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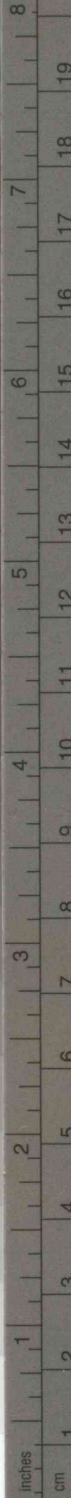
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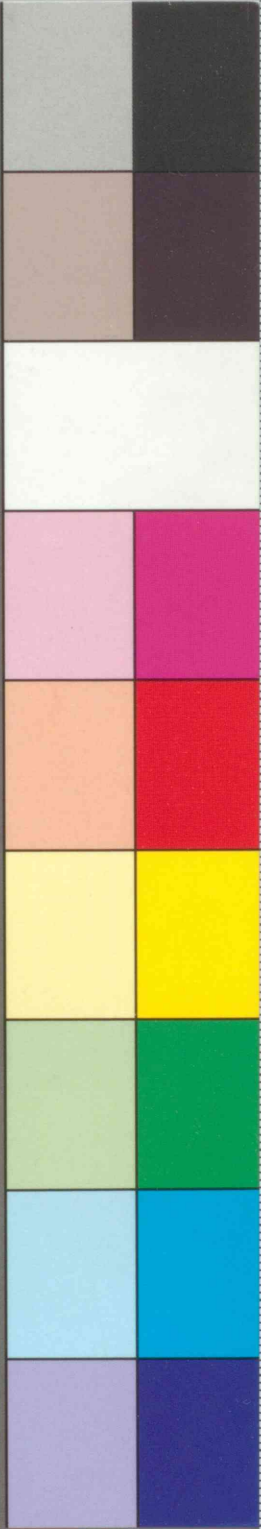
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THE NEW KING'S CROWN READERS

FOURTH REVISED EDITION



BOOK TWO

THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

広島大学図書

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資 料 室



(Lesson 2.)

Welcome Home.

昭和十四年七月一日
文部省檢定濟
師範學校英語科用中學校實業學校外國語科用

THE NEW KING'S CROWN READERS

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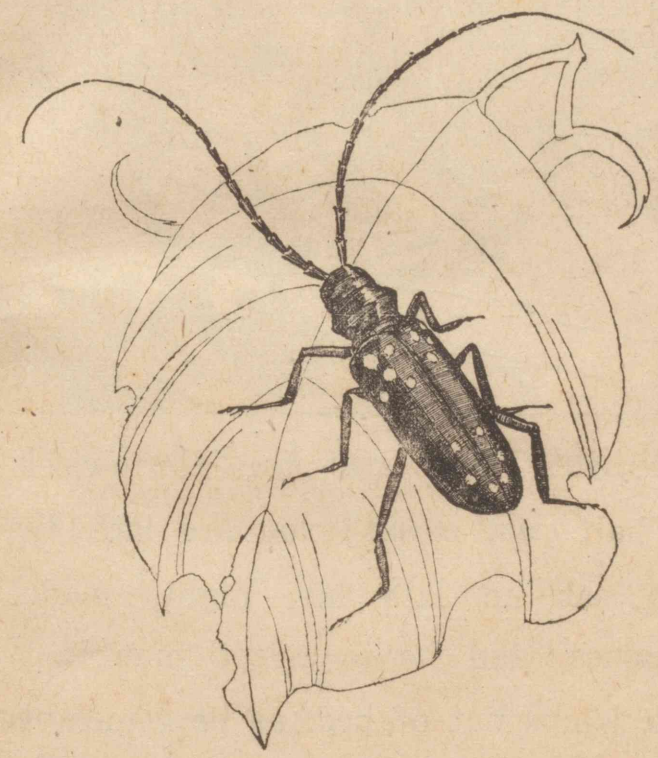
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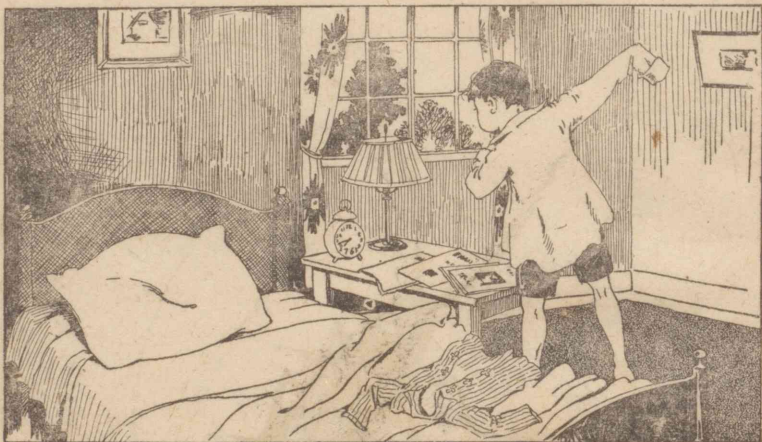
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BOOK TWO



LESSON ONE

THE FIRST DAY



“Bob, did you hear the alarm-clock?
It is half past seven; you are late!”

Bob sat up late last night, reading magazines, and he overslept himself.

Bob jumps out of bed, as he remembers that he has to be at school by eight

alarm [ə'lɑ:m] sat [sæt] overslept [ə'vɜ:slɛpt]
remember(s) [rɪ'mɛmbə(z)]

today. This is the first day of the new term, and he must not be late by any means.

Look at him dressing. He throws off his night-shirt, and after a quick wash in the bath-room, he puts on his shirt, collar and tie. He then snatches his shorts from off the chair and pulls them on.

10 Mrs. Williams comes in in a hurry.

“Bob, didn't I tell you to make haste? Let me brush your coat for you! What a number of things you put in your pockets, and look, you naughty boy, here
15 is an ink-blot on your sleeve!”

Bob is dressed at last and comes down,

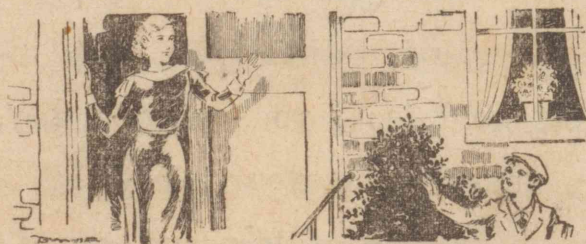
term [tɜ:m] dress(ing) [dres(ɪŋ)] throw(s) [θrou(z)]
shirt [ʃɜ:t] quick [kwɪk] collar [kɔ:lə] hurry [hʌri]
snatch(es) [snætʃ(ɪz)] haste [heɪst] naughty [nɔ:ti]

but he has scarcely time to have breakfast.

He takes his cap from the peg, and with his books under his arm, off he goes to school.

His mother scolds and laughs once more. Waving her hand, she sees him off at the door.

He will have to run most of the way.
10 Remember, boys, that "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."



ink-blot [ɪŋkblɒt]	sleeve [sli:v]	scarcely [skæslɪ]
peg [peg]	arm [ɑ:m]	scold(s) [skould(z)]
healthy [helθi]	wealthy [welθi]	wise [waɪz]

Grammar

(1) He sat up late, **reading** magazines.

He came home, **running** all the way from school.

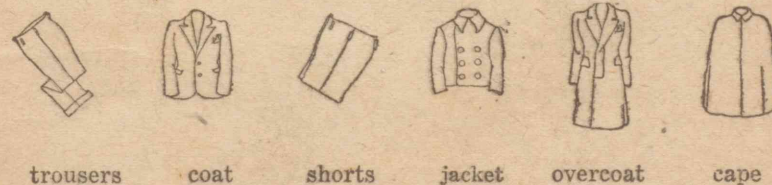
(2) I have **much** time for reading magazines.

I have **scarcely** (any) time for reading magazines.

I have **no** time for reading magazines.

Word-Formation

health - y	wealth - y
rain - y	cloud - y
ston(e) - y	flower - y



LESSON TWO

WELCOME HOME

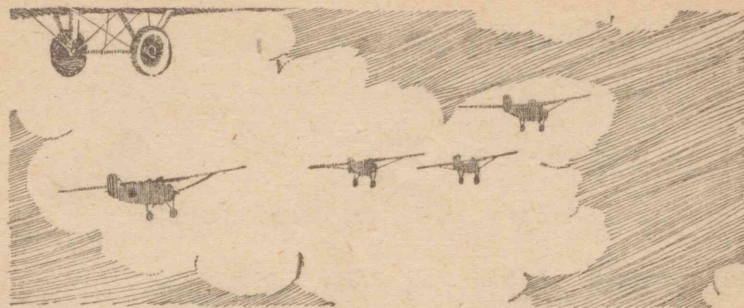
Here come our soldier boys. They have come back to us from across the sea. Tramp! tramp! tramp! Left! Right! Left! Right!

They are strong and brave. They went to fight for you and me.

We are proud of our soldiers, and we want to tell them so. That is why



welcome [wélkəm] across [əkrós] tramp [træmp]
brave [breiv] fight [fait]



all the flags are flying and bands are playing.

Did you help at home while the soldiers were away? Did you save pennies to help build their aeroplanes?

Did you save food for them and did you help to send nurses and doctors?

If you did, you have a right to wave your flag and call, "Hurrah! Hurrah for our soldiers!"

Here come our sailor boys. They

band(s) [bænd(z)] save [seiv] build [bild]
aeroplane(s) [éarəplein(z)] nurse(s) [nə:s(iz)]
hurrah [hurá:] sailor [séilə]

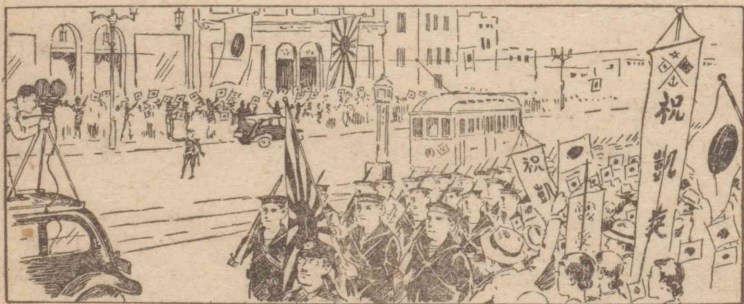
have come back to us from across the sea. Tramp! tramp! tramp! Left! Right! Left! Right!

They sailed away in big warships to work and fight for you and me.

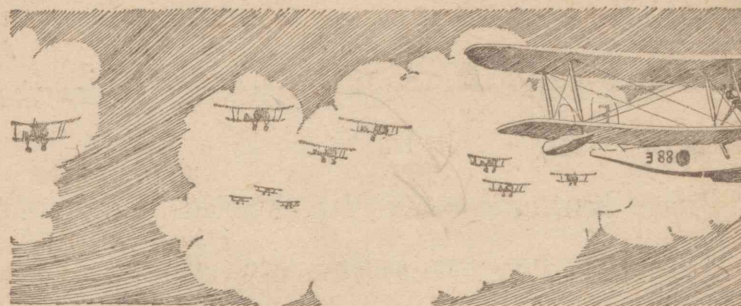
They took care of all the good ships at sea.

Now all our flags are flying and bands are playing as they march up the street.

This is to tell the sailors that we are



sail(ed) [seil(d)] warship(s) [wɔ:ʃip(s)] care [keə]
march [mɑ:tʃ]



proud of them.

Did you help at home while the sailors were at sea?

Did you save your pennies to help build ships and aeroplanes?

If you did, you have a right to wave your flag and call, "Hurrah! Hurrah for our sailors!"

Grammar

(1) They **have come** back to us from across the sea.

We **have waved** flags and **cried** "Hurrah!"

My mother **has baked** nice biscuits.

(2) **That is why** all the flags are flying.

(Compare: **That is because** we are all proud of them.)

The man wanted to say good-bye to his friends. **That is why** he waved his handkerchief from the falling aeroplane.

Conjugation

come	came	come
oversleep	overslept	overslept
sit	sat	sat
take	took	taken

bake(d) [beik(t)]
handkerchief [hæŋkətʃif]

biscuit(s) [biskit(s)]

LESSON THREE

SPRING



Winter is over. Spring has come. The frost and snow have melted away, and the sun is now shining brightly. It has not become quite warm yet, but at any rate, this bright sunshine is very

melt(ed) [melt(id)]
sunshine [sʌnʃain]

yet [jet]

rate [reit]

cheerful.

Look, all the trees and bushes are waking up from their long winter sleep. The buds are growing larger very rapidly. Very soon we shall have all sorts of flowers and blossoms.

The birds, too, have come home from the South, and now we can hear them telling one another how glad they are to be back.

At the farm everyone is busy. The fields are now ready for the seed, and, after the long winter rest, all the farmers and farm hands must begin to work hard. Listen to the milkmaid singing a merry song as she carries home

cheerful [tʃɛfʊl]	bush(es) [buʃ(iz)]	sleep [slɪ:p]
waking (wake+ing) [wéikiŋ]		bud(s) [bad(z)]
grow(ing) [grou(iŋ)]	rapidly [ræpidli]	blossom(s) [blósəm(z)]
ready [rédi]	seed [si:d]	milkmaid [mílkmeid]
sing(ing) [siŋ(iŋ)]	merry [méri]	song [sɔŋ]

her pail on her head.

All living things are happy now, for spring is the season of hope and promise. Our teacher says that we are in the spring of our lives, and that we, like the farmers, must sow good seed for the future.

“He who sows little will reap little.”

Grammar

Spring has come.

The frost and snow have melted away.

It has not become quite warm yet.

The lanes have dried up.

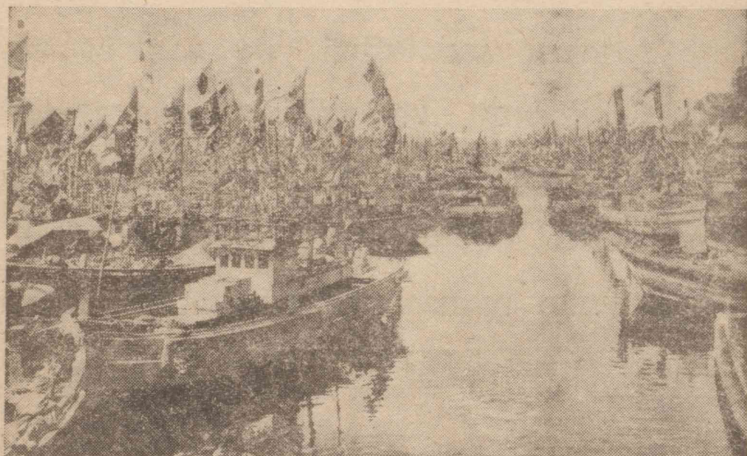
Spelling

1. liv(e)-ing wak(e)-ing shin(e)-ing

2. carry—carries dry—dried

hope [houp]	promise [prómis]	lives [laivz]	sow [sou]
future [fjú:tʃə]	reap [ri:p]	lane(s) [lein(z)]	

LESSON FOUR
OUR FISHERMEN



Celebrating the Season's Heavy Catches in Aomori Prefecture.

From the earliest time, men have always caught fish to eat.

There are good fishing grounds all around our country, and a great many people make their living by fishing.

fishermen [fiʃəmən] caught [kɔ:t]

The variety of the fish in our seas is very great.

A fisherman's life is full of dangers. Today the radio broadcasts a weather-forecast several times every day, and this is a great help to the fishermen, but there are sudden changes in the weather at sea, and the fishermen may be caught in storms far from the shore. Then it sometimes happens that their boats are upset and they are drowned before they can be rescued.

