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# THE SUN PRINCE READERS



広島大学図書  
2000301786



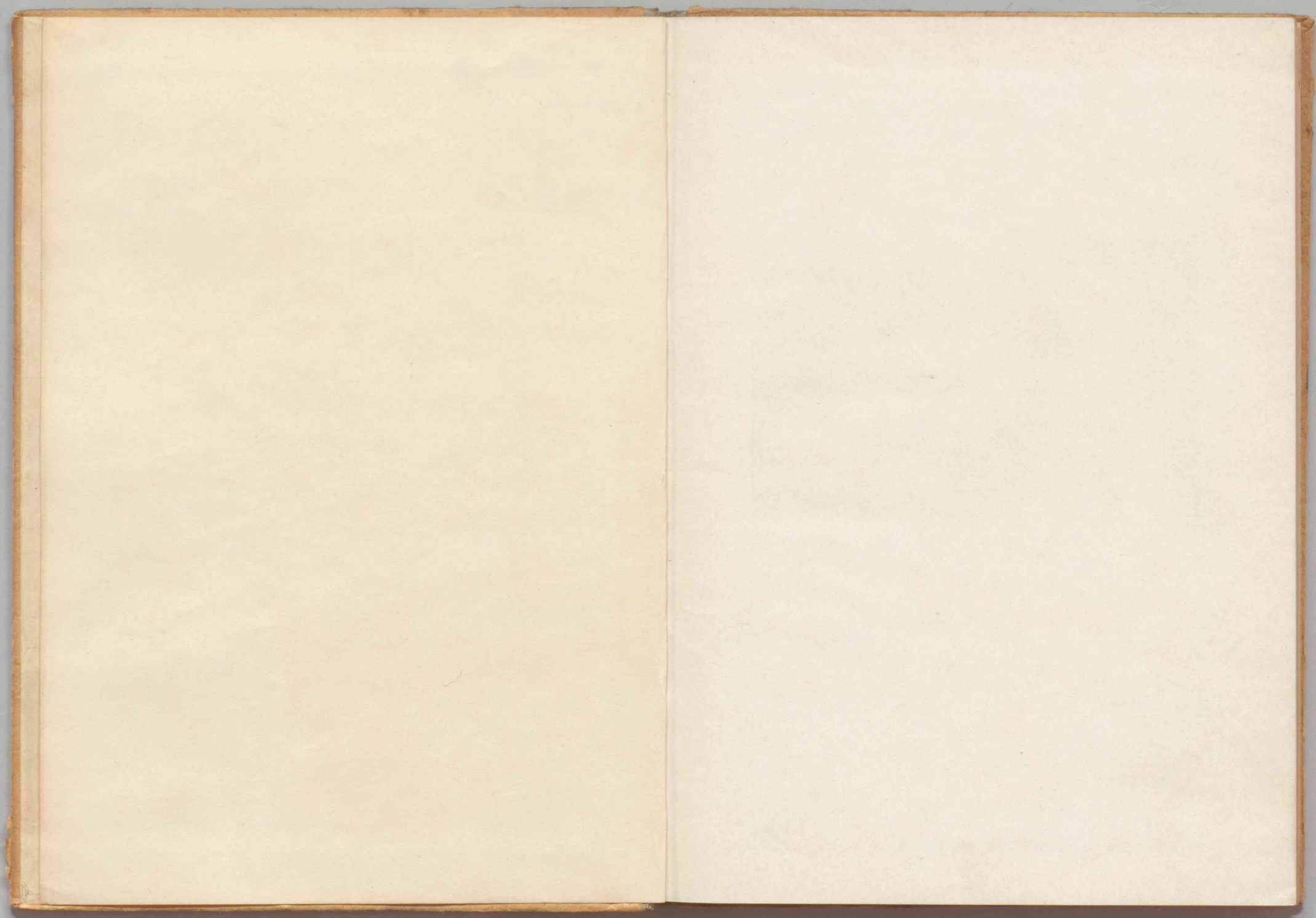
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CHERRIES SEE LESSON XXIII

昭和十二年一月二十日  
文 部 省 檢 定 済  
實業學校外國語科用

# THE SUN PRINCE READERS



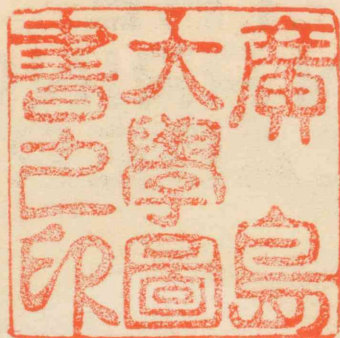
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広島大学図書

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## CONTENTS

### The Monogram

LESSON		PAGE
I	A Plant and a Child . . . . .	1
II	Our Age . . . . .	3
III	Our House . . . . .	5
IV	Little Birds and a Worm . . . . .	7
V	The Department Store . . . . .	9
VI	Public Signs . . . . .	12
VII	The Clock . . . . .	14
VIII	(Review Lesson) . . . . .	16
IX	In the Classroom . . . . .	17
X	The World . . . . .	20
XI	A Riddle . . . . .	23
XII	The Clouds . . . . .	24
XIII	Camping . . . . .	25
XIV	The Boy Bathing . . . . .	27
XV	Our Meals . . . . .	29
XVI	Health . . . . .	33
XVII	At a Shoe-shop . . . . .	35
XVIII	<i>The Swallow</i> . . . . .	37
XIX	The Railway . . . . .	38
XX	The Automobile . . . . .	40
XXI	Boy Mechanic . . . . .	43
XXII	The Farmer and the Grocer . . . . .	45
XXIII	The Fruit . . . . .	47
XXIV	American Coins . . . . .	49
XXV	How to Answer the Telephone . . . . .	51
XXVI	General Lee . . . . .	54

XXVII Be Polite . . . . . 57  
 XXVIII Christmas . . . . . 59  
 XXIX The Two Holes . . . . . 61  
 XXX George Washington . . . . . 63  
 XXXI The King and the Clover . . . . . 65  
 XXXII Work while You Work . . . . . 67  
 XXXIII The Story of the Water Drops . . . . . 69

APPENDICES

I Romaji . . . . . 76  
 II Punctuation and Other Marks . . . . . 78  
 III Key to Pronunciation . . . . . 79  
 IV List of Words . . . . . 80



CZL



KYBV



JPD



CIHD



OMS



ORS



NDF



A



H



WY



ST



QT

— By Mr. T. Onuma —

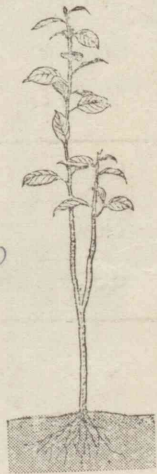


LESSON I  
A PLANT AND A CHILD



1

Here is a little plant.  
Once it was only a seed.  
Now it has some branches  
with leaves.  
Soon it will be a big tree  
with pretty blossoms.




---

plant	child	<u>once</u>	<u>seed</u>	now
<u>branch</u>	<u>leaves</u>	soon	<u>blossom</u>	(花)
		樹木		

2

You are a little child.  
 Once you were only a baby.  
 Now, you go to school. *baby*  
 You do your lessons well. *do well*  
 You will grow and grow.  
 Soon you will be a fine citizen.

Once	he	was	a baby.
Now	he	is	a boy.
Soon	he	will be	a man.

baby      grow      citizen  
 赤子      成長      市民

*were - are (B)*

LESSON II

OUR AGE

How old are you? *何歳か*  
 I am twelve years old. *12*  
How old is your sister?  
 She is nine years old. *9*  
 She is three years younger  
 er than I (am). *3*  
 How old is your brother?  
 He is seven years old.  
 He is two years younger  
 than my sister. *2*  
 He is the youngest of us.



age      twelve      year      younger

*... of them ... 最年少 ...*



○ years old  
#

Which is older, your father <sup>父</sup> or your mother? (増古)

Father is older. <sup>父より母より</sup> than mother

He is eight years older than Mother. <sup>八</sup>

How old is your father? <sup>父</sup>

He is forty-five years old. <sup>45</sup>

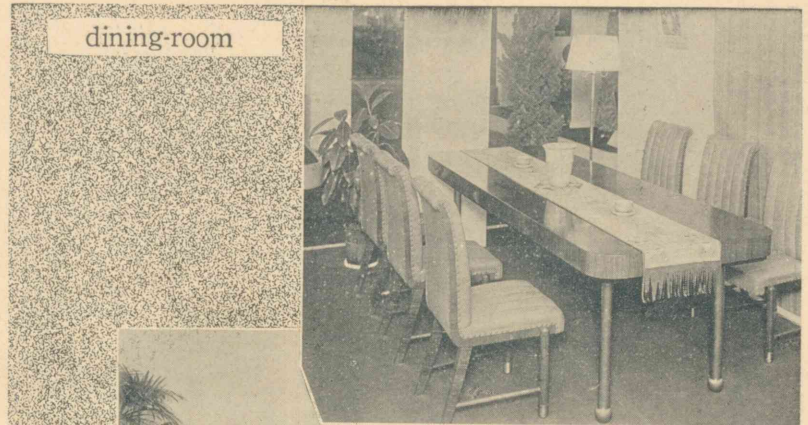
Now you know how old my mother is.

((母の年齢)より) is カクハヤク

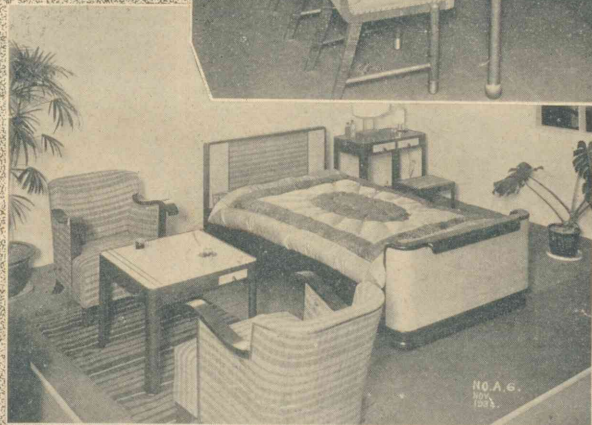
初級	比較	最上級
<u>old</u>	older than	the oldest
<u>young</u>	younger than	the youngest
<u>big</u>	bigger than	the biggest
<u>small</u>	smaller than	the smallest
<u>tall</u>	taller than	the tallest

forty-five

tall



dining-room



bedroom



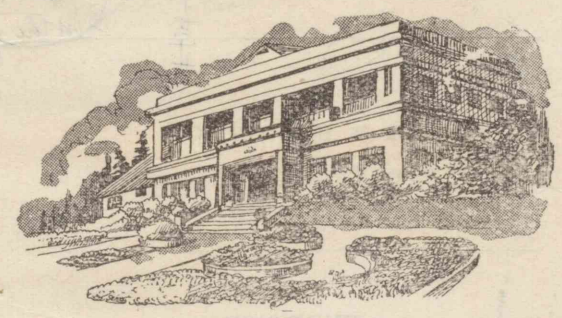
kitchen

# LESSON III

## OUR HOUSE

This is our house. It is in a suburb of New York.

