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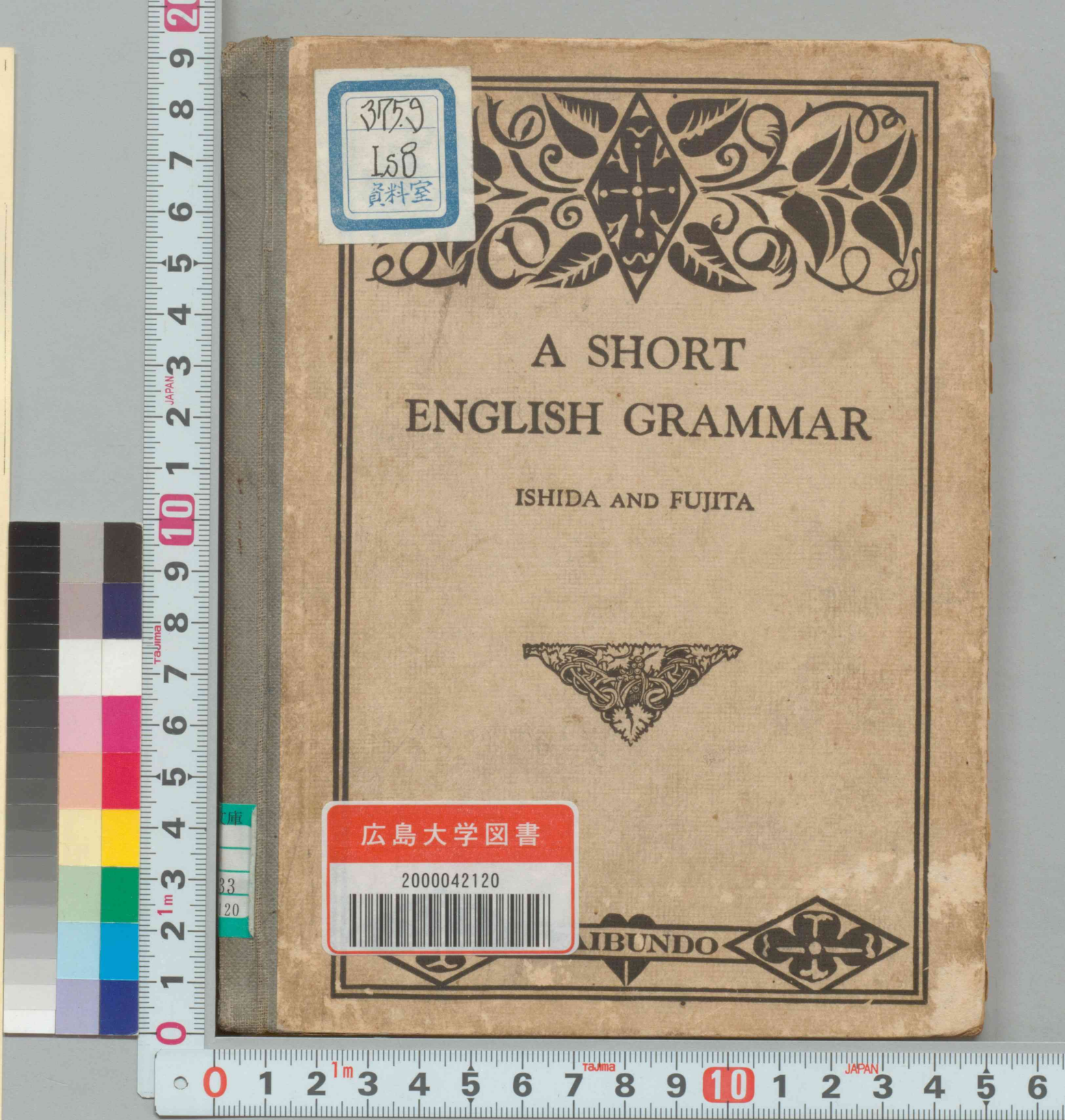
A SHORT  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

ISHIDA AND FUJITA



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Noun (名詞)

Personal Pronoun (代名詞)

3. ① Regular Verb

② TV & V17 の相違

4. 一般の Word-Order (句)

5. 会話中単語

brush, face, wash,  
shelf, exercise, dad,  
garden, country, uncle,  
rock, plant, bloom,  
busy, spring.



昭和八年一月七日  
文部省檢定濟  
中學校外國語科用

A SHORT  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BY

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TAIBUNDO

TOKYO



Passive Voice } ①  
Active Voice }

7/24

Infinitive

auxiliary

verb

clause, phrase

Relative pronoun

Progressive, perfect tense



Interrogative

word ← ②  
③



### は し が き

本書の目的は中等學校第三學年に於いて英文法を中心として解釋及作文を教ふることにあります。従つて實用英文典たるやうに全篇を通じてSyntaxに重きを置き、學習者をして英文の構造をよく理解させるやうに特に意を用ひました。假に本書を三部に分けることすれば

第一部 (第一章より第八章までに於いて初の三章で英文の基本的知識を次の五章で品詞並にその運用を説き、茲までのうちに従來の二冊もの、第一卷に含まれてゐる内容を要約しました。

第二部 (第九章より第十九章まで)動詞に當て第一學期中に動詞に入るこゝが出来るやうにしました。尙 Shall と Will はその一々に就いて説き區別を明かにしました。

第三部 (第二十章以下)に當る所は Clause に重點を置き更に Negation の一章を加へました。

本書は文例を成るべく豊富に説明は簡單に多くの場合に之を略して教授者の講義を俟つこゝにしました。學習者は Exercise のみならず全部を豫習することに心掛くべきです。

昭和七年九月

著者識す



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# A SHORT ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## LESSON 1

### Subject.

1. Sentence は通常 Subject + Predicate より成る。

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Predicate</i>
Spring	has come.
The beautiful flowers	are already in bloom.

(注意) Subject を表はさないこともある。

1. Thank you very much.  
Beg pardon, sir.  
Hope to see you again.
2. Stop. Stop thief! Be silent.  
Listen to me. Hold your tongue.  
Never mind. Don't mention it.

2. Mamma sat at the piano. Tony stood beside her. They were singing together.

---

Sentence 文      Subject 主部      Predicate 述部



Predicate の中心となつて Subject の動作又は状態を  
 叙べる語を Verb といふ。

【問題】 例文中の Verb を挙げよ。

### 3. Word-Order.

<i>Subject + Verb</i>	<i>Subject + Verb</i>	<i>Subject + Verb</i>
Rain falls.	Plants grow.	They sleep.

Subject + Verb. これが普通の順序であるが轉倒して  
 Verb + Subject となる場合がある。

1. *Are you a student?*  
*Has Mr. Johnson a brother?*  
*Will you take a seat?*  
*Can you play football?*  
*Does she know English?*
2. *There is a book on the desk.*  
*There were three apples in the basket.*
3. *Great was his joy.*  
*Away went the horse.*  
*Down the hill came the enemy.*  
*On the mountain stood a tower.*  
*Into the house rushed the children.*  
*Never have I heard of such a thing.*

Verb 動詞

Word-Order 語の順序

### EXERCISE

a) Subject と Verb を指摘せよ。

The little boy was interested in his father's rapidly thinning hair. "Mamma,\*" said he, "why has papa so little hair?" The mother replied, "It is because he thinks so much." "Oh," exclaimed the little one. "And why have you such a lot of hair, mamma\*?"

b) Subject を挙げよ。

1. Who is he?
2. Who is ill?
3. So am I.
4. Never again was she seen.
5. To the west of Japan lies China.
6. Far up among the Alps is an icy valley.
7. A mile away, on a little hill, stood the Emperor Napoleon.

c) 英譯せよ。

1. 太陽は東から昇り西に没します。
2. 朝は早く起きなさい。夜は晩くまで起きて居てはいけません。
3. 一番上の兄は朝早く起きて夜晩く寝ます。
4. 君のお父さんは朝飯の前に何をなさいますか。新聞を読みます。
5. 君の弟さんは七時半に學校へ出掛けるのですか。八時十五分前に出掛けます。

\* 呼び掛けの語



LESSON 2

Object.

4. I like —. She gathered —.  
A dog stole —. The wolf met —.

上記の例は Subject + Verb の形式を備へてゐるが Sentence としては不完全で Object を必要とする。

Subject	Verb	Object
I	like <sup>好き</sup>	spring.
She	gathered	the beautiful flowers.
A dog	stole	a piece of meat.
The wolf	met	a poor lamb. <sup>羊</sup>

They reached Harbin.

I followed <sup>追つた</sup> the dog.

We should obey <sup>服従せよ</sup> our parents.

I entered the room.

They fought the enemy.

It surprised her.

The news delighted them.

The book will please you.

He killed himself.

Object 目的

5. Object を有する動詞を Transitive Verb といひ、然らざるものを Intransitive Verb といふ。

(注意) 大抵の動詞は自他兩様に用ひられる。

Transitive	Intransitive
She sang a sweet song.	She sang well.
He wrote a letter.	He wrote with a pencil.
He is reading the paper.	He is reading.
I see a cat.	The cat can see in the dark.
The boy stopped the train.	The train stopped.
They opened the door.	The door opened slowly.
They began the war.	The war began.
He left Kobe.	He left yesterday.
He sent the maid for the doctor.	He sent for the doctor.

6. Word-Order.

Subject + Verb + Object. これが普通の順序であるが、Object を文頭に置くこともある。

1. What have you in your pocket? <sup>interrogative</sup>

Whom did you see in the street?

Which do you like better?

Which picture did you paint?

How many brothers have you?

Transitive Verb 他動詞

Intransitive Verb 自動詞



What books do you want?

What a fright the boy got!

What a lot of dust it raises!

2. This I have done.

This bag she filled with wheat flour.

His brother I like, but his sister I don't like.

Not a word could he say.

What to do I did not know.

7. Subject	Verb	dative verb.	
		Object	
I	<u>gave</u>	him	a book.
He	told	us	the story.
She	sent	me	a magazine.

Peter paid him three dollars.

Father bought me a new cap.

This man owes Richard money.

Transitive Verb の中には「誰に」「何を」に當る二つの目的を要するものがある。前者を Indirect Object といひ、後者を Direct Object といふ。

EXERCISE

a) Object を挙げよ。

A gentleman who was ill, used to take a very black-looking medicine. One day his servant gave him some

Indirect Object 間接目的

Direct Object 直接目的

ink by mistake. When he found out the fact, he cried out in horror, "[I beg your pardon, sir, but I have given you ink instead of your medicine." "Oh, that doesn't matter," said the gentleman. "I'll eat a piece of blotting-paper."

b) 和譯せよ。

1. No doubt you will set him a good example.
2. Please pass me the salt. <sup>take</sup> 塩ヲマワレテ下さい。
3. It will do your husband a great deal of good. <sup>言葉</sup> <sup>おツテ呉レ</sup>
4. Will you do me a favour?
5. Only give me leave to go home. <sup>家に歸ル</sup> <sup>休職</sup>
6. I offered them good wages. <sup>善い</sup> <sup>賃金</sup> <sup>を</sup> <sup>や</sup> <sup>ら</sup> <sup>う</sup> <sup>と</sup> <sup>言</sup> <sup>つ</sup> <sup>た</sup>

c) 英譯せよ。

1. 月は我々に光と熱を與へますか。
2. もう一杯珈琲を持って来て下さい。(coffee)
3. 日比谷の百貨店へ行く道を教へて下さいませんか。
4. 横濱へは一時間かゝらずに着きますよ。(You.....)
5. 昨朝停車場で汽車を待つてゐる間に金子君に會つた。
6. 常に両親や先生方に従ひなさい。
7. 一寸君の萬年筆を貸して呉れ給へ。
8. 僕は昭和六年に中學校へ入學しました。
9. 私は學生生活を樂しみたいと思ひます。



## Complement. Adjunct.

8. (a) He shot a brave soldier.

(b) He was a brave soldier.

(a) の a brave soldier は shot の Object である。  
Object は Transitive Verb と密接な関係を有する。

(b) の a brave soldier は Subject の説明語である。  
かゝる役目の語句を Complement といふ。 Complement  
は Subject と関係がある點に注意せよ。

Subject	Verb	Complement
The teacher	is	kind.
The children	were	happy.

(cf. the happy children; the kind teacher)

9. Complement を伴ふ動詞は (a) アル (b) ナルの類  
が最も多い。

(a) He was an honest merchant.

He kept silent.

They remained ignorant.

He felt sure of success.

He seemed happy. She lay sick.

Complement 補語

cf. 比較せよ。

(b) He became a great man. He has gone mad.

It grew warm.

It got dark.

She will make a good housekeeper.

## 10. Word-Order.

Subject + Verb + Complement. これが普通の順序で  
あるが Complement を文頭に置く場合もある。

1. Who are you?

What is he?

2. How beautiful it is! What a fine sight it must be!

3. Fearful indeed is the tiger.

Happy was he to have a wise son.

11. (a) William is dishonest.

(b) We believe William (to be) dishonest.

(a) の dishonest は Subject の Complement であるが

(b) の dishonest は Object の Complement である。

She found the box empty. (The box was empty.)

I made him a servant. (He is a servant.)

They elected Lincoln President. (Lincoln became President.)

## 12. Adjunct を含む Subject.

The cold wind | blew.

The cherry trees | bloom.

Spring in Japan | is beautiful.

Adjunct 修飾語



The first season of the year | is spring.

13. Adjunct を含む Object.

They eat | the short, sweet grass.

He saw | the tall man in the black coat.

I brought | you | some clear, cool water.

He gave | the poor, dying soldier | a cup of water.

14. Adjunct を含む Complement.

She is | very kind.                      He was | a brave soldier.

A lazy boy becomes | an ignorant and unhappy man.

Japan is | the island empire of the Far East.

They became | the best swimmers in the world.

We chose | Ned | captain of the baseball team.

15. Verb の Adjunct.

He ran | fast.                              He left | yesterday.

She sat | at the piano.                  I returned | home at night.

Anne wrote a letter | to her sister.

The poor king | never. | laughed.

EXERCISE

a) 次の女の相違を明かにせよ。

1. a. I made him a present.

b. I made him a soldier

2. a. They sent me a messenger.

b. They thought me a messenger. *Objective complement.*

3. a. He found the book easily.

b. He found the easy book.

c. He found the book easy.

4. a. He looked angrily.

b. He looked angry.

b) 和譯せよ。

1. Keep the body clean by frequent baths.

2. He believed himself to be in danger. *= to be dangerous*

3. They think themselves very wise.

4. I found myself beyond my depth. *背が深かたに及ばない*

5. Each called the others hard names.

6. What makes you so cheerful here in your dusty mill? *full of foggy*

7. One person sees another afraid, and he becomes afraid; if everyone around us is happy, we begin to feel happy.

c) 英譯せよ。

1. 秋になるさ木の葉は紅葉する。(turn red)

2. 僕達は暗くならないうちにその村に着きました。

3. 顔色が悪い。ごうかしましたか。(pale)

4. 昨日行つてみたら留守だつた。(out)

5. 日増に暖かになつて來ます。今度の日曜日に郊外を散歩しませんか。(in the suburbs)



LESSON 4

Verb.

A crow *stole* a piece of cheese and *flew* with it to a tree.  
A fox *saw* the crow. "I *should like* that piece, but how  
*can* I get it?"

