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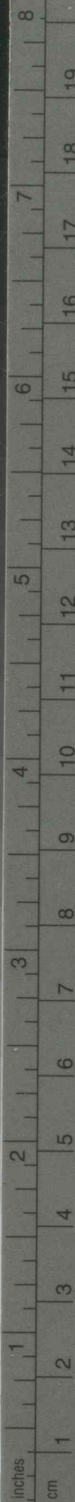
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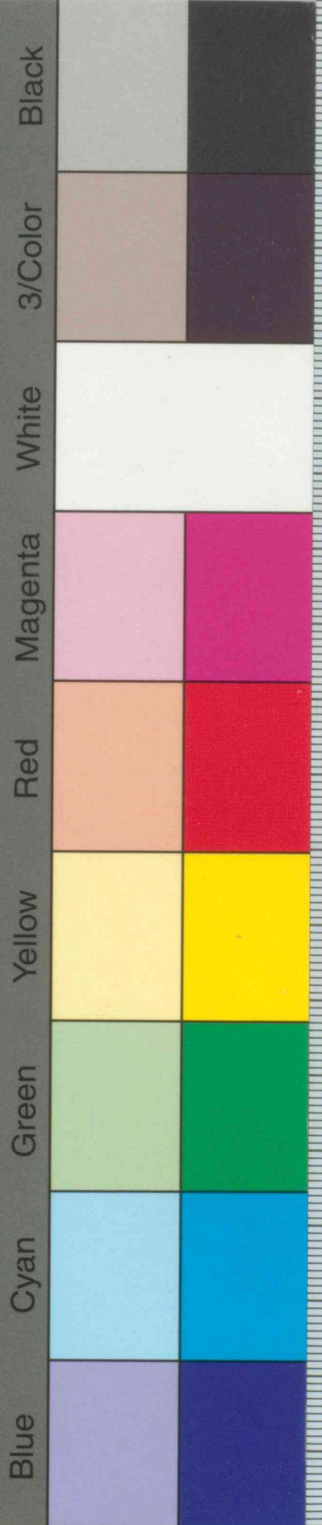
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HAGIWARA'S
GRAMMAR
AND
COMPOSITION

BOOK 1

広島大学図書

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昭和十二年一月十三日
文部省檢定濟
師範學校英語科 中學校・實業學校外國語科用

HAGIWARA'S
GRAMMAR
AND
COMPOSITION

BOOK 1

BY
KYOHEI HAGIWARA

広島大学図書
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は し が き

本書三卷は、師範学校・中学校・商業学校及び同程度の諸實業学校に於て、毎週二時間の範囲内で、三箇年間に英文法・英作文の基礎的學力を涵養する目的を以て編纂したものである。

編者は本書の編著に當つて文法・作文・會話及び解釋等各科の綜合・調和を圖つた。それには先づ、

1. 推理によつて英語的思考力を養ふを主眼とすること。
2. 文法の知識と並行して、日常の文章・會話に用ひられる平易な表現に習熟させること。

の二原則を樹て、この主義によつて、必ずしも従來の體系・傳統によらず、生徒の推理力に基いて合理的配列を試みた。

以上の他、全體を通じて編者の留意した點は、

1. 文法事項の説明は簡明を主とし、長文の解説を必要とする場合には、これを幾つかの短文に區切り、實例を擧げつゝ徐々に説明を進めたこと。
2. 文法の説明は、規則よりも實例を主とし、豊富なる例文によつて歸納的に規則に悟入せしめんとしたこと。
3. 例文を選ぶには、たゞ文法事項の説明となれば足りるといふが如き實用性の乏しきものを避け、直ちに作文・會話

及び解釋にまで活用し得るものを採つたこと。

4. 直譯的「和文英譯」の弊を防ぐことは編者年來の主張である。故に作文の問題には生徒の學力の程度に應じた英語的考へ方を註釋中に與へて、非英語的英文を綴る弊を免れしめんとした事。

5. 和文英譯には、出來得る限り平易な基礎的文型に習熟させることを主眼とし、殊に第三卷に於ては從來間々見られる如き、一流の大家のみがよくなし得るやうな高尚な表現を生徒に求めることを避けた事。

なほ本書はその目的上、文法・作文と解釋との兩全を期したため、第一・二卷は幾分頁數の増加を見たが、文法・作文に各別箇の教科書を用ふるに比すれば、生徒の負擔は餘程輕減し得るであらう。

第三卷は第一・二卷に於て授けた基礎的知識に基き、専ら英作文に重きを置いて編纂したもので、内容上本卷のみでも獨立し得るものである。

終りに本書に不備の點あらば、實地經驗家諸氏の御垂教を得て、その完璧を期したいと思ふ。

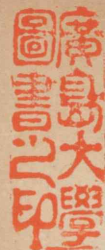
昭和十一年盛夏

萩原恭平

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HAGIWARA'S GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

— BOOK ONE —

LESSON I

PART OF SPEECH

1. 單語 (Word) をその用途によつて次の八種類に分ける。これを **The Eight Parts of Speech** といふ。

(1) **Noun** — 人又は事物を表はす。

Shakespeare England Boston soldier
house tiger water air family honesty

(2) **Pronoun** — Noun の代りに用ひる。

I me you he him she her
it they them this that these those

(3) **Adjective** — Noun を修飾する。

this book little ink great courage a white horse
many people two or three days an American
gentleman the British Empire

1. **The Eight Parts of Speech** [ði eit pa:ts əv spi:tʃ] 八品詞

(1) **Noun** [naun] 名詞 (2) **Pronoun** [prəunaun] 代名詞

(3) **Adjective** [ædʒiktiv] 形容詞 「修飾する」とは或る意味を附加することである。

[注意] a, an, the を特に **Article** といふ。これらも一種の Adjective である。

[比較]	{ He is a tall boy. (Noun の前)
	{ That boy is tall . (Verb の後)
	{ He has become very tall . (")
{	This watch is cheaper than that clock. (Adjective)
	This is cheaper than that . (Pronoun)
{	In what street do you live? (Adjective)
	What is the name of your street? (Pronoun)

(4) **Verb** — Noun, Pronoun 等に就いて、その動作・状態などを述べる。

I work till late at night.	(動作)
He is very good to me.	(状態)
He has many English friends.	(")

[注意] 次の例文中の may, will, can 等はそれぞれ推量・未来・能力等を表はして、主なる Verb の意味を補つてゐる。これらを特に **Auxiliary Verb** といふ。

It may be true.	(推量)
When will you <i>leave</i> Tokyo?	(未来)
We can <i>cross</i> the river in ten minutes.	(能力)

主なる Auxiliary Verb:

can could may might will would
shall should need ought must

Article [ɑ:tɪkl] 冠詞 (4) **Verb** [vɜ:b] 動詞 **Auxiliary** [ɔ:gziiliəri] Verb 助動詞

以上の他に打消・疑問・受身などを作るに用ひる Auxiliary Verb もある。

Do not make so much noise.	(打消)
Did he say anything about it?	(疑問)
A man is known by his friends.	(受身)

(5) **Adverb** — Verb, Adjective を修飾する。

He <i>speaks</i> fluently .	(Verb)
He is a very good writer of English.	(Adjective)

Adverb が更に他の Adverb を修飾することもある。

You have done **quite well**.

Don't walk **so fast**.

Adverb が全文を修飾することもある。

I **do not** come here on Mondays.

Unfortunately the thief was not caught.

[比較]	{ Thank you very much . (Adverb)
	{ He has much money. (Adjective)
	{ I don't know much about it. (Pronoun)

(6) **Preposition** — Noun 又は Pronoun の前に附いてそれ等の語と他語との場處・時・方角等の關係を示す。

We shall be **in New York on Monday** next.

Look **at** this *picture*; you see a tree **by** the *well*.

[注意] 上の例文中、斜字體の語のやうに、Preposition の次に来る

(5) **Adverb** [ædvɜ:b] 副詞 (6) **Preposition** [prepeziʃən] 前置詞

Noun, Pronoun 等をその **Object** といふ。

主なる Preposition:

about after at before by down during for
from in on to under up with

[比較] { He ran **down** the hill. (Preposition)
He ran **down**. (Adverb)

[問] 次の例文中の Preposition とその Object とを指摘せよ。

He sometimes sat at the foot of the tree, and looked at the village in the distance.

(7) **Conjunction.**

John **and** I are good friends.

Yesterday I called on him, **but** he was out.

I shall not go **if** it rains tomorrow.

上例中太字で示された語は、それぞれ Word 又は Word の集つたものを連結してゐる。これらを **Conjunction** といふ。

主なる Conjunction:

and after as because before but for if
or though till

[比較] { He ran **after** the dog. (Preposition)
He came **after** you had gone. (Conjunction)
Some days **after**, he came to see you. (Adverb)

(8) **Interjection** — 感情を表はす。

Alas, he failed again!

Hullo! How do you do?

Object [ɔbdʒɪkt] 目的 (7) **Conjunction** [kəndʒəŋkʃən] 接續詞

(8) **Interjection** [ɪntədʒekʃən] 間投詞

EXERCISE 1

A. 各語の Part of Speech を言へ。

1. I will come and see you again next Sunday.
2. They sailed through the stormy seas till daybreak.
3. Hurrah! we have a holiday tomorrow!
4. All the knowledge of the world came from Egypt.
5. He is not happy, though he is very rich.
6. Harry, do you like to play baseball, or do you not?
7. After we took dinner, we went into the garden.
8. The clouds ran fast across the sky, and between them stars were seen.
9. I must finish this drawing before I go to school.
10. Come back to this room after you have posted the letter.
11. I did not speak to him as I did not know him.
12. I fear that your work will not be finished by the end of this month.

B. Translate into English:

1. そこへは三時間で行けます。
2. 彼は流暢な英語のはなし手です。
3. 私の兄がそのことをよく知つてゐます。

そのこと—「それ」よく—much を用ひよ。

4. 彼は病氣なので、私は彼を連れずに来ました。
彼を連れずに — without him.
5. 幾日かしてから、私は彼を訪問した。
してから — after.
6. 私は家へ歸る前に佐藤さんに會はなければならぬ。
會ふ — see.
7. 朝飯が済んだら、私は停車場へ彼を迎へに行かなければ
ならない。
朝飯 — breakfast. 彼を迎へに — to meet him.
8. この本箱の中の本は皆支那から來たものです。
本箱 — a book-case.
9. 明日は(學校が)お休みですから、又明日お訪ねませう。
休みです — 「休日を持つ」
10. この圖畫を書き終つたら散歩に行かうと思ふ。
しようと思ふ — I think I will...
11. 私は彼と知合ひではなかつたけれども話しかけた。
知合ひである — 「知つてゐる」
12. 私はこの仕事を年末までにはきつと仕上げられると思
ひます。
きつと — I am sure that I...

● LESSON II

SENTENCE

2. Word が集つて一つの纏つた思想を表はすものを
Sentence といふ。

Birds	fly.
I	know him.
<u>That big bird</u>	<u>can fly fast</u>

上の例文中、縦線の左方は文の主體をなし **Subject** と
いふ。線の右方は Subject に関して何事かを記述す
るもので **Predicate** といふ。Sentence はすべて
Subject と Predicate を具へてゐる。

[問] 次の Sentence の Subject, Predicate を指摘せよ。

1. A beautiful brook runs near our house.
2. Two brothers of mine are leaving for England this morning.
3. A heavy rain-storm came in the evening.
4. The climate of Egypt is always mild.
5. The apple-trees in the orchard were all in full bloom.

3. Subject の中心をなす語を **Subject Word** といひ、

2. Sentence [séntəns] 文 3. Subject [sábdzikt] 主部
Predicate [prédikit] 述部

Predicate の中心をなす語を **Predicate Verb** といふ。次の例文中太字の部分はその部分である。

また斜字體の語は、Subject Word 又は Predicate Verb を修飾してゐる。これらを **Modifier** といふ。

He | **went out** for a walk in the afternoon.

All the villagers | **came to him** for help.

An old willow-tree | **stands by the well** of his house.

4. Sentence はその意味上より次の五種に分れる。

(1) **Assertive Sentence** (説明文).

He treated me with kindness.

I did not wait for his arrival.

(2) **Interrogative Sentence** (疑問文).

When did you come back?

Do you see him very often?

(3) **Imperative Sentence** (命令文).

Look here!

Let him come here at once.

(4) **Exclamatory Sentence** (感嘆文).

Modifier [mɔdifaia] 修飾辭 (1) **Assertive** [əsɔ:tiv]

(2) **Interrogative** [intəʁgətiv] (3) **Imperative** [impɛrətiv]

(4) **Exclamatory** [ekskləmətəri]

How fast he runs!

What a beautiful rainbow it is!

(5) **Optative Sentence** (祈願文).

God save the King!

May you be happy!

[注意] Imperative Sentence には通例 Subject を省略する。

EXERCISE 2

A. 次の文中の Subject Word, Predicate Verb 及びそれらの Modifier を指摘せよ。

1. My elder brother comes home from school at three o'clock.

2. Asia is a land of wonders in its history and civilization.

3. At last the lonely traveller saw a light in the distance.

4. In front of our house in the country there stands a lofty oak-tree.

5. Last Sunday he left for San Francisco by motor-car.

6. How merrily those birds are singing!

7. Go and close the window.

8. Do you know his new address?

(5) **Optative** [ɔptətiv]

B. Translate into English:

1. (僕達の) 學校の庭の櫻は今が眞盛りです。明日の午後一しよに(それらを)見に行きませんか。
一しよに—「僕と共に」
2. その家の前に美しい湖があつた。
の前に— in front of.
3. William 氏は今朝汽車で京都へ發ちました。
汽車で— by train.
4. 犬をつれた脊の高い紳士がやつて來た。
犬をつれた— with a dog. やつて來た— There came
として主語の前に出せ。
5. 彼に半時間ほどこゝで待てと言つて下さい。
ほど— about. 待てと言ふ— tell him to wait.
6. 僕は少年の頃汽車を見るのが好きだつた。
少年の頃— in my boyhood; while [I was yet] a boy.
7. あなたの父様は朝食前に何をなさいますか。
なさいますか—「しますか」
8. 行と行の間にいくらかの間隔を置きなさい。
間に— between. いくらかの間隔— some space.
置きなさい—「残せ」
9. もし天氣がよければ(お前は)明日散歩に出てもよい。
10. 日本はいつも氣候が溫和だから草木がよく育ちます。
草木— plants. 育つ— grow.

11. (彼は)何といふ惡戯な子供だらう。すぐに(彼を)こゝへ寄越しなさい。
惡戯な— naughty [nó:ti].
12. 彼の來るのが遅れたので、一同は待たずに出かけた。
來るのが遅れる—「來ることに於て遅い」。一同— we.
待たずに—「待つことなしに」。

LESSON III

OBJECT AND COMPLEMENT

5. Verb の二種類—働きを他に及ぼす Verb を **Transitive Verb** といひ、及ぼさない Verb を **Intransitive Verb** といふ。

- (a) Transitive { A cat catches rats.
I can speak English a little.
Don't write it in red ink.
This bird sings sweetly.
- (b) Intransitive { The elephant is a large animal.
He became a good scholar.
He got very angry.

(1) **Object**—上例中 (a) の rats, English, it はそれぞれ Verb の表はす働きを受けてゐる。これらをその Transitive Verb の **Object** といふ。即ち Transitive Verb とは **Object** を有する Verb である。

(2) **Complement**—上例中 (b) の animal, scholar 等を除けば、象が何であるか彼がどうなつたか明かでない。こ

5. **Transitive** [tránsitiv] Verb 他動詞 **Intransitive**
[intránsitiv] Verb 自動詞

のやうに Verb の働きを補ふ語を **Complement** といふ。Complement は普通 Noun 又は Adjective である。

6. **Double Object**—Verb によつては二重の **Object** を持つものがある。

He gave me a book.

