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広島大学図書
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GIRLS'
NEW CROWN
READERS

REVISED
BY

H. NAGAOKA

BOOK TWO

SANSEIDO

46

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資料室

Girls'
New Crown Readers

REVISED

BY

Prof. H. NAGAOKA

BOOK TWO

広島大学図書
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SANSEIDO

TOKYO

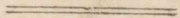
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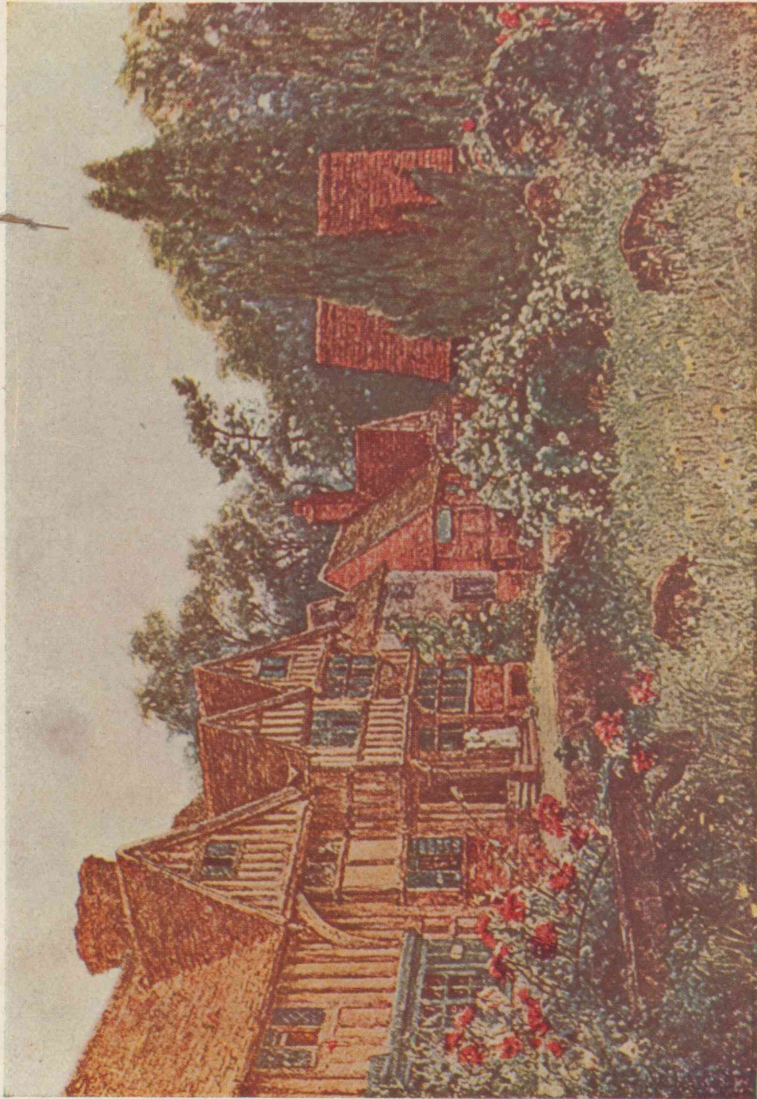
(The titles in italics are those of lessons in verse)

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Summer

BOOK TWO

LESSON ONE

HELEN, A TIDY GIRL



Helen is a very pretty girl.
Her hair is long and fair.
Her eyes are as blue as the sky.
Her nose is small and so is her mouth.
Her lips are thin and red.

Helen tidy fair thin

She is also a nice girl and her conduct at school is perfect.

And she is as tidy as she is nice.

Her things are always in good order.

Her tasks are always perfect, and her books are clean and tidy.

When she comes into the class-room, she puts on her pinafore to keep her frock clean.

She often wears a blue ribbon in her hair, and a blue sash round her waist.

Helen likes to dress herself nicely, and her dress is always quite neat.

You see her in the picture. She is looking at herself in a looking-glass, for she wants to see if her cap fits her well.

conduct	perfect	thing	order	task	pinafore
frock	ribbon	sash	waist	dress (v.)	herself
nicely	dress (n.)	neat	looking-glass	fit	

GRAMMAR

(1)

Her nose is small and **so is** her mouth.

You are an English girl and **so am I**.

(2)

She puts on her pinafore **to keep** her frock clean.

She likes **to dress** herself nicely.

EXERCISE

- (1) その麥稈帽 (straw-hat) はあなたに合いません。
- (2) 私は手袋 (gloves) をはめます, 手を綺麗にしておく爲めに。
- (3) あなたの頭髪は黒くて長い。
- (4) あの娘の行状は申分がない。

straw-hat

gloves

PRONUNCIATION

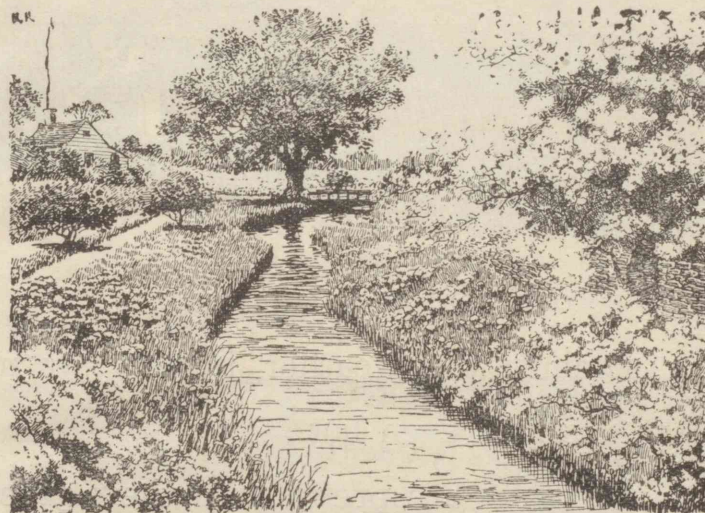
â	air	hair	fair	care	wear
ēa	eat	neat	meat	read	clean
â	ass	class	glass	ask	task
ī	tidy	nice	quite	like	sky



GOING TO SCHOOL

LESSON TWO

THE FOUR SEASONS



There are four seasons in a year.

The first season is spring. In spring there are many beautiful flowers in the fields and the gardens.

The birds come to sing their songs.

season

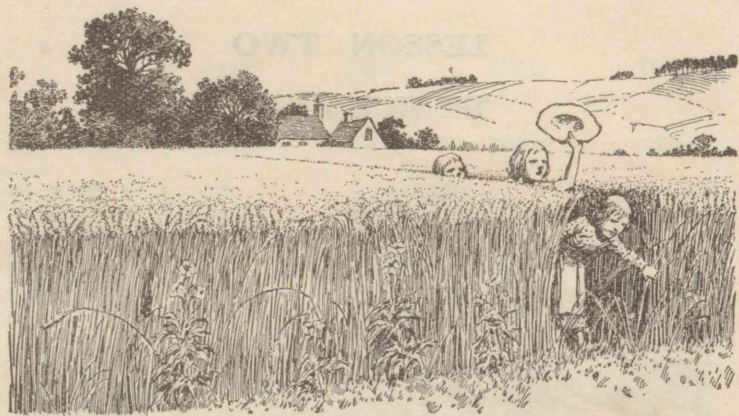
سیزن

spring

پر
سپرینگ

field

فیلڈ



夏ニツキセツハナツデス
The second season is summer.

In summer the weather is very warm.

Sometimes it is even hot.

All the trees are pretty with their green leaves.

The sky is very clear and blue, and the earth is glad and beautiful in summer.

Many people go to the seaside or the mountains to avoid the heat.

second weather warm green leaves earth
seaside avoid heat



The third season is autumn.

In autumn farmers are very busy to cut the wheat. Boys and girls go to gather nuts in the woods.



The fourth season is winter.

In winter the weather is very cold, and we have often snow and ice.

third autumn wheat gather nut woods
fourth snow ice

When we have much snow, we play snow-balling.

Sometimes we skate and slide on the ice.

Mary, which season do you like best?

雪の多い冬はスケートやアイススケートが好きです

GRAMMAR

(1)

The first month of the year is January.

The second month of the year is February.

The third month of the year is March.

The fourth month of the year is April.

The last month of the year is December.

(2)

five — fifth

six — sixth

seven — seventh

eight — eighth

nine — ninth

ten — tenth

スノーボール	スケート	スライド	月	一月
snow-balling	skate	slide	month	January
February	March	April	last	December
二月	三月	四月	最後	十二月

twenty — twentieth thirty — thirtieth

forty — fortieth fifty — fiftieth

fifty-one — fifty-first sixty-two — sixty-second

(3)

In spring there are many beautiful flowers.

In winter there is much snow.

There are a few trees in the garden.

There is a little bread in the plate.

There are some apples in the box.

There is some wine in the bottle.

Is there any beer in the glass?

No, there is no beer in the glass.

EXERCISE

(1) 一年には十二ヶ月あり一週間には七日あります。

few wine bottle beer

- (2) 一年の五番目の月は何ですか。五月です。
- (3) 夏には氣候暑く冬には寒し。
- (4) 何の季節にあなた方は栗 (chestnut) 拾ひに行きますか。秋に参ります。

MONTHS



Snow in January.

Ice in February.

Wind in March.



chestnut

4227

Rain in April.

Buds in May.

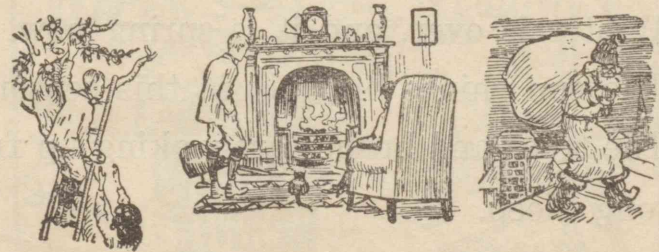
Roses in June.



Play in July.

Warm days in August.

School in September.



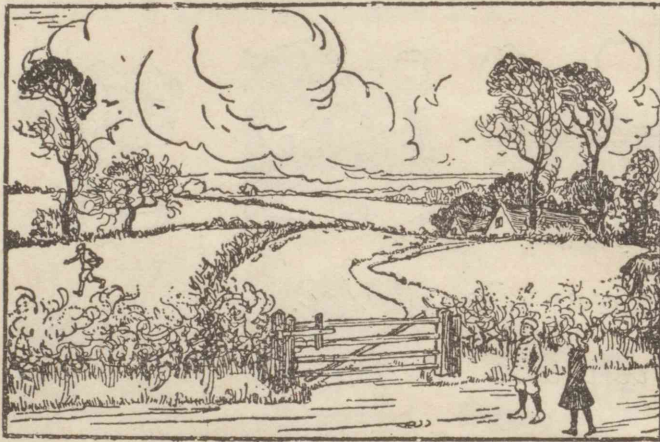
Apples in October.

Cold days in November.

Christmas in December.

LESSON THREE

SPRING



Winter is over, and it is spring now.
 The sun shines brightly in this season.
 The trees and bushes are waking up from
 a long sleep.

The little buds on the trees are growing
 larger and larger. They are growing into
 green leaves and pretty flowers.

bush	waking	sleep (n.)	bud	growing
	ウキマシ	スレプ	バド	ウキマシ



At the farm every one is busy. The men are sowing the seeds in the ground.

The milk-maid is going to milk the cows. She is carrying a pail on her head.

As she goes along, she sings a merry song.

The birds are also busy; they are building their nests.

The bees are also busy; they are flying from flower to flower.

In the distance, we can hear the cuckoo's song. It is the bird of spring, for it tells us that spring is with us.

All live things are happy in this season.

one (<i>n.</i>)	sow	seed	ground	milk-maid
milk (<i>v.</i>)	carrying	pail	as (<i>conj.</i>)	merry
building	distance	cuckoo	live (<i>a.</i>)	happy

GRAMMAR

(1)

The little buds **on the trees** are growing larger and larger.

They **are soon growing into** green leaves and pretty flowers.

(2)

The men are **sowing** the seeds.

The milk-maid is **carrying** a pail (on her head).

The birds are **building** their nests.

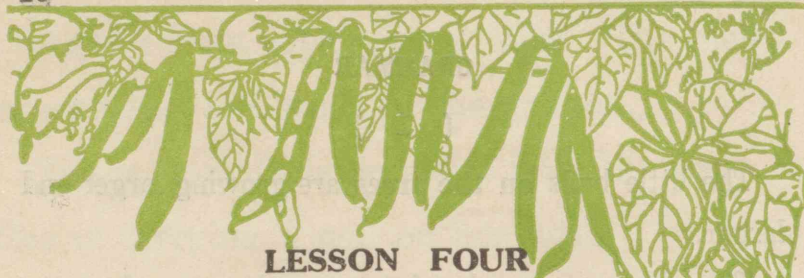
The bees are **making** honey.

EXERCISE

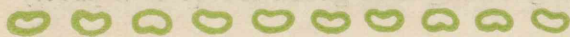
- (1) その櫻の木の蕾はだんだん大きくなつてゐます。
- (2) 私は鶏に餌をやりに行くところです。
- (3) その樂隊 (band) は公園で奏樂 (play) をして居ります。

honey

band



LESSON FOUR



Frank, let us plant ten beans.

Let us plant them in your garden.

Soon they will begin to grow.

Little roots will grow down from them.

Little stems will grow up from them.

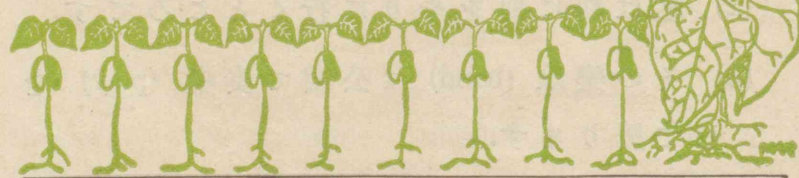
Leaves and flowers will grow on the stems.

Pods will grow from the flowers.

Little beans will grow in the pods.

The little beans will grow and grow.

Then we can eat them, Frank.



let plant (v.) bean soon will root
 down stem pod

GRAMMAR

(1)

Let us take a walk in the park.

Yes, if you like.

Let us go on an excursion to Atami on the tenth of the month.

Yes, let us go, if the weather is fine.

No, I cannot. For I must go to see my aunt.

(2)

The weather **will be** fine to-morrow.

Father and mother **will** go to Hakone.

They **will** have a very good time at Hakone.

PRONUNCIATION

ōō	soon	root	foot	school	room
ōō	wood	good	foot	hood	look
ōw	sow	grow	know	snow	crow
ō	old	cold	gold	rose	nose

walk (n.) excursion to-morrow time

LESSON FIVE
GOING TO THE PARK

I



To-morrow I am going to the park, for it will be a holiday.

Mother and two sisters are going with me.

I hope it will be a fine day.

For if it rains, mother will not take us there, and we shall stay indoors all day long.

be holiday hope shall stay indoors (ad.) first (ad.)

ホリデイ - ホーグ - ホール - カト - イノチ - フースト

Mother says we shall first go to the Zoo, and see many pretty birds, monkeys, and wild beasts there.

I am very fond of monkeys, but my youngest sister is afraid of them, for she is only four years old.

After the Zoo, we shall go to the pond, and give some food to the swans. So we shall take some biscuits with us.

As the park is very far from our house, we shall go by tram.

II

Yesterday we went to the park. For it was a holiday, and the weather was fine.

Mother and my two sisters went with me.

We first went to the Zoo.

Zoo monkey wild beast fond afraid

swan biscuit tram went was

スワン ビスケツト

There were many pretty birds, and monkeys, and wild beasts in the Zoo.

I liked the monkeys very much, but my youngest sister did not like them at all. She was afraid of them.

There were also lions, bears, camels, and many other animals in the cages. Some of them looked noble, and others funny.



were liked did lion bear camel
 animal noble funny

After the Zoo we went to the pond and saw many water-fowls. We gave them some food.

As the park is very far from our house, we went by tram.

GRAMMAR

(1)

We shall first go to the Zoo.

I shall be thirteen years old next Tuesday.

Shall I go to the station with you?

