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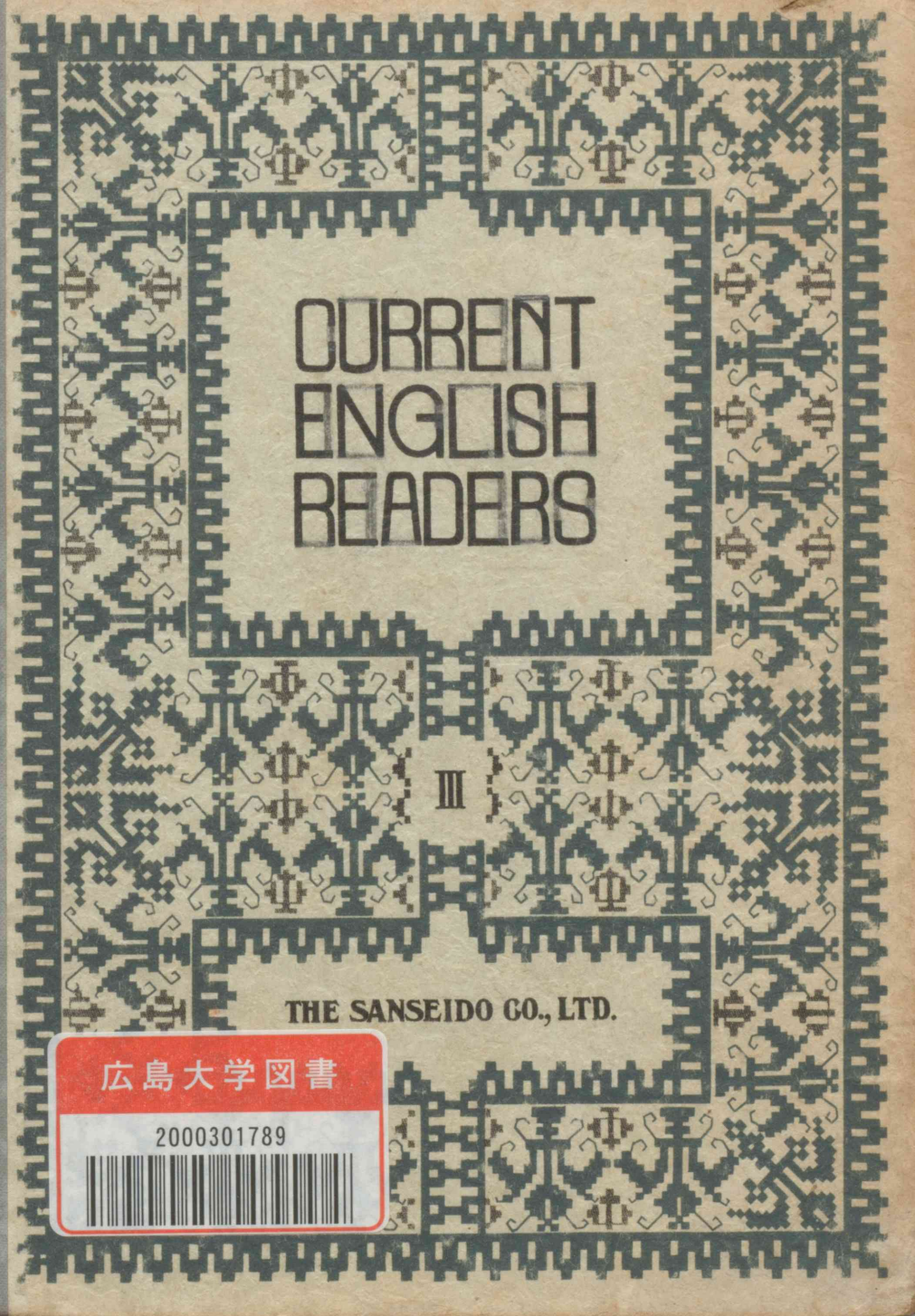
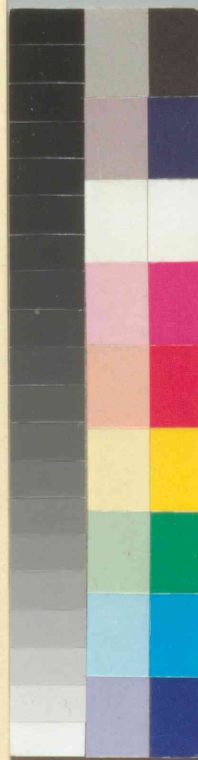
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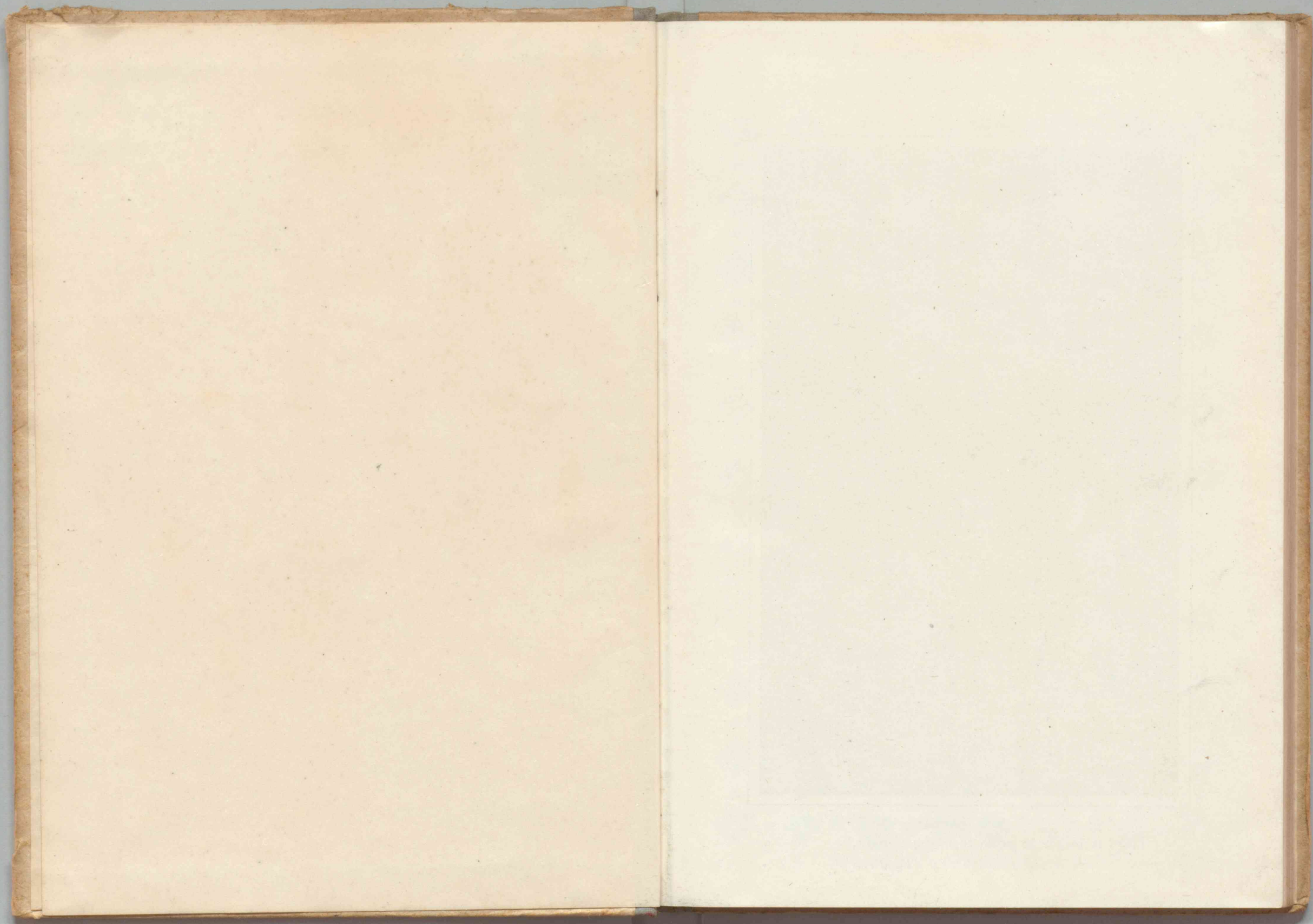
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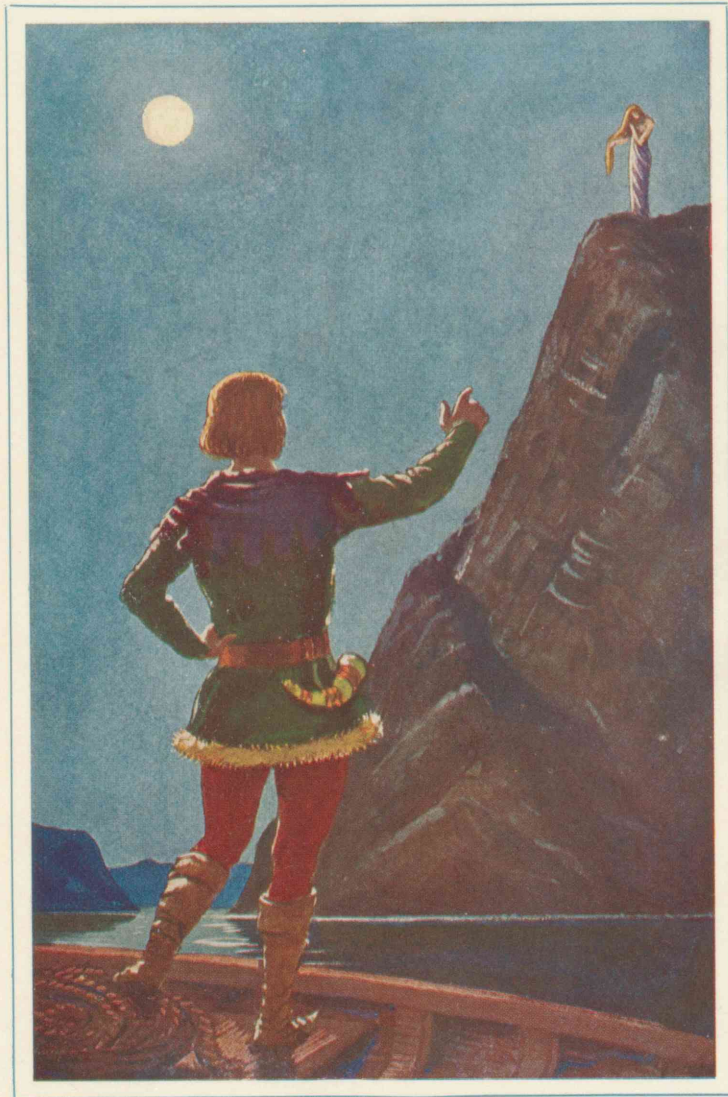

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yes because  
because





"And so sweet was her song that those who heard it forgot to guide their ships aright."

Page 154.

昭和七年十二月二十六日  
文 部 省 檢 定 濟  
中學校外國語科用・師範學校英語科用

# CURRENT ENGLISH READERS



広島大学図書

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III

THE SANSEIDO GO., LTD.

昭和八年五月二十六日實業學校外國語科用



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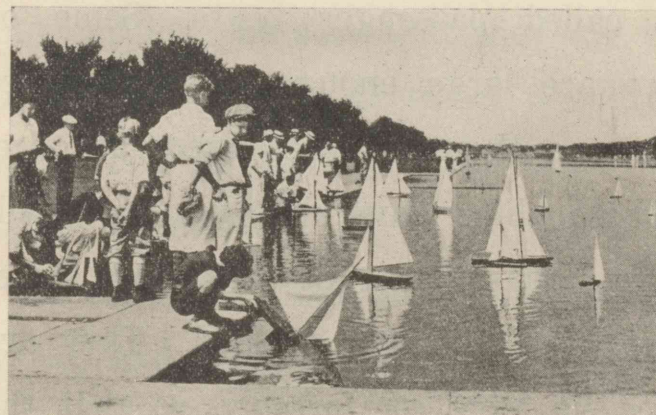
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# BOOK THREE

## LESSON 1

### SHIPS



In these days, everybody seems eager to make a trip and see the world.

---

eager [i:ge\*]

As our home is in an island country, we must have a ship if we wish to go abroad.

There are a great many ships which carry passengers across the ocean. They are called passenger boats. Some of them are large enough to carry more than one thousand passengers at once.

These ships have dining-rooms, ball-rooms, bed-rooms, kitchens and store-rooms for all kinds of food. They are fitted up very comfortably, so that the passenger can enjoy his trip very much. We often hear people speak of the

---

abroad [əbró:d]

fit(ted) [fit(id)]

ball-room(s) [bó:lrum(z)]

passenger boats as floating palaces.

There are other ships which are chiefly used in carrying things. They are called cargo boats. Of course they are not so comfortably made as the passenger boats, but you may be sure that they are very useful, for without them we should not know how to carry on our trade with other countries.