I asked him a question.

上の例文中 book, question はものを表はし、me, him は人を表はす。このやうに主としてものを表はす **Object** を **Direct Object** といひ、主として人を表はすのを **Indirect Object** といふ。

7. **Transitive Verb** と **Complement**—或る Verb は **Object** の他に **Complement** を持つ。

He made his son a soldier.

I named my cat Tama.

I thought him honest.

[注意] Transitive Verb の **Object** と **Complement** とを混同してはならぬ。

He made his son a kite.

(Object; son と kite は別物)

He made his son an engineer.

(Complement; son = engineer)

6. **Direct** [dirékt] **Object** 直接目的 **Indirect** [indirékt] **Object** 間接目的
7. **Complement** [kómpliment] 補語

8. Sentence の五形式 — 上に述べた種々の Verb の用ひ方によつて Sentence を分けると、次の五形式となる。(太字は文の主要素を示す)

(1) Subject + Verb

Subject	Verb
Birds	fly.
John	goes to school.

(2) Subject + Verb + Complement

Subject	Verb	Complement
We	are	students.
The rose	smells	sweet.
He	will become	a great man.

[注意] この形式に入る主なる Verb は be, seem, taste, feel, become 等である。

(3) Subject + Verb + Object

Subject	Verb	Object
Columbus	discovered	America.
Some one	has visited	me.

(2) be は is, am, are など「ある」と譯す Verb の代表形である。

(4) Subject + Verb + Object + Object

Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
The servant	gave	him	some bread.
I	will send	the man	a letter.

(5) Subject + Verb + Object + Complement

Subject	Verb	Object	Complement
Experience	makes	us	wise.
His class-mates	called	him	Fatty.
They	chose	Washington	president.

[注意] この形式に入る主なる Verb は make, call, choose, find, keep, believe 等である。

SUMMARY

今まで述べた五形式の Verb を一括して表に示すと次のやうになる。(表中括弧内の数字は上の説明に用ひた番號)

(5) この第二型及び第五型の Verb のやうに、Complement を必要とする Verb を **Incomplete** [inkəmplɪt] Verb (不完全動詞) といひ、Complement を必要としない Verb を **Complete Verb** (完全動詞) といふ。

目的の 有無 補語 の有無	Intransitive	Transitive	
	自動 (Objectなし)	1 Object	2 Objects
Complete 完全 (Complement なし)	(1) go fly	(3) catch visit	(4) give ask
Incomplete 不完全 (Complement あり)	(2) be become	(5) make call	

EXERCISE 3

A. 次の文を譯し, Subject, Predicate Verb, Object 及び Complement を指摘せよ!

- How many pages has this book?
- He was silent all the time.
- Now I shall ask you a few questions.
- They elected Washington president.
- I remember reading that book some time ago.
- This work keeps me very busy.
- Time and tide wait for no man.
- You will not find the book very interesting.

- He collects postal stamps and old coins.
- He seems somewhat better today.
- Come and see me some time.
- Does salt taste sweet?

B. Translate into English:

- 砂糖は甘い味がする。
sugar is sweet
- その春の朝, 小鳥は嬉々として野に囀つてゐた。
嬉々として — merrily.
- 赤インクで手紙を書いてはいけない。
- 先生, 一つ質問をしていいですか。
いいですか — may を文頭に置け。
- 今日は少々暑いと思ひませんか。
暑いと思ふ — 「暑いと感ずる」。
- 僕は発明家にならうと思ふ。
大發明家 — a great inventor.
- 彼は息子を學者にするつもりだと言つてゐます。
言つてゐる — He says that ...
- 歲月人を待たず, 一日再び晨なり難し。
一日再び...難し — 「朝は一日の中に重ねて (again) 來ない」。
- あの人には前にどこかで會つたのを覚えてゐる。
前に — once.

10. 赤ん坊があるのでお母さんは一日ぢう忙しい。
「赤ん坊」を主語とせよ。 一日ぢう — all day; from
morning till night.
11. 彼は大層お喋りでしたが、僕は終りまで黙つてゐました。
お喋り — was talkative; spoke much.
12. この本を讀んで見たまへ、面白いよ。
...して見たまへ — try and... 面白いよ — find を用
ひよ。

on that mo

LESSON IV

CLAUSE AND PHRASE

9. **Clause** — Sentence の一部で別に Subject と Predicate を持つものを **Clause** といふ。

(a) **Noun Clause.**

That he will come is certain.

I know that he is a coward.

(b) **Adjective Clause.**

I met the man who wrote this book.

This is the book that I bought yesterday.

(c) **Adverb Clause.**

I shall go if it is fine.

When he was a boy, he was called Tommie.

上に擧げた Clause はいづれも一つの Part of Speech の働きをなしてゐる。これらを **Subordinate Clause** (従属節)といひ、これに對して文の主體をなす Clause (上例の普通字體の部)を **Principal Clause** (主節)といふ。次の例のやうに各獨立してゐる Clause を **Co-ordinate Clause** (同位節)といふ。

9. **Clause** [klo:z] 節 **Subordinate** [səbɔ:dɪnɪt] **Principal**
[prɪnsɪpəl] **Co-ordinate** [kouɔ:dɪnɪt]

He is a soldier, but I am a sailor.

The sky was blue, and the sea was calm.

10. **Phrase** — Word が集つて Noun, Adjective, Adverb 等の役をなすものを **Phrase** といふ。Phrase は Clause と異なり, Subject と Predicate を具へてゐない。

(a) **Noun Phrase.**

To see is to believe. 自分一草千に似す

He taught me how to swim.

(b) **Adjective Phrase.**

He was a man of talent.

The clock on the desk is mine.

(c) **Adverb Phrase.**

He succeeded at last.

On Sundays she goes to church.

Today she goes there

10. **Phrase** [freiz] 句

EXERCISE 4

A. 次の文を譯し, 文中の Clause, Phrase を指摘してその用途を言へ。

- 1. He never goes out in the rain.
- 2. I don't know how to ski.
- 3. After school they generally play baseball in the playground.
- 4. On the bridge he met an old man with a grey beard.
- 5. He did not know which way to go.
- 6. We left the hotel early in the morning, and visited the shore of Lake Towada.
- 7. All that glitters is not gold.
- 8. If you do not go there, I will not go either.
- 9. I don't remember where I met him first.
- 10. He lost his way in the dark last night as he was coming home from his friend's house.

B. *Translate into English:*

- 1. 彼がそれをわざとしたことは確かだ。
That he わざと — on purpose.
- 2. 僕は確かにそれを造作なくやれる。
確かに — I know that... 造作なく — with ease;
without difficulty.

*S + V + Party
Noun*

3. 机の上の本はもう役に立たない、何頁も抜けてゐるのだから。
役に立たぬ — is of no use... だから — as. (頁が)抜けてゐる — are missing.
4. 彼は成功しようと努めたが無駄だった。
無駄だった — 「空しく (in vain) ...した」
5. 彼はこの町では重要人物の一人である。
重要人物 — a man of importance.
6. やがて海も静かになるでせう。
やがて — by and by. も — 譯すに及ばず。
7. 彼は水夫であるが、水泳を知らぬ。
水泳 — 「如何に泳ぐべきか」
8. あなたは徒歩でいらつしやいますか、それとも自動車に
なさいますか。
徒歩で — on foot. 自動車で — by car.
9. 今彼に會はなければ永久に會へないでせう。
永久に — for ever. (できない)でせう — I am afraid that ...
10. 明日は必ず田中氏をお宅へ連れて参ります。
必ず — without fail.
11. すぐに出かけなさい、さもないと歸る途中で暗くなりま
すよ。
すぐに — at once. 歸る途中で — before you get home. 暗くなる — It will be dark.
12. 彼は雪の中で道に迷つて、どちらへ行くべきか解らな
かつた。

LESSON V

COMPLEMENT AND APPOSITIVE

11. Complement の二種類 — Intransitive Verb の Complement は **Subject** の性質・状態を示し, Transitive Verb の Complement は **Object** の性質・状態を示す。

He is honest. } (Subjective Complement)
This flower smells sweet. }

I found him honest. } (Objective Complement)
This novel made him famous. }

12. 特殊な Complement.

- (1) 動作の行はれる時の Subject 又は Object の状態を附加説明する Complement.

He died young. } (Subject の状態)
He came there running. }

He lay there wounded. } (Object の状態)
We Japanese eat fish raw. }

I saw him reading a book. }

11. Subjective [səbdʒektiv] Complement 主格補語

Objective [əbdʒektiv] Complement 目的格補語

(2) 動作の結果として生じた, Subject 又は Object の状態を示す Complement.

He has become ill. } (Subject の状態)
He got injured. }

This made him ill. } (Object の状態)
They elected him president. }
They set the prisoner free. }
They shot the tiger dead. }

[注意] 受身の形の Complement は Subjective Complement である。

[比較] { They elected him president. (Objective)
{ He was elected president. (Subjective)
{ They took him prisoner. (Objective)
{ He was taken prisoner. (Subjective)

13. Complement の形.

(1) Noun.

He is an honest man.

(2) Adjective.

(a) { He became rich.
{ They look healthy.

(b) { He came back running.
{ The boy returned wounded.

[注意] (b) に用ひられた Complement は, Verb から轉じて一種の Adjective の働きをなす語である。

(3) Phrase.

He appears to be honest.

I found him in good health.

(4) Clause.

The truth is that he is not in Tokyo now.

◎ He made me what I am.

14. Appositive — Noun 及び Pronoun はその前に出た語の言ひ直しとして用ひられることがある。この用ひ方を Appositive といふ。

We students should remember this fact.

Next time his brother came himself.

They all know it very well.

EXERCISE 5

A. 次の文を譯し, Complement を指摘して,それが Subjective であるか, Objective であるかを言へ。

- 1. He looks ill.
- 2. I saw him sleeping on the floor.
- 3. Alexander was called the Great.
- 4. The result was that he escaped.

14. Appositive [əpəzitiv] 同格

- 5. England expects every man to do his duty.
- 6. Troubles drove him mad.
- 7. They left the wounded men dying on the field.
- 8. I found the book of no use at all.
- 9. What makes you weep so bitterly?
- 10. The boys ran out shouting into the playground.
- 11. The thief could enter the house unseen.
- 12. Great was their delight when they saw him coming.

B. Translate into English:

- 1. その花はよい匂ひがしますか。
- 2. 彼はこの發明で俄かに有名になつた。
有名になつた—「發明」を主語とせよ。
- 3. この魚は煮ないで食べられますか。
煮ないで—uncooked.
- 4. 子供は泣きながら家へ駈込んで來た。
- 5. 行つて見たら彼は自分の室で熟睡してゐた。
熟睡して—sound asleep.
- 6. 少年達はその蛇を打つて半殺しにした。
半殺しに—half-dead.
- 7. 彼は世界大戦中捕虜になつて英國に三年ゐた。
世界大戦—the Great [European] War. 中—during.
- 8. 何故あの人はそんなに怒つたのか。

LESSON VI

NOUN : CLASS

15. Noun の種類.

(1) **Common Noun** — 一定の形を具へて一つ二つと數へられる、同種のものに共通の名.

teacher 學生 student desk 机

(2) **Proper Noun** — 一人・一物のみを指す語.

Milton John January 一月
Christmas Oxford Mt. Fuji 富士山

(3) **Collective Noun** — 同種の人・物の集合體の名.

army 軍 隊 nation 民族 class 級
herd 牛 隊 company 隊

[注意] Collective Noun は Common Noun が集つて出來たものである。次の例を比較せよ。

army — soldiers 兵士
nation — men and women 男女
class — students, pupils 生徒
herd — cows 牛

(1) **Common** [kɔmən] **Noun** 普通名詞 (2) **Proper** [prɒpə] **Noun** 固有名詞 (3) **Collective** [kəlektiv] **Noun** 集合名詞

(4) **Material Noun** — 一定の形を具へず、一つ二つと数へられない物質の名。(材料を指す名もこの中に入る)

water sand 砂 paper 紙
wood 木 gold 金 air 空気

[注意] 物質・材料の分量を数へるには、之に數量を示す語を添へる。

Would you give me a glass of water? 水を一杯くださいませんか。

[比較] { He drinks much water. 彼は多く水を飲みます。
Give us two cups of coffee. 我々に二杯のコーヒーをください。
Do you take some coffee? あなたは何かのコーヒーを飲みますか。
many sheets of paper a handful of sand 多くの紙 一握りの砂
two pounds of sugar a bottle of wine 二ポンドの糖 一本のワイン

(5) **Abstract Noun** — 動作・性質・状態などを指す語。(學科・運動競技・病氣の名等もこの中に入る)

study 研究 diligence 勤勉 baseball 野球
silence 沈黙 ability 能力 algebra 代数学
history 歴史 fencing 剣術 consumption 病弱

[注意] Abstract Noun には他の Part of Speech から作られるものが少くない。

(a) **Adjective** より:

high — height 高さ strong — strength 強さ
brave — bravery 勇敢 honest — honesty 正直
good — goodness 善 good — diligent — diligence 勤勉

(4) **Material** [mə'tiəriəl] Noun 物質名詞 (5) **Abstract** [æb'strækt] Noun 抽象名詞

(b) **Noun** より:

hero — heroism 英雄 英雄主義 boy — boyhood 少年 少年時代
friend — friendship 友誼 交情 slave — slavery 奴隷 奴隷制
man — manhood 男 男らしさ infant — infancy 幼少 幼少期

(c) **Verb** より:

please — pleasure 喜ばす 喜び speak — speech 演説
think — thought 考へ 考へる live — life 生活 生活
arrive — arrival 到着 到着 succeed — success 成功 成功

16. **Proper Noun, Abstract Noun, Material Noun** 等も、その意味・用法によつては **Common Noun** となる。

The Johnsons are staying at the Sanno Hotel. (家族)

He is the Edison of Japan. (のやうな人)

Osaka is the Manchester of Japan. (のやうな場處)

He did me many kindnesses during my stay in Tokyo. (性質が動作に表はれた時)

He passed the examination with honours. (,,)

A fire broke out in my neighbourhood late last night. (動作の一例)

They sell an excellent butter at that shop. (種類)

EXERCISE 6

A. 次の Noun の種類を言へ.

truth 真理	meat 肉	oil 油	crew 乗組員
sugar 砂糖	army 軍隊	Chicago シカゴ	metal 金属
apple 蘋果	life 生命	tea 茶	family 家族
diligence 勤勉	coal 石炭	wisdom 智慧	knife 刀

B. 次の各語から Abstract Noun を作れ.

tender 優しい	a long 長い	a free 自由	appear 出現
a diligent 勤勉	a happy 幸せ	a brave 勇敢	a wide 広い
know 知る	deep 深い	wise 賢い	proud 誇り
poor 貧乏	lose 失う	speak 話す	true 真実
feel 感じる	young 若い	infant 幼児	child 子供
able できる	distant 遠い	believe 信じる	advise 助言

C. Translate into English:

- あの店では素敵なコーヒーを出す。
店で...を出す—They serve...
- 東郷大將は日本の Nelson と呼ばれる。
呼ばれる— is called.
- 彼は半ポンドも砂糖を嘗めた後で水を何杯も飲んだ。
半ポンドも—「凡そ半ポンド」。嘗める— eat.
- 砂をバケツ一杯ほしいのですが、何處へ行つたら取れる

でせう。

バケツ一杯— a bucketful. 何處へ行つたら—「何處で」

- (私達は) 學校で英語・歴史・代數・劍道その他澤山の學科を習ひます。

その他澤山の— many other. 學科— a subject.