Shall we play lawn-tennis next Sunday?

(2)

We went to the Museum the day before yesterday.

It was a lovely day.

There were many interesting things in the Museum.

We saw some old pictures too.

saw water-fowl gave next Tuesday
 lawn-tennis museum lovely interesting

(3)

Did you like the monkeys?

Yes, I liked them very much.

Did your sister like them?

No, she **did** not like them at all.

Did they look funny?

Yes, they looked so funny.

EXERCISE

- (1) 私は明日母と横濱に行きましよう。
 - (2) 若し明日雨が降るならば私共は音樂會
(concert) に行きますまい。
 - (3) 昨日私の妹は日比谷公園に行きました。
 - (4) 前の日曜日に私共は植物園に行きました。
た、而して澤山の美しい花を見ました。
-

concert

LESSON SIX

A BUTTERFLY'S STORY

I am a butterfly. Am I not pretty?

Boys and girls like me very much.

They want to catch
me, so they run after
me.

But they cannot
catch me, for I have
wings and can fly
about as well as a bird.



But by and by I shall die.

Once I was not a butterfly.

I was an ugly caterpillar.

I could not fly about then, for I had no wings.

butterfly story about die once ugly
caterpillar could had

Boys and girls did not like me at all.

By and by I went to sleep.

I slept and slept all winter.

But one bright spring day I was no longer a caterpillar. I was a pretty butterfly.

Now, boys and girls, you were not always boys and girls. (いつも)

Some years ago you were all babies.

Soon you will be men and women.

GRAMMAR

(1)

{	He (or She) is ____.	{	They are ____.
	He (or She) was ____.		They were ____.
	He (or She) will be ____.		They will be ____.

(2)

It **was** Sunday yesterday.

It **is** Monday to-day.

slept ago Monday to-day

It **will be** Tuesday to-morrow.

The day after to-morrow **will be** Wednesday.

What day (of the week) **was** it the day before yesterday?

EXERCISE

- (1) 野に美しい胡蝶が澤山居ます。行つて捕へましょう (let us).
- (2) いえ、私達は(それ等を)捕へることは出来ません、彼等は大層よく飛びますから。
- (3) あなたは今にすぐ (soon) 私より高く (tall) おなりになりました。
- (4) 父は明後日大阪から帰宅しましょう。

bright	light	sight	night
fright	right	might	knight

Wednesday week

LESSON SEVEN

THE LITTLE BIRD'S STORY



"I am a poor little bird. I am shut up in a cage. All day long I have to remain in the same place. I cannot go out to play with other little birds. I cannot sing on the beautiful trees as I wish.

"How hard it is to be in this prison!"

poor

remain

place

prison

Sometimes I sing in my cage, but it is seldom a gay song.

"My little mistress is kind enough to me. Every day she comes to see me, and calls me pretty names. But she will not open the door of my cage; she will not let me fly back to the hedges.

"My feathers cannot be bright in a prison, and my wings are weak, for I cannot use them here. I often beat with my beak against the bars of my cage, and try to get out. But the bars are too strong, and my beak is too weak.

"Why does not my mistress set me free? Does she not like to be free to go about as she pleases, and play with other little girls?"

seldom gay mistress enough call hedge feather
weak beat beak against bar try strong why
set free please

You ought not to keep birds in cages; let them fly about free and happy. They will sing for you their pretty songs in the trees and hedges."

GRAMMAR

(1)

All day long I **have to remain** in the same place.

All day long I **had to remain** in the same place.

All day long I **shall have to remain** in the place.

(2)

You **ought not to keep** birds in cages.

You **ought to let** them fly about free and happy.

(3)

Does she not like **to be free to go about** as she pleases?

ought

EXERCISE

- (1) 昨日私は終日うちに居らねばならなかつた。
- (2) 明朝あなたは早く起きねばなるまい。
- (3) あなたは好きなように遊び廻つて居てはならない。
- (4) あなたの姉さんは私達と遊ぶことを好みませんか。

PRONUNCIATION

g	age	cage	page	rage
dge	edge	hedge	wedge	bridge
āi	{ main aim	remain chain	tail rail	nail snail
ea	beak	weak	beat	beast
ēa	weather	head	thread	wealth

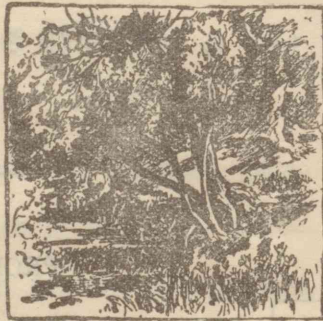
LESSON EIGHT

WHAT THE RIVER TOLD

I am a river.

I rise far, far away among the mountains.

At first I was a little brook. I flowed down the mountain-side into the valley.



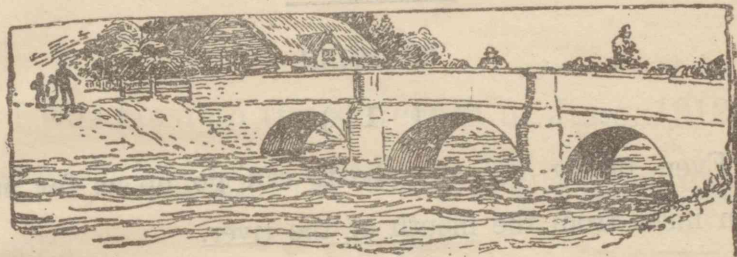
Many other brooks joined me there.

I rushed on and on, and I grew larger and larger. Then people called me a river.

I water the land. There are fine farms on my banks. I flow by many villages and

told	brook	flowed	mountain-side	valley
join	rush	grew	called	water (v.)
	land	bank	flow	

towns. Then I rush by a great city. At last I join the sea.



I am a very useful river. I carry many ships from place to place. Even pretty big steamboats can go up as far as ten miles from the sea.

But I am not always gentle and useful.

Sometimes there falls too much rain. Then my water will rise higher and higher.

At last I shall overflow my banks. Then the villages along my banks will be under

town	useful	steamboat	mile	gentle
		fall	overflow	

water. People call it a flood. They are very much afraid of it. ^{洪水}

^怖水

GRAMMAR

(1)

Even pretty big steamboats can go up as far as ten miles from the mouth of the river.

Even the youngest girl in our class could climb as far as two miles from the foot of the mountain.

(2)

Then people called me a river.

People call it a flood.

EXERCISE

- (1) 信濃川は信濃山中に發し日本海に濺ぐ。
- (2) その川の兩岸には澤山の町や村があります。
- (3) 私共は地震 (earthquake) が大層怖い。
- (4) その川は昨年あふれました。

flood climb earthquake

^水害

LESSON NINE

ANN'S BIRTHDAY

I

I was born on the sixteenth of June, 1912. So my birthday will come round this day week.

Mother lets me invite some of my friends and give a dinner party.

We shall play many pleasant games on the day. Then mother will give us some nice things to eat. Of course, there will be a big birthday cake, and I shall receive some presents on the day.

Yesterday mother wanted me to write the invitation.

birthday	born	June	invite	party
pleasant	game	course	cake	receive

present	wanted	invitation
---------	--------	------------

Here is the letter I wrote.

30, Ashley Road,

London N.,

June 11th, 1925.

*I am going = I intend
2.10.14.21)*

My Dear Jane,

Wednesday next is my thirteenth
次13日曜日 *十三日*
birthday, and I am going to celebrate it.
祝 *祝する*

Please come at six o'clock in the after-
6時に来てください
noon. I shall be very glad if you can.
来てくれると嬉しいです

I am also inviting Grace, Kitty,
and Nelly, and they will all be pleased
嬉しい
to see you.

I am,

Your true friend,

親友
Ann.

letter	wrote	Ashley	Road	dear
celebrate	inviting	Grace	Kitty	Nelly
	pleased	true		

II

Now I will tell you how I wrote it.

First I took a sheet of paper and wrote



my address and the date on the right side
住所 *日付*
of the top of the first page.

Of course I wrote with pen and ink, for
ペンとインク
it is very rude to write a letter with a pencil.
鉛筆

When I wrote the letter, I signed my

took	sheet	paper	address	date
	top	rude	signed	

Page

name, and folded the paper in two, and put it into an envelope.

I wrote the same letter half a dozen times, for I invited so many friends.

When they were all done, I stuck a stamp on each of them. Then I ran into the street to post them.



GRAMMAR

(1)

I was born on the tenth of July. My brother was born in the month of May.

folded envelope dozen done stuck stamp ran street post July May

My grandfather died in the forty-fifth year of Meiji. Please come at six o'clock in the afternoon.

(2)

It is very rude to write a letter in red ink. It is polite to say "please," when you ask for anything.

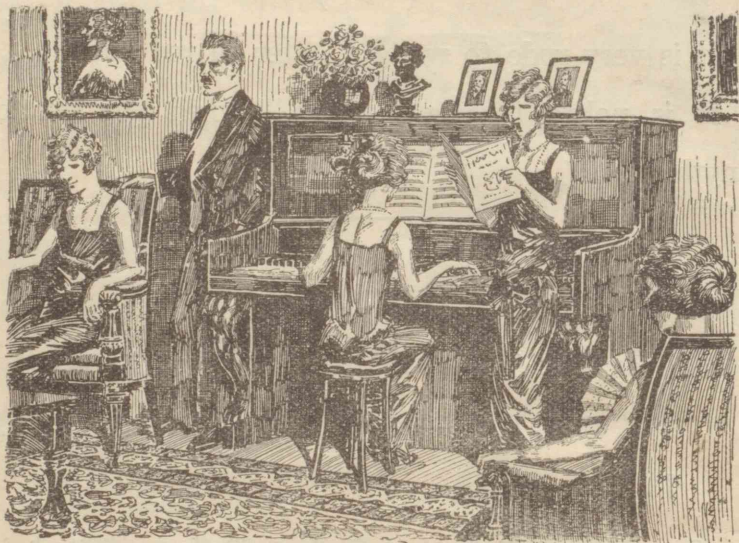
EXERCISE

- (1) あなたのお誕生日は何時来ますか。
(2) 私は七月十一日生れですから来月来ます。
(3) 兄は其誕生日に澤山の贈物を貰ひました。
(4) 鉛筆で手紙を書いてはいけません, そうするのは大層失禮です。

ir { bird birthday first girl
third thirsty firm pearl

polite ask anything

LESSON TEN
OUR DRAWING-ROOM



This is a picture of our drawing-room.
Isn't it a nice room?

You see a carpet all over the floor, and many chairs on the carpet. They are all comfortable chairs.

There are some pretty pictures on the walls.

描かれた
drawing-room

敷物
carpet

心地よい
comfortable

Yesterday evening mother and father invited some of their friends to come and dine with them.

A lady and her husband came in a motor-car. Another couple came in a carriage.

A few gentlemen came on foot. There were eight in all.

They were all in their evening dresses, and looked very pretty.

After dinner they came into this room, and talked for some time.

A lady played on the piano, and another lady sang to the music.

In another part of the room some ladies and gentlemen played cards. For English people are very fond of playing cards.

lady	husband	motor-car	another	couple
carriage	gentlemen	talk	sang	music
	part		card	

Altogether they enjoyed themselves very much, and looked happy.

At half past ten o'clock they thanked my parents and went home.

GRAMMAR

(1)

They were in their evening dresses.

She is (dressed) in foreign clothes.

(2)

Let us sing to the music of the piano.

Let us march to the sound of the trumpet.

(3)

I like to dress myself neatly.

Did you enjoy yourself?

Let us enjoy ourselves.

altogether enjoy foreign march sound trumpet

EXERCISE

- (1) 私の誕生日に私共はカルタ遊びをしました。
(2) その紳士淑女は何れも洋服で来られましたか。
(3) ある人は洋服でしたが和服の方もありました。
(4) その娘達はピアノの音楽につれて跳りました。

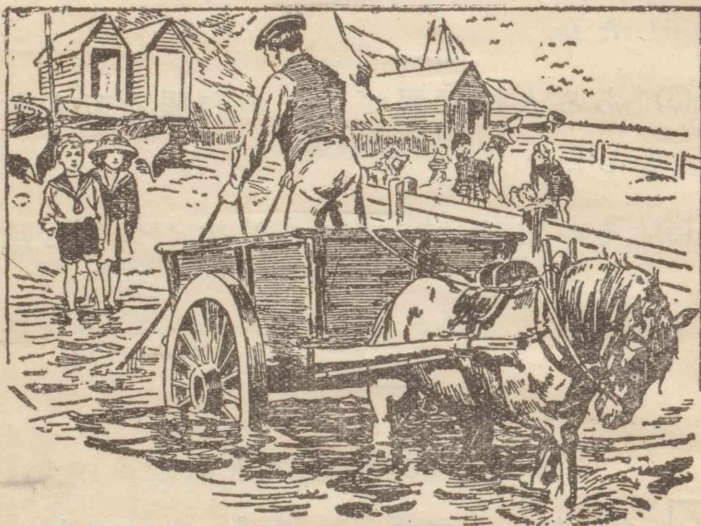
PRONUNCIATION

Table with 5 columns and 5 rows of words and their pronunciations: ä, a, u, o, ou.

LESSON ELEVEN

SUMMER HOLIDAYS

I



School will break up very soon, and the summer vacation will come. Then the school-children will be able to enjoy themselves as they please.

Dora and Grace will go to the seaside to

vacation school-children able Dora

spend their holidays. Naturally they are looking forward to the day when they start.

Their father has a cottage down by the sea. It is a pretty, brown cottage, and has a fine view of the sea.

Dora, Grace, and their mother will stay in the place all the summer. They like to stay at the seaside.

Their father will come to see them from time to time, but he will not be able to stay long. He is so busy to earn money for his wife and children.

When their father comes, Dora and Grace will be very happy. They will go to the station to meet him, and walk home hand in hand.

spend naturally forward start cottage

view earn money

heavily waiting

II

Dora and Grace will have a good time at the seaside.

They will get up very early in the morning and take a stroll on the beach, and see the sun rise. They will also pick pretty shells and pebbles on their way.

When they start for the seaside, they will take little pails and spades with them. For they will need them when they play on the sand.

They will dig deep wells and make high castles by the sea. Sometimes they will run a race on the sand. When they are tired, they will lie down on the beach and watch the boats and the sea gulls.

stroll beach shell pebble spade need sand dig
deep well race watch gull

Watch dog = 番犬

GRAMMAR

(1)

When the holidays come, we shall be able to enjoy ourselves as we please.

When the holidays come, you will be able to enjoy yourselves as you please.

When the holidays come, they will be able to enjoy themselves as they please.

(2)

We got up very early to see the sun rise.

We went to see the sun set.

EXERCISE

- (1) 學校は七月廿一日に休暇になります。
- (2) 私共は夏休中鎌倉に滞留しましょう。
- (3) 明日私はあなたをお見送りに停車場に参上致兼ねましょう。
- (4) 母は私共をそこに伴れて行きます。併し長く滞留することは出来ません。

(5) 昨夜私はその米國の提琴の名手 (a great
ガストロンコングマイ ナイト ピー ヤーグレスト アメリカン ヴァイオリニスト
 violinist) の奏樂 (play) するのを聞きに行つ
フレン
 た。



violinist

LESSON TWELVE

SUMMER



In summer the sun rises earlier, and sets
早く
later, than in any other season. So the days
他の何年かの季節
 are the longest at this time of the year.

How pleasant it is to walk at break of day
朝
 through the green wood! You will hear

earlier later break (n.) through (prep.) green

イヤーリー ーイヤー ーブレイク ースルー グリーン

hundreds of birds singing their songs and teaching their little ones how to sing.

Most people do not like the hot noonday, so they seek the cool shade of the trees.

