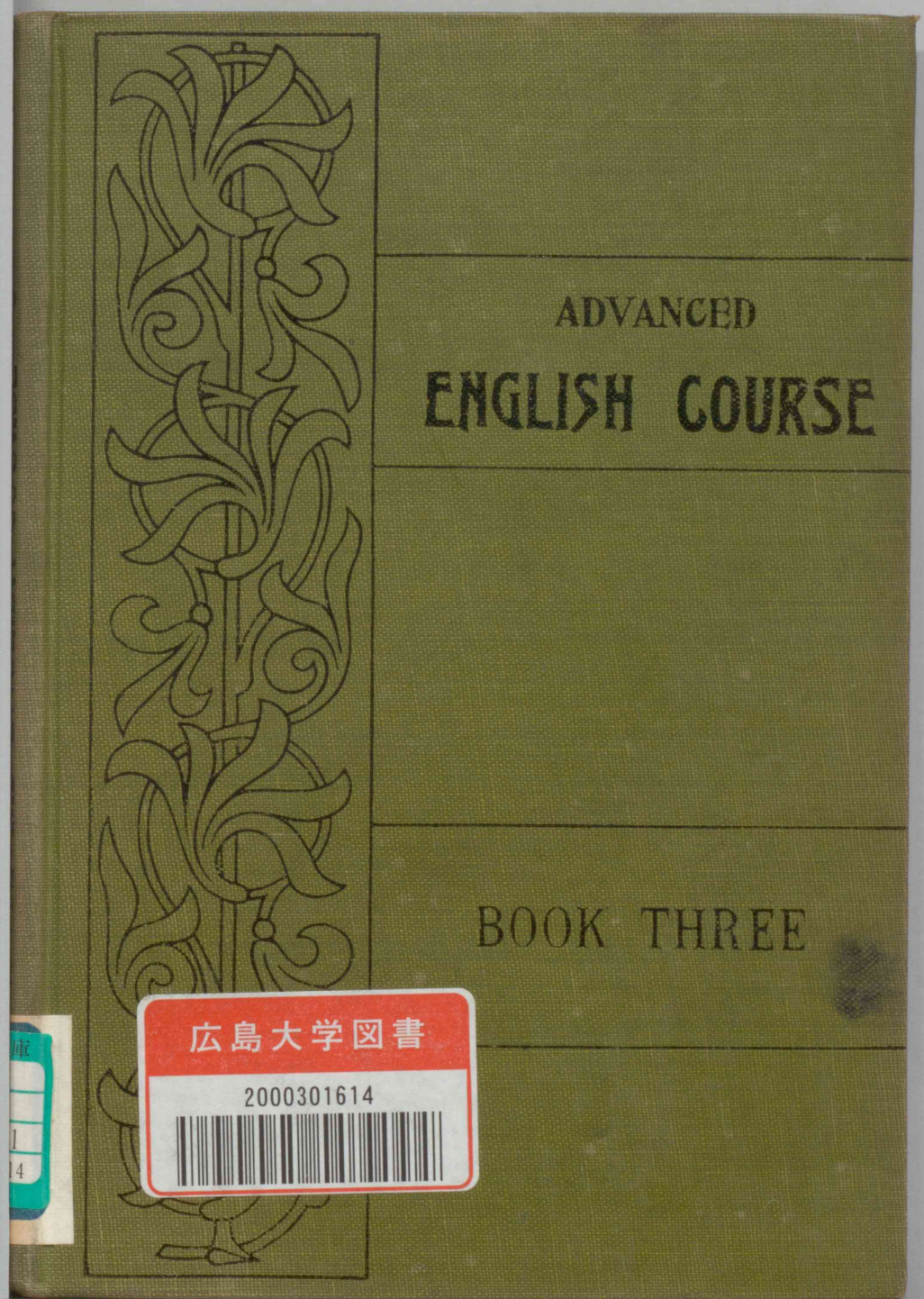
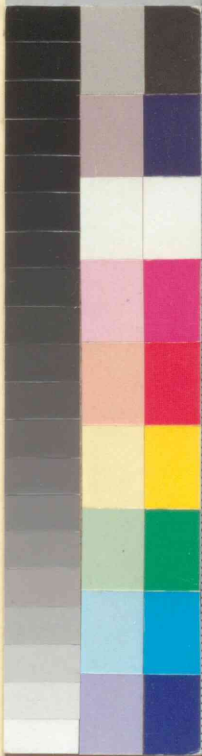


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ADVANCED  
ENGLISH COURSE

BOOK THREE

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  
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ADVANCED  
ENGLISH COURSE  
BOOK THREE

LESSON I.

I.

Did Takeda come this morning?

O yes. He came **as soon as** you left the house.

Then why didn't I meet him on the road?

He must have come from the opposite direction. And **no sooner** had he asked for you **than** I went out to call you back.

Did you? リ・ア・シ

Yes, but I couldn't see you then, **although** I looked for you both ways. You must have been turning the corner **as** he entered the gate.

## 2.

Somebody has told me that you had a fight  
with a weasel. *against*

Oh, it wasn't much of a fight. I was  
out in the garden with my air-gun,  
when I saw one in a corner.

Didn't you catch it? *took aim at* 狙う

Why, no. Scarcely had I raised my gun  
when it disappeared under the fence.

## 3.

I hear the pocket-book you dropped has been  
returned? *カニ入レ*

Yes, I got it back safe this morning.

How did you get it?

Why, a coolie brought it me. He said  
he had picked it up last night. He  
saw my card in it and found my place.

He did not touch a cent in it. Poor *同対. 300*  
as he looked he was honest, I tell you. *良し 400*

Well, you were very lucky!

Yes, I was. And I paid him amply for

his honesty notwithstanding that he at  
first refused to take anything.

1. Adverbial Clause of Time を導くに用ふる Con-  
junction は when, while, as, before, after, till, since 等  
なり。

I was out in the garden when I saw a weasel in a  
corner.

You must have been turning the corner as he en-  
tered the gate.

2. 「何々するや否や」の言ひ方。

- (a) He came as soon as you left the house.  
(b) You had no sooner left the house than he came.  
No sooner had you left the house than he came.  
(c) You had scarcely left the house when he came.  
Scarcely had you left the house when he came.

3. Concessive Clause を導くに用ふる Conjunction  
*400 モ 400 400 clause*  
は though, although, as, however, whoever, whatever 等  
なり。

He was honest { though  
although } he looked poor.

Poor as he looked, he was honest.

However rich he may be, he is never contented.

*contented*  
*content* *400 400*  
*満足*

Whoever he *may* be, he shall not break the rule.

(注意) Concessive meaning を表すに下の如き言ひ方もあり。

(a) He was poor, 

but
yet
but at the same time
nevertheless

 } he was honest.

(b) Yesterday was a nicer day 

in spite of
despite

 } <sup>かりろス</sup> the cold.

(c) I gave him the money **notwithstanding** ~~that~~ he refused to take it.

<sup>アノコトヲアキラケ</sup> **Granting that** it is cold, still we ought not to have such thick ice as this.

#### EXERCISE.

1. あの家は出来上るや否や火事で焼けた (was destroyed).
2. いくらあの人金持でも、あゝ金を浪費されては (to have—squandered) やりきれぬ (can not afford).
3. あの人の本當の了簡 (intentions) がわかったら、どうか知らせて下さい。
4. 暴風雨は随分烈しかったが、餘り多くの損害 (damage) はなかったやうだ。
5. 昨夜は非常に草臥れてゐたと見える。横に

なるや否や眠ってしまった。

6. あの人器用だが、時々やりそこなひをする。
7. 危険ではあったが、あの方は小兒を救ふ爲に火中に飛びこんだ。
8. 犬が吠えるのを聞くや否や盜賊は 一生懸命 に (for his life) 逃げ出した。
9. どんなに學問があつても、それを鼻にかけてはならぬ。
10. あの方は五時間も ぶっ通し に (at a stretch) 働いてゐるのにまだせつせと働いてゐる。

#### LESSON II.

##### 1.

Where can I find the book the teacher wanted us to copy from?

I have placed it on the large dictionary in my room, so you will find it easily.

And have you marked the place for me?

Yes, I have put in a book-mark, so you can turn to the place at once.

##### 2.

Have you fixed ~~on~~ the day for our social meeting?



Yes, we have fixed on next Saturday **as** it is a national holiday, you know.

Well, that is good. But what time will the meeting be?

**As** most of us will be out in the morning, we are going to have it at 2 p. m.

Have you arranged for any entertainment?

Yes, there will be several splendid items, but I can't now tell you what, **for** that will spoil the fun.

You committee are very cautious. But I have one suggestion to make. Can we have the meeting a little later so that we may include supper in our program?

Well, that's a good idea. But we can't give supper, **because** the fee is much too low.

## 3.

Why don't you keep up speaking English among you?

It is **because** we are afraid people may think us vain.

What a foolish idea! You ought not to give up your practice, because you may be thought vain. It is ~~part~~ of your study. You need not mind others if your motives be right.

**Since** that is true, we will use English as much as possible.

## Causal Conjunctions.

1. <sup>7812-711</sup> So, so.....that, such.....that は結果を表す。

I have placed it on the dictionary, **so** you will find it easily.

He is **so** careful of his health **that** he rarely gets ill.

He takes **such** care of his health **that** he rarely gets ill.

2. As, since, for, because は理由、原因を表す。

(a) As.

We have fixed on next Saturday **as** it is a holiday.

=Next Saturday is a holiday, **so** we have fixed on that day.

(b) Since は既知の事柄を理由として挙ぐるに用ふ。

**Since** that is true, we will use English as much as

possible.

Since you are not going, I will not go either.

(c) For は推理的根拠を擧ぐるに用ふ。

I cannot tell you what, **for** that will spoil the fun.

He must be sick, **for** I haven't seen him for some days.

(注意一) For の率ゐる Clause は Principal Clause の先に來ることなし。

(注意二) For 又は since の代に as を用ふことあり。

I can't tell you what,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for} \\ \text{as} \end{array} \right\}$  that will spoil the fun.

Since } you are not going, I will not go either.  
As }

(d) Because は as, since より意味強くして、下の場合に用ふ。

1. Why? の答に用ふ。

*Why* don't you keep up your practice?

**Because** we are afraid people may think us vain.

2. 「……わけであるから」

We can't give supper, **because** the fee is much too low. *給*

3. 「……であるからと云って」

You ought not to give up your practice, **because** you may be thought vain. *無益*

### EXERCISE.

1. あの人は招かれなかったから、行かぬと云うてゐた。
2. 君がさういふから、あの人は本當に眞面目なのだらう。
3. 僕は少しも關係し (concern) た事でなかったから、ちつとも氣に留めなかった。
4. 僕がそれをしなかったのは、失敗するのを恐れたからではない。
5. もう手許にないので、御氣の毒ですが、差上げることは出来ません。
6. 君が買はなければ、僕も買ふまい。
7. あの人は豊だから、聞えるやうにするには大きな聲を出さねばならぬ。
8. あなたの作文は急いで書いたに違ひない、澤山間違があるから。
9. あの人が貧乏だからとて輕蔑してはなりませんぞ。
10. 澤山人が驅けて向ふに行くから、何かあるに違ひない。

### LESSON III.

#### 1.

What is that man standing over there and shouting at the top of his voice?

He is a bell-man advertising something.  
What does he shout so hard for?

He shouts **in order that** he *may* be heard  
by as many people as possible.

2.

Do you know Aesop's fable about the thirsty  
crow that wanted to drink some water  
from a pitcher, which she could not reach  
at first?

Yes, I know the story very well.  
What did she fly to the dry brook for?  
She flew to the dry brook **that** she  
*might* get some stones and pebbles.

What did she do with them?

She dropped them into the pitcher **so**  
**that** they *might* make the water rise.

You seem to be very busy. What are you  
working so hard for?

Oh, I am working **lest** I *should* get be-  
hind others in study. I am very slow

of understanding, you know.  
You don't say so! You only make me blush  
for my idleness. But *take care that you*  
*do* not get ill.

Thank you. I will be careful not to  
overwork myself.

Clause of Purpose を導くに用ふる Conjunction は、  
(a) That, so that, in order that 等にして、その Clause  
には may(might)を用ふ。

He shouts { **that**  
**so that**  
**in order that** } he *may* be heard.

She flew to the dry brook { **that**  
**so that**  
**in order that** }  
she *might* get some stones and pebbles.

(b) Lest にして、その Clause には should を用ふる  
を常とす。

I work hard **lest** I *should* get behind others.  
=I work hard **that** I *may* not get behind  
others.

(注意) Take care that... の後には may を用ひず。

Take care that you *do* not get ill.

## EXERCISE.

1. 間違(confusion)のないやうに、上書 (address) を明瞭に書いて下さい。
2. 人が外から覗き込まないやうに、簾 (bamboo-shade) をかけた。
3. 遠足は土曜、日曜が休めるやうに、金曜日 と決定した。
4. 疵(wound) は焮衝 (get inflamed) ないやうに、氷を始終 (constantly) あて (apply) て置いた。
5. 塀が風に吹き倒されぬやうに、杭 (supports) を打ちこんだ。
6. あの計畫 (plan) がはづれ (fail) ないやうに、あらゆる用心 (every precaution) をした (was taken)。
7. 船が危難に陥らぬやうに、燈臺 (light-houses) が建ててある (are erected)。
8. 僕は六時の汽車に間に合ふやうに、日の出 ない内に家を出ました。
9. 僕はその過を再び せぬやうに注意しなければならぬ。
10. 委細 (the particulars) は手紙で申し上げますが、遅れるといけないから、概略 (general result) は電報で申し上げます。

*improv  
cautions  
mention  
excursion*

## LESSON IV.

## 1.

I was surprised to hear that Ono was very sick.