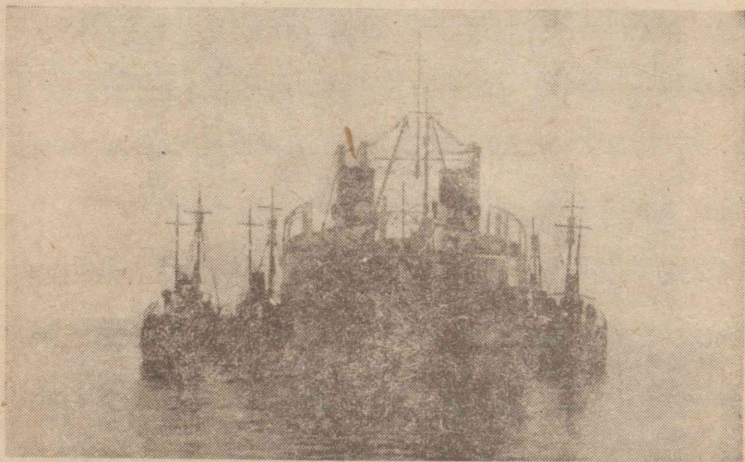
Our fishermen are brave and daring. They fish not only near our shores, but go far out to distant seas. Some even go so far as the South Pacific Ocean

variety [və'ri:əti] life [laif] danger(s) [d'ændʒə(z)]
broadcast [brɔ:dka:st] weather-forecast [wəðə'fɔ:kə:st]
sudden [sʌdn] change(s) [tʃeɪndʒ(iz)] far [fɑ:]
shore [ʃɔ:] happen(s) [hæpən(z)] upset [ʌpsét]
drown(ed) [draʊn(d)] rescue(d) [rɛskju:(d)] daring [d'ɛəriŋ]
Pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] ocean [oʊʃən]

to catch whales though you must know whales are not fish.

Some of the fish which our fishermen catch is tinned and sent to Europe and America. In this way fishing brings a large amount of money to our country.

Here is a picture of a whaling ship which has been out to sea catching whales



whale(s) [weɪl(z)] though [ðəʊ] amount [əˈmaʊnt]
money [ˈmʌni] been [bi:n]

for several months.

Japanese make very good fishermen, and our tinned salmon is well-known all over the world. Fishing is a great industry in Japan.

Grammar

(1) Here is a picture of a whaling ship **which** has been out to sea.

The sea **which** lies between Asia and America is called the Pacific Ocean.

(2) Some of the fish (**which** our fishermen catch) is tinned and sent abroad.

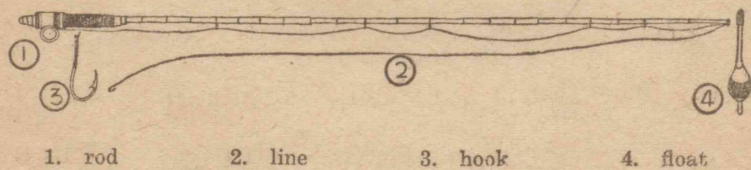
The seed (**which** the farmer plants) will grow in a few days.

salmon [sælˈmən] well-known [welˈnəʊn] industry [ɪndəstri]
lie(s) [laɪ(z)] plant(s) [plɑnt(s)]

(3) Japanese **make** very good fishermen.
You will make a very good business man.

Conjugation

be	were	been
know	knew	known
catch	caught	caught
send	sent	sent
drown	drowned	drowned
rescue	rescued	rescued
tin	tinned	tinned
upset	upset	upset



LESSON FIVE

THE WONDERFUL GARDENER



Luther Burbank Among the Spineless Prickly Pears He Produced.

About ten years ago, there lived in America a man who had a garden that was like a magician's garden. In it grew many wonderful things. There

wonderful [wʌndəfʊl]	gardener [gɑ:dənə]
magician's [mədʒɪʃənz]	grew [gru:]

were plums that had no stones, and blackberry bushes without thorns.

There was a tree covered with beautiful rose-coloured fruit. This fruit tasted something like a plum and something like an apricot.

There were daisies much larger than the field daisy, and there were lovely red poppies while poppies in other gardens were all golden yellow.

Even the vegetables seemed to be enchanted. There were potatoes so very good to eat that they were talked about everywhere.

All this sounds almost like a fairy story, but every bit of it is really true.

plum(s) [plam(z)]	blackberry [blækberi]
thorn(s) [θɔ:n(z)]	cover(ed) [kávə(d)]
apricot [éiprikət]	fruit [fru:t]
poppies(poppy+es) [pópi(z)]	daisies(daisy+es) [déizi(z)]
vegetable(s) [védžitəbl(z)]	yellow [jélou]
sound(s) [saund(z)]	enchant(ed) [intʃánt(id)]
fairy [féəri]	bit [bit]
really [riəli]	

The name of the man who made these wonderful plants grow in his garden is Luther Burbank.

Sometimes boys and girls go to see a man who pretends to do magic things, like pulling a rabbit from a hat. Those who are watching know that the magician is only playing a trick. But there was no trick played when Luther Burbank grew a plum without a stone and made a walnut with a shell as thin as paper.

This man always loved growing things. When he was two years old, one day people saw him trying to put a petal back on a flower. At another time he cried when he saw a little bird taking

Luther [lú:θə]	Burbank [bɜ:bæŋk]	pretend(s) [príténd(z)]
magic [mædzik]	rabbit [rébit]	trick [trik]
walnut [wó:lnət]	shell [ʃel]	thin [θin]
cried(cry+ed) [kraid]	petal [pétl]	



Luther Burbank's House and His Glass-House.

the honey from a flower.

As Luther Burbank grew older, he began to work very carefully with all kinds of plants. Soon he found a way to make better and more beautiful plants.

This great lover of growing things died in the year 1926. But his gardening still goes on, for he taught what he knew to many other people who liked

carefully [kéəfuli] lover [lʌvə] die(d) [dai(d)]
taught [tɔ:t]

to work with plants.

Because of this great gardener and his helpers, we now have oranges and grapes without seeds in them. We have wonderful new kinds of fruits and vegetables. And we have beautiful flowers that never grew in our gardens before. Luther Burbank is a great benefactor of mankind.

Grammar

(1) There lived a man **who** had a garden.

The name of the man **who** made these plants grow is Luther Burbank.

We go to see a man **who** pretends to do magic things.

knew [nju:] helper(s) [hélpə(z)] orange(s) [órindʒ(iz)]
grape(s) [greip(s)] benefactor [bénifæktə]
mankind [mænkáind]

Those **who** are watching know that he is playing a trick.

I know a boy **who** received a medal for his wonderful melon.

(2) He had a garden **that** was like a magician's garden.

There were plums **that** had no stones.

We have beautiful flowers **that** never grew in our gardens before.

Conjugation

find	found	found
grow	grew	grown
teach	taught	taught

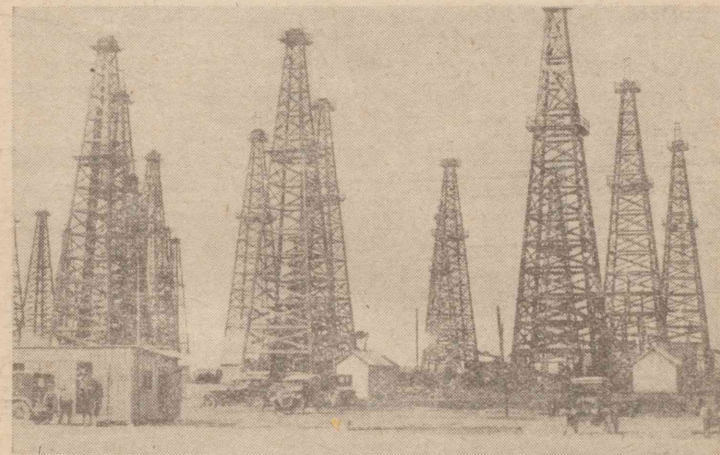
Spelling

1. daisy—daisies poppy—poppies
2. cry —cried

receive(d) [ri:si:v(d)] medal [médl] melon [mélən]
 teach [ti:tʃ]

LESSON SIX

OIL



View of an American Oil-Field.

What is the most valuable of minerals? Is it gold, silver, iron or a diamond? Perhaps. But oil is also one of the most valuable.

You see, man has come to do almost

oil [ɔil] mineral(s) [mínərəl(z)]

every kind of work with machines. Trains, motor-cars, ships and aeroplanes that carry him and his things so swiftly between places are all machines. On the farm, he uses machines to raise his food. In the factories, he makes things with the help of machines. All these machines can work properly only by the use of oil.

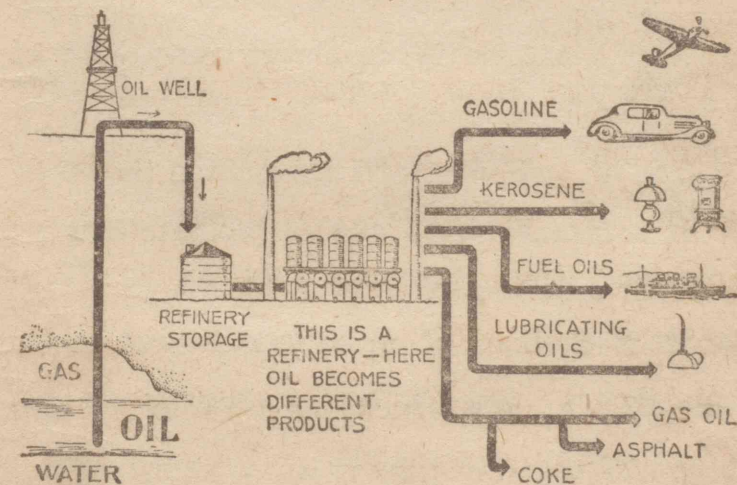
10 There are many kinds of oils, but the kind man uses most comes from the earth. It is called petroleum. North America, Russia, Persia and some of the South Sea Islands have good oil-fields.

15 Petroleum is a thick, dark brown liquid. It is made into many different kinds of

machine(s) [məʃi:n(z)]	swiftly [swɪftli]
factories(factory+es) [fæktəri(z)]	properly [prɒpəli]
earth [ə:θ]	petroleum [pitróuljəm]
Persia [pé:fə]	Russia [rúʃə]
island(s) [áilənd(z)]	thick [θɪk]
liquid [líkwɪd]	

products at refineries.

With the use of oil, great changes have come about. It is because of oil and oil products that we can have engines of light weight, and because of these light engines aeroplanes can rise into the air and motor-cars can speed along everywhere. Ships cross the oceans



product(s) [prɒdɛkt(s)]	refineries(refinery+es) [rifáinərɪz]
weight [weɪt]	along [əlɔŋ]

and trains cross the continents driven by oil engines.

Oil has become more and more necessary in our everyday life. Oil is certainly one of the most valuable minerals to us.

Grammar

(1) **Man** has come to do almost every kind of work with machines.

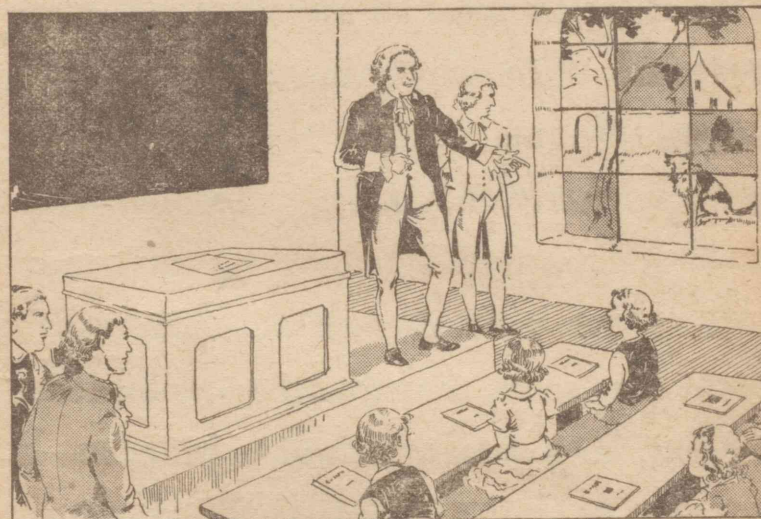
The oil man uses most comes from the earth.

(2) **It** is because of oil and oil products **that** we can have engines of light weight.

It is because of greater moisture in the air **that** we feel the heat more near the sea than up on a mountain.

driven [drɪvɪn] necessary [nə'sɪsəri] everyday [évrideɪ]
certainly [sə'tɪnli] moisture [mɔɪstʃə]

LESSON SEVEN
THREE KINGDOMS



There is an old story about a king who went one day into a school and began to ask questions like an inspector. He took up a piece of iron and said,

kingdom(s) [kɪŋdəm(z)] inspector [ɪnspéktə]

“To which kingdom does this belong?”

A little boy said, quite correctly, “It belongs to the mineral kingdom, sir.”

Then he pointed to a piece of wood and said, “To which kingdom does this belong?” and another pupil answered, quite correctly, “It belongs to the vegetable kingdom, sir.”

Next he pointed to his dog, which could be seen through the school-room window, and asked to which kingdom it belonged; and a third pupil answered, quite correctly, that it belonged to the animal kingdom.

Last of all he asked, with a gentle smile on his face, to which kingdom he

belong(s) [bilóŋ(z)] correctly [kəréktli] sir [sə:]
wood [wud] gentle [džéntl] smile [smaɪl]

belonged, and a little girl answered, shyly, that he belonged to the kingdom of God.

Of course she ought to have said, “To the animal kingdom, sir,” but I expect she thought it would not be polite or kind to say that a man was an animal.

It is good fun to choose something you can see near to you and say to what kingdom it belongs. And if you can point out on the globe from which part of the world it comes it is still greater fun.

Take, for example, the following in turn: a penny, a piece of india-rubber, a can of petrol, a cigar, a cabbage, a walking-stick with a silver top; and find

shyly [ʃáili] ought [ɔ:t] polite [pəlaɪt] choose [tʃuz]
globe [gləub] still [stɪl] example [ɪgzámpl]
follow(ing) [fólou(ɪŋ)] india-rubber [ɪndjərəbə] petrol [pétrəl]
cigar [sɪgú:] cabbage [kæbɪdʒ] stick [stɪk] top [tɒp]

out to which kingdom each belongs.

Grammar

(1) He said, "To which kingdom does this belong?"

= He asked to which kingdom that **belonged**.

A boy said, "It belongs to the mineral kingdom."

= A boy **replied** that it **belonged** to the mineral kingdom.

(2) She **ought to have said** so and so.

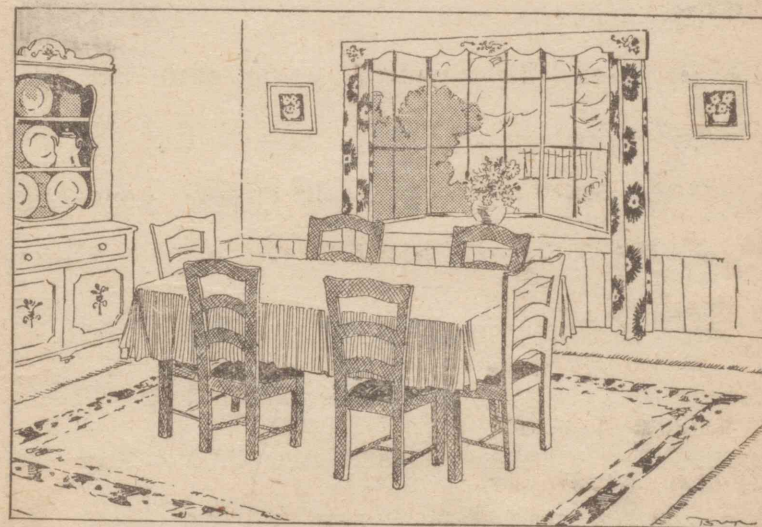
You **ought to have written** your composition at home.

We **ought to have started** an hour earlier.

each [i:tʃ] composition [kəmˈpəzɪʃən]

LESSON EIGHT

THE MEALS



We have three meals a day — breakfast, lunch and dinner. Dinner is generally the largest meal of the day. Some people take it at midday, and then

meal(s) [mi:l(z)] generally [dʒenərəli] midday [mɪdˈdeɪ]

they have supper in the evening. Many people also have tea between four and five.

The picture on the preceding page shows our dining-room. You can see in it the dining-table, with the white tablecloth on it. Around it, there are six chairs.