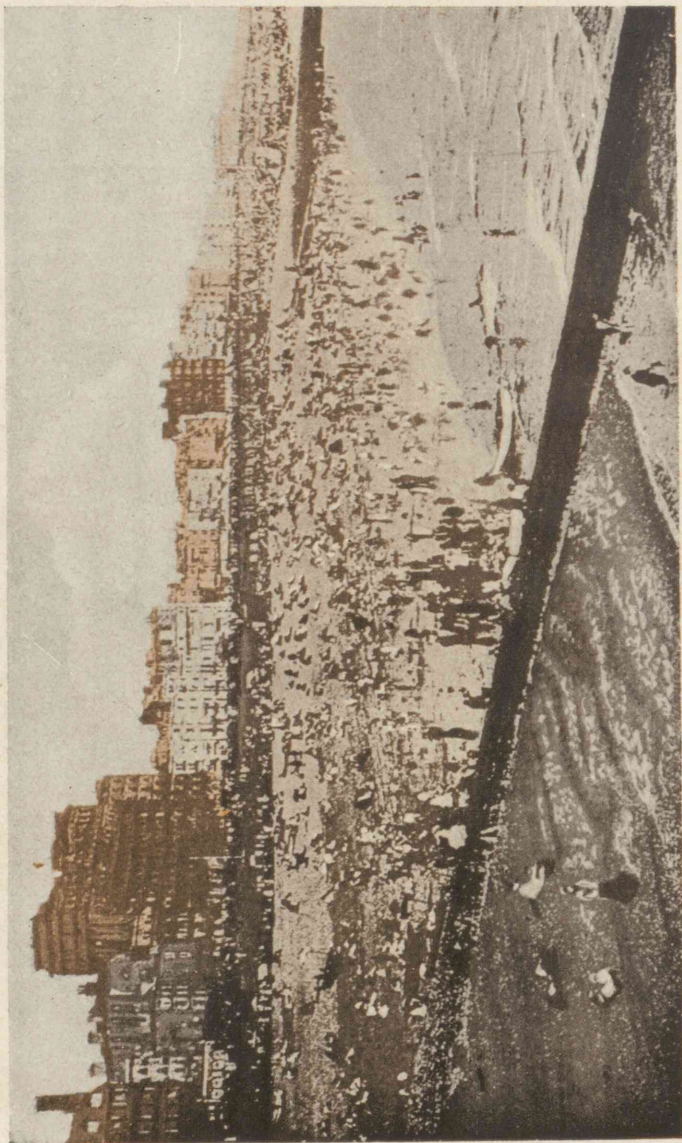
But boys and girls are very fond of bathing in a stream, when it is very hot. They even go a long way for the very pleasure.

How delightful it is to walk about in the soft twilight, when the evening star appears! I like the beautiful, still summer nights, when the moon and the stars shine brightly from a deep blue sky. I am sure every one of you admires a summer night with its millions of twinkling stars. Did any of you try to count them?

Summer brings with it many pleasures

most (a.)	noonday	seek	cool	shade	bathing (n.)
stream	pleasure	delightful	twilight	appear	
still	sure	million	twinkling	count	

Handwritten Japanese notes and corrections below the table.

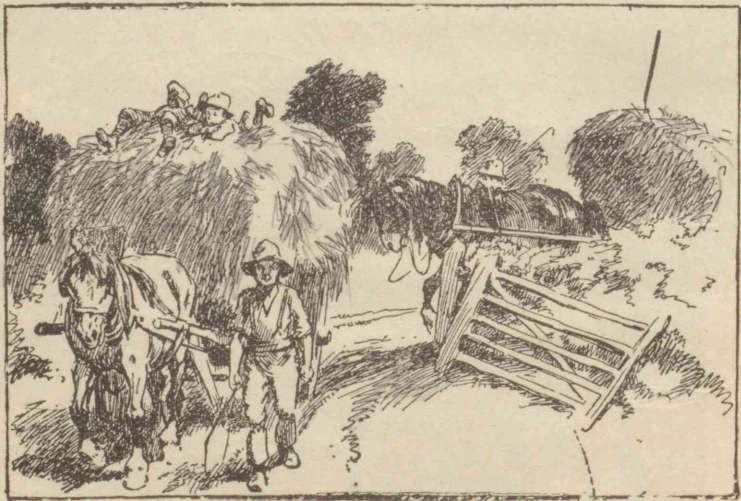


Brighton



and joys. Fruits are then ripe. Black and red berries are found in the fields and hedges, and children go out to gather them.

From strawberries mother will make tarts. And there are also peaches, figs and grapes.



Flowers of many kinds make our gardens lovely with their gay colours and sweet

joy ripe berry found strawberry tart peach
fig grape kind(n.)

fragrance. In the meadows, the hay-makers are busy to cut down the long grass.

The farmers are very glad to see the wheat ripen, and look forward to the busy harvest-time.

収穫時
農家

GRAMMAR

(1)

You will hear hundreds of birds singing their melodies, and teaching their little ones how to sing.

(2)

How delightful it is to wander in the soft twilight, when the evening star appears!

How pleasant it is to walk about at break of day through the green wood!

(3)

I like the beautiful, still summer nights, when the moon and the stars shine brightly from a deep blue sky.

fragrance meadow hay-maker ripen
harvest-time melody wander

EXERCISE

- (1) 夏の朝庭を歩くことの心地よさよ。
How pleasant it is to walk about.
- (2) 夏には種々の果實が成熟します,併し私はその季節を好みません。
- (3) その花の香氣の高い (fragrant) こと,何といふ花ですか。
- (4) 夏には農夫は非常に忙しい,彼等は朝早く起きて一日中働きます。

PRONUNCIATION

oo	cool	wool	noon	moon	who
ä	star	tart	garden	grass	harvest
o	hot	fond	long	soft	poppy
ow	low	row	bow (弓)	sow	meadow
ow	how	cow	bow	now	down
a	want	was	watch	wash	wander

fragrant

Fountain Pen = 万年筆
フンペン

LESSON THIRTEEN

COLOURS

What is pink? a rose is pink

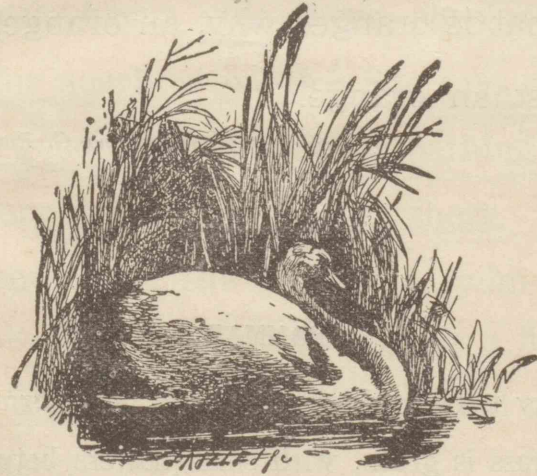
By the fountain's brink.

What is red? a poppy's red

In its barley bed.

What is blue? the sky is blue

Where the clouds float through.



pink fountain brink poppy
barley float through

What is white? a swan is white

Sailing in the light.

What is yellow? pears are yellow,

Rich and ripe and mellow.

What is green? the grass is green,

With small flowers between.

What is violet? clouds are violet

In the summer twilight.

What is orange? why, an orange,

Just an orange.

Christina G. Rossetti.

かたがにやほふかに

GRAMMAR

The sky is blue where the clouds float through.

The grass is green, with small flowers between.

sailing (v.) light (n.) yellow pear mellow violet

why (int.)

just

just

LESSON FOURTEEN

HOW DID YOU SPEND THE SUMMER?

Jane, did you go anywhere during the holidays?

No, I went nowhere. But my sister went to the seaside.

Where did she go?

She went to Brighton for sea-bathing. Our uncle has a villa there, so she stayed there for nearly a month. She says she had a very good time. She went bathing in the sea every day while she was there. When she went there, she could not swim at all. But now she can swim as well as a fish.

That's good. But why did you not go with your sister, too?

anywhere during nowhere Brighton sea-bathing villa while (conj.) that's



⊙ Because I was not very well, and our doctor advised not to go bathing in the sea. Mother wished to take me to some hot spring, but she was too busy to do so. So I stayed at home throughout the summer.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Did you go anywhere during the summer?

No, I went nowhere.

because

advise

throughout

She went somewhere, but I don't know where she went.

(2)

He invited me to go bathing.

He advised me not to go bathing.

(3)

He is too old to become a soldier.

My brother is too young to become a sailor.

EXERCISE

- (1) 此夏休み中にあなたは何處かへ行かれますか。
are you going (or shall you go)
- (2) いえ、私はあまり忙しくて何處へも行きません。
- (3) あなたの姉さんは何處へ行かれましたか。
- (4) 弟は海水浴に何處かへ行きましたらう。

somewhere

become

soldier

sailor

LESSON FIFTEEN

鉄道旅行

A RAILWAY JOURNEY

Last Sunday my mother took me to a seaside-place.

海岸地、海辺

We went there by train, for it was a long way to go.

途が遠いから

We went third class, but our carriage was not

crowded. My seat was near the window, so I could see many things.

見ることが出来た

How fast the trees and houses went by!

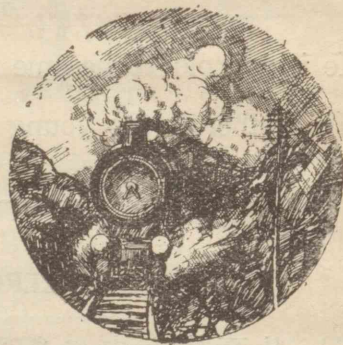
過ぎ去る

I saw a dog. He was running after us.

如き犬を見た

He was also barking at the train.

又 吠える



レール	journey	ミッドパース	train
railway	journey	seaside-place	train
crowded	seat	window	barking



He ran very fast, but could not catch the train. So we left him far behind!

Once I heard a noise like a thunder under the carriage.

We were crossing a river.

It was a long iron bridge.

"How long is it, mamma?" I asked.

"It is pretty long, it must be over a

left	behind	heard	thunder	crossing
iron (adj.)	bridge	mamma	pretty (ad.)	

thousand feet, replied mother.

By and by we came to a long tunnel. It was very dark and we could not see anything at all.

It took our train about one minute and thirty seconds to go through the tunnel.

It was just two hours' ride altogether, and we came to the end of our journey a little past ten o'clock.

GRAMMAR

(1)

We were crossing a river.

The dog was running after us.

The dog was barking at the train.

What were you doing ?

thousand replied tunnel took second
 ride (n). end

(2)

How long is it? It is fifty feet long.

How high is it? It is five feet high.

How wide is the river?

It is a hundred feet wide.

How deep is the well?

It is twenty feet deep.

(3)

Have you anything in your pocket?

No, I have nothing in my pocket.

Margaret has something in her hand, but I don't know what it is.

(4)

How long will it take our train to go through the tunnel?

It will take our train about five minutes to go through the tunnel.

It takes a letter about a month to reach London via America.

wide Margaret something via

EXERCISE

- (1) 富士山は高さどの位ありますか。高さ一萬二千四百尺あります。 *height*
- (2) 速い汽車で東京から大阪迄は十二時間かゝります。
- (3) あなたはいつも三等で旅行しますか。はい、そうです。 *travel (or go) (usually) do (do)*
- (4) その婦人は手提の中に何か持つて居ますか。 *had - bag (or opera - bag) hand*
- (5) 何か持つて居ますが何であるか知りません。

PRONUNCIATION

dge bridge judge wedge badge porridge

age village foliage carriage marriage

*Made into 材料 = 02工シテ作ル
包下子
Post Porcelain
ポスト 10-2714*

LESSON SIXTEEN

WHAT THINGS ARE MADE OF

The cover of this book is made of cloth, and a pretty book it is. Don't you think so?

The window-panes are made of glass; you know that glass is very easy to break.

The walls which you see here are made of stone and brick. Stone is harder than brick.

The house which was blown down by the gale yesterday was built of wood and straw.

The lock and key of the door are made of iron, which is certainly the most useful of all metals. Knives and scissors are also made of steel, and they are used for cutting.

<i>イード</i> made	<i>カバー</i> cover	<i>クロス</i> cloth	<i>ウインド</i> window-pane	<i>ストーン</i> stone	<i>ブリック</i> brick
<i>ブローン</i> blown	<i>ガール</i> gale	<i>ビルト</i> built	<i>ロック</i> lock	<i>キー</i> key	<i>サーティンリー</i> certainly
		<i>メタル</i> metal		<i>シザーズ</i> scissors	<i>モスト</i> most (ad.)

包下子の蓋の中に入れて

Steel is a kind of iron; it is so hard that it can cut iron. If we rub a piece of steel or iron well, it will look bright. But if we leave it in the damp air, it will soon be covered with rust.

Lead is a soft and heavy metal; we use it for making the roofs of houses, gas-pipes, etc.

Copper is bright red like a new penny, and is used in making various things.

The handle of the door is made of brass, which is a yellow metal. It is not so heavy as iron; it is much lighter.

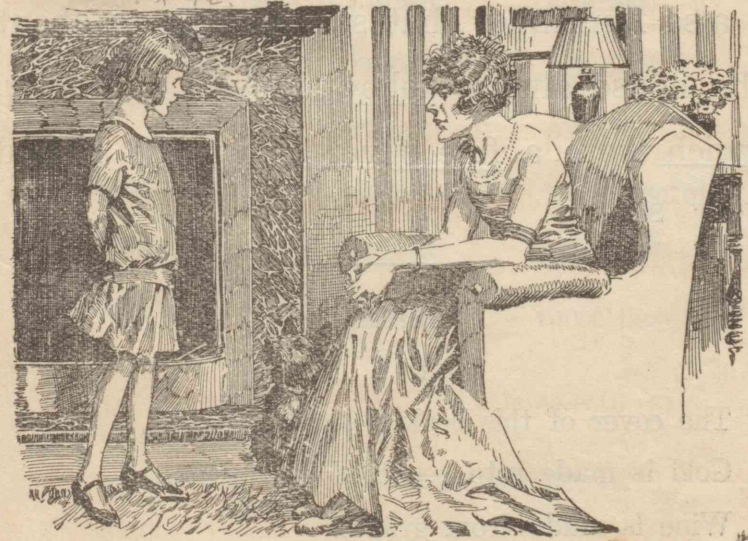
Silver and gold do not rust; they are called precious metals. I need not tell you that pure silver is too soft to be fit for use. So

rub leave damp rust lead heavy gas-pipe
etc. copper penny various handle brass
gold rust(る) precious pure fit

Rennless 一文也

some copper is always mixed with it to make it hard.

Gold is heavier than silver, and more scarce and therefore more precious. It is made into beautiful ornaments, such as gold chains, medals, brooches, ear-rings, and hair-pins. Most of these things are worn by the fair sex.



mixed scarce therefore more ornament chain
medal brooch ear-ring hair-pin worn sex

Look at this ring with a precious stone set in it. It is a lovely thing. Some girls are fond of jewels, but they must wait till they are ladies before they can wear any.

I remember that an aunt of mine was very fond of jewels, though she was no longer young. She used to wear many rings on her fingers, and two or three bracelets. I also remember that she used to go about the house always followed by a little dog, which wore a fine silver collar and looked very smart.

GRAMMAR

(1)

The cover of this book is made of cloth.

Gold is made into beautiful ornaments.

Wine is made from grapes.

ジュエル	待つ	リメンバー	though	bracelet
jewel	wait	remember		
追った	followed	wore	collar	smart
			エリ	スマート

(2)

The handle of the door is made of brass, which is a yellow metal.

The house which was blown down was made of wood.

The walls which you see here are made of stone.

(3)

light	(much) lighter	lightest
heavy	(,,) heavier	heaviest
soft	(,,) softer	softest
useful	more useful	most useful
precious	more precious	most precious
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

(4)

	(present)	(past)	(past participle)
regular	call	called	called
	use	used	used
	mix	mixed	mixed

イロクラー irregular	{ make	made	made
	{ break	broke	broken
	{ wear	wore	worn

EXERCISE

- (1) あなたの學校は何で出来てゐますか。
木と瓦 (tiles) とで出来てゐます。
- (2) 鐵は凡ての鑛物中で最も有用なもので
す、何故といふとそれで澤山の有用な物が
出来てゐるからです。
- (3) 此のナイフの柄は角 (horn) で出来てゐ
ます。
- (4) 女學生は寶石を嵌め (wear) てはなりま
せん。
- (5) その貴婦人は大層寶石がお好きです、そ
うして指には澤山の指輪をはめて居られ
ます。

tile

horn

PRONUNCIATION

ă	damp	gas	handle	band
â	brass	class	ask	pass
ô	{ blown	stone	gold	brooch
	{ though	also	follow	yellow



LESSON SEVENTEEN

A PICNIC IN THE WOODS

Across the lake there is a wood on the hillside. It is a fine place for a picnic, and the children often row over and have tea under the trees.

