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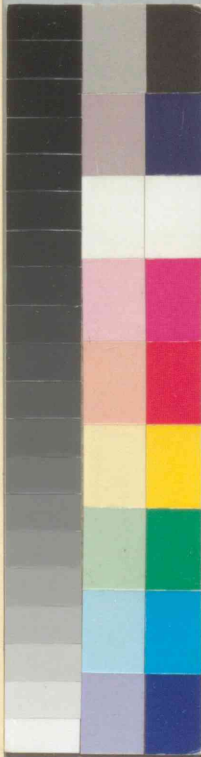
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ADVANCED
ENGLISH COURSE

BOOK ONE

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ADVANCED
ENGLISH COURSE

BOOK ONE

REVISED

BY

WILLIAM E. LAXON SWEET

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN THE
TOKYO HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL

明治四十四年六月二十四日
文 部 省 檢 定 済

師範學校英語科教科書
中學校外國語科教科書

THE KAISEIKWAN

TOKYO



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THE KAISEIKWAN
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PREFACE

The present volumes, which are intended as text-books of conversation and composition in the upper classes of intermediate schools, contain all the important model forms of English sentences, necessary to the acquirement of the principles of ordinary expression in English.

Great care has been taken to adapt the teaching materials to the requirements of class-room use as regards both amount and grade; to select them with a view to practical utility; and to make them as full of interest as possible. Grammatical explanations are based solely on practical applications, needless technicalities being entirely left out.

The authors trust that school teachers will find the "Elementary English Course," planned on the same principles, useful for students in lower grades

They take this opportunity of acknowledging their indebtedness to Prof. W. E. L. Sweet for his valuable assistance in revising the text.

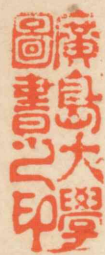
THE AUTHORS.

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ADVANCED
ENGLISH COURSE
BOOK ONE

LESSON I.

1.

Have you a map of the Nikko district?

Yes, we have. How will this do?

Haven't you a larger one?

This is the best we have.

2.

I want a book describing all the sights in
Nikko.

This one has lately come out.

This will do, I think. What is the price?

One *yen*, sir.

I will take a copy of it, then.

Thank you.

3.

Show me some sketching paper in pads.

You will find all sizes in this box.

Give me these two.

1. Verb に Transitive と Intransitive との二種あり。

Transitive Verb とはその表す働が他に及ぶものをいひ、Intransitive Verb とはその表す働が他に及ばざるものをいふ。

Transitive.

I **want** a book.

I **have** „

I **take** „

Intransitive.

I **go**.

I **sleep**.

I **grow**.

2. Transitive Verb の働を受けて、その意義を全うするものを Object といふ。Object は概ね Noun 又は Pronoun なり。

I want a **book**.

I have a **map** of Nikko.

I will take a **copy** of it.

I like **him** very much.

3. Transitive Verb の中には、二つの Object を取り得るものあり。

He **showed** *me* some **books**.

I **gave** *him* some **money**.

me, him の如きを Indirect Object といひ、**books, money** の如きを Direct Object といふ。

EXERCISE.

1. 東京案内 (guide-book of Tokyo) がありますか。
2. 私は東京の名所が皆書いてあるの (one) が欲しい。
3. はい、あります。これは如何ですか。
4. これは近頃出ましたのです。
5. もっとよいのはありませんか。
6. あいにく (I am sorry) もっとよいのはございません。
7. そんなら、これを貰ひませう。
8. 面白い小説 (novel) を見せて下さい。
9. この本は如何ですか。定價は七十五錢です。
10. これはよからう。一冊下さい。

LESSON II.

1.

Show me some collars.

What size do you wear?

I wear 13 and a half.

We haven't such small ones just now.

Can you make me some?

Yes, sir. How many do you want?

Half a dozen. Send me the goods when they are done. This is my address.

All right, sir.

2.

By the way, tell me the way to the branch office of the First Bank.

Turn that corner to the left. The brick building on the right, about three blocks away is the office.

Thank you for your trouble.

1. 二つの Object を取り得べき Transitive Verb の例.

1. Ask. May I ask you a question?
2. Bring. Bring me a cup of tea.
3. Buy. My father bought me this watch.
4. Cost. This cost me three yen.
5. Get. I will get you a new pair of shoes.
6. Give. Give me a piece of paper.
7. Lend. I will lend you my overcoat.
8. Make. Make me half a dozen collars.
9. Pay. He paid me the money.
10. Send. Send me the goods when they are done.
11. Show. Show me some of your pictures.
12. Teach. He teaches us English.
13. Tell. Tell me the way to the station.
14. Write. I wrote him a letter.

2. Indirect Object は通例 Direct Object の前に置くものなるが、その順序を反対にする時は、Indirect Object の前に Preposition を要す。

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | He showed <i>me</i> some pictures. |
| { | = He showed some pictures <i>to me</i> . |
| { | He bought <i>me</i> this watch. |
| { | = He bought this watch <i>for me</i> . |

3. Direct Object が なる時は, Indirect Object との順序反対となる。

He gave *me* the book.

He gave *it me*.

又下の如くにもいふを得。

He gave *it to me*.

EXERCISE.

1. その帽子はいくら (what) したか。
2. この帽子は二圓した。
3. 父がこの外套を買ってくれました。
4. 浅草へ行く道を教へて下さい。
5. この角を右へ曲って、真直に (straight) 十町ばかりお出でなさい (go—on)。
6. 今日の新聞 (to-day's paper) を持ってきて下さい。
7. 靴を一足こしらへて下さい。
8. かれは乞食に金を與へた。
9. あの人は私にいろいろ (several questions) たづねました。
10. 木村がこんな (such a—) 長い手紙をよこした。

LESSON III.

1.

What is that gentleman?

He **is** a merchant.

Is he a rich man?

Yes, he **is** very rich.

Indeed, he **looks** rich. Do you know what a rich man is called?

Yes, he is called a millionaire.

2.

What has your friend Nomura become?

He **has become** a soldier.

He was quite weak, was he not?

Yes, he was, but he **has grown** very strong.

3.

How does this paper feel?

It **feels** rough.

How does this flower smell?

It **smells** sweet.

1. (a) He is a **merchant**.
 (b) He has become **rich**.

Is, has become は Intransitive Verb けれど、單に He is, He has become といふのみにては、その意義未だ通せず、merchant, rich などを補うて後完全なる意義を生ず。この merchant, rich の如き語を Complement といふ。

Object は Transitive Verb にのみ附きてその働を受くけれど、Complement は多くは働を他に及ぼさざる Intransitive Verb に附く。Complement は概ね Noun 又は Adjective なり。

2. Complement を取り得べき Intransitive Verb の例。

1. **Be.** He **is** a merchant. He **is** rich.
 2. **Become.** He has **become** a soldier.
 3. **Seem.** He **seems** a good teacher.
 4. **Look.** He **looks** happy.
 5. **Appear.** He **appears** honest.
 6. **Feel.** Velvet **feels** smooth.
 7. **Taste.** Vinegar **tastes** sour.

8. **Smell.** The rose **smells** sweet.
 9. **Get.** He **got** angry.
 10. **Grow.** He has **grown** strong.
 11. **Keep.** He **kept** silent.
 12. **Stand.** He **stood** still.

EXERCISE.

1. かれは何をしてゐる人 (what) ですか。兵士です。
 2. あの人は正直さうに見えます。實際 (really) 正直ですか。
 3. あの人は見かけは正直さうだが、實際は大層不正直な人です。
 4. かれは怒って弟を打った (struck).
 5. 山田は試験に及第し (pass) たので、嬉しさうだ。
 6. 吸取紙 (blotting-paper) はざらざらする。
 7. あの子は大層丈が高くなった。
 8. この花は佳い香がする。
 9. かれはその間中 (all the while) 無言でをった。
 10. この薬 (medicine) は苦い (bitter) 味がする。

LESSON IV.

1.

What do you call this plant?

We **call** it an orchid.

When does it bloom?

It blooms in summer.

But this did not bloom last summer.

Well, **keep** it warm in a greenhouse,
and it will surely bloom.

2.

How did you find the book I lent you?

I **found** it very interesting.

I am glad to hear it. Isn't it quite instructive, too?

Yes, indeed. I **thought** it one of the best books for students.

1. Transitive Verbの中にも、Objectを取るのみにては、未だその意義の全からざるものあり。かゝる Transitive Verbは Objectの外に、更に Complement

を要す。

(a) We **call** the plant an *orchid*.

(b) **Keep** it *warm* in a greenhouse.

2. Objectの外に Complementを要する Transitive Verbの例。

1. **Make.** He **made** his son a scholar.
2. **Call.** We **call** it an orchid.
3. **Name.** I **named** the dog Dick.
4. **Keep.** You must **keep** the door shut.
5. **Leave.** You may **leave** the door open.
6. **Find.** I **found** the book very interesting.
7. **Believe.** We **believed** him honest.
8. **Shoot.** He **shot** the bird dead.
9. **Set.** The judge **set** the prisoner free.
10. **Think.** We **thought** him a fine gentleman.