Our dining-room is very light, as it faces south, and it looks upon the street across the grass. There are two doors to the room; one leads you to the kitchen, and the other to the hall, through which you can go either to the drawing-room or to the bed-rooms upstairs.

Mother is very strict about table

preceding [prisi:diŋ] dining-room [dāiniŋrum]
kitchen [kitʃin] drawing-room [drōiŋrum] hall [hɔ:l]
upstairs [ʌpstéəz] strict [strikt]

manners. She never allows us to talk or laugh loudly, and I never make a noise with my mouth while eating or drinking.

Mother cooks our food, but my sister helps her. It is also my sister's work to lay the table. Look, she has already laid it. She has put all the plates, napkins, knives and forks on the table.

In our home, supper is the biggest meal. We enjoy it a great deal because we can have it all together. Sometimes Father tells us at table about the interesting things that he has seen or heard during the day.

Listen, there is the bell. That is Father. Mother is at the door to welcome

manners [mænəz] allow(s) [ə'lau(z)] loudly [láudli]
noise [nɔiz] lay [lei] laid [leid] plate(s) [pleit(s)]
napkin(s) [næpkin(z)] knives [naivz] fork(s) [fɔ:k.s.]
together [təgeðə] seen [si:n] bell [bel]

him home.

Grammar

(1) The other leads to the hall, **through which** you can go to the drawing-room.

Father gave me a small case, **in which** there was a silver watch.

We saw a table, **on which** there was a vase with roses in it.

(2) I never make a noise with my mouth **while** eating.

My sister always sings **while** laying the table.

I never think of my lessons **while** playing games.



1. plate 2. milk jug 3. tea-pot 4. sugar basin 5. tray

case [keɪs] vase [vɑ:z]

LESSON NINE

ASKING THE WAY



Excuse me, would you please direct me to the Natural History Museum? According to my map, it must be somewhere in this neighbourhood; but as I

excuse [ɪkskjʊ:z] would [wʊd] direct [dɪ'rekt]
 natural [nætʃrəl] history [hɪstəri] according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ]
 somewhere [sʌmweə] neighbourhood [neɪbəhʊd]

have never been in this part of the town, I am afraid I cannot find it.

Well, let me see. Go straight up this street, and take the fourth turning to



the right, and you will come to the park.

Go into the park, and follow the main path for a few

minutes, and you will see a three-storeyed brick building on

your right. That is the Natural History Museum.

Thank you very much indeed.

Not at all. I think you can easily find

main [mein] path [pa:θ] three-storeyed [θri:stɔ:ri:d]
brick [brik] thank [θæŋk] easily [i:zili]

your way; it's only ten minutes' walk altogether. But you can come with me, if you like; I'll go part of the way with you, and point out the building.

No, never mind, I don't like to give you so much trouble.

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

Oh, are you, really? It's very kind of you.

Don't mention it.

Grammar

(1) Would you please show me the way to the Red Cross Hospital?

trouble [trábl] mention [ménʃən] hospital [hɔ:spitl]

Would you kindly explain to me the meaning of this sentence ?

(2) Take the second turning to the left, and you will come to a stone building.

Learn English, and you will be able to make a trip around the world all by yourself.

Get used to hard work while you are young, and you will never be sorry for it in after years.

Word-Formation

real-ly	general-ly
bright-ly	rapid-ly
easily (=easy+ly)	kind-ly

kindly [káindli]	explain [ikspléin]	meaning [máinig]
sentence [séntəns]	able [éibl]	trip [trip]

LESSON TEN

WHICH ?

There are two boys whom I know fairly well. One is called "Lazy Joe," and the other, "Happy John."

Joe gets up very late in the morning. He dresses slowly, and has hardly time to wash his face or brush his hair. He does not mind if he is late for school, and he is careless and restless while at his lessons. So he is always at the bottom of the class.

At home, he has no time to help his mother. When she sends him on an errand, he takes so long that she thinks

fairly [féəli]	Joe [dʒou]	slowly [slóuli]	hardly [hárdli]
careless [kéəlis]	restless [réstlis]	bottom [bótəm]	
errand [érənd]			

he must have lost his way.



In the picture you see the boy playing with other boys as lazy as himself; he seems to be tired with play. Perhaps he has been playing for hours now.

A lazy boy becomes a lazy man. If Joe does not mend his ways, he may find when he becomes a man that there is no room for him in this busy world.

lost [lɒst] seem [si:m] tired [taɪəd] mend [mend]

John is an entirely different sort of boy.

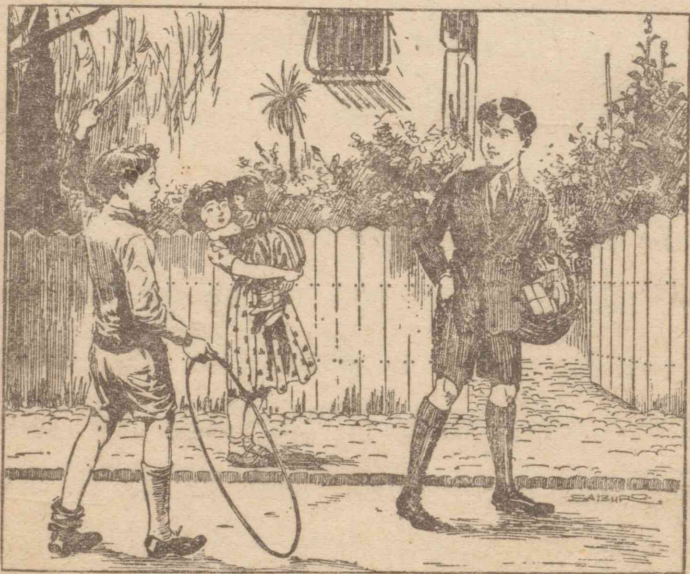
He has to go a long way to school, yet he is such an earnest pupil that he has never been late or absent.

He learns his lessons well, but that is not all. He is good at sports as well. When he plays a game, he can nearly always win. But if he loses, he never frets, but is as bright and happy as ever. That is why his friends call him "Happy John," and he is a hero among his friends.

He has often to do errands in the village. Look at him bringing home his basket full of flour, tea, and sugar, from

entirely [ɪntaɪəli] earnest [ɜ:nɪst] absent [æbsənt]
win [wɪn] fret(s) [fret(s)] ever [évə] hero [híərəu]

the grocer's shop. He has been helping his mother all this afternoon.



It is no wonder that John's parents are very proud of him.

Which sort of boys would you like to have among your friends?

flour [fláue] tea [ti:] groces('s) [gróuse(z)]
shop [ʃop] wonder [wánde]

Grammar

(1) She thinks he **must have lost** his way.

You **may have guessed** what sort of boy John is.

You **may have left** your hat in the hall.

(2) He **has been playing** for hours now.

John **has been helping** his mother all this afternoon.

(3) He is **such** an earnest pupil **that** he has never been late at school.

She was **such** a tidy maid **that** her mistress liked her a great deal.

Word-Formation

care-less	care-ful
rest-less	rest-ful
thought-less	thought-ful
help-less	help-ful
use-less	use-ful

guess(ed) [ges(t)] tidy [táidi] maid [meid]
mistress [místris]

LESSON ELEVEN

SHEEP



Merino Sheep.

You know that a cow is a very useful animal. You must not think, however, that it is the only animal that is useful. There are many other animals which we cannot do without. The sheep is one of them.

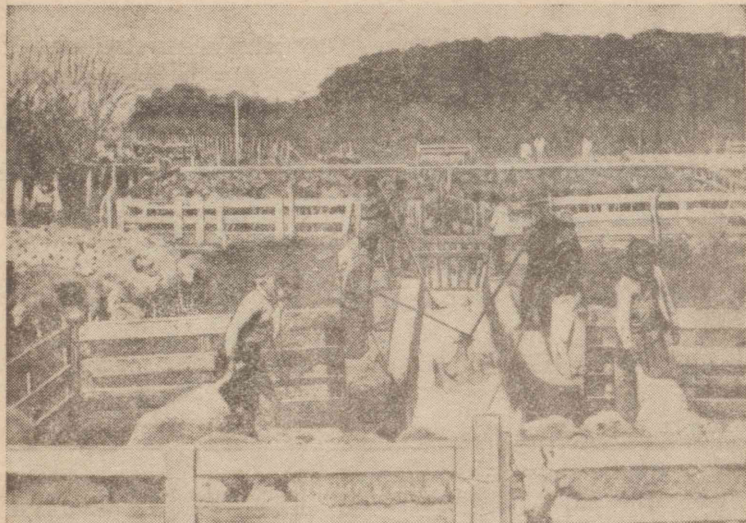
sheep [ʃi:p] however [hauevə]

If you look around, you will be surprised to see how many things there are that are made of wool, and wool is sheep's hair. Have you ever thought what amount of money we pay every year for wool? It amounts to about two hundred million yen!

We buy more wool from Australia than from any other places. Australia is a great sheep-raising country. There are large flocks of sheep nearly everywhere there.

Sheep must first be washed before the wool is cut off their backs, but they like neither the bath nor the shearing, and it is an amusing sight to see them trying

wool [wul] million [miljən] Australia [ə:streiljə]
pay [pei] flock(s) [flɒk(s)] shear(ing) [ʃiə(riŋ)]
sight [sait]



Washing Sheep.

to get away from the men. —

The wool when gathered is put into bags and sent to the market where it is sold to the people who have come from various parts of the world. England, Japan and Germany are the best customers of Australian wool.

Germany [dʒó:məni] customer(s) [kástəmə(z)]

These bags of wool are then shipped to factories where the wool, after being washed and dyed different colours, is spun into yarn and woven into all sorts of things. Coats, shawls, stockings, carpets, blankets and a countless number of other things are made of wool.

At present, there are only a few sheep in our country, but they are rapidly increasing in number. The government is encouraging sheep-raising among our farmers.

There are different kinds of sheep, but the merino is one of the best. It gives long, soft and very fine wool.

spun [spʌn]	yarn [jɑ:n]	woven [wóuvən]	shawl(s) [ʃɔ:l(z)]
stocking(s) [stɔkiŋ(z)]			carpet(s) [kápít(s)]
blanket(s) [blæŋkít(s)]			countless [káuntlis]
increasing [inkrí:siŋ]		government [gávənmənt]	
encouraging [inkáridʒiŋ]		merino [mərí:nou]	

Grammar

(1) The wool is sent to the market **where** (=and there) it is sold.

It is sent to factories **where** (=and there) it is spun into yarn.

(2) **You will be surprised to see** how many things there are that are made of wool.

You will be interested to know that their stockings are all made from Japanese silk.

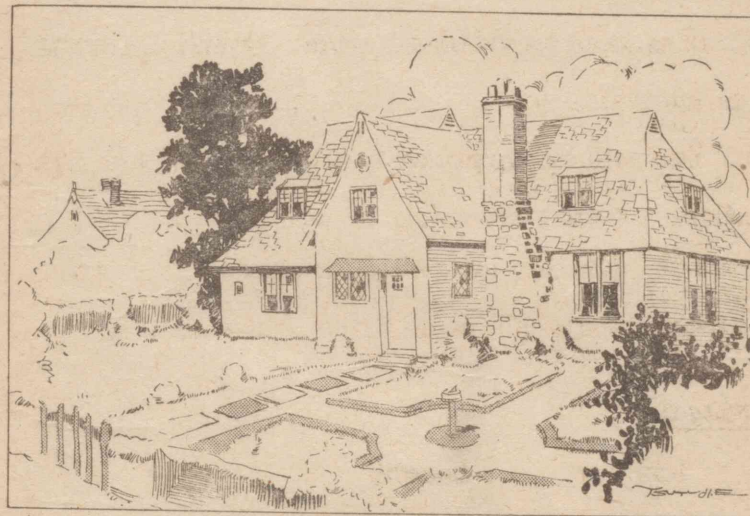
Conjugation

buy	bought	bought
sell	sold	sold
spin	spun(span)	spun
think	thought	thought
weave	wove	woven
cut	cut	cut
put	put	put

silk [silk]

LESSON TWELVE

MY HOME



We live in a little house in the suburbs of London. The house is not old; it has been standing only five years.

Our house, like most ordinary English houses, consists of two storeys. It stands

ordinary [ˈɔːdnri]

consist(s) [kənˈsɪst(s)]

a little way back from the road and, in front of it, there is a small garden.

A path leads from the gate of the garden to the front door of the house. On either side of this footpath, there is a smooth, level lawn of grass, and there are also a few rose-bushes and a few beds of flowers.

I take care of the front garden, for which my father gives me two shillings a month. I have to water it every Saturday afternoon in summer, and I cut the grass once a fortnight. I always keep it neat and tidy.

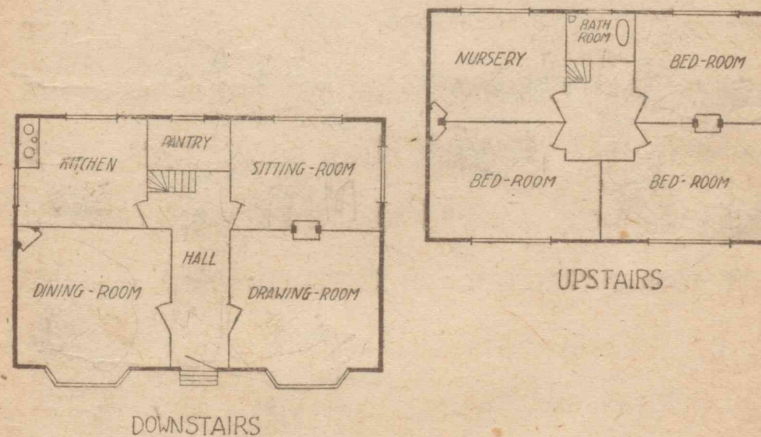
Because our house has only two storeys, we do not speak of the ground-floor and

road [rouð] gate [geit] level [lévl] footpath [fútpa:θ].
 smooth [smu:ð] fortnight [fó:tnait] lawn [lɔ:n]
 shilling(s) [ʃilɪŋ(z)] cut [kat] neat [ni:t]
 ground-floor [gráundfló:]

the first floor, but we say simply upstairs and downstairs.

Downstairs are the dining-room, the drawing-room, the sitting-room, the kitchen and the pantry. Upstairs are the bed-rooms, the bath-room and the nursery.

The rooms of our house are not large.



Plan of My Home.

simply [simpli] downstairs [dáunstéəz]
 sitting-room [siti:grum] pantry [pæntri]

The largest one is the drawing-room, which is sixteen feet long and fourteen feet wide.

At the back of the house, there is a back garden. It is much larger than the front garden. It is thirty yards in length and ten yards in width, and, therefore, has an area of three hundred square yards.

10 At the bottom of the garden, there are several old trees. They are very tall. Father says that they must have been growing for over a century.

nursery [nú:səri] yard(s) [jɑ:d(z)] length [leŋθ]
width [widθ] area [éəriə] square [skwɛə]

Grammar

(1) Father says that they **must have been** growing for over a century.

The oldest pyramid **must have been** standing there for over sixty centuries.

(2) I cut the grass once a fortnight.

My father gives me two shillings a month.

(3) The largest one is the drawing-room, which is sixteen feet **long** and fourteen feet **wide**.

It is thirty yards **in length** and ten yards **in width**.

The mountain is 4,000 metres **high**.

It is more than 13,000 feet **in height**.

Word-Formation

length < long width < wide
height < high weight < weigh

pyramid [píramid] metre(s) [mí:tə(z)] height [hait]

LESSON THIRTEEN

AN EARLY ROSE

This is a little poem of sadness and joy. We like it the more because the joy comes at the end. The little rose was timid at first, but soon found there were friends near her, as people in trouble always do.



“Oh dear! is summer over?”
I heard a rosebud moan,
When first, her eyes she opened,
And found she was alone.

poem [póuim] sadness [sédnis] joy [dʒɔi]
timid [tímid] dear [diə] moan [moun] alone [əlóun]

“Oh, why did summer leave me,
Little me, belated?
Where are the other roses?
I think they might have waited.”