*Handwritten notes:* 郊外 (コウガイ), ニューヨーク (ニューヨーク)



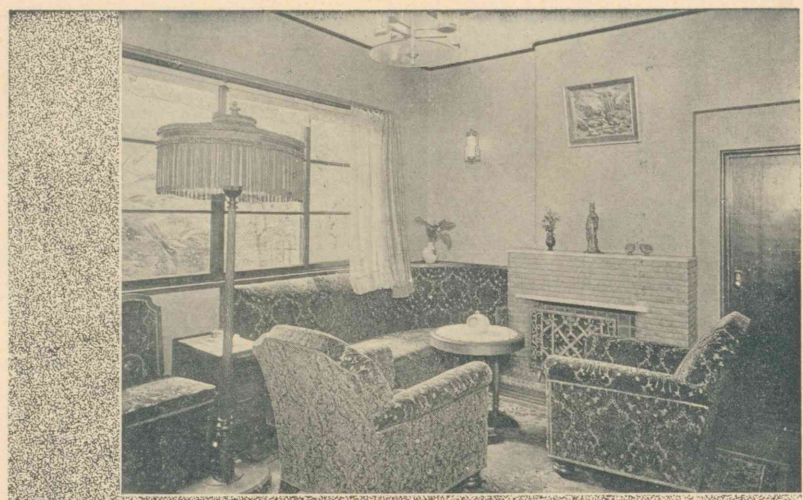
I live here with my parents, a brother, and a sister.

*Handwritten notes:* (ココニ) here (ココ)

It is only a two-storeyed house, but it has many rooms. There are a drawing-room, a study, a dining-room, a kitchen.

*Handwritten notes:* ストリー (ストリー), there (アココ), drawing-room (ドローイング), study (スタディ), dining-room (ダイニング), kitchen (キッチン)

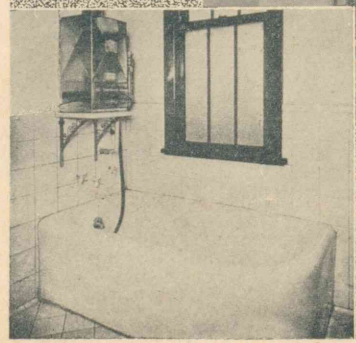
- suburb
  - storey
  - room
  - drawing-room
  - dining-room
  - kitchen
- Handwritten notes:* 庭所 (エリ)



drawing-room



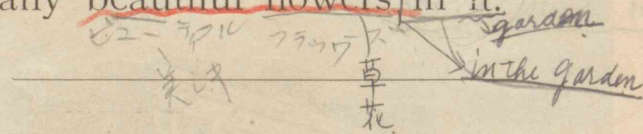
study



bathroom

a bathroom, and some bedrooms.

You can see a fine garden <sup>(ガーデン)</sup> in front of  
the house. There are some big trees  
and many beautiful flowers in it.



in a suburb of  
in front of

EXERCISE

1. Where is your house?
2. How many rooms has it?
3. What rooms are they?
4. Have you a garden?
5. What are there in your garden?

---

bathroom      bedroom      garden      front  
                  beautiful                      flower

# LESSON IV

## LITTLE BIRDS AND A WORM



LITTLE BIRDS AND A WORM

Here are four little birds.

鳥 四羽  
可愛  
鳥 可愛

How lovely they are!

鳥 可愛

Their mother is not at home now.

She has gone to get food for her little ones.

Look! a worm is coming up on the tree.

What an ugly worm it is!

The birds found the worm and are frightened.

They don't like such an ugly-looking worm, but they can not fly away yet.

- lovely
- gone
- food
- worm
- ugly
- found
- frightened
- such
- away

Two of them are <sup>ヒトリヒトリ</sup>gazing at the worm.  
 The other two are <sup>ママを呼ぶ</sup>calling their mama.

前  
置  
詞

How lovely the birds are !

How ugly the worm is !

What a lovely bird it is !

What an ugly worm it is !

EXERCISE

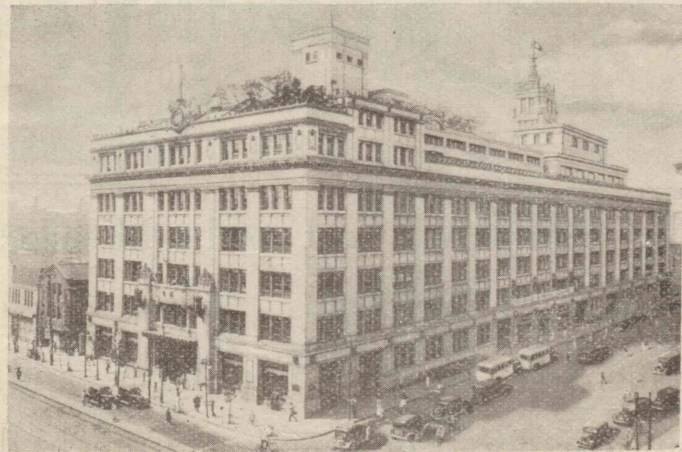
1. How many birds can you see here ?
2. Is their mother at home now ?
3. What is coming up on the tree ?
4. What are the little birds doing ?

gazing                  calling                  mama

LESSON V

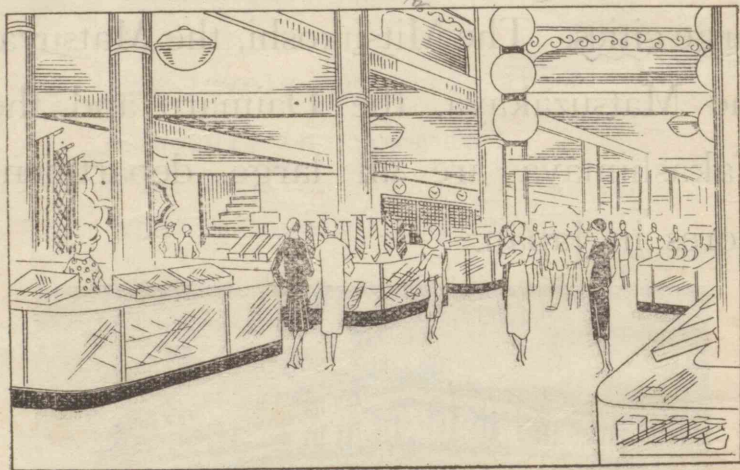
THE DEPARTMENT STORE

There are <sup>二つ以上の物</sup>department stores in all <sup>美術</sup>large cities. The Mitsukoshi, the Matsuya, the Matsuzakaya, the Daimaru and the Takashimaya are <sup>百貨店</sup>all large department stores in Japan.



department                  store                  cities

They have branches in different cities in this country. We can get almost everything in those stores.



Last Saturday I went to the Mitsukoshi with my brother Tom. In the toy department I bought a tramcar and a motor-car for Tom, and a French doll

different country almost everything  
bought tramcar motor-car doll

異の都合ニ

文化

ドイツ外

カトシト

トモニ

物

11  
1000  
1000

for my little sister. Then I went to the book department, and got an English dictionary for myself.

EXERCISE

1. Is there any department store in your city?
2. What is the name of it?
3. What can you buy in the department store?

then got dictionary myself

コイクニヨリ  
オト  
私  
自分

EXERCISE

1. Is there any department store in

your city?

2. What is the name of it?

3. What can you buy in the department

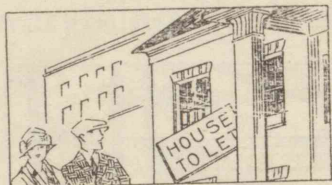
store?

then got dictionary myself

# LESSON VI

## PUBLIC SIGNS

パブリック サインズ



In our city life,  
we have to know  
many public signs.

Some of them are:

House To Let,

House For Sale,

Go-Stop,

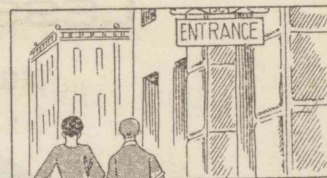
Pull-Push,

Keep Off!,

Hands Off!,

public	sign(s)	life	let	sale
stop	pull	push	keep	off

Entrance (入口)  
(Way In),



Exit (出口)  
(Way Out),



Danger!,  
No Smoking,



Fresh Paint,

Stick No Bills,

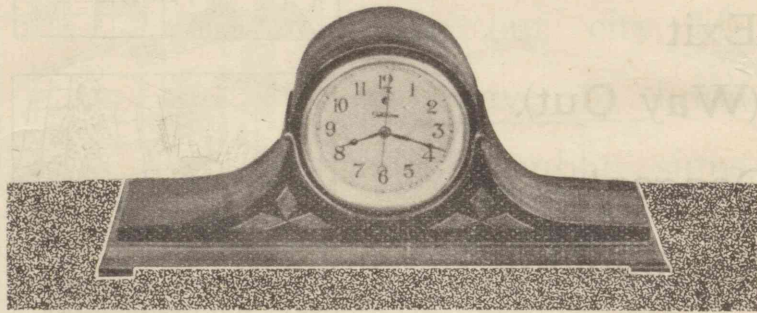


Keep To The  
Left.

entrance	way	exit	out	danger
smoking	fresh	paint	stick	bill

# LESSON VII

## THE CLOCK



Look at this clock.

① What time is it now?

② It is eighteen minutes past eight.

The long hand of the clock tells the minute and the short one tells the hour.

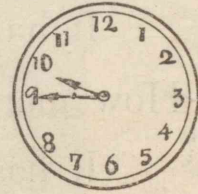
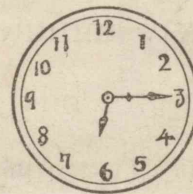
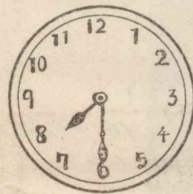
At what time do you get up every morning?

minute past tell short hour  
every

the + 時分 = 時 + 分

I get up at six o'clock.

At what time do you begin your work?



I begin my work at half past seven.

At what time do you go home?

I go home about five o'clock.

① At what time do you take your supper?

I take it at a quarter past six.

At what time do you go to bed?

I go to bed at a quarter to ten.

begin half quarter

past, 及 前 10分



### LESSON VIII

(REVIEW) 復習

How many minutes has an hour?

It has sixty minutes.

How many hours has a day?

It has twenty-four hours.

How many days has a week?

It has seven days.

How many days has a month?

It has thirty or thirty-one days.

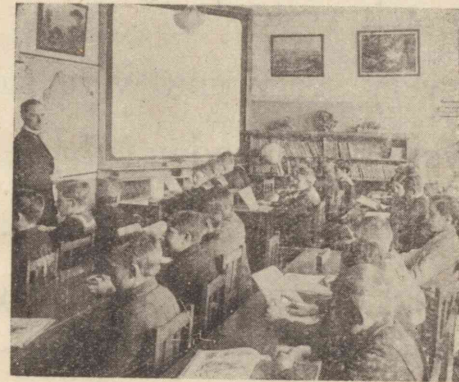
How many months has a year?

It has twelve months.

review          sixty          or

### LESSON IX

IN THE CLASSROOM



Past - (were)  
present - (are)  
future - (will be)

“Good morning, boys.”

“Good morning, sir.”

“John, you are a little late this morning.”

“Yes, I got up late this morning.”

“Ned, were you at school yesterday?”

sir          late          yesterday

were - are

at school

at school

at school

"No, I was not at school."

"Why were you not at school?"

"I was sick yesterday." *It rains to day*

"I am very sorry you were sick." *It is rains.*

"Are you better today?"

"Yes, I am better, thank you."

"At what page do we begin this morning?" *from*

"We begin on page 17."

"Where did we stop last time?"

"We stopped at the end of page 16."

"Very well, open your books at page 17."

