
 butterfly 蝶々
 goldfish 金魚
 lobster(s) 伊勢蝦
 oyster(s) 牡蠣
 frog(s) 蛙
 starfish ひとで

sponge(s) 海綿
 count 數へる
 keepのまゝにしてある
 began—begin の過去
 robin 胸鳥
 quickly 迅く
 tried—try の過去
 shout(ed) 叫んだ
 cried (<cry) 叫んだ
 (started 始めた)
 surprised 驚いて
 single たつた一つ
 stop(ped) 止んだ

LESSON EIGHT

rainbow 虹
 bow 弓、虹
 spanを渡す
 (stillも亦)
 (good 善)
 (way(s) 方法)

LESSON NINE

swing(ing) 空中に廻轉する
 whole 全(體の)
 moon(s) 月
 himself 彼自身
 doubt 疑
 looks down upon ...を賤しめる
 maid-servant 女中

sunlight 日光
 seem 見へる
 changed 變へた
 place(s) 場所
 travelling 旅行しながら
 planet(s) 遊星
 (that is 即ち)
 wanderer(s) 放浪者
 merry-go-round メリーゴーラウンド
 (come about 起る)
 lit (light の過去分詞) 点火した
 honour 名譽、尊敬
 row(s) 列
 candle(s) 蠟燭
 (fairy お伽話にある)
 gap(s) 間隙
 burn(ed) 燃えた
 heavens 空
 born 生れて
 spent (燃え)切つた
 add 加へる
 host(s) 大群

LESSON TEN

Cinema 活動寫真(館)
 one(s)のもの
 and then それから又
 history 歴史
 custom(s) 習慣

people(s) 人民
 (last 最近の)
 talkie トーキョー
 film フィルム
 read (read, 過去分詞 red ト發音スル)
 written——write の過去分詞
 Mrs.夫人
 act(ed) 演じた
 thoughとは雖も
 understand 了解する
 dirty 不潔
 clean(er) 一層清潔
 might——may の過去
 twice 二回

LESSON ELEVEN

pasture 牧場
 brown 茶色
 spot(s) まだら、斑點
 gentle おとなしい
 never 決して.....ぬ
 hurt (hurt 害スルの過去分詞)
 potato ジャガイモ
 graze 草を食べる
 enough 充分
 lie 横になる
 oak-tree 柏の木
 shade 蔭
 weather 天氣

brook 小川
 quite 全く
 knew——know の過去
 proverb 諺
 driven (<drive) 過去分詞
 (to milk 乳を搾る)
 bucket バケツ
 cheese チーズ
 amongの中
 taken (<take) 過去分詞
 alike 等しく

LESSON TWELVE

Great Britain 大ブリテン
 most 大多數の
 would (will の過去)だらう
 find 見出す
 at all 全く
 spoken (<speak 話ス)過去分詞
 convenient 便利
 Canada カナダ
 United States 合衆國
 (part(s) 地方)
 widely 廣く
 language 國語
 tongue 舌
 (mother tongue 母國語)
 distance 距離
 itself 夫れ自身

Northern 北方の
 Ireland アイルランド
 industrious 勤勉で
 factories 工場
 bold 大膽で
 brave 勇敢で
 Union 聯合した

LESSON THIRTEEN

aeroplane 飛行機
 wing(s) 翼
 dragon-fly トンボ
 propeller プロペラ
 pleasant 愉快
 aboveの上
 nothing 何物も.....ぬ
 butの外には
 cloud(s) 雲
 pass(ed) 過ぎ去つた
 belowの下を
 felt 感じた
 train(s) 汽車
 (speeding 走つてゐるところの)
 (alongに沿うて)
 coast 岸
 caterpillar(s) 芋虫
 crawling 這つてゐる
 flight 飛行
 channel 海峽
 accident(s) 事故

engine(s) エンジン
 suddenly 俄に
 crash(ed) 粉碎する
 either 或は
 seriously ひどく
 kill(ed) 殺され
 mail(s) 郵便物
 (by air 航空路で)
 (get to ~ に達する)
 comfort 安樂
 peace 平和(時)
 (war 戦(時))

LESSON FOURTEEN

neither...nor— either...or の打
 消
 trembling 震へながら
 (bow (頭を)下げる)

LESSON FIFTEEN

goose 鶯鳥
 golden 金の
 egg(s) 卵
 wonderful 驚くべき
 laid 産んだ
 strange 不思議な
 solid 中まで本當の
 market マーケット、市場
 carefully 注意して
 found (<find) 過去

nest (鳥の)巢
 pile 積んだもの、山
 eager 熱心
 hardly 殆ど.....ぬ位
 rub(bed) もんだ
 grew (<grow) 過去
 greeds 慾張り
 body 體
 plenty 多數
 look for 見つける、探す
 why おやおや
 none = not one

