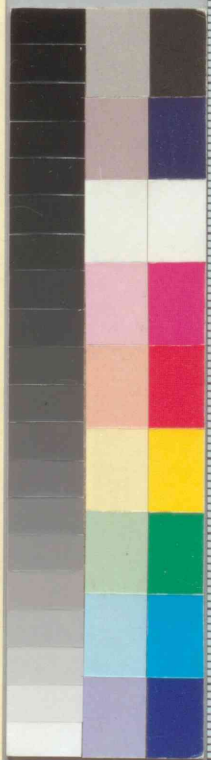


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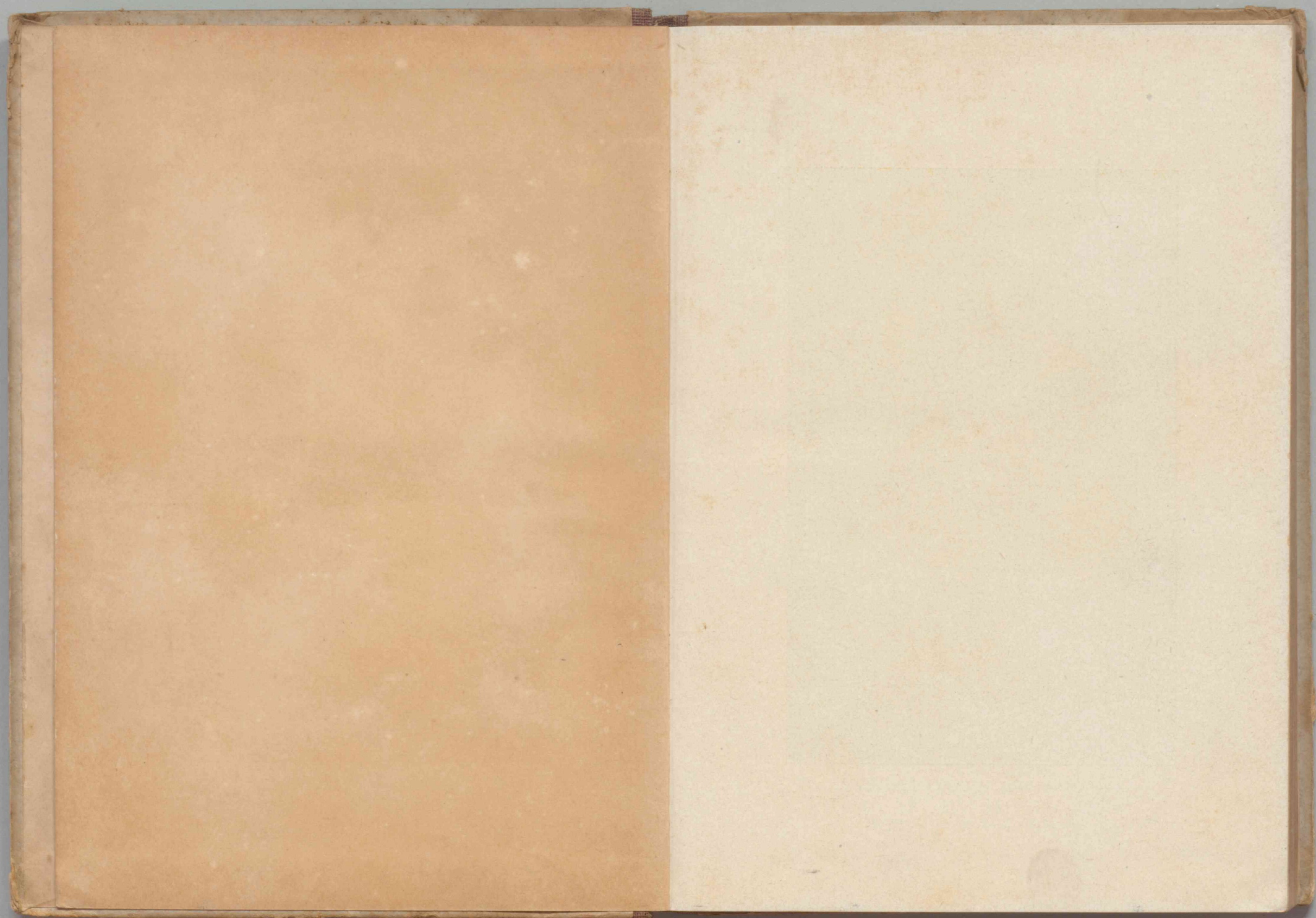


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A Walk in the Orchard (*Lesson II*)

THE GIRLS'  
NEW STANDARD  
READERS

BOOK FOUR

広島大学図書

2000024183



昭和四年三月十一日  
文部省檢定濟  
高等女學校外國語科用

廣島大學  
圖書印



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## BOOK FOUR

### LESSON ONE

#### TRYING TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.



A man who wanted to sell his donkey decided to take it to the nearest market town. So early one morning he set

*decided* [disáidid]

out for the town, accompanied by his son, and while the father rode upon the ass, the youth walked by the side.

Presently they passed three men  
5 going in the opposite direction.

“A nice father,” said one of the men as he passed, “to ride while his poor son has to walk over the hard stones. He ought to walk  
10 himself and let his son ride.”



Hearing this, the father dismounted and told his son to  
15 get upon the donkey's back. But they

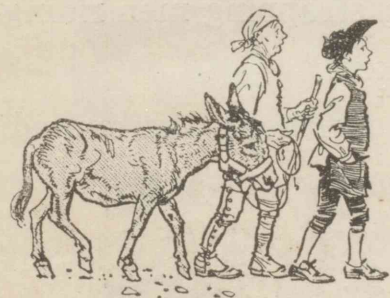
accompanied [ækəmpanid] rode [roud] ass [æs] youth [ju:θ]  
presently [prézatli] direction [dirékʃən]  
stones [stounz] dismounted [dísmáuntid]

had not gone far when two women passed, and one remarked to the other: “A fine son, that! <sup>get let</sup> Rides comfortably on the donkey, and makes his poor old father walk. He ought to be ashamed  
5 of himself.”

“It seems difficult to please people,” <sup>3/12</sup>

said the father.

“We had better  
both walk.” 10



Just then some more people passed by and

one said to another, in a loud voice:

“They seem to have little sense. 15  
Fancy walking when they have a fine

remarked [rimá:kt] ashamed [əʃéimd]  
sense [sens] fancy [fáensi]

strong beast like that! Why, it could easily carry both of them."

At this both the father and son mounted the donkey, and were getting along comfortably, when a man going in the opposite direction said:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves; two great, strapping men riding on the poor donkey!"

So father and son both dismounted, and allowed the donkey to search for thistles by the roadside, while they sat together on a bank and



mounted [mauntid] strapping [stráepiŋ] search [sɔ:tʃ]  
thistles [θislz]

discussed how they could reach the town, which was not far distant, in such a way as not to displease any of the people whom they met on the road. At last a bright idea struck the son.

"Let us get a pole," said he, "and, tying the donkey's legs together,

let us hang him on the pole and carry him to market. Perhaps that will please them."

"A good idea!" replied the father; so they broke off the branch of a tree close by, slung the donkey across the

discussed [diskást] distant (dístənt] displease [displí:z]  
idea [aídíə] slung [slʌŋ]





bough, and carried him to market that way.

They did not meet any more people till they were right in the town; but as soon as they were seen in the streets the people roared with laughter, and the boys began to follow them, jeering and shouting:

“Look, here are two fools, carrying their donkey to market instead of letting their donkey carry them!”

“I’ll tell you what it is, son,” said the man. “By trying to please everybody, we have pleased nobody. In future we will do just what we think right, whatever other people may say.”

laughter [lɑ:ftə]	follow [fɔ:lou]	jeering [dʒiəriŋ]
fools [fu:lz]	nobody [nɔ:bədi]	future [fju:tʃə]

GRAMMAR

- (1) They **had not gone far** when the snow began to fall.
- (2) You must do what you think right, **whatever** other people **may** say.
- (3)     mount                    **dismount**                    5  
          please                   **displease**

EXERCISE

- (1) 私共は朝五時に起きて、六時半に目的地 (destination) に向つて出發した。
- (2) 餘り遠くまで行かない内に、雨が降り出した。
- (3) 路傍の茶店 (tea-house) に休んで晝食をした。
- (4) 私はたゞ自分が正しいと思つた事を爲したに過ぎません。

LESSON TWO

A WALK IN THE ORCHARD.



It is a lovely spring day; the rain has stopped at last, and the sun is shining. Let us go into the orchard, and see how everything is growing.

orchard [ɔ:tʃəd]

We pass through the little wooden gate, and follow the path which winds in and out of the orchard, and which is covered with the pretty pink and white blossoms that the wind has shaken from the fruit trees.

This last rain has done great good to the trees and flowers. See how the pear trees are covered with white blossoms, where a few days ago there was hardly anything but pink buds. *on that tree.*

What are those trees on the other side of the path? Those are apple trees. Their leaves are very like those of the pear, only a little rounder, and their flowers too are the same, except

wooden [wúdn]    wind [wáind]    pink [pɪŋk]    pear [peə]  
hardly [há:dlɪ]    except [ɪksépt]

that they are a little more pink. Both blossoms have five or sometimes six petals.

We go a little further down the path,  
5 and see a cherry tree leaning over a brook. How pretty are its pale white blossoms and pointed green and brown leaves! Its flowers are smaller than  
10 those of the apple or pear, and its stamens are long and white, with a speck of yellow at the tip of each.

Look! a blackbird has built her nest in the fork of the tree, and her mate,  
15 with his orange bill and glossy black

further [fá:ðə]	cherry [tʃəri]	pointed [póintid]
stamens [stéimənz]	speck [spek]	tip [tip]
blackbird [bláekbɔ:d]	mate [meit]	glossy [glósi]

<sup>2 do</sup>feathers, is singing to her from a <sup>73</sup>bough near by.

Here are some plum <sup>74</sup>trees; their blossoms are like those of the cherry but their leaves are far smaller. 5

Over in that sunny corner are the currant bushes, with their pale green leaves tapering into points, and their clusters of tiny yellow flowers. Beside <sup>75</sup>them are the gooseberry bushes; their <sup>76</sup>leaves are smaller and darker green, but of the same shape as the currant leaves, and their small flowers are yellow with pink tips.

The pretty pink blossoms of the 15

plum [pləm]	sunny [sáni]	currant [kó:rənt]
tapering [téipəriŋ]	cluster [klástə]	
gooseberry [gúzbəri]		

almond tree are now over, and its leaves begin to come out; does it not seem strange that the flowers should come out before the leaves?

5 On that wall you can see the deep pink of the peach flowers. They must have the warmest place to grow in, or else they will die; so they are grown on a wall which faces the south.

10 In the grass at the foot of the trees grow the pretty pink and white flowers, which some people call "cuckoo flowers" and others "milk-maids." Near one corner of the orchard the grass is covered with tall yellow daffodils; while

almond [á:mənd]

peach [pi:tʃ]

south [sauθ]

cuckoo [kúku:]

daffodils [dáfədilz]

everywhere are the daisies and celandines which all children love.

GRAMMAR

- (1) Does it not seem strange that the flowers **should** come out before the leaves?
- (2) See how the pear trees are covered with white blossoms, where a few days ago there was **hardly anything** but pink buds.

EXERCISE

- (1) 今度の雨は庭の草木に大變に役に立つた。
- (2) 小川の向岸にあるあの木は何の樹ですか。あれは皆櫻です。
- (3) 櫻の花は梨の花よりも少しく小さい。
- (4) 櫻はもう過ぎた葉が出初めた。
- (5) 今時分に林檎の花が咲くとは不思議ではありませんか。

celandines [séləndainz]

LESSON THREE

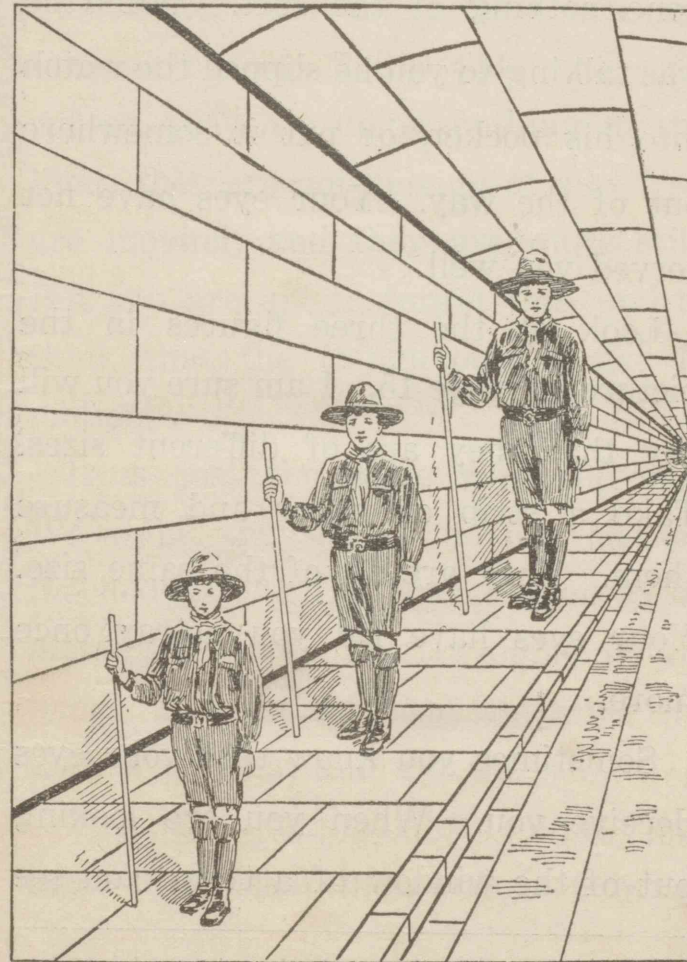
SEEING IS NOT BELIEVING.

“What!” you say; “cannot we believe our own eyes? Surely seeing is believing!”

Now I want to prove to you that  
5 seeing is not always believing, and that your eyes are not always to be trusted.