So was I. I was told that he had been in bed more than a week.

But is he well now?

Not quite well yet, but I understand he is fast improving.

## 2.

I did not know that we should need an umbrella. But it is lucky that you happen to have one.

I have brought this as I thought that I might need it, though the weather was quite fine this morning.

You are very cautious. But I must thank you for letting me share your umbrella.

Don't mention it. But I did not expect that our excursion would be spoiled in such a way.

astronomer  
maintain  
demonstrate  
prove  
doctrine  
observation

3.

Who was the first astronomer who **maintained** that the earth *moves*?

It was Copernicus that first demonstrated the fact.

Who was the other astronomer that first proved the truth of his doctrine by observation?

It was Galileo that proved it.

You know the lesson better than you did last time.

Sequence of Tenses.

① Principal Clause の Verb が Past なる時は、Dependent Clause の Verb は Past 或は Past Perfect なるを要す。

I **was surprised** to hear that Ono **was** very sick.

(Cf. I *am surprised* to hear that Ono *is* very sick.)

I **was told** that he **had been** in bed more than a week.

(Cf. I *am told* that he *has been* in bed more than a week.)

I **did not know** that we **should need** an umbrella.

(Cf. I *do not know* that we *shall need* an umbrella.)

I **did not expect** that our excursion **would be** spoiled in such a way.

(Cf. I *do not expect* that our excursion *will be* spoiled in such a way.)

I **thought** that I **might need** it.

(Cf. I *think* that I *may need* it.)

He **asked me** if I **was going**, too.

He **did not go** because he **was** sick.

He **shouted** that he **might be heard** by all.

例外。Dependent Clause に一般の真理を述ぶる時は、常に Present を用ふ。

Copernicus **maintained** that the earth *moves* round the sun.

2. Principal Clause の Verb が Present か Present Perfect か或は Future なる時は、Dependent Clause には如何なる Tense の Verb が来るとも差支なし。

I **understand** that he **is** fast improving.

I **have heard** that he **went** back to his country.

I **shall see** if it **is** so. *やじつは...があるか何れかの時*

(注意) Than 或は as の如き比較を表す Conjunction のある時には、Sequence of Tenses の規則なし。

You know the lesson better than you did last time.

You did not know the lesson last time as well as you do now.

## EXERCISE.

1. あの人に彼處で逢へやうとは思はなかつた。
2. 聞けば一週間許り前から來てゐたとのことだつた。
3. あの人は休暇が始まるや否や、轉地に (for a change) 出かけました。
4. お兄さんが病氣だつたとは、少しも存じませんでした。
5. 併し日増しに御快方に向はれるさうで、何よりです。
6. 僕はこんな事が自分の身に起つて來るとは、夢にも思は(dream)なかつた。
7. いつ彼は歸るつもりだかきゝませんでした。
8. あの人は思ったより早く來ることが出来ると聞いて嬉しかった。
9. あの人は、私どもに何度も、正直は最良の政略 (policy)だ、というて聞かせた。
10. あの人は君の深切は決して忘れぬと私にいうた。

## LESSON V.

## 1.

What does the phrase 'to bell the cat' mean?  
It means to grapple with an enemy of

greatly superior power. It came from one of Æsop's fables. 教訓の例へ話  
Please tell me the story.

Well, once an old mouse called some young mice together and *asked* them if there *was* any means of knowing the approach of *their* enemy, the cat, so that *they might* easily run away.

Was any plan suggested? アイチ表す

Yes, one of them *said that he had* a plan, and *proposed to hang* a bell on the cat's neck so that *they might* hear it ring when the cat *was* near.

How was the plan accepted?

The mice all applauded and *said that it was* a fine one.

Did they do as it was suggested?

They all *asked who would* bell the cat.

But no one dared to do so.

## 2.

Have you heard from your brother in Hokkaido?  
Yes, I received a letter from him a few

days ago. He wrote to me, *saying* that my post-card from Hakone had reached him at Sapporo the day before and that he was then on his way to Asahigawa.

How is the climate there?

He *said* that it was quite cool there.

Direct and Indirect Narration. *言ひかへし*

1. 他人の話をもその儘繰返すを Direct Narration といい、その意味をとりて間接に述ぶるを Indirect Narration といふ。

Direct.

Indirect.

He said, "It is a fine one." He said **that** it was a fine one.

You said, "I have a plan." You said **that you had** a plan.

2. Direct Narration を Indirect に變ずるには下の簡

條に注意すべし。

- (a) That 或はその他の Connective を要す。  
 (b) Verb は Sequence of Tenses の規則に従ふことを要す。(前課参照)  
 (c) Dependent Clause 中にある Pronoun は、Principal Clause 中にある Pronoun と Person を一致せしむべし。

- (d) 下の如き時及び所を示す語は大抵變ふることを要す。

Direct.

Indirect.

This (these)	becomes	that (those).
Now	"	then.
Here	"	there.
to-day	"	that day.
Yesterday	"	the day before or the previous day.
Last night	"	the night before or the previous night.
To-morrow	"	the next day or the following day.
Ago	"	before, previously, back.

Direct.

Indirect.

He wrote to me, saying: He wrote to me, saying  
 "Your post-card from Hakone reached me at Sapporo yesterday. I am now on my way to Asahigawa." **that my post-card from Hakone had reached him at Sapporo the day before and that he was then on his way to Asahigawa.**

He said, "It is quite cool here." He said **that** it was quite cool **there**.

3. 疑問文を Direct より Indirect に變ずるに、疑問

詞なき場合にはif或はwhetherを加ふ。

Direct.	Indirect.
They all asked, "Who will bell the cat?"	They all asked <b>who would</b> bell the cat.
He asked them, "Is there any means of knowing the approach of the cat?"	He asked them <b>if there was</b> any means of knowing the approach of the cat.

4. 命令文を變ずる時は, say を tell, ask, command その他適當なる Verb に變へ, Infinitive をつけて用ふべし。

Direct.	Indirect.
He said to me, "Don't do it."	He <b>told</b> me <b>not to do</b> it.
He said to me, "Please lend me your knife."	He <b>asked</b> me <b>to lend</b> him my knife.
He said, "Let us hang a bell on the cat's neck."	He <b>proposed to hang</b> a bell on the cat's neck.

[注意] たゞの敘事文にても, say を他の適當なる Verb に變へて用ふるを得。

Direct.	Indirect.
He said, "I will come."	He <b>consented</b> to come.
He said, "I won't go to such a place."	He <b>refused</b> to go to such a place.
Every one said, "Not I."	<b>No one dared</b> to do so.

5. 感動文は意味を取りて適當に變ずべし。

Direct.	Indirect.
He said, "How glad I am to see you!"	He <b>expressed his joy</b> at seeing me.
He said, "Hurrah, my friend has come."	He <b>exclaimed with delight</b> that his friend had come.
The mice all said, "A fine plan!"	The mice all <b>applauded</b> and said that it was a fine plan.

#### EXERCISE.

下の文の Narration を變ずべし。

1. He said, "I have been very ill, but am now better."
2. He said, "I saw this man long ago."
3. He said to his master, "Pardon me, sir."
4. He said to them all, "Good-bye, my friends!"
5. He said, "Are you going there to-morrow?"
6. They said, "The boy is hiding in the place where we left him."
7. I heard him say that he had received a telegram from home that day.
8. He said to his friend, "Wait here till I return."
9. He said to me, "Will you lend me your book for a day or two?"



10. He said, "Let us have a row this afternoon."
11. He promised to do it as soon as he could.
12. He said to his servants, "Go away at once."
13. He said to me, "Knowledge is better than riches."
14. We said to him, "Your fault will be pardoned, if you confess it."
15. He regretted that he had been very foolish.

#### REVIEW EXERCISE. (I—V.)

1. あの人は両親があの人の癖を直さうと試みたが、やはり懶惰であった。
2. 雨が降ったから、風 (the air) が昨日よりずっと涼しい。
3. あの人は富を得んとて日夜働く。
4. あの人があんなに澤山の仕事をすることが出来たとは、誰も知らなかった。
5. 日が照り始めるや否や、蝙蝠は皆隠れ場所に飛び去った。
6. 僕は間違はれぬやうに、僕の物は皆標をつけ (mark) た。
7. 僕はあの人を怒らせるといけないと思って、穩かな返事をした。
8. 我々がその家を出るや否や雨が降り出した。
9. あの人は四問題のうち一つしか答へることが出来なかったから、試験に落第した。

10. かれらは捕へらるゝのを恐れて、極用心して進んだ。
11. あの人は貧乏でこそあれ、獨立の氣象ある人でした。
12. 君は君の朋友が連れて行ったからとて、あんな所へ行ったのは悪かった。
13. あの人は非常に早口に話すので、我々はさっぱりわからなかった。
14. あの人は隣近所の人が助けに来るやうに大聲を出して救を求めた。
15. かれは私に東京はどうだと聞きました。

#### RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

May 15th. Rain.

Had a splitting headache in the morning, nevertheless went to school. Felt somewhat chilly in the class-room. Returned home at 3 in the afternoon and went to bed at once. In the evening, my temperature rose to 38 degrees, so sent for the doctor.

## (課 題)

五月十六日。晴。稍暖。  
朝早く目覺む。氣分大いに(immensely)よく、朝食の際には食量常と變らず。されど醫師の忠告により學校を休む。午後佐藤君見舞に寄られ、筆記帳を貸さる。夜に入りこれを讀む。國元の叔母より美しき繪葉書來る。

## LESSON VI.

## 1.

What a steep climb we have had! I am wet through.

Yes, the ascent is pretty arduous. But

I often come here to enjoy the view.

Well, the view is certainly good. It is worth while coming up.

But it is a pity that the weather is cloudy to-day. If it were fine, the view would be far more beautiful.

## 2.

Do you know the first lines of the first four stanzas of the poem called "What would I do?" I'll give you the first one: "If I were a bird I would warble a song."

Yes, I remember the second one: "If I were a flower, I'd hasten to bloom."

That is it, I will say the third one: "If I were a brook I would sparkle and dance."

Now give me the fourth one.

What is it about? If I had any clue I should remember it.

It is about a star.

O yes; I have it now. "If I were a star I would shine wide and bright."

## 3.

What are you doing, Takahashi?

I am copying that proverb on the black-board. I should forget it if I did not write it down.

Why don't you commit it to memory?

Why, I have tried to. But if I  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{trusted} \\ \text{were to trust} \end{array} \right\}$   
my memory alone, I ~~should~~ <sup>could</sup> not remember  
most of the things I have learned.

1. Conditional Sentence は二部より成る。即ち Antecedent と Consequent となり。

	Antecedent.	Consequent.
(a)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If I see him,} \\ \text{If it rains to-morrow,} \end{array} \right.$	I will invite him. (present tense 7A) do not expect me.
(b)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If it were fine,} \\ \text{If I had any clue,} \end{array} \right.$	the view would be phared beautiful. (past tense 7A) I should remember it.

- (a) の Antecedent には慥かならざることを假定し、  
(b) の Antecedent には現在の事實に反することを假定す。

2. 現在の事實に反する假定文に於ては、

(a) Antecedent の Verb はその Subject の Person, Number に拘らず Past Plural の形を用ふ。これを Subjunctive Past といふ。

Supposition.	Fact.
If I were a bird,...	I am not a bird.
If it were fine,...	It is not fine.
If I had any clue,...	I have no clue.

単複数に依りて past plural 7A?

If I did not write it down,.... I write it down.

If I  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{trusted} \\ \text{were to trust} \end{array} \right\}$

my memory alone,..... I do not trust it alone.

- (b) Consequent の Verb は would 或は should に Root のつきたるものを用ふ。これを Conditional Past といふ。

If I were a bird, I would warble a song.

If it were fine, the view would be beautiful.

If I had any clue, I should remember it.

If I did not write it down, I should forget it.

Would 及び should は will 及び shall の用法に準ず。

#### EXERCISE.

1. 月があつたら、もっと景色がよからうに。
2. 僕に金があつたら、あの人を助けてやるのだが。
3. あの人が自分の過を白状したら、免してやるのだが。
4. 風がかう強くなかつたら、雨が降るだらうが。
5. 今夜風が止むと、雨が降り出しますよ。
6. あの人が英語がわかれば、すぐ雇ふのだが。
7. 天気がよければ、一寸散歩に出かけるのだが。
8. 私かも少し年とってをれば、戦争に出かけるのだが。

9. もしあなたが他人に對して少しでも (least) 同情があるなら、そんな不人情な (unkind) 事をいふまいが。
10. 翼があつたら、君の所へ飛んで行くが。

## LESSON VII.

## 1.

Did you send for me?

使もつて、お前を遣はしたか

Yes, I did. But are you engaged?

No, sir; I have nothing particular to do now.

If so, I have a favour to ask of you.

What is it?

I should be very much obliged if you would kindly copy this for me.

Yes, sir. I shall be very glad to do so.

## 2.

How miserable those children look! Isn't their father able to work?

Yes, he can work as well as others. But he drinks too much.

Why doesn't he give up drinking for the

sake of his family?

即ち、Why, he simply doesn't. If he would not drink, his family would not be in such want.

貧乏状態

## 3.

Doctor, I am much better to-day.

I am glad to hear it. Have you no more pain?

No, I have not felt any to-day.

That is very fortunate. I don't think you will have any more severe pain.

But I shall give you one more dose.

Take it if you should have a return of the pain.

## 4.

Are you going out for a walk?

Yes, I am going out to take a walk for a short while.

What shall I say, if anybody comes in your absence?

If anybody should come, say that - I shall be back in an hour

1. Antecedentに would を用ふる時は、意志を表す。  
If you **would** kindly do this, I should be much obliged.

If he **would** not drink, his family would not want.