In old days, ships used to be built of wood, and pushed along mostly by the wind. Sometimes the wind would die down when these sailing-vessels were in mid-ocean, and then they had to

---

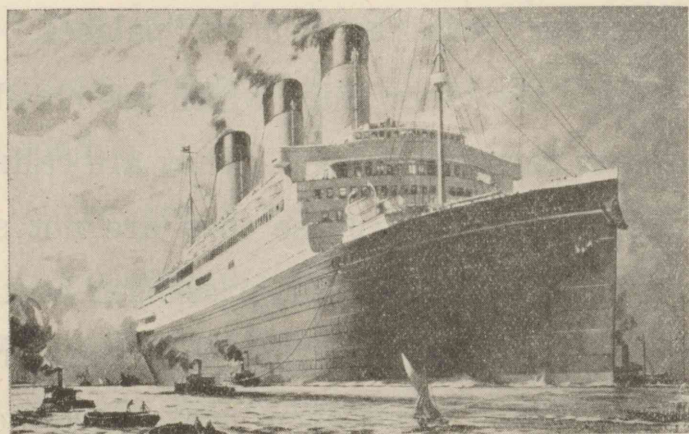
palace(s) [pælis(iz)]

push(ed) [puʃ(t)]

cargo [ká:gou]

trade [treid]

mid-ocean [mídóuʃən]



wait for days or even weeks for a wind to start again.

On this page you can see a picture of a fine steamship. It is built of iron and steel. It can sail not only without wind, but against the wind. It has engines which force it along in whichever

---

force [fɔ:s]

whichever [witʃévo\*]

direction you want it to go.

We have some other ships called warships. They carry a number of large guns or cannons. Some of these warships are so powerful that they are called floating castles.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Some are **large enough to** carry more than one thousand passengers at once.

Some are **so powerful that** they are called floating castles.

( 2 )

Sometimes the wind **would** die down.

---

direction [dirékʃən]

cannon(s) [kænən(z)]

powerful [páuefʊl]

castles [kú:slz]



LESSON 2

A VISIT



Mr. Lewis—Why! Is it possible? Is it really you? Why, how do you do? What has brought you to New York?

Mr. Thompson—First, business reason,

---

Lewis [lú(:)is]

and then also the desire to see your wonderful city, of which I have heard so much.

Mr. L.—I assure you that your visit is a most agreeable surprise to me.

Mr. T.—You certainly cannot be any more pleased to see me than I am to meet you.

Mr. L.—You have chosen the best day for a visit; it is just my birthday.

Mr. T.—Many happy returns of the day!

Mr. L.—Thank you very much; but do tell me, how long will you remain in

---

assure [əʃúə\*]

agreeable [əgríəbl]

chosen [tʃóuzn]

return(s) [rits:n(z)]

remain [riméin]

New York?

Mr. T.—I cannot yet say exactly, but I expect to spend at least one week here.

Mr. L.—A whole week! Why, that is splendid! Of course you will stay with us?

Mr. T.—Very gladly, if I do not inconvenience you.

Mr. L.—Not in the least.

Mr. T.—But your wife....

Mr. L.—She will be exceedingly happy to make your acquaintance.— But please excuse me for a moment, I

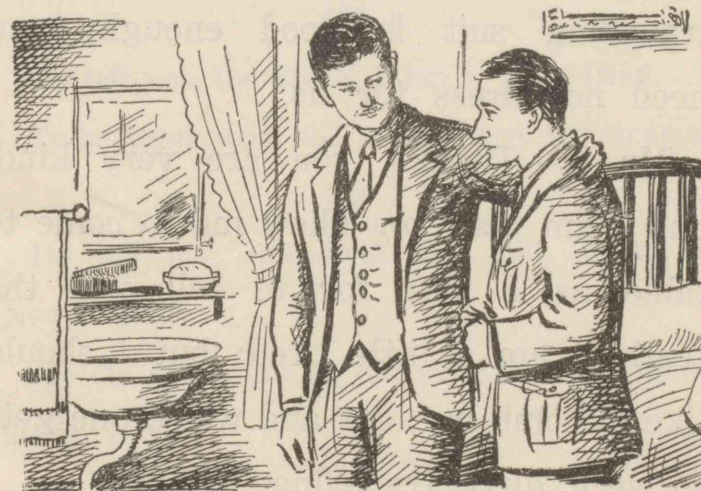
---

exactly [ɪgzæktli]	expect [ɪkspékt]	splendid [spléndid]
inconvenience [ɪnkənviːnjəns]	exceedingly [ɪksɪːdɪŋli]	
acquaintance [əkweɪntəns]	excuse [ɪkskjúːz]	

am going to tell the servant to set the table for one more person.

Mr. T.—All right.

Mr. L.—Everything is arranged now; here is your room; make yourself comfortable.



servant [sɜːvənt]

arrange(d) [əˈreɪndʒ(d)]

Mr. T.—At what time do you dine?

Mr. L.—At two o'clock, but if you are hungry....

Mr. T.—That is not it, but I should like to change my clothes.

Mr. L.—Oh, never mind that; your travelling suit is good enough; you need not dress for us.

Mr. T.—Thanks, you are very kind, and I am glad you allow me to come to table as I am; for to tell you the truth, I am a little tired; but I should like to comb my hair and wash, one gets so very dirty travelling.

---

suit [sju:t]

allow [ə'laʊ]

truth [tru:θ]

comb [kəʊm]

hair [heə\*]

Mr. L.—Very well; on this dressing-table you will find soap, brushes, towels, and I will tell the servant to bring you a basin and a pitcher of water.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

**To tell you the truth**, I am a little tired.

**To be frank** with you, I don't care for cinemas.

( 2 )

**Do** tell me, how long will you remain in New York?

He **did** come, but he did not tell me anything about it.

---

soap [səʊp]

brush(es) [brʌʃ(iz)]

towel(s) [taʊəl(z)]

basin [beɪsɪn]

frank [fræŋk]

LESSON 3

THE UNITED STATES

There is a great country on the other side of the Pacific. It is called the United States. It is between Canada on the north and Mexico on the south. It is many times larger than our own land and has about twice as many people.

The United States is a new but a wonderful country. The people are bold and enterprising, and the country is very rich. It can sell all sorts of things to other countries. Do you know we

---

Pacific [pə'sɪfɪk]      between [bi'twɪn]      Canada [kænədə]  
Mexico [meksɪkəʊ]      enterprising [ɛntəpraɪzɪŋ]

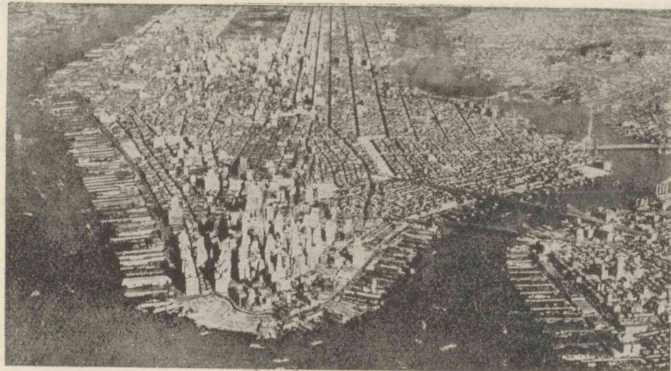
have to buy every year a large quantity of iron, cotton, oil, wood, wheat and many other useful things from that country? Commerce and industry are very brisk there.

The largest city in the land is New York which is nearly as large as London. It is on the Atlantic coast and has a fine harbour. Hundreds and thousands of ships go there from all the important ports of the world. Some of these passenger boats are just as beautiful as any palace.

One of the first things that the

---

cotton [kɒtn]      quantity [kwɒntəti]      oil [ɔɪl]  
commerce [kɒmə(:)s]      industry [ɪndəstri]      brisk [brɪsk]  
Atlantic [ət'læntɪk]      important [ɪmpɔ:tənt]  
port(s) [pɔ:t(s)]



NEW YORK.

travellers notice about this city is the regularity of the streets. Some streets go on for several miles in straight lines and to one flying in an aeroplane, the whole city looks somewhat like a chess-board.

Another thing which the city is noted

---

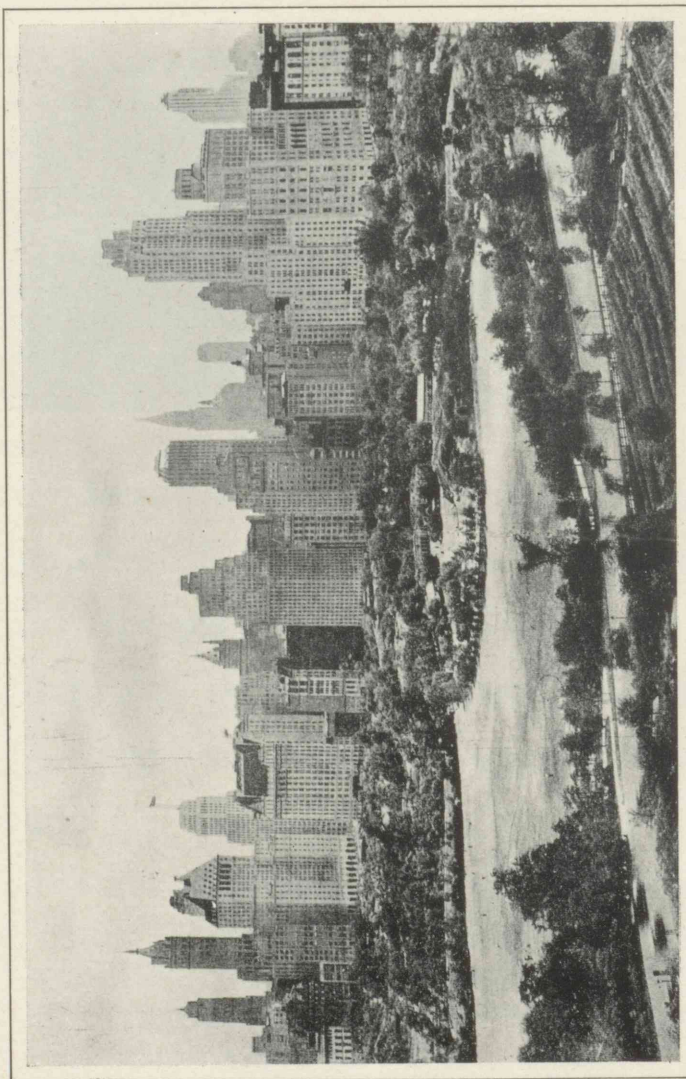
notice [nóutis]

somewhat [sámwöt]

note(d) [nout(id)]

regularity [règjuláriti]

chess-board [tjésbò:d]



The Sky-Scrapers, New York.

for is the number of what are called “sky-scrapers.” These office buildings are not only nine or ten storeys high, as some of our tallest buildings are, but sixty, seventy or even eighty storeys high, and they are more than one thousand feet from the base to the top.

How would you like if you had your office on the top floor in one of these buildings and had to climb up and down several times every day?

There are in all these buildings lifts, or elevators as the Americans call them, which will carry you to whichever floor

---

sky-scraper(s) [skáískrèipə\*(z)]

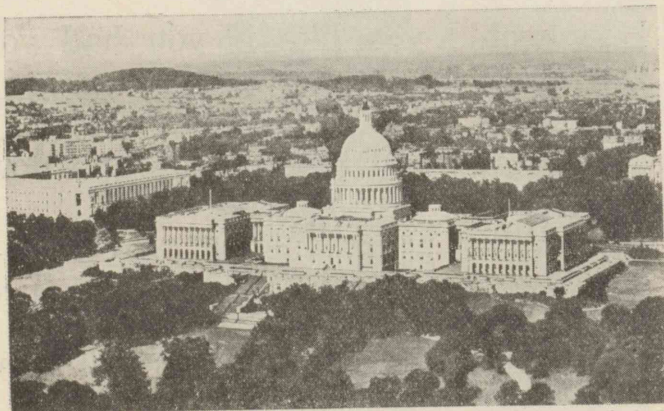
seventy [sévnti]

eighty [éiti]

you want to get to. Some of these lifts are called “local” and the others, “express”, just as our trains are.

The former stop at all the floors, while the latter stop at a few certain floors before they arrive at the top.

Washington is the capital of the



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

local [lókəl]

former [fó:mə\*]

latter [lætə\*]

capital [kápít]

country. It is to the south of New York, at a few hours' distance by train. This is not a large city, but everything is quiet and very beautiful there.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

It has **twice** as many people (as our country).

New York is **nearly as** large as London.

The boats are **just as** beautiful as any palace.

( 2 )

It is between Canada **on** the north and Mexico **on** the south.

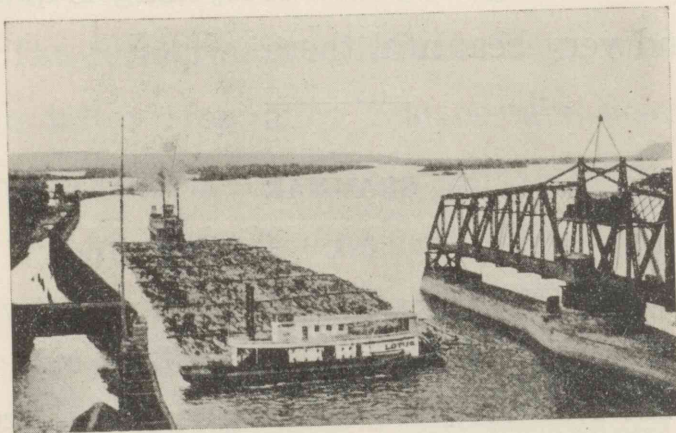
Washington is **to** the south of New York.