6 Soon the little rosebud
Saw to her surprise
Other roses opening,
So she dried her eyes.

10 Then I heard her laughing
Gaily in the sun,
“I thought the summer over;
Why, it's only just begun!”



leave [li:v] belate(d) [biléit(id)] wait(ed) [weit(id)]
gaily [géili] begun [bigán]

Grammar

(1) To her surprise, she saw other roses opening.

To our great joy, there were many other flowers to greet her.

(2) I heard a rosebud moan.

We saw many flowers open one after another.

(3) We like it the more because the joy comes at the end.

We enjoyed our meal the more because we were all very hungry.



pansy



daffodil



carnation



iris



dahlia



marigold



corn-flower

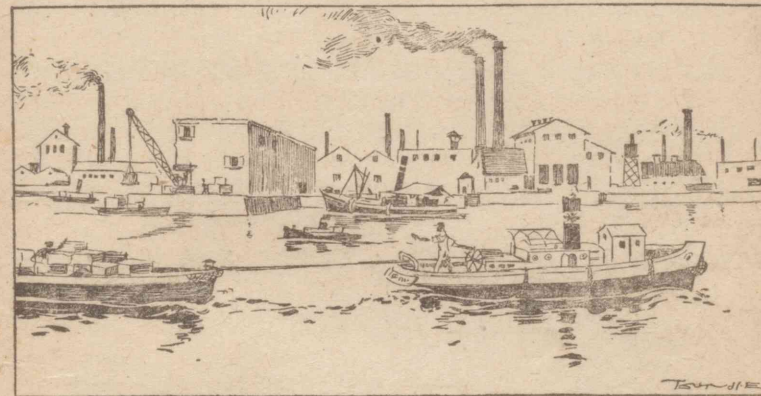


poppy

greet [gri:t]

LESSON FOURTEEN

OF WHAT USE IS A RIVER ?



A river is valuable to us in very many ways.

First of all, it drains the land. If the water does not run off in rivers, the ground will be so wet that men can neither till it nor live on it.

drains(s) [drein(z)]

land [lənd]

wet [wet]

Rivers also give a good supply of fresh water to the people who live near them. Perhaps your own town gets its drinking water from a neighbouring river.

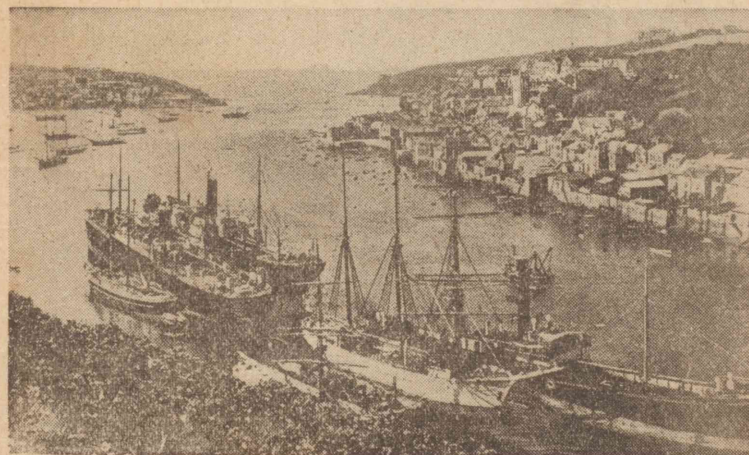
Rivers are helpful to many kinds of industries. Works and factories which need much water are very often built on the banks of rivers. There are a great many mills driven by streams and rivers. In some places, rivers turn the machines which give us electric light and electric power.

Rivers are also the ready-made roads of a country. Boats or ships sail on the rivers, and carry people and goods from place to place. The only way to enter

supply [səpláɪ]	built [bɪlt]	mill(s) [mɪl(z)]
stream(s) [stri:m(z)]		power [paʊə]
ready-made [rédi:meɪd]	enter [éntə]	

some countries is to sail up the rivers.

The part of a river which joins the sea is called the mouth. If the mouth is wide and open, we call it an estuary. Some of the chief and best seaports of the world are situated on estuaries. Docks are built on the shores of estuaries, so that ships can easily load and unload their cargoes.



A Port on an Estuary.

join(s) [dʒɔɪn(z)]	estuary [éstjuəri]
situate(d) [sítjueit(id)]	chief [tʃi:f]
load [ləʊd]	dock(s) [dɒk(z)]
unload [ʌnləʊd]	cargo(es) [ká:ɡoʊ(z)]

The Yangtze-Kiang is the longest and the most valuable river in the Far East.

Grammar

- (1) There are a great many **mills driven** by streams.

We sometimes find large blocks of **stone buried** under the earth.

- (2) Docks are built on the shores **so that** ships **can** (or **may**) easily load their cargoes.

We meet once a week **so that** we **may** practise English conversation.

- (3) The land will be **so wet that** men can neither till it nor live on it.

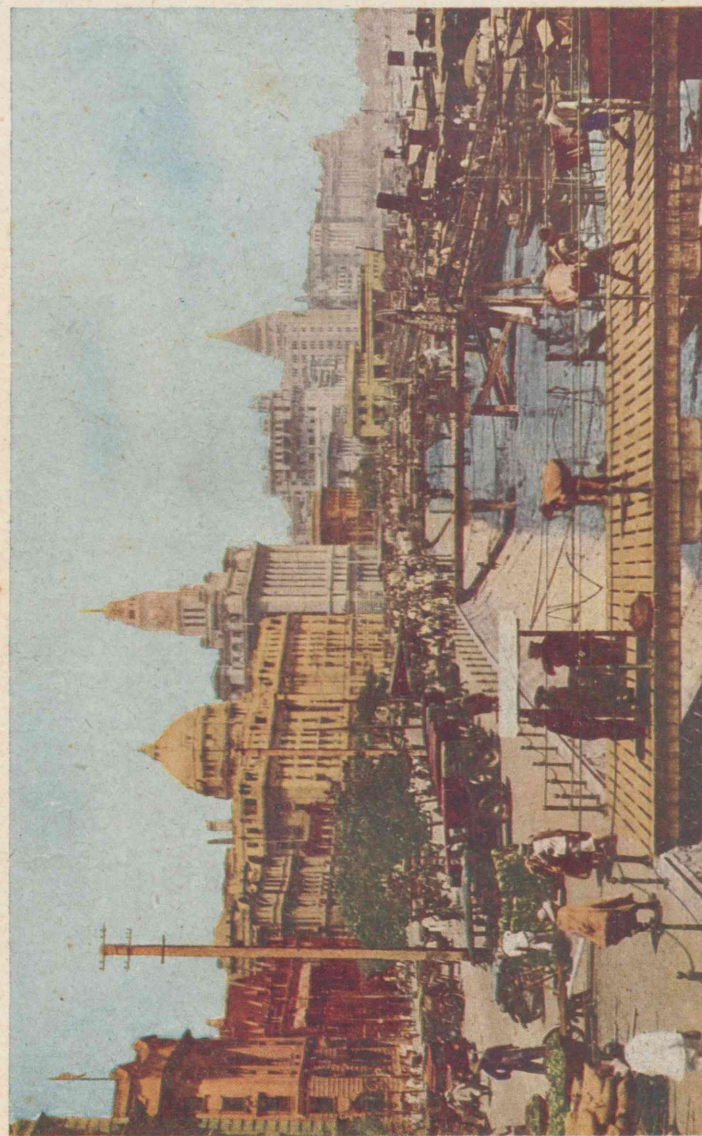
The maid is so tidy **that** her mistress cannot let her go.

block(s) [blɒk(s)]

buried(bury+ed) [berid]

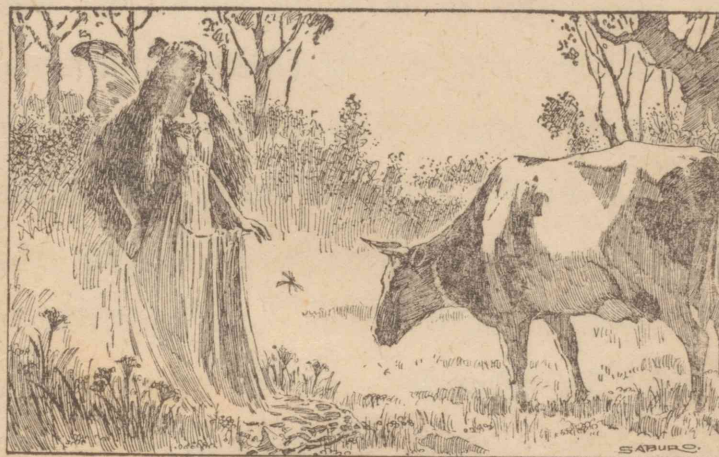
practise [præktis]

conversation [kɒnvəseɪʃən]



The Landing Stages of the Port of Shanghai.
Shanghai is the only big seaport for the rich Yangtze-Kiang Valley

LESSON FIFTEEN
THE CLOVER LEAVES



Once upon a time, a cow and a bee asked Mother Nature for a new kind of food. Mother Nature said, "Very well, you shall have a new food. You will find it in every field. Its name shall be clover."

clover [klóuvə] nature [néitʃə]

The very next day, in all the fields there grew a new plant. The leaves were fresh and green, and the cow thought she had never tasted anything so good. The flowers were red, and the bee found them full of the sweetest honey. The clover was the best food they had ever had.

The bee had no trouble in finding the red flowers, but the poor cow was rather stupid. She thought that all green leaves were clover leaves. Soon she began to eat a great many things that were not at all good for her.

At last Mother Nature felt sorry for the cow, and sent a fairy to point out the clover leaves. Every day the fairy went

green [grɪn]	anything [ˈɛniθɪŋ]	stupid [stjʊːpɪd]
felt [felt]	search [sɜːtʃ]	

with the cow in search of clover. When it rained, he carried his little toadstool umbrella. When the sun shone, he carried his fan made of a violet leaf.

After a while, the fairy grew tired of his task, and he made up his mind one day to go to a picnic. He said to the cow, "I will mark all the clover in this meadow with a little white paint. Will you promise not to eat anything I have not marked?"

The cow promised, and the fairy skipped away.

Soon Mother Nature came by. She looked at the clover leaves closely. Then she called the runaway fairy. "It was

toadstool [təʊdstuːl]	umbrella [ʌmbrɛlə]	shone [ʃɒn]
fan [fæn]	violet [vaɪələɪt]	task [tɑːsk]
picnic [pɪknɪk]	mark [mɑːk]	meadow [ˈmɛdəʊ]
paint [peɪnt]	skip.ped) [skɪp(t)]	closely [kləʊsli]
runaway [rʌnəweɪ]		



very naughty of you to leave your work," she said. "I shall have to punish you. You must paint every single clover leaf in the world. Then the cows will always know the clover when they see it."

The little fairy started out sadly with his acorn cup of white paint and his thistledown brush. If you look at the

punish [pʌniʃ]
acorn [éikɔ:n]

single [sɪŋɡl]
thistledown [θɪslðaun]

sadly [sædli]

leaves of the red clover, you will see that every one has a white mark.

Grammar

(1) The cow thought she **had** never **tasted** anything so good.

The clover was the best food they **had** ever **had**.

I told him that I **had** never **seen** a pyramid before.

(2) The cow promised **not to eat** the other things.

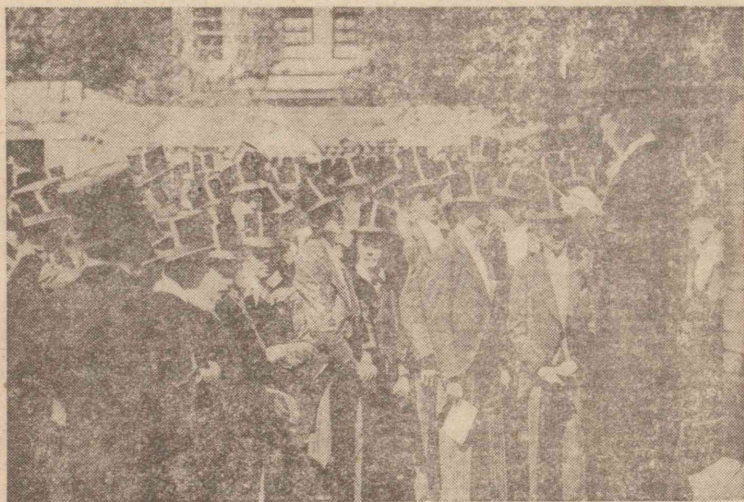
Everyone in the class promised **never to tell** a lie.

(3) **You shall** have a new food.

Its name shall be clover.

lie [lai]

LESSON SIXTEEN
THE SPEECH-DAY



A Scene on the Speech-Day.

In our country, the school year is divided into three terms; so is it in England. But in that country the year begins in the second half of September

speech [spi:tʃ] divide(d) [divaɪd(i)]

and closes sometimes in July and sometimes at the beginning of August.

There are at the end of the school year two important events. The greater of the two is the cricket match, and the other is the prize-giving.

The latter, also called the Speech-Day because the pupils have to listen to so many speeches, is pleasant because it marks the end of the school year and the beginning of the summer holidays.

The pupils with their parents and many other people meet in the large school-hall. The ceremony begins with "God save the King", which the boys hear standing as it is their national anthem just as the

important [impɔ:tənt] event(s) [ivént(s)] cricket [krikit]
match [mætʃ] prize [praiz] latter [lætə] pleasant [plézn]
meet [mi:t] ceremony [sériməni] God [gɒd]
national [næʃnəl] anthem [ænthəm]

Kimigayo is ours.

Then, a gentleman who sits in the middle of the stage, and is called the chairman, makes a speech. When his speech is over, the band plays a piece of music, and next, the headmaster reads the list of the boys who have done well in examinations during the school-year.

He also reads the results of the cricket and football seasons, for, in English schools, sports are quite as important as any school lessons. Then all the boys clap their hands and cheer, for they are proud of the honour and success won by their school.

After this, each form-master reads the

stage [steɪdʒ] chairman [tʃeəmən] headmaster [hedmɑ:stə]
list [lɪst] done [dʌn] result(s) [rɪzʌlt(s)] clap [klæp]
cheer [tʃiə] honour [ɔnə] success [səksés] won [wʌn]

list of prizes won for the different subjects in his form; the boys receive books as rewards.

When the ceremony is over, all the pupils go home, some proudly with prizes under their arms, others empty-handed. But all think of the happy weeks they will enjoy at the sea-side, in the country, or in the mountains.

The next is the first stanza of the English national anthem. Perhaps your teacher will be pleased to show you how to sing it. I think it is nice to be able to sing songs of different countries. One of America's anthems, "My country, 'tis of thee," can be sung to the same tune.

reward(s) [riwɔ:d(z)] proudly [praʊdli]
empty-handed [emptihændɪd] gracious [grɛiʃəs]
noble [nóubl] victorious [vɪktóriəs] stanza [stænzə]
tune [tju:n]

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!

Grammar

(1) In our country, the school year is divided into three terms ; so is it in England.

They sing their national anthem at school, and so do we at ceremonies.

(2) (May) God save our gracious king !

(May) our noble King live long !

reign [rein]

LESSON SEVENTEEN

THE CINEMA



My mother is fond of the cinema. She sometimes takes me to the theatre when there are good pictures.

My mother likes foreign films better. She says she can learn a great many

theatre [θiətrə]

foreign [fɔːrɪn]

film(s) [fɪlm(z)]

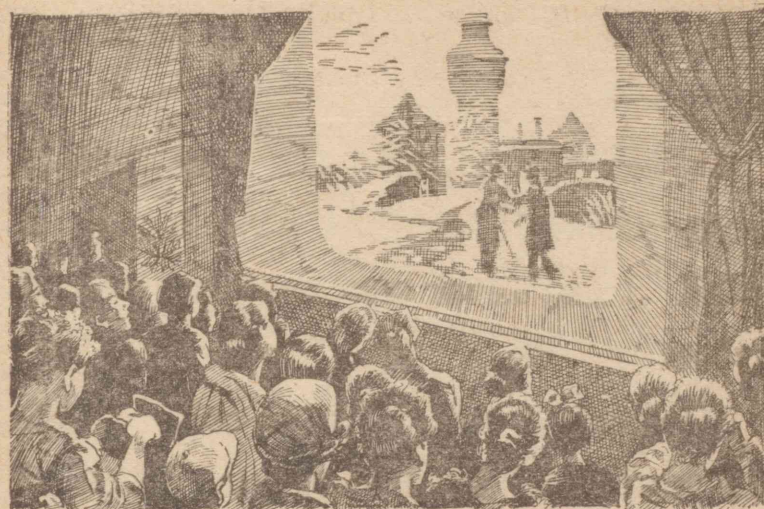
things from them about the history or customs of foreign people.