16. Verb—stole, flew, saw, should like, can get.

(注意) "will," "shall," "can," "may," "must" 等を特に  
Auxiliary といふ。

【問題】 Verb は文中如何なる役目をするか。

17. Verb の語形變化。

Present	Past	Past Participle
open	opened	opened
see	saw	seen

(注意) 以上の三段變化の他に Root form (大抵 Present と同じ)

及び "ing form" がある。 *Three Principal parts conjugation*

Present	Past	Past Participle
wait	waited [-id]	waited [-id]
call	called [-d]	called [-d]
look	looked [-t]	looked [-t]

Auxiliary 助動詞      Present 現在      Past 過去  
Past Participle 過去分詞      Root form 原形

Present に "—ed"\* を附し Past 及 Past Participle  
を作るものを **Regular Verb** といふ。(綴字注意)

a)	hate <sup>ハテ</sup>	live	like
	hated	lived	liked
b)	try	study	carry
	tried	studied	carried
		(cf. played; stayed)	
c)	stop	beg	fit
	stopped	begged	fitted
d)	omit	occur <sup>アツル</sup>	prefer
	omitted	occurred	preferred

(cf. visited; entered)

(注意) pay (paid, paid) 及び lay (laid, laid) は "ed" を附け  
ないが發音上: stay (stayed) と同じ故規則動詞と見做す。

19. "—ed" を附せずして他の方法によるものを  
Irregular Verb といふ。

Ia. [t] を附して Past 及び Past Participle を作る。

(a) smell	smelt	smelt	(b) bend	bent	bent
spill	spilt	spilt	lend	lent	lent
learn	learnt	learnt	send	sent	sent

【問題】 dwell; spell; burn; spend; build の變化を書け。

Regular Verb 規則動詞      Irregular Verb 不規則動詞

\* "—ed" の發音—"t" と "d" の次は [-id]。有聲音の次は [-d]。  
無聲音の次は [-t]。

*Voices Sound 有聲音*  
*Vowels Sound 無聲音*



to rid oneself of  
to get rid of 駆逐スル

Ib. 變化なし。(この種類の動詞は [t, d] に終る)

(a) put	put	put	(b) rid	rid	rid
hit	hit	hit	shed	shed	shed
cast	cast	cast	spread	spread	spread

【問題】 cut ; shut ; set ; let ; hurt ; cost ; burst の變化を書け。

burst into tears フットロク  
flowers ハットロク

II. 母音を變へる。( [t, d] を附し Past 及び Past Participle を作る )。

(a) feel	felt	felt	(b) tell	told	told
kneel	knelt	knelt	say	said	said
creep	crept	crept	flee	fled	fled
seek	sought	sought	hear	heard	heard

【問題】 deal ; keep ; weep ; sleep ; leap ; mean ; leave ; lose ; teach ; catch ; bring ; buy ; sell の變化を書け。

IIIa. 母音を變へて Past 及び Past Participle を作る。She nose bleeds 鼻血が止ル

(a) lead	led	led	stand	stood	stood
bleed	bled	bled	fight	fought	fought
bind	bound	bound	get	got	got
wind	wound	wound	dig	dug	dug

ill-gotten wealth  
不淨富 形容詞トシテ

to be scanty few 榮養不足  
weel

spin	spun	spun	run	ran	run		
cling	clung	clung	(c) 三段の母音變化。	sing	sang	sung	
(b) Present 及び Past Participle	の母音同じ。	come	came	come	sink	sank	sunk
		shrink	shrank	shrunk			

【問題】 read ; feed ; hold ; find ; grind ; shoot ; sit ; win ; shine ; ring ; spring ; drink ; swim ; begin の變化を書け

ground flour

IIIb. 母音を變へる。(Past Participle に [n] を附す)。

(a) Past 及び Past Participle の	母音同じ。	draw	drew	drawn		
bear	bore	born(e)	see	saw	seen	
swear	swore	sworn	give	gave	given	
weave	wove	woven	bid	bade	bidden	
speak	spoke	spoken	take	took	taken	
forget	forgot	forgotten	shake	shook	shaken	
tread	trod	trodden	slay	slew	slain	
(b) Present 及び Past Participle	の母音同じ。	fall	fell	fallen		
sow	sowed	sown	eat	ate	eaten	
mow	mowed	mown	(c) 三段の母音變化。	write	wrote	written
know	knew	known	rise	rose	risen	
			fly	flew	flown	

sow sowed sown  
mow mowed mown

mower 草刈機



【問題】 wear; tear; choose; freeze; steal; break; hide;  
 bite; lie; show; blow; throw; grow; be; go; do;  
 ride; drive の変化を書け。

bite-bit-  
 bit  
 bitten

lie-lay-lain  
 lied

要するに不規則動詞は大凡次の三種となる。

- I. [t, d] に終り發音上規則變化に近きもの
- II. [t, d] に終る外に母音變化を含む混合變化
- III. 母音變化による不規則動詞。

20. "ing form" (綴字注意) study - studying

see	open	try	carry
seeing	opening	trying	carrying
a) come	live	shine	arrive
coming	living	shining	arriving
b) die	lie	tie	
dying	lying	tying	
		(cf. dye-dyeing)	
c) stop	beg	d) permit	occur
stopping	begging	permitting	occurring
		(cf. visiting; entering)	

EXERCISE

a) 次の語の區別を明かにせよ。

bear	bore	born	hang	hung	hung
bear	bore	borne	hang	hanged	hanged

to be borne  
 to be hanged  
 to hang oneself

{	lie	lay	lain	wind	wound	wound
	lay	laid	laid	wound	wounded	wounded
	lie	lied	lied	found	found	found

unwound

found founded founded

foundation

b) 適當なる語形に變へよ。

1. We are (teach) English. <sup>taught</sup>
2. If the rain comes, the hay will be (spoil). <sup>spoilt</sup>
3. What is (mean) by "cinema"? <sup>meant</sup>
4. He has (slay) a lion. <sup>slain</sup> A is meant by B
5. His eyes met those of a (die) soldier who was (lie) on the ground.
6. His mother was (bring) up in England.
7. The soldiers were (freeze) to death. <sup>to be frozen to death</sup>
8. We (hurry) on to the train and (choose) a carriage.
9. He (lie) down on the grass and (lay) a book open before him. <sup>last</sup>
10. I was (catch) in a shower. <sup>to be caught in a shower</sup>
11. Lindburgh (fly) across the Atlantic without a stop. <sup>overtaken by</sup>
12. They have (cost) me ten dollars.
13. The wool is (spin) into long threads. These are (weave) into cloth. <sup>adverbial adjective</sup>
14. A little (way) beyond the mill an incident (occur).
15. The crowds are (hurry) in every direction. <sup>hurrying</sup>



LESSON 5

Noun. Pronoun.

A crow stole a piece of cheese. She flew with it to the branch of a tree. A fox saw the crow with it in her mouth. "I should like that piece."

【問題】 stole; flew; saw の語形變化を擧げよ。

21. Noun—crow, piece, cheese, branch, tree, fox, mouth.

Noun の主なる役目。

1. Subject. The king was welcomed with joy.
2. Object. They praised the king.
3. Complement. Alfred was a wise and good king.
4. Adjunct. The king's word is more than another man's oath.

I spent Sunday afternoon at home.

student life; queen bee; stone wall.

adjective equivalent

22. Pronoun—she, it, her, I, that. - one

Pronoun の主なる役目。

1. Subject. I am a boy. This is a fox.

Noun 名詞

Pronoun 代名詞

Who is ill? She is ill.

2. Object. My mother loves me. I like that.  
He bought me a fountain-pen.

3. Complement. It was he.  
This is mine; that is yours.

4. Adjunct. I like that piece. This cap is mine.  
Where is your book?

pronoun and adjunct

23. Personal Pronoun は Person, Number, Case, Gender により語形が變化する。

	Nominative	Objective	Possessive
<u>First Person</u>			
Singular	I	me	my, mine
Plural	we	us	our, ours
<u>Second Person</u>			
Sing. & Plur.	you	you	your, yours
<u>Third Person</u>			
Singular	he	him	his, his
	she	her	her, hers
	it	it	its, —
Plural	they	them	their, theirs

Personal Pronoun 人稱代名詞    Person 人稱    Number 數  
Case 格    Gender 性    Singular 單數    Plural 複數  
Nominative 主格    Objective 目的格    Possessive 所有格



24. 第三人稱單數現在の動詞は “-s”<sup>†</sup> 又は “-es” の語尾をさる。

He takes      She sings      It washes  
The baby sleeps    The girl comes    The cat catches  
William has      Emily goes      Brown does not go

【問題】 次の空欄へ “be” の變化 (Present 及 Past) を書け。

Sing.	I—	You—	He, She, It—
Plur.	We—	You—	They—

25. Noun の Plural を作るには (A)\* Singular に “-s” 又は “-es” を附するものと (B) 他の方法によるものがある。

(A) 1.	hat	girl	branch
	hats	girls	branches
2.**	city	lady	army
	cities	ladies	armies
			(cf. boys; keys)
3.	knife	wolf	leaf
	knives	wolves	leaves
			(cf. roofs; gulfs; handkerchiefs)

† “-s” 又は “-es” の發音—[s, ʃ, tʃ; z, dʒ] の次は [iz].  
其他の無聲音の次は [-s]. 有聲音の次は [-z].

\* § 24 参照

\*\* § 18 b 参照

hoofs —

4.	potato	hero	volcano
	potatoes	heroes	volcanoes
			(cf. pianos; photos)
(B) 1.	man	woman	mouse
	men	women	mice
	foot	tooth	goose
	feet	teeth	geese
2.	ox	child	
	oxen	children	
3.	sheep; deer; Japanese; Chinese.		

【問題】 次の語の Plural を作れ。

class	loaf <sup>ves</sup>	ass <sup>es</sup>
match	valley <sup>s</sup>	life <sup>ves</sup>
chimney	family <sup>ies</sup>	month <sup>s</sup>
German <sup>s</sup>	Roman <sup>s</sup>	Englishman <sup>s</sup>

26. Noun は Nominative と Objective の語形變化なし。

Nominative. My mother loves me.

Objective. I love my mother.

I sent my mother a long letter.

The lamb found the wolf. The wolf seized the lamb.

cf. She found him.      He seized her.

to make a cat's paw of  
人ヲダシ=イヌヲ



27. Noun の Possessive は語尾に 's (apostrophe[es]) を附す。

a cat's paw      a dog's ear      a horse's tail  
children's toys      men's wages      women's gloves

但し“-s”にて終る Plural には(')のみを附す。

a girls' school      the birds' nests.  
(注意) its tail      It's Harry.  
its long tail      It's a long way.

## EXERCISE

- a) 和譯せよ。 *to be unlike A*  
*A = 似てオラマ*
1. He discovered strange lands, inhabited by a people unlike any that had been known before. *= a nation*  
*three peoples*
  2. If he does not mend his ways, he may find that there is no room for him in this busy world. *まじらうやまじ*
  3. The story is one of great interest, even to us who live in the twentieth century.
- b) 英譯せよ。
1. ロンドン は英國の首府で世界最大都市の一つです。
  2. 來週の火曜日に幾何の試験があるでせう。
  3. 郊外散歩の歸り途中で雨に逢ひびしよ濡れになつた。
  4. 今日の新報には今夕俄雨があるぞ出てる。(reports)
  5. 伯母さんの家は丘の上に建ててゐるのかい、え海岸に建ててゐる。

*a new pair of shoes*

## LESSON 6

## Adjective. Adverb.

A crow stole *a very large* piece of cheese. *An old* fox saw *the* crow with *the* piece in her mouth. After *a* while, *the* fox said to her: "Oh, *how beautiful* you are!"

【問題】 crow, piece, fox, mouth の Plural を言へ。

28. Adjective—a, large, an, old, the, beautiful.

但し a, an を Indefinite Article; the を Definite Article と稱す。

Adjective の主なる役目。

1. Adjunct. *the poor old* man; *a large* piece; *a while*; *the beautiful* bird.
2. Complement. He is poor. She was kind.  
The boy was *strong* and *healthy*.  
It made him sad. It drove the king mad.

比較せよ:—

{ the *empty* box      *drive one mad*  
The box was *empty*.      *走るまじらふ*

{ I found the *empty* box.  
I found that the box was *empty*.  
I found the box *empty*.

Adjective 形容詞

Indefinite Article 不定冠詞

Definite Article 定冠詞



過去分詞  
現在分詞

3. Subject. The rich are not always happy.

Rich and poor, old and young may come and ring the bell.

4. Object. The rich should protect the poor.

The weak may win the strong.

29. "a," "an" の用法。

1) We cannot finish it in a day.

A stitch in time saves nine.

2) A horse is a useful animal.

What is an albatross?

3) They are all of a size.

Birds of a feather flock together.

4) He had only a salary of £50 a year.

once a month; twice a week; three times a day.

30. "the" の用法。

1) A crow stole a piece of cheese. A fox saw the crow with the cheese in her mouth. The fox said to her.

2) Open the window. Shut the door.

The doctor says that the patient will get well in a few days.

The sun is much larger than the moon or the earth.

\* "a" は子音の前に、"an" は母音の前に置く。

\*\* 子音の前では [də]、母音の前では [ði] を發音する。

will be all right again

3) The dog is a faithful animal.

cf. { A dog is a faithful animal.  
Dogs are faithful animals.

31. Article の位置。

a man a poor man a very poor man

{ such a great man { what a good time  
{ so great a man { how good a time

half an hour; double the distance; all the soldiers

32. Adverb—very, how.

Adverb の主なる役目。

1. Verb の Adjunct.

teach kindly; fight bravely;

rise early; fall down; run away; write well.

He starts to-day.

He came yesterday.

He is studying now.

I lived in London then.

There is a pussy there.

Come here.

He never laughed.

He did not laugh.

2. Adjective の Adjunct.

very large; how beautiful;

quite good; too strong; so weak; big enough.

3. 他の Adverb の Adjunct.

very well; how kindly;

quite early; too slowly; so bravely.

She sings well enough.



- 33.**      *Adverb*                                      *Adjective*
- He works *hard*.                                      He is a *hard* worker.
- He rises *early*.                                      He is an *early* riser.
- ① It took a *very* long time.                      It was the *very* moment.
- He can run *fast*.                                      He is a *fast* runner.

**34.** Adjective 及び Adverb は 語形變化により又は more, most を附して、Comparison を示す。

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
<i>Adjective</i>	kind	kinder	kindest
	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
	good	better	best
<i>Adverb</i>	soon	sooner	soonest
	carefully	more carefully	most carefully
	well	better	best

**EXERCISE**

- a) 和譯せよ。
- It is too good to be true. あれがよいほどよいものではない
  - It is too true to be good. それがよいほどよいものではない
  - Too many cooks spoil the broth. 舟多きれば汁も濁る

Comparison 比較	Positive 原級	Comparative 比較級
	Superlative 最上級	

- The more one learns, the easier do things become.
- It is the very ignorant who think themselves very wise. idle men to complain
- It is generally the idle who complain they cannot find time to do what they want to do. that noun clause
- He gave away so much to the poor that he was always poor himself. that noun clause
- Books are now so cheap as to be within the reach of almost every one. This was not always so.
- Dumb animals do not suffer the less because they have no words. not because
- The healthy are not conscious of their health. to be conscious of
- She was to the son so loving and so kind a mother, and then he always appeared as loving and obedient a son to her. equally

- b) 英譯せよ。
- 背が低くてそれに届かない。 to be within the reach of
  - 空の星は餘り多くて数へきれない。 healthy
  - 彼の兄は僕の弟より五つ年上です。
  - 世界中で最も高いビルディングは何處にあるか。
  - もつ易しい本を貸して下さい。これは僕には難し過ぎる。
  - 英國では郭公鳥は春の鳥と云はれて居る。(cuckoo)



fall on the ground 地に落ちる  
to へ

LESSON 7

Preposition.

After a while, the fox said to the crow: "O queen of the birds, will you sing a song for me?" When she opened her mouth, the cheese fell down to the ground. The fox jumped upon it in an instant and ran away with it.

【問題】 例文中の Adverb を挙げよ。

35. Preposition — after, to, of, for, upon, in, with.

(注意) Preposition の次に来る Pronoun は Objective Case である。

to me; of him; for her; upon us; in them.

36. Preposition は次に来る語 (Preposition の Object) と共に Adverb Phrase; Adjective Phrase; Noun Phrase を作る。  
*objective case*

1. Adverb Phrase.

He did it with ease. (cf. easily)  
He jumped in an instant. (cf. instantly)  
I shall go to Russia. (cf. there)  
The fox said to the crow.  
Will you sing for me? The fox jumped upon it.

Preposition 前置詞      Phrase 句

2. Adjective Phrase.

the king of England (cf. the English king)  
a man of honour (cf. an honourable man)  
a matter of importance (cf. an important matter)  
queen of birds    a piece of cheese  
the crow with the cheese    the book on the table  
It is of use (cf. useful) to everybody.  
It is of no use (cf. useless) to us.

Most of aeroplanes in use are of the land type, *marine type*

3. Noun Phrase.

I like *swimming*.    *seeing is believing*.  
I like to swim.    To see is to believe.

To save life is a noble thing.    *in general*

I did not know *what* to say.    *at best*  
*how* to skate.    *at most*  
*where* to go.    *for certain*

*interrogative adverb.*

37. Preposition

Adverb

He has a cap on his head.	He has a cap on.
He is in the study.	He is in. at home.
They ran after me.	They ran after.
She came down the hill.	She came down.
They came along the road.	Come along.

38. Preposition の位置。

With what do you eat?



What do you eat *with*?

To whom did you give it?

Whom did you give it *to*?

What are you looking *at*? I am looking *at* the ant.

Where do you come *from*? I come *from* Kent.

What are you throwing stones *at* me *for*? 敵を 犬、狗

What have you *come to see me about*?

His life was *despaired of*. 訪れる 尋ねる 何うぞつ同伴

A walking tour should be gone *upon* alone.

The foreigner was laughed *at* | *by* the people.

### EXERCISE

a) 適當なる Preposition を補へ。

1. I came here *on* the tenth *of* this month.
2. It was ten o'clock *on* a June morning.
3. I like to make a journey *to* a strange city *on* business or *for* pleasure.
4. You must depend *upon* yourself.
5. I was born *on* the first *of* November.
6. He died *in* the third year *of* Taisho.
7. I scolded him *for* idleness.
8. The noise *at* night prevented me *from* sleeping.
9. He threw a stone *at* me and hit me *on* the nose.
10. I learnt *to* my surprise that you took him *for* a thief.

to be absent } in (at) 所. へ行つたが留守アウツク.  
away

11. If you are interested *in* your composition, you must take note *of* the corrections made *with* red ink.

12. I prefer autumn *to* spring.

13. My text-book is different *from* yours.

14. He is very tall — his age.

15. Water is changed *into* steam *by* heat.

16. I called *on* him. I called *at* his house.

17. A waiter is not a person who waits *for* another, but one who waits *on* a person.

18. London policemen are noted *for* the civil way.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 君の弟さんは朝早く起き夜は遅く寝ますか。

2. 僕は今朝六時十分前に起きて三十分間勉強した。

3. 昨日君は學校を休みましたね。御病氣でしたか。(absent)

4. 夕方散歩に出掛けたら途中で堀田君に會つた。

5. 二三日したら戻ります。さうぞ二十二日の午後お出で下さい。

6. 眞直に行つて左へお曲りになるま右側にその家があります。

7. 服部君は九月初旬に札幌へ行きます、而して十一月中旬には戻るでせう。

8. 日本は支那の東にある。日本は亞細亞の東にある。

9. 叔父は八十歳になるが年の割に若く見える。

10. 彼等は列車が来るのを待つてゐるのです。



Conjunction. Interjection.

A crow stole a very large piece of cheese *and* flew with it to a tree. An old fox saw the crow. "I should like that piece of cheese," he said to himself; "*but* how can I get it?" After a while, he said to her: "*Oh*, how beautiful you are! *O* queen of birds, will you not sing a song for me?" *When* she opened her mouth, the cheese fell down to the ground. *fall down on the ground*

【問題】 例文中の (1) Verb (2) Noun (3) Pronoun (4) Adjective (5) Adverb (6) Preposition を挙げよ。

39. Conjunction——and, but, when.

Conjunction の役目。

He is sixteen *and* so am I.

He laughed *but* she cried.

You may take the parcel *or* leave it here.

He is not wrong *nor* am I.

40. The young man was *both* brave *and* wise.

He was *not only* brave and noble, *but also* he was

handsome and polite.

