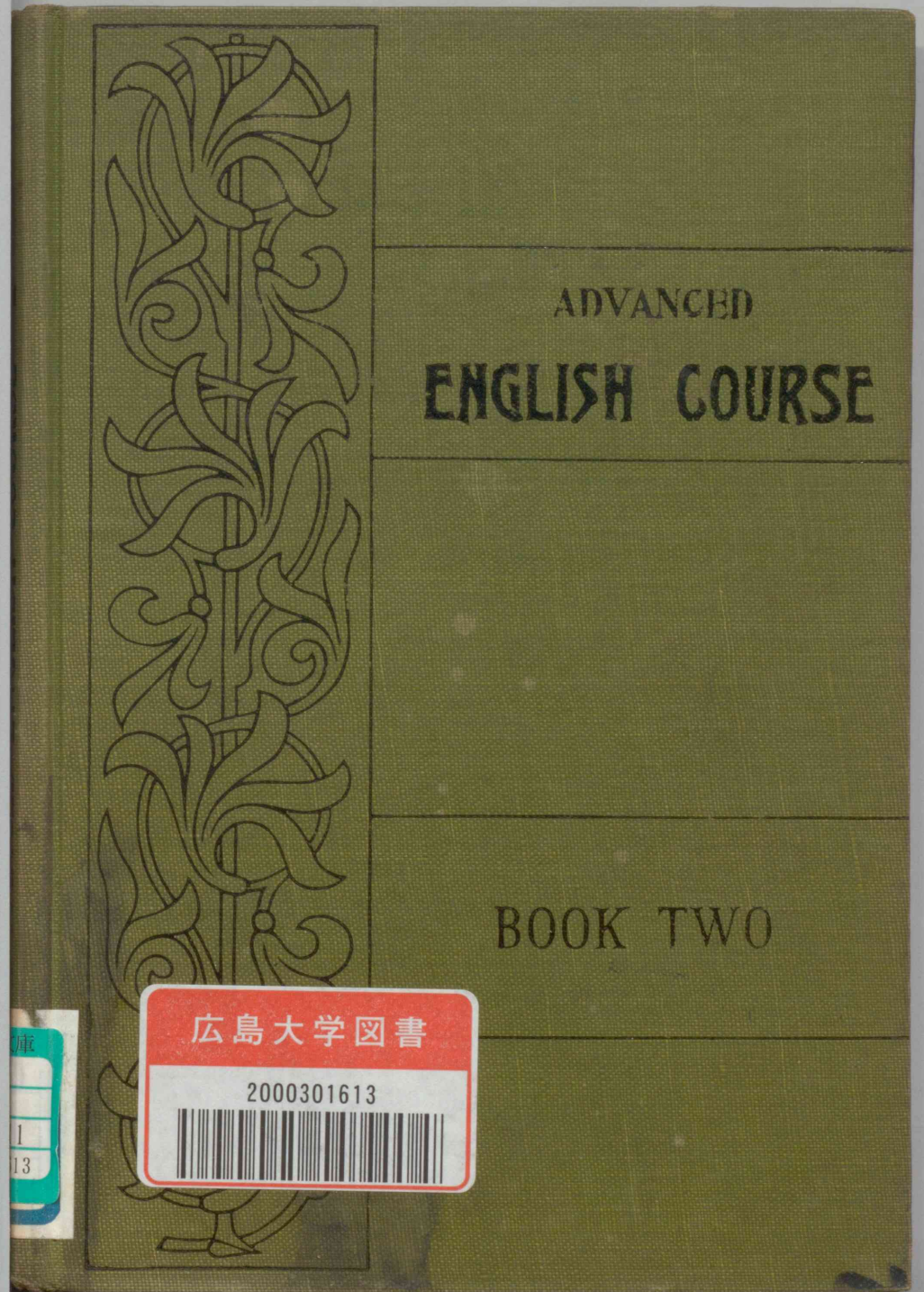
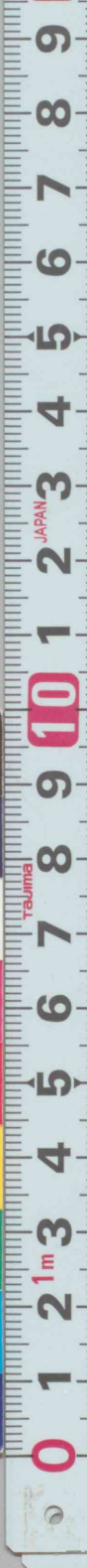
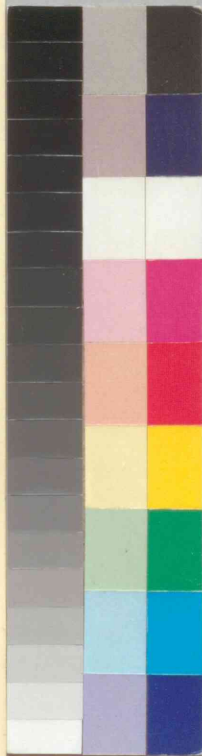


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BOOK TWO

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ADVANCED
ENGLISH COURSE

BOOK TWO

REVISED

BY

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PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN THE
TOKYO HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL

明治四十四年六月二十四日
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師範學校英語科教科書
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THE KAISEIKWAN

TOKYO



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ADVANCED
ENGLISH COURSE
BOOK TWO

LESSON I.

1.

Are you going in there? Whose house is it?

It is my **brother-in-law's house**. I am going to live here pretty soon.

Why do you make such a change?

You see in **to-day's paper** my brother-in-law has been ordered abroad. And my sister wants me to come and stay with her during his absence.

2.

Let me use your grammar, will you?

Certainly, but what have you done with **that book of yours?**

I dropped my ink-bottle on it and quite soiled it.

That was too bad. I am going to the Kobundo's this afternoon, and shall be glad to get you another.

Thank you.

3.

Whom did you go to see this morning?

I went to see a friend of my brother's.
How far is his house from yours?

It is about twenty minutes' walk.

1. Possessive Case の用法

(a) 所有者.

My **brother's** house—the house of my brother.

The **horse's** mane—the mane of the horse.

(注意一) 無生物には此 Case を用ひず、of を用ふ。

The roof of the house. (*Not*—the house's roof.)

The walls of the room. (*Not*—the room's walls.)

(注意二) Compound words 又は一語以上より成立つ名稱等には、最後の語に 's を附す。

My brother-in-law's house.

The Queen of England's daughter.

(b) 著者、發明者、發見者.

Nesfield's grammar; Nuttall's dictionary; Edison's phonograph; Newton's law.

(c) 動作をなす人.

My **brother's** return; the **soldier's** death; Gen. Nogi's victory.

(d) 目的.

A **girls'** school (=a school for girls); a **children's** hospital (=a hospital for children).

2. Possessive Case の特別用法.

(a) 時.

Twenty **minutes'** walk; a **week's** absence; at a **moment's** notice; **to-day's** paper; last **year's** crop; a good **night's** rest.

(b) 長さ.

At an **arm's** length; a **mile's** ride; a **hair's** breadth.

(c) 價、重さ.

Ten **cents'** worth; a **pound's** worth. (*But*—a penny worth; a half penny worth.)

A **pound's** weight.

(d) 天然物.

The **sun's** rays; the **moon's** rising; the **earth's** surface; the **water's** edge.

3. Possessive Case の Noun の後には house, store 等

の語を略したる場合あり。

I am going to my brother's (*house*).

I shall go to the Kobundo's (*store*).

4. 次の Possessive Case の用法を比較せよ。

- (a) My brother's friend—the friend of my brother.
 (b) A friend of my brother's—one of my brother's friends.
 (c) That friend of my brother's—my brother's (that) friend.

EXERCISE.

1. 晩までに (before evening) 明日の課業を下調べし (prepare) なければならない。
2. Webster の Condensed Dictionary は學生には至極調法 (handy) だ。
3. 今日はたっぶり (good) 一日の仕事をした。
4. 昨日の時事にて廣告 (your advertisement) 拜見仕候。
5. この料理 (dish) は注文して直に出来る (prepare) といふわけにはいきません。
6. 水際に (on) 立って、月の出るのを見てゐた。
7. 君の頭痛はたっぶり一晩寝れば癒ります。
8. 僕は丸善へ行く途中で君の(一)友人に逢った。
9. 停車場から馬車で一哩も行くとあの人の別荘 (villa) に着いた (brought us to—)
10. 君のあの外套はいくらしたか。

LESSON II.

1.

What book is it you have there?

This is "Lectures on Physics."

Isn't it a new book?

Yes, this has just been published. It is one of the popular lecture series. Five of them have already appeared; the rest are soon to follow.

Is the book a good one?

I haven't read it through, but it seems to be so, judging from the contents. Five thousand copies have already been sold, I hear.

2.

What is the news to-day?

We have the annual celebration of the Azabu Regiment.

Where will it take place?

In the grounds where the barracks stand.

What sort of entertainment do they give?

Among other things there are wrestling, a fancy procession, and fireworks.

3.

How many changes of clothes do you take with you?

I will take two changes with me.

How many pair of drawers do you need?

I need three pair of drawers besides three suits of underwear and two shirts.

1. 單複兩數とも同形なる Noun.

(a) Deer; sheep; fish (or fishes); salmon; carp; fowl (or fowls); snipe, etc.

A deer's horns are valuable.

Deer are found in all parts of the world.

Snipe are scarce about here.

(b) Series; species; means; plenty; rest; cannon; sail (a ship), etc.

By this means he succeeded.

The rest are soon to follow.

2. Dozen; score; hundred; thousand の如き Numeral は通例 Singular Form を用ふ。

Three dozen; four score; five hundred; six

thousand.

〔注意一〕 但し不定數を表す時は s を附す。

Dozens of eggs.

(Two dozen of eggs; two dozen eggs.)

Hundreds of men.

(Three hundred of them; three hundred people.)

〔注意二〕 普通の Noun にても、Numeral と連合して Adjective の用をなす時は、Singular Form を用ふ。

An eight-day clock. A six-year old horse.

A three-foot rule. A five-dollar note.

3. Pair; head; brace; couple; yoke の如く Numeral に似たる語は常に Singular Form を用ふ。

Two pair of drawers. Ten couple of dancers.

Four brace of birds. Ten head of cattle.

Three yoke of oxen.

4. Plural のみの語。

Breeches; drawers (股引); trousers; pants;

shears; scissors; tongs; spectacles; scales (天秤);

ashes; goods (品物); riches; savings (貯金);

grounds; sands (砂原); clothes; eaves; fire-

works; headquarters; morals; manners (行儀);

thanks; contents, etc.

〔注意〕 以上の Noun の中には、Singular に於て異

なる意味を有するものあり。

(a) good (善) goods (品物)

sand (砂) sands (砂原)

content (満足) contents (内容) 目錄

(b) drawer (抽斗) drawers (1. 抽斗 2. 股引)

scale (尺度) scales (1. 尺度 2. 天秤)

manner (仕方) manners (1. 仕方 2. 行儀)

5. 形は Plural にして Singular に用ふるもの。
News; mathematics; physics, etc.

EXERCISE.

1. あの人はいつでも眼鏡を二つ持って歩く。
2. この湖水には鯉が澤山ある。
3. この種の松の木は砂原でも (even) 生える。
4. 貯蓄銀行は先頃改築さ (rebuild) れたのです。
5. 私は靴下 (stockings) 二足とカフス鈕 (sleeve-links) を一對買った。
6. 数千の人が煙火を見に集まった。
7. 大本營は郊外地に (in the suburbs) 建てられた。
8. 灰は風の爲にあちこちに (about) 吹き飛ばされた。
9. かれが死んだといふ報知が来た時は大騒で
• あった (—received with great excitement).

10. あの人は五百ヤードの競走をし (run) て一等賞を得 (win, won) た。

LESSON III.

1.

Takeda has several brothers and sisters, hasn't he?

Yes; the Takedas are a large family.

His father is a happy man to have so many sons and daughters.

Yes; and the family are all good and nice people.

2.

Did you go to hear Mr. Shimada speak?

Yes, I went to hear him.

Was the audience large?

Yes, a large crowd of people was there.

Did they seem satisfied with his speech?

Yes, the audience were all more than satisfied with his eloquence.

3.

I want to furnish my study. Where can I get good furniture?

Saeki makes good articles of furniture.

Are the prices reasonable?

Yes, quite reasonable. That joiner is much patronized by students.

1. 集合體を表す Noun の例.

(a) A class of students; a crowd of people; a group of children; a bunch of grapes; a herd of cattle; a flock of birds or sheep; a shoal of fish; a swarm of insects; a fleet of ships.