Washington is **in** the east of the country.

---

LESSON 4

THE RIVER MISSISSIPPI



SCENE ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

The great river of the United States is the Mississippi, which is one of the three largest rivers of the world. It flows towards the south through rich corn

---

Mississippi [mɪsɪsɪpi]

lands where thousands of cattle and pigs are reared. Most of these are sent to the town of Chicago, on the shore of one of the great lakes. Here they are killed, and the meat is exported.

In this district, wheat fields are seen as far as the eye can reach. When the wheat is threshed it is taken to the railway stations and stored in high buildings called “elevators” until it can be taken by ship to other countries.

The Mississippi has many large tributaries. The longest one flows down from the Rocky Mountains, and is a swift

---

cattle [kætl]	pig(s) [pɪg(z)]	rear(ed) [riə*(d)]
Chicago [ʃɪkə:gou]	shore [ʃɔ:*]	export(ed) [ɪkspɔ:t(id)]
district [dɪstrɪkt]		thresh(ed) [θreʃ(t)]
tributaries [trɪbjutəriz]	Rocky [rɒki]	swift [swɪft]



stream. Here are the vast prairies, which are wide plains covered with grass and without trees. Here, thousands of cattle are reared. The “cow-boys” who tend the cattle are strong, healthy men and they love their wild life on the prairie.



THE “COW-BOYS.”

vast [vɑːst]

prairies [prɛəriːz]

tend [tend]



THE RED INDIANS.

On the prairies, too, are found the Red Indians. There are not many left now. They do not mix with the white people, but live by themselves on land given to them, where they are well cared for.

Indian(s) [ɪndjən(z)]

mix [mɪks]

So the great river flows on, past many a busy town, until it enters the sea by a large delta. Here stands the large seaport of New Orleans, from which great quantities of cotton are exported to England, Japan and other countries every year.

“Mississippi” is an Indian word meaning “Great Water,” and it is a good name. The river is more than four thousand miles long and we can go up in a large steamship as far as the city of St. Paul, which is about twenty-two hundred miles from the river-mouth.

---

enter(s) [éntə*(z)]	delta [délta]	seaport [sí:pə:t]
New Orleans [njú:ó:liənz]		St. Paul [sntpól]

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

It flows down from **the** Rocky Mountains.

**The** United States is on the other side of the Pacific ocean.

( 2 )

**The** Mississippi has many large tributaries.

It does not flow into **the** Atlantic.

( 3 )

Wheat fields are seen as far as **the** eye can reach.

**The** pen is mightier than **the** sword.

---

mightier [máitiə\*]

LESSON 5

DOCTOR GOLDSMITH



There was once a kind man whose name was Oliver Goldsmith. He wrote many delightful books, some of which you will read when you are older.

He had a gentle heart. He was always

---

Oliver Goldsmith [ólivə\* ɡóuldsmitθ]

delightful [diláitful]

ready to help others and to share with them anything that he had. He gave away so much to the poor that he was always poor himself.

He was sometimes called Doctor Goldsmith, for he had studied to be a physician.

One day a poor woman asked Doctor Goldsmith to go and see her husband, who was sick and could not eat.

Goldsmith did so. He found that the family was in great need. The man had not work for a long time. He was not sick, but in distress; and, as for

---

physician [fizíʃən]

husband [házbənd]

distress [distrés]

eating, there was no food in the house.

“Call at my room this evening,” said Goldsmith to the woman, “and I will give you some medicine for your husband.”

In the evening the woman called. Goldsmith gave her a little paper box that was very heavy.

“Here is the medicine,” he said. “Use it faithfully, and I think it will do your husband a great deal of good. But don’t open the box until you reach home.”

“What are the directions for taking it?” asked the woman.

“You will find them inside of the box,”

---

medicine [médsɪn]

he answered. When the woman reached her home, she sat down by her husband’s side, and they opened the box. What do you think they found in it?

It was full of pieces of money. And on the top were the directions:—

“TO BE TAKEN AS OFTEN AS NECESSITY REQUIRES.”

Goldsmith had given them all the ready money that he had.

---

necessity [nisésiti]

requ’re(s) [rikwáio\*(z)]

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

What **do you think** they found in it?

Do you know what they found in it?

( 2 )

He wrote many delightful books, **some of which** you will read when you are older.

We read many stories, **all of which** we enjoyed a great deal.

---

LESSON 6

TRUE OR UNTRUE

I



Papa (severely): “Did you ask mamma if you could have that apple?”

Three-year-old (eating the apple):  
“Yes, I did.”

---

papa [pəpá:]      severely [sivíəli]      mamma [məmá:]

Papa: "Be careful, now: I'll ask mamma, and if she says you didn't ask her, I'll whip you for telling a falsehood. *Did* you ask mamma?"

Three-year-old: "Truly, papa, I asked her,—she said I couldn't have it."

II

A young man, who was rushing along to find a seat in a crowded train, saw one next to a stout gentleman. But no! it was occupied by a black bag.

Turning to the stout passenger, he asked,

---

whip [wɪp]	falsehood [fɔ:lshud]	pause [pə:z]
rush(ing) [rʌʃ(iŋ)]	crowded [kraʊdɪd]	stout [staut]
gentleman [dʒɛntlmən]	occupied [ɔkjʊpaɪd]	

"Engaged?"

"Yes, my friend has just gone out; he will be back directly."

"I will give up the seat as soon as your friend turns up."

The signal was given to start.

"Your friend had better look sharp," said the young man; "the train is moving." And then he added in a tone of regret: "Your friend has missed the train! But he shan't lose his luggage, at any rate," and he threw the bag out of the window. The stout passenger got up in a rage, and was just in time

---

engage(d) [ɪŋɡeɪdʒ(d)]	directly [dɪrɛktli]	signal [sɪɡnəl]
tone [toun]	regret [rɪgrɛt]	miss(ed) [mɪs(t)]
shan't (=shall not) [ʃɑ:nt]	luggage [lʌɡɪdʒ]	rate [reɪt]
	rage [reɪdʒ]	

to catch a glimpse of the bag,—his bag,  
of course—as it rolled on the platform.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Did you ask mamma if you **could** have that  
apple?

She **said** I **couldn't** have it.

( 2 )

Your friend **had better** look sharp.

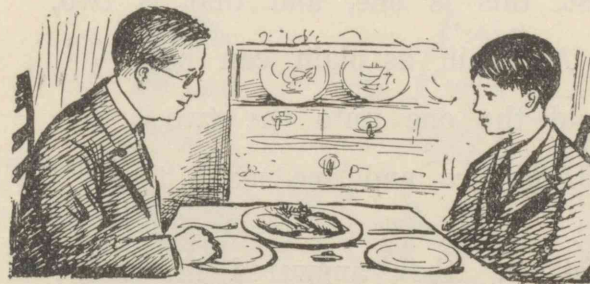
You **had better** take some exercise.

---

glimpse [glimps]    roll(ed) [roul(d)]    platform [plæt̩fɔ:m]

LESSON 7

FAR TOO SHARP



Fred came from school the first half-year,

As learned as could be,

And wished to show to all around

How smart a boy was he.

And so at dinner he began,—

“Papa, you think you see

---

smart [smɑ:t]

Two roasted chickens on that dish,  
Now I will prove them three!  
First, this is one, and that is two,  
As plain as plain can be;  
I add the one unto the two,  
And two and one make three.”

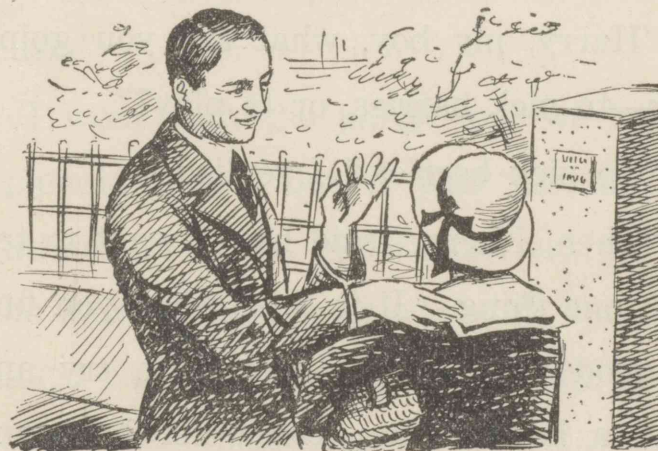
“Just so,” then answered his papa;  
“If what you say is true,  
I will take one, mamma takes one,  
The third we leave for you!”

---

chicken(s) [tʃɪkɪn(z)]      prove [pru:v]      unto [ʌntu]  
answer(ed) [ɑ:nsə\*(d)]

## LESSON 8

### STICK TO YOUR BUSH



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

I got my basket, and was going out of

---

lad [læd]



the gate, when my father called me back. He took hold of my hand, and said to me:

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

“To pick berries,” I replied.

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

---

replied [ripláid]      hold [hould]      wast(e, -ing) [weist(iŋ)]

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

I went with the party, and we had a splendid time. But it was just as my father had said. No sooner had one of the boys found a good bush than he called to his companions, and they would leave their places and run off to see what he had found.

But my father’s words kept ringing in my ears, and I stuck to my bush. When I had done with one I went to another,

---

empty [émpti]      splendid [spléndid]      companion(s) [kəmpənjən(z)]  
ring(ing) [riŋ(iŋ)]                                      stuck [stak]

and finished that; and then I took another. When night came, I had a large basketful of ripe berries, more than all the others' put together; and I was not half so tired as they were.

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

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

---

basketful [bá:skitful]

that day's berry-picking. I always stuck to my bush.

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

After a while, my employers took me into partnership with them in their business. The habit of sticking to my business led to my success.

---

shook [ʃuk]

partnership [pá:tnəʃip]

led [led]

employer(s) [implóia\*(z)]

habit [hábit]

success [səksés]

I owe all I have to the lesson my father taught me when he said, "Stick to your bush."

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The other boys will run about, **picking** one or two here, and one or two there, **wasting** a great deal of time, but **getting** very few berries.

( 2 )

**No sooner had** one of the boys **found** a good bush **than** he called to his companions.

**As soon as** he found a good bush, he called to his companions.

---

LESSON 9

I TOLD YOU SO



Benjamin Franklin taught the people of his day much more than the beginning of their knowledge of electricity. If today he could hear your lesson on health, he would have a perfect right

---

Benjamin Franklin [béndʒəmin fræŋklin]

electricity [ilektrísiti]

health [helθ]

to smile and say, "I told you so."

Here are some of the things which we are told are necessary for health:

*Take plenty of exercise in the open air.*

*Sleep with open windows.*

*Bathe two or three times a week, or better, every day.*

*Eat good food but not too much of it.*

These are just a few of the helpful lessons that Franklin taught.

For many years his newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, was by far the most influential one in all the American Colonies. We have read on it many of the

---

necessary [nɛsɪsəri]	newspaper [nju:spɛɪpə*]
Pennsylvania Gazette [pɛnsɪlvɛɪnjə gəzɛt]	
influential [ɪnfluɛnʃəl]	colonies [kələnɪz]

wise sayings of "Poor Richard," such as,

"Early to bed and early to rise

Make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

Some of the things he recommended are so common to us now that it seems strange that anyone should need to argue about them. For example, Franklin was a great believer in the value of fresh air. Yet in his day even the doctors were afraid of fresh air. People slept with all the windows closed and even had their beds surrounded with curtains to keep out the "night air." Franklin shocked them

---

Richard [rɪtʃəd]	wealthy [wélθi]	recommend(ed) [rɛkəmənd(ɪd)]
common [kómən]	argue [á:gju:]	example [ɪgzá:mpl]
value [vælju:]	curtain(s) [kɛ:tn(z)]	shock(ed) [ʃɔk(t)]

terribly by telling them that the colds they feared did not come from the “night air,” and that if they breathed at all in the night, they would have to breathe “night air.”

Another idea that Franklin preached was that water both inside and outside the body was good for the health.

In his day it was a common idea that one doing hard work must have strong drink in some form. In his Autobiography he tells of an experience as a young man working in a printing office in England.

---

terribly [téribli]      breathe(d) [bri:ð(d)]      idea [aidiə]  
preach(ed) [pri:tʃ(t)]      autobiography [ɔ:tbaiógrəfi]  
experience [ikspíəriəns]

“I drank only water. The other workmen, nearly fifty in number, were great drinkers of beer. On one occasion I carried up and down stairs a large form of type in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands. They wondered to see from this and several other instances that the ‘water American’, as they called me, was stronger than themselves, who drank strong beer.”

Franklin’s favorite outdoor exercise was swimming. If you have learned to swim so that you are at home in the water, you know how Franklin enjoyed swimming.

---

drank [dræŋk]      beer [biə\*]      type [taip]  
wonder(ed) [wʌndə\*(d)]      instance(s) [instəns(iz)]  
favorite [féivərit]

At one time when he needed money badly, he gave lessons in swimming. It was great fun. He even thought of travelling over Europe and paying his way by teaching people how to swim. Now we are told that everyone ought to learn how to swim. Again this wise old man who did so much for his country could say, "I told you so."