Conjunction 接続詞

*a handsome sum of money*  
多額の金

*nor either or*  
It is *neither* too hot *nor* too cold.

Co-ordinate Conjunction には屢 *both...and*; *not only...but (also)*; *either...or*; *neither...nor* の如き連關的用法もある。

41. *If it is fine to-morrow*, | we shall go on an excursion.

*As it was fine*, | my father took me into the country. *連れて行く*

*When summer comes*, | we go to the seaside. *砂浜*

Subordinate Conjunction (*if, as, when* など) に導かるものを **Clause** といふ。Clause は Subject+Predicate より成るが Sentence の一部に過ぎず主文に對して從屬的關係にある。

42. You must study hard | *while you are young*.

You must study hard.

Clause を有する文を Complex Sentence といひ然らざる文を Simple Sentence といふ。Simple Sentence は Co-ordinate Conjunction を用ひて文を重ねる事がある。(§41参照)

Co-ordinate 對等

Subordinate 從屬

Clause 節



## 43. Clause の種類。

## 1. Adverb Clause.

We play | *after we have had tea.*

He lay quite still | *as if he were dead.*

Love your neighbour | *as you love yourself.*

*Though he is young,* | he is quite a scholar.

*Unless you pardon him,* | he must die.

As far as the eye could reach, | the sea was of a deep blue colour.

## 2. Noun Clause.

He forgot | *that he was hungry.*

(cf. He forgot *his hunger*).

He said | *that he would come.*

I found | *that the box was empty.*

*That he will come* | is certain.

The worst thing is | *that he never answers our letters.*

(注意) Clause を導くものは Conjunction に限らない。Conjunction の無いこともあり或は他の連結語によることもある。

I hope | *your family are very well.*

The teacher says | *we shall have an examination next week.*

I thought | *he was going to eat me.*

*who was there.*

I did not know | *what he was doing.*

*where he went.*

He knew | *what a clever girl Emily was.*

Never put off till to-morrow | *what you can do to-day.*

## 3. Adjective Clause.

Boys | *who\* are idle* | vex their teachers. (cf. *idle boys*)

There lived a king | *who\* was wise and good.*

(cf. *a wise and good king*)

There was a famous country | *which\* we call Rome.*

The pencil | *you lost yesterday* | was found in the garden.

44. 例文中の Oh, O 又は Ah! Alas! Hurrah! Bravo! の如き感情を表はす叫びの語を Interjection といふ。

45. 英語の Word を分類して通常次の八種としこれを The Eight Parts of Speech といふ。

- |         |            |                 |                |
|---------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Verb | 2. Noun    | 4. Adjective    | 6. Preposition |
|         | 3. Pronoun | 5. Adverb       | 7. Conjunction |
|         |            | 8. Interjection |                |

Interjection 感動詞

Part of Speech 品詞

\* Relative Pronoun 關係代名詞



## EXERCISE

a) 各語の Part of Speech を述べよ。

A man once visited the Duke of Wellington, and showed him a jacket which he had invented for soldiers, and which, he said, was bullet-proof. "Oh!" said the Duke, "just put it on!" Then he rang the bell, and said to the servant, "Tell the captain to order one of his men to load with ball-cartridge and come here." The inventor disappeared, and the Duke was never troubled with him again.

b) 文中の Clause を挙げその種類を述べよ。

1. All the men | who were there | shouted | when they saw | that the boy could manage the horse quite well.
2. I will tell you a story | which was told to me | when I was a little boy.
3. I owe all | I have | to the lesson | my father taught me | when he said, | "Do | what is right, | because it is right."

weather-tight  
water-tight

暴风雨 = 耐久程度

## LESSON 9

## Present Tense. Past Tense.

## 46. Present Tense.

1. 凡ての時に通ずる真理、事實を示す。

Twice two is four.

Time and tide wait for no man.

Plants breathe just as well as we do.

2. 習慣を示す。

He often tells lies.

My mother gets up every evening at five.

Uncle goes to Manchuria once a year.

3. 現在に於ける事柄を示す。

There he comes.

I have a pencil in my hand.

I am rather tired.

4. 意味上 Present Perfect に通ずる。(次章参照)

I see what you mean.

I learn from your letter that your father is going to Europe soon.

We hear that you have had some good luck.

Present Tense 現在形



Bring me—what is it that I desire? I *forget*.  
Ah! ah! I *remember*.

5. 未来に於ける事柄を示す。

a) I *leave* here early to-morrow morning.

When *do you start*?

I *start* for Siberia on Tuesday next.

To-morrow *is* Friday.

b) If it *is* fine to-morrow, we shall go on an excursion.

Wait till the rain *stops*. (falling)

He will stay there until the war *is* over.

【問題】 Clause の種類を問ふ。

I shall go | *when he arrives*.

I don't know | *when he will arrive*.

Do you know the time | *when he will arrive*?

47. Past Tense は過去の動作状態を示す。

William Shakespeare *was* the son of a tradesman of Stratford-on-Avon, but *went* up to London to make his fortune. At first he *became* an actor; afterwards he *began* to write plays. He *wrote* between thirty and forty plays.

Past Tense 過去形

過去の習慣を示すには屢次の語を用ひる。

In the winter I *used to* have tea at his house nearly every day and sometimes we *would* talk about books.

(注意) If I *had* money enough, I *should* pay you. この Past Tense は別に Subjunctive の章にて説く。

### EXERCISE

a) 英譯せよ。

1. 時計が十時を打つこ僕はいつも腕時計をまいてそれから寝る。
2. 夏になると随分暑い、それで山や海濱へ避暑に出掛ける人達が多い。(to avoid the heat)
3. 彼は日曜毎に朝早く家を出て川へ魚釣りに行きます。
4. 雨が降らなければ午後散歩に来ませんか。
5. 彼から便りのあり次第お知らせませう。(as soon as)
6. 大東京は約五百萬の人口がある。(contain)
7. 今朝は何時に起きたか。六時五分前に起きた。
8. 君の學校は何時に始まつたのか。八時十五分過に始まつた。
9. 何時に終つたか。三時半に終つた。(close)
10. 私は齒ブラシで齒を磨いた。
11. 石鹼水で手と顔を洗つた。
12. 五分間深呼吸をした。(deep-breathing exercise)
13. 家の者と一緒に朝食をした。(had)
14. 靴屋は何をするか。靴屋は靴を造る。(shoemaker)



Perfect Tense.

48. Present Perfect.

1. 或事柄が今正に終了せることを示す。

I have written a letter.

We have just received the sad news.

What have you come to see me about? (何、用件?)

He has just come. I have not yet seen him.

He has not finished the work.

(注意) 否定文は今まだ終了せざることを示す。

2. 過去の事柄の現在に及ぼす結果を示す。

He has gone to America. (He is not here.)

My dear sister has left home to-day with my mother.

3. 現在までの経験を示す。

Have you ever seen a hippopotamus?

I am sure some of you have seen the Zeppelin.

I will show you one of the strangest things that any man has yet seen in this world.

○ I have seen my better days; but I must be content to be as I am.

Present Perfect 現在完了形

昔、良き時を過ごした。 (昔、良き時を過ごした。)  
He has seen his best days.

4. 現在までの繼續を示す。

Four months have passed; only four months! It seems like years.

I have known him from his boyhood.

I have been ill all night.

I have not been here long.

He has had many ups and downs since then.

We have heard nothing of him since he left the country.

49. 注意すべき用例。

a) 1. I have been to town.

I have just been there.

2. I have often been there with my parents.

He has been to Italy.

He has been in Italy.

“Have you never been to England?” “No, I’ve never wanted to.”

3. He has gone to France.

b) 1. Have you ever seen a penguin?

2. I have once seen an ostrich.

3. We have never seen a rhinoceros.

c) I have not looked at the paper this morning.

I have worked hard to-day.



I have been so busy *this week*.

Have you seen the Driffields *lately*? 家一派

Morning after morning, *of late*, I have taken my walk in the same direction.

d) I have known him *since* he was a boy.

We have been here almost ever *since* we left Tokyo.

Great progress has been made *since* then.

Ten days *have passed* } *since* he last wrote.  
It is ten days

Although *it is* many years *since* we last met, I hope you have not forgotten your old friend.

e) I *have got* a knife. I *have got* no time.

He *has got* a wife and two sons.

*Have you got* anything for me to read?

I *have got* to do it. I've *got* to go home.

### 50. Past Perfect Tense.

When the bear *had gone* away, | he came down the tree.

After the bear *had gone* away, | he came down the tree.

The bear *had gone* away, | before he came down the tree.

He did not come down the tree | until the bear *had gone* away.

Past Perfect は或一定の過去の時までの終了、結果、経験、繼續又は單に其時までの動作状態を示す。

When I *had finished* the work, he came in.

(I have finished the work.)

When the sun *had set*, he noticed a bright star.

(The sun has set.)

Now, in the town where Dick lived, the people liked to talk about London, but none of them *had ever been* to the great city.

(They have never been to London.)

I recognised him, for I *had met* him before.

彼と言ひするが解つた。(I have met him.)

He said that he *had been* ill. (He has been ill.)

He asked why he *had been* awakened.

(He was awakened.)

The boy touched the ring which the wizard *had put* on his finger. 魔法使

He found a tree on the hill, as he *had been told*.

### EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

A gentleman who had travelled in Africa once told his friends that he and his servant had made fifty wild Arabs run. Everybody at once asked how they had managed to do it. "Oh," said the traveller, "it was



nothing very wonderful; we ran, and they ran after us."

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 大場君は約十年前ロシアへ行つて以來何の音沙汰も聞かない。ごうなつたかしら。  
*I have heard nothing of Mr. Oba since he went to Russia some ten years ago.*
2. 今月は雨が多かつた。*I wonder what has become of him.*
3. 一ヶ月以上も雨が降らない。
4. 此冬は雪が少くて大變暖かでした。  
*This winter has been very warm.*
5. 僕がこの學校へ入つてからもう三年になる。
6. 世界大戰後我國の産業は著しき進歩をなした。
7. 近頃我國の大都市に自動車の數が驚く程殖えた。
8. 僕はまだ今日の新聞を讀んでゐない。君があいたら貸して下さい。(have done with)
9. エヂソンが電燈を發明してから五十年になる。
10. 近來學生間に登山が盛になつた。(mountaineering)
11. 毎朝冷水浴をする事に決めてから三年になる。
12. あの婆さんは十年前僕の家へ來てからまだ病氣した事がない。
13. 停車場に着いた時は汽車がもう出てしまつた所だつた。
14. 彼は一週間に一度以上入浴した事がないといつた。(have a bath)
15. 全く父が僕に言つて呉れた通りでした。(just)
16. 彼は非常に熱心な生徒で遅刻したことも缺席したこともない。  
(earnest)

## LESSON 11

## Passive.

51. (a) He | *was driven* | by them. (b) They | *drove* | him.

Subject が受身となる形を Verb の (a) Passive Voice  
といひ動作が他のものに働きかける形を (b) Active Voice  
といふ。

- 1) America | *was discovered* | by Columbus.  
Columbus | *discovered* | America.  
A windmill | *is turned* | by the wind.  
The wind | *turns* | a windmill.
- 2) He | *was given* | a watch | by me.  
I | *gave* | him | a watch.  
A watch | *was given* | (to) him | by me.  
I | *gave* | a watch | to him. *or* I | *gave* | him | a watch.  
We | *were told* | the adventure | (by him).  
He | *told* | us | the adventure.  
The adventure | *was told* | to us | (by him).  
He | *told* | the adventure | to us. *or* He | *told* | us |  
the adventure.

Passive Voice 所相

Active Voice 能相



- 3) He | *has been believed* | to be dishonest | (by us).  
We | have believed | him | to be dishonest.
- She | *was made* | happy | (by them).  
They made | her | happy.

52. “laugh at,” “take care of” の如き一つの他動詞の働をするものが Passive となる場合に最後の Preposition を落さぬやう注意を要する。

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| He was <i>laughed at</i> .           | He was <i>run over</i> .           |
| The doctor was <i>sent for</i> .     | He was <i>listened to</i> .        |
| It is not to be <i>wondered at</i> . | He was <i>looked up to</i> .       |
| He was <i>made much of</i> .         | It must be <i>got rid of</i> .     |
| He was <i>taken care of</i> .        | He was <i>spoken ill of</i> .      |
| It was <i>made use of</i> .          | It was <i>taken no notice of</i> . |

但し次の如き言ひ方もある。

- Much care was taken of him. (take care of)
- No notice was taken of it. (take notice of)
- Use has been made of the rules. (make use of)

53. Active の Subject が漠然たる場合には Passive を用ひる事が多い。

- English is *taught* at school. (They teach English . . .)
- It is *said* that the ship sank. (People say . . . . .)

- It must *be done*. (We must do it.)
- He *was killed* in the war.
- Much *has been written* about Napoleon.
- The murderer *was caught* yesterday.
- Daily air services *are established* between all the European capitals.

54. 注意すべき用例。

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| You are <sup>in the wrong</sup> mistaken. | I was surprised.    |
| I am <sup>glad</sup> delighted.           | He was satisfied.   |
| They were convinced.                      | He was discouraged. |
| I was disappointed.                       | She was ashamed.    |
| He is interested in painting.             |                     |
| She was dressed in black.                 |                     |
| The road becomes worn with much traffic.  |                     |

EXERCISE

- a) 和譯せよ. pl. *to be debailed* 譯
1. The police in Japan are armed with swords. = have
  2. I was not suffered to stir from the house. 家から一歩も出さるの許されなかつた。
  3. He was seized with curiosity. 好奇心にかられた。
  4. “Our town is won.” “You are wounded, my boy?”  
“I am killed.”
  5. He ordered the table to be removed.  
*to be seized with cramp* = つかつかあがる



- to dust one's coat エ衣、塵ヲハラフ
6. He ordered the room to be dusted.
  7. He never allowed his son to be taught by any one but himself.
  8. The fire was got under by the falling of the wind.
  9. He was held in high esteem among his countrymen
  10. All is lost! all is lost!
  11. They were shown to his study.
  12. When mention was made of him the old woman merely smiled and sighed.
  13. The habit must be formed of fixing one's full attention on the subject one has to study.
  14. By justice is meant fair play.
  15. His mind was now made up about the case.

b) 英譯せよ。(Passiveにて表はせ)

1. 僕は音楽に興味を持つてゐるが兄は繪畫に興味がある。  
*I am interested in painting*
2. 乗合自動車を待つて居る間に夕立に逢つてびしょ濡れになつた。  
*While I was waiting for a motor car*
3. 十日夜加藤氏の爲に晩餐會が帝國ホテルで催されるこの事です。
4. 日本の家屋は大概木造である。
5. 昨晚子供が電車に轢かれたさうだ。
6. 上野君は大層親切なので友達間に評判がいゝ。
7. 彼女は小さい時に英國人から英語を教はつた。
8. 彼の父が溺死したと聞いた時に彼は非常に驚いた。

## LESSON 12

## Infinitive.

55. (a) He will go. (b) He intends to go.

Infinitive には (a) 動詞の原形のまゝのものゝ (b) 'to' を伴ふものゝある。

56. Infinitive ('to' のない場合) の用法。

1. He will try. Will he try? (cf. He tries.)  
He can reach. Can he reach? (cf. He reaches.)

2. I saw the fox run. (cf. The fox ran.)

I heard him say something. (cf. He said.)

Do you make him kill my boy? *make one do*

Have him wait. *I have one do*

The king had him tell the story just as it was.

He begged the king not to have him make this test.

Let us go. Let there be light. *Impatiently*

但し Passive の場合には 'to' を伴ふ。

It was seen to run. He was heard to say so.

The boy was made to stand up in the square.

3. You had better (not) take your umbrella.

I would rather know a few things well than many things badly. *= insufficiently*

Infinitive 不定詞



4. I cannot <sup>help</sup> but <sup>am</sup> admire his courage.

He does <sup>choose to</sup> nothing but <sup>only</sup> laugh.

57. to-Infinitive の用法。

(1) Noun Use.

a) To err | is human; to forgive, | divine.

To save life | is a noble thing.

To be always in time | is one of the duties a gentleman should observe.

It was considered a great honour | to be one of its citizens.

It is one thing | to own a library; it is quite another | to use it wisely.

b) Learn | to labour and to wait. <sup>人るヲ儘テ天命ヲ待</sup>

The people liked | to talk about London.

I want | to go.

I should like | to go.

He taught | how to swim.

I told them | what to read.

He found it hard | to take the animal back to his cage.

He found it very hard | to get a living in the village.

c) To be good is | to be happy. <sup>Subjective Complement</sup>

The end of study is | to make knowledge (a) part of ourselves.

It is simply | to be able to keep on one's duty <sup>still=技</sup> to the end. <sup>fight to the last 最後まで</sup>

The most difficult thing in the world is | to know one's self, and the easiest thing is | to find fault with the actions of others.

(2) Adjective Use.

I have <sup>spare time 暇</sup> no time to spare. the time to come = <sup>future</sup>

Give me something to eat. a house to let

(3) Adverb Use. <sup>nice</sup>

a) We eat to live.

I came to see you.

They are fond of walking to enjoy beautiful views of land and water. <sup>好き</sup>

We awoke <sup>the</sup> next morning to find the sky still clear and the sea smoother. <sup>結果</sup>

b) To be sure, they have cost me ten dollars. <sup>I was glad to see you</sup>

Strange to say, no one can tell what it is. <sup>does not know</sup>

Truth to say, he was a dishonest man.

To tell the truth, I cut them down.

58. Infinitive は屢意味上の Subject を有つ事がある。

a. I expect him to come. <sup>He is expected to come.</sup>

I want | you to solve the problem. <sup>解決</sup>

They believe | him to have been punished. <sup>perfect infinitive</sup>

<sup>punished</sup> to be punished.



Would you like me to stay?

b. It is time for me to go.

He is waiting for the train to come.

There is nothing for us to do.

The thing for you to do is to stick to your bush.