Have you ever seen a conjurer doing tricks? He makes you believe that he has put a watch into a pistol, and has  
10 blown it away. You feel quite sure that you saw him put the watch into the pistol. As a matter of fact, he has

believing [bil:viŋ]    prove [pru:v]    conjurer kán(d)gərə  
trick [trik]    pistol [pístl]    matter [mæte]    fact [fækt]



“SEEING IS NOT BELIEVING.”

done nothing of the sort. While he was talking to you he slipped the watch into his pocket, or put it somewhere out of the way. Your eyes have not  
5 served you well.

Look at the three figures in the picture on page 15. I am sure you will say that they are of different sizes. Take a strip of paper and measure  
10 them. They are all of the same size. Your eyes have led you astray once more.

Sometimes you know that your eyes deceive you. When you are looking  
15 out of the window of a train, you see

---

slipped [slipt]    figure [fígə]    size [saiz]    strip [stri:p]  
measure [mézə]    astray [əstréi]    deceive [d'si:v]

the hedges and the houses and the telegraph poles flying past you. Of course, they are doing nothing of the kind; they are not moving at all. You are moving, and they are quite still.  
5 But you are apt to forget this, and to think that the things outside are in motion.

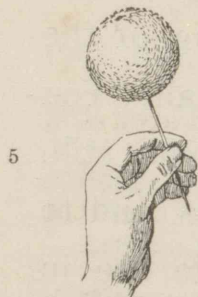
It is just the same with the sun. We think the sun is moving just as  
10 the hedges and the houses seem to be moving when we are travelling in the train. It is the earth on which we live that is moving, and not the sun.

You look puzzled. Of course, you  
15 cannot feel that the earth is moving.

---

hedges [hédziz]    telegraph [téligra:f]    pole [poul]    apt [æpt]  
outside [áutsáid]    motion [móufən]    puzzled [pázld]

You are so used to it that you never notice it.



We were born on the moving earth, we have lived all our life on the moving earth, and we have never been off the moving earth. We cannot feel the motion, but we are quite sure that the earth is in  
10 motion.

Here is a humming top. One of the boys may come out and spin it. Now the earth on which you and I live is always spinning round and round  
15 like this top. It makes one spin every twenty-four hours, or 365 spins in the course of a year.

GRAMMAR

(1) Seeing is **not always** believing, and your eyes are **not always** to be trusted.

The great sea road is **not always** a pleasant one for sailors.

(2) **It** is the earth on which we live **that** is moving, and not the sun.

**It** was in this house **that** Longfellow wrote many beautiful poems.

19 香港  
7-2

The eyes believe themselves, the ears other people.

Proverb.

Proverb

言  
語

LESSON FOUR  
AT THE DRESSMAKER'S.

DRESSMAKER—What can I do for you?

LADY—I should like to get a walking



dress, but I don't know what material to choose; what do you advise me to take?

D.—At present, plain woollen stuffs are worn a great deal.

dressmaker's [drésmèikəz]

choose [tʃu:z]

advise [ədvaiz]

plain [plein]

material [mətíəriəl]

present [prézent]

L.—Aren't striped and checked ones still fashionable?

D.—They're still worn, but they're fast going out of fashion.

L.—What are the most fashionable styles this winter?

D.—Here are the latest fashion-plates.

L.—I don't see any that I like very much among these styles; what style is the dress over there?

D.—It's a pattern we have just received from London.

L.—I like that very much, it's very pretty.

striped [straipɪt]

fashion [féʃən]

fashion-plates [féʃənpléits]

checked [tʃekt]

styles [stailz]

fashionable [féʃnəbl]

latest [léitist]

pattern [pétən]



D.—But don't you think the bodice is a little too plain?

L.—No, it just suits me as it is, but I should like to have a few more plaits  
5 in the skirt.

D.—We'll make it just as you want it.

L.—Will you show me some different kind of material, please?

10 D.—Here's an excellent quality. We have others that are heavier; what do you think of this one?

L.—I like it, but it seems to be of an inferior quality.

15 D.—I beg your pardon, Madam, it is

bodice (bódis)      plaits (plæts)      excellent (éksələnt)  
quality (kwóliti)      inferior (infəriə)  
pardon (pá:dn)

just as good as the other one; both are excellent materials, and wear beautiful-  
ly. What trimmings would you like? At present flounces are very much worn.

L.—I think you'd better make it as you think best; I leave it to your judgment, and if I'm satisfied with the dress I shall come to you regularly, and recommend you to my friends. I  
5 shall need a ball-dress before long; do you think you can manage that?

D.—Why, of course; we make a specialty of ball-dresses. What material would you like for it?  
15

trimmings (trímɪnz)      flounces (fláunsiz)      judgment (dʒʌdʒmənt)  
regularly (régjuləli)      recommend (rəkəmənd)  
ball-dress (bó:ldres)      specialty (spéʃəlti)

L.—I haven't yet quite decided what I shall take; I'll think it over and tell you when I come to try on my walking dress.

GRAMMAR

I think you **had better** make it as you think best.

If your watch does not keep good time, you **had better** not carry it.

EXERCISE

- (1) 此の着物はあなたには少し地味です。
- (2) もつと變つた地質を見せて下さい。
- (3) 此は最新流行の型です。此をお買ひになる方がよろしうございます。
- (4) ちよつと其上衣を着て御覽なさい。屹度あなたには似合ひます。

LESSON FIVE

THE VIOLET.



Down in a green and shady bed  
 A modest violet grew,  
 Its stalk was bent, it hung its head,  
 As if to hide from view.

And yet it was a lovely flower,  
 Its colors bright and fair!  
 It might have graced a rosy bower  
 Instead of hiding there.

5

shady [éidi]   bent [bent]   graced [greist]   bower [báuo]

Yet there it was content to bloom  
In modest tints arrayed;  
And there diffused its sweet perfume  
Within the silent shade.

5 Then let me to the valley go,  
This pretty flower to see,  
That I may also learn to grow  
In sweet humility.

—Jane Taylor.

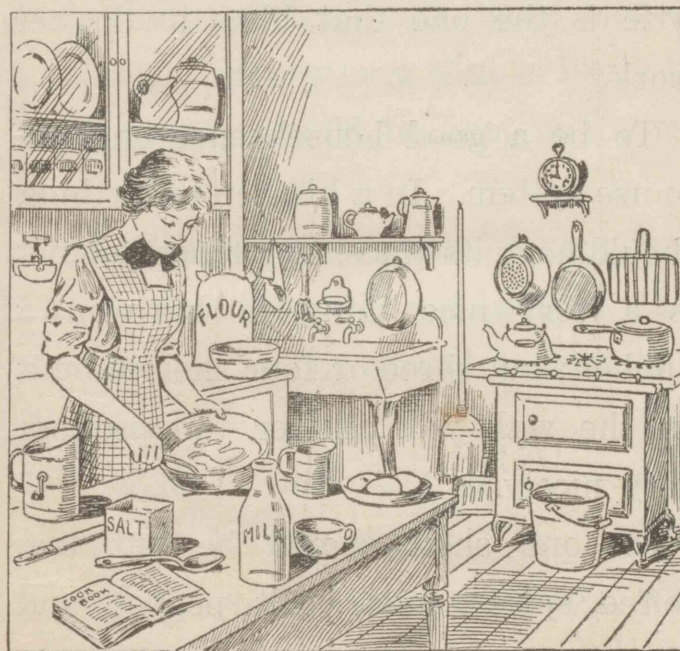
唐詩  
卷之  
九



content [kəntént]      tint [tɪnt]      arrayed [ə'reɪd]  
diffused [dɪf'ju:zd]      perfume [pɜ:fju:m]  
within [wɪðɪn]      humility [hju:(i)mɪlɪti]

LESSON SIX

HOW TO BE A NEAT HOUSEKEEPER.



There are many kinds of housewives.  
There are women that do their work

housekeeper [hɑ:skɪ:pə]      housewives [hɑ:swaɪvz]

because they have to do it and women that do their work because they have nothing else to do. The good housewife is the one that likes to do her  
5 work.

To be a good housekeeper one has to use system. In a kitchen everything should have its place. A kitchen cabinet is a very nice thing to have in a  
10 kitchen; but three or four shelves built on the wall will answer the purpose very nicely.

On one shelf should be put tea, coffee, spices, sugar, salt, pepper, and  
15 like supplies, such as can be kept in small jars.

---

system [sístim]	cabinet [káebinit]	shelves [ʃelvz]
purpose [pé:pəs]	spices [spáisiz]	supplies [səpláiz]

Pans and kettles should be hung up after being carefully dried. There should be an ice box with ice in it to keep things such as milk, eggs, butter, and meat. Everything that is likely to  
5 spoil quickly should be kept in the ice box.

Bread and cake should be kept in a box so that they will not become stale too quickly. Flour should be kept in a  
10 dry place.

A good housekeeper gives careful attention to her sink. The faucets should be washed and polished. The sink should be carefully scalded out  
15 after using. Once a week a little lime

---

likely [láikli]	stale [steil]	attention [əténʃən]	
sink [sɪŋk]	faucets [fó:sits]	scalded [skó:ldid]	lime [laim]

should be sprinkled in the sink. This will keep it clean and free from odor.

No garbage should be left about the kitchen. It will bring disease if allowed  
5 to remain long enough to decay. Many diseases of the members of the family are only the result of careless house-keeping. Foul odors are the sign of dust, which will fill the air with disease  
10 germs. When the apartment is small and but little fresh air can be obtained, one should be careful to get as much as possible of what air there is. The courts should be kept clean; nothing

sprinkled [sprɪŋkld]	free [fri:]	odor [ʊdə]
garbage [gɑːbɪdʒ]	remain [rɪmeɪn]	decay [dɪkeɪ]
members [mɛmbəz]	result [rɪzʌlt]	careless [kɛəlis]
housekeeping [haʊskɪpiŋ]	foul [faʊl]	sign [saɪn]
germs [dʒɜːmz]	apartment [əpɑːtmɛnt]	
obtained [əbtéɪnd]	courts [kɔːts]	

should be thrown there. Many apart-  
ments get their air only from courts. When this is so, the housewife should be doubly careful about disposing at once of any decayed vegetables and  
5 meat. No eatables should be left un-  
covered.

“Diligence is the mother of good luck.”

GRAMMAR

- (1) You should put in a bank **what** money you don't need for immediate use.
- (2) Young people will do evil **if allowed** to remain idle.

doubly [dʌbli]	disposing [dɪspəʊzɪŋ]	eatables [iːtəblz]
uncovered [ʌnkəvəd]	diligence [dɪlɪdʒəns]	
luck [lʌk]	immediate [ɪmɪːdɪət]	

LESSON SEVEN

SPORTS.



DORIS.—May I have the money, mother, to pay my tennis fees? I have'nt paid for two months.

MRS. BENNETT.—Yes, dear, but really  
 5 the amount of money I have to give  
 for your sports is enormous.

sports [spɔ:ts] Doris [dɔ:ris] pay [peɪ] fees [fi:z] paid [peɪd]  
 Bennett [benɪt] amount [əmaʊnt] enormous [ɪnɔ:məs]

DORIS.—Indeed, mother, I don't belong to many clubs or societies, only to the hockey club and the tennis club, besides the games club.

MRS. BENNETT.—Yes, my child, but  
 to those I must add Teddie's and  
 Ralph's swimming, football and cricket  
 clubs. I wonder whether your mother,  
 Alice, has so much to pay for her  
 children's sports. 10

ALICE.—Perhaps not; but a year ago  
 mother got quite wild, as I was always  
 asking for money to buy balls. We  
 used to play rounders at school, and  
 so vigorously that we bought and lost 15

societies [sə'saɪətɪz] hockey [hɒki] Teddie's [tɛdiz]  
 Ralph's [reɪfs, ræɪfs, rɑ:(l)fs] football [fʊtbɔ:l]  
 cricket [krɪkɪt] rounders [raʊndəz] vigorously [vɪgə'rɪsli]

three dozen india-rubber balls during the term.

DORIS.—I heard a girl from the High School say it is just the same, when  
5 they play basket-ball or net-ball at her school; they lose balls almost every day.

MRS. BENNETT.—If you don't lose balls, you lose, break and spoil a great  
10 many other things. It's only a week since Ralph broke his cricket bat, and a year ago Teddie lost his tennis racket; I wonder what you'll be asking for next.

15 DORIS.—Only tennis shoes, mother, I had mine for a long time, and they're

dozen [dʒɒzn] india-rubber [ɪndjə'rʌbə]  
basket-ball [bɑːskɪtbɔːl] net-ball [netbɔːl] racket [rækit]

quite worn out. I must have some for the match next week. Can you come and practice now, Alice? You know we can't afford to lose this time, we must win the match.

GRAMMAR

I wonder **whether** your mother, Alice, has so much to pay for her children's sports.

I wonder **whether** that little girl can be so good at cooking.

EXERCISE

- (1) あなたはテニス倶楽部におはいりになつてゐますか。いえ、はいつてゐません。
- (2) 私は庭球部の會費として、月に二十錢宛拂ひます。
- (3) 來週の試合のため私は新しいラケットを一つ買はねばならぬ。

practice [præktɪs]

afford [ə'fɔːd]

LESSON EIGHT  
THE NOBLEST DEED.



In Persia there once lived a wealthy merchant who was known all over the world for his wisdom and generosity. One day, when he had become a very

deed [di:d]      Persia [pé:ʃə]      known [noun]  
generosity [dʒənərəʊsiti]

old man, he called his three sons together and said to them:

“My sons, I have lived long and have scarcely known a day of leisure, so busy have I been in heaping up wealth. 5 Now, here are my possessions. They are yours. I have divided them into three equal parts, and to each of you I give a part.

“But there is one thing that I cannot 10 give you, for it is very precious and cannot be divided. It is this diamond ring—the most costly of all my possessions. I will give it to that one of you who does the noblest deed. Go, each 15

scarcely [skéəslɪ]      leisure [léʒə]      possessions [pəzəʃənz]  
divided [diváidid]      equal [í:kwəl]  
costly [kɔ:stli]



of you, and travel for six months; then return, and tell what you have done.”

So the sons departed. They traveled in different directions, and at the end  
5 of the time, all returned to tell what they had seen and done.

The eldest son spoke first, and said, “On my journey a stranger asked me to guard a large number of valuable  
10 jewels. I could easily and safely have taken some of them and made myself rich. But I gave the package back to him exactly as I received it. Now, wasn’t that a noble deed?”

