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# THE NEW KING'S CROWN READERS

THIRD  
REVISED  
EDITION

BOOK  
III



広島大学図書

2000023774

THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD.



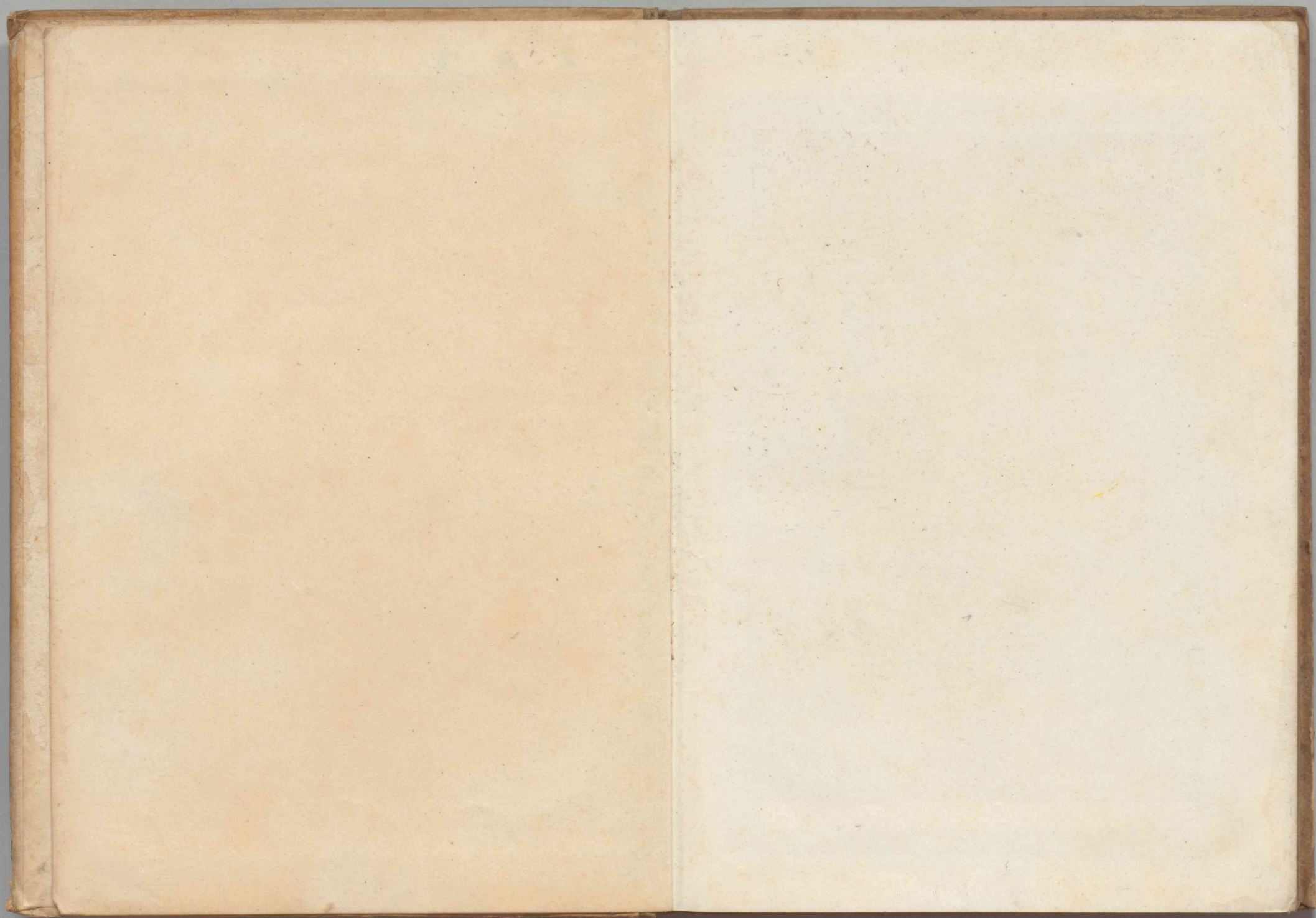


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PICTORIAL RUMOUR.

(Lesson 24.)

昭和九年十二月二十七日  
文部省檢定濟  
師範學校英語科・中學校・實業學校外國語科用

# THE NEW KING'S CROWN READERS

THIRD REVISED EDITION



THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD



廣島大學  
圖書印



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(The italics show lessons in vers.)

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# BOOK THREE

## LESSON ONE

### A PIECE OF GOOD ADVICE



Two gentlemen were sitting in a street-car and discussing their holidays which were just over.

street-car [strí:tka:]

discussing [diskásin]



The first one said: "We went to Ireland, but we didn't enjoy ourselves a bit. The climate was very bad, and the weather very damp. I hated it."

His friend replied, "We went to Ireland, too. The weather was damp, as you say. We expected that. But what really annoyed us was the fact that the whole place is full of Roman Catholics."

When the tram stopped, an old Irishman who had been sitting opposite them got up and said, "I am sorry that you didn't like Ireland, but if you want a real nice place to go to for a holiday, I should

Ireland [áíələnd]      ourselves [əʊəsəlvs]      hated [héitid]  
annoyed [ənóid]      fact [fækt]      Roman [róumən]  
Catholics [kéθəlikz]      Irishman [áírɪʃmən]

advise you to go to hell. You will find no damp there whatever, and very few Roman Catholics."

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

**What** really annoyed us was the fact that the whole place is full of Roman Catholics.

Hard work tends not only to give us rest for the body, but, **what** is even more important, peace to the mind.

( 2 )

You will find **no** damp there **whatever**.

There is **no** doubt **whatever** that imitation pearls are not so beautiful as the genuine.

---

hell [hel]      whatever [wətévə]      doubt [daʊt]  
imitation [imíteifən]      pearls [pə:lz]      genuine [dʒénjuin]



LESSON TWO

STICK TO YOUR BUSH



One day, when I was a lad, a party of boys and girls from our school were going into the country to pick berries.

I got my basket, and was going out of the gate, when my father called me back.

party [pá:ti]

berries [bériz]

He took hold of my hand, and said to me:

“Harry, my boy, what are you going for—to pick berries, or play?”

“To pick berries,” I replied.

“Then, Harry,” said he, “I want to tell you one thing. It is this: when you find a good bush, don't leave it to try and find a better one. The other boys and girls will run about, picking one or two berries here, and one or two there, wasting a great deal of time, but getting very few berries. If you do as they do, you will come back with an almost empty basket. If you want to get berries, the thing for

Harry [há:ri]

try [trai]

empty [é:pti]



you to do is to stick to your bush."

I went with the party, and we had a splendid time. But it was just as my father had said. No sooner had one of the boys found a good bush than he called to his companions, and they would leave their places and run off to see what he had found.

But my father's words kept ringing in my ears, and I stuck to my bush. When I had done with one, I went to another and finished that; and then I took another. When night came, I had a large basketful of ripe berries, more than all the others'

splendid [spléndid]

companions [kəmpənjənz]

basketful [bá:skitful]

put together; and I was not half so tired as they were.

I went home very happy that night, and when my father looked at my basketful of ripe berries, he said, "Well done, Harry. You see it was just as I told you. Always stick to your bush."

Not long after that my father died, and then I had to make my own way in the world as best I could. But I never forgot the lesson taught me by that day's berry-picking. I always stuck to my bush.

When I had a good place, and was getting on well, I was in no hurry to

taught [tɔ:t]

berry-picking [béripikin]



leave it and spend days and weeks in  
trying to find a better place. When other  
young men would say, "Come with us, and  
we will find you something better to do,"  
I shook my head, and stuck to my bush.

After a while, my employers took me  
into partnership with them in their busi-  
ness. The habit of sticking to my business  
led to my success. I owe all I have to  
the lesson my father taught me when he  
said, "Stick to your bush."

---

shook [ʃuk]    employers [ɪmˈplɔɪəz]    partnership [pɑːtnəʃɪp]  
habit [hæbɪt]    success [səkˈsɛs]    owe [ou]

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The others **will run** about, **picking** (=and will pick) one or two berries here and there, **wasting** (=and will waste) a great deal of time, but **getting** (=will get) very few berries.

The others **ran** about, **picking** (=and picked) one or two here and there, **wasting** (=and wasted) a great deal of time, but **getting** (=got) very few berries.

( 2 )

**No sooner had** one of the boys **found** a good bush **than** he called to his companions.

**No sooner had** the papers **begun** collecting the fund **than** the subscriptions came in thick and fast.

---

collecting [kəˈlektɪŋ]    fund [fʌnd]  
subscriptions [səbskrɪpʃənz]



( 3 )

keep	kept	kept
lead	led	led
spend	spent	spent
stick	stuck	stuck
forget	forgot	forgotten
ring	rang	rung
shake	shook	shaken

PROVERBS

- (1) A tree <sup>(such is)</sup> often transplanted neither grows nor thrives.
- (2) A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- (3) Between two stools you fall to the ground.

transplanted [trænsplá:ntid] thrives [θraivz] rolling [róuliŋ]  
 moss [mɔs] stools [stuzlz] fall [fɔ:l]

LESSON THREE

ALBERT



In the early days of the World War, a steady <sup>般到</sup> stream of stretchers poured into a Belgian field hospital. <sup>病院</sup> There were few nurses and fewer surgeons, <sup>and they were</sup> all working

steady [stédi] stretchers [strétʃəz] poured [pɔ:d]  
 Belgian [béldʒən] nurses [né:siz] surgeons [sɔ:dʒənz]



feverishly to serve the needs of the brave fellows brought in on those stretchers.

A Red Cross nurse knew that a newly arrived wounded soldier would die unless he had immediate assistance. She knew what to do for him, but she could not do it alone.

Looking desperately about, her eyes fell upon a man who was walking through the hospital, stopping with a cheery word at each bed. She called to him.

“Can you obey orders?” she asked.

“I think so,” he said.

---

feverishly [fɪ:vərɪʃli]	serve [sə:v]	newly [nju:li]
arrived [ə'raɪvd]	soldier [səʊldʒə]	unless [ʌnləs]
assistance [ə'sɪstəns]	desperately [dɛspə'ɪtli]	
cheery [tʃɪəri]	obey [əbeɪ]	

“Then come here at once.”

As he stood beside her, she worked skilfully with brief, quick orders, which her helper carried out quietly and effectively. In a few minutes the work was done. The soldier, his life saved, lay bandaged and comfortable upon a clean bed.

The nurse turned gratefully to her assistant.

“You are a good worker,” she said. “You know how to take orders. I should like to know your name so that I may tell this soldier who helped save his life.”

---

skilfully [skɪlfuli]	brief [brɪ:f]	helper [hɛlpə]
effectively [ɪfɛktɪvli]	bandaged [bændɪdʒd]	
gratefully [grɛɪtfuli]	assistant [ə'sɪstənt]	worker [wɔ:kə]



“It was you who saved his life,” said the stranger, “but if the soldier wants to know my name, you may tell him that the men here call me Albert.”



ALBERT I.

This was Albert I.,  
King of the Belgians.

He met a tragic death  
in February, 1934, by a  
fall while climbing a  
crag. During the

World War, he did  
many brave things that made everybody  
admire and love him. It was said that  
he was “every inch a king.”

stranger [stréindzə]    Albert [ælbət]    tragic [trædzik]  
death [deθ]    crag [kræg]    admire [ædmáio]  
inch [intʃ]

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

It was you **who** saved his life.

It was the boys **that** were to blame for the  
mistake. *The boys were to blame for the mistake.*

( 2 )

I should like to know your name **so that** I may  
tell it to this soldier.

I stayed on **so that** he **might** not feel lonely.

( 3 )

The soldier, (with) his life **saved**, lay bandaged  
and comfortable.

I saw a horse, a heavy baggage **strapped** on  
his back.

blame [bleim]    mistake [mistéik]    lonely [lounli]  
baggage [bægídʒ]    strapped [stræpt]



( 4 )

He did <sup>every</sup> so many brave things that made everybody **admire** him.

The burglar could not **make** the boy **tell** him where his master kept his cash.

( 5 )

**Looking** desperately about, her eyes fell upon a man. (=As she looked desperately~)

( 6 )

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| new-ly       | quiet-ly     |
| real-ly      | quick-ly     |
| skilful-ly   | grateful-ly  |
| beautiful-ly | plentiful-ly |
| effective-ly | desperate-ly |

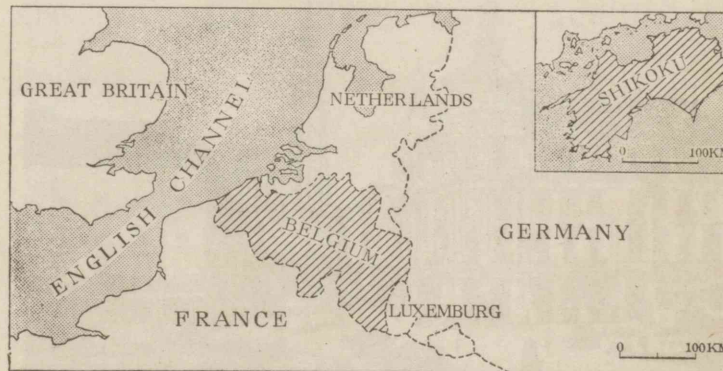
burglar [bɜːglə]

cash [kæʃ]

## LESSON FOUR

### BELGIUM

Belgium is a very small country in Europe. Its greatest breadth east and west is one hundred and sixty miles. Its greatest length is one hundred and fifteen miles.



SHIKOKU IS NOT MUCH SMALLER THAN BELGIUM.

Belgium [bɛldʒəm]

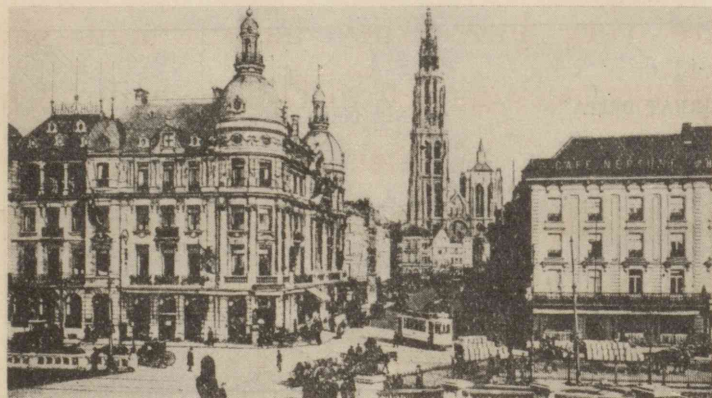
breadth [bredθ]

length [leŋθ]



But though it has an area of only 11,744 square miles, it has a population of nearly eight millions, which makes it the most densely populated <sup>and it</sup> country in Europe.

In some parts of the country, the people are like bees in a swarm. One wonders how they all get a living. The



ANTWERP, THE IMPORTANT SEAPORT IN BELGIUM.

though [ðou]                      population [pəpjuleɪʃən]  
populated [pəpjuleɪtɪd]        swarm [swɔ:m]

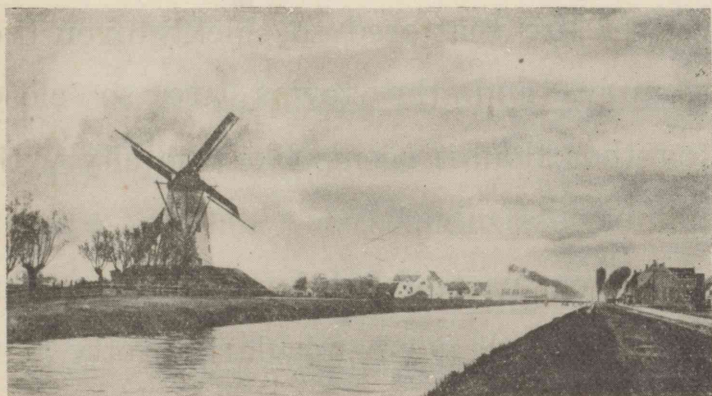
houses are scattered so thickly over the country, and the towns are so close together that it seems like one city with numberless suburbs.