(b) People; nation; mob; army; family; crew; audience; assembly; committee; poultry; cattle; furniture; clothing.

2. Collective Noun は一種の Common Noun ならば、A を取り又 Plural となるを得。

- The Takedas are a large family.
There are several families here that bear the same name.
China is a large nation.
She is one of the largest nations in the world.

[注意一] Cattle, poultry は常に Plural として用ひらるれど、別に Plural の形を成さず。

Cattle are beginning to be raised much in Japan.

Poultry are very dear now-a-days.

[注意二] Furniture, clothing は Material Noun の如く取扱はる。即ち常に Singular なれど A を附するを得ずして、量を示す語を附するを得。

Much furniture; little clothing.

Plenty of furniture; a small quantity of clothing.

數を表さんとせば article 或は piece を用ふ。

Several articles of furniture.
Several pieces of clothing.

3. Collective Noun が團體を全體として表さずして、それを組立つる個々のものとして表す時は、特に Noun of Multitude と稱し、Plural の Verb と結合す。

Collective Nouns.

Nouns of Multitude.

He has a large family. His family are all well.
The audience was very large. The audience were more than satisfied.
The Japanese are a polite people. The people here are very industrious.
People say he is a knave.

EXERCISE.

1. この村では養鶏が盛んになってくる。*この村では養鶏が盛んになってくる。*
2. 日本人は亞細亞の國民中一番進歩したもの
(the most advanced)だ。*日本人は亞細亞の國民中一番進歩したもの (the most advanced)だ。*
3. あの家には四家族一緒に住んでゐる。*あの家には四家族一緒に住んでゐる。*
4. 雁 (wild geese) の一群が空を飛んでゐる。*雁 (wild geese) の一群が空を飛んでゐる。*
5. 委員は五名より成る (—composed of—)。*委員は五名より成る (—composed of—)。*
6. その日は雨天で聴衆は極少數であつた。*その日は雨天で聴衆は極少數であつた。*
7. 聴衆は皆かれの演説を喜んだ。*聴衆は皆かれの演説を喜んだ。*
8. 僕はあの店で家具を數個買った。*僕はあの店で家具を數個買った。*
9. 船は破船した (was wrecked) が乗組員は皆助か
つた。*船は破船した (was wrecked) が乗組員は皆助かつた。*
10. 委員は色々な意見で (—of various opinions) 容易
に一致が出来 (come to an agreement) なかつた。*委員は色々な意見で (—of various opinions) 容易に一致が出来 (come to an agreement) なかつた。*

LESSON IV.

1.

What are essential qualities in achieving success?
成功に必要な本質

Diligence and perseverance. These two are among the essential qualities making for success.
努力と忍耐

2.

Do you not believe in the purity of Ota's heart?
Yes; but what I doubt is the firmness of his will.
純潔
疑
強固

3.

Isn't it a shame to be ungrateful to our parents?
恥

Of course it is a great shame to feel so.

And to anybody else who has done us a kindness?

Yes, it is. The feeling of gratitude is one of the cardinal virtues of men.
徳

1. Abstract Noun の多數は Adjective 及び Verb より出で、又 Common Noun より出づるもあり。

(a) From Adjectives.

(pure)	purity	(kind)	kindness
(warm)	warmth	(wise)	wisdom
(high)	height	(grateful)	gratitude
(diligent)	diligence		

(b) From Verbs.

(succeed)	success	(intend)	intention
-----------	---------	----------	-----------

(persevere) **perseverance** (feel) **feeling**
 (treat) **treatment** (speak) **speech**

(c) *From Common Nouns.*

(child) **childhood** (man) **manhood**
 (friend) **friendship** (president) **presidency**

- ②. Abstract Noun は Plural を有せず、又一般の意味に用ひらるゝ時は Article を冠せず。

Diligence and perseverance are among the essential qualities making for **success**.

されど特殊の例をいふ時は the を附す。

The purity of his heart; the firmness of his will; the feeling of gratitude.

3. Abstract Noun が A を取り、又 Plural Form となることあり。この場合には Common Noun に變じたるものにして、Abstract Noun の表す性質を有する物或は人を示す。

Abstract.

Common.

kindness. a kindness (kindnesses)

life. a life (lives)

shame. a shame (*But not*—shames)

speech. a speech (speeches)

wonder a wonder (wonders)

驚嘆の事

「モ」

virtue a virtue (virtues)

EXERCISE.

(a)

1. { I could not **speak** for a moment.
 I lost the power of for a moment.
2. { You can not **succeed** unless you **persevere**.
 is hardly possible without
3. { I doubt if your plan is a **wise** one.
 I doubt the of your plan.
4. { He **intended** to go abroad.
 He had the of going abroad.
5. { You must be **patient**.
 You must have

(b)

1. この景色 (scenery) の美は筆紙に盡せぬ (—beyond description).
2. あの人の演説は非常な成功であつた。
3. かれは幼年の時父を失つた。
4. 僕はあの人より (at his hands) 深切な待遇を受けた。
5. 室内の温度で胸が悪くなった (made me sick).

LESSON V.

1.

Are you **at leisure** now?

Yes, I am. What can I do for you?

○ I wish you to help me in putting my room **in order**.

All right. I shall be glad to be **of any service** to you.

There's a good boy. I shall treat you later to some nice fruits.

Do you say that **in earnest**?

Yes, **in good earnest**. How can I deceive you?

2.

Were you not caught in a shower this afternoon?

Yes, I was, and out in the fields. I thought I was **in danger** as it thundered.

Couldn't you find some **shelter**?

Yes, by **good luck** I reached a shrine before it poured.

3.

Is he a man **of note**?

Yes, he is Baron Sakurai, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Then he ought to be in England now?

Why, he is now in Japan **on leave of absence**.

1. Abstract Noun は Preposition と合して Phrase を爲し、頗る廣く用ひらる。

(a) Adjective に等しき用法。

A man **of note** = a **noted** man.

A thing **of value** = a **valuable** thing.

A room **in order** = an **orderly** room.

A country **at peace** = a **peaceful** country.

(b) Adverb に等しき用法。

To speak **in earnest** = to speak **earnestly**.

To write **with grace** = to write **gracefully**.

To come **in haste** = to come **hastily**.

To find it **by good luck** = to find it **luckily**.

2. 以上と類似の句の例。

(a) **At rest**; **at leisure**; **at work**; **at war**.

休む 暇を 働か 戦中

- (b) By chance; by good luck (fortune); by mistake.
偶然 幸運ニモ 29カウテ
- (c) In anger; in joke; in need; in danger; in public;
怒リテ 笑ハシニ 必要ニ 危険ニ 公ニ
 in private.
私ニ
- (d) Of use; of service.
役に 役に
- (e) On duty; on leave. *off duty*
当番 許可待テ 非番
- (f) Out of order; out of pity; out of envy, *measure* マテス
不整備 気合ニテ 嫉妬ニシテ 計
- (g) With care; with joy; with anxiety; with calmness.
注意シテ 喜ビテ 心配ニシテ 冷静
- (h) Without doubt; without fail; without notice.
名詞ト 同ガトシニ 気がツキテ 気が付ケテ

EXERCISE.

1. 當時兩國は戦争中でした。
2. 私は誤って違った家 (the wrong house) に入った。
3. それは注意して取扱は (handle) ねばならぬ。
4. かれは怒氣を含んで話し出したが、僧 (priest) は落着いてそれを聞いた。
5. あの音楽家は決して公[の場所]に現れない。唯陰で弾く。
6. 僕の時計は狂ってゐる。それは役に立たぬ。
7. かはいさうだったからその兒に金をやった。
8. あの人は困ってゐる友を助けた。
9. かれはそれを間違なく明後日までにこしらへると約束しました。
10. 屹度あの人はそれを笑談に云うたのだ、

LESSON VI.

1.

Do you know how to shoot with a bow?

O yes. Hand me that bow and arrow.

I take hold of the bow in this way, pull the string as I raise the bow, and take aim.

Then are you a good marksman?

What am I if I am not one? I will show you my skill. Make room for me. —There! Hasn't the arrow hit the target?

Sure enough. This does you credit. You hit the very centre.

Well, that was more than I expected, though!

2.

You seem to take interest in plants, don't you?

O yes, I take great interest in them. I take care of all these.

What are those shoots in a row?

They are roses. I stuck them there about a week ago. They seem to have taken root already.

What are those fences for?

They are to keep children from setting foot in my precious garden.

1. Abstract Noun は do, give, make, have, take 等の Verb と合して単一の verbal notion を表す。

(a) To do harm; to do credit; to do justice.

(b) To give attention (to); to give heed (to); to give offence (to).

(c) To have pity (on); to have mercy (on); to have effect (on).

(d) To make haste; to make progress.

(e) To take care (of), (to have a care); to take hold (of); to take notice (of); to take aim (at); to take part (in); to take interest (in); to take shelter; to take leave (of).

(f) To send word.

2. ある Common Noun も以上の如き Verb と結合

cast 投げる
weigh 因るを口ゆがる

して, Abstract Noun の如く用ひらる。

(a) To cast anchor; to weigh anchor.

(b) To give place; to give way.

(c) To keep house, (to keep a school); to keep store, (to keep a shop).

(d) To make room (for); to make way (for).

(e) To set fire (to); to set sail; to set foot.

(f) To take place; to take root; to take cold, (to have a cold.)

EXERCISE.

1. わが学校の運動會 (athletic sports) は本月五日にあった。

2. 我々は大抵遊技に與つた。

3. 僕は道で太田の父に逢つたが、先方では氣が附かなかつた。

4. 僕は風邪を引いてゐるから、外出が出来ぬ。いつ風邪を引いたか自分でもわからぬ。

5. 私は英語を始めてから[今は]非常に進歩した。

6. かれは繪畫に頗る趣味を有つてゐるやうだ。

7. 藥を飲んだが直にはきかなかつた。

8. 船は纜を解いて、英國に向つて出帆した。

9. どんなことがあつても (on any account) 人を怒らすことをするな。

10. 櫛の老木の下に雨宿りした。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (I—VI.)

1. 智慧は経験(experience)より来る。
2. 僕は誤って違った途を行つた。
3. 君は私の心の純潔を疑ふか。
4. 僕は父の歸るまで出かけることは出来ない。
5. 北海道では鮭が澤山捕れる。
- ⑥ 行列が来たから途をあけてやらう(let us—)。
7. 構内へ誰も立入らぬやうにせねばならぬ。
8. 魚の一群が水の色を黒くした(blackened)。
9. 僕は危険であつたが、あの人が救うてくれた。
10. あの人は悪戯をすることを嬉しがって(take delight) ゐた。
11. 雀は軒に巢を造る。
- ⑫ あの人の一家はなかなか大人數で、それを養ふため大に稼ぎます。
13. 大使(the Ambassador)は三週間の賜暇で歸國す。
- ⑭ あの人は鳴を二番買った。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

Gentlemen,

Please send to the undersigned a

free sample of Fry's Magazine and oblige,

Yours faithfully,

N. Mano.

(課 題)

前略 貴店最近の(the latest)カタログ |
グ一部(a copy)何卒下記宛御送被下度
右御願まで。 草々

茅野廉三

LESSON VII

1.

What nation is strong in war?

A nation that is patriotic is strong in war.

Are the Japanese a patriotic people?

Yes, they are very patriotic, (*a fact*) which explains their success in the late war.

2.

I hear Mr. Kuroda has come back from America?

Yes, he has, after two years' absence.

Did you go to meet him at the station?

I went as far as Yokohama with his family who wanted me to accompany them.

He must have been delighted to see his family there?

O yes, very much, as he met them (*at the place*) where he did not expect them all.

3.

Was it *you that were* called in by the teacher?

Yes, it was *I that was* called.

What did he ask you?

He asked me (*the reason*) *why* I did not go on the excursion.

Didn't you tell me that you had been sick?

Yes; but I neglected to send in the excuse.

Ah, you should have been more careful.

1. WhichはClause全體を受くることあり。かゝる場合にはその用法に三種あり。

(a) They are very patriotic, **which** explains their success...
コトハ

(b) They are very patriotic, **a fact which** explains their success...
コトハ(事實)

(c) They are very patriotic, **which fact** explains their success...
コトハ(事實) 副詞修飾詞

(注意一) (b)(c)に似たる用法はClause全體に係らざる場合にもあり。

The letter was written in French,

{ **a language which** } I have never studied.
{ **which language** }

2. "It is.....that....."の形に於ける thatはRelative Pronounにして、Antecedentとして Subjectなる itを有すれど、習慣上 Complementにあたる語の Person及び Numberに従ふ。

It was *I that was* called.