15 The father answered: “To be simply

---

return (ritó:n)    departed (dipártid)    stranger (stréindzə)  
guard (gɑ:d)    valuable (væljuəbl)    jewel (dʒú:(i)l)  
package (pækidʒ)    exactly (igzæktli)

honest is not to be noble. You did only what is right. You acted well, but not nobly.”

The second son said, “One day I saw a child who was playing on the bank  
5 of a deep river fall into the water. I jumped from my horse, and leaped into the water, and after a desperate struggle, saved it from drowning and carried it, unharmed, to its mother.  
10 Don’t you think that was a very noble deed?”

“My son,” said the Persian, “you did only your duty. It was your duty  
to save the child. You, too, have acted  
15 well, but not nobly.”

---

honest (ónist)    desperate (dé:pərit)    struggle (strágl)  
unharmed (ánhá:md)    Persian (pé:fən)    duty (djú:ti)

Then the youngest son said, "I had an enemy who has <sup>d</sup>tried many times to kill me. One day, I was travelling along a very narrow and dangerous  
 5 road. On one side was a high mountain, and on the other a steep, high cliff. I was surprised to see some one lying in the road. I dismounted, and found that it was my enemy.

10 "He was asleep on the very edge of the cliff. If he had moved in his sleep, he would have rolled over and been dashed to pieces on the rocks below. I <sup>打ち</sup>might have pushed him over, but I  
 15 pulled him back, <sup>起こ</sup>woke him, and sent him on his way."

---

enemy (énimi)    narrow (nârou)    dangerous (dâin(d)græs)  
 edge (edz)        pushed (pujt)        woke (wouk)

Then the father cried out in joy. "Dear son, the diamond is yours. For, to do good to those who would do us evil is a noble and generous deed, which  
 5 few men are wise enough and strong  
 5 enough to perform."

---

GRAMMAR

I **might have pushed** him over, but I pulled him back, woke him, and sent him on his way.

I **should have written** to you sooner, but I was too busy.

---

To do to others as I would  
 That they should do to me,  
 Will make me honest, kind, and good,  
 As children ought to be.

---

evil (i:v1)        generous (dzénâres)        perform (pâfó:m)

LESSON NINE

WASHING.

No matter how careful we may be, we cannot prevent our clothing from becoming dirty. This will happen under all circumstances, and to every person  
5 in every rank of life.

How is this? How can those, who never do any dirty work, get their clothing dirty, just the same as those who work at the pit, the factory, or  
10 the farm?

The reason is this. The dirt, that we have to fear most, is not that which

clothing [klóuðɪŋ]	circumstances [sə:kəmstənsɪz]
rank [ræŋk]	dirty [dɜ:ti]
reason [ri:zn]	pit [pɪt]
	factory [fáktəri]
	dirt [dɜ:t]



comes from the outside. It is the dirt that our own skins are constantly  
throwing off all day and all night as long as we live.

constantly [kɒnstəntli]

Our skins are full of tiny holes called pores, through which we perspire or sweat. This sweat, as it is called, looks like water, as we see it standing in 5 drops on our foreheads.

It is, however, something more than water. Sweat contains bad matter, which the skin has thrown off, so that it may not find its way into the body 10 and do harm.

The sweat does not remain on our skins. It soaks into our clothing and often makes them quite wet. After a time our clothing dries, but the bad

---

perspire [pəspáɪə]	sweat [swet]	foreheads [fóridz]
contain [kəntéɪn]	body [bódi]	harm [hɑ:m]
	soaks [souks]	

matter which was in the sweat remains on our garments.

If, then, we continue to wear the same underclothing for too long a time, it will become so dirty that it may 5 injure our health. Only by frequent change of our underclothing can we get rid of our body dirt.

This is done by washing our clothes, that is, by cleansing our garments in 10 water. When they have been washed and made clean, we may wear them again, until they once more require to be sent to the tub.

Water is the chief thing used in 15

---

garment [gá:mənt]	continue [kəntínju:]
underclothing [ʌndəkləʊðɪŋ]	injure [ɪn(d)ʒə]
cleansing [klénzɪŋ]	require [rɪkwáɪə]

washing. Water dissolves the dirt, and we cannot remove it from our garments until this has been done. We see how water acts on dirt when we wash our  
5 hands. The dirt passes from our skin into the water.

Hot water is better than cold water for washing, because it dissolves more dirt and leaves the clothes cleaner.  
10 That is why we not only use hot water when washing, but we also boil many articles of clothing.

Soft water is better than hard water for washing, because soft water like  
15 hot water is a better solvent. We call

dissolves [diz'ɒlvz]

remove [rɪ'mu:v]

solvent [sɒlvənt]

water hard when it will not make a lather with soap.

When rain falls on the earth it is soft, and many people catch it in barrels and tanks to use it for washing. 5 Most of the rain, however, soaks into the ground and passes out of sight. After a time it reappears in the form of springs, streams, and lakes.

This water is always harder than 10 rain water, because it has dissolved lime and other minerals, which remain in the water and make it hard. To make hard water soft we boil it, when the mineral matter sinks to the bottom. 15

lather [lɑ:ðə]

barrel [bærəl]

tank [tæŋk]

reappears [ri:ə'piəz]

mineral [mɪ'nərəl]

It is this <sup>鉱物</sup> mineral substance, which the water <sup>含有</sup> contains, that forms the crust, called fur, so often found inside a tea kettle.

GRAMMAR

No matter how careful we may be, we can not prevent our clothing from becoming dirty.

No matter how strong may be the power of the glass, the stars always appear as points.

EXERCISE

- (1) 夏は私共は汗をかくから、下着が直きに汚れます。
- (2) 下着は成るべく度々洗濯しなければなりません。
- (3) 洗濯するには、お湯の方が冷水よりもよい。

substance [sábstəns]      crust [krast]      fur [fə:]

LESSON TEN

A MUNCHAUSEN ADVENTURE.



I went on; night and darkness overtook me. No village was to be seen. The country was covered with snow, and I was unacquainted with the road.

Munchausen [mʌntʃəʊzn]      adventure [ədventʃə]  
overtook [əʊvətúk]      unacquainted [ʌnəkweɪntɪd]

Being tired, I alighted, and fastened my horse to something like a pointed stump of a tree, which appeared above the snow; for the sake of safety I placed my pistols under my arm, and lay down on the snow, where I slept so soundly that I did not open my eyes till full daylight. Imagine my astonishment when I found myself in the midst of a village, lying in a churchyard. My horse was not to be seen; but presently I heard him neigh somewhere above. On looking upwards I beheld him hanging by his bridle to the

---

alighted [əlaɪtɪd]      fastened [fɑ:snd]      stump [stʌmp]  
 soundly [saʊndli]      daylight [deɪlaɪt]  
 astonishment [əstə'nɪʃmənt]      midst [mɪdst]      neigh [neɪ]  
 upwards [ʌpwədz]      beheld [biheld]      bridle [bráɪdl]

weathercock of the steeple. Matters were now very plain to me: the village had been covered with snow overnight; a sudden change of weather had taken place; I had sunk gently down to the churchyard while asleep, as the snow had melted away; and what, in the dark, I had taken to be a stump of a little tree appearing above the snow, to which I had tied my horse, proved to have been the cross or weathercock of the steeple!

Without long consideration I took one of my pistols, shot the bridle in

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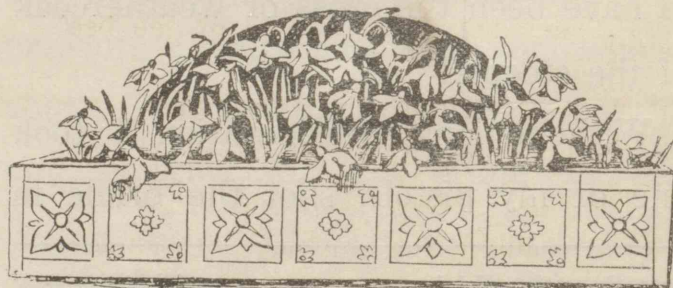
weathercock [wéðəkək]      overnight [əuvənáɪt]  
 sudden [sʌdn]      sunk [sʌŋk]      cross (n.) [krɒs]  
 consideration [kənsɪdərɛɪʃən]

two, brought down the horse, and proceeded on my journey.

RASPE: *Travels of Baron Munchausen.*

GRAMMAR

- (1) What I had taken to be a stump of a little tree proved to have been the weather-cock of the steeple.
- (2) No village was to be seen.  
My horse was not to be seen.
- (3) On looking upwards I beheld him hanging by his bridle to the weather-cock of the steeple.



proceeded (prə'si:did)

LESSON ELEVEN



When study and school are over,  
 How jolly it is to be free,  
 Away in the fields of clover,  
 The honey-sweet haunts of the bee!

Away in the woods to ramble,  
 Where merrily all day long  
 The birds in the bush and bramble  
 Are filling the summer with song.

5

vacation [və'keɪʃən]    jolly [dʒɒli]    clover [klɒvə]    honey [hʌni]  
 haunt [haʊnt]    ramble[ræmbl]    bramble [bræmbl]



Away in the dewy valley  
 To follow the murmuring brook,  
 Or sit on its bank and dally  
 Awhile with a line and a hook.

5 Away from the stir and bustle,  
 The noise of the town left behind;  
 Vacation for sport and muscle,  
 The winter for study and mind.

10 There's never a need to worry,  
 There's never a lesson to learn,  
 There's never a bell to hurry,  
 There's never a duty to spurn.

So play till the face grows ruddy  
 15 And muscles grow bigger, and then  
 Go back to the books and study,  
 We'll find it as pleasant again.

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

dewy (djú:i)      murmuring (mó:məriŋ)      dally (déli)  
 awhile (ə(h)wáil)      hook (huk)      stir (stə:)      muscle (másl)  
 worry (wári)      spurn (spə:n)      ruddy (rúdi)

LESSON TWELVE

FATHER THAMES.

“Good morning, boys and girls. I hope I haven't frightened any of you by bobbing up out of the water like

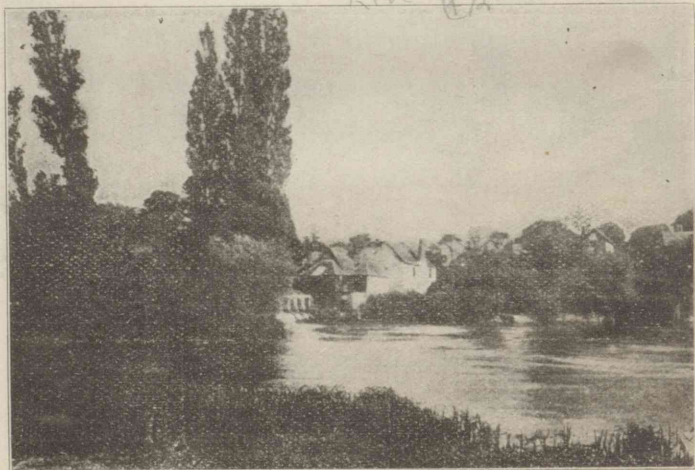


that. You have perhaps seen a picture of me, and if you live in London, you <sup>may</sup> 5 may have seen my face carved in stone. My name is Father Thames.

Thames (temz)      frightened (fráitnd)  
 bobbing (bóbiŋ)      carved (ka:vd)

“If you would like to see me at the baby stage of my life, you must go nearly two hundred miles west of London. My birthplace is in the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire, at a spot which is known as the Seven Springs.

“I dance at a fine rate down the



The Thames near Oxford.

birthplace (bé:θp'eis)      Cotswold (kótswould)  
 Gloucestershire (gló:stəʃiə)      rate (reit)

hills, and am joined by several brother streams. But my dancing days are soon over, and I begin to move less and less quickly. I grow bigger and bigger, and at Lechlade I am broad enough and deep enough to carry boats and small barges.

“At Oxford, I am quite a fine young river, and the students of the University there make good use of me. For miles I roll on through fertile meadows, fruitful fields, and round low wooded hills until I reach Reading, where

less (les)      Lechlade (lé:tʃleɪd)      broad (brɔ:d)  
 barges (bá:dʒiz)      Oxford (ókʃfəd)      student (stjú:dənt)  
 university (jù:(i)nivə:s(i)tɪ)      fertile (fə:tail)  
 fruitful (frú:tful)      wooded (wú:dɪd)

immense quantities of biscuits are made.

“I think I like the next part of the life the best of all. The hills and woods  
5 round Maidenhead are lovely. Kings and queens have looked out from the windows of Windsor Castle, and have been glad to see me, and I am sure the boys of Eton College like me, for the  
10 half-holidays they spend with me are always very merry ones.

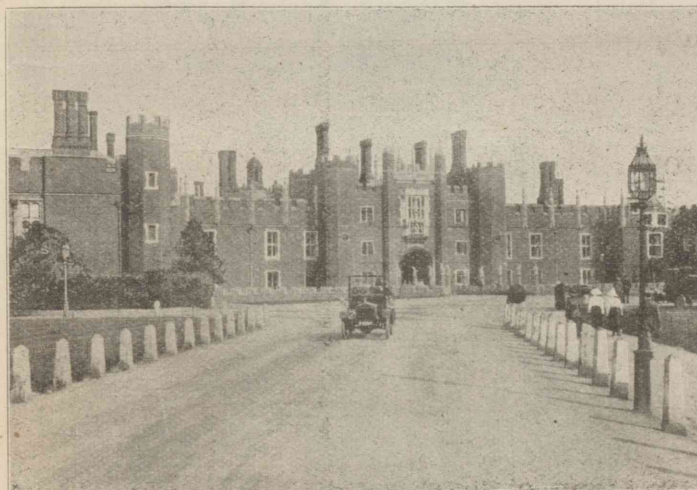
“Then my bosom swells with pride as I pass by Runnymede, for there, more than six hundred years ago, Englishmen

---

immense [iméns]	quantities [kwóntitiz]	
maidenhead [méidnhed]	Windsor Castle [wínzə-ká:sl]	
Eton [i:tn]	college [kólidz]	bosom [búzəm]
swells [swelz]	Runnymede [ránímid]	

wrung some of their liberties from the tyrant John.