EXERCISE.

1. 窓を開けて置け。
2. 入口を開け放して置くな。
3. かの女はその猫を玉と名づけた。
4. その本は大層やさしかった(I found—)。
5. 誰でもあの人を立派な紳士だと思はぬものはない(everybody)。

6. 皆がかれを正直者と信じてゐる。
7. あの人は狂犬(mad—)を射殺した。
8. かれは息子を商人にした。
9. 太郎はその龜(turtle)を海へ逃してやった。
10. 冷蔵庫に入れて (in the refrigerator) 冷して置け。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (I—IV.)

1. 兄が私にこの風をこしらへてくれた。
2. この本をお読みなさい。大層面白うございますよ (you will find—)。
3. 二三日中にそれをあなたに御届します。
4. その寫眞をあなたに見せませう。
5. 私の先生がこの辭書を貸してくれた。
6. 私はこの次の月曜日までに (by) それを返さなければならぬ。
7. 私はその本をかれに郵便で (by post) 送りませう。
8. それを直に (at once) 買って上げませう。
9. かれは疲れて睡むさうである。
10. 先日 (the other day) 御貸し申した本は如何でしたか。(findを用ひよ)
11. お前は部屋を清潔にして置かなければならぬ。

12. お前は抽斗を開け放して置いてはならぬ。
13. 私に何か面白い話をして下さい。
14. 太郎はかれの犬を黒と名づけた。
15. かれは見かけは丈夫さうだが、実際は大層弱い。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

Dear Soeda,— Will you be so good as to lend me for a few days the interesting novel you showed me the other day?

Yours ever,
K. Sugai.

(課 題)

拜啓 昨日貴宅にて拜見いたし候英語雑誌 (English journal) 兩三日御貸與下さるまじく候や。

友 田 恭 三

濱 田 達 夫 君

LESSON V.

What have you got there?

I have **a** towel, **a** brush, **an** inkstand,
some paper, **some** stamps, and **a** box of
cigarettes.

So many different things! Whom are they
for?

The stamps and **the** cigarettes are for
my father. **The** towel and **the** brush
are for my sister. And **the** inkstand
and **the** paper are for myself.

May I ask **the** price of your inkstand?

It was fifty *sen*.

Quite good for **the** price, isn't it?

Yes; and this was **the** best inkstand
they had.

1. Singular Common Noun には必ず Article を附す。

A towel; a brush; a box.

The towel; **the** brush; **the** box.

(注意) Vowel sound の前には、a の代に an を附す。

An inkstand; **An** easy story; **an** hour;
an honest man.

u=yōo, o=wū は、Consonant sound なるを以て a を
附す。

A useful dog; **a** one-eyed monster.

2. Material Noun は一般の意を表す時には、Article
を附せず。

Water is colourless.

Gold is a precious metal.

3. Material Noun 及び Plural Common Noun には、some
を附して若干の數量を示す。

Some paper; **some** sugar; **some** water.

Some stamps; **some** cigarettes; **some** towels.

4. 前後の文意によりて知り得べき人或は物を
表す Noun には、必ず the を附す。これに二つの
場合あり。

(a) Noun が既に前に示されたる場合。

I have **a** towel, **some** paper, and **some**
stamps. **The** stamps are for my father,
the towel is for my sister, and **the** paper
is for myself.

(b) Nounが形容の語句によりて特に指定せられたる場合。

May I ask **the price of your inkstand**?

This was **the best inkstand they had**.

This is **the book I want**.

(注意一) 形容の語句はNounを特に指定する場合と然らざる場合とあり。

(特に指定する場合)

(特に指定せざる場合)

The president of this school. A student **of this school.**

The mayor of Tokyo. A street **in Tokyo.**

(注意二) Nounを特に指定する形容の語句は略せらるゝことあり。

I have bought a knife. **The handle (of the knife)** is of tortoise-shell.

EXERCISE.

1. あの丈の高い人はこの学校の校長 (principal) です。
2. あの青年はこの学校の生徒です。
3. 大阪は日本の大都會だ。
4. 東京は日本の首府 (capital) なり。
5. あなたの御宅の家賃 (rent) を伺ひたい。

6. 家賃は一箇月二十圓です。
7. それが有益な書物ならば、僕は買はう。
8. 僕はナイフ一挺とペンを一ダース買った。
9. ペンは十錢、ナイフは二十五錢しました。
10. この罎に栓 (cork) が欲しい。 前の (old one) を失った。

LESSON VI.

1.

Let us take a walk.

Well, where shall we go? To **the park**?

No, let us go into **the fields**.

Can we go so far off? **The sky** is clouding over. Look out of **the window** and see what **the weather** looks like.

2.

Where has Ota gone?

He has gone into **the country** for a few days.

Where is it that he went?

He went to his uncle's villa at Oiso.
I tell you, he looked like the happiest
boy **in the world**, when he got the
invitation.

3.

Which road must we take?

We must take the one to **the right**.
I thought the one to **the left** was the right
road.

No, it will take us far from our house.

Any way let us hurry a bit, for **the sun**
is setting.

通常人々の間に既知と見做されて、常に the
を附して用ふる名詞あり。

- (a) **The window.** **The wall.** **The fire.**
 The door. **The ceiling.** **The gate.**
 The porch. **The floor.** **The garden.**
- (b) **The park.** **The fields.** **The governor.**
 The station. **The river.** **The mayor.**
 The post office. **The woods.** **The principal.**
 (in **the country**—in town)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| (c) The world. | The east. | The sky. |
| The earth. | The west. | The air. |
| The sun. | The north. | The weather. |
| The moon. | The south. | The sea. |
| The stars. | The right. | The water. |
| | The left. | The ground. |

Exceptions:—

- (1) **A clear sky.** **A rough sea.**
 { **The longest river on earth.**
- (2) { **He has been a year at sea.**
 { **The ship put to sea.**

EXERCISE.

- 日本はアシア(Asia)の東部にある。
- 地球は月よりも大きく、太陽よりも小さい。
- あの人は世界中(all over)を旅行した。
- 太陽は東より出で、西に没す。
- 今日は海が頗る穏か(calm)です。
- 今夜は月がきらきらと(bright)輝いてゐる。
- 入口に郵便配達(postman)が(來て)ゐる。
- 私は二三日田舎へ行かうと思つてゐる。
- この手紙を郵便局へ持って行け。
- 僕は友人を見送りに(to see—off)停車場へ行か
ねばならぬ。

LESSON VII.

1.

Which do you prefer, a dog or a cat?

I prefer **a dog** to **a cat**.

What is the reason of your preference?

It is because **the dog** is more faithful than **the cat**.

2.

What is the lion called?

The **lion** is called the king of beasts.

Are lions found in Japan?

No, **lions** are not found in Japan.

They are found in some tropical countries.

3.

When can we hear an owl?

You can hear it **in the evening**.

Why doesn't it come out **in the daytime**?

Because the owl can not see **in the light**.

It can see only **in the dark**.

1. 次の三文章は一般の意義を表すに於て同じ。

The dog is more faithful than **the cat**.

A dog is more faithful than **a cat**.

Dogs are more faithful than **cats**.

(注意) Man, woman に限り、一般の意義を表す時には the を附せず。a の付けたるヨリ

2. In the morning, in the evening の如き句には the を用ふ。

In **the** morning. In **the** daytime. In **the** sun. (日向)

In **the** afternoon. In **the** light. In **the** shade.

In **the** evening. In **the** dark. In **the** cold.

In **the** rain(wet).

(But—at dawn; at noon; at night; by day, by night; after dark.)

3. Season の名には the を附すとも附せずともよし。

Mosquitoes come out in (the) summer.

In (the) spring, many flowers bloom.

(But—for **the** summer; during **the** winter.)

EXERCISE.

1. 秋は日が短い。
2. 牝牛は牡牛よりも有用である。

3. あの老人は日向ぼっこし (bask in—) である。
4. 私は晩は常に宅にゐます。
5. 猫は暗闇で目が見える。
6. 土龍 (mole) は明い所では目が見えぬ。
7. 大抵な人 (most people) が晝間働いて、夜寐る。
8. 私は寒い所で一時間待たされた (was made to)。
9. 僕は雨の中を五哩ほど歩いた。
10. 男子は大抵 (generally) 婦人より丈が高い。

LESSON VIII.

1.

I want **some box** to put these things in.

What size do you want?

I want one about one foot by eight inches.

Let me see. You will find some boxes in that closet. Oh, here are two. One is a little larger and the other is a little smaller. **Which box** will you take?

Either box will do. But I will take the better one.

2.

Has every beast four legs?

Yes, **every beast** has four legs.

Are you sure of that? How about monkeys?

Well, they have legs and arms.

What beast besides monkeys has apparently only two legs?

A kangaroo, I should say.

Yes. And what peculiar thing has a kangaroo?

A kangaroo has a sort of pocket in front.

Singular Common Noun には必ず the 或は a を附すべきものなれど、これに代るべき Adjective ある時は Article を要せず。

(a) The に代るべき Adjective.