- 辯舌は銀なり、沈黙は金なりといふ諺がある。

といふ諺がある— There is a proverb that...

- 協同一致は力を生ずるといふ諺のあるのを知つてゐますか。

生ずる— give.

- 少年時代に僕はよくあの公園にテニスをしに行つたものです。

よく...したものだ— used to...

- 彼の英雄的行爲は誰知らぬものがない。

誰知らぬものがない—「誰でも知つてゐる」

- 彼は朝鮮旅行中幾度も演説したさうです。

旅行— a trip. さうです— I hear.

- 大森さん一家はどこか名古屋の近くに住んでゐるさうです。

どこか...の近くに— somewhere near...

- 今朝早く僕の近處に火事があつて三軒焼けた。

焼けた— were destroyed.

LESSON VII

NOUN: NUMBER

17. Noun の Number — Common Noun 及び Collective Noun には **Number** の變化がある。

(1) **Singular Number** (単数)

tree 木 bench ベンチ boy 少年 city 市 ox 牛 man 人

(2) **Plural Number** (複数)

trees 木々 benches ベンチ boys 少年 cities 市 oxen 牛 men 人々

18. **Noun of Multitude** — Collective Noun がその集團の個々のものを指す時は、形は Singular でも意味は Plural になる。これを **Noun of Multitude** といふ。

{ Ours is a large class. (Collective Noun)

{ Our class are all diligent. (Noun of Multitude)

{ His family is living in the country. (Collective Noun)

{ How are your family? (Noun of Multitude)

17. Number [námbo] 數 (1) Singular [sínɡjələ] Number 單數
(2) Plural [plúərəl] Number 複數 18. Noun of Multitude [náun əv mʌltitju:d] 衆多名詞(又は群集名詞)

19. Plural の作り方.

A. 規則的.

(1) 大多数の語には語尾に -s をつける.

(a) { tops 頂 hats 帽
sticks 棒 cocks 雄鶏

(b) { hands 手 dogs 犬 girls 少女 doves 鳩
letters 手紙 swallows 燕

(2) s, x, z, sh, ch [tʃ] で終る語.

buses バス boxes 箱 buzzes 音

bushes 灌木 benches ベンチ

[注意] monarchs [mónəks] stomachs [stáməks]

(3) 語尾が y で終る語に於て.

(a) 子音字 + y の場合.

city — cities 市 body 体 — bodies

jelly — jellies ゼリー

(b) 母音字 + y の場合.

boys 少年 toys 玩具 plays 遊び buoys 浮き

B. 不規則的.

(1) 語尾が o の語に於て.

(a) 子音字 + o の場合.

(1) -s の發音は (a) のやうに無聲音の次では [s], (b) のやうに有聲音の次では [z] である.

heroes 英雄 negroes 黑人 mottoes 座右銘 potatoes 洋芋

[例外]

pianos 鋼琴 photos 照片 solos 獨奏

(b) 母音字 + o の場合.

bamboos 竹 cuckoos 鶉 curios 新美術品 trios 三組

[注意] 次の語は -s, -es 何れを付けてもよい.

calicos 洋布 — calicoes 洋布

mosquitos 蚊 — mosquitoes 蚊

(2) 語尾に f 又は fe のある語.

thief 賊 — thieves 賊 leaf 葉 — leaves 葉
wife 妻 — wives 妻 half 半分 — halves 半分
life 生涯 — lives 生涯 knife 刀 — knives 刀
wolf 狼 — wolves 狼

[例外]

hoofs 蹄 — hooves 蹄 roofs 屋根 — roofs 屋根 *proofs 証明
chiefs 首領 — chiefs 首領 griefs 悲劇 — griefs 悲劇 cliffs 崖 — cliffs 崖
gulfs 灣 — gulfs 灣 safes 金庫 — safes 金庫 strifes 争い — strifes 争い

(3) 内部の母音を變化させるもの.

man 人 — men 人 woman 女 — women 女
foot 足 — feet 足 goose 鵞 — geese 鵞
tooth 歯 — teeth 歯 mouse 鼠 — mice 鼠

(4) 語尾を變化させるもの.

ox 牛 — oxen 牛 child 子供 — children 子供

(5) 外國語より來た語.

Latin	Greek
axis — axes	basis 基 — bases
terminus — termini	oasis 绿洲 — oases
appendix — appendices	phenomenon 現象 — phenomena

(6) 合成語はその語中の主なる名詞を複数にする.

fathers-in-law 岳父 lookers-on 傍觀者
passers-by 過行人 maid-servants 女中
knights-errant 遊俠 foot-man 走丁 — foot-men 走丁

20. 注意すべき Plural.

(1) Singular, Plural 同形のもの.

one deer 鹿 — two deer 鹿 one sheep 羊 — two sheep 羊
one fish 魚 — two fish (or fishes) 魚
one carp 鯉 — two carp (or carps) 鯉
a trout 鱒 — many trout 鱒
a salmon 鮭 — many salmon 鮭

(2) 常に Plural の形を取るもの.

[武器・道具] arms 武器, scissors 剪刀, compasses 圓規
[衣類] drawers 抽屜, pants 褲, trousers 西褲
[學問・科學] physics 物理學, phonetics 音韻學, politics 政治學
[その他の例] series 系列, ashes (遺骨) 遺骨, thanks 謝意, riches 財富
billiards 台球, news 新聞, wages 工資, means 手段

(3) 形は Singular で意味が Plural のもの。

cattle vermin people gentry

(4) Plural 形に特別な意味のあるもの。

colour 色	colours	{ 色の數種 軍旗
manner やり方	manners	{ 種々のやり方 禮儀
pain 苦痛	pains	{ 種々の苦痛 苦心
spectacle 光景	spectacles	{ 光景 眼鏡

(5) Plural に兩形あるもの。

brother	—	{ brothers 兄弟 brethren 同一團體の仲間, 同胞
cloth	—	{ cloths 布の數種 clothes 着物
penny	—	{ pennies ペニー貨數枚 pence 二ペニー以上の金額
shot	—	{ shot 彈丸 shots 發砲數

EXERCISE 7

A. 複數形を示せ。

branch ^{es}	fly ^{flies}	shelf ^s	dash ^{es}
volcano ^s	fox ^{es}	country ^s	gas ^{es}
lady ^s	sheep ^s	hoof ^s	hero ^{es}
myself ^s	brother-in-law		

B. 和譯せよ。

- The "Monshirocho" is a species of butterflies.
- Many people wish to get riches, but only few can acquire it.
- He had a summons to appear before the lord.
- The class were divided in their opinion.

C. Translate into English:

- (その)乞食は澤山のペニー銅貨を持つてゐたが、それは新しい着物を買ふには足らなかつた。
足らなかつた—「十分でなかつた」。
- クラス全體の人が電車の終點まで僕を見送りに來てくれました。

見送りに—to see me off. ...してくれる—特に譯さずともよし、又 kindly を添へてもよし。

3. 沙漠にはところどころにオアシスがあります。そこで旅人は水を得ることが出来るのです。

ところどころに — some に複数名詞を加へて表はせ。

4. 家鴨は雁と同じ種に属しますか。

家鴨 — a duck. 属す — belong to.

5. 晩餐の招待に遅れるのは禮儀に外れたことです。

禮儀に外れたこと — bad manners.

6. 彼はそのラヂオ器械を作るのには大そう苦心した。

器械 — a set; an apparatus [æpə'reítəs]. 大そう苦心した — 「大なる(又は澤山の)苦心を取つた」。

7. お宅の皆様はいかゞですか。—— お蔭様で皆大そう丈夫です。

お蔭様で — 「ありがたう」

LESSON VIII

CASE

格

21. **Case** — 文中に於ける Noun 又は Pronoun の他の語に對する文法的關係を **Case** といふ。Case に次の三種がある。

(1) **Nominative Case** — Verb の Subject, Subjective Complement, 又は Subject の Appositive たる關係。

Time flies like an arrow. (Subject)

He remaining silent, I said nothing again. (Subject)

He became a soldier. (Subjective Complement)

We students should be diligent. (Appositive)

Won't you come out for a walk, John? (呼掛)

[注意] 呼掛の語も Nominative Case である。

(2) **Objective Case** — Verb 及び Preposition の Object たる關係。Objective Complement も Objective Case である。

All men love riches, but few can get it.

(Verb の Object)

21. **Case** [keis] 格 Nominative [nōminōtiv] **Case** 主格
Objective [əbdʒéktiv] **Case** 目的格 Possessive [pəzésziv] **Case**
所有格

Give me the fountain pen on the desk.

知に丸のペンの上の机に

(Direct & Indirect Objects)

Everybody laughs at him when he passes by.

皆が通る時彼を笑っていました

(Preposition の Object)

They elected him mayor a second time.

彼等は彼を市長に二度選んだ

(Objective Complement)

(3) Possessive Case 一人・物に用ひ、その所有關係を示す。

My hat is a bit larger than John's [hat].

Please let me know your brother's address.

One of the servants found a robin's nest.

22. Noun の Possessive の作り方.

(1) Singular Noun には語尾に -s を付ける。

man's 男 girl's 女の boy's 男 lady's 女の

Dick's Johnson's

(2) 語尾に -s のつく Plural Noun では (') のみを付ける。

these boys' teacher a girls' school

those ladies' hats

(3) 語尾に -s のない Plural Noun には -s を付ける。

my children's pets those men's horses

many people's habits

(4) 語尾に -s のある Proper Noun には、-s を付けるのを

正式とするが、(') のみを付ける略形を用ひるものもある。次の読み方に注意せよ。

{ James's house [dʒeɪmzɪz haʊs] ジェイムズの家

{ James' house [dʒeɪmz haʊs]

{ Keats's poem [ki:tsɪz pəʊəm] キーツの詩

{ Keats' poem [ki:ts pəʊəm]

{ Dickens's [dɪkɪnzɪz] — Dickens' [dɪkɪnz] ディケンズの

{ Wells's [wélzɪz] — Wells' [welz] ウェルズの

[注意] 次に示すものは發音上の慣用である。

for conscience' sake. (氣休めに)

for goodness' sake. (後生だから)

EXERCISE 8

A. 次の文中の Noun 及び Pronoun の Case を言へ。

1. I shall tell you an interesting story.

2. Will you please shut the door, Taro?

3. Dick is an honest boy, so he will surely become a

good merchant.

4. We are expecting William's coming at any moment.

5. His brother came to meet us at the station at 2

o'clock in the afternoon.

6. I did so only for conscience' sake.

大勢はこれいかにいふ事とて思ふて居ます

5. 彼の兄は我々を駅へは午後二時に待てに集まらせた

6. 私は氣休めにさうしました

B. Translate into English:

1. 明日は何時に御宅へ参りませうか。
ませうか— Shall I...?
2. 誰の傘でも持つて行きなさい、雨が降りさうだから。
雨が降りさうだ— it looks like rain.
3. 僕の家から三軒目が校長先生の御宅です。
から三軒目— the third house from ...
4. 田中さんのお父さんは何時にも歸りになるか聞いてお
いで。
何時に— at what time. お歸りになる—「歸宅する」。
聞いておいで—「行つて聞け」。
5. あの綺麗な洋風建築が新設の女学校です。
洋風建築— a foreign-style building. 新設の— new-
ly-established.
6. 今年の夏は友人花井君の家で過します。
今年の夏は—「来る夏」で— at.
7. 僕等の町はあの人達の町より遙かに大きい。
遙かに— far に比較級を添へよ。
8. 「クリスマス・カロール」といふのは Charles Dickens の
小説の一つです。
「クリスマス・カロール」— “The Christmas Carol.”
9. 諸君、我々はよろしく最後まで戦ふべきである。
よろしく— 譯すに及ばず。 諸君—「少年達よ」。 最
後まで戦ふ— fight it out

10. 僕はもう二度とあそこへ行きたくない、みんなが僕の顔
を見ると笑ふから。
僕の顔を見ると—「僕を見て」。
11. James 先生の姉さんはピアニストで、日本へも度々來ま
した。
先生— Mr.... ピアニスト— a pianist. 日本へも—
「も」は譯すに及ばず。 度々來た—「多くの度數（日本
を）訪れた」。
12. 澤山の人がそれを見に行つたが、入場を許されたものは
少数だつた。
見に行つた—「見るために行つた」。 入場を許された—
were admitted.

LESSON IX

POSSESSIVE CASE

23. Possessive Case には所有關係を表はす他に、次のやうな用法がある。

(1) 作者。(著作・發明等)

What **Shakespeare's** drama did you read?
Is it also **Edison's** invention?

(2) 時間。

I will come in an **hour's** time.
It is about ten **minutes'** walk from here to the station.

[類例] **to-day's** paper; a **day's** journey; one **year's** absence;
on three **weeks'** leave of absence; ten **days'** notice.

(3) 距離。

We won by a **boat's** length.
I live at a **stone's** throw from the school.

(4) 分量。

I got a **pound's** weight of sugar.
Get me fifty **sen's** worth of beef on your way home.

(5) その他の普通な成句に於て。

For a time I was *at my wit's end*.

He has English *at his fingers' ends*.

In the evening we came *to our journey's end*.

Let me go now *for mercy's sake*.

[注意] Possessive Case の Noun の後の store, shop, house 等の語は通例省略する。

I got this book at **Maruzen's** [shop or store].

I remember once seeing him at **Sato's** [house].

EXERCISE 9

Translate into English:

1. 僕の家から學校へは、歩いて僅か三十分の距離です。
2. 一年振りで歸朝した友人に會ひに行くところです。
一年振りで一「一年の留守の後に」 ところです—I am going to ...
3. 急行列車で東京名古屋間はたつた四時間の旅です。
急行列車で—by express.
4. 一寸八百屋へ行つてバナナを五十錢買つておいで。
一寸—just (go and...). 八百屋—the greengrocer's.
5. Edison の發明(品)は澤山ありますが、蓄音器もその一つです。
が一譯すに及ばず、軽くandで次へ結べ。蓄音器—the gramophone [græməfoun].

6. 彼は学校の直ぐそばに住んでゐるのに度々遅刻する。
遅刻する — is late for school.
7. 村田君は二週間の暇をもらつて歸省しました。
歸省する — return home.
8. 半時間もすれば父は歸つてくると思ひます。
も — 譯すに及ばず。 と思ひます — I think that...
9. 彼は中學時代に Shakespeare の劇を読み始めたさうだ。
中學時代に — in his middle-school days.
10. 驛から彼の家まで自動車でも二十分足らずの道ださうです。
足らず — less than (20 minutes' drive).
11. 新聞を読んだり雑談をしたりして理髪店で三四時間もつぶす人がある。
新聞を読んだり...して — reading papers and talking with others として文末に添へよ。 三四時間も — 「數時間」と見よ。 人がある — some を用ひよ。
12. 僕は一時どうしようかと途方に暮れたが、やがて山田さんの助力を乞はうと思ひついた。
どうしようかと — what to do. 助力を乞ふ — ask for -'s help. 思ひつく — think of -ing を用ひよ。

LESSON X

NOUN & PRONOUN: CLASS, GENDER

24. Pronoun の種類.

- (1)
- Personal Pronoun**
- 人稱を表はす.