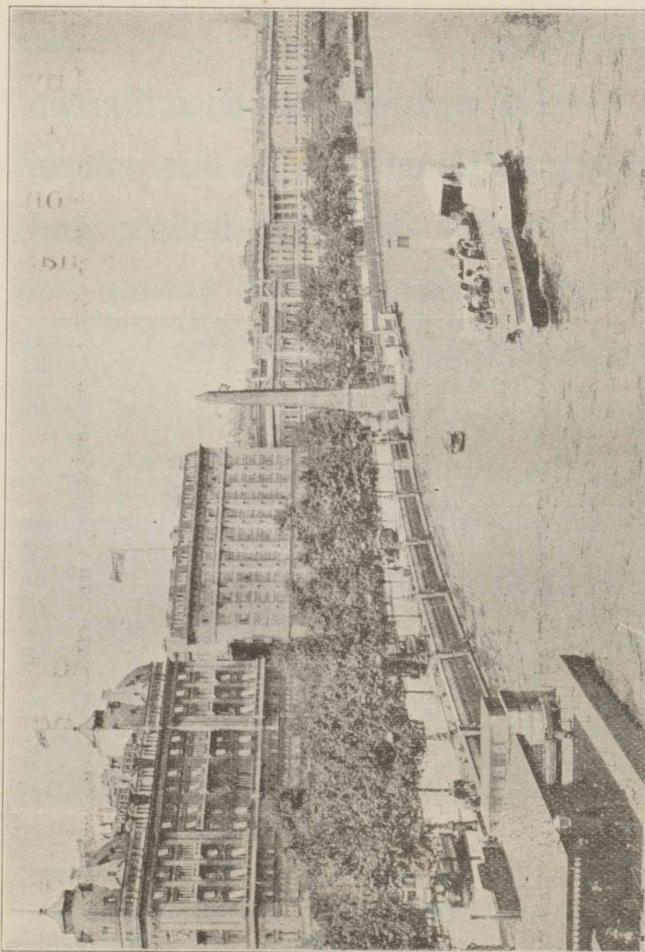
“At a slow and leisurely pace, I creep  
by Hampton Court with its fine palace,  
and Kew with its palm houses and  
5 beautiful gardens.



Hampton Court.

---

wrung [rʌŋ]	liberties [lɪbətiz]	tyrant [táiarənt]
pace [peis]	Hampton [háem(p)tən]	Kew [kju:]
	palm [pɑ:m]	



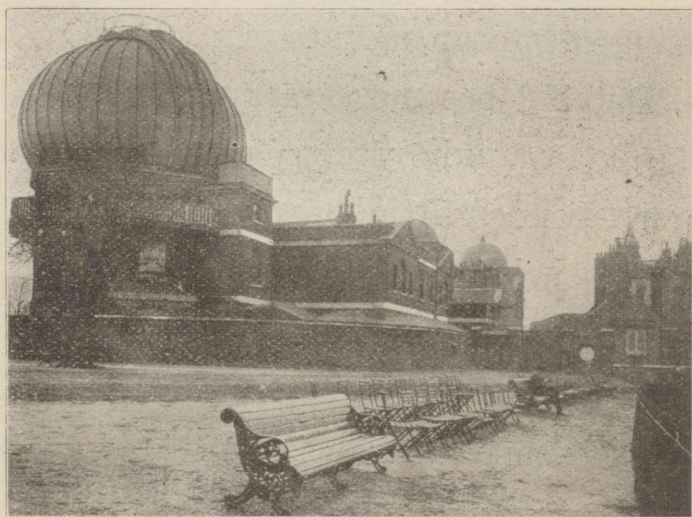
The Thames Embankment.

“Soon afterwards I enter the outskirts of London. The people here, I am sorry to say, treat me badly by putting all sorts of dirty things into me. <sup>1777-1817</sup> By the time I flow under London <sup>5</sup> Bridge, my beautiful clear water has become quite dirty and muddy, and is changed into an ugly brown.

“But if I become rather ugly, I am, like many ugly things, very useful. <sup>10</sup> From London Bridge past Greenwich and Woolwich, right down to Gravesend I make a grand harbour, and my sides form a landing place for thousands and thousands of ships. <sup>15</sup>

- 
- |                       |                   |              |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| outskirts (áutskø:ts) | badly (bædli)     | muddy (mádi) |
| Greenwich (grínidz)   | Woolwich (wúlidz) |              |
| Gravesend (greivzénd) | harbour (há:tə)   |              |

“Soon” after leaving Gravesend, I enter the sea, and thus shake hands with my father, who is sometimes called Grandfather Neptune. That reminds me, too, that I must shake hands and say good-bye to you. Good-bye.”



Greenwich Observatory.

Neptune [néptju:n]

reminds [rimáindz]

GRAMMAR

- (1) If you **would like** to be a good woman, you must first learn to be a good girl.
- (2) You **may not have seen** an ocean liner, but some of you have perhaps seen a picture of one.
- (3) **Soon after leaving** Gravesend, I enter the sea.

EXERCISE

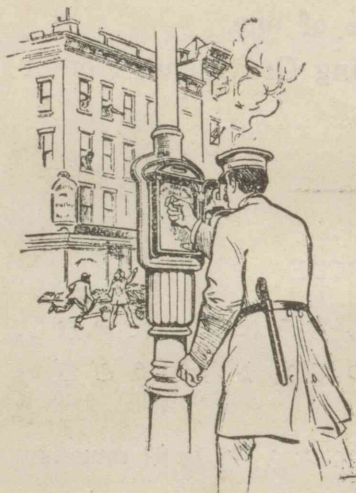
- (1) 若し此の本をお読みになりたいなら、お持ちになつてもよろしうございます。
- (2) 公園の近くにお住ひなら、博物館 (museum) へは度々お出でになつたでせう。
- (3) 人が汚い物を川の中に投げ込むから、川の水は大へんに汚い。

liner [láine]

LESSON THIRTEEN

EMERGENCIES. 非常時

Suppose you should discover a fire in a house. Ring in the alarm at the nearest box at once.



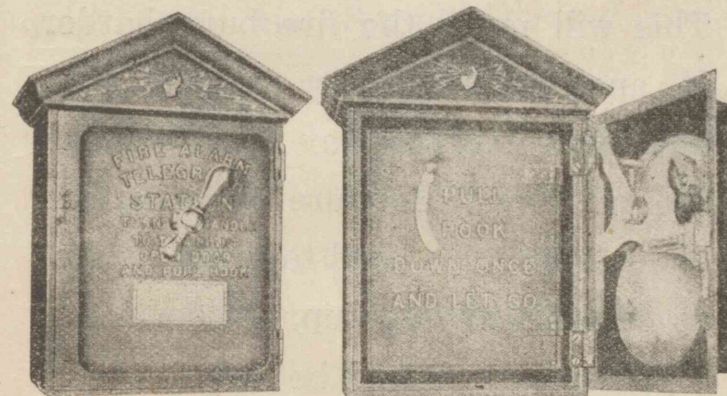
Then, if you can, try to put out the fire. First shut all the doors and windows so as to shut out the air, for air feeds fire.

10

Then bring water or a fire extinguisher as quickly as possible.

emergencies [imé:dʒənsiz] discover [diskáve]  
alarm [ə'lá:m] extinguisher [ikstíngwifə]

Do you and those working with you know where the nearest alarm box is? Ask your teacher to tell you how to ring in the alarm. Do you know just where the exits are in your buildings? Are they free and open? Are there



Fire Alarm Box Shut

Fire Alarm Box Opened.

fire extinguishers at hand? Do you know how to use them? Are the people in your building trained to march out

exits [éksits] trained [treind]

in order when a signal is given? Fire drill is one of the best means of saving life.

○ If your clothing should ever catch fire, lie down and roll over and over. This smothers the fire. Do not run. This will make the fire burn harder. If another person is on fire, wrap quickly a rug or any thick blanket around him. Be sure to wrap the blanket from his head towards his feet. as flames always go up, not down.

If the burn should be large, call the doctor. Do not draw off the clothing over the burn, but cut it away. Do not try to clean the burn. While

signal [sɪgnl]      smothers [sm.ʌðəz]      wrap [æp]  
rug [rʌg]      blanket [blæŋkɪt]      flames [fleɪmz]

waiting for the doctor, the best thing to do is to keep the whole part covered in a warm bath.

○ A book written by a doctor has this advice about a small burn: "The first thing to do is to coat it over so as to shut out the air. Sprinkle baking soda or clean flour over the burn; or lay over it a clean cloth soaked in perfectly clean olive oil or vaseline. Wrap up a soft, clean cotton rag." Be sure that whatever you use is perfectly clean.

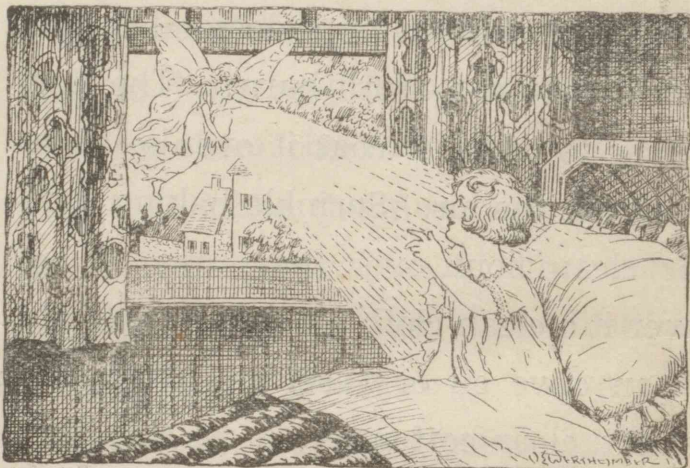
Fire and water are good servants but bad masters.

—Proverb.

advice [ədvaɪs]      coat (v.) [kəʊt]      soda [səʊdə]  
olive [ɒlɪv]      vaseline [væzɪlɪn]      oil [ɔɪl]  
cotton [kɒtn]      rag [ræg]

LESSON FOURTEEN

THE LITTLE SUNBEAM.



Early one morning, while the dew still lay upon the grass, a little Sunbeam set forth on her travels.

Of the many bright children of the Sun, she was the first to start on her

sunbeam [sʌnbi:m]

forth [fɔ:θ]

errand of love. For a while she danced merrily over the flowers, kissing each little bud that would one day be a blossom.

Then she thought of work to be done. "I may not be able to do much good," she said to herself; "but, at any rate, I can try to make people happy."

With that she stole in at the open window where Fanny and her mother sat at work. "Oh, what a pretty Sunbeam!" cried the child. "How I wish Emily could see it!"

"Emily is too sick to come down to-day," said the mother with a sigh. Then the little Sunbeam darted up

errand [érand]

stole [stoul]

Fanny [féni]

Emily [émili]

darted [dá:tid]



stairs, and shone like a golden gem on Emily's pillow.

“Oh, what a lovely Sunbeam!” said the sick child as she reached out her thin white finger to catch the beautiful thing.

Then the Sunbeam kissed the girl's pale cheek, and sang to her little scraps of songs all about green fields and blue skies and golden flowers, until at last Emily quite forgot her sickness and her pain.

Later in the day, when her mother and sister came into the room, they found her resting with a happy, peaceful look on her face. “I have not been

shone [ʃɒn] gem [dʒem] pillow [ˈpɪləʊ] scrap [skræp]

weary this morning,” said she; “a bright little Sunbeam came to cheer me.”

They smiled and looked for the golden ray; but it had finished its errand of kindness in the sick-room, and had passed out into the crowded streets and among the busy people.

“Nobody seems to want me here,” said the Sunbeam; and she felt a little—a very little—lonely. “I think I will go back to the green fields, among the buds and flowers. They will be glad to see me.”

Just then she saw a crowd in the street listening to a young lad who was

weary [wɪəri] ray [reɪ] sick-room [ˈsɪkrʊm] lad [læd]

singing for his daily bread. A child who had been pleased with the music had dropped a small coin into his hand.

The boy's face brightened, for he was tired and hungry. At that moment, however, a rough voice ordered him to move on; and in the bustle which followed, the money fell from his hand and was lost in the street.

10 "Now is my time," said the Sunbeam; and she flashed her light on the little coin until it shone like a piece of gold. The lad saw it glitter, and grasping it at once, he ran off very happy.

coin [kɔɪn]    rough [raʊ]    ordered [ɔ:ɔəd]    bustle [bʌsl]  
flashed [flæʃt]    glitter [glɪtə]    grasping [grʌspɪŋ]

GRAMMAR

(1) With that she stole in at the open window where Fanny and her mother sat at work.

(2) bright — brighten    length — lengthen 長くする  
fright — frighten    fast — fasten しっかりとめる  
short — shorten    fresh — freshen 新鮮にする  
みいやくす    en 接尾語

EXERCISE

- (1) 或る朝早く私達がまだ寝てゐる間に、父は長い旅路に上つた。
- (2) 私は善いことは餘り出来ないかも知れない、併し人を樂ませることは出来ると思ひます。
- (3) 私が學校から歸つてお母さんの部屋へ行きましたら、お母さんは病氣でお休みになつてゐた。

LESSON FIFTEEN

“TURN AGAIN, WHITTINGTON, LORD MAYOR  
OF LONDON.”



I dare say most of you have heard the story of Dick Whittington and his cat. You will remember that he was

Whittington [(h)wɪtɪŋtən]

a poor boy, who left his home in the quiet country and set out for London.

Like many another country lad, he thought that the streets of London were paved with gold. He fancied that he had only to come to the great and rich city to make his fortune.

When Dick reached London, he found that he was poorer than ever. He had no friends, and he had to work very hard to get food. At last, weary and sad, he turned his back on the great city and trudged off towards home.

As he sat by the roadside, he heard the faint chime of church bells in the distance. “Ding-dong, ding-dong,” they

paved [peɪvd]      fortune [ˈfɜːtʃən]      trudged [trʌdʒd]  
faint [feɪnt]      chime [tʃaɪm]

said; and as he listened, they seemed to be singing—

“Turn again, Whittington,  
Lord Mayor of London.”

5 “I will turn again,” said Dick. He  
picked up his little bundle, and set his  
face once more towards London. He  
would not give in; he would make his  
fortune, and perhaps some day he  
10 might be Lord Mayor. So Dick went  
back to his master.

The old story tells us that Dick’s  
master traded with distant lands, and  
that he used to let his servants send  
15 things in his ships for sale.