A great part of Belgium is flat, so that the country is not particularly pretty, but to make up for this, some of the towns are very fine. They have quaint old houses, such as are to be seen only in a few places in other countries. In the market-place of Brussels, the capital of Belgium, you can see old houses all around you.

The lowlands of Belgium strongly

scattered [skæɪtəd]                      numberless [nʌmbəlis]  
particularly [pə'tɪkjʊləli]              quaint [kweɪnt]  
market-place [mɑ:kɪtpleɪs]              Brussels [brʌslz]  
lowlands [ləʊləndz]





THE LOWLANDS OF BELGIUM.

resemble Holland. Here we have beautiful green fields and gardens separated by canals and ditches.

Manufacturing is an important industry here. Belgian table linen, fine and beautifully woven, is known the world over. Belgium's woollen cloths

resemble [rizémbəl]	Holland [hólənd]	separated [sépəreitid]
canals [kənælz]	ditches [dítʃiz]	linen [línin]
manufacturing [mænʃufæktʃəriŋ]	woollen [wúlin]	

are also of a very superior quality, while in the manufacture of iron and steel, and of exquisite and dainty laces, this little country ranks very high.

Belgium has been called the "workshop of Europe," and when we travel from town to town and note the factories everywhere rearing their smoke stacks to the sky and filling the air with the din of their machinery, we are led to see that the name is an apt one.

quality [kwóliti]	steel [sti:l]	exquisite [ékskwizit]
dainty [déinti]	laces [léisiz]	ranks [ræŋks]
rearing [ríəriŋ]	stacks [stæks]	din [din]
machinery [məʃi:nəri]	apt [æpt]	



GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Though Belgium has a small area, it has a population of eight millions, **which** (=and this fact) makes it the most densely populated country in Europe.

( 2 )

They have quaint old houses, **such as** you may not see at many other places.

Virtues (**such as** uprightness and honesty) are not always highly appreciated.

( 3 )

breadth < broad	truth < true
length < long	health < heal
width < wide	wealth < weal
strength < strong	youth < young

virtues [vɜ:tju:z]

appreciated [ə'pri:ʃieitɪd]

strength [streŋθ]

LESSON FIVE

HUMAN NEEDS

Why must men and women work? Not very long ago, one American plane was destroyed by striking against a mountain on a desolate island near Alaska. For the fliers to have stayed where their plane was wrecked would have meant certain death; so they set out in search of help.

As the men pushed through the lonely wilderness, they needed food. Food satisfied their hunger and kept up their

human [hju:mən]	destroyed [distróid]	striking [stráikiŋ]
desolate [désolit]	Alaska [əlæskə]	fliers [fláiəz]
wrecked [rekt]	pushed [puʃt]	wilderness [wíldənɪs]
satisfied [sætɪsfaɪd]		hunger [hʌŋgə]



strength. So each day they ate a little of their small supply and wondered what they should do if they did not find help before the last of their food was gone.

The fliers needed clothing. Their warm

HOW MAN USES PLANTS FOR HIS NEEDS			
	fruits	vegetables	cereals
FOOD			
CLOTHES	cotton	flax	rubber
SHELTER	wood	reeds	grass
TRANSPORTATION	wood	linen sails from flax	
COMMUNICATION	wooden poles	This paper is made from wood pulp	
TOOLS	wood	straw	wood

clothing [klóuðin]

clothing protected them from cold and snow.

The fliers needed shelter. At the end of each day they had to seek a place where they could sleep (protected from bad weather and wild animals.)

Food, clothes, shelter—these three

HOW MAN USES ANIMALS FOR HIS NEEDS			
FOOD	milk	cream	meat
CLOTHES	leather	silk	wool
SHELTER	Indian tent	animal skins	Eskimo tent
TRANSPORTATION	horse	camel	elephant

protected [prətékʰtɪd]

shelter [ʃéltə]

seek [si:k]



things the fliers needed. But these were not all their needs. To obtain food, clothes, and shelter, they needed other things.

The airmen needed some means of transportation, or, in other words, some way of carrying things from place to place. As long as their backs would bear up under their loads, their own bodies were a means of transportation. But if these fliers had had a dog team and a sled, they could have covered ground more swiftly.

The fliers needed some means of com-

obtain [əbtéin]	airmen [éamen]
transportation [trænspɔ:téifən]	team [tim]
sled [sləd]	communication [kəmju:nikéifən]

munication, or, in other words, some way of sending messages. The airmen knew that if only they could let people know what had happened, a rescue party would be sent to their aid.

Meanwhile, the people of the United States were reading the papers anxiously and wondering what fate had befallen the two airmen. A week passed, then the eighth day, the ninth day, and still no word. Everyone feared that the men had died.

But on the tenth day the men reached a United States fort where there was a

happened [hæpənd]	rescue [réskjʊ:]	aid [eid]
meanwhile [mí:nwáil]	United [ju:náitid]	
anxiously [æŋkjəsli]	fate [feit]	befallen [bifólən]
feared [fiəd]	fort [fɔ:t]	

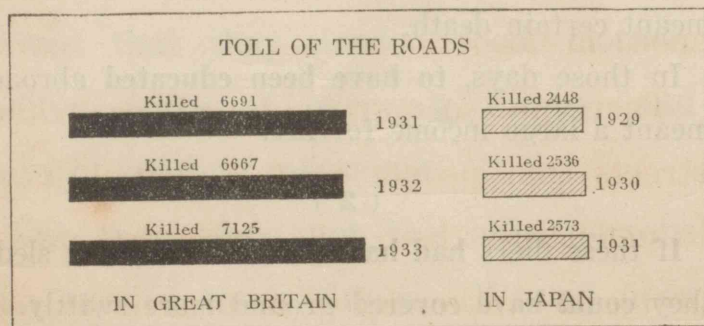






## LESSON SIX

### SAFETY FIRST



In the World War, 48,900 American soldiers were either killed or died of wounds. This is an enormous number, indeed, but you will be surprised to hear that more deaths are caused every year in America by accidents.

enormous [ɪn'ɔːməs]

The most dangerous weapon today is not the rifle or poison gas, but the automobile which moves silently at a high speed in the streets.

There are so many automobiles in the streets that people on foot find it hard to get across them. So every day many people are either killed or injured by the machine in which we all like to ride.

It is easy to blame the drivers for all these accidents, but it is not always fair to do so.

Perhaps the most common cause of automobile accidents is the carelessness

weapon [wépən]    rifle [ráɪfl]    poison [póɪzn]    gas [gæs]  
injured [ɪndʒəd]    carelessness [kéəlisnis]



on the part of the people who are too much in a hurry to cross the street. Have you not had some such experiences when a car rushed past you so closely that it just missed striking you by a few inches? It must have brought your heart into your mouth and made your knees tremble. Let us hope that it made you not only thankful for your escape, but also more careful.

One of the most important safety rules is to cross the streets only at the crossings, and also to follow the directions given by the traffic policeman who stands at the

experiences [ɪkspɪəriənsɪz]      missed [mɪst]      knees [ni:z]  
 tremble [trɛmbl]      careful [kɛəfʊl]      crossings [krɔ:sɪŋz]  
 directions [dɪrɛkʃənz]      given [gɪvn]      traffic [træfɪk]  
 policeman [pəlɪsmən]

corner. But some foolish people get impatient with waiting on the footpath, and rush into the roadway without



1. A TRAFFIC POLICE-WOMAN IN GEORGIA.  
 2. A TRAFFIC POLICE-MAN IN LONDON.  
 3. A TRAFFIC POLICE-MAN IN EAST AFRICA.

foolish [fú:lɪʃ]      impatient [ɪmpéɪʃənt]      roadway [rɔ:ðwei]



waiting for the sign. They are apt to forget that the policeman stands there to keep us from getting hurt and to see that the traffic moves as fast as it can with safety.

It is better to be safe than <sup>(to be)</sup> sorry, or to have your parents and friends sorry. There is a rhyme that may help you to think and be more careful. It is supposed to be on the tombstone of a man who was in a hurry.

*Here lies the body of William Jay,  
Who died maintaining his right of way;  
He was right, dead right as he hurried*

---

sign [sain]      tombstone [tú:mstoun]      William [wíljəm]  
Jay [dʒei]      maintaining [mentéiniŋ]

(along),

*But he's just as dead as if he'd been  
wrong.*

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The policeman stands in the street **to keep us from** getting hurt.

The policeman stands in the street **to see that** we do not get hurt.

( 2 )

The car missed striking the boy **by** a few inches.  
I am taller than my sister **by** six inches.

---

he's [hi:z]

he'd [hi:d]



## LESSON SEVEN

### THE BOY SCOUTS

One morning, not long ago, a poor working man found his wife and two of his children very ill—so ill, indeed, that they had to be taken to hospital.

The man was left with one little child and his home to look after. What was he to do? He had to go to the factory; otherwise, he would get no money to buy food.

So he asked a neighbour's wife to look into his house every now and then, to

---

scouts [skauts]    wife [waif]    otherwise [ʌðəwaiz]

see that the child was all right. In the afternoon, as soon as he could finish his



work, he hurried home, and he got there early.

To his great surprise, however, he found the house quite neat and clean, and



the tea things laid out ready for him. Everything was as nice as if his wife had been there. In the kitchen was a boy <sup>whom</sup> he did not know <sup>(him)</sup>, cooking his food while another healthy-looking boy was playing with his child, who had been nicely washed and dressed.

When he asked the boys who they were, he found that they were boy scouts. <sup>who are you</sup>

They had meant to get everything ready for him, and then to slip away before he got home.

For about a fortnight, until the mother was well enough to come out of the <sup>(is)</sup>

healthy [hélθi]

hospital, the two scouts came every day, and put the house straight.



Not long ago, an old gentleman was in a back street in London, when a man suddenly knocked him down, snatched his watch out of his pocket, and ran off with

knocked [nɒkt]

snatched [snætʃt]



it.

Just then, a boy scout came round the corner, and dashed off after the thief, shouting "Stop thief!" as loudly as he could.

The man finding himself hard pressed, threw away the watch he had stolen and darted off.

The boy picked up the watch, and ran quickly back to the old gentleman who was very much upset. So the boy, having put the watch into the old gentleman's pocket, called a cab, put him into it, and sent him off home.

dashed [dæʃt]

thief [θi:f]

threw [θru:]

stolen [stóulən]

upset [ʌpsét]

cab [kæb]

But he never gave his name, or said who he was, because the scouts keep their work secret, just like Santa Claus.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

**To his great surprise**, he found the house quite neat and clean.

**To my great joy**, I have received the news of his success.

( 2 )

Another boy was playing with his child, who **had been nicely washed**.

A celebration was being held for the opening of a new bridge, which **had been nicely built**.

secret [sí:krit]

Santa Claus [sántə kló:z]

news [nju:z]

celebration [sèlibréiʃən]

held [held]



( 3 )

So the boy, **having put** the watch into the old gentleman's pocket, called a cab and put him into it.

The boy, **having learned** the language from a foreigner, was successful in the examination.

( 4 )

mean	meant	meant
steal	stole	stolen
hold	held	held
put	put	put
upset	upset	upset

---

foreigner [fórina]

successful [səksésful]



## LESSON EIGHT

### NATIONAL FLAGS

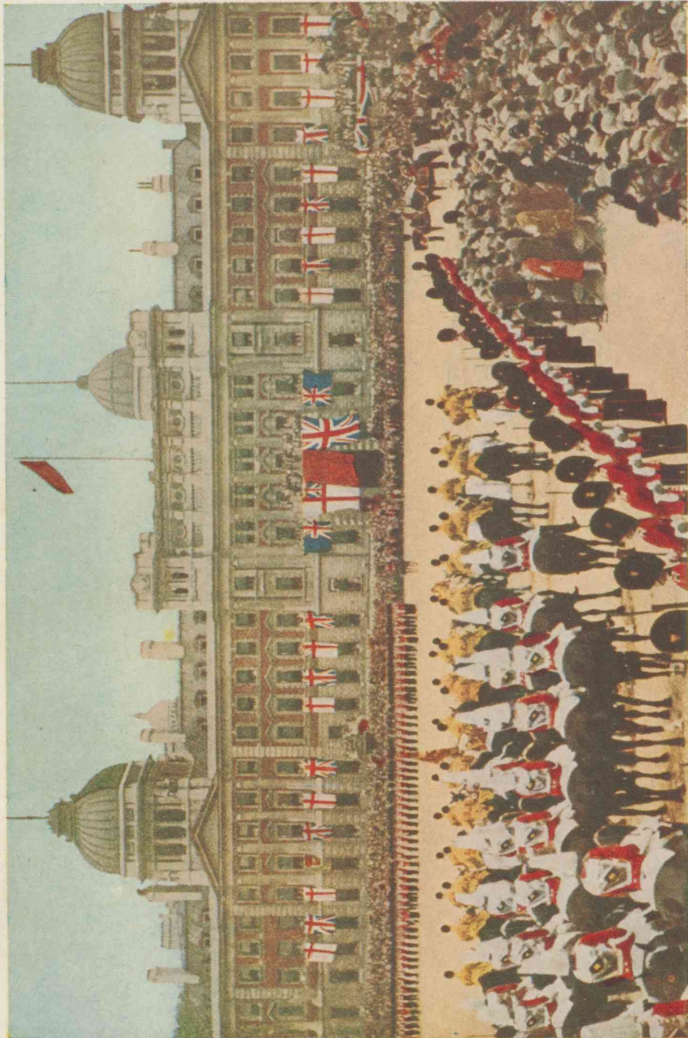
Most boys and girls like flags, and little children are very fond of carrying them about. Now, each country in the world has its own flag, and of this the people are very proud.

A flag means a great deal, and so we must not think of it only as a piece of silk or linen. It is far more than that, for it stands for the land to which we belong.

Sometimes you will see the flag flying

proud [praud]

silk [silk]



THE PRIDE OF THE NATION.



from a big tower, or from some other building in your town. Then it tells you to think of the Emperor's birthday, it may be, or of some other great event.

There are days, however, when the flag does not fly from the top of the flag-staff. Sometimes it is only run up half-mast high, and then we know that something sad has taken place. Perhaps



tower [táuə]

flag-staff [flægsta:f]

half-mast [há:fmú:st]

some great soldier or statesman is dead, and the flag bids us mourn.

A ship is sometimes in need of help when she is out at sea. Then the flag flies upside down, and this means that the ship is in great distress.

You will now see that our flag has many uses, and that it is quite right for us all to honour our flag because it belongs to our native land.

Once King Edward VII. of Great Britain went to Portugal, which (you know) is a country to the west of Spain. When he landed at Lisbon, it was very wet and *rany*

statesman [stéitsmən]

bids [bidz]

mourn [mə:n]

upside [ʌpsaid]

distress [distrés]

Edward [édwəd]

Portugal [pó:tjugəl]

Spain [spein]

Lisbon [lízbən]



muddy. So the (good) people laid down some carpet for him to walk over. But just at the last moment it was found that the strip of carpet was too short for this purpose.