59. Infinitive には [to] 'take' 'have taken' 'be taken' 'have been taken' の如き形がある。

1. He is to blame. (=to be blamed) 彼が要る。

Much remains to do. (=to be done) 将来の課題

The cottage was to let. (=to be let) 其の家は貸屋だ。

There is nothing to see. (=to be seen) Nothing is to be seen.

2. He seems to be poor. (He is poor.)

He seemed to be poor. (He was poor.)

I intend to write. (I will write.)

I intended to write. (I did not write.)

It did him good to take a walk. (He took a walk.)

3. He seems to have been poor. (He was poor.)

I remember to have seen him. (I saw him.)

I remember to have read it in a book. (I read it.)

I may have seen him. (I saw him.)

He must have taken it last night. (He took it.)

He cannot have lost his way. (He lost his way.)

cannot have P.P.  
P.P. 過去完了形

1. 彼は要る  
2. 将来の課題  
3. 其の家は貸屋だ  
4. Nothing is to be seen  
5. I am thinking of write

Dravelling ought to teach us distrust.  
He left Tokyo yesterday morning and so he ought to have arrived 53 by noon.

He must have been caught in the rain.

(He was caught in the rain.)

I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore. (It seems that I have been only like a boy.)

He seemed to have been poor. (It seemed that he had been poor.) Simple completed

(He ought to do it. (He should do it.)

(He ought to have done it. (He should have done it.)

4. I shall have finished it by the time.

You will have reached there by the time.

常 ought to do (現在) べき形  
EXERCISE do するの当然な  
a) 和譯せよ。 to have P.P. (完了)  
当然 P.P. (完了)

1. They ought to have taken his advice.

2. The only way to do away with war is to do away with the causes of war. follow give up a piece of advice (告げ)

3. It is not always easy for the doctor to detect whether the beating comes from himself or from his patient. 鼓動

4. I want you to be very attentive.

5. For a nation to be great, it need not necessarily be large. always 偉大 It does not necessarily follow that clause

6. Put yourself in the other man's place, and then act toward him as you would have him act toward you. 希望



7. Manchuria is, so to speak, a pistol pointed at Japan's breast.
8. To be a successful mountaineer requires a great deal of skill.
9. \*What a sailor likes most is to see his ship run <sup>under the impulse of</sup> before a fair wind. 川風は 船はマテ
10. There is nothing for me to do but work on to the end.
11. I remember to have seen in the paper that he went abroad. is a low voice
12. He said in a voice too low for me to catch.
13. Some people find it hard to make up their minds.
14. Finding it of no use to say any more, the wolf began to show his teeth.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 靴屋に靴を直させた。
2. 僕は寝る前に日記をつけることにしてゐる。(make it a rule)  
*make it a rule to keep a diary*
3. 彼は故郷の両親へ一週に一回手紙を出すことにしてゐる。
4. 彼は道を迷つたに相違ない。
5. 石川先生が英語で話すのを聞いたことがない。
6. 彼は書齋を掃除するやうに命じた。
7. あんな友人よりは附合はない方がいいよ。
8. もうお前の寝る時刻です。早く寝て早く起きる方がいいよ。

## LESSON 13

## Gerund.

Infinitive	Gerund = noun.
<u>To see</u> is to believe.	Seeing is believing.
I don't like <u>to rise</u> early.	I don't like <u>rising</u> early.
It is dangerous <u>to play</u> with fire.	It is dangerous <u>playing</u> with fire.

## 60. Gerund の用法

## 1. Subject.

Saying and doing are two things.

Driving in a motor-car is now quite fashionable.

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

It is no good sitting in the dark.

It was hard rowing against such a sea.

## 2. Object.

a) He began smoking his pipe.

I don't mind telling you.

I could not help laughing.

One cannot help loving him.

Gerund 體用詞

\*help 「禁ずる」「抑へる」



- b) The Englishman is slow in making friends.  
 He showed no surprise at seeing me.  
 He has refrained from smoking.

3. Complement.

One of the pleasantest things in the world is going on a journey.

That was fine talking.

4. Adjunct.

*ingが用途目的、職業ヲ限定スルトキハ Gerund.*

- a waiting-room      a dining-room
- a writing-table      a smoking-compartment
- a reading-matter    a sleeping-car
- a dancing-master

61. Gerundは屢意味上のSubjectを有つことがある。

But I don't like her going.  
 It was on account of his being taken by surprise.

Fate is a web of your own weaving, from threads of your own spinning.

I have read of its being done before.

- I remember his mother's saying it.
- I asked him, without my father's hearing.

The first thing I can remember was my father teaching me the alphabet on a tombstone of my mother's grave.

There is no possibility of my suspensions being wrong.

*that a man makes money is no proof of his merit*

62. Gerund には 'taking' 'having taken' 'being taken' 'having been taken' の如き形がある。

I remember seeing him. (=having seen)

After walking about with him a little while, I went to the house.

On reaching home, we found he had given us up after searching a little while, and arrived there some time before.

Oh, how sorry I was for not learning my lessons!

After having lived ten years at Sendai, we are on the point of leaving it.

On having rung the bell, he announced himself as

a) Mr. S.

I remembered having heard of it.

I was afraid of being scolded.

On the door being opened she discovered him standing at the table.

63. 注意すべき用例。 *It is impossible to say that*

There is no saying what may happen.

There is no denying the fact.

What do you say to having something to eat?

It goes without saying that he will succeed.

*It is needless to say that*

He is busy working in the field.

*What do you say to do*

*What do you say to do*

*to be aware of that clause - I was not aware that he was rich of his being rich.*

*that will pass the day passing of his the bag*

*of his the bag*

*不意打とくさ*

*喫煙室*

*It is impossible to say that*

*It is needless to say that*

*What do you say to do*

*What do you say to do*



It is worth reading twice.

A thing worth doing at all is worth doing well.

It is worth while <sup>to do</sup> saying this.

She burst out crying.

It prevented his coming. = It prevented him from coming.

## EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. Being punctual means being on the point of time.
2. Enjoying things which are pleasant; that is not the evil.
3. Climbing stairs is not very agreeable.
4. Do you mind my asking you a question?
5. He did not always insist upon having his own way.
6. We owe to them indeed all that makes life worth living.
7. They were not long in coming.
8. It is no good talking about the greatness of Japan, unless we do something to make it great.
9. We stayed at home to escape being drenched with rain before finishing our journey or finding shelter in some house on the way.

10. I shall look forward to seeing you at the end of this month.

11. She could not help being frightened at the thought of her husband taking such a long journey.

12. New York appeared still more brilliant to her from the fact of her only being able to obtain occasional glimpses of it.

13. The bed of the stream soon became a little more open from the floods having swept the sides.

14. There is no flying hence, nor staying here.

15. Selfishness is not living as one wishes to live; it is asking others to live as one wishes to live.

16. He was annoyed at not receiving a letter from me which he had expected to receive, and I was annoyed at not receiving a reply to a letter I had not sent.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. あなたには何處かでお目にかゝつた覚えがあります。
2. あの本は少くも二三度は読む價值がある。
3. 僕は喫煙をやめろご忠告された。
4. 私は彼を笑はずには居られなかつた。
5. 父は飲酒をやめてから大層丈夫になつた。
6. その子供は笑はれることを嫌がつた。(hated)



**Participle.** = adjective

Gerund (M.)	Participle (adj.)
a <i>sleeping</i> -car	a <i>sleeping</i> baby
a <i>walking</i> cane	a <i>walking</i> encyclopædia
Present Participle:	speaking; writing; doing.
Past Participle:	spoken; written; done.

64. Participle の用法。

- a *running* stream; *breaking* waves; a *growling* dog.  
a *spoken* language; a *lost* battle; *armed* soldiers.
- the *living*; the *dying*. the *wounded*; the *killed*.
- A soldier came *running*. I heard him *coming*.  
He seemed *satisfied*. I found him *satisfied*.  
I had my watch *stolen*. I had my photo *taken*.  
I had to have my luggage *examined*.  
The sheep are glad to have their wool *taken* off.  
He got his arm *broken*.  
I got my watch *mended*.  
I could not make myself *understood*.

(cf. make him understand myself)

Participle 分詞

to make oneself understood  
自分の言ひ事が解らなかつた。

65. Participle の Adverb Use.

- a) *Going* down town I met an old friend.

(While I was going . . . .)

*Having finished* the work I went to bed.

(After I had finished . . . .)

There *being* an hour to spare, I *take up* my pen.

(As there is . . . .)

*Having* nothing much to do, it *occurred* to me to stroll along and have a cup of tea with my old friend.

(As I had . . . .)

*Turning* to the right, you will come to the park.

*Supposing* your mother died, wouldn't you be *tortured* by remorse?

- b) *Judging* from reports, he must have been killed.

*Considering* the circumstances, he is doing well.

*Frankly speaking*, Japan was greatly misunderstood by the foreign powers.

*Strictly speaking*, sound does not travel at all.

- c) *Tired* out, she began to weep.

*Wearied* out at length, they went to their own chambers.

*Carried off* by keen interest, he could not give up reading.

It occurred to me that he had left his suit-case at the station.



He gave the man his fish and went home empty handed, disappointed that he had no fish to show.

66. Participle は屢意味上の Subject を有つことがある。

I will come, weather permitting.

The clock <sup>{striking</sup> <sub>{having struck}</sub> ten, we shook hands and left.

The snow driving faster, every one returned home.

The enemy having been silenced, we ceased firing.

All things being considered, you had better sell the house.

67. 次の如く省略さるゝ場合もある。

While (he was) waiting for a train, he wrote an article.

Though (they were) surprised at my entrance, they remained silent.

If (they are) handled gently, they are harmless.

Once (it is) done, it is easy enough to copy.

### EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. He walked with his head bent down on the look.
2. Well begun is half done.

3. He who does it, gets the benefit, and not he who sees it done.

4. We leave undone those things which we ought to have done.

5. He had to ride back wounded, a long distance, on horseback.

6. Imagine the emotions of a mother when told that the body of her only son could not be found.

7. London eats so much beef every year that the cattle required to supply it, if driven in single file, would reach from New York far beyond Omaha.

8. They turned into a broad drive lined with old trees and bordered with hedges; then they came in sight of a brick building, overgrown in some places with ivy.

b) 英譯せよ。 to be overgrown with A

1. 三郎は只今髪を刈りに行きました。
2. 先日電車の中で時計を壊された。直しにやらなければならぬ。
3. 私はその話を日本語に譯して貰つた。

4. 「大變お待たせして済みませんでした。さの位待つてりました。」  
「僕もたつた今來た所です。」  
I am very sorry to have kept waiting for a long time. How long have you been waiting. I have just come too.

5. 概して言へばこの本は君が考へてゐるほご難しくはない。

6. 父は畫家に肖像を描いて貰ひたがつて居る。

15) Generally speaking, this book is not so difficult as you think.

16) My father is eager to have his portrait painted by some artist.



LESSON 15

Progressive.

He *is writing*.                      He *was writing*.

68. Progressive は動作の繼續を示す。

a) Present.

He *is writing* a letter now.

Is Alice *knitting* now? No, she *is sewing* a dress for her brother.

Lighthouses *are being built* inland for aeroplanes.

b) Past.

I *was writing* a letter when he entered.

A little fox *was playing* one day, when a lion came along.

Two men *were travelling* together, when a bear suddenly crossed their path.

The army *was besieging* the town.

c) Present Perfect.

What *have you been doing*?

I *have been studying* upstairs.

He *has been reading* Robinson Crusoe lately.

Progressive 進行形

d) Past Perfect.

I knew he *had been talking* to you.

When the dog *had been sleeping* comfortably for some time, the oxen came in for their supper.

69. 注意すべき用例。

a) He *is coming* this evening.

She *is starting* tomorrow.

My father *is going* to China this autumn.

b) I *am going to* prepare my lessons for tomorrow.

The lion *was just going to* kill him, but the mouse begged to be forgiven.

c) Boys *are always wishing* to be men.

They *are always building* fine castles in the air.

You *are always finding* fault with me.

d) He *is having* breakfast now.

He *is seeing* the sights of the town.

I *am feeling* a little cold.

(注意) have, see, hear, feel, like の如き状態、感覺を表す動詞は Progressive を用ひないのが普通ではあるが上例の如く用ひることもある。



e) The house is *building*. (=being built)

While these things were *acting*, the queen died.

### EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

A traveller was just going to start on a journey, when he saw his dog standing at the door, and stretching himself. "Come along, you lazy dog," he said; "what are you waiting here for?" The dog wagged his tail, and said, "I was only waiting for you, master."

b) 英譯せよ。

1. あの男は始終こぼしてゐる。(complain)
2. 何處へお出掛けですか。
3. 姪を出迎へに上野停車場へ行くところです。
4. 彼は大阪で商賣を始めようと思つてゐるのです。  
*He is going to start business in Osaka.*
5. 出掛けようとしてゐた所へ舊友の小川君がやつて來た。
6. 「今迄何處に居たのか」二階で勉強してゐました。(all this time)
7. 昨日の夕方神保町を歩いてゐるこ見慣れぬ人が僕に聲を掛けた。  
(stranger)
8. 僕が出掛けた時は雨がひさく降つてゐました。
9. 待合室で三十分許り待つてゐたら彼がやつて來た。
10. 兄はこの三年間獨逸で音樂を研究して居ります。

### LESSON 16

### Imperative.

70. 話手の心持ちを表はす動詞の語形變化を Mood といふ。

1. *Indicative Mood.*

You *are* dishonest.

2. *Imperative Mood.*

Be honest. Don't tell a lie.

3. *Subjunctive Mood.*

I wish you *were* honest. You are always telling a lie.

71. *Imperative.*

1. Make hay while the sun shines.

Keep to your left. Please keep off the grass.

2. You wait here a moment.

Help me. Do help me.

You help me. Do you help me.

Never be idle. Don't you be idle.

3. Let us play. Let him go.

Let me see. Let me go out.

Let him be put to death. = He should be put to death.

Indicative Mood 直說法

Imperative Mood 命令法

Subjunctive Mood 假想法

*to put me to death 死に=命を*



4. Wait *and* I will show you.  
 Study hard *and* you will succeed.  
 Study hard *or* you will fail.  
 Do so at once, *or* I shall thrash you.

## EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. Don't keep your lips or teeth closed when speaking, and so make it difficult for the person you are addressing to hear distinctly what you say.
2. Spare the rod and spoil the child. うやむやに養はさず
3. You stay here and talk to Mr. Ashenden.
4. You mind your own business. いざよひお世話を
5. Always obey your parents and your teachers. They are placed over you for your good. Obey at once, with a smile, and so show that you are willing and glad to do what you are told. 利益

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 御宅の皆様へよろしく。(Remember me to . . .)
2. さうぞお遊びにお出で下さい。
3. 約束を守りなさい、さもないと友人等は君を信頼しませんよ。
4. この通りを真直に行つて三つ目の角を左へお曲りになるご停車場へ出ます。(turning; take)

## LESSON 17

## Subjunctive.

72. (a) I *am* not a bird. I *cannot* fly.  
 (b) I wish I *were* a bird. I wish I *could* fly.  
 If I *were* a bird, I *could* fly.

(a) の Verb は Indicative であり (b) の Verb は Subjunctive である。

## 73. Past Tense の用法。

## 1. Wish (現在の事實に對する想像)

I wish I *were* a sailor.  
 I wish my master *would* treat me more kindly.  
 I wish I *could* make you understand.  
 How I wish I *had* your brains!  
 Would that I *were* safe in my own house!

## 2. Condition (現在の事實に對する想像)

If I *were* not Alexander, I *should* like to be Diogenes.  
 If it *were* not for the sun, we *could* not live at all.  
 Death *would* be welcome, even if it *came* now!  
 If you *had* your breakfast now, you *would* soon be hungry again.



I *should* be as white as the swan, if I *were* always washing myself.

Sit down in my chair, as if you *were* in my place.

I *would* go, if I *could*. I *could* go, if I *would*

3. 不確實な未來に對する想像。

If he *should* come, ask him to wait.

If it *were* to rain, I *would* not go.

If I *were* to double the food, the hen *might* be made to lay two eggs a day instead of one.

4. 單文の場合。

It *would* be a waste of time to search for it.

I *should* be delighted to see him.

He *would* be a good boy but for his idleness.

I *would* rather kill myself.

*Would* you please tell me the way to the station?

*Could* you direct me to the school?

*Could* I speak a word with you, please?

Without coal, iron *could* not be melted.

I *should* like to know. You *had* better not go.

You *might* stay a little longer.

How glad anybody else *might* be, to have found such a prize; but I have no need of it.

*You might do this*  
*You might help me.*

*you might come to my good bye.*  
*you might think better of it.*

*the great many*

74. Past Perfect の用法。

1. Wish (過去の事實に對する想像)

I wish I *had* not written them down.

I wished I *had* not come.

2. Condition (過去の事實に對する想像)

If he *had been* a wise man, he *would have put* this thought away from his mind.

If he *had put* it in a bank, it *would have been* far safer. *deposit.*

If I *had had* the money, I *should have paid* you.

Everything was as nice as if his wife *had been* there.

The man went back to the field, as if nothing *had happened*.

但し as if の次は Past Tense のこゝもある。

He fell down flat on the ground as if he *were* dead.

They looked as if they *were* too small.

3. 單文の場合。

I *could* easily have found it out.

I *might have acted* differently under the circumstances. *違つた行動ヲ*

He *would have been* glad to stay a little longer.

*It might have been*

*no more than if*  
*not more than if*  
*私だつたら*  
*違つた行動ヲ*  
*It might have been*  
*是れが*



## 75. Would, Should 等の次に来る語形。

Past Tense (現在時及未來時)		Past Perfect Tense (過去時)	
would	be	would	have been
should	go	should	have gone
could	be written	could	have been written
might	be killed	might	have been killed

## 76. Present Tense の用法。

## a) 現在又は未來に對する不確實。

If he *be* but diligent, it is not impossible for him to do something.

Every man can be civil and kind, though he *have* not a penny in his purse.