---

bundle (bándl)

traded (tréidid)

sale (seil)



A Scene in front of Whittington's House

Dick had nothing to send but his cat.  
So he parted with the faithful animal,  
and the captain of the ship sold it for  
a large sum of money to a king whose  
palace was swarming with mice. 5

With the money Dick became a  
merchant. Then the saying of the bells  
came true. He grew very rich, and  
was three times Lord Mayor of London.  
This is the old story. It may not be all 10  
true, but some of it must be true.

Now look at the picture on the op-  
posite page. It is a scene in front of  
Whittington's house in London. You  
see that it is winter. The snow lies deep 15  
on the ground, and the wind is bitter. 16

---

captain [kæptɪn]    swarming [swɔːmɪŋ]    mice [maɪs]  
scene [siːn]    bitter [bɪtə]

Many of the poor people are cold and hungry. Some of them have come to the rich merchant's house to beg for food and clothing.

5 You see Whittington standing on the steps. By his side is his wife, and in front of him is his little girl.

Whittington has not forgotten that he was once poor and hungry too. So 10 he orders his servants to make a fire and to bring out loaves of bread and warm clothing for the poor people.

You see his wife giving money to a poor widow, while his daughter helps 15 a ragged little orphan. Whittington

loaves [lo:vz]      widow [wɪdɔː]      ragged [ræɡɪd]  
   orphan [ɔːfən]

looks on, and sees that none of the poor folks go empty away.

Whittington lived in the reign of Henry the Fifth, our old friend Prince Hal. So good and kind was he that 5 the king made him a knight. Thus, 2517 the poor country boy, not only became rich and Lord Mayor of London, but Sir Richard Whittington.

GRAMMAR

- (1) Like **many another** country lad, he thought that the streets of London were paved with gold.
- (2) At last, **weary and sad**, he turned his back on the great city and trudged off towards home.

Hal [hæɪ] = Henry      thus [ðʌs]

LESSON SIXTEEN

WHY WE WEAR CLOTHES.

The food that we eat is really fuel.  
 It is taken into the body to be burnt,  
 just as coal is put on the fire for the  
 same purpose. We eat food that the  
 5 body may be made warm, as without  
 warmth its various parts cannot do  
 their work.

If the body is in good health, it is  
 just as warm in winter as in summer,  
 10 and its heat is the same in the coldest  
 regions of the earth as in the hottest.  
 If the body becomes much colder than  
 it ought to be, it will die. If it becomes

fuel (fjúil) coal (koul) warmth (wə:mθ)  
 various (véəriəs) region (ri:dʒən)

hotter than it ought to be, sickness and  
 death may be the result. 3/2 果

From this we see how very important  
 it is that the body should be kept just  
 as warm as it should be at all times. 5  
 Our food gives the warmth, but how  
 are we to retain it? There is only one  
 way, and that is to wear suitable  
 clothing.

It may seem strange that clothing 0  
 can keep the body warm in winter or  
 in a cold country, and prevent it from  
 getting too warm in summer or in a  
 hot country. Yet such is the case as  
 we shall see. Our clothes will really 15  
 act in both ways.

retain (ritéin) suitable (sjú:təbl)

If we wish to keep a piece of ice from melting, the best thing that we can do is to wrap it up in a piece of flannel. If we wish to keep the teapot warm we should treat it in the same way, only instead of flannel we might use a thick cover called a cosy.

The flannel would not allow the air to pass to the ice, and the thick cosy would not allow the heat of the water to escape from the teapot. No doubt we might at first think that the ice would keep better wrapped in linen, because we look on flannel as being very warm, while linen feels colder to the touch.

flannel (fláenəl)      teapot (tí:pət)      cosy (kóuzi)  
 escape (iskéip)

The fact is, that there is no difference between the heat of flannel and the heat of linen. In this respect they are both just alike. How is it then that the one feels much warmer than the other?

The reason is, that the blanket allows scarcely any of the heat of the body to pass through it, while the linen sheet allows the heat to escape quite readily.

We may, however, note that not only the materials, but also the colour of our clothing has something to do with the warmth. Materials of a dark colour allow heat to pass through them more readily than do those of a light colour.

allow  
 difference (dífrəns)      respect (rɪspékt)



For this reason we wear dark colour-  
 ed garments in winter, and we feel  
 much more comfortable in light colour-  
 ed garments in summer. Persons who  
 5 go abroad to hotter countries, also  
 observe this change in the colour of  
 their garments.

We often change heavy clothing for  
 light clothing when the weather be-  
 10 comes warm, without changing the  
 material. In this country (England)  
 it is wiser to wear woollen clothing  
 next to the skin, both in winter and  
 summer, as this material is the best  
 15 protection against sudden changes in  
 the weather.

protection [prətékʃən]

If we wish to be in good health we  
 must pay attention to our clothing, as  
 well as to our food. We ought to dress  
 so that with exercise in the open air,  
 and a proper supply of wholesome food, 5  
 we always feel a pleasant warmth, and  
 glow in every part of the body.

GRAMMAR

- (1) The reason is, that the blanket allows  
 scarcely any of the heat of the body  
 to pass through it.
- (2) gold -- golden      warm -- warmth  
 wood -- wooden      strong -- strength  
 wool -- woollen      long -- length  
 earth -- earthen      wide -- width

A proper dress for any girl or woman is  
 one that reveals the lady, but not her person.

exercise [éksəsaiz]

proper [prɒpə]

wholesome [hóulsəm]

glow [glou]

女子 婦人

婦人の人物を表現する

LESSON SEVENTEEN  
NURSE'S SONG.



When the voices of children are heard on the  
green  
And laughing is heard on the hill,  
My heart is at rest within my breast,  
5 And everything else is still.

breast [brest]

Then come home, my children, the sun is  
gone down,  
And the dews of night arise;  
Come, come, leave off play, and let us away  
Till the morning appears in the skies. 5

No, no, let us play, for it is yet day,  
And we cannot go to sleep;  
Besides, in the sky the little birds fly,  
And the hills are all covered with sheep.

Well, well, go and play till the light fades 10  
away,  
And then go home to bed.  
The little ones leaped and shouted and  
laughed  
And all the hills echoed. 15

— William Blake.

18世紀—19世紀

dews [dju:z]      arise [ə'raɪz]      appear [ə'piə]  
echoed [é:k ud] ut here pronounced 'ékou-éd,' to rhyme  
with "bed."

LESSON EIGHTEEN  
THE NECKLACE OF TRUTH.

I.

There was once a little girl named Pearl, who had a bad habit of telling untruths. For a long time her father and mother did not know this. But at  
5 last they found that she very often said things that were not true.

Now, at this time—for it was long, long ago—there lived a wonderful man named Merlin. He could do such  
10 strange things, and he was so very wise, that he was called a wizard.

---

necklace (nékləs, néklis)	truth (tru:θ)	Pearl (pɛ:l)
habit (hábit)	untruths (ánt:ú:ðz(-θs))	
Merlin (mɛ:lɪn)	wizard (wɪzəd)	



Merlin was a great lover of truth.  
For this reason children who told untruths were often brought to him, so that he might cure them of their fault.

“Let us take our child to the wonderful wizard,” said Pearl’s father.

---

cure (kjue)	fault (fɔ:lt)
-------------	---------------

And the mother said, "Yes, let us take her to Merlin. He will cure her!" So Pearl's parents went to the glass palace where Merlin lived.

5 When they reached Merlin's palace, the wise old man said, "I know very well what is the matter with your child; she does not love the truth."

Poor Pearl hid her head with shame and fear. But Merlin said, "Do not be afraid. I am only going to make you a present."

Then the wizard opened a drawer and took from it a lovely necklace with a diamond clasp. This he put on Pearl's neck, and told her parents to go home

shame [ʃeɪm]

drawer [draʊə]

clasp [klɑːsp]

happy, for the little girl <sup>will</sup> soon be cured.

As they were going away, Merlin looked at Pearl, and said, "In a year from now I shall come for my necklace. 5 Till then you must not dare to take it off."

## II.

Can you guess what the necklace was? It was the wonderful Necklace of Truth. 10

Next day Pearl went to school. When her schoolmates saw the beautiful necklace, they crowded around her.

"Oh, what a lovely necklace! Where did you get it, Pearl?" 15

schoolmates [skú:lmeɪts]

“My father gave it to me for a Christmas present,” said Pearl.

“Oh, look, look!” cried the children  
“The diamond has turned dim!”

5 Pearl looked down at her necklace and saw that the lovely clasp was changed to coarse glass. Then she was very much afraid, and said, “I will tell you the truth: the wizard Merlin gave  
10 it to me.”

At once the diamond was as bright as before.

The girl now began to laugh, because they knew that only children who told  
15 falsehoods were sent to Merlin.

“You needn’t laugh,” said Pearl.

coarse [kɔ:s]

falsehoods [fɔ:’shudz]

“Merlin sent a lovely coach to take us to his home. The coach was drawn by six white horses, and was lined with satin, and had gold tassels.”

She stopped, for all the children were  
5 laughing again. Then she looked at her necklace, and—what do you think? It hung down to the floor! At each  
false word she had spoken, the necklace  
had stretched out more and more. 10

“You’re stretching the truth!” cried the little girls.

Then Pearl confessed that all she had told them was false; and at once the necklace changed to its right  
15 size.

lined [laɪnd]

tassels [tæsəlz]

false [fɔ:ls]

stretched [stretʃt]

confessed [kən’fɛst]

“But what did Merlin say when he gave you the necklace?”

“He said it was a present for a truthful—”

5 She could not go on speaking. The necklace became so short that it nearly choked her.

“O dear, no!” sobbed Pearl. “He said I didn’t love the truth, nor speak the  
10 truth.”

The girls did not laugh now. They were sorry for Pearl when they saw her weeping.

At last Pearl was cured. She saw  
15 how wrong and how foolish it is to tell falsehoods. “I’ll never tell a lie any

---

truthful (trú:ðful)

choked (tʃʌkt)

wrong (rɔŋ)

foolish (fú:lɪʃ)

more,” said she. And she kept her word.

Before the year was ended Merlin came for his necklace. He knew that Pearl did not need it now, and he  
5 wanted it for another little girl.

Since Merlin died, no one can tell what has become of the wonderful Necklace of Truth. Would you like to wear it? Are you sure the diamond  
10 would always keep bright?

---

#### GRAMMAR

Children were often brought to him, so that he might cure them of their fault.

They **robbed** him of his money, and **stripped** him of his clothes.

---

robbed (rɒbd)

stripped (stript)

LESSON NINETEEN

THE HABIT OF SAVING.

George Paterson and his wife Mary had been married ten years, and in all that time they had not saved a cent. George earned good wages. His plan  
 5 for spending his income was simple. He brought his wages home every week and put the money into the upper right-hand drawer of the bureau in his bed-room. "There's the money, Mary,"  
 10 he would say; "take what you need." Then he took what he needed and she took what she needed. They expected

---

saving ('séivɪŋ)	Paterson (páetəsn)	married (máerɪd)
cent (sent)	earned (ə:nd)	income (ɪnkəm)
wages (wéidʒɪz)	plan (plæn)	upper (ʌpə)
bureau (bjúərou)	expected (ɪkspéktɪd)	

to save whatever they did not spend. But there was never anything left. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday they went along, buying what they liked and paying for it. On Friday  
 5 Mary would anxiously count the little change left and wonder if it would last until George brought his pay-envelope on Saturday night. On Saturday  
 morning Mary usually went to the  
 15 grocer and "charged" her bill, with a promise to pay on Monday. "George, if you only earned three dollars a week more we'd be all right and wouldn't  
 have to borrow."  
 15

---

pay-envelope (péienviloup)	usually (jú:ʒ(u)əli)
charged (tʃɑ:dʒɪd)	borrow (bórou)

When George received a five-dollar raise in his salary the couple thought that their money troubles were over. To their great surprise, however, on  
5 the following Friday morning there was no more left in the old bureau drawer than there was before the raise came. “This was an exceptionally hard week. We had some company, and we went  
10 to the movies twice instead of once. Next week we shall surely save.” But something turned up next week and the week after that and the week following. Instead of saving, they were a little  
15 worse off every week than the week before. George had his salary raised

salary [sʰéleri]

company [kámpani]

exceptionally [iksépsjónli]

movies [mú:viz]

worse [wə:s]

three times in a year, but he and his wife always managed to use up the money, so that nothing was left by the end of each week.

George was worried, especially as he  
5 had been borrowing from Eddie Mack, his good friend and neighbor. “I wonder how Eddie manages to save and have enough money to lend me ten or twenty dollars whenever I run short.  
10 The Macks seem to live as well as we do, they dress as well, and have just as good a time.” One day Eddie told him. “I don’t mind lending you ten  
dollars again, George, but you seem to  
15

Eddie [édi]

Mack [mæk]

neighbor [néiba]

lend [lend]



have got into the bad habit of borrowing. I don't see how you can be happy with empty pockets. If I am not impertinent, will you tell me how you  
 5 manage your accounts?" George told him of the simple plan by which he helped himself and his wife helped herself to the money in the bureau drawer. "Saving has always been a  
 10 great hardship to us."

"No wonder you have nothing left. The trouble is that you expect to do your saving from the left-overs. Let me suggest a plan. The time to save  
 15 money is before you spend it. Set aside

---

empty [ém(p):i]	impertinent (impé:tinənt)
accounts [əkáunts]	hardship (há:dʃɪp)
left-overs léftóuvəz]	suggest (sədʒést)      aside [əsaɪd]

a certain sum each week, one dollar or five dollars or ten dollars, and forget about it, just as if you had spent it. Saving will then become a habit instead of a hardship, and you will be happier  
 5 and your wife will be happier. Every poorhouse is filled with people to whom saving was a hardship. To every successful man saving is a habit. Begin  
 to-day." 10



GRAMMAR

George **had** his salary **raised** three times in a year.

The greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by **stealth** and **have** it **found** out by **accident**.

---

sum [sʌm]	poorhouse [púəh·us]	successful [səksésful]
pleasure [pléʒə]	action [éikʃən]	stealth [stelθ]
	accident [éksidənt]	

LESSON TWENTY

THE GROANING MOUNTAIN.

Long ago, in a far country a big mountain lifted its purple head over the village in the valley. It was a very magnificent mountain indeed, with  
 5 pine-trees on the slopes, and great precipices beneath it. For hundreds of years it had sent its long shadow down the valley in silence, and no sound had been heard from it but those  
 10 made by the screaming hawks, and the waterfalls, and the wild winds that sometimes blew through the trees.