What. **What box** do you want?

Which. **Which box** will you take?

This. I will take **this** box.

That. **That box** is not good.

Also:— This is **my** box. That is **your** box.

Whose box is this? It is Ota's box.

(b) A に代るべき Adjective.

Some. I want **some** box to put this in.

Any. **Any** box will do.

No. There is **no** box here.

Either. **Either** box will do.

Neither. **Neither** box will do.

Each. **Each** bird has a separate cage.

Every. **Every** beast has four legs.

EXERCISE.

1. 私は何か読む面白い本が欲しい。
2. やさしければどんな本でもよい。
3. どちらも君にはころあひ(easy enough)だ。
4. こゝに二つの小説がある。君はどちらを取りますか。
5. いづれでもよろしいが、この方にしませう。
6. どちらもいけない。私にはむつかし過ぎ(too difficult)ます。
7. 生徒は銘々順に(in turn)暗誦した(recited)。
8. これは僕の麥稈帽子だ。太田のはもっと新しい。
9. 日本人は誰でも皆自分の國を愛する。
10. 船は一つも見え(in sight)なかった。

LESSON IX.

1.

Why did you not come to school yesterday?

I could not do so because **father** was very sick.

I am very sorry to hear that. Is he better now?

Thank you. He has been sent to **hospital** and is getting better.

You will go to **the** hospital to see him to-day?

Yes, I must go there as soon as **school** is over.

2.

How did you come up to Tokyo from Nagasaki? **By land** or **by water**?

I came **by steamer** as far as Kobe, and the rest of the journey I made **by train**.

Do you intend to stay long **in town**?

No, only for a couple of weeks.

Common Noun の前に Article を略する場合。

(a) 人を呼びかくる時。

How are you to-day, old **man**?

Boys, let us play ball.

(b) 自分の家族のものをいふ時。

Father (=my father) was very sick.

Mother (=my mother) is at home now.

(c) School, church, hospital 等の如き Noun がその本来の目的を表す時。

1. **School.** **School** is over. I go **to school**.
2. **Home.** My brother is **at home**.
3. **Church.** He goes **to church** every Sunday.
4. **Table.** They were **at table** then. (**at breakfast, at dinner, at supper.**)
5. **Bed.** I go **to bed** at ten. (**in bed, out of bed.**)
6. **Hospital.** He is **in hospital** now.
7. **Prison.** He was sent **to prison**.
8. **Town.** He used to live **in town**.
He comes **to town** only now and then.
9. **Sea.** The ship is **at sea**.
10. **Letter.** He will inform me **by letter**. (**by post, by mail, by return of post.**)

11. **Land.** I came **by land**. (**by water.**)
12. **Train.** I shall go **by train**. (**by rail, by steamer.**)
13. **Foot.** We went **on foot**.
14. **Horseback.** He went **on horseback**.

But:— I visited **a** school.

I was invited to **a** dinner.

This road leads to **the** church you spoke of.

I must go to **the** hospital to see him.

EXERCISE.

1. 學校は八時に始まる。
2. 高田と太田は僕が尋ねた時、朝飯中であつた。
3. もう (now) 十時なのに、木村はまだ寝てゐる。
4. この包は郵便で送ります。
5. 我々は馬よりは (rather than) 徒歩で行かう。
6. かれは田舎に住んでゐるが、時々は都へ来る。
7. 負傷者 (the wounded men) は皆入院させられた。
8. 私は船で旅行するのは嫌だ。
9. 時計が五時を打つや否や (as soon as) 僕は起きた。
10. かれを見舞に病院へ行きます。

LESSON X.

1.

What is the highest mountain in Japan?

Mt. Niitaka in Formosa.

What is the longest river in Japan?

The Yalu in Chosen.

What is the largest lake in Japan?

Lake Biwa in Omi.

2.

What papers does your father take?

He takes **the Jiji** and **the Japan Mail**.

Has he ever been abroad?

Yes, he has been in **the United States** for many years.

3.

What was Admiral Togo's flagship at **the Battle of the Japan Sea**?

The **Mikasa** was his flagship.

Is there now any larger battleship than she is in the Japanese Navy?

Yes; **the Kawachi** and **the Settsu** built after the war are the largest.

1. Proper Noun には通例 Article を附せず.

人名 Togo; Lincoln; Napoleon.

地名 Tokyo; London; New York.

Japan; Musashi; Kanagawa Prefecture.

湖水の名 Lake Biwa; Lake Michigan.

山の名 Mt. Fuji; Mt. Niitaka.

島の名 Formosa; Sado.

2. 下の Proper Noun には the を附す.

河川の名 **The Yalu**; **the Mississippi**.

海洋の名 **The Japan Sea**; **the Pacific**(Ocean);
the Pechili Gulf.

(But—Tokyo Bay.)

建物、學校、官廳、協會等の名

The Tokyo Imperial University; **the Kabu-**
kiza; **the Educational Department**.

船艦の名 **The Mikasa**; **the Empress of China**.

新聞、雑誌の名

The Taiyo; the Jiji; the Japan Mail.

Plural Proper Noun.

The Alps; the Himalayas; the Philippines;
the United States; the Netherlands;
the Tokugawas; the Japanese.

その他の of を有する Proper Noun.

The Cape of Good Hope;
the Duke of Wellington.

EXERCISE.

1. 日本で最大の湖水は近江の琵琶湖です。
2. エベレスト (Everest) 山は世界で一番高い山だ。
3. 何新聞をお取りですか。
4. 僕は朝日とジャパンヘラルド (—Herald) を取ります。
5. 私の兄は東京高等商業学校 (—Higher Commercial—) の卒業生 (graduate) です。
6. 練習艦隊 (the training squadron) は目下喜望峯附近航行 (cruise) 中。
7. ミシシッピ川は世界で一番長い川だ。

8. 長井博士 (Dr.—) は二十年間アメリカ合衆國に行つてゐた。
9. かれは航空船 (airship) にて大西洋 (Atlantic—) を横断せり。
10. 団隊 (party) は十月の十五日に東京灣を出帆 (leave) した。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (V—X.)

1. これは僕が買った[中で]一番よい小刀だ。
2. 僕は母が病氣だったので、學校へ行かれなかつた。
3. フィリピン群島は現今アメリカ合衆國に屬す。
4. 學校は二三日中に終ります。
5. 町の突あたりに (at the end—) 學校があります。
6. 僕たちは雨中を徒歩で行つた。
7. 僕の父は夕飯の時に葡萄酒を一杯飲みます。
8. かれは夜九時に寝ます。*gate wine*
9. あの人は朝五時に起きます。
10. 私は大抵朝散歩をする。
11. 僕の従兄は東京帝國大學の卒業生です。
12. 燕は初夏に来る。

13. どうか折返し (by return of post) 御返事を下さい。
 14. この道は君の話す学校の方へ行く。
 15. あの女は日曜毎に教會に行きます。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

Dear Sakai,—I hear the plum-blossoms at Mito are in full bloom. Will you visit them with me next Sunday?

Yours in haste,
 T. Sasaki.

(課 題)

拜啓 嵐山の櫻花目下満開の由、就ては来る土曜日午後同所へ御同道散歩如何に候や。先は御誘引まで。草々

佐藤武彦

下山光君

LESSON XI.

1.

When can I see you again? Any time next week?

Yes, you can find me at home next week any time in the afternoon. But give me some day convenient for you. Shall we say Wednesday, then?

All right, I shall look for you on Wednesday afternoon.

2.

Has anybody called on me in my absence?

Yes, somebody has called on you, I hear. Do you know who it was?

No, I don't. But any one of the servants at the door can tell you.

3.

Have you anything to do this afternoon?

No, nothing. But I want to do something.

Can you suggest anything amusing?

Well, get **some** easy English story-book and read it.

4.

Where shall we go to-day?

Anywhere you like, but I rather want to go **somewhere** by the sea.

Shall we say Omori then?

Well, that's a little too near, but **anyhow** let us take the car to Shinagawa.

1. Some, Any, No は Singular Common Noun に添ふ

時は、その指す物又は人の不定なる意を強む。

I want **some** book to read. (何か)

Have you **any** book to read? (何か)

I have **no**(=not any)book to read. (何も)

Any book will do. (どんな…でも)

2. Some, any, no と one, body, thing, where, how との連合。

Some one, somebody. (誰か) Something. (何か)

Any one? anybody? (誰か) Anything? (何か)

No one, nobody. (誰も) Nothing. (何も)

Any one, anybody. (誰でも) Anything. (何でも)

Somewhere. (どこか) Somehow. (どうかして)

Anywhere? (どこか)

Nowhere. (どこも)

Anywhere. (どこでも) Anyhow. (どうしても、とにかく)

[注意] 下の句に於ける語の順序に注意せよ。

Something (anything, nothing) *to do*.

Something (anything, nothing) *good*.

Something (anything, nothing) *good to eat*.

Some (any, no) *good book to read*.

EXERCISE.