"Tom, you may begin."

why sick sorry better today  
page end open may

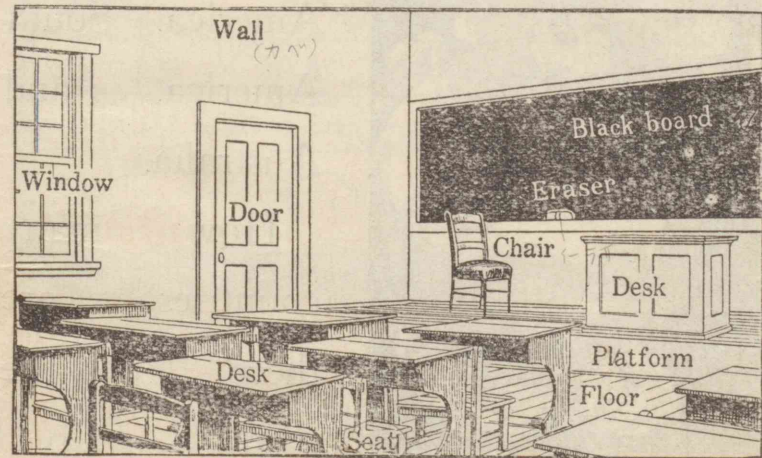
*軽いな*

"I am not prepared today." *準備*

"That's too bad. James, you may read." *悪い*

"Read a little louder. I can't hear you." *声高く*

"That will do, James. You may sit down." *いいから*



prepare bad louder

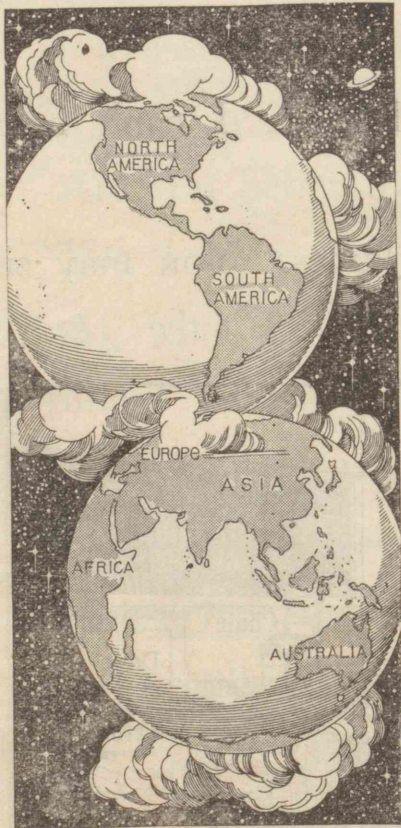
*platform*

*プラットフォーム*

# LESSON X

## THE WORLD

世界

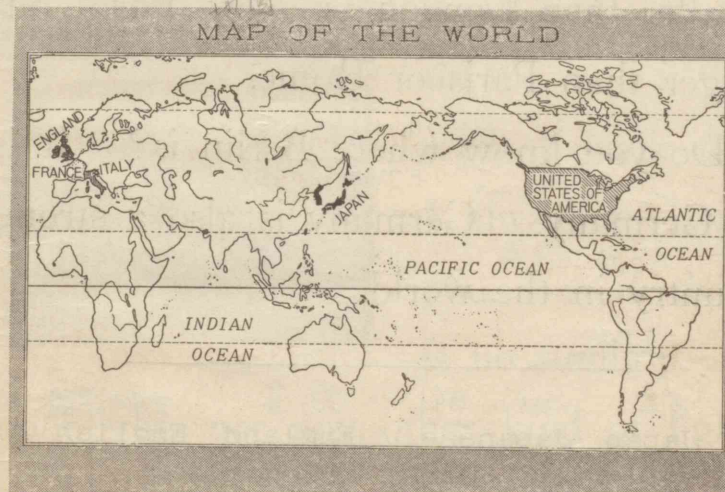


The world is divided into six continents. They are Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, and Australia.

How many countries are there in the world?

world divide(d) continent(s) Asia  
Europe Africa Australia

There are about sixty countries. England, the United States of America, Japan, France, and Italy are called the five great powers of the world.



England is in the western part of Europe. The capital of England is

United States great power  
western capital

London. It is the largest city in the world.

Japan is in the eastern part of Asia. The capital of Japan is Tokyo. It is smaller than London or New York, but larger than Paris or Rome.

Do you know where Berlin is? It is in Germany. Germany is also a strong country in the world.

国名	日本の日本人	国名	英国の英国人
Japan	Japanese	England	English
France	French	America	American
Italy	Italian	Germany	German

eastern Tokyo Paris Rome Berlin  
Germany strong Italian German

日本は外国の  
人々を  
呼んでゐる

### LESSON XI

A RIDDLE



I am your companion. If you stand up I stand up too, and if you walk I walk too. I always go with you, but if there is no sunlight, no

moonlight, nor any other kind of light, I no longer go with you. What am I?

riddle companion if always sunlight  
moonlight nor any kind

shadow

# LESSON XII

1

## THE CLOUDS



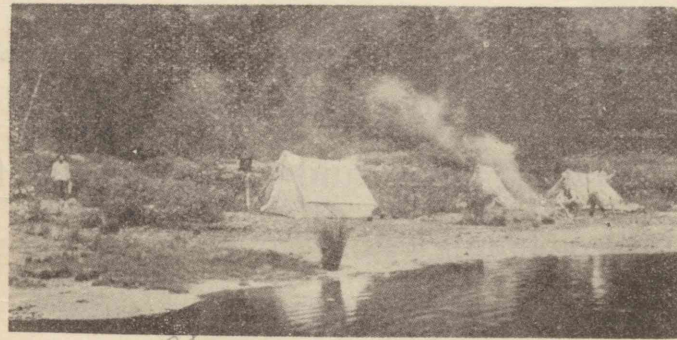
White sheep, white sheep,  
 On a blue hill,  
 When the wind stops,  
 You all stand still.  
 You walk far away,  
 When the winds blow;  
 White sheep, white sheep,  
 Where do you go?

cloud	sheep	hill	when
wind	still	far	blow

# LESSON XIII

## CAMPING

動詞 + ING = 名詞 一ナル



Did you ever go camping in the summer time? Some of my friends are glad when camping time comes. They like to live in the clear air. They spend their time tramping, playing, and fishing. If you want to camp you must have a tent. Under the tent, you must put

camping	did	ever	glad	clear
spend	tramp(ing)	want	put	

*It is fine today.*

今日、天気很好

planks on the ground. If you make your bed on the damp ground you may get sick.

When you go camping, you have to take plates, cups and some food; for example, ham, eggs, a sack of flour, jam, and some cans of milk.

If you camp near a pond or a river, you can fish and swim.



plank ground make damp plate example  
ham sack flour jam can milk  
near pond river swim

LESSON XIV

THE BOY BATHING

A Little Boy once went in bathing where the water was too deep for him. He soon found himself sinking, and cried out to a man who was passing by, to come and help him.

"Can't you swim?" asked the Man.

"No," replied the Boy.

"How foolish you were, then," said the Man, "to go into deep water! Didn't you know better?"

"Oh, please help me now, or I shall drown!" cried the Boy. "You can

water deep himself sink cried  
pass help ask replied foolish  
oh shall drown

scold me when I am <sup>安全</sup> safe on <sup>海岸</sup> shore  
again. <sup>再び</sup>

There is a time for everything.  
<sup>すべてに時がある</sup>

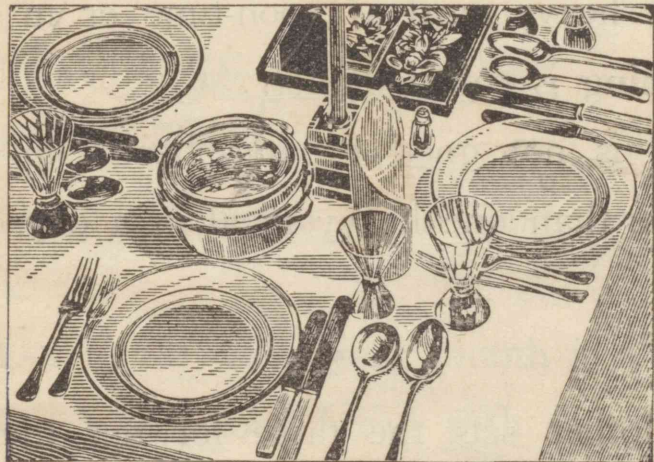


scold

shore

# LESSON XV

## OUR MEALS



1

We take three meals a day. They are breakfast, lunch, and supper.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day.

meal

Lunch is a light meal at noon-time.

Supper is a light meal in the evening.

A heavy meal at noon-time or in the evening is called dinner.

It is not good for our health to eat more than one heavy meal in a day.

2

Mother sets the table for our meals.

She puts the dishes, spoons, knives, forks, napkins, and food on the table.

We take many different kinds of food.

We eat soup, fish, meat, vegetables, salad, bread and butter, cake, and fruit.

noon-time	heavy	health	more	dish
knives	fork	napkin	meat	vegetable
	butter	cake	fruit	salad

We drink tea or coffee.

3

Don't be late at the table.

Don't eat or drink fast.

Don't eat with a knife. Eat with the fork.

Don't talk when your mouth is full.

Don't cut your bread with the knife.

Break it with your fingers.

Don't make a noise while you eat or drink.

tea	coffee	fast	talk	full
break	finger	noise	while	



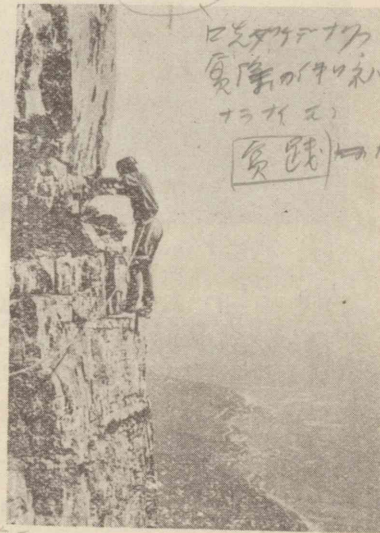
WORDS TO BE REVIEWED

age	away	always	almost
ask	begin	branch	beautiful
baby	better	butter	blossom
bad	coffee	divide	capital
cake	every	flour	citizen
city	fresh	flower	companion
deep	ham	great	country
end	hour	heavy	department
ever	may	leaves	everything
far	meal	open	example
food	meat	power	front
grow	near	river	fruit
half	once	sack	ground
help	pull	short	health
jam	push	sick	minute
keep	seed	sing	motor-car
kind	sheep	strong	noon-time
life	soon	sunlight	prepare
make	stop	swim	quarter
milk	such	talk	review
now	then	tall	sale
out	way	tell	smoking
past	when	want	store
room	why	world	water
tea	year	young	yesterday

LESSON XVI

HEALTH

(健康) 抽象名詞、上はカ、冠詞  
 口支マヤマヤ  
 復原のヤヤヤ  
 年通ヤヤ  
 象 踏 物象名詞



Health is better  
 for us than wealth.

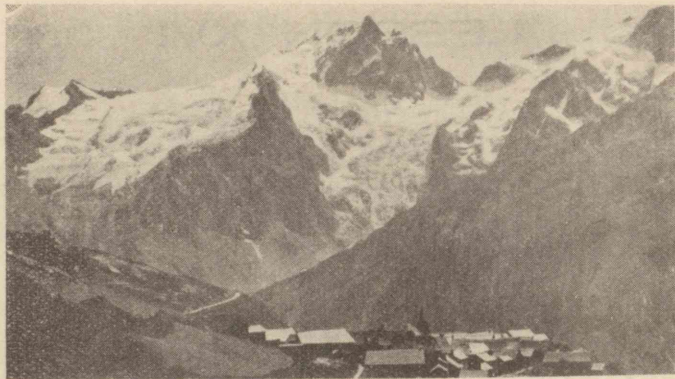
If we wish to  
be healthy, we  
must eat good  
food, do work of  
 some kind, and  
rest our bodies in  
sleep.

We eat many different kinds of food.  
 But it is not good for our health to eat  
too much.

wealth healthy wish rest sleep

be + 過去分詞 = 受身動 土川子 休打 休打  
 he is

I was  
 you was  
 was



We also need some exercise.