---

groaning [gróun'ŋ]	lifted [lɪftɪd]	purple [é:pl]
magnificent [mægnífɪsɪt]	slope [sləʊp]	precipice [p é:ɪpɪs]
beneath [bɪnɪ:θ]	silence [sáɪləns]	waterfall [wó:təfɔ:l]

Then, one day, a most remarkable thing happened. The people in the village distinctly heard the mountain  
 to groan!

It was such an amazing sound that  
 5 everybody stopped what they were doing and stood still to listen. The maids and men ceased milking, the  
 haymakers dropped their scythes, and the farmers' wives let their bread burn  
 10 in the ovens as they ran out into the orchards to see what was the matter. However the sky and the fields and the distant sea looked the same as usual; and by and by folks began to inquire  
 15

---

remarkable [rɪm:əkəbəl]	distinctly [dɪstɪŋktli]
amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ]	ceased [si:st]
scythes [saɪðz]	usual [jú:ʒuəl]
inquire [ɪnkwáɪə]	

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---

groaning [gróun'ŋ]      lifted [lɪftɪd]      purple [ɛ:pl]  
 magnificent [mægnɪfɪsɪt]      slope [sləʊp]      precipice [pɛ:ɪpɪs]  
 beneath [bɪnɪ:θ]      silence [saɪləns]      waterfall [wɔ:təfɔ:l]

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 15

---

remarkable [rɪmɑ:kəbəl]      distinctly [dɪstɪŋktli]  
 amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ]      ceased [seɪst]      haymaker [hé.mèikə]  
 scythes [saɪðz]      usual [ju:ʒuəl]  
 inquire [ɪnkwáɪə]

from each other if they had not been mistaken. But even while they were asking the question, the mountain gave a second groan, much louder than the first.

It really was a dreadful noise, and this time the people who lived quite a long way off heard it too. Presently they began to arrive at the village in little groups, asking everybody they met what happened. Nobody knew anything except that the mountain had groaned, as if it were in dreadful pain and trouble. Some of the men thought it was the beginning of an earthquake; but the women said they believed the

dreadful (drédful)      groups (gru:ps)      pain (pein)  
 beginning (biginiŋ)      earthquake (é:θkweik)

mountain was groaning because a giant that was inside it was trying to get out.

They discussed the question anxiously, standing in crowds round the foot of the mountain. Those who believed in the giant pointed to the great cracks in the slopes, and said that surely these must have been made by giants breaking out of some hidden caves. Gradually the men who at first had believed in the earthquake grew to believe in the giant. Meanwhile the mountain groaned louder and louder, and more and more frequently, and

giant (dzáiant)      anxiously (éŋ(k)əsli)      cave (keiv)  
 gradually (gráédjueli)      meanwhile (mín(h)waii)  
 frequently (frí:kwentli)

other people arrived from villages that were miles and miles away, and joined in the discussions about the earthquake and the giant.

5 At last the mountain—which was now giving about thirty awful groans a minute—let out a perfect yell! At the same moment a really enormous crack showed in its side. The people  
10 held their breath, and some of them covered their eyes in terror. Dead silence followed, and then—what do you think happened?

Down the path that led to the village  
15 from the enormous crack in the mountain slope, its tiny feet making no

discussion (diskʌʃən)    awful (ʔ:ful)    perfect (p:fi:kt)  
yell (jel)    breath (breθ)

sound on the stones, its long tail waving, and its bright eyes glancing timidly from side to side, scampered a mouse! When it saw the crowds it gave a little squeak of terror, and ran  
5 away into the long grass!

The people still waited, but now the mountain was quite quiet again! Not a single groan came out of the sides or the top. So everybody went home,  
10 laughing at the mountain that had made such a dreadful to-do all the morning, and then had nothing to show for the fuss but one teeny-weeny  
15 mouse!

glancing (glʌ:nsiŋ)    timidly (t:mi:dlɪ)    scampered (skæmpəd)  
squeak (skwi:k)    to-do (tədu:)    fuss (fas)    teeny-weeny (t:niwi:ni)

GRAMMAR

- (1) By and by folks began to inquire from each other if they had not been mistaken.
- (2) Not a single groan came out of the sides or the top.

EXERCISE

- (1) 雷のやうな大きな音を聞いたから、何かと思つて私は通りに出て見た。
- (2) 私は會ふ人毎に何事が起たのか聞いて見た。
- (3) ある人達はそれは地震の前兆だと云ひました。
- (4) 昨夜十時頃地震があつた。あなたは知つてゐますか。
- (5) 山岳の鳴動するのをあなたは聞いたことがありますか。いえ、ありません。

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

THE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS—I.

Christmas! There is hardly a child in the whole of England whose eyes do not begin to shine at the sound of that word. It is the birthday of the Child Jesus, and thus it is indeed the children's feast-day. A little time before Christmas the schools break up and holidays begin. In those few days before the great day comes, there is much for the children to do.

First, there is the trip to the shops to buy Christmas gifts. Each child has saved some money for these. There is

Jesus dʒi:zəs]

trip [trip]

a gift to be bought for Father, a gift for Mother, and gifts for brothers and sisters too. Not one of them must know what the gift is to be; that must  
5 be a secret to be known only on Christmas morning. The air seems full of secrets, so full that little people can rarely keep from telling them, or  
“Letting the cat out of the bag” as we  
10 say here.

Then, too, there are Christmas cards to be bought. To almost every friend a card with Christmas wishes on it must be sent. The postman is a busy  
15 man at this time of the year. You see him toil up the road with his bag

rarely (réali)

toil (toil)

race (reis)

full of letters, and hear his loud, quick knocking at the doors all down the street.

The children all know the postman's knock. When it is heard, there is a  
5 race to see who can be the first to get the letters; who can tell if there may not be cards or gifts for some one?

At last—for though it has only been a few days, it seems *such* a long time  
10 to the little people—comes Christmas Eve. In some ways this is almost as great a time as Christmas Day itself.

The children of the country go to the woods and gather holly, with its crisp,  
15 green leaves and bright red berries.

holly (hóli)

crisp (krisp)

berries (l'ériz)

This, with ivy and other green twigs, they make into wreaths which they hang in the houses, so that the rooms look very bright and gay. Town  
 5 children have to buy their holly at the shops, or in the market-place.

Now, you must know that in England there is one kind of pudding which is eaten on Christmas Day. But in what-  
 10 ever part of the world you live, I expect you have heard of Christmas pudding.

When the pudding is being made, all who are in the house must stir it if they wish to have good luck during the  
 15 coming year. From grandfather down

---

ivy [áivi]      wreath(s) [ri:0, -ðz]      pudding [púdiŋ]  
 grandfather [græn(d)fà:ðə]

to the baby who can hardly hold the spoon; they all take their turn.

Thus a good deal of the day is filled up; and as soon as it is dark, round come the carol singers. In the still  
 5 night air their voices ring out clear and sweet, as they sing of the birth of Christ.

At last it is time for bed; but there is one other thing which must be done  
 10 by the little ones before they go to sleep. Each child takes one of his stockings and hangs it up at the foot of the bed, or close to the chimney. Then he pops into bed and shuts his  
 15 eyes up very tightly.

---

turn (n.) [tə:n]      carol [káerəl]      singers [sínəz]  
 Christ [kraist]      pops [pɒps]      tightly [táitli]





He knows Santa Claus will not come  
and fill his stocking with sweets and

toys while he is awake, and so he tries  
to go to sleep as soon as ever he can.

---

GRAMMAR

There is **hardly** a child in the whole of  
England whose eyes do **not** begin to shine at  
the sound of that word.

There is **hardly** a page of the history of  
the world which does **not** give some proof of  
the truth.




---

awake [əweɪk]

sweets [swi:ts]

proof [pru:f]

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

THE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS—II.

“But who *is* Santa Claus?” you ask.  
 Well, he is the kind, old man who, the  
 children believe will come on this one  
 night of the year and bring gifts for  
 5 all the good ones amongst them.

He is supposed to ride over the roofs  
 of the houses in a sleigh drawn by  
 eight reindeer. He is a big man, with  
 a long, white beard and a very kind  
 10 face, and he always wears a bright red  
 coat with a hood to it; so you will be  
 sure to know him, if you should meet  
 him one day.

amongst [əˈmʌŋst]

sleigh [slei]

reindeer [reɪnˈdɪə]

beard [biəd]

假定法 来  
来 + 江 + 办 + 子 + 西 + 时

Where he lives no one knows; but  
 the children would tell you that he lives  
 in a land far away across the sea, and  
 that there he and his men make all  
 the toys that he brings on Christmas  
 5 Eve.

On Christmas morning, sometimes  
 long before it is light, little hands  
 stretch out and pull fat, well-filled  
 stockings into bed with them. Then 10  
 what fun there is, as toy after toy is  
 taken out and looked at! It seems as  
 if Santa Claus must have peeped into  
 the heart of each child as he filled the  
 stocking, for just the very things are 15  
 there that were most wanted.

heart [hɑ:t]

But the joys of Christmas are not over; indeed, they are but just begun. On each plate at the breakfast table is a pile of parcels. These are the secret  
 5 gifts bought by the members of the family for each other.

While these are being looked at, a loud 'Rat-Tat' is heard; it is the postman's knock at the door. Oh, what a  
 10 lot of letters he has brought! And, besides these, there are gifts from friends far away, and Christmas cards from both far and near.

But hark! The church bells begin  
 15 to ring. It is time to leave toys for a

pile (paɪl)                      hark (hɑːk)

little while and go to church to hear of Him whose birthday it is.

A famous Christmas hymn begins—

"Hark! the herald angels sing  
 Glory to the new-born King." 5

This is sung by thousands and thousands of voices, and is heard in every church all through the land on this day in the year.

The service over, back to the houses 10  
 troop the people one and all, and then comes the Christmas dinner. Turkey or goose is served first, or else a joint of roast beef; then, when this is eaten,  
 in comes the Christmas pudding. 15

---

famous (ˈfeɪməs)	hymn (hɪm)	herald (ˈhɛrəld)
angel (ˈeɪn(d)ʒəl)	glory (ˈglɔːri)	service (ˈsɜːvɪs)
troop (truːp)	turkey (ˈtɜːki)	joint (dʒɔɪnt)    roast (rəʊst)

Every one must taste the pudding,  
and every one must also taste the  
mince pies, for they too are eaten at  
Christmas much more than at any  
5 other time of the year. After dinner,  
the time is passed with music and  
games, or the children play with their  
new toys; then comes tea, with the big  
cake iced all over with pink and white  
10 sugar.

In many houses where there are  
young people, there is a Christmas tree  
in the evening. This is a fir tree which  
is planted in a big tub, and very often  
15 reaches up almost to the top of the  
room.

mince {r i:rs}

iced {a:ist}

fir {fə:}



On the tree are hung bright flags, balls, and toys, one for each child in the house. Among all these are stuck lots of little candles, which look like so many tiny stars among the branches.

The children join hands and dance gaily round the tree; but at last the candles die down and go out one by one. The children, tired out with all the fun and noise, take this as a sign that the day is over, and, having wished their parents and friends good-night, they run off to bed.

stuck [stak]

candles [kændlz]

gaily [géili]

GRAMMAR

The service **(being)** over, back to the houses **troop the people** one and all.

The lesson **over**, out into the ground **rush** the boys and girls making so much noise.

EXERCISE

- (1) 十二月二十四日から學校はお休みになります。
- (2) お休みになつたら、すぐ私は歸省いたします。
- (3) お土産に、妹にはリボンとお囃の本を、それから弟にはおもちゃの汽車を買つて行きませう。
- (4) 今朝郵便配達夫が郵便を澤山もつて來ました。其中には遠方に居るお友達からの贈物やクリスマスのカードもありました。

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

THE WIND.

I saw you toss the kites on high  
And blow the birds about the sky;  
And all around I heard you pass,  
Like ladies' skirts across the grass—

5 O wind, a-blowing all day long,  
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

I saw the different things you did,  
But always you yourself you hid.  
I felt you push, I heard you call,  
I could not see yourself at all—

10 O wind, a-blowing all day long,  
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

kites [kai'ts]

a-blowing [ə'blóuɪŋ]

O you that are so strong and cold,  
O blower, are you young or old?  
Are you a beast of field and tree,  
Or just a stronger child than me?

O wind, a-blowing all day long,  
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

1952



blower [blóue]

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

A HEROINE OF ENGLAND.

I.



Sometimes, when you have not been well, you lie in your bed at night, feeling very miserable and tired, and yet very wide awake. As you are  
5 thinking that the night is very long,

heroine (héro(u)in)

miserable (mízərəbl)

perhaps you look up, and see by the light of a lamp, which is shaded so as not to dazzle your eyes, your mother or your nurse standing by you, come to see if there is anything you want. 5

When you have seen her, is it not much easier to go to sleep, knowing that there is some one close by, watching over you and taking care of you?

Not long ago there died a lady whom 10 people called "The Lady with the Lamp." Hundreds of sick wounded soldiers saw her come very quietly to their beds in the night, with her little lamp, to see if she could help or comfort them. 15

Her name was Florence Nightingale;

dazzle (dæzl)

wounded (wú:ndid)

comfort (kámfət)

Florence (flórən)

Nightingale (náitiggeil)

and she nursed our soldiers in a great war we were waging against Russia. It is through her that there are so many good nurses to take care of us, 5 when we are ill in England now.

When she was only a little girl, she loved looking after sick animals. There is a story of her finding a sheep-dog, whose leg had been hurt by boys 10 throwing stones. Its master was very unhappy, because he thought it was so badly hurt that it would have to be killed; but Florence was sure she could save it. She bathed and bandaged the 15 leg so cleverly, that in a few days the dog was running about again.

---

waging (wé'dʒɪŋ)      Russia (rʌʃə)      sheep-dog (ʃi:p'dɒg)  
bandaged (bændɪdʒd)      cleverly (klé'vəli)

She knew all the people in the cottages round her home; and whenever any were ill, they always sent to her; she was so gentle and so eager to make them well, and she had so wonderful 5 a gift for nursing.

She was rich, and might have led a most happy, useful life at home; but she felt that she was meant to be a nurse. So she went away to Germany 10 to be taught; for, seventy years ago, there was no place in England where she could be taught so well.

