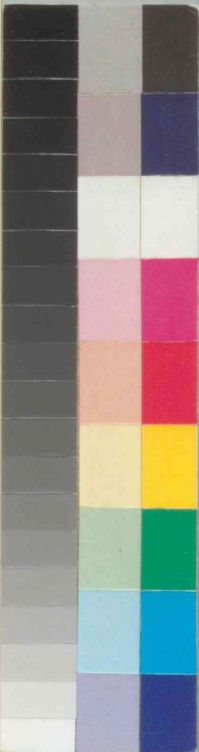


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BOOK B

NEW STAR
ENGLISH COMPOSITION

BY S. SAGAWA

広島大学図書



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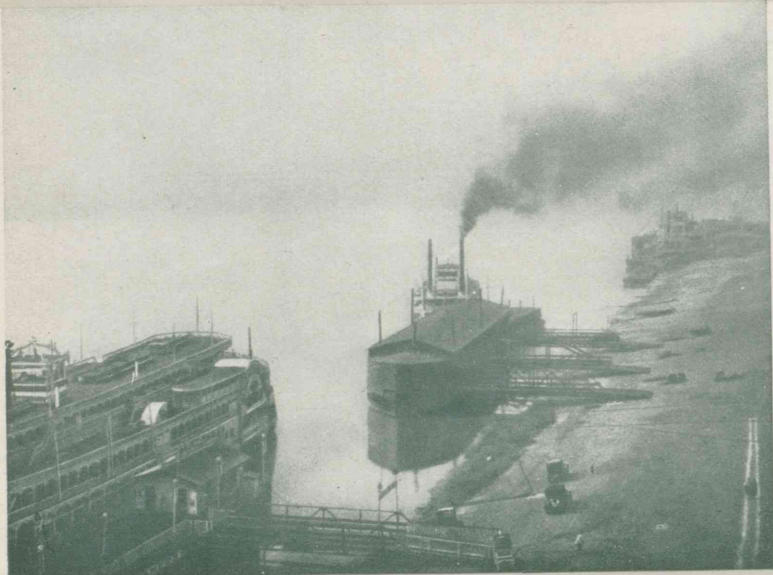
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師範學校英語科
中學校外國語科
昭和八年六月六日 實業學校外國語科

NEW STAR
ENGLISH COMPOSITION

BY S. SAGAWA

BOOK I

Teikoku Shoin



広島大学図書



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BOOK ONE

CHAPTER I

ARTICLES

(1)

飛行機は、自動車と同様に、エンジンで動くの
です。

An aeroplane, like a motor-car, is
driven by an engine.

1. "A" の三用法.

a) *A fox* is a cunning animal. [Generalizing]

(*Foxes* are cunning animals.)

b) I see *a book* on the table. [Individualizing]

(I see *some books* on the table.)

- c) He is *a teacher* of English. [Predicative]
(They are *teachers* of English.)

(2)

御主人は只今旅行して御留守ですが一二週間
しますと御歸りになります。

The master is now away on a
journey, but he will be back in a
week or two.

2. “A” の特別用法.

- a) I shall finish the work in a day or two. [“A”
=one]
b) He introduced me to a Mr. Kato, a lawyer.
[“A”=a certain]
c) He gets a hundred yen a month. [“A”=per]
d) They are nearly of an age. [“A”=the same]

3. 「～して留守」「～へ行つて留守」

He is away on a trip.

Taro is away at school.

(3)

此處に万年筆が一本と鉛筆が何本かある。万年
筆はお前に上げる。鉛筆はお前の兄弟に上げるの
だ。

You see a fountain-pen and some
pencils here. The fountain-pen is for
you, and the pencils are for your
brothers.

4. 「特定定冠詞」の用法.

- a) Here are a wrist-watch and a ring. *The wrist-*
watch is mine and *the ring* is my sister's.
b) Tokyo is *the capital* of Japan.
This is *the house* in which I was born.
I have hired a house; *the rent* is very cheap.
cf. He is a student of this school.
I know a man who is proficient in English.
c) Some one is at *the door*.
The servant has gone to *the post-office*.

(4)

僕は昨年吉野へ行きましたが、丁度花時で、櫻が見事に咲いてみました。

When I went to Yoshino last year, it was just the flower season, and **the cherry-blossoms** were in full bloom.

5. 「特定定冠詞」を複数名詞に附けると其**特定物全體**を指す。比較：—

{ They are *the teachers* of our school.

{ They are *teachers* of our school.

{ *Cherry-trees* blossom in April.

{ It was April, and *the cherry-trees* were in full blossom.

(5)

犬も有用な動物ではあるが、馬は更に一層有用である。

The dog is a useful animal, but **the horse** is still more useful.

6. 「代表定冠詞」 The + Singular Common Noun は其種類全體を表す。

The whale is a mammal.

The silkworm feeds on mulberry leaves.

(6)

信濃川は信濃の國に源を發し、日本海に注ぐ。

The river Shinano rises in Shinano Province, and flows into the Japan Sea.

7. 固有名詞と定冠詞。

a) 河, 海: the Sumida; the Pacific Ocean.

b) 船舶, 軍艦: the Asama-maru; the Mutsu.

c) 公共營造物: the Education Department; the First High School; the Imperial Hotel.

d) 刊行物: the Japan Times; the Kaizo; the Kojiki. (cf. "Robinson Crusoe")

e) 山脈: the Alps. (cf. Mt. Fuji)

f) 群島: the Philippines (or the Philippine Islands).

(7)

大連はその市街の壯麗なること東洋の巴里と稱せられる。

The city of Dairen is called the 'Paris of the East' because of the magnificence of its streets.

8. 普通名詞に轉化せる固有名詞。

Admiral Togo is *the Nelson* of Japan.

Japan is called *the 'England of the East.'*

EXERCISE

1. 私は今日原を散歩して居ると一人の少年と少女に出会つた。少年は手に空氣銃を、少女は花束を持つてゐた。
2. 私は、鮎川といふ河に沿うた小さな田舎町で生れました。
3. 僕等の學校の先生や生徒は皆凱旋兵士を迎へに停車場へ行つた。

4. 氏は數學の泰斗で、日本のニウトンとも謂ふべき人です。
5. 兄は來る十日横濱出帆の淺間丸で渡米致します。
6. その飛行機は、時速百二十哩で、AB兩市間を二時間ばかりで飛びました。
7. ベルが鳴つてゐる。誰か玄関に來て居るのだらう。一寸行つて見ておいで。
8. 太平洋は近き將來に於て商業上及び政治上の活動舞臺になるであらう。

VOCABULARY

空氣銃	an air-gun
花束	a <u>bouquet</u>
田舎町	a country town
凱旋兵士	soldiers returned from the front
～の泰斗	an authority on ~
出帆する	to sail; set sail; leave
時速～哩	[一時間に～哩]
舞臺	stage
活動	activity

CHAPTER II

OMISSION OF THE ARTICLE

(1)

東京帝國大學總長小野塚博士は昨朝陛下に拜謁仰付けられた。

Dr. Onozuka, **President** of the Tokyo Imperial University, was received in audience by His Majesty yesterday morning.

9. 官職名, 身分等を表す名詞が, 固有名詞と同格的に用ひられる場合.

I know Mr. M., *Minister of Education*.

This is a picture of Dickens, *author* of "Christmas Carol."

(2)

山下君のお父さんは今度長崎高等商業學校の校長に任命された。

Mr. Yamashita's father has recently been appointed **director** of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School.

10. 官職名, 身分等を表す名詞が不完全動詞の補語である時.

George V. is *King* of Great Britain and *Emperor* of India.

He was appointed *governor*.

Mr. Aoyama was elected *president* of the society.

(3)

荆妻事昨夜男子分娩, 幸ひに母子共に健在に候。右御通知まで。

I beg to inform you that my wife had a boy last night, and that both **mother and child** are doing well.

11. 二個の名詞が接續詞又は前置詞によつて結合され共同, 双對, 對照, 連續等の意を表す場合.

They are *master and pupil*.

Rich and poor celebrate New Year's Day.

Write with *pen and ink*.

He is working *night and day*.

(4)

兄の病氣は思つたより重く、その中に入院しなければならなくなるでせう。

My brother is more seriously ill than we imagined, and I am afraid he will have to go to hospital one of these days.

12. 名詞が前置詞と結合して抽象的觀念を表す場合。

{ Is your father *at home*?

{ No, he is *away from home*.

{ My brother has *gone to school*.

{ He is *at school*.

{ He *goes to church* every Sunday.

{ Some people sleep *at church*.

{ Foreigners like to talk *at table*.

{ I found them *at breakfast*.

{ It is time *to go to bed*.

{ He is ill *in bed*.

I went *on foot*, instead of *on horseback*.

{ He is going *by train* (railway).

{ I am going *by water* (sea), not *by land*.

{ Let me know *by letter* (telephone).

{ I will send it *by parcel post*.

EXERCISE

1. 彼の祖父さんは維新の際王事に盡した功に依り男爵を授けられた。
2. 彼等は晝夜の別なく遭難者の死體搜索に努めたが、遂に發見されなかつた。
3. 私は陸路を行かずに海路を行く積りです、そして先方へ著き次第手紙でも知らせ致します。
4. 和蘭公使に任命された廣岡氏は昨日任地に向け横濱を出發した。
5. 母は胃腸が悪くて長らく入院してゐますが、近い中に退院するでせう。
6. 今朝僕が起きた時は、家の人達は皆朝飯を食べてゐた。

7. 師弟の關係は今日では昔と異つてゐる。
 8. 其處へは歩けば一日かゝるが、汽車で行けば一時
 間しかかゝらない。

VOCABULARY

祖 父	a grandfather
維 新	the Restoration
王事に盡した功	one's services in the Imperial cause
〜に依り	in appreciation (recognition) of ~
遭 難 者	a <u>victim</u>
捜 索 する	to search for ~
和 蘭 公 使	the Minister to Holland
任 地	one's post
胃 腸	the <u>stomach and bowels</u>
關 係	relation (between)

 CHAPTER III
 AUXILIARY VERBS I

(1)

庭へ這入つても宜いでせうか。—這入つても
 よいが、花を採つてはいけない。

May I go into the garden?—Yes,
 you **may**; but you **must not** pluck the
 flowers.

13. “May” 「〜してもよい」【許可】 過去形は
 “might.”

You *may* go anywhere you like.

He *said* I *might* go anywhere I liked.

14. “Must not” 「〜してはならぬ」【禁止】

You *must not* play truant.

He *said* I *must not* play truant.

(2)

彼は偉人と云つても差支ないが、善人とは云へ
 ない。

You **may** say that he is a great man,
but you **cannot** call him a good man.

15. 讓歩を表す “May.”

You *may* call him a good scholar, but you *cannot*
call him a good teacher.

However hard you *may* try, you will never succeed.

(3)

先方の代表者が何時来るかも知れぬから、萬事
用意をして置かねばならぬ。

The representative of the other party
may arrive at any moment, so we must
get everything **ready**.

16. “May” 「～かも知れぬ」。過去形は “might.”

A prediction *may* or *may not* come true.

He *said* that it *might* rain.

17. 「……した(であつた)かも知れぬ」。

I *may have said* something like that.

He *may have arrived* at Osaka now.