A few days ago, she saw in the paper that there was a good talking picture at the new cinema house in our town. That evening, we went to see it after supper.

When we went there, we saw many people standing in line to buy tickets at the window. We had to wait a little before we could get ours. Then, a boy showed us our seats.

What a grand building the new theatre was! It was nearly as beautiful as a palace. Everything was gorgeous, the seats were comfortable, and the air inside was as sweet and fresh as if it were a

custom(s) [kástəm(z)] line [lain] buy [bai] palace [pælis]
gorgeous [gɔ:dʒəs] inside [ínsáid]



summer morning.

Soon there was music, and the curtain rose. The story was about some young Frenchmen making friends with young Germans across the border. The picture was so sad in some parts that my mother almost wept.

The people in the picture spoke French

curtain [kó:tn]	Frenchmen [fréntsmən]
German(s) [dʒɔ:mən(z)]	border [bó:də]
wept [wept]	almost [ɔ:lmoust]

and German with the same ease as if they
were both their mother tongue.

At last the picture was over with a
happy ending. Everyone gave a sigh of
relief. I had never seen anything so good
before.

“Mother,” I said, “I have enjoyed both
the music and the picture very much. I
think I like this theatre better than the
others.”

“So do I,” said my mother. “I think
this house is immensely better in every
respect.”

I wish it were as clean in all the other
houses, and they showed always such
good pictures as the one we saw that

ease [i:z] end(ing) [end(iŋ)] sigh [sai] relief [rili:f]
immensely [iménsli]

night. Then my mother might allow me
to see pictures oftener.

My mother always says that many
pictures do more harm than good, and
she is very particular about those she
allows me to see. I am especially fond
of seeing scientific pictures. I think they
are really interesting.

Grammar

(1) The air inside was as sweet as if it were a
summer morning.

He speaks English with ease as if it were his
mother tongue.

I wish it were clean in all cinema houses.

harm [hɑ:m] particular [pətikjulə] scientific [saiəntifik]

I wish they showed good pictures.

Then my mother might allow me to see pictures oftener.

I wish I could fly like a bird.

I wish my father would buy me a good motor-cycle.

I wish we had no lessons to prepare at home.

I wish you would not get angry.

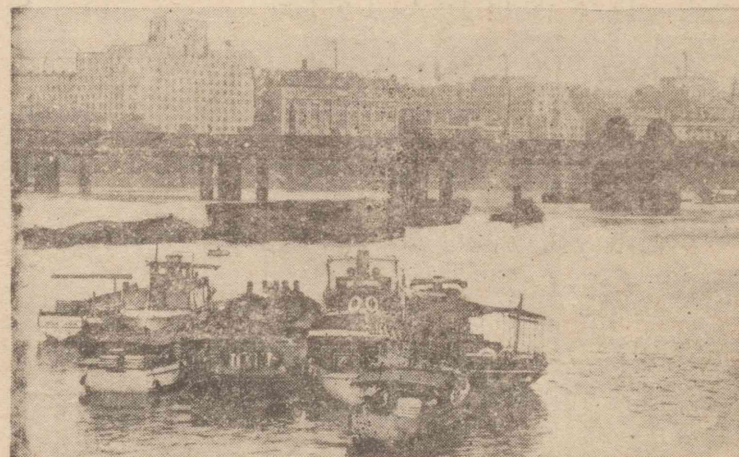
Conjugation

buy	bought	bought
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
show	showed	shown
speak	spoke	spoken
weep	wept	wept

motor-cycle [móutəsáikl] prepare [prípéə] angry [æŋgri]

LESSON EIGHTEEN

LONDON



The Thames, 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 eight million people live in this great town.

since [sins]

The houses across the street were mere shadows. When the fog is very thick, English people say: "I cannot see a hand before my face."

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. On my way there, I saw the changing of the guard in White-
10 hall. The soldiers looked splendid in their brilliant uniforms, while the horses seemed as well disciplined as the men.

Today I have been to the British Museum, which is also a very interesting
15 place, and to the Royal Exchange. A stockbroker friend took me into the latter

mere [miə] shadow(s) [ʃæd(əʊ(z))]
gallery [gæləri] splendid [spléndid] visit(ed) [vɪzɪt(ɪd)]
guard [gɑ:d] uniforms [ju:nifɔ:m(z)] brilliant [brɪljənt]
discipline(d) [dɪsəplɪn(d)] Royal [rɔ:əl]
exchange [ɪksʃeɪndʒ] stockbroker [stɔ:kbrəʊkə]

and I was very interested in the busy scene. The brokers were all wearing top hats as they conducted their brisk business in stocks and shares. When you come
5 over here, I will show you all over the city.

But I advise you to work hard at your English lessons, so that you may speak English freely when you come here. It is very pleasant and convenient to be
10 able to speak the language of the people among whom you are living.

Grammar

it has been bringing 物作

It has been very cold since I came here. 秋葉の

I have visited him twice since I came here. 11月

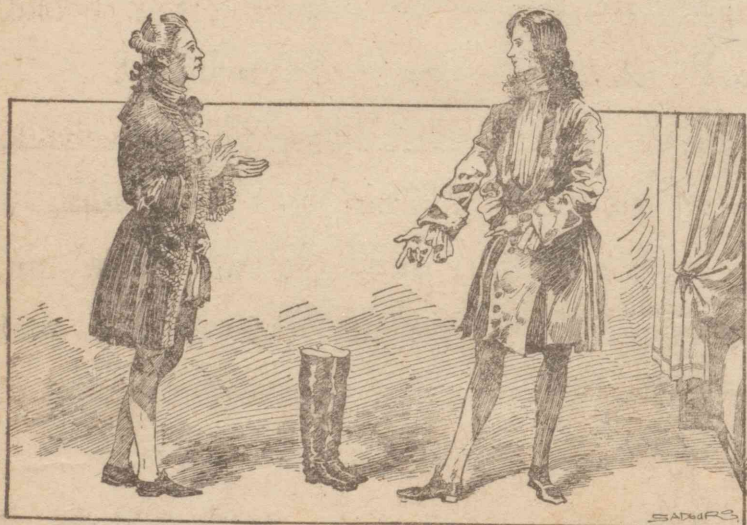
He has gone to Germany via Siberia. 2)

scene [si:n] conduct(ed) [kəndʌkt(ɪd)] brisk [brɪsk]
share(s) [ʃeə(z)] advise [ədvaɪz] freely [fri:li]
convenient [kənvi:njənt] twice [twais] gone [gɒn]
via [vi:ə] Siberia [saɪbɪəriə]

LESSON NINETEEN

DEAN SWIFT

(1)



I suppose you have all read and enjoyed that famous story called "Gulliver's Travels." It has been translated and

Dean [di:n] Gulliver's [gʌlɪvə(z)] travel(s) [trævl(z)]
 written [rɪtn] translate(d) [trænzleɪt(id)]

published in nearly every country of the world, and is one of the most widely read of all books. Dean Swift, who was its author, lived about two hundred years ago. He has written some other books, too. He was a man of great wit.

Once he was travelling on horseback, and his servant Tom was with him.

In the evening they put up at an inn, where they stayed all night. The next morning Swift called for his boots, and Tom at once brought them to him.

When his master saw them, "How is this, Tom?" said he, "my boots are not cleaned!"

"No, sir," replied Tom, "as you are

publish(e)l [pʌblɪʃ(t)] author [ɔ:θə] wit [wɪt]
 horseback [hɔ:sbæk] servant [sɜ:vənt] inn [ɪn]
 boot(s) [bu:t(s)] replied(reply+ed) [ripláid]

going to ride, and the roads are so bad, I thought there would be no use in cleaning them, as they would soon be dirty again.”

“Very well,” said Swift, “go and get the horses ready, and bring them out at once.”

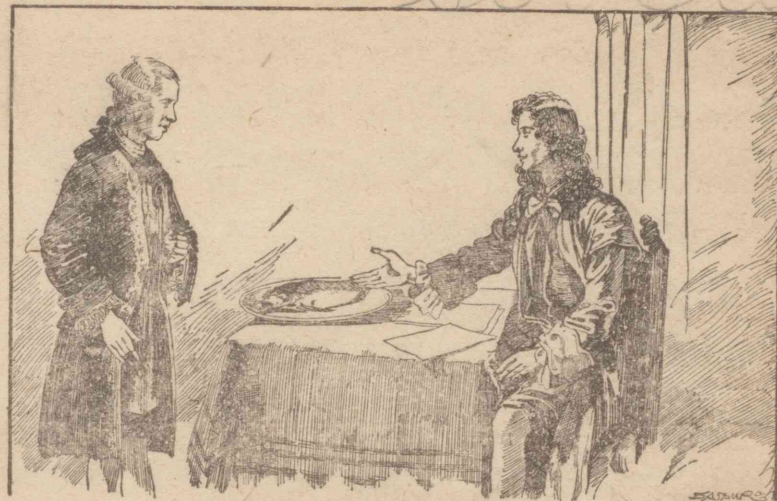
“If you please, sir, I have not had my breakfast yet,” replied Tom.

“What’s the use of it?” said Swift.
10 “If you had your breakfast now, you would soon be hungry again.”

(2)

Dean Swift was not at all open-handed. One day a friend of his sent him a fish as a present by a servant who had often

similar [sími] dirty [dó:ti]



been on similar errands, but had never yet got anything for his trouble.

When he was let in, he opened the door of the Dean’s study, and putting down the fish, he cried very rudely, “My master has sent you this fish.”

“Hullo, young man!” said the Dean, rising, “is that the way you give your

rudely [rú:di] hullo [hálóu]

message? Let me teach you better manners. Sit down in my chair, as if you were in my place, and I'll show you how to behave properly."

5 The boy sat down, and the Dean, having first gone to the door, came up to the table respectfully, and making a low bow, said:—"Sir, my master sends his kind greeting, hoping your Reverence
10 is well, and begs you to honour him by accepting this fish."

"Does he?" said the boy. "Here, John, (ringing), take this honest lad down into the kitchen, and give him as much as he
15 can eat and drink; then send him to me, and I'll give him a crown."

message [mésidʒ] behave [bihéiv] respectfully [rispéktfʊli]
bow [bau] reverence [révərəns] beg(s)[beg(z)]
accept(ing) [əksépt(iŋ)] ring(ing) [riŋ(iŋ)] honest [ónist]
lad [læd] crown [kraun]

Grammar

(1) If you **had** your breakfast now, you **would** soon be hungry again. 假定法過去

If I **had** a great deal of money to spare, I **would** do a lot of good things.

If the engine **started** suddenly, it **might** hurt you seriously. 了

(2) The book **has been translated** and **published** in nearly every country of the world. した

His plays **have been put** on the stage on both sides of the Atlantic.

(3) The Dean, **having first gone** to the door, came **up** to the table. 了

The boy, **having saved** some money, went into business.

lot [lɒt] suddenly [sʌdnli] seriously [sɪəriəsli]
Atlantic [ətɹlɛntik]

LESSON TWENTY

A TRIP BY AIR



(By kind permission of the Yomiuri.)

Have you ever seen an aeroplane flying high in the air? It looks something like a huge bird, doesn't it?

I do not like the noise the propeller

huge [hju:dʒ]

propeller [prəpələ]

makes, but if the weather is fine and the wind not very strong, it is always pleasant to fly in one over the cities and the country.

Once I flew from London to Paris. I think we flew very high, for we saw above us nothing but the sun in the blue, blue sky, while small bits of white cloud sometimes passed below us.

Everything looked very small and pretty from the window. I felt as if I were travelling in fairyland. Buildings and ships looked like so many little toys, and the trains speeding along the seacoast looked like caterpillars crawling on the ground. I was sorry when I had to leave

flew [flu:],

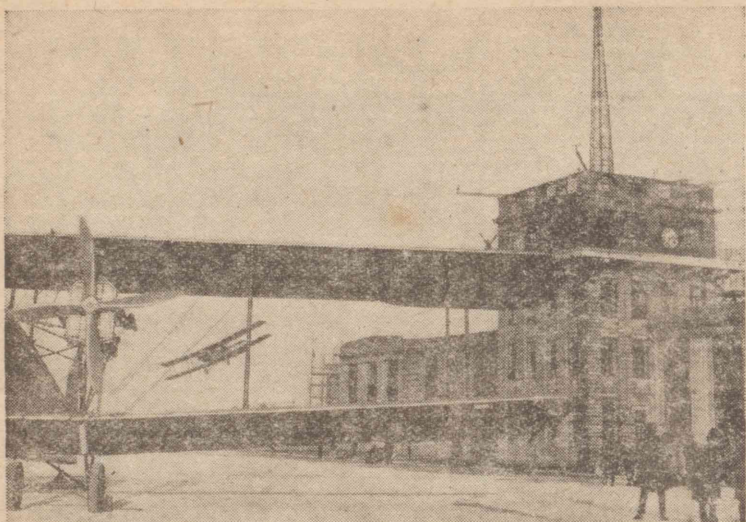
fairyland [fɛərɪlənd]

toy(s) [tɔɪ(z)]

seacoast [si:kəʊst]

caterpillar(s) [kætəpɪlə(z)]

crawl(ing) [krɔ:l(ɪŋ)]



At the Croydon Air-Port, London.

the aeroplane after the two hours' flight. It made me feel queer to think that the same course had been covered for the first time in man's history only about thirty years before.

At that time people thought that it was something wonderful, and they talked

flight [flait]

queer [kwia]

about it everywhere.

Flying was not very safe at first, and accidents were frequent. Very often the engines suddenly stopped working, the planes were crashed to the ground, and the men in them were either killed or seriously hurt.

But today we have better aeroplanes and better pilots. You all know what they have been able to do in recent years. One flew from Tokyo to London in the record time of a little over fifty-one hours, and another flew a record distance of nearly 12,000 kilometres without stopping, while still another succeeded in making a round-the-world trip in less than four

safe [seif] accident(s) [æksidənt(s)] frequent [frɪ:kwənt]
crash(ed) [kræʃ(t)] pilot(s) [páilət(s)] recent [ri:snt]
record [rékɔ:d] kilometre(s) [kíləmí:tə(z)]
succeed(ed) [səksí:d(id)] less [les]

days. Are these not really marvellous records? At the same time, their great usefulness in war also must be still fresh in everybody's memory.

5 There are air routes all over the world now, over which passengers and mails are being carried daily from town to town and from one country to another. You can travel by air with greater speed
10 and comfort than by any other means.

The airship is a great balloon with a motor in it. It is being studied and used more by the Germans. Airships are also useful both in peace and war.

marvellous [má:viləs] memory [méməri] route(s) [ru:t(s)]
passenger(s) [pæsindʒə(z)] daily [déili] mail(s) [meil(z)]
comfort [kámfət] airship [éəʃip] balloon [bəlú:n]

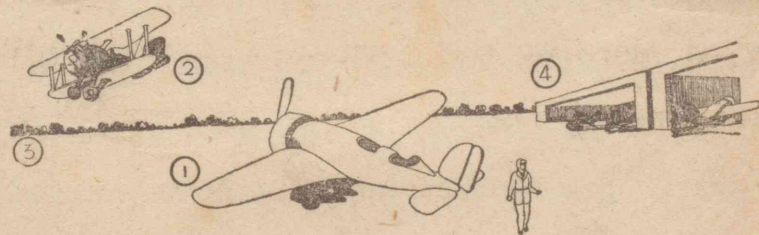
Grammar

(1) They are **being carried** from town to town.
Much freight is **being sent** by plane, by train
or by boat. 进行形现在分身

(2) It made me feel queer to think that the same course **had been covered** only thirty years before. 现在完了形学身

I was curious to know when the subway **had been built**.