I am called.

It was *you that were* called.

It was *he that was* called.

先行詞 副詞修飾詞

〔注意〕 かゝる場合に *that* の代に *who* を用ふるも差支なし。

3. Conjunction 中の *when, where, why, how* を Relative Adverb といふ。Antecedent を有することあればなり。

He left for home on the very *day when* (=on *which*) he received his diploma. (卒業回状)

I saw him at the *time when* I left town.

I did not find him in *Kobe where* (=in *which*) he was expected to be.

He asked me the *reason why* (=for *which*) I did not go.

〔注意〕 Antecedent を略し得る場合あり。

He met them (at the *place*) *where* they were least expected.

He asked me (*the reason*) *why* I did it.

EXERCISE.

1. 呼ばれたのは君だ。僕ではない。
2. 僕は箱根へ行った。そこで休暇を過す (spend) つもりで
3. 吾々が絶頂 (summit) に達した時分には霧れ上った。
4. 少しも期してゐない處であの人に出遇った。
5. 銀座であの人に逢ったのはつい昨日でした。

6. その事はあの人が出かけるしかもその (the very) 朝起ったのです。

7. 私は國 (home) から電報を受取ったしかもその朝出發しました。

8. かれは獨乙語で演説しましたが、私はその語學を學んだことがありません。

9. 今朝山田に逢ひましたら、なせ學校へ行かぬのだと尋ねました。

10. 英人 (the English) は勤勉なる (industrious) 國民である。これ彼等の隆盛なる (prosperous) 所以である。

LESSON VIII.

I.

Our new teacher Mr. Makino has a fine collection of books, hasn't he?

Yes, his is *as* fine a collection *as* I ever saw. He was so kind *as* to tell me that I might read any of his books I liked to.

Did you ask him to lend you any?

No; *such* books *as* are in his library are all beyond me.

as yours (is good). の縮められたるものなり。

2. 下の equivalents に注意すべし。

同様のものはし
Singular.

Such a man as he.

=A man like him.

Such a thing as that.

=A thing like that.

Plural.

Such men as they.

=Men like them.

Such things as those.

=Things like those.

- ③ The same...as は同種の物を舉ぐるに用ひ, the same...that は同一の物を舉ぐるに用ふ。

I wanted to get **the same** watch (=the same kind of watch) **as** you have.

I got it at **the same** store (=the identical one) **that** you went to the other day.

EXERCISE.

- 「English Life」といふ (entitled) 本がありますか。
- 吾々の図書館にはそんな本はない。
- 山田先生 (Mr.—) がそんな名 (title) の本を持っています。
- 君のと同じやうな外套を注文し (order) やう。
- 君と同じ洋服屋 (tailor) に注文ませう。
- 私はあの人のやうな立派な紳士は見たことがない (as...as — ever)。

- このカタログにあるやうなこんな本はみんな僕には手が出せない (—beyond me)。
- ⑧ あの人には外国人には中々達し (be—attained) 得られない程流暢に (with—fluency) 英語を話す。
- なに浦島太郎、この村にはそんな人はゐないと思ふが。
- ⑩ お待ちなさい、(let me see) 三百年許り (some—) 前にそんなやうな人がこの村にゐたと聞いたことがある。

LESSON IX.

1.

How industrious Kaneko is!

Yes, I never saw *such* an industrious student *as* he is.

He reads *as* many reference books *as* he can get hold of and keeps notes of them.

Well, *so* industrious a boy *as* he is sure to succeed. But he works *so* hard *that* I feel rather anxious about his health.

But don't you know he takes *such* care of his health *that* he has never had even a cold for a long time?

Indeed, that's what we ought to learn of him.

2.

How was Tanaka's recitation at our English Society?

He spoke very cleverly. *Such* was his skill in delivery *that* he moved most of us to tears.

I know he is a fine English speaker. But that's more than I expected.

1. Such 及び So を用ふる時の語の順序。

Such an industrious student as he is.

= *So industrious a* student as he is.

= *A* student *so industrious* as he is.

(=An industrious student like him.)

2. Such...that と so...that とは互に代用するを得。

{ He takes *such* care of his health *that* he has...

{ =He is *so* careful of his health *that* he has...

{ *Such* was his eloquence *that*.....
 { =He was *so* eloquent *that*.....
 { He works *so* hard *that*.....
 { =He is *such* a hard worker *that*.....

EXERCISE.

(a)

Such...that とあるを so...that に, so...that とあるを such...that に變せよ。

例 { *Such* was his eloquence *that* it moved us to tears.
 { He was *so* eloquent *that* his speech.....

1. Such is his diligence that we can hardly keep up with him.
2. Such was his economy that he soon made great wealth.
3. So rapid is the progress of Japan that it greatly astonishes foreigners.
4. He was so eloquent in speaking English that his speech elicited applause from the foreigners.
5. He was so extravagant that he soon found himself penniless.

(b)

- ① 非常に暑かったので、すっかり (copiously) 汗をかいた (sweat) た。

2. あの人は不注意のため自分の財布を落した。
- ③ 景色が美しかったから、一時間も立って眺めて (gazing on—) ゐた。
4. その本は平易な英語で書いてありますから、君たちは容易に (readily) わかります。
5. あの人は力があるから、その石を樂々とさし上げた。
6. あの人は嘘つきだから、誰もあの人のいふ事を信じない。
- ⑦ あの人は勉強をするから、いつでも級の首席を占めて (at the head of—) ゐる。

LESSON X.

1.

What is the meaning of the proverb, "Nothing venture, nothing have"?

It means that **those who** do not attempt to do anything, can not get anything.

And, "First come, first served"?

One who comes first, will be attended to first

Why are such proverbs abbreviated?

Don't you know the saying, "Brevity is the soul of wit"? They are shortened for the sake of pithiness **whenever** it is possible.

2.

Can we bring **any one whom** we like to the English meeting this afternoon?

Yes, you are free to bring **any one who** wants to come.

And can we ask **whatever** question on English we like?

Yes, you can produce **whatever** you think fit for discussion.

3.

What foreign languages besides English ought we to learn by and by?

French and German.

Have we to take one or the other at the High School?

Yes, **whoever** enters the High School has to take **one or the other**.

Can we then choose **whichever** language we like, **whatever** course we may take?

No, the course you take decides the choice of the language.

1. (a) One who = those who = he who.
 { One who does not attempt to do anything, can not get anything.
 = Those who do not attempt.....
 = He who does not..... (rare use.) 稀に用いられる。
- (b) Any one who = whoever.
 { You may bring **any one who** likes to come.
 = You may bring **whoever** likes to come.
- ② Compound Relative Pronouns.
Nom. Case. Whoever. Whichever. Whatever.
Obj. Case. Whomever. Whichever. Whatever.
3. Compound Relative は Antecedent と Relative とを兼ね。
Whoever enters the High School has to take one or the other.
 You can produce **whatever** you think fit for discussion.
- (注意一) Compound Relative の Case は Antecedent と

しての役目によらずして、Relative Pronounとしての役目によりて定む。

Nom. Case. You may bring **whoever** (=any one ^{antecedent} **who**) wants to come.

Obj. Case. You may ask **whomever** (=any one ^{antecedent} **whom**) you meet.

(注意二) Whichever と whatever とは Relative Adjective として多く用ふ。

You can choose **whichever** language you like.

You can ask **whatever** question you like.

(注意三) Compound Relative は though の意味を含み、may と共に用ひらるゝことあり。

If any one breaks this law, he will be punished, **whoever** he may be (=though he may be any one.) 誰い彼があれど

You must learn another foreign language at the High School, **whatever** course you may take (=though you may take any course).

4. Whenever, wherever 及び however の用法。

{ You may come **whenever** (=at any time that) you choose.

{ **Whenever** you come (=though you may come at any time), you will find me in.

I will go with you **wherever** (=to any place that) you like.

Wherever you may be (=though you may be in any place), you must remain true to yourself.

However hard it may seem (=though it may seem ever so hard), you must not give it up without trying.

EXERCISE.

1. どちらでもやさしいと思ふ本を取れ。
2. いつでも御都合のよい時にお出でなさい。
3. どこへ行っても深切な人が少しは(some)居る。
4. 誰でも第一番に答へられるものに賞をやる。
5. 何でも勝手な質問をしてよろしい。
6. 誰でも好きな人を連れて来てよろしい。
7. どちらでも読んでしまつ(go through)た新聞をよこしてくれ(hand me)。
- ⑧. 目的(object)は何であつても、勉強しなくては達する(achieve)ことは出来ない。
- ⑨. 人はどれほど學問があつても、それを鼻にかけ(be proud of)てはならぬ。
- ⑩. どんなものでも、かゝつて居る(you are engaged in)仕事(task)を軽んず(slight)べきではない。

LESSON XI.

1.

Do you know by **whom** this picture is?

I don't know **who** T. K. is. He must be one of the rising artists.

Are all these pictures by young artists?

I don't know **whether** all of them are by young artists. But most of them are, to be sure.

Which picture did you say you liked?

That one in the corner. I liked it immediately I saw it.

2.

Has Mr. Hori come back?

I don't know. Wait a bit. I will inquire **if** he has.—No, he has not returned.

When do you suppose he will return?

He hasn't left word. So we can't tell what time he will return.

1. Interrogatives に三種あり。

1. Interrogative Pronouns :

Who. Who is T. K. ?

What. What is the price?

Which. Which do you like best?

2. Interrogative Adjectives :

What. What book do you want?

Which. Which picture do you like best?

3. Interrogative Adverbs :

When. When will he return?

Where. Where did he go?

How. How did you do it?

Why. Why did you not come?

2. 語の順序

Who is T. K. ? (a)
 { I don't know who T. K. is. (b)

What time will he return? (a)
 { I can't tell what time he will return. (b)

(注意一) (b) の如き文に於て Interrogative を有せざる時は、whether (...or not) 或は if を挿入す。

Are they all by young artists?
 { I don't know
 whether they are all by young artists (or not).

Has he come back?
 { I will inquire { if
 whether } he has come back.

(注意二) 次の如き場合に於ては Verb が know, tell の如きものなると、say, think, suppose の如きものなるとにより、Interrogative の位置を異にす。

(When will he return?)
 Do you know when he will return?
 { When do you { say
 think } he will return?
 suppose }

EXERCISE.

- いつ會があるのか君は知ってゐるか。
- 仕合は何處である (take place) と君は思ふか。
- 山田は何時歸朝する (return home) か御存じですか。
- 私は山田の父に何時山田は歸朝するだらうかと尋ねました。
- 山田の父は今年中に (in the course of this year) 歸つて来るかどうかわからぬ、といった。
- 何時に會が始まるか幹事 (the secretary) に尋ねて見ませう。

7. この包は誰に來た (for) のか知らない。
8. あの人は僕等と一緒にいくかどうか尋ねて見ませう。
9. 次の列車は何時に出る (start)か御存じですか。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (VII.—XI.)

1. その人は歌ったり舞ったりした、それが小供たちを大層面白がらせた。
2. 第一等賞を取った人はあの人だ。
3. 僕はそれに君と同じ代價を拂った。
4. こゝは元龜年間に (in the era of—) 戦争があった原だ。
5. その外國人は僕の不案内のロシア語とフランス語だけ話せた。
6. 箱根では僕は伯父が滞在してゐた宿屋に泊った。
7. あの人は油繪では日本人には珍しい技量 (such skill—as is rarely—) を有してゐる。
8. 誰でもあそこへ行く人は歓迎される。
9. 夏休は何日から始まるか知ってゐるか。
10. 僕は汽車で澤山旅をしなければならなかつたが、僕は元來汽車旅行は (which を用ひよ) 大嫌ひなのだ。
11. どの道を行つても頂上に達します。
12. かれが買ひたいといつたのは何でしたかね。

13. あの人の勉強は大したもので數週間に英語が非常に進歩した。
14. どれ程長くやつてゐても、あの人は少しも疲れない。
15. この夏は水泳所を開くかどうか尋ねやう。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

The graduation ceremony of the First High School, Tokyo, was held on the 15th inst. The Minister of Education attended the function and addressed the graduates. The total number of this year's graduates was 287.

(課 題)

本縣第三中學校卒業式は本月二十五日に舉行せらるべく、當日知事 (the Governor) 臨場 (attend the function) 卒業生へ訓示 (address) あるべし。本年度卒業生總數は二百三十九名なりと。

LESSON XII.

1.

He is a good writer of English, I **hear**.