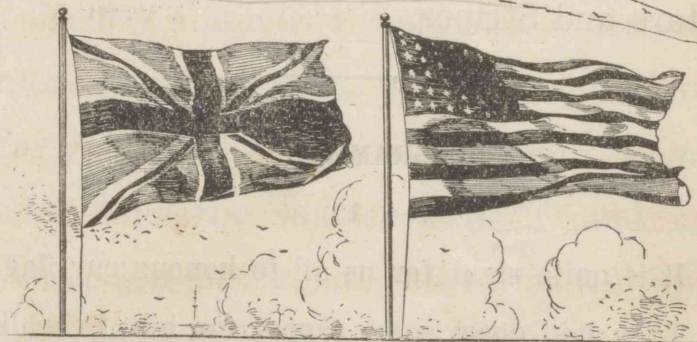
Very quickly the people laid down a large flag so that the king should not have to step in the mud. But when the king saw that it was the flag of the country, he stepped off in the mud rather than walk upon it.

This story gives us a lesson in respecting our national flag.

Our flag has a red ball on a white

muddy [má:di]      strip [stri:p]      purpose [pú:pəs]  
mud [mʌd]      rather [rá:ðə]

ground. This ball, you all know, represents the sun, and our country is called the Empire of the Rising Sun.



THE UNION JACK AND THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The British flag is called the Union Jack. It has three crosses on it to represent England, Scotland and Ireland, of which the United Kingdom is made up. The Union Jack also stands for the whole

represents [rèprizénts]      Union [jú:mjən]  
Kingdom [kíŋdəm]



of the British Empire.

The American flag has forty-eight stars and thirteen stripes. It is called the Stars and Stripes.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

It is quite right **for** us all **to** honour our flag. They laid down some carpet **for** him **to** walk over.

( 2 )

The flag **bids** us **mourn** for the death of some statesman.

His physical condition does not **allow** him **to** go abroad.

---

stripes [straips]      physical [fɪzɪkəl]      condition [kənɪdɪʃən]

LESSON NINE

WELLINGTON AND THE PLOUGHBOY

Nearly a hundred years ago, a party of men were working in the fields on a farm in the south of England. Among them was the farmer himself, and his young son George. George was a bright and clever boy, who knew that there was no one like his father, and that what his father said was worth paying attention to.

All of a sudden the farmer saw, away in the distance, a party of horsemen, in

---

Wellington [wélɪŋtən]      ploughboy [pláubɔɪ]      worth [wɜːθ]  
attention [əténʃən]      horsemen [hóːsmən]



red coats and white breeches, <sup>(to)</sup> come galloping over the hill.

One of his fields was just beginning to show the promise of a fine crop of wheat, which he was very anxious to keep from being spoiled by the horses and dogs of the sportsmen. He watched them for a little while, to see where they were going.

They seemed to be <sup>= which way</sup> heading straight towards his field, so he called to his boy:

“George, run to the gate of the wheat-field. Keep it closed, and mind, do not on any account open it to let those gentlemen <sup>(pass)</sup> through.”

breeches [brítʃɪz]      galloping [gæləpɪŋ]      wheat [wi:t]  
sportsmen [spó:tsmən]      wheat-field [wi:tfi:ld]  
account [əkáunt]      gentlemen [dʒéntlmən]

George ran to the gate, and had got it nicely bolted when the party rode up.

“Open the gate, boy,” ordered one of the gentlemen.

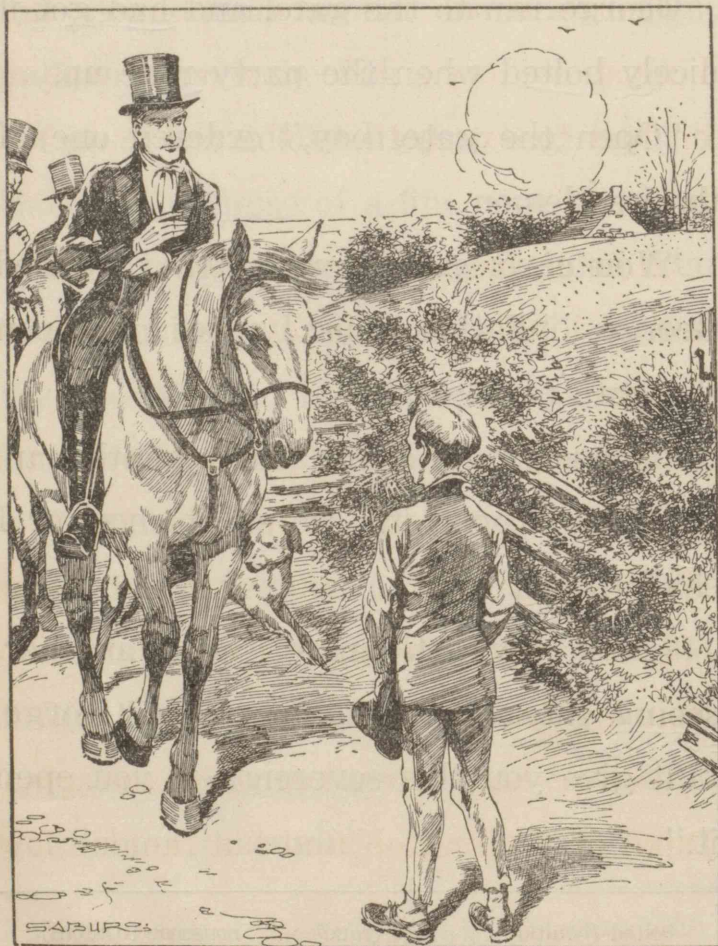
“You can’t get through here,” replied George. <sup>= answer</sup> “Father says I must not open the gate to anybody.”

“Nonsense!” cried the gentleman. “You must open it. Do so at once, or I shall thrash you.”

“Here, my little man,” said another, seeing the threat did not move George, <sup>= as he saw</sup> “I’ll give you this sovereign if you open it.”

bolted [bóultɪd]      rode [roud]      nonsense [nónsəns]  
thrash [θræʃ]      sovereign [sóvrɪn]





George shook his head. "Father says I must not open it to any one," was all he had to say both to their threats and bribes.

Then an old gentleman, with a big nose and a kindly look in his eye, spoke to George.

"My boy," he said, "you will open the gate to me, surely. I am the Duke of Wellington, and I am used to being obeyed. Open the gate, I command you, that my friends and I may pass."

George had often heard of the great Duke of Wellington and his famous love

---

threats [θrets]

bribes [braibz]

Duke [dju:k]

command [kəmá:nd]



of duty. He took off his hat to the great man, and replied, very readily for so young a boy, that he could not think the Duke would wish him to disobey his orders. He was told to keep the gate shut, and not let any one pass through the field.

This answer delighted the Duke, who loved moral courage above all things. He raised his hat to the brave lad, and, turning to the rest of the hunters, said—

“I honour any one who can do his duty in the face both of bribery and threats. With an army of such soldiers, I could conquer the whole world.”

---

disobey [dísobéi]	delighted [diláitid]	moral [móræl]
courage [kárídʒ]	hunters [hántəz]	bribery [bráibəri]
army [á:mi]	conquer [kóŋkə]	

The Duke turned his horse about, and led the party off from the gate. George ran back to his father, shouting, “Hurrah for the Duke of Wellington!”

---

**GRAMMAR**

( 1 )

George knew **that** there was no one like his father, **and that** what his father said was worth paying attention to.

The boy said **that** he should like to oblige the gentlemen, **but that** he could not do so.

( 2 )

**Open** the gate at once, **or** I shall thrash you.

---

hurrah [hurú:]	oblige [əbláidʒ]
----------------	------------------



Be good to other people, **and** they will, in their turn, be good to you.

( 3 )

George ran to the gate, and had **got** it nicely **bolted** when the party rode up.

He sent his son to England to **have** him **educated** at Oxford.

( 4 )

I am used **to being obeyed**.

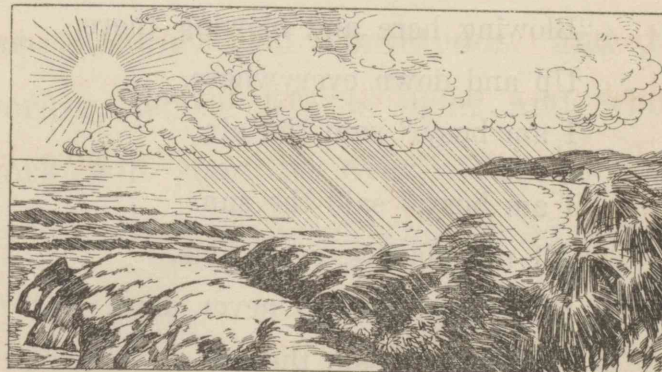
The man was not accustomed **to being treated** so rudely.

---

Oxford [ɒksfəd]    accustomed [əkʌstəmd]    treated [tri:tɪd]

## LESSON TEN

### DAY



“I am busy,” said the sea.

“I am busy. Think of me,  
Making continents to be.

I am busy,” said the sea.

“I am busy,” said the rain.

“When I fall, it’s not in vain;



Wait and you will see the grain.  
I am busy," said the rain.

"I am busy," said the air.

"Blowing here and blowing there,  
Up and down everywhere.

I am busy," said the air.

"I am busy," said the sun.

"All my planets, every one,  
Know my work is never done.

I am busy," said the sun.

Sea and rain and air and sun,  
Here's a fellow toiler:—one  
Whose task will soon be done.

—*Sir C. Spring Rice.*

\* \* \*

---

planets [plænits]

toiler [tɔɪlə]

This striking little poem points a sharp contrast between the sea, the rain, the air, and the sun, whose work is so great, far-reaching, and continuous, and the worker, whose life is brief and whose work will soon be over. Yet he toils, feeling that his work cannot be thrown away.

This poem shows well that great effects can be produced by the use of the simplest of words.

---

sharp [ʃaɪp]    contrast [kɒntræst]    far-reaching [fɑːri:tʃɪŋ]  
continuous [kən'tɪnjuəs]    toil [tɔɪl]    effects [ɪfɛkts]  
produced [prədʒuːst]

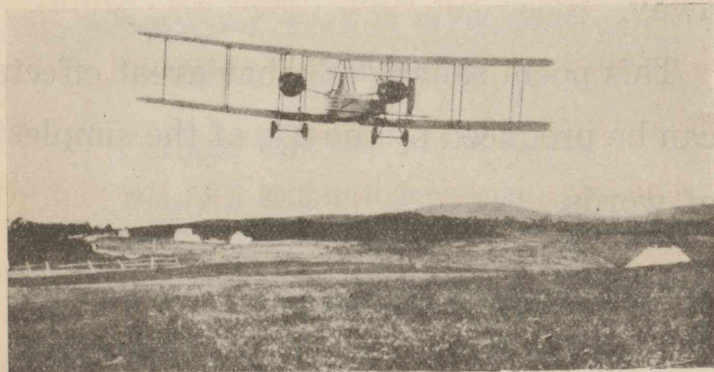


LESSON ELEVEN

THE FIRST FLIGHT ACROSS

THE ATLANTIC

An English newspaper had offered a prize of £10,000 to the first man who could fly from America to Europe within a certain time. Two airmen, <sup>(who were)</sup> named



THE START OF THE FIRST FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Atlantic [ət'læntɪk]      offered [ɔ'fəd]      prize [praɪz]  
within [wɪðɪn]

Brown and Alcock, made up their minds to do it. It was a very dangerous thing to attempt, for nothing on so big a scale had ever been done before and very little was known about the high air currents between Europe and America.

But on June 14th, 1919, these two brave men, starting from St. John's, Newfoundland, made the attempt, and did in fact win the prize.

The wind was blowing in the right direction. "If this wind holds," said one of them, "we shall do it in sixteen hours." They had hardly started when

Alcock [ɔ:l'kɒk]      nothing [nʌθɪŋ]      scale [skeɪl]  
current [kʌrənt]      St. John's [snt dʒɔnz]  
Newfoundland [nju:faʊndlənd]



they flew into dense fog. Fog above, fog below, they could not see where they were going; they could not even be sure whether they were flying right way up or upside down; for when a flying machine is going at great speed, it flies almost equally well either way.

They had started in the afternoon, at about four o'clock. A strong gale with sleet and hail was blowing. As they mounted into high air, it became so cold that everything froze. They sat within the shelter of their machine; but if they tried to look out over the side, the sleet

---

equally [i:kwəli]      gale [geil]      sleet [sli:t]      hail [heil]  
 mounted [máuntid]      froze [frouz]      sat [sæt]

and ice took bits out of their faces.) The fog was so thick <sup>after</sup> that they did not know whether they were high up or low down; <sup>(near clouds)</sup> no horizon could be seen—nothing but <sup>= only</sup> mist. This went on for hours. Once, as they came down, they nearly struck the water, and found that they were flying almost upside down. <sup>(Had they not</sup> righted themselves quickly, they would <sup>have been drowned.)</sup>

After flying for nearly twelve hours they caught sight of the pole-star. By this they <sup>= all</sup> were able to <sup>= can</sup> correct their course and find out in what direction they were

---

ice [ais]      horizon [horáizn]      mist [mist]  
 pole-star [póul-sta:]      correct [kərékt]



going. While one held the steering-wheel, the other had to feed him. They ate sandwiches and drank coffee.

Then five hours later they caught sight of the coast of Ireland. They had flown nearly 2,000 miles in less than sixteen hours, at the rate of 122 miles per hour; and flying all through the night and through fog for most of the way, they had kept so good a course that they landed within three miles of the place they had intended.

It was a wonderful thing to have done, and though it has often been done since,

steering-wheel [stíəriŋwi:l]	sandwiches [sænwɪdʒɪz]	
coffee [kɒfi]	coast [koust]	flown [floun]
less [les]	per [pə:]	intended [ɪnténdɪd]

that first flight across the Atlantic remains one of the great events in the world's history. And someone put the matter in very simple words: "They had their tea in Newfoundland, and next day they breakfasted in Ireland on ham and eggs."

Less than a hundred years ago, it took six months to journey by sea from London to the coast of India; in 1920 it took about three and a half weeks by sea; in 1930, by air, it took about four days.

---

remains [rɪméɪnz]	ham [hæm]	India [ɪndjə]
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GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Nothing had ever been done on **so big a** scale.  
They had kept **so good a** course that they  
landed within three miles of their destination.

( 2 )

They **had hardly started** when they flew into  
dense fog.

**No sooner** had they sighted the land **than** they  
plunged into the sea.

( 3 )

**Had they not** righted themselves quickly, they  
**would have been** drowned.

**Had** the citizens not **helped** the fliers so  
willingly, they **would have failed** in the flight.

---

citizen [sítizn]

willingly [wíliŋli]

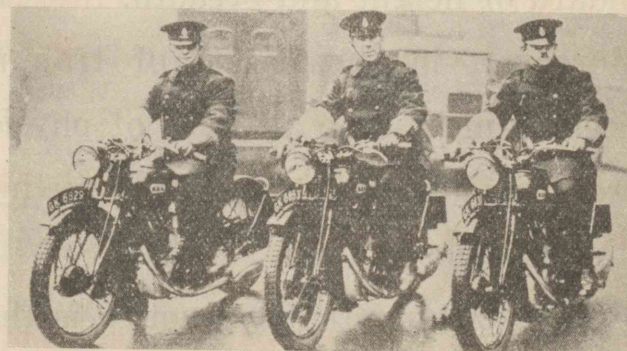
failed [feild]

LESSON TWELVE

THE POLICE OF LONDON

There is no better police force in the  
world than the police of London, so the  
English people say.