## b) 讓歩。

Do what you will, the world is full of troubles.

Try as I <sup>would</sup> would, I couldn't read it.

Come what may, he will succeed.

Be that as it may, it is a most interesting town.

## c) 祈願。

God *save* the King!

Long *live* the Queen!

\* 現今では if he is, though he has の如く Indicative を用ひることが多い。

## 77. Subject と Verb を轉倒する場合もある。

<sup>if I were you</sup>  
Were I you, I would refuse.

Were it not for your help, he would not live now.

Had it not been for your help, he would have been drowned.

Had it not been for the long curls of black hair, they might have taken her for a boy.

Had he been less skilful, the boat must have been dashed to pieces against the rocks.

Had the Persians conquered, all Greece would have been ground under their heels.

## EXERCISE

## a) 和譯せよ。

1. When the ship rolled, he rocked in his berth, as if he were in a cradle.
2. A shiver passed through me as though someone had walked over my grave.
3. I said to myself that if I were he I shouldn't want to go.
4. I would have given anything to be able to tell someone, but it was a secret and I must keep it.
5. I wish I could have gone with them.



6. If I had bought them, I should be a rich man now.
7. If the weather had been bad, I should now be lying dead.
8. How I wish my younger sister would not ask me to help her with her home task!
9. A leaning tower at Pisa in Italy appears as if it were just ready to fall, and yet it has stood several hundred years.
10. The story I have to tell would never have happened if one day I had not walked across the street.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 番地を知つて居つたら家が分つたのだが。(address)
2. 番地が分れば家は分るのですが。
3. 萬一雨が降つたら此處にさまる事にしようではないか。
4. 僕の留守にひよつこして彼が來たら待たして置いて下さい。
5. 若し我國が赤道の近くにあれば正午の太陽は一年中頭上にあるのだ。(equator; overhead)
6. 新聞がなければ世の中の出来事を知ることは出来ない。
7. あの男は丸で何でも知つてゐるようなことを言ふ。
8. 若し僕の體が丈夫であつたら軍人を志望するのだつた。
9. 若し知つて居たら君を迎へに行くのだつたのに。
10. 十分早く家を出たら終列車に間に合ふ事が出来たのに。

## LESSON 18

## Auxiliary—I.

## 78. Will.

1. I will (=I intend to) 一人稱の意志を表す。従つて約束、同意、脅迫を含むこともある。

I will go.

I will die.

I will not scold you.

I will do it.

I will kill you.

We will (=let us) go in.

2. You will (a) 二人稱の意志、轉じて話手の要求を表す。

If you will, you can rise in the world. 意をかみ上げ

I will pay you well if you will act as my guide.

You won't refuse, will you?

You will open the gate to me. 命令

(b) 話手の推測 (I think) 無意志未來。

You will miss the train unless you take a taxi.

Study hard, or you will fail in the examination.

In the picture you will see an aeroplane.

You will have heard of it.

3. He will (a) 三人稱の意志を表す、従つて同意を含むこともある。

○ He will have his own way. 我ヲ通シテ聞カナイ、

He will not work.

He won't see you.



We must take them to the police station, if they will not obey.

I shall be very glad if he will come.

This window will not open.

The wood will not burn.

(b) 習慣、習性を表す。

He will sit for hours without saying a word.

Boys will be boys.

Accidents will happen.

(c) 話手の推測 (I think) 無意志未来。

He will come. He will die.

It will rain tomorrow.

They will believe me at last.

79. 疑問文の場合。

1. Will you? 相手の意志を問ふことは屢々話手の要求を表す。

don't you  
かき

Will you go? Will you come and dine with us?

Will you lend me this book for a few days?

Will you kindly pass me the salt? 塩ヲマワス。

Will you take a walk? (Yes, I will.) (No, I won't.)

2. Will he? 相手の推測を問ふ (Do you think?) 無意志未来。

Will he succeed? (He will fail.)

Will it be fine tomorrow?

Which way will he come?

It will be dark before we reach there.

80. Shall.

1. I shall (=have to; am obliged to) 「必要上止むを得ず」 「都合上」「必然」の心持を含む。

I shall go. I shall die some day.

I shall be seventeen next year.

Will you take part in the game? No, I shall not;

I am very busy now.

I shall go nowhere; my father is ill in bed.

We shall get wet if the rain does not stop soon.

2. You (He) shall 二人稱及三人稱の場合は話手の意志を含む。従つて約束、命令、脅迫を表すことが多い。(I will let you; I will let him)

You shall die. He shall not die.

You shall have my answer in a day or two.

It shall be done immediately. = I will do it, immediately

He shall come. He shall pay.

He shall be king after me.

81. 疑問文の場合。冠詞か屢々無イコトアリ。

1. Shall I? (=Do you want me to.....?) 相手の意向を問ふ。

Shall I open the window? Shall I let him in? Be in out



Shall we send them to your address?

(Do you think? の心持を含むこゝもある。)

Shall I be able to catch the train?

Shall we get there in time?

When shall I recover?

Shall we exchange boots? (=Let us . . .)

2. Shall you? (=Do you think.....?) 「都合」「豫定」を問ふ。

Shall you get there in time if you take the 3.20 train?

When shall you go back?

Where shall you spend this summer?

Shall you be at home in the afternoon?

3. Shall he? (=Do you want him to.....?) 「彼に.....させませうか」。

When shall he come? (He shall come next Sunday.)

Shall he send for the doctor?

### EXERCISE

- a) 次の文の相違を明かにせよ。

{I will die.	{You will go.	{He will come.
{I shall die.	{You shall go.	{He shall come.

{Will you go abroad?	{Will he come?
{Shall you go abroad?	{Shall he come?

- b) 和譯せよ。

1. "Will you make me kill my boy?" "Say no more. If you fail, my soldiers shall kill the boy before your eyes."

2. Now I will punish you. I would have given you all the water, but now you shall have only half.

3. The bear will not touch a dead body.

4. Perhaps I shall return immediately.

⑤ You will be there, won't you?

6. If the war has taught us what peace is worth, those whom to-day we remember will not have died in vain.

*I think (they) did not die in vain*

- c) 英譯せよ。

1. 君は一番列車に間に合いますか。  
*Shall you be able to catch the*

2. この秋に僕は洋行することになります。  
*Shall you be in there for the 1st train.*

3. このマツチはつかない。(strike)  
*Shall we go abroad this autumn.*

4. 來年僕は十八才で一番上の兄は四十才になります。  
*This match will not strike.*

5. 僕はそんな卑しいことをするのはいやだ。(mean)  
*Shall he 17 years old and (while) my eldest he*

6. タクシーを呼びませうか。いゝえ歩いて行きます。  
*I will not do such a mean thing no price*

7. 明日は何時の汽車で當地を御立ちですか御一報を願ひます。  
*Shall I send for a taxi?*

8. 私は驛まで行くのですから此の手紙を出して上げませうか。  
*Will you please let me know by what train you are going*

9. いや、有難う、女中が歸つたら入れさせます。(post) *to leave here*

10. 此の汽車に乗り遅れると僕等は二時間許り待たなければならぬだらう。  
*part at when she comes home*

(9) no, thank you. My maid/servant shall

(10) If I miss this train I shall have to wait for about two hours.



Auxiliary—II.

82. Would.

1. I said I *would* go. (I will go).  
He asked me if *you would* come. (Will you come?)  
I knew he *would* come. (He will come.)
2. He *would* never speak to me again.  
I tried to speak, but the words *would* not come.  
The gun *would* not go off.
3. When he grew blind he *would* sit hour after hour in the room.
4. 其他は Subjunctive の章に於て述べた。

83. Should.

1. My mother said I *should* get wet. (I shall get wet.)  
He thought he *should* die. ("I shall die.")
2. You *should* obey your parents.  
The earning of money *should* be a means to an end.  
We *should* not be so easily discouraged.
3. Why *should* he have burnt the letter?  
Why *should* you be surprised?  
Whom *should* he see waiting there but his uncle?

4. It is natural that you *should* like it.  
It is strange that he *should* have been arrested.  
He thought it strange that he *should* be in so much trouble.
5. He was afraid to approach the dog for fear the animal *should* show his teeth, and equally afraid to run away, lest he *should* be thought a coward.
6. 其他は Subjunctive の章に於て述べた。

84. Can. Could.

1. *Can* you play football? Yes, I *can*.  
He said he *could* play. Money can buy every thing.  
They were the best money *could* buy.
2. Where *can* he be? What *can* be the matter?  
I don't understand who he *can* be.  
You *cannot* be my uncle. He *cannot* be sixteen.  
What *can* I do for you?
3. You *can* bring the tea in. You *can* stand aside.  
You *can* imagine how frightened I was.  
You *can* go with me if you like.
4. He *could* come if he would.  
I wonder where the boys *could* have their games!  
Now I *could* eat a little more.  
*Could* you tell me the right time?



## 85. May. Might.

1. May I go? You *may* go. (No, you must not go.)
2. You *may* catch cold. He *may* not be punished.
3. He works so hard that he *may* succeed.  
He worked so hard that he *might* succeed.
4. *May* you succeed!

## 86. Must.

1. You *must* study hard. (You *need not* study hard.)  
"You *must* open the gate." "I *must not* open the gate."  
A youth *must not* be alarmed by poverty.  
Well, I *must* be going.  
He made a rule that people *must* walk on the path only.  
If they advanced they *must* be caught like rats in a trap.  
② He *must* be young. (He cannot be young.)  
He *must* have been then forty.

## 87. Be.

1. The mountain *is covered* with snow.
2. He *is studying*. *will be*
3. School *is to be resumed* this week.  
和のり

We *are to* have a cinema hall in our village.

No house *was to* be seen.

He *was nowhere to* be seen.

4. If he *were to* call in the evening, tell him to wait till I come back.

## 88. Have.

1. I *have finished* the work.  
I *had finished* the work when he entered.
2. You *have to* do it. *have only to do*  
I *had to make my own way* in the world.  
The sweet things of the world *have to* be patiently waited for.

## 89. Do.

1. *Do* you speak? (You speak.)  
*Does* he speak? (He speaks.)  
*Did* he speak? (He spoke.)
2. I *do not* know. (I know.)  
He *does not* know. (He knows.)  
She *did not* know. (She knew.)
3. *Do* come. He *did* come.
4. Seldom does one reach a position with which he is satisfied.

*Seldom does one go.*  
*Never do*  
*Little did I dream it.*



Little *did* he know. (He knew little.)

Not (until his life was over) *did* the seed bear fruit.

5. They did not dress as we *do* now.

→ 彼の生涯が終るまでは、俺は美も繕はなかつた

### EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

One evening there were two roast pigeons on the dinner table. A boy, who thought himself very smart, said to his father, "I can prove to you by arithmetic that those two pigeons are three." "Oh!" said his father, "how do you manage that?" "Well, this is one, and that is two; and one and two make three." "How very clever!" exclaimed his father. "Then your mother shall have the first; I will eat the second, and you can have the third."

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 出掛けても宜しいが二時間以上 出てゐては いけません。(stay out)
2. 彼は英語は話せても讀むことは出来ない。
3. 今直ぐ出かけないで學校に遅れるかも知れないよ。
4. 彼は病氣に違ひない、でなければ僕のところへ來るのだが。
5. 叔母は一週間ばかり私の家に滞在する筈です。
6. 彼は餘程勉強したに相違ない。
7. 雪が降るかも知れぬから外套をきてゆけと母は申しました。
8. あの商人はロシア人に違ひない。いやロシア人の筈はない。

### LESSON 20

#### Noun. Article.

#### 90. Noun の種類。

- |                       |          |           |        |        |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1. <i>Proper.</i>     | Philip   | Clara     | London | Alps   |
| 2. <i>Common.</i>     | soldier  | girl      | city   | valley |
| 3. <i>Collective.</i> | army     | class     | crowd  | family |
| 4. <i>Material.</i>   | water    | chalk     | air    | snow   |
| 5. <i>Abstract.</i>   | kindness | diligence | wealth | beauty |

これらのうち (2) Common 及び (3) Collective は通常 a (an) を附し又は Plural となる。

【問題】 2 及び 3 の名詞の複數を書け。

#### 91. Possessive Case.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| a. the king's palace                                | the King of England's palace |
| the birds' eggs                                     | my brother-in-law's house    |
| b. today's paper                                    | ten minutes' walk            |
| a pound's weight                                    | a shilling's worth           |
| c. a boat's length                                  | the water's edge             |
| cf. the top of the mountain; the cover of the book. |                              |

Proper Noun 固有名詞

Common Noun 普通名詞

Collective Noun 集合名詞

Material Noun 物質名詞

Abstract Noun 抽象名詞



92. Possessive の後に名詞の無いことがある。

1. The fault is chiefly the author's.  
Hardy's is an old family.
2. He is an old friend of Willie's.  
A friend of the king's was confined within the castle.
3. One day we went to tea at Mrs. Greencourt's.  
I spent the holidays at my aunt's.  
The grocer's will be shut, I'm afraid.  
We passed a stationer's.  
St. Paul's was rebuilt after the great fire.  
Milton was educated at St. Paul's.

93. Proper Noun が Article を附し又は Plural となる用例。

1. The Alps; the Himalayas; the Rockies.
2. The Philippines; the West Indies.
3. The Pacific; the Atlantic; the Mediterranean.
4. The Thames; the Danube; the Nile.
5. The Titanic; the Victory; the Chichibu-maru.
6. The Times; the Asahi; the Daily News.
7. The Home Office; the British Museum; the Savoy Hotel.
8. The Driffields; the Stricklands; the Satos.

9. Japan is often called the Britain of the Pacific.
10. Everyman cannot be a Napoleon.  
If we had 1,000 Fords, we would have no labour troubles.  
"Is there a Mr. Strickland?" I asked.  
It belonged to a Miss Wolfe.

94. Common Noun が Article を伴ふ注意すべき用例。

1. A (or The) tiger is a fierce animal.
2. in the morning; in the daytime; in the sun;  
in the dark; in the right; in the wrong;  
by the hour; by the yard; by the kilogramme.

95. Article の省略。

1. by ship; by train; on foot; on horseback.
2. year after year; from morning till night.
3. We go to school (church, market.)
4. brother and sister; wife and children.
5. last Saturday; next Friday.
6. They elected him President.  
He became headmaster of Rugby.
7. Father is out in the garden.  
Aunt Sarah was ill.



## 96. Collective Noun.

The cattle; the public; the police.

{The English are a hardy people.

{The English-speaking peoples

{He has a large family.

{How are your family?

## 97. Material Noun.

a sheet of paper; two glasses of beer;

three cups of coffee; a piece of chalk;

an article of food.

## EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. There was a moment's pause at the other end of the telephone.
2. They lived from hand to mouth in the lodgings.
3. I saw him, with my mind's eye, on the ship on which he worked.
4. He talked of making statues at an hour's notice.
5. The Europeans belong to the most highly civilized of the world's peoples.
6. He was all eyes as the train sped through the country.
7. She was all kindness.

8. He could eat and drink to his heart's content.

9. I am at my wits' end.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 弟はたつた今床屋へ行きました。
2. 本郷君は上京以來叔父さんの所に居ります。
3. 兄は本月二十三日東洋丸で歸朝します。
4. 僕の家は停車場から歩いて五分です。
5. あの方は山田君の舊友です。
6. 大連は東洋の巴里と稱せらる。
7. 外國では勞働者は週給で雇はれる。
8. 天氣の好い日には汽車で行くより船で旅行する方が遙に愉快です。
9. 兄は五年振りで南米から歸つて來ます。
10. 大英國の首府倫敦は Thames 河に跨り人口七百萬を有す。(is on)
11. Paris は世界最大の都會の一にて政治及商業の中心である。  
(politics and commerce)
12. 地球上には亞細亞、亞弗利加、歐羅巴、北亞米利加、南亞米利加及び濠洲の六大陸がある。亞細亞は最も大きく、濠洲は最も小さい大陸である。
13. これらの大陸は海洋に圍まれて居る。
14. 英國の東海岸は北海に依つて洗はれて居る。
15. 英國は Tweed 河と Cheviot 山脈に依つて <sup>east</sup>蘇格蘭と分れて居る。  
*is washed by the North Sea.*



LESSON 21

Pronoun.

98. "This," "that." (Adjunct の場合をも含む。)

*This* is my book.                      *That* is your cap.

*This* book is mine.                      *That* cap is yours.

In *these* days the demand for novels has risen very high. 現今

Britain in *those* days did not look as England does now.

Idle are *those* who complain they cannot find time to do what they want to do.

He makes mistakes, and that very often. 切毛

99. "Few," "a few," "little," "a little."

*Few* of us got sea-sick.                      *A few* people came.

Very *few* travellers really like travelling.

I have saved *little* (money).

There is *little* ink left in the inkstand. 228

There is *a little* ink left in the bottle.

100. "One," "none," "no."

When *one* gets old, *one* has a longing for home.

I would rather live in a garret with a library than in a palace without *one*.

The birds will lay their eggs and rear their young ones.

He met *none* whom he knew.

*No* man can live alone.

101. "Many," "much."

*Many* travellers (*Many* a traveller) came to see me.

*Many* on becoming rich have found in wealth a new and worse form of evil. when they become rich

Has he *much* money? They make *much* of him.

*Much* may be said on both sides.

102. "All," "every," "each."

*All* the children were happy. Neither is good (一人) Both are not good. 二人ともは悪くはない (一人)

(The children were *all* happy.)

*All* is not gold that glitters.

*Every* eye in the land was filled with tears.

It seemed *every* minute as though the boat would sink.

He went *every* five minutes to the clock.

There is a statue at *each* side of the gate.

Give the children a penny *each*.

103. "Other," "another."

One is mine; the *other* is yours.



I will call on him some day or *other*.

The *other* day I met him.

You should think of *others*.

Give me *another* cup of tea. = *one more, different*

*one after another* One wonderful invention follows another. = *in succession*

The children held each other tight in one another's arms. *equal*

104. "Both," "either," "neither."