---

pay(ing) [pei(ɪŋ)]

**GRAMMAR**

( 1 )

Some people sleep **with** all the windows **closed**.  
Some people sleep **with** the windows **open**.  
He came into the room **with** his hat **on**.

( 2 )

**The P. G.** was **by far** the most influential paper in America.

**The Chronicle** is **by far** the best daily in that country.

( 3 )

They wondered **to see** that the 'water American,' as they called me, was stronger than themselves.

I am sorry **to have kept** you waiting so long.

LESSON 10

FRESH AIR

What is air? We cannot hold it in our hands, or say what it is like, and no one has ever seen it. But we often hear its voice, we all have felt its breath, and we sometimes see its work.

We hear it on stormy nights, when it calls down the chimney. We feel it in winter, when it stings our ears and nips our fingers; and in summer, when it soothes us with its cool breath. We see its work, when it chases the autumn

breath [breθ]	stormy [stɔ:mi]	sting(s) [stiŋ(z)]
nip(s) [nip(s)]	soothe(s) [su:ð(z)]	chase(s) [tʃeis(iz)]

call 叫 呼  
call on 人  
call at 家

leaves; when it makes the big trees wave their arms; or when it takes to doing mischief, and blows down slates and chimney-pots.

In some countries, very strong winds



A CYCLONE.

mischief [mɪstʃɪf]	slate(s) [sleɪt(s)]
chimney-pot(s) [tʃɪmniːpɒt(s)]	





better it is for our health. This is why some kinds of exercise, such as the use of Indian clubs, are so good. They widen the chest, and that allows room for the lungs to take in plenty of air.

We must not forget that there are two kinds of air: fresh and foul. We breathe in fresh air, but before we breathe it out again it becomes foul, and should not be used a second time.

Persons who breathe foul air over and over again for a long time are never in the best of health. They catch colds and other illnesses more easily than people do

---

club(s) [klʌb(z)]

foul [faʊl]

widen [waɪdn]

illness(es) [ɪlnɪs(ɪz)]

chest [tʃɛst]

who live in fresh air.

As we know this, we should open the doors and windows of our rooms as often as we can, in order that the foul air may go out, and fresh air come in.

Many persons sleep with their bedroom windows wide open. This is a good plan, for by putting on plenty of bed-clothes one need not fear cold from the open window.

---

order [ɔːdə\*]

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Every time we breathe, we fill our lungs with air.

Next time you see him, you may not know him.

The moment he saw me, he ran away.

( 2 )

The more air we can take in, the better it is for our health.

The more we learn, the more we want to know.

( 3 )

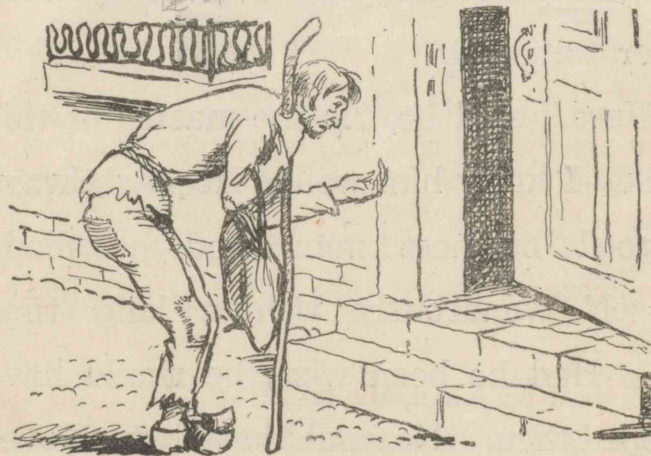
We should open the windows in order that the foul air may go out.

We walked vigorously in order that we might reach our camping ground before dark.

vigorously [vígərəsli]

LESSON 11

FORTUNE AND THE BEGGAR



One day an old beggar was creeping along from house to house. He carried an old bag in his hand, and was begging at every door for a few cents to buy

fortune [fó:tju:n]

beggar [bégə\*]

creep(ing) [kri:p(iŋ)]

cent(s) [sent(s)]

something to eat. As he was grumbling at his lot, he kept wondering why it was that folks who had so much money were never satisfied.

“Here,” said he, “is the master of this house—I know him well. He was always a good business man, and he made himself wondrously rich a long time ago. Had he been wise, he would have stopped then. He would have turned over his business to some one else, and then he could have lived in ease.”

“But what did he do instead? He took to building ships and sending them

---

grumbl(e, -ing) [grámbli(ŋ)]      satisfied [sáetisfaid]  
wondrously [wándræslí]

to sea to trade with foreign lands. He thought he would get mountains of gold.

“But there were great storms on the water; his ships were wrecked, and his riches were swallowed up by the waves. Now his hopes all lie at the bottom of the sea, and his wealth has vanished like the dreams of a night.

“There are many such cases. Men seem to be never satisfied unless they can gain the whole world.

“As for me, if I had only enough to eat and to wear, I would not want anything more.”

---

wreck(ed) [rek(t)]      swallow(ed) [swólou(d)]  
vanish(ed) [vániʃ(t)]      gain [gein]

Just at that moment Fortune came down the street. She saw the beggar and stopped. She said to him: "Listen! I have long wished to help you. Hold your bag, and I will pour this gold into it. But I will pour only on this condition: All that falls into the bag shall be pure gold; but every piece that falls upon the ground shall become dust. Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes, I understand," said the beggar.

"Then be careful," said Fortune. "Your bag is old, so do not try to have

---

condition [kəndɪʃən]

too much in it."

The beggar was so glad that he could hardly wait. He quickly opened his bag and a stream of yellow coins was poured into it. The bag soon began to grow heavy.

"Is that enough?" asked Fortune.

"Not yet."

"Isn't it breaking?"

"Never fear."

The beggar's hands began to tremble. Ah, if the golden stream would only pour forever!

"You are the richest man in the world

---

forever [fə'revə\*]

now!"

もう  
"Just a little more," said the beggar;  
ちよつと もうちいさけいぐれ

くわ  
"add just a handful or two."  
ちよつと 一にぎい か 二にぎい

"There, it's full. The bag will burst."  
にやぶるほど ちよつと 一はき ぶく 1はれつするぜう

"But it will hold a little more, just  
まけいぐれ もうちいさ  
a little more."  
ちよつと

もう  
Another piece was added, and the bag  
しよちいさけいはいりまき  
またいづれ 一にぎい の ちよつと ぶく



burst [bə:st]

split. The treasure fell upon the ground  
わかち たからか おちた 地上に  
and was turned to dust. Fortune had  
かはった ちりに うんめいの神は  
vanished. The beggar had now nothing  
消えうせだ  
but his empty bag, and it was torn from  
3つに 袋の ふくら さけた  
top to bottom. He was as poor as before.  
上 下 同いぼうに 前と

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Had he been wise, he would have stopped then.

Were I rich, I would build a hospital.

( 2 )

Hold your bag, and I will pour this gold into it.

Call at my room this evening, and I will give you some medicine.  
たごねにきこ

split [split]

dust [dʌst]

torn [tɔ:n]

LESSON 12

A TRIP TO FORMOSA

Dear Taro,

Perhaps you have heard from some of our mutual friends that my father and mother decided to spend this winter vacation in Formosa. They thought it would be good for my education if I saw this distant part of the Japanese empire, and so they decided to take me.

We started from Kobe on December 14 and were soon cruising down the Inland Sea, admiring the views on every

mutual [mjú:tjuəl] vacation [vækéiʃən] education [èdjukéiʃən]
distant [dístənt] cruise(e, -ing) [kru:z(iŋ)]
admire(e, -ing) [ədmáíə\*(riŋ)] view(s) [vju:(z)]

side. There was a foreign gentleman on board, and he told me that, although he had travelled in many parts of the world, he had seldom seen anything so beautiful as the small islands covered with pine trees, rising up out of the calm water.

Exactly three days after we left Kobe, the harbour of Keelung, our destination, came into sight.

Once the ship had drawn up alongside the wharf we were soon allowed to land, after my father's two or three packets of cigarettes had been stamped by the Customs officer.

although [ɔ:lðóu] seldom [séldəm] calm [ka:m]
exactly [əléksáid] Keelung [kí:lʊŋ] destination [dèstinéiʃən]
alongside [əléŋsáid] wharf [wɔ:f] packet(s) [prækít(s)]
cigarette(s) [sigarét(s)]

We did not stay very long in this town, but made our way to the railway station which is just by the quay-side. There we saw a great many people waiting for the train.

Here I noticed that some of the people were in foreign dress, some in kimono but most of them were in the short jacket and trousers of the Chinese. Another thing which reminded me of China was the great noise that the people made as they stood chattering while waiting for the train.

The journey to the capital took just

railway [réilwei]      quay-side [kí:said]      jacket [dʒækɪt]  
 remind(ed) [rimáind(id)]      chatter(ing) [tʃætə\*(riŋ)]

under an hour, and soon we were in the broad street in front of Taihoku station. We took a little rest in the Railway Hotel, and then we went to the house of my father's friend, Mr. Kurokawa, who is an official in the 34th bank, the most important private bank in the island.

The next three or four days we spent in Taihoku visiting the many interesting places in the city, and after that we went on a short trip to the so called Savage Territories. (You know, of course, that the Formosan Aborigines have certain land exclusively confined to

broad [brɔ:d]      private [praívɪt]      savage [sævídʒ]  
 territor(y, -ies) [téritər(iz)]      Formosan [fɔ:móusən]  
 aborigines [æbərɪdʒɪnɪz]      exclusively [ɪksklú:sɪvli]  
 confine(d) [kənfáin(d)]

their own use, and this land is ruled by  
 彼ら だけ用ひるに この土地 守らるゝ  
 the Japanese police quite separately from  
 日本 の けいあんは すべて 分れて から  
 the rest of the island. I was very much  
 のり の その 余 私は 非常に ぞびろいた  
 surprised to see policemen doing so many  
 見て じゆんさか たにゐるもの 多くの  
 kinds of work. In this part of Formosa,  
 種類 の 仕事を 治は この 地方 の 台湾  
 they are doctors and road-builders, and  
 かれらはある 医者 せうに ロードを 作る せうに  
 even school teachers for the native  
 せうへある 学校の 先生 ために 土人の  
 people. I visited one of the native  
 人 せんかんは 一つ の 村の  
 schools and was very much pleased to  
 学校 非常に よるこは さいた  
 see that the pupils were receiving quite  
 見て 生徒たちが 受けかつある まるきり  
 practical and kind teaching from the  
 実用向の せうに 親切 教授を から  
 policeman-schoolmaster. I must tell you  
 巡査の 先生 先生 私は 話せばおもしろい  
 another time of the many interesting  
 他の 時 には 多々 おもしろい  
 manners and customs of the Aborigines.  
 作法(行儀) 習慣 の 土人

police [pɒlɪ:s] separately [séprɪtli] native [néitiv]  
 receiv(e, -ing) [risi:v(iŋ)] practical [præktikəl]  
 manner(s) [mænéə\*(z)]

If I start on that now my letter will  
 れ 私は はじめたら ついこれに 今 私の 手紙は せう  
 become too long.  
 あまりに 長く なる

Just one word about the other part of  
 一つと 一に ついて 他の 部分(地)  
 Formosa. We went on a trip south on  
 台湾 出かけた に 旅行 南に ついて  
 the main railway line which runs from  
 主な 台湾本線: どの 走る  
 Taihoku to Takao, and during all this  
 に どうに 旅行 すべてこの  
 journey I was struck by the amazing  
 向に 私は うたれを 驚かすほど  
 fertility of the soil. Even a passing  
 ひよくなごに 土地 せうへ 通るだけで どの  
 visit is enough to show us that Formosa  
 見物 十分で 理由は 我に 是  
 is an extremely rich island. While on  
 非常に 富むる 島といふ 間 なる  
 our trip we visited a sugar factory, and  
 旅行 我々が 毎々 糖工場の 工場  
 I was very much impressed by the up-  
 非常に 印象を 与へて 最  
 to-date machinery in use there. The  
 最新式(の) 機械 使はれる 是に  
 sugar industry is one of the most  
 砂糖 業は 一つあるの 最

main [mein] amaz(e, -ing) [əméiz(iŋ)] fertility [fə:tiliti]  
 soil [soil] extremely [ikstri:mli] impress(ed) [imprés(t)]  
 up-to-date [ʌptədeit] machinery [məʃi:nəri]



important in the island, and a very great  
part of the sugar eaten in Japan proper  
comes from the island.

My letter is getting far too long. I  
shall have to leave the other things I  
have to tell you until I see you in Tokyo.  
Remember me to everybody at home.

Your sincere friend,  
Yoshio.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

He told me that he had seldom seen **anything**  
so **beautiful**.

proper [própe\*]

sincere [sinsia\*]

I want **something** to eat.  
Let us have **something** cold.

( 2 )

He told me that although he **had** travelled in  
many parts of the world, he **had** seldom seen  
anything so beautiful.

He said, "Although I **have** travelled in many  
parts of the world, I **have** seldom seen anything  
so beautiful."

LESSON 13

SCENES AT A RAILWAY STATION

光景

I.



Porter—The other side for Shipley,  
Bradford, Leeds.