2. Antecedentに should を用ふる時は、萬一の意を含む。これを Subjunctive Future といふ。

*should* If I **should** come. If we **should** come.

*取りつか* If you **should** come. If you **should** come.

*意ハナシ* { he }  
*只之ハナシ* { she } **should** come. If they **should** come.  
*意ハナシ* { it }

(注意) この場合には Consequentに Conditional Past の外 Imperative 或は普通の Future を用ふるを得。  
If you should have a return of the pain, **take** this medicine.

If anybody should come, **say** that I shall be back in an hour.

If he should hear that, he { **will** } **be** angry.  
  { **would** }

## EXERCISE.

- その金を貸して下さいますなら、誠にあり難いわけですが。
- 萬一あした雨が降ったら、遊技 (sports) は 延ば さ (postpone) なければならない。

3. もし私どもの願 (request) をきいて (grant) 下さらば、非常にあり難いわけですが。

4. ひょっとして誰か來たら、留守だといへ。

5. 萬一適當な (suitable) 貸家 (a house to let) がなかったら、宿屋に泊ってをりませう。

6. あの人があんなに酒を飲まなかったら、非常によい人なのだが。

7. もしあの人が少し省みれ (reflect) ば、自分が大に過ってゐる (in fault) ことを見出すでせうか。

8. 萬一子が親(父)より先に死ぬと、その金は誰に渡る (go) のでせうか。

9. ひょっと誰か私を尋ねてきたら、上野へ行ったといつてくれ。

10. も少し君が注意すれば、こんな不都合 (trouble) は再び起りはすまいが。

## LESSON VIII.

## 1.

I've got tired. I have been reading for two hours.

I see you have started reading another novel. How soon could you read through a novel of that length?

I could read it through in a week if I would.

You astonish me. There are about 400 pages in it. I would at once set about reading famous English novels, if I could read at such a rate.

But do you keep on trying to read much?

No, I don't.

Ah, if you kept on at it, you might soon be able to read quite fast. *become.*

Might I? I will then try to form the habit.

## 2.

What train will be the best to go to Shizuoka? I go third-class.

Well, the 7.30 express is a good one.

It does not require extra payment on the ticket. It will reach Shizuoka about midnight.

If I had not to be there in the daytime, I would take that.

Then take the morning train leaving Shimbashi at 6. There is no morning express for third class passengers.

Then I will take the 6 o'clock train. If I took the 8 o'clock train, I should have to go second class, shouldn't I?

Yes, exactly.

現在(或は未来)の事實に反する假定文の兩項に can, may, must, need not を用ひんとせば、下の如くすべし。

## 1. Antecedent に用ふる場合.

	<i>Supposition.</i>	<i>Fact.</i>
<b>Can :</b>	If I <b>could</b> .	I <i>can not</i> .
<b>May :</b>	If I <b>might</b> .	I <i>may not</i> .
<b>Must :</b>	If I <b>had to</b> .	I <i>need not</i> .
<b>Need not :</b>	If I <b>had not to</b> .	I <i>must</i> .

I would at once set about reading famous English novels, if I **could read** at such a rate. (I *can not read* at such a rate.)

If I **had not to be** there in the daytime, I would take that train. (I *must be* there in the daytime.)

2. Consequent に用ふる場合.

	<i>Fact.</i>
<b>Can :</b>	<u>I could</u> (if). { (a) I <i>can</i> but I <i>do not</i> . (b) I <i>can not</i> .

May: I might (if). I may but I do not.

Must: I should have to (if). I need not.

Need not: I should not have to (if). I must.

〔注意〕 I could は重に (a) の意味に用ふ。

I could read it through in a week, if I would.

(I can but do not.)

If you kept on at it, you might soon be able to read quite fast. (You may but you can not.)

I should have to go second class, if I took the 8 o'clock train. (I need not go second class.)

EXERCISE.

1. 僕は出来れば、すぐにでも世界漫遊 (on a tour) に出かけるが。
2. 僕は歩かうと思へば、一日に三十哩は歩けるが。
3. かれは勉強すれば、及第するかもしれぬが。
4. 今これをせずともよければ、一緒に参るのだが。
5. 徹夜して (all night) 働いても、明朝までには出来まいな。
6. 一生懸命にやれ (do my utmost) ば、出来ないことはあるまいが。
7. あの人はしやうとすれば、出来るのだが。
8. すぐ出立をせずともよいのなら、夜汽車に乗るのだが。

9. 日曜日でなければ、もっと早く起きねばならんのですが。
10. 僕は音楽會に行きたければ行けるのだが、あまり音楽は好きでない (do not care-for)。

LESSON IX.

1.

Where were you going when I met you the other day?

We were going to the Museum. <sup>ミュージアム</sup>

Were you? If I had known it, I should have stopped you. The place was not opened that day.

No; I found out for the first time that they close it on the 5th every month. <sup>閉まる</sup>  
I should have asked you, if I had had the slightest idea of such a thing.

2.

Was Mr. Ito successful?

No, he was not successful.

I am very sorry to hear it. But did he take

our advice?

No, he did not. That was the pity. If he **had taken** our advice, he **might have been** successful.

## 3.

We missed you the other night. Why didn't you come? *居たに物はあつたよ。*

I was sorry that I could not come. I was laid up with cold.

Were you? I am sorry to hear it.

I **would** gladly **have come**, if I **could have done** so. You had a (pleasant) evening, I suppose? *たのしみな夜をすごされた。*

Yes, we had quite a nice evening. But we **must have had** a jollier time of it, if you **had been** with us.

You compliment me. *どういたさう、お礼ありませう。*

1. 過去の事實に反する假定文を作るには、  
(a) Antecedent には Past Perfect の形を用ふ。これを Subjunctive Past Perfect といふ。

(b) Consequent には should 或は would に Present Perfect を加へたるものを用ふ。これを Conditional Perfect といふ。

If I **had known** it, I **should have stopped** you. (As I *did not know* it, I *did not stop* you.)

If I **had had** the slightest idea about it, I **should have asked** you. (As I *did not have* the slightest idea about it, I *did not ask* you.)

2. この種の文に can, may を用ひんとせば, could, might に Present Perfect を附して用ひ, must は have to として取扱ふべし。

## Fact.

If I <b>could have done</b> .	I <i>could not do</i> .
If I <b>might have done</b> .	I <i>might not do</i> .
If I <b>had had to do</b> .	I <i>had not to do</i> .
If I <b>had not had to do</b> .	I <i>had to do</i> .

I **could have done**. { (a) I *could do* but *did not*.  
(b) I *could not do*.

I **might have done**. I *might do* but *did not*.

I **should have had to do**. I *had not to do*.

If I **could have come**, I **would** gladly **have done** so.  
(As I *could not come*, I *did not come* in spite of my wish.)



must { 1. have to      must have had  
         2. must be      had had to do

If he **had taken** our advice, he **might have been** successful. (As he *did not take* our advice, he *was perhaps unsuccessful*.)

【注意一】 Consequent に **must have done** ある時は推量を示す。

We **must have had** a jollier time of it, if you had been with us. (...違ひなかつたのだが)

【注意二】 Need は Consequent には **need not have done** の形を用ふること多し。

If I had known you were going, I **need not have sent** a messenger. (...に及ばなかつたのだが)

## EXERCISE.

- もし僕があの人であつたら、そんな事は云はなかつたが。
- もしあの人**の病氣**(disease)の**性質**(nature)が少し早く分つたら、助かつたかも知れなかつたが。
- もう少し遅く來たら、君に逢へなかつたらうが。
- 僕がそれを知つてゐたら、お話しただが。
- 私は當時大學へ這入らうと思へば、這入れたのですが。
- 僕たちはあ**の寺**(temple)に**寄途**をし(go round)なかつたら、とうに着いてゐたのだが。
- あ**の人は**夜遅くまで仕事をしなかつたら、さう早くそれを造ることは出来なかつたらうが。

could の 過去形、外訳は 名詞が いた、外訳は 何と = 運河。

8. もし連の一人(one of us)が病氣にならなかつたら、途中へ一泊する(break the journey)に及ばなかつたのだが。

9. あ**の人は**朝早く出立しなかつたら、雨に逢つたに違ひなかつたが。

10. 頼んだら來てくれたかも知れなかつたが。

## LESSON X.

## 1.

Are you acquainted with Prof. Hara of the Tokyo Higher Normal School?

No, I am not acquainted with him. I **wish I were**. He is a great English scholar, is he not?

Yes, he is. He has a wonderful knowledge of English.

I **wish I knew** even half of what he knows.

## 2.

Is he a soldier?

No, he is not a soldier although he talks as if he were.

I thought he had fought in the late war.

Why, he talks as if he <sup>truly</sup> had been in the war, but in fact he only visited the battle scenes after the war.

## 3.

Were you at the English exhibition last night?

No, I am sorry I was not. I wish I had been there. I hear it was quite a success.

So it was. I have never heard such fine recitations as we had then. Was Ota there?

No; he told me he missed the meeting too. He heard about it and said that he wished he had heard them.

## 4.

Is he going to buy that curio?

No, he is not going to buy it. What did he say when he saw it?

He said that he would buy it if he were rich.

1. Verb の wish の後に Subjunctive Past 或は Subjunctive Past Perfect が来る時は、叶はぬ希望を表す。

I wish I were acquainted with him.

⇒I am sorry I am not acquainted with him.

I wish I knew even half of what he knows.

⇒I am sorry I don't know even half of what he knows.

I wish I had been there.

⇒I am sorry I was not there.

その他の例。

I wish I could. ⇒ I am sorry I can not.

I wish you would. ⇒ I should be glad if you would.

I wish he might. ⇒ I should be glad if he might.

2. As if の後には必ず Subjunctive Past 或は Subjunctive Past Perfect を用ふべし。

He talks as [he would talk] if he were a soldier.

He talks as [he would have talked] if he had been in the war.

3. Subjunctive Past (或は Past Perfect) を含む文を Indirect Narration に變ずるには、その Verb 及びそれに附隨せる Verb はそのままになし置くべし。

Direct.	Indirect.
He said, "I <b>would</b> buy it if I <b>were</b> rich."	He said that he <b>would</b> buy it if he <b>were</b> rich.
He said, "I <b>wish</b> I <b>were</b> rich."	He said that he <i>wished</i> he <b>were</b> rich.
He said, "I <b>wish</b> I <b>had</b> <b>heard</b> them."	He said that he <i>wished</i> he <b>had heard</b> them.

## EXERCISE.

1. かれは軍人のやうな様子をしてゐる (behave).
2. 僕は鳥であつて君(の所)へ飛んで行ければよいと思ふ。
3. あの人は多年洋行でもして來たやうな事を話してゐる。
4. あの人は何でも知つてゐるやうな話をする。
5. あの人はその金があるなら君に貸すがと云つた。
6. あの人は英國人のやうに英語を話す。
7. 僕は箱根に行った時、そんなやうな (that sort of) 箱を買つてくればよかつた。
8. お供をしたいは山々だが。
9. もっと差上げられればよいのですが。
10. 君と一緒にだつたらと思ひました。

{ scene.  
{ scenery

真景= 眞の景色  
不變の景色

## LESSON XI.

## 1.

We had a busy time together last night, hadn't we?

Ah, Murata, I don't know how to thank you for your kindness. *But for* your help, I **should not have been able** to finish the work in time.

Oh, don't mention it. I **might ask** for your help myself some day.

I shall be very happy to = be = of = service to you.

## 2.

Isn't it very hard to make a good sketch of scenery?

Yes, it is. It **would not make** a picture merely *to draw* from nature.

But *to see* Mr. Kubota do it, you **would think** it so easy.

Oh, Mr. Kubota has a real talent for painting.

## 3.

Wouldn't you like to go to Nikko?

Yes, I **should like** to go there very much.

The maple leaves must be very beautiful pretty soon.

I **should think** so. I hear our autumn excursion will be to that place.

Will it? How glad I shall be to go!

1. 假定文の Antecedent は時として縮められ、或は全く略せらるゝことあり。

(a) **But for** (=if it had not been for) your help, I should not have been able to finish it in time.

It would not make a picture [if one were] merely **to draw** from nature.

**To see** (=if you were to see) Mr. Kubota do it, you would think it so easy.

(b) I might ask for your help some day [if I were to need it.]

2. 次の如き言ひ方には Antecedent を全く略してあり。

(a) I **should like**.....

I should like to go there [if I could.]

(b) I **should think so**; I **should say so**.

I should think so [if I were to think.]

## EXERCISE.

- 君はあの人が話をする (tell a story) のをきくと、くろうとの (professional) 落語家だと思ふだらう。
- 君の救助がなかったら、あの方は溺れてしまふ所であった。
- 君の新しい寫眞は是非拜見したいものです。
- あの人が 絵を畫くの を見ると何の造作もないやうに見えるが。
- あの人が 英語を話すの をきくと、まるで外國人だ (one would think—)。
- 君の本をまた貸して貰ふかも知れません。
- あの方は不勉強 (want of diligence) でなければ、もっと進歩をするのだが。
- 僕も御同伴 (to join the party) したいものだ。
- 當地では他にそのやうなの (another like it) を見つけることはむづかしからう。
- あつと思つた時助けが (the timely rescue) なかったら、あの兒は焼け死んだだらう。

## REVIEW EXERCISE. (VI—XI.)

- 僕の筆記 (notes) を清書して置かないと、後で讀めなくなる。

2. 會で何か御話をしていたゞければ、私どもは甚だ幸福に存じますが。
3. もし又痛み出したら、この薬を上って下さい。
4. あの人のやうに速く英書が讀めればよいが。
5. ひょっと君が一兩日中にあの店へ行ったら、僕の注文した本が着いたかどうか、きいて見てくれ。  
*If you would please ask in which the book reached*
6. 出来れば行くが、實際さうする暇がないのだ。
7. 獨りでこれをしなければならぬのなら、僕は引受け(accept to do)なかったのだが。
8. 僕が君ならそんな事はせぬ。
9. 萬一もつと金が入用なら、手紙でいってこい  
(write for it).
10. 僕が十分金を持ってゐたら、あの人に不自由はさせないのであったが。
11. 君の深切な警告(warning)がなかったら、もっとひどくやられた(fared more badly)のだったが。
12. この手紙を譯して下されば、非常にあり難いのです。
13. 今度やりそこなへば、もうよしだ。
14. やらうと思へば、それを一日か二日でしてしまへるが。
15. 東京でそれを買へたなら、米國に(from)注文するのではなかったに。

## RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

Wanted—By an English gentleman aged 38, situation as teacher of English in a private school. Has a good experience in teaching. Address "B. M." care of the Advertiser Office.