I you he it they my mine
myself yourselves

- (2)
- Demonstrative Pronoun**
- 「あれ」「これ」と指示する.

this these that those such
This (or that) is really a very good house.

- (3)
- Indefinite Pronoun**
- 不定なる數・量を表はす.

many some few much little enough

- (4)
- Interrogative Pronoun**
- 疑問を表はす.

who? whom? whose? what? which?

Who told him so?

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?

- (5)
- Relative Pronoun**
- 「ところの」と譯され、Pronoun と

- (1) **Personal** [pɜːsənəl] **Pronoun** 人稱代名詞
 (2) **Demonstrative** [dɪmənstreɪtɪv] **Pronoun** 指示代名詞
 (3) **Indefinite** [ɪndɪfɪnɪt] **Pronoun** 不定代名詞
 (4) **Interrogative** [ɪntəʀɪɡətɪv] **Pronoun** 疑問代名詞
 (5) **Relative** [rɪlətɪv] **Pronoun** 關係代名詞

Conjunction の役を兼ねる。

which who that

This is the house **that** (or **which**) Jack built.

That is the gentleman **who** wants to see you.

【注意1】 Demonstrative Pronoun 及び Indefinite Pronoun は Adjective としても用ひられる。

【注意2】 Personal Pronoun のうち my, mine, his, her, their 等のやうに、所有の關係を表はすものを特に Possessive Pronoun と呼ぶことがある。

25. Gender — Noun 及び Pronoun には Gender の區別がある。

(1) Masculine Gender (男性).

king soldier boy he his him

(2) Feminine Gender (女性).

queen maid-servant girl she her

(3) Common Gender (通性).

ruler scholar I they

(4) Neuter Gender (中性, 又は無性).

palace pencil it that

25. Gender [dʒéndə] 性 (1) Masculine [mæskjulin]

(2) Feminine [féminin] (3) Common [kɒmən] (4) Neuter [njú:tə]

26. Noun の Gender の表はし方.

(1) 語尾の變化による.

Masculine: tiger actor hero prince

Feminine: tigress actress heroine princess

(2) 性を示す語を添へる.

Masculine: man-servant landlord he-goat

Feminine: maid-servant landlady she-goat

(3) 各々別語を用ひる.

Masculine: father master cock husband

Feminine: mother mistress hen wife

EXERCISE 10

A. Gender を變へよ。

god	nephew	waiter	son
emperor	aunt	brother	heir
queen	widow	bride	papa
count	host	grandfather	peer
schoolboy	gentleman	cow	

B. Translate into English:

- 誰がその話を君に話しましたか。
- 夏と冬とどちらが好きですか。
- 君の描いたのはどちらの畫ですか。
- あの紳士が私達に物理學を教へる方です。
- ロシアの海軍を破つた英雄は誰ですか。
海軍 — navy. 破る — beat.
- 女中にお茶を入れるやうに言ひなさい。
お茶を入れる — make tea.

LESSON XI

PRONOUN: PERSONAL

27. Personal Pronoun の變化.

人稱	數	1. 主格	2. 所有格	3. 目的格	4. 再歸用語
I	Sing.	I	my mine	me	myself
	Pl. 復	we	our ours	us	ourselves
II	Sing.	you	your yours	you	yourself
	Pl.	you	your yours	you	yourselves
III	Sing.	he	his his	him	himself
		she	her hers	her	herself
		it	its	it	itself
	Pl.	they	their theirs	them	themselves

[上表の説明]

- は文の Subject に用ひる。

I can walk faster than **they** run. 主格 それより彼等が走るより速く走る

- 左列の **my, our, your** 等は, 所有を示す一種の Adjective として Noun の前に附ける。
走らす者が出来る 形容詞

Personal Pronoun の再歸用語を取り出して公式として示す時は one-self を用ひる。

私の弟は逢平で、若うおてんにありました

My brother met your father on the way.

右列の mine, ours, yours 等は my, our, your 等の後に來べき Noun を省略する時に用ひる形である。

Those shoes are yours (=your shoes), but where are mine (=my shoes)?

3. は動詞又は前置詞の Object として用ひる。

Tell him to come to see me; I think he is not afraid of me.

4. にあるやうに -self, -selves の附いた形を Reflexive Form といひ、己れ自身を指すに用ひる。

I heard it myself. (強意的 Appositive)

He drowned himself in the river. (Object)

You must do it for yourself. (Object)

28. It の用法.

I know you have got a new hat, but where is it?

I am angry with him, and he knows it.

It is not very hard to learn the French language.

Reflexive Form [rifléksiv fo:m] 再歸形(又は自加形)

28. こゝに擧げたやうな it を、その先行する Phrase 又は Clause の Antecedent [æntisí:dənt] (先行詞) といふ。

私は彼が一位の校友にまつて、大いに尊敬されて居ると云ふ事を知り、本當に喜ぶ事になりました

I found it true that he is much respected by his classmates. (Noun Clause に先行する)

[注意] 上に述べたものの他に、その中間に挾つた部分を強める特別な It is (was)...that の形がある。

It is a pen that (or which) I want, not a pencil.

It was yesterday that (or when) he left Osaka.

It was in this house that (or where) he used to live.

29. It の特別用法.

It is half past eight now. (時間)

It is a beautiful morning. (時)

It will soon clear up. (天候)

How cold it must be in Manchoukuo! (氣候)

It is half an hour's walk from my house to the park. (距離)

It is quite all right, sir. (形勢)

30. 一般の意味を表はす we, they, you.

We should respect our superiors. (誰でも)

We sell only first-rate goods in our shop.

我が店では只一流品のみ賣つて居ます。(この店では)

They say that the rice crop is very good this year. (世人)

They drink much beer in Germany. (人々)

Do you take a hot bath every day in your

country? (人々)

Would you please send a free sample by

mail? (貴社・御店等)

31. Personal Pronoun を並べて用ひる場合の順序.

Let us go together, you and I.

You, he (or Sato), and I all come from the same province.

They or we must help him.

EXERCISE 11

A. 次の文中の It の用法を説明せよ.

1. I found it very easy to solve this problem.
2. It is true that he is going abroad.
3. It was after midnight that the fire broke out.
4. It is not good for boys to smoke.
5. How much will it take me to walk to the station?
6. What time is it now by your watch?
7. We cannot sleep well here when it blows very hard.
8. It is of no use your going there.
9. What hardships he suffered it is impossible to tell.
10. He made it clear why he had not come again.

B. Translate into English:

1. 日本では(人々が)米を食べて生きてゐる.
... を食べて生きる — live on...
2. 毎日私は夕食後三十分散歩することに決めてゐます.
... することに決めてゐる — make it a rule to ...
3. あの人のお父さんは上海に住んでゐるさうです.
上海 — Shanghai.
4. 人のゐない時に悪口を言ふのは悪いことだ.
人のゐない時に — in his absence.
5. こゝは私の故郷よりずっと気候が寒い.
故郷より — 「故郷に於けるより」.
6. 私が彼から手紙を貰つたのはつい昨日のことでした.
手紙を貰ふ — hear from ... を用ひよ.
7. あの人が日本へこの夏來るといふのは本當ですか.
この夏 — 「來る夏」.
8. 暗くなつて來たので、我々は家へ歸らなければならなかつた.
暗くなる — get dark. せねばならぬ — have to...
9. あの百貨店には雇人が七百人ゐるさうです.
雇人 — an employee [emplyi:]
10. もうお前が學校へ行く時間ではありませんか.
お前が(學校へ)行く — for you to go ...
11. 今日は外出するより家にゐる方がよい、ひどく雨が降つてゐるから.
外出する — go out.

LESSON XII

PRONOUN: DEMONSTRATIVE

指示

32. Demonstrative Pronoun の變化.

- (1) Demonstrative Pronoun で語形の變化するのは **this**, **that** だけである.

Singular: this that

Plural: these those

- (2) Demonstrative Pronoun は Adjective としても用ひられる.

{ **This inkstand** cost me more than **that** book-case. (Adj.)

{ **This** is better than **that**. (Pron.)

{ Why did you choose **those** gloves? **These** gloves look better. (Adj.)

{ Why did you choose **those**? **These** look better. (Pron.)

{ Our library is full of **such** books as boys love. (Adj.)

{ Our library is full of books **such** as boys love. (Pron.)

33. 主なる Demonstrative Pronoun の意義.

- (1) **This**, **these** は近稱に, **that**, **those** は遠稱に用ひる.
This is mine, but whose is **that**?

These are ours, but whose are **those**?

Virtue and vice have different results: **this** (=the latter) leads to misery, **that** (=the former) leads to happiness. (後者・前者)

[注意] The former, the latter は「人」「もの」の何れにも用ひ, **that**, **this** は「もの」「こと」にのみ用ひる.

I met James and John in the street; **the former** is an American, **the latter** is an Englishman.

- (2) **That**, **those** は前出の文句の繰返しを避けるために用ひる.

The population of Manchoukuo is far smaller than **that** (=the population) of Japan.

The finest diamonds are **those** (=the diamonds) found in South Africa.

Post these letters, and **that** (=post these letters) quickly.

You have apologized; **that** (=your apologizing) shows that you are sorry.

- (3) **So**.

I told you **so** (=that), didn't I?

I will accompany you for *a mile* or **so** (=about a mile).

You tell me he is selfish; **so** (=such) is every one.

Mr so

[比較] Do you know it?

{ So I do. (いかにも)
So do I. (僕も亦)

EXERCISE 12

Translate into English:

1. "This" の複数形は "these" で, "those" ではない.
複数形 — the plural form.
2. 日本の首府は東京で, アメリカ合衆國のは Washington です.
首府 — the capital. アメリカ合衆國 — the United States of America.
3. 私はあれでなく此の帽子を買はう, これは値段の割には良いから.
値段の割には — for its price.
4. これらの靴は私には小さすぎる. あの向うのを見せて下さい.
私には小さい — too tight for me.
5. 僕は兄の名は覚えてゐるが, 弟の方は忘れた.
6. 僕はあのやうな男は欲しくない, あんなお喋りには會つたことがない.
欲しい — want. あんな — such...as... お喋り — a talker; a talkative man.
7. これが父がアメリカから寄越した最初の手紙です.

8. 東京の人口は大阪よりも大分多い.
9. 彼は一語も發しなかつた, それで賢明な男だといふことが分る.
一語も發しない — 「一語も話さない」
10. こゝに少しの間待つてゐて下さい, 半時間かそこらで歸つて來ますから.
少しの間 — a bit; a little while. で — in.
11. 君の持つてゐるやうなよい外套を僕も欲しいな.
僕も — 「僕は」と同じ. 欲しい — should like to have.
12. あそこを Smithさんと Johnsonさんが通ります. 前者はアメリカ人で, 後者はイギリス人です.
あそこを ... が通る — There go ...

1. The plural form of "this" is "the"

LESSON XIII

PRONOUN: INDEFINITE

34. One の意義・用途.

- (1) 前出又は後出の Noun の代用.

Here are three flags: a red **one** (=flag) and two white **ones** (=flags).

Come to see me **one** (=a day) of these days.

- (2) A...
- one**
- は a+Noun に代用し,
- the one**
- は the+Noun に代用する.

This hat is no good. Haven't you a better **one** (=a better hat)?

That stick was **the one** (=the stick) I was looking for.

- (3) その他の用例.

He stayed with **one** (=a man by the name of) Simon. (といふ人)

He left his wife and little **ones** (=children). (子供等)

One (=any one) ought to be careful of one's health. (誰でも)

- (4)
- One**
- の打消 —
- none**
- は人・物に用ひ,
- no one**
- は人のみに用ひる.

{ **None** know (*or* knows) it so well as I [do]. (誰も)

{ **None** of these articles please (*or* pleases) me. (どれも)

{ **No one** knows it better than I. (誰一人も)

{ **Not one** of these students understands French. (たつた一人も)

{ **Not one** of these things fits me. (たつた一つも)

[注意] **None** は no one より強く, **not one** は更に強い.

35. Another, the other, others.

John failed, and **another** [boy] tried. (an+other)

If you don't like this, how do you like **the other**? (残つた唯一つのもの)

This coat does not suit me. Have you any **others**? (other+s) (他の幾つもの)

That boy is the cleverest of all **the others** in the class. (残り全部)

How do you like **others**? (残りの中の幾つか)

{ The two brothers love **each other**. (二者)

{ Those three sisters love **one another**. (三者以上)

36. Each [one], every one.

{ She gave **each** [one] [of her guests] a souvenir. (二者又はそれ以上)

{ **Every one** must pay for himself. (三者以上)

37. **Any, some** — any は疑問・否定に用ひ, some は肯定に用ひる.

- { Is there **any** (=any wine) left in the bottle? (量)
 Yes, there is **some** left.
 No, there is **not any** (=none) left.
- { Are there **any** (=any apples) left in the box? (數)
 Yes, there are **some** left yet.
 No, there is **not any** (=none) left.

38. **Either, neither, both, not both.**

- { **Either** of them will do. (二者の一つ)
Any one of them will do. (三者以上の一つ)
Neither of them will do. (二者共に不可)
- { I like **both** of them. (二者共に)
 I do **not** like **both** of them. (何れか一つ)

39. **Much, little, many, few, some, all** — much, little は量に用ひ, many, few は數に用ひ, all, some はその何れにも用ひる.

- { There is still **much** (*or little*) left in it. (量)
Many read, but **few** do so with profit. (數)
- { I have given **all** (*or some*) of *it* to John. (量)
 I have given **all** (*or some*) of *them* to John. (數)

- { How **much** have you left? (量)
 I have **little** left. (少ししかない)
 I have **a little** left. (少しはある)
- { How **many** have you left? (數)
 I have **few** left. (少ししかない)
 I have **a few** left. (少しはある)

40. Indefinite Pronoun の打消.

- { **Neither** of the two boys will come. (二者とも否定)
 They are **not both** useful. (一方否定)
- { **All** of them will **not** answer the purpose. (一部否定)
None of them will answer the purpose. (全部否定)

[注意] None, neither を用ひる文には打消の Adverb を附けない.

- { *Neither* you nor I do **not** know it. (誤)
Neither you nor I know it. (正)

41. **None, any one** 等, one の附くもの以外の Indefinite Pronoun は, 又 Noun の前に附けて Adjective としても用ひる.

- { **All the** boys here are my friends. (數)
Both my parents are still alive. (,,)
 He keeps **many** (*some or few*) servants. (,,)
 Please show me **another** case. (,,)
 Show me **some other** *kinas*, will you? (,,)
Each passenger must show his ticket at the wicket. (,,)

- Pour out **all the water** in it. (量)
Much (some or little) *milk* was spilt on the
 floor. (,,)

EXERCISE 13

A. 斜字體の部分に適當なる Pronoun に變へよ。

1. Did you buy a gramophone? Yes, I bought *a gramophone*.
2. These knives are not the same as *the knives* which I bought yesterday. *The ones*
3. The climate of London is different from *the climate* of Tokyo.
4. I like to receive letters, but I do not like to write *letters*.
5. China is a large country, and *the country's* population is far greater than *the population* of Japan.
6. The English are a brave people. Most of the famous explorers of the present century have come from among *the English*.
7. Work and play are both necessary to health; *play* gives us rest, and *work* gives us energy.
8. Dogs are more faithful animals than cats *cats* attach

themselves to places, and *dogs* to persons.

9. The air of the hills is cooler than *the air* of the plains.
10. The houses of the rich are larger than *the houses* of the poor.