Old Woman—I say! Which is the

scene(s) [sɪn(z)]    porter [pɔ:tə\*]    Shipley [ʃɪpli]    Bradford [brædfəd]    Leeds [li:dz]

booking office? Is this the place where  
they give the tickets?

Booking Clerk—No, we don't give them,  
we sell them.

What do you want?

Old Woman—I want a ticket.

Booking Clerk—Where for?

Old Woman—What? I want a third-  
class ticket.

Booking Clerk—There is no third-class  
by this train.

Old Woman—You don't say so. But  
I want a third-class ticket.

Booking Clerk—Well, you can't have

booking [bʊkiŋ]    ticket(s) [tɪkɪt(s)]    clerk [klɑ:k]

one, because.....

Old Woman—What? What do you say? Can't have one? Oh! these railways; I can't bear them; they have no regards for the wants of the public.

How long have I to wait for a third-class?

Booking Clerk—Where are you going?

Old Woman—Why, I am going to see my granddaughter, she is very poorly.

Booking Clerk (with impatience)—

Ah, well; but where does she live?

Old Woman—Why, it is—it is somewhere near—bless my life, I have

regard(s) [rɪɡɑːd(z)]      public [pʌblik]      poorly [pʊəli]  
impatience [ɪmp'eɪəns]      bless [bles]

forgotten! Oh, it is either one side or the other of Doncaster.

Booking Clerk—There is a train just gone that way. There isn't another for an hour.

Old Woman—So long as that? Is that the next train?

Booking Clerk (angrily)—Yes, it is.

Old Woman—Isn't there one before?

II.

Old Gentleman—Porter! Porter! Will you carry these four boxes, they want

Doncaster [dɒŋkæstə\*]      angrily [æŋgrɪli]

to go to...Porter! They never hear  
when they ought to.

Swell—Porter! Porter! Put my luggage  
in a first-class.

Porter (tips his hat)—Yes, sir.

Swell—The two portmanteaus and gun  
you can put in the van.



Swell [swel]  
portmanteau(s) [pɔ:tmáentou(z)]

tip(s) [tip(s)]  
van [væn]

Porter—Yes, sir.

Swell—Here is a shilling for you.

Porter—Thank you, sir, I'll look after  
them.

Old Gentleman—Oh! I say, Porter!

I've asked you about fourteen times to  
fetch my four boxes here.

Porter—Now, governor, have a bit of  
patience. I can't do everything at the  
same time. You can't be in six places  
at once; at least, I can't.

Old Gentleman—Say, here's a sixpence  
for you.

Porter (quickly)—Oh, all right, sir;

shilling [ʃilɪŋ]      fetch [fetʃ]      governor [gávnə\*]  
patience [péɪʃəns]      sixpence [sɪkspəns]

I'll look after them. It's a nice morning.  
 私は 荷物をあせは致しませよ よい天気であつた  
 You see, we are rather busy this  
 私達は すいぶんいそがしくあり 今朝は  
 morning. まにまに

GRAMMAR

I can't do everything at the same time.  
 It is not given everybody to lead a happy,  
 blissful life.  
 All is not gold that glitters.

blissful [blɪsful]

glitter(s) [glɪtə\*(z)]

LESSON 14

THE SONG



There is ever a song  
 どこかに 常 歌  
 somewhere, my dear,  
 君 私の 親愛なる  
 Be the skies above  
 とも 空の 東か  
 or dark or fair,  
 くもつて又は 暗か

There is ever a song  
 that our hearts may hear—  
ところの 心の 心か まくこころ  
 There is ever a song  
 somewhere, my dear,—  
 There is ever a song  
 somewhere.

There is ever a song  
 somewhere, my dear,  
 In the midnight black,  
夜中に くろやみの  
 or the midday blue.  
ひる中 青い  
 The robin pipes  
こまどりか さへが 鳴ります  
 when the sun is here,  
あつ ころ

midnight [mídnait]

midday [míddei]

And the *cricket* chirrup(s)  
こほろぎか さへづる  
 the whole night through.  
夜を とほして

The buds may blow  
芽 吹き出るでせう  
 and the fruit may grow,  
くだものか 成長するでせう  
 And the Autumn leaves  
あきの はか  
 drop crisp and sere,  
あちぢぢぢれ かんて  
 But whether the sun,  
あつれびと 太陽であつて  
 or the rain, or the snow,  
雨 雪  
 There is ever a song  
 somewhere, my dear,  
 There is ever a song  
 somewhere!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

chirrup(s) [tʃɪrəp(s)]

crisp [kɪsp]

sere [siə\*]

James Whitcomb Riley [dʒeɪmz wɪtkəm ráɪli]

LESSON 15

THE LITTLE WEATHER-COCK

小さい 天気 の 木どり



Once there was a little weather-cock  
on top of a church spire, and he grew  
tired of being up there, just turning  
round and round whichever way the

weather-cock [wɛðəkɔk]

spire [spáíə\*]

wind blew, and he thought to himself:

“Well, I’m not much use in the world.  
I wish something exciting would happen  
to me.”

He was very unhappy. There he was,  
stuck up there, day in, and day out, and  
to make matters worse, sometimes a  
crow would come and sit on top of his  
head and sing a few notes and then fly  
off, and nobody knows how unpleasant  
it is to have a crow caw on top of your  
head.

Well, one very hot afternoon, there was  
a sudden blast of wind, and large drops of

blew [blu:]    excit(e, -ing) [iksáit(in)]    unhappy [ʌnhépi]  
worse [wɔ:s]    nobody [nóubədi]    unpleasant [ʌnplézt]  
caw [kɔ:]    blast [blá:st]

rain began to fall, which made marks like pennies on the roofs and the ground.

“Ha!” thought the weather-cock.

“Raining again! Why, it’s always raining,” and he wished it wouldn’t get in his eyes; other people had umbrellas, but he hadn’t. “Oh, well! I’m only a weather-cock and not much good.”

Suddenly there was a bright flash and a crash the same minute. Bang, bang—rumble, rumble! “O! what is happening? Where am I?” A sharp, piercing pain, and he was lying on the ground, down in the churchyard. He lay still: he

pennies [péniz] roof(s) [ru:f(s)] ha [ha:]  
umbrella(s) [ʌmbrélə(z)] flash [flæʃ] bang [bæŋ]  
rumble [rʌmbl] pierc(e, -ing) [piə(s)(iŋ)]  
churchyard [tʃɜ:tʃjɑ:d]

couldn’t believe it, it was all so sudden. No longer was he turning round, no longer high over the village, but lying in the soft and downy grass.

Presently the sun shone again and everyone came out of their sheltering places. They came to the church and this is what our little weather-cock heard them say:

“Well, the church has been struck all right. What a mercy that it wasn’t any of our houses. We shall miss our little weather-cock. If it hadn’t been for him, there’s no knowing what might have

soft [sɔ:ft] downy [dauni] presently [prézn̩tli]  
shone [ʃɒn] shelter(ing) [ʃéltə\*(riŋ)] mercy [mé:si]



happened. Look! Why, here it is!"

He didn't much like being called "it," but he was so happy, so proud, that he could have laughed and cried together.

One of the men took him home, and to this day he sits on his mantelpiece and enjoys all he sees, and he feels he was some use; and actually heard them read out of the newspaper:

"If it had not been for the weather-cock on the church, there might have been many lives lost."

And he heard people saying to his master: "Well, I miss that little chap

mantelpiece [mæntlpi:s] actually [æktjuəli] chap [tʃæp]

on the spire. I can't tell when to get my hay in; but they're going to put up a new one soon, I hear." So next time you see a church with a little weather-cock on the spire, twisting and turning, realize that he is very useful, and perhaps he'll see you looking up at him and feel happy.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

If it had not been for him, there is no knowing what might have happened.

twist(ing) [twɪst(ɪŋ)]

realize [rɪəlaɪz]

If it had not been for the weather-cock, there might have been many lives lost.

( 2 )

To make matters worse, sometimes a crow would come and sit on top of his head.

What was better still, the man offered me the use of his villa at the seaside.

( 3 )

Nobody knows how unpleasant it is to have a crow caw on top of your head.

Do to others as you would have others do to you.

LESSON 16

THE MARCH KING—I

The circus was in Washington, D. C. Already there had been a breath-taking parade. First it took your breath to run blocks and blocks to see it. Then it fairly took your breath away to see the



circus [sɔ:kəs]

parade [pə'reɪd]

block(s) [blɒk(s)]

fairly [fɛəli]

strange animals and the gorgeously dressed men and women, to say nothing of the clowns with their funny, painted faces.

By the time the parade was over, half the boys in the place wanted to be circus men when they grew up. Some wanted to be clowns; others wished to join the band, and the boldest thought they would like to be lion tamers.

Of all the boys who longed to join the circus that day, only one had a chance to do so. This is how it happened. One morning one of the circus managers was

gorgeously [gɔːdʒəsli] clown(s) [klaun(z)] band [bænd]  
tamer(s) [tɛimə\*(z)] manager(s) [mænɪdʒə\*(z)]

taking a walk, when he heard the notes of a violin. Being fond of music, he stopped to listen. It was beautiful music.

"We could use a violinist like that in the circus," thought the man, and he boldly knocked at the door.

Imagine his surprise when he found that the player was only a lad of ten.

"Better yet," thought the circus man as he noted the boy's skill and size, and he asked the boy if he did not want to join the circus.

Join the circus! What boy doesn't want to join a circus at some time or other?

knock(ed) [nɒk(t)] imagine [imædʒɪn] skill [skil]  
size [saɪz]



The plans were soon made. The boy was to slip away at night and not let his parents know anything about it.

"We'll keep this a secret just between ourselves," said the circus man.

But the secret was too good to keep. The boy must tell someone of his great

slip [slɪp]

secret [sɪˈkrɪt]

good fortune. So John, for that was the violinist's name, did just what you or I would do—he told his chum.

Now it seems that the chum had wanted to join the circus too. So he was jealous of his friend who could play the violin so well. The chum told his mother all

about the little musician's good luck and the plan to join the circus and she went immediately and told John's mother. The cat was out of the bag. Poor John!

That night John's father and mother must have talked things over. We don't know what they said, but we do know

chum [tʃʌm]

jealous [dʒɪələs]

musician('s) [mjuːzɪʃən(z)]

immediately [ɪmɪˈdɪjətli]



the day before to join a circus, now had the chance to become some day a great bandmaster.

Many youths have joined the Marine Band and we know how well they play.

No doubt you have heard them over the radio. But not all who join become as famous as John did, for he is none other than the great bandmaster, John Philip Sousa.

He is often called the March King. Perhaps you have heard the march named "The Stars and Stripes Forever." Sousa wrote it and many other beautiful

youths [ju:ðz] Philip Sousa [fɪlɪp sʊ:zə] entitle(d) [ɪntáɪtl(d)]  
stripe(s) [straɪp(s)] wrote [raʊt]

selections.

Mr. Sousa tells us that when he was composing "The Stars and Stripes Forever," he worked for weeks on one beautiful strain. He could hear it in his mind just as he wanted others to hear it. But he had great difficulty getting it on paper so others could know how to make it sound the way he wanted it to.

He says that after he had conquered that difficult part, the rest was easy. I wonder if that isn't true of most work.

How did Sousa happen to be great? He didn't happen to be great at all. He

selection(s) [sɪləkʃən(z)] compos(e, -ing) [kəmˈpəʊz(ɪŋ)]  
strain [streɪn] conquer(ed) [kənˈkɜ:kə\*(d)]

made himself great by hard work. Even now he seldom takes a vacation. A man who can hold to such strict habits of work must have great self-control.

*いのかあ*  
The March King can control not only himself but others. His complete control over his band is wonderful. One time when he was playing before a great audience two boys sat on front seats. These boys did not seem to enjoy fine music, for they kept talking and whispering. To be sure, they did not make much noise, but it was enough to annoy the great musician. Without a

strict [strikt]                      self-control [sɛlfkəntʀóul]  
complete [kəmplí:t]                audience [ɔ:diəns]  
whisper(ing) [wɪspə\*(rɪŋ)]        annoy [ənoɪ]

word he brought his baton down—a signal that meant, "Stop." Instantly every instrument from the biggest drum to the smallest flute stopped. Then the famous leader turned and quietly ordered those two thoughtless boys from the hall. When they had gone, he turned again to the players and the music continued. Everything had happened so quickly and so smoothly that the great audience scarcely noticed the break in the music.