Mountain climbing is very good.

Lately a lot of people make the climb.

Mt. Fuji and the Japan Alps are very famous for it.

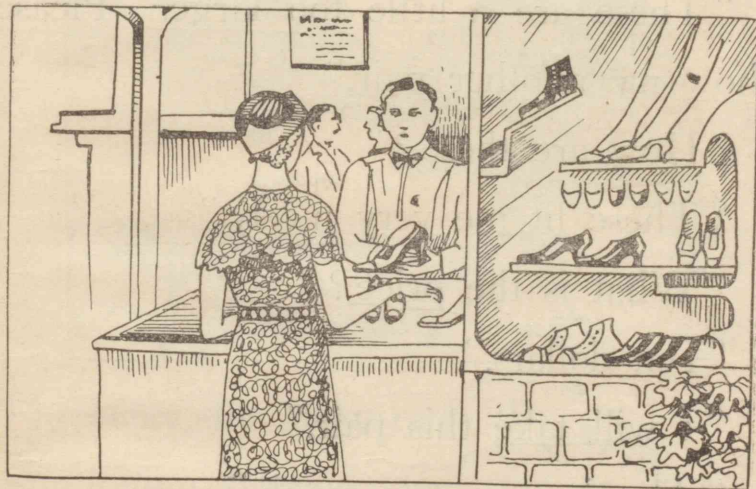
Handwritten Japanese notes and corrections for the text on page 34, including phrases like '比較級 + than = ...' and 'more + than = ...'.

need exercise mountain climbing  
lately lot people Alps famous

固有名称詞、略し大文字ヲ用フ

LESSON XVII

AT A SHOE-SHOP



“Good morning. What can I do for you?”

“Please show me a pair of shoes.”

“What size do you wear?”

show pair shoes size wear

(大) (型)  
可底

Handwritten Japanese notes for the dialogue on page 35, including 'ペア' (pair), 'シューズ' (shoes), and 'サイズ' (size).

"I wear number five." *chis, 履数*

"Please try these on." *on 物ヲ用テ 履ヲ試ス*

"These are a little too large. Please show me another pair." *大アスキレ 又ニ*

"How are these?"

"These fit me very nicely." *合ハス*

"What is the price?"

"Ten dollars." *十*

"I will take this pair."

"Thank you very much."

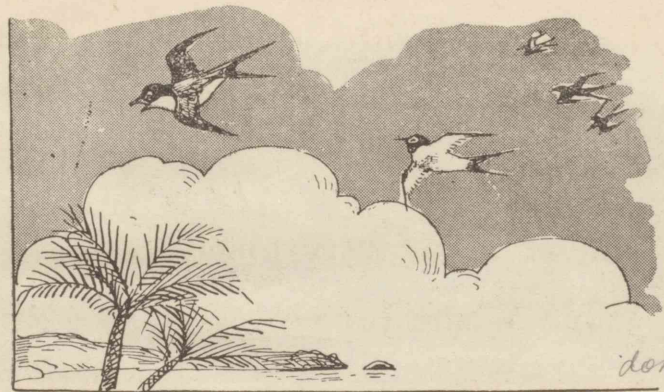
a pair of shoes

try on

another fit nicely price dollar

LESSON XVIII

THE SWALLOW



*done = da, 完了*

Fly away, fly away over the sea,  
Sun-loving swallow, for summer is done.

Come again, come again, come back to

me,

Bringing the summer, and bringing the  
sun.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

over sun-loving swallow bring(ing)

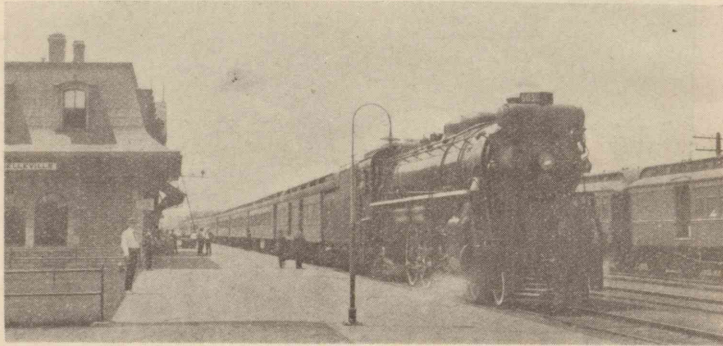
*太陽ヲ愛ス*

*ハシ*

# LESSON XIX

## THE RAILWAY レールウェイ 鉄道

*way*  
*道*



### 1

Here is a railway station. Some people are standing on the platform.

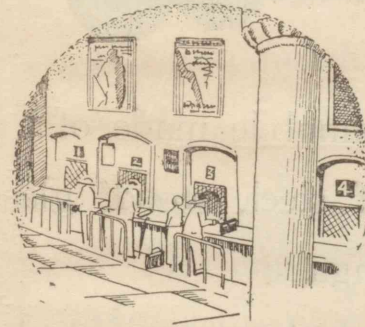
You can see a train and the railway lines. The train has a steam engine.

railway      station      platform      train  
line                              engine

### 2

Do you like to travel by train?

Yes, I do.



Where do you get a ticket?

I can get it at the booking-office.

What do you do when the train comes in?

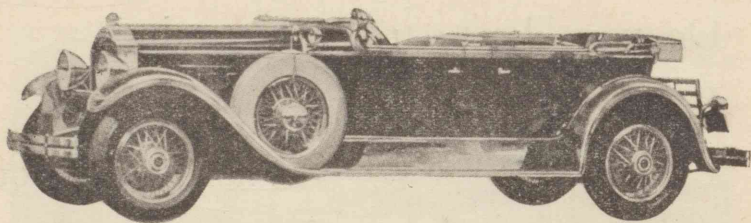
I get on the train and take a seat.

I get off the train when it stops at the station.

travel      ticket      booking-office

# LESSON XX

## THE AUTOMOBILE



1. What is an automobile made of?  
It is made of steel, wood, glass and other things.
2. What are those things around the wheels?  
They are tires.
3. What are the tires made of?  
They are made of rubber.

---

automobile    made    steel    wood    glass  
around        wheel        tire        rubber

4. What do we call the man who runs the automobile?

We call him a driver or a chauffeur.

5. Where does he sit when he runs the automobile?

He sits on the front seat.

6. What makes the car move?

The engine makes it move.

7. What kind of an engine is it?

It is a gasoline engine.

8. Where can we get gasoline for the engine?

We can get it at a filling station.

---

driver                      chauffeur                      move  
gasoline                      filling

9. How fast can an automobile go?  
 Some of them can go 200 miles  
 an hour.

10. What is the speed limit for auto-  
 mobiles in the city?

It is 16 miles per hour.

11. What is the speed limit for auto-  
 mobiles outside the city?

It is 25 miles per hour.

a railway station

a filling station

a police station

an air station

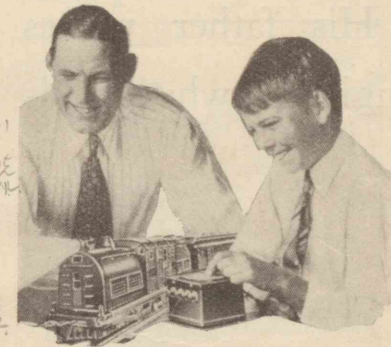
---

mile	speed	limit	per
	outside	police	

### LESSON XXI

#### BOY MECHANIC

Fred is fifteen  
 years old. He is  
 a very clever boy.  
 He has a ham-  
 mer, a small saw,  
 screws, a screw  
 driver, and pliers.



On Sundays he has no lessons to  
 study, so he makes a box, a shelf, or a  
 model boat.

He has made a model train. It has  
 an engine and some carriages. It runs

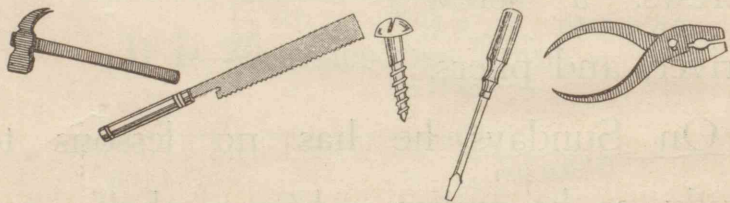
---

clever	hammer	saw	screw
pliers	shelf	model	carriage

very <sup>早く</sup> fast <sup>電気で</sup> by <sup>電気</sup> electricity.

Fred is a boy <sup>ミカニイ</sup> mechanic.

His father <sup>望む</sup> wishes <sup>望む</sup> to <sup>作る</sup> make <sup>彼</sup> him an <sup>エンジニア</sup> engineer, when he is a man.

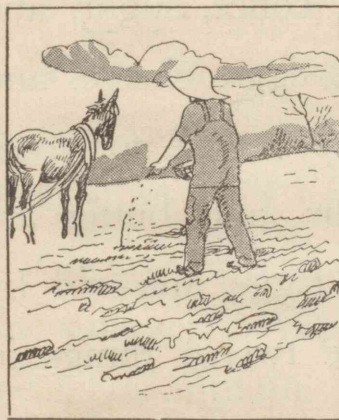


a hammer, a saw, a screw, a screw driver, pliers

electricity      mechanic      engineer

# LESSON XXII

## THE FARMER AND THE GROCER



The farmer <sup>育てる</sup> raises <sup>トウモロコシ</sup> corn <sup>小麦</sup> and <sup>小麦</sup> wheat in his <sup>田舎</sup> fields. The miller <sup>挽く</sup> grinds the corn and wheat <sup>粉にする</sup> into <sup>粉</sup> flour, and we <sup>使う</sup> use the flour when we <sup>作る</sup> make bread and cake.

Some people <sup>家で</sup> bake their bread <sup>家</sup> at home

raise      corn      wheat      field  
miller      grind      use      bake

into 粉にする  
作る粉=スル

home, others buy it at the baker's. The baker sells rolls, cakes, and pies.

The grocer sells tea, coffee, sugar, and flour. He sells butter, eggs, cheese, and many other things that we use for food. Coffee, tea, sugar, flour, and butter are sold by the pound. Eggs are sold by the dozen. There are twelve things in a dozen.

a cup of tea  
three dozen (of) eggs  
one pound of sugar

buy baker's sell roll pie  
grocer sugar cheese pound dozen

LESSON XXIII

THE FRUIT (果物)

1

There is a big orchard behind our house. We can get many kinds of fruit from it.

Cherries ripen in spring, and peaches ripen in summer. We can get apples and pears in autumn.

It is a very fine sight to see so much fruit on the trees.

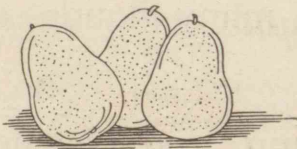
Some of the trees are very tall, so we have to use a ladder to pick the fruit. When we gather fruit, we need a basket to put it in.

behind ripen peach pear sight  
so ladder pick gather



2

What kind of fruit do you like best?  
I like melons best.



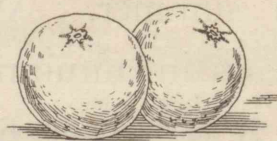
pears



grapes



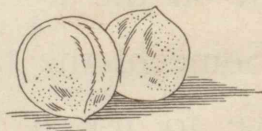
melons



oranges



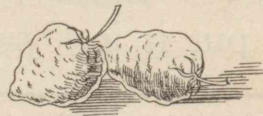
bananas



peaches



walnuts



strawberries

りんご

(苺)

LESSON XXIV

AMERICAN COINS

United States coins are made of gold, silver, and copper.

AMERICAN COINS



20 dollars



10 dollars



1 dollar



A nickel



A quarter



1 cent

Ten cents make one dime; ten dimes make one dollar.

coin

copper

cent

dime

白銅貨

25分

1分

10分

1元

1元

There are one hundred cents in one dollar.