B. Translate into English:

1. この辭書は大きすぎる、もう少し小さいのを貸して下さい。
2. この道かあの道か、どちらかを行かねばならない、教會へゆく道は他にはないのだから。
3. このカメラはだめだ、棚の上にある小さいのを見せて下さい。
だめだ—「役に立たぬ；氣に入らぬ」
4. この町で島田氏ほど流暢にドイツ語を話す人はない。
5. ペンも鉛筆もあります、どちらをお貸しませうか。—
どちらでもよろしい。
6. この學校へ入る者は多いが、確乎たる目的があつて入る者は少い。
確乎たる目的—a definite object. があつて—with
... in view.
7. 二人の男は互ひに擲り合つた、しかし幸ひにもどちらも怪我はしなかつた。
幸ひに—fortunately.
8. 無電技師の勇敢な行動により筑波丸の乗客はすべて救助された。
無電技師—a wireless operator. 乗客—a passenger.

9. あの財布にはまだいくらか金が残つてゐますか。— えい、ほんの少し残つてゐます。
10. 留守中に誰か訪ねて來ましたか。— 三時ごろ Henley とかいふ方がいらつしやいました。
11. 僕の両親は二人とも相當の年配だが、達者で農業に従事してゐる。

相當の年配—「今や老いつゝある」。従事してゐる—
are engaged in; 「畑で働いてゐる」としてもよい。

12. この幾何の問題は大へん難かしくて、兄にも僕にも解くことが出来ません。

問題—a problem. 難かしくて—so...that...を用ひよ。

LESSON XIV

PRONOUN: INTERROGATIVE

42. Interrogative Pronoun の變化.

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Possessive</i>
who?	whom?	whose?
which?	which?	—
what?	what?	—

以上のうち **which, what, whose** は、又 Adjective としても用ひられる。

- { **Which** do you like better, apples or oranges? (*Pron.*)
- { **Which fruit** do you like better, apples or oranges? (*Adj.*)
- { **What** is that animal over there? (*Pron.*)
- { **What animal** is the one walking over there? (*Adj.*)
- { **Whose** is this jack-knife? (*Pron.*)
- { **Whose jack-knife** is this? (*Adj.*)
- { **Whose** do you mean? (*Pron.*)
- { **Whose father** do you mean? (*Adj.*)

43. Interrogative Pronoun は通例文頭に置く。

- (1) Nominative の場合.

Who told you so?

Which is the way to Kanda?

What is the Japanese word for "pilgrim"?

[比較] { Who told you so?
He told me so.

(2) Objective の場合.

Whom are you going to see?

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?

What have you in your pocket?

[注意] 次の Preposition の位置に注意せよ.

{ With what do you write?
What do you write with?
To whom are you going?
Whom are you going to?

[比較] { Whom are you going to see?
I am going to see him.
Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
I prefer coffee to tea.

(3) Possessive の場合.

Whose is the fine house over there?

[比較] { Whose are these baggages?
They are all mine.

44. Interrogative Pronoun の接續的用法. 次の例の

Verb の位置と形に注意せよ.

(a) { Who is he?
Tell me who he is.

{ Whose was it?
He asked me whose it was.

{ Whom did he mean?
I don't know whom he meant.

(b) { Which is yours?
Tell me which yours is.

{ Which does he like?
Ask him which he likes.

(c) { What is the matter?
Do you know what is the matter?

{ What am I to do?
I don't know what [I am] to do.

45. What, who の注意すべき用法.

What a fine day it is! (感嘆)

What (=how much) is the price of this camera? (金額)

What is he? { He is a student. (身分)
He is a lawyer. (職業)

Who is he? { He is Mr. Kato. (姓名)
He is my cousin. (血縁)

[注意] 疑問語で始まる文は通例文尾を下げて読む。(返事に yes, no を要する場合は文尾をあげる)

Who went there in your place'?

Is it very far from here to the station'?

You are Mr. Sato, aren't you'?

Is it very difficult to do so', or not'?

EXERCISE 14

A. 次の問に英語で答へよ.

1. What is the name of your school? And in what part of the city is it?
2. Which kind of school is yours, a middle school or a commercial school?
3. Who is the principal of your school?
4. What new subjects do you learn this year?
5. What subject do you find most difficult?
6. What does that young gentleman teach you?
7. What makes those boys give such a yell?
8. Who planted that pine-tree in your garden?
9. Whose is that tall hat you see on the peg?
10. Who is the captain of your school team?
11. Whom are you going to elect monitor this year?
12. What is your ambition after you leave this school?

B. 問題 A の各題を次の Clause に續けて文を作れ.

- (a) Will you please tell me...?
- (b) I should like to know...

C. Translate into English:

1. あなたの時計はいくらですか。— いくらか存じません。叔父に貰つたのですから。

叔父に貰つた—「叔父がくれた」

2. 私はどうしてよいか分らなかつた, 又誰に道を訊ねればよいかも分らなかつた。

又...も分らなかつた— nor did I know...

3. あなたの代りに誰が行くことになつてゐますか。

ことになつてゐる— is to go; is going.

4. 英語を話すのは難かしいですか, 難かしくありませんか。

5. 彼は一ヶ月どの位収入がありますか。

どの位— what; how much. 一ヶ月— a month.

LESSON XV

HOW TO MAKE QUESTIONS

46. 疑問文の作り方.

(1) Be 動詞, have 動詞のある場合. (轉置)

{ You **were** late this morning.
 { **Were** you late this morning?

{ He **is** your brother.
 { **Is** he your brother?

{ It **was** cloudy yesterday.
 { **Was** it cloudy yesterday?

{ I **have** the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Brown.
 { **Have** I the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Brown?

{ He **has** a right to do so.
 { **Has** he a right to do so?

{ They **had** to pay all the expenses.
 { **Had** they to pay all the expenses?

(2) その他の動詞の場合. (助動詞 do の變化を添へる)

{ You **know** much about this town.
 { **Do** you know much about this town?

{ He **comes** to see me from time to time.
 { **Does** he come to see you from time to time?

{ I **went** to the station to see him off.
 { **Did** you go to the station to see him off?

(3) 助動詞のある場合. (助動詞を前に移す)

{ It **will be** rainy tomorrow.
 { **Will** it be rainy tomorrow?

{ He **can do** it very well.
 { **Can** he do it very well?

{ I **must go** home by three o'clock.
 { **Must** you go home by three o'clock?

{ They **have seen** him very often.
 { **Have** they seen him very often?

{ Some hens **were stolen** by the fox.
 { **Were** any hens stolen by the fox?

(4) Interrogative Pronoun のある場合. (それを前に置く)

(a) Nominative の場合. (Verb は元のまゝ)

{ **James came** here first.
 { **Who came** here first?

{ **His father's absence makes** him cry so much.
 { **What makes** the child cry so much?

(3) Will, shall, can, must, would, should, might 等の外に, 受身の be, 及び完了などを表はす have の變化も亦助動詞である

{ **This suits** me better than that.
 { **Which suits** you better, this coat or that?

(b) Objectiveの場合。(Verbの變化は上述の1,2,3に同じ)

{ I *am going* to take **Tom** with me.
 { **Whom are** you *going* to take with you?

{ I *am* most fond of **Tom**.
 { **Whom are** you most fond of?

{ A child *knows* **nothing** of death.
 { **What does** a child *know* of death?

(c) Possessiveの時。(Verbの變化は上述の1,2,3に同じ)

{ That fine cottage *is* **Count Kato's**.
 { **Whose is** that fine cottage?

【注意1】 上述の a 及び b から、次の疑問文の形を類推せよ。

What animal is the largest?

Which prefecture do you come from?

When are you going to invite him?

Why were you so late in coming?

How did they manage to cross the wall?

【注意2】 次の否定疑問形に注意せよ。(b) はくだけた口語體である。

{ (a) **Is it not** a fine day?

{ (b) **Isn't** it a fine day?

{ (a) **Has he not** a nice new cottage?

{ (b) **Hasn't** he a nice new cottage?

{ (a) **Do you not** wish to go, too?

{ (b) **Don't** you wish to go, too?

{ (a) **Will you not** do me a favour, please?

{ (b) **Won't** you do me a favour, please?

EXERCISE 15

A. 例題(1)にならつて疑問文に變へよ。

1. They generally have lunch at 12.30.
2. Reading aloud is a good help in language study.
3. He was at a loss how to find the way.
4. It is necessary for us to go.
5. Every author has a style of his own.
6. Many tall buildings are now under construction.

B. 例題(2)にならつて疑問文に變へよ。

7. In those days men travelled chiefly on foot.
8. The lesson ended earlier than usual.
9. He says he will come very early tomorrow.

C. 例題(3)にならつて疑問文に變へよ。

10. The weather has been bad lately.
11. He may come to see the play.
12. The best rice is produced in this part of Japan.
13. He will join the army this year.

14. Father is expected very soon.
 15. They must return the money by next Friday.

D. 例題(4)にならひ疑問語を用ひて疑問文をつくれ.

16. I once went rowing with some of my friends.
 (誰が, 誰と)
 17. We talk so much about our long holidays to
 come.
 (誰が, 何について)
 18. I had to lend him the book.
 (誰に, 何を)
 19. They are quite ready to help you.
 (誰が, 誰を)
 20. The youngest boy looks so pale today.
 (誰が, どういふ風に, 何時)

E. Translate into English:

1. Brown さんが昨日お宅へ行きましたか。
 2. 君の友達の中で君は誰を一ばん信頼しますか。
 の中で—of. 一ばん—best. 信頼する—trust.
 3. 誰が引力の法則を発見しましたか。—Sir Isaac Newton
 が発見しました。
 引力の法則—the law of gravitation.
 4. 君は漱石の作を澤山読みましたか。—いや、一つ二つ讀
 んだけです。
 5. 彼はこの劇を英語に譯すことが出来ますか。
 6. 昨夜神戸驛の鐵道事故で死んだ乗客がありますか。
 鐵道事故—a railway accident. 死んだ—「殺され
 た」

7. 君は僕にそんなことをいふ権利があるのか。
 ...する権利—a right to...
 8. 明後日僕を見送りに大阪驛まで来て下さいますか。
 まで—to.
 9. あの素晴らしい日の出を見たまへ、實に壯大な光景では
 ないか。
 壯大な光景—a grand sight.
 10. 君は今朝學校に遅れましたか。—いや遅れません。遅れ
 たのは牧君です。
 11. 失禮ですがあなたがPalmer 博士でいらつしやいますか。
 失禮ですが—Excuse me, but...
 12. Wright さん、あなたは何時日本へいらつしやいました
 か。—つい二三年前です。
 来る—come over to.

LESSON XVI

PRONOUN: RELATIVE — I

47. Relative Pronoun の變化 — Relative Pronoun で語形の變化するものは次の二つだけである。

Number \ Case	Nominative	Objective	Possessive
	Singular	who	whom
and Plural	which	which	{ whose of which

(1) このほか語形變化をしないものに **that, as, but, what** などがある。

(2) 上の表に掲げた Relative Pronoun は Interrogative Pronoun と同形である。次の例を比較せよ。

{ Who stole the dog? (*Interrogative*)
I saw the man **who** stole the dog. (*Relative*)

{ Whom did he punish? (*Int.*)
This is the boy **whom** he punished. (*Rel.*)

{ Whose is that horse? (*Int.*)
This is the horse **whose** name is Black. (*Rel.*)

{ Which did you choose? (*Int.*)
Here is the book **which** I chose. (*Rel.*)

48. Relative Pronoun は、前出の Noun を受けて他の Clause を導く働きをする。

(a) { Here comes a *girl*. | **She** lost her father.
Here comes a *girl* **who** lost her father. (*lost の Subject*)

(b) { Mr. Smith is a *sportsman*. | **He** is very well known.
Mr. Smith is a *sportsman* **who** is very well known. (*is の Subject*)

(c) { These are *houses*. | **They** belong to Jack.
These are *houses* **which** belong to Jack. (*belong の Subject*)

(d) { I am a *man*. | Mr. Sato wants to see **me**.
I am the *man* **whom** Mr. Sato wants to see. (*see の Object*)

(e) { You are a *boy*. | They wish to employ **you**.
You are the *boy* **whom** they wish to employ. (*employ の Object*)

[注意1] Relative Pronoun が受ける Noun を、その **Antecedent** といふ。Relative Pronoun はその Antecedent と Person, Number, Gender が一致する。

[注意2] Relative Pronoun の Case は、その導く Clause 中の役目によつて定まる。

[比較] { That is our new teacher **who** was introduced us
yesterday. (*Nominative*)
That is our new teacher **whom** I mentioned yesterday. (*Objective*)

[注意3] **It is...that (which or who) ...** の形をした特別構文に於ては, Relative Pronoun の Person, Number, Gender が Antecedent である **it** と一致せず, 直ぐ前の Noun, Pronoun と一致する.

- { It is not *I that (or who) am* wrong. (正)
 { It is not *I that (or who) is* wrong. (誤)

49. Who と which の區別.

(1) Who は人に用ひる.

I know a *man who* knows seven languages.

A *boy whose* parents are dead is called an orphan.

Who is the *lady whom* we met just now?

(2) Which は動物・事物に用ひる.

That is the *tiger which* was brought back from Korea.

Just show me the railway *time-table which* was published yesterday.

50. Who, which には制限的・繼續的の二つの用法がある.

- { They gave the prize to John **who** had won the race.
 { They gave the prize to John, **who** (=and he) gave it to me.
 { I shall employ a young man **who** can speak English.
 { I shall employ that young man, **who** (=as he) can speak English.

50. 繼續的用法の Relative Pronoun の前には通例 comma を置く.

EXERCISE 16

A. Relative Pronoun を用ひて次の二文を接續せよ.

1. There lived a merchant. He had three sons.
2. Bring me the camera. He bought it the other day.
3. This is the famous police-dog. His name is Comet.
4. We all like Tom. He works very hard.
5. Yesterday I bought a dog. I am going to call him Hachi.
6. Richard is our class-mate. He joined us last spring.
7. The canary sings sweet. I caught it yesterday.

B. 次の文中の Relative Pronoun を指摘して, その Antecedent を言へ.

1. Here **is** the lad whose story I told you.
2. This **is** the road that leads to the Broadcasting Station.
3. The gentleman whom you met at the gate is Mr. Field.
4. All the people who heard it were greatly surprised.
5. We moved back to the old house in which I was born.
6. I met a postman, who showed me the way.

C. 次の文中の空處に適當な Relative Pronoun を挿入せよ.

1. I like the book — you gave me the other day.
2. Yesterday we had an examination — lasted two hours.

3. Where is the man — came to see me?
4. Do you know of anyone — we can trust?
5. They spent a large sum of money, some of — was wasted.
6. This is the sailor — saved my life.
7. The girl — you see in the garden is my sister.
8. Once there lived a man — name was Androclus.

D. Translate into English:

1. 君が今しがた出會つた人は僕等の英語の先生です。
今しがた — just now.
2. 先日も貸した本を水曜までに返して下さい。
3. 彼は國中によく知られた畫家であつた。
國中に — throughout the country.
4. 昨日君を訪ねたのは僕の兩親ではない。
5. 僕が君に紹介した紳士は英語を流暢に話します。
紹介する — introduce.
6. お送り下さつた林檎一箱只今到着しました。
お送り下さつた — 「親切に送つた」
7. これが昨日お話した發明家の肖像です。
發明家 — an inventor. 肖像 — a portrait.
8. このボートは(その名を) John Robinson といふ少年のものです。
9. 途中で武田君に會つたら、この繪はがきを呉れた。
10. 僕のクラスには兩親共アメリカにゐる生徒が二人ゐます。

LESSON XVII

PRONOUN: RELATIVE — II

51. That の用法.

(1) Who 又は which の代りに.