The first thing that strikes the foreign  
observer about the London policemen is



THREE MOBILE TRAFFIC POLICE SETTING OUT FOR DUTY.

---

force [fɔ:s]

observer [əbzə:və]



their excellent physical condition. They always seem to be tall and broad and to have a very healthy appearance. This is due to the fact that every man who wishes to become a member of the force is obliged to pass a very strict medical examination and to come up to a certain standard of height and breadth.

Moreover, in the period of training, policemen must take all sorts of physical exercise and must even learn something of the Japanese "Judo."

The next thing that we notice is their good humour and their obliging manners

---

excellent [éksələnt]	appearance [əpiərəns]	due [dju:]
member [mémbə]	medical [médikəl]	standard [stændəd]
height [hait]	moreover [mɔ:ruvə]	period [píəriəd]
	humour [hjú:mə]	

to the public. They are always ready to answer questions and they seem to be especially helpful to old ladies and young children.

They have a great knowledge of London too, and seem always able to tell us the way wherever we may want to go. A typical conversation between a policeman and an enquirer goes somewhat like this:—

Enq. Could you tell me the way to Adelphi Terrace?

Policeman. Adelphi Terrace? Yes, Sir. Take the 13 or 15 bus from Oxford

---

questions [kwéstʃənz]	knowledge [nólidʒ]	wherever [wɛərəvə]
typical [típi:kəl]	enquirer [inkwáíərə]	somehow [sámhau]
Adelphi [ədélfi]	Terrace [téres]	



Circus to Charing Cross Station. It's a twopenny fare. Turn to the right by the station and Adelphi Terrace is the second <sup>turning</sup> street on the left.

Sometimes they know the way so well that they give their directions too quickly for a foreigner to understand. But he must not be afraid to ask them to repeat. Only the word "Pardon" is necessary and they will willingly begin again.

The police in many foreign towns are armed with swords or revolvers. In London the police carry only a wooden truncheon; and yet they never fail to

Circus [sɜ:kəs] Charing Cross [tʃæriŋ krɔ:s] twopenny [tʌpəni]  
fare [fɛə] repeat [ripi:t] pardon [pɑ:dn] swords [sɔ:dz]  
revolvers [rivɔlvəz] truncheon [trʌntʃən]

preserve order, and are very successful in detecting crime.

Their power lies neither in their numbers nor in the arms they carry, but in the fact that they have on their side the goodwill of the citizens. And Londoners do not look upon them as masters, but as faithful servants who are helping to make life safe and comfortable.

So the law compels every citizen to aid the police in the discharge of their duties; and anyone who fails to do so, when called upon in the King's name, may be punished and rightly so.

preserve [prizəv] detecting [ditɛktiŋ] crime [kraim]  
Londoners [lʌndənəz] faithful [faiθfʊl] law [lɔ:]  
compels [kəmpélz] discharge [distʃɑ:dʒ]



But Londoners are generally most willing to give aid to a constable; for they know that the constable is the protector of their own liberties, and that it is to his guidance and courage that they largely owe the peace and good order which they enjoy.

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

The first thing that strikes the foreign observer about the London police is their excellent physical condition.

The next thing that we notice is their good humour and their obliging manners to the public.

generally [dʒénərəli]

protector [prətékta]

guidance [gáidəns]

constable [kánstəbl]

liberties [líbetiz]

( 2 )

This is due to **the fact that** they are obliged to pass a very strict examination.

Their power lies in **the fact that** they have the goodwill of the citizens.

( 3 )

They always **seem to** be tall and broad.

They **seem to** be helpful to children.

They **seem** (to be) able to tell us the way wherever we may want to go.

( 4 )

medical

physical

electrical

adjectival

musical

theatrical

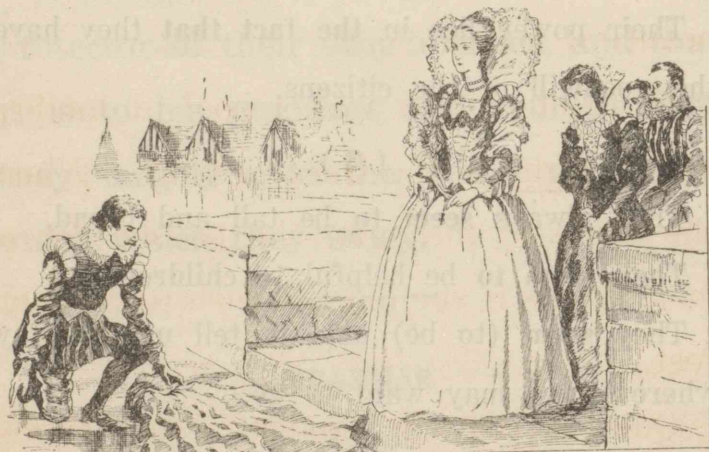
pronominal

adverbial



LESSON THIRTEEN

A BAREFOOTED GENTLEMAN



I suppose most boys and girls have heard the story of Sir Walter Raleigh and Queen Elizabeth. One day the Queen was walking down to the river

---

barefooted [béəfútid]      Walter [wó:ltə]      Raleigh [ró:li]  
Elizabeth [ilízəbəθ]

Thames to enter her barge. Among the crowd waiting to see her pass was a handsome young man who wore a beautiful velvet cloak.

In front of him was a pool of muddy water, right in the Queen's path. When she came to the spot, she paused for a moment, as if she did not wish to wet her feet.

(as) Quick as thought, the young man threw off his cloak, spread it over the muddy pool, and bowed low to the Queen. She smiled her thanks, and, stepping carefully upon the beautiful cloak, passed on.

---

barge [bɑ:dʒ]      handsome [hænsəm]      wore [wɔ:]  
velvet [vélvit]      cloak [klouk]      spot [spɒt]      paused [pɔ:zd]  
spread [spred]      bowed [baud]      smiled [smaɪld]



Hardly had she reached the royal barge, when the Queen sent a messenger to call the young man to her presence.

“You have to-day,” said the Queen, “spoilt a good cloak in my service. Take this jewel, and wear it in memory of this day.” So saying, she gave the young man a rich gem.

It was in this way that Sir Walter Raleigh first came to be known to Queen Elizabeth, whom he was afterwards to serve so well.

But now I wish to tell you of another gentleman, one who did not wear a velvet

---

royal [rɔiəl]	messenger [mésindzə]	presence [prézns]
jewel [dʒú:il]	memory [méməri]	gem [dʒem]

cloak, nor win the favour of a queen. He was only a barefooted boy, and yet in his way he was as true a gentleman as Sir Walter Raleigh.

Some years ago, a Christmas treat was to be given to a number of poor children in a certain hall in Edinburgh. When the day came, hundreds of boys and girls stood in the street waiting for the doors to be opened. It was bitterly cold, and most of the children were very poorly dressed. Some had neither shoes nor stockings on.

Among them was a sweet-faced little

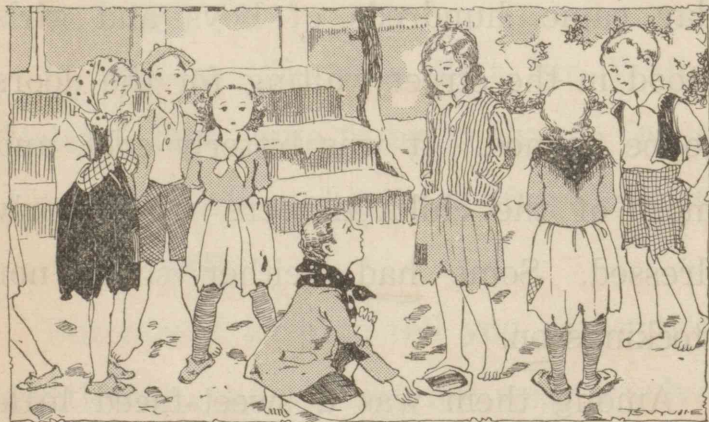
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win [win]	favour [féivə]	Christmas [krísməs]
Edinburgh [édinbərə]	bitterly [bítəli]	
	sweet-faced [swí:tféist]	



girl who was clothed in a ragged jacket. She was so cold that she hopped from one foot to the other, to keep her feet from freezing.

Close beside her was a boy about nine years old, whose feet were as bare as her own. Seeing how hard it was for the



clothed [klouðd]    ragged [rægid]    jacket [dʒækit]  
hopped [hɒpt]    freezing [frí:ziŋ]

poor little girl to keep her feet warm, he snatched his woollen cap from his head, laid it on the cold stones, and said to the girl, "You may stand on that."

Was I not right in saying that this barefooted boy was as true a gentleman as the great Sir Walter Raleigh?

#### GRAMMAR

In his way he was as true a gentleman as the great Sir Walter Raleigh.

Nothing had ever been done on so big a scale.

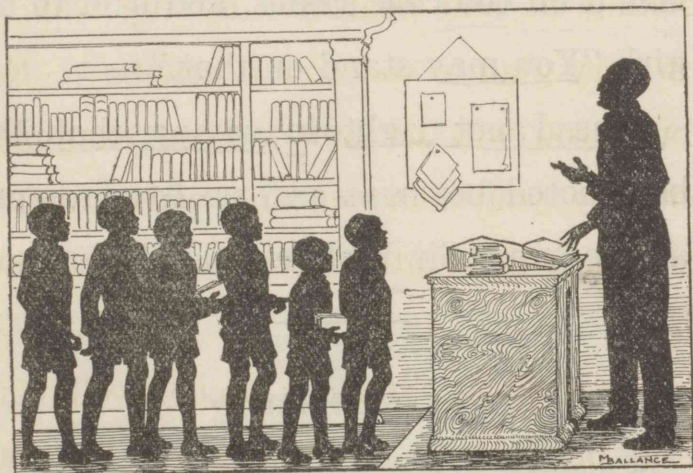
The man never showed as great a talent as his son did.

talent [tælənt]



LESSON FOURTEEN

THE TEACHER'S ADDRESS



One day at the beginning of the second term our English teacher, whom we all respect, addressed us as follows:—

“Dear boys,

beginning [bɪˈɡɪnɪŋ]

term [tɜ:m]

“I am much pleased to see that you have all come back to your English class looking fit and healthy. By the way, I am very glad to welcome a new boy. No doubt you will set him a good example, both by your <sup>conduct</sup> and work, and I hope he will be able to keep up with the class.

“As a whole, you did pretty well last term, but you can easily imagine that you have a great deal more to learn before you. Don't forget that before you <sup>(will)</sup> leave this school, you must acquire a very good command of English. Constant attention

example [ɪɡzɑ:mpl]

conduct [kɒndʌkt]

acquire [əkwáɪə]

constant [kɒnstənt]



in class, carefulness, perseverance, and a liking for your work,—such are the qualities I require of you.

“Carelessness, disobedience and restlessness are great defects which won’t do here. I strongly advise you to do your best to avoid them, for I cannot bear lazy, ill-behaved boys.

“Now you must all bear in mind what I am going to say—

“Boys are always wishing to be men, and building fine castles in the air. When they are men, they think they will be strong, and free, and happy. I ask you

perseverance [pə:sivjərəns]	require [rikwáio]
disobedience [disobí:djəns]	restlessness [réstlisnis]
defects [difékt]	avoid [əvóid]
	ill-behaved [ílbihéivd]
	castles [kú:slz]

to wish to be good, clever men, as long as you live. And if you want to have a fine castle built on firm ground, remember that it is the boy that makes the man.

“The conduct of the boy shows what the conduct of the man will be. A lazy and careless boy becomes a poor, ignorant and unhappy man. Listen to this description of a boy who grew up to be a rich, well-informed, respected and happy man: ‘He was diligent at his books and his work, but he could play too, as well as any other boy in his class, during the proper time for play.

firm [fə:m]	ignorant [ignərənt]	unhappy [anhæpi]
description [diskrípʃən]	well-informed [wél-infó:md]	
	diligent [dílidʒənt]	



“He was respectful, obedient, and obliging. No one doubted his word, for he always spoke the truth, and never did mean things. He was kind too, and cheerful. And his good qualities grew with his years.”

“I repeat, every one of you who would be a good and happy man in the future <sup>which to</sup> must begin now when you are young, and grow up such <sup>(any)</sup>. There is no other way.”

---

obedient [obí:djənt]

truth [tru:θ]

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Every boy who **would** become a good and happy man in the future must be diligent in his present work.

Those who **would** become proficient in English must always strive to use it and must not be afraid of making errors.

( 2 )

glad	—	gladness	restless	—	restlessness
cheerful	—	cheerfulness	careful	—	carefulness
happy	—	happiness	lazy	—	laziness
obedient	—	obedience	diligent	—	diligence
ignorant	—	ignorance	patient	—	patience
present	—	presence			

---

proficient [prəfɪʃənt]

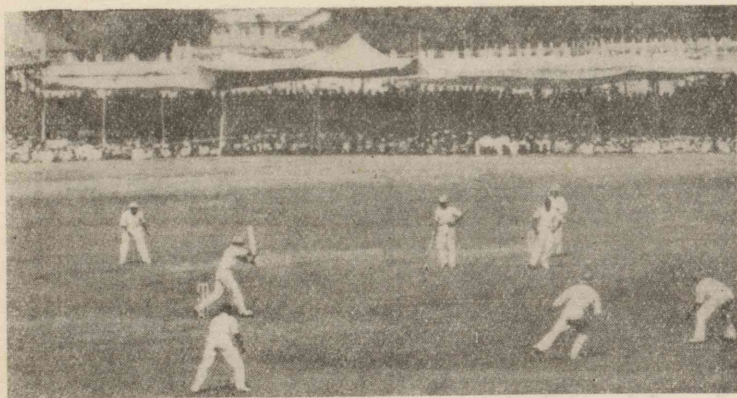
strive [straɪv]

errors [éəz]



### LESSON FIFTEEN

#### SPORT IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS



ENGLISH BOYS ARE SPECIALLY KEEN ON CRICKET.

In every English school, sport plays a very important part, and its influence in education is regarded as essential to the development of the English character.

influence [ɪnfluəns]

education [ɛdju(:)kේiʃən]

essential [isénʃəl]

development [divélpmənt]

character [kæriktə]

The games which are played, are chiefly team-games: both Association and Rugby football in winter, and cricket in summer.

Some schools also devote a lot of time to athletics, such as running, high and long jumping and swimming or rowing. But there is hardly any sport which does not develop in some way the team-spirit.

Each schoolboy is taught to regard his own success in these games as less important than the success of the team or society of which he is a member.

Competition between single members of the school is <sup>much</sup> ~~far~~ less encouraged

team-games [tí:mgeimz]

Association [əsóusiéiʃən]

Rugby [rágbi]

cricket [krikit]

devote [divóut]

athletics [æθlétiks]

spirit [spírit]

society [sésáiəti]

competition [kɔmpitiʃən]

encouraged [inkáridʒd]



than competition between the different "houses," of which every "public-school" is made up. Each boy prides himself on being a member of his "house," and any prize which he may win brings honour both to him and (to) his house. But he is prouder still of his school as a whole. This can be seen from any of the inter-school matches in which the schools compete with each other in almost every game.