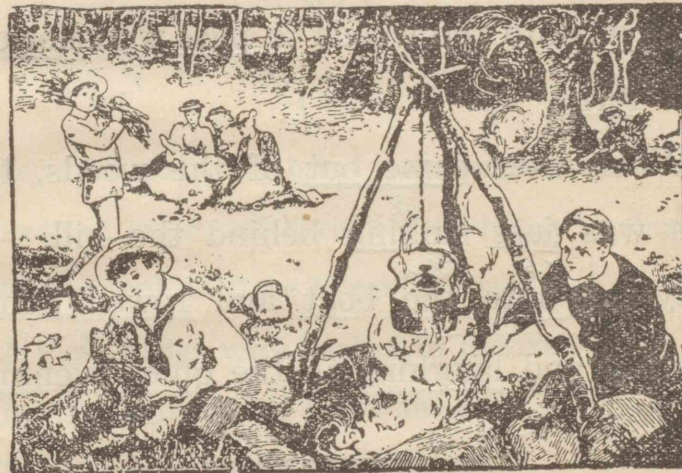
On Saturday last they went on a picnic to the place. They took plenty of bread and butter and biscuits with them. They also took some tea, of course, and a little milk and sugar.

All these things were packed in baskets, along with a kettle, a little tea-pot, and some cups.

It did not take long to make tea. One

picnic hillside row plenty sugar
 packed kettle tea-pot

of the boys filled the kettle, while the others gathered sticks for the fire. The kettle was hung above the fire, and the water was soon boiling.



Then the girls made tea; for, of course, they could do that better than the boys. How nice everything was! Why do things always taste so nice at a picnic?

After tea was over, the cups and saucers were all washed and put away in the baskets.

filled hung boiling saucer

boil 沸騰スル The Picnic = おいし

水7-みだした 湯かき 同時に 枝のものを
 火をたくために
 つるす
 火をたくために
 つるす

いっせに 味ハフ
 杯 杯
 茶をさして
 おいし

Then the children played at games round the big ^幹trunks of the trees. How happy their voices ^響sounded!

When they were ^疲tired of games, they went off into the woods to pick wild flowers and ^蕨ferns.

When they ^出came out of the woods, the sun was just ^沈sinking behind the hill. So they ^上got into the boat and ^行rowed home, ^歌singing and ^笑laughing in the quiet evening!

GRAMMAR

(1)

	(present)	(past)	(past participle)
regular	pack	packed	packed
	fill	filled	filled
	wash	washed	washed

trunk sounded fern sinking got laughing

irregular	hang	hung	hung
	do	did	done
	put	put	put
	go	went	gone
	get	got	got

(2)

- { They **took** plenty of bread and biscuits with them.
- { Plenty of bread and biscuits **were taken** by them.
- { They **packed** all these things in baskets.
- { All these things **were packed** in baskets.
- { They **hung** the kettle above the fire.
- { The kettle **was hung** above the fire.

EXERCISE

- (1) 前の日曜日に私共は井の頭へ遊山に行きました。
- (2) 私共は大きい松の木の下で辨當 (lunch) を食べました。

(3) 私共は池 (pond) のまわりでいろいろの
遊戯をしました。

(4) 夕方に私共は疲れて居た,それで電車で
つれて歸られました。

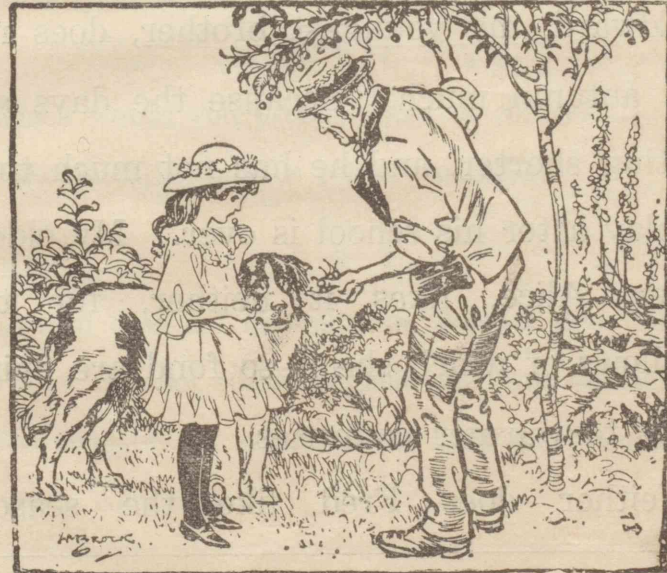


LESSON EIGHTEEN

Most people prefer ~~spring~~ ^{AUTUMN} spring to autumn

Most people prefer spring to autumn,
because in spring the weather is milder,
because in spring the weather is milder,
and various kinds of flowers are in bloom
and various kinds of flowers are in bloom.

But I should rather prefer autumn to
But I should rather prefer autumn to
any of the other seasons for I am very fond
any of the other seasons, for I am very fond



prefer bloom should rather

Prefer bloom should rather

of fruits. Pears and apples, figs and grapes are ripe in autumn; in the woods there are also plenty of nuts and chestnuts.

Besides, the trees are more beautiful in this season than at any other time of the year. Most trees are covered with their red, brown, orange and golden leaves. But by and by they will fall in the cold wind.

Edward, my youngest brother, does not like autumn much. Because the days are getting shorter, and he has not much time to play after his school is over. My eldest sister, Alice, likes it neither, for the swallows of which she is so fond are flying away to warmer countries.

Neither does Fred like the season.

besides golden Edward shorter Alice
neither swallow
また...下す

"Autumn," he says, "is a wet and windy season; then the weather is seldom bright. It is often dull, and the gray clouds give us rain almost every day. Besides, the weather in autumn is very foggy in this town, as it stands on low ground."

GRAMMAR. Autumn is gone
would x should (1)

Which would you prefer, cocoa or coffee?

I should rather prefer coffee (to cocoa).

(2)

Edward does not like autumn, neither does Alice.

Father can not speak English, nor can mother.

The swallows of which she is fond are flying away to warm countries.

wet windy seldom dull almost foggy
would low cocoa nor

are flown = fly flew have flown away

EXERCISE

(1) 私の一番上の姉の花子は夏が嫌ひです。

My elder sister Hanako hates summer

(2) あなたは春と秋と何方が御好きですか。

私は春の方が好きです。

(3) 十一月には大概の木の葉は落ちます。

The leaves of most trees fall in November

(4) 秋と冬はロンドンでは霧が多い(foggy).

The weather in autumn and winter is very foggy in London



LESSON NINETEEN

AUTUMN IS GONE

The swallows are flown,

banesh

And cold is the sun.

The corn is all mown,

rod

For autumn is done.

No fruit on the bough,

ber

The birds sing no more,

The woods are sad now,

For autumn is o'er!

PRONUNCIATION

ō	gold	cold	golden	cocoa	most
	sown	flown	low	row	road
ou	now	bough	brown	town	ground

gone flown corn mown sad o'er



LESSON TWENTY

MOTHER'S ILLNESS



Hallo! Miss Brown. I have not seen you for some time. You have not come to school since the beginning of last week. What has been the matter with you?

Thank you, Miss Smith. Nothing has been the matter with me, but mother was

illness hallo seen since beginning
 been matter

house keeper

ill and she could not leave bed. So I had to keep house for her.

I am very sorry to hear that your mother was ill. Is she all right now?

No, she is not quite well yet, but she is much better. She is still in bed and must keep herself warm. But I think she will get well in a few days.

Is she still in fever?

Yes, she has just a little fever, and she has lost her appetite.

That's bad. Please give her my best regards. I do wish she will take good care of herself and soon be cured.

Thank you, it is very good of you. Mother will be glad to hear it. By the way, will you kindly help me with my lessons? As you

sorry fever lost appetite regard
care cured kindly

this ev

know, I have been absent from school for the last few days, and missed some lessons.

I will help you delightedly. I will call at your house this evening, if you like.

Thank you very much, Miss Smith.

Don't mention it. It is a pleasure to me.

GRAMMAR

(1)

I have not seen you for some time.

You have not come to school since the beginning of the week.

She has lost her appetite.

They have gone to America.

(2)

I have been sick for the last few days.

Have you been ill since the end of last month?

She has been absent since Monday last.

absent missed delightedly mention

(3)

Will you be kindly (please) explain me this passage?

Yes, I will do so with pleasure. ^{説明} ^{ウタリ}

EXERCISE

- 1 (1) どうか此雑誌 (magazine) を私に貸し (lend) て下さりませうか。喜んで御貸しします。
- 2 (2) 國語の先生は此週の始から御缺席なさつて居ます。 ^{probably}
- 3 (3) 多分 (probably) お風でしょうから早く御なほりになりませう。
- 4 (4) 上野嬢は今日はお休みです。どうかなさりましたか。
- 5 (5) お風を引いて居られます。 ^{probably}

probably

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

ASKING THE WAY



Excuse me, will you kindly direct me to the Red Cross Hospital? I am told that it is somewhere near the museum, but as I have never been in this part of the town, I'm afraid I cannot find it easily.

Well, let me see. Go straight on to the

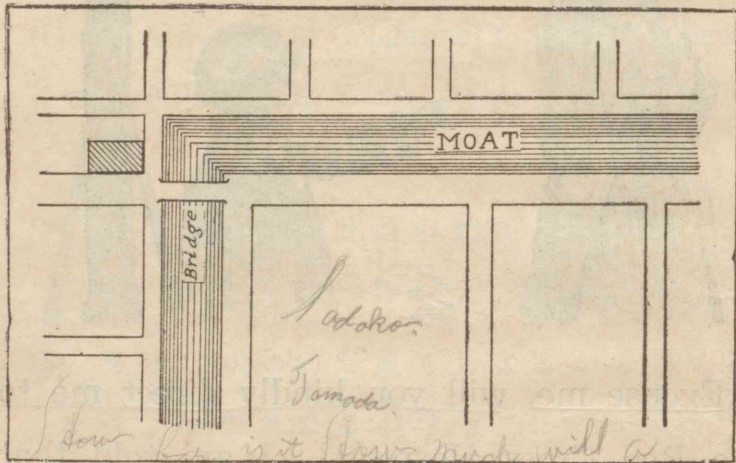
excuse direct Cross Hospital easily

指図板

I am told they say

end of this street, then turn to the left along the moat, and you will come to a bridge.

Cross the bridge, and you will see a two-storied brick building on the right. This is the Hospital.



How far is it? How much will a cabman charge to take me there?

It is only five minutes' walk. I will take you there, if you like.

turn moat two-storied building (n.) charge

turn moat two storied building charge

Thank you, but I am sorry to trouble you so much.

No trouble at all. I am going that way myself.

Oh, it is very kind of you, indeed.

Not at all; don't mention it.

GRAMMAR

Have you ever been in Nikko?

Yes, I have been there several times.

No, I have never been there.

Has your mother ever been abroad?

No, she has never been abroad.

How far is it (from here to Kobe)?

It is only five miles.

It is only five minutes' walk.

trouble myself indeed ever several

abroad

(3)

How much will it cost?

It will cost nearly five dollars.

How much will they charge me?

They will charge you one pound and two shillings.

How much will they charge me?

EXERCISE

- (1) どうぞ上野公園に行く道を教へて下さいませんか。
いませんか
- (2) あなたは京都に行かれた事がありますか。
あなたは京都に行かれた事がありますか。いゝえありません。
- (3) 私の母はまだ日光に行つた事はありません。
- (4) 停車場まで車夫 (rickshaw man) はいくらとりましようか。
- (5) 一圓か一圓十錢とりましよう。可なり (pretty) 遠いから。

cost dollar pound shilling rickshaw

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

THE WEATHER

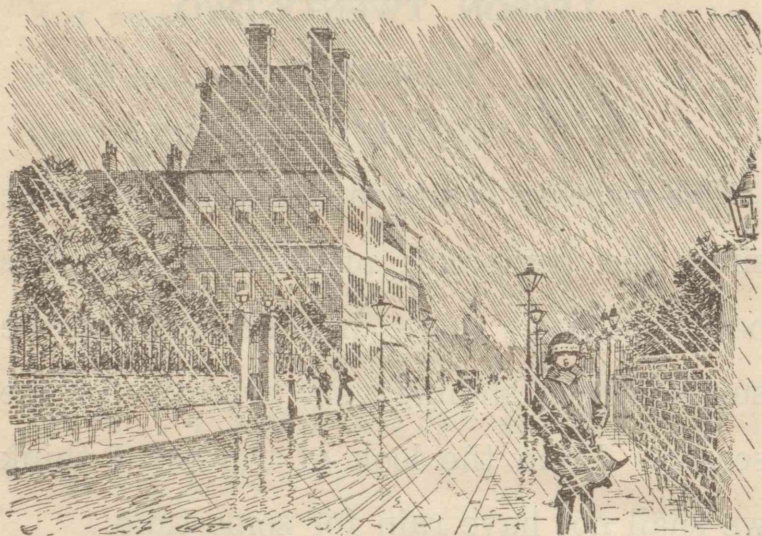
I

The weather has been warm and pleasant since the beginning of this month. We have had not a single drop of rain, and the sun has been shining very brightly for the season. From the look of the sky I think we shall not have rain for some time.

To-day's paper, however, reports that we shall have showers this evening, so mother wants me to take an umbrella.

But I do not believe what the newspaper says about the weather. Anyhow I shall not take my umbrella to-day, for it does not look like rain at all.

single look (n.) however report shower
 believe newspaper anyhow



II

All of a sudden the sky became cloudy, and it began to rain. By and by it rained very hard. The wind blew too. I was on my way home from my walk in the suburbs and got wet to the skin. Many people were also caught in the rain.

sudden became cloudy began blew
 suburb skin caught



III

I do not like rainy weather at all. Everything is cold and damp, and my clothing clings to my body. Yet I know that we must have rain, because the farmers need it for their crops.

In winter the snow falls and covers the streets and fields. It keeps the plants warm. It is like a white blanket, and the cold wind cannot freeze the little plants.

rainy clothing cling body crop
 blanket freeze

GRAMMAR

(1)

We **have had** not a single drop of rain **since** the end of last month.

Have you had any snow this winter?

Yes, we **have had** plenty of snow this winter.

(2)

It **has been raining** since yesterday.

We **have been waiting** for you since this morning.

How long **has it been snowing**?

(3)

I do not believe **what** she says, she is a **liar**.

What the newspaper says about the matter is all **wrong**.

(4)

begin began begun

shine shone shone

snowing liar wrong

blow blew blown

catch caught caught

fall fell fallen

freeze froze frozen

EXERCISE

- (1) 昨日の晩から雨が降つて居ます。
- (2) 雪模様です,外套をお持ちなさい。
- (3) 正月からまだ一度も雪は降りません。
- (4) 昨日あなたは雨に逢ひませんでしたか。

Come, rain, come,

That the water may run,

That the meadow grass may grow ;

That the fruit and grain,

O'er hill and plain,

May greet us as we go.

greet

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

WHICH ?

I

There are two girls who go to the same school and are in the same class. One of them is called "Lazy Bessie," and the other "Happy Jane." We shall soon see why.

Bessie gets up very late in the morning. She dresses slowly, and has hardly time to wash her face or brush her hair.