Yes, he **writes** English beautifully.

Has he been in England long?

Yes; I am told he has been there for several years.
その前住居して

2.

What does Omura write to say?

He **writes to say** that he and his uncle *are coming* here as soon as through communication **is restored** on the To-kaido line.
交通 回復

I **see**, he has been detained by the storm. I am glad he wasn't ill.

So am I. The morning paper **says** that communication has nearly been restored. So he **comes** here in a couple of days, I think.

3.

When do you leave town for home?

I leave town to-morrow if it does not rain. And how long do you intend to stay in the country?

I must stay there till I get thoroughly well.

I hope you will soon get well.

It is very kind of you to say so.
you are very kind.

1. Present Indefinite の 重なる 三用法。

(a) *Truth.*

The sun **shines** by day and the moon by night.

Death **comes** to us all, sooner or later.

(b) *Habit or Character.*

He **works** hard.—He is a *hard worker*.

He **tells** lies.—He is a *liar*.

He **writes** English well.

—He is a *good writer of English*.

(c) *Occupation.*

He **teaches** English.—He is a *teacher of English*.

I **deal** in tea.—I am a *dealer in tea*.

He **edits** a magazine.

—He is the *editor of a magazine*.

2. Present を Future の 代に 用ふる こと。

(a) 往來を示す Verb にして、Future の意は Adverb of Time によりて表さるゝ場合。

He **comes** here *in a couple of days*.

When do you leave town?

I **leave** town *to-morrow*.

My father **returns** from England *next month*.

(注意) この場合には Progressive を多く用ふ。

He **is coming** here in a couple of days.

When **are you leaving** town?

(b) If, when, before, till, as soon as 等のつく Adverbial Clause に於ける場合。

I leave town to-morrow *if it does not rain*.

I must stay there *till I get* thoroughly well.

They are coming *as soon as* through communication 直文文句が利用可能 is restored.

次の意義の相違に注意せよ。

(a) I will tell you when he comes.
adverbial clause.

(b) I don't know when he will come.
object (noun)

(a) の when 以下は Adverbial Clause にして、(b) の when 以下は Noun Clause なり。

3. 下の如き慣用法には Present Indefinite を用ふ。

Say. The morning paper **says** that.....

Tell. I **am told** he has been there several years.

Hear. He is a good writer of English, I **hear**.

Write. He **writes** to say.....

Find. I **find** this book very difficult.

Read. I **read** in to-day's paper that.....

See. I **see** he has been detained by the storm.

Understand. I **understand** you are going to Nikko イナツコ to-morrow.

EXERCISE.

1. 來るのが遅れましたな。どうしたのですか。
2. 學校が終るとすぐに家に歸らねばならぬ。
3. 御昇進 (got promoted) の由は今日の官報 (Official Gazette) にて拜見 (read) 仕候。
4. 田中はこの夏は上京する (come to town) といつてよこした。
5. あの人は呉服 (dry-goods) 商だ。
6. 一週間に一度此處へやって來ます。
7. 正午までに便りがなくば行って見なければならぬ。
8. あの人は洋行することに決めたさうだ。
9. 日課をやってしまつたら一緒に行かう。
10. 準備が出来次第出發しやう。

size ----- 大さ
impression ----- 何版

LESSON XIII.

1.

Are you going to use a new book for reading?

Yes, I am going to pretty soon.

Will } you kindly write down the title and
Would } the author for me?
表題

Yes, give me a piece of paper, and I will write them down for you.

Thank you. What edition do you advise me to get?
本版 連

I advise you to get Macmillan's Pocket Edition.

2.

Will you not } go with me to the concert this
Won't you } afternoon?
音乐会

Where, to Uyeno? I wish to do so very much. But I have no ticket, and then I intend to finish up my drawing this afternoon.
adverb. --- (完全) と意あり

Well, I have two tickets here and will gladly give you one, if you can come with me.

Ah, that's too strong a temptation for me. Yes, I will go with you.
誘惑

3.

You want to see some rooms? Well, I have several to show you. Please come upstairs.—Here is one of four and a half mats.

I want one a little larger than this.

Well, here is another of six mats. And there, one of eight mats. Which will you take?

I like this room. But I have a friend who is going to live with me, and I must see him first about it. Will you keep this room for me, say till this evening?
まで

Yes, that I will. I expect your answer by that time.

Shall 及び will はその Subject たる Pronoun の Person の相違及びその疑問に用ひらるゝと然らざるとによりて、意味用法を異にす。

Will you?—I will には下の如き用法あり。

(a) Intention. 欲するを承る場合

1. Choice. 選択

Which of these rooms will you take? = Do you prefer?

I will take this one.

2. Resolution. 決意を承る時

What will you do if you fail? 失敗

I will try again.

I will never go to such places.

(注意) 軽いintentionを表す場合には、willの代に多くto be going toを用ふ。

Are you going to use a new book for reading?

Yes, I am going to pretty soon.

3. Threat. 威嚇

If you don't get out of my way, I will knock you down.

(b) Willingness. 意欲

1. Request—Consent. 要請 同意

Will you kindly write down the name of the book?

Yes, I will write it down for you.

(注意) かゝる場合に Would you? とせば一層丁寧なる言ひ方となる。

2. Invitation—Consent or Refusal. 誘致 同意 不同意

Will you
Will you not } go with me to the concert?
(=Won't you)

Yes, I will go with you.

No, I { will not } go.
 { won't }

3. Offer. 人々物をいふ(運送)場合

I will gladly give you a ticket, if you can come with me.

EXERCISE.

- この本を二日ほど貸して下さいませんか。さあさあ。
- どれを先に読みますか。Dickensを先に讀まう。
- 今すぐそれをなさいますか、あとでしますか。あとでします。
- 四時までに歸って来るやうにあの人にいつ下さいませんか。はい、きつと (without fail) 申します。
- その家を御存じなくば御案内致しませう。
- 静にしないと追出し (turn-out) てしまふぞ。
- 私は屹度英語に精通する (master) 決心です。
- 荷物 (luggage) をあづけに (to check) 行くうち、この鞆を持って来てくれないか。
- 将来は注意致します。

I will be more careful in future.

10. 何かわからないことがあったら喜んで説明して上げます。

If you have any questions I will gladly teach you.

LESSON XIV.

1.

How much do you say you need for your suit? 着物-揃. *a suit of cloase.*

I need fifteen *yen.*

How soon shall you need the money? 要(リ)て(レ)ら(カ).

I shall need it to-morrow; my suit will be ready then.

Shall you not have to pay the tuition fee pretty soon? 授業料

Yes, I shall have to pay it the day after to-morrow. ち(ン)て(レ)ら(カ).

Well, I can accommodate you with the sum, but shall you be able to pay me soon? 金額

Yes, I think I shall be able to pay you in a week.

2.

Shall you be at home to-morrow morning? 行(レ)ら(カ) (早川復十郎著) *simple future*

No, I shall be at my office then. If you will come round there, I shall be only too glad to see you.

Shall you?—I shall は單に未來の働を表す型にして、下の如き用法あり。

(a) *Need.* 必要

How soon shall you need the money?

I shall need it to-morrow.

Shall you not have to pay the tuition fee pretty soon? 行(レ)な(カ) (要)ら(カ) (早川復十郎著)

Yes, I shall have to pay it the day after to-morrow.

(b) *Ability.* 可能

Shall you be able to pay me soon?

I shall be able to pay you soon.

(c) *Emotion.* 感情

Shall you not be happy to see him? 行(レ)な(カ) (喜)ば(レ)ら(カ) (早川復十郎著)

O yes, I shall be very happy to see him.

I shall be only too glad to see you.

I shall be sorry to part from you.

(d) *Consequence.* 結果

If I break the rule, I shall be punished. 行(レ)ら(カ)

If I don't study hard, I **shall fail** in the examination.

(e) *Expectations.* 豫想

I fear I shall not succeed.

I hope I shall do better next time.

I think I shall go there myself.

(f) *Duty.* 疑問

Shall you go to school to-morrow?

Yes, I **shall**.

(g) *Arrangement.* (都合) (人工的に定めて)

Where **shall you be** during the winter?

I **shall be** at Atami.

EXERCISE.

(a)

Supply "Shall" or "Will:"—

1. —you be at leisure to-morrow?
2. —you take a walk with me to Hibiya?
3. I fear I—not be able to do so.
4. I—be glad to go anywhere with you this evening.
5. —you pass the tailor's on the way? Yes, I—
6. —you kindly inquire if my suit is ready? Yes, I—

(b)

1. この本は家へ持って帰ってよろしい。僕は四

五日不用だから。

2. いつ君は作文を出さなければならぬか。
3. 何なりと御役に立たば (to be of any service) 喜ばしうございます。
4. 君は歸途にあの時計屋の前を通るか。
5. [まだ]一二週間は全快すまいと氣遣つてゐる。
6. もしこれが僕の力に餘る (beyond) やうな こと があれ (prove) ば、君の助を乞ふよ。
7. もし君が僕たちと一緒に鎌倉へ行けぬとすると、僕等は大に失望だ。
8. この十一月で僕は満 (full) 十九です。
9. 直にあの人から便り が おがだらうと思ふ。
10. 僕等はこの夏中箱根に行つてゐる都合だ。

LESSON XV.

1.

I am going to Nara to-morrow.

Oh, are you? You must be delighted to go there. Is this your first visit?

Yes, it is.

Indeed. You will find the place very much to your liking. Who will take you?

My father will take us.

Then will your brother go, too?

Yes, he will.

I hope you will have a pleasant trip. You will tell me all about the trip when I see you again?

Yes, I will.

2.

Come, Saburo. Father has brought us some souvenirs. We have to make a choice without opening the boxes.

I very much wish to see what is inside before I make a choice.

No, father will have his way. And as you are the youngest, you are to choose first.

Taro says he will take the remaining one.

If that is the case, I will take this one.

If you will take that, I will take this one.—Ha!

What is this? A fine fountain pen!

Well, mine is a fountain pen, too!

You will, He will は兩者とも I shall 及び I will の場

合の凡ての意義を具有す。

1. (I shall), you will, he will は普通の未來の型なり。(xiv 参照)

(I shall need it to-morrow.)
 { You } will need it to-morrow.
 { He }

(I shall be very happy to see him.)
 { You } will be very happy to see { him.
 { He } { you.

(If I break the rule, I shall be punished.)
 { If you break the rule, you will be punished.
 { If he breaks the rule, he will be punished.

(I fear I shall not succeed.)
 { I fear you will not succeed.
 { I fear he will not succeed.

2. (I will), you will, he will. (xiii 参照) 決に主行す。

If you will take this to Ota, I shall be much obliged.

He says he will do his best.

If you will take that, I will take this.

Father will have his way. 又自分方法を強行すに相違無。

(注意一) You will, he will は polite command に用ふ。
 丁寧命令

You will take this to the post office.

Hori will shut the window.

(注意二) Ifの付ける Clauseにある willは、常に意思を含む。ifの付く時は willを用いる。

3. Will he? は Shall you? Will you? に相當す。答は He will なり。 { 彼は行くつもりか、
彼は行く、テケルテケルカ。

EXERCISE.

- ① あの人**は**ふだん弱**い**から、長生**す**まいと思ふ。
2. あなたは合格**なさ**る (pass the examination) できう (I hope).
3. あの人**は**我々の要求**に**應**ず**る (—comply with) とい**っ**てゐる。
- ④ いさゝか御禮**の**しる**し** (token) としてこれを御受け下**さい** (I beg).
5. 私の願**を**御聞入下**さら**ば、實**に**有難**い**。
6. 今勉強**を**おろそか**に**する (neglect) と後悔**す**る。
7. 銀行**に**行**つ**て五十圓引出**し** (draw) てくれ。
8. あの人**は**自分**が**誤**つ**てゐる**こ**とが直**に**わか**り**ませう。
9. あまり働**き**過**ぎ**ると健康**を**害**し**ます。
10. 君**が**もし改**め** (amend) な**け**れば、解雇**さ**れます (—be dismissed).

LESSON XVI.

1.

I have finished *Cuoré*. What book shall I read next for side reading?

You may take up Sewell's *Black Beauty*.
It is a famous book. *The horse's name.*

What is the story about?

It is the story of a horse. The book is written in easy idiomatic English and is just suited for you, I think.

2.

You promised to write me a letter of introduction to Mr. Takahashi. When shall I have it?

You shall have it to-morrow morning.

I have school to-morrow, so I will have our servant come for it. Now when shall he call on you?

Then let him come at nine. I shall have it ready by that time.

3.