Florence Nightingale worked hard indeed in Germany. She had made up 15 her mind to learn everything she could,

---

cottages (kótɪdʒɪz)



and get to know her business from the beginning. From Germany she went to France to learn the ways of the French nurses.

II.

5 Then the war broke out between England and France on one side, and Russia on the other.

It is very sad to think that our soldiers were sent out without any proper arrangements being made to nurse those who were wounded. The stores for the hospitals were wrongly packed and not looked after; and the doctors wrote home to England that

arrangements [ə'reɪndʒmənts]

stores (n.) [stɔ:z]

packed [pækt]

they had nothing that they wanted, and that above everything else they wanted <sup>more than</sup> nurses.

So Florence Nightingale went to the war. She took with her thirty-eight <sup>5</sup> nurses, and crossing to France, took ship for the Crimea—the part of Russia where the war was going on. At the French port the fisher-women had been waiting for the boat to come in, and <sup>10</sup> had fought for the honour of carrying the nurses' luggage to the train.

The nurses brought stores with them; and it was lucky that they did, for indeed they were badly wanted at <sup>15</sup> the Hospital. It was a big hospital;

Crimea [kr(a)'ɪmiə]

port [pɔ:t]

fisherwomen [fɪʃəwɪmɪn]

honour [ɒnə]

luggage [lʌɡɪdʒ]

lucky [lʌki]

but it was so full, that there were two rows of mattresses laid along all the corridors, with only just room for one person to pass between the sick men.

5 The cooking for the sick was wretched too. The men who were in charge of it put everything, meat and vegetables alike, into one large copper, and then boiled all together. Imagine how  
10 nasty everything must have tasted, some things not nearly cooked, and some cooked far too much.

Miss Nightingale changed everything. The cooking was properly done; the  
15 invalids got clean shirts and sheets;

rows (rouz) mattresses (mátrisiz) corridors (kóridɔ:z)  
wretched (réʃid) copper (kópə) nasty (ná:sti)  
invalids (ínvəlɪ:dz) shirts (ʃɔ:ts)



more nurses came to help; and dreadful  
<sup>through</sup> as the suffering and illness were, she  
helped the men to bear them.

One soldier wrote home and said in  
5 his letter: "To see her pass is happi-  
ness. She would speak to one and  
another, and nod and smile to many  
more; but she could not do it to all,  
you know, for we lay there by hundreds.  
10 But we could kiss her shadow as it fell,  
and lay our heads upon the pillow  
again, content." 満足

She stayed in the Crimea for more  
than a year, till all the hospitals were  
15 empty. She was ill herself while she  
was there; and after she came home,

suffering (sʌfəriŋ)

illness (ɪlnɪs)

she was never very strong again. She  
had overdone herself with nursing and  
not thinking of her own health, when  
she could help others.

All the people of England put their 5  
money together to give her a present;  
and she chose to spend the money on  
a Nursing Home, where women might  
be trained as nurses. It is next to St.  
Thomas's Hospital in Westminster, by 10  
the Thames. The first thing which you  
see there, when you go in through the  
door, is a statue of Florence Night-  
ingale. She is in her nurse's dress, as  
the soldiers used to see her, and in her 15  
hand she holds a little lamp.

overdone (ɒvədʌn) chose [tʃoʊz] Thomas('s) (tɒməs(ɪz))  
Westminster [wɛs(t)mɪnstə]

GRAMMAR

(1) Dreadful **as** the suffering and illness were, she helped the man to bear them.

Tall **as** he was, he was unable to see over the wall.

(2) She was rich, and might have led a **most happy, useful life** at home.

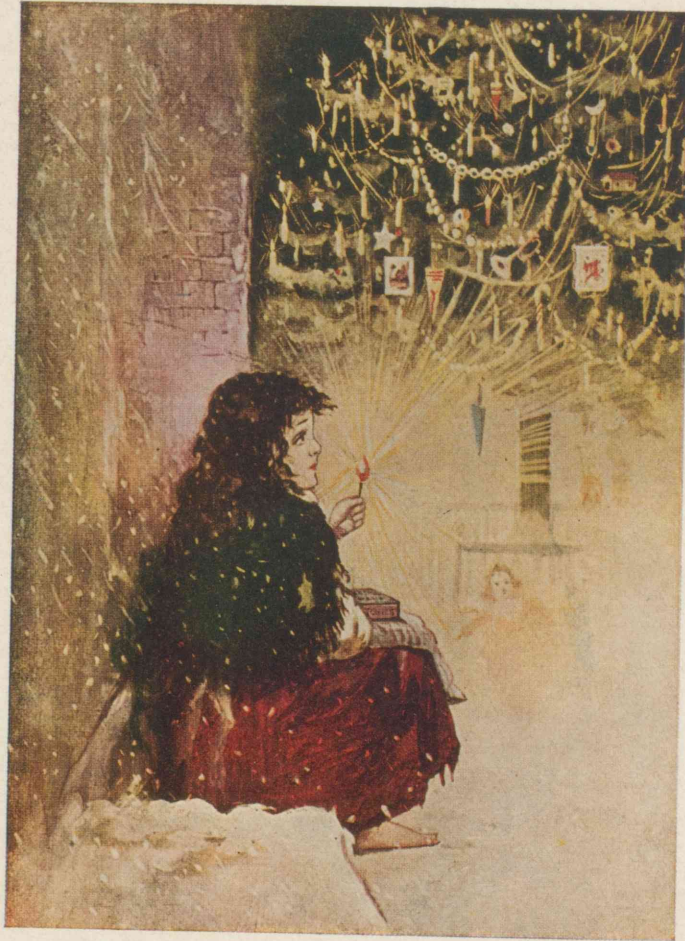
(3) She was so gentle and so eager to make them well, and she had **so wonderful a gift** for nursing.

所以，所以形容詞和動詞的用法。 形容詞和動詞。



LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL.



The Little Match Girl



It was dreadfully cold; it snowed, and was beginning to grow dark, and it was the last night of the year, too—New Year's Eve. <sup>5</sup>

In this cold and darkness a poor little girl was wandering about the streets with bare head and bare feet. She had slippers on when she left home, but what was <sup>10</sup> the good of that? They were very large—old slippers of her mother's—so large that they slipped off the little

wandering [wɒndərɪŋ]

bare [beə]

girl's feet as she hurried across the street to escape two carriages which came galloping along at an immense rate. The one slipper was not to be  
 5 found, and a boy ran off with the other, saying that it would do for a cradle when he had children of his own.

So the little girl wandered along barefooted, with a quantity of matches  
 10 in an old apron, whilst she held a bundle of them in her hand. No one had bought a single match from her during the whole day, nor given her a single farthing. Hungry and pinched  
 15 with cold, the poor little girl crept along, the large flakes of snow covering

---

galloping [gáeləpɪŋ]    barefooted [béəfʊtɪd]    apron [éiprən]  
 farthing [fá:ðɪŋ]

her yellow hair, which curled so beautifully round her face; but her appearance was certainly the last thing she thought of.

In a corner between two houses, one  
 5 projecting beyond the other, she sought shelter, and huddling herself up she drew her poor feet, which were red and blue with cold, under her as well as she could; but she was colder than  
 10 ever and dared not go home, for, as she had sold no matches, her father would beat her. Besides, it was cold at home, for they lived immediately under  
 the roof and the wind blew in, though  
 15 straw and rags had been stuffed in the

---

projecting [prədʒéktɪŋ]    sought [sɔ:t]    beyond [bɪjɔnd]  
 shelter [ʃéltə]    huddling [hʌdlɪŋ]

large cracks. Her little hands were quite benumbed with cold.

Oh, how much good one match would do, if she but take it out of the bundle, draw it across the wall, and warm her fingers in the flame! She drew one out—"Ritsh!" how it sputtered and burned! It burned with a warm, bright flame like a candle, and she bent her hand round it; it was a wonderful light! It appeared to the little girl as if she were sitting before a large iron stove, in which the fire burned brightly and gave forth such comforting warmth. She stretched out her feet to warm them too—but the flame went

straw (stro:)    stuffed (staft)    benumbed (binÁmd)  
ritsh (ritʃ)    sputtered (spátəd)    iron (áien)    stove (stouv)

out, the stove disappeared, and there she sat with a little bit of the burnt-out match in her hand.

Another was lighted; it burned, and where the light fell upon the wall, that became transparent, so that she could see into the room. There the table was covered with a dazzlingly white cloth and fine china, and a roasting goose was smoking most invitingly upon it. But, what was still more delightful, the goose sprang down from the table, and with a knife and fork sticking in its breast, waddled towards the little girl.

disappeared [dìsəpíəd]    transparent [ : anspéərənt]  
dazzlingly [dæzliŋli]    roasting [róustiŋ]    china [tʃáinə]  
invitingly [inváitiŋli]    delightful [diláitful]    waddled [wáddl]

Then the match went out, and she saw nothing but the thick, cold wall.

She lighted another; and now she was sitting under the most splendid Christmas tree. It was larger and more beautifully decorated than the one she had seen at Christmas through the window at the rich merchant's. Thousands of tapers were burning amongst the green branches, and painted pictures, such as she had seen in the shop windows, looked down upon her. She stretched out both her hands when the match was burned out. The innumerable lights rose higher and higher, and she now saw that they were

---

innumerable [injú:mərəbl]

the stars, one of which fell, leaving a long line in the sky.

“Some one is dying now,” the little girl said, for her old grandmother, who alone had loved her, but who was now dead, had said that when a star falls a soul takes its flight up to heaven.

She drew another match across the wall, and in the light it threw around stood her old grandmother, so bright, so mild, and so loving.

“Grandmother,” the little girl cried, “oh, take me with you! I know that you will vanish as soon as the match is burnt out, the same as the warm stove, the delicious roasted goose, and the

---

soul [soul]	flight [flait]	heaven [hévn]
vanish [váenif]		delicious [dilifəs]



Christmas tree!" and hastily she lighted  
the rest of the matches that remained  
in the bundle, for she wished to keep  
her grandmother with her as long as  
5 possible, and the matches burned so  
brightly that it was lighter than day.  
Never before had her grandmother  
appeared so beautiful and so tall, and  
taking the little girl in her arms, in  
10 radiance and joy they flew high, high  
up into the heavens, where she felt  
neither cold, hunger, nor fear, for they  
were with God!

But in the corner between the two  
15 houses, in the cold morning air, sat the  
little girl with red cheeks and a smiling

---

**hastily** [héistil]

mouth. She was frozen to death during  
the last night of the Old Year. The  
first light of the New Year shone upon  
the dead body of the little girl, who sat  
there with the matches, one bundle of 5  
which was nearly consumed. She had  
been trying to warm herself, people  
said. But no one knew what visions  
she had had, or with what splendour  
she had entered with her grandmother 10  
into the joys of a New Year.

—Hans Christian Andersen.



---

**frozen** [fróuzn]

**consumed** [kənsjú:md]

**visions** [víʒənz]

**splendour** [spléndə]

GRAMMAR

What was still more delightful, the goose sprang down from the table, and with a knife and fork sticking in its breast, waddled towards the little girl.

EXERCISE

- (1) 私は何處かへ傘を置き忘れて來た。家を出る時は確かに持つて居ました。
- (2) ある寒い暗い冬の夜、一人の哀れな少女が素足で町をさ迷ひ歩いて居ました。
- (3) このクリスマス、ツリーは私が嘗つてクリスマスの時、ある教會で見たものより遙かに大きくそして又美しく裝飾されてゐます。
- (4) 私は Andersen のお伽噺は大好きです。邦語に譯したものは大抵讀みました。

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

HOME—I.

This afternoon I stood in front of a large schoolhouse, and watched the children march out. Down the stairs and out into the yard they came keeping time to music. As they passed through the gates they began to separate, each going to a different place, yet each going *home*.

About five or six o'clock each evening one may see a stream of men and women coming from the mills, factories, and business houses of a great city. The work of the day is over, and each of the workers is going home.

separate (v.) [sépareit]

workers [wó:kəz]

People often leave their homes to go to the seashore, to some lake, to the woods, or to the mountains, for a vacation. Some cross the ocean and  
5 travel in foreign lands. It is pleasant to watch the great blue waves with their shaggy crests of white, rush against the rocks and dash themselves into spray. To sit beside some laughing  
10 stream, and watch the fish as they play in the clear, deep pools, brings rest and joy. A visit to other countries is full of delight. But no matter where we may go; no matter how much we may  
15 enjoy our visits and vacation trips, we are always glad to return to our homes.

---

foreign [fórin]      shaggy [ʃægi]      crests [krests]  
spray [sprei]      pool [pu:l]

What is this home of which we each are so fond? It is a house, you answer. Yes, it is a house. It is a place where we are sheltered from the winter's cold, the summer's heat, and storms of all  
5 kinds. Here we are provided with food; and here we sleep at night. Home, then, is the place to which we go for food, shelter, and rest. But it is much more than this. All of these  
10 things are provided in hotels and boarding-houses, but we do not think of these places as homes.

The home is the place of all the world most dear to us. Here we enjoy  
15 the love of mother, father, and all of

---

sheltered [ʃéltəd]      provided [prəváiðid]      hotels [ho(u)télz]  
boarding-houses [bó:diŋhàuziz]

the members of the family, and give  
ours in return. Here the thoughts, the  
words, and the actions are those of  
love. The streets, the parks, the cars,  
5 the schools are for all. The home is  
for the family.

Many animals as well as people have  
homes. Sometimes animals occupy the  
same house for several years; and  
10 sometimes they use it for but one  
season. Animals often show much  
skill in building their houses.

Here is a bird home. If you wish to  
visit it, you will have to use a ladder or  
15 else climb the tree in which it is placed.  
The house is made of twigs, and lined

occupy (ókjupai)

skill (skil)



with hair and bits of thread. How  
patiently the parents worked in building  
this home! The baby birds eat, sleep,  
and grow in it, while they are rocked  
by the breezes.