(課 題)

中學卒業生、年齢十九、外國商館に於て口を求む。時事新報社内エス、エム生宛御照會を乞ふ。

某商業學校出身、年齢三十二、英語に通じ、タイプライティングの知識あるもの、外國商館の書記として雇はれたし。ジャパンガゼット社内エス、ティ宛御照會。

## LESSON XII.

## 1.

Why did you not come yesterday?

I was **kept from** coming on account of my illness.

Are you still unwell?

Yes, I haven't yet quite **recovered from** my illness.

That is too bad. Why don't you **get rid of** your trouble by going to some warm place, say, to Atami?

Yes, I intend to. Medicine alone can not **cure me of** my complaint.

## 2.

Isn't Sonoda always **hard at work**?

Yes, he is always **occupied with** something or other.

I saw him this morning **engaged in** some sort of experiment.

Did you? A man of his application

experiment

作事

should **succeed in** everything he at tempts.

Besides he is remarkably **quick at** mathematics.

He wants to be a scientist. **Depend on** it, he will awake one morning to find himself famous.

分離

1. Separation を表す Preposition:—from, of, off, out of.

1. He **keeps (abstains) from** wine.
2. I was **kept (prevented, hindered) from** coming.
3. He **hid** his letter **from** me.
4. I **parted from** Takeda at the bridge. (分れる)
5. I cannot **part with** my books. (手放す)
6. He **escaped from** punishment.
7. I was **saved from** danger. (利得)
8. I was **roused from** my sleep.
9. I have not **recovered from (of)** my illness.
10. Medicine alone can not **cure me of** my complaint.
11. No one is **free from** fault.
12. Parcels are delivered **free of charge**.
13. He has got **rid of** his trouble. (荷)
14. He **robbed me of** my money.
15. He **tore a leaf from (out of)** his book. (取 扱)

16. That style has **grown out of** fashion.
17. He is **out of** work.
2. Occupation を表す Preposition:—at, about, with, in.
1. He is always hard **at** work.
  2. He is **working at** mathematics.
  3. He is **quick (good, slow) at** mathematics.
  4. Wash this please while you **are about** it.
  5. He is **busy with** his lesson.
  6. He **deals (trades) in** silk.
  7. He **indulges in** tobacco.
  8. He was **engaged in** an experiment.
  9. He is always **occupied with** one thing or another.
  10. He is always **occupied in** studying his lesson.
  11. He **succeeded in** the examination.
  12. He **failed in** the attempt.
  13. He is **slow in** making up his mind.
  14. He is **skilful in** drawing pictures.
3. Dependence は on を以て表す。
1. You can **depend on** him (*or* his word.)
  2. I **relied on** him (*or* his assistance.)
  3. The Japanese **live** principally **on** rice.
  4. The cow is **feeding on** grass.

## EXERCISE.

1. あの人は数理の頭が鈍い。
2. 療治 (treatment) 中は鹽辛いもの (salt things) を禁ずるやうにいはれた。
3. 最初やって失敗したが、二度目には成功した。
4. 大將はどうしても愛馬を手放すに忍びなかった。
5. 少女は危く溺死せんとする所を助けられた。
6. 僕はその音で目が覺めた。
7. あの小冊子 (pamphlet) は會員に無代價で配布さ (distribute) れたのだ。
8. あの人は元は大層飲酒に耽ったが、この頃は禁酒をしてゐます。
9. 何があつてあの人は來られないのかしら、四時には來るといふのをあてにしてゐた(のだが)。
10. 同工場閉鎖 (lockout) の結果、五百餘名の人は職を失ふに至れり。

## LESSON XIII.

## 1.

I thank you for the book you got for me.

Oh, don't mention it. But how do you

find it? It is **adapted** to the present needs of students, and is very **handy** for daily use. It is a new book and quite **different in plan from** others.

Yes, I find it very **useful** for practical purposes. I like the title of the book, "Every day English."

It is quite taking. It is, however, **named after** a similar book published in America.

## 2.

Weren't you arguing about something with Miyake last night?

Yes; we could not **agree with** each other on an important problem.

What was it you **differed with** him on?

It was the character of Yoshitsune.

Oh, I am surprised. I thought it was something of more immediate concern. Don't **spend** so much of your precious time on such subjects.

Oh, don't **laugh at** me. Problems in history are no less vital to me than present day questions.

## 3.

Ants are remarkable for their industry and wisdom, aren't they?

Yes, they work all the summer through to provide against the cold days of winter. They protect themselves from all sorts of harm by building their nests underground. And when they meet a helpless worm, they attack and struggle with it, till they kill and drag it to their holes.

1. Adaptation は to を以て表し, purpose は for を以て表す。
- The book is **adapted to** the present needs of students.
  - It is **adapted for** use in the class room.
  - I shall say something **suitable to** the occasion.



- 4. It is quite **suitable** for that purpose.
- 5. It is very **handy** for daily use.
- 6. I find it very **useful** for reference.
- 7. That is not **fit** for use.
- 2. Imitation は after を以て表す。
  - 1. He is **named after** his uncle.
  - 2. The boy **takes after** his mother.
  - 3. He **lives after** the Western fashion.
- 3. Agreement は to, with を以て表す。
  - 1. I **consented to** the proposal.
  - 2. He **agreed to** the proposal.
  - 3. I do not **agree with** him on that point.
  - 4. I **differ with** him on that point.
    - { That **differs from** this. }
    - { That is **different from** this. }
  - 5. He **complied with** our request.
- 4. Aim を表すには at を用ふ。
  - 1. He **aimed (fired) at** the bird.
  - 2. He **pointed at** the mark.
  - 3. I **looked (gazed, glanced) at** the man.
  - 4. He **laughed at** my stammering.
- 5. Opposition を表すには against, to, with を用ふ。
  - 1. His views are **opposite to** mine.
  - 2. It is **contrary to** the regulations.

- 3. They **struggled (fought) against (with)** the wind and the sea.
  - 6. Protection を表すには against, from を用ふ。
    - 1. They **protected** themselves **against** the attack.
    - 2. The house was well **protected from** the wind.
    - 3. They **defended** the town **against** the attack.
    - 4. He will **defend** us **from** all danger.
    - (6) 5. I **cautioned** him **against** danger.
    - 6. We must **provide against** the evil day.
- EXERCISE.

- 1. 雉子 (pheasant) を狙って射たが、疵も受けずに (unharmed) 飛び去った。
- 2. その國は外國の侵害 (invasion) に對してよく防禦が出来てゐた。
- 3. それは家庭 (household) 用には實に調法だ。
- 4. 丁度その目的に適當の家を見つけることが出来ない。
- 5. この子はお父さん似だ。
- 6. あの人には娘たちに始終洋装をさせて置く。
- 7. 電車内で喫烟は規則違反でございますから、一寸御注意申します。
- 8. この點に於ては君と意見を異にしなければならぬ。
- 9. かれらは優勢の敵 (a superior force) と戦つて、遂に敗北させ (rout) た。

tired of  
tired with

疲れる  
疲れ

10. 結果は全く我々の豫期に反してゐた。

LESSON XIV.

You had an interesting lesson to-day, I hear.  
What was the story about?

Oh, it was about the little hero in Hol-  
land who saved the country from being  
overflowed. We were all **delighted with**  
the lesson.

I am very **fond of** the story myself. It **moves**  
me **to tears** to read it. I like especially  
the place where the boy, shivering with the  
cold and tired with the effort, dared not  
leave the spot where duty held him fast.

And we were all **moved with** pity to think  
that Peter kept up his spirits thinking  
that his parents might come to find  
him.

But how **anxious** his parents must have been  
**about** Peter that night!

Yes, indeed. But can you imagine how

**delighted** they were in the morning at  
hearing of the boy's safety?

We hardly can I like to read that part, too,  
how they embraced him and **wept with** joy.  
The parents must have taken a great **pride**  
**in** their brave boy.

Indeed, they must have. And the Dutch  
people are still **proud of** the boy and  
tell the story to their children, I hear.

Emotion の原因を表す Preposition:—at, over, in, of,  
with, for.

1. I am **surprised at** his foolishness.  
To be *surprised, astonished, amazed, angry, of-  
fended, displeased, moved, grieved, frightened,*  
*etc., at a thing.* 物に感ずる
2. We are **delighted at** the news of his success.  
To *rejoice, weep, be delighted, alarmed, etc., at*  
*something heard or seen.* 事や物に感ずる
3. The mother **wept over** the death of her son.  
To *cry, weep, sigh, laugh, etc., over an incident.* 事の上に乗る
4. The parents took **pride in** their son's courage.  
To *rejoice, delight, take pride, take pleasure, etc.,*  
in something. 事や物に感ずる

{ to be tired of  
to be tired with.

in something good.

5. I am very **fond of** reading the story.

To be *fond, proud, afraid, ashamed, tired, etc.* of a person or thing. 何人又は何事に対す

6. The boy **shivered with** the cold.

To *shiver, tremble, weep, be wild, mad, excited, tired, etc.* with something that affects one physically. 寒さや熱さ等の影響を受ける

7. I was **delighted with** the reading.

To be *delighted, pleased, with* a person or thing.

To be *angry, offended, dissatisfied, with* a person.

To be *disgusted, dissatisfied, satisfied, with* a thing.

8. I am very **sorry for** him.

To be *sorry for* a person or thing.

To *weep, pray for* a person.

To be *moved with pity*;— to *tears*.

To *sympathize with* a person.

To be *anxious about* a person.

#### EXERCISE.

- 我々は十哩歩いて疲れてゐるばかりでなく (besides) 空腹であつた。
- その御取極 (arrangement) で至極満足です。

- あの人は現在の位置に對して不満であるやうです。
- あの人が急に死んで私はびっくりしました。
- あの人は自分の息子が成功して大自慢です。
- 君の御難義 (trouble) 同情に堪へません。
- 火事だ火事だといふ聲を聞いてびっくりした。
- 大勝利の報を聞いて人民は狂喜しました。
- そんな事をして耻しい次第です。
- 貴君合格の報に接し、我等一同欣喜雀躍仕候。

#### LESSON XV.

##### 1.

What is the verb 'to wend' derived from?

Well, why don't you inquire of our teacher about that?

I can't find him now. I thought I might learn from you.

I am ashamed to say I don't know.

But we can perhaps learn about it from that book.

You mean this grammar?

Yes; give it me and I will look it up.

—Ah, here it is. 'Wend' comes from 'wind' just as 'drench' is from 'drink', and 'clench' from 'clink'.

2.

How far did you succeed in turning that piece of poetry into prose?

Why, my rendering has resulted in something very poor.

How did you do it?

I did little more than replacing the nouns and verbs by their synonyms.

Didn't your teacher tell you how to do it?

Yes, he said that we must tear the whole thing to pieces and write it out anew, retaining only the sense of it. But that was very hard for me to do.

3.

Have you read the well-known story about King Midas who was greedy of gold?

Yes, I read the account given by Hawthorne in his *Wonder-Book*.

to ask of a teacher } 質問  
to ask for something } 求め  
to ask after his health } 健康を問ふ

What lesson do you think it teaches?

It teaches the folly of hungering after riches. We should strive for something higher than mere earthly possessions.

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1. Source を表す Preposition :— from, of, out of.

1. That picture is copied (painted) from nature.
2. The Tenryu flows from (out of) Lake Suwa.
3. That book was translated from French.
4. 'Wend' is derived from 'wind.'
5. 'Drench' comes from 'drink.'
6. He comes of a noble family.
7. I bought (received) it of (from) a friend of mine.
8. I shall inquire of our teacher about it.
9. Can I ask a favor of you?
10. I thought I might learn from you.
11. We can perhaps learn about it from that book.

2. Result を表す Preposition :— into, in, to.

1. I turned this poem into prose.
2. Water is changed into vapour by heat.
3. She burst into tears.
4. You can divide it into two parts.
5. Shall I cut it in two?

6. The stick was **broken in** two.
  7. We must first **tear** the whole thing **to** pieces.
  8. The book has been **translated into** many languages.
  9. Paper can be **made into** many things.
  10. My rendering has **resulted in** something very poor.
  11. I was **moved to** tears.
3. Search, Inquiry を表す Preposition:—for, after, into.
1. He is **eager for** distinction.
  2. He **hopes for** better days to come.
  3. What are you **looking for**?
  4. I am **waiting for** an opportunity.
  5. We should **strive for** something higher than earthly possessions.
  6. He **works not for** gain, but **for** fame.
  7. I **asked him for** a piece of paper.
  8. I **asked (inquired) after** his brother's health.
  9. The king was **greedy of (after)** gold.
  10. He is **hungering (thirsting) for (after)** knowledge.
  11. We **seek after (for)** happiness.
  12. We must **inquire (search, look) into** the matter more carefully.

