

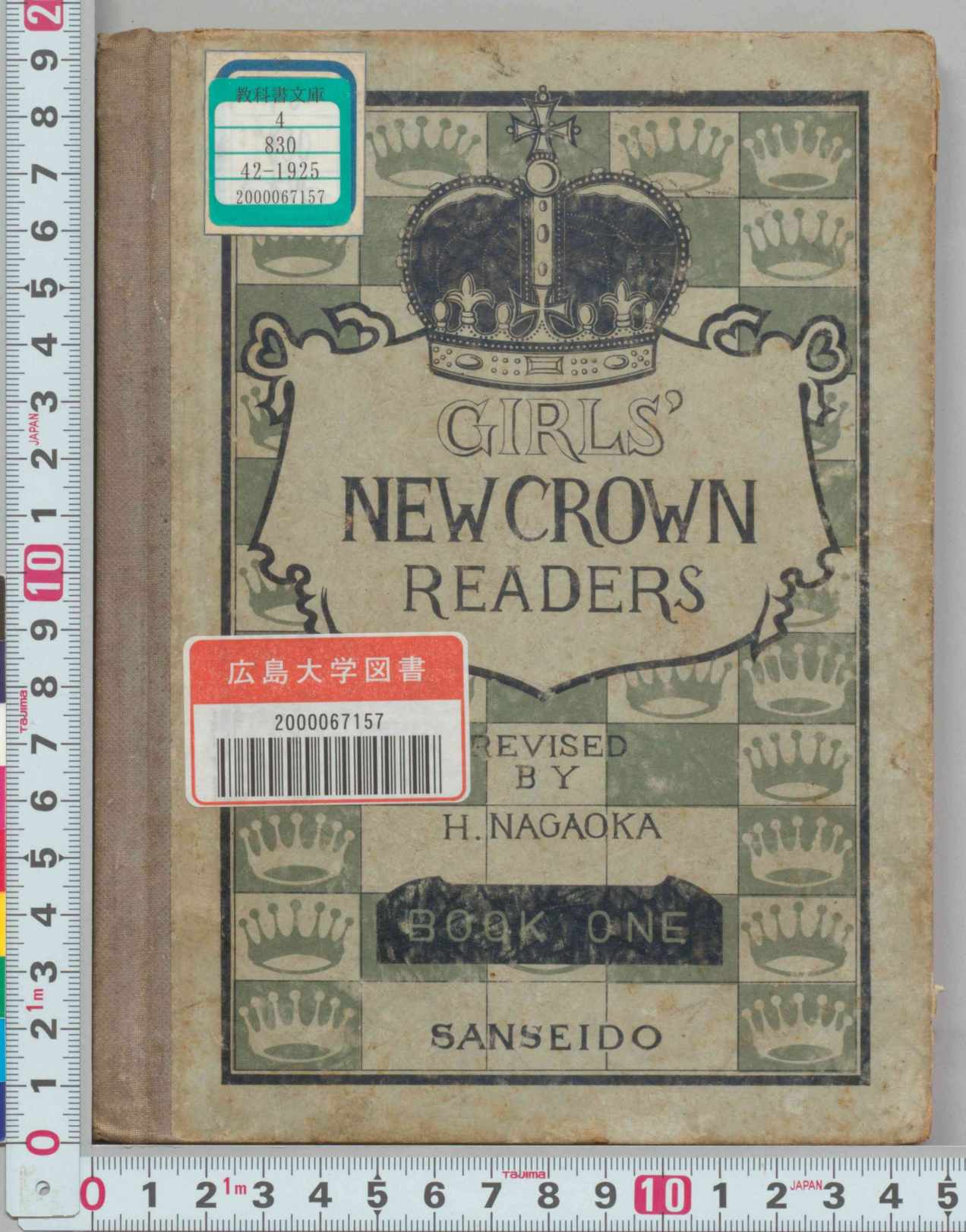
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広島大学図書  
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資料室

Girls'  
New Crown Readers

REVISED

BY

Prof. H. NAGAOKA

BOOK ONE



広島大学図書  
2000067157



SANSEIDO  
TOKYO

Sunday      Wednesday  
Monday      Thursday  
Tuesday      Friday  
                Saturday

*a A a B b C*

THE AL

A a  
*A a*

B b  
*B b*

C c  
*C c*

G g  
*G g*

H h  
*H h*

I i  
*I i*

M m  
*M m*

N n  
*N n*

O o  
*O o*

S s  
*S s*

T t  
*T t*

U u  
*U u*

Y y  
*Y y*

*Handwritten notes and examples in the left margin, including 'g', 'm', 'n', 's', 't', 'u', 'y' and other characters.*

REVISER'S PREFACE

The recent and much lamented death of Baron Kanda placed upon me the sole responsibility of revising his Girls' Crown Readers, in the compilation of which I had had the privilege of assisting him. This series of readers has been in great demand among our girl students of English; yet Baron Kanda felt the necessity of introducing into it some new life in the shape of more up-to-date reading matter. He also wished to raise the standard of the series so as to accord with the important position which English teaching has of late years come to occupy in the curriculum of our girls' schools. Accordingly he instructed me to revise the series in such a way as would meet these requirements.

Of the day when he entrusted me with this work I have vivid memory. He was then at the Keio University Hospital, suffering from a malady which was to prove incurable. At that time, however, he nor I had the slightest suspicion of the dangerous nature of the disease. We thought that he would soon be able to shake it off. Outside his sick-room the spring sun was shedding its genial rays over the hospital yard, dotted here and there with cherry trees all in bloom. Into his room some of the sunbeams strayed and played about his pillow. The day was so bright that the Baron's beloved face took on a glow of health, and my heart was thrilled with the thought that he was fast regaining his strength. But it was not to be; his illness lingered on. Spring went, summer came, and then that most horrible earthquake and the fires; yet with the Baron there was no change. Autumn came, and went, leaving him still in bed. Then winter found him growing worse. It was

*A A a B b C*

THE ALPHABET

A a  
*A a*

B b  
*B b*

C c  
*C c*

D d  
*D d*

E e  
*E e*

F f  
*F f*

G g  
*G g*

H h  
*H h*

I i  
*I i*

J j  
*J j*

K k  
*K k*

L l  
*L l*

M m  
*M m*

N n  
*N n*

O o  
*O o*

P p  
*P p*

Q q  
*Q q*

R r  
*R r*

S s  
*S s*

T t  
*T t*

U u  
*U u*

V v  
*V v*

W w  
*W w*

X x  
*X x*

Y y  
*Y y*

Z z  
*Z z*

*W X*

*Handwritten notes and examples on the left margin, including 'g', 'm', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z' and various cursive forms.*

*a B b C*

THE ALPHABET

<i>a</i>	<b>B</b>	<i>b</i>	<b>C</b>	<i>c</i>	<b>D</b>	<i>d</i>	<b>E</b>	<i>e</i>	<b>F</b>	<i>f</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>

<i>g</i>	<b>H</b>	<i>h</i>	<b>I</b>	<i>i</i>	<b>J</b>	<i>j</i>	<b>K</b>	<i>k</i>	<b>L</b>	<i>l</i>
<i>g</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>

<i>m</i>	<b>N</b>	<i>n</i>	<b>O</b>	<i>o</i>	<b>P</b>	<i>p</i>	<b>Q</b>	<i>q</i>	<b>R</b>	<i>r</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>

<i>s</i>	<b>T</b>	<i>t</i>	<b>U</b>	<i>u</i>	<b>V</b>	<i>v</i>	<b>W</b>	<i>w</i>	<b>X</b>	<i>x</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>

<i>u</i>	<b>Y</b>	<i>y</i>	<b>Z</b>	<i>z</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>X</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>		

whispered among his friends that dread symptoms had developed, and that the cold shadow was stealing over him: yet I could not abandon the cherished feeling that he would recover. Such is the strength of human hope! At last, the fatal day did come, and the honoured and revered teacher of so many in our dear land passed from us. That was on December thirtieth: next day the Old Year died.

Deprived of the teacher, to serve and please whom had for years been my delight, I had no heart even to carry on the work with which he had entrusted me. Thus the revision of the Girls' Crown Readers lay neglected. The Baron's words, however, kept ringing in my ears, and gave me no peace of mind, until in March I took up the work in a serious way. This I did, with the single desire of leaving as an offering in his memory these books in the most perfect form I could achieve. By this service would I in some slight way requite the many favours I had received of him. Viewed in this light, the work began to be a pleasure to me, and after half a year's labour, even at the cost of my summer holidays, I saw the task completed at the end of September.

Naturally there is the sad and lonely side, now that all is finished; for the original compiler is not here to approve of my production; yet on the other hand, I feel a strong conviction that I have done full justice to his instructions. Indeed it is these last directions of Baron Kanda that have determined the reading matter and the standard of English here prescribed, and they now give the key-note to this Revised Edition of the Girls' Crown Readers.

Hiromu Nagaoka.

Tokyo, Oct. 6, 1924.

## CONTENTS

LESSON	PAGE
I: A King . . . . .	1
II: A Queen . . . . .	4
III: Henry . . . . .	7
IV: A Doll . . . . .	10
V: A Fish . . . . .	14
VI: A Red Rose . . . . .	18
VII: A Steamer . . . . .	21
VIII: Jane, an English Girl. . . . .	25
IX: A Bird and a Fish. . . . .	28
X: Frank, an English Boy . . . . .	32
XI: Mary, an American Girl. . . . .	35
XII: What Has Frank? . . . . .	39
XIII: A Fat Man in a Cab. . . . .	43
XIV: Mary's Kitchen. . . . .	47
XV: Our House . . . . .	50
XVI: Jane and Frank. . . . .	55
XVII: One, Two . . . . .	58
XVIII: A Girl in Her Garden . . . . .	61
XIX: I—I. . . . .	66
XX: I—II . . . . .	71

LESSON	PAGE
XXI. Good Morning . . . . .	76
XXII. In the Morning. . . . .	79
XXIII. In the Afternoon . . . . .	84
XXIV. This is the Way . . . . .	90
XXV. The Sun . . . . .	94
XXVI. Our Dining-room . . . . .	98
XXVII. The Moon. . . . .	104
XXVIII. The Rain . . . . .	108

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List of New Words


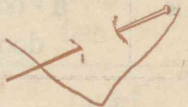






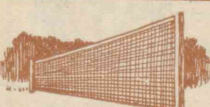
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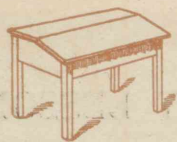


Blind Girl.

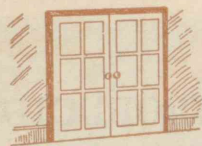
## INTRODUCTORY LESSON

p			
	p-e-n pen	p-i-n pin	p-a-n pan
	p-p p-p-p	p-p p-p-p	p-p p-p-p
b			
	b-a-ll ball	b-e-d bed	b-o-x box
	b-b b-b-b	b-b b-b-b	b-b b-b-b
t			
	t-o-p top	t-e-n-t tent	n-e-t net
	t-t t-t-t	t-t t-t-t	t-t t-t-t

d



d-e-s-k  
desk



d-o-o-r  
door



d-o-g  
dog

d-d  
d-d-d

d-d  
d-d-d

d-d  
d-d-d

d-d  
d-d-d

k



k-i-t-e  
kite



c-a-k-e  
cake



c-a-t  
cat

k-k  
k-k-k

k-k  
k-k-k

k-k  
k-k-k

k-k  
k-k-k

g



g-i-r-l  
girl



p-i-g  
pig



e-g-g  
egg

g-g  
g-g-g

g-g  
g-g-g

g-g  
g-g-g

g-g  
g-g-g

f



f-o-x  
fox



f-i-sh  
fish



f-l-a-g  
flag

f-f  
f-f-f

f-f  
f-f-f

f-f  
f-f-f

f-f  
f-f-f

v



v-e-s-t  
vest



v-e-i-l  
veil



v-i-o-l-e-t  
vi'o-let

v-v  
v-v-v

v-v  
v-v-v

v-v  
v-v-v

v-v  
v-v-v

wh



wh-i-p  
whip



w-i-n-g  
wing



w-o-l-f  
wolf










w



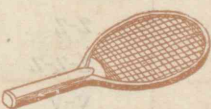



wh-wh  
wh-wh-wh



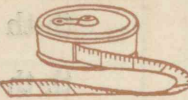


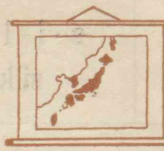


wh-wh  
wh-wh-wh







wh-wh  
wh-wh-wh

wh-wh  
wh-wh-wh

	W-W W-W-W	W-W W-W-W	W-W W-W-W	W-W W-W-W
<b>sh</b>	 sh-i-p ship	 d-i-sh dish	 b-r-u-sh brush	
	sh-sh sh-sh-sh	sh-sh sh-sh-sh	sh-sh sh-sh-sh	sh-sh sh-sh-sh
<b>j</b>	 j-a-m jam	 j-a-r jar	 j-u-g jug	
	j-j j-j-j	j-j j-j-j	j-j j-j-j	j-j j-j-j
<b>th</b>	 th-r-ee three	 m-ou-th mouth	 m-o-th'er mother	
<b>th</b>				

	th-th th-th-th	th-th th-th-th	th-th th-th-th	th-th th-th-th
<b>r</b>	 r-i-n-g ring	 r-o-p-e rope	 r-a-ck'et racket	
	r-r r-r-r	r-r r-r-r	r-r r-r-r	r-r r-r-r
<b>s</b>	 s-w-a-n swan	 s-o-a-p soap	 s-i-l-k silk	
	s-s s-s-s	s-s s-s-s	s-s s-s-s	s-s s-s-s

z			
	z-o-o zoo	r-o-se rose	y-ar-d yard
y	z-z z-z-z y-y y-y-y	z-z z-z-z y-y y-y-y	z-z z-z-z y-y y-y-y
	h		
h-a-t hat		h-e-n hen	h-i-ll hill
m	h-h h-h-h	h-h h-h-h	h-h h-h-h
			
m-a-p map	m-o-n'ey mon'ey	m-o-n'k-ey mon'key	

n	m-m m-m-m	m-m m-m-m	m-m m-m-m	m-m m-m-m
				
ng	n-a-m-e name	n-o-t-e note	q-u-e-e-n queen	
	n-n n-n-n	n-n n-n-n	n-n n-n-n	
ng				
	k-i-n-g king	i-n-k ink	p-i-n-k pink	

# BOOK ONE

## LESSON ONE

### A KING



( 1 )

A king.

This is a king.

*This is a king.*

---

a king this is

( 2 )

A ring.



ring

This is a ring.

( 3 )

A pin.

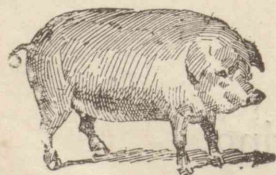
This is a pin.



pin

( 4 )

A pig.



pig

This is a pig.

ring    pin    pig

GRAMMAR

This is a king.

This is a ring.

PRONUNCIATION

Th-i-s is a k-i-ng.

Th-i-s is a r-i-ng.

Th-i-s is a p-i-g.

Th-i-s is a p-i-n.

p	pit	pin	pig	pink
s	sit	sin	sing	sink
ng	ring	sing	king	wing
k	kiss	kin	skin	kick

LESSON TWO

A QUEEN



( 1 )

Is this a queen?