EXERCISE

- 河へ泳ぎに行つてもよう御座いますか。——宜しい、だが餘り深い所へ行かない様に氣をつけなさい。
- 君の言ふ事は眞實かも知れないが、僕にはどうしても信じられない。
- 何處へでも好きな所へ遊びに行つてもよいが、夕飯時迄には歸つて來なければいけません。
- 僕は風邪で少し熱があつたが、直きに癒るかも知れないと思つた。
- 以前にお目にかゝつたかも知れませんが、はつきり覚えて居りません。
- 日本は色々の點で英國に似てゐる。日本を東洋の英國と云つてもよからう。
- 彼は學問は有らうが、常識に乏しい。だから私は彼を尊敬する氣になれない。
- 今にも降り出すかも知れないから、急いで家へ歸りませう。
- 彼は、誰にもその秘密を洩してはならぬと私に申しました。

VOCABULARY

泳ぎに行く	to go swimming; go for a swim
深い所へ行く(かぬ)	to get out of one's depth (keep within one's depth)
夕飯時	supper time
熱がある	to be feverish; be in fever
色々の點で	in many respects (points)
常識	common sense
尊敬する	to respect
今にも	at any moment
急いで歸る	to hurry home
秘密を洩す	to let out a secret

CHAPTER IV

AUXILIARY VERBS II

(I)

「君はクリケットが出来ますか」「いや、出来ません。あれは主として英國で行はれてゐる運動です。」

“Can you play cricket?” “No, I can't. That is a game chiefly played in England.”

18. “Can” 「～し得る」。否定は “cannot.” “can”, “cannot” の代りに “be able to”; “be unable to” を用ひるも可。

{ I can swim very well.

{ I am able to swim very well.

{ I cannot accompany you.

{ I am unable to accompany you.

19. Can は現在及び過去以外の形を缺く。それらの場合には be able to を代用する。

I *shall be able to* catch the train.
I *have never been able to* beat him.

20. 各種の遊戯を「する」には“play”を用ひる。
to *play* tennis (baseball, pingpong).
to *play* cards (chess).
to *play* at soldiers.

(2)

「山田が落第したといふのは本當かしら」「なに、そんな筈はない、あの様な勉強家なのなもの。」

“Can it be true that Yamada has failed in the examination?” “No, it cannot be, for he is such a hard worker, you know.”

21. 「～する(である)筈がない」
He cannot be poor.
He cannot fail in the attempt.
22. 「～した(であつた)筈がない」
「～する(である)筈はなかつた」
a) He cannot have said such a thing in earnest.

- b) Judging from his look, he could not be ignorant of it.

(3)

僕は會が終るまで居なければならぬが、君はそれには及ばぬ。

I must stay till the meeting breaks up, but you need not do so.

23. 「～せねばならぬ」「～するに及ばぬ」
a) You must do it at once.
b) You need not make haste.
24. 「～せねばならなかつた」「～するに及ばなかつた」
a) I had to go in the rain.
b) { You need not have done so.
I did not have to change cars.
25. 未來には“shall (or will) have to……”
a) I shall have to do it all over again.
b) I shall not have to serve in the army.
26. “Must”の變化せぬ場合。
a) He thought he must tell it to his father.
b) He said that I must work harder.

(4)

あの人は餘程の金持に相違ない、御殿の様な家に住んで立派な暮しをして居るから。

He **must** be a very rich man, for he lives in fine style in a palace of a house.

27. 「～する(である)に違ひない」

He *must* succeed after such diligence.

=He will certainly succeed.....

He *must* be a great scholar to know that.

=He is certainly a great scholar to know that.

28. 「～した(であつた)に違ひない」

He *must have told* a lie.

He *must have arrived* at Kyoto by this.

He *must have been* off his head.

29. Dependent Clause 中の “must.”

I *thought* that he **must** be mad.

I *thought* that he *must have lost* his wits.

(5)

○ 假令私が金満家であつてもお前を遊ばせては置かぬ。人が自らのパンの爲に働くのは當然なのだから。

Even if I were a millionaire, I would not have you idle; for a man **ought to** work for his own bread.

30. “Ought” 「～べきである」【義務】

You *ought to* pay what you owe.

You *ought not to* go to such a place.

31. 「～べきであつた」

You *ought to have come* earlier.

You *ought not to have done* such a thing.

32. Sequence of Tenses に因る過去としては其儘用ひる。

He said, “You *ought to* be satisfied.”

He said that I *ought to* be satisfied.

(6)

彼は家庭教師について勉強してゐるのだから、他の生徒より成績が良いのは當然だ。

He is studying under a private teacher, so he ought to get better marks than other boys.

33. “Ought” 「はず」【當然の結果】

He ought to succeed, for he is so industrious.

He ought to have arrived there by this.

EXERCISE

1. 先生は僕等に十分間で其の詩を誦読せよと云はれたが、誰も出来なかつた。
2. 夕方迄にそれをやり終へる事は出来ません、明日の學課の豫習をしなければなりませんから。
3. 僅かの収入でどうしてあれだけの家族を支へて行けるか不思議でならない。
4. これほど立派な本を著したのだから、彼は餘程の學者に違ひない。

5. 彼はその汽車に乗り遅れたので、五時二十分のを待たなければならなかつた。

6. 彼はあんなに元氣よく駆け廻つてゐるから病氣の筈はない。

7. 彼の話は嘘に違ひないと思つたが、黙つて聞いてゐた。

8. まだ十分時間があるから、そんなに急がなくともよい。

9. 彼は君に随分世話になつたのだから、君に感謝して然るべきだ。

10. 彼は五年も米國にゐたのなら、もつと英語を上手に話せる筈だ。

VOCABULARY

誦読する	<u>to learn by heart</u>
豫習する	<u>to prepare one's lessons</u>
支へる	to support; keep
乗り遅れる	to miss (a train)
駆け廻る	to run about
急ぐ	to hurry; make haste; be in a hurry
世話になる	to be under obligations to ~

CHAPTER V

CONJUNCTIONS I

(1)

一生懸命やつて見なさい、さうすればきつと其の難問を解くことが出来よう。

Try hard, **and** you will be able to solve that tough problem.

34. 「～せよ、さうすれば」

Make haste, *and* you will catch the train.

= *If* you make haste, you will catch the train.

(2)

もう八時二十分前です。直ぐに出懸けなさい、さもないと學校に後れますよ。

It is twenty minutes to eight already. Start at once, **or** you will be late **for** school.

35. 「～せよ、さもないと」

Make haste, *or* you will miss the train.

= *If* you *don't* (*Unless* you) make haste, you will miss the train.

36. 「～時～分過ぎ(前)」

It is ten minutes *past* nine.

It is five minutes *to* seven.

(3)

本校に入學を許可された者は、英語か獨逸語か何れかを學ばねばならぬ。

Those who are admitted to this school are required to learn **either** English **or** German.

37. 「～か……か」「～するか……するか」

Either you *or* I must go.

You must *either* surrender *or* die.

(4)

その子供は父も母もなく、廣い世界に全く獨りぼつちの身の上です。

That child has **neither** father **nor** mother, and stands all alone in the wide world.

38. 「～も……も(ぬ)」 「～もせず, ……もせず」.

He knows *neither* French *nor* German.

He *neither* smokes *nor* drinks.

=He does *not* smoke *or* drink.

=He does *not* smoke, *nor* does he drink.

(5)

これは田中先生の最近の著作ですが、面白いばかりでなく非常に得る所があります。

This is the latest work of Mr. Tanaka, our teacher. It is **not only** interesting, **but** gives us a great deal of information.

39. 「～のみならず 亦……」.

a) *Not only* I *but* also my brothers are glad.

=My brothers *as well as* I are glad.

b) It is *not only* (*merely, simply*) interesting *but* also instructive.

=It is instructive *as well as* interesting.

c) He *not only* has a good memory *but* works very hard.

EXERCISE

1. 一生懸命勉強しなさい、さもないとあの人達と一緒にについて行けませんよ。

2. 常に時間を守りなさい、さうすれば人の信用を得て将来の出世の助けとなる。

3. 君は窓硝子を壊したのなら、謝罪するか弁償するかせねばならぬ。

4. 右へも左へも曲らず真直ぐに行きなさい、さうするとお尋ねの銀行は左側にあります。

5. 私は金持でもなし、また金持に成り度いとも思ひません。

6. 食糧問題は単に日本のみならず、世界各国に取つて頗る重大である。

7. 今は暑くもなく寒くもなく、旅行には此の上もない好季節です。

8. 須磨は風景のよいばかりでなく、氣候がよいのと空気のよいのとで有名である。

VOCABULARY

一緒について行く	to keep pace with ~
時間を守る	to be <u>punctual</u>
信用	confidence
出世する	to succeed in life
窓硝子	a window-pane
謝罪する	to make an apology ; apologize
辨償する	to pay for the damage
真直ぐに	straight ahead
左側に	on the left
食糧問題	the food problem
～で有名	to be famous (noted) for ~

CHAPTER VI

CONJUNCTIONS II

(1)

君が現在の地位で成功するもしないも全く君の腕と勤勉次第である。

Whether you will be successful in your present position **or not** depends entirely upon your ability and industry.

40. 「～かどうか」「～するもせぬも」。

I don't know *whether* he will come *or not*.

Can you tell me *if* Ito has arrived?

(2)

「父危篤」の電報を受取るや否や、彼は郷里熊本へ向つた。

He started for Kumamoto, his home, **as soon as** he received a telegram informing him of his father's critical condition.

41. 「～するや否や」「～すると直ぐ」

Let us start *as soon as* he comes.

As soon as he saw me, he took to his heels.

= *No sooner* had he seen me *than* he took to his heels.

= *The moment* (or *instant*) he saw me, he took to his heels.

(3)

興奮すると彼は非常に早口で演説するので、速記者は速記出来ない。

When excited, he speaks so rapidly that his stenographers cannot take down his words.

42. 「非常に～だから……」

I got up *so early that* I was in time for the first train.

= I got up *so early as* to be in time for the first train.

This book is *so difficult that* I cannot read it.

= This book is *too difficult for me to* read.

(4)

彼は非常な旅行家だから、日本の名所で彼の見物しない所は殆んど無い。

He is such a great traveller that there is scarcely any place of note in Japan that he has not visited.

43. 「非常な～だから……」

He is *such* a hard worker *that* he makes good progress.

= He works with *such* diligence *that* he makes good progress.

= He works *so hard that* he makes good progress.

(5)

都會生活をせんとする者は、誘惑に打克てる様に意志を強くする事が必要である。

It is necessary for a man who is to live in town to strengthen his will that he may resist temptations.

44. 「～する様に」.

You must get up early *that* you *may* catch the express.

= You must get up early *so as to* be in time for the express.

(6)

彼は第一高等學校の入學試験に落第せぬ様日夜勉強して居ります。

He is studying day and night **that** he **may not** fail in the entrance examination **to** the First High School.

45. 「～せぬ様」「～するといけないから」.

I work hard *that* I *may not* fail in the entrance examination.

= I work hard *so as not to* fail in the entrance examination.

= I work hard *lest I should* fail in the entrance examination.

(7)

私は途中で巡査に逢つたが、その巡査が親切にも私を停車場迄連れて行つて呉れた。

On the way I met a policeman, who was **so** kind **as to** take me to the station.

46. 「(親切)にも～する」.

He was **so** kind **as to** show me the way.

= He was kind *enough to* show me the way.

= He *had the kindness to* show me the way.

= He *kindly* showed me the way.

(8)

此の暑さは確かにレコード破りだ。過去二十年間にこんなに暑い夏はなかつた。

This heat is really record-breaking. We have **never** had **such** a hot summer **as** this during the past twenty years.

47. 「～ほど……な」

a) I have never read *such* an interesting book
as this.

=I have never read *so* interesting a book *as*
this.

=I have never read a *more* interesting book.

b) He is not *such* an able man *as* I expected.