(3) Buildings and ships looked **like so many** toys.
The boys worked **like so many** ants



1. monoplane 2. biplane 3. aerodrome 4. hangar

freight [freit] curious [kjúəriəs] subway [sábwei]
ant(s) [ænt(s)]

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

JOHN'S FIRST DAY IN NEW YORK

It was the first day that John and his father were in New York. They first visited one of the large department stores, where they made a few purchases for Mother and Lucy. Then they took their seats on the top deck of a bus and had a ride through Fifth Avenue.

John had never before seen so many taxicabs, automobiles, and buses. They were everywhere. Their bus travelled very slowly, as the street was crowded.

They passed by shops, both large and small, beautiful churches with rising

department [dipá:tmənt]	store(s) [stɔ:(z)]
purchase(s) [pɜ:tʃəs(iz)]	Lucy [lú:si]
taxicab(s) [tæksikæb(z)]	avenue [évinju:]
	automobile(s) [ótəməbil(z)]



Fifth Avenue, New York.

steeples, tall buildings, and apartment houses. They also passed by the Central Park with a large lake in it, where people were rowing about in small boats.

When they had had several miles of

steeple(s) [stí:pl(z)]	apartment [əpá:tmənt]
------------------------	-----------------------

this ride, the conductor said: "Last stop!", and they were at Riverside Drive.

"Where are we going now?" asked the boy.

5 "How would you like to go back to the hotel by the subway?"

John had never been in a subway, and he was very curious about it.

They went down a long flight of stairs, 10 which took them deep under the street. Father stopped at a window to get some change. He gave John a nickel and led him to a gateway.

15 "Put your nickel in this slot," said Father, "and press against this wooden bar."

conductor [kəndʌktə] Riverside [rɪvəsaɪd] drive [draɪv]
hotel [həʊtəl] stairs [steəz] led [led] gateway [ɡeɪtweɪ]
slot [slɒt] press [pres] wooden [wúdn] bar [bɑ:]

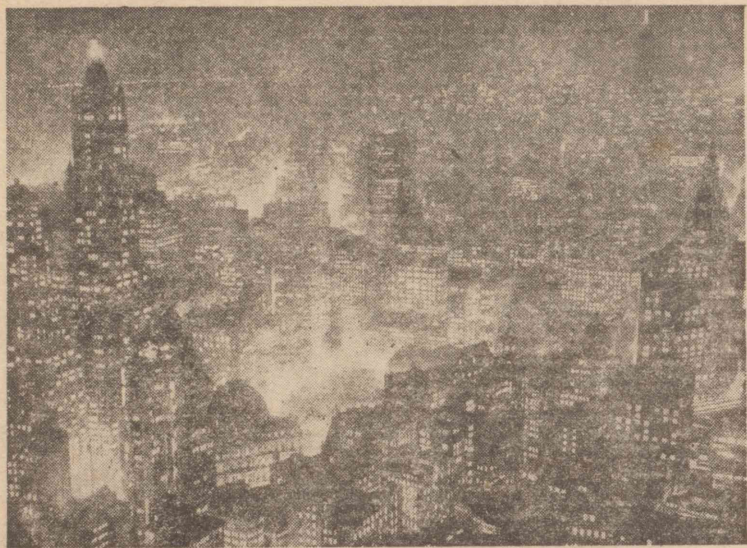
As he did so, he was surprised to find that the bar moved forward and he was on the platform. He watched while Father also passed through the gate.

5 Just at that moment, an express train came rushing into the station. John and his father crowded in and stood with the others.

Father told John that a local train 10 stops at every station, but that an express train makes but few stops. All these underground trains run very fast, but the expresses run faster than the local trains.

15 In a very short time, they came to the station near their hotel. John thought that the trip had been very short. He

forward [fɔ:wəd] platform [plætfo:m] moment [məʊmənt]
express [ɪksprɛs] rush(ing) [rʌʃ(ɪŋ)] stood [stʊd]
local [ləʊkəl] underground [ʌndəgraʊnd]



John Saw the Millions of Bright Lights.

had enjoyed all of it except the noise and the great crowds of people.

Before John went to bed that night, he stood for some time looking from his window. He saw the tops of the tall buildings. He saw the millions of bright lights; he saw crowds of people passing

except [iksépt]

in the streets below. He went to sleep that night dreaming about all the wonderful things that he had seen in his first day in New York.

Grammar

Father **told** John that a local train **stops** at every station, but **that** an express train **makes** but few stops.

東京 習 横 津 村 主 幹
か 通 車 して 後
後 快 車 通 車 した
らう の

Father **said** that he **would** be back by six.

The boy **said** that he **had enjoyed** the picture very much.

dream(ing) [dri:m(ɪŋ)]

LESSON TWENTY-TWO
AT THE DOCTOR'S

(1)



Doctor. Well. What's the matter with you?

Patient. I don't know exactly, but I have a dreadful headache and also

matter [mætə] dreadful [drédful] headache [hédéik]

occasional pains in the stomach.

D. Let me see your tongue. H'm, it's coated. How is your appetite?

P. Not very good the last few days.
5 I have been very busy lately and do not seem to have had time to eat.

D. Ah, that's probably the cause of the trouble. Do you get plenty of exercise?

10 *P.* No, I'm afraid I don't. I used to play football; but now I am a little too old for it.

D. Yes, perhaps so, but the body needs some sort of exercise, you know. You
15 should take up walking. Make a point of walking to and from the station every

occasional [əkéiznəl] pains [peinz] stomach [stámək]
appetite [épitait] lately [léitli] ah [ɑ:]
probably [próbəbli] cause [kəuz] plenty [plénti]
exercise [éksəsaiz] used [ju:st]

day, and try to get out into the country at the week-ends.

P. I'll do my best but my business —

D. Your business is to keep fit. If you don't, you soon won't be able to do any work at all. Another thing you must see to is that you get your meals regularly and that you take a reasonable time to digest them.

P. I'll bear in mind what you say. Is that all that's wrong with me, do you think?

D. Above all, don't forget to get out into the open air. Come and see me again in a week's time.

P. Thanks very much. Shall I pay the

week-end(s) [wi:kénd(z)] fit [fit] won't [wəʊnt]
regularly [rɛgju:ləli] reasonable [ri:znəbl] digest [didzést]
bear [beə] wrong [rɔŋ] forget [fəgét]

fee now?

D. If you care to. It is half-a-guinea. Thank you. Good morning, and take care of yourself.

P. Thanks very much.

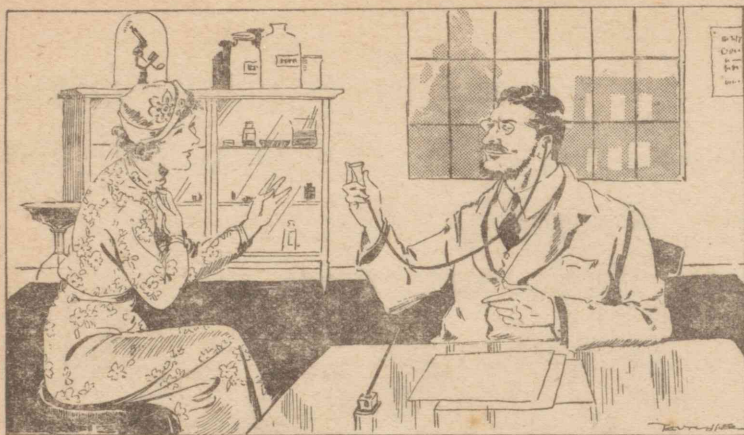
(2)

One day a talkative lady came to see a doctor. On entering the room she said, "Doctor, I want you to prescribe for me; I feel so ill."

After examining her pulse, the doctor said, "There is nothing really the matter, madam, you only need a little rest."

"Will you examine my tongue?" persisted the lady.

fee [fi:] guinea [gíni] talkative [tɔ:kətív] lady [léidi]
prescribe [prískráib] ill [il] pulse [pals]
examining (examine+ing) [igzéminig] madam [mædəm]
persist [pəsíst]



Having done so, the doctor said quietly,
 “That needs a little rest, too.”

Grammar

I want you to prescribe for me.

My father wants me to become a soldier.

I don't want anybody to interfere with my
 affairs.

quietly [kwáiatli] interfere [intəfiə] affair(s) [ə'féə(z)]

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

THE PEASANT AND THE DEMON



Once upon a time a poor man was
 sowing corn in his field, when a demon
 came to him and said, “I'm going to
 hurt you. Demons are the enemies of

peasant [pézənt] demon [dímən] corn [kɔrn]
 enemies (enemy+es) [énimiz]

men, and so I have a right to hurt you.”

“Please don’t do that!” answered the poor peasant; “if you’ll let me sow my seeds in peace, I’ll give you something for yourself.”

“Well,” said the demon, “what’ll you give me if I leave you alone?”

“I’ll give you half the crop when it’s full grown.”

10 “All right. How shall we divide it?”

“Oh, you could have all of it that grows under the ground, and I’ll have all that grows above the ground.”

The demon was both ‘stupid and 15 greedy; and he agreed to what the peasant proposed. He came back at

crop [krɒp] grown [graʊn] greedy [grɪːdi]
agree(d) [əɡriː(d)] propose(d) [prəˈpəʊz(d)]

harvest time, and there was the peasant cutting down the beautiful ears of corn, and preparing to take them to the market. The silly demon then pulled up all the 5 roots, and took them along to the market in a sack. The peasant sold his corn at a good price, but everyone laughed at the demon as he walked about the market shouting, “Who’ll buy my fine corn- 10 roots?” The demon was very angry and said to the peasant, “You’ve played me a fine trick, but it’ll be my turn to laugh next time; if you don’t let me have all of the next crop that grows above the 15 ground in the autumn, I’ll kill you.”

“Certainly,” replied the peasant; and

harvest [hɑːvɪst] silly [sɪli] root(s) [ruːt(s)]
sack [sæk] price [praɪs] shout(ing) [ʃaʊt(ɪŋ)]

he immediately went home and planted potatoes in his field.

That autumn the demon came along to claim what grew above the ground, so the peasant let him take all the potato stalks, which were quite worthless, while he himself dug up a very good crop of potatoes, which he took to market and sold at a profit. But when the demon went about shouting, "Who'll buy my fine potato-stalks?" everyone laughed so loudly that he was too confused even to hurt the peasant; and so he flew away and has not been heard of ever since.

immediately [imí:djətli]	potato(es) [pətéitou(z)]	
claim [kleim]	stalk(s) [stɔ:k(s)]	worthless [wá:θlis]
dug [dʌg]	profit [prɔ́fit]	confuse(d) [kənfjú:z(d)]

Grammar

(1) The demon **has not been heard of** ever since.
(=We **have not heard of** the demon ever since.)

The silly demon was greatly **laughed at**.
(=The people greatly **laughed at** the silly demon.)

(2) He was **too** confused **to** give the right answer.
The boy was **too** honest **to** tell a lie.

(3) The demon agreed to **what** the peasant proposed.

He came along to claim **what** grew above the ground.

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

THE NAUGHTY BOY

This is really a "jingle," like some other rhymes you know. It should be read quickly in a sort of sing-song, with a stop at the end of each line.

There was a naughty boy
And a naughty boy was he.

He ran away to Scotland

The people for to see,

5 But he found

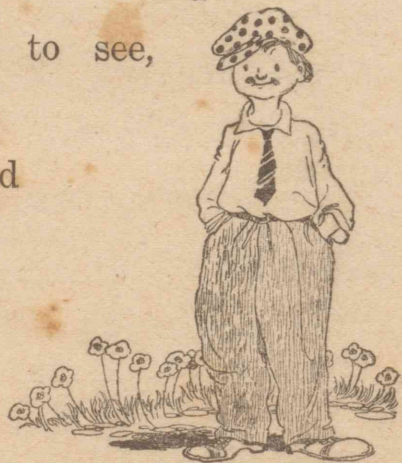
That the ground

Was as hard,

That a yard

Was as long,

10 That a song



jingle [dʒɪŋɡl] rhyme(s) [raɪm(z)] quickly [kwɪkli]
sing-song [sɪŋ-sɔŋ] Scotland [skɒtlənd]

Was as merry,

That a cherry

Was as red,

That lead

Was as weighty,

That fourscore

Was still eighty,

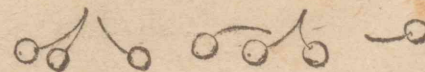
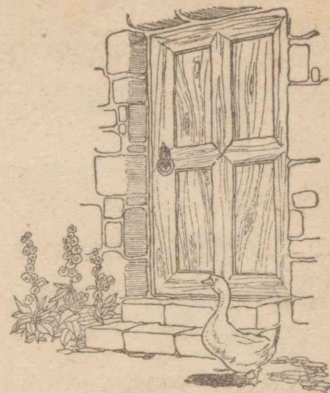
And a door was as wooden as in
England.

10 So he stood in his shoes, and he
wondered,

He wondered, he wondered,

So he stood in his shoes, and he
wondered.

— J. Keats.



cherry [tʃəri] lead [led] weighty [wéiti]
fourscore [fó:skó:] eighty [éiti]

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

A LETTER



Mr. Smith is a rich London banker. Last year, he was busier than usual, and he felt so tired that he was almost ill. Sometimes he had a bad headache, and his appetite was very poor. He thought

letter [léʔə] Smith [smiθ] banker [bæŋkə]

that a change of air would do a whole lot of good to him and he set out on a tour around the world with his youngest son George.

The following is a letter that George wrote at Honolulu to one of his best friends at home.

Honolulu, Hawaii,
Jan. 14, 1939.

10 Dear Herbert,

My father and I have come to Honolulu at last, which is a small town on a small island just on the opposite side of the globe from you. Just think how many

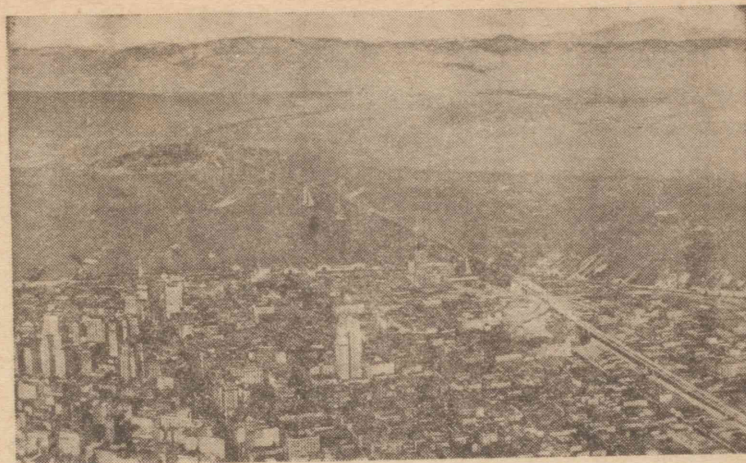
tour [tuə] Honolulu [hōnəlú:lur:] Hawaii [ha:wáii]
Herbert [hə:bat] opposite [ópəzit]

miles apart we are! I am sitting near a window of the hotel where I can look out over the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean.

5 Since we left Chicago two weeks ago, we have had a wonderful trip, and I have enjoyed every minute of it. We crossed the great plains which extend as wide as the sea, and went over the Rocky
10 Mountains by train.

We spent a whole week in California, visiting some cities and places of interest. The climate there is simply wonderful. I saw in one place a house all covered
15 with beautiful roses at this time of year. Just think of it!

apart [əpɑ:t]	Chicago [ʃikɑ:ɡou]	plain(s) [plein(z)]
extend [ɪksténd]	Rocky [rɔki]	spent [spɛnt]
California [kælɪfɔrnjə]	interest [ɪntrɪst]	climate [klaɪmɪt]



San Francisco Seen from the Air.