Five cents equal a half-dime or nickel.

Twenty-five cents equal one quarter of a dollar.

Fifty cents equal half a dollar.

This is the way to write the dollar sign: \$

\$1.10 = one dollar and ten cents.

\$0.32 = thirty-two cents.

4c. }  
\$0.04 } = four cents.

nickel

# LESSON XXV

## HOW TO ANSWER THE TELEPHONE



1

I answer the telephone at our house. This helps Mother and Father very much.

When the bell rings, I run quickly to

answer mother quickly

the telephone, take the receiver off the hook, and say, "Hullo! hullo!" This is Motomachi 546." "Motomachi 546" is our telephone number.

If someone wishes to speak to my father, I say, "Please wait a moment," and I call my father.

2

Sometimes Father is not at home. Then I say, "Father is not at home now. Will you leave your message for him?"

When Father comes home, I give him

receiver hook say hullo someone  
wait moment sometimes home message

来

the message.

If someone wishes to leave a number, I write it neatly on a piece of paper. I put the paper where Father will be sure to see it.

be sure

必ず見ル

EXERCISE

1. Can you answer the telephone?
2. When the bell rings, what do you do?
3. If some one wishes to speak to your father, what do you say?
4. When your father is not at home, what do you say?

⑨  
答  
行  
き  
ま  
す

neatly piece paper sure

LESSON XXVI

GENERAL LEE

General Lee, the  
 famous American  
 soldier, was one  
 day riding in a  
 car, when a poor  
 old woman stepped  
 in.



The car was  
 crowded with sol-  
 diers, who paid no  
 attention to the old  
 woman, but the moment  
 he caught sight of her, he rose and offered

general	Lee	riding	woman	stepped
crowded	paid	attention	caught	offered

her his seat.

All sprang to their feet at once to offer a seat to the general, but he shook his head and said: "No, thank you, gentlemen; if there is no room for an infirm old woman, there can be no room for me."

Much ashamed, they got out one after another, and the general and the old woman were left alone in the car.

paid no attention to  
 caught sight of  
 sprang to their feet  
 one after another

sprang	feet	shook	gentlemen
infirm	ashamed	after	alone

WORDS TO BE REVIEWED

after	alone	answer	attention
bring	another	around	automobile
buy	behind	ashamed	booking-office
coin	copper	caught	carriage
dollar	exercise	cent	cheese
dozen	field	clever	electricity
engine	grocer	climb	gasoline
feet	hook	driver	gentlemen
fit	lovely	engineer	limit
home	model	famous	message
line	mother	gather	nicely
lot	nickel	hammer	platform
made	outside	ladder	police
move	pair	mile	quickly
need	people	moment	receiver
over	price	neatly	screw
paper	railway	offer	sometimes
rubber	rest	piece	_____
say	sell	pound	Africa
shoes	sleep	raise	America
size	someone	shelf	Asia
speed	station	show	Australia
tire	sugar	sure	Europe
use	train	wealth	Germany
wood	woman	wheat	Italy

LESSON XXVII

BE POLITE *礼儀正しくあれ*

It is well to be polite at all times.  
 No one likes to be with people who are  
rude or impolite. We often meet people who  
are rude in the cars.

It is not polite to laugh and talk  
loudly in the cars, or when walking in  
the street. It is very rude to sit in a  
 car with your feet far out before you.  
 People may fall over them as they pass  
in or out of the car.

Boys and men can stand in a car  
 better than women can. A boy or a

---

polite	rude	impolite	meet	laugh
loudly	street	before	fall	

man  
大人の人

man is polite who gives up his seat to a girl or a woman who is standing. When he stands up he says politely, "Madame, will you have my seat?" If she is polite, she will say, "I thank you, very much," and will take the seat.

礼儀正しく  
お礼言ふ  
Politely  
副詞

EXERCISE

1. Do you like a man who is rude or impolite?
2. Are you polite or impolite to your friends?
3. Is it polite to laugh and talk loudly in the cars?

madame

LESSON XXVIII

CHRISTMAS



It is winter now.

It is December. <sup>トウモロコシ</sup> december

Christmas is near at hand. (近)

It is on the 25th of this month. (12月)

We go out shopping.

Christmas near shopping *Christmas present*

On Christmas Eve Santa Claus comes  
with many gifts

禮物 (gift)

“A Merry Christmas to you, John!”

“The same to you, Father!”

“A Happy New Year to you, Mother!”

“The same to you, dear Mary!”

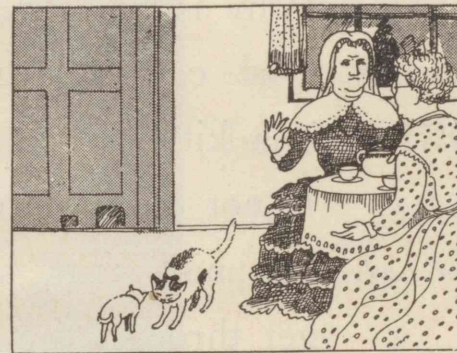
“I wish you all a Merry Christmas and  
a Happy New Year, children!”

Eve Santa Claus gift merry same dear

## LESSON XXIX

### THE TWO HOLES

(The Old  
Lady and her  
Friend are  
having a cup  
of tea).



*Friend.* I see two holes in that door.

*Old Lady.* Yes, yes, two holes.

*Friend.* Why are there two holes?

*Old Lady.* I have two cats.

*Friend.* Are the holes for your cats?

*Old Lady.* Yes, the cats come and go

hole

through the holes.

*Friend.* Why is one hole so large?

Why is the other so small?

*Old Lady.* One cat is large. The other is a kitten.

*Friend.* Is not one hole enough?

*Old Lady.* Oh, no! The large cat cannot get through the small hole.

*Friend.* But the small cat can get through the large hole.

*Old Lady.* Oh, dear! Why I never thought of that! It is true! It is quite true! Ha, ha, ha!

*Friend.* Ha, ha, ha!

*Old Lady and Friend.* Ha, ha, ha, ha!

---

through      kitten      enough      dear  
 never      thought      true      ha

## LESSON XXX

GEORGE WASHINGTON



George Washington was born in 1732. His father lived on a farm. Little George went to a village school.

George was a good boy and everybody trusted him. He liked to play soldier. He was a

---

George Washington      born      farm      little  
 village      everybody      trusted



brave, strong boy. He was very fond of a horse. He could ride as well as a man.

George had a good, kind mother. She was his best teacher. She wanted him to be pure and upright. George could play a flute very well. He liked to play the flute to amuse his mother.

When George became a man, he was a very brave soldier. He went to fight for his country. After the war he was made the first President of the United States of America. He died in 1799.

He is now called "The Father of his Country."

---

brave    fond    pure    upright    flute  
 amuse    became    fight    war  
 president                      died

## LESSON XXXI

### THE KING AND THE CLOVER



Once upon a time there was a very wise king.

No one could ask a question that the king could not answer.

He could tell all about animals and plants.

Now a certain queen came to test his wisdom.

---

upon    wise    ask    question    animal  
 certain            test            wisdom

She had a bunch of real flowers and artificial ones.

The queen herself could hardly tell which was the real clover.

No one else could.

Then she took both the artificial and the real flowers to the king and asked him to tell which were real.

The king soon thought of a clever way.

He had the flowers taken to the beehive in his garden.

To which bunch did the bees fly?

---

bunch	real	artificial	herself
hardly	clover	took	both
soon	clever	beehive	

## LESSON XXXII

### WORK WHILE YOU WORK

Never fear hard work. Play when you play, but work hard when you have lessons to learn.

“Work while you work, play while you play ;

That is the way to be cheerful and gay.

All that you do, do with your might ;

Things done by halves are never done right.”

---

fear	learn	cheerful	gay	might
	halves		done	

## WORDS TO BE REVIEWED

ask	animal	amuse	artificial
both	became	brave	beehive
dear	before	bunch	cheerful
Eve	born	certain	Christmas
fall	died	enough	everybody
farm	fear	friend	fight
gay	fond	garden	halves
hole	gift	herself	hundred
little	hard	laugh	impolite
meet	hardly	lesson	loudly
near	large	merry	madame
never	learn	polite	president
pure	might	question	reply
real	quite	rude	shopping
same	right	thought	soldier
test	street	through	upright
true	took	trust	village
war	which	wise	wisdom

## LESSON XXXIII

## THE STORY OF THE WATER DROPS

物語 水 滴(点)



## 1

In the <sup>アサ</sup>early morning the hot red sun came up in the east. The <sup>カミ</sup>sky <sup>トク</sup>sighed as it saw the sun rising, and far <sup>ヒコ</sup>below <sup>ヒコ</sup>in the <sup>オキアン</sup>ocean some little water <sup>⑤</sup>drops.

story drop early sighed  
as below ocean

heard the sigh.

"It is the sky," they said. "She needs us. The hot red sun has come up in the east. The sky is calling us. Come, let us go up to her."

"Come, let us go to her," said all the little water drops in their clear voices. Like a soft cloud, they rose up, up, up to the blue sky, and the wind bore them far away over the land.

## 2

In the heat of the noonday, the rivers and springs, the plants and trees, drooped

---

heard	sigh	voice	bore	land
	noonday		droop	

and sighed together.

"It is so hot," the flowers murmured, and hung their heads.

"It is so hot," the tall trees sighed, and gave their leaves a tired shake.

"It is so hot," the river cried, and dragged itself along.

Far up in the sky, the water drops heard the sighs and looked down upon the dry brown earth.

"Come," they said one to another.

"The earth needs us. The rivers and springs need us. Come, we must leave the sky and go down to them."

---

together	murmured	hung	gave	tired
shake	dragged	itself	along	earth

At this time the great red sun went behind a gray cloud, and the water drops fell in a cool shower to the earth.

## 3

The plants raised their heads. The springs bubbled up. The brooks and rivers danced and sparkled again on their way to the sea.

The water drops were glad to help.

Laughing and chattering, they ran along with a little brook. They sang a merry song as they tumbled over the stones.

---

gray	shower	raised	bubbled
brook	danced	sparkled	chattering
sang	tumbled	stone	

Other little brooks ran along with them and soon they came to the great river.

Then the mill wheels turned merrily as the water drops gave them a friendly push.

## 4

Far off the great ocean tossed and tossed and tossed. At last it heard the little water drops hurrying to meet it.

“Come,” it cried in its great voice, like the sound of the waves upon the shore.

---

turned	merrily	friendly	tossed
hurry(ing)	sound	wave	

“Come, little water drops. I need you. Hurry, hurry.”

“It is our father, the ocean,” said the water drops, one to another.

In their clear voices they cried, “We come Father Ocean, we come”; and on they ran, faster and faster.

So at last the tired little water drops came back to the ocean, and with a lullaby the ocean rocked them to sleep.