EXERCISE

1. 支配人が事務所に居られるかどうか、電話で聞いて呉れ給へ。
2. もつとゆつくり話して下さい。あまり早口なので申される事が聞きとれません。
3. 此の本は極めて平易な英語で書いてあるから初學者でも樂に讀めます。
4. 彼は老後に樂に暮せる様に毎日収入の中から少しづつ貯金してゐる。
5. 御期待に背かぬ様全力を盡してそれをやるつもりです。
6. 船が暗礁に乗上げると直ぐに船長は救助信號を發した。

7. 私はあるな機嫌の取り難い人を見たことがない。

8. 彼は君が思ふほど腕のある人ではないから、君は失望するでせう。

VOCABULARY

支配人	the manager
聞きとれる	to follow (one); catch (one's words)
初學者	a <u>beginner</u>
樂に暮す	to live comfortably; live a comfortable life
収入	income
貯金する	to save
期待に背く	to disappoint (one)
暗礁に乗上げる	to go on a rock; run aground
救助信號	an S.O.S
機嫌を取る	to please
腕のある	able

CHAPTER VII

RELATIVE PRONOUNS I

(1)

面前で人を褒める者は往々にして蔭でその悪口を言ふものだ。

A man **who** praises others to their faces often speaks ill of them behind their backs.

48. “Who” は「人」か 又は動物を擬人せる場合にのみ用ひる。

I want a man *who* understands English.

The cat *who* has lost her child looks very sad.

(2)

君が今読んで居る短篇小説の作者は近頃大層有名になつた。

The writer **whose** short stories you are reading now has become very famous lately.

49. “Who” の Possessive Case には “whose” を用ひる。

A woman *whose* husband is dead is called a widow.

That is the man *whose* son I teach.

(3)

今此處へ来る途中で逢つた老紳士は僕の郷里の小學校の校長です。

The old gentleman **whom** we met just now on our way here is the principal of an elementary school in my home town.

50. “Who” の Objective Case には “whom” を用ひる。但し省略するも可。

He is a friend (whom) you can trust.

51. 「～へ行く(来る)途中」

on one's way *to the station*.

on one's way *there (here, home)*.

(4)

此處から五哩距つた所に人口一千ばかりの小さな村があります。

Five miles from here there is a small village **which** has a population of about 1,000.

52. “Which” は「人」以外の動物、無生物にのみ用ひる。

He has a dog *which* performs many tricks.

The tree *which* stands over there is a fir.

He lacks health *which* is more important than anything else.

(5)

「あの遠方に高い煙突の見えるのは何工場ですか」「あれは鐘ヶ淵紡績工場です」

“What factory is that **whose** tall chimney we see in the distance?” “That is the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill.”



53. “which” の Possessive Case.

There is a river *whose* banks are covered with trees.

= There is a river the banks *of which* are covered with trees.

= There is a river *of which* the banks are covered with trees.

(6)

吾々が渡つた河は非常に深くて、それには鐵橋が架つてゐた。

The river **which** we crossed was very deep and had an iron bridge over it.

54. “which” の Objective Case は “which” 但し省略するも可。

This is the book (which) I want.

55. 「橋が架つてゐる」。

There is a bridge over (across) the river.

The river has a bridge over (across) it.

A bridge spans the river.

(7)

その会社ではタイプライターと速記に長年経験ある者を求めて居る。

The firm is looking for a young man **that** has years' experience in typewriting and stenography.

56. "That" は人、動物、無生物に用ひられる。但し Possessive Case の形は無い。

This is the man *that* I met at my uncle's.

I wish to read an English magazine *that* is easy and interesting.

EXERCISE

1. 三ヶ月前に商用で支那へ行つた兄はこの程歸國しました。
2. 先日御親切に御貸し下さつた本を御返却致します。

3. 昨夜の火事で焼失した彼の家には五千圓の保険がついてゐた。

4. 合格するだらうと思つてゐた廣田君は意外にも不合格だつた。

5. 向ふに見える雪を戴いた山は何山か知つてゐますか。

6. 田邊氏が目下描いて居る肖像畫の貴婦人は徳川公夫人です。

7. 僕の通學してゐる中學校には約千名の生徒が居ります。

8. 彼には息子が三人あつて、三人共皆軍人です。

VOCABULARY

商用で	on commercial business
焼失する	to be destroyed; be burnt down
保険が附いてゐる	to be insured
意外にも	to one's surprise; unexpectedly
雪を戴く	[頂が雪で蔽はれてゐる]
肖像畫	a <u>portrait</u>
公爵夫人	a princess

CHAPTER VIII

RELATIVE PRONOUNS II

(1)

一旦爲さうと決心した事は必ず之を成し遂げるやうに務めなさい。

You must endeavour to accomplish **what** you have once determined to do.

57. "What" = "that (or those) which."

What is done, is done.

He gave me *what* I wanted.

(2)

先週の土曜日に事務所へ行つて、あなたのお話の實業家に會ひました。

Last Saturday, I called at the office, and saw the business man **whom** you spoke of.

58. "Whom"; "which" を支配する前置詞の位置。

The chair *on which* you are sitting is broken.

The chair *which* you are sitting *on* is broken.

This is the man *of whom* I spoke the other day.

This is the man *whom* I spoke *of* the other day.

59. "That" を支配する前置詞の位置。

This is the dog *that* I am looking *for*.

This is the man *that* I spoke *of*.

60. 前置詞の目的たる "which"; "whom"; "that" は省略し得る。但し前置詞は動詞の後に置く。

The chair (which) you are sitting *on* is broken.

This is the man (whom) I spoke *of* the other day.

This is the dog (that) I am looking *for*.

(3)

近松は我が國が生んだ最大の劇作家です。彼は日本の沙翁と呼ばれてゐます。

Chikamatsu is **the greatest dramatist** **that** Japan has ever produced. He is called the 'Shakespeare of Japan.'

61. 先行詞が形容詞の最上級を伴ふ場合には多く
“that”を用ひる。

He is *the greatest* man *that* I ever saw.

He was *the first* foreigner *that* came to Japan.

(4)

お前は取つただけ皆使つて了つてはいけない。
不時の用意に少しは貯蓄して置かねばならぬ。

You must not spend **all** the money
that you earn. You must instead save
something against a rainy day.

62. 先行詞が“the only”; “the same”; “the very”;
“all”; “any”; “no”を伴ふ場合にも原則として“that”
を用ひる。

Man is *the only* creature *that* has the gift of
speech.

This is *the very* man *that* I want.

This is *the same* watch *that* I lost yesterday.

No man *that* has common sense can believe it.

(5)

寝椅子に横になつて新聞を讀んで居る眼鏡の
老人は誰方ですか。

Who is the spectacled old man **that**
is reading a newspaper lying on the sofa?

63. 前に疑問代名詞ある場合には“that”を用ひる。

Who is the man *that* is standing at the gate?

Which of these books is the one *that* you want
to read?

(6)

僕の乗つてゐた急行列車は、線路を横切らうと
してゐた子供と犬とを轢いた。

The express train I was travelling in
ran over a boy and his dog **that** were
just crossing the track.

64. 先行詞が人と動物(又は無生物)とを含む場合に
は“that”を用ひる。

I sketched a *cowboy* and his *cows* that were going to the meadow.

(7)

君の着て居る服は羊毛で出来てゐる、その羊毛は羊の背から取るのだ。

The coat which you wear is made of wool, **which** is got from sheep's backs.

65. Relative Pronoun の二用法:—(a) Restrictive Use. (b) Continuative Use. 後者の場合には前に comma を附す.

He is the man *who* showed me the way.

I met a man, *who* showed me the way.

This is the man *whom* I want.

The servant announced a visitor, *whom* I had shown in.

EXERCISE

1. 彼の言ふ事は少しも要領を得ない.
2. 鶴見氏は米國滞在中に見聞した事に就て今夜話されます.
3. 私は明日、先日御話した人を連れてお宅へ伺ひます
4. 僕が同居して居る人には子供が三人あつて、それが非常に騒々しい.
5. 彼は不肖の子で、父の遺した財産を全部使つてしまつた.
6. 先達の地震はこれまでにない大地震でした.
7. ダンテは十三世紀に「神曲」を書いた. 彼は伊太利の生んだ最大の詩人である.
8. 僕の持つてゐるのは此の辭書だけだから貸して上げられない.

VOCABULARY

要領を得ない	to be nothing to the purpose
同居する	to live with (one)
騒々しい	to be noisy; make a noise
不肖の子	to be unworthy of one's father
遺す	to leave (behind one)
「神曲」	"Divine Comedy"

CHAPTER IX

PRESENT TENSE

(1)

太陽は東から出て西に沈む。太陽の出した時は晝で、沈んだ時は夜である。

The sun **rises** in the east, and **sets** in the west. When the sun has **risen**, it is day; when it has set, it is night.

66. 一般の真理.

Two and two *make* four.

Honesty *is* the best policy.

(2)

僕はいつも三時に學校から歸つて、天氣の好い時はテニスかフットボールをします。

I usually **come** home from school at three, and **play** tennis or football when the weather is fine.

67. 常習的動作.

He *rises* early.=He *is* an early riser.

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

He *swims* well.=He *is* a good swimmer.

(3)

「明日當地を出帆する汽船がありますが、いつ御立ちですか」「私は明日立ちます、弟も參ります。」

“There is a steamer that **leaves** here tomorrow. When **do you start?**” “I **am** off tomorrow; my brother **goes** too.”

68. 未來代用の現在.

The ship *sails* on Sunday.

He *returns* next week.

School *begins* on September 5th.

(4)

今は十分暇がありませんから、先方へ着いたら早速詳細を手紙でお知らせします。

I haven't time enough now, so I will let you know the particulars by letter as soon as I reach the destination.

69. 時を示す Adverb Clause 中に於ける場合.

I shall start *if it is fine.*

I will tell him so *when he comes home.*

Let us wait *till he comes.*

You must finish it *before you go out.*

Take care of the child *while I am away.*

I will tell you *as soon as I hear from him.*

EXERCISE

1. 地球は圓くて太陽の周りを廻轉する位の事は小學生でも知つて居る。
2. 「お父さんの御商賣は何ですか」「陶器を商つて居ります」
3. 彼は平生嘘言ばかりつくから、眞當の事を言つても人が信じない。
4. 急ぎなさい、さもないと向ふへ着かない中に日が暮れますよ。

5. もし當日雨天だつたら運動會は中止となつて平常の通り授業があります。

6. 次の汽車が這入るまで待つてみよう、兄さんはそれで來るかも知れないから。

7. 父は只今留守ですが、歸りましたら左様申しませう。

8. お父さん、紐育に滞在中時々繪端書を送つて下さい。

VOCABULARY

～の周りを廻轉する	to move (go) round ~
小學生	a schoolboy
陶器	pottery; earthen ware
日が暮れる	night falls; it is nightfall
運動會	an athletic meeting
平常の通り	as usual
這入る	to come in; be due in
留守	to be absent; be away (out)
繪端書	a picture postcard

CHAPTER X

FUTURE TENSE I

(1)

病氣は大變よろしい、一二週間も経つたら全快するでせう。

I am much better now. I hope I shall be quite well again in a week or two.

70. 單純未來. 一人稱には “shall.”

I shall pass the examination this time.

We shall arrive there before dark.

71. 「～經てば」「～時間(日,月)で」.

I shall be free in an hour's time.

We cannot do it in a day.

(2)

今直ぐ出發しなければ八時の急行には間に合ひますまい。

You will not be in time for the 8 o'clock express, unless you start at once.

72. 二人稱には “will.”

You will repent of it afterwards.

You will be able to do it in time.

73. 「何時の汽車」.

the 5:20 train; the 8:10 a. m. express.

(3)

彼は今晚六時に東京驛に着き帝國ホテルに一泊ませう。

He will arrive at Tokyo Station at six this evening, and put up at the Imperial Hotel for the night.

74. 三人稱には “will.”

She will be here this evening.

The weather will be fine tomorrow.

They will stay there for a couple of days.

(4)

「此の汽車に乗れば何時頃大阪に着きますか「夜の九時頃着きます」。

“What time shall I get to Osaka if I take this train?” “You will get there about nine in the evening.”

75. 疑問の單純未來。

Shall I pass the examination?

Shall you be able to go with me on Sunday?

Will he succeed in his attempt?