LESSON SIXTEEN

mount 上る
 skim 滑るやうに飛ぶ
 (right 適當な)
 shape 形
 cousin 従兄(弟、姉、妹)
 close 接近して
 chin 顎
 splash (水を)はねる
 deep 深い
 upset 轉覆する
 cork コルク
 drown(ed) 溺らす
 bathing 水浴する
 dish 皿
 (laid 横たへた)
 struck out (手足を)力強く働かした

Rome ローマ

LESSON SEVENTEEN

breeze 微風
 banana(s) バナナ
 (leaves—leaf 葉の複數)
 (place(d) 置かれた)
 lie 横たはる
 length 長さ
 (at full length 全身伸ばして)
 bunch 一房
 lessより少く
 plant 植物
 bear (果を)結ぶ
 set out 植ゑる
 crop みのり
 wheat 小麦
 rice 米
 orchard(s) 果樹園
 pear(s) 梨
 sugar-cane 砂糖きび
 gather 收穫する
 pine-apple パイナップル

LESSON EIGHTEEN

however 併し
 lazy ものぐさで
 usually 普通
 thousand(s) 千
 flock (羊)群

shepherd(s) 羊飼
 shearing 毛を刈る
 thick 厚い
 shorn (<shear) 過去分詞
 (back(s) 背)
 ease 氣樂
 lamb(s) 仔羊
 done (<do) 過去分詞
 sight 光景
 shawl(s) シヨール
 carpet(s) カーペット、敷物
 blanket(s) 毛布
 besidesの外に
 supplies 供給する
 flesh 肉
 mutton 羊肉
 pork 豚肉
 beef 牛肉

LESSON NINETEEN

helper(s) 使用人
 mowing 草を刈つて
 least 最少
 (at least 少くとも)
 joking 戲談をいふ
 alone 一人で
 bought (<buy) 過去
 raise 作る
 seed 種子
 plant(s) 植ゑる

berries 漿果
 pick(ed) 摘みとつた
 dried 干した
 chest(s) 箱
 sailor(s) 船員
 storekeeper 店主
 sent (<send) 過去
 express 運送
 roast 炒る
 grind 挽いて粉にする
 sold (<sell) 過去
 boil(ed) 煮た
 steep(ed) 浸した
 given— give, gave, given
 stove ストーブ
 saucer(s) 臺皿
 steak ステーキ
 slice 一片
 believe 信ずる

LESSON TWENTY

cheerful 快活で
 (might 努力)
 rule 主義、規則
 useless 無用
 trifle(d) away 無益に過ごす

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

Greek ギリシャの、ギリシャ人
 god(s) 神

owe 恩になつてゐる
 peninsula 半島
 Mediterranean 地中海
 perhaps 恐らく
 throne 王座
 thunder 雷
 roar 轟く
 angry 怒つて
 merrily 愉快地
 cross 不機嫌で
 stir(red) 動かし立てた
 wave(s) 波
 storm 荒らし
 (drive 御する)
 chariot 戦車
 drawn 引かれたる
 wild 悍(馬)
 lovely 美しい
 goddess 女神
 queen 女王
 forgotten (<forget) 過去分詞
 untilまで
 (at last 遂に)

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

lost 失つた
 money お金
 became (<become) 過去
 rat(s) 鼠
 wise 賢い

luck 運
 (pity 同情)
 dig 掘る
 whatever 物は何でも
 spade 鋤
 thankful 感謝して
 dug— dig の過去
 copper 銅
 worth 値がある
 bush 叢
 welcome=(you are) welcome.
 cartload(s) 車で何車といふ程
 shareの分前をとる
 glittering ギラギラ光る
 (mine 坑脈)
 (go halves 半分わけする)
 (would rather ...の方が望みだ)
 should (<shall) 過去
 cheerily 愉快地
 store of diamonds

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

generally 一般に
 ore 鑛石
 thrown— throw, threw, thrown
 furnace 溶鑛爐
 tower 高塔
 liquid 液體
 pour(s) 注ぐ、流れる

pipe 管
 bottom 底
 flow(s) 流れる
 sand 砂
 mould(s) 型
 cool(s) 冷却する
 grey 灰色の
 bar 棒
 kettle(s) 湯沸し
 frying-pan フライパン
 heat 温める
 railing(s) 鐵柵
 thieves— thief の複
 steel 鋼
 metal 金屬