1. 父は晩はいつでも宅に居ります。
2. 誰か僕の留守中に次の部屋へはいったか。
3. いゝえ、誰も次の部屋へはいらなかった。
4. 君たちの中で誰か僕と一緒に来て貰いたい。
誰でもよい。
5. 誰か戸口に[来て]ゐる。誰だか行ってごらん。
6. 何か読むのに面白い本を御心づきはありますか。
7. 我々は明日何處か海邊へ行きます。
8. 我々はどこでも君の好きな處へ行かう。

9. この邊に何か見て面白さうな (interesting to see) ものはありますか。
10. 〇とにかく僕と一緒に來給へ。何か (something to see) 見せやう。

LESSON XII.

1.

Here are five books. Do they all look alike?

No, { they are all different.
every one of them is different.

How do they differ?

Each one is different in size. And they have each a cover of different colour.

2.

How often have you English a week?

We have it seven hours a week.

Then you have it every day, have you not?

Yes, we have it every day.

What is this book?

That is a text-book on English composition.

How often do you have composition?

We have it three hours a week, that is every other day.

When do you have physiology?

We have it on Wednesday and Saturday, that is every third day.

3.

Is every one in the class present?

Yes, every one of us is present.

Have you all prepared your lesson for to-day?

Yes, all of us have prepared **everything** for to-day.

1. Each と every (=each+all) とは常に Singular にして、each は Adjective, Pronoun 何れとしても用ひ得れど、every は常に Adjective なり。

{ **Each** book has a different cover.
 { **Each** of the books has a different cover.
 { The books have **each** a different cover.
Every book is different.

(*But not*—Every of the books....)

(注意) **Each** を用ふる時は、これを受くる Pronoun は Third Person, Singular なることを注意せよ。

Each of us has prepared **his** own lesson.

We have prepared **each his** own lesson.

2. Every と one, thing 等との連合。

Every one, everybody. (誰でも皆)

Everything. (何でも皆)

Everywhere. (どこでも皆)

3. 度数の表し方。

(a) Once a day; twice a day; three times a day.

Once a week; twice a month; three times a term.

One hour a day; two hours a week; three days a month.

(b) Every day; every other day (=every second day); every third day (=every three days).

EXERCISE.

1. 學生は銘々 丈が (in height) 違ふ。
2. どの學生もこの辭書を持たぬものはない。
3. 君たちは銘々 自分の好きなやうに (as he likes) してよろしい。
4. 我々は何人にも 丁寧に (polite) すべきである。
5. 英作文は一週間に三時間即ち隔日にある。
6. この手紙の各へ三錢の切手を貼って下さい。
7. Brown さんは一週間に二度我々を教へに來ます。
8. かれらは銘々明日の for 課業を調べました。
9. 我々はそれをどこもかしこも探したが、見つけることが出来なかった。
10. 次の文章に於ける意味の相違を述べよ。
 { I don't know everything.
 { I don't know anything.

LESSON XIII.

1.

Are **all these** books yours?

Yes, **they** are **all** mine, but I haven't read **them all**.

Have you read **either of those two**?

Yes, I have read **them both**. **They** are **both** my favourite books.

Which is the more interesting of the two?

Both of them are equally interesting.

2.

Will you kindly let me have any one of these books for a couple of days?

Certainly. You may have **any of them**.

But which will you take?

May I take either of these two?

All right. You may use one or both of them as long as you like.

3.

Can you read **either** French or German?

No, I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{can't read } \mathbf{either}. \\ \text{can read } \mathbf{neither}. \end{array} \right.$

Which do you intend to learn, French or German?

I intend to learn German first.

Do you intend to learn **both** French and German?

Yes, I intend to learn **both** (these) languages by and by.

1. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Both} \text{ (複數) (兩方とも)} \\ \mathbf{Either} \text{ (單數) (どちらでも、どちらか)} \\ \mathbf{Neither} \text{ (=not either). (どちらも...ない)} \end{array} \right.$

2. Both と all と の 位置.

- (a) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Both} \text{ (the) books are interesting.} \\ \mathbf{All} \text{ (the) books here are interesting.} \end{array} \right.$
- (b) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Both of them} \text{ are interesting.} \\ \mathbf{All of them} \text{ are interesting.} \end{array} \right.$
- (c) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{They} \text{ are } \mathbf{both} \text{ interesting.} \\ \mathbf{They} \text{ are } \mathbf{all} \text{ interesting.} \end{array} \right.$

3. Either, Neither と Any, None.

二つの事物に就て

(1) **Either**. (どちらでも)

Either of those two will
do.

(2) **Either?** (どちらか)

Have you read **either**
of those two?

(3) **Not either=neither**.

(どちらも...ない)

I have **not** read **either**
of them. = I have read
neither of them.

二つ以上の事物に就て

(1) **Any**. (どれでも)

Any of those three will
do.

(2) **Any (one)?** (どれか)

Have you read **any** of
those three?

(3) **Not any=no, none**.

(どれも...ない)

I have **not** read **any** of
them. = I have read
none of them.

4. 次の如き連關用法に注意せよ。

Can you read **either** French **or** German?I can read **neither** French **nor** German.I intend to learn **both** French **and** German.

(注意) Which? のある時は **either** を用ふべから
ず。

Which do you intend to learn, French **or** German?

5. 下の差別に注意せよ。

I do **not** know **both** of them. = I *know one of*
them. (両方は知らぬが内一人は知つてゐる)

I do **not** know **either** of them. = I *know neither*
of them. (両方とも知らぬ)

EXERCISE.

- 君はあの紳士たちを皆知つてゐますか。
- 中には知つてゐる人もゐるが、皆は知らぬ。
- 君は佐藤の姉妹には二人とも逢つたことがありますか。
- 二人は逢つたことがない〔一人には逢つたことがある〕。
- 君は田中の両親のどちか逢つたことがあるか。
- いゝえ、どちにも逢つたことはないが、両方とも大層深切な人ださうだ (I hear).
- この家はどちらも今は藤田さんの所有でない。
- これは皆僕のだ。君はどれでも好きなのをとつてよい。
- 時事と朝日とどちらが面白うございますか。
- 時事も朝日も取らないから、僕は知らない。

LESSON XIV.

1.

Where is the book-store you spoke of?

It is at the corner, just on **this** side of the bridge.

Are there **no other** good stores about here?

Yes, there is **another** good one on **the other** side of the bridge.

2.

I want to see some knives.

You will find some in that box.

These don't suit me. Have you **any others** besides these?

Yes, we have **many others** in this box.

I will take these two. What are the prices?

One is 25 *sen* and **the other** is 30 *sen*.

Don't you want **anything else**?

No, I want **nothing else** to-day.

3.

Does your elder brother love you?

Yes, and I love him, too. We love **each other**.

Do you help your younger brothers?

Yes, I do. We help **one another**.

Are the students of this class kind to one another?

Yes, they are, and they stand by one another.

1. Other, Another, Others.

Adjective.		Pronoun.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
(Definite.)		(Definite.)	
The other—.	The other—.	The other.	The others.
(Indefinite.)		(Indefinite.)	
Another—.	other—.	Another.	Others.
Some	Some	Some	Some
Any	other—.	Any	other.
No	No	No	No
	Many		Many
	Several		Several
	Two		Two

2. Other, Another, Others には下の如き連關法あり。

- (a)
- One**
-
- the other**
- . (二つの事物に就て)

One is 25 *sen* and **the other** is 30 *sen*.

- (b)
- This**
-
- the other**
- . (二つの事物に就て)

From **this** to **the other** end of the street.

- (c) {
- Each other**
- . (二つの事物に就て)
-
- One another**
- . (二つ以上の事物に就て)

We (=two) love **each other**.

We (=three or more) help **one another**.

- (d)
- Some**
- {
- others**
- .
-
- the others**
- .

Some say this, **others** say that.

One or two of them are in; **the others** (=the *rest*) are out.

Some of them are from England; **the others** are from America.

3. 下の差別に注意せよ。

- (a) These don't suit me. { Have you
- any others**
- ?
-
- Show me
- some others**
- .
-
- (品の異なるもの)

These are not enough. { Haven't you **any more**?
Give me **some more**.
(品の同じきもの)

- (b) Interrogative Pronoun 又は Indefinite Pronoun には、「他」といふ場合に else を用ふ。

Who **else**? Any one **else**?

What **else**? Anything **else**?

Somebody **else**. Nobody **else**.

Something **else**. Nothing **else**.

EXERCISE.

- 川のこちら側によい本屋がある。
- 川の向側にもよい店がある。
- 僕は二人兄弟がある。一人は京都にも一人は大阪にゐる。
- 烟草を吸ふものもあり、吸はぬものもある。
- 私たちは一番汽車 (the first train) で來ましたが、他のものは次の列車で來ました。
- これは私に氣に入らぬ。何か他のはないか。
- 僕はそれを五つ持ってゐたが、一つは佐藤へあとは皆太田へやった。
- 我々は互に親切にし合ふべきです。
- 誰か他に來たものがあるか。
- 加藤さんの外には (except) 別に誰も來ませんでした。

LESSON XV.

1.