Will you have some more cakes?

No, thank you. I have had enough.

^{エビエツス}
Shall I give you some more tea?

Thank you. I will have a little more.

1. Shall I? には下の如き用法あり。

(a) *Direction*. 答は Imperative 又は You may なり。

What book **shall** I read next?

Read *Black Beauty*.

You may read *Black Beauty*.

(b) *Simple Future*. 答は You will なり。

Shall I need an overcoat?

You will need one, I think.

(c) *Intention*. 答は You shall なり。

^{意圖}
When **shall** I have the letter?

You shall have it by to-morrow morning.

(=I will let you have it...)

(d) *Offer*. 申し込。

Shall I give you some tea?

(=Will you have some tea?)

Thank you. I **will** have a little.

(注意) Shall we? の答は Let us—なり。

Where **shall** we go?

Let us go to the field.

2. You shall, He shall は共に I will に相當する型にして、下の如き用法あり。

(a) *Promise*.

You shall have it by to-morrow.

(=I will give it you.....)

He shall have it by to-morrow.

(=I will give it him.....)

(b) *Strong Command*. 命令。

You shall not live. (=I will put you to death.)

He shall not die. (=I will not let him die.)

3. Shall he? には下の如き用法あり。

(a) *Direction*. 答は Let him なり。

When **shall** he call on you?

Let him call at nine.

(b) *Intention*. 答は He shall なり。

When **shall** he have the money?

He shall have it to-morrow.

4. Simple Future は I shall, you will, he will けれども、

次の如く Subject の Person が揃ふ場合は皆 shall を用ふ。

I think I **shall**.

You think you **shall**.

He thinks he **shall**.

EXERCISE.

1. 御案内致しませうか。はい、どうぞ。
- ②. 明朝僕が起きた時起しませうか。どうぞ起して下さい。
3. どこへ花瓶を置きませうか。オルガンの上に置き。
4. あの人に夜分伺はせませうか。朝来るやうにいて下さい。
5. あの木を植木屋にどこへ植ゑさせませうか。池の傍へ植ゑさせてくれ。
- ⑥. あの人はそれを自分で (by himself) 出来るだらうと思つてゐますか。はい、さうです。
7. どの本をかれにやらうか。赤いのをやらう。
8. いつ御返事を下さるか。晩までにあげます。
9. 君は自分では失敗すると思つてゐるが、僕はさう思ひません。
10. あの人は成功するだらうと思ひますか。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (XII—XVI.)

1. 君は外國へ行くやうにきめたさうだね。
2. この文を譯してくれませんか。譯しませう。
3. この包はどこへ持つて行くのですか。谷さんに持つて行け。

- ④. 今朝の新聞に繪畫展覽會は來月五日に開くと書いてある。
5. 時間割に變更が少しあつたな。
6. この次はもっとよくやつて來ますか。はい、やつて參ります。
7. もっと精出して勉強せぬと、落第をしますよ。
8. 否でも應でも行かせるぞ。
- ⑨. 僕の父は十一月早々上京するといつてきた。
10. 君の爲に何でも出来ることなら喜んでする。
11. もし將來もっと注意するなら、今回は宥してやる。
12. 我々はそれに間に合ふまいと思ふけれど、とにかく急いで行かう。
- ⑬. 早く御全快なされることを祈ります。
14. (あの人に)どこへ繪を掛けさせませうか。その壁に掛けさせなさい。
15. すぐ起きないと學校に遅刻します。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd.,
London.

Gentlemen, — Please send to the undersigned the Strand Magazine for

one year commencing with the December number. I have enclosed a postal note for 10s.

Yours faithfully,

K. Yamaura.

3 Yayoicho, Hongo, Tokyo, Japan.

(課 題)

前略 雑誌「評論の評論」(The Review of Reviews)来る五月號より向一箇年分下名へ宛て御送付被下度候。尙郵便小爲替金六圓封入仕候也。

年 月 日

福岡市浪人町 倉田憲次

丸善株式會社御中

LESSON XVII.

1.

Must you go out in such rain?

Yes, I think I **must** as I promised to be

with him this afternoon, and he *must* be very lonely.

Shall you be back by the supper time?

I *may* be back by that time, but I **can not** say for certain as he *may* need me longer.

2.

Sir, **may** I just go home? I will come back soon.

Yes, you **may**. But what for?

I left my pencil at home, and I will just go to get it.

Then you **need not** go so far. Tanaka will lend you one.

3.

Is it true that Tomota's father has died?

How *can* that be? } I saw him only the
It *can not* be true. }

day before yesterday.

But Fujita told me about it. And he lives

near Tomota, you know.

Then perhaps it is true. This surprises me, but one **can't** really tell what *may* happen to one.

Tomota **must** be in great grief. Let us go and see him this afternoon.

Yes, we will.

Can, may, must には各二つの意義あり。

I. 第一義

(a) **Can**=*Ability*.

Can you come this afternoon?

Yes, I **can** (come).

No, I **can not** (come).

(b) **May**=*Permission*.

May I go for it?

Yes, you **may** (go).

(c) **Must**=*Necessity*.

Must I go for it?

Yes, you **must** (go).

〔注意〕 May「てもよろしい」の否定は **must not** にして、**must**「ねばならぬ」の否定は **need not** なり。

2. 第二義

(a) **Can (not)**=*Logical impossibility*. (答がない)

Can it be true?

No, it **can not** be true.

(b) **May**=*Possibility*. (かも知れぬ)

I **may** be back by that time.

You **may** not remember me.

〔注意〕 May の意味を perhaps にて表すことを得。

It **may** be true=*Perhaps* it is true.

He **may** come=*Perhaps* he will come.

(c) **Must**=*Logical certainty*. (に違ひない)

He **must** be very lonely.

He **must** be in great grief.

〔注意〕 過去の事に就て **can**, **may**, **must** を第二義に用ふる時は、**be** を **have been** に變ず。

Present.

Past.

It **can not be** true.

It **can not have been** true.

It **may be** true.

It **may have been** true.

It **must be** true.

It **must have been** true.

EXERCISE.

1. 今日は来るに及ばぬとあの人にいつてくれ。
2. 友人を四五名 (some of my friends) 連れてきて宜しうございますか。
3. 三時までに家に歸らねばならぬから、時を空

The third term.

- 費することは出来ない。
4. 米國にゐる愚息の所へやる手紙の上書を願はれませんか。
 5. 許を受けずに講堂(lecture hall)に立入ることはなりません。
 - ⑥. 風がをさまる(go down)と、今夜は雪が降るかも知れない。
 7. あの人は今しがたこゝを通るのを見たから、まだ(as yet)遠くは行くまい。
 8. それではすっかり(all the way)お歩きになったのですか。さぞお疲れでせう。
 9. まだ朝飯を召上らないんですか。さぞ御空腹でせう。
 10. 或は兩三日中に御面會するを得べしと存候。

LESSON XVIII.

1.

How soon shall you be able to commit that piece to memory?

I shall be unable to do so in less than three days, as I shall have to study all sorts of things besides.

Well, three days would be too short for

me. I had to spend about a week on that speech of Patrick Henry's.

To be sure that was a difficult one. I thought I could do that in two days. But no, it took me twice as long to be able to say the piece with tolerable ease.

2.

I hear a steamer is going to be launched at the dock-yard to-morrow. May I go to see it?

No, you ought not to go. You must attend school to-morrow.

But this is a rare chance. One can not often see a boat launched.

But you should attend to duty before pleasure.

3.

Isn't Takahashi coming, too?

Yes, he is. He ought to be here directly now.

Oh, there he is.—Hallo, Takahashi! you are late in coming.

Excuse me. I took the wrong road in coming and **had to** walk back some way.

Well, you ought to know this neighbourhood very well by this time.

No, not quite yet.

1. Can 及び must の Conjugation.

Present.	I can go.	I must go.
	I am able to go.	I have to go.
Past.	I could go.	I had to go.
	I was able to go.	
Future.	I shall be able to go.	I shall have to go.
Perfect.	I have been able to go.	I have had to go.

(注意) I have not to go.=I need not go.

2. Must は必要を表し、ought は特殊の場合の條理、should は一般の條理を表す。

You **must** attend school to-morrow. (ねばならぬ)

You **ought** to go to school to-morrow. (べきだ)

You **should** attend to duty before pleasure. (べきものだ)

(注意) Ought は「何々しさうなものだ」「當然だ」の意にも用ふ。

He **ought** to be here directly now. (来さうなものだ)

You **ought** to know this neighbourhood very well by this time. (知っておさうなものだ)

EXERCISE.

1. 萬事兩親には相談す(consult with) べきものだ。
2. この事に就ては君は先づ君の伯父さんに相談すべきである。
3. 今日は色々用事があつた (have had to do many things) から、頗る疲れた。
4. こんなに長雨 (all this rain) の後だから (after) もう霽れ上るのは當然だ。
5. 方々へ寄つて (call at) こなければならなかつたので、歸るのが遅くなりました。
6. 人の都合 (conveniences) も考へてやつて (regard) 餘り我儘をいふ (selfish) ものではない。
7. 前約有之 (owing to a previous engagement) 来る土曜日の集會には出席致兼候。
8. もう出来ておさうなものだ。注文したのは一週間前だから。
9. 自分獨りで出来ると思つてゐたが、高田の助を乞はざるを得なかつた。
10. もし明日天氣になれば、行かねばなるまい。

LESSON XIX.

1.

Has your brother come back from America?

Yes, he has (come back). He is now at our home in the country.

He must have changed considerably. 著シ

O yes, I am surprised to see that he has grown so very much like a foreigner.

2.

What has become of Furuya? I haven't met him since his graduation.

He has gone back to Yokohama and has become a merchant. He is now in his father's business.

Has his father retired from business?

No, he hasn't (retired). But he is going to, I think. He wants Furuya to succeed him by and by.

3.

You have bought a new bicycle, I hear?

Yes, I have (bought one). It is quite a good one.

I want to see it very much. Where have you put it?

I have put it in the backyard. You may have a ride if you want to.

Present Perfect は completion と同時に state を示す。

(a) *With Verbs of Giving and Receiving:* give, sell, lose, spend, do with, destroy, bring, lend, etc.

I have bought a new bicycle. (=I have one.)

I have given him a book. (=I haven't it.)

I have brought the box. (=It is here.)

I have destroyed it. (=It is no more.)

(b) *With Verbs of Placing:* place, put, set, etc.

I have put it in the backyard. (=It is in the backyard.)

I have set the vase on the shelf. (=It is on the shelf.)

(c) *With Verbs of Going and Coming:* go, come, arrive, reach, leave, return, escape, sit, fly, etc.

He has come back from America. (=He is now in Japan.)

He **has gone** back to Yokohama. (=He *is not* here; he *is* in Yokohama.)

(d) *With Verbs of Becoming:* **become, grow, turn, etc.**

He **has become** a merchant. (=He *is* a merchant.)

He **has grown** like a foreigner. (=He *looks* like a foreigner.)

He **has gone** mad. (=He *is* mad.)

EXERCISE.

1. 木村の父が隠居して木村が父の業を(—him in his business) 継いだ。
2. 僕はこゝへ来る途中で財布を落した。
3. 盗賊は逃げてしまった。
4. 鳥は飛んで行ってしまった。
5. 山田は何になりましたか。山田は軍人になりました。
6. あの人は稼いで取っ(earn)た金を皆なくしてしまった。
7. 長い前に貸した本をあの人は返さない。
8. 昨日買ったばかりの万年筆をもう壊してしまった。
9. 雪が先刻歇んだが又降ってき(come on)た。

10. かれは大層長い航海の後横濱に着いた處だ。

LESSON XX.

1.

Have you (ever) read Hawthorne's *Wonder-Book*?

O yes, I **have** (read it).

When did you read it?

I *read* it *last winter*, and *last summer*, too.

Then you **have read** it **twice**, haven't you?

Yes, I **have read** it **twice**, and I may read it once more.

You seem to like Hawthorne very much.

Yes, I like him very much. I intend to read his *Tanglewood Tales* next vacation.

2.

Has Mr. Shimada ever written a book?

O yes, he has. But he is better known as a speaker than as a writer, I think.

Have you ever heard him speak?

I heard him when he spoke at Hongo Church.

3.

Have you been here before?

Yes, I have been here several times.

You seem to like this place.

Yes, I like the autumn view of the place very much. But is this your first visit?

No, I came here *once before*.

1. Present Perfect が experience を表す時は、多く下の Adverb を伴ふ。
経験

Ever? Has he **ever** written a book?

Never. He has **never** written a book.