He cannot speak *both*. = He can speak *either*.

He can speak *neither*. *Neither* am I. (So am I.)

105. "Some," "any."

I have *some* money.

Have you *any* money with you?

I have not *any* money. (no money)

*Any* boy can do it.

106. "We," "you," "those," "one," "they" は一般の人を指す場合がある。

*We* are apt to forget that *we* shall die.

*You* must do what *you* have to do a little better than any one about *you*.

The good man is *he* who is seeking the good of all people.

*They* say it is a lie.

*Those* who live only for themselves little live.

*One's* home is *one's* capital; be a place what it may, *one* gets to like it, if *one* lives long in it.

107. "Mine," "my own," "myself."

Is this *yours*? No, it is not *mine*. *Mine* is a larger one. It may be *his*.

Men are quick to see the faults of others and yet are often blind to *their own* failings.

He has a motor-car of *his own*.

This is not the profession of *my own* choosing.

He tried to kill *himself*.

Every man must rely on *himself*. Others can help us, but we must make *ourselves*.

She was ashamed of *herself*.

He *himself* did it. (He did it *himself*.)

He thought *himself* acquainted with everyone in the village.

*They* found *themselves* in the wrong.

108. "It" の特別用法。

a) 天候、時間、距離を表す。

*It* rained hard last night.



*It* is a quarter to twelve.

*It* is twenty miles to Chicago.

b) Phrase, Clauseなどを代表する。

*It* is not always easy or possible | to have pen and ink handy when needed.

*It* is useful | to know something of the manners of different nations.

I found *it* hard | to keep from stepping in the mud.

Some people find *it* hard | to make up their minds.

He took *it* into his head | to go to Ito.

*It* seems certain | that he was murdered.

*It* was a question | whether they should fight or not.

He made *it* clear | that the plan was impossible.

*It* is of no use | your saying anything.

c) 文中の或語句を強める爲に *It* is (was) で導くことがある。

*It* is I *that* am to blame.

(I am to blame.)

*It* is the boy *that* makes the man.

(The boy makes the man.)

*It* was here *that* it happened.

(Here it happened=It happened here.)

*It* is for this reason *that* I went.

(For this reason I went=I went for this reason.)

① He went to Zushi yesterday.

a) It was *he* that went to Zushi yesterday.

b) It was *to Zushi* that he went yesterday.

c) It was *yesterday* that he went to Zushi.

### EXERCISE

英譯せよ。

- 健康に注意することは勿論大切なことである。  
*It is of course, important to take care of one's health.*
- 併し病氣を恐れ過ぎるさいふことはよくない。  
*But it is not good to be too much afraid of illness.*
- 英語が上手に話せる學生は至つて少い。  
*Very few students can speak English well.*
- 新潟にまた大火があつたさうです。
- 我々はお互に親切でなければならぬ。  
*We should be kind to each other.*
- 松井君のお父さんは自分で自動車を持つてゐて自分でドライブするところが折々ある。
- 僕は四週間で外國語を學ぶことは不可能だと思つた。
- 彼が轢かれたのは彼處です。
- 赤インキで手紙を書くのは失禮です。
- 他人の缺點を知るのは易しいが自己の短所を知るのは難しい。
- 人は自分の健康に注意しなければならぬ。健康は富貴にまさる。
- あなたはフランス語もドイツ語も兩方共話せるのですか。いえ、ごちらも話すごころは出来ないのです。
- 自動車の運轉手を英語で何さいふか訊かれたが誰一人答へ得る者はなかつた。



LESSON 22

Interrogative.

109. **Interrogative Pronoun** who what which  
**Interrogative Adverb** when where why how

(a) Nominative	(b) Objective	(c) Possessive
who	whom	whose
what	what	—
which	which	—

- a) *Who* is ill? *Who* is he?  
*What* has happened? *What* is this?  
*Which* is yours?
- b) *Whom* did you meet?  
*Whom* are you waiting here for? (for *whom*)  
*What* can I do for you?  
*What* are you looking for? (for *what*)  
*Which* do you like better?
- c) *Whose* cap is it? *Whose* is it?  
*What* books did you read?  
*Which* road is the nearest? } **Adjunct**
- d) *When* did you come? (at what time)

Interrogative 疑問詞

- Where* were you born? (in what place)  
*Why* did he go? (for what reason)  
*How* did he do it? (in what way)

110. How 及び what は感嘆の意を含むことがある。

- How* pretty it is! (It is | very pretty.)  
*How* lovely the flowers are!  
 (The flowers are | very lovely.)  
*What* a happy time we shall have!  
 (We shall have | a very happy time.)

111. Interrogative は Noun Clause を導くことがある。  
*Can you tell me*

- a) Do you know *who he is*? (Who is he?)  
 He did not know *what it was*. (What is it?)  
 She did not say *whom she met*. (Whom did she meet?)  
 I don't know *where he was born*. (Where was he born?)  
 I don't know *when he will come*. (When will he come?)  
 I want to know *what has happened*.  
 I cannot tell *which side will win*.
- b) Everybody said *how beautiful they were*.  
 He thought *how strange it was*.
- c) *When* do you think *he will arrive*?  
 (Do you know *when he will arrive*?)



What do you suppose is the most useful animal?

(Do you know what is the most useful animal?)

### EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. When you have to give advice, you should never forget whom you are addressing, and what is practicable for him.
2. The idle man does not know what it is to enjoy rest, for he has not earned it.
3. At night, he looked up to the stars, and wondered whether they were worlds like our own, and how great was their distance from the earth, and what was the power that kept them in their courses.
4. There is no knowing when the work will be finished.
5. My mother told me how anxious this peculiarity in me used to make her.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. ベルが鳴つてゐる。誰だか行つて見て来てくれ。
2. 自動車と飛行機とでどちらかが一層有益だと思ひますか。
3. 誰が其の地位に任命されると思ひますか。(post; appoint)
4. スミス先生は日本へ来てからその位になるのかしら。(I wonder)
5. 彼は何時の汽車で来るのか知りませんが到着した時には電話で知らせて呉れることになつてゐます。

### Relative. Adjective Clause.

112. Relative Pronoun who which that what

Relative Adverb when where why how

	Nominative	Objective	Possessive
人	who	whom	whose
物	which	which	{whose of which
一般	that	that	—

There was a girl. She lived with her mother.

There was a girl *who lived with her mother.*

Relative Pronoun の役目。

1. Adjective Clause を導いて之を主文に連結させる。(關係)
2. 主文中の(代)名詞の代りとなる。(代名)

Relative が關係する主文中の(代)名詞を Antecedent といふ。

a boy who knows nothing = an ignorant boy.

113. Nominative の用例。(who, which, that)

A waiter is not a person | *who waits for another.*

She was a friend of those | *who needed help.*

Relative 關係詞

Antecedent 先行詞



The man | *who made up his mind to win* | will never say "impossible."

Any one | *who needlessly hurts a dumb creature* | is a coward.

The great man is he | *who corrects his mistakes more rapidly than others.*

We ought to love the country | *which has done so much for us.*

That was the idea | *which occurred to me.*

The mountain | *which was covered with snow* | was seen in a distance.

Man is the only creature | *that can speak.*

A woman had a hen | *that laid an egg every day.*

Everything | *that was pleasant to see* | was shown to him.

#### 114. Objective の用例。 (*whom, which, that*)

He met none | *whom he knew.*

They led me to their king, | *whom I found seated on the throne.*

Our teacher | *whom we all respect* | addressed as follows.

Love of country is a feeling | *which we all share.*

There was a famous country | *which we call Rome.*

He gave them away anything | *that he had.*

I told him all | *that I have just told you.*

#### 115. Preposition の Object の用例。

"from whom," "to whom," "in which," "over which."

I know the man | *of whom you are speaking.*

I mean the person | *about whom I wrote in the last letter.*

The country | *over which he ruled* | was not very large.

The times | *in which he lived* | were wild and rude.

The earth | *on which we live* | is round like a ball.

I have thought of a plan | *by which we can seize him.*

We saw a large tree | *up which we climbed to spend the night.*

A learned man knows many things | *of which we are ignorant.*

但し *whom* ... *of*; *which* ... *from* の如く前置詞を後へ廻す  
 こともある。"that" は常にこの形式による。

The giants sank the ship | *that we were on.*

The animal went to the place | *that it came from.*

This is the house | *which he was born in.*

He wanted to know the things | *which we were talking of.*



Books were their faithful companions | *whom they never grew weary of.*

116. Possessive の用例。 (*whose, of which*)

(注意) Possessive に “that” は用ひない。

The woman | *whose husband is dead* | is called a widow.

There was once a king of Scotland | *whose name was Robert Bruce.*

He showed me the man | *whose house was burnt.*

He scolded the fellow | *whose duty it was to dress the window.*

Diogenes was the only man | *for whose opinions Alexander cared.*

Vast mists were surrounding the mountains, | *whose tops were hidden in the thick clouds.*

There are high mountains called the Alps, | *the tops of which are always covered with snow.*

He left me a little money, | *some of which I spent in a silly way.*

There was a certain island in the sea, | *the only inhabitants of which were an old man and his daughter.*

There are many things | *the knowledge of which most of us share in common with a learned man.*

You will come to three rooms, | *in the last of which is a door.*

117. 次の如き場合には特に “that” を用ひる。

This is the *largest ship that I have ever seen.*

The *first thing that the cock found* was a pearl.

He is the *only man that I know of.*

*Who is the lady that is standing over there?*

118. “What” = Antecedent + Relative Pronoun.

“that (those) which” “the thing(s) which” “all that”

*What he said* is quite true.

He gave to the beggar *what he had.*

They listened to *what he said.*

We were in a great fright at *what we saw.*

That is *what I have been thinking about.*

(注意) 上例の Clause は Noun Clause である。

119. “Which,” “what” は Adjunct の役目をすることがある。

It may be possible to settle everything by phone, *in which case* a special visit will be unnecessary.

I caught hold of a plank, *by which means* we were drawn to land.

Give him *what money* you have.

He makes *what friends* he can.



## 120. Relative が Object の場合には屢省略される。

- a) The knife | *you lost* | was found in the garden.  
He found the knife | *you lost*.  
Every one | *they met* | laughed at the sight.  
The tune | *he knew best* | was "God Save the King."  
It is the best | *I ever tasted*.  
That was the best | *money could buy*.  
He is the biggest bear | *we have ever seen*.  
We should do all | *we can* | to preserve our health.
- b) The only thing | *she was afraid of* | was the snake.  
The world | *we live in* | is a fairyland of exquisite beauty.  
Most people like to live under the laws | *they are accustomed to*.  
We do not know the man | *he is talking with*.

## 121. Relative の "as," "but."

- I think the same *as* you do about it.  
His poems are such *as* give gladness to the lives of all people.  
There was not a man *but* did his best.  
There is no fault *but* may become a habit.

122. (A) He had four sons *that became lawyers*.  
(B) He had four sons, *who became lawyers*.

(A) に於ける Adjective Clause は Antecedent を制限する限定用法、(B) の場合は追加用法である。

(注意) "Who," "which" は (A), (B) 孰れの場合にも用ひるが "that" は (A) 限定用法のみに限る。

We were seized by blackmen, *who* (and they) took us to their huts, *where* (and there) they killed some of us.

## 123. Antecedent は Noun, Pronoun の外に主文全體を受けることもある。

The rain washed away the track, *which* prevented the train from running.

He made all the men pass in, after *which* he went in himself.

He was a very kind man, *as* could be seen from his face.

The people thought it strange, *as* can be imagined.

## 124. Relative Adverb.

They showed him the house | *where* Ali lived.

I don't know the time | *when* he will arrive.



This is the reason | *why he got angry.*

This is the way | *how he did it.*

125. "Whoever," "whatever," "whichever,"  
"whenever," "wherever."

【問題】 Clause の種類を言へ。

1. *Whoever comes* will be welcome.

Do *whatever you like.*

Choose *whichever you please.*

2. *Whenever I return home,* I take an express train.

*Wherever I go,* my dog follows me.

*Whatever you may say,* I can't believe it.

*Whatever station of life we are in,* we can be useful  
and do a little good.

*Whoever else objects,* I do not.

*Whichever you choose,* you will be satisfied.

*However long life may seem to you,* the present hour  
has only sixty minutes.

Personal	Pronoun			
	Interrogative	Relative	Demonstrative	Indefinite
I	who	who	this	some
we	which	which	these	any
he	what	what	that	all
they	where	where	those	none

## EXERCISE

英譯せよ。

- 小山の上に建つてゐる彼の家は見晴しがいい。
- 英國に居る伯父が此本を送つて呉れました。
- 昨日電車で遇つたあの紳士が僕の學校の校長です。
- 兩親の亡い子供は孤兒さいふ。(orphan)
- 今村氏は伊太利滞在中に見聞したことを僕等に話してくれた。
- 昔ギリシヤに Socrates さいふ名前の賢人が居つた。
- 彼を褒めない人は無かつた。(admire)
- ごちらの道を行つても停車場へ出ます。
- 世に成功したいと思ふものは全力を盡さなければならぬ。
- 私の今日あるは全く父のお蔭であります。
- 君が貸してくれた本は仲々面白い。
- 青年で野球に興味を持たない者はない。
- 彼等が殺した老人はその秘密を知つてゐた。(secret)
- 此處からその頂上の見える山が筑波山です。
- 先日修繕させた僕の時計は相變らず時間が狂ふ。
- 先月二十二日紐育を出發した兄は一昨日無事横濱に着いた。
- 重傷を蒙らずに逃れた旅客は殆どなかつた。(without serious injury)
- 旅客は殆どなかつた、而して孰れも重傷を蒙らずに逃れた。(all of whom)



LESSON 24

Noun Clause.

126. 1. *That he will come* is certain.  
2. It is certain (*that*) *he will come*.  
3. He says (*that*) *he will come*.  
4. My opinion is *that he will come*.

【問題】 上例の Noun Clause は文中如何なる役目をするか。  
(注意) この場合の “that” は Conjunction である。

127. Subject の役目。

- a) *That the progress has been wonderful* cannot be denied.

*The fact that children are so long in growing up* is most important in the history of the race.

*The idea that he was wrong* occurred to me.

(注意) 上例の *that*-Clause は the fact; the idea の Apposition\* である。

*It is certain that happiness is the prize of brilliant successes.*

*It is for this reason that the clear sky appears blue.*

- b) *Whether this was true or not* did not concern him.

\* Apposition 同格

It is not a question | *whether he is cleverer than others*.

*What Japan becomes tomorrow* will depend on what we are.

*Why they gathered in the park* was his first question.

*When it will be completed* depends on the weather.

It does not matter | *how long we live, but how*.

It matters little | *what a healthy man eats*.

- c) *What is well begun* is half done. *What is once put off* is more difficult than before.

*What you say* is quite true.

*What money I have* is at your disposal.

128. Object の役目。(動詞及び前置詞の目的)

- a) I believe | *that he was murdered*.

I think | *he is ill*.

I wish | *I could skate*.

People thought *it* strange | *that our world was spinning about like a top*.

When you cannot express yourself, depend upon *it* | *that you have nothing precise to express*.

- b) If we knew | *what a man really admires*, we might form some guess as to | *what sort of a man he is*.

We know | *what we are*, but know not | *what we may be*.



When you have to give advice, you should never forget | *whom you are addressing.*

The writer was at a loss to know | *where and how he was to begin and how and when he was to end.*

No man can say | *whether you are happy or not* until you die.

I asked him | *if he would come.*

All progress depends on | *how fast you are going, and where you are going.*

He has a wrong idea of | *what a free country is.*

Every man knows | *how necessary the work is.*

We are apt to forget | *how much we owe to science.*

c) We must do | *what we can.*

*What others learnt in five years,* | he learnt in one.

You may go with | *whom you like.*

He laughed at | *what I said.*

A man passes for | *what he is worth.*

He obeyed | *whatever commands he received.*

He made use of | *whatever talents he was endowed with.*

Books do for us today | *what universities did in earlier ages.*

A person of middle age can remember | *when there was no airplane.*

### 129. Complement の役目。

My favourite maxim is | *that it is better to get behind a thing and push it along.*

The result is | *that he was found guilty.*

The question for me now is | *what I am to do.*

What people want to read is | *what will help them to live.*

The first thing for us to know is | *how and why it is different from all other works.*

This is | *where he lives.*

This is | *why he never laughs.*

### EXERCISE

英譯せよ。

1. 我々が學校で學んだことはほんの始まりに過ぎぬ。
2. お暇ですか僕は尋ねられてさう返事をしていゝか弱つた。(at a loss)
3. 氏が大統領に選舉されることは確かである。
4. 彼が試験に通るかさうか怪しい。(doubtful)
5. 僕は船酔ひするかさうか知りません。未だ嘗て船に乗つたことがないので。
6. 君は醫者の言ふことを守らなければいけない。
7. 僕は彼がその時言つたことを覚えて居りません。
8. 昨日祖父が亡くなりました。その譯で學校を缺席したのです。
9. 今日出来ることを明日まで延ばしてはいけません。



LESSON 25

Adverb Clause.

130. Subordinate Conjunction は (a) Noun Clause 及 (b) Adverb Clause を導いて之等を主文に連結させる。

a) *That* he is honest has been proved.

I hope *that* it will clear up in the afternoon.

It is not certain *whether* he will come or not.

I don't know *if* he is old.

b) *When* it is fine I will go out for a walk.

*If* I were you, I would not do it.

I eat *that* I may live.

He is strong and healthy, *though* (*if*) he is old.

We carry our past with us, *whether* we like it or not.

131. 他の品詞より轉じたる Conjunction.

*Suppose* (*Supposing*) there was no such force as gravitation, what would happen?

*Once* the habit is formed, it binds us with a chain of iron.

*Now that* you speak of it, I remember it.

Get up *directly* the bell rings.

*Every time* we use the electric light we spend money.

It is easy to put a wrong thought away *the first time* it comes.

*The moment* you give up trying to get help from others, you will develop your strength.