EXERCISE

1. 今度試験にやり損つたら、私は學校をやめなけりやならなくなります。
2. 父は風邪で臥て居りますが、二三日したら快復するでせう。
3. 一日も早く轉地をなさい、さうすればきつと丈夫になれます。

4. 新校舎はあと二ヶ月で落成します、そして私共は九月から其處で授業を受けるのです。

5. いつになつたら貴君位上手に英語を話せるやうになりませうか。

6. 君はお父さんの許しを得ずに外出したら叱られるかね。

7. その觀光團は明晩八時に東京驛に着き、二三日を東京見物に費すさうである。

8. あまり強く糸を引張つてはいけない、切れるから。

VOCABULARY

學校をやめる	to leave school; give up school work
〜で臥てゐる	to be laid up with ~
轉地する	to try change of air
校 舎	a schoolhouse
落成する	to be completed
許しを得る	to get one's permission
觀 光 團	a tourist party
見物する	to do the sights (of)
切れる	to break; snap

CHAPTER XI
FUTURE TENSE II

(1)

私が成功したのはあの人のお蔭です、だからあ
の人の窮状を救ふ爲には出来る限りの事を致し
ます。

I owe him my success, so **I will** do
all I can to help him out of the difficul-
ties.

76. 意志未來——「話者の意志」一人稱には“will.”

If you take this one, *I will* take that. [選擇]

I will accomplish my purpose at any cost. [決心]

I will lend you the money you need. [提供]

Will you do this for me?—Of course,

I will. [約束]

I will do anything for you. [承諾]

I will thrash you. [脅迫]

77. “Will” が二人稱, 三人稱につけば, 「主語の意志」
を表す。

I beg *you will* accept this trifling present.

He says *he will* be more careful in future.

78. 「～は……のお蔭」「～に對しては……に負ふ所
がある」

I owe you my success.

I owe my success to your assistance.

(2)

これをやつて呉れば骨折賃にお金を上げよ
う。

If you will do this for me, **you shall**
have some money for your trouble.

79. 「話者の意志」——二人稱, 三人稱に“shall.”

{ *You shall* have this book.

{ =I will give you this book.

{ *He shall* have this watch.

{ =I will give him this watch.

(3)

「どうぞ大東銀行へ行く道を教へて下さいませんか」「はい、かしこまりました。」

“Will you please tell me the way to the Daito Bank?” “Yes, with pleasure.”

80. 「相手の意志」を問ふ疑問文 (1) = “Will you?”
[答 “I will”].

Will you do me a favour? [依頼]

Will you come out for a walk with me? [誘引]

Will you be more careful in future? [約束]

Which book will you take? [選擇]

What will you do if you fail? [意向]

(4)

只今手が空いてみますから、私が行つて手紙を出して來ませうか。

I have no work on hand now. **Shall**
I go and post the letter?

81. 「相手の意志を問ふ疑問文 (2) = “Shall I (he)?”
[答 “You (He) shall” 又は命令文].

{ Shall I wait for you?—Yes, wait for me just a moment.

{ When shall I have your answer?—You shall have it in a few days.

{ Shall he carry it for you?—Yes, let him do so.

{ What salary shall he have?—He shall have one hundred yen.

EXERCISE

1. 僕はもう二度とあんな男の家へは行かない。
2. 私の不在中家の面倒を見て下さいませんか。さうして頂ければ誠に辱けないのですが。
3. 何人も私の許可なくして此の室へ出入してはならぬ。
4. 彼は恩返しに出来る丈けの事を君にすると彼は言つて居る。
5. 此の小包をどうしませうか——その儘にして置きなさい。

6. 「今晚お忙しくなければ、六時半に晩餐にお出で下さいませんか」「喜んで伺ひます」。

7. 植木屋をいつ來させませうか——さうさね、明後日頃。

8. お前は風邪を引いてゐるから、今日は一緒に連れて行かない。

VOCABULARY

～の面倒を見る	to take care of; look after ~
恩返しする	to repay one's kindness
小包	a parcel
(どう)する	to do with ~
その儘にして置く	to leave ~ as it is
晩餐(を食べる)	dinner (to dine)
植木屋	a gardener
風邪を引いてゐる	to have a cold [cf. to catch (take) cold]

CHAPTER XII

INFINITIVES I

(1)

雪は深し、寒さは烈しいので、頂上を極める事は不可能であつた。

Owing to the deep snow and intense cold, it was impossible for us to gain the summit.

82. Noun Infinitive — 「主語として」。

To learn is one thing, and *to practise* is another.

83. "It"—Formal Subject.

To know oneself is difficult.

It is difficult to know oneself.

84. Sense Subject.

It is hard for a Japanese to master a foreign language.

It is good sport, in winter, for boys to skate.

(2)

僕は毎日朝食前に一時間、夕食後に三時間勉強することに定めて居る。

I make it a rule to study for one hour before breakfast and three hours after supper.

85. Noun Infinitive —「目的語として」

I like *to play* pingpong.

He refuses *to go*.

86. "It"—Formal Object.

I found *it* easy *to do* the work.

(I found that *it* was easy *to do* the work).

87. 「～する事に定めて居る」

I *make it a rule to* get up at five.

It is a rule with me to get up at five.

(3)

僕の計畫は、大町まで汽車で行つて、それから乗合自動車で四谷へ行くのです。

My plan is to go as far as Omachi by train, and then take a motor-bus to Yotsuya.

88. Noun Infinitive —「補語として」

a) 主格補語

He seems *to be* ill.

The report proved *to be* false.

He is expected *to stay* here for some time.

b) 目的補語

I thought it wrong *to disobey* him.

He admits it *to be* true.

I took him *to be* an Englishman.

(4)

それは至極良い考へだ。だが問題なのは如何にしてそれを實行するかだ。

I am sure that is a very good plan, but the question is how to carry it out.

89. 疑問詞 + Infinitive.

He does not know *how to swim*.

You must know *where to stop*.

The question is *when to begin* it.

I was at a loss *what to do*.

EXERCISE

1. 如何なる場合にも約束を破る事はよくない。
2. さういふ事に金を使ふのは浪費だと思ひます。
3. 友人深田君を御紹介申し上げます。同君は東京商大の卒業生で、實業界へ入り度い希望を持つて居るのです。
4. 立派な實業家になるには如何にして巧みに投資すべきかを知らねばならぬ。
5. 僕は汽車で旅行するよりも船で旅行する方が遙かに好きだ。
6. 小生今般上記の處に移轉致し候に付御通知申上候。
7. 彼は非常に疲れてゐるらしいから、直ぐに寝るやうに云ひなさい。
8. 彼は一般には人格者の様に思はれてゐるが、私の眼から見れば偽君子だ。
9. 計畫は立つたが、さてそれを實行するに必要な金をどうして作るかが問題である。

VOCABULARY

約束を破る	to break a promise
浪 費	waste of money ; wasteful
紹介する	to introduce
東京商大	the Tokyo University of Commerce
卒業生	a graduate
實業界に入る	to go into business
投資(する)	investment ; to invest
通知する	to inform
人 格 者	a man of character
～の眼から見れば	in one's eyes
偽 君 子	a hypocrite
(金を)作る	to raise

CHAPTER XIII
INFINITIVES II

(1)

私はあなたの近所に貸家を探してゐるのだが、
滅多に空きませんね。

I am looking for a house to let in
your neighbourhood, but there is hardly
a vacant one.

90. Adjective Infinitive.

There is no one *to do* it.

He has no food *to eat*.

Practice is the only way *to learn* a language.

(2)

此の家は見た所は立派だが、住み心地がよくない。

This house is a nice one to look at,
but not comfortable to live in.

91. Adjective Infinitive [Infinitive + Preposition].

We must have a house *to live in* (=in which to
live).

Give me a chair *to sit on* (=on which to sit).

He had no one *to talk to* (=to whom to talk).

(3)

その百姓は林檎を澤山呉れたが、それを入れて
持つて歸る籠が無かつた。

The peasant gave me a lot of apples,
but I had no basket to carry them in.

92. Adjective Infinitive [Infinitive + Object + Preposition].

I have no water *to wash* my hands *with* (=with
which to wash my hands).

I have no box *to put* it *in* (=in which to put it).

I found no peg *to hang* my hat *on* (=on which to
hang my hat).

I have no friend *to entrust* it *to* (=to whom to
entrust it).

EXERCISE

1. 昨日は澤山手紙を書いたり，方々訪問する家があつて忙しかつた。
2. 「何かお拂ひになる物はありませんか」「今日は何もありません」
3. 京都には見物する所が澤山あるが，残念ながらそれを全部見るだけの暇が無かつた。
4. その人は食ふに食なく住むに家なしといふ哀れな有様であつた。
5. その特急はかなり込んでゐたが，幸ひに私達二人が掛ける丈の場席はありました。
6. 「此の松を上げませう」「有難う，だがそれを植ゑるだけの地面が庭にない」
7. 日光へ行くには秋が一番好い時季です。矢張紅葉あつての日光です。
8. 英語を學ぶ最良の方法は英語を話す國へ行くことである事は勿論である。
9. 此の剃刀は切れない。これを研ぐ研石はありませんか。

VOCABULARY

拂	ふ	to dispose of; sell
見物する所		sights
特急		a limited express
込んでゐる		to be crowded
場席		room
植ゑる		to plant
時季		a season
紅葉		autumnal tints
剃刀		a razor
切れない		to be dull
研ぐ		to grind
研石		a grind-stone

CHAPTER XIV
INFINITIVES III

(1)

彼は日曜毎に、彼の家から一哩ほど距つた川へ釣りに行く。

Every Sunday he goes to fish in a river about a mile distant from his house.

93. Adverb Infinitive—「目的」として。

We eat *to live*, not live *to eat*.

I must get up early (*in order*) *to be* in time for the train.

94. 「(日)曜日に」=*on Sunday*. 「前(次)の(日)曜日」=*on Sunday last (next)*; last (next) Sunday.

(2)

悲しい事に彼は生き長らへてその努力の成果を見ることが出来なかつた。



Sad to say, he did not live **to enjoy**
the fruits of his labour.

95. Adverb Infinitive—「結果」として.

Few people live *to be* a hundred.

The boy grew up *to be* a fine youth.

I awoke *to find* myself all alone.

I tried hard, only *to fail*.

96. Absolute Infinitive.

{ *To tell the truth*, I don't like this kind of work.

{ *To be frank*, I don't approve of the plan.

{ *To crown all*, he lost his wife.

{ *Strange to say*, it turned into gold.

{ He is, *so to speak*, a wise fool.

(3)

御両親は貴君が合格した事を御聞きになつて
どんなにかお悦びでしたらう。

I can well imagine how glad your
parents were **to hear** of your success
in the examination.

97. Adverb Infinitive.—「原因」「理由」として。

- I am glad *to see* you.
 a) He will be sorry *to hear* it.
 You are fortunate *to have* such a good son.
 I was surprised *to hear* of his death.
 b) He must be a great scholar *to know* that.
 He cannot be a good man *to do* such a thing.

EXERCISE

- 私の兄は數學研究のために佛蘭西へ留學を命ぜられました。
- 貴兄御病氣の由承り驚き入り候。目下の御容態如何に御座候や。
- 翌朝目が覺めると、彼は妙な所に寢て居ることに氣がついた。
- この様に堂々たる家に住んでゐるからには彼は餘程の財産家に相違ない。
- 御面倒をかけて済みませんが、お歸りがけに此の手紙をポストに入れて下さい。
- 悲しい事に彼は息子が出世するのを見て死ねなかつた。

7. 實を言ふと僕は支那料理は餘り好きではありません、しつこいから。

8. あなたが此の様に立派な青年になられたのを見られたらお國の御兩親は嘸御満足なさるでせう。

VOCABULARY

數學研究	to study mathematics
～へ留學を命ぜられる	to be ordered to～
容態	one's condition
目が覺める	to awake
堂々たる	magnificent; fine
財産家	a rich man; a man of wealth
面倒をかける	to trouble (one)
ポストに入れる	to post
歸りがけに	on one's way home
支那料理	Chinese dishes
しつこい	heavy
～になる	to grow to be～
満足する	to be pleased

CHAPTER XV
INFINITIVES IV

(1)

あの方は人格者です。人があの方の悪口を言ふ
のをつひぞ聞いたことはありません。

He is a man of character. I have
never **heard** people **speak** ill of him.