Who is that old man?

He is one Tomita, the oldest inhabitant
in **all** the village.

Then he knows the place pretty well, does
he not?

O yes, he can tell you about the
place better than **most** people in the
village.

2.

Has Mr. Tomita travelled much?

Yes, he has been nearly **all** over Japan.

Such a man as he should be respected by **all**.

Yes, indeed, he is worthy of great re-
spect.

3.

Is that **all** the tea **there is**?

Yes, that is **all there is**.

Are these **all** the biscuits **we have**?

No, those are **not all**. You will find
some more in the other can.

Are these **all** the oranges **you bought**?

No, we bought **twice as many**. But we
have already eaten the rest.

1. (a) **All**. = 「全」

He is the oldest inhabitant in **all** the village.

He travelled **all** over Japan

(b) **Not + all** = 「皆でない」「皆...と限らぬ」

These are **not all**. There are some more.

All that glitters is **not** gold.

(c) **All** + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{there is} \\ \text{we have} \end{array} \right\}$ = 「ありたけ」「これっきり」

That is **all there is**.

Those are **all we have**.

2. **Most** は「大抵」「大部分」の意に用ふる時は、**the** を附せず。

He knows better than **most** people in the
village.

He writes English better than **most** of us.

3. Such = 「そのやうな」「このやうな」は Indefinite Article と共に用ふる時は、常に Article の前に置くべし。

Such a man as he is worthy of respect.

4. 倍數の表し方。

- (a) Half the number ; twice (or double) the amount ; three times the usual price ; etc. 普通価格の三倍
- (b) Half as much ; twice as many ; three times as large ; etc. 半數 二倍數 三倍數

EXERCISE.

1. かれの父は世界中を旅行しました。
2. 君の持っている本はこれっさりか。
3. いや、これっさりではない。二階にまだすこしある。
4. かれは大抵の英國人よりも英語を話すことが上手だ。
5. 君の持っている繪葉書はこれだけか。
6. この二倍だけあったけれど、この他のは皆弟にやってしまった。
7. このやうな本は凡ての人の讀むべきものだ。
8. 君等は皆英語がわかりますか。
9. はい、大抵のものはわかります。

10. 路がぬかって (muddy) ゐて、僕は普通の車賃 (fare) の二倍を拂はせられた (had to—)。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (XI—XV.)

1. このコップの各へ砂糖を一匕 (a spoonful) づゝ入れて下さい。
2. どの學生でもこの本は持たぬものはない。
3. 私は明日は午前はいつでも宅にをります。
4. 紐を少し (a piece of—) 欲しい。どんなのでもよい。
5. 僕が留守の間に誰か僕の部屋へはいったか。
6. 誰かあなたの書物を讀んでおいででした。
7. 諸君の中で誰か私の問に答へることが出来るか。誰が答へてもよい。
8. 何も讀むによい本がない。
9. 君の代に誰か他の人をやませう。
10. 私は家の内で何處かへ財布を落したに違ない (must have) が、何處にもない。
11. かれは一月に六回即ち五日目毎に来ます。
12. 君は英語か佛語かわかりますか。
13. いやどうも (I am sorry to say) 英語も佛語もわかりません。

14. 私の兄弟は二人とも鎌倉あたりどこかへ行った。
 15. 湖のこちら側から向側まで三哩あります。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

Dear Kaneda,—I have heard that you passed the annual examination with honours. Let me congratulate you on your success.

succeed (成功)
 Yours ever,

H. Akiyama.

(課 題)

拜啓 承れば貴君には入學試験 (entrance examination)に首尾能く (successfully)

御合格の由、御成功を祝しあげ候。頓首

植木金之助

上原祐三君

LESSON XVI.

1.

When was the Battle of the Japan Sea fought?

It was fought on the 27th of May, 1905.

By whom was the Japanese Fleet commanded?

It was commanded by Admiral Togo.

With what message did he encourage his men?

His men were encouraged with the message, "Every one is expected to do his best."

2.

Where is gold found in Japan?

It is chiefly found in the mines of Sado.

What is it made into?

It is made into coins, rings, watch-cases, and many other things.

3.

When are the stars seen?

They are seen at night.

Can comets be seen any night?

No, comets **can only be seen** once in a very long while.

1. Passive の作り方は、To be の種々なる形に Past Participle を添ふ。

Gold **is made** into coins.

The stars **are seen** at night.

The battle **was fought** in the Japan Sea.

The men **were encouraged** with the message.

The watch **has been found**.

The comet **will be seen** to-night.

2. Passive に於ては、動作者を表す語の前に by を附す。

{ Togo commanded the Japanese Fleet.

{ The Japanese Fleet was commanded *by* Togo.

但し下の如く動作者を表さゝる場合あり。

- (a) 動作者を不問に附する時。

The battle was fought on the 27th of May.

- (b) 動作者が一般的なる時。

The stars are seen at night.

(b) の如き場合を Active にて言ひ表すには、一般的の Pronoun なる we, you, they を用ふ。

{ Gold is found in Sado.

{ **We** find gold in Sado.

{ Gold is made into coins.

{ **They** make gold into coins.

{ The stars are seen at night.

{ **We** see the stars at night.

{ When are the stars seen?

{ When do **you** see the stars?

EXERCISE.

(a)

Change into the Passive:—

1. The tiger did not kill the baby.
2. That teacher teaches us.
3. My father allowed me to go to Tokyo.
4. He will write a book on English composition.
5. The mayor has just read a congratulatory address.

(b)

1. 二百三高地 (the 203 Metres Hill) の戦争はいつありましたか。
2. 千九百四年の十一月にありました。
3. 日本の軍隊 (army) は誰に指揮せられましたか。

4. わが軍隊は乃木大將に指揮せられました。
5. 海綿(sponge)は何處で採れ(Obtain)ますか。
6. 海綿は海底で (from the bottom of—)採れます。
7. 銅は何に(into)造られますか。
8. 銅は色々の器物類 (all kinds of vessels)に造られます。
9. 鯨は多く(mostly)北海に棲む。
10. 星は晴れた夜だけ見えます。

LESSON XVII.

1.

I am told that you got a prize. What was given you?

An English dictionary was given me. That was very good. But hasn't one been sent you by your father?

Yes, but that is a Japanese-English dictionary.

I see. So you are now equipped with two weapons, aren't you?

Well, I only wish to be able to use them to advantage.

2.

I was asked the name of this stone. What is it called?

It is called quartz.

How is it found?

It is found crystalized in rocks.

Then it is cut round or square afterwards, isn't it?

Yes, exactly.

1. Transitive Verbにして二つのObjectを有するものは、各その一つをSubjectとして、二種のPassive Formを作ることを得。

He gave me a dictionary.

(a) A dictionary was given me.

(b) I was given a dictionary.

Mr. Takano taught us English.

(a) English was taught us by Mr. Takano.

(b) We were taught English by Mr. Takano.

2. Transitive Verb にして Complement を有するものを Active より Passive に變ずる時は、先に Complement たりし語は、そのまゝ Passive Verb の Complement として残る。

{ We *call* it quartz.
 { It *is called* quartz.
 { They *cut* the stone round.
 { The stone *is cut* round.

EXERCISE.

(a)

Change into the Passive in two ways:—

1. My teacher has lent me a book.
2. They offered me a position in the Home Office.
3. My uncle will send me a watch.
4. The residents showed the party much kindness.

(b)

＝の附きたる語を Subject として二様に譯せ。

1. 私は父にこの時計を買って貰った。
2. 我々は毎日あの人に英語を教はる。
3. 私はあの人に問を掛けられた。

4. あの人は私に金を拂った。
5. 僕はあの人に(あの人の)過を宥してやった。

LESSON XVIII.

1.

Is the man you **speak of** quite reliable?

He can be thoroughly **depended on**; he is **spoken of** in high terms by his former master.

Can you send for him at once? I want to see him.

Yes, he shall be **sent for** at once.

2.

Where is the other man you used to know very well?

I am ashamed to say I don't know. He has not been **heard of** since he left town.

He was **looked on** as quite an honest fellow, was he not?

So he was.

3.

Who is that foreigner by whom you were spoken to on the street yesterday?

He is my father's friend.

Why did the passers-by stare at you both?

We were stared at, because it was rather comical to see such a tall man as he is talking to a little fellow like me.

1. Intransitive Verb には Preposition と結合して Transitive Verb となるものあり。かゝる Verb は Passive に用ふる時にも、その Preposition を略するを得ず。

Active. You can depend on him.

Passive. He can be depended on.

2. 以上の如き Verb の例。

1. He was barked at by a dog.
2. He was called on by a friend.
3. He was called upon to recite.
4. The matter was decided on.

5. He can be depended on.
6. He has not been heard of since.
7. He was laughed at.
8. He was listened to attentively.
9. The child was looked after by a nurse.
10. He was looked at by every one in the room.
11. The missing book has been looked for.
12. The matter was looked into.
13. He was looked on as an honest fellow.
14. He was looked up to as a great scholar.
15. The doctor was sent for.
16. He is well spoken of.
17. He was spoken to by a stranger.
18. He was stared at by every one.
19. It was much talked about.
20. The matter has been talked over.
21. His learning was wondered at by everybody.