## EXERCISE.

1. 機会を待つより外仕方がなかった。
2. 幸福を求めない人はあらうか。

3. この肖像は 實物 (life) から描いたのだ。
4. 常に富を得んと 血眼 になってゐる (to hunger) ほど卑しい (mean) ものではない。
5. 頑固は大抵無學から來る。
6. その事件は精しく調査の必要がある。
7. 母は自分の子が死んだのを聞いてわっと泣いた。
8. 僕は又聞き (hearsay) からいふのではない、實際見たこと (actual observation) からいふのだ。
9. 御社の事業 (your enterprise) は知識に渴せる學生にとりて 一大福音 (a great boon) と存じ候。
10. あの人は手紙を(見て)怒って、それを切々に裂いた。

## LESSON XVI.

## 1.

Did you ask the teacher **about** the passage we argued about?

Yes, I did. I was **mistaken** after all in my view.

Wasn't I right then? But how **sure** you seemed to be **of** yourself?

Ah, don't say that any more. I now see

that I was **deceived in** it.

## 2.

Did you send in your prize essay?

Yes, I did so a few days ago.

What did you **write on**?

I took my subject from Japanese history, but I think I had better not tell you just what it was, because I am rather **doubtful of** my success.

## 3.

What English dictionary do you recommend me to buy? I can spend twenty to thirty **yen** on it.

Well, I should advise you to get the Standard English Dictionary. I find it **superior to** any other of a similar size.

**In** what respect is it **superior to** others?

For one thing, the modern usage is always given first in it while in others the meanings are usually arranged

I heard of the man.  
I heard about the man.  
of, 关于, 有, 关于, 关于, about, 有, 关于, 关于

**chronologically.**

How does Webster's Dictionary **compare with** it?

It **compares favourably with** the Standard. Some like it **better than** the Standard. Definitions in Webster are **worded remarkably well.**

1. Reference を表すには of, about, on, in を用ふ。

1. Did you **ask** the teacher **about** the passage?

To *tell, talk, speak, hear, think, ask, etc., of* (about) a person or thing.

2. He **talked on** his experience abroad.

To *talk, speak, write, on-a subject.*

3. I was **deceived in** what he said.

4. I was **disappointed in** the result. 期待の結果=期待

5. I was **disappointed with** the new servant. 以て来る

6. He was **disappointed of** success. 期待の結果

7. I was **mistaken** after all **in** my view.

8. It is **superior (inferior)** to the other **in** this respect.

9. He is **blind of (in)** one eye. 盲

10. He is **deaf of (in)** one ear.

11. He was **lame of** one leg. 跛

12. He is very **slow of tongue**.  
 13. He is very **quick (dull) of understanding**.  
 14. He is **sure (doubtful) of his success**.  
 15. He is **forgetful (neglectful, mindful) of his duty**.  
 16. He is **ignorant of English**.  
 17. I was not **aware of the circumstance**.  
 18. He was **guilty (innocent) of theft**.  
 19. He is **capable (incapable) of doing that**.
2. Comparisonを表すには重に to 又は with を用ふ。  
 1. It is **superior (inferior) to that**.  
 2. He was **equal to the task**.  
 3. The intensity of light is **inversely proportional to the square of the distance**.  
 4. How does this dictionary **compare with that**?  
 5. Genius may be **compared to a lightning flash**.

## EXERCISE.

- 僕はよく人の名を忘れる。
- 人の一生は屢々航海に譬へらる。
- お前は悟りが悪いね。
- Harvard は米國の他のいづれの大學にも優ると思はれてゐる。
- あの人は英國現時の状態に就て演説した。
- 京都の高等學校は東京のに比べてどうか。
- 彈丸 (bullet) があの人の面に當つて、片目くら

- になった。  
 8. 私は近頃雇入れた人に失望した。  
 9. 水の達する高さは壓力 (pressure) に比例する。  
 10. 私はあの人の所存を知つてゐたから、それによつて (accordingly) 策をめぐらし (lay my scheme) た。

## LESSON XVII.

## 1.

I understand there are many cases of typhoid fever at present.

Yes, a number are now laid up with it.

How about the death rate?

Well, I am not acquainted with the exact state of things, but few seem to be dying of it. By the way, Takano has

been seized with a fever, I hear.

Has he? I am surprised to hear it. I hope he is not very bad?

Why, he has high fever, but the doctor can not tell as yet what the disease is he is suffering from.

## 2.

Isn't the trout in Lake Chuzenji different from others in kind?

Yes, it is quite different from others in our country. It has been brought over from the western part of America.

What is the name of it in English?

Let me see. It does not occur to my mind at once.— Yes, I have it. It is the rainbow-trout.

Are trout various in kind?

O yes, there are twenty or more different kinds.

You seem to be quite familiar with the subject.

O no. I am speaking only from hearsay.

Do rivers in the northern part of Japan abound with trout?

O no, they can hardly be said to abound with trout?

Some more Prepositional Combinations :—

## (a)

1. This river **abounds with** trout.
2. I am not **acquainted with** him.
3. He is very well **acquainted with** the subject.
4. I **bought** them **at** twenty <sup>sen</sup> apiece.
5. I **bought** them all **for** one <sup>yen</sup>.
6. Many are **dying of** cholera.
7. He is **familiar to** us.
8. He is **familiar with** that subject.
9. She is **ill with** (of) fever.
10. I was **laid up with** a cold.
11. Who **looks after** those things?
12. I immediately **made for** the place.
13. I have to **make up for** lost time.
14. It did not **occur to** my mind at once.
15. He was **seized with** fear.
16. This box **smells of** tobacco.
17. He is **suffering from** headache.
18. I **tasted** (of) it and found it good.
19. He **thought over** the matter carefully.
20. We can not **trust** (in) him.
21. We can **trust to** his honesty.
22. Trout are **various in** kind.



## (b)

1. The meat is sold **by the pound**. *120 lb*
2. He is taller than I **by three inches**.
3. I was sent **on an errand**.
4. My aunt is staying <sup>用事</sup> with **us on a visit**.
5. He spoke **to this effect** <sup>私の上</sup> that a man should live to <sup>(the) "purpose"</sup> **some purpose** or he would be nothing.
6. I thought <sup>よ</sup> it best for him to stay, and so I cautioned him **to that end**.
7. **To my surprise** <sup>予の思ひ</sup> I found him laid up with fever.
8. That will be greatly **to your (dis) advantage**.
9. **Under these circumstances**, we have nothing to do.
10. **With all his knowledge**, I don't think he knows that.

## EXERCISE.

1. すぐに行った方が君のためであらう。
2. あの人は留守中自分の子供を世話する女を雇った。
3. 僕は伯父の所に尋ねて行って泊ってゐるうちに、あの人に懇意になった。
4. この部屋は油の臭がする。胸が悪くなるやうだ。
5. 僕の兄弟は長らく 肋膜炎 (pleurisy) で臥てゐます。
6. あんな人を信用は出来ぬ。一度僕を欺いた。

7. あの人の演説はよくは (attentively) 聞かなかつたが、先づそんなやうなことを云ひました。
8. 馬は時間で借りるのです。
9. かういふ事情であれば、暫くその事に就てもあの人に云はぬ方がよからう。
10. あの人は缺點 (faults) は多いが、やはり (still) 部下には人望がある。

## REVIEW EXERCISE. (XII—XVII.)

## (a)

1. 両親に隠し立をするものではない。
2. 我々の豫期に反して、あの人は計畫が成功しなかつた。
3. 兄は三つ私より年上です。
4. よく考へてから確答を致しませう。
5. あの人は仕事はのろいが、することは手落なくやる。
6. あの人は雨と寒さに震へながら、門の外に立ってをった。
7. 三日風邪で惱んでゐたが、まだぬけない。
8. あの人は富を得るに汲々としてゐる。
9. 橋は二つに毀れて、數名の人が河に陥つた。
10. あの人は正直な人と思つたが、間違つた。
11. あの人は元の家を三千圓で賣つた。
12. 東京市全体水の供給を多摩川に仰ぐ。

13. あの人は自分の貧乏を耻ぢて、我々に隠さんとした。
14. 硝子は日用に必要な色々な物に製せらる。
15. あの人は自分の務によく氣をつけて、一度云はれたことは決して忘れない。

## (b)

*Supply suitable Prepositions:—*

1. Who will look—the children during your absence?
2. We agreed—each other—all points.
3. The place is quite familiar—me.
4. He has been suffering—influenza.
5. We hired the boat—the hour.
6. I was robbed—my watch.
7. He spoke—the commercial future of Japan.
8. —his great delight, he was able to get the first prize.
9. He died—consumption.
10. The ship was dashed—pieces.

**RECREATION EXERCISE.**

(作 例)

The baseball match between the teams of the First Middle School

and the Normal School was held on the ground of the latter on the 15th inst. The match resulted in the victory of the former.

(課 題)

我校と第二中學校との野球仕合は、来る日曜日午後我校庭に於て催さるゝ筈である。我選手は皆元氣旺盛(in fine condition) ならば、我勝利に歸することは疑ない。

## LESSON XVIII.

## 1.

How did you get that rent in your sleeve?

I **caught** my sleeve on a nail as I came in.

You must have it mended: the cotton is coming out.

Is it? I shall get my sister to mend it for me.

## 2.

When will the baseball match come off?

It will **come off** on Saturday next. 去心 実行 行

Do you expect a large crowd?

Yes, I think it will **draw** a large crowd. 引寄せ

## 3.

Did you understand his speech?

Why, I understood only a small portion of it. Why is it so difficult for us to follow a foreigner?

I think that **comes** mainly of studying English from books. Then you did not **catch** his meaning, did you?

No, I did not. I wish you to tell me about it.

## 4.

What is the best way to go to the First Bank?

Take a car at the foot of the hill and get out when you **come** to that long

iron bridge about a mile down. It is not more than two *cho* from there. But what are you going there for?

I am going there to **draw** some money for my father.

## 1. Catch.

1. The building **caught fire**.
2. The fire **caught** the house on the right.
3. Have you **caught cold**?
4. I **caught a glimpse** of his face. (ちらりと見る)
5. I did not **catch sight** of him. (見付ける)
6. I don't **catch** your meaning. (わかる)
7. The nail **caught** my sleeve. (引掛かる)
8. I **caught** my sleeve on a nail. (引掛ける)
9. I just **caught** the train.
10. The thief was **caught in the act**. (見付かる)
11. I **caught up with** him. (追付く) 実行中

## 2. Come.

1. **Come away!** (どけ)
2. That **comes to** the same thing.
3. The match will **come off** on the 25th.
4. The book has **come out**. (出版せらる)

5. This **comes of** judging by the eye.
3. Draw.
1. He **drew** his sword.
  2. He **drew** water from the well. (汲む)
  3. I must **draw** some money from the bank. (引出す)
  4. The match will **draw** a large crowd.
  5. He **drew** a long breath. (吸ふ)
  6. He **drew** this portrait.
  7. He **drew near** to the table. (寄る)
  8. He **drew back** at the noise.

## EXERCISE

1. 君の言ふこと (statement) は同じ事になる。
2. この刀はなかなか抜けない。さびついて (rusty) ある。
3. 人出 (crowd) の爲にあの人の顔をちらとも (even) 見なかった。
4. あの本を買ひに行つたが、まだ出版になつてをらなかった。
5. 急げば八時の汽車に間にあひませう。
6. そのやうな誤は餘り急ぐ (overhastiness) から起るのだ。
7. これはたつた今樽 (cask) から汲んだビールだ。
8. あの人はあまり早く走るのので、追ひつくことが出来なかった。

9. 馬車が通る時、群集は後へ下つた。
10. 外套を着ずに出掛けると、風を引くだらう。

## LESSON XIX.

1. *stumbling block*

What are you doing?

I am thinking over this sentence. I have not been able to **get at** the meaning.

Let me see it. Well, I read that place last night and **stumbled over** it. I **gave up** my attempt to **make it out**. It is beyond me.

Did you? Let us then **get** some one to explain it to us.

## 2.

Are you trying to **get in**?

Yes, I am. But I can't open the door.

Haven't you **got** the key?

I have a bunch of keys, but I can not find the one that **goes into** the hole.

## 3.

Where did you go last night?

I went to the grand meeting of the English Speaking Society.

Did you? Did the exercises **go off** nicely?

Yes, they **went off** quite nicely. But there was some confusion when the electric lights **went out** in the middle of a dialogue.

## 1. Get.

1. I **got** the key.
2. Where can I **get** the book?
3. Did you **get** your composition?
4. I **got sick** after a while.
5. { I must **get** some one to **explain** it.  
= I must **get** it **explained**.
6. I must **get** this poem **by heart**.
7. I cannot **get at** the meaning.
8. How are you **getting on**? (やって居る)
9. I cannot **get out of** the difficulty.

## 2. Give.

1. That is the place where they **give out** the luggage.
2. The floor **gave way** under the weight.
3. The water has **given out**. (盡きる)
4. I have **given up** the attempt.

## 3. Go.

1. Which key **goes into** the hole? (合ふ)
2. He **let go** his hand.
3. The wind **went down** towards the evening. (風ぐ)
4. The exercises **went off** nicely. (すむ)
5. What is **going on** there? (始まってゐる)
6. The lights **went out**.
7. This **goes with** that lot.

## EXERCISE.

1. どこで荷物を渡すのか。トランクを受取らなくてはならない。
2. 風が風いだから、漕ぐ仕度をした。
3. 何か面白いことが二階に始まってゐるに違ひない。
4. 君の手を放すな。も少しおさへてゐてくれ。
5. あと(supply)が来ないうちに、糧食(provisions)が盡きた。
6. 開會式は滞りなく(without a hitch)済んだ。
7. あの人はこの詩を十分間で覚えてしまった。
8. 何て寒いだらう。火が皆消えてしまった。

9. 無事 (very well) 消光罷在候。  
 10. 久しい習慣を脱するのは非常に難い。

## LESSON XX.

## 1.

Can I help you?