There is yet another aspect of this spirit of local patriotism; the boys are taught both in victory and <sup>(in)</sup> defeat to behave as

---

prides [praɪdz]    inter-school [ɪntə(:)skʊ:l]    matches [mætʃɪz]  
 compete [kəmˈpi:t]    aspect [æspekt]    patriotism [pætriətɪzəm]  
 victory [vɪktəri]    defeat [dɪfi:t]

sportsmen. The visiting team is applauded and encouraged by the spectators from the beginning of the game onwards; and the victorious team, whichever it may be, cheers the losers at the end. There is no one in any school who dares to disregard these rules of the game.

One leading authority on education once said: "Can any one doubt that the training afforded by team-games produces the unselfish player and the good loser, who are both of them fine examples of the English sportsman?" Another regarded it as a national disaster if anything should

---

applauded [əpləʊˈdi:d]    spectators [spektətɪtəz]    onwards [ɔːnwədz]  
 victorious [vɪktɔːrɪəs]    whichever [wɪtʃɪˈevə]    cheers [tʃiəz]  
 disregard [dɪsɪˈɡɑːd]    authority [əˈθɔːrɪti]    afforded [əfɔːdɪd]  
 unselfish [ʌnsɛlfɪʃ]    disaster [dɪzɑːstə]



be allowed to take the place of the traditional school-games.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

In every English school, sport **plays a very important part.**

In the early history of Meiji era, he **played a very active part.**

( 2 )

The victorious team, **whichever it may be,** cheers the losers at the end.

The prize will go to the best speaker, **whoever he may be.**

---

traditional [trədɪʃnl]      era [ɪərə]      active [æktɪv]  
whoever [hu(:)évə]



**LESSON SIXTEEN**

**ROMAN HONOUR**

Long, long ago, the Romans were masters of the world. Rome, their capital city, was known and feared everywhere, and it was considered a great honour and blessing to be one of its citizens.

Afterwards, its people became so fond of money, ease, and pleasure, that they lost their high place among the nations, and Rome itself fell a prey to cruel enemies.

But in the early days, while Rome was fighting against Carthage <sup>when</sup> to decide which



FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.

---

Rome [roum]	considered [kənsɪdəd]	blessing [blɛsɪŋ]
lost [lɒst]	nations [neɪʃənz]	itself [ɪtsɛlf]
cruel [krúəl]	Carthage [kɑ:θɪdʒ]	prey [preɪ]
		decide [dɪsaɪd]



of these two cities should rule the world, the Romans showed wonderful courage, endurance, and love of country.

Among the bravest of the brave was a Roman general named Regulus. He went with an army to attack Carthage, in Africa, and at first won several battles. In the end, however, in spite of his skill and courage, he was defeated, and held as a captive for five years.

Now the people of Carthage knew that, on account of his great love of truth and honour, he was held in high esteem among his countrymen.

endurance [ɪndʒʊərəns]    Regulus [rɛɡjʊləs]    attack [ətæk]  
Africa [æfrɪkə]    won [wɒn]    spite [spait]    skill [skil]  
captive [kæptɪv]    esteem [ɪsti:m]    countrymen [kʌntrɪmən]

They therefore offered to restore him to liberty if he would promise to give the Romans a certain piece of bad advice, that is, advice which, if followed, would help Carthage.

(If) But should the Romans not follow this bad advice, he had to promise to return to Carthage, to suffer death by torture. Regulus agreed to these conditions, and at once set out for Rome.

On his arrival there, a great meeting of the people was held. Regulus spoke long and earnestly; but instead of giving bad advice, he showed clearly to the

restore [rɪstó:]    suffer [sʌfə]    torture [tɔ:tʃə]  
arrival [əraɪvəl]



Romans how they could best overcome their enemies. He then finished by saying:

“I must now, according to my promise, return to Carthage.”

His friends implored him to remain with them, saying:

“Why should you leave friends and safety to go to death among cruel foes?”

But his only answer was:

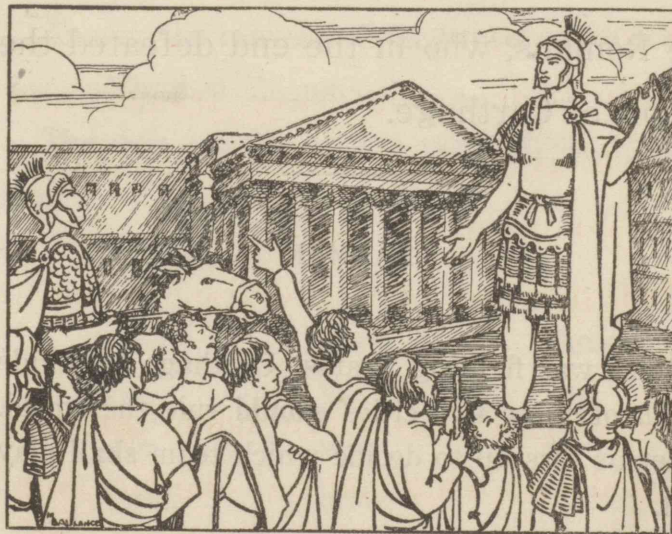
“My promise! my promise! I must return.”

His wife and children clung around *hi* m, and with tears and sighs begged him

overcome [ouvakám]    implored [impló:d]    foes [fouz]  
clung [klaŋ]

not to leave them; but he was deaf to all their cries and prayers.

“My honour,” he declared, “is dearer to me than all else, and the promise given by a Roman must never be broken.”



deaf [def]    prayers [preəz]    broken [bróukən]



Soon afterwards, he said good-bye to country and home, to friends and family, and sailed to Carthage, where he was put <sup>(and there)</sup> to a cruel death. Thus this noble Roman chose death rather than dishonour. His good advice, however, was followed by the Romans, who in the end defeated the people of Carthage.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Rome was fighting against Carthage to decide which of these two cities **should** rule the world.

Let us toss up to decide which team **shall** play first.

---

good-bye [gudbái]      dishonour [disónə]      toss [tɔ:s]

( 2 )

**Should** the Romans not follow this bad advice, he had to promise to return to Carthage.

**Should** he fail to turn up <sup>came</sup> in another half-hour, he would certainly be punished.

( 3 )

Among the bravest of **the brave** was a Roman general named Regulus.

**The rich** are not always sympathetic with the poor.

( 4 )

cling	clung	clung
lose	lost	lost
win	won	won
break	broke	broken

---

sympathetic [sɪmpəθétik]



### LESSON SEVENTEEN

#### DO IT YOURSELF

Do not ask the teacher or some class-mate to solve (any) hard problem. Do it yourself. You might as well let him eat your dinner as do your sums for you. It is in <sup>let him</sup> studying as in eating; he who does it, <sup>anyone</sup> gets the benefit, and not he who sees it done. In almost any school, the teacher learns more than the best scholars, simply because he is compelled to solve all the difficult problems, and answer all the questions of the indolent pupils.

---

class-mate [klá:smeit]	solve [sɒlv]	problem [prɒbləm]
benefit [bé'nifit]	scholars [skóləz]	indolent [índolənt]

Do not ask your teacher to parse that difficult word, or assist you in the performance of any of your studies. Do it yourself. Never mind, though it does look hard. Do not ask even a hint from any one. Try again. Every trial increases ability, and you will finally succeed by dint of the very wisdom and strength gained in the effort, even though, at first, the problem was beyond your skill. It is the study, and not the answer, that really rewards your labour.

Look at that boy, who has just succeeded after six hours of hard study. How his

---

parse [pɑ:z]	assist [ə'síst]	performance [pə'fɔ:məns]	
hint [hɪnt]	trial [traíəl]	increases [ínkrí:siz]	ability [ə'bíliti]
finally [fáinəli]	dint [dɪnt]	effort [é'fət]	rewards [riwɔ:dz]





large eyes are lit up with a proud joy, as he marches to his class! He treads like a conqueror! And well he may. Last night his lamp burned, and this morning he waked at dawn. Once or twice he nearly gave it up. He had tried for the last time; but a new thought

lit [lit]      tread [tred]      conqueror [kɒŋkərə]  
burned [bænd]

strikes him. He tries once more, and succeeds; and now mark his air of conscious strength.

His poor, weak schoolmate, who gave up that same problem after his first trial, now looks up to him with something of wonder, as a superior being. And he is his superior. That problem lies there, a great gulf between those boys who stood side by side yesterday.

The boy who did it for himself has taken a stride upward, and what is better still, has gained strength to take other and better ones. The boy who waited to



conscious [kɒŋʃəs]      weak [wi:k]      being [bi:ɪŋ]  
gulf [gʌlf]      stride [straɪd]      upward [ʌpwəd]



see others do it, has lost both strength and courage, and is already looking for some good excuse to give up school and study for ever.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

You **might as well** let him eat your dinner as (let them) “do your sums” for you.

You **might as well** go abroad as not.

*you had better go abroad*

( 2 )

He treads like a conqueror! And **well he may**.

He was created a peer! And **well he might be**, in view of his meritorious services in the past.

---

created [kri(:)éitid]

peer [piə]

view [vju:]

meritorious [mèritó:riəs]

( 3 )

**What is better still**, he has gained strength to take other and better ones.

Hard work not only gives us rest for the body, but, **what is even more important**, peace to the mind.

( 4 )

He had tried for the last time; but a new thought **strikes** him. He **tries** once more, and **succeeds**.

Ned Brown **wishes** to go in the life-boat. But first he **bends** gently to a woman who **stands** beside him, and **says** to her, “Mother, will you let me go?”



## LESSON EIGHTEEN

### PRACTICAL JOKES

Some jokes are harmless enough, but as a rule the practical joker should be labelled "Dangerous."

It is the practical joker who pulls away a chair just as someone is about to sit on it—and the victim is perhaps crippled for life; who stretches a string across the road as a trap for cyclists—with the result that one with ordinary sense might expect.

There is plenty of fun to be had in the

---

practical [præktikəl]	jokes [dʒouks]	joker [dʒoukə]
labelled [léibld]	victim [víktim]	crippled [kripld]
string [striŋ]	trap [træp]	cyclists [sáiklists]
result [rizált]	sense [sens]	

world without playing dangerous practical jokes.

Here is the story of such a <sup>(dangerous)</sup> joke which proved fatal.

The Duke of Ferrara fell ill, and the doctors declared that only a sudden fright would restore him to health; but he was too great a man for anyone to play tricks on, except his fool.

One day, when Gonella, his fool, was with him in his boat, he cleverly pushed the duke into the water. Aid had been previously provided, and the prince was drawn ashore and put to bed. The fright,

---

fatal [féitl]	Ferrara [ferúra]	Gonella [gonéla]
previously [prí:vjəsli]	provided [prəváidid]	prince [prins]
drawn [drɔ:n]	ashore [əʃó:]	





the bath, and the bed cured the invalid; but he was so angry with Gonella that he sent him away from the country.

Gonella returned, however, and the duke ordered him to be beheaded. Saying privately that he would only repay fright with fright, he directed his officer not to

---

cured [kjuəd]	invalid [ɪnvəlɪ:d]	beheaded [bihédid]
privately [praívítli]		repay [ri:péi]

use the axe, but to let fall a single drop of water on the fool's neck.

Gonella was led to the yard, and all the usual gloomy preparations were made. The officer let fall a drop of water from a small bottle on Gonella's neck. Then, amid shouts and laughter, the fool was bidden to rise and thank the duke for his clemency. But Gonella never moved; he was dead—killed by his master's joke.

All practical jokes have not the same tragic ending as this one. Some of them are not only harmless but worthy of commendation, such as is instanced in the

---

axe [æks]	gloomy [glú:mi]	preparations [prəpəréiʃənz]
bottle [bɒtl]	amid [əmid]	laughter [lɑ:ftə]
	bidden [bɪdn]	
clemency [klémənsi]		worthy [wó:ði]
commendation [kəməndéiʃən]		instanced [ɪnstənst]



following story.

Professor Herkomer is a well-known artist. His old father who used to model in clay in his younger days took to it again in his old age, but he feared that his hands had lost their skill, and this was his one trouble.

At night, after he had gone to bed, Professor Herkomer, who knew his father's uneasiness, went into the studio, and spent some time in retouching the old man's feeble attempts. When the father came down in the morning, he examined his work with delight, saying:

---

professor [práfesə]	Herkomer [hə:komə]	model [mɔdl]
studio [stjú:diou]	retouching [ri:tátʃiŋ]	feeble [fi:bl]

“Splendid! beautiful! I can still do as well as ever!”

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Aid **had been** previously **provided**, and the prince was drawn ashore and put to bed.

The boys **had been** previously **instructed** as to what they should say, so they were perfectly at their ease.

( 2 )

All practical jokes have **not** the same ending as this one.

The rich are **not always** happier than the poor.

---

instructed [instráktid]



( 3 )

Here is the story of a joke which **proved** fatal.

The Duke of Ferrara **fell** ill.

Rome itself **fell** a prey to cruel enemies.

---

**PROVERBS**

Innocence is no protection.

It is good to learn at other men's cost.

No wisdom like silence.

innocence [inəsəns]

protection [prətékʃən]

silence [sáiləns]

**LESSON NINETEEN**

**THE WRONG CLASS**



A passenger who had just entered a first-class railway compartment was much annoyed to find that all the seats were occupied, and freely expressed his views

first-class [fé:stklá:s]

occupied [ókjupeid]



to the rest of the passengers.

(D) Can't think what the railways are coming to," he grumbled. "They never provide proper accommodation nowadays."

"It's not that, sir," gruffly remarked an old gentleman seated in a corner. "The accommodation's all right. It's the third-class passengers in the first-class compartments that cause all the trouble. I shouldn't be surprised if half the people in this very carriage are in the wrong class. In fact, I'm sure one of them is."

All the other passengers protested against this sweeping charge, and

accommodation [əkəmədəɪʃən]      nowadays [naʊədeɪz]  
gruffly [grʌfli]      remarked [rɪmɑ:kt]      protested [prətéstɪd]  
sweeping [swi:piŋ]      charge [tʃɑ:dʒ]

threatened to make him <sup>(to)</sup> prove his words.

"Very well," he replied. "We'll see. When we get into the next station <sup>we will</sup> I'll <sup>shall</sup> call the guard."

No sooner, however, had the train drawn into the station than every passenger who had protested at once got out, leaving the old gentleman and his companion in sole possession of the compartment.

"What did I tell you?" said the old gentleman triumphantly.

"Well," said his companion, sitting comfortably down, "I'd never have

threatened [θrétnd]      guard [gɑ:d]      sole [soul]  
triumphantly [traɪʌmfəntli]



believed it. But what made you so certain that one of them was travelling in the wrong class?"

"Oh," said the old gentleman, "you see I happened to catch a glimpse of his ticket, and I noticed that it was the same colour as mine."

---

GRAMMAR

I'd never have believed it.

I should never have thought he was such a millionaire!

---

glimpse [glɪmpz]

millionaire [mɪljənɪə]

LESSON TWENTY

BICYCLES

The commonest sort of vehicle that we make use of today is probably the bicycle. Wherever we may be, whether in a busy modern city or a quiet backward village, we never fail to see more or less bicycles doing their share, adding to man's prosperity and joy of life.