---

at this time      far below in the ocean

at last            far up in the sky

---

lullaby

rocked

## APPENDICES

1. ROMAJI ... .. 76
2. PUNCTUATION AND OTHER MARKS ... .. 78
3. KEY TO PRONUNCIATION ... .. 79
4. LIST OF WORDS ... .. 80

## ROMAJI

本表は標準式ローマ字を表すものとし括弧内は昭和十一年六月廿六日臨時ローマ字調査會總會に於て從來の日本式、標準式を折衷決定したる新ローマ字を示すものす

a	i	u	e	o			
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko	kya	kyu	kyo
sa	shi	su	se	so	sha	shu	sho
	(si)				(sya)	(syu)	(syo)
ta	chi	tsu	te	to	cha	chu	cho
	(ti)	(tu)			(tya)	(tyu)	(tyo)
na	ni	nu	ne	no	nya	nyu	nyo
ha	hi	fu	he	ho	hya	hyu	hyo
		(hu)					
ma	mi	mu	me	mo	mya	myu	myo
ya	i	yu	e	yo			
ra	ri	ru	re	ro	rya	ryu	ryo
wa	i	u	e	o			
ga	gi	gu	ge	go	gya	gyu	gyo
za	ji	zu	ze	zo	ja	ju	jo
	(zi)				(zya)	(zyu)	(zyo)
da	ji	zu	de	do			
	(zi)						
ba	bi	bu	be	bo	bya	byu	byo
pa	pi	pu	pe	po	pya	pyu	pyo
					kwa	gwa	

- 備考 (1) 撥音〔ン〕は標準式に於てはb, m, pの前の〔ン〕はmとするも新ローマ字に於てはすべてnを以つて表す。  
 (2) 促音〔ッ〕は次の子音字を重ね 但しchiの前にはtを置く。  
 (3) 長音を表す必要ある時は母音字の上に符號「ー」を附すること。

## ROMAJI REIDAI

## UGUISU

Hi no yoku ataru niwa-

saki no,

Kakine no umega

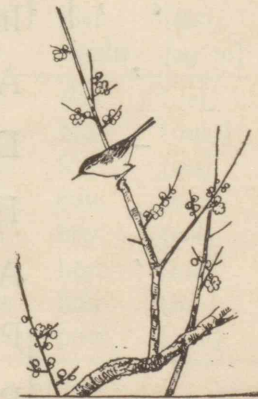
saite kara,

Maiasa kitewa uguisu

ga,

Kawaii koe de

“Hohokeyo.”



## PUNCTUATION AND OTHER MARKS

.	Period <i>or</i> Full stop
,	Comma
;	Semicolon
:	Colon
?	{ Interrogation mark <i>or</i> Question mark
!	Exclamation mark
“ ”	{ Quotation marks <i>or</i> Inverted commas
‘ ’	
'	Apostrophe
—	Dash
-	Hyphen
'	Accent
( )	{ Parenthesis <i>or</i> Round brackets
[ ]	Square brackets

## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

## Phonetic Symbols (發音記號表)

Consonants 子音			Vowels 母音		
音標文字	單語	音標綴	音標文字	單語	音標綴
p	pan	[pæn]	Simple Vowels 母音	i:	sheep [ʃi:p]
b	bell	[bel]		i	kid [kid]
t	tent	[tent]		e	pen [pen]
d	dish	[diʃ]		æ	cat [kæt]
k	kite	[kai]		ɑ:	arm [ɑ:m]
m	mitt	[mit]		ɔ:	tall [tɔ:l]
n	net	[net]		ɒ	dog [dɒg]
l	lap	[læp]		u	bush [buʃ]
r	rat	[ræt]		u:	food [fu:d]
f	fan	[fæn]		ʌ	cup [kʌp]
v	veil	[veil]	ɔ:	girl [gɔ:l]	
s	sun	[sʌn]	ə	again [ə'geɪn]	
z	zinc	[zɪŋk]	Diphthongs 二重母音	ei	day [dei]
h	hat	[hæt]		ou	old [ould]
w	wine	[wain]		ai	ice [ais]
g	gun	[gʌn]		au	cow [kau]
ŋ	ring	[riŋ]		ɔi	boy [bɔi]
θ	thank	[θæŋk]		iə	here [hiə]
ð	that	[ðæt]		ɛə	hair [hɛə]
ʃ	ship	[ʃip]		ɛn	poor [puə]
ʒ	vision	[v'ʒɔn]	〔注意〕母音の直上にある「'」は二音節以上の語に於ける揚音符なり。		
j	yard	[ɑ:d]			
tʃ	church	[tʃɜ:tʃ]			
dʒ	jacket	[dʒækɪt]			



## LIST OF WORDS

## LESSON I

(1)

plant [plɑ:nt, plænt] 植物, 植木  
child [tʃaɪld] 子供  
(複数 children)

once [wʌns] 嘗て, 一度

seed [si:d] 種子

now [naʊ] 今

branch [brɑ:ntʃ] 枝

leaves [li:vz] 葉 (単数は leaf)

soon [su:n] 間もなく, すぐに

will [wɪl] .....であらう

will be .....となるであらう  
.....であるだらう

blossom [blɒsəm] 花 (特に果樹の)

(2)

baby [beɪbi] 赤坊, 乳呑兒

were [wə, weə] .....であつた (are の過去)

grow [grəʊ] 成長する

grow and grow  
だんだん大きくなる

citizen [sɪtɪzn] 公民

## LESSON II

age [eɪdʒ] 年齢

How old .....? 何歳ですか

twelve [twelv] 十二

year [jɪə, jɔ:ɪ] 年

young [jʌŋ] 若い

younger than .....より若い, 年下

than [ðæn] .....より

(the) youngest  
最も年若, 一番年下

forty-five [fɔ:ti'faɪv] 四十五

of us 我々の中で

older [ɔ:ldə] より年上

Which is older? どちらが年上か

tall [tɔ:l] せいの高い

## LESSON III

suburb [sʌbɜ:b] 郊外

a suburb of New York  
ニューヨークの郊外

storey [stɔ:ri] 階

two-storeyed house 二階建の家

room [ru:m] 室

drawing-room [drɔ:ɪŋru:m]  
應接室, 客室

study [stʌdi] 書齋

dining-room [daɪnɪŋru:m] 食堂

kitchen [kɪtʃɪn] 臺所

bathroom [bɑ:θru:m] 浴室

bedroom [bedru:m] 寢室

garden [gɑ:dn] 庭園

front [frʌnt] 正面

in front of .....の正面に

beautiful [bjʊ:tɪfʊl(-ti-)] 美しい

flower [flaʊə] 花

## LESSON IV

lovely [lʌvli] 愛らしき

gone [gɔ:n] 行つた (go の過去分詞)

has gone 外出してゐる

food [fu:d] 食物

to get food 餌をとりに

for [fɔ:, fɔ:] 爲めに

little ones 子供達

worm [wɜ:m] 蟲

is coming up 上つて來つゝある

ugly [ʌgli] 醜き, 醜惡なる

found [faʊnd] 見付けた

frightend [fraɪtnd] 驚いた

such [sʌtʃ] 斯様な

an ugly-looking worm 醜い蟲

away [əweɪ] 彼方に, 離れて, 遠くへ

fly away 飛去る

(are) gazing [gæzɪŋ]  
見詰めてゐる

two of them 其中の二つは

(are) calling [kɔ:lɪŋ] 呼んでゐる

mama [məmə, məmɑ:]  
お母ちゃん

## LESSON V

department [dɪpɑ:tmənt]  
部, 部門

store [stɔ:, stɔ:] 店

department store 百貨店

branch [brɑ:ntʃ] 支店

different [dɪfrənt] 異なる

country [kʌntri] 國

almost [ɔ:lməʊst] 殆んど

everything [évriθɪŋ]  
あらゆるもの, 何でも

last Saturday 此前の土曜日

went [went] 行つた (go の過去)

toy [tɔɪ] 玩具

bought [bɔ:t] 買つた (buy の過去)

tram-car [træmkɑ:] 路面電車

doll [dɔ:l] 人形

got [gɒt] 得た, 買つた (get の過去)

dictionary [dɪkʃənəri] 辭書

myself [maɪself] 私自身

## LESSON VI

public [pʌblik] 一般の

sign [saɪn] 看板, 標

public sign 公衆用揭示

life [laɪf] 生活

let [let] 貸す

sale [seɪl] 賣る事, 賣却

stop [stɒp] 止る

pull [pul] 引く

push [puʃ] 押す

keep [ki:p] 保つ

off [ɒf, ɔ:f] 離れて, あちらに

keep off 近寄るな

hands off 手を觸るべからず

entrance [éntɾəns] 入口

way [weɪ] 道

way in 入口

exit [éksit] 出口  
 out [aut] 外  
 way out 出口  
 danger [déindʒə] 危険  
 smoking [smóukiŋ] 煙, 喫煙  
 no smoking 禁煙, 煙草のむべからず  
 fresh [freʃ] 新鮮  
 paint [peint] 塗り  
 fresh paint ベンキ塗りたて  
 stick [stik] 貼る  
 bill [bil] 札, ビラ  
 stick no bills 貼札無用

## LESSON VII

minute [mínit] 分  
 past [pá:st] 過  
 tell [tel] 告げる  
 short [ʃɔ:t] 短い  
 hour [á:ə] 時間  
 every [évri] 毎  
 begin [big'n] 始まる  
 half [há:f] 半分  
 quarter [kwɔ:tə] 四分の一, (十五分)

## LESSON VIII

sixty [s'ksti] 六十  
 thirty [θɜ:ti] 三十

## LESSON IX

sir [sə:] 貴下, アナタ, 先生

late [leit] 遅い  
 got up 起床した (get up の過去)  
 yesterday [jéstəd(e)i] 昨日  
 was [wəz] .....であつた (is, am の過去)  
 why [(h)wai] 何故に  
 sick [sik] 病氣  
 sorry [sóri] 悲しい, 氣毒に思ふ, 残念に思ふ

better [bé:tə] .....より良い  
 today [tədeí, tudéi] 今日  
 page [peidʒ] 頁  
 end [end] 終  
 open [óp(ə)n] 開く  
 may [mei] .....してよらしい  
 you may begin お始めなさい  
 prepare [pripeə] 準備す, 支度す  
 I am not prepared. 私は練習していません

That's = that is の略  
 That's too bad. それはいけません  
 bad [bæd] 悪い  
 louder [láudə] もっと聲高く  
 I can't hear you. 聞えません  
 That will do. それで結構, もうよらしい

## LESSON X

world [wɜ:ld] 世界  
 divide [diváid] 分つ, 割る  
 is divided 分けられる

continent [kóntinənt] 大陸  
 Asia [éiʃə] 亞細亞  
 Africa [áfrikə] アフリカ  
 Europe [júəroup] 歐羅巴  
 Australia [ɔ:ístreíliə] 濠洲, オーストラリヤ  
 United States [ju:náitedstéit] 合衆國

are called .....と呼ばれる, .....と云はれる

power [pá:ə] 力, 強國  
 western [wéstən] 西方の  
 capital [kápitəl] 首府  
 eastern [í:stən] 東方の  
 Tokyo 東京  
 smaller than .....より小さい  
 Paris [páris] 巴里  
 Rome [roum] 羅馬  
 Berlin [bə:lín] 柏林  
 Germany [dʒə:məni] 獨逸  
 strong [strɒŋ] 強い  
 Italian [itá:ljən] 伊太利の  
 German [dʒə:mən] 獨逸の

## LESSON XI

riddle [rídli] 謎, 判じ物  
 companion [kəmpənjən] 連(ツレ), 友, 伴侶  
 if [if] もしも  
 always [ólweiz, ólwəz] 常に  
 sunlight [sánlait] 日光

moonlight [mú:nlait] 月光  
 nor [nɔ:, nɔə] .....もない  
 any [éni] 何か, 誰か  
 any other kind of .....何か他の種類の  
 kind [kaind] 種類  
 no longer もはや.....でない

## LESSON XII

cloud [klaud] 雲  
 sheep [ʃi:p] 羊  
 hill [hil] 丘, 小山  
 when [(h)wen] .....した時に  
 wind [wind] 風  
 still [stil] 靜かに, じつと  
 far [fɑ:] 遙か, 遠く  
 far away 遙かの彼方へ  
 blow [blou] 吹く