Oh, thank you. You see, I **have** my hands **full** and cannot carry any more. I shall be glad if you will **oblige me** by carrying that bundle.

Certainly. But let me have that bag, too. You are carrying altogether too much.

Thanks for your kindness. I shall be greatly relieved.

## 2.

Do you **keep** a diary in English?

Yes, I have **kept one** for two years.

That's very good. **Keep to it** and you will much improve in English.

I mean to **keep to it** as long as I can.

Sign board. 商店の看板

## 3.

Can we take our umbrellas inside the building?

No, we must leave them with the men at the entrance. But we can **keep** our bags.

Can we **keep on** our caps?

Yes, we can **keep them on**.

I see a sign over there with "Hands Off" on it. What is that for?

It is to **warn the visitors** not to touch anything. You must **keep your hands off**.

## 1. Have.

1. I **had a letter** from my father. (受取る)
2. I **had a visit** from my uncle.
3. I **had a cold**.
4. Have you **had a doctor**?
5. Let me **have a ride** (a row, a run.)
6. The book is not to be **had** in Tokyo. (買へる)
7. Come and **have a look** at it.

8. I **have** my hands **full**.
9. { I must **have** him **do** it. (させる)  
=I must **have** it **done** by him.
2. **Keep**.
1. I will **keep** this seat for you. トリカ  
保つ
2. He **keeps** the key. (預かる)
3. I **keep** a diary in English.
4. Do you **keep** a dog? 犬
5. This fruit **keeps** long. (保つ)
6. **Keep** your shoes clean. 靴を清潔に保つ
7. You must **keep off** the grass. (さける) 草を踏まない
8. This screen **keeps off** dust. (防ぐ) 塵を防ぐ
9. You must **keep** your hands **off**. (遠ざけてゐる)
10. We can **keep on** our hats.  
Cf. { To **put on** one's hat. 帽子をかぶる  
To **have on** 着る
11. He **keeps to** the old custom. (止めない)

## EXERCISE.

1. 僕の新しい家を見に来たまへ。
2. この残金 (balance) を小遣錢 (pocket-money) にとつて置けと父がいった。
3. 君は部屋を整頓して置かなければいけない。
4. あの新しい舟を漕がうではないか。
5. 蠅を防ぐ工夫 (device) を考へつかぬか。

Do you know of the device of which we keep off the fly?

6. 我々は着物を清潔にきちんと (tidy) して置かねばならぬ。  
*We must keep our clothes clean and tidy.*
7. 室内では帽子と外套は着けてゐてはいけない。  
*You must not keep a hat and overcoat in the room.*
8. 誰が會の (our) 記録 (minute-book) を預つてゐるか。一寸見たいのだ。  
*Who keeps our minute-book? I should like to have a look at it.*
9. あの人の父は三匹馬を飼つてゐる。  
*He keeps three horses.*
10. 今日は珍しい人 (an old acquaintance) から訪問を受けた。  
*I had a visit from an old acquaintance to-day.*

## LESSON XXI.

## 1.

Why isn't your brother smoking to-day?

He has **left off** smoking.

Has he? I admire his moral courage. But he must have found it very hard to do so.

Yes, he says it was very hard. But he found the habit growing on him and **made up** his mind to **leave it off once** for all.

## 2.

What does Tamaru intend to study?

He intends to study law. I think he will **make** a good lawyer.  
 I should think so, too. But is that his father's wish?

Well, his father has **left** the choice to him altogether.

3.

By what train shall we come back?

Isn't there any train **leaving** there at about 5?

Yes, there are two, one <sup>2.0</sup> at 4:30 and the other at 5.20. Which shall we take?

It **makes** no difference to me. But the later train may be better, for that will give us more time to **make** a trip to the shrine.

1. Leave.

1. I **leave** this evening.
2. The next express for Kobe **leaves** at 8.
3. He **left** a note for you.
4. The workmen **leave work** at 5. (止める)

5. I **leave** everything to you. (任せる)
  6. **Leave** the door open.
  7. You had better **leave** it **unsaid**.
  8. **Leave** it as it is.
  9. He has **left off** smoking. (やめる)
2. Make.
1. He **made** much **money** in that business.
  2. He **made** an opening speech.
  3. He **made** me a present.
  4. We **made** a trip to the shrine.
  5. He **made** a tour in America.
  6. He will **make** a good lawyer.
  7. He **makes** his living by teaching.
  8. I **made** his acquaintance at Kobe.
  9. He **made** his appearance on the scene.
  10. It **makes** no difference to me.
  11. **Make** yourself { easy. }  
 { at home. }
  12. He **made up** his mind to do so.

EXERCISE.

1. 僕は英語で演説をしたことがない。いつかやってみてほしいものだ。
2. これはあの人が君に置いていった手紙です。田中に (with) 預けて行きました。



3. あの人は機械を調べる (study) ことが好きだから、よい技師 (engineer) になるだらう。
4. あの人はいつ立ったのか知らなかった。僕の留守のうちに行ってしまった。
5. その哀れな人は薪木 (fire-wood) を賣って活計を立ててゐた。
6. その事は君の判断 (judgement) に任せます。
7. 僕の伯父は僕によい時計をくれた。
8. その事をあの人に話さうか、或は言はずに置かうか。
9. あの人はどうして一二年のうちにあんなに金を儲けたのか知ら。
10. これ(複)をこの儘にして置いてはいけない。

## LESSON XXII.

## 1.

Did your friend **set out** yesterday as he planned?

No, he has **put off** his departure.

What made him **change** his plan?

Why, he met with an accident the day before. An automobile **ran into** his *kuruma* and threw him to the ground.

He got badly hurt in the leg.

## 2.

How are these machines **run**?

They are all **run** by water-power. You will see huge pipes at the back of the building. They are water-pipes.

How many hours a day are the machines kept **running**?

They are kept **running** day and night.

## 3.

You can amuse yourself by looking through this microscope.

Thank you. I am very fond of microscopes.

Do you know how to **set** the focus?

Yes, I know how to **set** it. I can easily adjust the instrument to my eye.

1. Put.

1. The mother **put** her child to sleep.
2. He was **put to death**.

3. He never **puts a question** to teachers.
  4. He **put it** in this way. (言ふ)
  5. He **put off** his departure. (延ばす)
  6. I **put out** the light. (消す)
  7. I **put on** my heavy coat.
  8. He usually **puts up at** the Nagoya Hotel. (泊る)
2. Run.
1. They **run** these machines by water-power. (運轉する)
  2. The police **ran after** the thief.
  3. He **ran against** a telegraph post. (ぶつかると)
  4. The man **ran off** with the money.
  5. The cars **ran into** each other. (衝突する)
  6. A horse **ran away** with a carriage.
  7. The train **ran over** a girl.
3. Set.
1. We **set** the clock at noon. (合せる)
  2. The servant **sets** the room **in order**. (片づける)
  3. They **set** the house **on fire**. (245)
  4. The wet season **has set in** early. (始まる)
  5. He **set out** yesterday. (245)
  6. The statue was **set up** soon after the war. (245)

EXERCISE.

1. 十時半には消燈する (should—) といふのが寄宿舎の規則だ。

2. 小供が街を横切らうとして、馬車にひかれた。
3. 戦争の記念として (in commemoration of) 澤山の記念碑 (monuments) が建てられた。
4. あの人はもっと丁寧ていねいにそれを言ひました。
5. 馬丁 (groom) が数人暴馬 (runaway horse) を追ひかけたが、馬に追ひつくことが出来なかった。
6. 敵が村に火を放った。
7. 雨のために仕合は次の土曜日に延ばされた。
8. 列車が衝突したが、幸にどちらも客車でなくてよかった (it was a mercy)。
9. 梅雨期は大抵六月の半頃に始まる。
10. 大使一行 (the Envoy and suite) 昨日着、直に帝國ホテルに入れり。

LESSON XXIII.

1.

Have you ever **taken** your bicycle to pieces?

Yes, I **took it to pieces** once out of curiosity. And I made a great mistake <sup>(from) 間違</sup> in doing so. I advise you never to do so with yours unless you are obliged to.

Why so?

It is because you could rarely put it together again just as it was before. And then you can't tell how long it will **take** till you have everything just to your satisfaction.

## 2.

Is that a stove you have there?

Yes, it is a gas stove. It is very handy and comfortable in a Japanese house.

How do you burn gas in it?

Oh, you simply **turn on** the gas and light it. The gas comes out through those little holes inside.

## 3.

Where did you get that photograph **taken**?

I got it **taken** by a photographer on Kudan Hill.

Do you mean the one halfway up the hill?

No, it was the first one on the hill as you **turn** to the right.

英語の書き方

## 1. Take.

1. **Take** this medicine before you go to bed.
2. I shall **take** your measure. (計る)
3. You must **take** the corner carefully. (曲がる)
4. I want to get my photograph **taken**.
5. Can you **take** my photograph at once?
6. I did not have time to **take** anything. (食べる)
7. I **took** him to be a scholar. (思ふ)
8. I **took** him for your father. (思誤る)
9. I have **taken** cold.
10. This room is **taken**. (塞がっている)
11. How long will it **take** to go?
12. He **takes after** his father. (似てゐる)
13. He **took** his bicycle to pieces. (ほごす)
14. I **took in** every thing at a glance. (見渡す)
15. Japanese paper **takes up** ink. (吸込む)

## 2. Turn.

1. I **turned on** the gas. (出す)
2. I **turned off** the gas. (止める)
3. I **turned** to the right.
4. The road **turns off** to the right.
5. I **turned over** the chair.
6. His hair **turned** gray.

## EXERCISE.

1. 大層顔色がわるい。何か薬を飲んだらよからう。
2. どうか水を出してくれ。僕の手は穢いから。
3. 何か食べぬと餓死をしさうだ。
4. 真直に行くと道が左へ曲ってをります。
5. この機械はほごしてはいけない。組合はせることが頗るむつかしい。
6. どちらへ曲ってよいか分らない。植物園に行くにはどれが一番近い道ですか。
7. 寒がらない部屋が三つあります。どれでもお選びなさい。
8. 暗くなった。電燈をつけてくれ。
9. 見ず知らずの人を君だと思違をした。
10. 自轉車に乗って歩く時、角を注意して曲がらないといけない。

## REVIEW EXERCISE. (XVIII—XXIII.)

1. あなたの要點がわかりません。どうかもう一度お話を願ひます。
2. この次の試験までに、この公式 (formulae) を皆暗誦しなければならぬ。
3. 昨日殆ど七年も逢はなかつた舊友から訪問を受けた。

4. 外は非常に寒いから、出かけるなら厚い外套を着て行かねばなりません。
5. 僕は寫眞を半身に (a half-length picture) 寫して貰ひたい。
6. 演説者は雄辯で有名な人であるから、聴衆は非常に集まりました。
7. 田の水は旱魃 (drought) のため皆無くなってしまった。
8. あの人もあの人の兄弟も、皆よくお母さんに似てゐる。
9. 急いで原を横切つて行つたら、足が繩にひっかゝつた。
10. 米國の兄から手紙を受取りましたが、來年は早く歸ってくるさうです。
11. 寒い時候 (the cold weather) は大抵十一月頃に始まります。
12. それは皆そのまゝにして置きなさい。私が皆しまつて置きませう。
13. 石油は容易に火が移りますし、それを消すのも非常に困難です。
14. これはこの前こゝに來た時泊つた宿屋だ。
15. この文の意味がわからない。君の助けをかして (give) くれなうか。

## RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

Taro Baba, Esq., *especially 特別*  
Dear Sir,

Your presence is cordially  
requested at a farewell meeting to be  
held in honour of Mr. Haruo Murai,  
who is going to America shortly, at  
the Fujimi-ken, Kojimachi, on the  
20th inst., at 6 p.m. *post meridiem*

Yours obediently, *敬啟*  
Jiro Yamada.

For the Committee. *敬啟*

Fee: ¥ 2.00.  
*金*

(課 題)

拜啓 太田一男君歐洲より歸朝に付、  
来る十五日午後五時より芝公園三縁  
亭に於て歡迎會相開候間、御臨席の榮

を得度奉懇願候。 敬白

委員 德田三郎

石田四郎殿

會費二圓五十錢

## LESSON. XXIV.

1.

Which route are you going to take when  
you go to England?

I am going to take the Trans-Siberian  
route. *鐵道*

How shall you go?

I shall first go to Vladivostok and then  
take the State Express. *蘇台車*

Do you intend to break your journey any-  
where?

No, I shall go straight through. I hear  
*that* it is quite comfortable on the  
train.

Will you come back by the same route?

No, when I come back I shall take the sea route *as* I want to try that, too.  
 Have you any one who can go with you?  
 No, I have no one *who* can go with me.

Have you seen an <sup>2.</sup> aeroplane? *飛行機*  
 No, I have never seen one, *but* my brother has.

Where did he see it?

He saw the machine at Ueno *when* some one was experimenting with it.  
 How I wish to see one flying across the sky!  
 But isn't this a very wonderful age?

Yes, it is. Only a few years ago the wireless telegraph first came into existence, *and* now all sorts of flying machines are being invented.

1. Sentence を構造上より分ちて、(a) Simple Sentence, (b) Compound Sentence, (c) Complex Sentence の三種とす。

2. Simple Sentence とは唯一個の Finite Verb を有するものをいふ。  
 This *is* a wonderful age. *主格の動詞が変化*  
 I *shall go* straight through. *不定詞*  
 I *am going* to take the Trans-Siberian route. *進行形*

3. Compound Sentence とは二個或はそれ以上の獨立せる Clause より成れるものをいふ。而してこれに用ふる Conjunction は *and, but, or* の如きものなり。

Only a few years ago the wireless telegraph first came into existence, *and* now all sorts of flying machines are being invented.