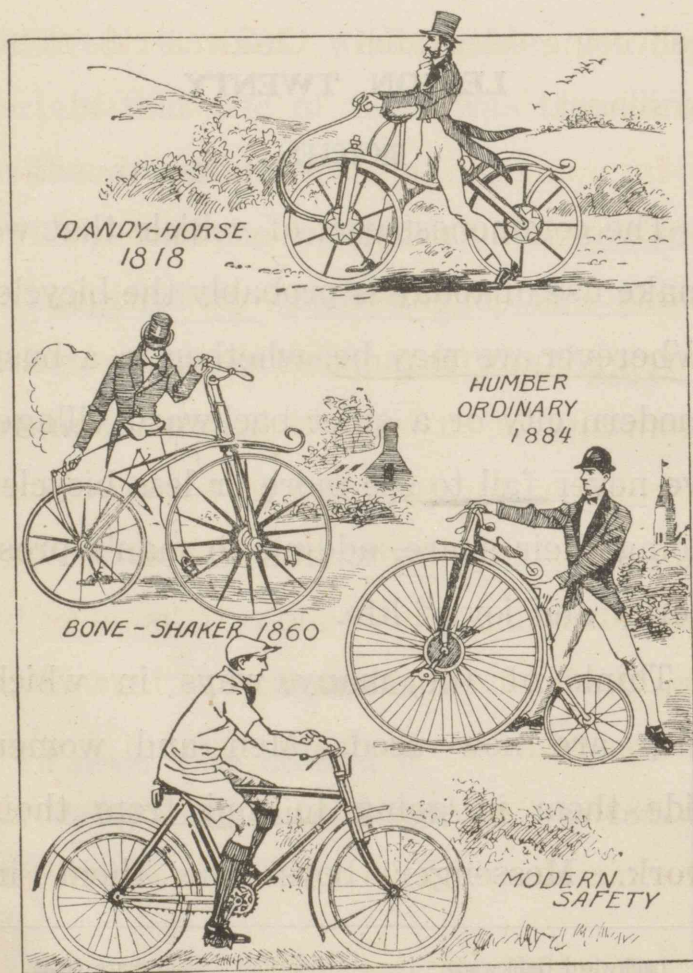
Think of the many ways in which they are now used. Men and women ride them in going to and from their work. Messenger boys use them in

---

backward [bækwəd]

share [ʃeə]





HOW THE BICYCLE DEVELOPED.

delivering telegrams. Children ride them to school.

In going on pleasure trips, they are often used by people where formerly the horse was employed. People visiting (in) foreign lands frequently ride their bicycles from city to city and even from country to country, for, by doing so, the travellers can stop whenever and wherever they wish without much ado. It is also by far the least expensive way of travelling.

The first bicycles were made in France in 1816. They were quite different from the bicycles with which you are familiar,

delivering [dɪlɪˈvərɪŋ] telegrams [tɛlɪˈɡræmz] formerly [fɔːmɹli]  
 whenever [wenɛvə] expensive [ɪkspɛnsɪv]  
 familiar [fəˈmɪljə]



for they had no pedals. How do you suppose people travelled on such wheels? The rider simply sat <sup>on</sup> in the saddle and pushed himself along by touching his feet to the ground.

In 1855, a French locksmith attached pedals to a bicycle. People at once saw that this was a great improvement, and the machines became popular.

<sup>bicycle</sup> Years ago, bicycles were made with the front wheel about three times as high as the rear wheel. In some cases, the front wheel was <sup>many</sup> as much as sixty inches in diameter. They were made in

pedals [pédlz] rider [ráidə] saddle [sædl] locksmith [lóksmiθ]  
attached [ətætʃt] improvement [imprú:vmənt]  
popular [pópjulə] diameter [daiámítə]

this way because it was believed that the high wheel was necessary in order to secure great speed. A fall from such a bicycle was often a very serious matter, and so what was called the <sup>dangerous</sup> safety began to be manufactured. It would look very odd today to see a person riding on one of the high wheels.

About the year 1870, hard rubber tires were first used on bicycles, which made riding very much easier than it had been before, but by far the greatest improvement ever made on the bicycle was the use of the pneumatic tires that was introduced

secure [sikjúə] odd [əd] rubber [rábə] tires [táiz]  
pneumatic [nju(:)máetik] introduced [intrədjú:st]



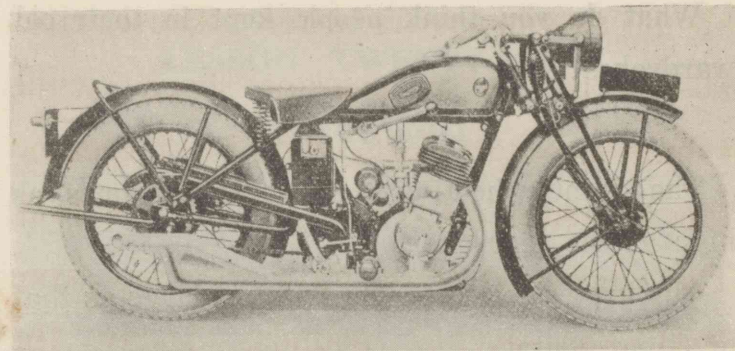
about twenty years later. These tires absorb all the unpleasant shocks while riding on rough roads, and have increased the pleasure of riding a hundredfold. The wheels of those days weighed from sixty to seventy pounds. Today the ordinary wheel weighs only about thirty-five or forty pounds.

For a <sup>many</sup> number of years, bicycles were quite expensive. As they became cheaper and as the weight decreased, great numbers have come to be used.

In addition to <sup>become</sup> bicycles, we now see many motor cycles (in) use. These were

---

absorb [əb'sɔ:b]	unpleasant [ʌnplɛznt]	shocks [ʃɔks]
hundredfold [hʌndrɛdfəʊld]	pounds [paʊndz]	cheaper [tʃi:pə]
weight [weɪt]	decreased [dɪ:kri:st]	addition [ədɪʃən]
	cycles [saɪklz]	



A MOTOR CYCLE OF THE NEWEST TYPE.

first made in France about 1895. The use of motor cycles has increased wonderfully during the last few years.

**GRAMMAR**

( 1 )

How do you suppose people travelled on such wheels?

---



What do you think people kept in their old wardrobes?

( 2 )

The front wheel was about three times as high as the rear one.

Our population is nearly twice as large as that of Great Britain.

( 3 )

What was called the *safety* began to be manufactured.

Any walk in life is not wanting in examples of what are called self-made men.

( 4 )

The wheels weighed from 60 to 70 pounds.

The fish measured more than two metres in length.

wardrobe [wɔːdrəʊb]

measured [ˈmeɪʒəd]

metres [ˈmiːtəz]

## LESSON TWENTY-ONE

### AT THE HOTEL



THE GROSVENOR HOTEL WHICH IS MUCH FREQUENTED BY IMPORTANT JAPANESE VISITORS TO LONDON.

Travellers find food and rest at hotels. Every large town or city has one hotel or more. Most railway stations have hotels attached to them.

travellers [ˈtrævəlɪz]



Before making a journey to a strange city on business or for pleasure, it is good to book accommodation at a hotel beforehand. Otherwise, when you arrive at your destination, perhaps late at night, you may have considerable difficulty in finding an empty room. "Full up!" "Every room engaged!" the hotel-porters will say, and you will lose much valuable time going from one hotel to another until at last you find one that can accommodate you.

I, for my part, always book a room in advance. It is the best plan. I know all the good hotels in the cities to which I

strange [streindʒ]      considerable [kənsɪdərəbl̩]  
 difficulty [dɪfɪkəlti]      engaged [ɪŋɡeɪdʒd]  
 hotel-porters [həʊtélpɔːtəz]      accommodate [əkəmədeɪt]

am accustomed to travel, but if I happen to go to a strange place, I find out the names of the hotels from a guide-book or directory, and wire to one of them.

I am not very particular in my choice of a hotel, but it must be clean. Cleanliness I demand, and if a hotel is not spotlessly clean, I never go there again.

When I arrive at the hotel, the porter takes charge of my luggage, and tells me the number of my room. I write my name, address, nationality and birthplace in the hotel-register, and then I go at once to my room to open my luggage and

guide-book [ɡáɪdbʊk]      directory [dɪrɛktəri]      wire [waɪə]  
 choice [tʃɔɪs]      cleanliness [klɛnlɪnɪs]      demand [dɪmá:nd]  
 spotlessly [spɔːtlɪsli]      nationality [næʃənəliːti]  
 birthplace [bɜːθpleɪs]







my room. The boot-black <sup>靴屋</sup> will clean them in the morning. Then I lock the door from the inside and get into bed.

If there is an electric reading-lamp beside the bed, I read a little before going to sleep. I like to read about the public buildings and scenes of interest in the town, if the place is new to me. Or perhaps I read a short story, <sup>short story</sup> in the middle of which I fall asleep.

In the morning, I jump out of bed, put on my bedroom slippers and dressing-gown, and go (along) to the bath-room for my morning shower. Having dressed, I

boot-black [bú:tblæk] lock [lɔk] scenes [si:nz] asleep [əsli:p]  
slippers [slípəz] dressing-gown [drésingəun]

go down to the breakfast-room and have my morning meal. Before going out for the day, I lock my room and place the key on the porter's table in the entrance hall.

Before leaving the hotel I pay my bill. It was formerly the custom to give tips to the porter, the headwaiter, the chamber-maid, and the boot-cleaner; but nowadays an addition is made to the bill under the heading of service. Service is generally reckoned as ten per cent of the total charges.

entrance [éutrəns] bill [bil] tips [tips]  
headwaiter [hédwéitə] chamber-maid [tʃéimbəmeid]  
boot-cleaner [bú:tklí:nə] heading [hédiŋ] reckoned [rékənd]  
cent [sent] total [tóutl]



GRAMMAR

( 1 )

I, **for my part**, always book a room in advance.

I, **for one**, make it a point to reserve my seat in advance.

( 2 )

**Having dressed**, I go down to the breakfast-room.

**Having completed** the invention of phonograph, Edison at once applied for a patent.

( 3 )

**The more** up-to-date hotels are warmed in winter by central heating.

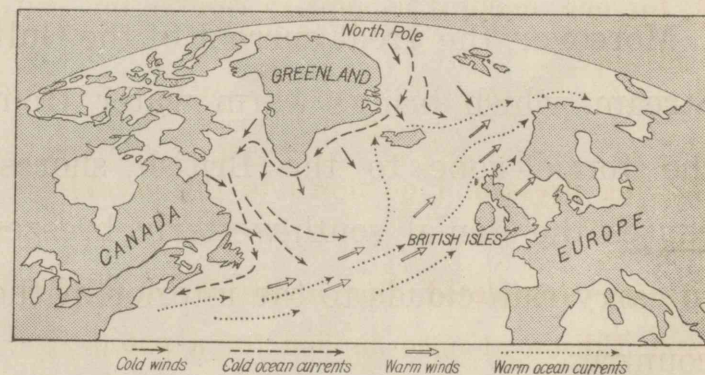
**The more** prudent boys begin their preparation long before the date is announced.

---

reserve [rizə:v]    invention [invénʃən]    phonograph [fóunəgræf]  
 Edison [édisn]    applied [əpláid]    patent [péitənt]  
 prudent [prú:dənt]

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

THE CLIMATE OF THE BRITISH ISLES



If distance from the equator were the only cause that determined climate, the winter of London would be a very rigorous one.

But the British Isles are fortunate

---

Isles [ailz]    equator [ikwéitə]    determined [ditə:mind]  
 rigorous [rígorəs]    fortunate [fó:tʃnit]



enough to be surrounded by a vast surface of ocean, which moderates the heat and cold there.

Moreover, the great current of the Gulf Stream, which brings warm water from the torrid zone to the British shores, causes the genial south-westerly breezes to carry rain clouds to the interior of the country.

The English climate is therefore not so hot as to make people indolent, nor so cold as to benumb their energies. It encourages them to be active, and when they set to work, tilling the land or

surrounded [sə'raʊndɪd]	vast [vɑ:st]	surface [sɜ:fɪs]
moderātes [mɔ'deɪtɪs]	torrid [tɔ'ɪd]	zone [zəʊn]
genial [dʒi:'niəl]	interior [ɪn'tɪəriə]	benumb [bɪ'nʌm]



LONDON GREET'S A RARE SNOWFALL



digging out coal and iron from the mines, they receive a good return for their efforts.

English people are inclined to complain of their damp and rainy climate. Foreigners laugh at it, and say that an English summer is made up of three fine days and a thunderstorm.

The summer there certainly has not sufficient heat to ripen grapes, but there is generally sunshine enough to bring crops to perfection. The western counties abound in good pastures and excellent cattle, and the eastern coast fur-

---

digging [dɪgɪŋ]	inclined [ɪnkleɪnd]	rainy [reɪni]
sufficient [səfɪʃənt]	grapes [greɪps]	perfection [pəfɛkʃən]
abound [əbaʊnd]	furnishes [fɜːnɪʃɪz]	



nishes plenty of wheat. *laos wo gaurab*  
 (23) A Japanese, <sup>(Sarko)</sup> visiting the south-west coast of England in autumn, may fancy himself transported to Idzu Peninsula. The air is balmy, the sea <sup>(is)</sup> blue like the sky, the meadows are green as in summer; shrubs and trees are without a yellow leaf and keep their green foliage until the end of October, sometimes even until November. *sufficient heat to ripen grapes*

In the South of England he may see merry people, young and old, bathing and splashing about in the open sea at a time when in Japan children go to

fancy [fænsi] transported [træns'pó:tid] Peninsula [pinínsjələ]  
 balmy [bá:mi] shrubs [ʃrʌbz] foliage [fóuliidz]

school in their winter clothes.

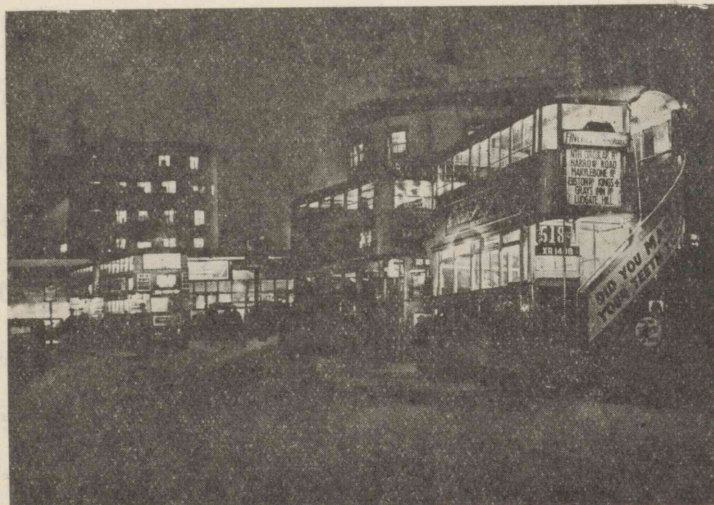
A British winter has very little ice and snow. In some parts, winter does no harm <sup>(have at all)</sup> whatever to such plants as laurels and azaleas. Here flowers may be seen out of doors even at Christmas. In the North and in Scotland, however, winter is generally rather sharp and raw.

The district round London in spring and summer enjoys a sun as bright as anywhere in Japan; with this difference only, that it is not so glowing.

But in winter London is frequently visited by the most disagreeable, dense

laurels [ló:rəlz] azaleas [əzéljəz] raw [rɔ:] district [dístrikt]  
 anywhere [éniweə] glowing [glóuiŋ] disagreeable [disəgríəbl]





SEVERAL BUSES <sup>(26, 202)</sup> HELD UP <sup>stop</sup> BY A FOG AT THE BUS STOP  
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE. THE PHOTOGRAPH  
WAS TAKEN ON JAN. 29, 1934.

fogs. If they occur in the daytime, the sun vanishes, the air becomes moist, thick, and choking, and it changes from grey to yellow, and then often to orange and black.

occur [ə'kʊ:]	vanishes [væniʃiz]	moist [mɔɪst]
choking [tʃoukiŋ]	grey [greɪ]	orange [ɔ'rɪndʒ]

A fog is at times as thick as 'pea-soup', as people say. Then traffic stops completely; no vehicle can move for fear of accidents; street-lamps do not shed their light beyond a few feet, and people have to grope their way carefully along the sides of the houses.