*この指揮棒を下した。*  
*命令は即ち止む。*  
*どの楽器も大から小まで止んだ。*  
*有名な指揮者は静かに彼ら二人の無考な少年をホールから出させた。*  
*彼らは去ったので、彼は再び演奏者に向き、音楽は続いた。*  
*すべては瞬間に、そして非常に静かに、大衆の注意を引かずに、音楽の中断に気づかぬままに。*

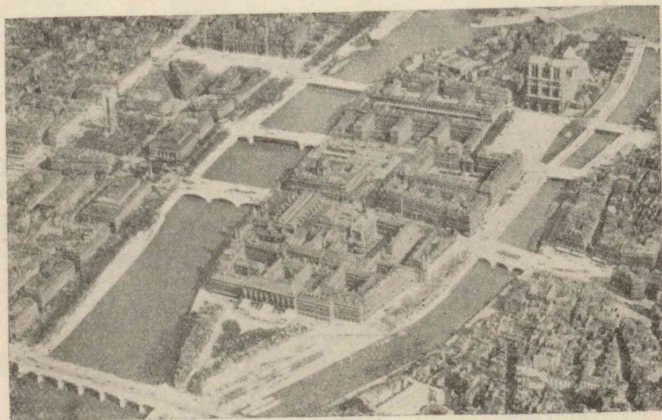
baton [bə'tɒn]                                      instantly [ɪnstəntli]  
instrument [ɪnstrumənt]                      drum [drʌm]                      flute [flu:t]  
thoughtless [θɔ:tlɪs]                              continue(d) [kən'tɪnju:(d)]  
smoothly [smu:ðli]                                      scarcely [skɛəsli]

LESSON 18

GAY PARIS

I

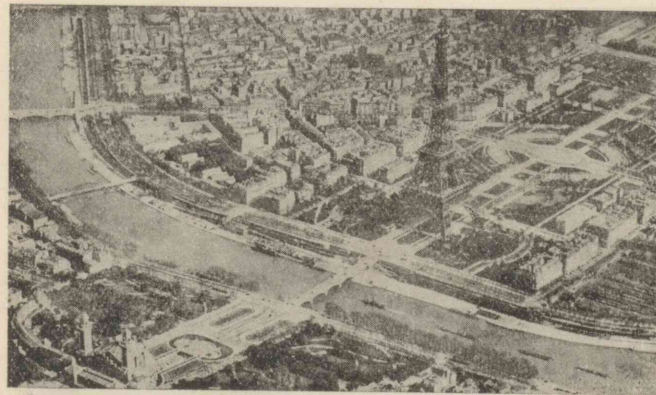
No one visits France without going to Paris, for Paris is the richest, gayest and most beautiful of all the French cities.



PARIS: THE RIVER SEINE AND NOTRE DAME.

Paris [pæris]

The shops are full of the most beautiful things to wear, and the costliest and most artistic furniture, books and pictures. The market stalls are heaped up with the choicest fruits and vegetables. The bakers' shops, which are also sweet shops, display the most delicious bread,



PARIS: THE EIFFEL TOWER.

costliest [kɔ:stli:st]

artistic [ɑ:tɪstɪk]

furniture [fɜ:nɪtʃə\*]

stall(s) [stɔ:l(z)]

choicɛ(st) [tʃɔɪs(ɪst)]

display [dɪspleɪ]

delicious [dɪlɪʃəs]



cake and sweetmeats. What boy or girl would not love to eat French ice cream and French "bon-bons"?

The French are very proud of their beautiful Paris, and they take the greatest pains to keep it beautiful. No one in Paris, no matter how rich, is



PARIS: IN ONE OF THE STREETS.

sweetmeat(s) [swi:tmi:t(s)]

bon-bon(s) [bónbən(z)]

permitted to build an ugly house, or lay an ugly pavement, or do anything that would spoil the appearance of the city. Even the street lamps, and the iron railings and gates of the parks and drives are beautiful.

Right through the middle of Paris



PARIS: THE PANTHEON.

permit(ted) [pəmit'id]

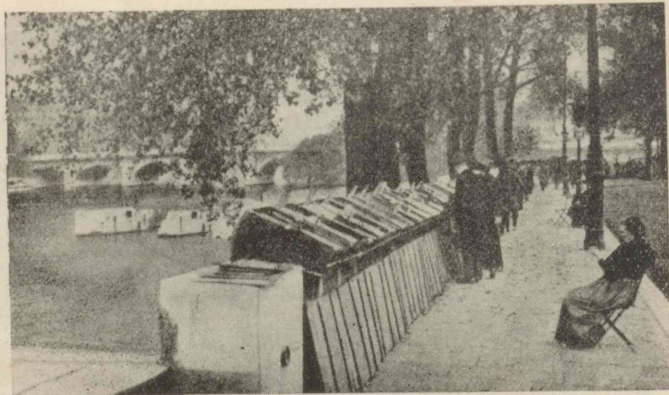
lay [lei]

pavement [péivmənt]

spoil [spoil]

appearance [əpíərəns]

flows the River Seine, one of the largest rivers in France. Many fine stone bridges span the river, so that the people can pass easily from one side of the city to the other. In the middle of the river is a pretty little island, which is also part of the city. This island is a favourite spot



PARIS: SECOND-HAND BOOK STALLS NEAR NOTRE DAME.

Seine [sein]

favourite [féivərit]

with French boys and girls for picnic and boating parties.

II

The best time to see Paris is on a holiday. And of all the public holidays in the year, the National Holiday is the best. The French National Holiday comes in July, and all France prepares to make this a day of merry-making.

On the Fourteenth of July all the shops and factories in Paris are closed. All the schools are closed, too, and everybody has a holiday. From almost

picnic [píknik]

national [néʃn]

prepare(s) [pripeə\*(z)]

every window and balcony you will see flying the blue, white and red flag of France,—even from the churches the flag is flying gaily.

Early in the morning the country people, all dressed in their best clothes, begin to come into the city to see the great parade of soldiers. All the boys and girls and some of the old men, too, carry bunches and wreaths of flowers. The wreaths are to be placed at the foot of the statues of the great men and brave generals, who so long ago gave their lives that France might be free.

---

balcony [báelkəni]      wreaths [ri:ðz]      statue(s) [stætju:(z)]

Some of the flowers, however, are kept to throw to the soldiers, for almost everybody has a son or brother, a nephew, uncle, or cousin in the army.

By the time the parade begins, the streets are so crowded with people that there is no room left to walk. How proudly the soldiers march by! How splendidly the bands play! See how the boys and girls keep time with their feet! And look! Here come the old soldiers, carrying the faded old flags and banners which they carried on the battle fields so long ago. They do not march so

---

nephew [névju:(z)]

fade(d) [feid(id)]

banner(s) [báenə\*(z)]

quickly, for their backs are bent with age and many are lame. How the people cheer!

Even the smallest boys in the crowd stand very straight and proud as they take off their caps to salute these old soldiers, saying "Hurrah for France!"

"Hurrah for France!" shout the girls, too, throwing their sweetest flowers at the old soldiers' feet.

After the parade everybody walks about, talking and shaking hands with everybody else. Then they go to the parks and pleasure grounds to eat their

---

bent [bent]      lame [leim]      salute [səlu:t]  
hurrah [hurú:]      pleasure [pléʒə\*]

lunch and spend the afternoon. In the parks are swings, and little wooden horses and chariots to ride, which go round and round like circus horses. There are little booths where the children can buy pink lemonade, almond syrup, and sugared water. Then there are men who carry big round tin boxes on their backs full of delicious, thin, sweet cakes which the children buy. And everywhere are men selling toy balloons and gay paper pinwheels. What good times the children have!

---

wooden [wúdn]      chariot(s) [tʃəriət(s)]      booth(s) [bu:ð(z)]  
pink [piŋk]      almond [ámənd]      syrup [sírəp]      thin [θin]  
balloon(s) [bəlú:n(z)]      pinwheel(s) [pínwi:l(z)]

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The **bakers'** shops display the most delicious sweetmeats.

The girls throw their sweetest flowers at the old **soldiers'** feet.

( 2 )

Many fine bridges span the river, **so that** the people **can** pass easily from one side of the city to the other.

The soldiers gave their lives **that** France **might** be free.

---

LESSON 19

THE GENIE OF THE WATER—I



Long, long ago, in the days of magic, there lived a boy named Aladdin, who owned a wonderful lamp. Although this lamp was little and old and dirty,

---

Genie [dʒiːni]

magic [məˈdʒɪk]

Aladdin [əlædɪn]

Aladdin had only to rub its side, and a mighty Genie would appear, ready to do what he was told to do.

One day Aladdin said to the Genie, “Genie, build me a palace fit to receive a princess. Let the walls be massive, of gold and silver bricks. Let each front have six windows, and let the lattices of these be set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. Build a palace that shall exceed everything of the kind ever seen in the world.”

The very next day the palace was completed, and the Genie led Aladdin

---

mighty [máiti]	appear [əpíə*]	fit [fit]
princess [prinsés]	brick(s) [brik(s)]	lattice(s) [lætis(iz)]
rubies [rú:biz]	emerald(s) [émərəld(z)]	exceed [iksí:d]
	complete(d) [kəmplí:t(id)]	



Aladdin and His Lamp.

through the magnificent halls and apartments, where all his hundreds of servants and slaves were waiting to serve their new master. What a palace it was—the largest and most magnificent in the world! You may be sure that the lovely princess Aladdin brought home was more than delighted with it.

Wouldn't you like to live in such a grand house with jewelled windows, gleaming walls, and hundreds of slaves to do your bidding? How wonderful it would be—at least as long as you carefully guarded the Magic Lamp. But

---

magnificent [mægnɪfɪsnt]      apartment(s) [əpɑːtmənt(s)]  
slave(s) [sleɪv(z)]      gleam(ing) [gli:m(ɪŋ)]      bid(ding) [bɪd(ɪŋ)]  
guard(ed) [gɑːd(ɪd)]

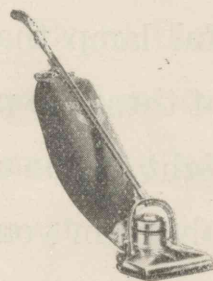
do you know what happened one day, when the princess, who was now Mrs. Aladdin, thoughtlessly sold the Magic Lamp to a pedlar? The whole house and all the people in it disappeared without a moment's notice. Aladdin was as poor again as he had been before.

Perhaps that wasn't exactly the best house we could think of. Think what a nuisance all those slaves must have been — you couldn't turn around without finding a slave in front of you, bowing to the ground and getting in the way. And when the sun went down and you

pedlar [pédlə\*]

disappear(ed) [dìsəpíə(d)]

nuisance [njú:sns]



A VACUUM CLEANER.

wanted a light, you had to have a whole procession of slaves, carrying little oil lamps which gave only a very feeble light, but great quantities of smoke.

There were no electric lights in Aladdin's palace,

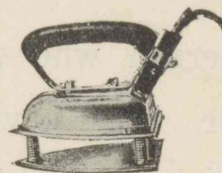


AN ELECTRIC TOASTER.



AN ELECTRIC FAN.

you know, and no electric washers, or cleaners, or toasters, or fans, or heaters.



AN ELECTRIC IRON.

To be sure, Aladdin had the

procession [prəséʃən]

feeble [fí:bl]

electric [iléktrik]

cleaner(s) [klí:nə\*(z)]

toaster(s) [tóustə\*(z)]

heater(s) [hí:tə\*(z)]



most beautiful and wonderful lamp that could be found, but a dozen of these lamps could not give out as fine a light as one of the small electric bulbs you have in your home. And how much easier it is to manage an electric washer or a vacuum cleaner than a few dozen slaves!

If you stop to think about all these things, which would you rather have, Aladdin's Genie, who obeyed only the person who possessed the magic lamp, or the powerful Genie who is at everyone's command, the Genie of electricity?

---

bulb(s) [bʌlb(z)]    vacuum [vækjuəm]    obey(ed) [obéi(d)]  
possess(ed) [pəzész(t)]    command [kəmá:nd]  
electricity [ilektrísiti]

Every time you press a button to turn on a light or start the vacuum cleaner or make the toast for breakfast, this Genie is at your command. Not only in our country, but all over the world, electricity is man's most faithful servant. Electricity lights our homes, runs our street cars, supplies power to our great factories, brings us news from distant parts of the world, and does countless other tasks.

---

press [presj]    countless [káuntlis]    task(s) [tá:sk(s)]

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Which **would** you **rather** have, an oil lamp or an electric lamp?

I **would rather** see Kyoto first.

( 2 )

A dozen of these lamps do not give out **as fine** a light **as** one small electric bulb.

We can not find **as tall a** building **as** the Empire Building anywhere else.

( 3 )

**Every time** you press a button, this Genie is at your command.

**The moment** he saw me, he ran away.

---

LESSON 20

THE GENIE OF THE WATER—II

Where does electricity come from? Where does this great Genie live, and how do we call him forth to do our bidding?

The Genie of electricity has many homes, and there are many ways in which we can call him to our assistance.

The best and cheapest way to generate electricity is to use water power. You know water always flows downhill, and a big river gathers tremendous force as it

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assistance [ə'sistəns]

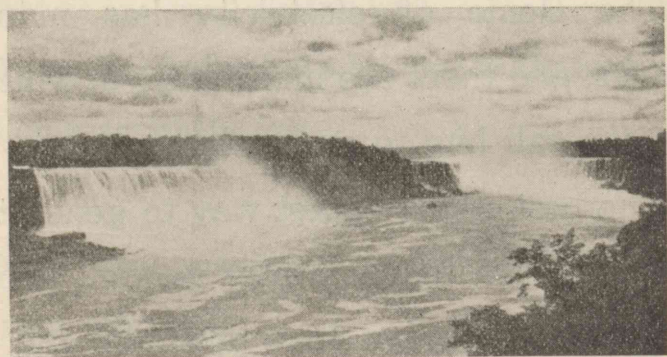
downhill [daunhíl]

generate [dʒenəreit]

tremendous [triméndəs]

goes along. This force can easily be changed into electricity.

Niagara is one of the largest waterfalls in the world. People come from every corner of the globe to see the Niagara river hurl itself over a precipice one hundred and sixty-five feet high, and



THE NIAGARA FALLS.