## LESSON XIII

camping [kámpɪŋ] キヤムピング  
 did [did] .....した (do の過去)  
 ever [évə] かつて  
 glad [glæd] 喜ぶ  
 clear [kliə] 澄切つた, 清い  
 spend [spend] 費す  
 tramping [træmpɪŋ] てくてくと歩き廻ること  
 fishing [fí:ʃɪŋ] 魚釣  
 want [wənt] 欲する  
 put [put] 置く

plank [plæŋk] 板  
 ground [graund] 大地  
 make [meik] 造る, こしらへる  
 damp [dæmp] 濕氣  
 get sick 病気になる  
 may [mei] かもしれぬ  
 plate [pleit] 皿(浅い)  
 example [igzɑ:mpəl, eg-]

例, 模範

for example 例へば  
 ham [hæm] ハム, 鹽豚肉  
 sack [sæk] サック, 袋  
 flour [flaʊə] 粉  
 jam [dʒæm] ジャム  
 can [kæn] 罐(罐詰の)  
 milk [milk] ミルク, 牛乳  
 near [niə] 近く  
 pond [pɒnd] 池  
 river [rɪvə] 川  
 swim [swim] 泳ぐ

#### LESSON XIV

water [wɔ:tə] 水  
 deep [di:p] 深い  
 himself [hɪmsɛlf] 彼自身  
 sink [sɪŋk] 沈む  
 cried [kraɪd] 叫んだ(cry の過去)  
 pass [pɑ:s] 過ぐ, 通行す  
 help [help] 救助, 助け  
 asked [ɑ:skt] たづねた(ask の過去)

replied [riplaid] 答へた(reply の過去)  
 foolish [fú:lɪʃ] 馬鹿な, 愚な  
 oh [ou] オー!  
 shall [ʃæl, ʃəl] ……であらう  
 drown [draun] 溺れる  
 scold [skould] 叱る  
 shore [ʃɔ:, ʃə] 岸邊

#### LESSON XV

(1)  
 meal [mi:l] 食事  
 noon-time [nu:n-táim] 正午頃  
 light [lait] 軽い, あつさりした  
 heavy [hévi] 重い, 濃厚な  
 health [helθ] 健康  
 more [mɔ:, mɔə] 更に多き, もつと大なる

(2)  
 set [set] 配置す, 用意す  
 dish [diʃ] 皿(深い)  
 knives [naɪvz] ナイフ(knife の複数)  
 fork [fɔ:k] ホーク, 肉叉  
 napkin [næpkɪn] ナプキン  
 soup [su:p] スープ, 肉汁  
 meat [mi:t] 肉(食用の)  
 vegetable [védʒɪtəbl] 野菜  
 salad [sələd] サラダ  
 butter [bʌtə] バタ, 牛酪  
 cake [keɪk] 菓子

fruit [fru:t] 果物  
 tea [ti:] お茶  
 coffee [kɔ:fi] コーヒ  
 (3)  
 fast [fɑ:st] 速く  
 talk [tɔ:k] 話す  
 full [ful] 一ぱい  
 break [breɪk] こぼす, ちぎる  
 finger [fɪŋgə] 手の指  
 noise [nɔɪz] 騒音  
 while [(h)waɪl] ……してゐる間に

#### LESSON XVI

wealth [welθ] 富  
 wish [wiʃ] 望む  
 rest [rest] 休息する  
 sleep [sli:p] 眠る  
 need [ni:d] 必要  
 exercise [éksəsaɪz] 運動  
 mountain [maʊntɪn] 山  
 climbing [klaɪmɪŋ] 登ること  
 lately [léitli] 最近  
 lot [lɒt] 澤山  
 people [pi:pl] 人々  
 Alps [ælpz] アルプス(山脈)  
 famous [féiməs] 有名な

#### LESSON XVII

show [ʃou] 示す  
 pair [peə] 一對  
 shoes [ʃu:z] 靴

a pair of shoes 靴一足  
 size [saɪz] 大きさ  
 wear [weə] 着用, 穿く  
 another [ənʌðə] 別の, 他の  
 fit [fit] 似合ふ, 適合す  
 nicely [náɪsli] 綺麗に, うまく, よく  
 price [praɪs] 値段  
 dollar [dɒlə] 弗(どる)

#### LESSON XVIII

over [óuvə] ……を越えて  
 sun-loving [sʌnláviŋ] 太陽を愛する  
 swallow [swólou] 燕  
 bring [brɪŋ] 持來る

#### LESSON XIX

railway [réɪlwèi] 鐵道  
 station [stéiʃən] 驛, 停車場  
 platform [plætfɔ:m] プラットホーム  
 train [treɪn] 列車  
 line [lain] 線, 線路  
 engine [éndʒɪn] 機關車  
 travel [trævl] 旅行す  
 ticket [tíkit] 切符, 乗車券  
 booking-office [búkiŋ'ɔ:fis] 切符賣場, 出札場  
 get on 乗込む, 乗車する  
 get off 下車する

## LESSON XX

automobile [ɔːtomobi:l] 自動車  
 made [meid] 造った (make の過去)  
 is made of ... でこしらへてある  
 steel [sti:l] 鋼鐵  
 wood [wud] 木材  
 glass [glɑ:s] 硝子  
 around [əraʊnd] 周りに  
 wheel [hwi:l] 車輪  
 tire [raia] タイヤ, 輪帯  
 rubber [rʌbə] ゴム  
 driver [draivə] 運轉手, 機關手  
 chauffeur [ʃɔ:fə] 運轉手  
 move [mu:v] 動く  
 gasoline [gæsolin] がそりん  
 fill [fil] 満たす  
 a filling station 自動車給油所  
 mile [mail] 哩  
 speed [spi:d] 速力  
 limit [limit] 限度, 制限  
 per [pə:,pə] 毎に, に付  
 outside [aʊtsaɪd] 外側, 外部  
 police [pɔ:is] 警察  
 police station 警察署

## LESSON XXI

clever [klé:və] 器用な, 利口な  
 hammer [hæmə] 鐵槌  
 saw [sɔ:] 鋸

screw [skru:] ネジ, 螺旋  
 a screw driver ネジ廻し  
 pliers [plaiəz] ヤットコ  
 (針金を曲げ又は切るに用ふ)  
 shelf [ʃelf] 棚  
 model [mɔ:dl] 模型  
 carriage [kæridʒ] 客車  
 electricity [ilektrisiti] 電氣  
 mechanic [mikænik] 技手, 機械工  
 engineer [endʒinɪə] 技師

## LESSON XXII

raise [reiz] 作る  
 corn [kɔ:n] 麥, 穀物, 玉蜀黍  
 wheat [hwi:t] 小麥  
 field [fi:ld] 畑, 田圃, 野原  
 miller [mɪlə] 製粉者  
 grind [graɪnd] 挽く, 搗く  
 use [ju:z] 用ひる, 使用する  
 bake [beik] 焼く, (パンを)  
 at home 家庭で  
 buy [bai] 買ふ  
 baker [beikə] ばい屋, ばい製造所  
 sell [sel] 賣る  
 roll [roul] 巻げん  
 pie [pai] ぱい (麵粉を練りて外皮  
 を造り果物等を包みて焼いたもの)  
 grocer [grəʊsə] 食料品商, 乾物屋  
 sugar [ʃʊgə] 砂糖  
 cheese [tʃi:z] チーズ, 乾酪

## LESSON XXIV

coin [kɔin] 貨幣  
 copper [kɔ:pə] 銅  
 cent [sent] 仙  
 dime [daim] ダイム (十仙銀貨)  
 nickel [nɪkl] ニッケル, 白銅貨

## LESSON XXV

(1)  
 answer [ɑ:nsə] 答へる, 返事  
 mother [mʌðə] 母  
 quickly [kwɪkli] 速に, 急いで  
 receiver [risɪvə] 受話器  
 hook [huk] ほつく, 鉤  
 take off はづす  
 say [sei] 言ふ  
 hullo [hʌlɒu] ももし  
 someone [sʌmwʌn] 或る人  
 wait [weit] 待つ  
 moment [mómənt] ちよつとの間, 瞬間

(2)  
 sometimes [sʌmtaimz] 時々, 時としては  
 leave [li:v] 遣(ノコ)す, 遣しておく  
 message [mésidʒ] 傳言, 口上, 音信  
 neatly [ni:tli] きれいに, きちんと  
 a piece of paper 一枚の紙  
 paper [peipə] 紙  
 sure [ʃʊə] 確かなる

pound [paund] ぽんど(封度)  
 dozen [dɔ:zn] 打(だ一す)  
 are sold by the pound 一封度いくらで賣られる

## LESSON XXIII

(1)  
 orchard [ɔ:tʃəd] 果樹園  
 behind [biháind] 後(うしろ)  
 many kinds of 多くの種類の  
 ripen [raipn] 熟す  
 peach [pi:tʃ] 桃  
 pear [peə] 梨  
 sight [sait] 眺め  
 to see 見る  
 so [sou] 甚だ, 餘程; それ故に  
 so much fruit 非常に澤山の果物  
 have to ..... ねばならぬ  
 ladder [lædə] 梯子  
 pick [pik] むしる, 摘み採る  
 when [hwen] ..... する時に  
 gather [gæðə] 寄せ集める  
 put in 入れる

(2)  
 grape(s) [greip(s)] 葡萄  
 melon [mélɒn] メロン  
 banana [bənánə] バナナ  
 walnut [wɔ:lnɒt] 胡桃  
 strawberries [strɔ:beriz] 和蘭莓

will be sure  
確であらう、きつと……するであらう

## LESSON XXVI

General Lee [dʒénərəllí:]  
リー大將  
(was) riding [ráidɪŋ]  
乗つてゐた

poor [puə] みずぼらしい、貧しい  
woman [wúmən] 婦人、女

step [step] 歩む、踏む

stepped in 入つて来た

(was) crowded [kráudid]  
込合つてゐた、いっぱいであつた

paid [peɪd] 拂つた (pay の過去)  
attention [əténʃən]  
注意、氣をつけること

paid no attention  
注意を拂はなかつた

caught [kɔ:t]  
捕へた (catch の過去)

caught sight of ……を見つけた

rose [rouz] たち上つた  
(rise の過去)

offered [ɔ:fəd] 捧げた、提供した  
sprang [spræŋ]  
はね上つた、跳つた (spring の過去)

feet [fi:t] 足 (foot の複数)

sprang to their feet  
喫驚して立上つた

at once 直ちに

shook [ʃuk] 振つた

gentlemen [dʒéntlmən] 紳士  
(單數 (一-man))

infirm [ɪnfɪm] 虚弱の

ashamed [əʃeɪmd]  
恥入りたる、赤面して

got out 出て行つた

after [ɑ:ftə] 後に

one after another  
次々に、續々と

alone [ə'loun]  
……ばかりが、……だけで

## LESSON XXVII

polite [pə'laɪt] 禮儀正しい、丁寧な  
at all times 始終、常に

no one likes 誰も好まない

rude [ru:d] 粗野な、不法な

impolite [ɪmpə'laɪt]  
無禮な、ぶしつけな

meet [mi:t] 出合ふ

laugh [lɑ:f] 笑ふ

loudly [laʊdli] 聲高に

street [stri:t] 街路

far out つき出して

before [bɪfɔ:] 前に、前方に

fall [fɔ:l] 落ちる

fall over 倒れる、轉ぶ

madame [mə'dəm, mə'dám]  
夫人、奥様

## LESSON XXVIII

Christmas [krɪsməs]  
クリスマス (キリスト降誕祭)

near at hand 手近に、近くに

shopping [ʃɒpɪŋ] 買物

Eve [i:v] 前夜

Santa Claus [sæntəklɔ:z]  
サンタクローズ

gift [gɪft] 贈物

merry [méri] 愉快なる、陽氣なる

same [seɪm] 同じ、同様の

new [nju:] 新しい

dear [diə] 親愛なる

## LESSON XXIX

hole [həʊl] 穴

through [θru:] 通して、抜けて

kitten [kɪtn] 小猫

enough [ɪnʌf] 十分なる、足れる

dear [diə] 驚愕を表す語

oh dear オヤオヤ! アラ! マア!