On the whole, the English climate is not so <sup>(as)</sup> unhealthy as might be expected from its moist character. People live longer in England than in most other countries of Europe. Children have games in the open air all the year round; in winter boys and young men play football;

pea-soup [pi:su:p]	completely [kəmpli:tli]	shed [ʃed]
grobe [gru:p]	unhealthy [ʌnhelθi]	



in summer cricket is the most popular game with boys, as tennis is for most girls. <sup>(a game)</sup>  
<sub>-among</sub>

---

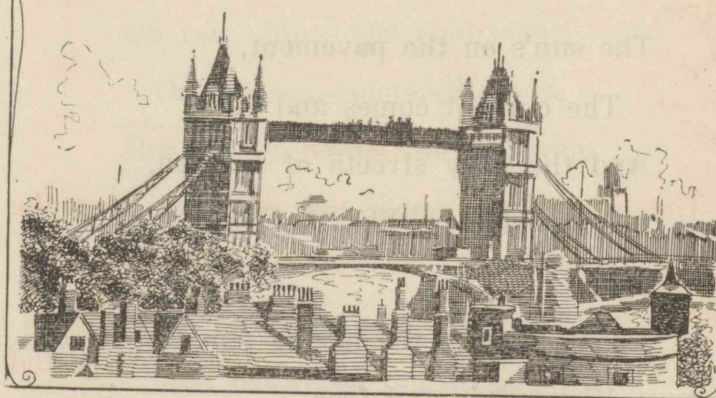
**GRAMMAR**

The English climate is not so hot as to make people indolent, nor so cold as to benumb their energies.

It is not so unhealthy as might be expected from its moist character.

**LESSON TWENTY-THREE**

**A SONG OF LONDON**



Many poets have sung of the country, but few have written in praise of cities. This is to be expected, for poets are naturally strongly moved by beauty, and beauty is less easily seen in town than in

---

sung [sʌŋ]

praise [preɪz]



country. But here is a fresh and joyous  
song in praise of London.

The sun's on the pavement,  
The current comes and goes,  
And the grey streets of London,  
They blossom like the rose.

Crowned with the spring sun,  
Vistas fair and free;  
What joy that waits not?  
What that may not be?

The blue-bells may beckon,  
The cuckoo call—and yet—

---

joyous [dʒɔɪəs]	pavement [péivmənt]	vistas [vístəz]
blue-bells [blú:belz]	beckon [békən]	cuckoo [kúku:]

The grey streets of London  
I never may forget.

Oh fair shines the gold moon  
On blossom-clustered eaves,  
But bright blinks the gas-lamp  
Between the linden-leaves.

And the green country meadows  
Are fresh and fine to see,  
But the grey streets of London  
They're all the world to me.

—*Rosamund Marriott Watson.*

---

clustered [klástəd]	eaves [i:vz]	blinks [blɪŋks]
linden [lɪndən]	Rosamund [rɔzəmənd]	Marriott [mæriət]
	Watson [wɔtsn]	



## LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

### RUMOUR

You must know that, when anything of great public interest is going on, and people get excited and meet and talk in crowds, a very curious thing often happens. This is called a Rumour, and <sup>if</sup> ~~when~~ once it is started, nothing seems able to stop it. It is passed from one person to another, and the farther it spreads the more exciting it grows, because people keep adding on bits.

Well, one afternoon at the beginning

excited [iksáitid]

rumour [rú:mə]

farther [fá:ðə]

of August, such a rumour started in London and it spread, <sup>it is</sup> as we say, like wildfire. It was said that, though the Government had not yet made it public, war would be declared that very day; and that a French air-fleet, a thousand strong, was waiting on the cliffs near Calais, in readiness for a dash upon London the moment (that) war was declared.

<sup>as soon as</sup> <sup>when</sup> The fact was that the French Government, very wisely and for fear of alarming the British Government and people, was keeping its aeroplanes farther off and out of sight. But that did not

August [á:gəst]

wildfire [wáildfá:ə]

air-fleet [é:flit]

cliff [klif]

alarming [ə'lá:miŋ]



prevent people from believing the rumour about the thousand planes. And as one person passed on the story to another, the number of French aeroplanes grew larger and larger. The thousand it began with soon grew into two; then there were three thousand, and then there were five; all carrying bombs filled with suffocating gas, or explosive that would blow entire streets into atoms with one bang!

Fear, as perhaps you have been told, is a very infectious state of mind; you can catch it just as you can an illness; when you see another person running away

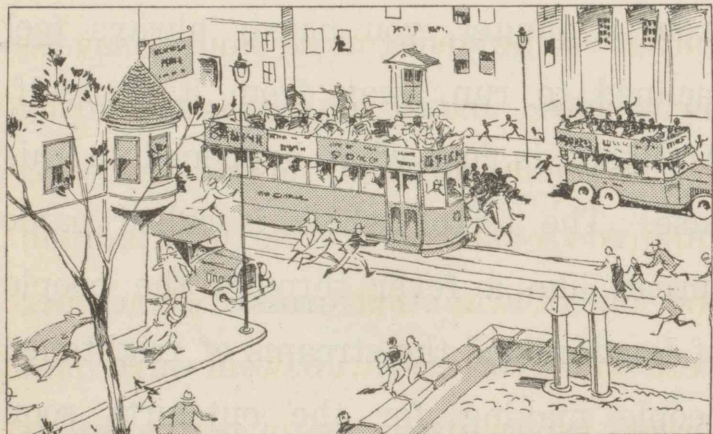
bombs [bɒnz] suffocating [sʌfəkeɪtɪŋ] explosive [ɪkspləʊsɪv]  
entire [ɪntaɪə] atoms [ætəmz] bang [bæŋ] infectious [ɪnfɛkʃəs]

from a danger, you nearly always feel inclined to run away from it yourself. And that is just what happened in this case. The terror which is called panic spread like a fever through the people of London, and the streams of frightened people making for the outskirts soon swelled on the main roads into a rushing torrent.

In the tubes the crowd was so great that many people were suffocated and trampled under foot, and when buses or cars were held up in the crowded streets, it often happened that they were

terror [tɛrə] panic [pænik] outskirts [aʊtska:ts]  
swelled [sweld] tubes [tju:bz] trampled [træmpld]





rushed and overloaded till they broke down and had to be left in the road.

When the stream of frightened people had passed by and the streets were deserted, there were hundreds of these broken-down cars, standing useless—some with a wheel off, some pushed into the

---

overloaded [óuvələúðid]    broke [brók]    deserted [dizə:tid]  
broken-down [brókndáun]    useless [jú:slis]

gutter, some overturned and lying on their sides; and besides these hundreds of broken-down cars there were more hundreds of dead bodies—in the roads and on railway platforms. Then there were many others, who went mad from terror, especially when it began to get dark and they were still a long way from the country, and imagined they heard the aeroplanes coming.

This is the beginning of the great confusion which was started, as I told you, by a rumour ending in a great disaster to the people.

---

gutter [gátə]    mad [mæ:d]    confusion [kən'fjú:ʒən]



It is no wonder that many people who had been through that dreadful experience did not like to speak of it afterwards.

*(This is an extract from an imaginary history, showing that a false rumour may cause a great deal of harm to society.)*

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

Nothing **seems** able to stop rumours.  
The situation **seemed** very grave.  
The rumour **grows** more exciting the farther it spreads.  
People **feel** inclined to act as they see others do  
Many other people **went** mad from terror.

---

extract [ékstrækt]    imaginary [imædzinəri]    false [fɔ:ls]  
situation [sitʃuэйʃən]    grave [greiv]

( 2 )

**Once** a rumour is started, nothing seems able to stop it.

A French air-fleet was waiting in readiness for a dash upon London **the moment** that war was declared.

( 3 )

**The farther** it spreads, **the more** exciting it grows.

**The more** excited you are, **the less** able you will be to make the right decision.

---



## LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

### RADIO



Of all the many inventions that have added to our comfort and efficiency in recent years, the one that has <sup>been</sup> given perhaps the most general pleasure is radio.

efficiency [ifjənsi]

It is only in the last ten years that rapid improvement has been made. Before that wireless telegraphy was only used on ships and for naval and military purposes. Nowadays, however, it is used to give pleasure and information to every citizen in his own home.

I have just had wireless installed at my house. First of all I built an "aerial" in my garden, which I connected with my "receiving set", then I applied for a license from the government, for which I was obliged to pay a small fee. Now I am able to hear all the concerts which are

wireless [wáialis]      telegraphy [tilégrafi]      naval [néivəl]  
military [militəri]      information [infəméiʃən]      installed [instó:ld]  
aerial [éariəl]      connected [kənéktid]      license [láisəns]  
concerts [kónsəts]



broadcast in my town, and sometimes I can tune in to more distant stations and get into contact with foreign stations.

The variety of the programmes I hear is very great. I can hear the latest news and also the weather forecast for the day. Sometimes there are lessons in foreign languages. I listen to these with special care as they are very helpful for my studies. From time to time I can hear some prominent politician or other celebrated person speaking over the radio. But what I enjoy most of all are the concerts. Music for all tastes is provided.

---

tune [tju:n]	distant [dɪstənt]	contact [kɒntækt]
variety [və'ri:əti]	forecast [fó:kə:st]	prominent [prɒ'minənt]
politician [pɒ'litiʃən]	celebrated [sə'libreɪtɪd]	

and sometimes we get whole scenes from opera relayed from the actual stage.

When I am listening in I prefer to use the ear-phones. The sound seems to me more natural, and besides it is possible for me to listen in without disturbing other people who perhaps want to be quiet. However the loud speaker is very useful for entertaining groups of people who all want to enjoy music or a speech at the same time.

As I sit in front of my radio set listening to music that is being broadcast from some far distant station, I

---

opera [ɒpərə]	relayed [rɪleɪd]	actual [æktʃuəl]
stage [steɪdʒ]	ear-phones [ɪə'fəʊnz]	sound [saʊnd]
disturbing [dɪstə'biŋ]	groups [gru:ps]	speech [spi:tʃ]



cannot help thinking of the instruments called *transmitters* which make the waves that travel through space at a wonderful speed and bring the voices of far-away musicians to my ears. I think, too, what a wonderful invention this is and how it is drawing the people of the world closer and closer together. Not many years ago people who lived in country districts were cut off from all the culture of the cities. Now, however, they can listen to the greatest speakers and the greatest artists at the same time as their town friends.

The people of different nations can be

---

instruments [ɪnstrəmənts]

transmitters [trænzmitəz]

far-away [fɑːrəweɪ]

musicians [mjuːzɪʃənz]

culture [kʌltʃə]

brought closer together too and so they will understand one another better. At least, they ought to be able to do so if they are like you and me and study hard to learn one another's languages.

---

GRAMMAR

( 1 )

I have just **had** wireless **installed** at my house.

I have just **had** the telephone **installed** at my house.

( 2 )

We **could not help** admiring the beauty of the scenery.

I **cannot help** thinking of *transmitters*.

---

telephone [télifoun]

scenery [sɪˈnəri]



LESSON TWENTY-SIX

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY

In the court of Queen Elizabeth were many clever men and many warriors who had won fame on the field of battle. Among them none was better known than Sir Philip Sydney.

He was one of the best known writers of that day, and his books are still read. But he was also a brave soldier.

The Spaniards were at this time rulers of Holland, but treated the Dutch so badly that they rose at last against the Spanish.

---

Philip [fɪlɪp] Sydney [sɪdni] court [kɔ:t] warriors [wɔ:riəz]  
fame [feɪm] none [nʌn] writers [raɪtəz] Spaniards [spænjədz]  
rulers [ru:ləz] Dutch [dʌtʃ] Spanish [spæniʃ]

rule, and wanted to drive the Spanish soldiers out of their country.

Elizabeth, who was friendly with the Protestant inhabitants of Holland, sent an army of six thousand soldiers under the Earl of Leicester to help the Dutch. Sir Philip was among them.

When the English army reached the country, they tried to take the town of Zutphen, which was held by the Spaniards, but they were not strong enough to do so.

Then they laid siege to the place to starve the Spaniards out. They placed themselves all around the town, so that

---

friendly [frɛndli] Protestant [prɒtɪstənt]  
inhabitants [ɪnhæbɪtənts] Earl [ɜ:l] Leicester [léstə]  
Zutphen [zʌtʃən] siege [sɪdʒ] starve [stɑ:v]



no man could enter or leave.

The other Spaniards who were in the country marched to raise the siege of Zutphen, and of course the English made ready to face them.

In the fighting which then took place, a shot struck Sir Philip in the thigh and he fell to the ground. The wound in a few weeks proved fatal.

As he was riding from the battlefield, a well-known incident occurred, by which the generosity of his nature was strongly displayed.

Being overcome with thirst from bleed-

thigh [θai]      battlefield [bætlfild]      incident [insidənt]  
generosity [dʒənərəsiti]      displayed [displéid]      thirst [θə:st]  
bleeding [blí:diŋ]



ing and fatigue, he called for water, which was at once brought to him. At the moment he was lifting it to his mouth, a poor soldier who was being carried by,

fatigue [fəti:g]



badly wounded, gazed with longing eyes on the cup.

Sydney, seeing this, instantly delivered the water to the soldier, saying, "Your need is still greater than mine."

His death which took place on October 19th, 1586, at the early age of thirty-two, was deeply lamented, both at home and abroad.

---

gazed [geɪzd]    instantly [ɪnstəntli]    lamented [ləméntɪd]

**GRAMMAR**

( 1 )

A shot **struck** him **in the** thigh.  
He **slapped** me **on the** right shoulder.

( 2 )

None was **so well** known as Sir Philip Sydney.  
None was **better** known **than** he.  
He was **the best** known **of** them all.

( 3 )

hunger—hungry	thirst—thirsty
heart —hearty	fame—famous
friend —friendly	fate —fatal

---

In the wreck of noble lives,  
Something immortal still survives.

---

slapped [slæpt]    shoulder [ˈʃouldə]    noble [ˈnóubl]  
immortal [ɪmɔːtl]    survives [səˈvaɪvz]



LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

A FAITHFUL DOG



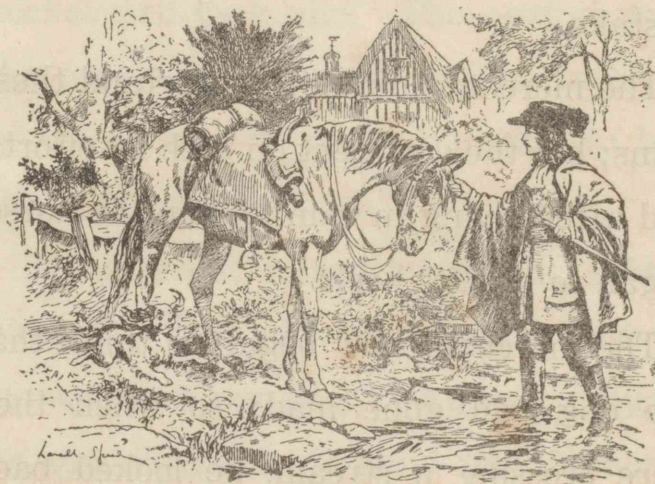
A French merchant, to whom a friend owed some money, went on horseback to get it, accompanied by his dog. Having received the money, he tied it in a bag in

accompanied [əkámpənid]

tied [taid]

front of him, and started for home.