EXERCISE.

(a)

Change into the Passive:—

1. Everybody looked at him.

2. Everybody will laugh at you.
3. A foreigner spoke to me in the car.
4. They called upon him for a song.
5. We can not depend on him.
6. People have not heard of him since.

(b)

1. 醫者を直によばなければならぬ。
2. かれは往々虚言をいふから、あてにすることは出来ぬ。
3. かれは残忍な主人であるから、雇人ども (employees)に悪様に (badly)いはるゝ。
4. 山田は東京を去ってから一向消息を聞かぬ。
5. 迷兒 (missing child)はそこから中探された。
6. 僕は今朝神田で外国人に話しかけられた。
7. 我々が相並んで歩いてをったので、通行人に目を峙てられた。
8. かれは悪い犬を飼って置く。私はこの間吠えられた。
9. かれの演説は多大の興味 (great interest)を以て傾聴せられた。
10. この事件は大に評議せられたが、決定されなかった。

LESSON XIX.

1.

Do you know how to swim?

Yes, I have learned how to swim.

When did you learn to swim?

I learned last summer at a swimming school. Ota went with me, but he learned quicker than I. Somehow it was very easy *for him* to float from the beginning.

Was it? I think everybody should know how to swim.

2.

Do you like to speak English?

Yes, I like to speak English very much.

Is it easy for you to do so?

No, I thought it easy at first because it looked to be easy. But I soon found it to be quite the contrary.

What do you think will make it easy?

I think practice will make it easy. Only

I find it quite hard to keep on.

1. Infinitive の Noun Use.

- (a) *As Subject.* ^{動詞の前=名詞} To speak English is difficult.
 (b) *As Object.* ^{何かをやる} I like to speak English.
 (c) *As Complement.* It looked to be easy.

2. Infinitive が Subject となる時は、これを文の終

に送り、その位置には it なる假の Subject を置く
 を常とす。 ^{formal subject}
^{real subject}

It is difficult to speak English.

Infinitive が Object となる時も、これを文の終に
 送り、その位置には it なる假の Object を置く場
 合あり。

I found it quite hard to keep on.

3. Infinitive の表す動作に Sense-Subject を添へん

とせば、for の助を借るものとす。

It was very easy for him to float from the begin-
 ning.

It is quite difficult for us to speak English.

EXERCISE.

1. 吾々の両親に背くことは悪い。
2. 僕は何か英語の小説を讀みたい。

3. こんな暑い時に つめて (steadily) 勉強するのは
 苦しい (hard)。
4. 最初は英語を書くのはむつかしいと思った。
5. けれども全くさうでない (the contrary) といふ
 ことが直にわかった。
6. 僕は常に英語で何か書くことを 定め として
 る (make—my rule)。
7. こんな暴風雨 (storm) に出帆することは 出来
 ない (impossible)。
8. 暗闇で (in the dark) 先へ進むことは出来ない
 と 知 (find) た。
9. 僕は今日傘を持ってくるのを忘れた。
10. 互に相助くるは吾人の本務です。

LESSON XX.

1.

I am Sakata. Do you want to see me?

Yes, sir. Mr. Tani told me to find out
if you are at home this evening.

I shall be in this evening. Tell him to
 come and see me any time.

He also wanted me to ask you if he could bring a friend of his with him.

Yes, I shall be glad to see him, too.

2.

How did you find this book?

I *found* it to be very good. *It is said* to be the best of the kind.

Yes, I heard so. *Tell* me where to get it. I can't find a copy in town.

Ask Tanabe about it. He got it for me and he will be sure to *tell* you where or *how* to get one.

3.

Ought we to go to the meeting?

Yes, we *are* all *expected* to go there.

Are you going already? It's quite early yet.

Yes, I am. I *was asked* to act as usher.

1. Infinitive は二つの Object を取る Verb の Direct Object たることあり。

He *told* me to find it out.

He *asked* me to act as usher.

He *ordered* us to march on.

かゝる文章を Passive に改むる時には, Indirect Object を Subject とする一法あるのみ。

I was told to find it out.

I was asked to act as usher.

We were ordered to march on.

(注意一) Tell, ask, show, teach, know, learn などの Object Infinitive には疑問詞を附することあり。

He will tell you **where** to get it.

He asked me **how** to do it.

He showed me **what** to do.

He taught me **how** to read.

He knows **how** to swim.

I learned **how** to skate.

(注意二) Infinitive を打消すには not, never を to の前に置くべし。

I was told **not** to tell him about it.

He asked me **never** to tell it to any one.

2. Complement としての Infinitive.

I *found* it to be good.

I *thought* him to be honest.

以上の Passive.

It was found to be good.

He was thought to be honest.

〔注意〕 Say は Passive に於てのみ、Infinitive を Complement とすることを得。

It is said to be the best of the kind.

EXERCISE

1. この本を持って来いと先生が僕にいった。
2. 僕はあの人を非常に幸福だと思ってゐた。
3. 私は通譯してくれ (act as interpreter) と頼まれた。
4. それはどう綴るのか教へてくれませんか。
5. 私は決してそれを誰にも話すなと頼まれた。
6. この次に何をするのか先生はいひましたか。
7. あの方は私に 食事をしてゆけ (stay to dinner) と勧めた。
8. この後は (in future) もっと注意せよといはれました。
9. 僕はあの方が非常に臆病者 (coward) であるといふことがわかった。
10. あの方は 大層才のある人 (—of great talent) ださうだ。

LESSON XXI.

1.

Can he speak English well?

Yes, he can speak it fluently.

How do you know that?

I once heard him make a speech in English. He did it so splendidly that he made the audience stare with admiration.

2.

He is quite fond of drawing, I hear?

Yes, he is very fond of it.

Did you ever see him paint a picture?

Yes, I often watched him make a sketch.

Is he skilful?

Yes, he is quite an artist already.

3.

There is a man downstairs who wants to see you.

What sort of man is he?

You can *see* him **standing** on the door steps.

Oh, he is my old friend. *Let* him **come** up without ceremony.

Shall I *get* the servant **to make** tea for you?

Yes, please; and *have* him **get** some cakes for us, too.

1. *Let*, *make*, *have*, *bid* などの後には、Infinitive の *to* を略す。

Let him **come** up without ceremony.

Make him **wait** for a while.

Have the servant **get** some cakes for us.

Bid the servant **go** for it.

- See, hear, feel, watch などの後にも、Infinitive の *to* を略す。

I *saw* him **paint** a picture.

I *heard* him **make** a speech in English.

I *felt* the ground **sink** under me.

I *watched* him **make** a sketch.

- (注意一) Present Participle は、*to* のなき Infinitive の如く、*see*, *hear* などの後に置かるゝことあり。かかる時は働の連続を示す。

I *saw* him **standing** on the door steps.

I *hear* him **singing** a song.

(注意二) 次の文章を比較せよ。

{ *Have* the servant **make** tea.

{ = *Get* the servant **to make** tea.

{ *Bid* him **go** for it.

{ = *Tell* him **to go** for it.

2. 前節に述べたる Verb の中にて、*let*, *have*, *get* はこれを Passive とすること能はざれど、その他のもはこれを Passive に變ずる時には、Infinitive の *to* を表すべし。

He *was made* **to wait** for a long time.

He *was seen* **to paint** a picture.

He *was heard* **to speak** in public.

EXERCISE.

- あの人を遠慮せずに 二階へ (upstairs) こらせて下さい。
- 暫時かれを 階下で (downstairs) 待たせて置いて下さい。
- 家が 揺れる (shake) やうな気がする。地震に相違ない。
- 先生が英語で演説するのを聞いたことがあ

- るか。
5. え、僕は先生が英語で演説するのを一度聞いた。
 6. かれの雄辯 (eloquence) は聴衆をあっとばかり感服さ (stare with admiration) せた。
 7. 私は一時間以上待たされた。
 8. 召使にこの部屋を掃除させて下さい。
 9. かれは使に行か (go on an errand) せられた。
 10. かれは熟練な美術家である。僕はかれがスケッチをするのを一度見たことがある。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (XVI—XXI)

1. 英語は世界中で話される。
2. 戦闘は未明に行はれた。
3. この本は丸善で賣ってゐる。
4. 星は晝間は見えぬ。
5. 下女に茶を入れさせて下さい。
6. 田中は停車場で外國婦人に話しかけられた。
7. 決して虚言をいふなど先生が僕等にいった。
8. かれはえらい學者として尊重せられてゐる。
9. かれは凡ての友だちに善くいはれた。
10. 私は一行の (to the party) 案内をしてくれと頼まれた。
11. どういふ所にあるのか教へてくれ。何處に

- も見つからない。
12. 將軍は軍隊へ前進せよと命じた。
 13. あの人はその清書 (copy out fair) させられた。
 14. 先生が公開の席で (in public) 演説するのを僕は一度も聞いたことがない。
 15. 僕はあの人たちが湖水で船を漕いでゐるのを見た。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

December 15. Fair.