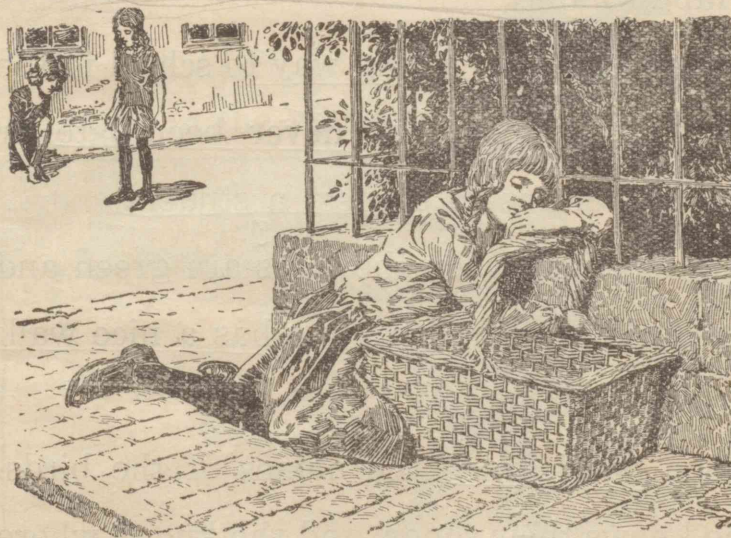
She crawls to school like a snail, and is very often late. She never learns her lessons, so she is always at the foot of the class.

At home, she has no time to help her

lazy Bessie slowly hardly brush (v.)
crawls snail

mother. When she sends her on a message, she takes so long that her mother thinks she must have lost her way.

In the picture you see the girl sitting by the roadside; she seems to be tired with play. For she has been playing marbles with other girls as lazy as herself.



A lazy girl becomes a lazy woman. If Bessie does not mend her ways, she may

message roadside marble

find when she becomes a woman that there is no room for her in this busy world.

II

Now let us hear about the other girl. Her name is Jane Sand, but she is always so bright and happy that she is called "Happy Jane."

Jane has to go a long way to school in the morning, yet she has never been late or absent. She is so earnest a student.

In summer, when the trees are green and the birds are singing, Jane has a nice walk through the forest.

She has learned the names of the birds. She knows their songs, and she knows where to find their nests. But she never touches

find Sand / earnest student forest touch

Where the nests are

one of the eggs there, as some bad children do.

When winter comes with frost and snow, Jane puts on her warm gloves and thick boots. Then she runs off to school as happy as ever.

She has often to do messages in the village.



thick boot

See how she brings home her basket full of flour, tea, and sugar, from the grocer's shop. 三斗子着心
 She has been sent there by her mother. お母によつて

Jane finds time for her work and time for her lessons. お見 勉強するための時間
 She is never so happy as when she is busy. 暇のないとき She is a great help to both father and mother. 非常に手助け

You see Jane Sand is not at all like lazy Bessie. Which do you wish to be like?

where where sent いぼ
どちらにやういふかと思ふ

GRAMMAR

(1)

She takes **so long that** her mother thinks she **must have lost** her way in the street.

Her train **must have reached** Osaka by this time.

(2)

She **has been sent** to hospital.

I **have been scolded** by my mother.

Have you been punished by your mistress?

フル
 full flour grocer shop sent work (n.)
 help (n.) both scolded punished

(3)

She seems to be tired with play.

He seems to be tired of play.

She seems to have been playing marbles.

He seems to have been ill.

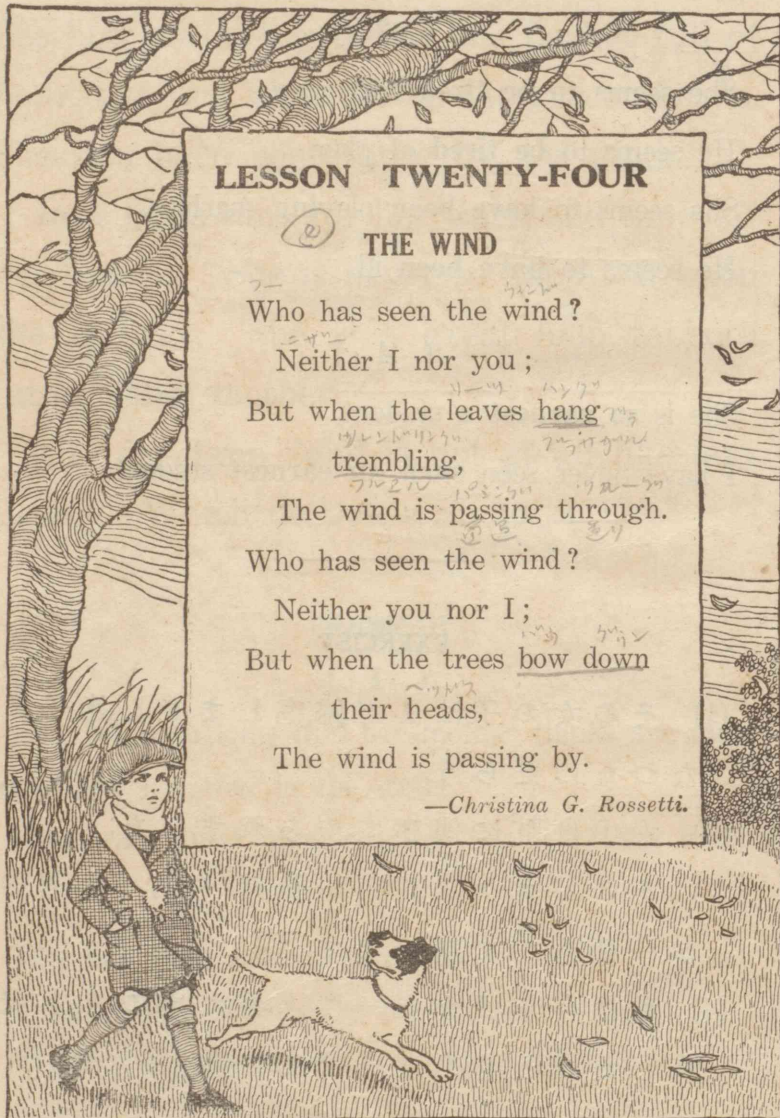
(4)

She is so earnest a student.

I have never seen such an earnest student.

EXERCISE

- (1) その女の子はまだ帰宅しません迷子になつたのだらう。
- (2) 女中は町に使ひにやられました。
- (3) そのバスケットは茶,砂糖,パン,バタ,卵等が一杯入つて居ります。
- (4) 私は今年はまだ一度も遅れたことも缺席したこともありません。



LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

② THE WIND

Who has seen the wind?

Neither I nor you ;

But when the leaves hang
trembling,

The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?

Neither you nor I ;

But when the trees bow down
their heads,

The wind is passing by.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

hang

trembling

passing

bow

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

② WINTER



As winter approaches, every one begins to prepare for it. Out come the warm clothes, the overcoats, the thick jackets, the mittens and furs, and everything that will

approach

prepare

overcoat

jacket

mitten

fur

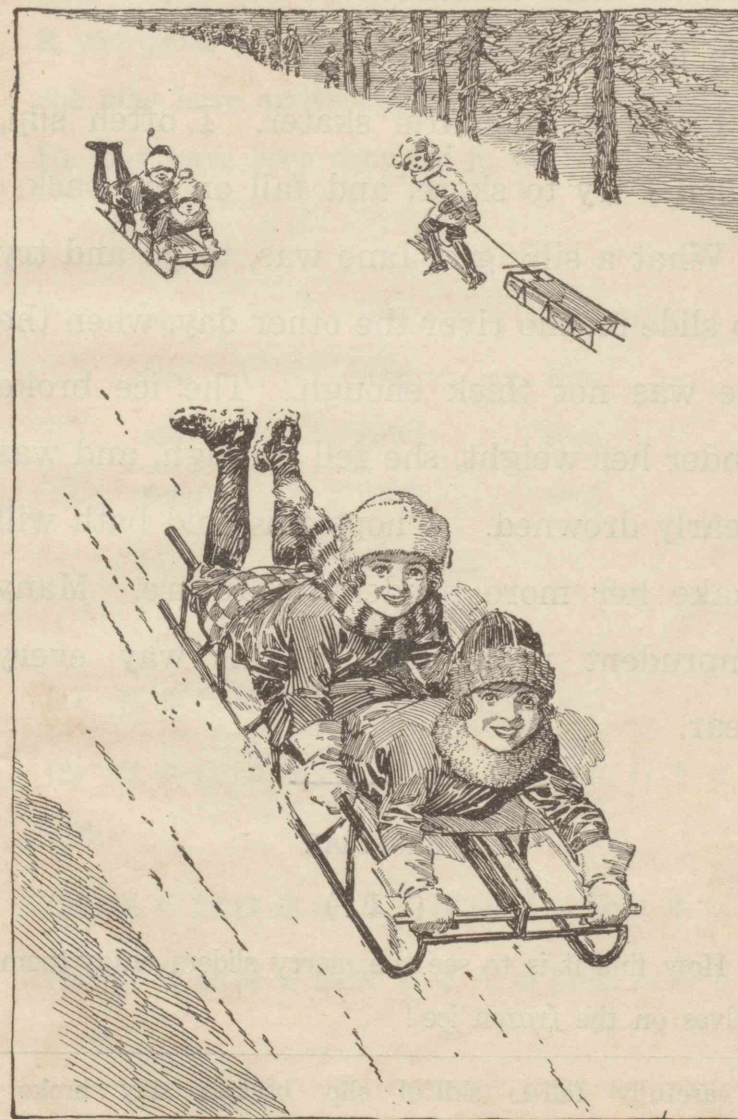
keep away the cold. Large fires are then lit in the stoves and chimney-places.

What fine games there are in winter! How boys and girls enjoy themselves, when the snow falls, and covers the earth with its white mantle! What a bright colour comes on their cheeks, when they fight battles with snow-balls, and build snowmen!

Besides these pastimes, there are the games of sliding and skating. Nothing can be better for children than these. How fine it is to see the merry sliders and skaters enjoy themselves on the frozen pond! What fun there is, when some one falls on the ice!

Always choose a good pair of skates,

lit chimney-place mantle cheek fight battle
pastime slider skater frozen fun choose pair



and tie them on carefully; for if you don't, you may have many a fall.

I am not a skilful skater. I often slip, when I try to skate, and fall on my back.

What a silly girl Jane was, to go and try to slide on the river the other day, when the ice was not thick enough. The ice broke under her weight, she fell through, and was nearly drowned. I hope this cold bath will make her more prudent in future. Many imprudent people die in this way every year.

GRAMMAR

(1)

How fine it is to see the merry sliders **enjoy** themselves on the frozen ice!

carefully fall_(n.) skilful slip back_(n.) silly broke
weight drowned bath prudent future imprudent

(2)

If you don't, you **may** have many a fall.

She **may have arrived** in London by this time.

He **may have been drowned** in the river.

(3)

break*	broke	broken
lose	lost	lost
see	saw	seen
send	sent	sent

EXERCISE

- (1) 私共は冬の仕度に忙しい。
- (2) 私共は昨日公園の池に滑りに行きました。
- (3) 私の妹は氷の上に仰向けに倒れました。
- (4) 毎年此河で溺死する人が四五人あります。

arrived

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

MOTHER'S KISSES

A kiss when I wake in the morning,
 A kiss when I go to bed,
 A kiss when I burn my finger,
 A kiss when I hurt my head.
 A kiss when my bath is over,
 A kiss when my bath begins;
 My mother is full of kisses,
 As full as nurse is of pins.

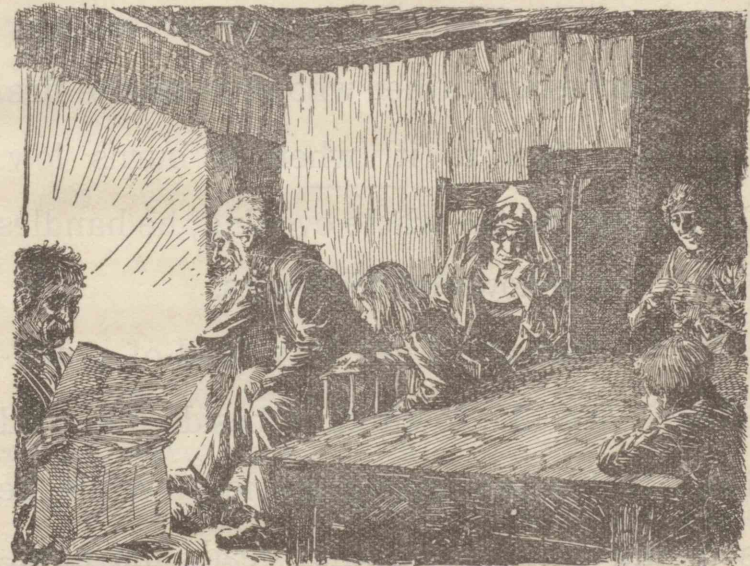


A NURSE

kiss burn hurt nurse

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

THE FAMILY CIRCLE



Every evening after dinner we sit
 round the fire in the sitting-room. How
 delightful that is when the weather is very
 cold, and the winter winds are moaning in
 the garden trees!

family circle sitting-room moaning

How brightly the wood-fire burns in the chimney! Coal-fires are not to be seen in the part of the country where my parents live.

It is my grandfather who stirs up the fire, and adds fuel to it, when it burns low. During almost the whole evening, he handles either the bellows or the tongs.

My brother and I are very fond of grandfather. We like to sit close beside him, and listen to his interesting stories. While he is telling them, my father reads his newspaper and smokes his pipe. Mother does some knitting or sewing; as her eye-sight is not very good, I thread the needle for her.

wood-fire coal-fire stir add fuel whole handle (v.)
bellows tongs close beside listen smoke pipe
knitting sewing eye-sight thread needle

Grandmother sleeps in the armchair; sometimes she snores, and then we all laugh, which will wake her up. She then rubs her eyes, smiles, and tries hard to keep herself wide awake

GRAMMAR

(1)

Coal-fires are not to be seen in the part of the country, **where** my parents live.

Sometimes she snores, and then we laugh, **which** will wake her up.

(2)

It is my grandfather **who** stirs up the fire, and adds fuel to it.

It is you not I **that** am to blame.

It is she **that** is to blame.

snore smile (v.) awake blame

EXERCISE

- (1) 毎晩私共は爐を圍んで編物を致します。
- (2) どうぞもつと石炭をストウブに入れて下さい。
- (3) どうぞ此針に糸を通して下さい。
- (4) 昨夜妹は椅子の上で眠りました。



LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

LONDON

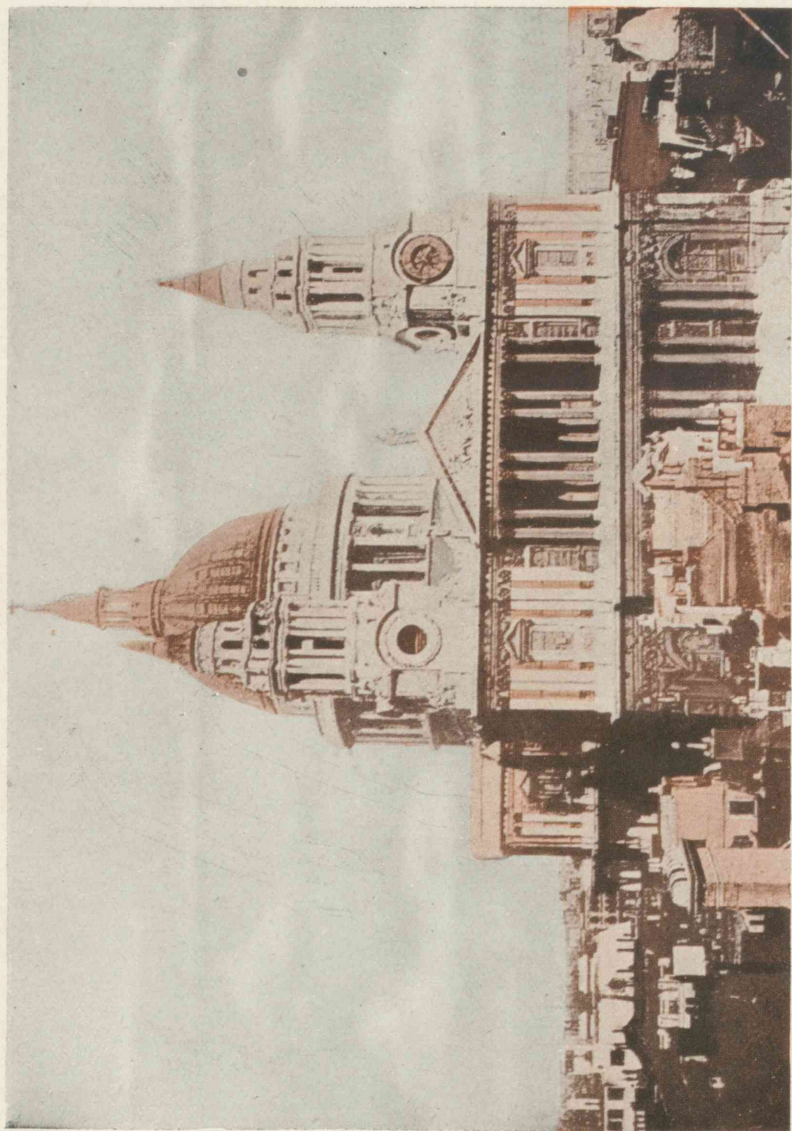


It is just a fortnight since I came to London. London is the capital of England, and the largest city in the world. More than five million people live in the city.