Before. I have been here **before**.

Once, twice. I have read it **once**.

Often. I have **often** heard the story.

Seldom. He has **seldom** spoken in public.

(注意) 以上の Adverb を伴ふ時は、Past にても experience を表すを得。

{ Did you **ever** read this?

{ =Have you ever read this?

{ I **once** heard him speak.

{ =I have once heard him speak.

(2.) Go 及び come の Perfect は experience を表さず。これをして experience を表さしむるには下の如き二法あり。

{ (a) Did you **come** here before?

I **came** here **once**.

Have you come here before? 不正

{ (b) Have you **been** here before?

I **have been** here before.

Have you gone to America? 不正

{ (a) Did he **ever** go abroad?

He **never** went abroad.

{ (b) Has he **ever** been abroad?

He **has never been** abroad.

3. Present Perfect は現在に係るものなれば、Definite Past を示す語と共に用ふべからず。

{ I have read it.

{ I **read** it **last winter**.

{ I have lost it.

{ I **lost** it **yesterday**.

{ I have heard him speak.

{ I **heard** him **when** he spoke at Hongo Church.

従つて When? と共に Present Perfect を用ふべからず。

When did you read it?

(Not—When have you read it?)

(注意) Already, just, sometimes 等の Adverb は Present Perfect と共に用ふ。

I have seen it **already**.

I have **just** met him.

Just now は過去に用ふ。

I met him just now.

EXERCISE.

1. 松島へ行ったことがあるか。一度行ったことがある。
2. いつ行ったか。二年前に行った。
3. 私はまだ修善寺の温泉 (hot springs) に行ったことはない。近日に (one of these days) 行って見たいものだ。
4. 君は彗星を見たことがあるか。僕が極小な小供の時分に一度見た。
5. あの人は世界中到る處を旅行して來た。
6. あんな深切な同情のある (considerate) 先生を見たことがない。
7. 白晝星を見たことがあるか。昨年たった一度見た。
8. 前に此處に來たことがあるか。何度もある。
9. 木曾街道 (the—highway) を上って旅をしたこ

とがない。次の夏にあっちの方へ行かう。

10. あの本は一度讀んだが、長い前でもう皆忘れてしまった。

LESSON XXI.

1.

Have you *been* here **all** this while? I was wondering where you were.

Yes, I *have been* here ever **since** this morning.

What **have** you *been* doing so long?

I *have been* working at this problem. I have not been able to solve it yet.

2.

I am sorry I have kept you waiting.

Oh, not at all.

How long **have** you *been* waiting for me?

I *have been* waiting for half an hour.

3.

Who is that young man you were talking with so intimately this morning?

Oh, he is a man from the same village as I.

You seem to know him very well.

O yes, I *have known* him from a child.

4.

How long *have you lived* in Tokyo?

I *have lived* in Tokyo **for** five years.

Have you **been living** here **all** the time?

No, I have lived here only for six months. I have changed my house several times.

1. Progressive Present Perfect は動作の現在に至るまで繼續せるを示す。

I **have been working** at this problem.

I **have been waiting** for half an hour.

この Tense は多く下の如き語を伴ふ。

Long. What have you been doing so **long**?

Always. I have **always** been thinking of you.

All. Have you been living here **all** the time?

Since. I have been living here **since** I came to Tokyo.

For. I have been waiting **for** half an hour.

I have been attending this school **for** the last four years.

These. I have been attending this school **these** four years.

- ②. 現在まで繼續せる動作を示すに、その性質上 Progressive Form に用ひ能はざる Verb は、Simple Perfect を代用す。

I *have been* here ever since this morning.

I *have had* this dog from a puppy.

I *have known* him from a child.

(注意) To live は兩様に用ふ。

{ I **have been living** here all the time.

{ =I *have lived* here all the time.

EXERCISE.

- 君は今まで何處へ行ってゐたか。私の部屋に居りました。
- あの人は十歳の時から英語を學んでゐる。
- 僕はこのインキ壺を五年間も持つてゐる。
- 僕は二週間許り病氣でした。
- あの人はその時以來その事ばかり (nothing but that) 考へてゐる。
- 僕は今朝から非常に勉強してゐた。
- この間から (for a long time) 博覽會へ行って見やう (visiting) と思つてゐた。

8. 何を書いてをったか。手紙を書いてをった。
 9. 前の日曜から風邪でよわっ (suffer from) てをる。
 10. 当地にはもうこれで五年間住みました。

LESSON XXII.

1.

We have had much snow this year, haven't we?

Yes, there has been much snow this winter.

And has it not been rather mild?

Why, it does not seem to get very cold when we have much snow.

2.

Haven't you received a letter to-day?

Yes, I have received one from home.

Hasn't Nakada got one, too?

Yes, he got one this morning.

I envy you both. A letter from home makes one cheerful the whole day. I have not had one yet this month.

Yours will soon come; then it will be my turn to envy you.

3.

What have you been reading of late?

I have been reading Hans Andersen lately. Are his stories good?

O yes, very good. Good stories make reading a pleasure.

1. Present Perfect は to-day, to-night, this week, this month, this winter, this year の如き現在の時を含める Adverb と共に用ふ。

I have received a letter to-day.

There has been much snow this winter.

I have met him this month.

(注意) 次の用法に注意せよ。

I { have received } a letter to-day.
 { received }

{ He { has got } one this morning. (午前にいふ時)
 { got }

{ He got one this morning. (午後にいふ時)

2. Progressive Present Perfect を to-day, of late, lately, just の如き Adverb と共に用ふる時は、繼續を示

さずして、仕事に取懸りてゐたることを示す。

I have been reading Hans Andersen of late.

(近頃読んでみました)

I have been doing it to-day. (今日してゐました)

EXERCISE.

1. 今年の夏は非常に暑かった。
2. 今月は日曜が五つあった。
3. 近頃何か読んでゐましたか。 Medley の「My English Diary」を読んでゐました。
4. あの人は今日こゝへ来ました。友人を一人連れてゐました。
5. 今日は遠くへ散歩した。飛鳥山まで行った。
6. 今朝頭痛がしたが今はもうよい。
7. 今年は雨が多かった。
8. 今月は雨天(wet days)が二十日以上もあった。
9. 今年は雪が少かった。
10. 今日は手紙を六本書いた。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (XVII—XXII.)

1. 明日は何時に参らねばなりませんか。
2. 明日は十時より早く来なくてもよい。
3. あの人は丈が高くなったので手が天井まで届く。

4. 御愁傷さこそと御察し申しあげ候。
5. 今朝は六本手紙が来たが、皆返事を書いてやってしまった。
6. 今月になってからあの人に会った一度しか逢はぬ。
7. 近頃は何に御従事ですか。
8. 君は今まで何處にゐたのだ。随分探した。
9. 我々は師を敬ふべきである。
10. そんな不思議な事は前に聞いたことがない。
11. 今日は試験の準備をしてゐた。
12. 僕は一時間程この詩を暗誦してゐた。
13. 十五分以上待つてゐました。
14. 梅を見に杉田へ行ったことがあるか。
15. 先生本校に教鞭を執ること茲に十年。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

Jan. 16. Fine.

It was already bright when I woke. Thinking I had overslept myself, I rose up hurriedly. When I opened the window, I found that everything outside had been turned to

silver. The boys of the 4th and 5th years went on a march through the snow to Asukayama.

(課 題)

一月二十八日。晴。
朝早く起きて學校へ行く。前夜の雪のため道悪く、いつもの如く運動場にてテニスをすること能はず。放課後太田君と共に向島の雪景色 (the snow scene) を見んとて行く。

LESSON XXIII.

1.

Did you inquire if Uchida **had come** back?

Yes. I did. But the servant told me that he **had gone** out again.

Did you ask the man when he would be in?

Yes, but as he **had not left word**, the servant could not tell when he would be back.

2.

Did you go anywhere in the vacation?

Yes, I went to Lake Suwa with Okaya.

I **had long wished** to go there.

Then was it your first visit?

Yes, it was for me. But Okaya **had been** there **once** and was well acquainted with the place.

How did you enjoy skating?

O, I enjoyed it immensely. But as I **had had** little training before, I had hard work to get upon my feet.

3.

Did you come back with Shimizu?

Why, I had to come back to Tokyo alone. When I stopped at Nagoya, I found that he **had left** two days before.

Then you must have been lonely?

Well, yes, somewhat. But I killed time by reading that novel you **had lent** me.

1. Past Perfect はある過去の時の前に (a) 動作の完了せること、(b) 動作の繼續しつゝありたること、及び(c)何事かを経験したることを表す。

(a) *Completion.* 完成

I inquired if Uchida **had come** back (=was at home at the time of inquiry).

The servant told me that he **had gone** out again (=was not at home then).

(b) *Continuance.* 繼續

I **had long wanted** to be there.

That day I **had been studying** ever since the morning. (*Progressive Past Perfect.*)

(c) *Experience.* 経験

Okaya **had been** there once.

I **had had** little training before.

2. これを要するに Past Perfect は過去の過去を示すものなり。

{ Shimizu left Nagoya for Tokyo; two days after I stopped at Nagoya.

{ =When I stopped at Nagoya, I found he **had left** for Tokyo two days before.

{ You lent me a novel; I killed time by reading it.

{ =I killed time by reading that novel you **had lent** me.

(注意一) Before, after のある時は Past Perfect に代ふるに單に Past を用ふ。

{ He **left** Nagoya **before** I got there.

{ (=He **had left** Nagoya already **when** I got there.)

{ =I got to Nagoya **after** he **left** there.

(注意二) Before, after と共に Past Perfect を用ふれば、動作の完了を表すこととなる。

I **had just finished** reading the book **before** he came in.

He came in **after** I **had just finished** reading the book.

EXERCISE.

1. あの前にあそこへ二度行ったことがある。
2. 永田が郷里へ歸ってしまったて、誰も共に學を勵み合ふ(study with)ものもなかった。
3. 一昨日始めて(not……till)逢ったのです。
4. その前にしばらく influenza で悩んでゐた。
5. 昨日五年も逢はなかつた人に逢った。
6. 下女が歸つて來て、その本はどこにも見當らなかつたといひました。
7. 昨日あなたが出てしまつた後で、あの人の使(messenger)が來ました。
8. 先日田中が訪ねて來たから、君が貸してくれ

た作文書を見せてやった。

9. この学校へ入る前は別に目的(particular object)もなく勉強してをりました。
10. 山田はまだ学校から歸って来ないと女中が僕にいうた。

LESSON XXIV.

1.

It looks like rain, doesn't it?

Yes, it does. Well, good-bye. I shall hurry to get home.

Won't you take an umbrella with you?

Thank you. But I think I shall have reached home before the rain comes on.

2.

How long have you lived in this house?

I shall have lived here five years by next March.

You have been in Tokyo longer than that, haven't you?

Yes, I shall have been in Tokyo seven years by next summer.

3.

What book will you take up after that?

I shall take up *the Arabian Nights* as soon as I have finished this.

How long have you been reading *Robinson Crusoe*?

I shall have been reading it just six months by the middle of this month. It is a terribly long story.

Well, I admire your industry. You will be a fine English scholar after you have read all that.

You flatter me. But I am glad to say that I am beginning to read English with ease and pleasure.

1. Future Perfect は shall 或は will に have+Past Participle を附せしものにして、ある定まれる未來の時までに動作の完了するを示す。

I shall have reached home before the rain comes on.

I shall have copied this by the time the light is

turned off.

2. Progressive Future Perfect はある定まれる未来の時まで動作の繼續するを示す。

I **shall have been reading** this just six months by the middle of this month. 知事は丁度二ヶ月後まで
テ化の二十ヶ月。

Be, live 等の Verb はたゞの Future Perfect を代用して繼續の意を表す。(XXI—2 参照)

I **shall have lived** in this house five years by next March.

I **shall have been** in Tokyo seven years by next summer.

3. If, when, before, after, till, as 等の Conjunction の後には, Present Perfect を以て Future Perfect に代ふ。

(XII—2 参照)

I shall take up *the Arabian Nights* **as soon as I have finished** this.

You will be a fine English scholar **after you have read** all that.

EXERCISE.

1. 君が歸って來ない内にやっちゃっておかう。
2. この四月で僕はこの學校に四年ゐることになる。
3. 僕等が出發する時分までには天氣になつてゐるだらう。
4. この學期の終で英語を四年學んでをること

になる。

5. 明日の朝までにはどっちかに (one way or the other) 決心がついてゐるだらう。
6. 小林は卒業したら高等學校に行くつもりだ。
7. Smith 先生は來年の八月で丁度十年間日本に居ることになる。
8. かれは次の日曜で二週間病氣のことになる。

LESSON XXV.