We had a fine trip from San Francisco to Honolulu. Some of the passengers were sea-sick, but as I was used now to the sea, I felt all right. The captain let
5 me go down into the boiler room of the ship. I wish you could have been with us.

The city of Honolulu is modern in

San Francisco [sænfrænsɪskou]	sea-sick [si:sɪk]	
captain [kæptɪn]	boiler [bɔɪlə]	modern [mɔdn]



The Cocohead Beach, Honolulu.

many respects. Most of the natives dress as we do. We expect to make a trip to a volcano some time this week. I shall have many more interesting things to write you about after we get back.

We are planning to leave for Japan late in February or early in March so that we can be in time for the cherry-

native(s) [néitiv(z)]
plan(ning) [plæn(in)]

volcano [vɔlkéinou]



At Waikiki Beach, Honolulu.

blossoms there.

*Sincerely yours,
George.*

^{in letter writing}
Forms of greeting, opening and closing.

My dear Father,	Your affectionate son,
My dear Mother,	
Dear Uncle,	Your affectionate nephew,
Dear Sir,	Yours truly,
Dear Madam,	

Grammar

I wish you could be with us (now). 過去

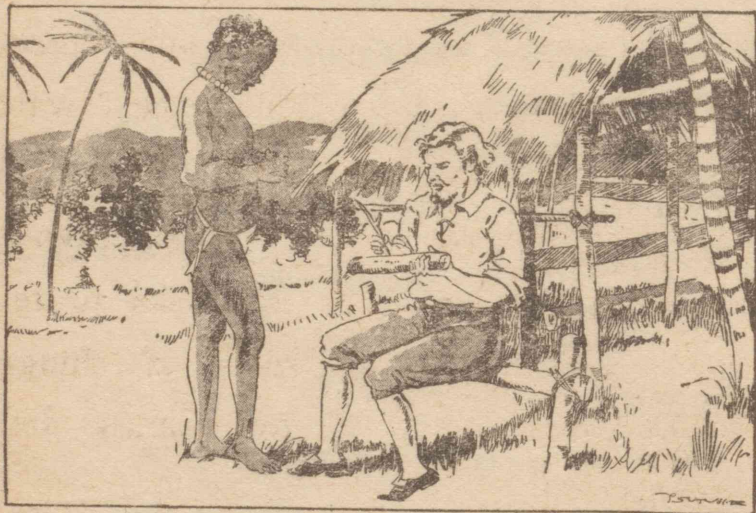
I wish you could have been with us (then). 過去完了
had been

I wish I could show you the roses.

I wish I could have shown you the roses.

Sincerely [sɪnsɪəli] affectionate [əˈfɛkʃnɪt]

LESSON TWENTY-SIX
THE MAGIC OF WRITING



What a strange world this would be if nobody knew how to write! For then we should have nothing to read. We could not have any books, because men had to

strange [streɪndʒ] nobody [nəʊbədi]

learn how to write before they could learn how to print. There would be no newspapers to tell us what is happening every day all over the world. We could not even exchange letters with our friends. We could not know anything except what we heard with our own ears. It would be hard for people to earn their living, because there would be no books to tell them how to do all sorts of things. People would have to live almost like animals.

We are so used to reading and writing and to seeing newspapers, magazines, and books everywhere we go, that we can hardly realize that there once was a time

print [prɪnt] earn [ɜ:n] realize [rɪəlaɪz]

when nobody could read or write. Even today, in out-of-the-way parts of the world, there are some tribes of people that are like that. When they first meet people who can read and write, they are so surprised and puzzled that they think such people must be magicians.

A man named John Williams, who lived among the tribes in the South Sea Islands many years ago, tells us a story that shows what a wonderful thing writing seems to people who never heard of it before.

One day he was building a little house at a spot several miles away from the place where he lived. He found that he

tribe(s) [traib(z)] puzzle(d) [pázl(d)] spot [spɒt]

had forgotten one of his tools. So he took a bit of black charcoal and a smooth, thin piece of white wood. With the charcoal he wrote on the wood a message to his wife, asking her to give this tool to the man who delivered the message.

Then he told a native where to take it. The native ran all the way, holding the piece of wood tightly clasped in his hand.

When he arrived at the white man's house, he gave the piece of wood to Mrs. Williams. After looking at it a moment, she went and found the tool, which she gave to the man to take back to her husband. This man was never so

forgotten [fəgɒtn] tool(s) [tu:l(z)] charcoal [tʃɑ:kəʊl]
deliver [dɪlɪvə] tightly [taɪtli] clasp(ed) [klɑ:sp(t)]
husband [hʌzbænd]

surprised before in his life. He thought that the piece of wood could talk, although it did not have any mouth. He was sure that there must be wonderful magic in such a piece of wood. So he tied it to a piece of string, and ever afterwards he wore it around his neck. He thought it would bring him good luck.

10 Another story, very much like this one, is told by people who lived in Africa. A native was given a letter to deliver to a certain white man many miles away. It was a hot day, the messenger was lazy, and he decided to take a nap while he was on his way. So he picked out a nice

string [striŋ] afterwards [áftəwɔdz] wore [wɔ:]
 luck [lʌk] Africa [æfrikə] messenger [mésindzə]
 decide(d) [disáid(id)] nap [næp]

shady spot by the roadside where he could lie down and sleep. But first he took care to hide the letter under a big stone. He was afraid that the letter would see what he was doing and tell all about it to the man to whom he was carrying it, and that then he might be punished for being so lazy.

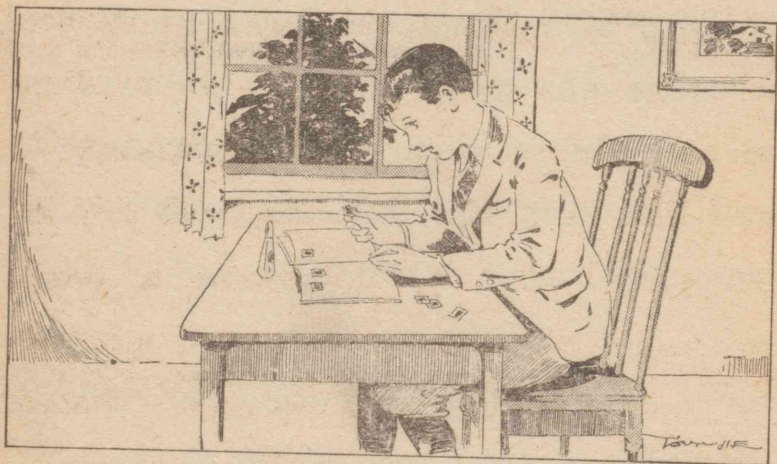
Grammar

They think such people **must** be magicians.

He was sure that there **must** be wonderful magic in such a piece of wood.

shady [ʃéidi] hide [haid]

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN
STAMP COLLECTING



Very many boys and girls have albums in which they collect postage stamps. Stamp collecting is great fun, and it is popular all over the world, not only among children but even among grown-

stamp [stæmp] collect(ing) [kələkt(iŋ)] postage [póustidʒ]
popular [pópjuə] album(s) [əlbəm(z)]



A Norwegian Stamp. (Red.)

up people. Some rare stamps are selling at a very high price. *being sold*

The easiest way of collecting stamps is to go to some shop where you can buy a package of them for a few cents. You will find in it dozens of used stamps of a dozen different countries. They are of all sorts of colours, designs, sizes and shapes. They are very pretty to look at.

But that is by no means the most interesting way of making your collection. (The best



A Dutch Stamp. (Red.)

rare [ræ] package [pækidʒ] cent(s) [sent(s)]
dozen(s) [dózn(z)] different [difrənt] design(s) [dizáin(z)]
collection [kələkʃən]



An Egyptian Stamp.
(Brown.)

way would be for
 you to write to
 some children in
 different countries
 and carry on cor-
 5 respondence with them.) If you do this,
 you will in time accumulate a large
 collection and at the same time learn
 quite a lot about the people and
 10 country to which your correspondents
belong.



A New Zealand Stamp.
(Blue.)

15 There is the ques-
 tion of the language
 in which you should
write your letters.
 But this need not

correspondence [kəˈrɪspɒndəns] accumulate [əkjuːmjuleɪt]
 correspondent(s) [kəˈrɪspɒndənt(s)]



A Costa Rican Stamp.
(Brown.)

trouble you
 much be-
 cause you
 can use English.
 5 The English
 language is, so to speak, the world
 language today, and can be understood
 by most people anywhere.



An Argentine
Stamp. (Red.)

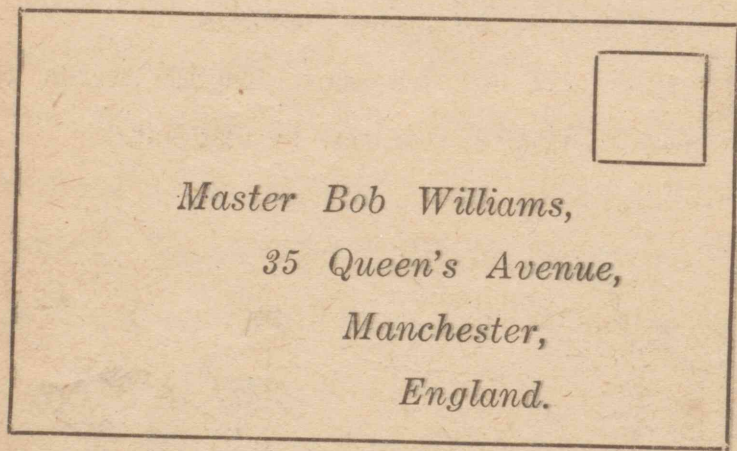
10 When you have written a letter, it
 should be folded neatly
 and put into an envelope.
 Then you should write on
 the envelope the address
 of the person to whom
 15 the letter is to go.

The address should always be written

understood [ʌndəstʊd] fold(ed) [fəʊld(id)]
 envelope [ɛnvɪləʊp] address [əˈdres]

誰にでも読ませるよすおんがため

with care, so that it can be read easily by anyone. When you have put a stamp on the top right-hand corner of the envelope, the letter is ready to be posted. It will look something like this.



Millions of letters, papers and books are sent through the post-office every day. They are carried by all means of

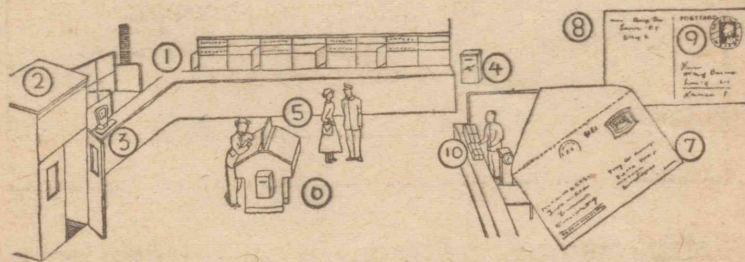
corner [kɔ:nə] post(ed) [poust(id)] post-office [póustʊfis]
Queen('s) [kwɪ:n(z)] Manchester [mæntʃɪstə]

conveyance—by train, by boat, and even by aeroplane.

Grammar

The best way would be for you to write to some children in foreign countries.

How best can we learn English words by heart? That is for you to find out.



Post-Office: 1. counter 2. telephone call-box 3. letter-balance
4. air-mail box 5. writing-desk 6. letter box
7. letter 8. postcard 9. postmark 10. parcel

conveyance [kənvéiəns]

heart [hɑ:t]

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

VISITS



When I wish to visit one of my friends, I do not trouble to inform him beforehand, but I go without much ado to his house and ring the bell.

inform [infɔ:m] beforehand [bifɔ:hænd] ado [ədu:]

But if I wish to call on someone whom I regard as my superior, or whom I do not know very well, I write a letter first of all, saying why I should like to speak to him and requesting an interview.

In his reply to my letter, the person will probably state the exact time when I may go and see him either at his home or, if he is a business man, at his office. This letter I shall take with me when I go, and I shall endeavour to be quite punctual. I shall wear a dark suit.

A few years ago, no visits were made on Sundays in England and America. This is no longer a rule among intimate friends. But it is better not to make

someone [səmwʌn] regard [rɪgərd] superior [sju:piəriə]
 request(ing) [rɪkwɛst(ɪŋ)] interview [ɪntəvju:]
 state [steɪt] exact [ɪgzækt] endeavour [ɪndevə]
 punctual [pʌŋktʃuəl] wear [weə] suit [sju:t]
 rule [ru:l] intimate [ɪntɪmɪt]

any formal visits on Sundays except by appointment. The best time for calls is between three and six p. m. on weekdays.

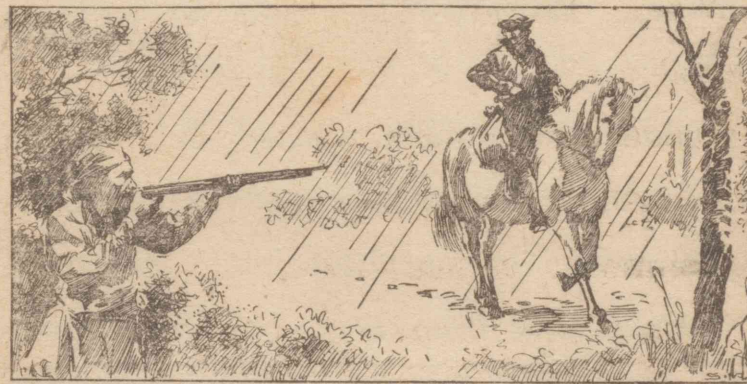
When I wish to visit someone on business, it is quite unnecessary to arrange a meeting by letter. I can ring the man up on the phone and fix an appointment without delay.

I go to the nearest call-office, ring him up, and ask him whether he is free. Indeed, it may be possible to settle everything by phone, in which case a special visit will be unnecessary.

formal [fó:məl] appointment [əpóintmənt] p. m. [pi:ém]
weekday(s) [wi:kdei(z)] unnecessary [Annésisəri]
arrange [əreindz] phone [foun] delay [diléi]
whether [wéčə] settle [sétl] special [spéʃəl]

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

THE MERCHANT AND THE ROBBER



A merchant was once riding along a road. He was returning from a fair, and had a bag containing a large sum of money behind him.

It was raining. Down came the showers in torrents, and in a short time the

merchant [mé:tʃənt] robber [róbə(z)] sum [səm]
contain(ing) [kəntéin(iŋ)] shower(s) [ʃáue(z)]
torrents [tórant(s)]

merchant was drenched to the skin.

The man grumbled hard at the weather. So he not only got wet, but also lost his temper. Presently he came to a thick
5 wood.

Suddenly a robber rushed out of the wood, raised his gun, aimed at the merchant, and tried to shoot him. He would certainly have been shot, but the powder
10 was damp, and the gun would not go off.

The merchant immediately stuck the spur into his horse, as you may guess, and happily escaped. When he was in safety, he said to himself, "What a fool
15 I was to complain about the bad weather !
If the weather had been fair, and the

drench(ed) [drentʃ(t)] grumble(d) [grámbɫ(d)]
temper [tɛmpə] aim(ed) [eɪm(d)] shoot [ʃu:t]
shot [ʃɒt] powder [paʊdə] damp [dæmp] stuck [stʌk]
spur [spɜ:] escape(d) [ɪskɛɪp(t)] safety [sɛɪftɪ]
fool [fu:l] complain [kəmpleɪn]

air pure and dry, I should now be lying dead, and my children would wait in vain for their father's return. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

5 Can you tell me what the merchant meant by the last sentence, which is one of the commonest English proverbs?

Grammar

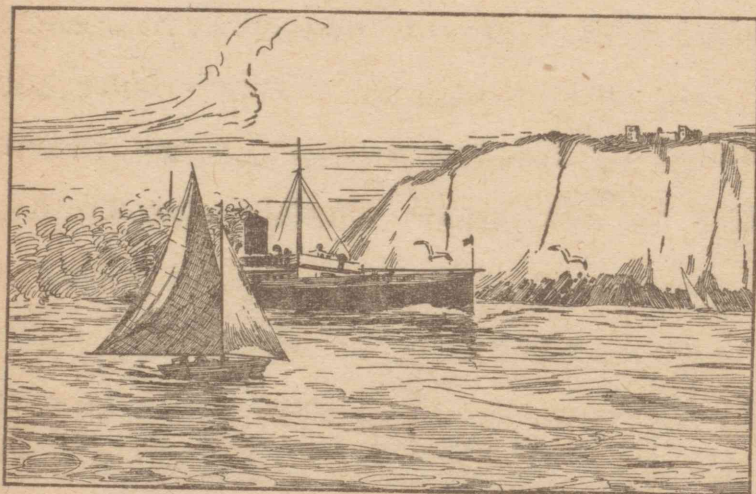
He would certainly have been shot, if the powder had not been damp and the gun had gone off.

