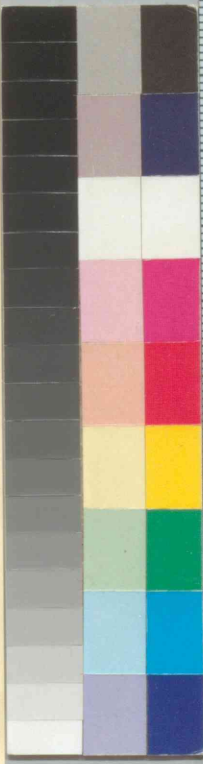


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TUDA
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR
FOR GIRLS



REVISED EDITION

THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD.



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資料室

昭和十六年十月十四日
文 部 省 檢 定 濟
高 等 女 學 校 外 國 語 科 用

TSUDA
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
FOR GIRLS

REVISED EDITION

THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

は し が き

既に多種多様の英文典が編纂せられ、廣く世間に用ひられてゐる今日、私達は更にこの一書を世に出さうとして、その存在の意義を考へざるを得ない。

從來女學校の英語教授に於ける缺陷の一つは、讀本と文法書との聯絡が思はしくなかつたことにあると思ふ。文法書にある例題や説明があまり讀本から離れてゐた爲、文法は單に文法として教へ込まれ、應用の利かぬ嫌ひがあつたことは否むことが出来ない。この弊を除かんが爲に、私達はこの書に於て、主として「津田リーダー」の文章をそのまま引用して、文法解説の例題とした。従つて「津田リーダー」と共に本書を併用するならば、兩者相輔けて教授の統一を得、學習の困難と教授の勞力とを減じ、英語教授の上にまた一進路を拓くことが出来るかと思ふ。尤も文法の説明を主としてないリーダーから然も生徒の既習の範圍から例題を選択することに就いては、當然のことながら、編纂の上にかなり多くの困難を感じた。しかし私達は、これ等の困難にも拘らず、最初の方針を枉げずに、リーダーとの聯絡を取りながら統一ある文法書たらしめようと努力した積りである。兎に角、或



る特定のリーダーに準ずる文法書といふ點に於ては、この書は自ら他の文法書とその趣を異にしてゐることと思ふ。

全體を Part I と Part II に分けたのは、先づ初めに品詞や極く簡単な文法的基礎知識を與へて、文法の概念を會得せしめ、進んで Part II に於て更に主要な細目に互り、女學校程度に於ける文法の一般概念を修得せしめようとした爲である。

もう一つ私達が心を用ひたのは練習問題である。近頃この方面で研究せられてゐる新しい方法を採用入れて、かなり工夫をこらした積である。だが、出来るだけ澤山の練習問題を與へて、實地の活用に便ならしめようと考へたけれども、紙面の都合上、集めた材料の中多くのものを割愛しなければならなかつたことは残念に思ふ。

不備の點について、大方の御叱正を戴くことが出来れば、この上ない幸である。

昭和八年十月

編 者 識

改訂に際して

「津田リーダー」の改訂に伴ひ、それと併用すべき目的を以て編纂せられた本書も亦、その改訂を餘儀なくせられた。編纂後あまり多くの時を經過しない本書の改訂は、その内容全般よりも寧ろ、リーダーの内容變更に伴ふ例題の入れ替へを主とした。しかし同時に入れ替へばかりでなく、最初の編纂の時に見出し得なかつたリーダーからの適当な例題を今回相當多く加へることが出来たのは、編纂者の欣快とする所である。前にもましてリーダーと本書との關係を密接にし、兩者相輔けて英語教授に便ならしめんとした。ただ限られた期間にリーダー、文法書同時に改訂の爲、不備の點の多いことを遺憾とする。大方の御叱正を戴くことが出来ればこの上もない幸である。

昭和十年八月

編 者 識

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PART ONE

LESSON I

NOUNS

1. 次の例に見る如く、人、物、處、事などの名を表はす語を **Noun** (名詞)と言ふ。

Aunt Amy invited me to **tea** on **Saturday**.
After **school** I made a **doll's dress** for **May**
while **Mother** went to call on our new **neighbor**.

There are **cups** and **saucers** with **spoons** on
the **tray**. The **kettle** is full of hot **water**, the
teapot and the **tea-caddy** are ready, and the
bread, **butter**, **jam** and **cake** are all here.

We are now in the Third Year **Class** and
there are forty **girls** in it. We have **geometry**
twice a **week** and **English** every other **day**.

Venus is the **goddess** of **beauty** and **love**.

London is the **capital** of **England**.

2. Number.

上に掲げた文中の school, doll, cup, girl 等の如く、Noun には一つ二つと数へられるものがある。之等が一人一物を表はす時は之を **Singular Number** (単数) と言ひ、二人二物以上を表はす時は **Plural Number** (複数) と言ふ。

3. 規則的な Plural Number の作り方。

1. Singular + s

animal	animals	garden	gardens
diamond	diamonds	house	houses
flower	flowers	tulip	tulips

2. s, x, sh, ch で終る語は Singular + es.

bus	buses	brush	brushes
goddess	goddesses	wish	wishes
ax	axes	branch	branches
box	boxes	watch	watches

【注意】

monarch* monarchs stomach* stomachs

3. 子音字+y で終る語は y を i に變へて es を付ける。

butterfly	butterflies	daisy	daisies
country	countries	story	stories

【注意】 母音字+y で終る語には s だけを付ける。

boy	boys	key	keys
day	days	monkey	monkeys

4. 子音字+o で終る語には es を付ける。

hero	heroes	potato	potatoes
mosquito	mosquito(e)s	tomato	tomatoes

【注意】

1. piano	pianos	radio	radios
2. bamboo	bamboos	cuckoo	cuckoos

5. f, fe で終る語は f を v に變へて s 又は es を付ける。

knife	knives	leaf	leaves
-------	--------	------	--------

* monarch [mónək]

stomach [stámək]

life lives wife wives

【注意】

handkerchief handkerchiefs
roof roofs scarf scarfs

4. 不規則的な Plural Form を有するもの。

- 1. 母音を異にするもの。

foot	feet	mouse	mice*
goose	geese	tooth	teeth
man	men	woman	women**

2. Singular, Plural 同形のもの。

deer	deer	salmon	salmon
fish	fish (fishes)	sheep	sheep

3. その他の例外的なもの。

child	children	ox	oxen
-------	----------	----	------

* 綴字に注意。

** 発音に注意。

LESSON II

PRONOUNS

代名詞

5. This is a picture of Bessie's house. She lives here with her father and mother.

Who is this boy?

What do you see in the playground?

There is a plant which we call a pitcher-plant.

上の例に見る如く、Noun の代りに用ひられる語を Pronoun (代名詞)と言ふ。

6. 或 Pronoun には Person (人稱)の變化がある。

First Person 一人 話す人自身。

Second Person 二人 話の相手。

Third Person 三人 話の題目となる人又は物。

Person	Number			Plural		
	Singular	單	複	Plural	單	複
First	I	my	me	we	our	us
Second	you	your	you	you	your	you
Third	he	his	him	they	their	them
	she	her	her			
	it	its	it			

Pronoun には Number の變化もあることに注意せよ。

代名

数

LESSON III

ADJECTIVES

7. I see a **beautiful** rainbow.

My doll has **dark** eyes and **dark** hair. Her dress is very **pretty**.

A clock has **two** hands. The **short** one points to the hours and the **long** one points to the minutes.

Noun 又は Pronoun を修飾する語を **Adjective** (形容詞)と言ふ。

8. Adjective には二つの用法がある。

1. 上の例に於ける **beautiful** rainbow, **dark** eyes, **two** hands, **short** one, **long** one 等の如く、直接に Noun, Pronoun を修飾する場合。

2. Her dress is very **pretty**. の如く、間に Verb を挟んで Noun, Pronoun を修飾する場合。

9. Comparison.

或種類の Adjective は比較の程度を表はす形を

持つてゐる。その變化を **Comparison** (比較)と言ふ。

1. Adjective 本來の形を **Positive Degree** (原級)と言ふ。

There is a **big** tree behind the house.

They are **happy**.

2. 二つのものを比較する場合には **Comparative Degree** (比較級)を用ひる。

My brother is **taller** than I.

Gold is **heavier** than silver.

Our class teacher hopes that we shall work as hard as we did last year, and become **better, wiser and more healthy**.

3. 三つ以上のものを比較して、その中の最上の度合を示す場合には **Superlative Degree** (最上級)を用ひる。

May is the **youngest** of the family.

The oak is the **biggest and strongest** of all trees.

Æsop was one of the **most learned** men in his time.

10. one syllable* 及び少数の two syllables の語には、Positive Degree に er, est をつけて Comparative Degree, Superlative Degree を作る。

1. Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dark	darker	darkest
great	greater	greatest
high	higher	highest
tall	taller	tallest

2. 語尾が e で終る語には単に r, st を付ける。

fine	finer	finest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
large	larger	largest
wise	wiser	wisest

3. 短母音字 + 子音字 で終る語は、最後の子音字

* syllable の数は通常その語の中の有聲母音の數に等しい。
tall, fine, great (one syllable) pret-ty, fa-mous (two syllables)
beau-ti-ful (three syllables)

を重ねて er, est を付ける。

big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest

4. 子音字 + y は y を i に變へて er, est を付ける。

busy	busier	busiest
happy	happier	happiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
merry	merrier	merriest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
silly	sillier	silliest

11. two syllables の多數の語、及び three syllables 以上の語には、Positive Degree の前に more, most を添へて Comparative, Superlative Degree を作る。

beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
useful	more useful	most useful
famous	more famous	most famous
healthy	more healthy	most healthy
difficult	more difficult	most difficult

interesting *more* interesting *most* interesting
 learned *more* learned *most* learned

12. その他不規則的に變化するもの。

good	}	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
well			
many	}	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
much			
bad	}	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
ill			
little		<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
old*	}	<i>older</i>	<i>oldest</i>
		<i>elder</i>	<i>eldest</i>
late*	}	<i>later</i>	<i>latest</i>
		<i>latter</i>	<i>last</i>

通常 Adjective の Superlative Degree の前には the を付ける (7 頁 § 9 の Example 3 参照)。

13. Articles.

a, an, the を Article (冠詞)と言ふ。a, an を

* これらは意味の違いによつて二通りの Comparison を有す。

Indefinite Article (不定冠詞)と言ひ、the を Definite Article (定冠詞)と言ふ。

Article も Noun の前につけられて*その意味を限定するものであるから、Adjective の一種と見做される。

14. Indefinite Article.

話の中に始めて出て来る場合、或は指すものが相手に未だ解つてゐない場合には、Singular の Noun の前に a, an を用ひる.**

An ant once fell into a pond.

A dove was perching in a tree over the water.

上例の文に於て、ant, pond, dove, tree は始めて話の中に出て来るのであるから a, an を用ひる。

子音の前には a を、母音の前には an を用ひる。

* Adjective を伴つた Noun に Article を付ける場合には、通常 Adjective の前に Article を置く。

This is a red flower.

Thank you for the nice party.

** a, an は元來 one の意より變化したものであるから、Singular Noun の前に付けて「一つの」といふ意味を表はす。併し日本語に譯す場合には、一々「一つの」「一人の」「一本の」等と譯す必要はない。

This is a pencil.

I have an English reader.

【注意】

1. 此處で子音母音と言ふのは、文字の上の區別ではなく、發音の上の區別である。

{ I carry an umbrella* on a rainy day.

{ There is a university* at Sendai.

2. h で始まる語でも h が發音されない時には an が用ひられる。

It takes about an hour* to go to Kamakura from Tokyo.

Cf. I can see a house* on a hill.*

3. Article と Noun との間に Adjective がはさまるときには、Article はそのすぐ次に來る音により、a 又は an が用ひられる。

{ What an unpleasant day it is!

{ Iron is a useful metal.

{ She is an honest woman.

{ You will see a high building over there.

* an umbrella [ən ʌmbrélə] a university [ə ju:nivə:siti]
an hour [ən aʊə] a house [ə haʊs] a hill [ə hɪl]

15. Definite Article.

a, an は不定のものに附けられるが、the は既に一度話の中に出て來て相手の人に解つてゐる Noun, 又は始めて言及されるものでもその指すものが何であるか明らかな Noun の前に附けられる。Definite Article は Singular Number にも Plural Number にも用ひられる。

A great king whose name was Frederick once came to a little village. The people of the village were greatly pleased to have a visit from their king. The king went to visit the school. The children sang songs of welcome.

On a table near by stood a large dish of oranges. The king took up one of the* oranges.

The sun is shining.

The new moon is sailing across the sky.

Here is a map of the world.

The ground is covered with snow.

* 母音の前の the は [ði] と發音される。

順序或は制限を表はす語の前にも the を附ける。

Sunday is **the** first day of the week.

People use **the** same language in England and America.

this, that, my, your, his 等が Noun の前に来る時には、何れの Article も用ひない。

This book is very big.

What is **that** flower in the vase?

This is **my** note-book.

His father went abroad last year.

LESSON IV

VERBS

動詞

16. School **begins** at nine.

Mr. Baker **is** our teacher.

He **teaches** us many things.

事物についてその動作又は状態を述べる語を Verb (動詞)と言ふ。

17. **Intransitive Verb.** 自動詞

This **is** a calendar.

She **lives** in Tokyo.

They **sat** by the window.

上の例に見る如く、動作が自己のみに止り、その動作を他に及ぼさない Verb を **Intransitive Verb** (自動詞)と言ふ。

状態を表はす Verb は大抵 Intransitive Verb である。従つてその働を受ける語はない。

18. **Transitive Verb** と **Object.**

I **help** my mother at home. 目的語

She **takes** breakfast at seven o'clock.

Tennyson **wrote** many beautiful poems.

動作を他のものに及ぼす Verb を **Transitive Verb** (他動詞)と言ひ、その動作を受ける人又は事物を **Object** (目的語)と言ふ。上例の mother, breakfast, poems 等は即ち Object である。

19. Transitive, Intransitive の區別は必ずしも絶対的のものではない。同一の Verb が或時は Intransitive に、或時は Transitive に用ひられる。

{ Birds **fly** in the air. (Intransitive) 自
 { Willie is **flying** a kite. (Transitive) 他

{ She cannot read and write, but she can **sing**. (Intransitive) 自

{ They **sang** songs of welcome. (Transitive) 他

{ Work while you work, and **play** while you **play**. (Intransitive) 自

{ They are **playing** basket-ball. (Transitive) 他

20. Complement.

I **am** a girl.