It is much larger than Paris, but by no means so pretty. In London, houses are only two or three stories high, and blackened by the smoke. Everything is black here. Even the sparrows seem to be of a darker hue.

The main streets are crowded with great

fortnight	capital	Paris	mean(s)	blackened
sparrow	seem	hue	main	

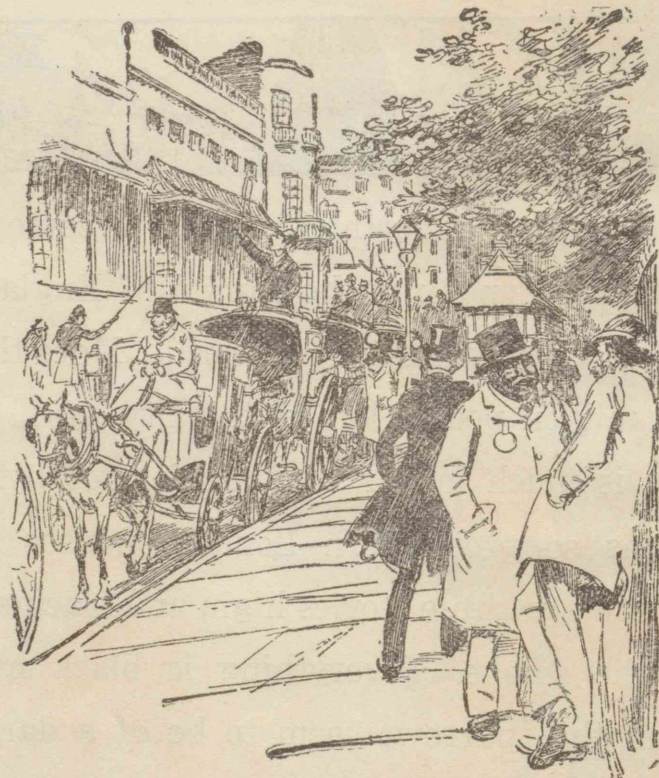


St. Paul's Cathedral

numbers of people, and all kinds of vehicles.

Some people like the hansom very much;

it has but two wheels, and is very light.



It has been very cold since I came here.
But I have not caught cold even once. I

number

vehicle

hansom

have seen one of those fogs, for which London is so famous.

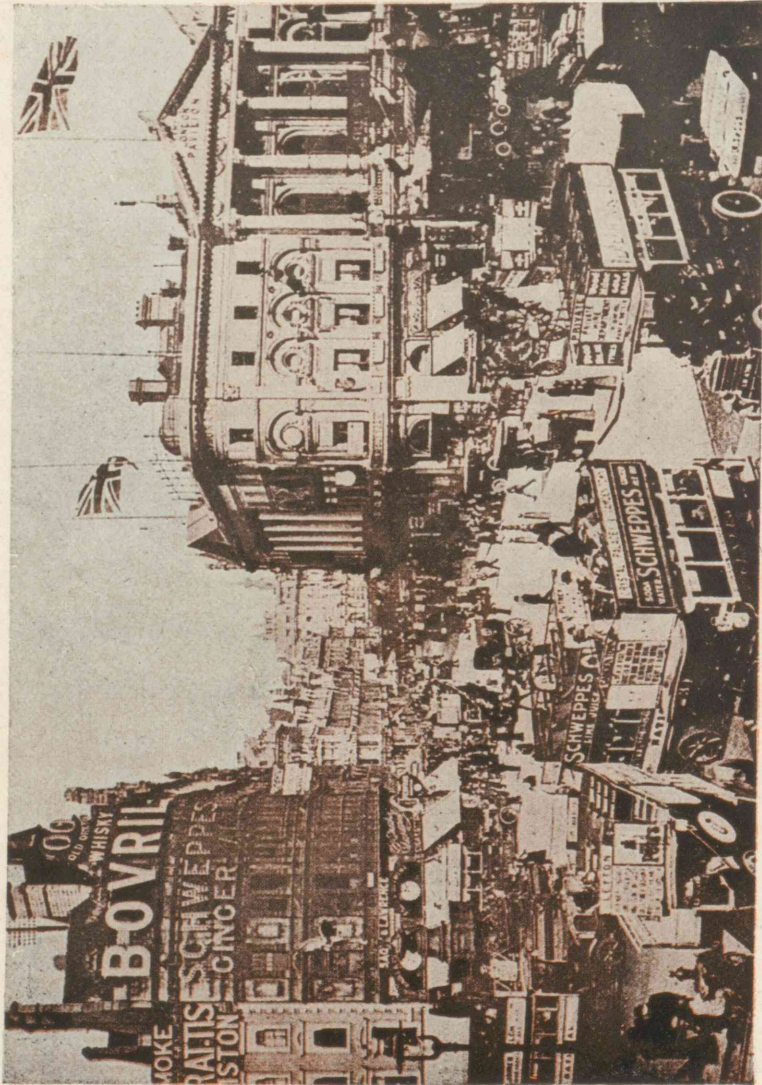
The fog was black and yellow, and so dense that it was quite dark at midday. The houses across the street were mere phantoms.

Yesterday I visited the National Gallery, where I saw a great many pictures. As I am very fond of pictures, I enjoyed the visit very much.

To-day I have been to the British Museum, which is also a very interesting place. When you come over here, I will show you all over the city.

But I must advise you to work hard at your English lessons, so that you may speak English freely when you come here. It is

fog famous dense quite midday mere
phantom visited National Gallery British show



Piccadilly Circus, London.

very pleasant and convenient to be able to
 speak the language of the people among
 whom you are living.

GRAMMAR

(1)

It has been very cold since I came here.

It is two weeks since I came here.

I have visited the harbour twice since I came here.

(2)

I have seen one of those fogs, for which London is so famous.

He has mastered the language of the people among whom he is living.

(3)

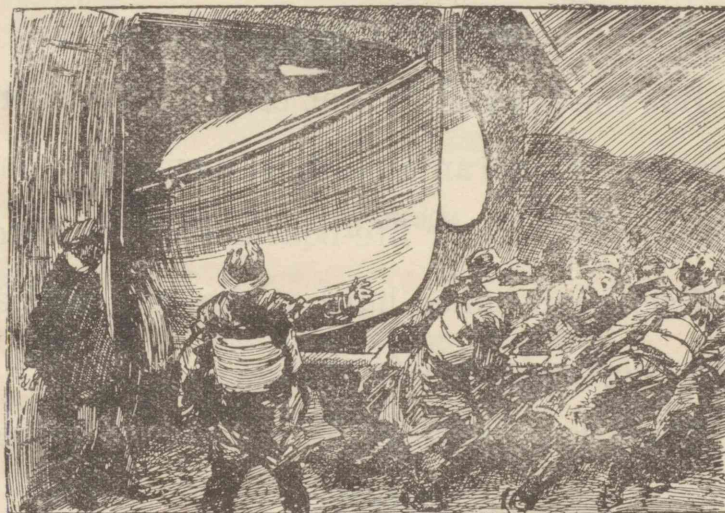
Where have you been to-day?

They have been to the Music School to hear the concert.

convenient language whom harbour twice
 mastered

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

A GREAT STORM



A few years ago, I was on board a ship when a great storm came on.

The wind blew loud and strong, and the ship flew along at a great rate.

But the ship was a new one, and we knew that the crew were brave.

storm board loud flew rate crew
 brave

As we came near to the land, the wind grew worse.

Quite close to the shore, the ship ran on a rock, and soon began to fill.

But the brave life-boat crew on the shore saw us. They ran as fast as they could, and quickly drew their life-boat out of the shed.

Each man pulled hard at the oars, and at last they reached our ship.

They threw a rope to us, and one by one we got into the life-boat.

How glad we were to reach the shore safe and sound!

worse	shore	rock	life-boat	quickly	
drew	pulled	oar	threw	rope	safe
		sound			

GRAMMAR

(1)

We knew **that** the crew **were** brave.

I am very glad to hear **that** your family **are** all well.

(2)

How glad we were **to** reach the shore safe and sound!

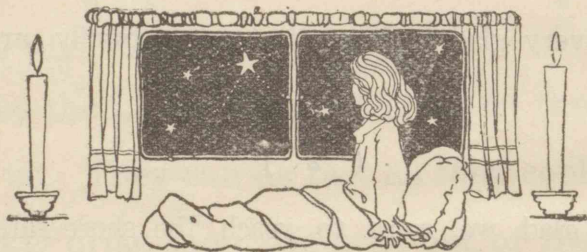
How sorry I was **to** find them all dead!

EXERCISE

- (1) 二三年前私は船で神戸へ参りました。
- (2) それは日本で出来た新しい汽船でありました。
- (3) その米國船は房州の近くで暗礁に乗り上げました。
- (4) 乗客も乗組員も全部救はれました。

LESSON THIRTY

LOVE



The night has a thousand eyes,

And the day but one;

Yet the light of the bright world dies

With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,

And the heart but one;

Yet the light of a whole life dies

When love is done.

R. L. Stevenson.

mind

heart

love(n.)

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

I Vowels

ā as in nāme	ē as in hēr	ū as in ūse
ā „ villāge	ī „ ice	ū „ Jūly
ā „ cāt	ī „ it	ū „ ūp
ā „ āway	ī „ sīr	ū „ circū
ā „ ārm	ō „ ōld	ū „ tūr
ā „ āll	ō „ ōbey	ew=ū „ new
ā „ āsk	ō „ bōx	oi „ oil
ā „ āir	ó „ sòn	oy=oi „ boy
ē „ hē	ô „ fôr	ou „ house
ē „ bēfore	o „ develop	ow=ou „ owl
ē „ bēd	ōō „ tōō	
ē „ paymēt	ōō „ bōōk	

II Equivalents

ā=ō as in whāt	o=a as in seldom
ā=ū „ Christmās	ó=ū „ sòn
ē=ā „ they	ô=a „ hōrse
ē=ā „ thēre	u=ōō „ rŭde
ē=a „ paymēt	u=ōō „ pŭt
ī=ē „ bīrd	û=ē „ chŭrch
ī=ē „ polīce	ÿ=ī „ fly
o=ōō „ dō	ÿ=ī „ sÿstem
o=ōō „ wōlf	

III Consonants

c=k as in cake	si=sh as in mission
ç=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
n=ng „ ink	wh=hw „ why
ph=f „ photo	x=ks „ box
qu=kw „ quite	ẋ=gz „ exact
ʒ=z „ iz	

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 II)

注意

本表中 Phonetic sign にて示したる發音は主として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 の解説は本表の終尾にあり。

LESSON ONE

Hēl'ēn ('helin) 人名
 ti'dy ('taidi) きちんと、きれいに
 fāir (fēə) 美しい
 thīn (θin) うすい
 cōn'dūct ('kɔndəkt) 行狀
 pēr'fēct ('pɜ:fikt) 完全な
 thīng (θin) 物
 ōr'dēr ('ɔ:də) 順序, 整頓
 tās̄k (tɔ:sk) 課せられた仕事
 pīn'afōrē ('pinəfɔr) 小供の前掛
 frōck (frɔk) 上著(婦人又は子供の)
 rīb'ɒn ('ri:bən) リボン
 sās̄h (sæf) 飾帶
 wālst (weɪst) 腰
 drēs̄s (v.) (dres) 服裝をする
 hērsēlf' (hɜ:sɛlf) 彼女自身
 niçē'ly ('naisli) 見苦しくない, 奇麗に
 drēs̄s (n.) (dres) 着物
 nēāt (ni:t) きつぱりした
 lōōking-glās̄s ('lu:kɪŋ-glɑ:s)

鏡, 姿見

fīt (v.) (fit) 合ふ
 strāw'-hāt ('strɔ:hæt) 麥稈帽
 glōvēs (glɔvz) 手袋

LESSON TWO

sēā'sōn ('si:zn) 季節
 sprīng (sprɪŋ) 春
 fiēld (fi:ld) 野原
 sēc'ond ('sekənd) 第二の
 wēath'ēr ('weðə) 天氣
 wārm (wɔ:m) 暖かい
 grēen (grɪn) みどりの
 lēāvēs (li:vz) leaf (木の葉)の複數
 ēārth (ɜ:θ) 地, 地球
 sēā'sidē ('si:said) 海邊
 əvoid' (ə'void) さける
 hēāt (hi:t) 暑氣, 熱
 thīrd (θɜ:d) 第三の
 whēāt (wɪt) 小麦
 gāth'ēr ('gæðə) あつめる
 nūt (nʌt) 堅い木の實
 wōōds (wudz) 林
 fōurth (fɔ:θ) 第四の

snōw (snou) 雪
 icē (ais) 氷
 snōw'-ball'ing (snou-bō:liŋ) 雪なげ
 skāte (skeit) スケートで走る
 slide (slaid) 滑る
 Jān'ūarŷ (dʒænjuəri) 一月
 Fēb'ruārŷ (februəri) 二月
 Mārch (marts) 三月
 Ā'pril (eiprəl) 四月
 lāst (laɪst) 最後の
 Dēcēm'bēr (di'sembə) 十二月
 few (fū) (fju:ɪ) 少ない
 winē (wain) 葡萄酒
 bōt'tle (bōtl) 壺
 bēer (biə) ビール
 chēst'nūt (tʃesnat) 栗
 mōnth (mɑnθ) 月(歳月の)
 au'tumn (ɔ:təm) 秋

LESSON THREE

slēep (slip) ねむり
 bush (buʃ) 藪, 叢林
 būd (bʌd) 蕾
 wākē (weik) 目覚める
 grōw (grou) 成長する
 one (wūn) (wʌn) 人, もの
 sōw (sou) 蒔く
 sēed (sɪd) 種
 ground (graund) 地面
 milk'-māid (milk-meid) 搾乳婦
 milk (v.) (milk) 乳を搾る

cār'ry (kæri) 運ぶ
 pāil (peil) 桶, 手桶
 mēr'ry (meri) 愉快的
 ās (conj.) (æz or əz) 時に, ながら
 būild (bild) つくる
 dis'tancē (distans) 距離
 cuək'ōō (kukur) 郭公
 livē (a) (laiv) 生きてゐる
 hāp'pŷ (hæpi) 幸福な
 hōn'ēy (hɑni) 蜂蜜
 bānd (brænd) 楽隊

LESSON FOUR

lēt (let) させる
 plānt (plɑnt) 植ゑる
 bēan (bi:n) 豆
 sōon (su:n) すぐに, 間もなく
 will (wil) でせう
 rōōt (ru:t) 根
 down(doun) (daun) 下に, 下方に
 stēm (stem) 莖
 pōd (pɒd) 莢
 wālk (wɔ:k) 散歩
 ěxcūr'sion(-shon) (iks'kɔ:ʃən) 遠足
 tō-mōr'rōw (tə'mɔ:rou) 明日
 timē (taim) 時