1.

Who is that fine-looking gentleman? He seems to be a scholar.

He is Dr. Kimura. He is an eminent scientist and is said to be a great authority on fossil plants.

Is he? He studied both at home and abroad, I suppose?

Yes, after finishing his work at the Imperial University, he went to Germany and England. He is said to have been very diligent in his student days.

2.

What was Alexander the Great?

Don't you know anything about him? He was king of ancient Macedonia and was one of the greatest generals of the world.

Was he ambitious?

O yes, he **hoped to have conquered** the whole world. He must have been a man of poetic imagination.

What makes you think so?

Why, he **is said to have slept** with his Homer and his sword under his pillow.

3.

When does Yoneda leave Japan?

He **expects to leave** Yokohama on the fifth.

It was last summer that he **intended to have gone** abroad, wasn't it?

Yes, but this time he is sure to go. He **has been planning to go** abroad for a

long time and is able to do so at last.

1. Infinitive の六つの形。

	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
Simple.	To do.	To be done.
	(Progressive) To be doing.	_____
Perfect.	To have done	To have been done.
	(Progressive) To have been doing.	_____

2. Infinitive は共に用ふべき Finite Verb の如何によりて、その動作の時を異にす。

1. Seem, appear, be said, be thought 等と共に用ふる場合。

(a) Simple Infinitive は Finite Verb と動作の時を同じうす。

He **seems to be** a scholar.

—It *seems* that he *is* a scholar.

He **is said to be** a scholar.

—It *is said* that he *is* a scholar.

He **seemed to be** very rich.

—It *seemed* that he *was* very rich.

He **was said to be** very rich.

—It *was said* that he *was* very rich.

(b) Perfect Infinitive は Finite Verb より動作が以前に起りしこととなる。

He **is said to have slept** with his Homer and his sword under his pillow. =It *is said* that he *slept*.....

He **was said to have slept**.....=It *was said* that he *had slept*.....

2. Want, wish, hope, intend, expect, promise の如き未来を意味する Verb と共に用ふる場合。

(a) Simple Infinitive は Finite Verb より動作が以後に起ることとなる。

He **expects to leave** Yokohama on the 5th.

=He *says he will leave* Yokohama.....

He **expected to leave** Yokohama on the 5th.

=He *said he would leave* Yokohama.....

(b) Perfect Infinitive は以上の Verb の Past と共に用ふる時は、その動作がそれまでに起らざりしこととなる。

He **hoped to have conquered** the whole world.

=He *hoped to conquer* it, but he *did not*.

He **intended to have gone** abroad.

=He *intended to go* abroad, but he *did not*.

EXERCISE.

1. あの人は正午までに、それを拵へて置く (have it ready) と約束した。
2. あの人に始めて逢った時は正直にさう見えた。

3. 僕の兄は壹箇月ほど前にアメリカに行きました(から)、間もなく便りがあると思ひます
4. あの人は三時に來ると約束したが。
5. かれは八日前に歸郷するつもりであつたが病氣の爲め出来なかつた。
6. 私は昨年洋行する筈であつたのです。
7. あの人はその頃には英語の大家(great scholar)だと思はれてゐた。
8. 僕はこの夏は北海道へ旅行するつもりであつたがしなかつた。
9. あの人は當時江戸中での大金持であつたとの事です。
10. あの男も今年合格を期してゐたのだが。

LESSON XXVI.

I.

I hear you lost your way last night.

I am ashamed of myself, but **it being** so dark, I did not know where I was when I turned the wrong corner.

How did you find your way out?

Seeing a light at some distance, I went straight there.

Where did you get to?

I came to a farm house where I found an old woman and her son. Telling them my trouble, I asked the boy to take me to the main road. To tell the truth, I had never been in such difficulty before.

2.

Do you know the artist who lives next door to you?

Why, though living next door, I seldom see him.

Isn't he a famous painter?

Judging from what people say of him, he must be very noted.

Talking⁷⁴⁷ of painting, have you been to the new exhibition?

No, not yet. I shall be very glad to go with you one of these days.

1. Participle の形.

	Transitive.		Intransitive.
	Active.	Passive.	
Present.	Doing.	Being done.	Going.
Past.	—	Done.	gone.
Perfect.	Having done.	Having been done.	Having gone.

2. Participle は Verbal Adjective にして、Noun (又は Pronoun) に係りてこれを形容す。かゝる場合にはその Noun は Participle の Sense-Subject なり。

Seeing a light at some distance, I went there straight.

3. Participle を Subject にかけて用ふる組立。

(a) Present Participle の場合には、Finite Verb と動作の時を同じうす。

Seeing (=as I saw) a light at some distance, I went there straight.

Turning^{finite} (=if you turn) to the left, you will come to the main road. 未来

(注意) かゝる Participial construction は Adverbial Clause を略せるものなり。而して

1. 元の文に於ては Principal Clause の Subject と Dependent Clause の Subject と同一なり。

2. 元の Dependent Clause には as, because, if などあ

Seeing a light, I went straight there.
 As I saw a light, I went "
 (alt) Being so dark, I lost my way.
 As it was so dark, I lost my way.

100
 技: トラース
 りしものにして、Participial construction にはこれ
 を略せるものとす。されど when, while, though
 の如き Conjunction は略せられざることあり。

Though living (=though I live) next door, I seldom
 see him.

While remaining awake (=while I remained awake)
 in bed last night, I heard fire bells ring.

{ as
 if
 because
 while
 when
 though

(b) Perfect Participle の場合には、Finite Verb の
 Present Perfect 又は Past Perfect に相當す。

Having read (=as I have read) this book, I am
 going to buy another.

Having finished (=as I had finished) my work, I
 went to bed though it was still early.

〔注意〕 次の相違に注意せよ。

Saying so, he went away (云ひながら)

Having said so, he went away. (云うてから)

4. Principal Clause の Subject と異なる Subject を有
 する Dependent Clause を Participial construction に變
 せんとする時は、Principal Clause の Subject を保存
 せざるべからず。dependent

As it was so dark, } I lost my way.
 It being so dark, }

When night came on, } we began to feel alarmed.
 Night coming on, }

〔注意〕 以上の construction は time, weather などに
 就ていふ時特に多く用ふ。

5. Some Idiomatic Uses of Participles.

Judging (=if we judge) from what people say of
 him, he must be very noted.

Talking (=now that we are talking) of painting,
 have you been to the new exhibition?

Granting that to be true, how does it affect my
 argument? 与か既分て其人の言はれはるべき事あり!

Strictly speaking, the expression is not English.

The child is remarkably clever, considering his
 age.



EXERCISE.

(a)

Change into Participial Construction:—

1. As I live next door, I often see him.
 =Living next door, I often see him.
2. The burglar saw us and ran off.
 =The burglar seeing us, ran away.
3. As it was rainy, we did not start.
4. He read the letter, and threw it into the fire.
5. Our regatta will be held to-morrow if the weather
 permits.

6. The samurai drew his sword and slew the old man.
7. As the summer vacation is over, the students are coming back to Tokyo.

(b)

1. 汽車は一時間二十哩の速力で走り、我々を間もなく目的地(destination)に運んだ。
2. 一日の仕事(the day's work)をしてしまって、河岸を散歩した。
3. 音楽といへば、君は管絃樂(orchestra)を聞いたことがあるか。
4. 朝から晩まで働いて、あの人は自分の家族をやっと(barely)養へる。
5. 風が僅しか(but lightly)吹かないので、進むことは少かった。
6. 自分獨りに(to myself)なったから、胸一杯の悲に堪へないで(from the fullness of my heart)わっとばかりに泣き崩れた。
7. 日曜であったので、公園は人で一杯でした。
8. 人の噂(reports)から判すれば、あの人は凡人でないらしい。
9. 席がなかったから、我々は演技(performance)中始終立ってゐた。
10. 一般にいふと、日本人は肉より魚が好きだ。

LESSON XXVII.

1.

What is that book **lying** on your table?

That is a collection of essays **written** by Mr. Naito.

Is that the one **delivered** to you yesterday?

Yes, it is. It is a book well **spoken** of.

In what style is it written?

It is written in the style very much **followed** now-a-days, that is, after the manner of the *spoken* language.

2.

Who is the man **standing** at the door?

I think he is Tomono's friend. I have **heard** him asking for Tomono.

Why does Tomono **keep** him **waiting** there?

Why, the servant has just gone to look for him.—Ha, there he **comes** running.

3.

Don't you want to **get** this **taken** to the Post-Office?

lie { die tie
lying { dying trying

Yes, I do. I shall have my brother take it when he goes out.
Can I do it for you? I am going that way now.

Well, I don't like to give you trouble. But I should be very much obliged if you kindly would. I want to *get* it sent as soon as possible.

1. Relative Pronoun + Verb に代ふるに Participle (Present and Past) を以てすることあり。而して Present Participle は Active Verb の場合、Past Participle は Passive Verb の場合に用ひらる。

What is that book { **which lies** } on your table?
 { **lying** }

That is a collection of essays

{ **which are written** } by Mr. Naito.
 { **written** }

〔注意〕 ある種の Participle はその形容する Noun の直接前にありて、全く Adjective と化するものあり。

Participle.

Adjective.

A book well **spoken of**. *Spoken* language.

A man **standing** at the door. The *standing* army.

standing squadron
常備軍(海軍)

常備軍(陸軍)

2. Participle は又 Adjective の如く Complement として用ふるを得。(前巻 III, IV 参照)

(a) Intransitive Verb の Complement.

1. Verbs of Motion:—Come, go, run, escape, etc.

He *comes* running.

He *went* away looking furious.

He *escaped* unobserved.

見られぬままに逃げた。

2. Verbs of Position:—Stand, sit, lie, etc.

I *stood* looking at him.

The dog *lay* sleeping on the grass.

The man *lay* shot dead.

撃たれて倒れて死んだ

3. Verbs of Change:—Become, get, grow, etc.

これは Past Participle のみを Complement とす。

I *become* tired.

He *got accustomed* to it.

I *grew* terrified at the sight.

(b) Transitive Verb の Complement.

1. Verbs of Perception:—See, hear, feel, watch,

observe, etc. (前巻 XXI)

I *saw* the crowd *passing*.

I *saw* a whale *caught*.

I *heard* him *asking* for Tomono.

I *heard* this music *played* before.

(2) *Verbs of Making*.—(a) *Keep, leave, find*, etc.

I *kept* him *waiting*.

He *keeps* me *posted* about the affair.

(b) *Make, have, get*. (前巻XXI参照)

これは Past Participle のみに限る。而して Infinitive を Complement とせる組立の Passive に當る。

He *made* the students *understand* him.

He *made* himself *understood* (by the students).

I shall *have* my brother *take* it to the Post-Office.

I shall *have* it *taken* to the Post-Office (by my brother.)

I want to *get* them to *send* the parcel.

I want to *get* the parcel *sent* (by them.)

(注意) Have と get とは同意義なれど、get の方を丁寧とす。

EXERCISE.

1. 英語は世界中どこでも話される語である。
2. 君は鯨を捕るのを見たことがあるか。
3. あの人はどこで上衣を拵へさせたのかしら。

少しもあの人にあつてゐない。

4. 人は若い時に學問を怠ると、晩年に (in after years) 後悔をする。

5. 船があれは海上を走って行く (steam) のを見ました。

6. 僕が歸つて來ない内に僕の室を掃除して貰はう。

7. これは僕の誕生日に父から贈物としてくれた時計だ。

8. 僕はあの人に去年の夏箱根で懇意になった。

9. 僕は停車場に着いた時鐘が鳴つてゐるのを聞いた。

10. 僕は自轉車を壊したから、すぐに直して貰はなければならぬ。

LESSON XXVIII.

I.

Which is more difficult for you, **speaking** or **writing**?

Speaking is more difficult for me than **writing**.

But a certain English scholar says that he

或は知つて居るが

finds it more difficult to write than to speak.

Can you believe that?

Well, that may be the case when one gets advanced. But I **can't help thinking** that he is saying just the reverse.

2.

Endo and I are talking of **taking** a trip somewhere during the vacation. ^{旅行} Won't you join us?

O yes, I will. I am very fond of **traveling**. But where are you going?

We are thinking of **going** to Chichibu.

That will be splendid.

After **leaving** the train ^{列車} at Hagure, we shall have to walk a distance of about 20 *ri*, over the mountains, to get to the nearest station on the other side. Do you think you can do it?

I will bet you anything I can. I only hope the weather will be just right for **walking**.

