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THE NEW KING'S CROWN READERS

THIRD
REVISED
EDITION

BOOK
IV



広島大学図書

2000301802

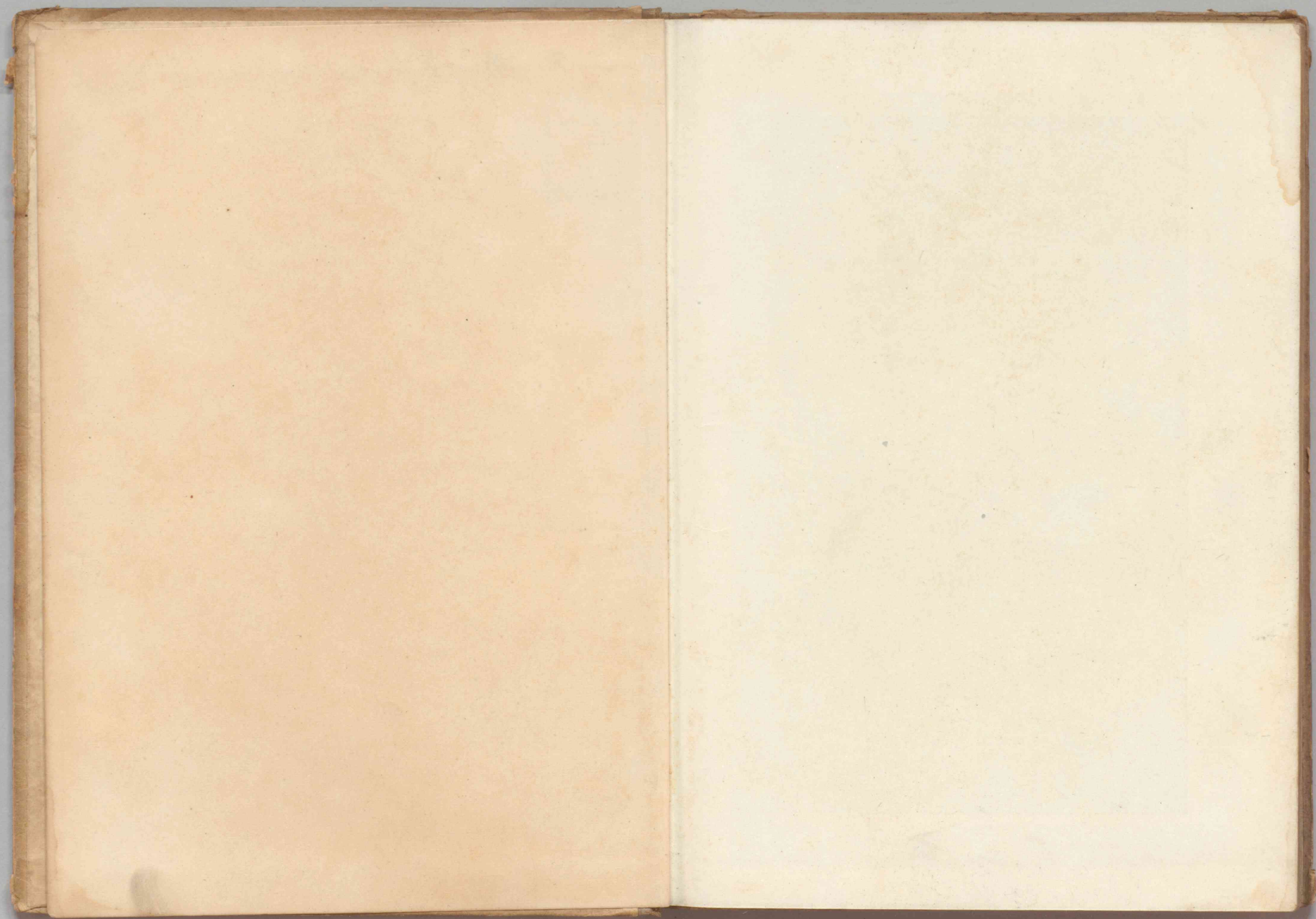
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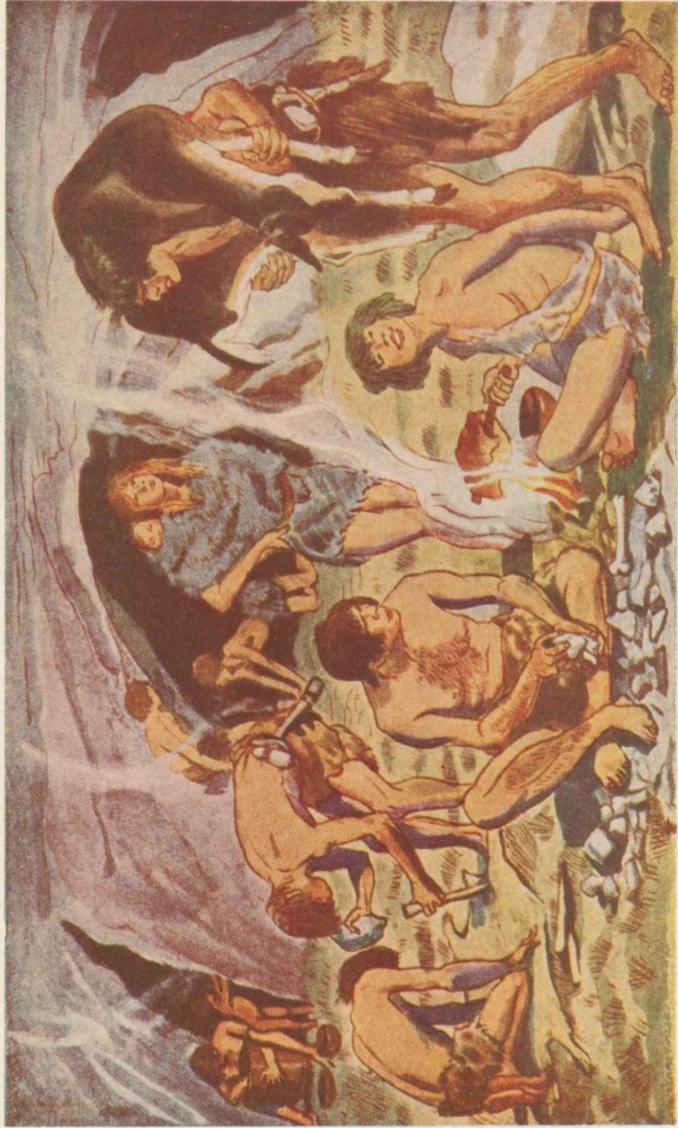


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CAVE DWELLERS.

(Lesson 4.)

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



広島大学図書

2000301802



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BOOK FOUR

LESSON ONE

OUR DUTY TO OUR COUNTRY

No one can doubt that it is the duty of men and women to think not of their own interests, but of the interests of those who are dependent upon them; that is, of the interests of their families. But our country is only the great family to which we all belong.

Men and women, then, should remember that it is their duty to think of the interests of their country, and should put those interests above all others. We must not imagine, however, that, by caring about our country and thinking what is best for it, we shall run any risk of neglecting the interests of our families or of ourselves. If we rightly understand our duty to ourselves and (to)

dependent [dipëndənt] risk [risk] neglecting [nigléktiŋ]

our families, and do that duty, we shall at the same time be doing our duty to the mother of us all—our country.

When Nelson spoke to the sailors of the English fleet just before a great battle, the words he used were: "England expects every man to do his duty." The words are just as true ^(as in the battle) for the ordinary world, and for the common everyday battle of life in which we all have to fight.

Our country, too, expects every man to do his duty whether he lives in Japan Proper, Formosa, Korea, or even in Manchuria. But in the interests of his country, of his family, and of himself, a man's first duty is to make the best of himself—that is, to make the best use of the powers of body and powers of mind with which he is born, and of the opportunities for using those powers which come in his way.

It is easy to see that, if men and women are to make the best of themselves, they must begin when they are boys and girls to plan how they

fleet [fli:t] Formosa [fɔ:móusə] Korea [kɔ:riə]
Manchúria [mæntʃúəriə] opportunities [ɒpətjú:nitiz]

夫

shall do it. The first and most important way of making the best of ourselves is doing the work that suits us best. ^(to do)

As we have all to work in some way or other, it is of great importance that we should work at what we can do well. Who can say that a man, who is a born driver, and who can do anything he likes with horses, is making the best of himself, if he becomes a clerk, and does nothing but add up figures or copy letters all day? He would be much better employed on a farm than in an office.

There are two plain reasons for this. In the first place, the man who does the work he is fitted for does it easily and well. He is far more likely to lead a happy and contented life than the man who takes no heed of such things. We do ourselves an injury by not choosing work that suits us.

Next, those who do work for which they are unfitted, instead of work for which they are fitted,

importance [impɔ:təns] figures [figəz] copy [kɔpi]
likely [laikli] contented [kənténtid] injury [ɪndʒəri]
choosing [tʃu:ziŋ] unfitted [ʌnfítid]

injure their country. Any one can see that it is a great injury to a family if a boy, who is a capital hand at minding the shop but a bad driver, is sent out with the van, and another, who is a good driver, is set to mind the shop.

It is just the same with the nation. If the children of the motherland are all doing work for which they are not fitted, it will be bad for that great family, the nation. It is then not only bad for the man himself, but bad for the country if he does work for which he is not fitted.

The duty of every boy and every girl at the beginning of life is, therefore, as far as possible, to choose suitable work. It is when they have a chance to do either what is suitable to them, or what is unsuitable, that they should be careful. It is at such times that foolish people begin to consider, "Shall I find this work lighter, or more genteel, or more easy to shirk?" Instead, wise people ask, "Shall I make the best of myself at

van [væn] motherland [máðələnd] suitable [sjú:təbl]
chance [tʃa:ns] unsuitable [ʌnsjú:təbl] genteel [dʒentí:l]
shirk [ʃə:k]

this work, or will that work suit me best?"
(Those who ask this and decide accordingly will be those who will be doing their duty to themselves and their country.

GRAMMAR

(1)

those **who** are dependent upon us
the opportunities **which** come in his way
the work **that** suits us best

(2)

the great family **to which** we all belong
everyday battle of life **in which** we all have to fight
the powers of body and powers of mind **with which**
a man is born
work **for which** they are fitted

(3)

the words (**that**) he used
anything (**that**) he likes
the work (**that**) he is fitted for

(4)

what is best for our country
what we can do well

LESSON TWO

GREGOR JOHANN MENDEL—I

The whole world was excited over Charles Darwin's discovery of the reason why there are so many different kinds of animals.



G. J. MENDEL.

"Animals need various kinds of limbs, sizes, and shapes," Darwin had said simply, "because of the various climates and places in which they have to get their living."

"Yes, we see that," some protested. "We see why the seal needs its fur if it's to live in the polar regions. We see why the tiger needs its strength if it's to live in the jungle. But how is it that these animals get what they need? How does the seal come by its fur, the tiger by its agility?"

Gregor [gréigə]	Johann [jouhá:n]	Mendel [méndəl]	
Charles [tʃɑ:lz]	Darwin [dá:win]	discovery [diskʌvəri]	
various [véəriəs]	limbs [limz]	seal [si:l]	polar [póulə]
regions [rí:dʒənz]	jungle [dʒʌŋgl]	agility [ædʒɪlɪti]	

The world grew noisy over the question. In the midst of this excitement no one noticed Gregor Johann Mendel. Since he was not the kind who rushed about singing his own praises, he long remained unnoticed. To-day a man is proud to be able to say that he is on speaking terms with the Mendelian Law.

Gregor Mendel's interest in science began when he was yet a boy. Two of his chums had just come back from school for the holidays. When they told him what they studied, they so excited his interest that he begged his parents for permission to study too. This, however, meant a great sacrifice for his father, who owned only a small farm. Nevertheless, he sent Gregor, who was only eleven, to school. Here young Mendel so distinguished himself that his parents decided to deny themselves the comforts of life to continue his education.

As a young man Mendel became a teacher of science in the town of Brunn, in Moravia, and

noisy [nóizi]	excitement [iksáitmənt]	unnoticed [ʌnnóutɪst]
Mendelian [mendí:liən]	science [sá:əns]	chums [tʃʌmz]
permission [pəmiʃən]	sacrifice [sækriˈfaɪs]	nevertheless [nèvəðələs]
distinguished [distɪŋgwɪʃt]	Brunn [brʏn]	Moravia [mərəiˈviə]

a monk in the monastery there. In the garden of the monastery was a large bed of plants about which everybody was curious, but which nobody dared touch.

“This is Brother Mendel’s bed of peas,” visitors were told. “What he does with these peas we do not know. He does not eat them, yet he grows and grows them. For years he has been doing it.”

For eight years he bred those peas. After that he did not need to breed them any longer,



monk [mʌŋk] monastery [mɒnəstri] peas [pi:z]
bred [bred] breed [bri:d]

for he had found what he wanted....

“You resemble your father.” Mendel had often heard that said. It was a simple enough thing to say, yet like a true scientist he did not let the simplest statement slip by without considering it. He wanted reasons. He was a sentinel of learning, who challenged every saying, no matter how familiar.

“Why do some people resemble their father, other people their mother?” he wondered. Many men before Mendel had asked the same question, yet all their efforts to unravel the mystery had only complicated matters. A child might resemble his father in colour of eye and in tone of voice, and yet in other ways remind friends of his mother or of his grandparents. How does heredity work? What does it hand on to posterity? In despair some learned men gave up the search.

scientist [saiəntist] statement [stéitmənt] sentinel [séntinl]
challenges [tʃælindʒiz] unravel [ʌnrævəl] mystery [místəri]
complicated [kɒmplikeitid] remind [rimáind]
heredity [hiréditi] posterity [pɒstériti] learned [lɛ:nid]

GRAMMAR

(1)

How does the seal come by its fur, **the tiger by its agility ?**

Why do some people resemble their father, **other people their mother ?**

(2)

He was a sentinel of learning, who challenged every saying, **no matter how familiar.**

(3)

Physically, men have the indisputable superiority in strength, and **women in beauty.**

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; **his next to escape the blames of the world.**

LESSON THREE

GREGOR JOHANN MENDEL—II

“But why do some people have brown eyes while other people have blue eyes? Here is a red-haired man. Neither his father nor mother is red-haired, but his grandfather is. How does heredity influence the matter?”

“There must be a reason,” said Mendel. “Perhaps the explanation is difficult, and will take time and hard study to work out. Scientists have not been patient enough; I will try a different method. I will study the garden pea.”

It was a rather strange question to ask of a garden pea; and stranger still that this simple vegetable should answer. Its success lay in the way the question was put, and this is how Mendel put it: “What would happen if I crossed a tall plant with a short one? If I can find out how the offspring of the pea resembles its ancestors,

explanation [èksplənéiʃən] difficult [dɪfɪkəlt] method [méθəd]
vegetable [védʒɪtəbl] offspring [ɔːfspɪŋ]
ancestors [ænsɪstəz]

perhaps then we shall be ready to understand why man is as he is—and not till then.”

He knew that ^{what he is} ~~left~~ ^{left to themselves} to themselves, tall plants produce seeds which bring forth tall plants, and short plants bring forth short ones. But suppose he crossed a short with a tall? _{if}

He did. He took pollen from the flower of a short plant, not more than two feet high, and scattered it in the flower of a tall one, about six feet high.

A striking result followed. Every one of the offspring of this marriage was tall.

“Tallness,” Mendel wrote in his notebook, “must be a dominant trait. It dominates over shortness.” Of course, Mendel did not let the matter rest there. He kept on experimenting with those peas. He let the tall children alone until they too formed ripe seeds. These he sowed. New plants grew—you might call these the grandchildren of the first ones which he studied.

What happened now was remarkable. These

forth [fɔ:θ]	pollen [pɒlɪn]	marriage [mæɪrɪdʒ]
dominant [dɒmɪnənt]	trait [treɪ]	dominates [dɒmɪneɪts]
experimenting [ɪkspɛrɪmentɪŋ]		remarkable [rɪmɑ:kəbl]

grandchildren were not all tall. One out of every four was short!

“Shortness,” