教科書文庫

51-1933





THE MOUNTAIN SOARING ABOVE THE CLOUDS-P. 71

交部首檢定濟

昭和八年二月十三日 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 ENCLISH COMPOSITION

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ROOK 2

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BOOK TWO

CHAPTER I

AUXILIARY VERBS I

(1)

彼の家は此處から大分遠いが、今朝かなり早く 立つたから、今時分はもう家に着いてゐるかも知 れない.

He lives a long way from here, but as he started rather early this morning, he may have got home by this.

- 1. 「一であるかも知れね」「一するかも知れね」. He may le a nice fellow. A prediction may or may not come true.
- 2. 「一であつたかも知れね」「一したかも知れね」.

 He may have been an impostor.

 = Perhaps he was an impostor.

I may have said something like that.

= Perhaps I said something like that.

He may have finished the work already.

= Perhaps he has finished the work already.

3. 「距離」の表し方.

How far is it from here to the station?

It is a mile from here to the station.

The town lies a long way (five miles) off.

The town lies about ten miles from here.

The town lies ten miles north of Tokyo.

(2)

諸君の中にはまだ瀬戸内海を航海したことが ない者もあらうが、その景色の美しい事は皆聞い て知つてゐるに違ひない.

Some of you may not yet have sailed through the Inland Sea, but all of you must have heard of its picturesque scenery.

- 4. 「~であるに相違ない」「~するに相違ない」 He must be a very rich man. You must succeed after such labour. (I thought that he must be off his head).
- 5. 「~であつたに相違ない」「~したに相違ない」.

 He must have been very poor.

 He must have said so only in joke.

 Certainly he said so only in joke.

 He must have arrived there by this.

 Certainly he has arrived there by this.

 (I thought that I must have taken the wrong train).
- 6. 「一の中には一もある」「一の中に一が多(少) い」. Some scholars are ignorant of the ways of the world.

Many Japanese study English.

Few Japanese study Italian.

(3)

君が怒るのも一應は尤もだが、彼は悪意が有つ てそんな事を言つた筈はない. 一寸口が滑つたの だよ. You have some reason to be angry, but he cannot have said such a thing out of spite. It was a mere slip of the tongue, you know.

- 7. 「~である筈がない」「~する筈がない」.

 Can it be true?—It cannot be true.

 He cannot fail in the attempt.

 (I thought that he could not be in debt).
- 8. 「~であった筈がない」「~した筈がない」.
 He cannot have been poor.
 He cannot have said so in earnest.

 Certainly he did not say so in earnest.
 He cannot have reached Osaka yet.

 Certainly he has not reached Osaka yet.
- 9. 「一である (する) のも無理はない」.

 (He may well be proud.

 (He is proud, and well he may.

 (He has good reason to be angry.

 He is angry, and with good reason.

 He is angry, and not without reason.

EXERCISE

- 1. 彼は轉地してからも5一ヶ月の餘にもなるから, 今時分はも5大分健康を回復して居るかも知れない。
- 2. 誰かこのラデオの器械を弄つたに相違ない. 前の 様に工合がよくない.
- 3. 僕の傘は何處へ行つたのだらう. 誰か自分のと間違へて持つて行つたに相違ない.
- 4. 兄は今月の十日に天津丸に乘船したのだから、まだブラジルに著いた筈がない.
- 5. 僕はその件に就て彼に尋ねたら、何も知らねと答った. 然し彼の顔付から察して全然知らぬ筈はなかつた.
- 6. 彼が本氣でそんな事を君に約束する筈がない. 君はかつがれたに違ひない.
- 7. 電車から降りると財布が見えない. 込んでねたから屹度掏られたに違ひないと思つた.
- 8. 一時間ばかり彼と話をして居る間に、この人は決して嘘などを吐かね正直な人に違ひないと思つた。
- 9. 留守中に伊藤君が來るかも知れないと思つて置手紙をして出掛けた。

VOCABULARY

轉地する to go for change of air

健康を回復する to improve in health

ラヂオの器械 a radio (or wireless) set

弄る to meddle with~

工合がよい to work well デラブ

間違へて by mistake

乘船する to go on board

顔付から察して judging from one's look

本氣で in earnest

降りる to get off (a car)

掏る to pick

置手紙する to leave a letter for one.

CHAPTER II

AUXILIARY VERBS II

(1)

君は態々渡邊君の處へ手紙を出さなくもよか つたのだ.彼は今晚七時三十分の急行で當地へや つて來るのです.

You need not have taken the trouble to write to Watanabe. He is coming here by the 7:30 express this evening.

10. 「一するに及ばね」.

You need not be in a hurry.

You need not make haste.

(He said that I need not do it at once).

11. 「~するに及ばなかつた」.

You need not have sent for the doctor.
We did not have to change cars. [過去の事實].

12. 「汽車で」「特別の列車で」「一時の汽車で」 by train. by @ night train; by a through train. by the 5:20 train (express).

(2)

あんな男に萬事を一任したのが私の誤りでした。 私も今少し思慮があつて然るべきでした。 I made a mistake in leaving everything to a man like that. I ought to have been a little more prudent.

13. 「~すべきである」「~すべきでない」、[義務]
You ought to pay what you owe.
You ought not to do such a thing.
(He said that I ought to be satisfied).

14. 「~すべきであつた」「~すべきでなかった」。
You ought to have been more careful.
He ought not to have blamed me.

(3)

お父さんはまだ歸らない. どうして遅いのでせ ら. もう二時間も前に歸つて來てゐさらなものだ に. Father has not come home yet. I wonder what can be keeping him. He ought to have been back two hours ago.

15. 「~する筈」「~した筈」【當然の結果】

He *ought to* know English. He was in England for several years.

You *ought to have made* good progress. You have been so studious.

16. 「原因」「理由」等を表す主語.

What makes you cry?

What induced him to commit such a crime?

Want kept him from school.

Illness prevented me from attending the meeting.

17. 「一かしら」

I wonder if it is true.

What has become of him, I wonder?

EXERCISE

- 1. そんなに早く本を返さなくもよかつたのです. 私 は當分要らないのだから.
- 2. 君は答案を出す前に幾度も讀返して間違ひのないのを確めて置くべきであった.
- 3. 彼は昨夜九時二十分の急行で此處を發つたのだから、もう下の關に着いた筈です。
- 4. お父さんの意に反いてさりいふ事をしたのは悪い。 君はお父さんの命に從ふべきであつた.
- 6. 彼が現在の地位にありついたのは正直と勤勉の賜物であります.
- 7. 「時は金なり」といふ諺はあるが、時は金以上である。何故なら金で得られぬ物も時で得られるから.
- 8. 彼は家庭教師を雇つて勉强して居るのだもの、出 來るのは當然だ.

VOCABULARY

當分 for the present

答案 answers; papers

出す to hand in

讀返す to read over and over again

確める to make sure; verify

~の意に反いて against one's wishes

熱がある to be in fever; be feverish

大した事でない to be nothing serious (much)

~を呼びにやる to send for ~

地位 a position

勤勉 industry; diligence

~といふ諺がある The proverb says.....

家庭教師 a private teacher

CHAPTER III

FUTURE TENSE I

(1)

私は今月末まで當地に滯在の豫定ですから,ま だお目に懸る機會はいくらもあらうと思ひます.

I am intending to stay here till the end of the month, so I hope I shall have many more opportunities to see you.

18. Simple Futurity. "I shall"; "You will"; "He will."

I hope I shall succeed this time.

I am afraid you will fail again.

He will be here this evening.

19. 「一まで」と「一までに」

I shall stay here till five.

I shall be here by five.

(2)

今は出發間際で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 am just leaving, and I have not time enough, so I will let you know the particulars by letter as soon as I reach my destination.

20. 時を示す Adverb Clause 中に在つては「未來」 の代りに「現在」

I shall start if it is fine.

I will tell him so when he comes home.

Let us wait till he returns.

I must finish this before I go out.

Take care of the child while I am away.

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

Compare: Let me know when he comes.

Let me know when he will come.

「熱海行の列車はもう間もなく着きます」「若しそれに乗り後れたら次の列車までどの位待たなければなりませんか」。

"The train for Atami will soon be in." "If I miss it, how long shall I have to wait to take the next one?"

21. 疑問文の Simple Futurity.

Shall I pass the examination?

Shall you be able to accompany me next Sunday?

Will he be in time for the train?

22. 「一するまでには間がある (ない)」.

It will be some time before he gets well.

It will be a week before the examination begins.

It will not be long before the new term commences.

We have plenty of time before the next train starts.

EXERCISE

- 1. 今年は寒氣が殊の外强かつたから荒川の櫻は四月 十日頃でなくては滿開にならないでせら.
- 2. 極東オリムピック大會の豫選競技は來月三日から 代々木の明治神宮外苑で開かれます。
- 3. 路が非常に嶮しいから暗くならぬ中に山を越すことは出來ないでせう。
- 4. あの人は昔は有名な作家でしたが、今では忘れられてゐます. けれども將來また彼の書いた物が讀まれる時代が來るでせう.
- 5. 三年間一生懸命英語を勉强したら、あまり不自由 なく英書や雜誌が讀めませうか.
- 6. 君は來年はお幾つになりますか一私は來年の四月 で滿十七歳になります.
- 7. 若し次の日曜日が雨天だつたら運動會は中止となって平常の通り授業があります。
- 8. 來年の今頃は父は佛國を去つて英國のそちこちを 旅行してゐるでせう.

VOCABULARY

殊の外 unusually; exceptionally 滿開になる to be in full bloom 極東オリムピック the Far Eastern Olympic 大會 Games 豫選競技 a preliminary contest; a tryout 外苑 the outer garden 嶮しい steep 越す to go across; cross 作家 a writer; a novelist 書いた物 one's works 不自由なく without difficulty; with ease 運動會 an athletic meeting 平常の通り as usual

CHAPTER IV FUTURE TENSE II

(1)

「彼は將來は注意すると言ひます」「さらかね、では今度だけは大目に見てやらう」。

"He says he will be more careful in future." "Oh, does he? Then I will overlook his fault for this once."

- 23. Volitional Futurity. 「話者の意志」 主語一人稱. *I will* accomplish my purpose at any cost. [決心] *I will* lend you any sum you may need. [約束]

 Will you do this for me?—Of course, *I will*. [承諾]

 If you take that one, *I will* take this. [選擇] *I will* go to law with you. [脅迫]
- 24. "You will"; "He will." 「主語の意志」 If you will do so, I shall be much obliged. He says he will do all he can to help me.

私は此の土地は初めてなのだが、縣廳まで案内 して吳れまいか. 骨折賃はあげるよ.

I am quite a stranger here. Will you take me to the Prefectural Office? You shall have something for your trouble.

25. 「相手の意志」を問ふ疑問文="Will you?" [答 "I will"]

Will you do me a favour?

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

Will you be more careful in future?

Which route will you take?

What will you do if you fail?

[流南]

26. 「話者の意志」. 主語二人稱, 三人稱. You shall have this watch.

=I will give you this watch.

He shall go with me.

=I will take him with me.

27. 「一へは初めて!

I have been here for the first time.

This is the first time I have visited this town.

This is my first visit to this town.

28. 「依賴」の丁寧な形.

Will you kindly (please) open the window?

Will you be so kind (good) as to open the window?

Will you be kind (good) enough to show me the way?

Would you mind just explaining this passage?

(3)

「この古新聞や雑誌をどうしませうか」「屑屋に 賣つてしまふがい」、幾らかにならうから。

"What shall I do with these old newspapers and magazines?" "Sell them to the ragman. Probably they would fetch some price."

29. 「相手の意志」を問ふ疑問文 = "Shall I (he)?" [答 "You (He) shall" 又は命令文].

What shall I do next?—Put the room in order.
When shall he come?—Let him come tomorrow.

When shall I have your answer?—You shall have it tomorrow.

What salary shall he have ?—He shall have 70 yen.

30. 「~をどうする」

I don't know what to do with it.

What have you done with your motor-car?

EXERCISE

- 1. 私は今夜出發します。二十五日迄には歸宅する積りですが、若し遅れる様でしたら電報でお知らせします。
- 2. 私の留守中に若し山田君が訪ねて参りましたら済みませんが此の書籍をお渡し下さいませんか.
- 3. 此の本包はどう致しませうか一左様、私が明日取りに來るまでその儘にして置きなさい。
- 4. 明日何時に女中に起させませうか. 一夜が明けたら 直(*起す様にして下さい.
- 5. 來週の火曜午後六時晩餐にお出で下さいませんか。 お客は貴下共で五人です。

- 6. 次の日曜に隅田川で商大對早大の端艇競漕がある さうですから、お暇があつたら行つて見ませんか。
- 7. 何時御確答を伺はれませうか. 否とか應とか何と か仰しやつて頂かないと困るのですが.
- 8. 私は何等悪意があって言ったのではありませんから何卒悪く思はないで下さい. 將來は言葉遣ひに注意致します.

VOCABULARY

留守中	while one is away; in one's
	absence
渡す	to hand
本包	a parcel of books
取りに來る	to call for ~
その儘にして置く	to leave something as it is
起す	to call
一共で	including ~
~對	between — and
確答	a definite answer
困る	to be perplexed
惡意がない	to mean no harm
悪く思ふ	to take — amiss
言葉遣ひ	the use of speech

CHAPTER V

INFINITIVES I

(1)

私は用件があつて昨日或る英國人に會ひに行った. 先方の言ふ事は相當に分つたが, こちらの言ふ事を分らせるのが非常に骨だつた.

Yesterday I went to see a certain Englishman on business. I could understand him fairly well, but it was very difficult to get him to understand me.

31. Adverb Use—(1) 「目的」.

We eat to live, not live to eat.

I must get up early to be in time for the express.

32. Noun Use.一主語,目的語,補語,として. It is difficult to do the work. I find it difficult to do the work. He seems to be very honest. 33. 「~の言ふてと」.

Do you understand me?

Don't interrupt. Hear him out.

(2)

私は舊友の田口君が窮境に陷つて, 住むに家な く食ふに食なしといふ有様だと聞いて大いに意 外に思つた.

I was greatly surprised to hear that my old friend Mr. Taguchi was in such a wretched condition that he had no house to live in and no food to eat.

- 34. Adverb Use—(2)「原因」「理由」.

 I am very glad to see you.

 He will be sorry to hear it.

 You are fortunate to have such a good son.

 He must be a great schola to know that.

 He cannot be honest to do such a thing.
- **35.** Adjective Use. There is no one *to go for* the doctor.

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

There was no chair to sit on (=on which to sit).

I had no one to talk to (=to whom to talk).

(3)

氏は不幸にして存命中にその事業の完成を見ずにしまつたが、氏の長男が故人の遺志を立派に 果した.

Unfortunately he did not live to see his work accomplished, but his eldest son carried out the intention of the deceased with great success.

36. Adverb Use—(3) 「結果」.

Few people live to be a hundred years old.

The boy grew up to be a fine youth.

One morning he awoke to find himself famous.

I tried hard, only to fail.

(4)

そんなに大きな聲を出すのは止し給へ. 君がそんな喋り方をするのを聞いたら人は喧嘩でもしてゐると思ふだらう.

Don't talk so loudly. To hear you speak that way, one would think that you were quarrelling.

37. Subjunctive Use.

I should be glad to get the position.

To see you do it, one would think it quite easy.

EXERCISE

- 1. 青年の時は氣力旺盛で記憶がよく,知識を磨くに最も適した時代である.
- 2. 約束を守ることは時として中々困難である。しか し吾々は全力を盡してさらしなくてはならぬ。
- 3. あの子は誰とて面倒を見て吳れる人もなく,廣い世界にたつた一人ぽつちの身の上です。

4. 此の箱には少くも三百冊位本が入つてゐると思ったに、開けて見たら二百もないので驚いた.

5. 此の難問をすらすらと解いた所を見ると、彼は中 々よく出來る生徒に違ひない。

6. 授業が濟んでから田中君の下宿を訪ねた. 一時間 ばかり話をしてから公園へ散步しに行つた.

7. 「火事」だと聞いて慌てて表へ飛び出して見たら、 室地で子供達が焚火をしてゐたのだつた。

8. 御招待に應じられますと誠に結構なのですが、二 三日風邪で臥て居りますので失禮致します.

VOCABULARY

氣力旺盛 to be full of vigour; be vigorous 知識を磨く to improve one's mind 面倒を見る to look after~; take care of~一人ぼつち to stand all alone すらすらと easily; readily 招待に應ずる to accept an invitation ~で臥て居る to be laid up with~表へ飛び出す to rush out of doors 数火する to make a blazing fire

CHAPTER VI INFINITIVES II

(1)

週日の東海道線の列車衝突で多数の乘客が重 軽傷を負うたさうである.

A large number of passengers are said to have been either killed or wounded in the recent railway collision on the Tokaido line.

38. Perfect Infinitive. "Seem", "appear," "be said," "be thought" の後に伴ふ場合.

He seems to be rich.

Compare:

=It seems that he is rich.

He seems to have been rich.

=It seems that he was (has been) rich.

(2)

彼はもう夕飯を濟ましたあとらしかつた、何をすすめても食べようとしなかつたから.

He seemed to have finished his supper already, for he would not take anything which I offered him.

39. "Seem," "appear"; "be said," "be thought" 等の動詞の過去形に伴ふ Perfect Infinitive.

He seems to have done the work.

=It seems that he has done (did) the work.

He seemed to have done the work.

=It seemed that he had done the work.

(3)

昨日伺ふつもりでしたが、急用が出來て横濱へ 行つたので伺ひかねました.

I intended to have come yesterday, but I could not do so, because urgent business called me away to Yokohama.

40. "Intend," "expect," "wish," "hope" 等の動 詞の過去形に伴ふ慣用的 Perfect Infinitive. I intend to go on a journey.

=I think I will go on a journey.

I expect to succeed this time.

=I think I shall succeed this time.

Compare:

I intended to have gone on a journey.

I intended to go....., but I did not.

I expected to have succeeded in my attempt.

I expected to succeed....., but I did not.

EXERCISE

- 1. 彼は金滿家と思はれて居るが、實は家族を養ふ事も殆んど出來ぬ位である.
- 2. 目下建築中の新校舎は遅くも來年三月迄には完成の見込です.
- 3. 僕等は昨日東村山の貯水池へ遠足するつもりだつ たが、雨天の爲に出來なかつた.
- 4. 此の秋以來市況は一般に活潑ですが、綿花市場は近頃非常に閑散になつたと謂はれてゐます.
- 5. 上海のコレラは一時猖獗を極めたが、今は殆んど 撲滅されたらしい.
- 6. 彼は私の力になって吳れるものと期待してゐたの に、いざといふ時になって私を見棄てた.

7. 大雪崩の爲に北陸線は不通になったと報道されて ねる.

VOCABULARY

to support; provide for 養ふ

a schoolhouse 校舍

完成する to be completed

貯水池 a reservoir

to take a long walk to ~ 遠足する

市况 the market active; brisk 活潑

the cotton market 綿花市場

開散 quiet: dull

to be virulent; be rife 猖獗を極める

撲滅する to stamp out 一の力になる to stand by ~

見棄てる

いざといふ時に at the last moment

to desert; turn one's back on ~

大雪崩 an avalanche

CHAPTER VII INFINITIVES III

(1)

彼等をして吾々の要求に應ぜしめることが不 可能である以上、吾々は妥協せざるを得ない. さ もないと交渉は行詰つてしまふ.

Since it is impossible to make them accede to our demand, we cannot but make a compromise, otherwise the negotiations will come to a deadlock.

41. Root Infinitive. 使役動詞の後. Let him do so if he wants to. Make him go whether he will or not. Bid him wait a moment.

> cf. I was made to do so against my will. He was bidden to accompany his father.

43. 「一せざるを得ない」「一するより仕方がない」.

I cannot but respect him.

Who can but pity such a man?

No one can but pity such a man.

(2)

初めて其町へお出でなら案内者に案内させる 方が宜しう御座います. ずつと時間と勞力の經濟 になります.

If you are going to the town for the first time, you had better have a guide take you over it. It will save you a great deal of time and labour.

42.「(命じて) ~させる」「(賴んで) ~して貰ふ」「~ される」.

I will have some one accompany me.

I will have my servant see you home.

(=I will get my servant to see you home).

I shall have some friends come this evening.

He had his wife die soon after their marriage.

44. 「~する方がよい」「~するに越した事はない」

- a) You had better consult the doctor at once.
 - =It would be better for you to consult the doctor at once.
 - =I (would) advise you to consult the doctor at once.

You had better not join the party.

- =It would be better for you not to join the party.
- =I (would) advise you not to join the party.

 Hadn't you better give it up?
- =Wouldn't it be better for you to give it up?
- b) In order to improve your health, you had best go into the country.
 - =In order to improve your health, you can do nothing better than to go into the country.
 - =The best way to improve your health is to go into the country.

(3)

此處にこの儘るて人の惡口を耳にするよりはいつそ辭めてしまつた方がよい.

I would rather leave the service than stay and hear them speak ill of me.

45. 知覺動詞の後.

I saw him enter the building.

I heard him sing a song.

I felt the ground shake under my feet.

I did not notice him come in.

cf. He was seen to enter the building. He was heard to sing a song.

46. 「~するよりは寧ろ……する方がよい」.
I would rather die than be taken prisoner.
I would rather begin it at once.

(4)

正直のところ私はあいいふ質の人は嫌ひです。 だつて他人のあら探しばかりして居るのですもの.

To be frank with you I don't like a man of that stamp. He does nothing but find the faults of others.

- 47. 「一ばかりする」「只一しかしない」.

 He does nothing but play all day long.

 She did nothing but cry all day.
- 48. Absolute Use.

To tell the truth, I am tired of the work.

To be frank with you, I don't approve of the plan.

To do him justice, he is not without merits.

Sad to say, he is a lazy fellow.

To make matters worse, it began to snow.

He is very frugal, not to say stingy.

He knows French and German, not to speak of English.

He knows no English, to say nothing of French or German.

He is, so to speak, a grown-up baby.

EXERCISE

- 1. 昨夜九時頃小さな地震があつたさうだが、僕は友 人と夢中になつて話をしてゐたので家が搖れるのを感じ なかつた・
- 2. 僕の時計は毎日二分遅れる. どこか狂つてゐるの だらう. 時計屋に修繕させねばならぬ.

3. ひまな時には圖書館へ行くに越したことはない. 諸外國の雜誌の挿畫を見ただけでも大いに得る所がある.

4. 彼は幼少の折に兩親に死別れ、それからは伯父の許へ引取られて世話を受けた.

5. 海岸に立つて船の入つて來るのを見てゐると、最初は煙だけ見え、次に檣、最後に船體が見える。これは地球の圓い證據である。

6. 彼の家の主人は極めて柔和で親切で、召使に小言を言ふのをつひぞ聞いたことがない.

7. 氏は非常に學問がある上に人格が立派だ. 何人も からいふ人を尊敬せざるを得ない.

8. 彼は友人の選擇には非常に注意深い. 悪友と交る 位なら寧ろ獨りでゐた方がよいと常に言つてゐる.

VOCABULARY

小さな地震 a slight shock of earthquake

遅れる to lose

時計屋 a watch-maker

插畫 an illustration

船體 the hull 小言を言ふ to scold

惡友と交る to keep bad company

CHAPTER VIII NOUN CLAUSE

(1)

太平洋が遠からず商業上及び政治上の活動舞 臺の一つとなることは確かである.

It is certain that the Pacific Ocean will, at no very distant date, become one of the stages of commercial and political activity.

49. That-Clause. 一「主語」として.

That he will succeed is certain.

=It is certain that he will succeed.

That health is everything goes without saying.

=It goes without saying that health is everything.

(2)

目を覺ますと日はもう窓邊に麗かに照つてゐた. 遙か向ふの麥畠の上では雲雀の囀りが高かった.

When I awoke, I found that the sun was shining brightly on the window-pane. Over the wheat field yonder some skylarks were warbling out their shrill notes.

50. 「目的語」として.

I know that he is a man of his word. He said that he was out of health.

51. "Think," "believe," "consider," "owe," "make" 等の Factitive Verb の目的として用いられる 場合には Formal Object "It" を用いる.

I think it necessary that you should go.

He made it clear that he had nothing to do with the affair.

Your son owes it to you that he has become a man.

(3)

近頃出版界の著しい傾向は安價で携帯に便利 な册子を供給することである.

A striking tendency in the present-day publishing business is that they supply cheap books in convenient forms.

52. 「補語」として.

The truth is that I know nothing about it.

My opinion is that the Cabinet should resign in a body.

(4)

内閣は今回の事件の責を負うて總 辭職をする といふ噂があるが、假令閣員が辭表を提出しても 聽許にはなるまい。

There is a rumour that the Cabinet is going to resign en bloc, but even if the Cabinet members present their resignations, they will not be accepted by the Emperor.

53. 前の名詞の説明的同格文として.

The idea that he might be mad occurred to me.

The fact that he was drunk is evident.

There is no prospect that he will recover.

54. 「假令~であつても」「假令~するとしても」.

Even if (though) he is able, I will not employ him.

Even if (though) I were rich, I would work.

Granting (Admitting) it is true, you are still in the wrong.

Supposing you are taken ill, the doctor lives close by.

(5)

一友人の話によると、永田博士の演説は少々早 過ぎたが、確かに聴衆に好印象を與へたとのこと です.

A friend of mine says that Dr. Nagata's speech was delivered a little too rapidly, but that it assuredly made a good impression on the audience.

55. Indirect Narration に於ける"that"の反復.

He says, "I want the book, but I have no money to buy it."

He says that he wants the book, but that he has no money to buy it.

He said, "You look tired. You must have a rest."
He said that I looked tired and that I must have a rest.

(6)

いつ何處で生れて今までどういふ仕事に從事 して居られたか、私の参考までに仰しやつて頂き 度い.

Please tell me for my own reference when and where you were born, and what kind of business you have been engaged in.

56. "When," "what," "how," "why," "whether" 等に導かれる Noun Clause.

Tell me when he will return from abroad.

No one knows where he lives.

till Park

42

I knew well what he meant.

The question is how the plan should be carried

Why he killed himself remains a mystery. It matters little whether he is rich or poor.

EXERCISE

- 1. 日支兩國の關係が何かにつけて硬化することのあ るのは遺憾な事である.
- 2. 仙臺から一週間前に發送したといふ小包郵便が未 だ配達されないのは變だ.
- 3. 島田君は今年から英語で日記をつける事にしたさ うだが、それがいつまで續くか疑問だ.
- 4. 日米兩國の關係が圓滿を缺くのは、全く國民相互 の意志の疏通しないことに依るのである.
- 5. あれほど正直で勤勉な人がどうして解雇されたの か不思議でならない.
- 6. 人の價値は職業の如何に依つて定むべきでなく その業務に忠質なりや否やに依つて決すべきである.
- 7. この家は場所が便利で家賃も安くていいが、困る てとには私の大家族には狹い.
 - 8. 若し私の留守中に誰か訪ねて來たら、用事で橫濱

へ行つて夕方でなくては歸らないと云つて下さい.

- 9. 金は電報為替で送るがいく、途中で盗まれたり拔 きとられたりする危險がないから.
- 10. 彼が他日實業界で重要の地位を占めるであらうと の豫言は實現されて, 三十になるかならぬに大會社の社 長になった.

VOCABULARY

to become tense; stiffen 硬化する

小包郵便 a parcel 配達する to deliver

日記をつける to keep a diary

to be unfriendly 圓滿を缺く understanding 意志の疏通

解雇する to dismiss

to be conveniently situated 場所が便利

電報為替 a telegraphic transfer

拔き取る to pilfer

the business wo.ld_ 實業界

實現される to come true 社長 the president

CHAPTER IX

PAST PERFECT TENSE

(1)

僕はその急行に間に合ふやうに出來るだけ急いだけれど、停車場に着いてみたら汽車は既に發車して了つてゐた.

I made as much haste as possible to catch the express, but when I got to the station, it had already left.

57. 過去の一定時に於ける動作の完了.
When I awoke, the sun had already risen.
By that time I had finished my task already.
Before night fell, I had reached my destination.
I had just written my answers, when the bell rang.

58. 「出來るだけ~する」「なるべく~する」. Come as soon as possible (=you can). You must be as careful as possible. You must take the greatest possible care.

I hurried as much as I could.

I made as much haste as I could.

(2)

私は其町へは以前に何十回となく行ったこと があるので、隅から隅まで知ってゐた

I knew every inch of the town, for I had been there dozens of times before.

59. 過去の一定時までの經驗.
I knew him, for I had met him before.
It was nothing new to me. I had heard of it before.

60. 「十(百, 千)~といふほど」.

dozens of pencils

scores of times

hundre s of people

thousands of soldiers

tens of thousands of stars

millions of men

(3)

私が其會社へ入つた時は、遠山さんは其處の重 役を十年もやつて居り、友人の山下君はタイピス トとして三年働いてゐた.

When I entered the company, Mr. Toyama had held a seat on the board of directors for ten years, and Mr. Yamashita, my friend, had been working as typist for three years.

61. 過去の一定時までの繼續.

I had known him for seven years then.

Nothing had been heard of him up to that time.

I had been reading a novel till he came.

How long had you been stu ying English when you went to England?

EXERCISE

1. 僕が現場に駈着けた時は火事はもう鎮火して消防 隊が歸りかけてゐた.

- 2. 僕が醫者を開業したのはほんの一昨年前のことで、それまでは慶應病院の助手をしてなた.
- 3. 父は長らく病氣で臥てねましたが. 昨夜突然心臓 痳痺でなくなりました.
- 4. 久しく行方不明であつた汽船八雲丸は、昨朝無事神戸へ入港しました。
- 5. 友人の木村君が七年振りで佛蘭西から歸つたと聞いたので日曜の朝訪ねたら、生憎郷里の熊本へ歸つたあとだった。
- 6. 昨日一番末の弟を連れて日光へ行つたが、まだ汽車に乗つたことがないので大層喜んだ.
- 7. 烈しい吹雪のため信越線の同區間は二日に亙って不通となってゐた.
- 8. 兄は洋行する前に外國人の先生に就いて三四年英語を學んで居ました。

VOCABULARY

現場

the scene

鎮火する

to be put out; be extinguished

消防隊

a fire-brigade

醫者を開業する to start (medical) practice

心臟痲痺

heart failure

行方不明

to be missing

入港する

enter (port)

七年振りで

after seven years' absence

吹雪

a snowstorm

區間

a section

不通となる

(service) be suspended

一に就いて

under ~

CHAPTER X

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

min num ni co (1)

僕が中學を卒業する頃は兄はもう大學を出て, 何處かの役所か會社に勤めて居るでせら.

By the time I finish middle school, my brother will have graduated from the university and got a position in some office or company.

62. 未來の一定時に於ける動作の完了。

I shall have finished it at noon.

He will have reached his destination before nightfall.

63. 「一までに」「一するまでには」「一する頃はも 51.

The building will have been completed by September.

I shall have finished my home task by the time school begins.

64. "Some" & "a certain."

He is working in a certain firm.

He wishes to get a position in some firm.

I called on a certain Englishman yesterday.

He is looking for some Englishman to translate it.

doorde olbbim de(2)

この夏休みに私は立山に登らうと思つて居ま す. 今度登れば三度登ることになります.

I am thinking of climbing Tateyama in the coming summer vacation. I shall have climbed it three times if I do so again.

65. 未來の一定時までの經驗.

You will have seen something of life by that time.

If I go to America again, I shall have been therefive times.

66. 「今度」=recently, lately (近頃); shortly (近々); again (食た); another time (別の時); next time (この大). 「今度は」=this time (「この前」に對し); now My uncle has recently returned from abroad. He is shortly going to America. Bring it when you come again.

Let's go there another time (next time).

I will take you with me the next time I go. He is sure to succeed this time.

It is your turn now.

(3)

僕等の學校はこの四月で開校滿三十年になります。そして佐々木先生は約二十年教鞕を執つて居られることになります。

Our school will have been open full thirty years by next April, and Mr. Sasaki will have been teaching about twenty years.

67. 未來の一定時までの繼續.

a) 狀態

He will have been ill six months next month.

I shall have been in this school for three years by March next.

b) 動作 DipomA of phice whole a nie

I shall have been waiting for him just three hours by noon.

He will have been working there for five years by the end of the year.

EXERCISE

- 1. 目下建築中の新校舎は今秋迄には落成するでせら. そして僕等は九月から其處で授業を受けるのです.
- 2. 月日の經つのは早いもので、私はこの二月で當地にする十年住んで居ることになります.
- 3. あの小使は創立以來學校に居る. 來月で勤續二十五年になります.
- 4. 明日も雨が晴れなければ、丁度一週間降り續いたことになります.
- 5. この藥を飲めば夜中までに熱が下つてずつと樂になります.

- 6. 君がこの列車に乗つて静岡を通過する頃は、夜が 全く明けはなれて居るでせう.
- 7. 彼は今度一高の入學試驗を受ければ五度試みたことになる. うかるまでは何度でもやると彼は云つて居る.
- 8. 父は來年の春で滿二十年その會社の社長をやつて居ることになります.

VOCABULARY

建築中 to be under construction 授業を受ける to receive one's lessons

創立 the founding (of a school)

睛れる to clear up

熱がさがる to be less feverish

樂になる to feel relieved

夜が明ける day dawns

CHAPTER XI

PARTICIPLES I

(1)

今朝日比谷公園の附近で七才位の子供が疾走 して來た自動車に轢かれて重傷を負うた. 其處に は生憎交通整理の巡査が居なかつた.

A boy of about seven was run over by a dashing motor-car near Hibiya Park this morning, and got seriously injured. There happened to be no policeman controlling the traffic there.

68. 連體用法の Participle—現在分詞.

It is surprising news to me.

This is a very interesting book.

Who is the man standing at the gate?

He sent me a letter saying that his father was ill.

(2)

負傷した子供は、直ぐに運轉手が付添つて近 頃出來た附近の病院に送られた.

The wounded boy was at once taken to the hospital recently built in that neighbourhood accompanied by the chauffeur.

- 69. 連體用法の Participle—過去分詞.
- a) 他動詞
 He is a ruined man.
 What is the language spoken in Mexico?
 This is the book written by Dr. Hayashi.
 I want to read a magazine devoted to the study of English.
- b) 自動詞
 He is a retired soldier.
 I know a musician just returned from Italy.
 Things were different in days gone by.

その急行列車は非常に込んでゐて坐席が無かったので, 私は名古屋までずつと立詰めだった.

The express was so crowded that I found no seat left, and I had to keep standing all the way to Nagoya.

70. 叙述用法の Participle—主格補語.

We sat telling stories in the room.

The ball went flying into the sky.

The child came running to meet me.

The dog kept barking all night.

He remained standing in the rain.

He sat surrounded by his friends.

I went into the house unobserved.

How did you become acquainted with him?

You will soon get used to the work.

71. 目的補語.

I have a motor-car waiting for me.

He kept me waiting for a long time.

I sent the ball flying.

I saw him standing at the door.
I heard the thunder roaring.
We found a man concealed in the bush.
I left no means untried.
I should like to see a whale caught.
I never heard Esperanto spoken.

(4)

先達滿員電車の中で時計を掏られたので、また 別に買つたが、どこか具合が悪いらしいから修繕 させなければならない.

The other day I had my watch picked in a crowded car, and I bought a new one. But something seems to be wrong with it, so I must have it mended.

72. 「~を……させる」「~を……して貰ふ」「~を…… いまれる」「~を……する」.

I must have a new suit made.

I want to have my hair cut short.

Get this letter registered.

I must get this fin shed by tomorrow evening. He had his new motor-car stolen.

I could not make myself understood.

EXERCISE

- 1. 川の向ふ岸に咲いてゐるあの草花の名は何といふのか知つてゐますか.
- 2. 「英語青年」は英語研究専門の雑誌で英學生の間に 廣く讀すれてゐる.
- 3. その西洋人は、手真似身振りで思ふ事を述べようとしてゐたが、分らせることが出來なかつた.
- 4. やがてブラットフォームを離れ、多數の出迎へ人に関まれて改札口に近付いて來る彼の姿が見えた。
- 5. 彼は、弱者が强者に苦しめられるのを默つて見て は居れぬ性質の男だ.
- 6. 私はたゞ立つて子供の遊んでゐるのを見てゐた丈けで、それ以外の事は何もしません.
- 7. 昨夜寝る前に馬鹿に寒いと思つたら、果して今朝 起きて見たら庭一面に霜が降りてゐた.
- 8. 父は先刻頭を刈りに行くと云つて出て行きましたが、もう程なく歸りませう.

- 9. あの人は誰にも評判がいく. 彼が惡口を言はれるのをつひぞ聞いたことがない.
- 10. 初めは仕事が難かしさうだが直ちに慣れる。辛抱し給へ、辛抱が肝心だから、

VOCABULARY

「英語青年」 the Rising Generation

英學生 students of English

手真似身振り gestures

思ふ事を述べる to ex ress oneself

改札口 a wicket

苦しめる to bully; oppress

默つて見てゐる to suffer ~ to......

評判がよい to be popular (with)

CHAPTER XII

PARTICIPLES II

(1)

町を歩いてゐるとプロペラーの音が聞えた.上 を見ると數臺の飛行機が寺院の上空を飛んでゐ た.

Walking along the street, I heard the sound of propellers. Looking up, I saw several aeroplanes flying over the temple.

73. Participial Construction.

a 「時」

Finishing (= When he finished) his breakfast, he went out for a walk.

Having written (=When he had written) the letter, he went to post it.

b) 「理由」

Living (= As I live) in a remote village, I rarely have visitors.



Living (=As I lived) in a remote village, I rarely had visitors.

Having lived (=As he has lived) in England, he is proficient in English.

Having lived (=As he had lived) in England, he was proficient in English.

c) 「條件」

Going (=If you go) down this street, you will see a post-office.

d) 「讓步」

Admitting (=Though I admit) it is true, you are still in the wrong.

e)「附帶狀況」

He stood on the beach, *looking* out over the sea.

Picking up a stone, he (=He picked up a stone and) threw it at the barking dog.

A fire broke out near my house last night, destroying (=and destroyed) some five houses.

(2)

昨日は亡父の七回忌に相當するので、菩提寺に 於て法要を營みました.

Yesterday being the seventh anniversary of my father's death, we held a religious service in his memory at our family temple.

74. Participial Construction.

a) 「時」

Night *coming* on (=When night came on), we started for home.

The sun having set (=When the sun had set), we came down the hill.

Supper (being) over (=When supper was over), they went out for a walk.

b) 「理由」

It being Sunday (=As it was Sunday), there was no school.

The first problem having been solved (=As the first problem has been solved), the second must be tackled.

c) 「條件」

We shall start tomorrow, weather *permitting* (=if the weather permits).

d) 「附帶狀況」

He was reading, his brother *writing* exercises. We returned, he alone *remaining*.

(3)

この天氣模様では明日は快晴で、運動會には澤山の見物人があるでせら.

Judging from the appearance of the sky, it will be glorious weather tomorrow, and there will be a large crowd of spectators at the athletic meeting.

75. Absolute Participle.

Generally speaking, students of this school are of a good style.

Strictly speaking, this is not an insect.

Talking of the airplane, have you ever had a ride in one?

Considering his age, he is very clever.

Supposing I fall ill, the doctor lives near by.

According to the papers, there was a big forest fire in Hokkaido.

EXERCISE

- 1. 私は幼い時雨親を失いましたので、今まで色々苦い經驗を嘗めました。
- 2. その手紙を出したのは五日前だが、宛名が間違ってゐたので彼に屆かなかつた.
- 3. 「關東銀行は何處でせうか」「此の通りを真直くでに行くと左側に石造の建物があります. それがその銀行です」.
- 4. 朝食を終つて彼は向ふの森へ行くと言つて銃を持って出かけた.
- 5. 直江津よりの通信によれば、同市及び附近は降雪甚だしく、汽車は不通となりさうです。
- 6. 日が暮れると,子供達はそれぞれ家へ歸って了って, あとは静かになった.
- 7. 火曜日の午前二時頃牛込神樂町に出火あり, 全燒 十戶半燒三戶を出せり.
- 8. 一日に十哩づつ歩くとして、幾日で其處まで達しられるでせう。
- 9. 海外ニュースに依つて判斷すると、兩國間の外交關係は漸く緊張せんとする模様である.
- 10. 假令昂奮してゐたにしても、人中で彼にさらいふ 悪日雜言を吐いたのはよくない。

VOCABULARY

苦い經驗 bitter experiences

宛名 address

嘗める to have; go through

日が暮れる night falls

~呷づつ at the rate of ~ miles

海外ニュース foreign news

外交關係 diplomatic relations

緊張する to become tense

昻奮してゐる to be excited

惡口雜言を吐く to call one names

CHAPTER XIII

GERUND I

(1)

見聞を廣くするには旅行が一番だ. 諺にも「百 聞は一見に如かず とあるからね

Travelling is the best way of adding to one's stock of information. The proverb says, "Seeing is believing," you know.

76. Gerund.

Reading is a good pastime. [主語]

Seeing is believing [補語]

I remember seeing him once. [目的]

77. 前置詞の次では動詞は Gerund の形を取る.

The cow is used for ploughing.

I am fond of travelling on foot.

She is picking up her livelihood by washing.

78. 「時」を表す Clause の代りに before (after, on, upon)+Gerund.

After making a great effort, he succeeded in it.

Before reading a book, you must read the preface.

On leaving school, he went into business.

(2)

彼はきつと合格すると思ふ. なにしろ非常な勉 强家だから. 丁度僕の死んだ兄さんの樣に. 彼の 顔を見ると何時も僕は兄の事を想ひ出す.

I am sure of his passing the examination. He is such a hard worker—just as my dead brother was. I never see him without being reminded of my brother.

79. Gerundive Construction.

 $\begin{cases} I \text{ am sure of } hi \text{: } passing. \\ = I \text{ am sure that he will pass.} \end{cases}$

I am sure of his having passed.

=I am sure that he has passed.

cf. I am sure of *Tanaka passing* the examination. He is proud of his *father being* a great scholar.

80. Passive Gerund.

We can not help *being influenced* by our environment.

He denies having been instigated.

81. 「~する毎に必ず……する」.

They *never* meet each other *without quarrelling*.

Not a day passes *without* his *thinking* of his parents at home.

No one ever visited Miyajima without admiring its fine views.

(3)

僕等は長い道中で疲れてゐたので、宿屋で夕飯 が濟むと直ぐ床に就いた.

As we were tired from having travelled so far, we went to bed as soon as we finished our supper at the inn.

82. Perfect Gerund. 動詞の示す「時」よりも以前の出來事を表す.

(He denies having done so.

=He denies that he did so.

(He repents having been idle.

=He repents that he has been idle.

I was ashamed of having done such a thing.

=I was ashamed that I had done such a thing.

Note: I remember seeing him once before.

EXERCISE

- 1. 英文を上手に書く事は英語をうまく話す事よりも難しい.
- 2. 「少し蒸しますね. 窓を明けても構ひませんか」 「え, 一向構ひません」.
- 3. 先生が入って來たら、生徒は話を止めて机の側に起立した.
- 4. 彼が薬を飲まぬといふ日は一日も無い. さらして 若い時に不養生であつたことを後悔して居る.
- 5. 彼は傘を持つて歩くのが大嫌いで、空模様が如何 に険悪でも雨が降つてさへゐなければ傘を持たずに出か ける.

6. 彼と僕とは竹馬の友で、僕が上京以來ひと月として彼から便りのない月はありません.

7. 僕は彼が突然退學したと聞いて意外に思って居 る. どういふ事情か君知つてゐるか.

8. あの人には何處かで逢つた様に思ふが、何處だったか思ひ出せない。

VOCABULARY

蒸す

to be close

構はない

not to mind

不養生

to be careless of one's health

險惡

threatening

竹馬の友

[子供の時から知つて居る]

便りがある

to hear (from one)

退學する

to leave school

思ひ出す

to recollect

CHAPTER XIV GERUND II

(1)

雲表に聳えて居るあの白雪の山を見る毎に、私 は昨冬登山中に慘死した亡友を想ひ出さずには 居られない.

Whenever I see the snow-capped mountain soaring above the clouds, I cannot help remembering my deceased friend who met his tragic end in climbing it last winter.

83. 「~せざるを得ない」「~するを禁じ得ない」.

I cannot help laughing at the idea.

I cannot but admire his skill.

I could not restrain my sympathy at the sight of the scene.

I could not repress my tears at hearing the story.

I could not contain my anger at his words.

后山、研门。

運動の健康增進上極めて必要であることは勿論であるが、過度の運動は却つて身體を害する.

It goes without saying that physical exercise is very necessary for promoting our health, but excessive exercise does us more harm than good.

84. 「一は勿論である」「一は言ふまでもない」

It goes without saying that health is above wealth.

- = It need scarcely be said that health is above wealth.
- =(It is) needless to say (that) health is above wealth.
- = Of course, health is above wealth.
- 85. 「益をなす,藥になる」「害をなす,毒になる」.
 The change of air has done me a world of good.
 Don't eat too much. It will do you harm.

(3)

いくらそれを思ひ止まらせようとしても駄目です。何しろ自分では成功するものと固く信じて居るのですから.

It is no use trying to dissuade him from the attempt, for he is quite sure of success.

86. 「一しても駄目」「一しても無益」

It is no use making any more effort.

- = There is no use in making any more effort.
- = It is of no use to make any more effort.
- = It is useless to make any more effort.

87. 「確かに一すると思ふ」

- a) He is sure (or certain) of success in the attempt.
 - =He is sure (or certain) that he will succeed in the attempt.
 - =He thinks he will surely (or certainly) succeed in the attempt.
- b) He is sure (or certain) to succeed in the attempt.

- =I am sure (or certain) that he will succeed in the attempt.
- =I am sure of his success in the attempt.
- =I think he will surely (or certainly) succeed in the attempt.

(4)

私は此のマーデン博士の近著を諸君にお勸め します. これは處世法を教へたもので、確かに一 讀の價値があります.

I recommend you to read this recent work of Dr. Marden. It tells you how to get on in the world, and is really worth reading.

88. 「一する價値がある」.

This book is worth (while) reading.

It is worth while reading (=to read) this book.

(His conduct is worthy (or deserving) of praise.

His conduct d serves (or merits) admiration.

89. 「一法」「一術」「一の仕方」.

He does not know how to teach (=the method of teaching).

I must learn how to swim (=the art of swimming).

I will teach you how to do it (=the way of doing it.

(5)

この暴風では迚も出懸けられない. 別に急ぎの用事でもないから、暴風が止むまで待つたらよからう.

There is no going out in such a storm. The matter is not very urgent, so you had better wait till the storm is over.

90. 「一するは到底不可能」.

There is no denying the fact.

There is no telling (saying, knowing) what may happen.

Going out in this storm is out of the question.

It is quite impossible to go out in this storm.

(6)

弟達は日曜には滅多に家に居ません. 二郎は魚 釣りに出懸けるし, 三郎はボートに行きます.

My brothers seldom stay at home on Sunday. Jiro goes fishing, and Saburo goes boating.

91. 「~しに行く」

- a) to go boating (rowing)

 to go fishing (angling)

 to go shooting (hunting)

 to go motoring

 to go shopping (house-hunting)
- b) to go on a journey (trip, tour).to go on a picnic (an excursion)to go for a walk (row, drive)

EXERCISE

- 1. 目下上野公園で開催中のフランス美術展覧會は一度見物する價値があります. 近代佛國畫家の傑作が澤山ありますから.
- 2. 田舍者が電燈を吹消さうと骨を折つて居るのを見て、僕は吹出さざるを得なかつた.
- 3. 萬一それが人に知れると、どの様な事が起らうも 知れませんから絕對秘密に願ひます。
- 4. 氏は辭職する事に固く決心してゐる樣ですから, 再考する樣勸めても無駄です.
- 5. 昨日弟を連れて獵に出懸けたが、不獵だつた. 一日かかつて鴫をたつた三羽打つただけだつた.
- 6. 文明が進むにつれてまた種々の弊害が生じて來る 事は否定出來ません。
- 7. 母は今朝買物に出懸けましたが、歸りは少し遅く ならうと思ひます。寄る所が二三軒あると云つてゐまし たから。
- 8. 商賣は金を儲けるのが目的であるが、不正の手段で利益を得るのは許すべからざる事である。

VOCABULARY

美術展覽會 an art exhibition

傑作 a masterpiece

吹消す to blow out

吹出す to burst out laughing

絕對秘密にする to keep — absolutely secret

再考する to reconsider

鳴 a snipe

文明が進む civilization advances

弊害 evils

寄る所がある to have some calls to make

金を儲ける to make money; make a profit

CHAPTER XV

SUBJUNCTIVE PAST PERFECT

(1)

僕はあの時先約が無かつたら、無論君達と同行 したのだ。旅行中は定めし面白い事があつたら ら、いづれそのうち色々話を聞き度いものだ。

If I had not had any previous engagement at that time, I would have joined your party, of course. You must have had a splendid time on your journey. I should like to hear about it one of these days.

92. 「過去の事實に反對の假定」を表すには If-Clause に Past Perfect を, 主文に should (would, could, might) have+Past Participle の形を用いる. 比較:—

If I were rich, I would go abroad.

If I had been rich, I would have gone abroad.

(If I knew it, I would tell you.

If I had known it, I would have told you.

(If I could do so, I should be very happy.

If I could have done so, I should have been very happy.

93. "If" の省略.

Had I been rich, I would have gone abroad. Had I tried harder, I should have succeeded.

94. 「~したいものだ」「~したかつた」.

I should like to hear your song.

I should like to have heard his speech.

I should have liked to accompany you.

(2)

セルヴィアの一學生が墺國の皇儲及び皇妃を殺害しなかつたら,歐洲戰爭は起らなかつたかも知れない.

But for the circumstance that a Servian student murdered the Austrian Crown Prince and Princess, the European War might not have broken out.

95. 「一がなかつたら」.

But for your help, I should be ruined.

But for your help, I should have been ruined.

(Without you, we should be helpless.

Without you, we should have been helpless.

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

If it had not been (=Had it not been) for your assistance, we should not have succeeded.

(3)

彼が病氣で一ケ月以上も床に就いて居るとい ふのは本當ですか.若し健康に注意したら,今頃 そんなに病氣して居るまいに.

Is it true that he has been ill in bed for more than a month? If he had taken good care of himself he would not be so ill now.

96. 原因が過去で結果が現在である假定文.

If he had taken the train, he would now be in Tokyo.

Had it not been for your help, I should not be alive.

(4)

あの方が亡くなつてからそんなになりますか. まるで昨日の様に思へますがね.全く月日の經つ のは早いものですね.

Is it such a long time since he died? Why, I feel as if he had died only yesterday. How quickly time passes!

97. 「恰も一の様に」「するで一の様に」. 比較:-

He talks as if (though) he knew everything.

He talks as if (though) he had known it all along.

He talks as if he had mastered English.

(He looked as if he were ill.

He looked as if he had long been ill.

He looked as if he had just recovered from illness.

98. 「~してから……になる」.

It is a long time since he died.

Five years *have passed since* he died. He *has been* dead *for* five years.

(5)

私は中學時代にもつと英語を勉强して置けば よかつたと思ふ. さらすれば今頃特別に英語を習 はなくてもよいのだ.

I wish I had studied English a little harder in my middle-school days. Then I should not have to take special lessons in English now.

99. 「~すれば (であれば) よい」「~すれば (であれば) よかつた」. 比較:—

I wish I were rich.

I wish I had been rich at that time.

I wish I had a chance.

I wish I had had a chance.

(I wish I could go abroad.

I wish I could have gone abroad with him.

cf. I wished I had a companion.

I wished I had finished the task then.

EXERCISE

- 1. もう一週間雨が降り續いたら、當地の農作物は非常な損害を蒙つたでせう。
- 2. 若し醫者がもう少し早く來て吳れたら、病人は助かつたかも知れない.
- 3. 停車場に着いた時はもう汽車は出發したあとだった。もう三分早かつたら乗り後れることもなかつたのだ。
- 4. 僕が忠告した様に、若し君が勉强ばかりせず少し づつ毎日運動してゐたら、多分こんな病氣にならなかつ たらうに.
- 5. 彼は有為の才を抱いて居つたが不幸にして夭折した。若し今まで生きてゐたら、屹度有名な人になつてゐたらう.
- 6. 僕はあの時中學を中途退學しなければよかつたと 思ふ. さらすれば今頃はもら立派に大學を卒業して居る のだ.
- 7. その薄暗い森に差懸つた時の淋しさといったら。 犬でもよいから道連れがあればよいと思った。
- 8. 彼はその事件に就いて何も知らなかつた様な事を 云つて居るが、そんな筈はない・知らないどころか、僕 は彼が發頭人ではないかとさへ思つて居るのだ。

VOCABULARY

農作物 crops

損害を蒙る to suffer (damage)

助かる to live; be saved

乗り後れる to miss

運動する to take exercise

有為の才 remarkable ability

夭折する to die young; die a premature

death

中途退學する to leave school without finishing

the whole course

薄暗い gloomy

淋しく思ふ to feel lonely

發頭人 the ringleader

CHAPTER XVI

SUBJUNCTIVE FUTURE

(1)

その樣に急がなくともよい. 時間は十分ある. 萬一間に合はなかつたら次の汽車にしてもよい.

There is no hurry. We have time enough. And if we should miss the train, we might take the next one.

100. 「現在又は未來に關する强き疑」を表すには If-Clause に Should+Root を用ひる. 主文の動詞の形は 不定.

If I should fail again, I shall have to leave school. If he should be present, I shall be very glad.

If any one *should* call in my absence, tell him that I shall be back in the evening.

If you should do such a thing, you would be laughed at for your pains.

101. "If" の省略.

Should it be rainy, I shall stay at home. Should he try, he would succeed.

(2)

明日雨天だつたら在宅しますから何時でも御出で下さい。 母もお會ひし度いと言つて居ます.

If it rains tomorrow, I shall stay at home, so I hope you will come and see us any time you like. Mother wishes to see you, too.

102. 「現在又は未來に關する不確實」を表すには普通の Present を用ひるのが通例である.

If you eat too much, you will get ill.If it is fine tomorrow, I shall come to see you.cf. I shall be very happy if you will come to see us.

(3)

先達お貸しした本はもうお讀みになったでせ

うか. 若しお明きでしたらお返し下さい. 友人が 見たいと云ひますから.

Have you finished reading the book I lent you the other day? Please return it to me if you have done with it, for one of my friends wants to read it.

103. 現在又は未來の或時までの完了,經驗,繼續に 關する疑を表すには普通の Present Perfect を用ひる.

If you have done your home task, you may go out.

If you have read the book before, you must know what it has to tell you.

If he has been learning English for five years, he ought to know more.

EXERCISE

- 1. 天氣は怪しいが、若し明日晴天なら鎌倉へお伴しなせら、若し今日同様でしたら見合せます.
- 2. 僕は今度の試験には十分自信があるが、萬一失敗しても又やつてみる積りだ.

- 3. 私の故郷の松江へお出でなさることがありました ら是非お訪ね下さい. 方々御案內致し度いと思ひます.
- 4. この作文を訂正して下さいませんか. 若しさうち 願ひ出來ると誠に有難いのですが.
- 5. 若し歸り道に食糧品店の前を通つたら,鰯の鑵詰 を三つ買って來て下さい。
- 6. これまで家庭教師に就て特別に習つてゐたのなら、もう少し英語が進歩しさうなものですね.
- 7. 萬一その船に乗り後れたら次の米國行の船が出帆。 するまで二週間待たねばならない。
- 8. 若し君が山中君とそんなに長い間の交友なら、同君の性質をもつとよく知つて居る筈ではないか。

VOCABULARY

怪しい doubtful to be sure of succeeding (in) 自信がある 訂正する to correct; look over a grocer's; a grocery shop 食糧品店 a tin (can) of sardines 鰯の鑵詰 進歩する to make progress bound for America 米國行の what sort of (a man 性質

CHAPTER XVII ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

(1)

日本人に依つて建設された大連市は、その市街 の壯麗なるを以て「東洋の巴里」と稱せられて居 る.

The city of Dairen which was built by the Japanese is called the 'Paris of the East' because of the magnificence of its streets.

104. "Which;" "who;" "whose;" "whom;" "that;" "what" 等の Relative Pronoun によって導かる、Adjective Clause.

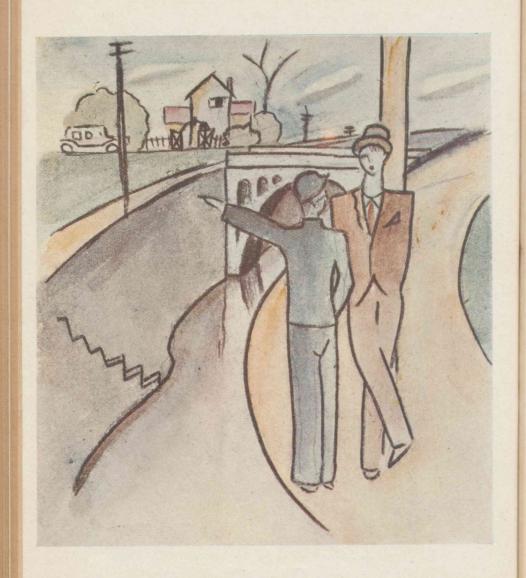
The novel (which) I am reading is very interesting.

This is the watch (that) I bought yesterday.

A man who dies for his country is a hero.

The man whose son you teach is a friend of mine.

This is the boy (whom) I am going to send to school.



あの橋を渡ると右手に鐡門のある西洋館が見えます。それがあなたの探して居られる家です.

Crossing the bridge over there, you will see to your left a foreign-style building with an iron gate. That is the house which you are looking for.

105. Adjective Clause の動詞が前置詞を伴ふ場合、 その前置詞の位置.

The house in which he lives belongs to his uncle.

- = The house which he lives in belongs to his uncle.
- =The house he lives in belongs to his uncle.

The man with whom I was speaking is my o'd teacher.

- =The man whom I was speaking with is my old teacher.
- =The man I was speaking with is my old teacher.

(3)

あの人はかなりの財産家であるにも拘らず

人を惠み人を救ふ様なことは一向にしない. だから世間の人に悪く言はれるのです.

Though he is a man of considerable means, he has never done anything in the way of charity. That is the reason why he is ill spoken of by people.

106. "Where;" "when;" "why;" "how" 等の Relative Adverb によって導かれる Adjective Clause.

Put it (in the place) where you found it.

Tell me (the time) when he will arrive.

This is (the reason) why I can not consent.

This is (the way) how it happened.

Compare: Tell me when he will come.
Tell me when he comes.

107. 「だからーなのだ」「……なのはーだからだ」.

- a) I am out of health. This is (the reason) why
 I must resign.
- b) He was dismissed. This is because he neglected his duties.

EXERCISE

- 1. その本がお濟みになったら元あった處に入れて置 いて下さい. 今度要る時捜す面倒がない様に.
- 2. 瑞西は美しい景色に富んで居るので有名です。それが同國が「歐洲の遊園」と呼ばれる所以です。
- 3. 商賣に失敗した後彼は生地である閑靜な田舎村に際退して庭いぢりに餘生を過した.
- 4. 世に哀れな者は甚だ多いが、力一杯働いても尙食 ふに困る連中程哀れな者は無い.
- 5. 商業上の成功は、資本の多寡によるよりもその使 用法如何による.
- 6. 年が若くて達者な間は不規則な生活をしても身體 に障らないかも知れないが、併し早晩その報いを受ける 時が必ず來る.
- 7. 英國は日本よりも遙かに北に位して居るにも拘らず氣候が温暖である。これは灣流がその西海岸を洗ふからである。
- 8. 僕がその會に入會しない理由は、會則に幾多不滿の點があるからである.

VOCABULARY

探す to look for ~

遊園地 a recreation ground

隱退する to retire

餘生を送る to live the rest of one's life

力一抔働く to work one's hardest

食ふに困る can not make a living

不規則な生活をする to be irregular in one's habits

身體に障る to affect one's health

THE RESTREET NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

早晚 sooner or later

報いを受ける to pay dearly for ~

灣流 the Gulf-stream

會則 the regulations

CHAPTER XVIII

SPECIAL USES OF "SHOULD" & "WOULD"

(1)

朝寢夜更しは身體に非常に悪い. だから君は出來るだけ此の惡習慣を矯める樣にしなければなりません.

Keeping late hours is very bad for the health. So you should try your utmost to break yourself of this bad habit.

108. 「一すべきである」「一すべきでない」. Children *should* obey their parents. Brothers *should not* quarrel.

109. 「~すべきであつた」「~すべきでなかった」.
You should have asked my advice.
You should not have done so against his wishes.

自己の運命を喞つことなく、之を最もよく生かすことが大切である.

It is important that you should turn your lot to the best advantage instead of complaining of it.

110. That-Clause 中の "should."

(It is not good that a man should be alone.

It is right that one should speak well of the absent.

(It is proper that you should pay what you owe.

It is natural that he should succeed.

(It is necessary that you should start at once.

It is important that one should stick to one's last.

It is surprising (=I am surprised) that you should say such things.

It is strange that the snow should fall at this time of year,

It is a pity that the weather should be rainy.

cf. It is right that you should have done so.

It is natural that you should have succeeded.

saum vogal ed (3)

僕は子供の時分には非常な早起きで、日の出ない内に起きることがよくあつた.

I was such an early riser when a boy that I would often get up before daybreak.

111. 「過去の不規則的習慣」を表す"would." He would often come and stay with me. (He will often come and stay with me).

112. 「過去の規則的習慣」を表すには"used to." He used to take a cold bath when young. I used to ake the Japan Times. (I take the Japan Advertiser.)

(4) mid homilo

誰にしても幸福ならんと欲せば自己の境遇に 満足しなければならぬ。幸福は満足に在りと昔か ら言はれて居る. Any one who would be happy must be contented with his lot. It is proverbially said that happiness lies in contentment.

113. "Would"=wish to.

'He who would search for pearls, must dive deep.' What would you have me do?

114. 「~はに在る」.

Happiness consists in trying to do one's duty. The difficulty lies in the choice of men.

(5)

骨折の禮に幾何かの金をやらうとしたが、謝禮 を目的でやつたのでないと言つて、どうしても金 を受取らなかつた。

I offered him some money for his trouble, but he would not accept it, saying that he had not done it for a consideration.

115. "Would"=insisted on. "Would not"=refused to.

- a) I gave an evasive answer, but he *would* have a definite answer.
- b) He would not listen to my advice.

EXERCISE

- 1. 父に叱られると、弟はよく二階へ上つて何もせず に何時間でも坐つてゐたものだ.
- 2. 僕等は夏には放課後學校の裏の小川でよく泳いだものだ.
- 3. 時勢に後れたくなかつたら絶えず新聞や雑誌に目 を通してゐなければならぬ.
- 4. 誰にしても一外語に妙を得ようと欲する者は、日 夜その實習と研究に沒頭しなくては駄目だ.
- 5. 一旦為したる約束は如何なる事情があつても忠實に履行すべきである.
- 6. 櫻が咲いて居るのに雪が降るとは珍らしい、今年の氣候はどうも變調だ.
- 7. 夜中に、しかも雪の降る中を訪ねて行ったのだか ら、何事かと彼が驚いたのも無理はない。

101

8. 惡疫流行の折柄當局がその豫防策を講ずることは 絕對的に必要である.

VOCABULARY

放課後 after school (is over)

時勢に後れる to be behind the times

~に妙を得る to make oneself master of ~

沒頭する to devote (apply) oneself to ~

如何なる事情があつても under any circumstances

變調 abnormal

惡疫 epidemics

流行する to be prevalent; prevail

豫防策を講ずる to take preventive measures

CHAPTER XIX

PHRASE PREPOSITIONS

(1)

物價騰貴の故に勞働者は増給を要求し、ために 諸物價は益々騰貴した.

On account of the advanced prices, the workers demanded higher wages, which necessitated a still greater rise in the price of all commodities.

116. 「一の爲に」=「原因」.

The ship did not sail on account of the stormy weather.

Owing to the long drought, the crops have failed.

In consequence of this accident, he fell ill.

He resigned his office because of his ill-health.

Thanks to his assistance. I succeeded in the attempt.

丸山先生は、小學教育の現狀を視察する爲近々 米國へ向け當地を出發なさいます。

Mr. Maruyama is shortly leaving for America for the purpose of inspecting the present condition of elementary education.

117. 「~する爲」=「目的」.

He went to Germany for the purpose of studying medicine.

They organized a society with the object of relieving the poor.

I bought it with the intention of selling it again. He works hard with a view to gaining a scholarship.

(3)

あの店では近頃品物を法外に安價で賣つて居 るが、これは單に人氣取りの為であらう. The shop has been selling things at ridiculously cheap prices. This is, I should think, simply for the sake of winning popularity.

118. 「一の爲」=「便宜」「利益」.

He laid down his life for the sake of his country. Some read for the sake of killing time.

He went to Atami for the benefit of his health.

The Railway Department will issue cheap tickets for the convenience of foreign tourists.

(4)

上海電報に依れば、昨日又もや同地に暴動起り,在留邦人の死傷者約五十名に上れりと.

According to a Shanghai dispatch, there occurred another disturbance in the city yesterday, and some fifty Japanese residents were either killed or wounded.



119. 「一に依れば……の由」

According to all accounts, it seems to be true.

According to the papers, the Cabinet will shortly resign.

=The papers report (or say) that the Cabinet will shortly resign.

According to Dr. Imamura, there will be no more big earthquakes.

=Dr. Imamura predicts that there will be no more big earthquakes.

120. 「一に應じて」「一に從つて」

'Cut your coat according to your cloth.'
You must act according to circumstances.

(5)

雨天にも拘らず、昨日の會は出席者豫想外に多く盛會であつた。

In spite of the rainy weather, the meeting yesterday was very successful, with a larger attendance than expected.

121. 「一にも拘らず」.

I shall go in spite of the rain.

=I shall go even though it rains.

In spite of his illness, he attended the meeting.

= Though he was ill, he attended the meeting. He is not happy for all his wealth.

=In spite of all his wealth, he is not happy.

122. 「一に拘らず」「一に關係なく」「一に構はず」

I will start, regardless of the weather.

=I will start, whether it is fine or not.

This Society admits all persons without distinction of sex.

=This Society admits all persons, whether it be man or woman.

They acted that way irrespective of consequences.

=They acted that way regardless of consequences.

EXERCISE

1. 日華兩國の親善を圖らんがために、近く中華民國 の有力なる實業家の一行が來朝するさうです。

- 2. 吾人は國家の為に何時でも一命を棄てる覺悟がな ければならぬ,
- 3. 鐵道省は觀光客の便を計り、六月一日より東京日 光間に臨時列車の運轉を開始した.
- 4. 彼は一昨年南米の富源を開拓する為に彼の地へ赴きましたが、其後一向消息がありません.
- 5. 昨夜の豪雨の為市內各所に出水があつて、市電の一部は一時運轉不能となつた.
- 6. 大風の為火事は燃え擴がりさらに見えたが、消防隊の必死の努力の為大事に至らずして消止められた.
- 7. 彼の新築の家は實に堂々として御殿の様だ. 何し ろ金に構はず建てたのださうだから.
- 8. 僕が度々忠告したにも拘らず、彼は怠けて遊んでばかりるた。だから又落第した。
- 9. 父は發熱して二三日臥て居りますが、醫者の話では風邪を引いただけで大した事はないさうです。
- 10. 自然は公平である. 老弱男女を問はずすべての人間を平等の慈愛を以て遇する.
- 11. 兄は療養の爲熱海へ行つて居ますが、轉地が大層利いたさらです。

VOCABULARY

親善を圖る to promote friendly relations

有力なる leading; powerful

~の覺悟がある to be prepared (or ready) to ~

運轉する to run; operate

富源を開拓する to develop natural resources

出水がある to be flooded

消防隊 a fire-brigade

堂々たる magnificent; splendid

發熱して with a fever

公平 impartial

遇する to treat

轉地 change of air

ADVERB CLAUSE I

(1)

彼は長い旅で餘程疲れてゐたらしく, 頭を枕につけたかと思ふともうぐつすり 寝込んでしまった.

He seemed to be very tired with travelling so far, and as soon as he laid his head on the pillow, he fell fast asleep.

123. 「~するや否や」。

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

- =He had *no sooner* seen me *than* 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.

(2)

吾々が生きて居る間は何かしら爲すべき仕事 がある。年を取つたから、又弱いから仕事が出來 ないといふことはない。

As long as we live we have some work or other to do. We shall never be too old for it, nor too feeble.

124. 「一する間は」「一する以上は」.

You shall want for nothing as long as (=while)
I live.

125. 「~する以上は」「~さへすれば」.

Any work will do so long as (=if only) it brings immediate money.

He thinks he can do anything so long as it does not go against the law.

(3)

近時我國の醫學の進步は驚くべきもので、程な く歐米諸國から留學生を派遣する樣になるであ らう. Medical science in Japan has made remarkable progress in recent years, so that it will not be long before Europe and America send their students to this country.

126. 「一するまでには間がない」「間もなく一する」.

It will not be long before he gets well.

=He will soon get well.

127. 「一するまでは間がある」「まだ中々一せね」。
It will be some time before the train starts.

It will be long before he gets well.

It will be a week before he gets well.

128. 「久しく經つて~した」「程なく~した」.

It was long before he recovered.

It was not long before he recovered.

(4)

彼は非常に子供が好きで、私の家へ來る時は何 時も子供に玩具か繪本を持つて來てくれる. だか ら子供は何時も彼の來るのを樂しみに待つてゐる.

He is very fond of children, and whenever he comes to see us, he brings some toys or picture-books for my children, so that they are always looking forward to his visit.

129. 「~する時は何時も」.

Whenever I meet him, he complains of the hard times.

When I meet him, he always complains of the hard times.

Every time I meet him, he complains of the hard times.

I never meet him without hearing him complain of the hard times.

(5)

昨日横須賀へ行からとして迂濶にも熱海行の列車に乗つてしまつた。そして國府津へ來てやつとそれと氣が附いた。

When I was going to Yokosuka yesterday, I carelessly took a train for Atami. It was not until I reached Kozu that I found out my mistake.

130. 「~するまで……せね」「~して始めて……する」.

a) People do *not* know the value of health *till* they have lost it.

People know the value of health only when they have lost it.

It was *not until* (or *till*) the next day that I learned the truth.

b) You must persevere before you can succeed.

EXERCISE

- 1. 風邪を引きまして殘念乍ら今日お見送りが出來ません. 先方へ着いて御住所が定まり次第お知らせ下さい.
- 2. 健康の人は餘り澤山食べさへしなければ、何を食べようとさして關係は無い様です.
- 3. 我國の産業は近來俄かに發展したから、遠からず世界の市場を左右するやうになるでせう.

- 4. 田舎の郷里に歸る毎に私は都會で味ひ得られぬ静かな氣分を樂しむ.
- 5. 意味の分らない言葉に出逢つたら、何時でも必ず 字引を引いて見るやうにしなさい。
- 6. 現世紀の初めに於て初めて飛行機や飛行船が實用 に供せられるやうになつた.
- 7. 君は法律に觸れなければ何をやつてもよいと考へ たら、それは大變な誤りです。法律よりも大切な道徳の 有ることを忘れてはならぬ。
- 8. 「子を持つて知る親の恩」といふ意味の諺が西洋に もありますか。

VOCABULARY

住所が定する to settle down

關係が無い it matters little

市場を左右する to command the market

味ふ to enjoy

氣分 an atmosphere

字引を引く to consult a dictionary

實用に供せらる to be used for practical purposes

法律に觸れる to offend (go) against the law

CHAPTER XXI

ADVERB CLAUSE II

(1)

お前は取つただけ皆使つてしまつてはいけない。年をとつて働けなくなつた時,何不自由なく 暮せる樣に,每月の收入の中幾分を貯蓄して置か なければならぬ。

You must not spend all the money you have earned. You must instead save something from your monthly income, that you may live in comfort when you are too old for work.

131. 「~するやらに」「~するために」

a) He works hard (so) that he may pass the examination.

Please write it clearly so that everybody can read it.

I hurried (in order) that I might catch the train.

b) I got up early so as to be in time for the train.

(2)

野花だから勝手に取つてもいくが、あとで生えなくなるといけないから一つ所からばかり 澤山 取るのは遠慮するがいく.

They are wild flowers, and you may freely pluck them, but you would do well to refrain from taking many from one place only, lest you should injure the future growth.

132. 「一するといけないから」「一しないやうに」

Keep it under lock and key, lest it should be stolen.

=Keep it under lock and key that it may not be stolen.

He worked hard for fear (lest) he should fail.

- =He worked hard that he might not fail.
- =He worked hard so as not to fail.
- He worked hard for fear of failing.

一ケ月以上も雨が降らないために,街路はひど い埃で、風の吹く日などは目をあけて歩けない程 です.

We have had no rain for more than a month now, and the streets are so dusty that on windy days we can hardly walk with our eyes open.

133. 「非常に一だから……」 結果.

He works so hard that he makes good progress. He works very hard, so that he makes good progress.

134. "With" + Noun + Adjective. with one's eyes open (shut) with one's head down with one's hair cut short with one's hands in one's pockets sombre of security (4) at reference

僕の祖父は七十になるが眼が非常によく, 眼鏡 も掛けずに新聞が讀める.

My grandfather, who is seventy years old, has such good eyes that he can read the newspaper without spectacles.

135. "Such" + Noun.....that="so" + Adjective (or Adverb).....that.

He made such a good speech that all applauded him.

=He spoke so well that all applauded him.

His anger was such that he could not speak for some time.

=He was so angry that he could not speak for some time.

(5)

出帆後三日目に晴雨計がぐつと下つたので、船 長はこりやひどい時化が來るぞと思つた.

On the third day after their departure

the barometer fell so low as to induce the captain to believe that they should have a severe gale.

136. "So ~ as to"="So ~ that."

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

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

Compare: I got up so early as to be in time for the train.

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

137. "So \sim as to "=Adverb.

He was so kind as to help me.

- =He kindly helped me.
- =He was kind enough to help me.

(6)

彼はまだ二十歳になるかならない青年で、その 様な大切な仕事をやるには若過ぎる.誰か外に適 當な人を探した方がよいでせう。 He is scarcely out of his twenties; he is too young to do such an important task. You had better look for some other suitable person.

13%. 「一するには……過ぎる」「……で一ない」.
This telegram is *too* brief *to* be clear.

=This telegram is so brief that it is not clear.

This book is too difficult for me to understand.

= This book is *so* difficult *that I can not* understand it.

139. 「一するだけに……」

He is old enough to be independent of his father.

EXERCISE

- 1. 私は神戸行きの汽車に間に合ふ様に急いだけれど、停車場へ着いたら汽車は出たあとであつた.
- 2. 都會生活をするには誘惑に克てるやうに意志を强くすることが必要である.
- 3. 電車に故障が生じて遅刻するといけないから、少 し早めに家を出るがよい.

- 4. ラデオの發達は素晴らしいもので、今は米國からの演説もかなり明瞭に聽くことが出來る.
- 5. 彼は迂濶にもその事業に手を出し、親讓りの家屋 敷を賣拂はねばならぬ程の大損をした.
- 6. 支那でも英語は盛んで、二萬の發行部數を有する 英語研究雑誌があるさうです.
- 7. あの本箱はこの解書を入れるには小さ過ぎる. これなら丁度いく大きさでせう.
- 8. もう少しゆつくり話して下さい. あまり早口なので言はれることが聞取れません.

VOCABULARY

to live in town 都會生活をする to resist temptation 誘惑に克つ to strengthen one's will 意志を强くする a breakdown of the tram 電車に故障 imprudent 迂濶 to take a hand in ~ ~に手を出す inherited from one's parents 親譲りの to sustain a big loss 大損をする circulation 發行部數 to catch 闘取る

CHAPTER XXII

ADVERB CLAUSE III

(1)

君がどれほど記憶がよくても、どれほど勉强しても、彼が五年もかかつて覺えたことを一ケ月で 覺えることは出來ない.

However strong a memory you may have, and however hard you may work, it is impossible for you to learn in a month what it took him five long years to do.

140. "However+Adjective (or Adverb) ~ may."= 「どれほど~でも (しても)」.

However rich a man may be, he can not buy happiness.

However hard you may try, you can not do it.

141. "Whoever, (whichever whatever, wherever, whenever) ~ may."

- Whoever may say so, it is not true.
- Whichever you may study, you will find it difficult.

 (Whichever way you may take,....)
- Whatever you may do, do it well.

 (Whatever calling you may choose,.....)
- Wherever you may go, you will yearn for home.
- o Whenever you may come, you will find me at home.

Whenever he may come, he will find me at home.

Whenever he comes, I am not at home.

Compare: Whatever he may do, he will not succeed.
Whatever he does, he does it well.
Wherever he may go, he will miss you.
Wherever he goes, he is lionized.

(2)

私はこれを畢生の仕事と考へ,如何なる障碍に 遭ふもこれを成就せねば止まぬ覺悟で居ります.

I regard this as my life-work, and I

am firmly determined to accomplish it no matter what may stand in the way.

no matter who=whoever
no matter which=whichever
no matter what=whatever
no matter where=wherever
no matter when=whenever
no matter how=however

143. Imperative を用いたる Concessive Clause.

Be the matter what it may, always speak the truth.

(=Whatever the matter may be,.....)

Come when you will, you will be welcome.

(Whenever you may come,.....)

The state of the s

競技をする時勝ち度いと思ふのは無理からぬ 事だが、假令負けても涙を流したり口惜しがるの はよくない. When you play a game, it is natural that you should wish to be the winner; but even if you are beaten, you ought not to weep or take it too much to heart.

144. 「假令~しても」「假令~でも」.

Even if (=though) I fail in it, I shall gain experience.

Even if (=though) I were rich, I would work.

(4)

それは吾々の國家に對する最も重要な義務の 一つで、否でも應でも果さねばならぬ.

It is one of the most important duties which we owe to our country, and we must perform it whether we like it or not.

145. 「~しょうとしまいと」「~であらうとなからうと」.

Everybody must pay the taxes, whether (he may be) Japanese or foreigner.

Whether he gives leave or no, I shall leave the room.

EXERCISE

- 1. 君は何處へ行くにしても居所だけは明かにして置いて下さい. 急用が出來た場合に困りますから.
- 2. 立身出世を望む青年は、どんな困難に逢つてもそれに打克つ決心が無ければならぬ.
- 3. 人が何と言はうと、良心の命ずる所に從つて行動すれば何等恥づる點はない。
- 4. 假令住むに家なく、食ふに食なくとも、私は人に助けを求める事を潔しとしない。
- 5. 東京の寒さは如何に嚴しくとも、北海道や樺太ほど寒くはない.
- 6 如何に骨を折つて説明しても、彼にそれを了解させることが出來なかつた.
- 7. 一旦爲さらと決心した事は、成功するしないは別として、兎に角最後迄やり通さねばならぬ.
- 8. 悪小なるを以て之を爲すこと勿れ、善小なるを以て之を爲さざること勿れ.

VOCABULARY

居所 address

明かにする to keep one informed of ~

急用 urgent business

立身出世する to get on in the world

打克つ to overcome; stand out

良心 conscience

助けを求める to ask for help

潔しとしない to disdain —ing; be above

~ing

最後迄やり通す to stick to ~ to the last

CHAPTER XXIII

ADVERB CLAUSE IV

(1)

君は彼を餘りに子供らしいと言ふが、僕は子供 らしいから却つて彼が好きなのだ、僕はませた子 供は大嫌ひだ.

You say he is too childish; but I love him all the more because he is childish. I hate one who has an old head on young shoulders.

146. 「一だから」「一なるが故に」.

- a) He failed *because* he was careless.

 This is *because* you neglected my advice.
- b) Since you say so, I must believe is.
- c) As I am ill, I cannot accompany you.
- d) I cannot go, for I am very busy.

147. 「一だから却つて」.

I love him all the more because he has faults.

=I love him all the better for his faults.

(2)

着物が悪いからとて君は彼を輕蔑してはなら ぬ. 服裝は人の眞價とは何の關係も無いのです.

Do not despise him because he is poorly dressed. Dress has nothing to do with a man's real worth.

148. 「一だからとて……はせね」.

a) I do not despise the servant because he is poor.

Because a man is rich, it does not necessarily follow that he is happy.

b) I respect him none the less because he is poor.

= I respect him none the less for his poverty.

149. 「~と關係が有る (無い)」.

Perhaps the weather has something to do with the sun-spots.

I have nothing to do with the affair.

I will have nothing more to do with such a fellow.

(3)

正しい行ひは 酬いられるからと云ふのでなく, 正しいが 故に正しい事を爲す樣私は切に君等に 勸める.

I strongly advise you to do what is right, not because it will bring some reward, but because it is right.

150. 「一だからでなくて……だから」.

I wish to resign, not because I have any complaint, but because I am too old.

It is *not because* he is rich *but because* he is honest, that he is respected by us all.

EXERCISE

- 1. 父が醫者であったからと云って必ずしも息子が醫者にならなければならぬといる理由はない.
- 2. 彼は敏腕家なるが故に重用されるのではなくて、 誠實が有るからである.
- 3. 單に好きであるからと云つて職業を選ぶべきでない。 その適不適をよく考へねばならぬ。

130

4. 彼が同輩の間に評判がよいのは親切で思ひ遣りが 有るからである.

5. これといふのも皆ち前が不注意であつたからだ. 今になつては後悔するも無益だ.

6. 僕は彼が二度も三度も落第したからといつて彼を 輕蔑する心は毛頭ありません.

7. 私は彼に久しく會はないだけに一層彼が懐かし い. 早く夏休みになればいくな.

8. 「君はどうして級會へ來なかつたのだ. 病氣だつた のか」「病氣ではない、急用があつたからだ」.

VOCABULARY

敏腕家

a man of ability

重用される

to be made much of ~

誠實

sincerity; (a.) sincere

同輩

one's fellows

評判がよい

to be popular

思ひ遣りがある to be sympathetic

急用

urgent business

CHAPTER XXIV

ADVERB CLAUSE V

(1)

銀行の一國に對するは循心臟の身體に對する 如きものである. 身體は心臓の適當の働きに依る 如く,一國の商業は諸銀行の働き如何による.

A bank is to a country what the heart is to the body. As the body depends upon the proper working of the heart, so the business of a country depends upon the proper working of the banks.

151. 「~である様に……である」.

As the lion is king of beasts, so is the eagle king of birds.

As food nourishes the body, so does reading nourish the mind. and six an appelor an appelor as all

152. 「AのBに於けるはCのDに於けるが如し」 Reading is to the mind what food is to the body. Japan is in the East what England is in the West. What the cherry is among flowers, that is the samurai among men.

I am no more mad than you are.

The whale is not a fish any more than a horse.

You can not forecast the future any more than I can.

whole all was (2)

人を誤るものはその失策ではなくて寧ろ失策 を出かした後の行動如何である.

It is not men's faults that ruin them so much as the manner in which they conduct themselves after the faults have been committed.

154. 「一ほどに……」;「一ほど……でない」. He is (quite) as clever as his brother. He is *not* (quite; nearly, half) so clever as his brother.

155. 「~でなくて寧ろ……」.

He is not so much a scholar as a writer.

=He is more a writer than a scholar.

=He is not a scholar, but rather a writer.

=He is a writer rather than a scholar.

156. 「一さへない」

He can not so much as sign his own name.

He can not even sign his own name.

(3)

僕等の中學校は三十年前の創立で、生徒は君の 學校の二倍ある. 實に都下第一の中學校です.

Our middle school was founded thirty years ago, and has twice as many students as yours. Indeed, it is the biggest of all the middle schools in the capital.

157. 「一の何倍」.

He has twice as much money as I have.

=He has twice the amount of money I have.

He has five times as many books as I have.

=He has five times the number of books I have.

This is three times as large as that.

=This is three times the size of that.

(4)

この山は上へ登れば登るほど景色がよいので すが、路が険しくて危険ですから頂上まで登る人 は滅多にありません.

The higher you go up this mountain, the finer you will find the scenery, but as the path is steep and dangerous, very few people dare to climb as far as the summit.

158. 「~であれば (すれば) ある (する) ほど」.

The more learned a man is, the more modest he is.

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

The less I eat, the better I feel.

The more, the better.

(5)

此の土地の物産といへばこれだけで、産業の點から云へば他の主要都會に劣ること數等です.

These are all the products of this locality, and so far as industry is concerned, this is far inferior to other principal towns.

159. 「限り」「だけでは」.

So far as I know, he is honest.

I will help you as Jar as I can.

This is better than that so far as the style is concerned.