There goes our new teacher **that** (=who) was introduced us this morning.

Napoleon was the greatest general **that** (=who) ever lived.

This is the school **that** (=which) we attend every day.

(2) 數詞及び或る特殊の語の前に.

He was the *third* person **that** crossed the Atlantic by plane.

This is the *best* poem **that** I have ever read in my life.

All **that** glitters is not gold.

I have *something* **that** I wish to tell you.

He was the *only* man **that** could come back safe.

There is *nothing* more **that** I wish you to do today.

(3) That の前には Preposition を置かずに Verb の後へ置く.

[比較] { This is the street *in* **which** I live.
This is the street, **that** I live *in*.

52. Relative Pronoun の省略 — Objective Case の
Relative Pronoun は省略されることがある。

(1) Verb の Object.

Thank you very much for the letter [**which or that**]
you sent me the other day. (sent の Object)

Where is the man [**whom or that**] I want to see?
(see の Object)

Thank you for all [**that**] you have done for me.
(have done の Object)

(2) Preposition の Object. (Preposition を後へ移す)

{ Sato is the man *to* **whom** I am going.
Sato is the man **whom** I am going *to*.
Sato is the man I am going *to*.

53. その他の Relative Pronoun.

(1) **As** — 多く such 又は the same と共に用ひる。

It was *such* a big procession **as** is rarely seen about
here.

The children get *the same* food **as** I [get].

[比較] { This is the *same* watch **as** I have. (同類品)
This is the *same* watch **that** I lost. (同一品)

(2) **But** (=who or that...not) — 前に打消又は疑問語のあ
る時に用ひる。

There is *no* rule **but** has exceptions.

Who is here **but** knows it?

(3) **What** (=that or those which「ところのもの」) — Ante-
cedent を持たない。

What is once done cannot be undone.

This is **what** he told me then.

[比較] { Go and ask **what** his business is. (Interrogative)
Japan is not **what** she was ten years ago. (Relative)

[注意] **What** は Relative Adjective としても用ひる。

{ You may take **what** seat you like. (Relative Adjective)
You may take **what** you like. (Relative Pronoun)

(4) **Who, whom, which, what** などに -ever を附して強意的
に用ひ、又譲歩を表はすに用ひることがある。

(a) 強意的。

Whoever (=any one who) enters this room shall
be punished. (Subject)

You may give this to **whomever** (=any one whom)
you like. (Object)

He succeeds in **whatever** (=anything that) he un-
dertakes. (Object)

Whoever (=any or either of you who) reads best
shall have this dictionary. (Subject)

(b) 讓歩.

Whoever (=no matter who) may object, I will do what I please. (誰が反對しても)

I shall not be surprised, **whatever** (=no matter what) may happen. (どんなことが起つても)

Whichever he takes, he will not be satisfied with it. (どちらを取つても)

[注意] **Whichever, whosever, whatever** は又 Adjective としても用ひる.

Whichever way you take, it will lead you to the station.
A fool is a fool, **whosever son** he may be.
You may choose **whatever day** you like.

EXERCISE 17

A. 次の文中の空處に適當な Relative Pronoun を挿入せよ.

1. He was one of the greatest poets — ever lived.
2. This is the same composition — he wrote.
3. There is no boy — has heard the name of Thomas Edison.
4. He will never succeed in — he tries.
5. Don't be surprised, — may happen.
6. I have never seen such a beautiful flower — you have.

B. Translate into Japanese:

1. She was always out of doors before six in the morning, whatever the weather [might be].
2. Let us drink our coffee, and be thankful to the man who first made coffee, whoever he was.
3. Whichever step you may take, we are quite prepared for it.
4. Whatever you may try to do, you can not hope to succeed without perseverance.
5. Whatever may be his motive, I am grateful for his kindness to me.
6. Whoever has solved this problem shall have a prize.
7. Take whosever umbrella you like, as you have only a few minutes before the train comes.
8. We are going to have a grand party, so you are quite welcome to take whomever you like with you.

C. Translate into English:

1. これは乃木大將の住んでゐた家です.
2. これは先日僕が買ったのと同じ鉛筆だ.
3. 彼は我が國を訪れた最初のアメリカ人であつた.
4. 誰でも好きな人にこの本を貸してもよろしい.
5. この事について彼が先日僕に話したことはすべて本當である.

6. どちらの道を行つても郵便局へ行けます。
 7. これは僕が子供の時毎日通つた学校です。
 8. この油繪を描いた畫家は誰ですか。
 油繪 — an oil-painting.
 9. 我々の探してゐた本は椅子の下にあつた。
 10. 誰が來ようとも僕は恐れない。
 11. 彼は我が國に生れた最大の化學者である。
 化學者 — a chemist.
 12. 私は父が送つてくれた本を全部讀んだ。

LESSON XVIII

ADJECTIVE — I

54. Adjective の種類.

- (1) **Pronominal Adjective** — Pronoun と同形のもの。
 this those either what which whose
 (2) **Quantitative Adjective** — 數・量を表はすもの。
 many much some few all
 (3) **Qualitative Adjective** — 性質・状態・材料・所屬・動作等
 を表はすもの。
 true beautiful silvery running dried

55. Adjective の二用法.

- (1) **Attributive Use.**
 He has a **noble** character.
 Look at the **mad** man coming this way.
 (2) **Predicative Use.**

54. (1) **Pronominal** [prənɔːminəl] **Adjective** 代名形容詞 (代名詞としても用ひられる形容詞の意) (2) **Quantitative** [kwɔːntitətɪv] **Adjective** 數量形容詞 (3) **Qualitative** [kwɔːlɪtətɪv] **Adjective** 性状形容詞

55. (1) **Attributive Use** [ətɪbjuːtɪv juːs] 附屬的用法 (Noun の直ぐ前に附くので名前的用法と呼んでもよい) (2) **Predicative Use** [drɛdɪkətɪv juːs] 述部的 (或は動後的) 用法

His character is **noble**.

Our dog has gone **mad**.

56. Adjective の變化 — Adjective には Number 及び Comparison (比較) の變化がある。

(a) **Number.**

1. **Singular Number :**

this boy that girl another ox

2. **Plural Number :**

these boys those girls other oxen

[注意] Number の變化のあるのは Pronominal Adjective の一部、及び Quantitative Adjective の一部のみである。

(b) **Comparison.**

1. **The Positive Degree.**

John is a **wise** boy.

This flower is **beautiful**.

There came **many** boys.

2. **The Comparative Degree.**

James is **wiser than John**.

This flower is **more beautiful than that**.

There will come **more** boys today *than yesterday*.

(b) (1) **Positive Degree** [pōzitiv digrī] 原級, 又は平叙級 (2) **Comparative** [kōmpārētiv] **Degree** 比較級 Comparison の變化のあるのは Quantitative Adjective と Qualitative Adjective との各一部のみである。

3. **The Superlative Degree.**

Dick is the **wisest** boy of the three [boys].

This flower is [the] **most beautiful** of the three.

By far the **most** boys of us all will join the party.

[注意] **To** を伴ふ Comparative.

He is **inferior to** none in geometry.

This is **superior to** any other machine.

57. **Quantitative Adjective.**

(1) 不定の數・量を表はすもの。

{ Are there **many** glasses in the cupboard? (數)

{ There is still **much** wine left in the bottle. (量)

{ **More** children than men attended the meeting. (數)

{ We had **more** snow than rain last year. (量)

{ I met him **some** days ago. (數)

{ I met him **some** time ago. (量)

{ Have you **any** interesting books? (數)

{ I wonder if there is **any** ink left in the bottle. (量)

{ I see **no** silver coins in the purse. (數)

{ I have **no** money with me now. (量)

(2) **Numeral — Cardinal Number** 及び **Ordinal Number** の二種がある。

(3) **Superlative** [sju:pō:lētiv] **Degree** 最上級 **Numeral** [njū:mərəl] 數詞 **Cardinal** [kū:dinəl] **Number** 基數(一, 二, 三など) **Ordinal** [ō:dinəl] **Number** 序數(第一, 第二, 第三など)

<i>Cardinal</i>	<i>Ordinal</i>
1 one	I first
2 two	II second
3 three	III third
4 four	IV fourth
5 five	V fifth
6 six	VI sixth [siksθ]
7 seven	VII seventh
8 eight	VIII eighth [eitθ]
9 nine	IX ninth [nainθ]
10 ten	X tenth
11 eleven	XI eleventh
12 twelve	XII twelfth
13 thirteen	XIII thirteenth
14 fourteen	XIV fourteenth
15 fifteen	XV fifteenth
20 twenty	XX twentieth [twéntiiθ]
21 twenty-one	XXI twenty-first
30 thirty	XXX thirtieth
40 forty	XL fortieth
50 fifty	L fiftieth
90 ninety	XC ninetieth
100 hundred	C hundredth
1,000 thousand	M thousandth

[注意] Ordinal Numeral は, 1st, 2nd のやうに, アラビア数字に最後の二字を添へて書き表はしてもよい。

58. 数の読み方.

(1) 整数.

123=one hundred and twenty-three.

1,234=one thousand, two hundred and thirty-four.

12,345=twelve thousand, three hundred and forty-five.

12,345,678=twelve million, three hundred and forty-five thousand, six hundred and seventy-eight.

[注意] 十位と一位は hyphen (-) で繋ぎ, 百位の次には and を置き, thousand 及び million の次には comma (,) を打つ.

(2) 小数.

21.23=twenty-one decimal (*or* point) two three.

0.503=decimal (*or* point) five naught three.

(3) 分數.

$\frac{1}{2}$ =a half

$\frac{1}{3}$ =a (*or* one) third

$\frac{2}{3}$ =two thirds

$\frac{1}{4}$ =a (*or* one) quarter

$\frac{3}{4}$ =three quarters

$\frac{1}{23}$ =one twenty-third

$1\frac{10}{23}$ =one and ten twenty-thirds

(4) 紀元・年數・日附.

1937 = nineteen [hundred and] thirty-seven.

1806 = eighteen [hundred and] six.

January 1[st] } January the first; the first of
 1[st] January } = January.

(5) 電話番號.

Kanda, 2386 = Kanda, two three eight six.

2009, Otsuka = two naught naught (or 0 [ou] 0 [ou])
 nine, Otsuka.

(6) 頁章・節など.

Page 58 (or P. 58) = page fifty-eight; the fifty-eighth
 page.

Lesson IV = lesson four; the fourth lesson.

Chapter XI = chapter eleven; the eleventh chapter.

EXERCISE 18

A. 次の數詞の讀み方を言へ.

1. 28,194 765,304 2.307

2. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $3\frac{2}{3}$

3. 紀元年數 — 1815 1901

電話番號 — 214 6053

B. Translate into English:

1. 英語は今習つてゐるどの學科よりも面白いと古川君は
 言つてゐる.

比較級・最上級の兩方を試みよ.

2. John はあまり勉強家ではないが、何をやつても彼の兄
 弟達より遙かに優つてゐる.あまり勉強家ではない — 「あまり勉強しない」. 何をや
 つても — 「どんなことに於ても」.3. Ibsen は世界最大の劇作家の一人で、その作は今日も尚
 各國に於て上演されてゐる.劇作家 — a dramatist. 上演される — are put on the
 stage; are staged.4. この英和辭典は値は高いが、僕の見ただでは一番完全な
 ものだ.

値が高い — expensive; costly. 中で — of (those...).

5. 現今では和製品が舶來品に劣ると考へるものは殆んど
 あるまい.和製品 — an article made in Japan. 舶來品 — 「外
 國で作られたそれら」. あるまい — will not... 又は I
 think few...6. 今年當地は例年より遙かに雪が多かつたので、非常な豊
 作が豫想されてゐます.例年より — than in ordinary years; than usual. 非
 常な豊作 — a very good crop (これを主語として文頭
 に置く). 豫想する — expect.

7. 何かやさしい代数の参考書をお持ちでしたら、四五日借して下さい。

代数の参考書 — a reference book on algebra.

8. 先週の日曜に上野の動物園へ行つたが、いつもほど人が入つてゐなかつた。

いつもほど入つてゐない — less visitors than usual.
動物園 — the Zoo at Ueno; the Zoological Gardens at Ueno.

9. この世界地圖書は値段の割に立派だが、残念ながら今日は金をもち合せてゐないので買ふことが出来ない。

値段の割に — for its price. 残念ながら — I am very sorry that... 金をもち合せて... — I have no money enough...with me.

10. この晴れた日に飛行機に乗つて大空を飛び廻るほど愉快なことはないと思ふ。

に乗つて — in. 大空を飛び廻る — fly about in the sky. ほど...はない — nothing is more...

11. 橋の上をこつちへやつて来る行列を見たまへ、終りから三番目の眼鏡をかけた人が今度の村長さんです。

こつちへ — this way. 今度の — the new... 村長 — the village headman.

12. 蒸氣機關の發明家 James Watt は一七三六年に生れ一八一九年に死んだ。それで昨年は生誕二百年祭が各國で催された。

蒸氣機關の發明者 — the inventor of the steam-engine (これを Watt の Appositive とせよ)。生誕二百年祭 — the 200 th anniversary of his birth. 催された — 「祝はれた (was celebrated)」。

LESSON XIX

ADJECTIVE — II

59. Qualitative Adjective—これに次の三種がある。

(1) Descriptive Adjective.

What an interesting story it is!

He was an honest man.

(2) Material Adjective.

I have a silver watch.

(3) Proper Adjective.

國名	國名の固有形容詞	國民一人 (a, an)	國民の複數	國民全體 (the)
America	American	American	Americans	Americans
China	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
England	English	Englishman	Englishmen	English
France	French	Frenchman	Frenchmen	French
Germany	German	German	Germans	Germans
Italy	Italian	Italian	Italians	Italians
Japan	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
Manchou-kuo	Manchou-kuo(an)	Manchoo	Manchoos	Manchoos

[注意] 以上の固有形容詞の中 American, Manchoukuo(an) 以外はそのまま國語の名にも用ひる。

(1) Descriptive [diskriptiv] Adjective 叙述形容詞 (2) Material Adjective 物質形容詞 (3) Proper Adjective 固有形容詞

60. Comparison の表はし方.

A. 規則的.

(1) 單綴語には -er, -est を付ける.

(a) 語尾に黙字の e がある時.

wise	wiser	wisest
brave	braver	bravest
large	larger	largest

(b) 短母音+子音の時.

thin	thinner	thinnest
hot	hotter	hottest
sad	sadder	saddest

[比較] small	smaller	smallest
great	greater	greatest
warm	warmer	warmest

(c) 子音字+yの時.

happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
[比較] grey	greyer	greyest
gay	gayer	gayest

(2) 多くの二節語, 殊に語尾に Accent があるものは, 上に準じて -er, -est を付ける.

idle	idler	idlest
------	-------	--------

60. Comparison [kəmpə'ri:ʃn] 比較 (2) Accent [æksənt] アクセント

holy	holier	holiest
remote	remoter	remotest

(3) 二節語の一部, 及び三節以上の語には more, most を付ける.

active	more active	most active
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
diligent	more diligent	most diligent
pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant

B. 不規則的.

bad	} worse	worst
ill		
good	better	best
late	{ later	latest (時)
	{ latter	last (順序)
little	less	least
much	} more	most
many		
old	{ older	oldest (年長)
	{ elder	eldest (目上)
far	{ farther	farthest (遠い)
	{ further	furthest (その上の)
in	inner	innermost
up	upper	uppermost

EXERCISE 19

A. 次の Proper Noun の Adjective の形を言へ。

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|-------------|
| 1. Spain | Asia | Europe | French |
| 2. Russia | Italy | Britain | Australia |
| 3. Germany | China | India | Switzerland |

B. 次の Adjective の Comparison を言へ。

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|------|
| 1. little | dry | cunning | fat |
| 2. good | thin | agreeable | deep |
| 3. bad | heavy | famous | many |

C. 次の Noun を Adjective の形に變ぜよ。

necessity	pride	luxury	breadth
poverty	speed	splendour	south
cruelty	courage	west	truth
height	wisdom	curiosity	heat

D. Translate into English:

- 君は英國人と米國人の區別がつかますか。
區別がつく — can tell ... from ...
- その時分はまだ日本には獨逸人や佛蘭西人はあまり住んでゐなかつた。
その時分 — in those days.
- 僕は佛蘭西語か伊太利語を習ひたいと思つてゐますが、どちらが(習ふのに)難かしいでせうか。

- 彼は五千メートル競走で一着になり、立派な金メダルを貰つた。

一着になる — come out first.