98. Root Infinitive. 知覚動詞の後。

I *saw* him *enter* the building.

Let us *hear* him *sing*.

I *felt* the house *shake*.

I did not *notice* him *come* into my room.

I *observed* the barometer *fall* suddenly.

99. 以上の動詞の Passive には “to” を要する。

I *saw* him *enter* the building.

He *was seen to enter* the building.

I *heard* him *sing* a song.

He *was heard to sing* a song.

(2)

昨夜十一時頃けたたましい警鐘の音が聞えた
ので、私は床から跳ね起きた。

About eleven last night there was
heard a loud clang of the alarm-bell,
which **made** me **spring** out of bed.

100. Root Infinitive. 使役動詞の後。

Let him *go* out if he wants to.

I will *make* him *do* the work whether he will
or not.

Bid him *wait* a moment.

101. 以上の動詞は Passive に於て “to” を要する。

They *made* me *sign* the paper.

I *was made to sign* the paper.

He *bade* me *follow* him.

I *was bidden to follow* him.

(3)

私は此の邊は土地不案内ですから誰かに道案内
内をしてもらはなければならぬ。

As I am a stranger in these parts, I must have some one show me the way.

102. "Have+Object+Root Infinitive" (a) 「(命じて)~させる」 「(頼んで)~して貰ふ」 (b) 「~される」

- a) I will *have* some one *accompany* me.
b) I shall *have* some friends *come* this evening.

(4)

少し熱があるつて. 直ぐに醫者に診て貰ふが
いよ.

You are slightly feverish, do you say? You had better consult the doctor at once.

103. 慣用句を作る Root Infinitive. 「~した方がよい」 「~するに越した事はない」

- a) { You *had better start* at once.
 Better do it at once *than put* it off.
 You *had better not go* there.
 Hadn't you better give it up?

b) In order to improve your health, you *had best go* into the country.

(5)

僕は此の電車にしよう, 乗換へる面倒が無くて
いゝから.

I would rather take this car, for it saves me the trouble of changing.

104. 「寧ろ~する方がよい」.

I *would rather die* than *do* such a thing.

He was resolved to die, *rather than be taken* prisoner.

I *would rather begin* it at once.

105. 「~の爲に.....が省ける」.

He *saves me* a great deal of trouble.

That will *save us* much expense.

(6)

私は目のあたりに此の惨状を見て罹災者に同
情せざるを得なかつた.

When I actually witnessed this pitiable condition, I **could not but sympathize** with the **sufferers**.

106. 「～せざるを得ない」

I *can not but admire* his courage.

Who *can but pity* such a man?

No one *can but pity* such a man.

107. 「～してばかり居る」「～するばかり」

He *does nothing but play* all day long.

The poor child *did nothing but cry* all day.

EXERCISE

1. 君がそれをやるのを見ると雑作もない様だが、自分でやってみると中々難しい。
2. 私はいやいや乍ら先方の要求に應ぜしめられた。
3. 其處へ行くのなら此の電車に乗つた方がいい、大分時間の經濟になる。
4. 私は京都へ行つて、友人の中村君に方々の名所へ案内して貰つた。

5. 彼はそれを人に洩す様な事はしまい、秘密にせよと云つて置いたから。

6. 誰も居ないと思つたその室で人の話聲が聞えた。

7. 彼が是非さうすると言張るのなら、さうさせて置きなさい。

8. 悪友と交る位なら一人で居た方がよいと彼は言ふ。

9. 外國語に熟達するには、その國語を話す國へ行くに越した事はない。

10. 彼は自分が正しいと信じた事は他人の反對を押し切つて斷行する。吾々はその勇氣に感服せざるを得ない。

VOCABULARY

いやいや乍ら	against one's will
要求に應ずる	to comply with one's request
案内する	to take (one to ~)
洩す	to divulge
秘密にする	to keep ~ secret
言張る	to insist on ~ing
悪友と交る	to keep bad company
熟達する	to master ; make oneself master of
～を押切つて	in spite of ~ ; in (the) face of ~

CHAPTER XVI
USES OF "IT" I

(1)

私は起き上らうとしたが起き上れなかつた。力がすつかり盡きてゐた。

I tried to rise, but found *it* impossible; all my strength was gone.

108. 前出の word, phrase, clause を代表する "It."
I bought *a watch*, and gave *it* to my brother.
He tried *to escape*, but found *it* impossible.
He is an honest man; I know *it* well.

(2)

成程お前の友人中には時々學校を休む者があ
る、が併しそれはお前が休んでもよいといふ理由
にはならない。

It is true that some of your friends

stay away from school from time to
time, but that does not justify your
own absence.

109. Formal Subject としての "It."
It is a vicious beast, that horse of yours.
It is wrong to tell a lie.
It is no use trying to excuse yourself.
Is it true that he has failed in the examination?

110. Formal Object として
I thought *it* wrong to tell a lie.
I think *it* likely that he will succeed.

111. 「成程～だが、……」「如何にも～だ、然し……」
It is true that he is learned, *but* he has no com-
mon sense.
It is a good method, to be sure, but it is hard to
practise.
Indeed he is young, *but* he is prudent.

(3)

其の手紙は未だ彼の手許に届く筈がない、だつ
てそれを出したのはつひ昨日だもの。

The letter can not have reached him yet, for it was only yesterday that I posted it.

112. 強意の爲の “It is.....that.”

It is I that owe you everything.

It is to you that I owe everything.

It is everything that I owe you.

It was (or is) because of ill-health that he resigned

It was yesterday that he came to see me.

(4)

「隣室に居るのは誰ですか」「一郎でせう、試験が近付いたので準備で忙しいのです。」

“Who is it that is in the adjoining room?” I suppose it is Ichiro. He is busy preparing for the approaching examination.”

113. 問題と成るものを指す “It.”

Who is *it* that has done it?

Who is there?—*It is I (or me).*

What is *it* that makes one happy?—*It is contentment.*

114. 「～で忙しい」

He is *busy (in) packing* his trunk.

He is *busy with (over)* his lessons.

EXERCISE

1. 僕はその溺死せんとして居る子供を救はうとしたが駄目だつた、何しろ水勢が急なものだから。
2. 彼は敏腕家です、それは私もよく知つて居りますが、今の所當會社に空きが無いのです。
3. 僕が昨夜よく眠れなかつたのは餘り濃い茶を飲んだ爲です。
4. 止めても無駄でせう、何しろ自分では成功すると信じ切つて居るのだから。
5. 僕が中島君に初めて逢つたのは君の家でなく渡邊君の家だつた。
6. 石炭の産出が少なくなつて需要を満せなくなる事はありさうな事と思へる。

7. 「玄関に来てゐるのは誰ですか」「新聞配達が集金に来たのでせう」。

8. 讀書する暇が無いといふ人がよく有るが、無いのは暇でなくて「意志」である。

VOCABULARY

溺死せんとしてゐる	drowning
救　　ふ	to rescue
水　　勢	the current
敏　腕　家	a man of ability
空　　き	a vacancy; an opening
濃　い　茶	strong tea
産出(する)	production (to be produced)
需要を満す	to supply a demand
新聞配達	a newsboy
集金する	to collect subscriptions

CHAPTER XVII

USES OF "IT" II

(1)

天氣豫報に據れば、午前中は雨だが午後は晴れる見込ださうだ。

According to the weather forecast, it will be rainy in the morning, but it may clear up in the afternoon.

115. 「天候」「氣候」を表す不定の "It."

It rains much in June.

It snows little in that part of the country.

It looks like rain (snow).

It is fine (cloudy) today.

It is blowing hard.

It lightens and thunders.

It is very cold out of doors.

116. 「～に據れば」.

{ According to the *Asahi*, there was a heavy storm
in Kyushu.

{ The *Asahi* reports that there was a heavy storm
in Kyushu.

{ According to the doctor, my father will soon get
well.

{ The doctor says my father will soon get well.

(2)

「今何時ですか」「九時二十分過ぎです」「もうそ
んなですか、ではお暇しなけりや」

“What time is it?” “It is twenty
minutes past nine.” “Is it so late?
Then I must be going.”

117. 「時」を表す “It.”

It is just eleven.

It has just struck eight.

It is still early—*It* is late now.

It is time to go to bed.

It is Sunday today, and there is no school.

It was spring, and the birds were singing here
and there.

118. 「時刻」と「日」の聞き方.

{ What time (o'clock) is it?

{ What is the time?

{ What do you make the time?

{ It is five minutes *past* (or *to*) seven.

{ It is getting on for seven.

{ It wants two minutes to seven.

{ What day of the month is this?—This is the 3rd
(of May).

{ What day of the week is tomorrow?—It is Thurs-
day.

(3)

此本が出版されてからもう十年になるが、今だ
に人気がある。

It is ten years now since this book
was given to the world, but it still
retains its popularity.

119. 「時の長さ」を表す “It.”

It is five years since he died.

It was some time before he appeared.

It will not be long before he gets well.

(4)

「君の家から停車場迄どれ位ありますか」「左様、歩いて五分位の距離でせう。」

“How far is it from your house to the station?” “Well, it is about five minutes' walk, I suppose.”

120. 「距離」を表す “It.”

It is ten miles from here to the town.

It is a day's journey to the town.

EXERCISE

1. 雨が降りさうもなかつたので、傘を持たずに出たら、途中で夕立に遭つた。
2. 氣候が段々暖かになつて來たから、櫻の咲くのも間も無い事だせう。

3. 今日は何日ですか——六月十三日で梅雨の入りです。

4. 田村君の處へ手紙を出してから一週間になるが、未だ返事がない。

5. その日は日曜で天氣が好かつたので、弟妹を連れて上野の動物園へ行つた。

6. もう直き夏になつて、方々から澤山の人が此處へ海水浴に來ることだせう。

7. 「君の郷里の静岡迄此處からどの位ありますか」「百二十哩ばかりで、汽車で四時間です。」

8. 大雨の上に雷がひどかつた。僕等は路傍の寺で雨宿りをした。

VOCABULARY

夕立に逢ふ	to be caught in a shower
咲く	to be in bloom
梅雨	the rainy season
動物園	a zoological garden; a zoo
海水浴(する)	sea-bathing (to bathe in the sea)
大雨	a heavy fall of rain
路傍の	by the roadside
雨宿りする	to take shelter; shelter (from)

CHAPTER XVIII

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE I

(1)

私は長らく關西地方を旅行して只今歸つたばかりで、まだトランクを開けません。

I have just returned from a long journey in the Kansai district, and I have not yet opened my trunk.

121. 「動作の完了」=「現在の状態」

My father *has gone* to Sendai (=He *is* in Sendai).

He *has bought* a motor-car (=He *has* a motor-car).

I *have not finished* the work yet (=The work *is not ready* yet).

122. “Just” と “just now.”

He *has just come* home.

He *came home just now*.

(2)

おい、太田君か。何時東京へ出て来た。君が此處に来てみるとは少しも知らなかつた。

Oh, is that you, Mr. Ota? **When did you come up** to town? I little knew that you were here.

123. Present Perfect は下の如き、明かに過去を示す語句と共に用ひられない。

then; at that time; in those days; etc.

yesterday; last night; last time; the other day; etc.

two hours ago; **when?**; etc.

during my stay there; when I was young; etc.

124. 併し下の如き、現在を含む時の Adverb は Present Perfect と共に用ひられる。

today; this month; this year.

lately; of late; recently.