Squirrels build summer homes of  
leaves and twigs high up in the tree  
tops. In winter they live in houses.  
During the bright autumn days the  
squirrels carry nuts and acorns to the  
snug homes.

patiently (péifəntli)

nuts (nʌts)

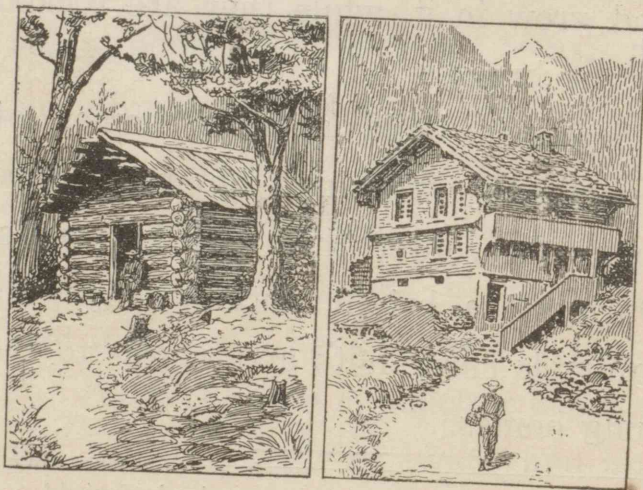
squirrels (skwírelz)

snug (snʌg)

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

HOME—II.

The homes of people differ very much. You know that the homes in your neighbourhood differ in appearance. Some are large and some are small. Some are built of wood, some

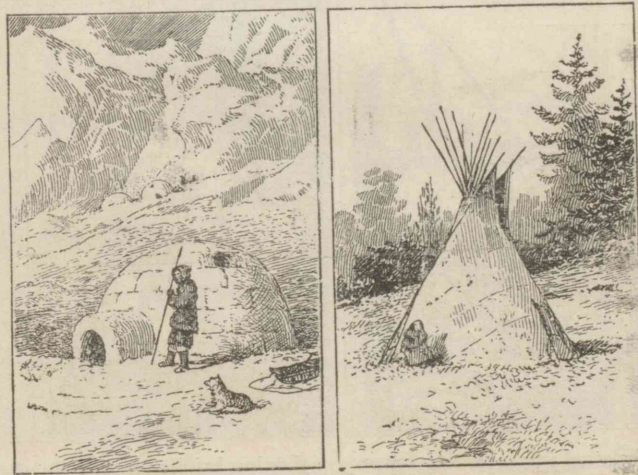


differ (dífə)

neighbourhood (néibəhud)

of brick, and others of stone. These are not the only materials used. Some houses are made of grass; some are made of skins; some are made of mud. The Eskimo builds his house of snow and ice.

The material of which a house is built depends upon climate, upon what



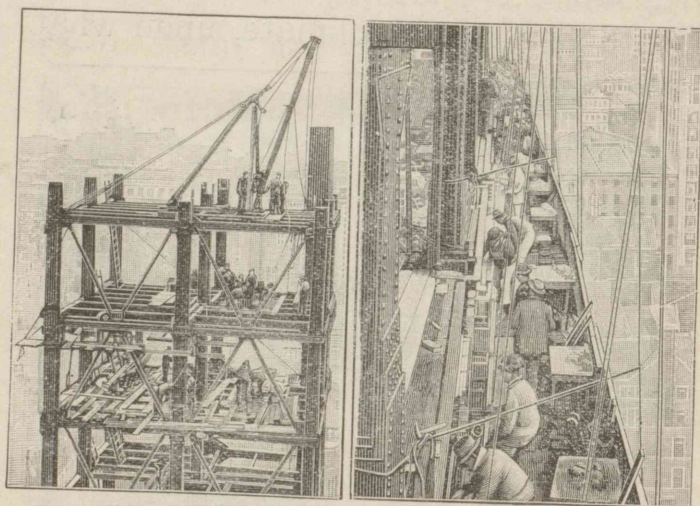
brick (brik)

Eskimo (éskimou)

depends (dipendz)

climate (kláimit)

can be obtained to build with, and upon the skill of the builders. Some people, like animals, wander for themselves or for their flocks. Naturally such people cannot have permanent homes. The home of the Indian is often carried from place to place.



The steel frame of a tower on a skyscraper in New York.

Laying bricks up the side of a steel-framed building.

builders (bɪldəz) naturally (nætʃrəli) permanent (pɜːmənənt)

There is difference between country homes and city homes. In the country each family has its own house, usually made of wood. In a great city there are many buildings known as tenement or apartment houses. In one of these houses there may be fifty families. Each family rents a few rooms from the owner. Of course there are many city people who own their homes. Brick and stone are used a great deal in cities because of the danger from fire.

You know that food and clothing are necessities of life. In most parts of the world shelter is also a necessity. In some parts each man makes the

tenement (tɛnɪmənt) rents (rents) necessity (nɪsɛsɪti)

house for his family. Did the people in your neighbourhood make their own houses? What are they made of? Where did the materials of which they  
5 are come from?

Let us take a journey together, and visit homes in our own, and in other countries. We shall learn how these houses are made, and of what they are  
10 constructed. We shall also come to know something of the people who live in them, and of the countries in which we travel.

---

constructed [kənstrʌktɪd]

GRAMMAR

The material of which a house is built **depends upon** climate, and upon the skill of the builders.

Success in life **depends upon** one's character.

---

Three removes are as bad as a fire.

—Proverb.

Dry bread at home is better than roastbeef abroad.

—Proverb.

---

EXERCISE

- (1) 日本の家屋は普通は木造である。
- (2) 東京には此頃アパートメントと普通言つてゐる建物が澤山出来ました。
- (3) 一つのアパートメントに二十家族も三十家族も住んで居ることがあります。
- (4) 衣食は生活の必需品である。

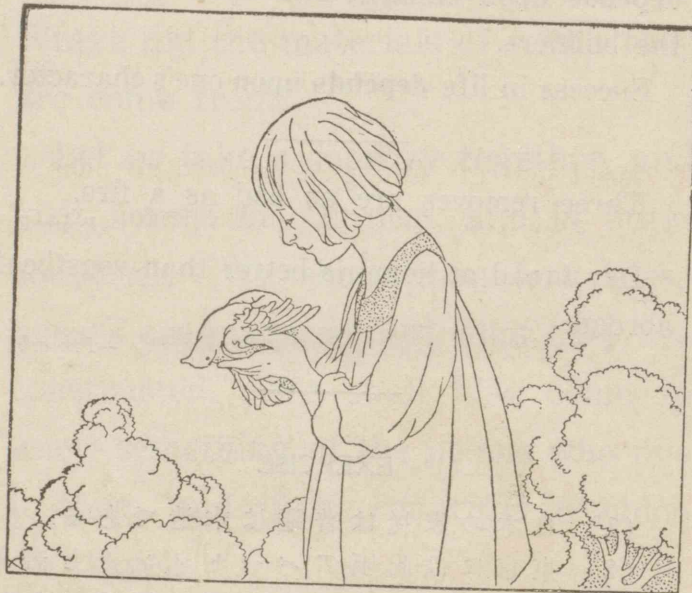
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character [kærɪktə]

roastbeef [rəʊ.tbi:f]

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

MY DOVE.



I had a dove, and the sweet dove died;  
And I have thought it died of grieving:  
Oh, what could it grieve for? Its feet were  
tied

---

**grieving** (grí:vɪŋ)

With a silken thread of my own hand's  
weaving;

Sweet little red feet! Why should you die?

Why would you leave me, sweet bird, why?

You lived alone in the forest-tree, 5

Why, pretty thing, would you not live with  
me?

I kissed you oft and gave you white peas,

Why not live sweetly, as in the green trees?

—John Keats.



---

**silken** (síl:kən)



— 100 —  
With a silver thread of my own hand's  
woven, I have made  
Sweet little red feet! Why should you die?  
Why would you leave the sweet bird why?  
You had a home in the forest-land  
Why would you leave the sweet bird why?  
I heard you of your own free will  
Why would you leave the sweet bird why?  
— John Ford



**LIST OF NEW WORDS**



## List of New Words

---

<b>A</b>							
a-blow	124	arise	87	beginning	130		
accident	101	arrangement	130	beheld	50		
accompany	2	array	26	believe	14		
account	100	ashame	3	beneath	102		
action	101	aside	100	bent	25		
adventure	49	ass	2	benumb	140		
advice	67	astonishment	50	berry	111		
advise	20	astray	16	beyond	139		
afford	35	attention	29	birthplace	56		
alarm	64	awake	115	bitter	77		
alight	50	awful	106	blackbird	10		
almond	12	awhile	54	blanket	66		
amazing	103	<b>B</b>		blower	125		
amongst	116	badly	61	boarding-house	149		
amount	32	ball-dress	23	bob	55		
angel	119	bandage	128	bodice	22		
anxiously	105	bare	137	body	44		
apartment	30	barefoot	138	borrow	97		
appear	87	barge	57	bosom	58		
apron	138	barrel	47	bower	25		
apt	17	basket-ball	34	bramble	53		
		beard	116	breast	86		



foolish	94	glitter	72	heart	117
football	33	glory	119	heaven	143
forehead	44	glossy	10	hedge	17
foreign	148	Gloucestershire	56	herald	119
forth	68	glow	85	heroine	126
fortune	75	gooseberry	11	hockey	33
foul	30	grace	25	holly	111
free	30	gradually	105	honest	39
frequently	105	grandfather	112	honey	53
frighten	55	grasp	72	honour	131
froze	144	Gravesend	61	hook	54
fruitful	57	Greenwich	61	hotel	149
fuel	80	grieve	158	housekeeper	27
fur	48	groan	102	housekeeping	30
further	10	group	104	housewife	27
fuss	107	guard	33	huddle	139
future	6			humble	26
		<b>H</b>		hymn	119
		Hal	79		
		habit	88	<b>J</b>	
<b>G</b>		Hampton	59	ice ( <i>v.</i> )	120
gaily	122	harbour	61	idea	5
gallop	138	hardly	9	illness	134
garbage	30	hardship	100	immediate	31
garment	45	hark	118	immense	58
gem	70	harm	44	impertinent	100
generosity	36	hastily	144	income	96
generous	41	haunt	53	india-rubber	34
germ	30	haymaker	103	inferior	22
giant	105				
glance	107				

injure	45	less	57	miserable	126
innumerable	142	liberty	59	motion	17
inquire	103	lift	102	mount ( <i>v.</i> )	4
invalid	132	likely	29	movies	98
invitingly	141	lime	29	muddy	61
iron	140	line ( <i>v.</i> )	93	Munchausen	49
ivy	112	liner	63	murmur	54
		loaves	78	muscle	54
		luck	31		
<b>J</b>		lucky	131	<b>N</b>	
jeer	6	luggage	131	narrow	40
Jesus	109			nasty	132
jewel	38			naturally	154
joint	119	<b>M</b>		necessity	155
jolly	53	Mack	99	necklace	88
judgement	23	magnificent	102	neigh	50
		maidenhead	58	neighbour	99
		marry	96	neighbourhood	151
		mate	10	Neptune	62
<b>K</b>		material	20	net-ball	34
Kew	59	matter	14	Nightingale	127
kite	124	mattress	132	nobody	6
known	36	meanwhile	105	nut	151
		measure	16		
<b>L</b>		member	30	<b>O</b>	
lad	71	Merlin	88	obtain	30
latest	21	mice	77	occupy	150
lather	47	midst	50	ordor	30
laughter	56	mince	120	oil	67
left-overs	100	mineral	47		
leisure	37				
lend	99				

## LIST OF NEW WORDS (IV)

olive	67	permanent	154	protection	84
orchard	8	Persia	36	prove	14
order	72	Persian	39	provide	149
orphan	78	perspire	44	pudding	112
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overtook	49	pit	42		
Oxford	57	plain	20		
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		plan	96	quality	22
		pleasure	101	quantity	58
		plum	11		
		pointed	10	<b>R</b>	
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pack	130	poorhouse	101	racket	34
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Paterson	96	practice	35	rarely	110
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require	45	sense	3	soda	67
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roastbeef	157	sheep-dog	128	specialty	23
rob	95	shelves	28	speck	10
rode	2	shelter	139	spice	28
rough	72	shelter (v.)	149	splendour	145
rounders	33	shirt	132	sport	32
row	132	shone	70	spray	148
ruddy	54	rick-room	71	sprinkle	30
rug	66	sign	30	spurn	54
Runnymede	58	signal	66	sputter	140
Russia	128	silence	102	squeak	107
		silken	159	squirrel	151
		singer	113	stale	29
		sink	29	stamen	10
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## LIST OF NEW WORDS (IV)

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## LIST OF NEW WORDS (IV)

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## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

The system of notation adopted in the present series is that of the *International Phonetic Association*.

The primary and the secondary accent are shown by (ˈ) (ˌ) respectively, placed on the vowel of the stressed syllable.

A syllabic consonant is marked by (.) underneath it where there might be ambiguity.

### VOWELS

[ɪ]	as in	me	bee	seat
[i]	„	pin	city	become
[e]	„	bed	head	any
[æ]	„	hat	bat	plait
[ɑ:]	„	pass	car	half
[ɔ]	„	on	watch	swan
[ɔɪ]	„	saw	autumn	storm
[o]	„	obey	polite	proceed
[u]	„	bush	wood	wolf
[u:]	„	rule	boot	fruit
[ʌ]	„	cup	love	young
[ə]	„	among	China	father
[ɛɪ]	„	her	girl	burn
[ei]	„	name	maid	pay
[ou]	„	no	home	coat
[ai]	„	ice	tide	sky
[au]	„	house	how	about
[ɔɪ]	„	boil	toy	buoy
[iə]	„	here	beer	near
[ɛə]	„	care	pair	there
[uə]	„	poor	moor	tour

CONSONANTS

[p]	as in	peg	ship	supper
[b]	„	bed	tub	robber
[t]	„	ten	pet	butter
[d]	„	dog	lad	middle
[k]	„	cat	pick	kite
[g]	„	gun	pig	bigger
[m]	„	mat	jam	summer
[n]	„	note	ten	dinner
[ŋ]	„	king	tongue	uncle
[l]	„	long	hill	field
[r]	„	rag	very	sorry
[f]	„	fan	wife	photo
[v]	„	vase	of	curve
[w]	„	wind	sweet	queen
[s]	„	sit	city	prince
[z]	„	zoo	has	rose
[θ]	„	thank	bath	tenth
[ð]	„	this	bath	father
[ʃ]	„	ship	dish	nation
[ʒ]	„	pleasure	vision	transition
[tʃ]	„	chick	catch	teacher
[dʒ]	„	jug	gem	large
[h]	„	hen	house	heart
[j]	„	you	yard	yacht
[ç]	„	ich		
[x]	„	loch		

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