You will succeed in so far as you persevere.

EXERCISE

1. 人體が食物に依つて養はれると同様に、國民はその工業に依つて養はれる.

- 2. 人間の價値は財産に在らずして人物に在ることを 肝に銘じて忘れてはならぬ.
- 3. 人が事業に成功するのは力量に依るよりも寧ろ忍耐に依るものである.
- 4. 一國の强弱はその軍艦の噸數や兵員の多少に依ら ずして,兵土の訓練と勇氣とに依る.
- 5. 此本は讀めば讀むほど面白い、こんな面白い本を 今まで讀んだことがない。
- 6. 何事も延せば延す程やるのが厭になるものだ. だ から思ひ立つたら直ぐにやるのが何よりだ.
- 7. 私の知つて居る所では、何遍も商賣替をした人で成功した人は一人もありません.
- 8. 僕等の町は商工業が盛んで、君の町の三倍ほどの 人口があり、縣下では第二番目の町です。

VOCABULARY

養人

to nourish

財産

property; possessions

事業

an enterprise; an undertaking

肝に銘ずる

firmly bear in mind

噸數

tonnage

訓練

discipline

商賣替をする

to change one's occupation

CHAPTER XXV

DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH I

(1)

五六日前に渡邊君を訪ねたら、「僕は少し熱があるから、明日は學校へは出られない」と云つた.

- (a) When I called on Watanabe a few days ago, he said, "I am slightly feverish, and I shall not be able to attend school tomorrow."
- (b) When I called on Watanabe a few days ago, he said that he was slightly feverish, and that he should not be able to attend school the next day.
- 160. Reporting Verb が Past なる時は Reported Speech 中の Present は Past になる.

He said, "I am very sleepy."
He said that he was very sleepy.

I replied, "I am glad to go."
I replied that I was glad to go.

161. Tense 以外に語句の變化を要することがある.

(He said, "I will go with you."

He said that he would go with me.

(He said, "I will give you this book."

He said that he would give me that book.

He said, "My father will return home tomorrow."
He said his father would return home the following day.

162. "That"の反覆.

He said, "I am ill, and can not go with you."
He said that he was ill, and that he could not go with me.

(2)

過日中村に逢つた時、彼は「僕は今日富士へ登 るつもりだつたが、天候が險悪なので豫定を變更 した」と私に云つた.

(a) When I met Nakamura the other

day, he said, "I intended to climb Mt. Fuji today, but as the weather is threatening, I have changed my programme."

(b) When I met Nakamura the other day, he said that he had intended to climb Mt. Fuji that day, but that he had changed his programme as the weather was threatening.

163. Reporting Verb が Past の時は、Direct Speech 中の Past 又は Present Perfect は Past Perfect となる。 (He said, "I arrived here yesterday." He said that he had arrived there the day before. He said, "I have finished reading the book." He said that he had finished reading the book. (He said, "I have read the book once before." He said that he had read the book once before."

d bank area dire (3) bie reduce cit

先達伯父の家で八十歳の老人に逢つたが、その

老人がから言ひました。「私は毎朝五時に起きて毎晩九時に寢る事に定めて居る」と.

- (a) The other day I met at my uncle's an old man of eighty, who said, "I make it a rule to rise at five every morning and go to bed at nine every night."
- (b) The other day I met at my uncle's an old man of eighty, who said that he makes it a rule to rise at five every morning and go to bed at nine every night.

164. Reported Speech が「不變の眞理」「事實」「諺」 等を述べる時は動詞の Tense に變化が無い.

The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun."

The teacher said that the earth *moves* round the sun.

He said, "America was discovered by Columbus."
He said that America was discovered by Columbus.
He used to say, "Honesty is the best policy."
He used to say that honesty is the best policy.

(4)

「若し何でも好きな事が出來るとしたら、僕は先 づ飛行機に乘つて世界中の國々を見物する」と彼 が云つた.

- (a) He said, "If I could do anything I liked, the first thing I would do is to visit all the countries in the world in an aeroplane."
- (b) He said that if he **could** do anything he liked, the first thing he **would** do was to visit all the countries in the world in an aeroplane.

165. Reported Speech 中の動詞が, Subjunctive (Present を除いた) である時は Tense に變化が無い.

He said, "If I were you, I would do it myself."
He said that if he were I (or me), he would do it himself.

He said, "I wish I were as strong as you."
He said that he wished he were as strong as I.
He said, "If I had known it, I would have told you."

He said that if he had known it, he would have told me.

EXERCISE

- 1. 「何時來いと田村さんが云ひましたか」「何時來ても宜しいと申されました」
- 2. 今朝私が家を出る時に、母は雪が降るかも知れぬ から外套を着るがよいと申しました。
- 3. 今日散歩の歸りに父の友人の林さんに逢つた. 二三日前に大連から歸つたと云ひました.
- 4. 日本國中の名所は殆んど見盡したが、甲州にだけはまだ行つた事がないとその外人が云ひました.
- 5. 「時間の餘裕があれば喜んでその仕事を引受ける のですが、今の所寸暇もないので御希望に 副 ひ か ね ま す」と彼が云つた.

- 6. 山口から「山麓の農家に一泊して今朝早く案内者と共に登山の途に就いた」と手紙で云つて來た
- 7. 彼に會つた時、「三ヶ月前に滿洲へ行つたきり息子から何の便りもない」と心配さらに云つてゐた.
- 8. 「君は進歩が遅いとて悲觀するには及ばぬ. 大器 晩成といふからね」と私に云つた.

VOCABULARY

時間の餘裕 time to spare; leisure hours

引受ける to undertake

希望に副ふ to meet one's request

一の途に就く to start on ~

一から便りがある to hear from ~

心配さうに anxiously

進步が遅い to make slow progress

悲觀する to be discouraged

CHAPTER XXVI

DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH II

(1)

過日友人の中田君に逢つた時、「君の兄さんは何時頃洋行するのか」と私に言つた.

- (a) When I met Mr. Nakada, a friend of mine, the other day, he said, "When is your brother going abroad?"
- (b) When I met Mr. Nakada, a friend of mine, the other day, he asked me when my brother was going abroad.

166. 疑問詞を含む疑問文の傳達.

He said to me, "Where do you live?"
He asked me where I lived.

I said to him, "How old are you?"

I asked him how old he was.

(He said to me, "What do you want?"

He inquired of me what I wanted.

(2)

僕が北海道へ旅行すると言つたら彼は「君は其 處に親戚か友人でもあるのか」と僕に言つた.

- (a) When I told him that I was going to Hokkaido, he said, "Have you any relations or friends there?"
- (b) When I told him that I was going to Hokkaido, he asked me if I had any relations or friends there.

167. 疑問詞を含まぬ疑問文の傳達.

He said to me, "Are you hungry?"
He asked me if I was hungry.

He said to me, "Do you know my brother?"
He asked me whether I knew his brother.

I said to him, "Can you tell me the way to the station?"

I asked him if he could tell me the way to the station.

I said to him, "Will you accompany me?"
I asked him if he would accompany me.

(3)

私を診察してから醫者は粉薬を三服吳れて「食 前に之を一つ宛服みなさい」と私に言つた.

- (a) After examining me, the doctor gave me three doses of powder and said, "Take one before each meal."
- (b) After examining me, the doctor gave me three doses of powder and told me to take one before each meal.

168. 命令文の傳達.

I said to him, "Be quiet"
I told him to be quiet.

I said to him, "Don't make such a noise."
I told him not to make such a noise.

I said to him, "You had better go home at once."
I advised him to go home at once.

He said to me, "Please lend me your dictionary."
He begged (or asked) me to lend him my dictionary.

(4)

「あの人が男盛りに死んだとは何と遺憾なことであらう」と皆が言つた.

- (a) They all said, "What a pity (it is) that he should have died in the prime of manhood!"
- (b) They all exclaimed with much regret that he had died in the prime of manhood.

169. 威歎文の傳達.

He said, "How happy I am!"

He said that he was very happy.

The boys said, "Hurrah! we have no school today."

The boys *exclaimed with delight that* they had no school that day.

He said to me, "May you be happy!"
He wished that I might be happy.

EXERCISE

- 1. 「猿にからかつてはいけません」と動物園の園丁が 子供達に言ひました。
- 2. 「雷雨の時に高い木の下で雨宿りをしてはいけない」と私は彼等に言った.
- 3. 君の愛讀書は何かと聞かれたから、徒然草ですと 答へたら、どうして好きなのかとまた聞かれたので僕は 返答に困つた.
- 4. 今晩お訪ねしてよろしいでせうかと廣田先生に尋ねたところ、先生は今晩は用事があるから明日の方が都合がいくと言はれた.
- 5. 私は彼に「明日の夕方迄に此仕事をやれるか」と言ったら、「さう早くは出來ない」と彼は答へた.
- 6. 僕は「赤ん坊が目を覺ますといけないから、さう 大きな聲を出すものでない」と弟に言った.
- 7. 私は「この手紙を郵便局へ持つて行つて書留にして來なさい」と女中に言いました。
- 8. 父は風呂から上がると「何といふ好い氣持ちだらう」と言つた。

VOCABULARY

からかよ to tease

園丁 a keeper

雷雨 a thunderstorm

雨宿りをする to take shelter

愛讀書 a favourite book

返答に困る to be at a loss for an answer

都合がよい to suit one

目を覺ます to wake

書留にする to register

好い氣持 to feel refreshed

CHAPTER XXVII

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

(1)

昨日の早慶戰には僕は小川がプレートに立つ と思つて居たが、行つて見ると山田が代つて居た.

I thought Ogawa would take the plate in the Waseda-Keio baseball match yesterday, but I found that Yamada had taken his place.

170. Principal Clause 中の動詞が Past なる時は Dependent Clause 中の動詞は Past 又は Past Perfect となる.

(I know that he is the best pitcher.

I knew that he was the best pitcher.

(I hope he will get well before long.

I hoped that he would get well before long.

(I think he has gone into the country.

I thought that he had gone into the country.

of. I know that the earth is round.

I knew that the earth is round.

(2)

吾々の周圍に多くの貧乏人が居る時贄澤な暮 しをすることは恥づべきであると私は痛切に感 じた.

I keenly felt that we ought to be ashamed of living in luxury when we see many poor people around us.

171. "Ought;""must" は其儘 Clause 中に用ひる.

(I think I ought to thank him.

I thought I ought to thank him.

(I feel I must be going.

I felt I must be going.

3)

疲れてゐた爲か、私はその晩は前の晩よりも餘 程よく眠ることが出來た。



Probably because I was tired, I slept that night far better than I did the previous night.

172. 「比較」の Clause では Tense の選擇は自由.
That day he *had* a heavier bag than (he *had*) the previous day.

I slept then as well as (I did) the previous night.

EXERCISE

- 1. 今朝眼が覺めて見ると太陽は旣に昇つて、家の者は皆起きてゐた.
- 2. 今日此處で君に逢はうとは思はなかつた。もうと ちに東京を立つたこととばかり思つてゐた。
- 3. その當時の人々は地球が圓いことも、また地球が 太陽のまはりを回轉することも知らなかつた.
- 4. 一日三十頁として十日で濟むと思ってゐたのに、 二週間の休暇が昨日終ったけれどまだ半分しか讀んで ゐない・
- 5. 昨日三年振りで從弟の文男君に會つたが、非常に 肥つて一寸分らなかつた。

- 6. 佐藤孃は昨日青山會館で獨奏會を催したが、前回 よりも出來がよかつたさうです.
- 7. 彼は遠洋航海中に見聞した事を非常に面白く書いた手紙を僕に吳れた.
- 8. 私はそれを聞くや否や、警察へ届けなければならないと思った。

VOCABULARY

起きてゐる to be astir

回轉する to go (move) round ~

(三十頁) として at the rate of ~

二週間の休暇 two weeks' holiday

分らない cannot recognize

獨奏會 a recital

出來がよい to do (perform) well

遠洋航海 a long cruise.

屆ける to report

1948. 2.25.

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西廟斯

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東京市牛込鉱市谷加賀町一ノー

昭昭昭昭 和和和和 定 八八七七 價 年年年年 14 二一九九 二一月月月月 二一 三三十十 五五 五五 日日日日 拾拾 訂訂 發 印 **錢錢** 正正 發 印 行刷

著 作 者

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