(3)

「君はいつから今井君を知つて居るのですか」
「彼は中學時代からの知合ひです」。

“How long have you known Mr. Imai?” “I have known him since we were middle-school boys.”

125. 「現在迄の状態の繼續」.

He has been ill since last Monday.

I have had this dictionary for ten years.

I have not written to him for a long time.

126. 「……以來～になる」「～來……してゐる」.

He has been dead for ten years.

=Ten years have passed since he died.

=It is ten years since he died.

(4)

「お前は今まで二階で何をしてゐたのですか」
「僕は明日の英語の豫習をやつてゐたのです」.

“What have you been doing upstairs all this while?” “I have been preparing my English lessons for tomorrow.”

127. 「現在迄の動作の繼續」.

I have been reading since morning.

How many years have you been learning English?

128. 「……以來～になる」「～來……してゐる」.

{ He has lived (or has been living) in Tokyo for five years.

{ =Five years have passed since he came to live in Tokyo.

{ =It is five years since he came to live in Tokyo.

{ I have been learning English for ten years.

{ =Ten years have passed since I began to learn English.

{ =It is ten years since I began to learn English.

EXERCISE

1. 楽しみにしてゐた暑中休暇が來ました。君は何處へ旅行しますか。
2. その本をお読みになつたら私に二三日貸して下さい。とうから読み度いと思つてゐたのです。
3. 「あなた方はいつ九州から歸りましたか」「私は只今歸つたばかりですが、弟は一昨日歸りました」

4. 正月以來御手紙を戴いた儘になつてゐて誠に濟まないと思つてゐます。
5. 私は英語を三年もやつてゐるが、恥し乍ら英語で手紙一つ満足に書けない。
6. 今週はずつと忙しくて、入院中の永山君を見舞ふ暇がありませんでした。
7. 今年は大層雨が多かつたから、米作は良くあるまいと思ひます。
8. 父はその會社の重役をもう二十年もやつて居ります。

VOCABULARY

～を楽しみにしてゐる	to look forward to
戴いた儘に……	[返事を出さずにある]
満足に	properly; in a proper way
入院中の	in hospital
見舞ふ	to go and inquire after
米作	the crop of rice; the rice crop
重役	a director

CHAPTER XIX

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE II

(1)

私の兄は弱さうに見えるが、あれで茲十年の間醫者にかかつた事はありません。

My brother looks weak, but he **has never consulted** a doctor in the past ten years.

129. 「現在迄の経験」. 通例 ever?; never; before; once
其他「度数」を示す副詞を伴ふ。

Have you ever seen a river-horse?

I have never seen a river-horse.

I have met him before.

I have been sea-sick once.

I have read the book several times.

130. 以上の副詞を伴ふ時は Past にても「経験」を表すことが出来る。

Did you ever see a mirage?

I saw a mirage once.

I never saw it before.

(2)

私は京都へは何遍も行つて隅から隅まで知つてゐますが、名古屋へはこれが初めてです。

I have been to Kyoto dozens of times, and know every inch of the town; but this is the first time that I have visited Nagoya.

131. 「行つたことがある。」「来たことがある。」

Have you ever been to (or in) England?

(Did you ever go to England?)

I have been in Osaka once.

(I was in Osaka once).

132. 「～へはこれが初めて」「初めて～へ来た。」

I have visited the town for the first time.

= This is the first time (that) I have visited the town.

= This is my first visit to the town.

(3)

氏は日本が生んだ最も偉大なる政治家で英米の如何なる政治家に比べても少しも遜色がない。

He is the **greatest statesman** (that) Japan has ever produced. Indeed, he compares favourably with any statesman alive of England or America.

133. 最上級を修辭的に制限する Present Perfect.

He is the kindest man (that) I have ever known.

He was the bravest soldier that ever shouldered a gun.

That was the pleasantest holiday (that) I have ever had.

134. 「～年來の(大地震, 雪)」.

It was the heaviest snowstorm (that) we have had for thirty years.

The heat this summer is a record for sixty years.

It was *the severest* earthquake *in* twenty years.

(4)

「何處へ行つて來ましたか」「早慶野球試合を見に神宮球場へ行つて來ました」

“Where have you been to?” “I have been to the Jingu diamond to see the baseball match between Waseda and Keio.”

135. 「～へ行つて來た(ところ)」 「……しに～へ行つて來た(ところ)」

I have been to the station.

I have been to see a friend off.

I have been to the station to see a friend off.

136. 「(近頃)～した」

Have you been to Asukayama?

Mr. Sato has been here today.

What have you been reading lately?

I'm afraid you have been eating too much.

EXERCISE

1. 私はまだ飛行機に乗つたことがないから、どんな乗り心地か分らない。
2. 彼が人の悪口を言ふのを聞いたことがない。
3. 日本中の名所は大概見物したが、琉球へはまだ行つたことがない。
4. 過日の雪は三十年來の大雪だと私の祖父が申します。
5. 「何處へ行つて來ましたか」「三年振りで獨逸から歸つた兄を迎へに横濱へ行つて來ました」
6. 今年の米作は三十年來の不作ださうです。
7. 紅葉の枝を持つてゐるあの人達は鹽原へ行つて來たのでせう。
8. 故原敬氏は盛岡の産で、日本が生んだ最も偉大なる政治家の一人であつた。
9. 今日中西さんが見えまして、あなたがいらつしやるかと尋ねてでした。
10. お隣りの高橋さんへ今日は三度もお醫者さんが見えた、誰方が悪いのかしら。

VOCABULARY

乗り心地	how one feels (in it)
悪口を言ふ	to speak ill of (one)
大 概	almost all ~
琉 球	the Loochoo Islands
祖 父	grandfather
三年振り	after three years' absence
迎へに行く	to go to meet
不 作	a bad crop
紅葉の枝	a twig of maple leaves
居るか尋ねる	to ask for one
お隣り	a next-door neighbour

CHAPTER XX

PASSIVE VOICE

(1)

此の地方では米が澤山取れて農民は比較的裕福です。

In these parts rice is produced in large quantities, and the farmers are comparatively well off.

137. 「～される」.

Saké is made from rice.

The culprit was arrested yesterday.

He will be punished for it.

The line has been tied up since Monday.

138. Progressive Passive Voice.

The question is being discussed.

The roll was being called.

(2)

昨日七歳になる少年が往來で遊んでゐるうち誤つて自動車に轢かれて死にました。

A boy of seven was accidentally run over and killed by a motor-car yesterday when he was playing in the street.

139. Compound Transitive Verb の Passive.

{ We *sent for* the doctor at once.

{ The doctor *was sent for* at once.

{ You cannot *rely upon* him.

{ He cannot *be relied upon*.

{ You must *take care of* the child.

{ The child must *be taken care of*.

140. Passive Verb の「行爲者」には“by,”「道具」には“with.”

{ They laughed *at* me.

{ I was laughed *at by* them.

{ He was killed *by* a robber.

{ He was shot *with* a revolver.

(3)

その列車の衝突で多數の乗客が重傷を負うたさうです。

It is reported that many of the passengers were badly injured in that railway collision.

141. 「～ださうだ」「～の由」.

They (People) say that he is *eccentric*.

It is said that the Cabinet will *resign in a body*.

It is reported that there was a terrible storm in Kyushu.

I hear (I am told) that he is ill.

He is going abroad, *I understand*.

142. 邦語での Active, 英語での Passive.

To be born. 生れる.

To be delighted. 喜ぶ.

To be satisfied (pleased). 満足する.

To be surprised (astonished). 驚く.

To be discouraged. 落膽する.

To be disappointed. 失望する。

To be derailed. 脱線する。

To be drowned. 溺れる。

To be injured (wounded). 怪我する。

To be taken ill. 病気になる。

To be killed (怪我で) 死ぬ。

To be wrecked. 破船する。

EXERCISE

1. 未成年者は法律に依つて飲酒を禁ぜられて居る。
2. 彼の弟は過つて河に落ちて、すんでのことに溺死するところだつた。
3. 僕が教室へ這入つた時は丁度出席簿を讀んでゐた。
4. 大吹雪の爲信越線は去る十日以來不通になつて居るとのこと。
5. 彼は進行中の電車から飛降りて足を怪我した。
6. 彼の提議は少しも顧みられなかつた。
7. その船は去月十日横濱を出帆以來何の消息も無い。
8. 同船には多數の歐米の實業家や政治家が乗つて居るさうです。

VOCABULARY

未成年者	a minor
禁ずる	to prohibit
過つて	by accident; accidentally
すんでのことに～する	to come near ~ing
教室	a class-room
出席簿を讀む	to call the roll
吹雪	a snowstorm
不通になる	(the traffic) is suspended
飛降りる	to jump from ~
提議	a proposal; a suggestion
少しも顧みない	to take no heed of ~
實業家	a business man

CHAPTER XXI

DATIVE AND FACTITIVE VERBS

(1)

「君の学校では誰が数学を教へますか。」「上田先生が代数を、中村先生が幾何を教へます。」

“Who teaches you mathematics in your school?” “Mr. Ueda teaches us algebra, and Mr. Nakamura geometry.”

143. Dative Verb—二つの目的語を有する動詞。

(a) give, lend, bring, take, tell, send, show, teach;

(b) buy, get, make; (c) ask.

a) He *gave me* a book.=He gave a book *to me*.

b) I *bought her* a doll.=I bought a doll *for her*.

c) *Ask me* any question.=Ask any question *of me*.

(2)

此の時計は叔父から貰ひました。少し舊式ですが、時間は至つて正確です。

This watch **was given** me by uncle. It is a little old-fashioned, but it keeps very good time.

144. Dative Verb の Passive の二様式

He gave me a fountain-pen.

{ A *fountain-pen* was given me (by him).

{ I was given a fountain-pen (by him).

They showed me some pictures.

{ *Some pictures* were shown me (by them).

{ I was shown some pictures (by them).

He asked me a question.

{ A *question* was asked of me (by him).

{ I was asked a question (by him).

(3)

「幾何はお好きですかどうですか。」「非常に面白いですが、易しい學課ではないと思ひます。」

“How do you like geometry?” “I **find it very interesting**, but I don't **think it an easy subject.**”

145. Factitive Verb—目的語と補語とを要する動詞. make, call, name, choose, elect, appoint, find, think, believe.

Something was wanting to *make* him happy.

We cannot *call* him a good man.

We *named* him Saburo.

The Government *appointed* him Ambassador at Washington.

I *believe* him (to be) honest.

The work *keeps* him busy all day.

EXERCISE

1. この寫眞機は伯父から土産に貰つたのです。
2. 昨日田舎の親戚から鐵道便で柿を一箱送つて呉れました。
3. 父は私に望遠鏡を買つて呉れると約束しました。
4. 歸り道に水菓子屋で林檎を五十錢買つて来て下さい。
5. この方に停車場へ行く道を教へてあげなさい。
6. 「どうです、日本は氣に入りましたか」。「大變美しい國だと思ひます」

7. 彼は世界的に有名な天文學者で、火星の研究を一生の仕事としてゐる。

8. 彼は母の名をとつてその子を秋子と命名しました。

9. 冬でも時には戸や窓を開け放して置くことが必要です。

10. 僕等は正直と思つたので彼を會計係に選んだ。

VOCABULARY

(小型)寫眞機 a kodak

鐵道便で by rail

望遠鏡 a telescope

水菓子屋 a fruit shop

～を五十錢 50 sen's worth of ~

世界的に有名な world-famous

天文學者 an astronomer

火星 Mars

～の名をとつて after ~

會計係 a treasurer

CHAPTER XXII
COMPARISON I

(1)

その英吉利の方には チェーンと メアリといふ二人の娘さんがあります。メアリさんはチェーンさんよりも三つ年下です。

The English gentleman has two daughters, Jane and Mary. Mary is younger than Jane by three years.

146. 形容詞, 副詞の比較級.