LESSON FIVE

bē (bi: or bi) ある
 hōl'idāy (hɒlədi) 休日
 hōpē (houp) のぞむ

shāll (ʃæl or ʃəl) でせう
 stāx (stei) とまる
 indōors' (in'dɔ:z) 屋内に
 first (ad.) (fɔ:st) 第一に
 Zōō (zu:ɪ) 動物園
 mōn'kēy (manki) 猿
 wild (waɪld) 猛き
 bēast (bi:st) 獣
 fōnd (fɒnd) 好める
 afrāid' (ə'freid) 恐れる
 swan (swɒn) 白鳥
 bis'cuit (biskit) ビスケット
 trām (træm) 電車や馬車(軌道を走る)
 wēnt (went) 行つた. go の過去
 wās (wɔz or wəz) be の一人称, 三人称の単数過去
 wērē (wɛi or wə) be の複数過去, 二人称の単数過去
 did (did) 助動詞 do の過去
 lī'on (laɪən) 獅子
 bēar (beə) 熊
 cām'el (kæməl) 駱駝
 ān'imal (æniməl) 動物
 nō'blē (nəubl) 氣高い
 fūn'hŷ (fʌni) 滑稽な
 sǎw (sɔ:ɪ) 見た. see の過去.
 wǎ'tēr-fowl (wɔ:tə'faul) 水鳥
 gāvē (geiv) 與へた. give の過去
 nēxt (nekst) 次の
 lǎw'n-tēnhīs (lɒm'tenis) 庭球
 mūsē'um (mju:zɪəm) 博物館
 lōvē'lŷ (lʌvli) 美しい

in'tērēsting (int(ə)ristɪŋ) 面白い
 Tuēs'dāy (tju:zdi) 火曜日
 cōn'cērt (kɒnsə:rt) 音楽會

LESSON SIX

stōr'ŷ (stɔ:ri) 話
 būt'tēr-fly (bʌtə'flai) 蝶
 ābout (ə'baʊt) 此處彼處と
 diē (dai) 死ぬ
 oncē(wūns) (wʌns) 嘗て, 一度
 ūg'lŷ (ʌgli) 醜い
 cāt'ērpillar (kætə'pilə) 幼蟲
 cōuld (kud) can の過去
 hād (hæd or həd) have の過去及過去分詞
 slēpt (slept) sleep の過去
 Mōn'dāy (mɑndi) 月曜日
 tō-dāy' (tə'dei or tu'dei) 今日
 wēek (wi:k) 週
 Wēdnēs'dāy (wenzdi) 水曜日
 āgō' (ə'gou)以前

LESSON SEVEN

pōor (puə) 憐れな
 rēmāin' (ri'mein) 滞在する
 plācē (pleis) 所, 場所
 prīs'on (prɪzn) 牢屋
 sēl'dəm (seldəm) 稀に, 滅多に.....しない
 gāx (gei) 楽しい, 陽氣な
 mīs'trēs (mɪstrɪs) 女主人
 ēnōugh (ēnʊf) (i'nʌfi) 十分に

call (kɔ:l) 呼ぶ
 hedge (hedʒ) 垣, 籬(籬)
 feath'ər ('feðə) 羽毛
 weak (wi:k) 弱い
 beat (bi:t) 打つ, 敲く
 beak (bi:k) 嘴
 against (ə'geɪnst) 對して
 bar (bɑː) 棒
 try (traɪ) 試みる
 strong (strɒŋ) 強い
 why (wai or hwai) 何故
 free (friː) 自由な
 please (pliːz) 好む
 set (set) ずえる, 置く
 ought (ɔ:t)すべきである

LESSON EIGHT

told (tɔ:ld) tell の過去及過去分詞
 brook (brʊk) 小川, 谿流
 flow (fləʊ) 流れる
 moun'tain-side ('maʊntɪn-saɪd) 山腹
 vāl'leɪ ('væli) 谷
 join (dʒɔɪn) 合する
 rush (rʌʃ) 突進する
 called (kɔ:ld) call の過去及過去分詞
 grew (grəʊ) (gruː) grow の過去
 wā'tēr (v.) ('wɔ:tə) 水を與へる
 lānd (lənd) 陸, 地面
 bānk (bæŋk) 河岸, 堤
 town (taʊn) (taʊn) 町

use'ful ('ju:sfʊl) 有用な
 steām'boāt ('sti:mbaʊt) 蒸汽船
 mile (maɪl) 哩
 gen'tle ('dʒentl) おとなしい
 fall (fɔ:l) 降る
 o'vərfloʊ ('ouvə'fləʊ) 溢れる
 flood (flʌd) 洪水
 climb (klaɪm) 登る
 eārth'quākə ('ɔ:θkweɪk) 地震

LESSON NINE

birth'dāy ('bɜ:θdeɪ) 誕生日
 bōrn (bɔ:m) 生れた
 June (dʒʊn) 六月
 invite' (ɪn'vaɪt) 招待する
 pā'ty ('pɑ:ti) 會
 pleās'ant ('pleznt) 愉快な
 invit'ing (ɪn'veɪtɪŋ) 招待しつゝ
 pleāsəd (pliːzɪd) よるこんだ, please の過去及過去分詞
 true (truː) 眞の
 Āsh'leɪ Rōād ('æʃli'raʊd)
 an'ything(ēn-) ('eniθɪŋ) 何んでも
 gāmə (geɪm) 勝負事
 cākə (keɪk) 菓子
 rē'cēivə (ri'si:v) 受け取る, 受ける
 prēs'ent ('preznt) 贈物
 wānt'ed ('wɔ:ntɪd) 欲した
 ĩnvitā'tion(-shən) (ɪnvi'teɪʃən) 招待
 lēt'tēr ('letə) 手紙
 wrotə (raʊt) 書いた, write の過去

deār (diə) 親愛な
 cēl'ēbrāte ('selɪbreɪt) 祝ふ
 tōok (tu:k) とつた. take の過去
 shēet (ʃi:t) 枚
 pā'pēr ('peɪpə) 紙
 ādrēs's' (ə'dres) 宿所姓名
 dātə (deɪt) 日付
 tōp (tɒp) 上段
 of cō'urse (ə'kɔ:rs) 勿論, 無論
 rudə (ru:d) 失禮な
 signəd (saɪnd) 署名した
 fōld'ed ('fəʊldɪd) 折り重ねた
 ēn'velōpə ('envɪləʊp) 封筒
 dōz'en ('dɔ:zn) 打(だ-す)
 dōnə (dɔ:n) do の過去分詞
 stūck (stʌk) 貼つた, stick の過去過去分詞
 stāmp (stæmp) 切手
 rān (ræn) 走りし
 strēt (stri:t) 街, 通り
 pōst (pəʊst) 投函する
 pōlitə' (pə'lait) 行儀のよい
 Grāce (greɪs) 人名
 Kīt'y ('kiti) 人名
 Nēll'y ('neli) 人名
 July' (dʒu'lai) 七月
 Māy (meɪ) 五月
 āsk (ɑ:sk) 尋ねる

LESSON TEN

drā'wīng-rōōm ('draʊɪŋ-rʊm) 客間

cār'pēt ('kɑ:pɪt) 敷物, 毛氈
 cōm'fortāble ('kɔ:mfətəbl) 居心地よい
 lā'dy ('leɪdi) 貴婦人
 hūs'bānd ('hʌzbænd) 夫
 mō'tor-cār ('məʊtəkɑː) 自動車
 cōup'lə (kɔ:pl) 夫婦
 cār'riāgə ('kæriɪdʒ) 車, 四輪馬車
 gen'tlemən ('dʒentlmən) 紳士たち
 tālk (tɔ:lk) 話す
 sāng (sæŋ) 歌つた, sing の過去
 mū'sic ('mju:zɪk) 音楽
 ənōth'ər (ə'nʌðə) も一つ他の
 cārd (kɑ:rd) カルタ
 pārt (pɑ:t) 部分
 āltōgēth'ēr (ɔ:l'tə'geðə) 共に, 一緒に
 ēnjoy' (ɪn'dʒɔɪ) 楽しむ
 fōr'eign (fɔ:ɪn) 外國の
 mārç (mɑ:ʃ) 進軍する, 行進する
 saund (saʊnd) 音, ひびき
 trūmp'ēt ('trʌmpɪt) 喇叭

LESSON ELEVEN

vacā'tion (və'keɪʃən) 休暇
 schōōl'-chil'dren ('sku:lɪldrən) (小學)生
 ā'blə ('eɪbl)できる
 Dōr'a ('dɔ:rə) 女の名
 nāt'ūrall'y ('nætʃrəli) 當然, 勿論
 fōr'wārd ('fɔ:rwəd) 前方へ
 stārt (stɑ:t) 出發する
 cōt'tāgə ('kɔ:tɪdʒ) 田舎家, 小宅

èarn (am) 得る, 儲ける
 món'èy (mani) 錢
 stròll (stroull) 散策
 bèach (bitf) 海邊, 磯
 shèll (sel) 貝殻
 pèb'hlè (pebl) 小石
 spādè (speid) 鋤(耨)
 nèèd (nid) 要する
 sänd (sænd) 砂
 spënd (spend) 費す, 暮す
 view (vū) (vju:) 景色
 wātch (v.) (wotf) 見まもる
 rācè (reis) 競走
 dīg (dig) 掘る
 dēep (dirp) 深い
 wèll (wel) 井戸
 gūll (gal) 鴨
 vīlīn'ist (vai/linist) 提琴の奏手

LESSON TWELVE

èar'liēr (ai:liə) より早く
 lāt'ēr (leita) より遅く
 brēāk (breik) of day よあけ
 grēen (grim) 緑の
 thrōugh (prep.) (θru:) 通して
 nōon'dāy (numdei) 正午, 真晝
 mōst (adj.) (moust) 大概の
 sēek (sik) さかす
 cōol (kuul) 涼しい
 shādè (seid) 日蔭, 蔭
 bāth'ing (n.) (beiðin) 水あび
 strēam (strim) 流れ

plēas'ūrè (plezə) 愉快
 dèlight'ful (di'laitful) おもしろい, 楽しい
 twi'light (twailait) 薄明
 appēār' (ə'piə) 現れる
 stīll (stil) 静かな
 admīrè' (əd'maia) 感歎す
 sūrè (sh-) (suə or soə) 確かな, 信ずべき
 mil'līon (mil'yon) (miljən) 百萬
 twīn'klīng (twiŋkliŋ) きらきら輝きつゝ
 count (kaunt) 算へる
 joy (dʒoi) よろこび
 rīpè (raip) 熟した
 bērr'īy (beri) 漿果
 strāwbērr'īy (strɔ:beri) オレンジ苺
 tārt (tart) タート(甘い餡頭の縹菓子)
 pēach (pitf) 桃
 fig (fig) 無花果
 grāpè (greip) 葡萄
 kind (kaind) 種類
 frā'grāncè (freigrəns) 芳香
 found (faund) findの過去及過去分詞
 mēad'ōw (medou) 草原, 牧地
 hāy'māk'ēr (hei,meika) 草を刈つて乾かす人
 rīp'en (raipn) 熟す
 mēl'odīy (melədi) 佳き調べ
 hār'vest-tīmè (harvist-taim) 收穫時

wan'dēr (wɔ:ndə) 逍遙する
 frā'grānt (freigrənt) 芳しい

LESSON THIRTEEN

pīnk (piŋk) 石竹色, 淡紅色
 foun'tain (fauntin) 噴泉, 噴水
 brīnk (brinj) 際, 縁
 pōp'pī (pɔ:pi) 罌粟(?)
 bār'lēy (ba:li) 大麥
 flōat (flout) 浮ぶ
 thrōugh (ad.) (θru:) 通して
 sāl'īng (seilŋ) 遊びつゝ
 pēar (peə) 西洋梨
 yē'l'ōw (jelou) 黄色
 mēl'ōw (melou) 熟した
 vī'ōlēt (vaislit) 莖
 jūst (dʒast) 正しく
 light (lait) 光
 why (int.) (wai or hwai) なに, まあ

LESSON FOURTEEN

an'ywhêrè (en'i-) (eniweə) 何處にでも
 dūr'ing (djuəriŋ) の間
 nōwhêrè (nouweə) どこにも...ない
 Bright'on (braitm) 南英の海水浴場
 sēa'bāthīng (si:beiðin) 海水浴
 bēcausè (bikɔz or bi'kɔ:z) 故に, 何となれば
 thāt's (ðæts) that is の略
 advīsè (əd'vaiz) 忠告する
 villā (vilə) 別荘

thrōughout (θru:'aut) 通じて
 sōmè'whêrè (səmwɛə) 何處かに
 bēcōmè (bi'kɔ:m) なる
 sāl'or (seila) 水夫, 船のり
 sōl'dier (jēr) (souldʒə) 兵隊
 whilè (wail)間

LESSON FIFTEEN

rāil'wāy (reilwei) 鐵道
 jōūr'nēy (dʒɔ:ni) 旅行
 sēa'sidè-plācè (saisaid-pleis) 海濱の地
 trāin (trein) 汽車
 crowd'ed (kroudid) (kraudid) 込合つて, crowdの過去分詞
 win'dōw (windou) まど
 sēat (sit) 席
 bār'king (batkiŋ) 吠えつゝ (犬の)
 thūn'dēr (θandə) 雷鳴
 crōss'ing (krɔ:siŋ) よこぎりつゝ
 brīdgè (bridʒ) 橋
 ī'ron (ai:ən) 鐵の
 pret'tī (prit'i) (ad.) (priti) かなり
 māminā (mə'mai) 母さん
 rēplīed (ri'plaid) 答へた
 tūn'hēl (tanl) トンネル
 tōok (tuk) かゝつた(時間), takeの過去
 sēc'ond (sekənd) 秒
 rīdè (n.) (raid) 乗ること
 ènd (end) 終り
 wīdè (waid) 廣い

somē'thīng (/səmθiŋ) なにか
 vī'a (/vaiə) 經由
 lēft (left) 残した, leave の過去
 bēhind' (bi'haind) うしろに, あとに
 hēard (hə:d) 聞いた, hear の過去
 Mār'garēt (/maɪgərit) 女の名

LESSON SIXTEEN

māde (meid) make の過去及過去分詞
 cōv'ēr (/kʌvə) 表紙
 clōth (/klɔθ) 布, クロス
 wīn'dōwpānē (/windoupein) 窓硝子
 ēās'ŷ (/i:zi) たやすい
 stōnē (stoun) 石
 brīk (brik) 煉瓦
 blōwn (bloun)
 吹いて, blow の過去分詞
 gālē (geil) 強風
 būilt (bilt) build の過去及過去分詞
 lōck (lɔk) 錠
 kēy (ki) 鍵(鑰)
 cēr'tānlŷ (/sɔ:tnli) 確かに
 mōst (ad.) (moust) 一番に
 mēt'al (/metl) 金属
 sctis'sɔrs (/sizɔz) 錠
 rūb (rʌb) 磨く
 lēavē (liv) 残す
 dāmp (dæmp) 濕つた
 rūst (rast) 錆
 lēad (led) 鉛
 hēav'ŷ (/hevi) 重い
 gās'-pipē (/gæspaip) 瓦斯管

etc. (it/setrə) et cetra (等)の略
 cōp'pēr (/kɔpə) 銅
 pēn'hŷ (/peni) ペニ (四錢)
 vār'fous (/vɛəriəs) 種々の
 hān'dlē (/hændl) 手, 柄
 brāss (brais) 眞鍮
 gōld (gould) 金
 rūst (v.) (rast) 錆る
 prēc'fous (/pre:fəs) 貴重な, 高價な
 fit (adj.) (fit) 適する
 pūrē (pjua) 純粹の
 mīxəd (mikst) (mikst)
 mix の過去分詞
 scārçē (skɛəs) 稀な
 thērē'fōrē (/ðɛəfɔ:) 故に
 mōrē (mɔ:) もつと多く
 ōr'nāment (/ɔ:rnəmənt) 飾り
 chāin (tʃein) 鎖
 mēd'al (/medl) メタル
 brōqch (broutʃ) 襟止
 ēār'-rīng (/i:riŋ) 耳環
 hāir'-pīn (/heəpin) 髪針
 wōrn (wɔ:n) wear の過去分詞
 sēx (seks) 性
 jēw'el (jō'el) (/dʒu(i)l) 寶石
 wāit (weit) 待つ
 rēmēm'bēr (ri'membə) 記憶する
 thōugh (ðou) と雖も
 brāçē'lēt (/breislit) 腕環
 fōl'lōwəd (/fɔ:lud)
 follow の過去分詞
 wōrē (wɔ:) 着けた, wear の過去

cōllār (/kɔlə) 襟, カラー
 smārt (smart) 派手やかな
 tilē (tail) 瓦
 hōrn (hɔ:n) 角

LESSON SEVENTEEN

pīc'nīc (/piknik) 遊山, 行楽
 hīll'sīdē (/hilsaid) 丘の中腹
 rōw (rou) 漕ぐ
 plēn'tŷ (/plenti) 澤山
 sūg'ār (/ʃugə) 砂糖
 pāckəd (pækt) つめこまれて, pack
 の過去分詞
 kēt'tlē (/ketl) 湯沸(器)
 tēā'-pōt (/ti:pɔt) 急須, 土瓶
 filləd (fild) みたした, fill の過去
 hūng (hʌŋ) hang の過去分詞
 boil'ing (/boilɪŋ) 沸きつゝ
 sʌŋ'çēr (/sɔ:ns) 下皿, コップ臺
 trūŋk (traŋk) 幹
 sound'əd (/saundid) sound の過去
 fērn (fɔ:n) 羊齒(類)
 sīŋk'ing (/siŋkiŋ) 沈みつゝ
 gōt (gɔt) get の過去
 lāugh'ing (/lɑ:fɪŋ) 笑ひつゝ