- 昨日學校の歸りが遅くなつたら、兄が提灯を持つて迎へに来てくれた。

歸りが遅くなつたら — 「歸ることに於て非常に遅かつたので」。提灯 — a lantern.

- こゝが海峡の一番狭い處ださうだ。

こゝ — this. 海峡 — the straits. 處 — a part.

- 一番上の兄は僕より十歳年長で、父より二十五歳年が少い。

- 今日は昨日より蒸し暑いやうですね。— さうですか、僕は今日の方がいくらか凌ぎいいやうに思ひますが。

蒸し暑い — sultry. さうですか — 「さう思ひますか」。
いくらか凌ぎよい — a little better.



LESSON XX

ARTICLE: DEFINITE, INDEFINITE

61. Indefinite Article の用法.

(a) A [ə] 一子音で始まる語の前に.

a boy a horse a yacht

[注意] a European country a university

(b) An [ən] 一母音で始まる語の前に.

an eagle an inkstand an uncle

[注意] an hour an M. P.

62. Indefinite Article の意義.

(1) Any (何でも一つの) の意.

Have you a fountain pen with you?

No; but will not a pencil do?

(2) 「といふもの」の意. (同種類の代表)

A horse is a useful animal.

A boy should not cry.

(3) A certain (或一つの) の意.

I got a letter from an old friend yesterday.

(4) One (一つの) の意.

62. Indefinite [indéfinit] Article 不定冠詞

Give me a glass of water.

He saw it at a glance.

(5) The same (同一の) の意.

Birds of a feather flock together.

We are of a mind, he and I.

(6) Per (につき) の意.

We sell them at one yen a dozen.

Mr. Johnson teaches us once a week.

(7) その他の注意すべき用例.

(a) { a watch and chain
a knife and fork

I saw it at a good distance.

He comes to see me once in a while.

(b) { All became known in a few days.

I was surprised a great deal.

We had a lot of fun out of it.

(8) Abstract Noun 又は Material Noun に附いて, 特殊の
一種・一例を示す.

(一 種)

Wine is a liquid, and
vinegar is another.A war broke out be-
tween France and
Germany.

(數 種)

Vinegar and wine are
liquids.There were few great
wars in the past
century.

63. Definite Article の読み方.

- (1) [ðə] — 子音で始まる語の前で.

the fox the worm the young man

the European war

- (2) [ði] — 母音で始まる語の前で.

the author of the book

the honest boy

64. Definite Article の意義・用法.

- (1) 既出の Noun を繰返して用ひる時.

He has *a* beautiful garden, and in **the** garden there are many rare trees.

- (2) Noun の前又は後に限定の語句ある時.

the *previous* (or *following*) day

the *first* (or *second*) chapter

the story [*which*] *he told me*

the book [*which is*] *on the desk*

the day [*on which, or when*] *you are leaving Tokyo*

the gold [*that was*] *imported last year*

(Material Noun の限定)

the bravery [*which*] *he showed in the battle*

(Abstract Noun の限定)

63. Definite [definit] Article 定冠詞

[比較] { This is **the** lid (=the only lid) of that box.
Have you **a** map (=one of the maps) of Tokyo?

{ I want **the** (=that particular) young man who can speak English very well.

{ I want to employ **a** young man (=one of the young men) who can speak English very well.

- (3) その土地(國・町・家・室等)の状況から、指すところ自ら明かな時.

He joined **the** army [*of our country*].

Is it very far to **the** station [*of the town*]?

Shut **the** door [*of this room*], please.

- (4) 對照的に用ひる Noun に.

the right — **the** left

the east — **the** west — **the** north — **the** south

the beginning — **the** middle — **the** end

the land — **the** sea **the** street — **the** field

in **the** morning — in **the** afternoon — in **the** evening

in **the** day-time — in **the** night-time
(*at dawn, at noon, at night* 等は例外)

- (5) 「といふもの」の意。(同種類の代表)

The lion is called the king of beasts.

[比較] 次の三者は同じ意味である.

{ **A** horse is a useful animal.

{ **The** horse is a useful animal.

{ Horses are useful animals.

(6) **The + Adjective** は「...の人々」の意。

The rich (=rich people) are not always happy.

(7) **The + Plural Noun** は全體を表はす。

The inhabitants (=all the inhabitants) of this village are kind and hard-working.

65. 注意すべき Article の位置。

What a tall boy he is!

How tall a boy he is!

I have never seen *such a* large animal.

I have never seen *so large an* animal.

This is *too big a* dinner for me.

I had to wait for *half an* hour.

I was made to pay *double the* price for it.

Both [the] sisters are now in school.

All the villagers came out to see the show.

EXERCISE 20

A. 次の文中の空處に適當な冠詞を補へ。

1. — lion is stronger than — elephant.
2. — noun is — name of anything.
3. — dead and — wounded were taken to — field-hospital.

4. — Americans are — progressive people.
5. I met — old friend on — way.
6. How much do you get — month?
7. — examination was over at two in — afternoon.
8. — honest deed will be rewarded.
9. — earth goes round — sun.
10. He saw — light to — east.

B. 次の文中必要な Article を入れよ。

1. He ordered servant to leave room.
2. In desert it is difficult to find water.
3. Best carpets are made of wool.
4. Houses of peasants of this country are made of mud.
5. Educated man is not happy without books.
6. With some trees flowers appear before leaves.
7. You should use a well-dried wood in building house.
8. Dictionary on desk is present from friend of mine.
9. Is new servant in kitchen, or in parlour?
10. Our ship is sailing at rate of ten miles hour.

C. Translate into English:

1. Henry は毎週一回必ず私に會ひに來ます。
必ず — without fail.
2. 犬は忠實な動物である。

3. 子といふものは両親に服従すべきだ。
4. この流線型自動車は一時間に百キロ走ります。
流線型自動車 — a stream-lined motor-car. 走る — run; cover.
5. これは青年時代の Lincoln の肖像です。
青年時代の — in his youth. 肖像 — a portrait.
6. 郵便局へおいでですか、それならこの手紙を入れて来て下さい。
それなら — if so.
7. ドイツ人はよく働く国民です。
8. あの橋を渡つて右へ曲りなさい。さうすると左側に停車場が見えます。
...へ曲る — turn to ... 左側に — on the left-hand side.
9. 明日午前中は留守ですが、午後は家に居ります。
家に居る — be at home. 居ります — I shall be.
10. 死者及び負傷者は直ちに鐵道病院へ運ばれた。
直ちに — immediately; in no time.
11. 何とすばらしい日没だらう。こんな光景は見たことがない。
日没 — a sunset.
12. 僕は誕生日を祝ふため同級生を全部お茶に招待した。
お茶に — to tea. 招待する — invite.

LESSON XXI

PROPER NOUN AND ARTICLE

66. Proper Noun には原則として Article を付けない。次は例外である。

A. Definite Article を附ける場合。

(1) 河川・海洋等の名。

the Thames the Sumida the Pacific [Ocean]
the Mediterranean [Sea]

[注意] Lake Biwa Osaka Bay

(2) 學校・官衙・會社その他、公共設立物の名。

the First High School the Nippon Yusen-Kaisha
the Department of Education the Imperial Palace

[比較] Eton College Oxford (Cambridge) University
Rugby School Tokyo Station Ueno Park

(3) 船艦の名。

the "Queen Mary" the "Tatsuta-maru"
the "Mikasa"

(4) 新聞・雜誌・書籍の名。

the Times the Asahi the Chuokoron

(3) (4) 船艦・新聞雜誌・書籍等の名は通例 Quotation Marks を附し、又は斜字體を用ひる。

the Hakkenden *the New English Dictionary*
the National Readers

[注意] *Hamlet*, *Robinson Crusoe* のやうに固有名詞をそのまま書名に用ひたもの、及び *They, If Winter Comes, A Handbook of Intonation*, *To the Lighthouse* 等のやうに代名詞・接續詞・冠詞・前置詞等を冠した書名には *the* を附けない。

(5) 群島・山脈その他の複數固有名詞。

the West Indies *the Chishima Islands*
the Himalayas *the Japan Alps*

(6) その他 of-Phrase を伴ふ固有名詞。

the city of Tokyo *the United States of America*
the University of London *the Province of Yamato*
the Prefecture of Nagasaki

[注意] *Yamato Province* *Nagasaki Prefecture*

B. *Indefinite Article* を附ける場合。

(1) 「...家の人」の意。

He was **a** Fujiwara (=a member of the Fujiwara family).

(2) 「...の如き人(又はもの)」の意。

There is **a** future Edison in our class.

[注意] *Admiral Togo is called the Nelson of Japan.*

EXERCISE 21

A. 次の文中の不要な Article を除け。

1. We waited for the 7.30 train at the Kyoto Station.
2. The North Sea is to the north of the England.
3. We played the baseball in the Shiba Park.
4. He takes the Japan Advertiser.
5. Have you ever read the Barrie's story, the *Peter Pan*?
6. The Mt. Fuji is in the Shizuoka Prefecture.
7. The Sumida runs into the Tokyo Bay.

B. *Translate into English*:

1. 信濃川は日本第一の長い川で、約三百六十五キロメートルある。

キロメートル—a kilometre.

2. 新聞は何をお取りですか。—「東京朝日新聞」と「大阪毎日新聞」とを取つてゐます。

新聞は何を—「何新聞を」。取る—take; take in.

3. Charles Lindbergh は 1927 年に初めて大西洋を飛行機で横断した。

初めて—for the first time. 横断する—cross; fly across.

4. 昨晚猛烈な暴風が神奈川県を襲ひ、農作物に大損害を與へた。

猛烈な—severe. 襲ふ—「訪れる」。農作物—the crops. 損害を與へる—do (much) damage to; injure.

5. 菊地氏は大科学者で日本の Einstein と呼ばれてゐます。
科学者 — a scientist.
6. 明朝七時に東京驛を發てば正午までには静岡へ着くで
せう。
着く — get to; arrive in.
7. 高杉教授は今月七日秩父丸で渡歐しました。
渡歐する — go over to Europe.
8. 源氏物語は世界最大の傑作の一つである。
傑作 — a masterpiece.
9. Mont Blanc はアルプス山脈の最高峰です。
最高峰 — the highest peak.
10. 新田義貞が源氏の一族であるとは僕は今まで知らな
かつた。
知らなかつた — I never thought (or noticed) that...
11. 早慶野球戦は昨日神宮球場に於て行はれた。
早慶野球戦 — the baseball game between Waseda and
Keio. 神宮球場 — the Meiji Shrine playground.
行はれる — be held.
12. ロシヤ艦隊は日本海海戦に於て完全に撃破された。
完全に — completely; utterly. 撃破する — defeat;
destroy.

LESSON XXII

OMISSION OF ARTICLE

67. Common Noun 及び Collective Noun には通例
Article を附ける。但し次の場合は附けない。
- (1) This, that, these, those; no, any, some; each, every,
either, neither; what, which, whose; my, your, his, her,
their 等がある場合。
Those boys who are playing in the ground **all** belong
to the same class.
My intimate friend told me so.
- (2) 一般的意味、又は不定の數を表はす Plural Noun の前。
Dogs are faithful animals.
Days passed, but he did not come back.
68. 次の場合には Article を省略する。
- (1) 呼掛の語。
Waiter, give us two coffees.
I shall see you again, **gentleman**.
- (2) 官職・役目の名及び血族關係を示す語が Complement 又
は Appositive として用ひられた場合。

Omission [omission] 省略

(a) Complement として.

They elected Washington **president**.

He became **chief** of the department.

Elizabeth was **daughter** of Henry VIII.

(b) Appositive として.

Mr. Kato, Japanese **ambassador** to the United States,
will be heard over the radio tonight.

My father is an old class-mate of Mr. Williams,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Yasusuke Nogi, **son** of the great General Nogi, was
also a military officer.

(3) 人名に冠した稱號・肩書, 及び肩書のやうに用ひた極めて普通の Noun, Adjective 等の前に.

King John **President** Wilson **Professor** Jones

Dr. Sato **Little** Nelly **Old** Tom

[注意] the **ambitious** Cæsar the **wise** Solon the **brave** Togo

(4) 同一の Noun, 又は對照的意味の Noun を Preposition 又は Conjunction で繋ぐ場合.

Day after day he worked at his dictionary.

Come to see me **from time to time**.

You must watch him **day and night**.

It rained heavily **from morning till night**.

(5) Kind of, sort of 等, 種類の意を表はす語が前に来る場合.

What **kind of** man is he?

I don't like that **sort of** thing.

(6) 或る日常普通の Noun の前に.

(a) 代表的にいふ man, woman.

Man is mortal.

Woman is not inferior to **man**.

(b) 自分の家族を指す場合.

Father is out, but **mother** is in the kitchen.

(c) 食事の名.

After **breakfast** we went out for a walk.

(d) 昨年・先月等の last, 及び來年・來月等の next の前.

He came **last month**, and will stay till the end of
next year.

[注意] The last..., the next... は, それぞれ「最後の...」, 「その次の...」の意である.

It was **the last** day of last month.

The next boy was Ned, and **the last** [boy] to go
was John.

He came to see me [**the**] **next** day.

(7) 或る慣用句の中に.

Did you come **by tram** or **by taxi**?

He started **at dawn**, not **at noon**.

I cannot **go to school** this morning.

When will the class-party **take place**?

on foot	on horseback	on business
by land	by water	go to sea
go to church	send to prison	be ill in bed

EXERCISE 22

A. Translate into Japanese:

1. It is getting warmer day by day.
2. Rammaru was made page to Nobunaga.
3. What is the matter, man?
4. Man is born red and dies white.
5. He cannot go to church this morning, as he is ill in bed.
6. I will send you an answer by telegraph.
7. Crusoe went to sea early in life.
8. He was taken to hospital at last.

B. 次の文中の不要な Article を除け.

1. Mr. Morgan, the Minister of Education, is now staying at the Imperial Hotel.
2. He took a breakfast at the six o'clock on that day.
3. His mother was seen working at the spinning-wheel from the morning to the night.

4. Such sort of a thing occurs from time to time in the country.
5. The beggar went begging from a house to a house.
6. He went to the school every day by a taxi.
7. He was elected a president the three times in the sixteen years.
8. The pupils leave the school at four in the afternoon.
9. I met your old friend at the dinner today.
10. All the my father's dogs are on show in the exhibition.