true [tru:] 眞實の

ha [hɑ:] 笑聲

## LESSON XXX

George Washington [dʒɔ:ɪdʒ  
wɔ:ʃɪŋtən] ショーヂ ワシントン

born [bɔ:n] 生れた  
(bear の過去分詞)

farm [fɑ:m] 農園

little [lɪtl] 幼い、小さい

village [vɪlɪdʒ] 村

everybody [évri:bɒdi]  
誰でも、各人

trusted [trʌstɪd] 信用した

brave [breɪv] 勇敢な、凛々しい

fond [fɒnd] (of) 好む

as well as  
……と同様によく (上手に)

pure [pjʊə] 清廉、潔白、純正

upright [ʌpraɪt] 眞直

flute [flu:t] 横笛

amuse [ə'mju:z] 慰む、樂しませ

became [bɪkeɪm] となつた

fight [faɪt] 戦ふ、争ふ

war [wɔ:] 戦争

president [prézɪdnt] 大統領

died [daɪd] 死んだ

## LESSON XXXI

clover [klóuvə]  
クローバー、おらんだゲンゲ

once upon a time 昔々

wise [waɪz] 賢い

ask [ɑ:sk] 問ふ、尋ね

question [kwéstʃən] 質問

certain [sɔ:ɪn] 或、某、確かなる

test [test] テスト、試み

wisdom [wɪzdəm] 智慧

bunch [bʌntʃ] 房、束

real [ri:əl] 眞實の

artificial [ɑ:tɪfɪʃəl] 人工の

herself [hɜ:sɛlf] 彼女自身

hardly [hɑ:dlɪ]  
やつと辛うじて、……難い

took [tuk] 持つて行つた  
(take の過去)

both [bəʊθ] どちらも、兩方共

thought [θɔ:t] (of)  
思ひついた、考出した

had taken 持つて行つた

beehive [bɪ:haɪv] 蜜蜂の巣箱

LESSON XXXII

never [névə] 決して……せず  
 fear [fiə] 恐れる, 恐怖  
 learn [lɜ:n] 學ぶ, 習ふ  
 cheerful [tʃi:əfʊl] 機嫌よき, 元氣よき  
 gay [gei] 快活な  
 might [maɪt] 力, 勢  
 halves [hɔ:lvz] half(半分)の複数  
 done [dʌn] した(doの過去分詞)

LESSON XXXIII

story [stɔ:ri] 物語  
 drop [drɒp] 滴, 雫  
 early [ɜ:li] 早き, 早く  
 sigh [sai] 溜息, 溜息をつく  
 below [bi:ləu] 下に  
 far below 遙か下界  
 ocean [ou:ʃən] 大洋, 大海  
 heard [hɜ:d] 聞いた(hearの過去)  
 voice [vois] 聲  
 bore [bɔ:] 持つて行つた(bearの過去)  
 noonday [nu:ndeɪ] 眞晝, 正午  
 spring [sprɪŋ] 泉  
 droop [dru:p] 萎れる, 衰ふ  
 together [tʊgəðə, təgəðə] 共に, 一緒に  
 murmur(ed) [mɜ:mə(d)] つぶやいた, 不平を鳴した  
 hung [hʌŋ] 垂れた, 下げた  
 gave [geiv] 與へた(giveの過去)

tire(d) [taiə(d)] 疲勞した  
 shake [ʃeɪk] 振る, ゆすぶる  
 drag [dræg] 牽く, 曳きする  
 dragged itself along のろのろと進んで行つた  
 looked down 見下ろす  
 earth [ɜ:θ] 地球, 地  
 one to another 次々に, お互に  
 gray [greɪ] 灰色の  
 shower [ʃaʊə] 俄雨, 驟雨  
 raise(d) [reɪz(d)] 上げた, もたげた  
 chattering [tʃætərɪŋ] おしやべりしつゝ  
 sang [sæŋ] 歌つた(singの過去)  
 tumble(d) [tʌmbl(d)] まるび落ちた  
 stone [stoun] 石  
 turn(ed) [tɜ:n(d)] 廻轉した  
 merrily [mérɪli] 樂しげに, 愉快さうに  
 friendly [fréndli] 深切なる, 睦まじき  
 toss(ed) [tɒs(d)] 揺れ廻つた  
 at last 遂に  
 hurrying [hʌrɪŋ] 急いでぬる  
 sound [saʊnd] 響  
 wave [weiv] 波  
 on they ran = they ran on onは續けるの意味  
 faster and faster だんだん速く  
 lullaby [lʌləbai] 子守歌  
 rock(ed) [rɒk(t)] 揺るがした, 揺り眠らせた

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昭和十二年九月二十七日印刷  
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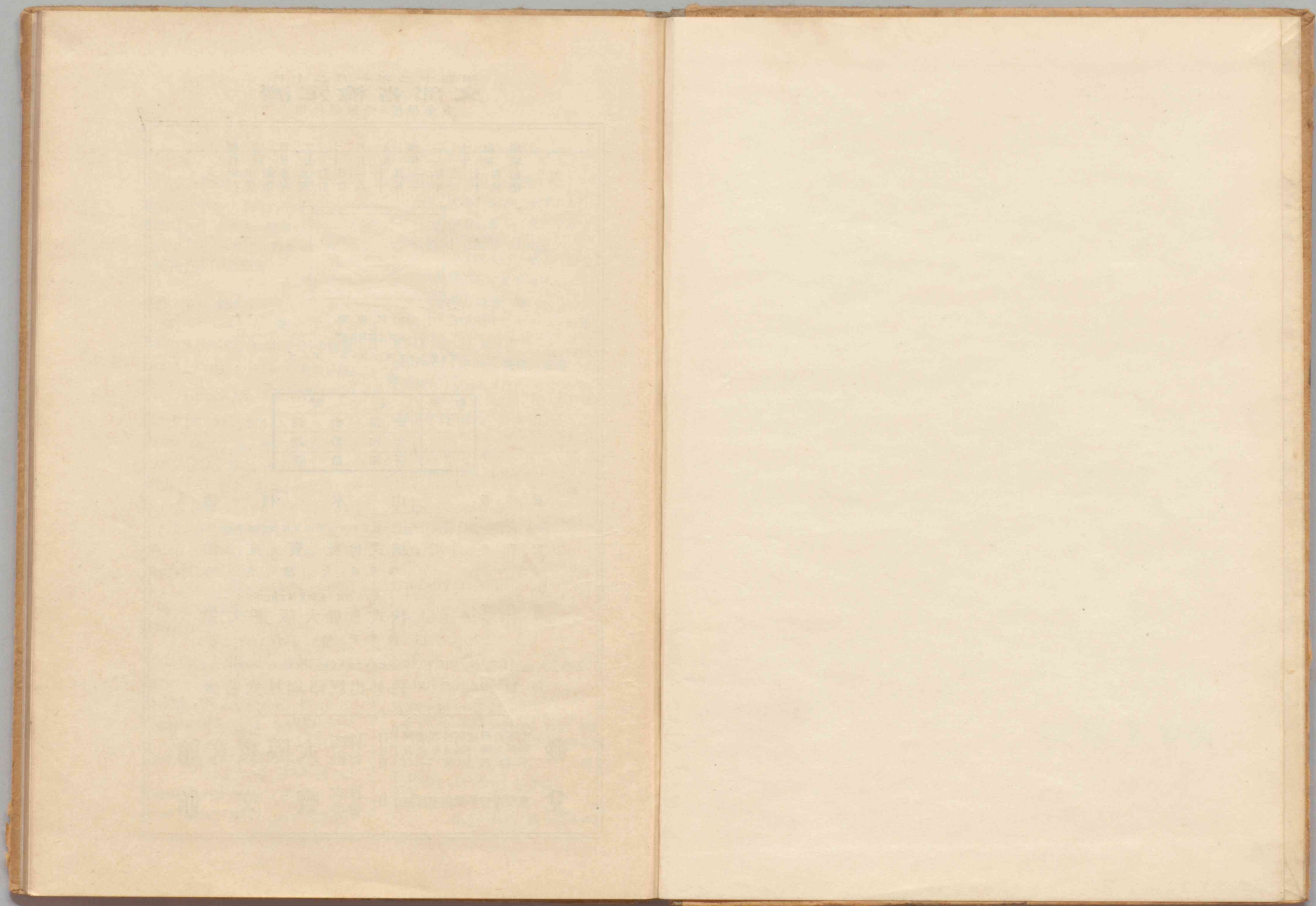
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 發行者 株式會社寶文館  
 代表者 大葉久治  
 發行兼印刷者 株式會社大阪寶文館  
 代表者 柏佐一郎  
 京都市下京區西洞院七條南入南町字川端五一三番地  
 印刷所 内外出版印刷株式會社

發 大阪府西區阿波堀通四丁目 株式會社 大阪寶文館  
 神戸市神戶區元町通五丁目  
 小倉市京町一丁目  
 兌 東京市日本橋區室町四丁目 株式會社 寶文館



天田貞明也







## 特別器具受渡票

受附番號		擔當掛員	借業者印	保管掛
出庫月日	10月8日			

器具番號	名稱
496	DC 1000A 1
301	2000A 1
4969	15A 2
81	5A 1
13	4000A 1

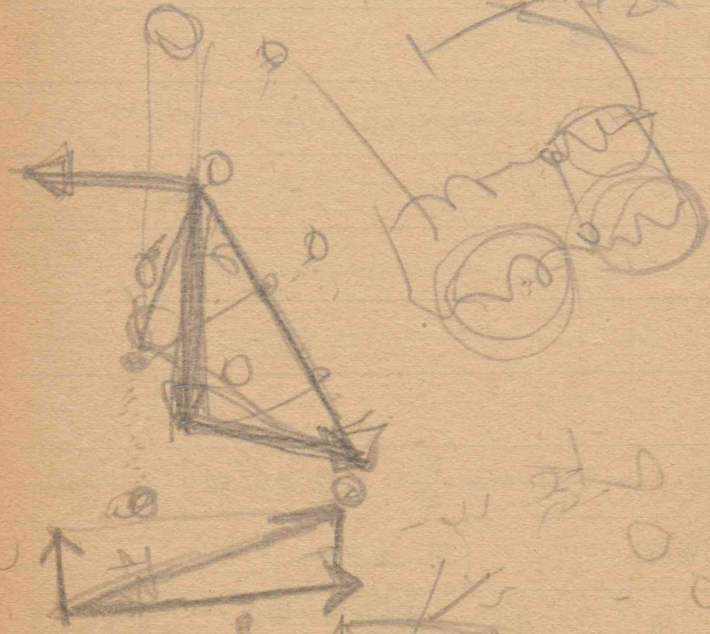
使用者	37	組番	直接受取者	64	組番
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使用場所	用途
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入庫	月	日	特別ノ場合ノ外ハ必ず當日中ニ返却スベシ
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摘要

使用量 5 鉄 大日本  
1/2 C O 帝國地方



Com

Condenser  
Condenser

## 特別器具受渡票

受附番號		擔當掛員	借用者印	保管掛
出庫月日	10 月 22 日			
器具番號	名 稱			
<del>42</del>	<del>電燈計中65</del>			
<del>42</del>	<del>回車計①</del>			
<del>55</del>	<del>電燈</del>			
<del>107</del>	<del>電燈</del>			
使用者	組番	直接受取者	組番	
使用場所	用途			
入 庫	月	日	特別ノ場合ノ外ハ必ズ當日中ニ返却スベシ	
摘 要				