Sweet-peas **smell** sweet.

Who is there? It **is** I, Bessie.

They **call** the oak the king of the forest.

Mother **keeps** our room always clean.

Transitive, Intransitive 共に Verb だけでは敘述が不完全な爲に、主として Noun, Pronoun, Adjective を以てその不完全を補ふ場合がある。この場合の Noun, Pronoun, Adjective 等を **Complement** (補語)と言ふ。上の例に見る a girl, sweet, I, Bessie, the king of the forest, clean 等は即ち Complement である。

21. Conjugation.

Verb には三つの語形變化、**Root** (原形)、**Past** (過去)、**Past Participle** (過去分詞) がある。この變化を **Conjugation** (動詞の活用)と言ふ。

これには規則的な變化と、不規則的な變化とがある。

規則

A. Regular Verbs.

Root	Past	Past Participle
------	------	-----------------

1. Root+ed

call	called	called
flow	flowed	flowed
learn	learned	learned
thank	thanked	thanked
wait	waited	waited
walk	walked	walked

2. Root+d

like	liked	liked
live	lived	lived
love	loved	loved

3. 子音字+yはyをiに變へてedを附ける.

carry	carried	carried
reply	replied	replied
try	tried	tried
【注意】		
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed
play	played	played
stay	stayed	stayed

4. 短母音字 + 子音字は子音字を重ねてedを附ける.

clap	clapped	clapped
hug	hugged	hugged
stop	stopped	stopped

不規則 B. Irregular Verbs.

1. Past と Past Participle と同形のもの.

bend	bent	bent	catch	caught	caught
bring	brought	brought	feel	felt	felt
build	built	built	fight	fought	fought
buy	bought	bought	find	found	found
			get	got	got
			grind	ground	ground
			have	had	had

語尾が t, d の時は -ed を [-id] と發音し、f, k, p, s, ch, sh, th の時は [-t] と、他の有聲音の時は [-d] と發音する。

hear	heard*	heard*
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
win	won	won

2. Root と Past, 又は Root と Past Participle と同形のもの.

beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
come	came	come
run	ran	run

3. Root, Past, Past Participle 三つとも同形のもの.

cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
read	read*	read*
set	set	set
shut	shut	shut
spread	spread	spread

4. Root, Past, Past Participle 各、異なるもの.

bid	bade*	bidden
be	{ was were	been
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten(bit)
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen

* 發音に注意。

do	did	done
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hide	hid	hidden(hid)
know	knew	known
rise	rose	risen
see	saw	seen
sing	sang	sung
speak	spoke	spoken

swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
throw	threw	thrown
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

5. 意味の違いで二様の
変化を有するもの。

bear	{ bore	born
	{ bore	borne
hang	{ hung	hung
	{ hanged	hanged
lie	{ lay	lain
	{ lied	lied

22. Auxiliary Verbs.

We **shall** miss the train.

Will you play with me?

We **must** try our best.

You **may** invite Jane, too.

Can you see a basket under the table?

Do you know Mr. Green? No, I **don't**.

Birds are singing.

It **has** begun to rain.

上例に見る如く shall, will, must, may, can, do,

be (are), have (has) 等の語は、Verb と共に用ひられてその意味を助ける。故にこれ等を **Auxiliary Verb** (助動詞)と言ふ。

23. Tense.

Verb の時を示す變化を **Tense** (時形變化)と言ふ。その中には **Present** (現在)、**Past** (過去)、**Future** (未來) の形がある。この三つを **Three Primary Tenses** (三基本時形)と言ふ。*

Present	Past	Future
live lives	lived	shall } live will }

24. Present Tense.

This **is** a Japanese flag.

They **like** to play baseball very much.

I **have** three uncles.

* この他に尙 **Secondary Tenses** (第二次的時形)、即ち **Perfect Tenses** (完了時形)が三つある。

She gets up at half past six o'clock every morning.

I hear the bell.

上の例に見る如く、Present Tense は現在の状態、習慣、動作等を表はし、Root と同形を用ひる。

三人稱單數の現在は Root に s 又は es をつける (但し be は人稱の變化に従つて am, are, is となり、have は三人稱單數の場合に has となる)。

Uncle George drives the car.

He has a cap on his head.

There is a black cloud in the sky.

25. Past Tense.

John and May ran into the house.

The monkeys were very funny and the bears were amusing, too, but I liked the peacock best of all.

上の例に見る如く、Past Tense は過去の動作及び状態を表はす。§ 21 の Conjugation の Past Form を用ひる。

26. Future Tense.

I shall go home and do my sewing.

When will the package get to New York?

My sister and I shall be glad to come to your birthday party next Friday.

Verb の Root Form の前に shall, will をつけて未來のことを示す。

通常一人稱には shall を、二人稱三人稱には will を用ひる。

27. Present Perfect Tense.

Spring has come. したしまった

I have not finished my work yet. してしまつた

Have you ever heard of Æsop? したことがある

I have been to the station to see a friend off. して来たのだ

This is just what I have wanted so long. して来たのだ

Since then I have had a very good time.

have (has) + Past Participle の形を Present Perfect Tense (現在完了形)と言ひ、「……してし

まつた」「……したことがある」「……してみた所だ」等の意味を表はす。

現在完了 Present Perfect は when 又は過去を表はす語と共に用ひることは出来ない。この Tense は現在の状態を示すのが主眼であるからである。

He **has gone** to London.

Cf. He **went** to London last year.

Have you **read** Andersen's fairy tales?

Cf. When did you read them?

28. Progressive Form.

to be の諸變化+Present Participle* の形を用ひて或る動作の進行中なることを示す。この形を **Progressive Form** (進行形)と言ふ。多く用ひられる Progressive Form は次の様なものである。

I am writingPresent Progressive.

I was writingPast Progressive.

* Verb の Root Form に -ing をつけた形を Present Participle と言ふ。

I have been writing.....Present Perfect Progressive.

29. Present Progressive.

現に動作の行はれつつあることを示す。

What is John **doing** in the garden?

Cf. What does he do every morning?

It is Christmas Eve. Bessie and her family **are moving** about busily in the sitting-room. They **are all talking and laughing** merrily.

30. Past Progressive.

過去の或る期間動作が繼續して居たことを示す。

When I went to the Zoo, the elephant **was swinging** his long trunk.

In half an hour after we reached Numazu, we **were bathing** in the sea.

31. Present Perfect Progressive.

過去から現在まで引きつづき動作の繼續して来たことを示す。

I am sorry you **have been waiting** for me so long.

LESSON V

ADVERBS

32. Thank you **very much**.

We **usually** have three meals a day.

Here he **often** sits **up late** and works.

Where is the rose?

When did you see him?

Why didn't you come **yesterday**?

Her father comes **home** in the evening.

上の例に見る如く、主として Verb, Adjective 及び他の Adverb を修飾して程度、時、場所、理由等を明らかにする語を **Adverb** (副詞)と言ふ。

33. Adverb にも Comparison がある。その作り方は Adjective の場合と同じ(但し Adverb の Superlative Degree には the をつけない)。

I like summer, but I really like winter **better**.

He speaks several languages fluently, but English **most** fluently.

LESSON VI

PREPOSITIONS

34. Noun 又は Pronoun の前にあつて、他の語との關係を表はす語を **Preposition** (前置詞)と言ふ。

School is over **at** three.

Thanksgiving Day comes **on** the last Thursday **in** November.

Little Susan was playing **in** the garden.

Will you come **into** the sitting-room?

We got **to** the station **in** ten minutes.

You must come back **within** an hour.

Some beautiful pictures hang **on** the walls.

Spring is the time **of** flowers.

She goes **to** school **by** tram.

I am anxious to hear **from** you.

She cleans her teeth **with** a brush.

After school I made a doll's dress **for** May.

A man came **along** the platform.

The wind blows **against** the sails and drives the ship **through** the water.

LESSON VII

CONJUNCTIONS

35. Which is older, John **or** Willie?
 He can read **and** write.
 You can speak English, **but** I cannot.
 It will rain, **for** the barometer is falling.
When she comes home, her mother gives her some cake.
If I come again in the afternoon, will you play with me?
As it was fine, she saw a glorious sunrise.
 I cannot play **because** I have not finished my work yet.
 Help yourselves to bread and butter **while** Bessie cuts the cake.
Although he has a lot of money, he is not happy.
 I studied **till** it became dark.
- 上例に見る如く、文中の語と語、又は部分と部分を聯結する語を **Conjunction** (接續詞)と言ふ。

LESSON VIII

INTERJECTIONS

36. 種々なる感情を表はす語を **Interjection** (間投詞)と言ふ。Interjection は文中の他の語に文法上の關係がない。
- O Father, I know who our Santa Claus is.
 Oh, what a change!
 "Ah, let me see," said the fairy.
 Lo! the coach turned into a pumpkin.
 Alas! why should I work so hard?

今までに述べて來た Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection の八種類を **Eight Parts of Speech** (八品詞)と言ふ。

LESSON IX

SENTENCES

文

37. Word (語) が集つて一つの纏つた思想を表はすものを Sentence (文)と言ふ。Sentence の主題になる部分を Subject (主部)と言ひ、Subject について述べる部分を Predicate (述部)と言ふ。

Subject 主	Predicate 述
This	is chalk.
The little boy	can read and write.

38. Sentence の種類。

単に或る事柄について叙述する文を、**叙述文** (Assertive Sentence) と言ふ。これには**肯定文** (Affirmative Sentence) 及び**否定文** (Negative Sentence) の二種がある。

肯定文。

This is a pen.

We often go there to swim and fish.

否定文。

これは花がありません

This is not a flower.

彼は決してだれにもおしんこつのお菓子をあげません

He never said a kind word to anyone.

私は紙をもちません

I have no paper.

39. 物事を尋ねるときに用ひる文を**疑問文** (Interrogative Sentence) と言ふ。

疑問文には疑問詞* を以て始まる文と、さうでないものとの二種がある。

Who is this boy?

あなたは何時に起きますか

At what time do you

get up?

Is this a book?

彼女は町に住みますか

Does she live in town?

Are you going out, Bessie?

Shall I help you to write

the invitations?

彼はワイルドです

私は六時に起きます

I get up at six o'clock.

はい、そうです

Yes, it is.

No, she does not.

Yes, I am.

Yes, please, Mother.

疑問詞を以て始まらない疑問文には、通常 Yes, No,

* 疑問詞とは What? Which? Who? When? Where? How? Why? 等を言ふ。

を以て答へ、疑問詞を以て始まる文に答へるときは Yes, No, を用ひないことは上例に見る通りである。 Yes 及び No の後には Comma(,) を附ける。稀には Semi-Colon (;) を附ける場合もある。

40. ^{あなたの時計が何時かまじへて下さい} Tell me the time by your watch.
^{いつかまた別の日に来てください} Come again some other day.
^{音をたてないでうに静かになす} Be careful not to make any noise.
^{あんまり速はやくあるはリはリげません} Don't walk so fast.

上例の如く命令、禁止等を表はす文を命令文 (Imperative Sentence) と言ふ。

二人稱に對する命令文は通常 Subject を略し、Verb の Root Form を以て始める。

41. 次の如き文を感嘆文 (Exclamative Sentence) と言ふ。

^{なんとも立派な家だ} What a fine house it is!
^{なんとも彼女は世が高} How tall she is!

Sentence は必ず Capital Letter を以て書き始め、終にはそれぞれ文の形式に従つて (.) (?) (!) の中のいづれかを附ける。

Cf. How tall is she?
^{彼女の高さはどのくらいの高さですか}
 How well the girls sing!
^{女の子はなんともよく歌う事ができる}

42. Clauses. *clauses* クロウズ

^{主語} The man ^は ^{主語} saw ^は ^{主語} at once ^は ^{主語} that ^は ^{主語} he ^は ^{主語} was ^は ^{主語} more ^は ^{主語} foolish ^は ^{主語} than ^は ^{主語} his ^は ^{主語} wife.
^私 Our ^は ^{主語} school ^は ^{主語} publishes ^は ^{主語} a ^は ^{主語} paper ^は ^{主語} which ^は ^{主語} tells ^は ^{主語} us ^は ^{主語} all ^は ^{主語} the ^は ^{主語} class ^は ^{主語} news.
^{主語} If ^は ^{主語} I ^は ^{主語} keep ^は ^{主語} the ^は ^{主語} birds ^は ^{主語} in ^は ^{主語} a ^は ^{主語} dirty ^は ^{主語} cage, ^は ^{主語} they ^は ^{主語} will ^は ^{主語} soon ^は ^{主語} get ^は ^{主語} ill.

上の例に見る如く、一つの Sentence が Subject と Predicate を有する部分を二つ以上含んである場合がある。其各、の部分を Clause (文節) と言ふ。

而してその Clause が Noun の働をしてゐる場合には Noun Clause と言ひ、Adjective の働をしてゐる場合には Adjective Clause, Adverb の働をしてゐる場合には Adverbial Clause と言ふ。

43. Phrases.

^{私は} I know exactly ^は ^{主語} what ^は ^{主語} to ^は ^{主語} get.
^{九歳の時に} At nine years ^は ^{主語} of ^は ^{主語} age ^は ^{主語} Chopin ^は ^{主語} played ^は ^{主語} before

the great duke.

We usually have three meals a day; break-
fast **in the morning**, lunch at **noon**, and
dinner or supper **in the evening**.

上の例の如く、Word が集つて一つの語と同じ
役目をする場合、この Word の集りを **Phrase** (句)
と言ふ。

而して Noun と同じ役目をするものを Noun Phrase,
Adjective と同じ役目をするものを Adjective Phrase,
Adverb と同じ役目をするものを Adverbial Phrase と
言ふ。Phrase には Subject, Predicate はない。

PART TWO

LESSON I

NOUNS

1. CLASSES

44. Proper Nouns (固有名詞).

This is a boy. His name is **John**.
That is a girl. Her name is **May**.

On a bitterly cold day in **December**, 1620, the
ship "**Mayflower**" came sailing into **Plymouth**
Harbor on the east coast of the **United States**
of **America**.

Proper Noun は、上の例の如く個々の人、處、事
物等に特に與へられた名前であつて、必ず Capital
Letter を以て書き始める。

45. Common Nouns (普通名詞).

When the **peacock** spread out his big **tail** with

its bright **colors**, it looked like a beautiful **fan**.

Beyond the **garden** was a beautiful **forest** of lofty **trees** and deep **lakes**.

Common Noun は、上の例の如く一つ二つと数へられるもので、その種類のものに共通の名前である。

46. Collective Nouns (集合名詞).

I read the letter to my **class**.

A **group** of children were playing in the field.

The **army** was encamped beside the river.

Next week the Waseda baseball **team** will play against the Keio **team**.

The **teams** of different schools play against each other.

Collective Noun は、上の例の如く集合體に與へられた名前であつて、Common Noun と同様に Singular Form と Plural Form とがある。

He found that the **family** was in great need.

The **family** were poorly dressed.

上例 family に於ける如く、Collective Noun はその全

體を一纏めとして見る場合には Singular の Verb を用ひ、それを組織する個々のものを指す場合には Plural の Verb を用ひる。

People call Japan and China the Far East.

The Japanese are a polite **people**. (nation)

The **peoples** of the world are, so to speak, united by an unseen cord. (nations)

上の例に見る如く、people は「人々」の意に用ひられる場合と、「國民」の意に用ひられる場合がある。「人々」の意に用ひられる場合には決して Indefinite Article を附けず、また Plural Form をも取らない。しかし Verb は常に Plural である。

luggage, furniture 等は Plural Form を取らず、Indefinite Article も附けない。*

If you have any **luggage**, you can take a taxi.

A square table, a few chairs and a sideboard are all the **furniture** of this room.

47. Material Nouns (物質名詞).

* 一つ二つと数へる必要のある場合には a piece of luggage, a piece of furniture と言ふ。

A sofa is a **piece of** furniture.

Coffee with **cream** and **sugar** is served last.

The **water** of this spring is fresh and cool.

Material Noun は物質にあたへられた名前である。通常 Indefinite Article を附けず、Plural Form を取らない。之等のものは一つ二つと数へることが出来ないからである。*

48. Abstract Nouns (抽象名詞).

It would be wiser to wish for **health**, **happiness** and long **life**.

Under Zeus there were the gods of **war**, of **music** and **poetry**, and the goddesses of the moon, of **wisdom** and of **love**.

The child rejoiced at the wonderful **warmth** of the sun.

Abstract Noun は事物の性質、状態、動作等無形のものに付けられた名前である。従つて Adjective, Verb より作られたものが多い。

* もし數量を表はす必要のある時は、a cup of tea, two lumps of sugar, a loaf of bread, several sheets of paper, a spoonful of milk 等の形を用ひる。

Adjective より作られたもの。

happy	happiness	high	height
kind	kindness	long	length
diligent	diligence	true	truth
honest	honesty	wide	width
poor	poverty	young	youth
deep	depth	wise	wisdom

Verb より作られたもの。

feel	feeling	pay	payment
know	knowledge	serve	service
live	life	speak	speech

2. NUMBER

49. Noun に Singular Number, Plural Number の區別のあること、及び Plural の作り方は、既に Part I に於て大體述べた。

Compound Noun (複合名詞) を Plural にする時には、その中の主な Word を Plural にする。

footman	footmen
maid-servant	maid-servants

(man-servant men-servants)
 passer-by passers-by

50. 常に Plural Form に用ひられるもの。

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. breeches (半ズボン) | tongs (火箸) |
| glasses (めがね) | trousers (ズボン) |
| scissors (鋏) | bellows (ふいご) |
| 2. economics (経済學) | morals (修身) |
| gymnastics (體操) | physics (物理學) |
| mathematics (數學) | politics (政治學) |
| 3. arms (武器) | news (消息) |
| clothes (着物) | riches (富) |
| means (手段) | thanks (感謝) |

51. Plural になると意味の違ふもの。

good, goods

{ He hoped that his stories would do some **good** to
 children.
 { Japan exports a great deal of cotton **goods**.

manner, manners

{ His **manner** of speaking is just like his father's.
 { Children should learn good **manners**.

pain, pains

{ The child cried as if he were in **pain**.
 { You must take **pains** in order to do it well.

3. CASE

52. Noun, Pronoun* が同じ文中に於ける他の語に對する關係を **Case** (格)と言ふ。

Nominative Case (主格).....Sentence の Subject となつてゐる Noun 或は Pronoun の Case.

The **stars** are out.

Bessie and **May** are making a big Santa Claus with red crêpe paper.

May I go out?

Objective Case (目的格).....Verb 或は Preposition の Object となつてゐるもの。

Shut the **window**.

May gave **him** money.

During the winter **holidays** Anne visited her **aunt** in **Tokyo**.

* Pronoun の Case に就ては 5 頁 §6 参照。

What can I do for you?

Possessive Case (所有格).....他の Noun に對して所有者* の關係を表はし、Adjective の働をするもの。

This is my **father's** book.

通常 Noun の Possessive Case は人間、動物等生あるものに用ひられる。

53. Noun の Nominative Case と Objective Case とは同形であるが、Possessive Case は語尾に Apostrophe s ('s) をつけて作る。但し Plural Noun の語尾に s のある場合には Apostrophe (') だけをつける**

Frigga's robes were as lovely as their wearer.

The **children's** faces grew rosier.

* Possessive Case にはなほ次の如き用法がある。

1. 行爲の主 This is **Bessie's** invitation to Mary.
2. 行爲の目的 She devoted herself to her **children's** education.

** Compound Noun の Possessive Case は、最後に Apostrophe s をつけて作る。

This is my **father-in-law's** house.

They go to their **parents'** room.

無生物の所有關係は of を用ひた Phrase で表はす。

The wind carries seeds **of plants**.

On the calendar, we see the names **of the days of the week**.

但し人及び動物にはこれら兩様の形が用ひられる場合がある。

54. 無生物の Noun であつて、Possessive Case を慣用的に用ひるもの。

1. 時間、距離、重量等の Noun.

On **New Year's** Day, Bessie, May and I went for a walk along the moat.

Have you read **today's** papers?

From the house to the nearest tram-stop is about **five minutes'** walk.

In the course of a few months, over **four thousand pounds'** worth of silk was sold.

2. 慣用句として用ひられるもの。

The poor Mayor was **at his wit's** end.

He enjoyed the scenery **to his heart's** content.

Let us take this method for convenience, sake.

Here we are at our journey's end.

55. Possessive Case の後の Noun が省略される場合。

In the afternoon, Father, Mother and I went to Aunt Amy's. (house)

On my way to the greengrocer's I will stop at the butcher's and order some beef. (shop)

Whose dolls are they? They are Bessie's. (dolls)

4. GENDER

56. Noun, Pronoun には Gender (性)の區別がある。

1. Masculine Gender (男性)

boy, father, uncle, he

2. Feminine Gender (女性)

girl, mother, aunt, she

3. Common Gender (通性)

child, parent, cousin, friend, I, you

4. Neuter Gender (中性)

book, pen, apple, room, it

Masculine Gender, Feminine Gender の區別。

A. 全く異なる語を用ひるもの。

Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
brother	sister	man	woman
cock	hen	nephew	niece
gentleman	} lady	ox (bull)	cow
lord		son	daughter
husband	wife	grandfather	grandmother
king	queen	man-servant	maid-servant

B. 語尾の變化によるもの。

actor	actress	heir	heiress
count	} countess	host	hostess
earl		master	mistress
duke	duchess	prince	princess
emperor	empress	waiter	waitress
god	goddess	hero	heroine

LESSON II

PRONOUNS

代名詞

1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

57. 人稱の區別を有する Pronoun を Personal Pronoun (人稱代名詞)と言ふ (5頁 §6 参照)。

we, you, they, one が漠然と「世人」「我々」の意に用ひられることがある。

We do not think much about tea because we see it every day.

The bread you eat may be made from flour from Canada, while your coffee was perhaps grown in Brazil.

They say mountain climbing is not dangerous at all if the weather is fine.

It is fun to go ski-ing there; one feels like a flying bird.

58. it の用法。

1. 既に出た Noun を受ける場合。

名詞

What is that large building?

It is a school.

2. 時間、天候、距離を表はす場合。

It is one o'clock.

It is cold today.

It is three miles from my house to school.

3. Phrase 或は Clause を受ける場合。

It is great fun to play "post office."

It is true that he is a genius, but it cannot be said that he is virtuous.

I think it best to tell you now.

59. it と one の用法の區別。

Have you a knife?

Yes, I have one.

Where did you put the knife?

I put it on the table.

上の例に於ける如く、Indefinite Article を伴った Noun は通常 one で受け、Definite Article を伴った Noun は it で受ける。

但し Subject になる場合には、Indefinite Article を

Phrase...句

Clause-節

Itが

不定冠詞=a, an

定冠詞 the

伴つた Noun でも it で受ける。

What is a *tiger* like?

It is something like a huge cat.

60. one が Adjective と共に用ひられる場合には Article を附し、又 Plural にすることも出来る。

Cupid drew out two arrows — a leaden one and a golden one.

Some of the tulips are red. There are some white ones with red and pink stripes, too.

61. Reflexive Pronouns.

Personal Pronoun に self (selves) のついたものを Reflexive Pronoun (再歸代名詞)と言ふ。

Person \ Number	Singular	Plural
First	myself	ourselves
Second	yourself	yourselves
Third	himself herself itself	themselves

1. 動作を自分自身に及ぼす場合。

She enjoyed **herself** very much.

I had not much time to amuse **myself**.

Please help **yourselves** to sandwiches.

2. 意味を強める場合。

I should like to do some climbing **myself**.

He gave so much to the poor that he was always poor **himself**.

3. Preposition と共に Phrase として用ひられる場合。

A little girl came from Kyushu all **by herself**.

You must do it **for yourself**.

The fox said **to himself**, "How good that cheese smells!"

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

62. I have never seen such a graceful form as **yours**.

The flower-bed next to **ours** belongs to the Third Year.

上の例の **yours**, **ours**, 等を **Possessive Pronoun** (所有代名詞) と言ひ、多くの場合 Per-

sonal Pronoun の Possessive Case に Noun を加へたものに言換へることが出来る(即ち上の例の yours は your form, ours は our flower-bed の意である)。

Possessive Pronoun は Singular, Plural 同形であつて、常に Third Person である。

This ball is hers. Mine is a bigger one.

These balls are theirs. Mine are smaller ones.

3. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

63. Who is that tall man by the gate?

Which is your book, the red one or the black one?

What do we smell with?

He asked me what I was going to do.

上の例の如く、疑問の意味を持つ Pronoun を Interrogative Pronoun (疑問代名詞)と云ふ。

4. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

64. The man who came the other day was Mr. Yamada.

There was once a kind man whose name was Oliver Goldsmith.

This is the lady whom I met yesterday.

The spoon which is used to stir the coffee should be placed on the saucer.

This is just what I have wanted so long.

上の例に見る如く、Pronoun でありながら、Conjunction の役目を兼ねるもの*を Relative Pronoun (関係代名詞)と言ふ。

Relative Pronoun によつて代表される Noun 又は Pronoun を Antecedent (先行詞)といふ。上の例に於ては man, lady, spoon 等が Antecedent である。

what は that which の意であつて、Antecedent を兼ねたものである。従つて Antecedent は文面に表はれてゐない。

* The man who came the other day was Mr. Yamada. は
The man was Mr. Yamada. } が一文に纏つたもの。
He came the other day. }

This is the lady whom I met yesterday. は

This is the lady. } が纏つたもの。
I met her yesterday. }

また which が前の clause 全體を受ける場合がある。

The great wise Father above sends His beautiful sunshine to us each day, which must mean that we are not yet to stop growing.

65. that の用法。

1. 人、動物、物を受ける場合。

I saw two boys and a dog **that** were running a race in the field.

He sat down to finish the shoe **that** he was mending.

2. Antecedent が特殊の制限を受けてゐる場合。

This is *the same book* **that** I saw him using last week.

Beethoven is *the greatest musician* **that** the world has ever had.

He was *the first Frenchman* **that** came to Japan.

She must ask *only those questions* **that** can be answered by "Yes" or "No."

66. Relative Pronoun の Case.

Nominative	Possessive	Objective
who	whose	whom
which	whose	which
that	—	that
what	—	what

Relative Pronoun の Case は Antecedent の Case によつて決めるのではなく、その Relative Pronoun を含む Clause 中の他の語との關係によつて決る。*

She was the daughter of a vinedresser **who** had a large vineyard. (*Nom.*)

A widow is a woman **whose** husband is dead. (*Poss.*)

The girl **whom** I saw in the tram had a very charming manner. (*Obj.*)

67. Relative Pronoun の省略。

Relative Pronoun の Case が Objective Case

* Relative Pronoun の Number, Person はその Antecedent に従ふ。

I, **who** am still a boy, cannot vote.

We love *those* **who** are kind to us.

である場合には、屢、省略される。

Don't forget to say "Please" when you ask for something (that) you want.

Thank you very much for your interesting letter (which) I received last week.

These are the girls (whom) I taught last year.

5. PRONOUN, ADJECTIVE

兩様に用ひられるもの

68. this, that, some, other 等の語は、その後 Noun のない時には Pronoun となり、Noun が来る時には Adjective となる。

{ This is a floor, and that is a ceiling.
I shall fill this little bowl with fresh water, and fill that one with seeds.

{ Some of the tulips are red, and others* are yellow.

{ Some tulips are red and other tulips are yellow.

{ Suddenly at midnight Bessie heard a fire-engine rushing by. Then she heard another approaching

* Others はこのままでは Adjective として用ひられない。

{ with a shrill siren, then another.
.....Then she heard another fire-engine approaching with a shrill siren, then another fire-engine.

{ How many rooms are there in all?
The tulip is the biggest of all the flowers in the vase.

69. 次の用法に注意せよ。

{ They all thanked one another.
Bessie and May loved each other.

{ Two small mice became two men; one a coachman, the other a footman.
Some of the students live in the dormitory, and the others are day-scholars.
He was always ready to help others.
I will marry her and no other.

70. that, this が Sentence 全體を受ける場合。

We know that we are doing our duty. Is not that enough?

"Work while you work,

Play while you play;

This is the way to be cheerful and gay."

LESSON III

ADJECTIVES

71. Qualifying Adjectives.

The song grew **louder** and **sweeter**. It sang of **white** roses, and of **cool green** grass and **quiet** woods.

上の例に見る如く、**Qualifying Adjective*** (性
状形容詞)は、性質、状態等を表はす。

次の如きものも Qualifying Adjective と見做される。

It is a **Japanese**** flag.

My watch is of **Swiss**** make.

This book is printed on **India**** paper.

She wrote some **fairy** tales.

The girls are looking for **four-leaf** clovers.

In the evening Frigga sat down to spin **gold** thread.

My doll has **golden** hair.

“A **rolling** stone gathers no moss.”

* Part I に述べた Adjective は主に Qualifying Adjective である。

** Proper Noun より轉じて Adjective となつたものは Capital Letter を以て書き始める。

She passed the **written** examination.

72. Quantitative Adjectives.

數量を表はす Adjective を **Quantitative Adjective** (數量形容詞)と言ふ。

數を表はす Adjective を **Numerals** (數詞)と言ふ。これには **Cardinal Number** (基数)と **Ordinal Number** (序數)とがある。

Cardinal	Ordinal
1 one	1st first
2 two	2nd second
3 three	3rd third
4 four	4th fourth
5 five	5th fifth
6 six	6th sixth
7 seven	7th seventh
8 eight	8th eighth
9 nine	9th ninth
10 ten	10th tenth
11 eleven	11th eleventh
12 twelve	12th twelfth

13	thirteen	13th	thirteenth
14	fourteen	14th	fourteenth
15	fifteen	15th	fifteenth
18	eighteen	18th	eighteenth
19	nineteen	19th	nineteenth
20	twenty	20th	twentieth
21	twenty-one	21st	twenty-first
30	thirty	30th	thirtieth
40	forty	40th	fortieth
100	one hundred	100th	hundredth

73. Numerals に關する注意。

Children in Japan attend primary school for **six** years.*

The **third** day* of the week is Tuesday.

One squirrel sat on Dickon's left shoulder, **a second** on his right, and **a third** squirrel's head and paws peeped out of his coat pocket.

Æsop was born in Greece about two **thousand**

* Cardinal Number のあとの Noun は、one の場合を除いた他は Plural Form を取る。Ordinal Number のあとは Singular Form で、通常その前に Definite Article をつける。

five hundred years ago.

Hundreds and **thousands** of people gathered to see the baseball match.

74. その他の Adjective の注意すべき用法。

many, much, few, little

Can you see **many** stars in the sky tonight?

No, I can see only **a few** stars.

Have you had **much** snow this year?

No, we have had **little** snow.

a few, few

I have made **a few** mistakes.

You have made **few** mistakes.

a little, little

She helped them to earn **a little** money.

He has **little** money.

some, any, no

Please give me **some** candies.

Please give me **some** paper.

I don't want **any** apples.

Do you know **any** of the students?

If **any** one of you has something to say, please speak out.

Anyone can read such an easy book.

Snakes have **no** legs.

There is **no** water in the bottle.

either, both

There are shops on **either** side of the street.

There are shops on **both** sides of the street.

each, all, every

Each family made a log hut for itself.

All the families made log houses for themselves.

Every family has its own traditions.

LESSON IV

ARTICLES

75. Indefinite Article.

Indefinite Article にはなほ次の如き用法がある。

1. one の意。

Bread will cut more easily if it is a day old.

He will come back in a day or two.

2. per (.....につき)の意。

We have geometry twice a week.

I earn about a dollar and a quarter a day.

76. Definite Article.

普通 Proper Noun は Article を取らないけれども、次の如き場合には Definite Article を取る。

The Seine flows through the city of Paris. (河川)

The Pacific Ocean is between Asia and America.
(海洋)

The aeroplane is now flying over **the Black Sea**.
(海)

The next minute we are crossing **the Channel**.
(海峡)

(Lake Biwa, Tokyo Bay の如く、湖、灣等には the をつけない。)

The Stevenson family settled down in Samoa, the loveliest of all **the South Sea Islands**. (群島)

(Much tea is produced in Ceylon. の如く個々の島には the をつけない。)

All the ranges of **the Japanese Alps** rise beyond a deep valley. (山脈)

(Mt. Fuji の如く個々の山には the をつけない。)

The house in which **the Greys** live is in Kojimachi, Tokyo. (家族)

What is the capital of **the United States of America**? (複数形の國名)

He returned home on board **the "Taiyo Maru."** (船)

Father reads **the "Asahi"** and **the "Hochi"** every morning before breakfast. (新聞)

There are a great many interesting stories in **the Bible**. (聖書)

Uncle took us all in a motor-car to **the Meiji Shrine**. (神社佛閣)

The Empire State Building is one hundred and two stories high. (公共の建物)

77. the + Adjective は通常 Plural の Common

Noun に等しい。

The care of **the poor** (=poor people) and **the weak** (=weak people) is considered a duty there by all the people.

She nursed **the sick**.

78. 日常用ひられる Phrase の中には、必ず Definite Article を伴ふものと、Indefinite Article を伴ふものがある。

One of Bessie's friends lives **in the country**.

She has three lessons **in the morning**.

"**In the beginning** God created the heaven and the earth."

She put on her dress **in a hurry**.

Express trains carry us hundreds of miles **in a short time**.

I have not seen you **for a long time**.

I wish I had **a lot of** money.

We saw **a great (good) many** animals and birds there.

There are **a great number of** wonderful trees there.

I think it will do your husband **a great deal of** good.

79. 次の文を比較せよ。

{ On Sunday the Pilgrims marched together to
church.

{ He passes by **the church** every day.

{ On Saturday afternoon, we have no **school**.

{ **The school** is a big building.

{ Don't use a tooth-pick when at **table**.

{ **The table** is covered with a white cloth.

上例の如く、church, school, table 等がその建物、或は物自身を表はす場合には Article を伴ひ、それに關聯する仕事、或は内容を表はす場合には Article を伴はない。bed, market, hospital, prison 等もこれに準ず。

80. Article の省略。

1. 呼掛け。

Come, **brothers**, let us rest for a while.

2. 血族關係。

Father and **Mother** have invited some friends to dinner this evening.

Sometimes **Uncle** and **Aunt** go out for a drive.

3. 慣用句。

She goes to school **by tram**.

I want to send this letter **by post**.

Often on Sundays, or on Saturdays, when we are all **at home**, we have dinner **at noon**.

They have to move **from place to place** in order to find food.

He works hard **from morning till night**.

You must translate it **word by word**.

81. 次の Article の位置に注意せよ。

{ What **a** fine house it is!

{ How fine **a** house it is!

{ He had never carried such **a** large sum of money.

{ He had never carried so large **a** sum of money.

In half **an** hour, I shall be ready to start.

All **the** little ones waited to hear what she was going to say.

Both **the** man and his wife were very glad.

LESSON V

ADVERBS

82. 1. Simple Adverbs.

The wind blows **hard**.

They were **quite** safe.

He will **soon** come **here**.

2. Interrogative Adverbs.

Where is the vase?

How is your father?

Why have you opened this box?

Tell me **when** you will arrive at Tokyo Station.

3. Relative Adverbs.

This is the place **where** I was born.

We all hope the time will come **when** there will be no war between nations.

Sometimes, to keep warm she crept in among the cinders. That is (the reason) **why** she was called Cinderella.

83. Adverb には他の Parts of Speech の語と同

形のものがある。

{ Thank you very **much**. (*Adv.*)

{ When **much** pressure is put upon snow, it turns into ice. (*Adj.*)

{ I shall come **home** at five o'clock. (*Adv.*)

{ When the woman reached her **home**, she opened the box. (*Noun*)

{ She can read very **well**. (*Adv.*)

{ I am very **well**, thank you. (*Adj.*)

{ There is a **well** in one corner of the yard. (*Noun*)

84. Adverb には對になつて用ひられるものがある。

By and by it will clear up.

The two sisters tried **again and again** to put on the slipper.

One of the lions was walking **up and down** his cage.

この他 over and over again, on and on, more and more, here and there, to and fro, far and wide, forever and ever 等も屢用ひられる。

85. Yes, No, の用法。

問の如何に拘らず、その答が肯定文ならば Yes, を用ひ、否定文ならば No, を用ひる。

Is this a book?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

Don't you love these climbing roses?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

86. very と much の用法の區別。

1. very は Adjective, Adverb の Positive Degree と共に用ひ、much は Comparative Degree と共に用ひる。

Willie, John and May are **very** good friends.

Sometimes the wind blows **very** hard.

When this gold was in the lump it had a **much** richer color.

I like dancing **much** better than gymnastics.

2. very は Present Participle を、much は Past Participle を修飾する。

The air is **very** refreshing.

He was **much** admired for his cleverness.

87. too の用法。

1. 「あまり……すぎる」の意。

Ice-hockey is **too** rough a game for girls.

Oh, the way is **too** far.

2. too……to do.

The grandmother was **too** old to go out.

=The grandmother was so old that she could not go out.

Daphne was **too** tired to run any farther.

88. Adverb の位置。

Adverb は通常その修飾する語に出来るだけ近く置く。Adverb はその位置によつて文意に變化を來たすことがある。

{ This game will not be **nearly** so hard.

{ He **nearly** died of terror.

{ I saw him **only** yesterday.

{ I **only** saw him but had no time to speak with him.

{ He seems to be **impatiently** waiting for someone.

{ He turned away **impatiently**.

89. Adverb が Phrase, Clause, Sentence を修飾する場合。

There was a fire **just** across the square.

Just as he was putting his head under his wing, a large drop of water fell on him.

Even before she finished the sentence, a long string of sausages dropped from the chimney.

Usually one or more persons in the family must leave home early in the morning.

LESSON VI

VERBS

90. Double Object を取る Verb.

或 Transitive Verb は同時に二つの Object を取る。その一つを **Direct Object** (直接目的語)、他を **Indirect Object** (間接目的語)と言ふ。*

Please give me (= *Indirect Object*) some *paper* (= *Direct Object*).

Mrs. Grey **told** May a *story*.

This year the head teacher will **teach** us *morals*.

Uncle George **showed** us some *photographs*.

この他 ask, bring, buy, lend, make, send 等も亦 Double Object を取る Verb である。

91. Tense.

現在完了 時

Present Perfect Tense には、Part I に於て述べた一般的用法以外に、なほ次の用法がある。

* 一般に Direct Object の方は「.....を」の意味を表はし、Indirect Object の方は「.....に」の意味を表はす。

副詞 現在完了

1. 次の如き Adverb は普通 Present Perfect と共に用ひられる。

I have not received any letter today. 完了 今年

We have had many earthquakes this year. 完了 今年

Sports have grown very popular of late (=lately).

The doctor has just been here. 一般完了 最近

Has your father started for Kobe yet?*

Yes, he has already* started.

No, he has not started yet.*

Have you ever heard of AEsop?

No, I have never heard of him.

現在完了 2. have gone と have been.

have + 過去 (has) She has gone to England. (has) (彼女は英國に行つてしまつた。)

She has been in England. (行った事がある) (彼女は英國に行つたことがある。)

I have been to the station to see a friend off. (行って来た所だ) (私は停車場へ友達を見送りに行つて来た所だ。)

92. Past Perfect Tense.

* Already は肯定文に、yet は否定文及び疑問文に用ひられる。

過去分詞

had + Past Participle の形を Past Perfect Tense (過去完了)と言ひ、過去の或一定の時を基準として、その時までの動作の完了、繼續、或は經驗を表はす。

After his friends had gone he felt lonely.

He had been without food for several days, and was ill from hunger and cold. (過去完了) (彼は食ひなかつた) (過去) (数日)

She opened the apron that she had so carefully brought.

She said the stars were as beautiful as she had ever seen them.

未来完了

93. Future Perfect Tense.

shall (will) have + Past Participle の形を Future Perfect Tense (未来完了)と言ひ、未来の或時までの動作の完了を表はす。

You will have gone away before I come back.

LESSON VII

AUXILIARY VERBS

94. 主なる Auxiliary Verb の用法。

*be*Bessie **is** coming home.I **was** invited to a tea-party.*have*I **have** never seen such grapes as these.I **had** my photograph taken.*do*How **do** you do?**Did** you go anywhere during the summer holidays?She **does** not know anything about it.**Don't** go so soon.Please **do** come as soon as you can.95. *shall, will*

1. 意志を表はす時には、凡ての人稱を通じて *will* が用ひられる。*

* 従つて Second Person, Third Person の場合には、Simple Future の場合も意志を表はす場合も同じ形である。

I **will** help you if you wish.If you **will** come tomorrow, I shall be much obliged.That boy is obstinate. He **will** have what he wants.

2. Second Person, Third Person の *shall* は First Person の意志を表はす。

You **shall** hear one of Æsop's fables.=I **will** tell you one of Æsop's fables.This tree **shall** be called laurel.=I **will** call this tree laurel.

3. 疑問文に於ける *shall, will*.

- a. 單なる未來。

Shall you be at home next Sunday?Yes, I **shall** (be at home next Sunday).Where **shall** I find your book?You **will** find it on my table.**Will** he go to Ueno with us?Yes, I think he **will**.

- b. 相手の意志を問ふ場合。

Will you not stay with me for one night?Yes, I **will** (stay with you).

Shall I give you some water?

Yes, please.

Shall he post the letter?

Yes, he **shall**.

96. *should*

1. 過去から見た未来。

She said that she **should** go to Nikko.

Cf. She said, "I shall go to Nikko."

2. 義務。

All girls **should** sew well.

3. 習慣的に用ひられるもの。

I **should** think so.

I **should** like to go with her.

It is quite natural that she **should** succeed.

97. *would*

1. 過去から見た未来。

When writing these stories, he hoped that they **would** do some good to children.

Cf. The stories will do some good to children.

2. 意志(過去に於ける)。

The prince was charmed with Cinderella and he

would dance with her and with no one else.

3. 過去の習慣。

While making shoes, his father **would*** tell him stories.

98. *can, could*

1. 可能(.....出来る)。

Can you see a basket under the table?

They all ran as quickly as they **could**.

2. 推定(否定的)、及び強い疑(.....筈がない、.....かしらん)。

The rumor **cannot** be true.

He said that the rumor **could not** be true.

"Where **can** the box have come from?" Pandora kept saying to herself and to Epimetheus. "What in the world **can** be inside of it?"

99. *may, might*

1. 許可(.....してよろしい)。

You **may** go out.

Mother said that I **might** go and play.

* この **would** は **used to** を以て書換へることが出来る。現在では **used to** の形の方がより多く用ひられる。

2. 可能(.....出来る)。

After hard work, they made one large rude house where all **might** stay for a time.

3. 推量(肯定的)(.....かも知れない)。

It **may** rain tomorrow.

I thought your sister **might** like these flowers.

4. 目的(.....出来るやうに)。

The teacher expects us to work hard so that we **may** speak English fluently.

We had gymnastics (so) that we **might** get stronger.

5. 祈願(.....あらんことを)。

May you have a prosperous journey!

100. *must*

1. 必要(.....しなければならない)。

When you want to write a letter, you **must** have a pen and some paper.

2. 禁止(.....してはならない)。

May I go out? No, you **must** not.

3. 推定(確信のある場合)(.....に違ひない)。

You **must** be hungry, for you have had nothing today.

She **must** have been beautiful when she was young.

101. *ought*

義務、當然(.....べきである)。

You **ought** to do it yourself.

You **ought** to have told it to me.

(Ought の後には to を伴ふ Infinitive を用ひる。)

102. *need*

He **need** not go if he does not want to.

(Auxiliary Verb として用ひる時は打消の語を伴ふ。)

103. 「可能」を表はす *can* は *be able to*, 「必要」を

表はす *must* は *have to* を以て言ひかへることが出来る。* 而してこの意に於ける *can* の Future, 及び *must* の Past と Future には, *be able to*, *have to* の適当な形を代用しなければならない。

Never ask an old man to do what you **are** much more **able to** do yourself.

* *have to*, *had to* は「必要」の意にのみ用ひ、「推量」の場合には Present にも Past にも *must* を用ひる (78頁 §100 の3 参照)。

May hopes she **will be able to** climb some other mountains next summer.

He **was not able to** come earlier.

Poor Cinderella **had to** walk home in her ragged clothes.

You **will have to** call on him in a few days.

LESSON VIII

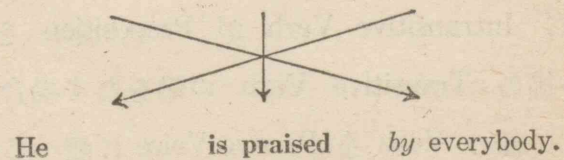
VOICE

104. *a.* Andersen **wrote** delightful stories.
b. The brave fireman **was seen** at one of the other windows and a ladder **was quickly put** there.
c. The underground railways which **are run** by electricity **carry** most people.

Transitive Verb には Subject が他の事物に動作を働きかける場合(上の例(a)及び(c)の後半)と、他の事物から動作を受ける場合((b)及び(c)の前半)とがある。これを **Voice** (態)と言ふ。

働きかける方の Voice を **Active Voice** (能動態)、働を受ける方の Voice を **Passive Voice** (受動態)と言ふ。

105. Everybody praises him.



Active	Children in every land read these stories.
Passive	These stories are read by children in every land.
Active	She has painted several pictures.
Passive	Several pictures have been painted by her.
Active	They made Caesar <i>king</i> .
Passive	Caesar was made <i>king</i> by them.
Active	I will give you a hundred pieces of gold.
Passive	{ You shall be given a hundred pieces of gold. { A hundred pieces of gold shall be given to you.

【注意】 Voice を變へる場合、Tense は元のままに保たなければならない。

106. Active Voice の Subject が漠然と「世人」「我我」を指す we, you, they, one, people 等である場合には、Passive Voice に於ては通常これを省く。

{ In China **they** speak Chinese.
{ Chinese is spoken in China.

{ **People** call Japan and China the Far East.
{ Japan and China are called the Far East.

107. Intransitive Verb が Preposition を伴つて一箇の Transitive Verb の働をなす場合がある。この種の Verb を Passive Voice に變へる時には、

Preposition を落さぬやうに注意せよ。

{ They **laughed at** me.
{ I **was laughed at** by them.
{ They **sent for** the doctor.
{ The doctor **was sent for**.

108. 日本語では Active の意味のものでも、英語では Passive の形を用ひて言ひ表はす場合が多い。

I **was delighted** to hear about the Dolls' Festival.

We **were** rather **frightened**.

They **were surprised** at the news.

She **was** bitterly **disappointed**.

The people of the village **were** greatly **pleased**.

Stevenson **was** tremendously **interested** in the islanders.

He **was** suddenly **taken ill**.

She **was** **dressed** in pink.

LESSON IX

VERBALS

109. Verbals は Verb の變形である。Verb の性質と共に Noun, Adjective, Adverb の性質を有し、最早單獨には Verb の本來の働をしない。

110. Infinitive.

to+Verb の Root Form の形を **Infinitive*** (不定詞)と言ひ、Noun, Adjective, Adverb として用ひられる。

A. Noun として。

1. Subject.

To say that a man is as wise as Solomon is the highest praise we can give.

It costs you ten sen **to send** a letter to New York.

* Infinitive にはなほ to+have+Past Participle の形のものがある。これを **Perfect Infinitive** (完了不定詞)と言ふ。

She seems **to have been** rich.

2. Object.

I like **to ski**.

【注意】 learn, know, show, teach 等の Object として用ひられる Infinitive の前には通常 how, what, where 等を用ひる。

You must *learn* **how to read and write**.

I do not *know* **what to do**.

She *showed* me **where to go**.

I will *teach* you **how to swim**.

Tell me **when to begin**.

3. Complement.

His mother wished him **to be** a tailor.

B. Adjective として。

There is no one **to notice** us.

I have something **to say**.

C. Adverb として。

I am glad **to see** you.

The fishermen at work stopped **to listen**.

This house is comfortable **to live in**.

To tell the truth, I do not like him.

111. Infinitive が to を伴はずに用ひられる場合。

1. bid, have, let, make 等の Verb の後に来る場合。*

The great wise Father above *bade* us **grow**.

I *had* him **write** the letter.

Let me **see** your book.

The wind *makes* some ships **go**.

2. 感覚を表はす Verb の後に来る場合。*

We *saw* him **hide** it behind the curtain.

They *heard* a man **tell** fairy stories.

When we are out of doors we can *feel* the wind **push** against us.

3. 慣用句。

You *had better* **take** an umbrella with you.

I *would rather* **stay** at home than **go** out on such a hot day.

I *could not but* **think** so.

The grasshopper *did nothing but* **play** and **sing** all day long.

* 但し Passive Voice の場合には to を伴ふ。

He *was made* **to go**.

What *were* you *bidden* **to cry**?

The man *was seen* **to pass** over the bridge.

112. say, think の後には Infinitive を用ひない。

[I **said** to him **to check** the two big suitcases. (誤)]

I **said** to him, "Check the two big suitcases."

I **told** him **to check** the two big suitcases. } (正)

[I am **thinking** **to return** home tomorrow. (誤)]

I am **thinking** **of returning** home tomorrow. }

I **intend** **to return** home tomorrow. } (正)

113. Participle.

Participle (分詞) は Verb の性質と共に **Adjective** の性質を持つてゐる。これには **Present Participle** (現在分詞) 及び **Past Participle** (過去分詞) がある。

Present Participle には **Active** の意味があり、**Past Participle** には **Passive** の意味がある。

次の如き **Participle** は Verb の性質を失ひ、純然たる **Adjective** としてのみ用ひられる。

This is an **interesting** book.

Latin is not a **living** language.

He speaks in **broken** English.

They lived at Asgard, a city **glittering** with bright gold.

She saw the house **wrapped** in smoke.

114. Participle が Conjunction の役目を兼ねてゐる場合がある。

Throwing down their spades, they all sit on the ground.

=They all throw down their spades and sit.....

Seeing the cat, all the rats ran away.

=When they saw the cat, all the rats ran away.

Going up those steps, you will be on the platform.

=If you go up those steps,.....

His father **being** a poor shoemaker, the family had to live in one little room.

=As his father was a poor shoemaker, the family

.....

Having finished my work, I took a walk in the park.

=After I had finished my work,.....

115. Gerund.

Present Participle と形は同じであるが、Verb

の性質と共に Noun の性質を併せ持つてゐるものを **Gerund** (動名詞)と言ふ。

Your **singing** disturbs me very much.

Colin slept without once **awakening**.

Colin *could not help* **smiling** because he felt so curiously comfortable.

On **being** told what was wanted, the page rang the bell himself.

=When he was told what was wanted,.....

LESSON X

MOOD

- 116. a. There are four seasons in a year.
We hear with our ears.
- b. If he were not busy, he would surely come.
If I had one million yen, I would go round the world.
- c. Go at once.
Please come as soon as possible.

上例 (a) の Sentence に於ては、その Verb は事實ありのままの動作状態を示し、(b) に於ては假定、(c) に於ては命令を示す。Verb のこの様式を Mood (法) と言ふ。(a) に屬するものを Indicative Mood (直説法)* (b) に屬するものを Subjunctive Mood (假定法)、(c) に屬するものを Imperative Mood (命令法)と言ふ。

117. Subjunctive Mood.

* 今までこの本に挙げた Sentence の大部分はこの Mood に屬す。

(假定法未来)

- 1. 現在或は未来に關する強い疑を表はす場合。
If anyone should come, tell him to wait.
If you should fail in the examination, I should be disappointed.

未来に關する假定には were to を用ひることもある。

They thought that if he were to marry some noble lady he would become more grave and serious.

- 2. 現在の事實の反對を假定する場合。

If I had a lot of money, I would never work again.
I should be happy, if I were pretty, rich and wise.

If に導かれる Clause には複數形の Past Form の Verb を用ひ、これを受ける Clause には Auxiliary Verb の Past Form を用ひる。形は過去であるけれども、現在のことに關して用ひられる。

- 3. 過去の事實の反對を假定する場合。

* 現在或は未来に關する不確定なことを假定する場合には、今は Indicative Mood を用ひる。現... 原形 他動詞

If he is honest, I will employ him.
If it rains tomorrow, Mother will not take us to the park.
If he be, as you say, a thief, as a thief he must be punished.

(am = was
are = were
is = was
ある 早敷)

had + 過去分詞

had + 過去分詞 + 現在完了

If he had cried out, Pandora would have withdrawn her hand, and the fatal mystery of the box might never have been known.

Had I proclaimed (=If I had proclaimed) the value of the emerald, the chance of seeing it again would have been less.

If で導かれる Clause には Past Perfect の形を用ひ、之を受ける Clause には Auxiliary Verb の Past+have +Past Participle の形を用ひる。形は過去完了であるけれども、過去のことに関して用ひられる。

118. I wish (假定的の場合), as if, as though の次には通常 Subjunctive Form を用ひる。

I wish

I wish I had some money.

(I am sorry I have no money.)

I wish I were a prince.

Cf. I wish to go to France next year.

as if

Pandora heard Epimetheus cry out as if he were in pain.

as though

He carried his knapsack on his shoulder, and was covered with dust, as though he had walked far.

119. Imperative Mood.

Come and play tennis with me.

Be kind and good to everybody.

Don't talk with your mouth full.

上例の如く、二人稱に對する命令には Verb の Root Form を用ひ、通常 Subject の you を省く (打消は Do not を以て始めるのが普通である)。

"Let me try," Cinderella said.

"You!" cried the sisters. "You could never put it on."

"Let her try," said the prince.

上の例の如く、二人稱以外に對する間接命令には let を用ひる。

【注意】 次の如き場合は純然たる命令ではない。

Let us all work hard.

Let me give you some tea.

Let me see how many countries there are in the world.

LESSON XI

PREPOSITIONS

120. 主なる Preposition の用例。

about

The sisters made her do all the hard work **about** the house.

Tell us more **about** the wonderful land.

above

High **above** the city, on a tall column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince.

Above all things, Frigga loved to stay in her own palace.

across

Epimetheus came running **across** the room.

There was a fire just **across** the square.

among

In a village **among** the hills of Italy, there lived an old hermit.

around

They all sit **around** the table and open their gifts.

at

Please meet me **at** the station.

I have an engagement **at** four.

They were sliding down **at** a great rate.

Susan rejoiced **at** the singing birds.

When Apollo saw Cupid **at** his play, he laughed **at** him.

before

Fairy Fortunata appeared **before** them.

The train starts **before** ten o'clock.

beside

She stays close **beside** me.

besides

Besides all this, they were in exceedingly bad humor.

between

Ocean liners sail back and forth **between** the great ports of the world.

beyond

Beyond the garden was a lofty forest.

Stop! This matter has gone **beyond** you.

by

A poor man and his wife were talking **by** the fire.

You must come home **by** five o'clock.

One of the children was saved **by** a brave fireman.

The wages were paid **by** the day.

The boy held his grandmother **by** the hand.

for

These stories are mostly **for** young people.

The others chose one thing **for** her to guess.

The Swallow was getting ready to start **for** Egypt.

I will give a pot of gold **for** your grapes.

Mother has sent me **for** a pound of butter.

I shall stay in Tokyo **for** a week.

She looks old **for** her age.

from

They came home **from** school.

They make wine **from** grapes.

There are no fences to keep the cattle **from** wandering.

in

Little Susan was playing **in** the garden.

Stevenson was born at Edinburgh **in** 1850.

The tea will be ready **in** a minute.

It is easy for me to write a letter **in** Japanese.

into

John and May went **into** the sitting-room.

He fell **into** a sweet sleep.

The river-god changed Daphne **into** a tree.

of

“The day our father died he spoke again **of** the pot **of** gold,” said Peter.

Roses smell sweetest **of** all flowers.

The desk is made **of** wood.

It was very good **of** you to invite us.

The thief robbed the traveller **of** all his money.

He died **of** cold and hunger.

on

There is a book **on** the table.

Hope kissed Pandora **on** the forehead, and her hurt was cured.

Tennyson was born **on** August 6th, 1809.

I went **on** business.

We live **on** rice.

over

The flood spread **over** the field.

The men carried guns **over** their shoulders.

He gave him money enough to travel all **over** Europe.

through

A soft melody came in **through** the window.

A nightingale sang to him all **through** the night.

to

She could not get **to** the top of Mt. Yari.

Please write **to** me soon.

Keep **to** the left.

I cannot agree **to** such a proposal.

under

He came and sat **under** the tree.

Those children are all **under** his care.

upon

The king placed his hand **upon** her head.

A great grief came **upon** the nation.

with

Take your umbrella **with** you.

Write your composition **with** pen and ink.

"What a fool you are!" cried the man **with** anger.

I do not agree **with** you.

within

"**Within** ninety days I will return to you the finished crown," said the goldsmith.

It is not **within** my power to support them.

without

We cannot live **without** air.

Wash your hands **without** splashing the water.

121. Phrase Prepositions.

二つ以上の語が集つて一つの Preposition の役目をなすものを **Phrase Preposition** と言ふ。

According to the Greek myths, gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus.

Every one of you may leave, but **as for** me, I will stay.

There were many guesses **as to** who he might be.

They are envious of him **because of** his power.

I pardon you **for the sake of** your dead father.

Do you see a garden **in front of** the house?

Instead of our usual gymnastics, we had a dancing lesson.

On account of the storm, the ship was delayed.

A swallow flew out of his nest.

122. 次の如き Adverbial Phrase は Preposition
を伴はない。

Bessie gets up at half past six o'clock every morning.

I shall see you again this afternoon.

My brother finished the middle school course last year.

Some day he will come again.

Come this way, please.

LESSON XII

CONJUNCTIONS

123. Conjunction には **Co-ordinate Conjunction**
(對等接續詞) 及び **Subordinate Conjunction** (從
屬接續詞)の二種がある。

124. **Co-ordinate Conjunctions.**

文法上對等の關係にある Word, Phrase, Clause
を結びつける Conjunction を言ふ。*

as well as

He, **as well as** the child, must have perished in the
flames.

both.....and

English is spoken **both** in England **and** in the United
States.

not only.....but

He knows **not only** English **but** French.

either.....or

* 28 頁 § 35, 1, 2, 3, 4 の例を併せて参照せよ。

In the evening she **either** reads **or** sews.

neither.....nor

The tea is **neither** too strong **nor** too weak.

125. Subordinate Conjunctions.

Sentence の主な部分と、それに従属する部分とを結びつける Conjunction を言ふ。*

after

You must not stay **after** the clock strikes twelve.

before

She had four hours' walk **before** she reached Nakabusa hot springs.

as long as

The fly clings to the leaf **as long as** he can.

as soon as

Some flowers shut their eyes **as soon as** it gets dark.

hardly.....when

Hardly had she spoken **when** there stood before her a little old lady with a golden wand in her hand.

* 28 頁 § 35, 5 以下の例を併せて参照せよ。

no sooner.....than

No sooner had we heard the news **than** we all shouted with joy.

till, until

I shall rest **till** he comes.

Don't open the box **until** you reach home.

since

It is not long **since** the flying machine was invented.

now that

Now that you have left school you should support yourself.

unless

I will not go **unless** you go with me.

so that.....(may), in order that.....(may)

We must work hard **so that** we *may* succeed.

We must work hard **in order that** we *may* succeed.

so.....that, such.....that

The silly crow felt **so proud that** she opened her mouth and gave a loud caw.

Cinderella had **such** a good time **that** she forgot what the fairy had said.

LESSON XIII

KINDS OF SENTENCES

126. Simple Sentences.

Sentence を構成する要素は Part I で述べた様に Subject と Predicate である。

Subject	Predicate
He	came.
School	begins at nine.
Uncle George	drives the car.
One of Bessie's friends	lives in the country.

上の例の Sentence は何れも一つの Subject と一つの Predicate Verb とを持つ。此の如き文を **Simple Sentence** (單文)と言ふ。

上の表に於ける he, school, George, one を夫々の Sentence の **Subject Word** (主語)と言ひ、came, begins, drives, lives を **Predicate Verb** (述語動詞)と言ふ。

127. Compound Sentences.

二つ以上の Simple Sentence を Co-ordinate Conjunction によつて結びつけた文を **Compound Sentence** (重文)と言ふ。

John is ten years old, and little May is seven.

May cannot read but she can sing.

I played while he worked.

上の例に於ける John is ten years old. 及び Little May is seven. 等の如く、下線を附した部分は何れも獨立した Simple Sentence と見ることの出来るものである。但し、これらは最早 Sentence とは言はず、Clause と言ふ。

128. Complex Sentences.

一文中に Noun Clause, Adjective Clause 或は Adverbial Clause を含む Sentence を **Complex**

Compound Sentence に於て各、の Clause の Subject が同一である場合には、之を繰返さないことが多い。

He often sits up late and (he) works.

Æsop travelled far and wide, (Æsop) met many great people of his time, and (Æsop) became famous.

Sentence (複文)と言ふ。

Let us go and see what our dear old Santa Claus has brought for you. (*Noun Clause*)

A great king whose name was Frederick was once travelling through his kingdom. (*Adjective Clause*)

When her work was done, she sat down to rest. (*Adverbial Clause*)

上の例に見る如き諸種の Clause を **Dependent Clause** (従属節)と言ひ、いづれも適当な聯結語*によつて Sentence の他の部分、即ち **Principal Clause** (主文節) に結びつけられてゐる。

* Dependent Clause を導く聯結語としては、Subordinate Conjunction, Relative Pronoun, Relative Adverb, Interrogative Pronoun, Interrogative Adverb 等が用ひられる。

LESSON XIV

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

129. It was a pity she *could* not do all she wanted.

He *sang* snatches of songs which he *had learned* when a boy.

上の例の如く、Principal Clause の Verb が Past Tense の時には、Dependent Clause の Verb は Past か Past Perfect を用ひなければならない。之を **Sequence of Tenses** (時の呼應)と言ふ。

You **shall be** cared for until you *can write* good stories.

I **don't know** what *has become* of it.

I've **come** to tell you that I *will grant* you three wishes.

I **hear** the fire *was caused* by a defective wire.

上の例の如く、Principal Clause の Verb が Past 以外の Tense である場合には、この法則に由らない。

LESSON XV

NARRATION

130. Direct Narration.

話された言葉その儘を Quotation Marks (“ ”) に入れて傳へる方法を **Direct Narration** (直接話法)と言ふ。

The father said to them, “*I have a surprise for you. Go and look for it.*”

“*Where did you hide it, Father?*” asked John.

“*I did not hide it at all,*” answered the father.

上の例に於ける said, asked, answered 等の Verb を **Reporting Verb** (引用動詞)と言ひ、Quotation Marks 中の言葉を **Reported Speech** (引用文)と言ふ。

131. Indirect Narration.

人の言葉の内容だけを報告者の言葉として傳へる方法を **Indirect Narration** (間接話法)と言ふ。

Mother tells me that I must not forget to go to the baker's for some bread.

She said (that) she would gladly go with you.

132. Direct Narration を Indirect Narration に變へる時の注意。

Assertive Sentence の場合。

1. Quotation Marks を除き、Conjunction の that を以て二つの部分をつなぐ。

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

2. Reporting Verb が Past Tense である場合には、* Reported Speech 中の Verb (又は Auxiliary Verb) の Tense を次の如く變へる。

{ He said, “*I **want** to ask the children a few questions.*”
He said that he **wanted** to ask the children a few questions.

* 但し Reporting Verb が Present, Future 或は Present Perfect である場合には、Reported Speech の Verb の Tense は變化しない。

{ He will say, “*The boy **was** lazy.*”
He will say that the boy was lazy.
He has often said, “*I **am** satisfied.*”
He has often said that he is satisfied.

{ My brother said, "*I shall go to the barber's.*"
 { My brother said that he **should** go to the barber's.

{ She said, "*I have been reading.*"
 { She said that she **had been** reading.

{ Henry said, "*I was brought up in the country.*"
 { Henry said that he **had been** brought up in the
 { country.

3. Reported Speech 中の Personal Pronoun は報告者から見て適当なものに變へる。

4. 時、場所等の語句を通常次の如く變へる。

ago...→before	tomorrow...→	{	the next day
here...→there			
now...→then	yesterday...→	{	the day before
this...→that			
today...→that day			

{ They said, "*He came to see us a few days ago.*"
 { They said that he had come to see them a few
 { days **before**.

{ May said, "*I want to send **this** package to my
 friend.*"
 { May said that she wanted to send **that** package to
 { her friend.

{ Mary said, "*I met my uncle **yesterday**.*"
 { Mary said that she had met her uncle **the day**
 { before.

133. Interrogative Sentence の場合。

1. Reporting Verb, say を ask, inquire 等の Verb に變へる。

{ He said, "*To what kingdom does an orange belong?*"
 { He **asked** to what kingdom an orange belonged.

2. 疑問詞を以て始まる Sentence はその疑問詞を聯結語として用ひ、さうでない Sentence は if, whether 等を用ひて二つの Clause をつなぐ。

{ "*Who is he?*" said Mary.
 { Mary asked **who** he was.

{ "*Does anyone know?*" said the teacher.
 { The teacher asked **if** anyone knew.

3. Assertive Sentence の如く Subject を先にして Predicate を後におく。

{ I said to him, "*How often **have you been** to
 England?*"
 { I asked him how often **he had been** to England.

134. Imperative Sentence の場合。

1. Reporting Verb を原文の意味に従つて tell, order, beg, bid, forbid 等に變へる。

2. Reported Speech の Verb を Infinitive に變へる。

{ I said to them, "*Study hard.*"

{ I told them to study hard.

{ The general said to his servant, "*Bring my horse.*"

{ The general ordered his servant to bring his horse.

135. Exclamative Sentence の場合。

1. Reporting Verb を cry, exclaim 等に變へる。適當な Adverb または Adverbial Phrase を加へることもある。

2. Exclamation Mark を除く。

{ He said, "*Oh, what a beautiful sunset it is!*"

{ He exclaimed that it was a beautiful sunset.

{ They all cried out, "*Hurrah! Our team has won!*"

{ They all cried out with joy that their team had won.

136. 次の如き場合には Reported Speech 中の Verb (又は Auxiliary Verb) の Tense は變化しない。

1. 眞理及び不變の事實。

{ Our teacher said, "*The sun gives light to the moon.*"

{ Our teacher said that the sun gives light to the moon.

2. 歴史上の事實。

{ He said, "*The battle of Trafalgar was fought in 1805.*"

{ He said that the battle of Trafalgar was fought in 1805.

3. Subjunctive Sentence の場合。

{ He said, "*If I were rich, I would go abroad.*"

{ He said that, if he were rich, he would go abroad.

EXERCISE

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PART ONE

LESSON I NOUNS

- §1. 次の文中より Noun を指摘せよ。
1. Bessie meets her aunt at the gate.
 2. She washes her face and hands with soap and water.
 3. We saw many animals and birds in the Zoo.
 4. I had some sandwiches and a cup of tea for my lunch.
 5. After school, Bessie plays tennis or basket-ball with the other girls.
 6. They enjoyed the evening very much with the radio and thanked Father for the wonderful presents.
 7. Christmas is a happy day for us.
 8. England, France and Germany are in Europe.
 9. Apollo was the god of music and poetry.
 10. On Wednesday we have Japanese, arithmetic, chemistry and sewing.

§2—4. 次の Noun の Plural Form を示せ。

dish	wolf	shoemaker	cap	poppy
glass	rule	key	firefly	gentleman
page	church	village	horse	knife

city tooth princess bench boy
 tree tray country lemon pansy

LESSON II PRONOUNS

§5. 次の文中より Pronoun を指摘せよ。

1. I am a girl. My name is Bessie.
2. This is a cat. Its name is Tama.
3. Is this a floor or a ceiling? It is a floor.
4. Write to me soon, as I am anxious to hear from you.
5. We cannot see without eyes.
6. What is that on the table?
7. Have you a Japanese doll like this?
8. Which is longer, the River Tone or the Shinano?
9. Here comes the lady who gave me some chocolate yesterday.
10. This is the book which my aunt gave me the other day.

§6. 適当な Pronoun を挿入せよ。

1. — am learning — lesson now.
2. The little birds are singing. — are very glad to see the sun.
3. What are —? — are school girls.
4. — is she? Tell — — name,

5. If — want to see the sunrise, — must get up very early.
6. Willie is tall for — age.
7. John is a good boy. — can make — father and mother happy.

LESSON III ADJECTIVES

§7. 適当な Adjective を挿入せよ。

1. Hanako is a — girl.
2. Her hair is — and —.
3. The sky is —.
4. Who is that — boy?
5. I see — flowers in the garden.
6. It is — and — today.
7. I am very — today.
8. How — the rainbow is!

§9—12. a. 斜體の Adjective の Comparison を示せ。

1. Mt. Everest is the *highest* mountain in the Himalayas.
2. She was very *beautiful*.
3. I have *many* English books, but my *elder* brother has *more* than I.
4. Æsop is the *greatest* writer of fables.

5. Alice is *cleverer* than Jane, but not *prettier*.
6. This parasol is of the *latest* fashion.
7. Is she any *better*? No, she is *worse* today.
8. The song grew *louder* and *sweetèr*.
9. It is getting *hotter* and *hotter*.
10. I am afraid geometry will be *more difficult* than algebra.

b. 括弧の中の Adjective を適当な形に變へて挿入せよ。

1. It is getting — (cold) day by day.
2. There is no one in the world — (wise) than she.
3. He will come up to Tokyo by a — (late) train.
4. December is the — (late) month of the year.
5. She is getting — (well) every day.
6. Caesar was one of the — (great) rulers in all the world.
7. The former is a man of heart, and the — (late), a man of mind.

§13—15. a, an, the を適当に挿入せよ。

1. Tokyo is — capital of Japan.
2. Which will you have, — orange or — apple?
3. He lived in — country when he was — boy.
4. — pine is — fine tree.
5. Mt. Niitaka is — highest mountain in Japan.

6. What do we call — second month of — year?
7. Once there was — honest old man who had — unkind wife.
8. Which is nearer, — sun or — moon?
9. — elephant is — big but gentle animal.
10. There is — picture on — wall. Look at — picture. What do you see in it? I see — boy playing with — dog in — field.

LESSON IV VERBS

§16—20. Transitive Verb, Intransitive Verb, Object, 及び Complement を指摘せよ。

1. I have a pretty doll.
2. The flower is in the vase.
3. The servant opens the window every morning.
4. The dewdrops sparkle on the grass.
5. They look happy and cheerful.
6. Daphne became a laurel tree.
7. The wind turns wind-mills.
8. They made him mayor of the city.
9. I keep the windows shut as it is cold today.
10. They elected Roosevelt President of the United States of America.

§21. a. 次の Verb の Conjugation を示せ。

be	answer	write	tell	stand
hold	get	fly	draw	sit
sing	take	fasten	meet	shine
die	sleep	talk	have	say
watch	lie	cry	cut	stop

b. 次の Verb の他の二つの形を示せ。

dried	chosen	swam	smelt	left
driven	done	rung	spread	dropped
shown	filled	forgot	gone	threw
play	wrote	hurt	broken	wondered

§23—25. a. Present を Past に變へよ。

1. Mrs. Grey *tells* a story to her children.
2. John *is* a good little boy.
3. Two gentlemen *are* walking along the street.
4. After dinner, we *eat* some fruit.

b. Past を Present に變へよ。

1. The train *stopped* at the station and we all *got* out.
2. Helen *went* into a grocer's and *asked* for a pound of tea.
3. *Did* you go away during the holidays?
4. Two boys *were* studying in the library.
5. A servant *brought* some coffee and milk.

§26. shall, will を挿入せよ。

1. I — be glad to see you.
2. It — be rainy tomorrow.
3. He — come here this evening.
4. You — soon get to Nikko.
5. We — have an examination in history at the end of this month.
6. They — be able to read the book some day.
7. If he works too hard, he — kill himself.
8. I hope things — come out all right now.
9. We — be in time if we start at once.
10. He tells me that he — be eighteen next month.

§23—31. 次の問に答へよ (1. と 3. は肯定、否定兩様に)。

1. Have you finished reading the book?
2. What are you doing now?
3. Have you ever visited the Imperial Museum?
4. How is the weather today? Is it fine or cloudy?
5. Where have you been?
6. Did you come to school last Sunday?
7. Where does your class teacher live?

LESSON V ADVERBS

§32—33. 次の文中の Adverb を指摘せよ。

1. She puts on her clothes quickly.
2. Why didn't you study hard?
3. How fast our boat is going!
4. Do they often come to see you?
No, they do not, but their son comes to see us sometimes.
5. I am afraid I must be going home now. It is five o'clock already.
6. The wind blows very hard.
7. May is not big enough to run with the boys.
8. He liked to hear this story best of all.
9. Susan folded the apron together, grasped it firmly with her little hands, and ran to her grandmother's room.
10. They wished most heartily that the long string of sausages would come off from her nose.

LESSON VI PREPOSITIONS

§34. 括弧の中の正しい語を残し、正しくない方を消せ。

1. (At, On) noon she has lunch (at, in) school.
2. The park is very far (from, to) our house.
3. I shall be ready (at, in) a minute.
4. I am going (at, to) school.

5. A boy is playing (by, with) his friends (in, on) the garden.
6. The new bridge is made (from, of) stone.
7. Look (at, to) the man (at, in) the street.
8. (In, On) my way home (from, to) school I met my uncle.
9. There are four seasons (among, in) a year.
10. Can you come to my house (in, on) the afternoon?
11. The sunshine comes (from, through) the window.
12. We shall be late (for, to) school. Let us go (by, on) bus.
13. Tell me something (about, around) England.
14. (At, In) winter snakes and toads sleep (below, under) the ground.
15. The floor (at, in) this room is covered (by, with) a carpet.

LESSON VII CONJUNCTIONS

§35. 括弧の中の正しくない方を消せ。

1. (When, While) winter comes, the days become shorter (and, but) shorter.
2. Summer hats are made of straw (but, or) linen.
3. My sister went to the concert (if, while) I stayed at home.

4. The teacher said (but, that) he wanted to ask the children a few questions.
5. I stayed at home yesterday, (for, if) Mother was away.
6. (Although, But) the family were very poor, they all loved one another.
7. (As, If) you will come tomorrow afternoon, I shall be very glad.
8. (As, Though) winter is coming, every one begins to take out warm clothes.

LESSON VIII SUMMARY

次の文中の各語の Part of Speech を言へ。

1. What color is it?
2. How gaily they are dressed!
3. I shall fill this little bowl with fresh water.
4. What are you doing now?
5. He travelled far and wide, met many great people of his time, and became famous.
6. My elder sister says that chemical experiments are very interesting.
7. I have brought you some apples.
8. Oh, do not go so soon.
9. Across the lake there is a wood on the hillside.

10. Our school must be quite different from your school.

LESSON IX SENTENCES

§37. 次の Sentence を Subject と Predicate の二つの部分に分けよ。

1. Winter is over.
2. My name is Elizabeth Grey.
3. Who wrote this story?
4. What can you see in the basket?
5. The boy with a cap on is my younger brother.
6. The top of Mt. Fuji is covered with snow all the year round.
7. A friend of mine in Paris sent me many beautiful picture postcards.
8. By whom was "Gulliver's Travels" written?
9. Men with bows and arrows kept a lookout from the wall to guard the city.
10. Thousands of years ago there was a city called Nineveh.

PART TWO

LESSON I NOUNS

§49—51. 括弧の中の正しくない Noun を消せ。

1. Two small (mice, mouses) became two (feetman, footmen).
2. A few (gentleman, gentlemen) came on (foot, feet).
3. Paris is the most beautiful of all the French (city, cities).
4. Several (children, childréns) are feeding the (sheep, sheeps) with (paper, papers).
5. I wish I had fine (cloth, clothes) to wear!
6. We are learning Stevenson's (poems, poetries) at (school, schools).
7. Table (manner, manners) in Europe are quite different from ours.
8. Tokyo is larger than any other (city, cities) in Japan.
9. I am more interested in (arithmetic, arithmetics) than in (moral, morals).
10. I like history and (geography, geographics) best, for we hear interesting (story, stories) about various (country, countries). I am fond of (gymnastic, gymnastics) too, for we dance and play (game, games).

§52—55. a. 括弧の中の正しくない方の語を消せ。

1. (I, My, Me) must not forget to go to (the baker, the baker's).
 2. Shall (I, my, me) send (they, their, them) home for (you, your)?
 3. On (New Years Day, New Year's Day), we have a ceremony at school.
 4. You will find it in the (children's, childrens') bedroom.
 5. This book is my (brother-in-law's, brother's-in-law) present to me.
 6. My sister's watch is smaller than my (brothers, brother's).
 7. This must be a secret between you and (I, me).
 8. The hen led (they, them) about the farm-yard, and taught (they, them) how to find (they, their, them) food.
 9. On (they, their, them) went until (they, their, them) came to a pond.
- b. 斜體の語の Case を問ふ。
1. *Father* went to the *booking-office* to buy the *tickets*.
 2. There is some *fruit* in the *basket*.
 3. Our *country, Japan*, is in *Asia*.

4. The *capital of Germany is Berlin.*
5. By the round *table in the center of the room sits Mrs. Grey.*

c. 正しい Sentence には○印をつけ、正しくない sentence は書き直せ。

1. Mr. Sato is invited to dinner at my brother's.
2. He came home after three week's absence.
3. Where are yesterday's papers?
4. Her younger sister attends the First Girl's High School of Tokyo Prefecture.
5. Wait for me in the ladies' waiting-room at Tokyo Station.
6. Today's dictation was too difficult for us.
7. Who's are these books?
8. Let us buy our childrens' shoes at Matsuyas.
9. This room's floor is covered with a rich carpet.
10. In this picture, we see two Indian boys riding on an elephants' back.

§56. 斜體の語の Gender を問ふ。

1. *My uncle* is going to take *me* to *Kamakura* with *him* this *summer*, because *I* am *his* only *niece*.
2. Did *you* lose *anything* yesterday?
3. *She* may be an *American*.

4. One Thursday *afternoon*, the *children* went for a *walk* with *their aunt*.
5. *Willie's father* and *my mother* are *cousins*.

LESSON II PRONOUNS

§59. 括弧の中の正しい語に下線を附せ。

1. Have you ever seen a camel? No, I have never seen (it, one).
2. Where is my red pencil? (It, One) is on the table.
3. Have you an umbrella with you? Yes, I have (it, one).
4. Have you seen the big elephant in the Ueno Zoo? No, I have not seen (it, one) yet.
5. Have you a knife? Yes, I have (it, one).
6. Do you want my dictionary? Yes, I want (it, one).
7. Do you want a dictionary? Yes, I want (it, one).
8. What is a kangaroo like? I have never seen (it, one), so I cannot tell what (it, one) is like.

§61. 適當な Reflexive Pronoun を挿入せよ。

1. "What can I do to make others happy?" she said to —.
2. The box was left here to be kept safely, and I do not — know what it contains.

3. Hans, it is time for you to start out to find some work for —.
4. Please make — at home.
5. They are taught to do everything for —.

§62. 括弧の中の正しい方を残して、正しくない方を消せ。

1. Is this book (yours, your's)?
2. (My, Mine) gloves are white, but (her's, hers) are grey.
3. Hanako's house is next to (our, ours).
4. This schoolroom is (theirs, their's).
5. (Who's, Whose) is this racket? Is it *Mary's? No, it is (mine, my) racket, not (hers, her's).
6. All these books and pictures are (his, his').

§64—66. a. 括弧の中の正しくない方を消せ。

1. I don't know (that, what) is in the great bag.
2. He sketched a man and his dog (that, which) were passing over the bridge.
3. The first thing (that, whom) Pandora saw was a great box.
4. It was the boy, not his dog, (which, whom) I saw in the street yesterday.
5. Man is the only animal (that, which) can speak.

6. They know nothing about the people except (what, which) is told in the Bible.
7. Mother read us the story of a boy, (which, whom) she found in the morning paper.
8. The Swallow flew back to the Happy Prince and told him (what, which) he had done.
9. The founder of the Hebrew nation was Abraham (the name of which, whose name) you may have heard.
10. Raphael painted a picture of a woman with a child, (which, who) made him world-famous.

b. 適当な Relative Pronoun を挿入し、その Case を言へ。

1. There is only one maiden in all the world — can wear so tiny a slipper.
2. There was a young girl — name was Mary.
3. The first person — I saw at the station was Mr. Green.
4. Do you remember the story — I told last week?
5. Every man has a right to do — he likes in his own house.
6. On my way to school was a little cottage of — I was very fond.

- c. who 或は which を用ひて、一つの文に書き直せ。
1. He is John Brown. He won the race yesterday.
 2. Here is the key. We opened the door with it.
 3. The boys came to the pond. The water of the pond was clear and clean.
 4. She is my friend. Her mother died last year.
 5. He is our servant. We employed him a few days ago.

§68. this, some, one, most, all, other を適當に挿入せよ (但し一組の文には同じ語を用ひよ)。

例 { I have *some* pencils.
 { *Some* say it is right.

1. { — was my father's advice.
 { Look at — flower-bed.
2. { — of the pencils were broken.
 { There are — poplar trees in the garden.
 { — day I will come.
3. { I like a white rose better than a red —.
 { — day John and May went to the Zoo.
 { They saw the lions. — of them was asleep.
 { I heard some — call my name.
4. { I like the peacock best of —.
 { I slept — day like an owl.
 { At the station, we — got out of the train.

5. { There are sandwiches in one dish. Sweets and
 { candies are in the —.
 { He wrote many — stories besides this.
6. { — of us are busy on week days.
 { — people are not very busy on holidays.

LESSON III ADJECTIVES

§72—73. 括弧の中の正しくない方を消せ。

1. We are learning Lesson (Four, Fourth) now.
2. They are going on a journey on the (twenties, twentieth) of May.
3. There are more than eight (hundreds, hundred) pupils in this school.
4. On a clear night (hundreds, a hundred) and (thousands, a thousand) of stars can be seen in the sky.
5. It takes an hour and (half, a half) to go to school.
6. At (eight years, the eighth year) of age he began to write stories.

§74. a. many, much を適當に挿入せよ。

1. We can see — stars tonight.
2. How — did it cost?
3. A great — trees were blown down by the storm.

4. He has had — experience in teaching.
 5. How — money have you now?
- b. 括弧の中の正しくない方を消せ。
1. We have had (few, little) rain this year.
 2. There are only (a few, a little) foreigners that can speak Japanese well.
 3. (Few, Little) Japanese study Italian.
 4. The cherry blossoms will be out in (a few, a little) days.
 5. Won't you give me (a few, a little) water?
 6. The visitor wanted to ask the children (a few, a little) questions.
 7. A square table and (a few, a little) chairs are all the furniture of this room.
 8. There is (few, little) hope left.
 9. (A few, A little) people escaped.
 10. (Few, Little) money is better than none.
- c. some, any を適當に入れよ。
1. Is there — water in the pitcher?
 2. There are — boys in the field.
 3. Please give me — paper.
 4. Is there — one in the garden?
 5. Did he buy — thing? No, he did not buy

- thing.
6. I have — thing in my mind.
 7. Did — one call on me while I was out?
 8. There is — one at the gate. Go and see who it is.
- d. 正しい Sentence には○印をつけ、正しくない方は書き直せ。
1. Each children were given a piece of cake.
 2. Every man have their weakness.
 3. Either of us is asked to go to the principal.
 4. Each pupil has his own book.
 5. Every one of you have the right to do so.
 6. Each of the girls had her share of speaking.

LESSON IV ARTICLES

§75—76. a, an, the を挿入せよ。

1. Once upon — time, — elephant and — monkey had — quarrel. — elephant was proud because he was so strong. "See how big and strong I am!" he said. "Can you pull — tree down?"
2. Europe is separated from Africa by — Mediterranean Sea.
3. There are twelve months in — year.

4. Open your book at — first page.
5. — sun shines in — daytime.
6. — Thames flows through — city of London.
7. What is — largest town in — Loochoo Islands?
8. This is — only way to — station.
9. I saw — man walking up to me.
10. Lake Como is one of — most beautiful lakes in — Alpine valleys.

§78—80. 括弧の中の正しくない方を消せ。

1. Some people came on (horseback, the horseback).
2. Jane is ill and in (hospital, the hospital) now.
3. May is busy helping her mother at (home, the home).
4. Christmas comes in (few, a few) days.
5. On (right, the right) side, you will see a forest, and on (left, the left), steep cliffs.
6. On Saturday we have school only in (morning, the morning). We are free in (afternoon, the afternoon).
7. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are at (church, the church).

LESSON V ADVERBS

§82. 括弧の中の正しい語に下線を附せ。

1. Bessie can run very (fast, fastly).
2. Mr. Brown speaks Japanese very (good, well).
3. We waited (long, longly) for Jane at the station.
4. The teacher talked (kind, kindly) to the boys.
5. She looked (sad, sadly) at the old beggar.
6. He has done a (remarkable, remarkably) (good, well) piece of work.
7. He looked (pleasant, pleasantly) and agreeable.
8. The work was (easy, easily) done in two hours.

§83. enough, long, low, only, well を適當に挿入せよ (但し一組の文には同じ語を用ひよ)。

1. { They bowed — before the king.
The man spoke in a — voice.
2. { She plays on the violin extremely —.
Are your mother and sister —?
3. { She stood at the crossing and waited —.
The short hand of the clock points to the hours,
and the — one points to the minutes.
4. { May is not big — to go to school.
He has taken — tea.
5. { We have drawing and music — once a week.
His mother did everything she could for her —
child.

§85. a. Yes, 或は No, を挿入せよ。

1. Have you ever read "Robinson Crusoe"?
—, I have read it three times.
2. Did he catch the first train?
—, he missed it.
3. Was it not rainy yesterday?
—, it was not.
4. Do you make any mistakes in your dictation?
—, I make a few mistakes every time.
5. Can't you speak French?
—, I can.

b. 次の答に問へよ。

1. Was Columbus a Spaniard?
2. Wasn't Shakespeare a great dramatist?
3. Can you tell me whether he will come back today or not?
4. Is "Sweet and Low" one of Tennyson's poems?
5. Isn't New York the capital of the United States of America?

§86. very 或は much を挿入せよ。

1. He is a — clever boy.
2. He studies — hard.
3. Mt. Niitaka is — higher than Mt. Fuji.
4. The news is — surprising.

5. The Happy Prince was — admired.
6. He explained his meaning — clearly.
7. This question is — more difficult than the one we had yesterday.
8. I was — surprised to see you burst out crying.
9. His advice was — encouraging.
10. John can run — faster than May.

LESSON VI VERBS

§90. Direct Object 及び Indirect Object を指摘せよ。

1. She showed me a lot of picture postcards.
2. He promised me a new handkerchief.
3. She will soon send me a package.
4. You had better not lend him the book.
5. His master offered him two silver coins.
6. Get me an English magazine at Maruzen's.
7. Please bring me two cups of tea.
8. I asked a policeman the way to the Ueno Library.

§91. 次の文を和譯せよ。

1. Has your father been in France?
2. She has been to a concert at the Hibiya Public Hall.
3. My mother has been in Ito all this winter.

4. I have been to the station to see my uncle off.
5. He has gone to Kobe.
6. He is gone.

LESSON VII AUXILIARY VERBS

§95. a. 正しくない方の語を消せ。

1. She (shall, will) probably be here by eight o'clock.
2. I (shall, will) work out this problem if it takes all night.
3. You (shall, will) do exactly as I tell you, or I (shall, will) punish you.
4. (Shall, Will) I open the window?
5. Come with me, (shall, will) you?
6. He says he (shall, will) do all he can to help me.
7. I (shall, will) be much obliged.
8. Perhaps he (shall, will) be able to come with us.
9. I think I (shall, will) need some two hundred yen.
10. (Shall, Will) you kindly ring me up, if I am wanted?

b. shall 或は will を入れよ。

1. — you please telephone to her?
Certainly, I —.
2. You — die. (=I will kill you.)
3. I — be a good student in future.

4. You — have it. (=I will give it to you.)
5. He — not die. (=I will save him.)
6. — you be at home this evening?

Yes, I shall.

7. What — he do?

Let him fetch the dictionary.

8. If you — only work a little harder, you — certainly succeed.

§96—97. 括弧の中の正しくない方を消せ。

1. You (should, would) be ashamed of yourself to do such a thing.
2. We (should, would) obey our parents.
3. He (should, would) always sit for hours doing nothing.
4. It is quite right that he (should, would) do so.
5. (Should, Would) you mind posting this letter?
6. It is strange that you (should, would) not have known it.
7. I (should, would) rather die than do such a thing.
8. The doctor said that he (should, would) eat nothing.
9. I thought he (should, would) be very glad to see you.

§98—102. a. 括弧の中の正しい語に下線を附せ。

1. He was so tired that he (might, could) go no farther.
2. You (may, need) stay there by the fire, if you like.
3. Mother said that I (might, could) come to your Christmas dinner.
4. Willie (could, might) not have done better.
5. She (can, may) do it if anyone (can, must).
6. She (cannot, must not) come because she has a previous engagement.
7. I (cannot, must not) be happy without her.
8. Surely there (can, must) be something very wonderful in this box.

b. 次の間に Yes, No, を用ひて兩様に答へよ。

1. May I go out and play with Mary?
2. Must I write the composition by tomorrow?
3. Need I go with you?
4. Can she have painted such a splendid picture?

LESSON VIII VOICE

§104—107. a. 次の文を Passive Voice に變へよ。

1. His mother loves him dearly.
2. Andersen wrote delightful stories for children.
3. What language do they speak in Germany?

4. Who has left the door open?
 5. They say that he is the richest man in this city.
 6. The teacher will praise you.
 7. The nurse takes good care of the baby.
 8. Quicksilver left this box here that you might keep it safely.
 9. He will punish me.
 - 10.* The teacher made the pupils keep quiet for a while.
- b. 次の文を Active Voice に變へよ。
1. French is spoken in France.
 2. Mr. Kaneko was respected by everybody.
 3. England, France, Italy and Germany are called the Western countries.
 4. He has been elected Mayor of London.
 5. The bear was caught alive by the villagers.
 6. By whom was "Hamlet" written?
 7. The house was felt to shake a little.
 8. The following sentences must be learned by heart.
 9. It can be done easily.
 - 10.* He was made to go by himself.

LESSON IX VERBALS

§110. 適當な Infinitive を挿入せよ。

*86 頁脚註参照。

1. He seems — happy.
2. I make it a rule — to bed at nine o'clock.
3. I am glad — that you have succeeded.
4. She is old enough — her mother at home.
5. He must be a fool — such a thing.
6. Is this water good —?
7. He came here — you.
8. I want a house — in.
9. Bessie promised — me a pretty doll.
10. He is too young — to school.

§111—112. 括弧の中の正しい方に下線を附せ。

1. I had him (translate, to translate) this letter.
2. I will make him (do, to do) his duty.
3. The teacher told them (stand, to stand) up.
4. I will let you (go, to go) when you have finished your lesson.
5. I saw him (go, to go) out of the gate.
6. You had better not (remain, to remain) here.
7. I would rather (take, to take) this one.
8. You ought (tell, to tell) your parents about it.
9. I am going (start, to start) this moment.
10. I am sorry I have (decline, to decline) your invitation.

§113—115. 括弧の中の正しくない方の語を消せ。

1. They were (playing, played) in a field.
2. Venus had a fair son (naming, named) Cupid.
3. His father is a (retiring, retired) officer.
4. I am sorry I have kept you (waiting, waited) so long.
5. The mother had to go out (washing, washed), and the little boy was (leaving, left) alone all day.
6. One day as she was (gathered, gathering) violets and white lilies, she saw (coming, come) toward her a wonderful black chariot, (drawing, drawn) by four black horses.
7. The nymph who had (being, been) turned into water wished to tell him what had (happening, happened), but she could not speak.
8. I cannot help (to laugh, laughing) at the sight.
9. He would not stop (to read, reading) till late at night.
10. I am thinking (to finish, of finishing) my task before
11. I am very fond (to swim, of swimming).
12. He insisted (to go, on going) by himself.

§116—119. 次の文の Mood を問ふ。

1. Father, may I go out to play?
2. If I cannot solve these problems, I shall be discouraged.
3. I wonder if she will be late for the meeting.
4. Send for me if I can be of any help to you.
5. "Look out!" shouted Tom.
6. If you don't like my plan, show me a better one.
7. Let me know whether he likes it or not.
8. Come quickly and tell us everything that happened.
9. If I were you, I should ask my parents.
10. Sometimes I wish I were a man.

§117—118. 正しい Sentence には○印をつけ、誤つた Sentence は書き直せ。

1. I wish that spring was here!
2. If I was you, I would never do such a thing.
3. If I would have promised to do it, I should have done it.
4. If the weather is too bad, we shall have to say here.
5. If you think Tom is not fitted for the work, let us choose another boy.
6. If Jane made a mistake, she should have told us.
7. If James should fail in this examination, he would have tried it again.

8. If he were not busy, he will accept your invitation.
9. If I should not come back by five, don't worry.
10. If you can come to our party, we should be much obliged.

LESSON XI PREPOSITIONS

§120. a. 括弧の中の正しくない方の語を消せ。

1. The brave fireman broke (into, upon) the burning house (at, with) the risk (by, of) his own life.
2. That is all (for, on) today.
3. I often quarrel (against, with) my brother.
4. He turned (at, on) his pillow and fell (in, into) a sweet sleep.
5. Father will be back (with, within) a fortnight.
6. Some one knocked (at, on) the door.
7. She is not accustomed (to, with) taking such long walks.
8. The ball fell (among, between) the house and the wall.
9. She got (into, to) the top (of, on) Mt. Fuji (at, in) dawn.
10. (Through, With) a few blows (by, of) the axe he made a hole (in, through) the window-sash.

b. 適当な Preposition を挿入せよ。

1. Travellers came — the emperor's capital — every country — the world.
2. May I call — you tomorrow afternoon?
3. I saw a girl dressed — white.
4. Thank you — your call, and — the flowers.
5. Please help yourself — sugar and milk.
6. A nightingale lived — the trees — the forest.
7. Almost all — us belong — one team or another.
8. — this room, the floor is covered — a carpet.
9. There is a large round table — the center — the room.

LESSON XII CONJUNCTIONS

§123—125. 括弧の中の正しい語に下線を附せ。

1. (Though, While) he is rich, he is mean.
2. Mother was knitting by the fire, (as, while) Elizabeth was reading beside her.
3. We must work (in order to, in order that) we may earn a living.
4. Let us go to bed now, (as, when) we must get up early tomorrow morning.
5. Run away at once, (and, or) you will be caught.

6. He was (either, neither) handsome (and, nor) clever.
7. She, (but, as well as) you, must be blamed for it.
8. He did not marry (by, until) he was forty.
9. He returned to Japan (after, when) he had studied three years in France.
10. The snow began to fall (before, till) we reached home.
11. I wish I were a sailor, (for, yet) I am very fond of the sea.
12. A gentleman was one day walking in a park, (as, when) he saw three fellows lying on the grass.
13. I have worked many years now, (for, yet) I have saved little money.
14. I am not going (unless, without) you go, too.
15. He looked up at me (like, as if) he wanted me to say something.

LESSON XV NARRATION

§130—136. a. 次の文を Indirect Narration に書き直せ。

1. "Father will come back this evening," said Mary.
2. "Tell me your name," he said to the child.
3. "I wish I were a butterfly," said Bessie.

4. "What can I do for you?" he said to the old man.
5. I shall tell him plainly, "You cannot come here again."
6. He told us, "Blood is thicker than water."
7. She said to me, "I shall leave this place as soon as I can."
8. He asked him, "Why do you go there?"
9. "Is this the place which you admired so much?" asked John.
10. "May I come in?" she asked rather timidly.

b. 次の文を Direct Narration に書き直せ。

1. Mother asked me where I had been.
2. I told my servant to bring me a cup of water.
3. Our teacher told us that Cæsar was one of the greatest generals in the world.
4. My father said that honesty is the best policy in business.
5. She said that her uncle had returned home the night before.
6. He said that he should sail for England next month.
7. She asked me if I should be free the next afternoon.
8. He cried out that his pet dog was dead.

9. She told me that, if he knew the fact, he would tell me.
10. He asked me to wait here till he returned.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES

括弧の中の正しい語に下線を附せ。

1. "It is a (waist, waste) of time," he said.
2. My little sister picked this (flour, flower) in the garden.
3. Unfortunately he was struck dead by (lightening, lightning).
4. (You're Your) going to pack, aren't you?
5. (It's, Its) time for you to start.
6. The (principal, principle) of our school is a man of strong will.
7. If you (accept, except) my invitation, how glad I shall be!
8. He was (quiet, quite) disappointed at his failure in the examination.
9. We admired the (statue, stature) very much.
10. His failure is (dew, due) to his carelessness.
11. He gave me good (advice, advise).
12. You must (practice, practise) the piano for at least

- an hour every day.
13. She (laid, lied) the cloth on the table.
 14. The little boy (says, tells) his mother all the happenings of the day.
 15. The great airship began to (raise, rise) slowly into the air.
 16. Another high school for girls is going to be (found, founded) in this town.
 17. (I am, It is) glad to see you looking so well.
 18. It is (a pity, sorry) that she must leave school suddenly.
 19. (He, It) is sure of success this time.
 20. I am (a pity, sorry) to give you the trouble.
 21. I am (certain, sure) he did not mean to hurt you.
 22. (I am, It is) sorry to say that I cannot help you.
 23. (I shall, It will) be happy if I can be of any use to you.
 24. (Are you, Is it) sure you can come back by seven?
 25. She felt (sad, sorrow) to see her father growing old.
 26. We are (interested, interesting) in the book which we are now reading in the class.
 27. I have (surprised, surprising) news to tell you.
 28. The baby was much (pleased, pleasing) with this rattle.

29. I was (delighted, delightful) to see the book with many pictures.
30. She is (pleasant, pleased) to work with.
31. She was (dressed, dressing) in pink at the ball.
32. Your brother is a (delighted, delightful) person to meet.
33. His friends were very much (surprised surprising) at his success.
34. Chemistry is (interested, interesting) to most of us.
35. "I am (astonished, astonishing) at your ignorance," said Tom.
36. We have had a (pleasant, pleased) time at the Hakone hot springs.
37. The children were very much (amused, amusing) to see the elephant swing its trunk.
38. The teacher will be (delighted, delightful) at our plan.
39. Our grandmother used to tell us (amused, amusing) stories in the evening.
40. Her Majesty the Empress has been graciously (pleasant, pleased) to honor our school with a visit.



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SSD

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 布被成下夜以此中案內申之候
 敬具

昭和十七年十二月七日

日新銀高等女學校保護者會長 福場 幸一

永谷實支殿

一日時 十二月十日(土)午後一時
 一 行事 授業參觀 午後一時より五十分まで
 總會 懇談 午後二時より三時まで

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