---

Niagara [naiægərə]	waterfall(s) [wó:təfɔ:l(z)]	
corner [kó:mə*]	globe [gloub]	hurl [hə:l]
	precipice [présipis]	

burst into great clouds of foam and spray against the rocks at its base.

This mighty force, which was too strong to be applied to an old-fashioned water wheel, was harnessed to the great steel turbines that generate electric power. Within a few years, the beautiful park near the falls was lighted by electric lamps fed by Niagara power, and thousands of people came on excursions to see the marvel. Two years later—in 1881—the first electricity was sold for general use. The great dream of some men had come true.

---

burst [bə:st]	spray [sprei]	appl(y, -ied) [əplái(d)]
old-fashioned [óuldfé:ʃənd]		harness(ed) [há:nis(t)]
turbine(s) [tó:bin(z)]	fed [fed]	excursion(s) [ikskó:ʃən(z)]
	marvel [márvəl]	

Little by little great factories rose about the Falls, to use the plentiful and cheap electric power. Great power plants were built, both on the American and Canadian sides of the falls, to supply the growing industries. Electrical machinery was put in that was bigger and better than ever before. A vast network of wires was stretched to send electricity to distant towns and rural districts both in the United States and Canada. In a very few years this part of the country became one of the great manufacturing centers of the world, and

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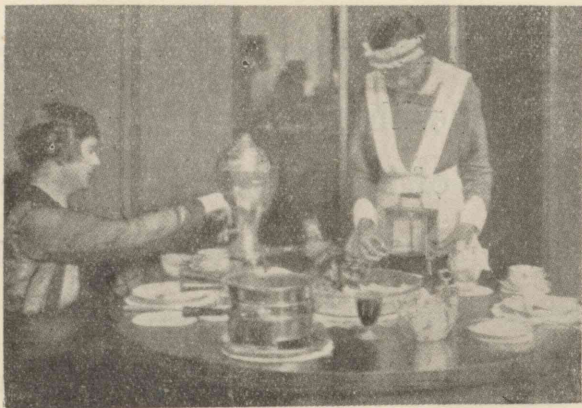
plentiful [plɛntɪfʊl]    network [nɛtwɜ:k]    wire(s) [waɪə\*(z)]  
stretch(ed) [stretʃ(t)]    rural [rúərəl]  
manufactur(e, -ing) [mænʃʊfæktʃə\*(rɪŋ)]

instead of a few towns, there were now large cities with thousands of people—all because of this marvellous Genie of electricity, who lives in the Niagara Falls.

Nowadays—if one is lucky enough to live near the Genie of the water—one can afford an electric vacuum cleaner, an electric washer, and any number of other modern appliances which will do the work of the house much more quickly and thoroughly than all of Aladdin's hundreds of slaves. How much nicer and kinder is our Genie of the water than Aladdin's

---

marvellous [má:vɪləs]    afford [əfɔ:d]    modern [mɔdɚn]  
appliance(s) [əpláɪəns(ɪz)]    thoroughly [θɔrəli]



AN ELECTRICALLY PREPARED MEAL. WHAT HEATING DEVICES DO YOU SEE?

Genie of the lamp—and how much more powerful! The Genie of the water serves millions of people, rich and poor, day in, day out, never failing, never complaining—and most of the time never even being recognized as a Genie at all!

million(s) [mɪljən(s)]

complain(ing) [kəmpleɪn(ɪŋ)]

fail(ing) [feɪl(ɪŋ)]

recognize(d) [rɪkəɡnaɪz(d)]

## GRAMMAR

### ( 1 )

**Within** a few years, the beautiful park was lighted by arc lamps fed by Niagara power.

**In** a very few years, this part of the country became one of the great manufacturing centres of the world.

### ( 2 )

The Genie of the water serves millions of people, never **failing**, never **complaining**, and never **being recognized** as a Genie at all.

---

LESSON 21  
THE BLIND BOY



Oh! say what is that thing called light,  
Which I must ne'er enjoy?  
What are the blessings of the sight?  
Oh! tell your poor blind boy!

ne'er (=never) [neə\*]

blessing(s) [blésɪŋ(z)]

You talk of wondrous things you see;  
You say the sun shines bright;  
I feel him warm, but how can he  
Or make it day or night?

My day or night myself I make  
Whene'er I sleep or play;  
And could I always keep awake,  
With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear  
You mourn my hapless woe;  
But sure with patience I can bear  
A loss I ne'er can know.

Then let not what I cannot have  
My cheer of mind destroy;  
While thus I sing, I am a king,  
Although a poor blind boy.

whene'er (=whenever) [wenéə\*]

awake [əwéik]

'twere (=it were) [twə:\*]

sigh(s) [sai(z)]

mourn [mɔ:n]

hapless [háplɪs]

woe [wou]

destroy [distrói]

LESSON 22

RADIO

I have been listening to a radio concert tonight, and have never heard anything better. All the different instruments could be distinguished as plainly as they are in a concert room. Radio has improved very much during the last few years, particularly since the loud speaker was invented.

Today nearly every child in the country can listen to radio, or at least he knows of it; and yet I can remember the time

concert [kónsət]

improve(d) [imprú:v(d)]

since [sɪns]

distinguish(ed) [dɪstɪŋwiʃ(t)]

particularly [pətɪkjʊləli]

invent(ed) [ɪnvént(id)]

when even ships had no wireless, and used to communicate by flags or other signals. But a week ago I was on the Atlantic, dancing on the deck of a ship to music which was being played in Canada.



BROADCASTING AN ORCHESTRA.

wireless [wáɪəlis]

communicate [kəmjuːnɪkeɪt]

There are now broadcasting stations in many places of the world, and at these stations certain instruments make electric waves which travel through space. These waves pass through walls and forests and over land and water, and they travel so fast that they go round the earth more than seven times in a second. They transmit the voices of the musicians or speakers who are hundreds or even thousands of miles away.

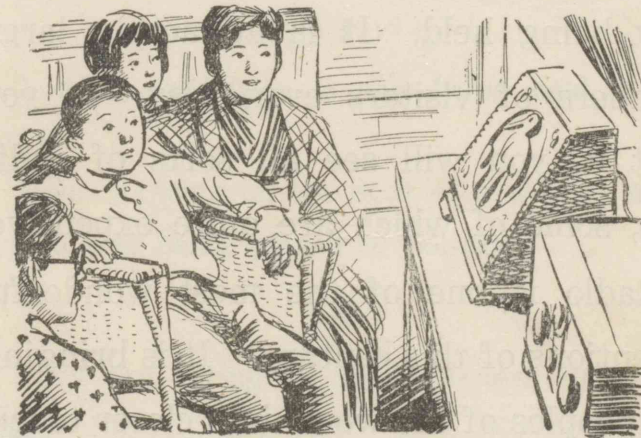
If you have a receiving set, you may sit at home and listen to music, a song, a sermon, or a lecture.

---

broadcast(ing) [brɔːdkaːst(ɪŋ)]	certain [sɜːtɪn]	
space [speɪs]	transmit [trænzˈmɪt]	sermon [sɜːmən]

This picture shows a family enjoying an orchestra broadcast by radio. You see a receiving set on the table. On one side of the table there is a loud speaker, out of which the melodious notes of music are heard coming.

Music seems to be the most popular of



---

melodious [mɪləʊdɪjəs]



all that is broadcast by radio. Radio lovers like to sit at home at night and listen in to a good musical programme. The men at the broadcasting stations are trying to get first-class singers to sing for them.

In this city a radio exhibition is now being held. It is attracting large numbers of visitors every day. If you visit it, you will see all sorts of radio sets, some of which are quite expensive.

Radio is one of the most wonderful inventions of this century. It is bringing the peoples of the world into closer touch.

---

musical [mju:zɪkəl] exhibition [ɪksɪbɪʃən] expensive [ɪkspensive]  
invention(s) [ɪnvɛnʃən(z)] century [sɛntʃuri] close(r) [kləʊs(ə\*)]

Some scientists are working on a greater invention termed television. When it is perfected, we shall not only hear but see the person who may be singing to us from a place thousands of miles away.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

A radio exhibition is now **being held** in this town.

I was dancing on the deck of a ship to music which was **being played** in Canada.

( 2 )

They are trying **to get** first-class singers **to sing**.

---

scientist(s) [saɪəntɪst(s)]  
perfect(ed) [pəfekt(id)]

term(ed) [tɜ:m(d)]  
television [tɛlɪvɪzən]

LESSON 23

BE OBSERVANT

There is an Eastern proverb, "The wise man has two eyes; the fool has two spots on his face." Of course eyes are given us to see with, but not all of us use them. It is possible, for example, to sit a long time with the eyes looking at the page of a book without knowing a single thing that is written on it.

The person who really sees with his mind as well as with his eyes is one whom we call observant. In other words,

fool [fu:l]      example [igzámpl]      observant [əbzó:vənt]

his mind is open as well as his eyes.

One of the fables told by the slave Æsop, who thousands of years ago amused and taught the people of Athens with his stories, was about an astronomer who walked out night after night to gaze



fable(s) [féibl(z)]      Æsop [í:sɒp]      amuse(d) [əmjú:z(d)]  
Athens [éθinz]      astronomer [əstrónəmə\*]      gaze [geiz]

at the stars. Once, as he was wandering near the city, star-gazing as usual, he failed to notice where he was going, and stepped into a well. Right in he went, splash! and there arose a great cry for help, till someone, hearing it, ran to the well and rescued him. That astronomer is a good example of a person who is not observant of things close at hand.

Among the best observers in the world are the American Indians. They never let the tiniest thing escape their notice.

One day a hunter went out to shoot deer. When the hunter came home, he

---

wander(ing) [wɔ́ndə*(rɪŋ)]	step(ped) [step(t)]
arose [ə'róuz]	rescue(d) [réskjú:(d)]
observer(s) [əbzə:və*(z)]	tiniest [táiniist]
escape [iskéip]	

found that some venison he had stored away in his hut had been stolen. He searched the hut carefully, and then went off to the wood. Meeting some woodcutters, he asked, "Have you seen a little old white man with a short rifle and a small bobtailed dog?"

"No," they said. "Why do you ask?"

"Because he stole my venison," said the Indian.

"Why didn't you stop him?"

"Because I didn't see him."

"Then how do you know he was a white man?"

---

venison [vézn]	stolen [stóulən]	search(ed) [sə:tʃ(t)]
hut [hʌt]	wood-cutter(s) [wúdkkʌtə*(z)]	rifle [ráifl]
	bobtail(ed) [bóbteil(d)]	

“Because the prints of his toes turned out when he walked.” (An Indian’s turn in.)

“How do you know he was old?”

“Because his steps were uneven.”

“What showed he was little?”

“He made a pile of stones on the floor of my hut to reach the venison.”

“How do you know his rifle was short?”

“There’s the mark of the butt on the ground, and the barrel scratched the wall, showing the length.”

“And how do you know the dog was bobtailed?”

---

toe(s) [tou(z)]      uneven [ʼáni:vn]      pile [pail]  
butt [bʌt]      barrel [báerəl]      scratch(ed) [skrætʃ(t)]  
length [leŋθ]

“Because he sat on the floor of my hut and his tail, as he wagged it, made a circle in the dust.”

Such an observant person deserved to catch the thief and get back his venison.

---

GRAMMAR

The person who really sees with his mind **as well as** with his eyes is one whom we call observant.

His mind is open **as well as** his eyes.

---

wag(ged) [wæg(d)]      circle [só:kl]

LESSON 24

FIRE

Have you ever seen a house on fire? It is a fearful sight. How the flames burst through the roof! The heat breaks all the windows, and soon there is nothing left standing but the bare walls.

It is not often that any one can tell either where a fire has begun or what has caused it. A little spark may set a large building ablaze.

Sometimes children play with matches or lighted paper, and, afraid of burning

---

fearful [fɪəfʊl]	flame(s) [fleɪm(z)]	break [breɪk]
bare [beə*]	cause(d) [kɔːz(d)]	ablaze [əbleɪz]

their fingers, they throw the blazing thing down, never thinking of the harm they may do.

One careless act may cost many thousands of pounds, and even a number of lives, for we often hear of persons having been burned to death. Therefore, never play with fire or use it carelessly.

If you once hear the cry, "Fire! Fire!" you will never forget it as long as you live. All the people near run at once to the spot, to try to put it out.

Someone runs for the firemen. As soon as they hear the news, they jump

---

harm [hɑ:m]	cost [kɔ:st]	pound(s) [paʊnd(z)]
firemen [fɪəməŋ]		news [nju:z]

on to their fire-engine and drive to the spot as fast as the motor can go.

The firemen have brass helmets on their heads, so that they may be protected



MODERN FIRE APPARATUS IN ACTION.

---

brass [bra:s] helmet(s) [hélmit(s)] protect(ed) [prəték(t)id]

from falling stones and other things as they move about in the burning building.

As soon as they arrive, pipes are quickly laid, and streams of water are poured on the building. Sometimes the firemen put a fire out by this means. But often they arrive too late to save the building in which the fire first broke out.

Then they try to prevent the fire from spreading. They throw streams of water on the houses near, to keep them from catching fire. Sometimes they pull down part of the buildings on each side of

---

stream(s) [stri:m(z)] means [mi:nz] prevent [privent]

that which is burning.