If the weather had been fair, I should now be lying dead (or I should have been killed).

dead [ded] vain [veɪn] meant [ment]

LESSON THIRTY

AT DOVER



The morning boat brought us from Calais into Dover harbour at 5 a. m. on May 31st. When we landed on the wharf, we had only a few steps to walk and we were in the railway station.

Dover [dóuvə] Calais [káleɪ] a. m. [éíém]
 wharf [wɔ:f] step(s) [step(s)]

There were several trains waiting, with signboards showing their destinations.

We did not go to the booking-office for our tickets, as we had through tickets from Paris to London. Our trunks had been registered through, and the receipt was in my father's pocket. But he had to go to the custom-house and have his luggage examined.

The customs officer showed him a card on which the names of dutiable articles were written, and asked him if he had anything mentioned there.

He quite frankly answered that he had some cigars with him, and opened all his bags and trunks. The officer looked into

signboard(s) [sáɪnbɔ:d(z)] destination(s) [dèstɪnéɪʃən(z)]
 trunk(s) [trʌŋk(s)] register(ed) [rédzɪstə(d)]
 receipt [risí:t] luggage [lágɪdʒ] officer [ófisə]
 dutiable [djú:tiəbl] article(s) [á:tɪkl(z)] frankly [fráŋkli]

them, but found nothing else to declare. So he passed my father's luggage without any trouble. Father paid only three shillings for his cigars. A man beside me attempted to smuggle something, and was ordered to pay a heavy fine, besides the duty. Then we hurried on to the train and chose a middle carriage.

As my father is a heavy smoker, he got into a smoking compartment and put his portmanteau and other light luggage on the rack.

As there were some minutes to spare, I got out again, and walked along the platform to have a look at our train.

On the locomotive wagon I saw the

declare [dikléə]	attempt(ed) [ətémpt(id)]
smuggle [smágl]	order(ed) [ór:də(d)]
compartment [kəmpá:tmənt]	portmanteau [pó:tmántou]
rack [ræk]	locomotive [lóukəmoutiv]
	wagon [wægən]

engine-driver and the stoker.

Just behind the engine, I saw the tender, carrying a good supply of coal and water. Father bought a newspaper, a railway time-table, and a guide to London at a stall.

When I boarded the train, I heard the whistle, and the next moment the train began to move out of the platform. Of course we travelled third class, but it was comfortable enough, and the passengers were all respectable.

stoker [stókə]	tender [téndə]	coal [kou]	guide [gaid]
stall [stɔ:l]	whistle [wisl]	respectable [rispéktəbl]	

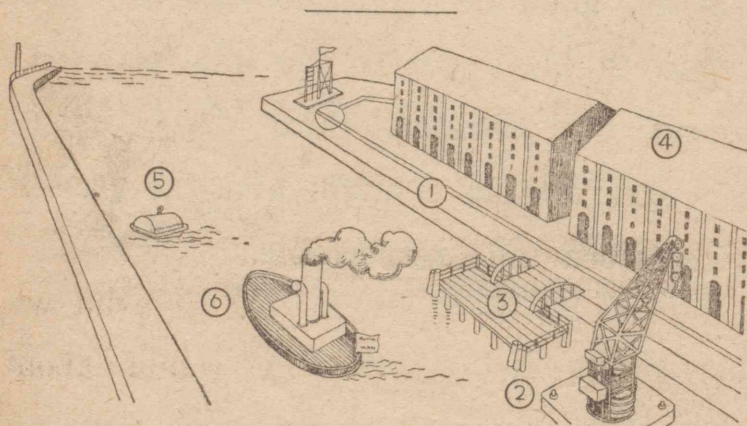
Grammar

(1) Our trunk had been registered through.

The boys had been instructed in table manners, so they felt quite comfortable at table.

(2) I had to go to the custom-house and have my luggage examined.

I have had my trunk registered through.

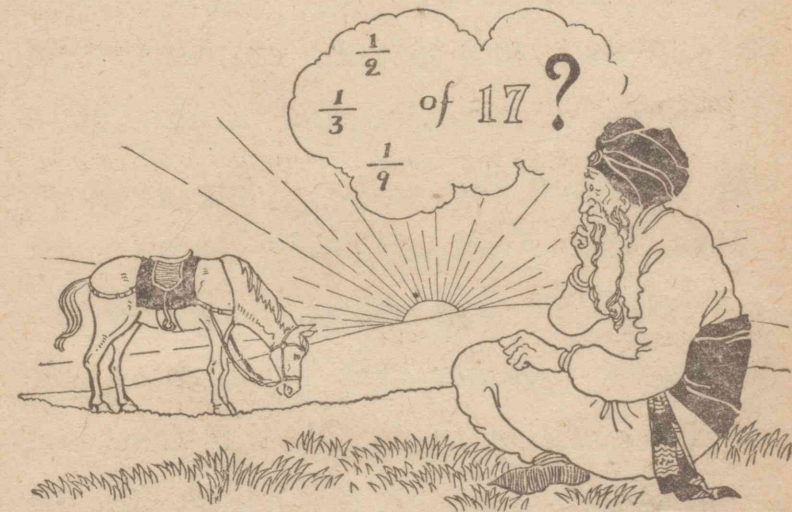


1. quay 2. crane 3. landing-stage
 4. warehouse 5. mooring-buoy 6. pilot-boat

instruct(ed) [instrákt(id)]

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

A PROBLEM IN DIVISION



Long ago there lived an Arab who was known in all the country round about. This man had neither gold nor land, but he had seventeen horses.

problem [próbləm] division [divíʒən] Arab [árəb]

These horses were beautiful animals, and each of them was as fast as the wind, as graceful as a deer, and as gentle as a dove. Their owner loved them next to his own sons, and not one of them would he sell,—no, not for the wealth of a king or a prince.

Now the Arab suddenly became ill. And when he was dying, he called his three sons together (that he might divide his riches among them. To the eldest son he gave one half of his horses, to the second, one third, and to the youngest, one ninth.

When the days of mourning were ended, the sons met to divide the horses accord-

graceful [gréisful]	deer [diə]	dove [dʌv]
owner [óunə]	prince [prins]	dying (die+ing) [dáiɪŋ]
ninth [nainθ]	mourn(ing) [mɔ:n(iŋ)]	

ing to their father's will, but they were greatly troubled.

"How can I take one half of seventeen horses?" said the eldest son. "A living horse can not be cut in two."

"And how can I," said the second son, "possess one third of seventeen horses? But that is my father's will."

"I would gladly keep my father's words," said the youngest son, "but one ninth of seventeen horses will give a merciful man but one."

Just then they saw a holy man riding by, and one of them said, "Let us ask him to judge for us."

Now when the case was laid before the

possess [pəzéz]	merciful [má:siful]	holy [hóuli]
-----------------	---------------------	--------------

monk, he thought long and carefully and then said.

“Accept my poor horse, if you have no objection, and let him be added to the
seventeen.” This was done, and eighteen horses were brought before the judge.

“The eldest son may now take one half of the horses,” ordered the monk. And the eldest son led forth nine.

“Let the second son take one third as his own,” continued the wise man. The second son called his favourite horses, and six noble animals came running to his side.

“One ninth is the share of the youngest son, and so these two are his,” again

judge [dʒʌdʒ] monk [mɒŋk] objection [əbɔːʒekʃən]
forth [fɔːθ] favourite [feɪvərɪt]

said the wise monk.

“You have judged well!” said all the sons. “And now, O holy man, name your reward.”

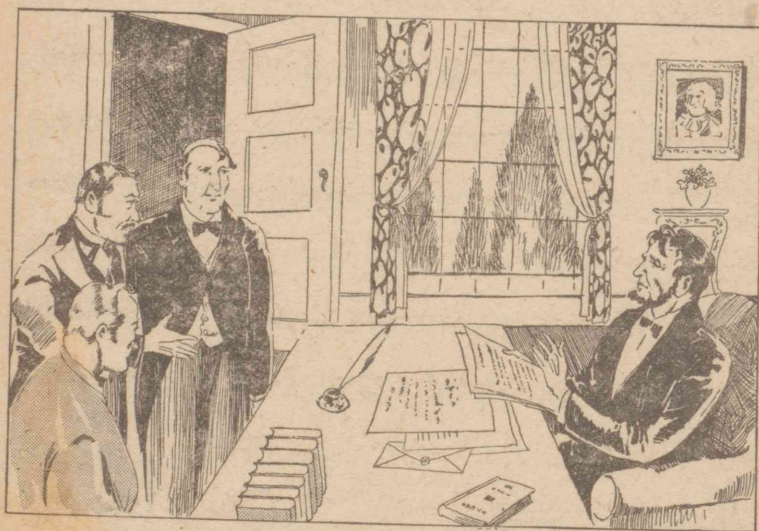
“I will take all the horses that are left,” said the monk with a smile. And he rode away with neither more nor less than his own.

The four elementary rules of arithmetic are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

rode [rəʊd] elementary [elɪmɛntəri] arithmetic [əriθmətik]
addition [ədɪʃən] subtraction [səbtrækʃən]
multiplication [mʌltɪplɪkɛɪʃən]

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

PRECIOUS TIME



A proverb says, "Time is money," but time is the more precious of the two. We shall never be able to buy time with all our money.

precious [préʃəs]

Still there are many people who do not seem to care in the least whether they are spending their time usefully or uselessly. We see every day and everywhere both children and grown-up people wasting their time in very many ways.

Once several gentlemen were seen sitting in a room in the White House. They had been discussing for some time how long a man's legs should be, but they could not decide.

At last they went up to President Lincoln who was busy in another room, and asked his opinion.

Lincoln saw at once how foolish they were to waste time in this manner. He

least [li:st] uselessly [jú:slisli] wasting [wéistɪŋ]
gentlemen [dʒéntlmən] discuss(ing) [diskʌs(ɪŋ)]
president [prézidənt] Lincoln [lɪŋkən] opinion [əpɪnjən]
foolish [fú:liʃ]

looked at them a minute. Then he said,
 “Gentlemen, I think a man’s legs should
 be long enough to reach from his body to
 the ground.”

5 You should try to form, while young,
 the habit of always making good use of
 your time.

form [fɔ:m] habit [hæbit]

發音記號表

CONSONANTS 子音				VOWELS 母音			
萬國 音標文字	普通綴	音標綴		萬國 音標文字	普通綴	音標綴	
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	kæn	
k	kite	kait		ɑ:	arm	ɑ:m	
g	guide	gaid		ɒ	box	bɒks	
m	mind	maind		ɔ:	all	ɔ:l	
n	nine	nain		u	put	put	
ŋ	sing	siŋ		u:	fool	fuul	
l	lily	lɪli		ʌ	cup	kʌp	
w	will	wil		ə:	bird	bɜ:d	
f	fill	fil		ə	about	əbáut	
v	visit	vízit					
θ	thin	θin		Diphthongs 二 重 母 音	ei	day	dei
ð	this	ðis	ou		go	gou	
s	sick	sik	ai		ice	ais	
z	zinc	ziŋk	au		how	hau	
ʃ	ship	ʃip	ɔi		oil	ɔil	
ʒ	vision	vízən	iə		here	hiə	
r	risk	risk	eə		air	eə	
j	yes	jes	uə	poor	puə		
h	hill	hil					
tʃ	chick	tʃik					
dʒ	gin	dʒin					

一子音がしらぶる (syllable) フ
 ナス時バ其子音字ノ下ニ(,)ヲ附
 スコトアリ。
 例ヘバ:—tʌnl (tunnel).

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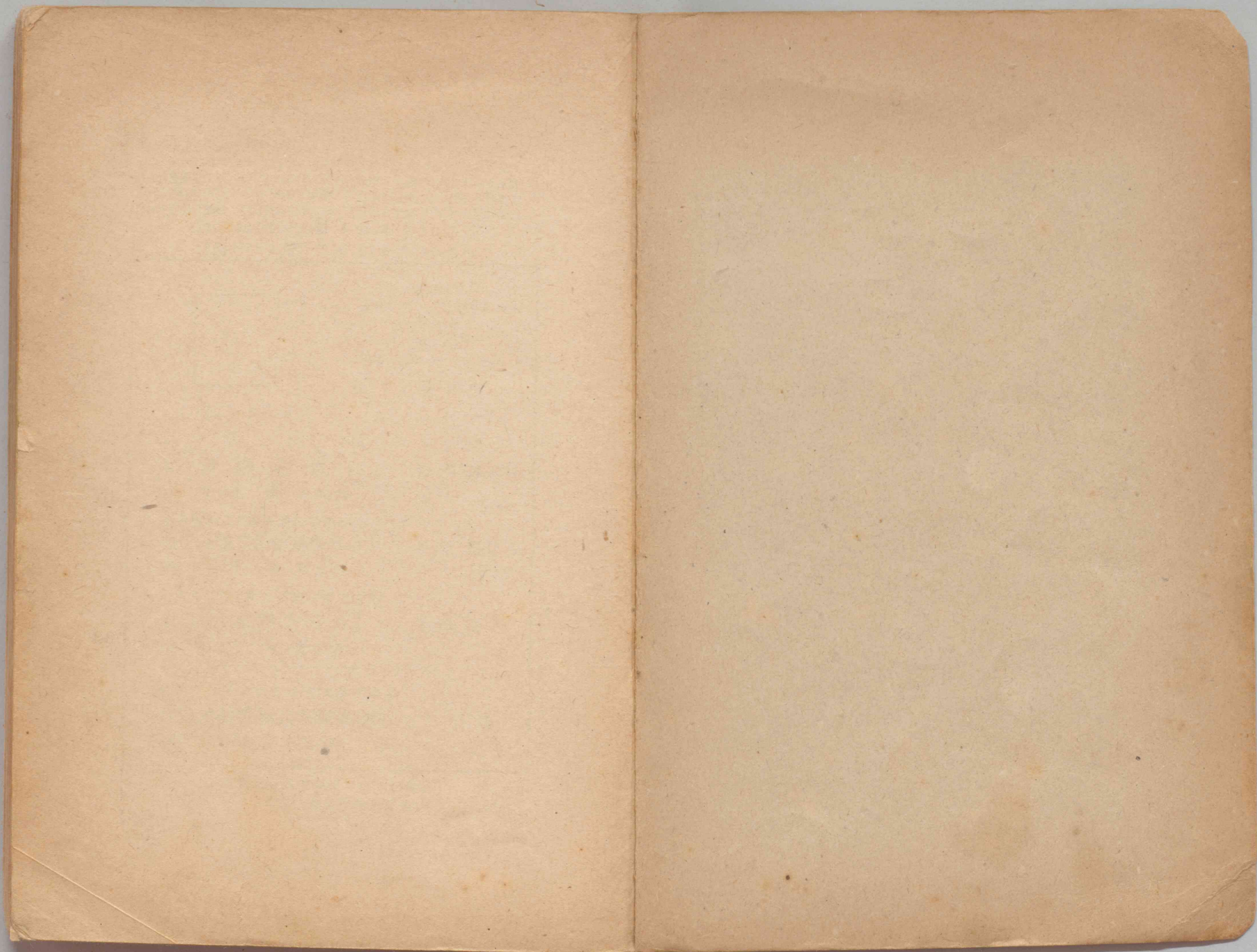
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