- { Taro is *taller than* Jiro.
- { This book is *more interesting than* that.
- { I like this *better than* that.
- { He works *more diligently than* his brother

147. 「～年上」「～年下」.

- { He is *three years older than* I.
- { He is *older than* I by *three years.*
- a) { He is *three years my senior.*
- { He is *my senior by three years.*

- { He is *five years younger than* I.
- { He is *younger than* I by *five years.*
- b) { He is *five years my junior.*
- { He is *my junior by five years.*

(2)

「肉と魚ではどちらが滋養がありますか」「二つの中では肉の方が滋養があると思ひます」.

“Which is (the) more nutritious, meat or fish?” “I think meat is the more nutritious of the two.”

148. 「～と……とどちらが?」.

- Which is *larger*, the sun or the moon?
- Which is *more useful* (metal), iron or gold?
- Which do you think *better*, wealth or health?
- Which do you like *better*, this or that?

149. 「二つの中では～の方が……」.

- Iron is more useful than gold.
- Iron is a more useful metal than gold.
- Iron is the more useful (metal) of the two.

(3)

ミシシッピ川は米國でどの川よりも長い、いや、全く世界最長の川である。

The Mississippi is longer than any other river in America; indeed, it is the longest river in the world.

150. 形容詞、副詞の最上級.

{ Platinum is the heaviest metal.

{ Iron is the most useful of all metals.

{ I like this best of all.

{ He works most diligently of all the boys.

151. 比較級を用ひて最上級の意を表す事がある.

Taro is taller than any other boy in his class.

=Taro is the tallest of all the boys in his class.

=Taro is the tallest boy in his class.

I never saw a greater man (than he).

=He is the greatest man (that) I ever saw.

=He is as great a man as I ever saw.

EXERCISE

1. 鉛とアルミニウムではどちらが重いか。——鉛の方が遙かに重い。
2. 眞珠は紅玉よりも貴重だが、ダイヤモンドは眞珠よりは又一層貴重だ。
3. これが停車場への一番の近道です。
4. あなたは私より三つ四つお年が上の様ですが、お幾つですか。
5. 正直と忍耐とは如何なるものよりも吾々の成功を助ける。
6. 鯨は獸類中最も大なるもので長さが九十尺もあるのがある。
7. 私は何よりも旅行が好きで、暇さへあれば旅行に出懸けます。
8. 飛行船の速力は飛行機よりもおそいが、旅客や荷物を澤山に載せられる。
9. 總て外國製品は國産品より優れてゐるものと思ふ者が少くない。

VOCABULARY

鉛	lead
アルミニウム	aluminium
真 珠	a pearl
紅 玉	a ruby
忍 耐	perseverance
長さが.....	to measure.....in length
速 力	speed
旅 客	a passenger
荷 物	freight ; cargo
載 せ る	to carry
外 國 製 品	foreign-made goods
國 産 品	home products

CHAPTER XXIII

COMPARISON ㊦

(1)

彼は弟の次郎と比べると、頭はよいが勉強の度は劣つてゐる。

He is more intelligent, but less studious, than his brother Jiro.

152. 「下向的比較」.

He is *less kind than* his brother.

=He is *not so kind as* his brother.

He works *less diligently than* his brother.

=He does *not work so diligently as* his brother.

He is *the least kind* of all my friends.

I like it *least* of all.

(2)

練習ほど大切なものはない。諺にも「習ふより慣れろ」と言ふ。

Nothing is more important than practice. The proverb says, "Practice makes perfect."

153. 「～ほど……なものはない」

Nothing is more precious than time.

(= *Nothing is so precious as time.*)

There is no manlier sport than mountaineering.

No sport is manlier than mountaineering.

No one is less proud than he.

154. 「諺に曰く～」 「～といふ諺がある」

There is a proverb, "Time is money."

The proverb says, "Time is money."

"Time is money," says the proverb.

"Time is money," as the proverb says (goes, has it).

(3)

此の問題は難問だ。解法を考へれば考へるほど分らなくなる。

This problem is really a poser. **The harder** I try to work out a solution, **the more** puzzled I am.

155. 「～であればあるほど……」 「～すればするほど……」

The sooner you go, the better it will be for you.

The more I think about it, the more vexed I feel.

The higher the tree, the stronger the wind.

EXERCISE

1. 彼には子供が二人ある。長男は次男より學問はよく出来るが健康でない。
2. 私は今では大層丈夫になりまして以前ほど缺席しません。
3. 時ほど貴いものは無い、しかもこれほど粗末にされるものもない。
4. 水泳は身體を清潔にし有らゆる筋肉を働かすから、これほどよい運動はない。
5. 今日英語の試験があつたが問題は思つたほど難かしくなかつた。
6. 需要が多ければ多いほど物價が上るのは當然である。
7. 此の山は上へ登れば登るほど景色がよい。
8. 私の叔母は小食で、食べなければ食べないほど氣持がよささうです。

VOCABULARY

長	男	the eldest son
次	男	the second son
缺席する		to absent oneself from school
粗末にする		to make little of ~
清潔にする		to cleanse
筋肉を働かす		to bring the muscle into play
需	要	demand
物	價	the price of commodities; prices
小	食	a small eater
氣持がよい		to feel well

CHAPTER XXIV

PREPOSITIONS I

(1)

本月一日横濱を出帆した北海丸は昨日午前十一時浦鹽に安着した。

The Hokkai Maru which sailed from Yokohama on the 1st instant arrived safely at Vladivostok at 11 a.m. yesterday.

156. 「時」の前置詞。「時の一點」を指すには“at”を、「定まつた日(場合)」には“on”を、「長い時期」には“in”を用ひる。

At: at eight o'clock; at half past ten.
at daybreak; at noon; at midnight.
at the beginning (middle, end) of April.
at this time; at that moment.

On: on the 3rd of November; on Sunday; on New Year's Day.

on one occasion; *on* the present occasion

In: *in* January; *in* spring.

in 1932; *in* the 7th year of Showa.

in the twentieth century.

157. a.m. = ante meridiem = before noon.

p.m. = post meridiem = afternoon.

(2)

去る三日の午前六時頃本郷に火事があつて、約十戸を灰にした。

About 6 **on** the morning of the 3rd inst. a fire broke out in Hongo, reduc-
ing some ten houses to ashes.

158. 「晝間」「午前」「午後」「夜」の前置詞。

in the daytime; *in* the morning; *in* the afternoon.

in the evening; *at* night.

159. 「特定の日」の午前、午後、夜の前置詞。

on the morning (afternoon, evening, night) of the 5th.

on a cold morning; *on* Sunday afternoon; *on* a stormy night.

cf. early *in* the morning *of* (or *on*) the 5th.

(3)

私は今年の夏三ヶ月鎌倉に滞在した。滞在中諸所の史蹟を訪れた。

I stayed at Kamakura **for** three months last summer. **During** my stay there I visited several historic sites.

160. “For” = 「～日(時間)」——期間. “During” = 「～中」——状態の繼續中. “Through” = 「～中」——始より終まで繼續.

I was absent *for* a week.

He took my place *during* my absence.

He was ill all *through* the vacation.

161. “During” と “while.”

The weather kept fair *during* my stay in Tokyo.

The weather kept fair *while* I stayed in Tokyo.

(4)

父は只今商用で大阪へ行つて居りますが、四五日経てば帰宅いたします。

My father is away in Osaka on a commercial travel, but he will be back in a few days.

162. 「～時間(日)経てば」「～時間(日)で」; 「～時間(日)以内で」

a) { He will be back *in* a week.
I can do such a thing *in* an hour.

b) { I sha'l be back *within* a week.
I can do it *in less than* an hour.

163. 「(それから)～時間(日)経つて」

He came back *after* a week (=a week *after*).

He appeared again an hour *later*.

cf) { I shall be free *in* an hour's time.
I shall be free *after* one o'clock.

(5)

別に用事も無いのだから五時まで彼を待つとしようぢやないか。それまでにはきつとやつて来るだらう。

We have nothing very special to do, so let us wait for him till five. I'm sure he will turn up by that time.

164. 「～まで」——繼續の終止點. 「～までに」——完了の時限.

I shall stay here *till* six.

I shall be here *by* six.

EXERCISE

1. うららかな春の日に海岸を散歩するのは實に愉快です。
2. 父はいかな寒い冬の朝でも必ず冷水浴をやります。
3. 僕は 大正五年十一月二十日の午前八時に生まれました。

4. 盛岡は昔南部氏の城下で、城跡は今立派な公園になつてゐる。
5. 十九世紀の英國文學者の中で誰が一番偉かつたと思ひますか。
6. 此の時計を土曜日迄に間違なく修繕して貰ひ度い。
7. 日光へは東京から四時間ばかりで行けます。
8. 兄は経過宜しく、一二週間すれば全快すると醫師が申します。
9. 私が神戸に滞在中は天氣續きで見物に好都合でした。
10. その展覧會は十月一日から一週間上野公園で開かれます。

VOCABULARY

うららかな	bright
冷水浴をやる	to take a cold bath
城 下	a castle-town
城 跡	the site (of a castle)
文 學 者	a man of letters; a writer
修 繕 する	to mend
間違ひなく	without fail
経過が宜い	to be progressing favourably

CHAPTER XXV

PREPOSITIONS II

(1)

弟は震災一ヶ月後の大正十二年十月一日に四谷鹽町で生まれました。

My brother was born **at** Shio-cho **in** Yotsuya on the 1st of October in the 12th year of Taisho, a month after the earthquake disaster.

165. 「場所」の前置詞. 「廣い場所」に“in,” 「狭い場所」に“at”

I passed my holidays *at* Hakone.

He will arrive *at* Tokyo Station this afternoon.

He arrived *in* Osaka yesterday.

166. 「……後～日(月)経つて」. 「……前～日(月)に」

He died *three days after* my arrival.

He died *three days after* I arrived.

I met him *a week before* my departure.

I met him *a week before* I left the town.

(2)

大暴風雨の爲東海道線静岡濱松間が不通になつて居ります。

Owing to the violent storm, railway service is suspended between Shizuoka and Hamamatsu on the Tokaido line.

167. “on” = 「表面」「接觸」.

There is a book *on* the table.

The train runs *on* the track.

I see some flies *on* the ceiling.

There is a map hung *on* the wall.

London is situated *on* the Thames.

168. “off” = 「隔離」「離脱」.

The train ran *off* the track.

The ship was wrecked *off* the coast of B-shu.

The door is *off* its hinges.

He fell *off* the chair.

(3)

誰も室に居ないのを見てとつて彼は這入つて行つたが、三十分もすると、大きな包を小脇に抱へて室から出て來た。

Seeing there was no one **in** the room, he went **into** it. About half an hour later he came **out of** the room with a big parcel under his arm.

169. “In” = 中に在る「状態」. “into” = 中へ入る「動作」. “out of” = 外に在る「状態」, 外へ出る「動作」.

There are some oranges *in* this box.

He went (came) *into* the room unusherred.

Take some oranges *out of* the box.

The hen is *out of* the cage.

170. 「背負つて居る」「抱へて居る」「擔いで居る」.

He *carried* it *on* his back.

She *had* a baby *in* her arms.

He *had* a book *under* his arm.

The soldier *carried* a gun *on* his shoulder.

She stood *with* her baby *in* her arms

(4)

僕等は、周圍に行儀よく樹が植わつてゐる池の廻りをぶらぶら歩いた。

We took a stroll round the pond around which were planted a number of trees at regular intervals.

171. “Around” = 周圍に「静止の状態」、 “round” = 周圍を「廻る運動」。

There are many old houses *around* ours.

The moon moves *round* the earth.