*The instant* I uttered these words, there was a dead silence.

132. Adverb Clause の種類。

1. Clause of Place とその Conjunction.

where ——— wherever ———

In these ten years men have been *where no human foot had ever trodden before*.

*Where there is a will*, there is a way.

*Wherever he went*, he was kindly received.

2. Clause of Time とその Conjunction.

when ——— whenever ——— while ——— as ———

since ——— till ——— until ——— after ———

before ——— as long as ——— as soon as ———

no sooner . . . than ——— scarcely . . . before ———

We read very slowly *when the language is imperfectly mastered*.



*Whenever I feel any doubt, I inquire.*

*I met him as I was coming home.*

*He came as soon as he heard the sound.*

*No sooner had I done it than I regretted it.*

*Scarcely has a foreigner set foot in the United States before they ask him what he thinks of the country.*

*We had rowed hardly ten yards from the ship, when there was a cry from among them.*

*Immediately the button is pressed the mine explodes.*

*The very moment the parents had got home, a rich man gave them a lot of money.*

*A little learning is not dangerous so long as you know that it is little.*

### 3. Clause of Cause or Reason とその Conjunction.

because— as— since— that— lest—

*The crops failed because the season was dry.*

*As he refuses, we can do nothing.*

*I am glad that he came.*

*He trembled lest he should be punished.*

*I was not suffered to stir from the house, for fear I should run away.*

### 4. Clause of Purpose or Result とその Conjunction.

that (so that; in order that)— lest—

*They climbed higher that (so that, in order that) they might get a better view.*

*He told it so that it might not hurt our feelings.*

*Turn the lantern so that we may see what it is.*

*He turned the lantern, so that I saw what it was.*

*He studied hard lest he should fail (that he might not fail).*

### 5. Clause of Condition とその Conjunction.

if— unless— in case—

*Had I the time, I would go.*

*Should you find him, kindly let me know.*

*Were I to be late, would you wait for me?*

*You cannot have a sweet and wholesome abode unless you admit the air and sunshine freely into your rooms.*

*In case it rains we can't go.*

*A bee will never sting you, provided (that) you let it alone.*

### 6. Clause of Concession とその Conjunction.

although— (even) though— even (if)—

as— whether— however—

*Though he is poor, he is happy.*



*If we had not very rich*, we generally had very happy friends about us.

He looks *as if* (=as he would look if) *he were sick*.

We shall travel, *as it were*, with closed eyes.

*Whether I go alone or not*, it will be the same.

*However long life may seem to you*, the present hour has only sixty minutes.

*No matter what the story was about*, he never grew tired of hearing it, *even though it was very long*.

*No matter how hard he had to work*, he was always merry and happy.

Home is home, *be it ever so homely*.

A person must not get angry, *should he hear people laugh at his mistakes*.

### 7. Clause of Comparison とその Conjunction.

as— than— the—

You do not act *as you speak*.

I am as happy *as I can be*.

The invention of printing made all people more equal *than they were before*.

She is better *than she was* when I wrote you last.

*The harder a duty is*, the more strength will be given you to perform it, and the happier you will feel in having done so.

*The more he thought of the matter*, the less pleased he was with it.

### 133. 注意すべき用例。

(while) *While* we know that every object draws every other object, we cannot know why it does so.

(as) It is not red at all, *as you can plainly see*.

The idea grew with him, *as he grew into manhood*.

Strange *as it may sound*, most of the civilized countries are found in the north.

I feel anxious for him, young *as he is*.

Men and women wept *as they cheered*.

(till) It was not *till* many years had passed away that I was able to visit the place again.

Not *till* long after is the good work they have done seen and understood.

(because) In a foreign country too, Americans are friends at once, simply *because* they are Americans.

No boy or girl need be discouraged *because* he or she is less bright or clever than a companion.

(if) *If* death cannot be prevented, life can be prolonged.



- (*since*) I have not seen him *since* we were boys together.  
I will look into the matter *since* you desire it.  
(*that*) He was so excited *that* he could not sleep.

134. Clause は屢短縮される。

*When young* (or *when a boy*) I looked at such things quite differently.

Don't read *while eating*.

John, don't speak *until spoken to*.

Everything had happened exactly *as expected*.

*Though sick*, he went to school.

It is one of the finest poems produced in recent years, *if not the finest*.

EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. I should like to see children taught that they should not say they like things which they do not like, merely because certain other people say they like them.
2. It is useful to know something of the manners of different nations, that we may be enabled to form a more correct judgment regarding our own.
3. No matter what business you may be engaged in,

you can by no means hope to succeed in it, unless you devote yourself to it body and soul.

4. Frank could not understand why, until we told him that if we were to stand there until the crowd had gone past we should have to wait all day.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 性質が悪いかも知れないが良い点もある。(bad; good points)
2. 彼は汽車に乗遅れないやうにその日は五時に起きた。
3. 一度約束をしたからには君はそれを守らなければならぬ。
4. 家を出る時に母が降るさいけないから傘を持つて行けと言つた。
5. 試験が済み次第僕は赤倉へスキーに出掛けやうと思つてゐます。
6. 健康は富に優るさ誰でも言ふが一度病氣にならなければ如何に健康の尊いか分らぬ。
7. 人は如何なる種類の食物でも喜んでたべるやうでなくては充分健康だとは言へない。
8. 僕が中學に入學した時に叔父が呉れた此の辭書は大變役に立つた。
9. たゞへきんな事が起つても吾人は正しいさ信ずる事を言ひ且つ行はなくてはいけない。
10. 君はそんなに大いに働いても一日でそれを仕上げる事は出来ぬ。
11. 呼びにやつた醫者が留守だつたので他の醫者を呼ばなければならなかつた。
12. 海が穏かであれば船の旅は陸を旅行するより遙に興味が多い。



## Comparison.

135. Adjective 及び Adverb には Comparative と Superlative の語形があることは既に學んだ。(§ 34)

【問題】 次の語の Comparative と Superlative を示せ。

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. wise, fine, noble.                             | 2. hot, big, thin.    |
| 3. easy, heavy, happy.                            | 4. beautiful, famous. |
| 5. good, well;      bad, ill;      many, much;    |                       |
| little,      old,      late,      far,      near. |                       |

136. 同一の事柄を様々な Degree に依つて表すことが出来る。

No other boy in our class is so old as Abe.

Abe is older than any other boys in our class.

Abe is the oldest boy in our class.

It was as disagreeable a task as had ever fallen to his lot.

It was a more disagreeable task than had ever fallen to his lot.

It was the most disagreeable task that had ever fallen to his lot.

137. 程度の劣ることを表すには “less,” “least” を用ひる。

This is less heavy than that.

That is the least heavy of them all.

It is still less capable of being described in human language.

They cannot tell how they feel, but they do not suffer the less.

The mind of the average girl is less different from that of the average boy, than the mind of one boy is from that of another.

He used to help some one less fortunate than himself.

It lies in the power of the least favoured among us to be loyal, gentle, and just.

138. Comparative の意を含むものがある。

I *prefer* winter to summer.

Newton *preferred* learning to his mother's farm.

Richard is *superior* to me in courage.

Richard is *inferior* to me in knowledge.

These goods are *second* to none.

He is my *senior* by two years. (older than I)

He is three years my *junior*. (younger than I)



## 139. "the"

a) *The more* men have, *the more* they want.

*The more* matter an object contains *the* harder it draws.

*The harder* an object draws other objects, *the* heavier it is said to be.

*The older* we grow, *the* less innocent we become.

b) They liked the book *the better*, *the more* it made them cry.

A wild beast grows more dangerous, *the stronger* and fiercer he is.

c) If the old animal starves to death, so much *the better*.

His knowledge attracted them all *the more*, because he was so modest.

## 140. "twice as long"

This is *twice as long as* that.

This is *five times as large as* that.

Holland has about *two-thirds as many* inhabitants as the state of New York which is *four times as large*.

England and Wales alone are not *half so large as* Italy.

## 141. 注意すべき用例。

He was *as handsome* a young man *as ever* walked the streets of London.

The sun never looked upon a *lovelier* morning.

*The smallest* child could ring the bell by pulling upon this rope.

*The most* important ideas in the world can be printed and sold for a few cents.

He is *more* brave *than* wise.

All are *more or less* indebted to others.

His grief was *more than* he could bear.

Grace proved to be *no less* tender as a nurse *than* she had been brave as a sailor.

The great thing in this world is, *not so much* where we stand, *as* in what direction we are moving.

## EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

The moon is the nearest, and being the nearest, appears to us, with the single exception of the sun, the largest, although it is in reality one of the smallest, of the visible heavenly bodies.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 満洲は我國の二倍以上あるさうだ。
2. 西山君は銀行家よりは寧ろ軍人に向いて居る。(be fitted for)
3. 僕は旅行ほご愉快なものはないと思ふ。
4. 日増に寒くなつて來ます。さうぞ風邪を引かぬやうに注意なさい。



## Negation.

## 142. “Not” の位置。

- a) He is *not* rich.                      He has *not* a watch.  
 b) He will *not* work.                    He shall *not* die.  
     I *cannot* swim.                      He may *not* be poor.  
     You must *not* be idle.              You need *not* answer.  
     He has *not* answered.              He had *not* been scolded.  
 c) I do *not* know.                      He does *not* say.  
 d) You had better *not* go.  
     You must be careful *not* to take cold.

This was too great an honour *not* to excite the envy of his friends.

Selfishness is *not* living as one wishes to live; it is asking others to live as one wishes to live.

We got angry at him, *not* that he didn't behave well, but because he left us early.

It was *not* till sunrise on the following morning that they saw land.

- e) I hope *not*.                          I am afraid *not*.  
     I suppose *not*.                      Why *not*?

## 143. (a) 命令文。

Do not go!                              Don't be idle.

## (b) 疑問文。

1. Will you *not* take a walk in the suburbs?
2. He is *not* rich, is he?      He is rich, *isn't* he?
3. *Isn't* that nice?

He looked happy; for was he *not* the ruler of the village?

4. What would I *not* have given to be able to say the rule without one mistake?

## (c) 感嘆文。

O, what would I *not* give to go to the concert at Cologne!

How often have I *not* watched him!

## 144. 否定を強める爲に “never” を用ふるか又は他の語句を加へるところがある。

He *never* breaks his word.

He was not *at all* happy.

He did not care *a bit*.      I know nothing *at all*.

These goods were *by no means* cheap.

He had never cared *in the least* for him.



She was *nothing* inferior to Portia.

145. 否定を表すには尙次の語がある。

*Nobody* knows.

*None* of them could understand the meaning of the word.

The wolf was *nowhere* to be seen.

*No* animal is as useful as the horse.

Did you *not* buy it? *No*.

It goes *without* saying.

*No* sooner did the dog hear the gun than he jumped up with a howl.

146. 否定に近い意味を表すには *few*, *little*, *hardly*, *scarcely*, *rarely*, *seldom* 等を用ひる。

*Few* of them knew how to plan.

*Little* do you know what mischief you have done.

He could *hardly* speak.

*Scarcely* had we got home before it came on to rain.

Tigers are *rarely* found in Chosen now.

Snow *seldom* falls in Formosa.

He found it was *barely* half past nine.

147. Subjunctive は否定の意味を含むことが多い。

If I were rich, I would go abroad.

If I had been rich, I would have gone abroad.

He speaks as if he knew everything.

But for you, I should have been ruined.

Otherwise he would have come.

148. Negative を用ひずに否定の意味を含むものがある。

Who knows? Heaven knows.

Am I my brother's keeper?

Was it any wonder that everybody wept?

His guilt was proved beyond a doubt.

The scene was beautiful beyond description.

What his conclusions were was more than I could imagine.

His answer was far from satisfactory.

They left him in anything but a happy state of mind.

149. Negative Conjunction.

Do not come into the room *unless* I call you.

Help them *lest* they should die.

I could *neither* run quickly *nor* climb trees.



Whether he was punished or not I do not know,  
*neither* does it matter.

*Nor* did I.

There was not a man *but* did his best.

They found none *but* believed the story.

### 150. 注意すべき用例。

The people were not always free and happy as they  
are today.

Not all change is progress.

It is not given to every man to have a single aim  
in life.

The great minds do not necessarily ripen the  
quickest.

We cannot read a novel without some effect upon  
our stock of knowledge.

Hardly a book is printed that does not contain  
misprints.

No wound is so slight that it may not become in-  
fected and cause death.

No period in life is brighter and more full of hope  
than student days.

I can never thank you enough.

We can no more live without sleep than without  
food.

It is not what we read that matters, so much as  
how we read.

One who studies about animals can hardly fail to  
get interested in them.

The disgrace is not in falling, but in not rising  
every time you fall.

No wealth can purchase comfort.

No news is good news.

### EXERCISE

英譯せよ。

1. 富者必ずしも幸福ではない。貧者必ずしも不幸ではない。
2. 彼は數學では誰にも劣らないかも知れないが英語はとても下手だ。(second to none)
3. 彼は其れが何處にあるのかさへ、ちつとも知らない。
4. その子供の明敏さに驚かないものはなかつた。
5. あの時にもう少し氣をつけて置いたら後悔しなかつたらうにさいふ人が少くない。
6. 試験の準備をしなければならぬから減多に外出しない。
7. 太陽の光と熱がなければ生物は生存する事は出来ない。
8. 「此列車は次の驛で停まらないのですか。」「はい、停車致しません。」
9. 何事でも興味を持たなければ上達するものではない。



LESSON 28

Preposition.

151. Preposition の Object は Noun, Pronoun のみに限らない。

a) Adjective.

in *short*    in *general*    in *vain*    at *least*  
at *best*    of *late*    before *long*

The condition was changing from *bad* to *worse*.

This is far from *satisfactory*.

God makes the sun rise on the *wicked* and on the *good*, and sends rain on the *just* and on the *unjust*.

b) Adverb.

from *then* till *now*    from *above*    since *then*  
at *once*    for *ever*    from *here*    from *abroad*

c) Gerund.

Kindly refrain from *smoking*.

In despair of *finding* my way back I began to cry.

I was annoyed at not *receiving* a letter from him.

For a few moments I very much rejoiced at *being relieved* from this troublesome man.

His friends advised him against *accepting* the appointment.

d) Phrase.

from *behind the tree*    from *under the table*  
until *after the war*    till *before the war*

e) Clause.

He is thankful *for* what I have done for him.

Your success depends *upon* what you do and how you do it.

The light came straight *towards* where I was standing.

He gets angry *against* whoever opposes him.

He left behind him the lesson *of* how great results may be won by patient waiting.

But they have one advantage over fur and feathers *in* that they can be changed to suit the season.

152. Preposition Phrase.

He is cheerful *in spite of* his illness.

Everything went wrong *in spite of* himself.

He is rich or poor *according to* what he is, not *according to* what he has.

Work, *according to* my feeling, is as necessary as eating and drinking.

He could not come *on account of* (*owing to*) his illness.



*As for* the barbarians, war is their trade.

He had made up his mind *as to* what could no longer be avoided.

There are many problems *in regard to* which we find it difficult to think with clearness, and *in regard to* which we seem to make little progress.

It is an invention *by means of* which thought is recorded.

I travelled with him *as far as* Harbin.

Railways can go, *thanks to* the skill of the modern engineer, into any corner of the earth.

*With (In) regard to* the matter, I will write to you later.

*As regards* its climate, Japan does not perhaps differ from Great Britain.

I have something to say *in respect to* your letter.

We are *on the point of* starting for China.

We want freedom for all, never freedom for one *at the cost of* another.

153. PrepositionはそのObjectの前に置くのが普通であるが後に置くこともある。そのことは既に學んだ (§ 38) が尙注意すべき用例を擧げる。

a) On a little journey to Hakone the beauties of nature

gave us delights *of which* accustomed travellers would not be conscious.

As you go higher, you will have delights *of which* you can never tire.

The best plan is to deposit the luggage at the station *from which* he is to depart in the evening.

b) It was one of the places I did not want to go *to*.

The money which he wanted to buy it *with* was stolen.

I read everything I could lay my hands *on*.

The room I was shown *in* was small and dirty.

There is not a boy of my size I would not swim *against*.

c) There was no chair to sit *on*.

It is a knife to cut meat *with*.

It serves as a model for others to form themselves *by*.

He wished to have enough to live *upon*.

### EXERCISE

a) 和譯せよ。

1. Little things that are mean, bad, contemptible, we should not trouble ourselves with, but of little things that are beautiful there are thousands all about us.

2. The Greeks used to say that the knowledge of self is the hardest to gain of all kinds of knowledge.

3. The baby was named after her grandmother.



4. Of all the creatures on this planet, the one whose life most closely resembles our own is the ant.
5. Great men are sometimes very careless about their appearance; but they are great in spite of this and not in consequence of it.
6. Young animals are always a joy to watch, from a pretty kitten playing with its mother's tail to a little whale sporting about with its parent as they float in the sea.
7. With all his diligence he got poorer and poorer.

b) 英譯せよ。

1. 火事は村人の盡力のお蔭で鎮つた。(efforts)
2. 夜遅くまで勉強してはいけない。十時過ぎまで起きてゐてはいけない。
3. 僕達は昨朝出發する筈でしたが暴風雨のために暫く此處に滞在しなければならなくなりました。
4. 強雨にも拘らず彼は馬に乗つて遙々その村まで出掛けた。
5. 彼は病氣のために退學して今では田舎で伯父と暮してゐる。
6. この前の日曜日にお貸した雑誌が入用なのでさうぞ木曜日までにお返し下さい。
7. 先約有之會へ出席致しかね候。(previous engagement)
8. 兄さん、探しておいで。の万年筆は机の抽出しの中にありますよ。(drawer)

## LESSON 29

## Indirect Speech.

154. (a) He said, "I am ill."

(b) He said (that) he was ill.