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

clever 利口な
 built— build, built, built.
 used toするのが常であつた
 sunburnt 陽にやけた
 make out 知る
 mackerel 鯖
 herring 鯵
 sole 平目
 answer(ed) 答へた
 (use 用、役)
 rope(s) 綱
 net(s) 網

money 金銭
 borrow 借りる
 steal 盗む
 church 教會堂
 tolling 鳴る
 prayer 祈禱
 tonight 今夜
 turn 順番
 hung— hang, hung, hung
 couple 一對
 top てつぺん
 pull(ed) 引いた
 (cut— cut, cut, cut)
 broke— break, broke, broken
 groan(ed) うめいた
 stupid とんまな
 (close ……に近く)
 stiff (肩など)凝つて
 pray(ed) 祈つた
 hospital 病院
 prison 刑務所

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

mayor 市長
 (show 行列)
 living 生計費
 nurse 乳母、家庭教師
 trouble 面倒
 promise 約束
 were seated 腰掛けた

pole(s) 柱
 below 下の方の
 plainly 明瞭に
 drum(s) 太鼓
 (come into sight 見え出す)
 shout 呼ぶ
 (made way for ……のため道を
 あける)
 space 空地
 clap(ped) 叩いた
 banner(s) 大きい横旗
 dozen ダース
 forest(s) 森
 lifeboat 救助艇
 cloak 外套
 (gone by 行き過ぎた)
 coach 馬車
 ride(s) 乗る
 band(s) 樂隊

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

down 草原
 ridge(s) 丘
 neat きちんとした
 old-fashioned 古風な
 else その外に
 maiden 娘さん
 silken 絹の
 gown 衣装
 pink 桃色の

tied up 包んだ
 lace(s) レース
 onward 前方へ
 hurried 急いだ

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

letter 手紙
 sheet 一枚
 paper 紙、新聞紙
 biting 噛んで
 true 眞實で
 after all 矢張
 again 再び
 kitten 小猫
 tail 尻尾
 (watching 見て)
 pat(ted) ボンと軽く叩いた
 a lot 澤山
 ever so many とても澤山の
 party (お茶などの)會
 offer 申出る
 lend 貸す

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

round the world trip 世界一周旅行
 arrive(d) 到着した
 highly 褒めて

deserve (それに)値する
 voyage 航海
 Britons 英國人
 the East 東洋
 backward 退嬰的
 stood— stand, stood, stood
 the West 西洋
 forward 進歩的
 pride 誇とする
 first rate 第一流の
 soldiers (陸)軍人
 captain(s) 海軍士官
 board 甲板
 beat 破つた
 Russians 露國人
 simple 素朴な
 ways 習慣
 indeed 實際
 troop 軍隊
 delight 歡喜
 form 形
 scent 香
 workmen 細工人
 pain 苦痛
 snow-clad 雪を頂いた
 shaped 形をした
 loaf かたまり
 rock(s) 岩
 formed 形づくられた
 crack 割目

boil forth 沸騰して出る
 ash 灰
 shake(s) ゆれる
 quake(s) ゆれる
 tumble 壊れる
 snap 折れる
 lives— life (人命)の複
 (end 結ぶ)
 homeward 故國に向つての

LESSON TWENTY- NINE

eastern 東(洋)の
 tale 物語
 save(d) 貯へた
 sum 金額
 ploughing 耕して
 (came upon 發見した)
 heap 堆積、かたまり
 gem(s) 寶玉
 buried 埋まつた
 honest 正直な
 fair 相當な
 treasure 寶
 give way 讓歩する
 be firm 意見を變へぬ
 wealth 富、寶
 belong toに屬する、.....の
 ものだ
 praise(d) 褒めた

settle 決する
 ought toすべきだ
 owner 所有者
 decide 決する
 plain 明瞭
 noble 人格の高い
 plan 方法
 worthy (人格の)立派な
 marry 結婚する
 friendly 友情から出た
 dispute 論争
 bore 結んだ
 harvest 收穫
 ear(s) 穂

LESSON THIRTY

popular 人望のある
 recent 最近の
 cheerful 快活で
 amongの中に
 healthy 健康に
 weak 弱く
 sickly 病體で
 againstによりかゝつて
 pillow(s) 枕
 cough(ing) 咳
 porch 玄関
 swing ぶらさがる
 see-saws シーソー
 exercise 運動

tired 疲れて
 give up やめる
 practise(d) 練習した
 no matterでもお構ひなく
 becameになつた
 take part in に参加する

row 漕ぐ
 (box 拳闘をする)
 shoot 鐵砲をうつ
 fought 戦つた
 wisely 賢明に

廣島縣
豊田郡
豊田町
有田
佐々木

梁
湊
及
中
通
五
丁
目
様

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SSD

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