I have never seen an aeroplane, *but* my brother has seen one.

〔注意〕 Compound Sentence にありては、往々各の Clause に通有する部分は、その一を止めて他は省略してあることあり。

I shall first go to V. *and* (*I shall*) then take the State Express.

I may go by steamer, *or* (*I may go*) by train.

4. Complex Sentence とは一個或はそれ以上の附屬せる Clause を有するものをいふ。これには三種あり。

(a) Noun Clause の 附屬せるもの。

I hear *that* it is quite comfortable on the train.

I asked him *if* he had seen an aeroplane.

*That* this is a very wonderful age is beyond question. *意味*

(b) Adjective Clause の 附屬せるもの。

I have no one *who* can go with me.

There are times *when* every one feels a little sad.

(c) Adverbial Clause の 附屬せるもの。

He saw the machine at Ueno *when* some one was experimenting with it.

I will take the sea route *as* I want to try that, too.

〔注意一〕 Though, when, unless, till, if, whether ... or, while などの Conjunction によりて率ゐらるゝ Clause の Subject が、Principal Clause の Subject と同じき時は、これを Verb の to be と共に省略すること往々あり。

*Though* (*he was*) much alarmed at the news, he did not lose all hope. *結果*

His opinion, *whether* (*it is*) right *or* wrong, does not concern me.

〔注意二〕 Than によりて率ゐらるゝ Clause に於

ては、Principal Clause と通有なる部分は省略するを常とす。

He writes English better *than* I (*write English*.)

I like an automobile better *than* (*I like*) a carriage.

#### EXERCISE.

Tell the structure of each sentence:—

1. He called at my house but left soon after.
2. I forgot to tell you the time when I should return.
3. Men engage in work that they may earn a living.
4. The king now told them what to do.
5. He could not tell how the thing came to pass. *happen*
6. I agree to this, *fu* provided you sign your name.
7. We intend to start next Tuesday, weather permitting.
8. This one fact, if closely examined, proves the man guilty.
9. This is not such a book as I should have chosen.
10. Either this man sinned or his parents.

## LESSON XXV.

Compound and Simple Sentences  
with Same Sense.

1.

He was in bad health, **and so** he could not work.

= Owing to <sup>due</sup> bad health, he could not work.

2.

He must first serve fifteen years, **and then** he can retire on a pension.

= Before retiring <sup>2. 1/2</sup> on a pension, he must first serve fifteen years.

3.

The sun *rose* **and** the fog dispersed.

= The sun having risen, the fog dispersed.

4.

**Turn** to the left, **and** you will find the house of your friend.

= Turning to the left, you will find the house of your friend.

5.

Every effort was made to check the spread of cholera, **and yet** a large number of people died.

= In spite of every effort being made to check the spread of cholera, a large number of people died.

6.

He **not only** *made* a promise, **but** he **also** kept it.

= Besides making a promise, he kept it.

7.

He must confess his fault, **or** he *will be fined*.

= He must confess his fault to escape being

fined.

## EXERCISE.

(a)

*Reduce the following sentences to Simple ones:—*

1. He did his best to be punctual, but still he was occasionally behind time.
2. You must work hard, or you will not get promotion.



3. He was in bad health, and so he could not go to school.
4. The vessel sank, and the captain perished.
5. He and I have come to terms, and so the business will now prosper. *契約同略*

(b)

Expand the following sentences to Compound ones:—

1. Drawing a sword, he rushed at his enemy.
2. Before going home, he must first finish that work.
3. In spite of his mother's attempt to correct him, he remained none the less lazy.
4. For all his riches, he is not contented.
5. Besides myself every one else declares him to be guilty. *また*

(c)

下の文を Compound と Simple との二様に譯せよ。

1. あの人には知識があるのみでなく経験もある。
2. 私はあの人に時を上手に使へ (to make the best use of) と忠告したが、注意を拂はなかった。
3. 輪が落込んで、車は荷物を卸さなくては (without being unloaded) 動かすことが出来なかった。
4. あの人には非常に努力して (made a great effort) 遂に目的を達した。
5. 霧が非常に濃くなって、我々は餘義なく (we were forced to) 止まった。

## LESSON XXVI.

Complex and Simple Sentences  
with Same Sense.

1.

(Noun Clause.)

- (a) I am certain **that** *I shall give* you satisfaction.  
= I am certain **of giving** you satisfaction.
- (b) It is said **that** *he lost* most of his money.  
= He is said **to have lost** most of his money.
- (c) Tell me **when** and **where** *you were born*.  
= Tell me **the time** and **place of** your birth.
- (d) I believe **what** *he said*.  
= I believe **his words**.
- (e) I am surprised **that** *he should be so foolish*.  
= I am surprised **at his foolishness**.

2.

(Adjective Clause.)

- (a) The benefits **that** *he derived from* his early

training were soon lost.

变明着  
= The benefits of his early training were soon lost.

(b) They soon forgot the labours *they had endured*.

= They soon forgot **their** past labours.

(c) I have no money *that I can spare*.  
= I have no money to spare. 按他物以得之

## 3.

(Adverbial Clause.)

(a) *When they finished* their dinner, they started off again.

= **Having finished** their dinner, they started off again.

(b) The boy was pleased *that he had won* a prize.

= The boy was pleased **at having won** a prize.

(c) They were surprised *when they heard* him confess.

= They were surprised **to hear** him confess.

(d) As the main point *has been gained*, success is certain. 原句翻译 学校取得知识

= The main point **having been gained**, success is certain.

(e) The problem was **so** difficult *that it could not be solved*.

= The problem was **too** difficult to be solved.

(f) He would be thankful, *if he were relieved* of all his trouble. 拯救

= He would be thankful **to be relieved** of all his trouble.

(g) *Although he is very rich*, he is never contented.

= **In spite of all his riches**, he is never contented.

## EXERCISE.

## (a)

Reduce the following sentences to Simple ones:—

1. The house which we now occupy suits us exactly.
2. No one can tell when he will come.
3. As they were all well armed, they were quite

ready to fight.

4. He started by night so that he might escape being seen by any one.
5. We never looked him in the face but we laughed.

(b)

*Expand the following sentences to Complex ones:—*

1. He is generally believed to have died of poison.
2. We know the name of the writer of that letter.
3. He was not a man to tell a lie.
4. He was ashamed of being unable to give an answer.
5. I should be very glad to be able to help him in any way.

(c)

下の文を Complex と Simple との二様に譯せよ。

1. あの人は澤山經驗はあるけれど、まだ力が不十分(incompetent)だ。
2. あの人のいふことは何でも信用(confidence)が出来ない。
3. あの人は若い時怠惰であつたから、今難義をしてゐる(is miserable)。
4. 日は非常に熱いが、我々は出かけねばならぬ。
5. あの人が考を更へ(change his mind)たとは非常に驚いた。

## LESSON XXVII.

### Complex and Compound Sentences with Same Sense.

1.

If *you speak* the truth, you need have no fear.  
= **Speak** the truth, **and** you need have no fear.

2.

Unless *you leave* the room, I will compel you to do so.  
= **Leave** the room, **or** I will compel you to do so.

3.

As soon as he stood up to speak, every one became silent.  
= He stood up to speak, **and** every one at once became silent.

4.

Wherever he might speak, he was always listened to with respect.  
= He might speak **at any place** and he was always listened to with respect.

## 5.

He was always honest, **although** he was poor.  
= He was poor **but** he was always honest.

## 6.

I would have come **if** I *had not been* very sick.  
= I **was** very sick, **or** I would have come.

## 7.

He fell sound asleep, **because** he was very tired.  
= He was very tired, **and therefore** he fell sound asleep.

## 8.

I have found the book **that** I lost.  
= I lost a book, **but** I have found it again.

## EXERCISE.

## (a)

Change the following sentences from Complex to Compound:—

1. He left for home yesterday as soon as he received that letter.
2. You will be able to read English with ease and pleasure if you have diligence.
3. I was caught as he came suddenly upon me.
4. If you do not hold your peace, you will be fined. *罰金*
5. He worked hard as he had an object to work for. *目的*

## (b)

Change the following sentences from Compound to Complex:—

1. The gun came in sight, and the enemy fled at once.
2. Be careful of your money, or you will soon lose it.
3. He is sixty years old, and yet he still has good sight.
4. I thoroughly dislike that man, and therefore I can not admire him.
5. Cut down some of the trees, and you will have a better view.

## (c)

下の文を Complex と Compound との二様に譯せよ。

1. 我々は走らないと、汽車に間に合はないかも知れない。
2. もしあの人がその家を買へば、借金する (run into debt) やうになるだらう。

3. 暴風雨は烈しく (violent) ないやうであつたが、  
大層被害があつた (did much damage)。
4. もし僕がそれだけ (that amount) の金子を持っ  
てゐたならば、喜んで君に貸して上げるのだが。
5. あの人は成功するまで、忍耐して努力した。

## LESSON XXVIII.

Combination of Simple Sentences into  
a Single Simple Sentence.

## 1.

He fled.

He had seen a bear coming. }

= Seeing a bear coming, he fled.

## 2.

The sun rose. }

The fog dispersed. }

= The sun having risen, the fog dispersed.

## 3.

He gave them his advice. }

He helped them liberally. }

= Besides giving them his advice, he helped  
them liberally.

## 4.

He was in bad health.

He was therefore unable to attend school  
regularly. }= Owing to bad health, he was unable to  
attend school regularly.

## 5.

That man cheated all his creditors.

He must have been mad.

= That man must have been mad to  
cheat all his creditors.

## EXERCISE.

## (a)

Combine into Simple sentences by using Participles:—

1. Turn to the left.

You will then find the house.

2. He sat down to rest a little.

He had had a long and tiring walk.

3. Your letter never reached me.

It had been addressed to the wrong house.

(b)

*Combine into Simple Sentences by using Absolute Participles:—*

1. The fog was dense.  
No one could see his way through the street.
2. The captain was slain.  
The soldiers were therefore seized with a panic.
3. It rained all day.  
The travellers suffered much inconvenience.
4. Your brother has been ill during the greater part  
of this term.  
His studies have fallen into arrears.

(c)

*Combine into Simple Sentences by using Prepositions with Nouns or Gerunds:—*

1. We were defeated.  
We were much disappointed at this.
2. He did not succeed.  
He had made every effort.
3. The feats of the juggler were astonishing.  
Every one present was astonished.
4. The dog pricked up its ears.  
The sound of some one's feet made it do so.

(d)

*Combine into Simple Sentences by using Infinitives:—*

1. He could not prepare well for the examination.  
He had not sufficient time.
2. There is only one way.  
By that you may succeed.
3. The head guides the rest of the body.  
It was made for this purpose.
4. I thoroughly distrust that man.  
I must speak plainly at once on this point.

## LESSON XXIX.

Combination of Simple Sentences  
into a Compound Sentence.

1.

He made a promise. }  
Moreover he kept it. }

= He **not only** made a promise, **but** he  
**also** kept it.

## 2.

That animal may be a fish. }  
 It may be a serpent. }  
 It must be one of them. }

= That animal is **either** a fish **or** a serpent.

## 3.

He is poor. }  
 He is honest. }

= He is poor, **but** (he is) honest.

## 4.

The cat is meek. }  
 The cat is silent. }  
 The cat is sly. }  
 The cat is cruel. }  
 The rat runs away at the sight of the cat. }  
 The rat enters its hole. }

= The cat is meek **and** silent, **but** sly **and** cruel; **hence** the rat runs away at the sight of the cat **and** enters its hole.

## 5.

The wind was strong. }  
 It drove the ship ashore. }  
 The ship struck into the sand. }  
 It remained there for several days. }

<sup>y. 2.</sup>  
 = **Driven** ashore **by** the strong wind, the ship struck into the sand **and** remained there for several days.

## EXERCISE.

Combine into Compound Sentences:—

- Swimming is a fine healthy exercise.  
Swimming is often the means of saving one's own life.  
Swimming is often the means of saving the life of others.
- That hopping animal may be a frog.  
It may be a toad.  
It cannot be both.
- He is a rich man.  
He is not proud of his wealth.  
He makes no distinction between rich and poor.
- Look at the paws of a cat.

- The paws are furnished with long, sharp claws.  
You will see the reason of her skill in catching  
birds or rats.
5. Some men die fighting on the battle-field.  
Some men die on a bed of honour.
6. We would have entered that dark cave.  
We would have explored thoroughly its inner  
parts.  
We had no torches.  
We were forced to give up the attempt.
7. It was now six o'clock in the evening.  
It was too late to start on our journey.  
We postponed starting till the following morning.
8. The boat seemed likely to sink.  
He did not lose his courage.  
He continued pulling the oars.  
He brought the boat safely to land.
9. He was clever, accomplished, and virtuous.  
He had one failing.  
He was rather timid.
10. He passed the examination.  
We did not expect him to do so.  
He came out at the head of the list of successful  
candidates.

11. We must reach the station by four o'clock.  
There is only one hour left.  
We must start at once.
12. I have no knowledge of the person referred to.  
I am unable to say anything good of him.  
I am unable to say anything bad of him.
13. I was not the only person to hear this strange  
story.  
You heard it.  
You believed it to be true.  
I did not believe it.
14. He caught the robbers.  
He never got back the stolen property.  
The property consisted of gold and silver orna-  
ments.
15. You made a sad mistake.  
You were ignorant of the fact and its conse-  
quences.  
You deserve pardon.



## LESSON XXX.

Combination of Simple Sentences  
into a Complex Sentence.

1.

He is going to some place. }  
 No one knows it. }  
 = No one knows **where** he is going.

2.

He will not return soon. }  
 He declared this to be his intention. }  
 = He declared **that** he would not return  
 soon.