172. 「～間を置いて」「～置きに」。

at intervals of two metres; two metres apart.

at intervals of five minutes; every five minutes;

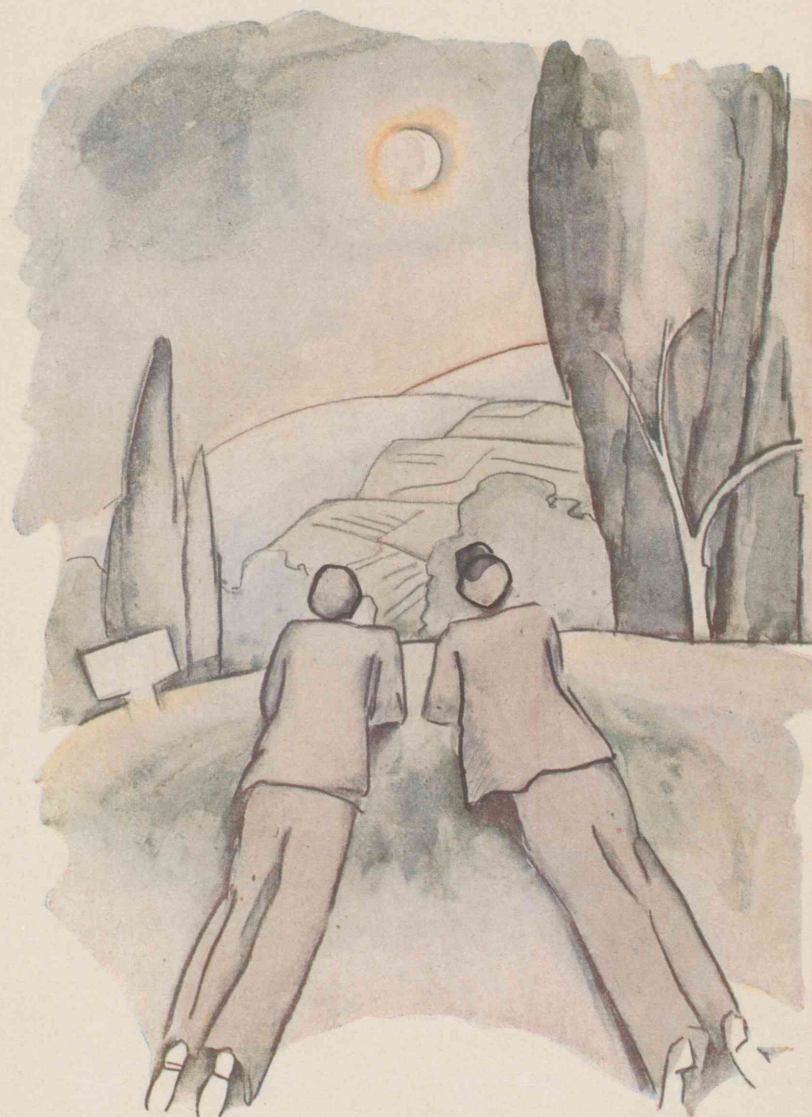
five minutes apart.

at regular (irregular) intervals.

at long (short) intervals.

(5)

やがて太陽は地平線下に沈んで月が山の上に昇つた。



In the meantime the sun had sunk **below** the horizon, and the moon rose **above** the mountain.

173. “Above” = より高い位置. “below” = より低い位置.

- { Mt. Fuji rises *above* the clouds.
- { The moon has risen *above* the horizon.
- { He had his leg cut off *above* the knee.
- { The shrine stands a little way *below* the summit.
- { The sun has sunk *below* the horizon.
- { He had his arm cut off *below* the elbow.

174. “Over” = 「真上」. “under” = 「真下」.

- { We took shelter *under* a tree.
- { The dog got in by *creeping under* the gate.
- { A tree hangs *over* the house.
- { I saw an aeroplane flying *over* the temple.

(6)

彼等の中に三人の息子があつた。父は死期の近づいたのを知つてその財産を妻と息子に分配した。

They had three sons **between** them.
The father, feeling he was **near** death,
divided his property **among** his wife
and his sons.

175. "Between" = 「二つの物の間」. "Among" =
「三つの物の間」.

{ The town lies *between* Osaka and Kobe.

{ They did the work *between* them.

{ He concealed himself *among* the trees.

{ You must not **quarrel** *among* yourselves.

EXERCISE

1. 昨夜神田三崎町のある質屋へ泥棒が這入つた。
2. 九十九里の海岸で澤山鰯が取れたさうだ。
3. 一家の者は爐を圍んでその夜一夜を楽しく語り明
しました。
4. 僕等は夕立に遭つて百姓家の軒下で雨宿りした。
5. 昨夜地震があつた。震央は鹽屋岬沖三百米突の所
だといふ。
6. 近頃學生間にレスリングが非常に盛んである。

7. 彼の家は郊外の丘の上に在つて、周囲には古木が
澤山有る。

8. 省線の東京と横濱との間に停車場が幾つ有るか知
つてゐますか。

9. 僕は呼吸が續かないから長く水の中に潜つてゐら
れない。

10. 電車は五分置きに出るから、乗り損つても長く待
たずにすむ。

VOCABULARY

質屋	a pawn-broker's
鰯	a sardine
夕立に遭ふ	to be caught in a shower
軒	eaves
震央	the seismic centre
盛んである	to be in vogue; be popular
呼吸が續かない	to have a short breath
乗り損ふ	to miss

CHAPTER XXVI
SUBJUNCTIVE PAST

(1)

僕はその事に就ては何も知らない。若し知つて居れば勿論君に話すのだが。

I know nothing about it. If I knew, I would tell you, of course.

176. 「現在の事實に反對の假定」を表すには *If* Clause に Past を, 主文に should (would, could, might) + Root の形を用ひる。

- If he *were* honest, I *would* employ him.
If he *tried* hard, he *could* solve the problem.
If it *did* not *rain* so hard, he *might* come.
If I *could* do so, I *should* be very happy.

177. “If” の省略。

- If I were rich. = *Were* I rich.
If I had the money. = *Had* I the money.

(2)

あの人は恰も自國語の様に英語を話す。あれ位上手に話せるといゝがなあ。

He speaks English as if he were born to it. I wish I could speak it as well as he.

178. 「現在望み難い事」を表すには “I wish” の次の Clause 中に Past を用ひる。

- I *wish* he *were* alive.
I *wish* I *had* some time to spare.
I *wish* I *could* go with you.

179. 「恰も～の様に」「まるで～みたいに」

- He talks as if he were a great scholar.
He lives as if he *had* a mint of money.
He talks as if he *knew* everything.
He looks as if he *had* just *recovered* from a long illness.
(He talks *like* a great scholar).
(He talks *like* one who *knows* everything).

(3)

新聞は謂はゞ社會の耳目で、これが無かつたら吾々は世間の出來事が全く分らない。

The newspaper is, as it were, the eye and ear of society. **But for it**, we should have to remain utterly ignorant of what is going on in the world.

180. 「謂はゞ〜」「〜とも謂はゞ謂へる」

A home without love is, *as it were*, a body without a soul.

He is, *so to speak*, a wise fool.

(=He is a wise fool, *so to speak*).

181. 「〜なかりせば」

But for your help, I should be ruined.

Without you, we should be helpless.

(*With* your assistance, I should succeed).

If it were not (= *Were it not*) for your assistance, we should not succeed.

EXERCISE

1. 君はあまり人に依頼し過ぎる。僕ならそんな事は獨りです。
2. 明日まで待てる位なら態々電報など打ちはしない。
3. 出来れば助けてあげ度いが、出来ない事は矢張り出来ない。
4. 正氣の人間ならその様な事をしようといふ考を起す譯がない。
5. 英語の新聞を邦字新聞の様に樂に讀めたいと思ふ。
6. 太陽の光と熱が無かつたら、生物は一として生存出来ない。
7. 生ある物は死ありだ。生は死の初めとも謂ふべきものだ。
8. 彼は上海へも行つたことがないのに、英國へ行つて來た様な事を云ふ。
9. 彼は英語などは少しも知らない癖に卒業してしまつた様な事を言ふ。

VOCABULARY

- 依頼する to depend on (one)
- 態々～する to take the trouble of ~ing
- 正氣の人間 a man in his right mind
- 考を起す to think of ~ing; take it into one's head to ~
- 生物 a living thing; a creature
- 生存する to exist; live
- 上海 Shanghai
- 卒業する to master; be master of ~

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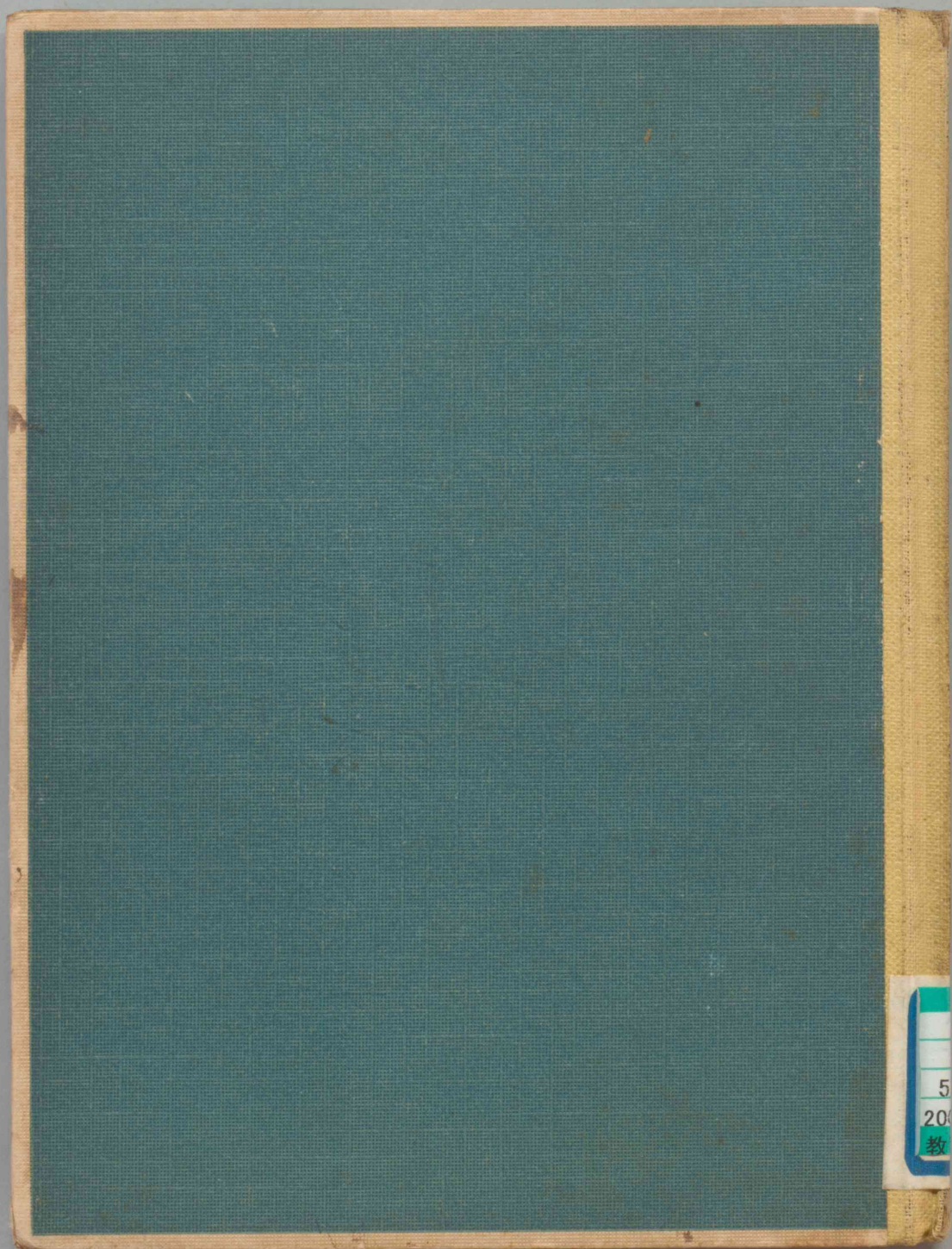
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