(a) の如く話を其儘に傳へる言ひ方を **Direct Speech** といひ、(b) の如く Noun Clause として間接に傳へるものを **Indirect Speech** といふ。

Direct を Indirect に直す場合に、主文の動詞が Past ならば、Clause の動詞は通常次の如く轉換しなければならぬ。これを **Sequence of Tense** といふ。

## Direct Speech

## Indirect Speech

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Present         | Past          |
| 2. Present Perfect | Past Perfect  |
| 3. Past            |               |
| 4. Will, Shall     | Would, Should |
| 5. Can, May        | Could, Might  |

(Must はそのまゝ)

## Direct Speech

## Indirect Speech

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| He said,                 | He said (that)      |
| 1. "I am sorry."         | he was sorry.       |
| 2. "I have seen a tank." | he had seen a tank. |

Direct Speech 直接語法

Indirect Speech 間接語法

Sequence of Tense 時形的一致



3. "I saw her."                    he had seen her.  
 4. "I will come."                he would come.  
 5. "I can swim."                 he could swim.

**155.** Sequence of Tense は Indirect Speech のみならず Complex Sentence に於て主文が Past ならば Clause の Tense に注意を要する。

I thought he *was* honest.

I knew that he *would* fail.

He studied so hard that he *might* succeed.

He was the kindest man that they *had ever known*.

(注意) (a) 眞理は Present のまゝ、(b) 歴史上の事實は Past のまゝ、用ひるのが普通である。

- a) The boy did not know that *the earth moves round the sun*.  
 b) We were taught that *King William landed in 1066*.

Indirect Speech へ轉換する場合に (a) Pronoun (b) Adverb 等にも注意すべきことがある。但、その時その場合に依る。

- a) I — he                    this — that  
 b) now — then             here — there  
     ago — before         today — that day  
 tomorrow — the next day; the following day  
 yesterday — the day before; the previous day

### 156. 疑問文。

a) 疑問詞ある場合。

He said to me,	He asked me
“Who are you?”	who I was.
“What is she?”	what she was.
“Where is it?”	where it was.

b) 疑問詞なきときは if; whether を以て連結する。

He said to me,	He asked me
“Are you ill?”	if I was ill.
“Will you go?”	whether I would go.

### 157. 命令文。

He said to me,	He told (asked) me
“Come and see me.”	to come and see him.
“Don't go away.”	not to go away.

### EXERCISE

a) Indirect Speech に換へよ。

1. My uncle said to me, “I will take you to the exhibition tomorrow.”
2. He said to me, “I am satisfied with what you have done.”
3. I said to him, “Come early tomorrow morning.”



4. The boy replied, "I have always believed that honesty is the best policy."
5. He said to me, "Have you ever been to America?"
6. He said to his servants, "Go away at once."
7. George said to me, "Are you afraid of your father?"
8. He said to her, "Did you go to the park last night?"
9. He said to us, "Have you ever read Robinson Crusoe?"
10. He said to me, "As I am ill in bed, I cannot go to see you off."

6) 英譯せよ。

1. 僕は君がこんなに朝早く来ることは思はなかつた。
2. O. K. ことはさういふ意味なのか彼は知らなかつた。
3. これは既に御存知のことは思つてみました。
4. 彼は西の方へ航海すれば印度に達するここが出来ることが出来ると信じた。
5. 汽車中では立通して来た彼は言つた。
6. 彼は私に明朝九時迄に来て下さいと申しました。
7. 彼はその急行に間に合ふやうに停車場へ急いだ。
8. 君の代りに僕が行つてあげようと言つて呉れた。
9. 春の日に海邊を散歩する程愉快な事はないと母は言つた。
10. 彼はこの手紙に對して次の十二日の日曜の午後一時迄に品川停車場へ行くといふ返事を書いた。

## LESSON 30

## Sentence.

158. Sentence は Word を材料として話手 (筆者) が思想感情を表した一つの纏つた發言である。Word は思想感情を發表する材料である。

Wolf! Fire! Fred! John? Where?  
 What? Thanks. Help! Look! Hurry!  
 Yes. No. Good morning. Good night.  
 Good-bye. Oxford, third single.  
 The sooner the better. Well, I never.  
 Glad to see you. O, to be in England!  
 Like master, like man. Borrow sorrow.  
 More haste less speed. No work, no dinner.  
 Least said, soonest mended.

これらは孰れも簡明直截な言表し方をした Sentence であるが通常は Subject + Predicate に依つて表現する。

(§ 1 参照)

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement
Adjunct	Adjunct	Adjunct	Adjunct



159. Sentence は前記の如き Word-Order が普通であるが疑問其他の場合に轉倒することがある。これを *Inversion* といふ。(§§ 3, 6 & 10 参照)

160. *Inversion* の用例。

1) 疑問文。

What *have you* on your desk?

Where *does he* come from?

What sort of man *is he*?

2) 感嘆文。

How *blind you* are!

What *a great rogue* he is!

3) 命令文。

*Mind you.*                      *Look you.*

*Don't you* say so.              *Don't you* forget.

4) 祈願文。

*May you* be happy!      *So be it!*

*May God* bless you!

5) Adverb 及び Adverb Phrase が文頭にある場合。

*There* were two little boys there.

*To almost every house in the land, as regular as the milkman, there* comes each morning the newspaper boy.

*Among the first things to be aimed at* is variety of study.

*At the back of the hotel* rose a steep hill.

*Four hundred and ninety years before Christ* was fought one of the greatest battles in the history, of the world.

I don't know, | *neither* does it matter.

*So* am I.                      *Nor* am I.

6) Direct Speech の次。

"No, you shall not," *said Hodge.* "Yes, but I will," *said Peter.*

"You shall not," *said he.*

7) Clause 中の Object.

The book | *which* I hold in my hand | is an English Grammar.

All | *that* I have | is at your disposal.

I have lost the pen | *that* I write with.

8) Clause of Condition or Concession.

*Were he* only here, | I would give all that I have.



*Had he* only been here, | I would have given all that I had.

*Should it* be wet, | I shall stay at home.

*Say* what I will, | he doesn't mind me.

*Do* what he will, | no one believes him.

*Cost* what it may, | I shall buy it.

*Try* as they may, | they never succeed.

9) 強意の爲に (a) Object (b) Complement (c) Verb-Adjunct が文頭にある場合。

a) *Two weeks* you shall have.

*Him alone* can I trust.

*The reason* we wired you yesterday.

*Music* I never had the least ear for.

*Whether he was punished or not*, I do not know.

*The more money* he makes, *the more money* he wants.

*Whatever he touched* he improved.

*How much of this learning he acquired at school* it is impossible to determine.

*What his remembrances of me were*, I have never known.

He had not many books, but *those he had* he knew by heart. *The Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, and Robinson Crusoe* he read over and over again.

b) *Sad* is the day for any man when he becomes satisfied with the life that he is living.

*So powerful* was his effect on his audience that men and women wept.

*So great* was the monotony of the country.

*Wide* is the gate, and *broad* is the way, that leads to destruction.

c) *Well* might she be proud of her son!

*Never* had I dreamed of such a thing.

*Never again* was she seen.

*Only at sunset* did I leave the house.

*Little* does he know about it.

*Side by side in the same city* dwell rich and poor.

*Hardly* had he spoken these words, | when a band of soldiers came riding out of the forest.

*Scarcely* had I got round the hill | when I perceived the giraffe surrounded by the dogs.

*No sooner* was supper removed, | than the old gentleman was called upon for a Christmas song.

*Not until his life was over* did the seed which he had sown bear fruit, or the discovery which he had made fall into other hands better able to use it.



## 161. Subject の種類。

- Noun** *Earth* and *sky*, *woods* and *fields* are good teachers.  
*Wealth* and *happiness* do not always dwell together.
- Pronoun** *You* and *they* would agree on that point.  
*Ours* is the best age men ever lived in.
- Adjective** The *healthy* are not conscious of their health.  
*Rich* and *poor* rejoiced at the sight.
- Adverb** *Now* is the time to come in.
- Infinitive** *To pay* attention is the first part of learning.  
*Not to love* them is a great misfortune.  
 It is your duty *to perform* the commands.
- Gerund** His *deceiving* me was a sad disappointment to me.  
 There is no *telling* what may happen.
- Participle** The *dying* and the *wounded* were cared for.
- Phrase** *Where to go* does not matter.
- Clause** *That a historian should not record trifles* is perfectly true.  
*Whoever knows him well* respects him.
- 引用語句 “*Work while you work, and play while you play,*”  
 is a good rule for young people.  
 “*Some must warn him,*” was the cry that went  
 from among them.  
 “*I*” is a pronoun.

## 162. Object の種類。

- Noun** He gave a *book* to his *friend*.
- Pronoun** Tom gave *it* to *him*. His eyes met *those* of a  
 dying soldier.
- Adjective** Robin Hood robbed the *rich* to give to the *poor*.  
 He prefers the *beautiful* to the *useful* in life.
- Adverb** He left *here*. He reached *there*.  
 till *then* from *abroad*
- Infinitive** Learn *to labour* and *to wait*. He began *to weep*.  
 He thought it best *not to speak* about it.
- Gerund** I gave up *thinking* about it.  
 There is no hope of his *coming* soon.  
 I don't feel like *going* to bed.
- Participle** There were not enough doctors and nurses to  
 take care of the *dying* and the *wounded*.  
 We gave up the ship for *lost*.
- Phrase** from *behind the wood* until *after the war*  
 I am thinking of *what to do next*.
- Clause** I know *that he has come*.  
 I asked him *when he was going*.  
 She is sorry for *what she said*.
- 引用語句 “*Where is Caroline?*” said I.  
 “*Hulloa, Watson,*” shouted the boy.



## 163. Complement の種類。

- Noun** Conduct is *life*. He became a rich *man*.  
Rome fell a *prey* to cruel enemies.  
One cannot be *friends* with every one.
- Pronoun** It is *I*. I believed it to be *her*.
- Adjective** He kept *silent*.  
I was *ignorant* of these facts.  
The day broke *gray* and *dull*.  
Friends are *plenty* when the purse is *full*.
- Infinitive** One good way is *to study* about them and *to observe* them.  
To sit still is *to court* death.  
They saw him *spring* on to his bicycle.
- Participle** We saw them *marching* onward.  
He saw his hopes *shattered*.
- Gerund** One of the pleasantest things is *going* a journey.
- Phrase** He is *at ease*.  
He is *in perfect health*.  
His answer was *to the point*.
- Clause** The first great lesson a young man should learn  
is *that he knows nothing*.  
This is *where he lives*.  
That is *what he meant*.

## 164. Adjunct の種類。

- Adjective** A *smooth* sea never makes a *skilful* mariner.  
Every man, *big* or *small*, has a day in his life  
that he loves to remember.
- Noun** *student* life *world* history *man*-servant  
the *king's* English *Garnett's* short story  
The *cannon* balls knocked the masts from the  
ships.
- Pronoun** *my* book *this* book *what* book *some* boys
- Adverb** the *up* train the *then* government  
the school *here*
- Infinitive** There was no time *to lose*.  
I have nothing *to eat*.
- Participle** His voice came from below the *burning* deck  
through the *scorching* air.  
His life was a sad example of *wasted* powers  
and *unfulfilled* promise.
- Gerund** the *sleeping* car the *dining*-room
- Phrase** The king *of today* is the engineer.  
Europeans *at that time* knew very little.
- Clause** The age *we live in* is too restless.  
a man *who knows nothing* the room *where*  
*he slept*



## 165. Verb-Adjunct の種類。

- Adverb** He entered *quietly*. I went *downstairs*.
- Phrase** He entered *in haste*.  
He trembled *with fear*.  
We shall go *on an excursion on Tuesday*.
- Infinitive** I am glad *to see* you.  
He was very foolish *to do* it.  
The Persians came forward, only *to meet* death  
at the points of their spears.
- Clause** *If it is fine*, I will go.  
*When he comes*, I will go.  
He entered *as soon as he had taken off his overcoat*.
- Noun** He returned that *day*.  
He walked ten *miles*. Wait a *bit*.  
We will go, *rain or shine*.

## 166. Independent Element.

- a) *Ah*, what shall I do?  
*Well*, what do you think of it?  
*Alas!* it is only too true.
- b) Quite right, *my boy!*  
Wake up, *Philip*. Are you sleepy, *darling?*

---

Independent Element 獨立要素

## EXERCISE

- a) 和譯せよ。
1. That in such a society as this, much regard should be paid to human suffering, it would indeed be idle to expect.
  2. What a difference to the world Columbus's discovery has made it is impossible to exaggerate.
  3. What the postman does from necessity an old gentleman did as regularly.
  4. Remember that in that does happiness consist.
  5. In the development of to-day in Asia lie the hopes of a great to-morrow.
  6. Never in all the history of mankind did a nation make such a stride as Japan did at that time.
  7. Could we visit the Moon, what an extraordinary world we should find it to be!
  8. In the life of today are the results of the labour and struggle of all the yesterdays.
  9. On the first line of a poem, with, perhaps, the exception of the last, hangs the success or failure of the whole.
  10. Behind every great book is a man greater than his written words.



## b) 英譯せよ。

1. あの子は太陽が何處から昇るのか未だ知らない。
2. 此の間から病氣で居る父が昨朝大變悪くなつたやうに見えた。
3. 僕は慌て、醫者を呼びにやつた。が醫者の話では大して心配するには及ばないこの事だつた。
4. 彼が僕に手紙を呉れたのは本當だがその事件に關しては何も書いてなかつた。
5. 出發の際は御見送り下され厚く御禮申し上げ候。
6. 先日は大變面白い爲になる本を送つて下さつて有難う御座いました。(instructive)
7. 兄はあの時死な、かつたら今三十歳になります。
8. この前の日曜日の朝僕が家を出かける時は今にも雨が降出しさうだつた。
9. 併し天氣豫報には「後晴れ」さ出てゐたので傘も雨コートも持たずに家を出た。(weather forecast)
10. まころが午後になつて雨が降り出したのでぬれ鼠さなつて震へながら歸つて來た。(tremble)
11. 驚いたここには曜日や月の名を完全に書けない者が多かつた。
12. 臺灣ではめつたに雪が降らないが新高山の頂上にはいつも雪が積つてゐるさいふことだ。
13. 彼は神田へ行くま古本屋で一二時間費さないことはなかつた。
14. 春が來た。日本の氣候は春が一番好い。

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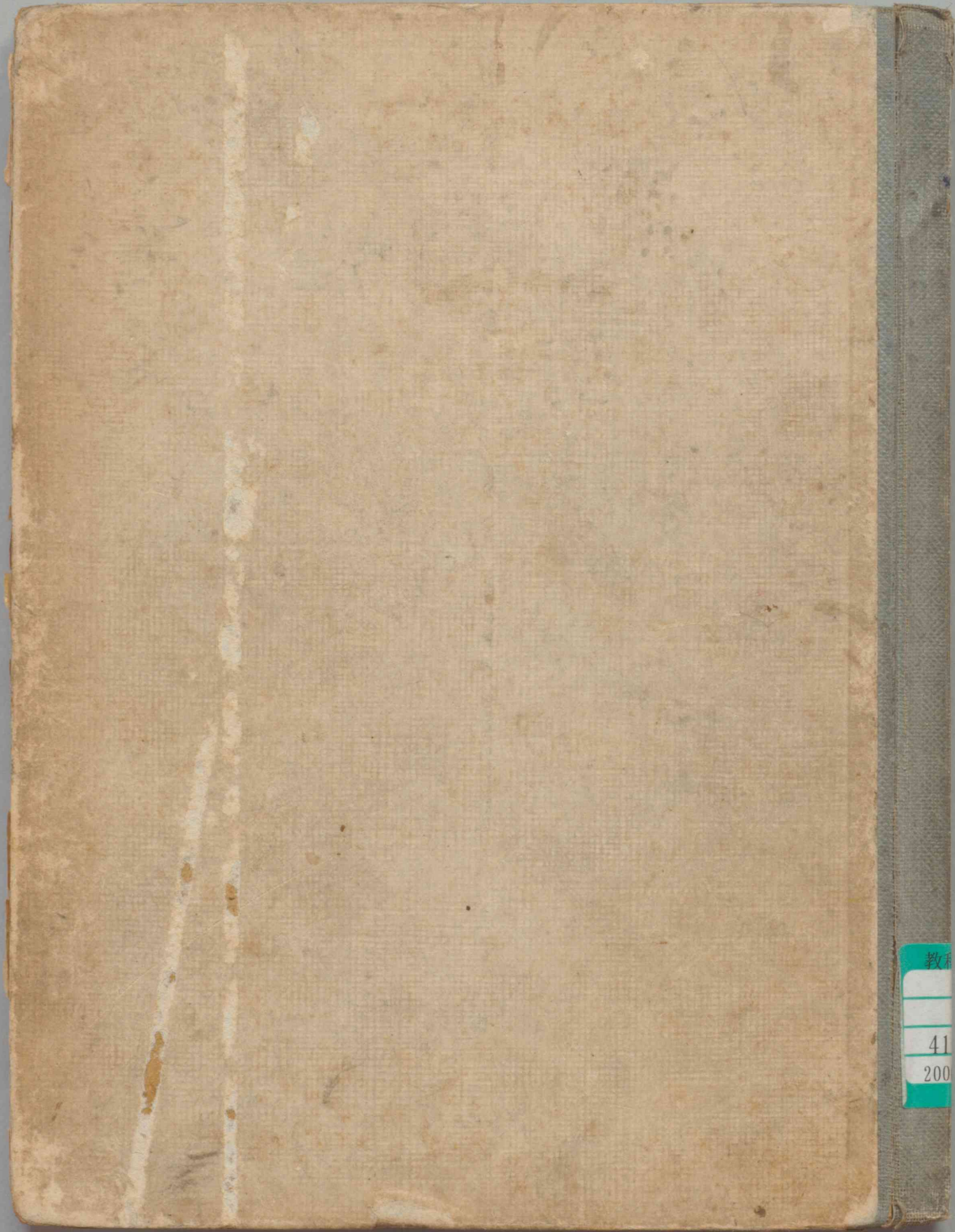
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