3.

An orator should possess a clear voice. }  
 My friend does not possess one. }  
 = My friend does not possess a clear  
 voice, **which** an orator should possess.

4.

He left off trying to do his best. }  
 He could not give satisfaction anyhow. }  
 = He left off trying to do his best, **as**

he could not give satisfaction anyhow.

5.

He is a clever boy. }  
 No other boy in the class is cleverer. }  
 = He is cleverer **than** any other boy in  
 the class.

6.

His difficulties become greater and greater. }  
 He shows more and more energy. }  
 = **The greater** his difficulties become, **the**  
**more** energy he shows.

## EXERCISE.

*Combine into Complex Sentences:—*

1. He will not remain here another day.  
He told them so.
2. Our friend will soon recover his health.  
There is no doubt of this.
3. He is going somewhere.  
I do not know.  
His best friends do not know.
4. I have seen that man's face before somewhere.  
I am sure of it.

5. He had made a serious mistake.  
He had caused much mischief thereby.  
Perceiving this he confessed his fault.
6. We came upon a certain cottage.  
Here a farmer was living with his family.
7. He got richer and richer.  
He became more and more avaricious.
8. He is a diligent boy.  
The other boys in the class are not equally diligent.
9. I may perhaps be allowed to speak.  
I can then explain everything.
10. The school-bell rang.  
All immediately went to their seats.
11. He persevered day and night.  
At last he gained his end.
12. We found that the worst danger was over.  
For this reason we were greatly relieved.
13. You have treated me in a certain way.  
I will treat you in the same way.
14. They may give him leave.  
They may not give him leave.  
He says he will go back to his native country.

15. The mountains increase in height.  
The air proportionately increases in coolness.

**REVIEW EXERCISE. (XXIV—XXX.)**

(a)

*Change to Simple Sentences:—*

1. He is so clever that I cannot keep pace with him.
2. It is not likely that he will fail.
3. Although he was industrious, he failed in the final test.
4. As the weather was bad and threatened to become worse, we stayed at home so that we might not get drenched with rain.

(b)

*Change to Complex Sentences:—*

1. I was too late to help him.
2. Work hard, or you will lose your place.
3. But for her careful nursing, he would not have recovered.
4. For all his wealth he is discontented.

(c)

*Combine into Simple Sentences:—*

1. He was fined for some reason.

- The reason was unknown.
2. We have no dictionary.  
We are therefore unable to look out the meaning of this word.
  3. He could not speak.  
He was thoroughly ashamed of his misconduct.
  4. There was some fear of the failure of the plan.  
Every precaution was taken.

## (d)

*Combine into Complex, Compound, or Mixed Sentences:—*

1. The shipwrecked sailors watched for the appearance of a ship.  
All their hopes of escape were centred on this vessel.
2. I must have your receipt.  
I will then consent to pay the money.
3. We heard the sad news.  
We immediately started for the afflicted house.  
There we found the mourners.
4. I am very sorry.  
He has lost all hopes.  
He has given up work.  
He has excellent abilities.
5. They spoke in defence of their absent friend.

- They could not have spoken better.
6. I gave the man the same instructions again and again.  
I wished him to avoid making mistakes.  
Mistakes at such a time might be fatal.
  7. They had now finished their meal.  
They at once resumed their journey.  
They walked another ten miles.  
They then stopped and rested.
  8. He is now old.  
He cannot learn.  
He could have learnt in his younger days.

## RECREATION EXERCISE.

(作 例)

## Curriculum Vitæ.

1925  
Ichiro Ikeda,Born on August 15th  
in the 17th year of Meiji.Permanent domicile: Yutakamura, Minami-  
Azumigori, Nagano-ken.Present address: 25, Horaicho, Hongo-ku,  
Tokyo.

Entered the Meisei Elementary School  
in April of the 24th year of Meiji.

Finished the second year of the higher  
course in the 30th year of Meiji.

Entered the Matsumoto Middle School  
in April of the same year. Finished  
the whole school course in the 35th  
year of Meiji.

Admitted through examination to the  
First High School, Tokyo.

Graduated from the same in the 38th  
year of Meiji.

Entered the Law College of the To-  
kyo Imperial University in September  
of the same year.

Graduated from the same in the 42nd  
year of Meiji.

No punishment and no reward.

(課 題)

履 歷 書

今 村 七 郎

明治十七年十一月十五日生

原 籍 青森縣弘前市白銀町三十七番地

現住所 東京市本郷區千駄木町六十三番地

明治二十四年弘前小學校に入學。

明治三十年同校尋常科修了。

同年四月弘前第一中學校に入學。

明治三十五年同校全科修了。

同年四月試験の上東京高等商業學校  
に入學。

明治三十九年三月同校卒業。

賞罰なし。

右 今 村 七 郎

## APPENDIX.

### 各種學校入學試験問題集

#### A.

次の文を英譯せよ。

1. 母の病氣で今日は出かけ兼ねます。(仙臺高工)  
(註) で=on account of
2. 試験が済んだら、海水浴に行かうと思つてゐます。(醫學専門)  
(註) 海水浴に=for sea-bathing
3. 注文した書籍が今に届かないのは不審だ。  
(高等)  
(註) 注文する=order 今に=yet
4. 僕は自分で行けないから、誰か代に行つて貰ひませう。(海兵)  
(註) 自分で=in person 行つて貰ふ=have...go
5. 如何に説明するとも、かれをして了解せしむる能はず。(商船)  
(註) 如何に=however hard 了解せしむる=make...  
understand

## B.

Correct the following, if necessary:—

1. Few money is better than none. (海兵)
2. I don't see him since Monday last. (陸士)
3. If I knew the truth, I will tell it you. (醫學専門)
4. This is the same man who have called yesterday.  
(海機)
5. I have entered into this school last year. (仙臺高工)

## C.

次の文を英譯せよ。

1. 私の申しましたのは、さうではございません。  
(東京高師)
2. 私は晴雨に拘らず、明朝未明に出發致します。  
(熊本高工)

(註) 晴雨に拘らず—rain or shine

3. 今日は天長節ですから、日の丸の旗が戸毎に  
翻ってゐます。(陸士)

(註) 日の丸の旗—the flag of the Rising Sun

4. 昨年失敗せざりしならんには、今年再び入學  
試験を受くるの要なきに。(水産)

(註) 要なきに—would not have to

5. 彼は幼少より學問を好み、勉強と忍耐とによ  
り後年立派な學者となれり。(中等檢定)

- (註) 勉強—industry; diligence 後年—in after years  
立派な—fine; excellent

## D.

1. Write the Present of the following Verbs:—  
Bore, bade, dug, stung, ground, sought. (海機)
2. Combine the following sets of simple sentences into  
single sentences, supplying in each case an appropriate  
connective:—  
(a) The cat is away. The mice will play.  
(b) Be patient. I will punish you. (七高)
3. Objectと共に Complementを有する Transitive Verb  
を含む一文章を擧げよ。 (陸士)
4. Fill the blanks with "Yes" or "No":—  
(a) Did you not find him at home?  
——, he was out.  
(b) Did you not catch the train?  
——, I missed it.  
(c) Can neither you nor he speak French?  
——, I think he can.  
(d) There was no one else there, was there?  
——, I was alone. (海兵)
5. Insert appropriate Prepositions in the places left  
blank:—

- (a) The moon rose — twelve o'clock — the night.
- (b) He is taller than you — two inches. (高等)

## E.

次の文を英譯せよ。

1. 確かには知りませんが、さうだと聞きました。  
(海機)  
(註) 確かには=exactly さうだと=something like that
2. あの男は何か悪いことをしたに違ひない。  
(三高)  
(註) 何か悪いこと=something wrong
3. あんな丈夫な男が病氣になったとは不思議だ。(高等)  
(註) 丈夫な男=a strong man
4. 病氣のため御親切なる招待に應ずる能はず、實に遺憾に存じ候。(大阪高工)  
(註) 應ずる=accept 實に遺憾である=greatly regret
5. 云はぬは云ふに優ることあり。(仙臺高工)  
(註) 云はぬ=to be silent ことあり=is sometimes

## F.

1. Write the Plural of the following Nouns:—  
Leaf; gulf; major-general; commander-in-chief.  
(海機)

2. Name the classes of Nouns which may be used without any Article. (水産)
3. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the Voice of the Verbs:—  
He was asking us a strange question.  
It can not be done by me. (海兵)
4. Give the Past and the Past Participle of each of the following Verbs:—  
(a) wear (b) come (c) know  
(d) write (e) mean (f) put  
(七高)
5. Convert the following from the Direct to the Indirect Narration:—  
They said to me, "What we have seen is not what we expected."  
(新潟醫學)

## G.

次の文を英譯せよ。

1. 在米の友人よりの來信によれば、近來日本人の渡米するものが、著しく減じたさうだ。(東京高商)  
(註) によれば=according to 近來=of late; lately (もの)が=(もの)の數が=the number of 著しく=considerably
2. 外語國を知らずして外交官となるは、資本な

くして商業を営むが如し。(外語)

(註) 外交官=diplomatic official 資本=capital 営む  
=carry on

3. 年三十五、東京高等工業學校卒業、多年機械工業に従事す。機械工場の技師長に雇はれたし。

(東京高工)

(註) 高等工業學校=Higher Technical School 機械工業=mechanical engineering 機械工場=a mechanical workshop 技師長=chief engineer

4. 「スミス様は今丁度用事からですから、あなたの御用向は何ですか承る様に頼まれました。(陸士)

(註) 用事中です=is engaged

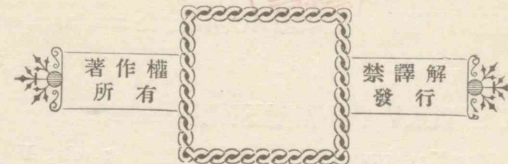
5. 先日見ず知らずの人が金を借りに来たが、随分虫のよい男だ。(高等)

(註) 見ず知らずの人—an utter stranger 虫のよい=audacious

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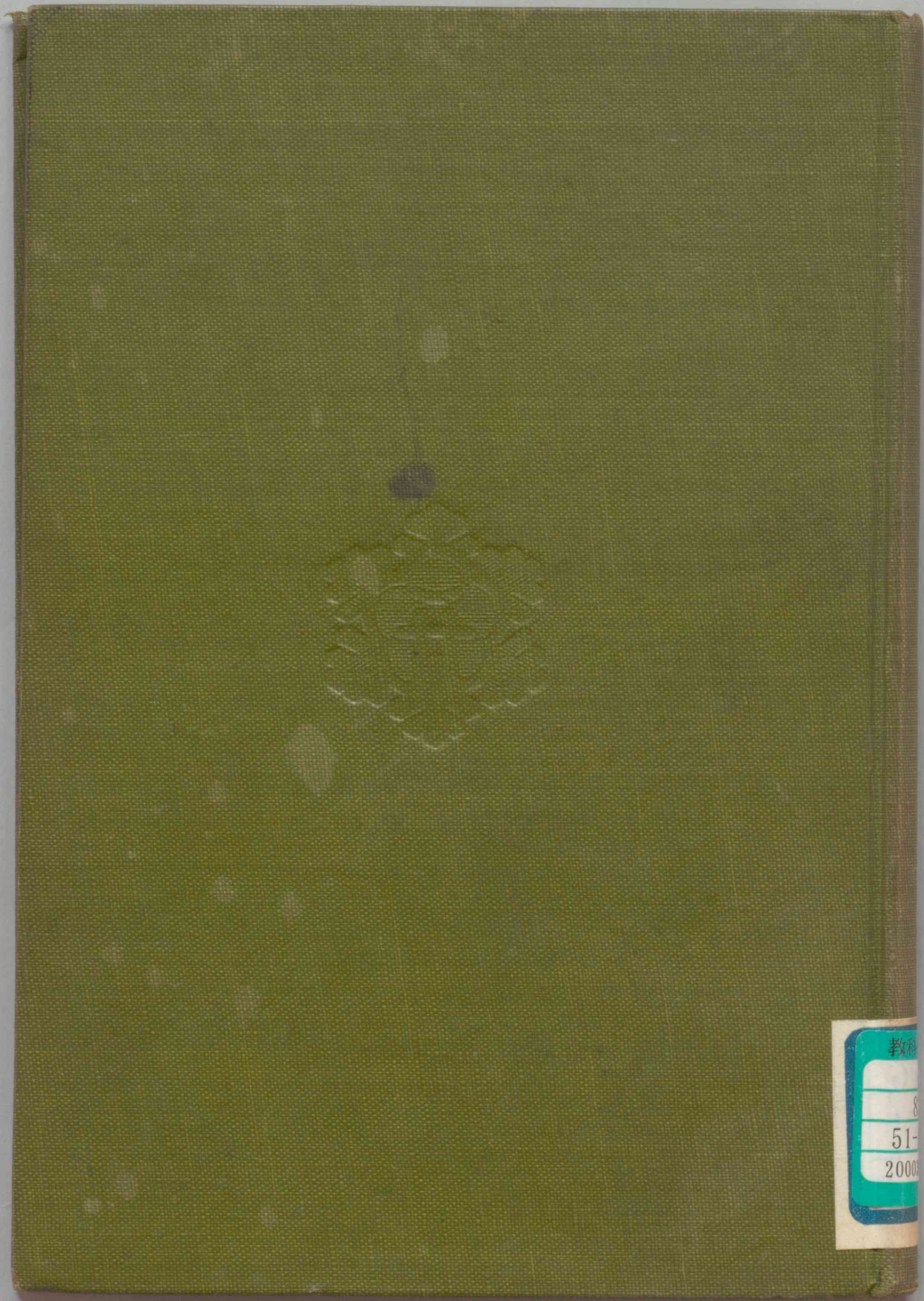
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