LESSON EIGHTEEN

prēfēr' (pri'fɛi) 寧ろ……を好む
 blōom (blu:m) 開花
 shōuld (ʃud) shall の過去
 rāth'ēr (/rɑ:ðə) 寧ろ
 bēsīdēz' (bi'saidz) 其の上, 加之
 gōld'ēn (/gouldən) 金色の

Ēd'ward (/edwəd) 男の名
 shōrt'ēr (/ʃɔ:tə) より短い
 Āl'icē (/ælis) 女の名
 nēi'thēr (/naiðə) どちらも……でない

nōr (nɔ:) 亦……でない
 swal'lōw (/swɔ:lou) 燕
 wēt (wet) 濕氣ある
 wīnd'ŷ (/windi) 風の強い
 sēl'dom (/seldəm) 滅多に…ない
 dūll (dʌl) もの憂い, 陰氣
 əl'mōst (/ɔ:lmoust) 殆ど
 fōg'gŷ (/fɔ:gi) 霧深い
 lōw (lou) 低い
 cō'cōā' (/kɔ:kou) ココア
 wōuld (wud or wəd) will の過去

LESSON NINETEEN

gōnē (gɔ:n) go の過去分詞
 flōwn (floun) fly の過去分詞
 cōrn (kɔ:n) 穀物
 mōwn (moun) mow の過去分詞
 sād (sæid or sæd) 悲しい
 ō'er (oə) over

LESSON TWENTY

īll'nēs (ilnis) 病氣
 hāl'ō' (hə'lou) もし
 sēen (sim) see の過去分詞
 sīŋçē (sins) 以來
 bēgīn'ŋīŋ (bi'ginɪŋ) はじめ
 bēen (bin or bin) be の過去分詞
 māt'tēr (/mætə) 事件

nóth'ing ('naθiŋ) 何物も……ぬ
 sōr'ry ('sɔri) 残念に思へる
 fē'vēr ('firvə) 病熱
 lōst ('lɔst) lose の過去及過去分詞
 āp'pētite ('æpitait) 食欲
 rēgārd ('ri'gɑrd) 挨拶, 傳言
 cārē ('kɛə) 注意, 用心
 cūrēd ('kjʊəd) なほつて, cure の過去分詞
 kind'lī ('kaɪndli) 親切に
 āb'sent ('æbsnt) 缺席してゐる
 mīssēd ('mist) (習ひ) 損なつた
 dēlight'ēdlī ('di'laitidli) よるこんで
 mēn'tion(-shŋ) ('menʃən) のべる
 don't—にて “どう致しまして”
 ēxplāin' ('iks'pleɪn) 説明する
 pās'sāgē ('pæsɪdʒ) 章句, (文の) 箇所
 māgazīnē ('mægə'zi:m) 雑誌
 lēnd ('lend) 貸す
 prōb'ablī ('prɔbəbli) 多分

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

ēxcūsē' ('iks'kjʊz) me にて “失敬で
 すか?”
 dīrēct' ('di'rekt) (道等を) 教へる
 Crōss ('krɔs) 十字
 Hōs'pītal ('hɔspɪtl) 病院
 ēās'īlī ('i:zili) たやすく
 tūrn ('tɔ:n) 轉ずる
 mōāt ('mɔ:t) 據
 twŋ'-stōriēd ('tu:stɔ:ri:d) 二階造の
 bŋild'ing ('bildiŋ) 建物

chārgē ('tʃɑ:dʒ) 請求する
 trōn'blē ('trɔ:bl) 面倒をかける
 mī'sēlf' ('maɪ'self) 私自身
 īndēēd' ('ɪn'di:d) 實に
 ēv'ēr ('evə) 嘗て, 何時か
 sēvē'ral ('sevərəl) 數個の
 ābrōād ('ə'brɔ:ɪd) 外國へ, 海外に
 cōst ('kɔ:st) 價する
 dōl'lār ('dɔ:lə) 弗
 pound ('paʊnd) 磅(約十圓)
 shīl'līng ('ʃɪliŋ) 志(約五十錢)
 rīck'shāw ('rɪkʃɔ:ɪ) 人力車

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

sīn'glē ('sɪŋgl) 唯一つの, 一つの
 lōōk ('lʊ:k) 様子
 hōwēv'ēr ('hau'vevə) 併し
 rēpōrt' ('ri'pɔ:t) 報ずる
 shōw'ēr('shou'ēr) ('ʃɔ:ə) 夕立
 bēliēvē' ('bi'lɪ:v) 信ずる
 nēws'pā'pēr ('nju:z'peɪpə) 新聞紙
 an'yhōw ('eni'hau) 兎も角も, どの道
 sūd'dēn ('sʌdn) 不意, 突然
 bēcāmē' ('bi'keɪm) なつた, become の
 過去
 clōud'y ('klaʊdi) 曇つた
 bēgān' ('bi'gæn) 始まつた, begin の
 過去
 blēw('blō) ('blu:ɪ) 吹いた, blow の
 過去
 sūb'ūrb ('sʌbɔ:ɪb) 郊外, 揚末

skīn ('skɪn) 皮膚
 cāught ('kɔ:t) catch の過去及過去分
 詞
 rāin'y ('reɪni) 雨降り, 雨天の
 clōth'ing ('klɔ:θiŋ) 着物
 clīng ('kliŋ) 附着する
 bōd'y ('bɔ:di) 身體
 crōp ('krɔ:p) 作物
 blān'ket ('blæŋkit) 毛布
 frēēzē ('frɪz) 凍らす
 snōw'ing ('snəʊiŋ) 雪降りつゝ
 lī'ar ('laɪə) うそつき
 wŋrōng ('wɔ:ŋ) 間違つて(ゐる)
 grēēt ('grɪ:t) 挨拶する

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

lā'zī ('leɪzi) 怠惰な
 Bēs'sīē ('besi) 女の名
 slōw'ly ('sləʊli) のろのろと
 hārd'ly ('hɑ:dlɪ) 殆ど……ない
 brūsh ('v:)(brʌʃ) 刷毛で擦る
 crāwl ('krɔ:ɪl) 徐々に進む, 這ふ
 snāil ('sneɪl) 蝸牛
 mēs'sāgē ('mesɪdʒ) 傳言, 使命
 rōād'sīdē ('rɔ:dsaid) 道ばた
 mār'blēs ('maɪblz) 石彈(砲)
 fīnd ('faɪnd) 見出す, わかる
 Sānd ('sænd) 姓
 ēār'nēst ('ɔ:mɪst) 熱心な
 stū'dēt ('stju:dənt) 學生
 fōr'ēst ('fɔ:ɪst) 森
 tōtch ('tɔ:tʃ) さほる, ふれる

thīck ('θɪk) 厚い
 bōōt ('bu:t) 半靴(英國で1)
 flour ('flaʊə) 麥粉
 fūll ('fʊl) みちた
 grō'cēr ('grəʊsə) 乾物商
 shōp ('ʃɔ:p) 店
 sēnt ('sent) send の過去及過去分詞
 wōrk ('wɔ:k) (n.) 仕事
 hēlp ('hɛlp) (n.) 助け
 scōld'ēd ('skɔ:ldɪd) 叱られて
 scold の過去分詞
 pūn'ishēd ('pʌnɪʃt) 罰されて
 punish の過去分詞
 bōōth ('bəʊθ) 兩方なから
 mīs'trēs ('mɪstrɪs) 女主人, 主婦

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

hāng ('hæŋ) たれさがる
 trēm'blīng ('tremblɪŋ) ふるへつゝ
 pās's'īng ('pɑ:siŋ) 過ぎつゝ
 bow ('bəʊ) (bau) たれる

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

āpprōāch' ('əp'rəʊtʃ) 近づく
 prēpārē' ('pri'peɪə) 準備する
 ō'vercōāt ('əʊvəkəʊt) 外套
 jāck'ēt ('dʒækɪt) ジャケット
 mīt'tēn ('mɪtn) 半手套(25%)ミット
 fūr ('fɔ:ɪ) 毛皮
 līt ('lɪt) light の過去分詞
 chīm'nēy-plācē ('tʃɪmniplɛs)

mān'tle ('mæntl) 外套(3)
 cheek (tʃi:k) 頬
 fight (fait) 戦ふ
 bāt'tle ('bætl) 戦ひ
 pās'time ('pa:staim) 遊戯, なぐさみ
 ar'rivəd' (ə'raivd) 到着した
 slid'ēr ('slaidə) 滑る人
 skāt'ēr ('skeitə) 氷滑りする人
 frō'zən ('frouzn) freeze の過去分詞
 fūn (fʌn) 笑ひざわめくこと
 chōō'se ('tʃu:z) 選ぶ
 pāir (peə) 對
 cārē'fullŷ (keə'fʌli) 注意深く
 fall (n.) (fɔ:l) ころび
 skil'ful ('skilful) 熟練した
 slīp (slip) 滑る
 bāck (n.) (bæk) 背
 sīlŷ ('sil) 頓馬な, 馬鹿げた
 brōkē (brʊk) 破れた, break の過去
 weīght (weit) 重み
 drōwnəd (draʊnd) drown の過去及
 過去分詞
 bāth (bɑ:θ) 水浴
 prū'dent ('pru:dənt) 用心深い
 fū'tūrē ('fju:tʃə) 將來
 im'prū'dent (im'pru:dənt) 不用意な

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

kīss (kis) 接吻(話)
 hūrt (hɜ:t) いためる
 būrn (bɜ:n) やく
 nūrsē (nɔ:is) 乳母

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

fām'ily ('fæmili) 家族
 ċir'clē ('sɜ:kl) 團樂
 sīt'ting-rōōm ('sitigrʊm) 居間
 mōān'ing ('mouniŋ) うめきつゝ
 wōōd'-firē ('wudfaiə) 焚火
 cōāl'firē ('koulfaiə) 石炭の火
 stīr (stɜ:r) 攪き立てる
 ādd (æd) 加ふ
 fū'el ('fju:il) 燃料
 whōlē (houl) 總ての
 hān'dlē (v.) ('hændl) 扱ふ, 使ふ
 bēl'lōwŷ ('belouz) 繡(袴)
 tōngŷ (tɔ:ŋz) 火箸
 bēsīdē ('bi'said) かたはらに, わきに
 līst'ən ('li:sn) 傾聴する
 smōkē (smʊk) (煙草)を吸ふ
 pipē (paip) パイプ
 knīt'ting ('nitiŋ) 編物
 sew'ing (sō-) ('səuiŋ) 裁縫
 eye'-sīght ('aisait) 視力
 thrēād (θred) 糸を通す
 nēē'dlē ('ni:d) 針
 snōrē (snɔ:r) 駝をかく
 smīlē (smail) 微笑する
 awākē' (ə'weik) 覺める
 blāmē (bleim) 非難

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

fōrt'night ('fɔ:tnait) 二週間
 cāp'ital ('kæpitəl) 首府
 Pār'is ('pæris) パリ-

by no mēāns (bai nou mitnz)
 決して...でない
 blāck'ened ('blæknɪd) 黒くされて
 spār'rōw ('spærəʊ) 雀
 sēēm (si:m) 見える
 hūē (hju:) 色合
 māin (mei:n) 主な, 第一の
 nūm'bēr ('nʌmbə) 多数
 vē'hīclē ('vi:ikl) 乗物, 車
 hān'səm ('hænsəm) 一種の二輪馬車
 fōg (fɔ:g) 霧
 fā'mōus ('feiməs) 有名な
 dēnsē (dens) 濃厚な
 quitē (kwait) 全く
 mīd'dāy ('middei) 正午
 mērē (miə) 單な
 phān'tōm ('fæntəm) 影, 幽霊
 vīz'itēd ('vizitid) 訪れた, visit の過去
 Nā'tional ('næʃənl) 國民の, 國家の
 Gāl'lērŷ ('gæləri) 美術館
 Brit'ish ('britiʃ) 英國の
 shōw (ʃəʊ) 案内する
 cōnvē'nient (kɔ:n'veinjənt) 便利な
 lān'guāgē ('læŋgwɪdʒ) 國語, 言語
 w'hōm (hu:m) who の目的格
 hār'bōr (hɑ:rbə) 港
 twīcē (twais) 二度
 mās'tērēd ('ma:stəd)

精通した, master の過去

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

stōrm (stɔ:ɪm) あらし
 bōārd (bɔ:ɪd) 船の甲板
 loud (laʊd) 烈しい, 騒がしい
 flew (flō) (flu) 飛んだ, fly の過去
 rātē (reit) 速力
 crew (krō) (kru:) 乗組員
 brāvē (breiv) 勇敢な
 wōrsē (wɔ:is) より悪い
 shōrē (ʃɔ:r) 海濱
 rōck (rɔ:k) 岩
 lifē'-bōāt ('laif-bəʊt) 救助船
 quīck'lŷ ('kwikli) 早く, 急に
 drew (drō) (dru:) 引いた, draw の
 過去
 pulled (puld) ひいた, pull の過去
 shēd (ʃed) 物置, 小屋
 ôar (ɔ:r) 櫓
 threw (thrō) (θru:) 投じた, threw
 の過去
 rōpē (rup) つな
 sāfē (seif) 安全に
 sound (saʊnd) (完全に) 二語を合す
 れば“無事息災に”

LESSON THIRTY

mīnd (maɪnd) 心(智)
 hēart (hɑ:t) 情
 lōvē (lav) 愛

發音記號表

CONSONANTS 子音			VOWELS 母音		
萬國音標文字	國普通綴	音標文字ニテノ綴	萬國音標文字	國普通綴	音標文字ニテノ綴
p	pipe	paip	Simple Vowels 單母音	i:	bee bi:
b	bite	bait		i	ill il
t	time	taim		e	get get
d	die	dai		æ	can kaen
k	kite	kait		d:	arm d: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 bə:d
f	fill	fil		ə	about ə'baut
v	visit	'vizit		y	lune (F.) lyn
θ	thin	θin		Diphthongs 二重母音	ei
ð	this	ðis	ou		go gou
s	sick	sik	ai		ice ais
z	zinc	ziŋk	au		how hau
ʃ	ship	ʃip	ɔi		oil oil
ʒ	vision	'viʒən	iə		here hiə
r	risk	risk	ɛə		air ɛə
j	yes	jes	uə		poor puə
h	hill	hil			
tʃ	chick	tʃik			
dʒ	gin	dʒin			
ç	ich (G.)	iç			
x	loch	lɔx			

1. 一子音ガしらぶる (syllable) ヲナストキハソノ子音字ノ下ニ()ヲ附シタリ。例ヘバ:—'næʃnl (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リ綴ニ於テはいへん (-)ヲ挿入シタリ。例ヘバ:—'poust-feiz (post=chaise).

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