C. Translate into English:

1. 父は毎晩夕食後一時間ほど讀書します。
2. 昨年 London 滞在中に私は時々 Wilson 氏を自宅に訪問しました。
3. 船長! この船は何時に横濱へ入港しますか。
へ入港する — make the harbour of...; get to....
4. 駐支日本大使川越氏は先月下旬南京に到着しました。
南京 — Nanking. 下旬 — in the latter part of...; late (last month).
5. 今晚ラジオで佐藤博士の講演があります。
6. 馬でなら三十分かそこらで樂にこの峠を越えられますか。
馬でなら — 「馬で」 ... かそこらで — in... or so.
樂に — with ease; without much difficulty.
7. 主人は病氣で臥床中ですから残念ながらお目にかれません。
残念ながら — I am sorry to say... を文頭に置け。

8. この次の日蝕はいつでせうか。
日蝕 — a solar (or sun's) eclipse. いつでせうか — 「いつ起る (take place) でせうか」。
9. 智力に於て人間は如何なる動物にも優つてゐる。
智力に於て — in intellect. 如何なる — 「如何なる他の... (單數)」。
10. 秋田氏は本日衆議院議長に選舉された。
議長 — the president.
11. こんなことを今迄に聞いたことがありますか。— いや、一度もない。
今迄に — ever.
12. 母は入院中の弟を見舞ひに本郷へ行きました。
見舞ひ — to see; to visit; to inquire after the health of... 行つた — has gone.

LESSON XXIII

ADVERB — I

69. Adverb の種類.

- (1) **Simple Adverb** — 時・場處・仕方・程度等を表はす最も普通の Adverb.

You will repent it **afterwards**.

Say it **again**, will you?

[その他の例] then ago below near well
slowly almost very much somewhat

- (2) **Sentence-Modifying Adverb** — 文全體の意味を修飾する。

All that glitters is **not** gold.

Yes, I know it perfectly well.

Fortunately, I could take shelter in a cottage.

- (3) **Interrogative Adverb** — 疑問を表はす。

Where did we leave off last time, at page 10?

How is he today?

[その他の例] when why whence whither

- (4) **Relative Adverb** — Adverb と Conjunction の働きを兼ねて Clause を結び合はすもの。

I shall go **when** he comes.

This is the town **where** the Chinese dwell

[注意] Relative Adverb は大部分 Interrogative Adverb と同形である。

70. Adverb の形.

(1) Adjective と同形のもの.

(Adverb)	(Adjective)
He was much pleased.	We have had much pleasure.
Are you staying long ?	He went on a long journey.
He came only once.	I am his only son.
He studies hard .	This is a hard question.

(2) Adjective に **-ly** を附ける. (綴字に注意)

(Adjective)	(Adverb)	(Abstract Noun)
{ kind	kindly	kindness
{ careful	carefully	carefulness
{ noble	nobly	nobility
{ simple	simply	simplicity
{ happy	happily	happiness
{ heavy	heavily	heaviness
{ dull	dully	dullness
{ full	fully	fullness
{ due	duly	duty
{ true	truly	truth

71. Adverb の變化 — Adverb には Adjective と同じく比較の變化がある.

(1) **-er, -est** を附ける. (單綴語, 及び最も普通に用ひられる二綴語)

(Positive)	(Comparative)	(Superlative)
soon	sooner	soonest
long	longer	longest
near	nearer	nearest
late	later	{ latest last
early	earlier	earliest

(2) **-ly** に終るもの, 及び或る Adverb には more, most を附ける.

wisely	more wisely	most wisely
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
{ seldom	more seldom	most seldom
{ often	more often	most often

(3) 不規則的變化.

well	better	best
ill	worse	worst
badly		
much	more	most
far	farther	farthest

[注意] 比較の變化をするものは Simple Adverb 及び Sentence-Modifying Adverb の一部のみである.

72. Adverb の用途.

(1) 修飾語として.

(a) Verb の修飾.

She *sings* **sweetly**.

(b) Adjective の修飾.

She has a **very** *sweet* voice.

(c) Adverb の修飾.

She sings **very** *sweetly*.

(d) Phrase の修飾.

I got to the station **just in time** for the train.

(e) Clause の修飾.

It is true **simply** *because it is true*.

(2) Complement として.

Is your father **in** today?

The boys *are* **out** in the playground.

It *is* all **over** (or **up**) with him now.

(3) 接續語として.

{ Come **when** you are ready. (Relative Adverb)

{ **Where** there is a will, there is a way. („)

{ I don't know **when** I can finish it.
(Interrogative Adverb)

{ Tell me **why** you agreed with him. („)

(4) 他の Part of Speech として.

{ Is this an **up** [*train*] or a **down** *train*? (Adjective)

{ The **then** *mayor* of Tokyo was Count Goto. („)

{ *At last* all became quite clear.

(Noun) (at の Object)

{ This door can be opened only *from* **without**.

(Noun) (from の Object)

EXERCISE 23

次の文中の Adverb を指摘して、その用法を説明せよ。

1. Do not walk so fast.
2. A lofty tree stands right in front of the tower.
3. Look at the kite up in the sky.
4. I was just going out, when he came hurriedly.
5. He taught us how to sing properly.
6. Now is the time to study foreign languages thoroughly.
7. Tell me when you are going.
8. I keep company with him only because he is your friend.
9. Surely this is the same watch that I lost.
10. While the cat is away, the mice will play.

LESSON XXIV

ADVERB — II

73. 注意すべき Adverb の用法.

(1) 「大いに」の Adverb.

{ This is **very** funny. (原級に)
 This is the **very** (or **by far the**) *funniest*
 thing I've ever seen. (最上級に)
 Go on, your story is **very** *interesting*. (現在分詞に)

{ This is **much** (or **far**) *better*. (比較級に)
 He was **much** (or **greatly**) *interested*. (過去分詞に)

[例外] { I was { **much**
 { **very** } *tired*.
 He was { **much**
 { **very** } *pleased* to hear it.

{ Yes, it's **quite** (or **very**) *true*. (原級に)
 His energy is **quite** (or **very**) *astonishing*.
 (現在分詞に)

(2) 「以前に」の Adverb.

Our school *was established* ten years **ago**. (過去に)

He visited England for the first time then: he
had never been there **before**. (過去以前の時に)

Have you ever been here **before**? (今より前に)

He *has been staying* here **ever since**. (過去から今迄)

(3) 「今までに」「嘗て」の Adverb.

We **once** *kept* a dog that caught rats. (過去形に)

{ *Did you ever meet* such another man? — No, **never**.
 (過去形・疑問)

Have you ever been to Hakone? (現在完了・疑問)

[参考] { The pine is **ever** green. (何時も)
 Do you **ever** go to see the cinema? (一體)

(4) 「早く」の Adverb.

Where are you going so **early** in the morning?

[late の反対] (早い時刻に)

Don't go away so **soon**, you can stay a little longer.

[long after の反対] (直ぐ)

How **fast** time flies! [slowly の反対] (大速力で)

(5) 「...の間」の Adverb.

He often visited my hotel **while** *I was staying in*
Osaka. (Relative Adverb)

[参照] He often visited my hotel **during** *my stay in Osaka*.
 (Preposition)

(6) Not は全文を打消す Adverb である.

They do **not** *all* come. = (They *all* come) × **not**
 = Some of them come.

They are **not both** good. = (They are *both* good) × **not**
= One of them is good.

The exhibition is **not** open *every day*.

The rich are **not always** happy.

[注意] 以上は部分否定の例であるが、この全否定には、それぞれ none of them, neither of them, never, by no means 等を用ひる。

(7) **Why** と **how** の區別.

Why did you come here? (理由)

{ **How** did you come here, by tram or by taxi? (方法)

{ **How** is it that he always comes home so late? (次第)

{ This is the story **how** Dick became a mayor. (,,)

74. Relative Adverb の特殊用法.

(§ 48; § 52 と比較)

(1) Relative Pronoun と同じく Adjective Clause を導く.

This is the house **where** (=in *which*) he is staying.

Tell me the time **when** (=at *which*) you are coming up to Tokyo.

That was the reason **why** (=for *which*) he failed to make his appearance here.

(2) Relative Adverb 又はその Antecedent の省略.

{ The *moment* [**when** or **that**] the cat appeared the rats ran away.

{ It snowed heavily on the *day* [**when**] I left Niigata.

{ The corn-fields begin [at the *place*] **where** the street ends.

{ This is [the *reason*] **why** he refused to come.

(3) 程度を言ふに用ひる Adverb, **the ... the** ~. (...すればする程 ~になる)

The sooner you come, **the better** it is.

The richer one gets, **the more** money one wants to have.

[注意] 上例中、前の **the** は in the degree in which (...の度合で) の意、又後の **the** は to that degree (その度合で) の意の Adverb である。

上述の前に出た the... が他の語句になつて現はれることがある。

I like him **the better** because he is poor. (=In the degree in which he is poor, I like him **the better**.)

He would be **all the more** pleased if you go to see him yourself.

EXERCISE 24

A. 次の文中の空處を満たせ.

1. I am afraid you are — young to do it.
2. I — paid him a visit — the holidays.

3. This is the town — he was born.
4. Do you know the reason — he got angry?
5. This is the way — we train our dogs to do tricks.
6. The Great War was fought about ten years —.
7. He was — astonished to hear the news.
8. My hat is — larger than yours.
9. — is it that you have grown so fat in so short a time?
10. I have never been here —, so I find the scenery — more beautiful than I had expected.
11. Shakespeare was — — the greatest dramatist the world has ever produced.
12. The army was — ready to meet an attack from the natives.

B. Translate into English:

1. もうこれ以上待つてゐては、約束の時間までに向ふに着くことは不可能になる。もう五分待つても来なければ出発しようではないか。
これ以上 — any longer. 向ふ — 「目的地 (our destination)」
2. 私は何時何處でこの發明家のことを聞いたか全く忘れてしまつた。

發明家 — an inventor.

3. 伊藤さんが何時来るか知らせて下さい。
知らせる — tell; let me know.
4. どこかであなたにも目にかかつたやうですが、どこでしたか思ひ出せません。
...したやうだ — I think I.
5. ラヂオの發達は驚く程ではありませんか。どんな遠い外國で放送される演説でも常に聞くことのできる時がやがて來ませう。
放送する — broadcast. ...する時が來る — the time will come when...
6. 僕は試験の準備をしなければならぬから、滅多に外出しません。
7. 私は三箇月ほど高松にゐたが、高松は居れば居る程よい處だ。
居る — stay in...; live in... よい處だ — 「よいと見出す」
8. 私は長生すればする程、偉人と凡人との相違點は根氣であることが益々はつきり分つて參りました。
凡人 — an ordinary man; an average man. 相違點 — the difference between...and... はつきり — 「よく」; clearly. 分る — 「悟る (realize)」
9. 言語がないとどんなに不自由かといふことは、日本語の通じない外國へ旅行して見ると分ります。
言語がないと ... といふこと — how inconvenient it would be if we had no language. 日本語の通じない — where Japanese cannot be understood.

10. 市役所前で、乗合自動車を半時間も待つて居る間に夕立に逢つた。

市役所 — the City Office.

11. この箱は餘り小さくてこれだけの本全部は到底這入らない。

餘り小さくて...入らない — is too small to hold...
これだけの本全部 — 「すべてこれらの本」

12. 偉人の傳記を読む度に、我々は彼等がその境遇をよく利用したことに氣附かざるを得ない。

境遇 — one's environment. 利用する — make the best of...

13. 初めての長い航海だつたが、幸にも船酔はしなかつた。

船酔ひする — get sea-sick.

14. 世が進むに従つて、外國人と接觸する機會が一層多くなりますから、外國語を學ぶことが益々必要となります。

世が進む — time advances. 従つて — as. 接觸する — to come in contact with; to associate with...
益々必要になる — become the more necessary.

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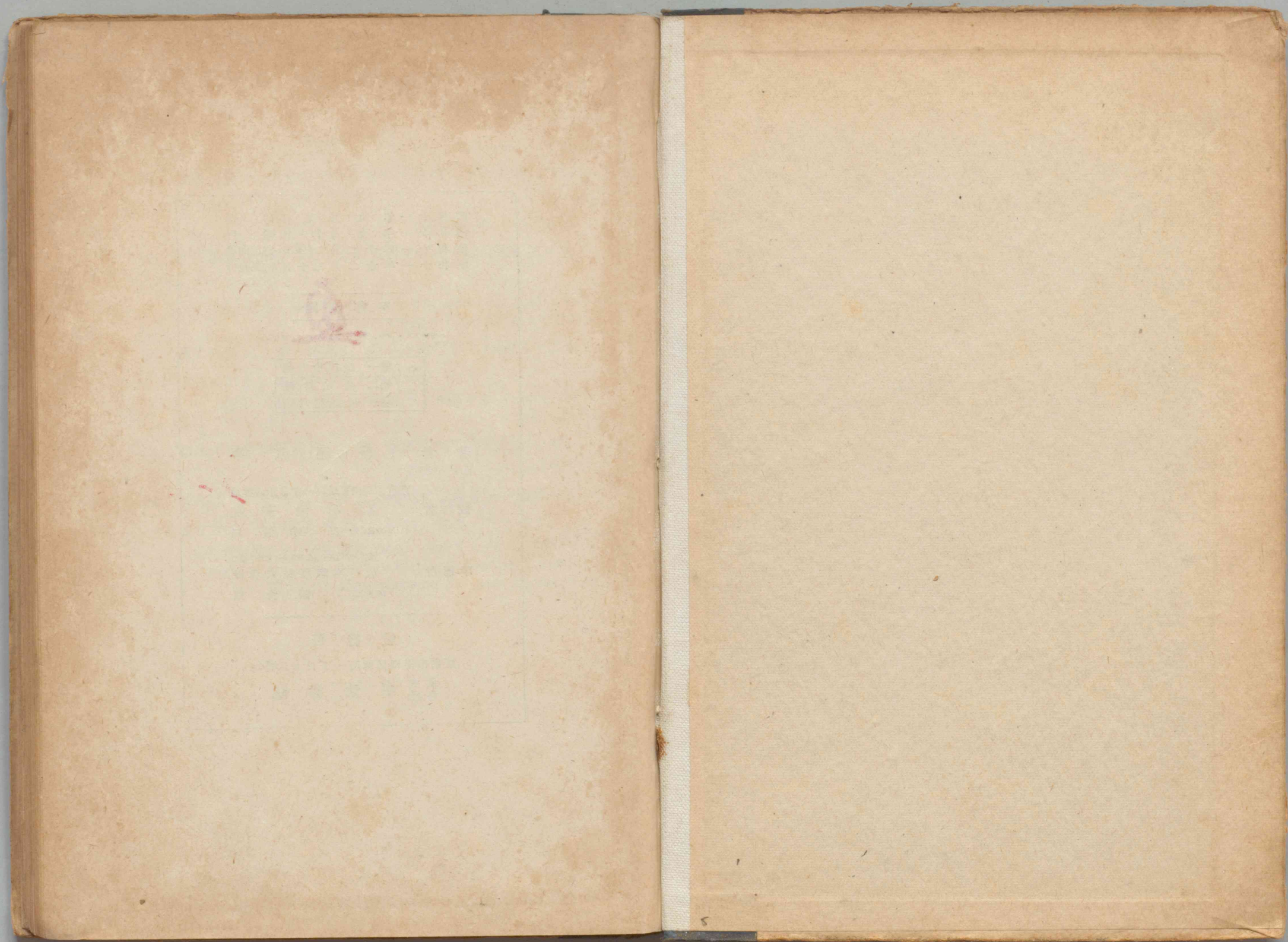
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