After riding some miles, he dismounted to rest under a tree. Taking the bag of money, he laid it down by his side. But



when he remounted his horse to continue his journey, he forgot it.

dismounted [dismáuntid]

remounted [rimáuntid]

continue [kəntínju:]



The dog noticed this and ran back to fetch the bag; but it was too heavy to drag. It then ran after its master, and by barking tried to tell him of his mistake.

The merchant did not understand these signs; but the dog went on with its efforts, and after trying in vain to stop the horse, began to bite its heels.

The merchant now began to think that the dog had gone mad; so when they were crossing a stream, he looked back to see if it would drink. But the animal did not stop, <sup>dog</sup> being too intent on stopping

fetch [fetʃ]

mistake [mistéik]

bite [bait]

intent [intént]

the horse, and it continued to bark and bite more violently than before.

The merchant felt sure that the dog was mad. He therefore drew a pistol from his pocket and took aim. The next moment the poor dog lay on the ground in a pool of blood; and its master, unable to bear the sight, hurried on.

<sup>cp. misfortune m.</sup>  
“I am most <sup>a.</sup> unfortunate,” he said to himself; “I would rather have lost my money than my dog.” At that thought, he stretched out his hand for his money, but no bag was to be found! He immediately <sup>2 gr</sup> discovered his mistake, and

violently [váíələntli]

drew [dru:]

pistol [pístl]

blood [bləd]

unable [ánéibl]

unfortunate [ʌnfó:tʃnit]

discovered [diskávəd]



blamed himself for taking no notice of his dog's signs.

He turned his horse round to ride back to the place where he had rested. As he went along, he saw marks of blood on the road, but nowhere was his dog to be seen.

At last he reached the spot, and there lay, not only the forgotten bag,—but also the poor dog, on the point of death, watching beside it!

When it saw its master, it wagged its tail feebly and tried to get up, but its strength was gone. It could only lick the hand that was now fondling it in deep

---

nowhere [nóuwæə]      wagged [wægd]      tail [teil]  
lick [lik]              fondling [fóndliŋ]

sorrow, and in a few moments it was dead.

---

**GRAMMAR**

( 1 )

But the animal did not stop, **being too intent** on stopping the horse.

But he would not listen to me, **being so eager** to say his say.

( 2 )

I **would rather have lost** my money **than** my dog.

I **would rather lose** my money **than** my dog.

( 3 )

He blamed himself **for taking** no notice of his dog's signs.

He scolded me **for paying** no attention to his remark.

---

sorrow [sórou]      eager [i:gə]      scolded [skóuldid]



sententia: non ignominiosa, sed

deus.

GRAMMAR

But the animal did not stop being too intent  
on stopping the horse. But he would not listen to me being so eager  
to say his say.

I would rather have lost my money than my

dog.

I would rather lose my money than my dog.

He blamed himself for taking no notice of his

dog's signs.

He rebuked me for paying no attention to his

remarks.

every body is equal before the law.

LIST OF NEW WORDS

APPENDICES



## LIST OF NEW WORDS

### BOOK III

(The figure indicates the lesson in which the word first appears.)

A					
ability	17	alarming	24	assistance	3
abound	22	Alaska	5	association	15
accommodate	21	Albert	3	athletics	15
accommodation	19	Alcock	11	Atlantic	11
accompanied	27	amid	18	atoms	24
account	9	annoyed	1	attached	20
accustomed	9	anxiously	5	attack	16
acquire	14	anyone	12	attention	9
actual	25	anywhere	22	August	24
addition	20	applied	21	authority	15
Adelphi	12	army	9	avoid	14
admire	3	appreciate	4	axe	18
aerial	25	apt	4	azaleas	22
afforded	15	Arnold	14		
Africa	16	arrived	3	<b>B</b>	
agreeable	21	arrival	16	backwards	20
aid	5	ashore	18	baggage	3
air-fleet	24	asleep	21	balmy	22
airmen	5	aspect	15	bandaged	3
		assist	17	bang	24
		assistant	3	barefooted	13



barge	13	boot-black	21	chamber-maid	
basin	21	boot-cleaner	21		21
basketful	2	bottle	18	character	15
battlefield	26	bowed	13	charge	19
beckon	23	breadth	4	Charing Cross	12
befallen	5	broken	16	cheaper	20
beginning	14	breeches	9	cheers	15
beheaded	18	bribery	9	cheery	3
being	17	bribes	9	chest	21
Belgian	3	brief	3	choice	21
Belgium	4	broke	24	choking	22
benefit	17	broken-down	24	Christmas	13
benumb	22	Brussels	4	circus	12
berries	2	burglar	3	citizens	12
berry-picking	2	burned	17	class-mate	17
bidden	18			cleanliness	21
bids	8			clemency	18
bill	21	<b>C</b>		clerk	12
birthplace	21	cab	7	cliff	24
bite	27	canals	4	cloak	13
bitterly	13	captive	16	clothed	13
blame	3	careful	6	clothing	5
bleeding	26	carelessness	6	clung	16
blessing	16	Carthage	16	clustered	23
blinks	23	cash	3	coast	11
blood	27	castles	14	coast	11
bluebells	23	Catholics	1	coffee	11
bold	5	celebrated	25	collect	2
bombs	24	celebrated	7	command	9
		cent	21	commendation	18

communication	5	cricket	15	deserted	24
companions	2	crime	12	desolate	5
compels	12	crippled	18	desperately	3
competition	15	crossings	6	destroyed	5
complete	15	cruel	16	detecting	12
completely	22	cuckoo	23	determined	22
concerts	25	culprit's	18	devote	15
condition	12	culture	25	diameter	20
conduct	14	cupboard	21	difficulty	21
confusion	24	cured	11	digging	22
connected	25	current	11	diligent	14
conquer	9	cyclists	18	din	4
conqueror	17			dint	17
conscious	17	<b>D</b>		directions	6
considered	16	dainty	4	directory	21
considerable	21	danger	24	disagreeable	22
constable	12	dashed	7	disaster	15
constant	14	daytime	22	discharge	12
contact	25	deaf	16	discovered	27
continue	27	death	3	discussing	1
continuous	10	decide	16	dishonest	12
contrast	10	decreased	20	dishonour	16
correct	11	defeat	15	dismissed	12
couch	21	defects	14	dismounted	27
countrymen	16	delighted	9	disobedience	14
courage	9	delivering	20	disobey	9
court	26	demand	21	displayed	26
crag	3	deprive	5	disregard	15
created	17	description	14	distant	25



distress	8	empty	2	<b>F</b>	
district	22	encouraged	15	fact	1
disturbing	25	endurance	16	fail	12
ditches	4	energy	14	faithful	12
doubt	1	engaged	21	fall	2
drawn	18	enormous	6	false	24
drawers	21	enquirer	12	fame	26
dressings-gown	21	enraged	18	familiar	20
drew	27	entire	24	fancy	22
due	12	entrance	21	far-away	25
Duke	9	equally	11	fare	12
Dutch	26	equator	22	far-reaching	10
		era	15	farther	24
		errors	14	fatal	18
<b>E</b>		essential	15	fate	5
eager	27	esteem	16	fatigue	26
Earl	26	example	14	favour	13
ear-phones	25	excellent	12	feared	5
eastern	22	excited	24	feeble	18
eaves	23	exciting	24	Ferrara	18
Edinburgh	13	executioner	18	fetch	27
Edison	21	exiled	18	fever	24
education	15	expensive	20	feverishly	3
effects	10	experiences	6	fifteen	4
Edward	8	explosive	24	finally	17
effectively	3	exquisite	4	fireplace	21
efficiency	25	extract	24	firm	14
effort	17			first-class	19
Elizabeth	13			flagstaff	8
employers	2				

fliers	5	gentlemen	9	hated	1
flown	11	genuine	1	heading	21
foes	16	given	6	headwaiter	21
foliage	22	glimpse	19	healthy	7
fondling	27	gloomy	18	heating	21
foolish	6	glowing	22	he'd	6
force	12	Gonella	18	height	12
forecast	25	good-bye	16	held	7
foreigner	12	grapes	22	hell	1
formerly	20	gratefully	3	Herkomer	18
fort	5	grey	22	he's	6
fortunate	22	grope	22	hint	17
forty-eight	8	groups	25	Holland	4
freezing	13	gruffly	19	hopped	13
friendly	26	guard	19	horizon	11
frightened	24	guests	21	horsemen	9
froze	11	guide-book	21	hotel-porters	21
fund	2	gulf	17	human	5
furnishes	22	gutter	24	humour	12
				hunger	5
				hunters	9
<b>G</b>		<b>H</b>		hurrah	9
gale	11	habit	2	ice	11
galloping	9	hail	11		
gas	6	half-mast	8	<b>I</b>	
gazed	26	ham	11	ignorant	14
gem	13	handsome	13	ill-behaved	14
generally	12	happened	5	illness	24
generosity	26	harmless	18	imaginary	24
genial	22	harry	2		



imitation	1	Irishwoman	1	length	4
immortal	26	isles	22	less	11
impatient	6	itself	16	liberties	12
implored	16			license	25
improvement	20	<b>J</b>		lick	27
inch	3	jacket	13	lift	21
incident	26	Jay	6	liking	14
inclined	22	jewel	13	linden	23
Increases	17	joker	18	linen	4
India	11	jokes	18	Lisbon	8
indolent	17	joyous	23	lit	17
infectious	24	jug	21	literature	15
influence	15	June	11	lock	21
information	25			locksmith	20
inhabitants	26	<b>K</b>		Londoners	12
initial	9	Kingdom	8	lonely	3
injured	6	knees	6	loss	21
innocence	18	knocked	7	lost	16
installed	24	knowledge	12	Lowlands	4
instanced	18			<b>M</b>	
instantly	26	<b>L</b>		machinery	4
instruments	25	labelled	18	mad	24
intended	11	laces	4	maintaining	6
intent	27	lamented	26	manufacturing	4
interior	22	laughter	18	market-place	4
inter-school	15	laurels	22	Marriott	23
invalid	18	lavatory	21	matches	15
inventions	21	law	12	measures	20
Ireland	1	Leicester	26		

medical	12	none	26	overcome	16
member	12	nonsense	9	overloaded	24
memory	13	nothing	11	owe	2
meritorious	17	November	22	Oxford	12
messenger	13	nowadays	19	<b>P</b>	
metre	20	nowhere	27	panic	24
military	25	numberless	4	pardon	12
missed	6	nurses	3	parse	17
mist	11	<b>O</b>		particularly	4
model	18	obedient	14	partnership	2
moderates	22	obey	3	party	2
moist	22	obliged	12	patent	21
moral	9	observer	12	patriotism	15
moreover	12	obtain	5	paused	13
motorcycles	20	occupied	19	pavement	23
mounted	11	occur	22	pearl	1
mourn	8	October	22	pea-soup	22
mud	8	odd	20	pedals	20
muddy	8	offered	11	peer	17
musicians	25	onwards	15	Peninsula	22
<b>N</b>		opera	25	per	11
nations	16	opposition	9	per cent	21
nationality	21	orange	22	perfection	22
neck	18	others	2	performance	17
newly	3	otherwise	7	period	12
Newfoundland	11	ourselves	1	perseverance	14
news	7	outside	21	Philip	26
noble	26	outskirts	24	phonograph	21



physical	12	prince	18	<b>R</b>	
pistol	27	privately	18	Raleigh	13
plants	10	prize	11	ranks	4
ploughboy	9	problem	17	raw	22
pneumatic	20	produced	10	rearing	4
poison	6	professor	18	reckoned	21
Pole-star	11	proficient	14	Regulus	16
police	12	prominent	25	relayed	25
policeman	6	protected	5	remains	11
policy	9	protection	18	remarked	19
politician	25	protector	12	remounted	27
pool	13	protested	19	repay	18
popular	20	Protestant	26	repeat	12
populated	4	proud	8	represents	8
population	4	proved	5	require	14
Portugal	8	provided	18	rescue	5
possession	17	prudent	21	resemble	4
pounds	20	public	9	reserve	21
poured	3	purpose	8	reponsible	14
practical	18	pushed	5	restlessness	14
praise	23			restore	16
prayers	16	<b>Q</b>		result	18
prefer	21	quaint	4	retouched	18
preparations	18	quality	4	revolvers	12
presence	13	questionous	12	rewards	17
preserve	12	ragged	13	rider	20
previously	18	rainy	22	rifle	6
prey	16			rigorous	22
prides	15			roadway	6

rode	9	seventy	20	south-westerly	22
rolling	2	shared	20	sovereign	9
Roman	1	sharp	10	Spain	8
Rome	16	shed	22	Spaniards	26
Rosamund	23	shelter	5	Spanish	26
royal	13	shook	2	spectators	15
rubber	20	shoulder	26	speech	25
Rugby	15	shrubs	22	spirit	15
rumour	24	siege	26	spite	16
		sign	6	splendid	2
	<b>S</b>	Silence	18	sportsmen	9
saddle	20	silk	8	spot	13
sandwiches	11	situation	24	spotlessly	21
Santa Claus	7	skilfully	3	spread	13
sat	11	skill	16	stacks	4
satisfied	5	slapped	26	stage	25
scaffold	18	sled	5	standard	12
scale	11	sleet	11	starve	26
scattered	4	slippers	21	statesman	8
scenes	21	smiled	13	steady	3
scholars	17	smiled	13	steel	4
scolded	27	snatched	7	steering-wheel	11
scout	7	soldier	3	St. John's	11
secret	7	sole	19	stolen	7
secure	20	solve	17	stools	2
seek	5	somebody	27	strange	21
sense	18	somehow	12	stranger	3
separated	4	sorrow	27	strap	3
serve	3	sound	25	street-car	1







發音記號表

CONSONANTS 子音			VOWELS 母音		
萬國音標文字	普通綴	音標綴	萬國音標文字	普通綴	音標綴
p	pipe	paip	i:	bee	bi:
b	bite	bait	i	ill	il
t	time	taim	e	get	get
d	die	dai	æ	can	kæn
k	kite	kait	ɑ:	arm	ɑ:m
g	guide	gaid	ɔ	box	bɔks
m	mind	maind	ɔ:	all	ɔ:l
n	nine	nain	u	put	put
ŋ	sing	siŋ	u:	fool	fu:l
l	lily	li:li	ʌ	cup	kʌp
w	will	wil	ə:	bird	bə:d
f	fill	fil	ə	about	əbáut
v	visit	ví:zit			
θ	thin	θin	ei	day	dei
ð	this	ðis	ou	go	gou
s	sick	sik	ai	ice	ais
z	zinc	ziŋk	au	how	hau
ʃ	ship	ʃip	ɔi	oil	ɔil
ʒ	vision	ví:ʒən	iə	here	hiə
r	risk	risk	ɛə	air	ɛə
j	yes	jes	uə	poor	puə
h	hill	hil			
tʃ	chick	tʃik			
dʒ	gin	dʒin			

一子音がしらぶる (syllable) ヲ  
 ナス時ハ其子音字ノ下ニ(,)ヲ附  
 スコトアリ。  
 例ヘバ: -tʌnl (tunnel).







Faint, illegible text within a rectangular border, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Small red circular stamp or mark on the left page.

Blank page on the right side of the open book.



田中





SSD

教  
5  
200