说明语 + 主格 + 补助语

Yes, it is a queen.

*Is this a queen?*

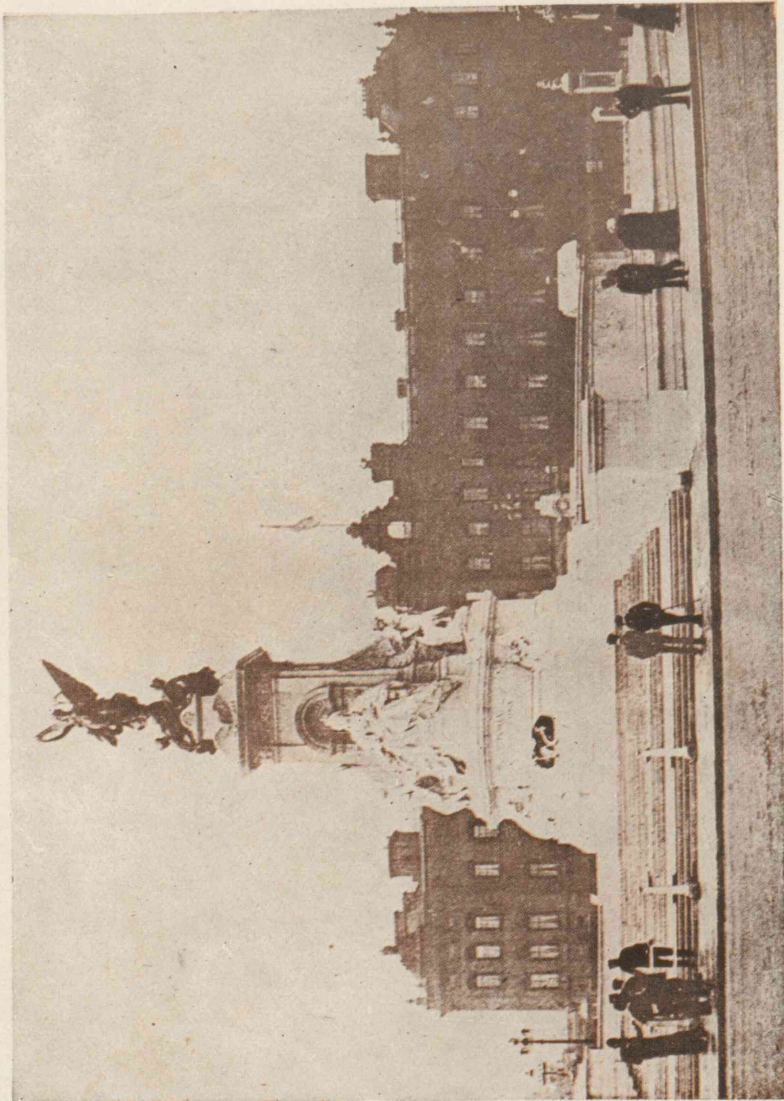
*Yes, it is a queen.*

---

queen

yes

it



Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace.



( 2 )

*Is this a bee*

Is this a bee?

*Yes, it is a bee*

Yes, it is a bee.

*bee*

( 3 )

*Is this a tree*

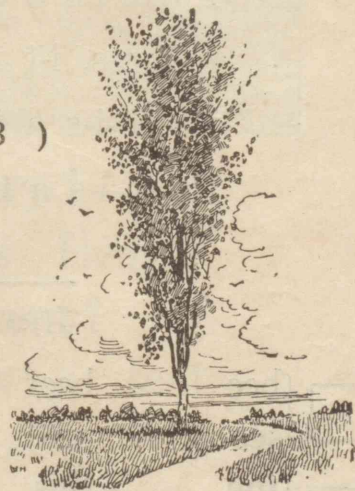
Is this a tree?

*Yes, it is a*

Yes, it is a

*tree*

tree.



*tree*

bee

tree



GRAMMAR

Is this a queen?

Yes, it is a queen.

This is a king.

Is this a king?

PRONUNCIATION

I-s th-i-s a qu-ee-n?

Y-e-s, i-t i-s a qu-ee-n.

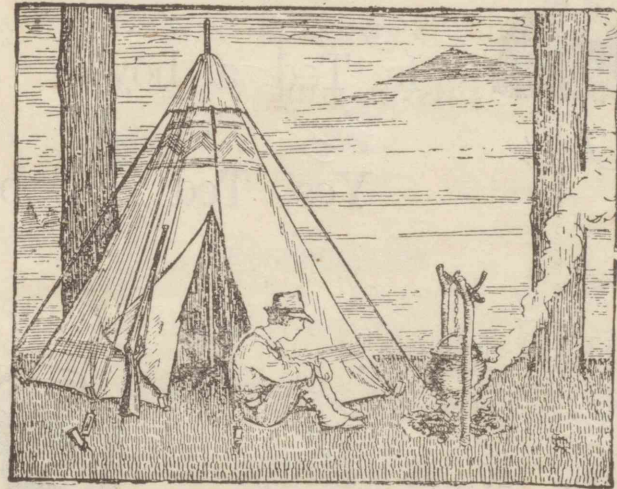
I-s th-i-s a t-r-ee?

I-s th-i-s a b-ee?

ē	{	bee	beef	feet	teeth
	{	see	seed	three	free
th	{	the	this	these	thee
	{	thin	thick	three	think

LESSON THREE

HENRY



Is this Henry?

Yes, it is Henry.

Is this a tent?

Yes, it is a tent.

*Is this Henry?*

*Yes, it is Henry.*

Henry tent

*Henry*



Ted

*Is this Ted*  
 Is this Ted?  
*Yes it is Ted*  
 Yes, it is Ted.  
*Is Ted a boy*  
 Is Ted a boy?  
*Yes, Ted is a boy*  
 Yes, Ted is a boy.

*Is this Mary*  
 Is this Mary?  
*Yes it is Mary*  
 Yes, it is Mary.  
*Is Mary a girl*  
 Is Mary a girl?  
*Yes Mary is a girl*  
 Yes, Mary is a girl.



Mary

---

Ted      boy      Mary      girl

GRAMMAR

This is Henry.  
 Henry is a boy.  
 This is Mary.  
 Mary is a girl.

PRONUNCIATION

I-s th-i-s H-e-n-ry?  
 Y-e-s, i-t i-s H-e-n-ry  
 I-s th-i-s M-a-ry?  
 Y-e-s, i-t i-s M-a-ry.  
 I-s th-i-s a g-irl?

---

r	Henry	Mary	tree	ring
ē	yes	pen	ten	tent
h	hen	hell	helm	head
t	ten	tennis	test	text

LESSON FOUR

A DOLL

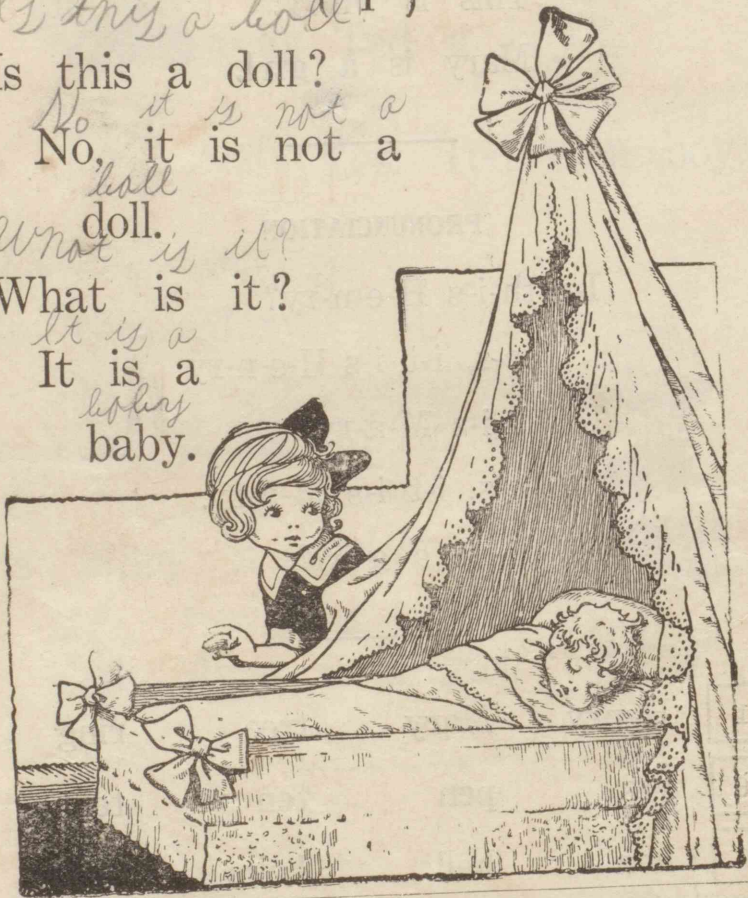
*Is this a doll?* (1)

Is this a doll?

*No, it is not a doll.*  
No, it is not a doll.

*What is it?*  
What is it?

*It is a baby.*  
It is a baby.



doll no not what baby

( 2 )

*Is this a dog?*

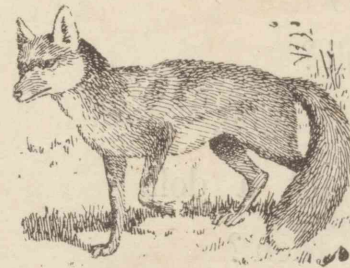
Is this a dog?

*No, it is not a dog.*  
No, it is not a dog.

*What is it?*  
What is it?

What is it?

*It is a fox.*  
It is a fox.



fox

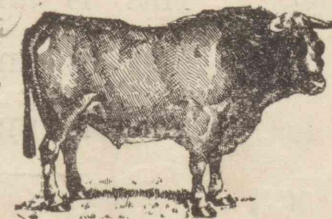
*Is this a horse?*  
Is this a horse?

Is this a horse?

*No, it is not a horse.*  
No, it is not a horse.

*What is it, then?*  
What is it, then?

It is an ox.



ox

dog fox horse then an ox

## GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Is this a doll?

Yes, it is a doll.

No, it is **not** a doll.

What is it, then?

It is a baby.

( 2 )

This is an **ass**.This is an **eagle**.This is an **insect**.This is an **ox**.This is an **umbrella**.

## WRITING

*Is this a horse?**No, it is not a horse.*

ass

eagle

insect

umbrella

*What is it, then?**It is an ox.*

## PRONUNCIATION

I-s th-i-s a d-o-ll?

N-o, i-t i-s n-o-t a d-o-ll.

Wh-a-t i-s i-t, th-e-n?

I-t i-s a b-a-b-y.

t	pot	top	not	ton
g	dog	fog	frog	God
x	ox	fox	box	pox
l	call	fall	ball	tall
d	doll	dock	doctor	dollar
b	boy	body	bonbon	bonnet

## LESSON FIVE

## A FISH



What is that?

It is a fish.

Where is the fish?

It is in a dish.

See the fish in the dish.

that fish where the in dish see

What is that?

It is a bird.

Where is the

bird?

It is on the

tree.

Look at the

bird on the

tree.



bird on look at

## GRAMMAR

( 1 )

What is **this**?What is **that**?

( 2 )

This is **a** bird.**Where** is **the** bird?It is **on** the tree.It is **in** the **cage**.

( 3 )

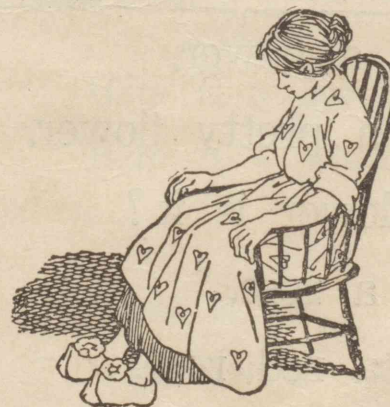
**See** the fish in the dish.**Look** at the bird on the tree.

## PRONUNCIATION

īr	bird	girl	sir	fir	dirt
ă	at	that	bat	fat	rat

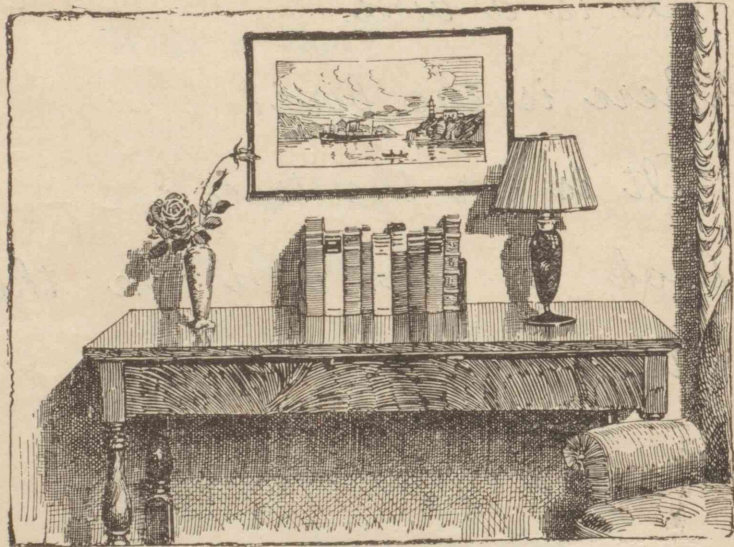
cage

## WRITING

*What is that?**It is a bird.**Where is the bird?**It is on the tree.**Look at the bird on the tree.*

LESSON SIX

A RED ROSE



Here is a flower.

It is a pretty flower.

What flower is it?

It is a rose.

It is a red rose.

here flower pretty rose red

Where is the red rose?

It is in a vase.

See the pretty red rose in the vase.

Where is the vase?

It is on the table.

See the pretty red rose in the vase on the table.

單語

table

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Here is a red rose.

Here is a white lily.

( 2 )

What is this?

What flower is this?

vase table white lily

red 紅  
white 白

lily 百合

何處に  
花瓶  
花瓶  
花瓶

花瓶は、本の横に、赤いバラの花が、

## PRONUNCIATION

ā	cage	table	face	race	lace
ī	white	kite	site	quite	write
ō	no	rose	rope	Rome	bone
wh	what	where	white	who	when
v	vase	vale	vane	veil	velvet
w	wife	wise	wine	wipe	wide

## WRITING

Where is the red rose?

It is in a vase.

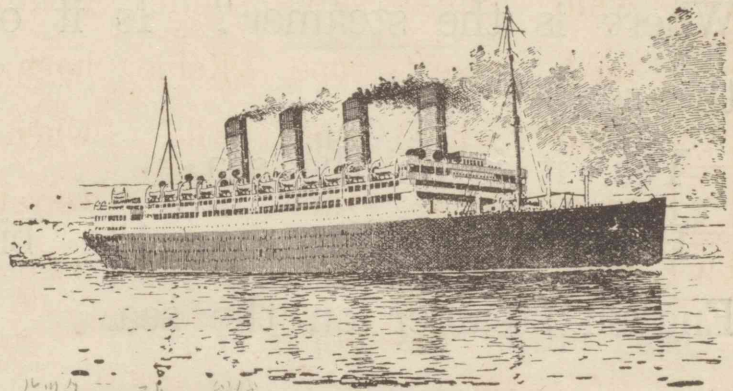
See the pretty red rose in  
the vase.

Where is the vase?

It is on the table.

## LESSON SEVEN

## A STEAMER



Look at this picture.

What is there in the picture?

There is a ship in the picture.

Isn't it a very big ship?

Yes, it is a very big ship.

Is it a steamer?

Yes, it is a steamer.

picture	there	ship	isn't
very	big	steamer	



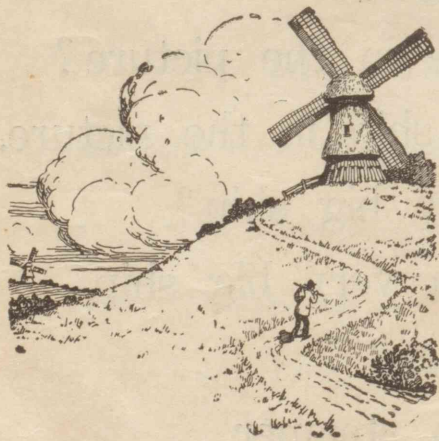
Is it an English steamer?

Yes, it is.

Where is the steamer? Is it on the sea?

Yes, it is on the sea.

Boys and girls, see the big English steamer on the sea.



What is there on the hill?  
Is it a castle?  
No, it is not a castle.  
It is a mill.

English                  sea                  hill  
castle                  mill

It is a big mill.

See the big mill on the hill.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

There is a big ship on the sea.

There is a little boat on the pond.

There is a pretty bird in the cage.

( 2 )

Where is the pencil?

It is on the desk.

It is by the book.

It is in the desk.

It is under the desk.

---

'little boat pond pencil desk by book under

PRONUNCIATION

oo look cook book room cool  
 ea sea seat meat read seam

WRITING

What is there in the picture?

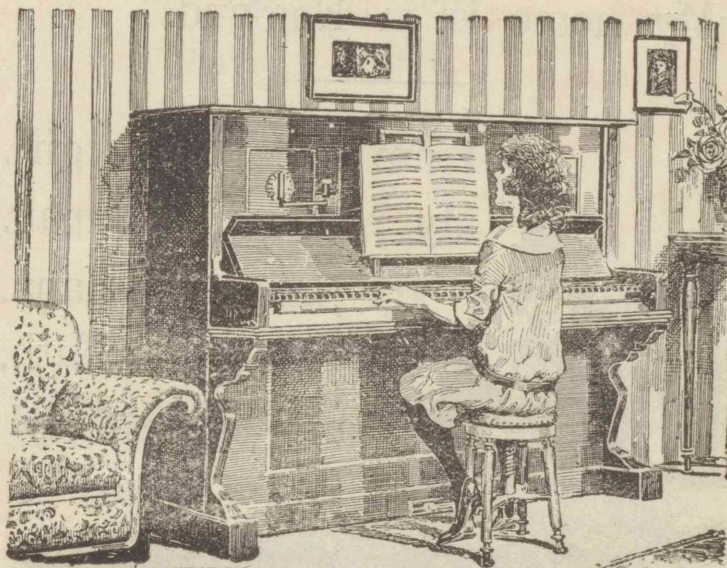
There is a ship in the picture.

It is an English steamer  
 Boys and girls see the  
 big English steamer on the  
 sea.

See the big mill on the  
 hill.

LESSON EIGHT

JANE, AN ENGLISH GIRL



I am a girl.

I am an English girl.

I am Jane.

My name is Jane.

I have a mouth.

I can sing.

I am Jane my name have mouth can sing

I have a piano.  
I can play the piano.  
My home is in England.



I am a Japanese girl.  
My home is in Japan.  
My name is Hana.  
I have a mouth,  
and can sing.

I have not a piano, but I have  
a koto.  
I can play it, but I cannot play  
a piano.

piano    play    home    England    Japanese  
Japan    and    but    cannot

## GRAMMAR

I am an English girl.  
My name is Mary.  
I have a mouth.  
I can sing.  
I cannot play a piano.

## PRONUNCIATION

ou    mouth    south    house    round    noun  
ä    am    can    have    Japan    Piano

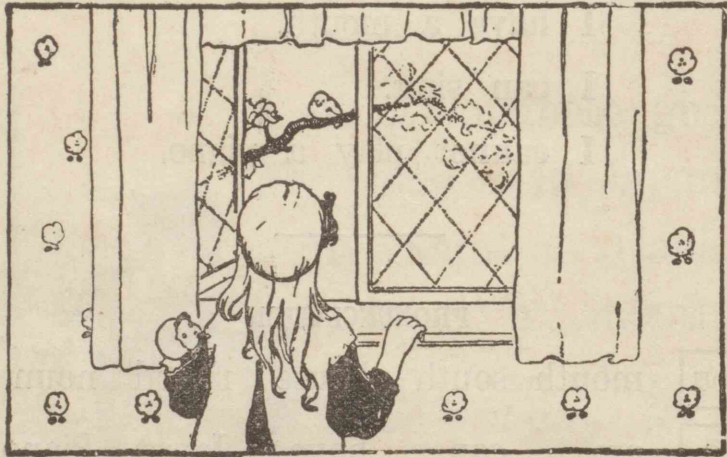
## WRITING

*I am a Japanese girl.  
My home is in Japan.  
My name is Hana.*

also

LESSON NINE

A BIRD AND A FISH



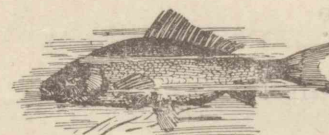
<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>アール</sup> <sup>バード</sup>  
 You are a bird.  
<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>アール</sup> <sup>オン</sup> <sup>ア</sup> <sup>ツリー</sup> <sup>イン</sup> <sup>マイ</sup>  
 You are on a tree in my  
<sup>ガールデン</sup>  
 garden.  
<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>ハブ</sup> <sup>ア</sup> <sup>スウィット</sup> <sup>ボイス</sup> <sup>アンド</sup>  
 You have a sweet voice and  
<sup>キャン</sup> <sup>シンク</sup> <sup>ヴェリー</sup> <sup>ウェル</sup>  
 can sing very well.

and you are garden sweet  
 voice well

<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>キャン</sup> <sup>フライ</sup> <sup>フォー</sup> <sup>ユー</sup> <sup>ハブ</sup>  
 You can fly, for you have  
<sup>ウィングス</sup>

<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>キャン</sup> <sup>ノット</sup> <sup>スウィム</sup> <sup>フォー</sup> <sup>ユー</sup>  
 But you cannot swim, for you  
<sup>ハブ</sup> <sup>ノー</sup> <sup>フィン</sup>

<sup>リトル</sup> <sup>バード</sup> <sup>ワー</sup> <sup>イズ</sup> <sup>ユア</sup> <sup>ネスト</sup> ?  
 Little bird, where is your nest?



<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>アール</sup> <sup>ア</sup> <sup>フィッシュ</sup>  
 You are a fish.  
<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>アール</sup> <sup>ア</sup> <sup>リトル</sup> <sup>フィッシュ</sup>

<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>アール</sup> <sup>イン</sup> <sup>ザ</sup> <sup>リバー</sup>  
 You are in the river.  
<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>キャン</sup> <sup>スウィム</sup> <sup>ウェル</sup> <sup>フォー</sup> <sup>ユー</sup>  
 You can swim well, for you  
<sup>ハブ</sup> <sup>フィン</sup>

<sup>ユー</sup> <sup>ハブ</sup> <sup>アルソ</sup> <sup>ア</sup> <sup>マウス</sup> <sup>バット</sup> <sup>ユー</sup>  
 You have also a mouth, but you  
<sup>キャン</sup> <sup>ノット</sup> <sup>シンク</sup>

<sup>テル</sup> <sup>ミー</sup> <sup>ワー</sup> <sup>フィッシュ</sup> <sup>アール</sup> <sup>ユー</sup> ?  
 Tell me, what fish are you?

fly for wing swim no (a) fin  
 your nest river tell me

## GRAMMAR

**You are** a bird. (What are you?)

(You are not a fish.)

**You have** a nest. (What have you?)

(You have no nest.)

**You can** sing. (What can you do?)

(**You cannot** swim.)

Where is **your** home?

Is **your** home in the air?

## PRONUNCIATION

ī	swim	fin	wing	river	little
oi	voice	oil	boy	toy	soy
ā	arm	art	car	tar	garden

do (v.)

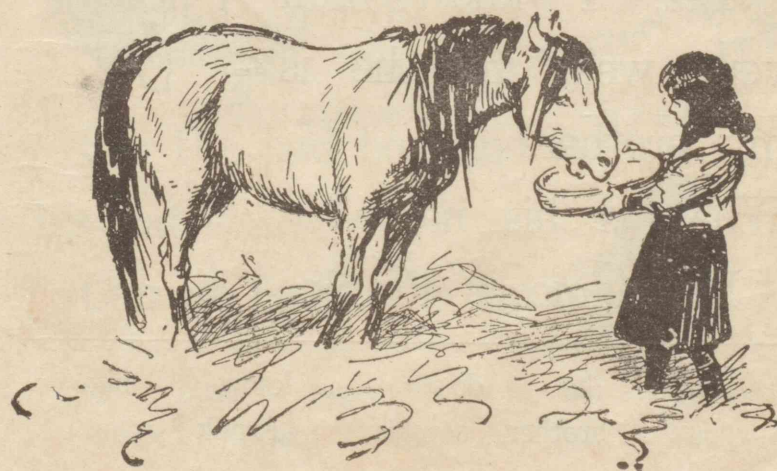
air

## WRITING

You are on a tree in  
my garden.

You have a sweet voice  
and can sing very well.

You can fly, for you  
have wings. But you can  
not swim for you have no  
fins.



(Note) 疑問文を作る  
I 疑問文を作る

LESSON TEN

FRANK, AN ENGLISH BOY



Here is a tall boy.

He is an English boy.

Do you know him?

Here Yes, I know him very well, for he is my brother.

What is his name?

His name is Frank.

What tall he do (aux.) know him  
brother his Frank

What has he on his head?

He has a cap on his head.

What has he in his hand? Can you tell?

Yes, I can. He has a bat. He can play cricket very well.



See the cat.

It is a black cat.

Can the

cat catch the rat?



See the bad boy and his cat.

Can he catch the cat?



has head cap hand bat cricket  
black cat catch rat bad

疑問文を作る

## GRAMMAR

( 1 )

He is Frank.

His name is Frank.

He has a bat in his hand.

He can play cricket.

( 2 )

Do you know him?

I know him very well.

He can play cricket very well.

Here is a very tall boy.

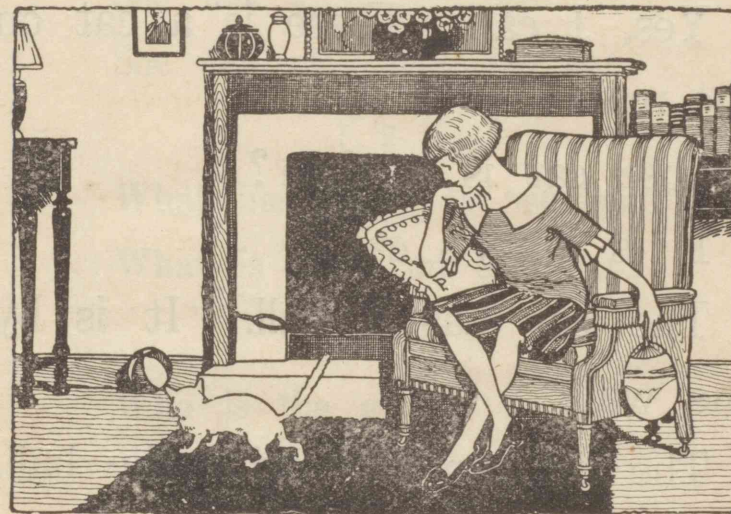
This is a very pretty flower.

## PRONUNCIATION

[ä]	{	cat	rat	cap	black	catch
	{	bad	bat	hat	Frank	hand
[ü]	{	but	nut	cut	mud	hut
	{	brother	mother	uncle	son	sun
[a]	{	all	tall	ball	call	small
	{	fall	hall	wall	gall	stall

## LESSON ELEVEN

## MARY, AN AMERICAN GIRL



There is a little girl in the room.  
Who is that girl? Do you know her?

Yes, I know her very well.

She is Mary. She is my friend.

She is in her large chair.

The chair is by the fire.

American room who her she friend large chair fire

物の所有 球 手 持 中 2 時 後 じ  
(S) 手 持

What is there on the mat?  
Can you tell?  
Yes, I can. There is a cat on the mat.

Whose cat is it then?  
It is Mary's cat.

The cat has a ball. It is by the wall.

The cat can play with the ball.  
What has Mary in her hand?

She has a fan in her hand.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Who is the girl?  
She is Mary.

mat whose Mary's ball wall with fan

Uncle's  
3 > 7 2 7

Her name is Mary.  
I know her very well.

She has a cat.  
She can play with her cat.

( 2 )

What has Mary in her hand?  
What is there on the mat?

( 3 )

Who is the girl?  
Whose cat is it?  
It is Mary's cat.

PRONUNCIATION

ch	chair	bench	teach	church
	catch	much	ditch	hatchet
ā	name	mane	race	lace
	face	case	grace	place
ō=	who	whose	whom	fool
	ōō	boot	root	roof

[Note]  
彼女の (her) 手 持 中 球 大抵 手 持 中 扇 手 持 中



SUMMARY OF CONSONANTS

Lips	Teeth and Lip	Breath
p pen	f fan	wh what
b boy	v vase	h hen
	Teeth and Tongue	Tip of Tongue
w wind	th three	t tent
m mill	th this	d dog
Tongue and Palate		
s, c sea, cent	l little	k, c black, cat
z, s zoo, his	n name	g big
sh ship	ch chair	r rat
zh —	j John	y yes
ng, n <sup>{English</sup> pin	x (ks) box	qu (kw) queen

LESSON TWELVE

WHAT HAS FRANK?

What has Frank in his pocket?



He has a book  
in his pocket.

What book is it?

It is an atlas.

What has Ann in  
her basket?



She has an egg  
in her basket.

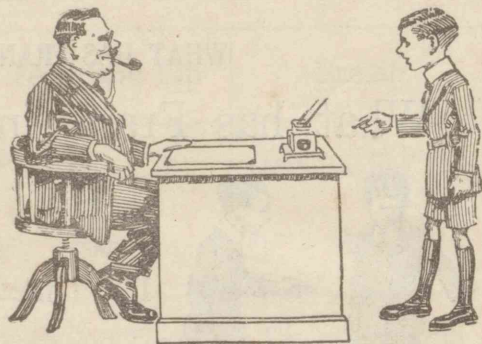
It is a big egg.

pocket atlas Ann basket egg

Mr. Wood, what have you on your desk?

I have an inkstand on my desk.

It is a glass inkstand.



Mrs. Jones, what is the fruit on the table?



It is an orange.

Isn't it a big orange?

Yes, it is.

Mr. Wood inkstand glass  
Mrs. Jones fruit orange

Miss Smith, there is an umbrella by the door. Is it yours?

No, it is not mine.

It is a cotton umbrella.

Whose is it?

It is my brother's.



GRAMMAR

Whose is it?

It is mine. It is yours. It is Frank's.

Mr. Mrs. Miss

PRONUNCIATION

ô door floor four before

Miss Smith dōor yours mine cotton brother's

GRAMMAR. 誰のWhose mine  
誰のWhose yours  
私のmy  
あなたのyou

	{ ask	lass	ass	gasp
ä	{ cask	class	pass	grass
	{ basket	glass	mass	grasp
	{ arc	father	arm	far
ä	{ dark	garden	army	farm
	{ frog	rock	lock	rocket
ö	{ orange	cotten	bottom	rotten
	{ mat	map	fan	hand
ä	{ bat	bad	fat	band

---

WRITING

*Mrs. Jones, what is the fruit on the table?*

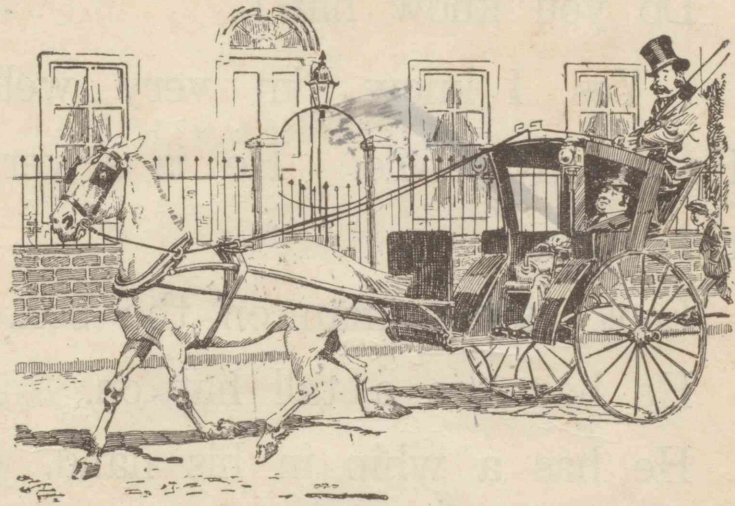
*It is an orange.*

*Miss Smith, there is an umbrella by the door. Is it yours?*

*No, it is not mine. It is my brother's.*

LESSON THIRTEEN

A FAT MAN IN A CAB



What do you see in the picture?

I see a cab in the picture.

How many wheels has the cab?

The cab has two wheels.

What do you see in the cab?

I see a very fat man in the cab.

---

fat cab how many wheel two man  
 2741 77 77 77 77 77 77

He has a tall hat on his head.

You see a bag by his side.

Do you know him?

Yes, I know him very well.

He is my uncle. He is a very rich man.

Look at the man on the box.

He has also a tall hat on. (his head)

He has a whip in his hand.

Who is he? Do you know him?

No, I don't know him. But he is a cabman.

What do you see before the cab?

hat	bag	side	uncle	rich
box	whip	don't	cabman	before

彼は彼の手の中に鞭を持っています  
He has a whip in his hand

彼はた「水」で力 有る大は彼をいつてみますか  
Do you know him?

これは彼をいいます

何かは彼が御者です

馬車の前には有る大は何をいいますか



I see a white horse before the cab.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

前置詞

What do you see **in** the picture?

What do you see **before** the cab?

What do you see **on** the box?

(What is **there** on the box?)

( 2 )

Who is the man?

He is Mr. Brown.

What is the man?

He is a doctor.

ドクター

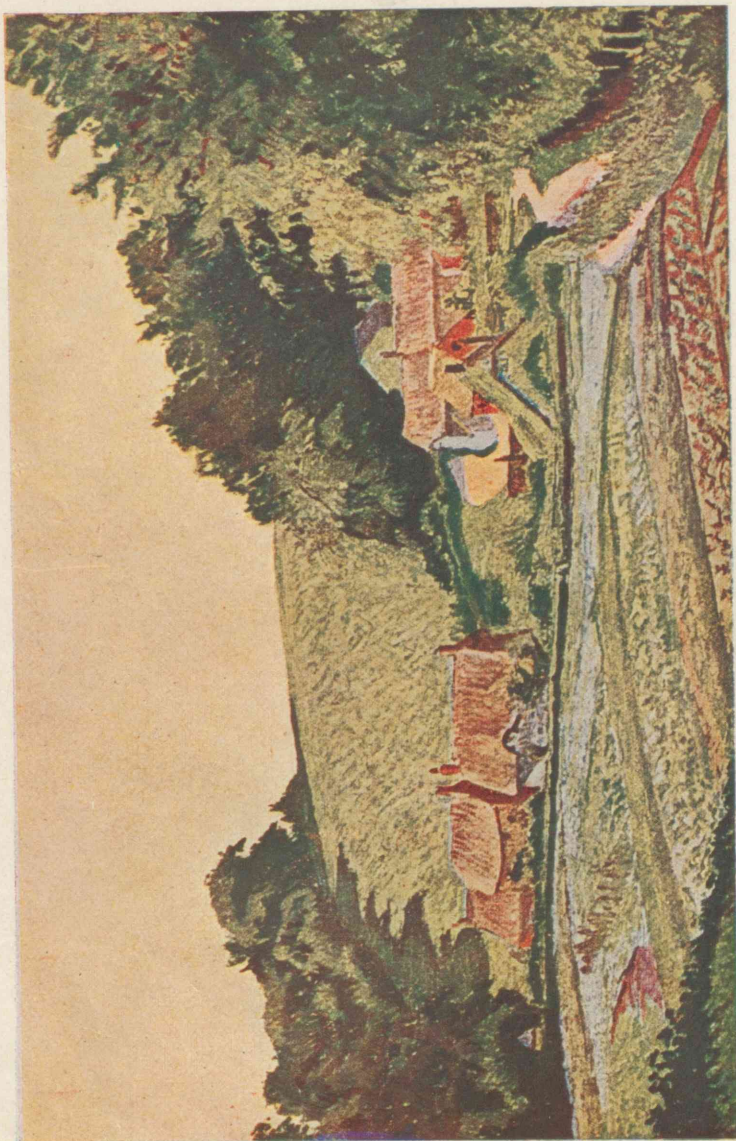
( 3 )

How many wheels has the cab?

It has two wheels.

Brown

doctor



The English Country side (Pages 46)

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How many wheels has  
the cab?  
The cab has two wheels.

What do you see in the  
cab?  
I see a very fat man.

What has he on his head?  
He has a tall hat.  
Do you know him?

Yes, I know him. He  
is my uncle.

What do you see before  
the cab?  
I see a white horse  
before the cab.

question

answer

## LESSON FOURTEEN

## MARY'S KITCHEN



Here is a picture of a kitchen.  
It is Mary's kitchen. She is a  
little cook. You can see her in  
the picture.

kitchen

of

cook

She is an American girl.

Look, she is in her kitchen.

She has a knife in her hand.

What is she doing with the knife?

Can you tell?

Yes, she is paring a potato with the knife. She is helping her mother.

You can also see Mary's mother in the picture.

She is an old woman. She is standing by the stove.

---

knife	doing	paring	potato	helping
mother	old	woman	standing	stove

### GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Here is a picture **of** a kitchen.

I have a picture **of** London.

( 2 ) 現在進行形

What is she **doing**?

She is **singing** a song.

What are you **doing**?

I am **playing** a piano.

What am I **doing**?

You are **seeing** the cat.

### PRONUNCIATION

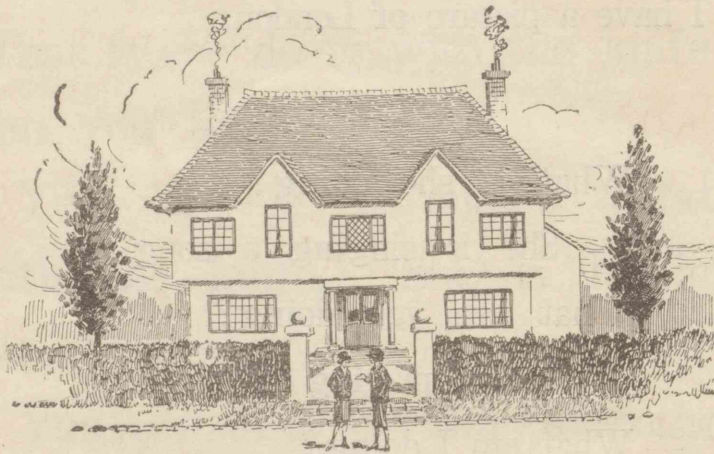
ō	{	old	stove	potato	no	know
		cold	stone	tomato	go	row
		gold	slow	told	so	bow

---

London                  song

## LESSON FIFTEEN

## OUR HOUSE



Mary and I are sisters.

We live in a city.

You see our home in the picture.

Isn't it a very fine house? It is a white house, and is near the park.

sister we live city our  
fine house near park

We like our house, for our father and mother live in the house, too.

They love us, and we love them.

You see two chimneys on the roof of our house.

You see the garden before the house, too.

What do you see in the garden, then?

You see two trees in the garden.

They are very tall trees.

We play under the trees.

like father too they love  
us them chimney roof

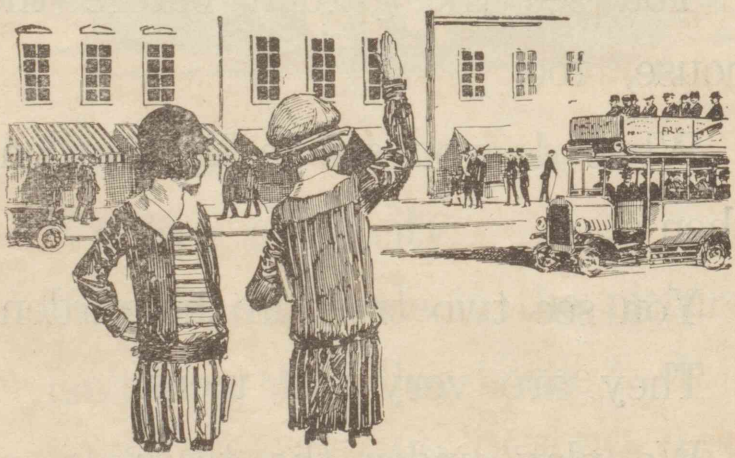


What trees are they, do you know?

My sister and I go to the same school.

Our school is very far from our home.

We go to school on a motor-bus.



go to same school far from motor-bus

You see the picture of a motor-bus on page 52.

fifty - two

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

We live in Japan. We are Japanese girls. Our school is in Tokyo. Our teachers are kind to us. We can read and write Japanese.

( 2 )

How many trees do you see in the garden? I see two trees in the garden. How many pencils have you? I have two pencils.

page teacher kind read write

## WRITING

Mary and I are sisters.

We live in a city.

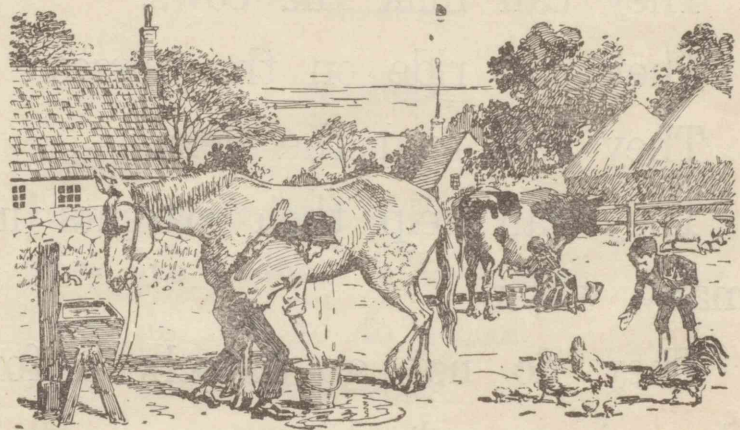
You see our home in the picture. Isn't it a very fine house? It is a white house

## PRONUNCIATION

<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ou</span>	out	house	our	mouth	
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ēē</span>	wheel	peel	feel	keel	
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ēa</span>	{ read	teach	East	beast	
	{ ear	near	tear	fear	
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">o=u</span>	{ mother	love	son	brother	
	{ uncle	us	bus	umbrella	
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ō</span>	{ go	grow	motor	home	stove
	{ so	Jones	old	also	potato
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ōō</span>	roof	fool	foot	school	cool
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ōō</span>	hook	look	good	book	cook

## LESSON SIXTEEN

## JANE AND FRANK



Jane and Frank are our cousins.  
 They do not live in our city.  
 For their father is a farmer.  
 He has a large farm; Jane and  
 Frank live on the farm with their  
 father and mother. They help  
 their parents on the farm.

cousin    their    farmer    farm    parent

They have many hens, horses,  
and cows on the farm.

They can milk the cows.

They can ride on the horses.

They can feed the hens.

They can help their parents in  
many ways.

They do not go to school, for  
there is no school near  
the farm.



hen cow milk ride feed way

But their mother can teach  
them at night.

GRAMMAR

They are our cousins.

Their father has a big farm.

They live on their father's farm.

They do not go to school.

They have many cows.

Their mother can teach them.

PRONUNCIATION

ä	{ far	farm	farmer	father
	{ arm	park	dark	garden
ow	cow	how	now	bow
or	work	word	worm	world

teach night

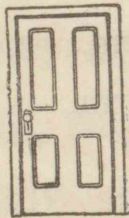
LESSON SEVENTEEN

ONE, TWO

ワシ セカンド、  
一、二

One, two.

Tie my shoe.

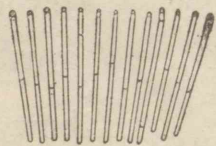


Three, four.

Shut the door.

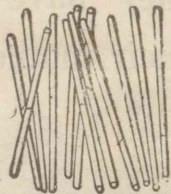
Five, six.

Pick up sticks.



Seven, eight.

Lay them straight.



one—eight tie shoe shut pick up  
stick lay straight

Nine, ten.

A big fat hen.

大きく肥え大乳鶏



One ear and one ear are two ears.

Two fingers and one finger are three fingers.

Three fingers and one finger are four fingers.

Four boxes and one box are five boxes.

Five trees and one tree are six trees.

Six men and one man are seven men.

nine ten ear finger box(es) men

Seven women and one woman  
are eight women.

Eight children and one child are  
nine children.

Nine babies and one baby are  
ten babies.

11—eleven エリヴン	12—twelve トウエルフ
13—thirteen サーティン	14—fourteen ホーティン
15—fifteen フィフティン	16—sixteen シックスティン
17—seventeen セヴンティン	18—eighteen エイトティン
19—nineteen ティンティン	20—twenty トゥエンティー
21—twenty-one トゥエンティワン	30—thirty サーティ
40—forty フォーティ	50—fifty フィフティ
60—sixty シックスティ	70—seventy セヴンティ
80—eighty エイティ	90—ninety ナインティ
100—one hundred ワンハンドレッド	1000—one thousand thousant

women children child babies eleven hundred thousand

## LESSON EIGHTEEN

### A GIRL IN HER GARDEN

Here is a  
girl in the  
garden.

She has a  
basket.

There are  
some flowers  
in the basket.

Are those  
flowers not  
pretty?

Yes, they  
are very pretty.



some

those

Those flowers are not of the same colour. Some are white, and some are red.

What flowers are they? Do you know?

Yes, I do; they are roses.

Are they all roses?

Yes, they are all roses.

Which do you like better, white roses, or red roses?  
白バラと赤バラどが好まれますか?

I like white roses better than red roses.  
赤バラより白バラを好みます。

Does the girl like the white roses better than the red ones?  
その少女は白バラより赤バラを好みますか?

colour all which better or than does one (pro.)

No, she likes red roses better; for she has so many red roses.  
いいえ、赤バラを好みます。赤バラがたくさんあります。

How many roses are there in the basket?  
かごの中に何本のバラがありますか?

I cannot tell, for there are so many.  
わかりません。たくさんあります。

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Which do you like better, tea or coffee?  
茶とコーヒーどが好みますか?

I like tea better than coffee.

Do you like this better than that?

Yes, I like this better than that.

Which do you like best of all these flowers?

I like the rose best of all.

so tea coffee best these

( 2 )

There are **some** pine trees in the park.

**How many** pine trees are there in the park?

Is there **any** oak there?

No, there is **no** oak there.

---

 WRITING

*There are some flowers in the basket. They are not of the same colour. Some are white and some are red. What flowers are they?*

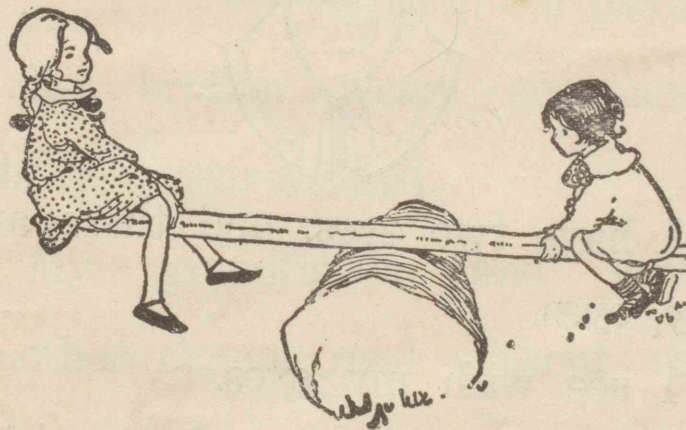
*They are roses. How many roses are there? Can you tell?*

---

 pine      any      oak

## PRONUNCIATION

◌ò	some	come	does	colour
◌ŭ	shut	up	sun	hundred
◌ō	oak	rose	those	go



## LESSON NINETEEN

I-I



I have two eyes, and these are my eyes.

I see with my eyes.

They are brown, but my sister has dark eyes.

Some boys and girls have blue

eye      brown      dark      blue

eyes, and some have gray eyes.

Some boys and girls have eyes,

but cannot see.

They are blind.

You see a blind girl in the picture.



My brother wears eye-glasses, for he is near-sighted.

My grandfather and grandmother cannot read without their glasses, for they are very old man and woman.

---

gray   blind   wear   eye-glasses   near-sighted  
 grandfather   grandmother   without





Between the eyes, I have a nose.  
It is in the middle of my face.

It is above my  
mouth. I smell  
with my nose.

How does the  
rose smell?



It smells very nice. I like the  
smell.

between    nose    middle    face    above  
                 smell (v.)    nice    smell (n.)

GRAMMAR

比較法  
( 1 ) 形容詞(比較)場合用  
時語尾は変化し  
有級 young

How old are you?

I am twelve years old.

How old is your elder brother?

My elder brother is seventeen years  
old. He is three years older than I.

( 2 )

I am younger than your youngest sister.

Who is the youngest girl in your class?

Who is the oldest woman in your village?

( 3 )

With what do you see?

With what does your grandfather see?

How does the rose smell?

How do the flowers smell?

year    elder    older    younger    youngest  
                 class    oldest    village

## WRITING

Some boys and girls have eyes, but they cannot see. They are blind.

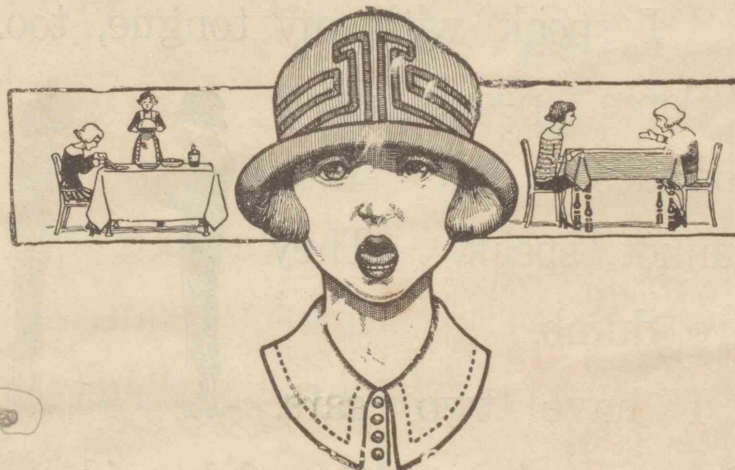
My brother wears eye-glasses, for he is near-sighted

My grandfather and grandmother cannot read without their glasses, for they are very old man and woman.

Between the eyes, I have a nose. It is in the middle of my face. It is above my mouth. I smell with my nose.

## LESSON TWENTY

I-II



I have a mouth, too.

My mouth has two lips.

In my mouth there are one tongue, and many teeth.

The tongue is red and soft.

The teeth are white and hard.

I chew my food with them.

lip tongue teeth soft hard chew food



I have two feet, a right foot and a left foot.

I have five toes on each foot.

I stand on my legs. I can walk, run, jump, and dance with my legs.



You can see my face and my hands, but you cannot see my feet. For I wear shoes and stockings on my feet.

Some people cannot walk well, for they are lame.

feet foot toe each stand leg walk run  
jump dance stocking lame

feet foot toe each stand leg walk

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

One ear is on the right side of my head. The other is on the left side of my head.

( 2 )

I keep my hands clean. You must keep your hands clean. Keep your hands clean.

[Note] ...  
38 one - ...  
the there  
other ...

一つ卵は他の卵より大きい

One egg is bigger than the other

PRONUNCIATION

ü	{shut	brush	thumb	dumb
	{run	jump	tongue	other
ea=e	{ear	hear	year	read
	{near	people	speak	clean
ea=ë	head	deaf	wear	bear
ā	face	lame	taste	face
ī	side	nice	right	sight

## LESSON TWENTY-ONE

## GOOD MORNING



Good morning, Jane. How do you do?

Thank you, Madam, I am very well.

How are your father and mother? Are they very well?

morning    thank    Madam    well (*adj.*)

Yes, they are very well, thank you.

Have you an uncle, Jane?

Yes, I have one. He is my mother's brother, but I have no aunt. For my parents have no sister.

Does your uncle live in England?

No, he does not live in this country. He lives in America.

In what city does he live?

He lives in New York now. Has he any child?

Yes, he has three children, one son and two daughters. They are

aunt    country    America    New York    now  
son    daughter

my cousins. They write to me often and I also write to them.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

In what country **does** your brother **live**?

He **lives** in France.

In what province **does** your aunt **live**?

She **lives** in Musashi province.

( 2 )

A teacher teaches.      Teachers teach.

A singer sings.          Singers sing.

A dancer dances.        Dancers dance.

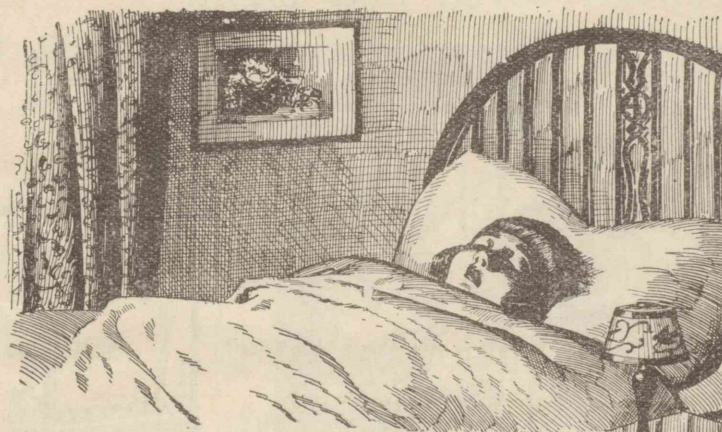
A cook cooks.            Cooks cook.

---

often	France	province	singer
	dancer	cook (v.)	

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

IN THE MORNING



A day has twenty-four hours.

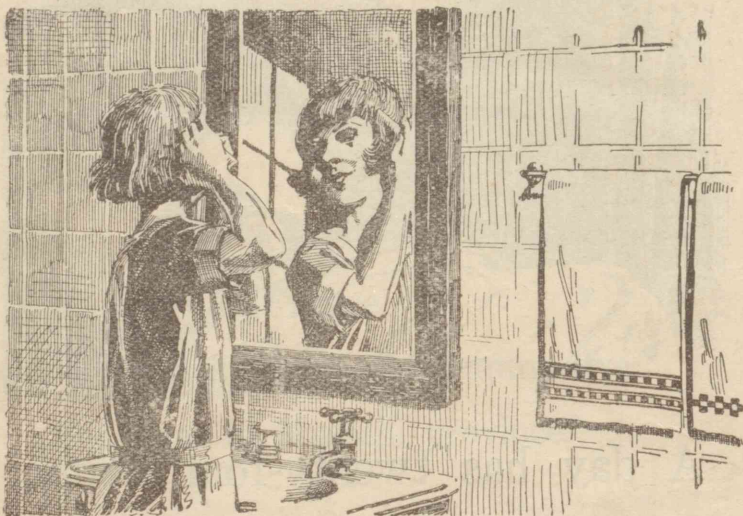
The first hour is in the middle of the night. At that hour Mary is in bed. She is sleeping.

Every morning she gets up at six o'clock.

---

day hour first bed sleeping every get o'clock

But on Sunday she does not  
get up so early. She gets up  
between seven and eight.



When she gets up, she goes to  
the wash-stand.

First she pours some water into  
the basin.

Sunday early when goes washstand  
pour water into basin

Then she takes the soap and  
washes her face and hands.

Then she combs her hair with  
a comb.

Then she puts on her clothes,  
and goes to her parents, and says,  
“Good morning, Father and  
Mother. How are you?”

At half past seven she takes  
her breakfast with her parents.

After breakfast she goes to  
school.

At school, she has three lessons  
in the morning.

take soap wash(v.) comb(v.) hair comb(n.) put  
clothes says half past breakfast after lesson

On Sunday she goes to church with her father and mother.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

At what o'clock does your mother get up in the morning?

She gets up at half past six.

At what time does your maid-servant get up in the morning?

She gets up at a quarter past five or even earlier than that.

( 2 )

What time is it?

It is a quarter past (to) two.

---

church   maid-servant   quarter   even   earlier

It is half past three.

It is twenty minutes past (to) nine.

---

PRONUNCIATION

<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">ûr</span>	church	burn	turn	purse
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">îr</span>	first	bird	firm	dirty
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">êar</span>	early	earn	learn	earth
<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">âi</span>	{ nail maid	tail hail	mail sail	gail rail

---

WRITING

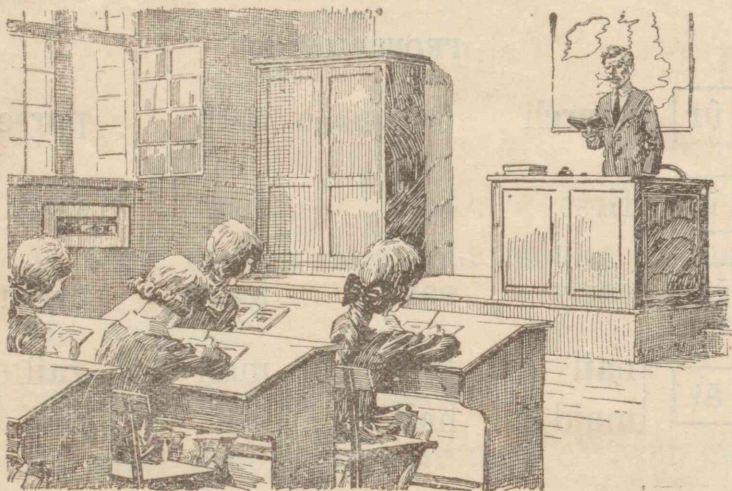
*A day has twenty-four hours. Every morning she gets up at six o'clock.*

---

minute



LESSON TWENTY-THREE  
IN THE AFTERNOON



At noon she takes her lunch at school.

She takes it in the same room with other girls.

In the afternoon she has two

noon lunch afternoon

more lessons, from one o'clock till three.

After school she plays tennis for half an hour or so.

Sometimes she must clean her class-room with other girls.

On these days she is very busy. For she must take all the benches and desks out of the room.

Then she must sweep the floor.

Sometimes she must wash the floor.

When the room is clean, she must bring back the benches and

more till tennis sometimes class-room busy  
out bench sweep floor bring back

desks into the room, and put them straight. It takes much time.

When she comes home, she is hungry, and tired out. So she eats some bread and butter. She also drinks some milk.



At seven or half past seven in the evening she takes her supper.

come hungry tired(adj.) eat bread  
butter drink evening supper

After supper she learns her lessons for some hours.

At ten she goes to her parents, and says, "Good night, Father and Mother."

Then she goes into her bed-room.

In the bed-room she takes off her clothes and puts on her night gown.

Ten minutes after she is sleeping soundly.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

She always gets up **between** six and seven.

She is at school **from** nine **to** three (o'clock).

---

learn for(*prep.*) bed-room off gown soundly

She sleeps **for** eight **hours**, from ten  
(o'clock) **till** six (o'clock).

( 2 )

**at** six o'clock      **for** six hours  
**in** the morning    **in** the evening  
**in** the afternoon   **in** the forenoon  
**at** noon              **at** midnight

## PRONUNCIATION

ü	{	supper	Sunday	jug	cup
		brush	must	study	butter
		lunch	much	such	hungry
ä	{	start	half	hard	far
		park	dark	garden	car
â		past	class	glass	basket
ō	{	old	cold	gold	nose
		row	low	grow	know

forenoon

midnight

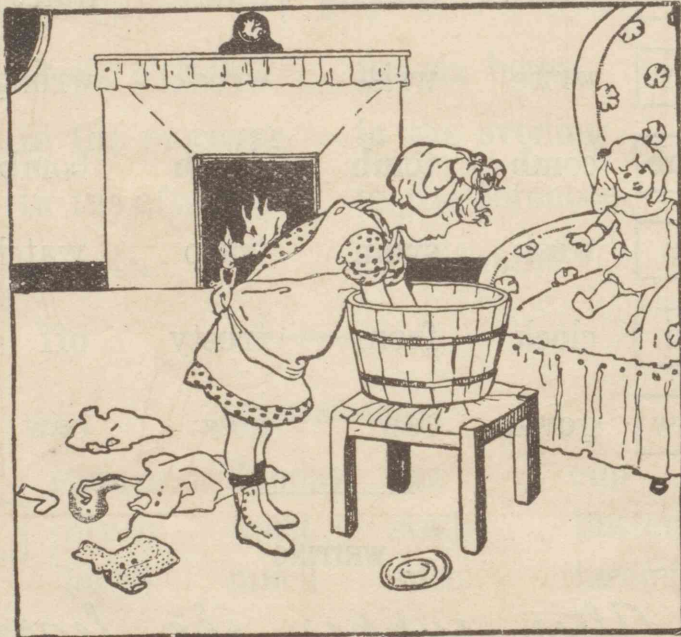
ōa	{	soap	boat	coat	goat
		moat	goal	float	foam
qu		quarter	queen	quick	quiet
wr		write	wrist	wreck	wrong
mb		comb	tomb	dumb	bomb
a		wash	swan	wasp	watch
ō		clock	from	frosty	off
ow		gown	cow	now	bow

## WRITING

*After supper she learns  
her lessons for some hours.  
At ten she goes to her  
parents, and says, "Good  
night, Father and Mother."*

## LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

THIS IS THE WAY



This is the way we wash our clothes,

Wash our clothes,

Wash our clothes;

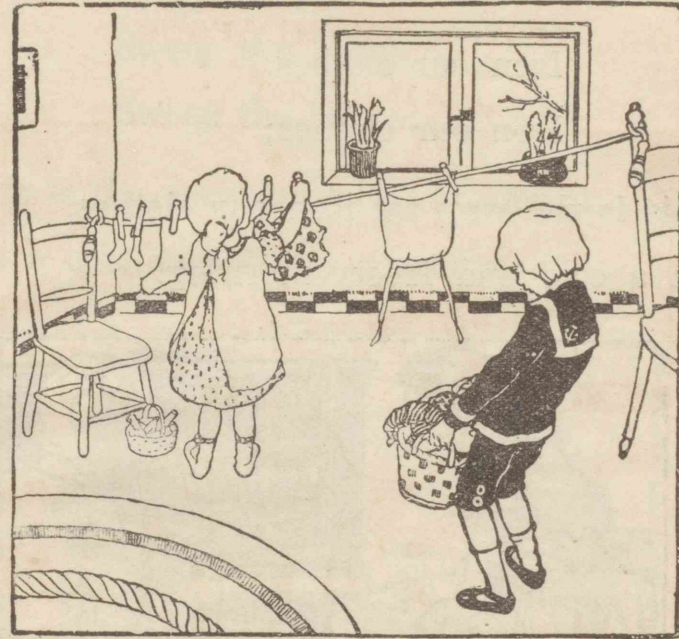
This is the way we wash our clothes,

On a cold and frosty morning.

---

cold

frosty



This is the way we dry our clothes,

Dry our clothes,

Dry our clothes;

This is the way we dry our clothes,

On a cold and frosty morning.

---

dry(v.)

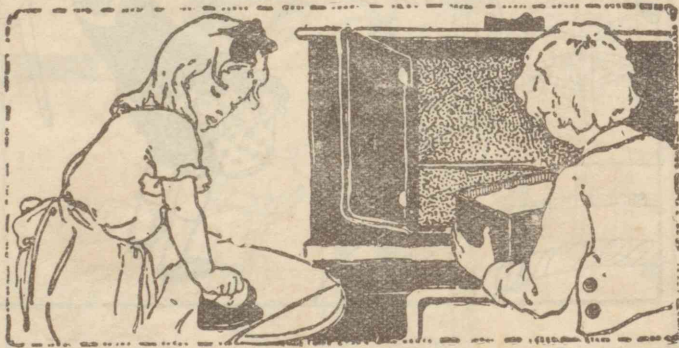
This is the way we iron our clothes,

Iron our clothes,

Iron our clothes;

This is the way we iron our clothes,

On a cold and frosty morning.



This is the way we bake our bread,

Bake our bread,

Bake our bread;

This is the way we bake our bread,

On a cold and frosty morning.

---

iron(v.)    bake

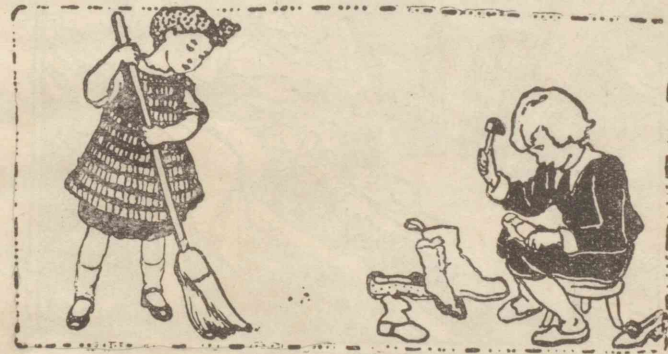
This is the way we sweep the house,

Sweep the house,

Sweep the house;

This is the way we sweep the house,

On a cold and frosty morning.



This is the way we mend our shoes,

Mend our shoes,

Mend our shoes;

This is the way we mend our shoes,

On a cold and frosty morning.

---

mend

## LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

## THE SUN



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

If you wish to see the sunrise, you must get up very early.

When the sun rises, it is morning.

---

sun rise east set west if wish sunrise

Look! The sun is rising.

How beautiful the sky is!

The little birds are singing in the air. They are very glad to see the sun.

The birds are flying up in the sky. They are going to meet the sun. But they cannot reach the sun, for he is very high up in the sky.

The sun is higher than the houses, higher than the trees or clouds, even higher than the highest mountain in the world.

---

rising beautiful sky glad flying meet reach  
high higher cloud highest mountain world

The sun is also a great traveller.  
 He travels all over the sky.  
 He shines in every country.  
 He shines on the flowers and  
 grass.

He shines on the hills, rivers,  
 and seas.

Everything looks bright and  
 beautiful when the sun shines on  
 it.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

How beautiful the sky is!

How merrily the birds are singing!

---

great traveller travel over shine  
 grass everything bright merrily

( 2 )

I am **going to** meet my aunt at the station.  
 Are you **going to** see off your cousin?  
 (She is **going to** America for study.)

( 3 )

**the east**      **the west**      **the south**  
**the north**   **the north-east**   **the south-west**

( 4 )

high      higher      highest  
 young    younger    youngest  
 bright    brighter    brightest  
 big        bigger     biggest

---

*Where are you going?*

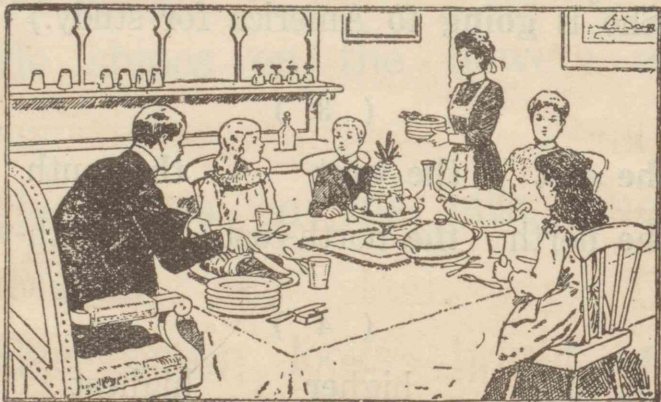
*I am going to meet my  
 uncle at the station.*

---

station study (n.) north south north-east south-west

## LESSON TWENTY-SIX

## OUR DINING-ROOM



We dine in this room; it is our dining-room.

You see a big table in the middle of the room.

Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, and I are sitting round the table.

sitting round dining-room dine

Father is cutting some meat for us.

Mother is helping some soup for us.

Our maid-servant is bringing some plates to us.

On the table you see some dishes, knives and forks. Some of the knives and forks are silver, and others are steel.

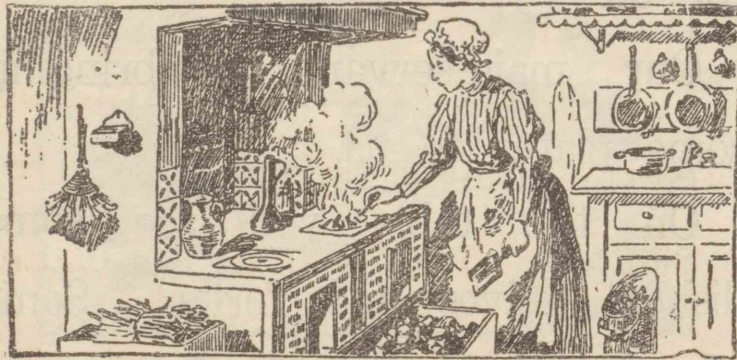
We use the silver ones when we eat fish. But when we eat meat, we use the steel ones.

The cook cooks our food in the

cutting meat soup plate knives  
fork silver steel use



kitchen. There is always a fire in the kitchen, for we have hot meals even in summer.



We begin our dinner with soup.

We eat our soup with a large spoon.

We must not make a noise in

---

hot    meal    summer    begin    dinner  
       spoon    make    noise

our mouth, when we eat or drink.

May we cut our bread with a knife?

No, never. We must break our bread with our fingers.

But we may use a knife and fork to eat our meat.

After dinner we take some fruit, and drink a cup of coffee.

---

may    never    break    cup

## GRAMMAR

## ( 1 )

On the table you see **some** dishes, knives, and forks.

After dinner we take **some** fruit, and drink **some** coffee (a cup of coffee).

## ( 2 )

**May** we cut our bread with a knife?

No, you **must not** cut it with a knife, you **must** break it with your fingers. But you **may** use a knife and fork to eat your meat.

## ( 3 )

Father is **cutting** some meat for us.

Mother is **helping** some soup for us.

## ( 4 )

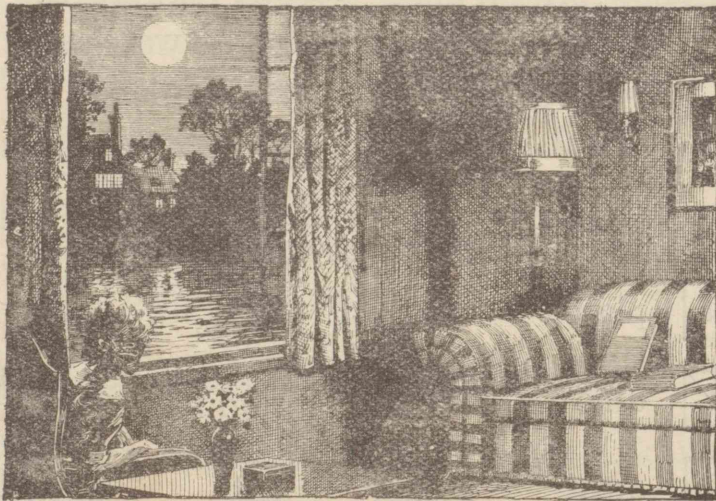
knife — knives	brush — brushes
wife — wives	church — churches
leaf — leaves	watch — watches
wolf — wolves	glass — glasses

## PRONUNCIATION

ā	plate	make	lake	bake
ī	dine	knife	night	right
ēa	meat	steam	eat	meal
ēē	meet	steel	feet	feel
ea	bread	thread	tread	deaf

*We must not make a noise  
in our mouth, when we eat  
or drink.*

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN  
THE MOON



*Clear  
There  
Water*

Now it is night.

The sky is clear. There is no cloud in the sky, and the moon is shining brightly.

But she is not so bright as the sun. So we can look at her.

moon 月  
clear 晴  
brightly 輝  
as 如

The stars shine all around her, but she looks much bigger than any of them.

She looks like a big pearl among small diamonds.

But in fact, some stars are very much larger than the moon. They only do not look so large, for they are farther off.

Look at this picture.

Three children are looking at the moon.

It is a new moon.

star 星  
around 周圍  
like 像  
pearl 珍珠  
among 在...之中  
small 小  
diamond 鑽石  
fact 事實  
only 只有  
farther 更遠  
new 新



A bright star is shining by the moon.

There are some clouds in the sky.  
I think it is going to rain.

In the garden some insects are singing to the moon. And the

think

思ふ

rain(v.)

雨

dew lies on the grass and is sparkling in the moonlight.

Everything is quiet all round.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Mt. Fuji is **not so high as** Mt. Niitaka.  
Is the river Sumida **as long as** the river Thames?

Lake Chuzenji is **not so large as** Lake Biwa.

( 2 )

The moon looks **much bigger than** any of the stars.

Some of the stars are very **much bigger than** the moon.

---

dew	lie	sparkling	moonlight	quiet
Mt.	long	lake	Thames	

## LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

## THE RAIN



Rain comes from the clouds.  
 Look at those black clouds!  
 How fast they move along!  
 They are going to hide the  
 sun.

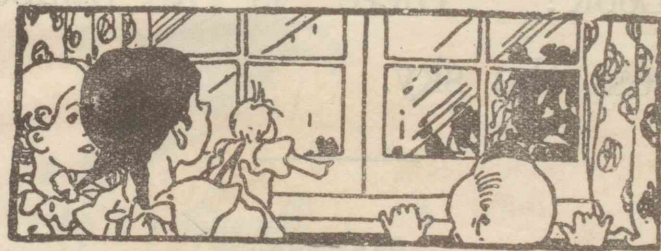
Look! Now there is no blue

rain (n.)	fast	move	along	hide
レイン	ファスト	ムーブ	アロング	ハイド

sky at all; it is all black with  
 the clouds.

It is very dark. It is nearly as  
 dark as night.

Now it is beginning to rain.  
 What big drops!



The ducks are very glad, but  
 the little birds are not glad. They  
 go and shelter themselves under  
 the boughs of the trees.

Now the rain is over, and the

nearly	beginning	drop (n.)	duck	shelter
ニヤリ	セキキョウ	ドロップ	カウ	シエルター
	themselves		bough	
	セツセルグス		ブガウ	

flowers smell sweetly, and the sun  
shines out more brightly than  
before.

The little birds are glad, and  
singing again.

Look! There is a rainbow  
across the sky.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

How fast they move along!

How fast he runs!

How pretty these flowers are!

How black these clouds are!

What big drops!

---

sweetly	again	rainbow	across
---------	-------	---------	--------

スィーティー	アゲイン	レインボウ	アクロス
--------	------	-------	------

( 2 )

It is nearly as dark as night.

It is as hot as summer.

It is as cold as winter.

(It is not so cold as yesterday.)



Rain, rain, go away!

Little children want to play!

Come again some other day.

---

away	want	winter	yesterday
------	------	--------	-----------

## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

### I Vowels

<p>ā as in nāme          ā „ villāge          ǎ „ cāt          a „ aaway          ä „ ärm          a „ all          à „ àsk          â „ âir          ē „ hē          é „ bêfore          ě „ běd          e „ payment</p>	<p>ē as in hēr          ī „ ice          ĭ „ ĭt          ĭ „ sĭr          ō „ ōld          ǒ „ ǒbey          ǒ „ bǒx          ó „ són          ô „ fôr          o „ develop          ōō „ tōō          ǒǒ „ bǒǒk</p>	<p>ū as in ūse          ū „ Jŭly          ū „ ūp          u „ circus          û „ tûrn          ew = ū „ new          oi „ oil          oy = oi „ boy          ou „ house          ow = ou „ owl</p>
--	--	--

### II Equivalentents

<p>a = ǒ as in what          a = u „ Christmas          e = ā „ they          ê = â „ thêre          e = a „ payment          ĭ = ě „ bĭrd          ĭ = ǒ „ polĭce          o = ōō „ dō          o = ǒǒ „ wǒlf</p>	<p>o = a as in seldom          ó = ū „ són          ô = a „ hôrse          u = ōō „ rŭde          u = ōō „ put          û = ě „ chûrch          ŷ = ĭ „ flŷ          ŷ = ĭ „ sŷstem</p>
--	---

## III Consonants

<b>c</b> =k as in cake	si=sh as in mission
<b>ç</b> =s „ ice	ci=sh „ special
ch „ child	ʃi=zh „ occasion
g „ go	th „ thin
ġ=j „ page	th „ this
gh=f „ laugh	ti=sh „ station
ŋ=ng „ ink	wh=hw „ why
ph=f „ photo	x=ks „ box
qu=kw „ quite	ʒ=gz „ exact
ş=z „ is	

The diphthongs ew, oi, oy, ou and ow are unmarked.  
Silent letters are crossed.

## LIST OF NEW WORDS

(注意) アクセントの記號は「シラブル」の終りに附するも、  
母音の上に置くも可なり、本表には便宜上「シラブル」の終  
りに置くと共に其母音の活字を區別したり、Phonetic sign  
にて示せる分は「シラブル」の前にアクセントの記號を附す。



# List of New Words

## (Book I)

### 注意

本表中 phonetic sign にて示したる發音は英國南部の發音を標準とせる Daniel Jones 氏の字書に依る、従つて本書中に示せし發音と悉く一致するにあらず單に教師諸賢の參考として茲に掲ぐ。

Phonetic signs の解説は本表終尾にあり。

### LESSON ONE

- ā (ei or ə) 一人の、一つの
- | kīng (kiŋ) 王
- | thīs (ðis) これは
- | īs (iz) ある
- rīng (riŋ) 指環
- \ pīn (pin) ピン
- \ pīg (pig) 豚

### LESSON TWO

- quēēn (kwi:n) 女王
- | yēs (jes) はい
- | it (it) それは
- × bēē (bi) 蜜蜂
- (trēē (tri:)) 樹

### LESSON THREE

- | tēt (tent) 天幕
- Hēn'rŷ (henri) 男の名
- | Tēd (ted) 人名
- × boy (boi) (boi) 男の子
- | Mār'ŷ ('mæ:ri) 女の名

| gīrl (gɔil) 女の子

### LESSON FOUR

- \ dōll (dɔl) 人形
- \ nō (nou) いゝえ
- (whət (wɔt) 何
- × bā'bŷ ('beibi) あかんぼう
- nōt (nɔt) .....でない
- \ dōg (dɔg) 犬
- \ fōx (fɔks) 狐
- \ hōrsē (hois) 馬
- \ thēn (ðen) それで
- ān (æn or ɔn) 一匹の、一つの
- | ōx (ɔks) 牡牛
- āss (æs or ɔs) 驢馬
- ēā'glē ('i:gl) 鷲
- | in'sēct ('insect) 昆蟲
- | ūmbrē'lŷ (Am'brela) 蝙蝠傘

### LESSON FIVE

- | thāt (ðæt) あれは
- \ fish (fiʃ) 魚
- | whêrē (wɛə) 何處に

the (ði: or ðə) その  
 \*big (big) 大きな  
 in (in) 中に  
 dish (diʃ) 皿  
 \*see (si:) 見る  
 bird (bɜ:d) 鳥  
 on (ɔn) 上に  
 look (lʊk) 見る, 眺める  
 at (æt or ət) を  
 \*cage (keidʒ) 鳥籠

LESSON SIX

here (hiə) ここに  
 flower (flaʊ-) (flaʊ) 花  
 pretty (pri:tɪ-) (pri:tɪ) 奇麗な  
 rose (rəʊz) 薔薇  
 red (red) 赤い  
 vase (va:z or veis) 花瓶  
 table (teibl) 桌子  
 white (wait) 白い  
 lily (lili) 百合

LESSON SEVEN

picture (piktʃə) 繪  
 there (ðeə) あそこに  
 ship (ʃip) 船  
 isn't (iznt) でない  
 very (veri) 大そう  
 steam'er (sti:mə) 汽船  
 English (ɪŋglɪʃ) 英吉利  
 sea (si:) 海  
 hill (hil) 丘, 小山

castle ('kɑ:sl) 城  
 mill (mil) 水車場  
 little (litl) 小さな  
 \*boat (bəʊt) ボート  
 pond (pɒnd) 池  
 pencil ('pensl) 鉛筆  
 desk (desk) 机  
 \*by (bai) 側に  
 \*book (buk) 本  
 un'der ('ʌndə) 下に

LESSON EIGHT

i (ai) 私は  
 am (æm or əm) ある  
 \*Jane (dʒein) 女の名  
 name (neim) 名前  
 my (mai) 私の  
 have (hæv or həv) 持つ, ある  
 month (mʌnθ) 月  
 and (ænd or ənd) そして  
 can (kæn) 出来る  
 sing (sin) 歌ふ  
 finger (fiŋgə) 指  
 play (plei) 弾く  
 piano ('piænəu or pi'ænəu) ピアノ  
 home (həʊm) 家  
 \*but (bʌt) 併し乍ら, か  
 England ('ɪŋlənd) 英吉利  
 can't (kænt) 出来ぬ  
 Japan ('dʒə'pæn) 日本

LESSON NINE

you (ju:) 貴方は, お前は  
 are (ɑ: or ə) ある  
 garden ('gɑ:dn) 庭  
 sweet (swi:t) よい  
 voice (vois) 聲  
 well (wel) よく, 上手に  
 fly (flai) 飛ぶ  
 for (fɔ: or fə) 何故ならば  
 swim (swim) 泳ぐ  
 fin (fin) 鰭  
 nest (nest) 巢  
 river ('ri:və) 川  
 \*al'so ('ɔ:lsəʊ) 亦  
 tell (tel) 話す  
 me (mi:) 私に  
 wing (win) 翼  
 air (eə) 空氣

LESSON TEN

tall (tɔ:l) 丈の高い  
 he (hi) 彼は  
 his (hiz) 彼の  
 do (du:) (助動詞)  
 know (nəʊ) 知る  
 him (him) 彼を  
 \*broth'er ('brʌðə) 兄弟  
 Frank (fræŋk) 男の名  
 has (hæz or həz) 持つ  
 head (hed) 頭  
 \*cap (kæp) 帽子

hand (hænd) 手  
 \*bat (bæt) バット  
 \*crick'et ('kri:kɪt) クリケット  
 black (blæk) 黒い  
 \*catch (kætʃ) 捕ふ  
 rat (ræt) ねづみ  
 bad (bæd) 悪い  
 \*cat (kæt) 猫

LESSON ELEVEN

room (ru:m) 部屋  
 who (hu:) 誰  
 her (hə:) 彼女を, 彼女の  
 she (ʃi:) 彼女は  
 friend (frend) 友だち  
 large (la:dʒ) 大きな  
 chair (tʃeə) 椅子  
 fire (faɪə) 火  
 mat (mæt) 蓆, しきもの  
 whose (hu:z) 誰の  
 \*Mary's ('mɛəri:z) メアリの  
 ball (bɔ:l) 鞠, 球  
 wall (wɔ:l) 壁  
 with (wið) と, とともに  
 fan (fæn) 扇

LESSON TWELVE

po'ck'et (pɒkɪt) ポケット  
 at'las ('ætləs) 地圖書  
 Ann (æn) 名(女の)  
 \*bas'ket ('bɑ:skɪt) 籠  
 egg (eg) 卵

Mr. ('mista) さん(男)  
 Wood (wud) 姓  
 ink stand ('inkstænd) インキ壺  
 Mrs. ('misiz) さん(女)  
 Jones (dʒəʊnz) 姓  
 fruit (fru:t) 果物  
 orange ('ɔrɪndʒ) 密柑  
 your (jɔ: or juə) あなたの  
 Miss (mis) さん, 嬢  
 Smith (smiθ) 姓  
 door (dɔ: ) 戸  
 yours (jɔ:z or juəz) あなたの(物)  
 mine (maɪn) 私の(もの)  
 cotton ('kɒtn) 綿

LESSON THIRTEEN

cab ('kæb) 一頭牽馬車  
 two (tu:) ニツ  
 wheel (wi:l) 輪  
 fat ('fæt) 肥つた  
 man (mæn) 男の人  
 hat ('hæt) 帽子  
 bag ('bæg) 鞆  
 side ('saɪd) 側  
 uncle ('ʌŋkl) おぢ  
 rich ('ritʃ) 富んだ  
 box ('bɒks) 取者臺  
 whip ('wɪp) 鞭  
 don't ('daʊnt) .....しない, なさぬ  
 cab man ('kæbmæn) 御者  
 before ('bɪfɔ:) 前に  
 Brown ('braʊn) (braun) 姓

doctor ('dɒktə) 醫者

LESSON FOURTEEN

kitchen ('kɪtʃɪn) 厨房 --- キッチン  
 cook (kʊk) 料理人 --- コック  
 America (ə'merɪkə) アメリカ  
 knife ('naɪf) 小刀 --- ナイフ  
 do ('du:) なす, する --- ドウ (動詞)  
 pare ('peə) 皮を剥ぐ --- ペエヤ  
 potato ('pə'teɪtəʊ) 馬鈴薯 --- ポテト  
 help ('help) 助ける, 手傳ふ --- ヘルプ  
 mother ('mʌðə) 母 --- マザー  
 old ('əʊld) 年よりの, 老いた --- オールド  
 woman ('wʊmən) 女の人, 婦人 --- ウーマン  
 stand ('stænd) 立つ --- スタンド  
 stove ('stəʊv) 暖爐 --- ストーブ  
 London ('lɒndən) ロンドン --- ランドン  
 of ('ɒv or əv) の --- オフ  
 song ('sɒŋ) 歌 --- ソング  
 work ('wɜ:k) 働く --- ワーク

LESSON FIFTEEN

sister ('sɪstə) 姉妹 --- シスター  
 we ('wi:) 我々 --- ウィー (ワウ 敬)  
 live ('lɪv) 住む --- リヴ  
 city ('sɪti) 都會 --- シティ  
 our ('aʊə) 我々の --- アウアー (マイ 敬)  
 fine ('faɪn) 立派な --- ファイン  
 house ('haʊs) 家 --- ハウス (建物)  
 near ('nɪə) 近くに --- ニヤ  
 park ('pɑ:k) 公園 --- パーク  
 like ('laɪk) 好む --- ライク

us ('ʌs or əs) 我々を --- アス (ワウ 敬) teach ('ti:tʃ) 教へる --- ティーチ  
 chimney ('tʃɪmni) 煙突 --- チムニー night ('naɪt) 夜 --- ナイト  
 roof ('ru:f) 屋根 --- ルーフ  
 they ('ðeɪ) 彼等 --- ティー  
 love ('lʌv) 愛する --- ラブ  
 them ('ðem) 彼等を --- ゼム  
 father ('fɑ:ðə) 父 --- ファザー  
 too ('tu:) 又 --- ツー  
 go ('gəʊ) 行く --- ゴ  
 to ('tu: or tu) に --- ト  
 same ('seɪm) 同じ --- セム  
 school ('sku:l) 學校 --- スクール  
 far ('fɑ:) 遠い --- ファー  
 from ('frɒm) から --- フロム  
 teacher ('ti:tʃə) 先生 --- ティーチャー  
 kind ('kaɪnd) 親切な --- カインド  
 read ('ri:d) 讀む --- リード  
 write ('raɪt) 書く --- ライト

LESSON SIXTEEN

cousin ('kaʊzɪn) 従兄弟 --- カウズン  
 their ('ðeə) 彼等の --- ゼア  
 farmer ('fɑ:mə) 農夫 --- ファーマー  
 farm ('fɑ:m) 農場 --- ファーム  
 parent ('peərənt) 両親 --- パーレント  
 man'y ('mɛn'i) (meni) 澤山な --- マニー  
 hen ('hen) 雌雞 --- ヘン  
 cow ('kaʊ) (kau) 牝牛, 乳牛 --- コウ  
 milk ('mɪlk) 乳をしぼる --- ミルク  
 ride ('raɪd) のる --- ライド  
 feed ('fi:d) 食物をやる, 飼ふ --- フィード  
 way ('weɪ) 方法 --- ウェイ

LESSON SEVENTEEN

one ('wʌn) 一 --- ワン  
 tie ('taɪ) 結ぶ --- タイ  
 shoe ('ʃu:) 短靴 --- シュー  
 three ('θri:) 三 --- スリー  
 four ('fɔ:) 四 --- フォー  
 shut ('ʃʌt) 閉ぢる, しめる --- シット  
 five ('faɪv) 五 --- ファイブ  
 six ('sɪks) 六 --- シックス  
 pick ('pɪk) 拾ふ --- ピック  
 up ('ʌp) 上に --- アップ  
 stick ('stɪk) ステッキ --- スティック  
 seven ('sevn) 七 --- セブン  
 eight ('eɪt) 八 --- エイト  
 lay ('leɪ) 置く, 横へる --- レイ  
 straight ('streɪt) 正しく, ちゃんと --- ストレイト  
 nine ('naɪn) 九 --- ナイン  
 ten ('ten) 十 --- テン  
 ear ('ɪə) 耳 --- アー  
 men ('men) 男の人々 (man の複数) --- メン  
 woman ('wɪmən) (wɪmɪn) 女の人達 (woman の複数)  
 child ('tʃaɪld) 子供 --- チルド  
 children ('tʃɪldrən) (child の複数) --- チルドレン

LESSON EIGHTEEN

some ('sʌm) 幾らかの --- サム  
 those ('ðəʊz) あれらの --- ゴーズ  
 colour ('kʌlə) 色 --- カラー

all (ɔ:l) 皆, すべて **オール**  
 which (witʃ) どちら, どれ **ホウカ**  
 bēt'tēr (betə) よりよく **ベター**  
 ôr (ɔ:r) 或は, 又は **オア**  
 thān (ðæn or ðən) より **ザン**  
 how (hau) 幾何に **ハウ**  
 dôes (dɔ:z) do の三人稱單數, 直説法  
 の現在 **ダズ**  
 sō (sou) そんなに, 左様に **ソー**  
 tēa (ti) 茶 **チア**  
 cōf'fēē ('kɔfi) コーヒー **チーフ**  
 bēst (best) 一番よい **ベスト**  
 thesē (ðiz) これらの **ゼス**  
 pinē (pain) 松 **パイン**  
 an'y (ən-) ('eni) 幾らかの **アニー**  
 ôak (ouk) 榎 **オーク**

LESSON NINETEEN

eye(i) (ai) 眼 **アイ**  
 brown (brəʊn) (braun) 褐色の **ブラウン**  
 dārk (dɑ:k) 暗い **ダーク**  
 blūē (blu) 青い **ブルー**  
 grāy (grei) 灰色の **グレイ**  
 blind (blaɪnd) 盲目の **ブラインド**  
 wēar (weə) かける **ウェア**  
 eye'glāss ('aɪglɑ:s) 眼鏡 **アイグラス**  
 nēar-'sight'ēd ('niə'saɪtɪd) 近眼の  
 grānd'fāthēr ('grænd,fɑ:ðə) 祖父  
 grānd'mōthēr ('grænd,mɔ:ðə) 祖母  
 without' (wið'au) なしでは **ワイズアウ**  
 bētweēn' (bi'twi:m) 間に, 中に **ビツウィン**

nōsē (nɔ:z) 鼻 **ノーズ**  
 mid'dlē ('midl) 真中 **ミドル**  
 fācē (feis) 顔 **フェイス**  
 abōvē ('ə bəv) 上に **アボヴ**  
 smēll (smel) (v.) 嗅ぐ **スメル**  
 nicē (nais) 好い **ナイス**  
 smēll (n.) (smel) 臭, 香 **スメル**  
 yēar (jɔ:r) 年 **イヤ**  
 ēld'ēr ('eldə) 年上な **エルダー**  
 ōld'ēr (ouldə) より年上の **オールド**  
 yōung'ēr ('jʌŋgə) より若い **ヨウング**  
 clāss (kla:s) 級 **クラス**  
 ōld'ēst ('ouldɪst) 一番年上の **オールドエースト**  
 yōung'ēst ('jʌŋgɪst) 一番若い **ヨウングエースト**  
 vil'lāgē ('vɪlɪdʒ) 村 **ビルラゲ**  
 twēlvē (twelv) 十二 **トゥエルヴ**  
 sēv'entēēn' ('sevnti:n) セブントーン

LESSON TWENTY

lip (lip) 唇 **リップ**  
 tōngtʃē (tʌŋ) 舌 **トング**  
 tēēth (ti:θ) 齒 (tooth の複数) **チース**  
 sōft (sɔft or soft) やほらかな **ソフト**  
 hārd (hɑ:d) かたい **ハード**  
 chew (tʃu) 噛む **チュ**  
 fōod (fu:d) 食物 **フッド**  
 tāstē (teist) 味 **テースト**  
 spēāk (spɪ:k) 話す **スピーク**  
 pēō'plē ('pi:pəl) 人々 **ピープル**  
 dūmb (dʌm) 啞の **ダム**  
 rīght (raɪt) 右の **ライト**  
 ōth'ēr ('ɔ:ðə) 他の **オザー**

lēft (left) 左の **レフト**  
 hēar (hia) 聞く **ヒヤ**  
 dēaf (def) 聾の **デアフ**  
 kēēp (ki:p) 保つ **キープ**  
 clēan (kli:n) きれいな **クレン**  
 nāil (neil) 爪 **ネイル**  
 mūst (mɑ:st) ねばならぬ **マスト**  
 gōōd (gud) 善い **グッド**  
 əl'wāys ('ɔ:lweɪz) 常に **オールウェイズ**  
 ō'pen ('əʊpən) あける **オープン**  
 bēnd (bend) まげる **ベンド**  
 fēēt (fi:t) 足 (foot の複数) **フィート**  
 fōōt (fut) 足 **フット**  
 stānd (stænd) 立つ **スタンド**  
 lēg (leg) 脚脛 **レグ**  
 wālk (wɔ:k) 歩む **ウォーク**  
 rūn (rʌn) 走る **ラン**  
 jūmp (dʒʌmp) 跳ぶ **ジャンプ**  
 dāncē (daɪns) 舞踏する, おどる **ダンス**  
 stōēk'īng ('stɔ:kɪŋ) 靴下 **ストックイング**  
 lāmē (leim) 跛な **レム**

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

mōrn'īng ('mɔ:nɪŋ) 朝 **モーニング**  
 thānk (θæŋk) 感謝する **サンク**  
 mād'əm ('mædəm) 奥様 **マダム**  
 əunt (aunt) 叔母 **アUNT**  
 cōūn'trī ('kʌntri) 國 **カンツリー**  
 New Yōrk ('nju:jo:k) = ニューヨーク  
 now (nou) (nau) 今 **ノウ**  
 sōn (sʌn) 息子 **サン**  
 dāŋg'h'tēr ('dɔ:ta) 娘 **ダンタ**

ōft'ēn ('ɔfn) 折々 **オフトン**  
 Frāncē (fraɪns) フランス  
 prōv'īncē ('prɔvɪns) 國 **プロヴィンクス**  
 sīng'ēr ('sɪŋə) 歌ひ手 **シンガー**  
 dānc'ēr ('dɑ:nsə) 舞踏者 **ダンサー**  
 cōōk (kuk) (v.) 料理する **クック**

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

dāy (dei) 日 **デイ**  
 twēn'ty-'fōūr ('twenti'fɔ:r) 二十四 **トゥエンティフォー**  
 hōur (aʊə) 時間 **アワー**  
 fīrst (faɪst) 第一の **ファースト**  
 bēd (bed) 寢床 **ベッド**  
 ēv'ērī ('evri) 毎, 各の **エヴリー**  
 gēt ūp (getʌp) 起きる **ゲットアップ**  
 ō'clōēk ('ɔ:klək) 時 **オクローク**  
 slēēp (slɪp) 眠る **スリープ**  
 Sūn'dāy ('sʌndi) 日曜日 **サンデー**  
 ēār'lī ('ɔ:li) 早く **エアーリー**  
 whēn (wen) 時折 **ウェン**  
 wāsh-'stānd ('wɔ:stænd) 手水臺 **ワッシュスタンド**  
 pōūr (pɔ:r) 注ぐ **ポア**  
 wā'tēr ('wɔ:tə) 水 **ウォーター**  
 īn'tō ('ɪntu) 中に **イント**  
 bā'sīn ('beɪsn) 水鉢, 盤 **ベイスン**  
 tākē (teik) とる **テーク**  
 sōāp (sɔ:p) 石鹼 **ソープ**  
 wāsh (v.) (wɔ:ʃ) 洗ふ **ワッシュ**  
 cōmh (v.) (koum) 梳る **コム**  
 hāir (heə) 髪 **ヘアー**  
 cōmh (n.) (koum) 櫛 **コム**  
 put (put) 置く **プット**

clothes (klaʊðz) 着物  
 say (sei) 言ふ  
 half (ha:lf) 半分  
 past (pa:st) 過ぎ  
 break'fast (brek'fɑ:st) 朝食  
 aft'er (ɑ:ftə) 後  
 les'son ('lesn) 學課  
 church (tʃɜ:ʃ) 教會  
 maid'-servant ('meid,sə:vənt) 下女  
 quar'ter ('kwɔ:tə) 四分の一  
 e'ven ('i:vən) さへ、すら  
 ear'lier ('ɔ:ljə) より早い  
 min'ute (-nɪt) ('mɪnɪt) 分  
 twen'ty ('twenti) 二十

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

nōon (nu:m) 正午  
 lūnch (lʌntʃ) 辨當、晝食  
 aft'ernōon ('ɑ:ftə'nu:m) 午後  
 mōre (mɔ:ɪ) もつとよけいに  
 till (tɪl) 迄  
 tēn'nīs ('tenɪs) 庭球  
 cōme (kʌm) 来る  
 sōme'times ('sʌmtaɪms) 時々  
 clāss'rōom ('kla:srʊm) 教室  
 bus'y ('bɪzi) 忙しい  
 clēan (v.) (kli:m) 奇麗にする  
 bēnch (bentʃ) ベンチ、腰掛  
 swēep (swi:p) 掃く  
 flōr (flɔ:ɪ) 床  
 hūn'grī ('hʌŋgrɪ) 空腹な  
 ēat (i:t) 食べる

brēad (bred) パン  
 bŭt'tēr ('bʌtə) バタ  
 drīnk (drɪŋk) 飲む  
 ēvə'ning ('i:vniŋ) タワイブ  
 sŭp'pēr ('sʌpə) 夕飯  
 lēarn (lə:m) 勉強する、学ぶ  
 slēep'ing-rōom ('sli:pɪŋrʊm) 寢室  
 ōff (ɔ:f) 離れて、去つて  
 gown (gaun) 略衣  
 sound'lī ('saundli) ぐつすりと  
 fōre'nōon ('fɔ:nu:m) 午前  
 mīd'nīght ('mɪdnaɪt) 夜半

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

cōld (kəʊld) 寒い  
 frōst'y ('frɔ:sti) 霜寒の  
 drī (draɪ) 乾かす  
 i'ron ('i:ʊn) 熨斗  
 bāke (beɪk) 焼く  
 mēnd (mend) 繕ふ

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

sŭn (sʌn) 日、太陽  
 rīse (raɪz) 昇る、上る  
 ēast (i:st) 東  
 sēt (set) 沈む、没す  
 wēst (west) 西  
 wīsh (wɪʃ) 欲する、願ふ  
 sŭn'rīse ('sʌnraɪz) 日の出  
 īf (ɪf) もし……ならば  
 beaū'tifŭl ('bjʊ:tɪfʊl) 美しい

skŷ (skai) 空  
 glād (glæ:d) よろこばしい、嬉しい  
 mēet (mi:t) あふ、出迎ふる  
 rēach (ri:tʃ) とどく  
 hīgh (hai) 高い  
 hīgh'er ('haɪə) より高い  
 cləʊd (klaʊd) 雲  
 maun'tain ('mauntɪn) 山  
 wɔ:ld (wɔ:ld) 世界  
 hīgh'est ('haɪɪst) 最も高い  
 grēat (greɪt) 偉大な、大層な  
 trāv'el'ēr ('trævlə) 旅客  
 ō'ver ('əʊvə) .....中(ちう)に  
 shīnə (ʃaɪn) 輝く  
 grās (grɑ:s) 草  
 ev'erything ('evrɪθɪŋ) あらゆるもの

bright (braɪt) 輝かしい  
 trāv'el ('trævl) 旅する  
 mē'rīlī ('merɪli) 楽しげに  
 stā'tion(-shon) ('steɪʃən) 停車場  
 stŭd'y ('stʌdi) 研究、勉強  
 south-wēst ('sauθ'west) 南西  
 nōrth (nɔ:θ) 北  
 south (sauθ) 南  
 nōrth-ēast (nɔθ'i:st) 北東

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

sīt (sit) 腰掛ける  
 raʊnd (raʊnd) 周りに  
 dī'ning-room ('daɪnɪŋrʊm) 食堂  
 dīnə (daɪn) 食事する

cŭt (kʌt) 切る  
 mēat (mi:t) 肉(食用の)  
 sɔ:p (sɔ:p) スープ、肉汁  
 plātə (pleɪt) 皿(一人用の)  
 knīvəz ('naɪvz) ナイフ(複数)(食事用の)  
 fɔ:k (fɔ:k) フォーク(食事用の)  
 sɪl'vər ('sɪlvə) 銀(製の)  
 stēəl (sti:l) 鋼(製の)  
 ūzə (ju:z) 用ひる  
 hɔt (hɔt) 熱い  
 mēal (mi:l) 食事  
 sŭm'mər ('sʌmə) 夏  
 bēgɪn' (bi'gɪn) 始める  
 dɪn'ər ('daɪnə) 正餐(晝又は晩にとる)

spōon (spu:n) 匙  
 mākə (meɪk) 作る、爲す  
 nɔɪzə (noɪz) 噪音  
 māx (meɪ) (.....しても)よろしい  
 nēv'ər ('nevə) 決して……ない  
 brēak (breɪk) 破る、裂く  
 cŭp (kʌp) 一杯

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

clēar (kliə) 晴れた  
 mōn (mu:n) 月  
 brīght'lī ('braɪtli) 輝かしく  
 stār (stɑ:ɪ) 星  
 ə'raʊnd ('ə'raʊnd) まはりに  
 əz ('æz or əz) .....の様に  
 mŭch (mʌtʃ) 非常に  
 likə (laɪk) の様に

pearl (pɛ:ɹl) 眞珠  
among' (ə'mʌŋ) の間に  
small (smɔ:ɹl) 小さい  
di'amond (ˈdaɪəmənd) 金剛石  
fækt (fækt) 事實  
ɔ:n'li (ˈɔ:nlɪ) 單に  
fɑ:r'thɛr (ˈfɑ:ðə) もつと遠い  
new (nū) (nju:) 新しい  
θɪŋk (θɪŋk) 考へる, 思ふ  
rɛɪn (reɪn) 雨降る  
blɔ:w (blɔ:u) 風吹く  
dew (dū) (dju:) 露  
liɛ (lai) 置く  
spɑ:k'le (ˈspɑ:kl) きらめく  
mʊ:n'liht (ˈmu:nlait) 月の光  
kwɪ'et (ˈkwaiət) 静かな  
Mt. Fuji (ˈmaunt'fudʒi) 富士山  
lɔ:ŋ (lɔ:ŋ) 長い  
lɑ:kə (leɪk) 湖水  
θəməs (tɛməs) (temz) テムズ

fæst (fæst) 速く  
mʊvə (mu:v) 動く  
ə'lɔ:ŋ (ə'lɔ:ŋ) 前方に  
haɪd (haɪd) 隠す  
nɛər'li (ˈni:li) 殆んど  
drɔ:p (drɔ:p) つぶ, 滴  
dʌk (dʌk) 鴨  
ʃɛl'tɛr (ˈʃeltə) 避ける, 寄せる(身を)  
θɛmsɛlvɛs (ˈðɛm'selvz) 彼等自身を  
baʊh (ba:u) 枝  
swɛt'li (swɪtlɪ) 芳ばしく  
aʊt (aʊt) 外に  
ə'geɪn (ə'geɪn) 再度  
rɛɪn'bɔ:w (ˈreɪnbɔ:u) 虹  
ə'krɔ:s (ə'krɔ:s) よこぎつて  
ə'weɪ (ə'wei) あちらに  
wɒnt (wɒnt) 欲する, したい  
wɪn'tɛr (ˈwɪntə) 冬  
jɛs'tɛrdɛɪ (ˈjɛstədi) 昨日

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

rɛɪn (reɪn) 雨

發音記號表

CONSONANTS 子音			VOWELS 母音		
萬國音標文字	普通綴	音標文字ニテノ綴	萬國音標文字	普通綴	音標文字ニテノ綴
p	pipe	paip	i:	bee	bi:
b	bite	bait	i	ill	il
t	time	taim	e	get	get
d	die	dai	æ	can	kæn
k	kite	kait	ɑ:	arm	ɑ:m
g	guide	gaid	ɔ	box	bɔks
m	mind	maind	ɔ:	all	ɔ:l
n	nine	nain	u	put	put
ŋ	sing	siŋ	u:	fool	fu:l
l	lily	'lili	ʌ	cup	kʌp
w	will	wil	ə:	bird	bɛ:d
f	fill	fil	ə	about	ə'baut
v	visit	'vizit	y	lune(F.)	lyn
θ	thin	θin			
ð	this	ðis			
s	sick	sik			
z	zinc	ziŋk			
ʃ	ship	ʃip			
ʒ	visio <sup>n</sup>	'vizən			
r	risk	risk			
j	yes	jes			
h	hill	hill			
tʃ	chick	tʃik			
dʒ	gin	dʒin			
ç	ich (G.)	iç			
x	loch	lɔx			

1. 一子音がしるぶる (syllable) ヲナストキハソノ子音字ノ下ニ( )ヲ附シタリ。例ヘバ:—næʃnəl (national).  
2. 綴ノ切り方ノ曖昧ニ陥ル虞アルトキハ萬國音標文字ニ依ル綴ニ於テは( )ヲ挿入シタリ。例ヘバ:—'poust-feiz (post=chaise).



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第三回 学自

学自 第三回 学自

第三回 学自

学自 第三回

hōnka sannen

tanada sadako