Sometimes there are people in the burning house, who have not been able to escape. Fires often happen at night. Then those who live in the house are asleep in their beds; and when the staircase is burned, they cannot get away. So a fire-escape is placed against a window.

It is like a long ladder on wheels. Some of the people are brought down the outside in the arms of the firemen; others save themselves by sliding down through the inside of it.

---

staircase [stéækeis]	fire-escape [fáiariskèip]	
ladder [lædæ*]	brought [brɔ:t]	outside [áutsáid]
slid(e, -ing) [slaid(iŋ)]	inside [ínsáid]	

Yet fire is a very useful thing. We need it to warm our rooms, bake our bread, boil our water, and cook our food.

But how very careful we should be! We should all bear in mind, that fire is a good servant but a bad master.

---

#### GRAMMAR

They try to **prevent** the fire **from spreading**.

They throw streams of water on the houses near, to **keep** them **from catching** fire

---

bake [beik]

LESSON 25

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Nearly everyone likes to wear things made of silk. Women and girls have dresses, stockings, gloves, ribbons, and many other things made of silk. Your fathers and big brothers wear silk neckties, silk socks, and coats with silk linings. Silk garments are much more common now than they used to be.

You all know that real silk is made by a worm. The silkworm spins its cocoon.

The cocoon of the silkworm is put into

---

artificial [ɑ:tɪfɪʃəl]	silk [sɪlk]	sock(s) [sɒk(s)]
lining(s) [laɪnɪŋ(z)]		garment(s) [gɑ:mənt(s)]
worm [wɜ:m]		cocoon [kəku:n]

hot water. Then the thread that makes the cocoon is wound off to make into silk. Not only in Japan, but also in China, France, and many other countries, the farmers raise millions and millions of these silkworms to get the beautiful silk from the cocoons. From it our silk dresses, ribbons, stockings, and many other garments are made.

But this kind of silk costs a great deal of money. For this reason many skilful men have tried to make artificial silk. But silk made from cotton is not so strong as real silk and generally does

---

wound [waund]	generally [dʒenərəli]
---------------	-----------------------



not wear or wash so well.

Not many years ago some clever men found a new way to make artificial silk out of wood. Just think of it! A door or a table does not look much like a silk dress, does it? Yet the wood in the door or table or chair might have been used to make the silk that a girl would wear as a dress.

These men found ways to make out of wood a sort of sticky jelly that was much like the substance that the silkworm uses to make its cocoon.

They found that they could make this

---

sticky [stíki]      jelly [dzéli]      substance [sábstəns]

substance out of sawdust and many worthless things.

This jelly-like mass is forced through very fine holes in glass or steel. It comes out in threads the size of fine hair. These little wet threads are then put into a bath which makes them hard and tough. Then they are dried, spun into heavier threads, and woven into cloth.

Artificial silk has more of a gloss or shine than the real silk. When it was first made, it was not nearly so good in many ways, but it has been greatly improved in the last few years. As ways

---

sawdust [sá:dəst]      worthless [wá:θlis]      mass [mɑ:s]  
tough [tʌf]      woven [wóuvən]      gloss [glɔs]

are found to make it better and better, more and more of it is used. It costs much less than real silk, and many people can have silk clothing who could not afford real silk.

Artificial silk is commonly known by the name of rayon. We export every year a large amount of rayon as well as real silk to foreign countries.

---

rayon [réiən]

amount [əməʌnt]

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Silk made from cotton **does not wear** or wash so well.

These flowers **smell** sweet.

This composition **reads** well.

( 2 )

The wood in the door **might have been used** to make the silk that a girl would wear as a dress.

He **might have been elected** President for a third time, but he declined.

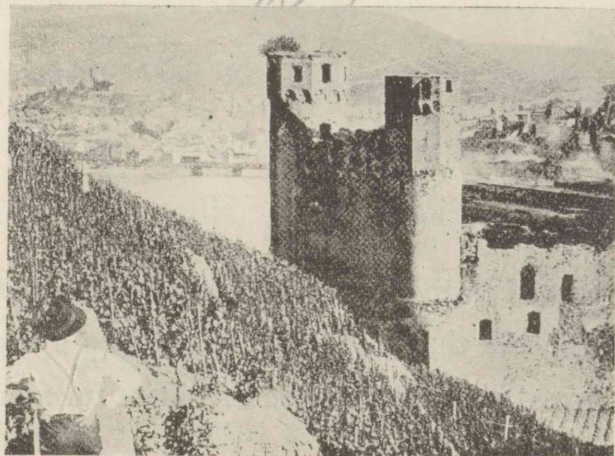
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decline(d) [diˈklaɪn(d)]

LESSON 26

THE RIVER RHINE

ライン川



THE UPPER RHINE.

The most famous river in Europe is the Rhine. The greater part of it runs through Germany, and the Germans are

Rhine [rain]

very proud of their river. Their national song is called "The Watch on the Rhine."

The Rhine has its source at a point in the Alps where a glacier begins to melt.

Then it runs rapidly down the valleys into a large lake called Lake Constance.

There the mud and clay and stones brought down by the rushing stream sink to the bottom of the lake.

When the river flows out at the lower end, it has become a clear stream.

Lower down it comes to a ledge of rock over which it pours as a waterfall. On both sides are mountains and highlands.

- source [sɔ:s]      glacier [glæsjə\*]      valley(s) [væli(z)]
- Constance [kɒnstəns]      mud [mʌd]      clay [klei]
- ledge [ledʒ]      highland(s) [hái'lənd(z)]

In some places there are large forests of timber. The trees are cut down and taken to the river. There the logs are formed into rafts and are floated down the river.

In other places vineyards cover the hillsides, and low stone walls are built to keep the soil from being washed away by the rain, and carrying the vines away with it.

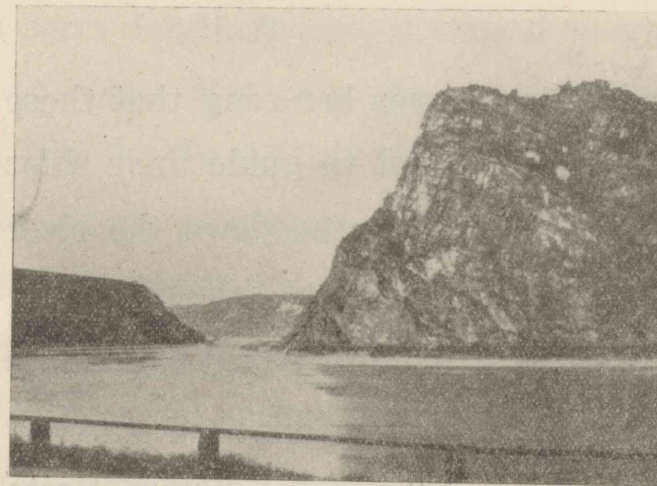
The hills on the right bank of the river are covered with trees, and the district is known as the Black Forest. It is one of the most beautiful districts

---

timber [tɪmbə\*]    raft(s) [rɑ:ft(s)]    vineyard(s) [vɪnjəd(z)]  
hillside(s) [hɪlsaɪd(z)]

in Europe, and many people from other countries like to spend a holiday there. Then the Rhine flows past many a town or tower or rock about which some strange story is told.

There is the rock called the Lorelei.



THE LORELEI.

---

Lorelei [lɔ:ɹələi]

It rises high out of the deep waters of the river. The story is that a maiden used to live in the river near this place. Often she would come out of the water and sit on the rock and sing to the sailors and fishermen who worked on the river.

And so sweet was her song that those who heard it forgot to guide their ships aright, and were carried down the river into the rapids and there drowned.

And there is a tower called the Mouse Tower, about which a tale is told. Once upon a time a cruel bishop named Hatto

---

guide [gaid]

aright [əráit]

bishop [bíʃəp]

Hatto [háétou]

lived in this tower. There was a famine in the land, and all the corn was eaten except that which Bishop Hatto had stored in his barns.

So the people came from far and near to ask him for corn. He pretended to be sorry for them, and promised to give them corn. But when he had got them all into his barn, he fastened the doors and set it on fire, and the people were burnt to death.

And as he heard them screaming and shrieking, he mocked them and said that their cries were like those of the mice

---

pretend(ed) [príténd(id)]

promise(d) [prómis(t)]

fasten(ed) [fá:sn(d)] famine [fáémin] scream(ing) [skri:m(iŋ)]

shriek(ing) [ʃri:k(iŋ)]

mock(ed) [møk(t)]

mice [mais]

that came to eat the corn.

But not long afterwards his punishment came, for a swarm of mice swam across the river to the tower where the bishop lived, and picked his bones clean. So to this day the tower is called the Mouse Tower.

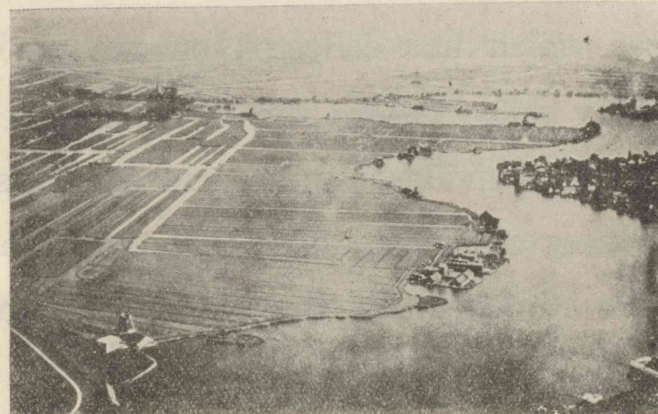
Lower down is the city of Cologne, where the river is crossed by a bridge of boats, which has been made by placing boats side by side, and laying planks across them to form the bridge. Here also there is a very fine cathedral with two lofty spires, and everyone knows of

---

punishment [pʌnɪʃmənt]	swarm [swɔ:m]	swam [swæm]
bone(s) [bəʊn(z)]	Cologne [kə'loun]	plank(s) [plæŋk(s)]
cathedral [kəθi:drəl]	lofty [lɔ:fti]	spire(s) [spáɪə*(z)]

eau de Cologne, which is made here.

The Rhine is now a broad stream, and from here to the sea it flows through a wide plain. When it reaches Holland, banks have to be built on each side to keep the water from flowing over the country. These banks are called dykes,



A PART OF HOLLAND VIEWED FROM AN AEROPLANE.

---

eau [ou]	de [də]	Holland [hɒlənd]
	dyke(s) [daɪk(s)]	

and great care is taken to keep them in repair. In many places the top of the dyke is level with the housetops.

The country is damp because it is below the level of the water, and pumps, worked by windmills, are always at work to force into the canals and rivers the water which has collected on the land.

Many miles before the Rhine reaches the sea, it divides into several channels, and these again divide, so that the water of the Rhine enters the sea by a large number of mouths.

When a river thus divides before

---

repair [ripéa*]	level [lévl]	damp [dæmp]
windmill(s) [wínmil(z)]		canal(s) [kənǽl(z)]
	divide(s) [diváid(z)]	

entering the sea, the land near these channels is called a delta. Holland lies within the delta of the Rhine.

Holland is a very fertile country, for its soil has all been brought down by the river. Thus there are no mountains and no minerals, for minerals are only found in countries where there are rocks.

---

#### GRAMMAR

Low stone walls are built **to keep** the soil **from being washed** away by the rain.

Banks have to be built on each side **to keep** the water **from flowing** over the country.

---

mineral(s) [mínərə́l(z)]

LESSON 27

WHEN



When cherries grow on apple trees,

さくらの実が なる リンゴの木に

And kittens wear lace caps,

子猫 おびのレース帽をかいた

And boys their sisters never tease,

男の子が 姉の女を けつして いぢめぬ

And bears wear woollen wraps;

くまが 毛の 巻きつけ

cherr(y, -ies) [tʃéri(z)]    tease [ti:z]    wrap(s) [ræp(s)]

When all the nursery dolls and toys

小児の 人形  
Begin to dance and play,

ダンス やつたり  
Then little girls and little boys

小さな 娘のこや 小さな 男の子

May lie in bed all day.

あした ねむる ねむる 終日

When donkeys learn to sing and dance,

ろばや ならぬ うたったり あどつたりする とき

When pigs talk politics,

豚 はなす 政治を

When London is a town of France,

ロンドン あつ 町の フランス

When two and two make six,

二 と 二 が 六 = ナル

When drops of rain are real pearls,

雨 しずくが 雨の ほんとの 玉である

When coal is clear and white,

時 石炭が すすむ 白くある

Then little boys and little girls

小さな 男の子 や 小さな 娘の子

May sit up late at night.

あした ねむる ねむる 夜 Clifton Bingham.

nursery [nú:sri]    politics [pólitiks]    pearl(s) [pə:l(z)]  
coal [koul]    Clifton Bingham [klíftən bíŋəm]



When all the nursery dolls and toys

begin to dance and play

Then little girls and little boys

May be the best of day

When tomorrow leaves its kind and dance

When the sun is bright

When the birds are singing

When the wind is blowing

When drops of rain are falling

When the sun is clear and white

Then little boys and little girls

May all be well and bright

When the sun is shining

When the sun is shining

When the sun is shining

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