3.

You are glad that school is over, I suppose?

O yes, I am very glad of **its being** over.

Ah, you seem to have nothing to weigh on your mind. I **have had** a very poor examination this term. ^{非常な成績}

Why, I was not successful either. But you are over-anxious. I **remember your saying** the same thing last time.

Well, I am always poor. But do you think **I can do better** if I work hard enough?

O yes, I have no doubt of **your being** able to do better next time. You are so studious.

1. Gerund の形.

	Active.	Passive.
Present.	Doing. ^{行なつて}	Being done. ^{行なはれて}
Perfect.	Having done. ^{行なつた}	Having been done. ^{行なはれた}

2. Gerund は Participle と同形なれど、Participle は Verbal Adjective にして、Gerund は Verbal Noun なり、Gerund の用法に四あり。

- (a) *As Subject*:—Speaking is more difficult than writing.
- (b) *As Complement*:—Seeing is believing.
- (c) *As Object of a Verb*:—I can't help thinking so. (石原)モ
- (d) *As Object of a Preposition*:—I am very fond of travelling. (石原)モ

3. Infinitive も亦 Verbal Noun にして、その用法廣し。

(前巻 XIX—XXI 参照)。今 Gerund の用法をこれに對照せん。 *It is more difficult to speak than to write.*

- (a) Subject 或は Complement としては何れをも用ふ。

To see is to believe.

Seeing is believing.

されど Infinitive を Subject とする時は、多く Formal Subject として it を用ふ。若し Real Subject を先に出すを必要とする時は Gerund を用ふ

It is more difficult for me to speak than to write.

Speaking is more difficult for me than writing.

- (b) Verb の Object としては何れを用ふるもよし。

I like to ride.

I like riding.

されど Verb によりては、必ず Gerund を用ひざるべからざるあり、或は必ず Infinitive を用ひざるべからざるあり。

I can not help thinking so.

I can not but think so.

I remember saying so last time. remember 記憶

I forgot to say so. infinitive 動詞

I don't mind doing that.

I don't care to do that.

I avoided meeting him. 次 gerund を用ふ

I dislike getting up early in the morning.

I have enjoyed hearing your lecture.

It has stopped snowing.

4. Gerund は Sense-Subject として Possessive Case の Noun 又は Pronoun を有することあり。

I am delighted at father's coming.

I have no doubt of your being able to do so.

次を比較せよ。

I remember saying so last time.

I remember your saying so last time.

(注意) Noun は往々 Possessive にせざることあり。

EXERCISE.

- 馬 (riding) と 自転車 (bicycling) とどっちが好きか。勿論馬に乗る方です。
- 雨がやんだから、我々は再び遠足を續けた。
- この小説を讀んだら面白かった。
- あの人は少し氣が狂って (out of head) るると

思はざるを得ない。

5. 待ち草臥れた。なせ来るのにこんなに長くかゝるのか知ら。
6. あの人はこの學校を卒へたら海軍兵學校 (the Naval College)に入るつもりだ。
7. あの人がそんなに愚なことをやろうとは誰も思はなかった。
8. 先達來た時こゝに泊つたのを覚えてゐるか。
9. 小説を讀むと慣用的英語の知識を大に進める (improve) ことが出来る。
10. あなたは間もなく (before long) 英語を上手に書くことが出来ることを疑ひません。

REVIEW EXERCISE. (XXIII—XXVIII.)

1. 今朝久しい前に失つた時計を見つけ出した。
2. かれは成功するつもりだが、我々も皆さう望む。
3. 太陽がきらきら照つてゐたから、道は間もなく乾いた。
4. 私はこの靴を直させなければならぬ。
5. その話を聞いたことがあるかと子供たちに尋ねた。
6. かれは子供の時は大層伶俐であつたさうだ。
7. 私はあなたが見事に試験に及第なされたの

を聞いて嬉しうございます。

8. ひどい頭痛の爲に昨日は出發することが出来なかつた (prevent を用ひよ)。
9. あの人には前にどこかで一度逢つたことがあるのを記憶してゐる。
10. かれに逢ふのはいやだったが、致方なかつた。
11. 家に火がついて燃え出すのを見た。
12. 船の話だが、横須賀の造船所 (dockyard) へ行って見たことがあるか。
13. 僕たちがあの人に逢ひに行つた時、あの人は病氣らしかつた。
14. 試験が濟んだので學生は皆歸省した。
15. 君の來た時には、丁度作文を書き上げてしまつた所だつた。

RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

Mr. Balfour last night addressed a mass meeting of the Unionists and dealt principally with the question

of naval expansion.

(課 題)

大隈伯は昨日愛國婦人會 (Ladies' Patriotic Association) の總會に於て演説し、重に社會改良 (social amelioration) の問題を論ぜり。



APPENDIX.

各種學校入學試験問題集

A.

次の文を英譯せよ。

1. この前の日曜に予は友人五六名と共に散歩した。(盛岡高農)
(註) 友人五六名= some of my friends 散歩した= took a walk
2. 路が狭くて、馬車も人力車も通れません。
(東京高師)
(註) 狭い= narrow 通る= pass
3. 思った通りのものが、三越の店にありました。
(八高)
(註) 思ふ= want
4. 君はお友達のうちで、誰が一番好きか。(高等)
(註) 一番好き= like best
5. かれは東京に着くや否や、僕を尋ねて來た。
(外語)
(註) や否や= as soon as 尋ねる= call on

B.

次の文に誤あらば、これを正せ。

1. His father was dead three years before. (八高)
2. What year has your brother lived here? (陸士)
3. Every man has a right to defend themselves. (七高)
4. The news of his death must not be true. (海兵)
5. I did not see him from a long time ago. (海兵)

C.

次の文を英譯せよ。

1. 昨日停車場へ友人を出迎に行きましたが、後れたもので遭ふことが出来ませんでした。(高等)
(註) 出迎に—to meet
2. 書物を有してゐる人は澤山あるが、これを利用する途を知つてゐる人は極めて少い。
(東京高商)
(註) 利用する途—how to make use of
3. 今朝僕はあの男を訪問したら、昨日東京へ出立したと聞いて甚だ失望した。(三高)
(註) 失望する—is disappointed
4. 大阪から京都まではどれ程道程がありますか。(大阪高工)
(註) どれ程—how far
5. 支那語と露西亞語とはどちらがむつかしいか。(海機)

D.

Fill the brackets:—

1. The steamer will leave Kobe () Saturday, () three o'clock () the afternoon. (山口高商)
2. The ship is going to leave Yokohama () America. (海兵)
3. I have known him () our school days. (仙臺高工)
4. I was absent () school all last month. (海兵)
5. I called () you yesterday, but you were not () home. (海機)

E.

次の文を英譯せよ。

1. 英語を御修業なさる思召なら、よい教師を御紹介申上げませう。(東京高師)
(註) 思召す—intend 紹介する—introduce
2. この筆ではいけない。今一つのを下さい。(高等)
(註) 筆—writing-brush 今一つ—the other.
3. 田舎へ歩きに行けと言ひ聞かされました。
(外語)
(註) 田舎へ—into the country 歩きに行く—to go for a walk
4. 私は来る八月十五日で満十八歳になります。
(長崎高商)

(註) 満=full; just

5. この時計を明日中に間違なく直して貰ひたい。(神戸高商)

(註) 間違なく=without fail 直して貰ふ=get mended

F.

1. Give the Proper Adjective derived from the following:—

England, America, China, France, Germany.

(金澤醫專)

2. 下の文章中に在る“that”は如何なる Part of Speech なるか又何の Object なるか。

We have nothing that we may be proud of.

(外語)

3. 下の Verb の Past Tense 及 Past Participle を列記せよ。

Write, catch, sing, read, hear, choose, win, lose.

(仙臺醫專)

4. Explain the difference between:—

any and some;

among and between;

as...as and so...as.

(海兵)

5. Write the Comparative Forms of the following

Adjectives:—

Angry, clean, hot, far.

(高等)

G.

次の文を英譯せよ。

1. 私は語學より數學の方を好みます。(五高)

(註) 語學=language 數學=mathematics

2. この本はあまりむつかしくて、私には讀めません。(海機)

3. ピートル大帝は常に未明に起きる習慣であった。(慈惠醫)

(註) ピートル大帝=Peter the Great 未明に=at dawn
習慣で=in the habit of

4. 君は今度始めて東京へ來たのですか。(外語)

(註) 始めて=the first time; for the first time

5. 君は中學校の課程を卒へて後、更に高等の學校へ入學を希望せらるゝ由承りましたが、本當ですか。(札幌農)

(註) 中學校の課程=the middle school course 高等の學校=a school of higher grade

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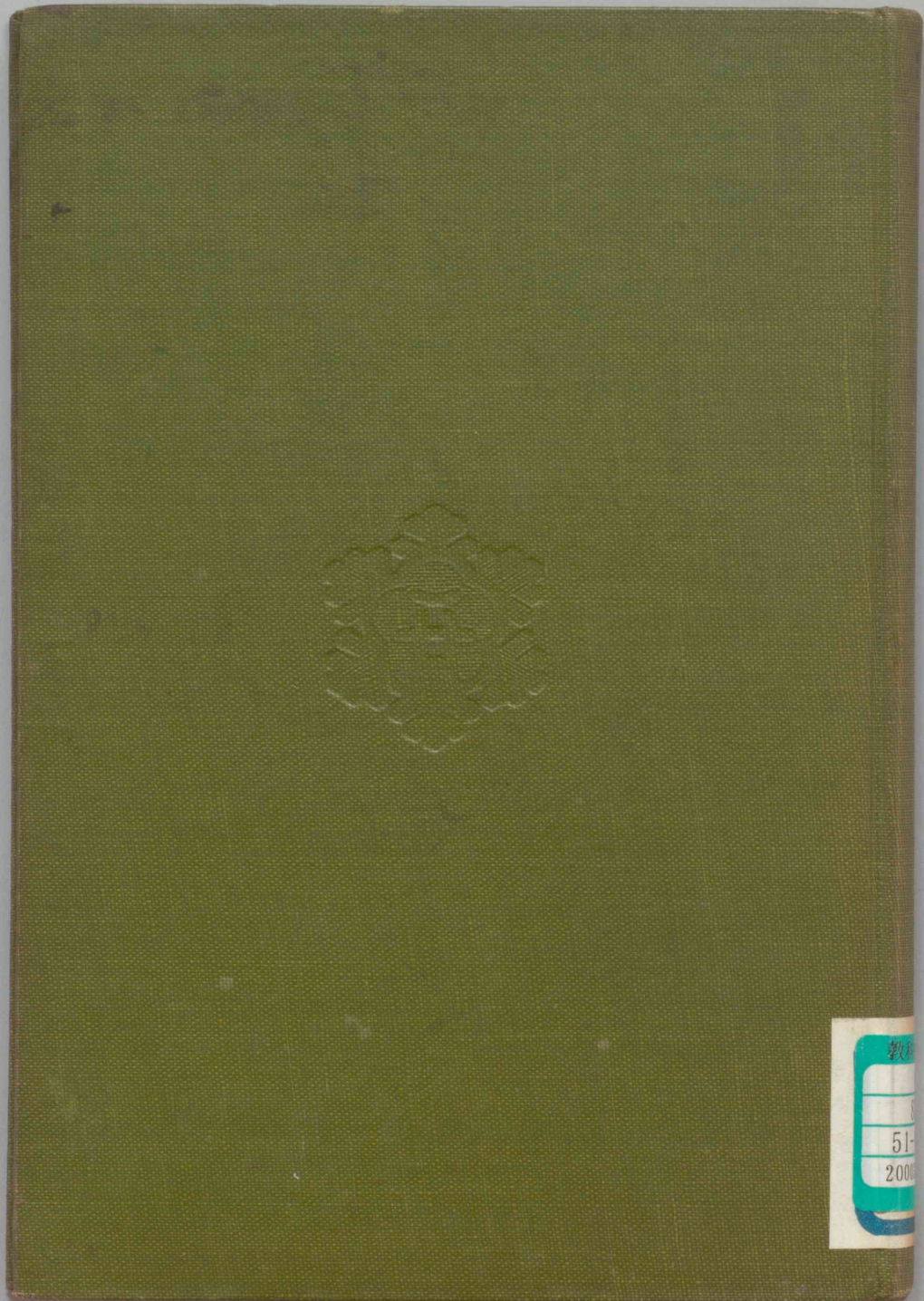
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I beg you will take this as a slight  
token of my gratitude  
He said he would accompany me on our  
quest.



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2000