Got up very early. Called on Tanaka and went for a walk with him. Returned home at noon. Received a picture post-card from Nagai in Tokyo.

(課 題)

十二月二十三日。曇。*cloudy*
 稍遅く起床。田中君來訪す。共に平井先生を訪問す (went to see)。夕刻歸宅。田舎の (in the country) 弟へ繪葉書を送る。

LESSON XXII.

1.

Won't you come out for a walk?

I am sorry I have no *time to go out*.

I am very busy doing this.

Why do you keep yourself so busy? Is there any *need* for you **to do** it in a hurry?

Why, I have made a *promise to do* this by this evening.

2.

What do you say you want?

I want *something to dust with*.

Oh, you want to clean your room, do you?

I will get you a duster.

And get me *something to sweep with*.

And you also want *something to take up* the dust **in**? Well, I will get you a duster, a broom, and a dust-pan.

Please, get them all.

3.

Where did you go yesterday?

I *went* to Kanda **to see** a friend of mine.

Did you find him at home?

No, I *went* there **only to find** him out.

You must be disappointed then.

Yes, but as I met Tomita, we both went to Asakusa to see the shows.

1. Infinitive の Adjective Use と Adverbial Use.

1. Adjective Use. (Noun に 係るもの)

I have no *time to go out*.

I made a *promise to do* this.

2. Adverbial use. (Verb に 係るもの)

I *went to see* a friend.

He *worked hard to pass* the examination.

2. Adjective Infinitive の後に Preposition を要することあり。その要否を知るには、次の如く語の順序を變へて見るべし。

I want something to dust **with**.

(To dust *with something*).

Get me a broom to sweep **with**.

(To sweep *with a broom*).

You want something to take up the dust **in**.
(To take up the dust *in something*).

3. Adverbial Infinitive には三つの意義あり。

1. 目的を示す。

I went **to see** a friend.

He worked hard **to pass** the examination.

2. 結果を示す。

I went only **to find** him out.

He grew up **to be** a great scholar.

3. 原因を示す。

I rejoice **to hear** it.

I regret **to say** that I can not go to-day.

(注意一) 結果を示す Infinitive が事の不結果に終るを表す時には、その前に **only** を附す。

He worked hard **only to fail** in the examination.

(注意二) 目的を示す Infinitive の前に **in order** を附する時は、**emphasis** を與ふ。

He worked hard **in order to pass** the examination.

EXERCISE.

1. 僕は今夜行く約束をした。
2. 私は助けて貰ふ友だちがなかった。
3. あの人は外國へ (abroad) 行かうとして、澤山の金を蓄へ (save) た。

4. かれは住むべき家がない。
5. あの人は頼みにすべき人でない。
6. この箱を直す (mend) に二三本釘 (nail) がある。
7. あの人は入學試験 (entrance—) に及第せんとて、日夜勉強した。
8. かれは日夜勉強したが、入學試験に落第した。
9. 君の御母さんは君の成功を聞いて、喜びませう。
10. 僕の父は僕の失敗 (failure) を聞いて、残念に思ひませう。

LESSON XXIII.

1.

Good morning, Fujita.

Good morning, Otani. I am *glad* to see you.

I have brought you the book you wanted to get.

Oh, have you? Very kind of you to get me one. But where did you find it?

The book is *hard* to get.

Yes, it was. But I chanced to find that last

evening, and I took the first opportunity to buy it for you.

Thank you ever so much. I shall be very *happy to repay* you for this.

2.

Is the water *good to drink*?

No, it is not pure *enough to drink*.

What makes it *unfit to drink*? It looks pure enough, doesn't it?

Yes, but it smells *too bad to drink*, you know. It has too much of mineral matter in it.

3.

Have you solved the problem?

No, I could not, I am sorry to say, solve it. It is *too difficult for me to do*. Will you be so kind *as to help* me a little?

Yes, I shall be glad to.

Adverbial Infinitive は Verb の外に Adjective 及び Adverb に係る。

(a) Adjective に係るもの。

The water here is *good to drink*. (目的)

I am *glad to see* you. (原因)

I shall be very *happy to repay* you. (原因)

(b) Adverb に係るもの。

It is pure *enough to drink*. (結果)

It is *too difficult for me to solve*. (結果)

Will you be so kind *as to help* me? (結果)

EXERCISE.

1. 御便をして下さらば甚だ嬉しく存じます。
2. 僕は本を買ひにやったが、何處にも拂底で手に入らなかった。
3. 私を訪問して下さらば大に嬉しく存じます。
4. この井戸の水は飲むにはよくないといふ人もある。
5. 僕は十分飲むによいと思ふ。
6. これはあまりやくざ (poor) で少しも役にたかない。(of—use) ない。
7. この問題はかれにはむつきし過ぎて解けなかったので、失望して罷め (give—up in despair) た。
8. 御在宅の所へ伺って仕合せでした。
9. この事件に就て助力して下さいませんか。
10. かれは深切にも貴重な書物を貸してくれた。

LESSON XXIV.

1.

Can you see Mt. Fuji from here?

O yes, we can.

Q When do you generally get a clear view of it?

Only in the morning. It is rarely seen at any other time.

Autumn is the best season to get a nice view of it, I suppose?

Yes, it is seldom seen in spring.

2.

Does your brother in America write to you often?

Yes, he writes to me from time to time.

Does he write in English or in Japanese?

Q He usually writes in English for my benefit. And it takes me a long time to read his letter as I have to do it word by word.

Do you write back in English, too?

Yes, I do. But I often spend a whole morning over it, pen in hand.

3.

Are you still working over your lesson?

Yes, I am still at work.

Haven't you written out your composition?

No, not yet. But I mean to finish it by bed-time.

- i. Often, seldom, rarely, always, generally, usually 等の Adverb は大抵 Verb の前に置く。Verb が若し二語以上より成る時は Auxiliary Verb の後に置く。又時としては Verb の後に置くことあり。

I often spend a whole morning over it.

He usually writes in English.

We generally get a clear view of Fuji in the morning.

It is seldom seen in spring.

It can rarely be seen at any other time.

Does he often write to you?

Does he write to you often?

(注意一) Rarely, seldom, scarcely, hardly は否定の

意を帯ぶ。

It is **seldom** seen in spring.

It can **rarely** be seen in the daytime.

(注意二) Still (まだ...してゐる) と not yet (まだ...しない) との用法。

He is **still** here.

He is **still** working over his lesson.

He is **not yet** here.

He has **not yet** finished his composition.

He has **not** finished it **yet**.

2. 下の如き Adverbial Phrase に於ては、Article を挿入すべからず。

I often spend a whole morning over it, **pen in hand**.

He was seen working, **book in hand**.

I have to read it **word by word**.

He writes to me **from time to time**.

その他の例。

Day by day; **side by side**; **step by step**; **night after night**; **arm in arm**; **hand in hand**, etc.

From day to day; **from side to side**; **from morning till night**, etc.

EXERCISE.

1. あの人は折々私どもに逢ひに来ます。
2. 狐は日中はめったに出ない。
3. かれはまだその問題に従事してゐる。
4. かれはまだその問題を解かないやうだ。
5. かれの母はまだ歸宅しなかつた。
6. 僕はかれがペンを手にして何か書いてゐるのを見た。
7. その箱は並べて置いて下さい (set).
8. あの女兒は書物を手にして街を歩いてゐる。
9. 船が左右へ揺れ (rock) てゐるのが見えました。
10. あの少女は幾夜も病める父を寝ずに看病し (sit up with) た。

LESSON XXV.

1.

When did you arrive at Yokohama, Mr. Brown?

I arrived ^{3月16日} at Yokohama, on the 20th of last month.

Then you have not been in Japan more than two weeks or so.

No, only twelve days. And I am struck
by everything in the streets.

With whom are you staying?

I am staying with a friend of mine in
Tsukiji. Come and see me when you
have time.

Thank you, I will.

2.

What hotel did you stop at at Nikko?

I put up at the Kamiyama Hotel.

Whereabouts is it?

It is on the main road, on the left-hand
side of it as you go up.

Have you ever been there before?

Yes, I have been there once before.

3.

What is that little white speck in the distance?

It must be a boat or a bird.

Well, I am asking you which.

Then it must be a bird because it is at
some distance above the water.

1. Adverb の now, then, once, first は、通例 (a) Verb の
後にある時は本来の意味を表し、(b) Verb の前に
ある時は轉來の意味を表す。

(a) He is **now** in Nagoya. (今)

(b) { *Now* we must share and share alike. (これから)

{ *Now* the town where he lived was not far from
London. (さて)

(a) I was not in Tokyo **then** more than two
weeks. (その時は)

(b) { *Then* you have been in Japan only two weeks.
(そんなら)
Dick *then* offered him some of the jewels.
(そこで)

(a) I have been there **once** before. (一度)

(b) **Once** a fox and a bear went into partner-
ship. (ある時)

(a) His brother arrived **first**; he was next to
come. (第一番に)

(b) He **first** tried to open the box, but found it
impossible. (最初)

2. Only はその修飾する語の前に置くを常とす。

I stayed there **only two weeks**.

I **only stopped** at the hotel; I did not stay.

3. 場所に關する at, in, on.

(a) At は町、村の如き小き場所に、in は市、國の如き大なる場所に用ふ。

At Hakone; at Ikao; at Hongo; at the hotel.

In Tokyo; in Japan.

(But:— At Tokyo in Japan)

(b) On は海、野原、湖水、河道など廣々とせる所に用ふ。

On the sea; on Lake Biwa; on the Sumida;
on the road.

4. Distance に in を用ふれば不定の遠方を示し、at を用ふれば多少に關せず定まりたる距離を示す。

In the distance.

At a distance of two miles; at some distance.

EXERCISE.

1. ミネソタ號 (the Minnesota) は本月 (inst.) 十五日に横濱に到着すべし。
2. 一行 (party) はそれから帝國ホテルに投宿した。
3. 私は僅一二週間だけ大阪の友人の家に滞在する豫定です。

4. 僕はその時には僅に六歳の小供であつた。
5. 昨日隅田川で我々のボートレースがあつた。
6. 遠方で雷がした。
7. 海岸から少し離れて小島がある。
8. かれは最初その本を讀まうとしたが、むづかしくて讀めませんでした。
9. 僕は學校へ行く途中で度々かれに逢つた。
10. そんなら僕が道で行きちがつたのは君の友人に相違ない。

LESSON XXVI.

1.

You intend to take a trip to Kyoto, I hear.

Yes, I shall leave for Kyoto on Friday next.

How soon shall you be back?

I shall be in Tokyo again about a month hence.

2.

Wasn't there a fire in your native town?

Hayashi told me something of that sort.

Yes, there was quite a big one.

Was it **in the evening** or **in the daytime**?

- It broke out (at) **about five o'clock** on the **morning of the 9th.**
- Wasn't there another one some time ago?
Yes, there was one **about three months ago.**

3.

When have you the annual examination? **At the beginning** or **at the end** of March?

In the middle of the month.

- What day of the week does the examination begin?

It begins **on Monday.**

1. 時に關する at, on, in.

(a) At は時刻を示す場合に用ふ。

1. **At one (o'clock); at half past two; at a quarter past three.**
2. **At dawn; at sunrise; at noon; at sunset; at dusk; at mid'night.**
3. **At the beginning of the month; at the end of the year.**

(b) On は日を示す場合に用ふ。

On Monday; on the Emperor's Birthday; on the 15th of March.

- (c) In は稍長き時期を示す場合に用ふ。
In the first week; in January; in spring; in 1911.

〔注意一〕

(一般) **In the morning; in the afternoon; in the daytime; in the evening; at night.**

(特別) **On Monday morning; on the morning of the 15th; on that morning.**

〔注意二〕 About を時刻と共に用ふる時は at を省くこと多し。

(At) **about one (o'clock);**

(at) **about the beginning of the month.**

2. 次の如き時を示す Adverbial Phrase は Preposition なしに用ひらる。

- (a) **The day before yesterday; the day after tomorrow; this morning; this week; that night.**
- (b) **Yesterday morning; to-morrow night.**
- (c) **Next Sunday; next week; last Monday; last month.**

〔注意一〕 次の意義の相違に注意せよ。

{ The next Sunday. (その次の)	{ The last Monday. (最終の)
{ Next Sunday. (この次の)	{ Last Monday. (この前の)

〔注意二〕 語の順序を變ふれば on を要す。

On Sunday next; on Monday last.

- (d) **One** morning; **one** day; **some** evening.
 (e) **Every** Sunday; **all** Monday; **all** day; **all** night.
 (f) A month **ago**; a month **before**; three days **after**;
 a week **hence**; two weeks **thence**.

3. 時と場所との Adverbial Phrase を併用する時は、下の (a) 或は (b) の如く並ぶべし。
 (a) I shall leave *for Kyoto* **on Friday next**.
 (b) **On Friday next** I shall leave *for Kyoto*.

EXERCISE.

1. あの人は朝早く出て、晩遅く歸って來る。
2. 昨朝私の近處(neighbourhood)に火事があった。
3. あの人は日曜の朝の外(except)大抵午前は家にをらぬ。
4. 日本の議會(Diet)は明治二十三年に開かれた。
5. 一昨日午後歸京仕候。
6. 昨夜二時頃激烈な地震があった。
7. 級會は明日午後三時に開きます(will be held)。
8. 日本海海戦は明治三十八年五月廿七日石見の沖(off the coast of—)で行はれた(fight を用ふ)。
9. 學校は今から三週間で終る。
10. 卒業式(the graduation ceremony)は毎年三月の末に行はれる。

LESSON XXVII.

1.

When will your father be back from Kobe?

In ten days at most. He said he would be back **within** three weeks, and he has been there now **for** nearly two weeks.

You can't go into the country **during** his absence, can you?

No, I can't leave home **while** he is away.

2.

Does this Tokaido line run all the way along the coast?

Yes, it runs **along** the coast most of the way.

Has it many rivers to cross?

Yes, it goes **across** several long rivers.

And many tunnels to go through, too?

Yes, it has to go **through** at number of tunnels in the Hakone mountains.

Will the train go through that hill?

No, it will go **round** the hill and then pass **between** it and another hill beyond.

3.

How much higher than sea-level is the lake?

It is about 2000 feet **above** sea-level.

Is there any lake lower than sea-level?

Yes, the Dead Sea is 1312 feet **below** the sea.

4.

What is that hanging **over** that mountain?

Is that cloud or smoke?

It is smoke. That is a volcano, and the crater is just **under** that white mass.

1. Preposition の普通 に用ひらるゝものは概ね下の如し。

about	against	around	below
above	along	at	beneath
across	amidst	before	beside
after	among	behind	besides

between	in	round	underneath
beyond	into	since	up
by	near	through	upon
down	of	throughout	with
during	off	till	within
except	on	to	without
for	over	toward(s)	
from	past	under	

2. Preposition の二つ一緒に用ひらるゝものを Double Preposition といふ。

The nightingale was heard **from among** the branches.

It has been blowing **until toward** evening.

3. Preposition の意義の差別。

- (a) { **In.** In ten days.
- { **Within.** Within three weeks.
- { **By.** By next Monday.
- { **Till.** He stayed till five.
- { **To.** From one to three.
- { **After.** You may come after three.
- { **For.** For two weeks.
- { **During.** During his absence.
- { **(While.)** I can't go while he is away.

(conjunction)

- (c) **Along.** Along the coast.
Across. Across the river.
Through. Through the tunnel.
Over. The road went **over** the hill.
- (d) **Between.** Between the two hills.
Among. Among the mountains.
- (e) **On.** The lamp is set **on** the table.
Above. The lamp is hanging **above** the table.
Over. The cloth is spread **over** the table.
- (f) **Above.** 200 feet **above** the sea.
Below. „ feet **below** the sea.
- (g) **Up.** The boat is going **up** the river.
Down. The boat is going **down** the river.
- (h) **In.** He is **in** the house.
Into. He went **into** the house.
Out of. He came **out of** the house.

EXERCISE.

- 吾々は數哩の間河に沿うて上って行った。
- 犬は野原を横ぎり垣(fence)を飛び越えた。
- あの人は戦争(war)中朝鮮にゐたさうです。
- それは十日以内に造り上げねばならぬ。
- 當月の終までに金を上げやう。
- その本の中に字引があるか。

- ランプは机の上に懸ってゐる。
- 集會は午後の四時まで續い(last)た。
- 火事は三時から五時まで續いた。
- 溫度(temperature)は零度(zero)以下十度(degree)であつた。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (XXII—XXVII.)

- かれは深切にも僕に字引を使はせてくれた。
- 僕はあの人杖を手にして歩いてゐるのを見た。
- 一行は二月の三日に Hongkong に着いた。
- 二週間たつと春休がある。
- あの女は自分の小供が死んでゐるのを見て泣いた。
- 私は仕合にも見よい場所を得た。
- 僕は絶えずあの人を病院に見舞に行く。
- 父は先月の十日に大阪に向つて立ちました。
- 昨日は一日ひどい暴風雨があつた。
- 僕はあまり嬉しくて眠られなかつた。
- 僕はあの人たちが自轉車に乗つて並んで行くのを見た。
- あの人は世界を一周した。
- 僕は大磯へ正午に着かうと思つて、十時の汽

車に乗った。

14. 何事に限らず喜んで御助けいたします。
15. 十日の朝三時頃神田に火事があった。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

My dear Ota,—I have the pleasure
of introducing to you my friend Mr.
Jones. He proposes to spend a few
weeks in Japan seeing the sights.
Please make a good friend of him.

Your old friend,
F. Smith.

(課 題)

謹啓 友人上田啓三君を御紹介申上
候。氏は東京にて英語勉強の御志望
に候。何卒同君に御交際願上候。

美濃達次

大山昌二君

アドバンスト

イ ン グ リ ッ シ コ ー ス

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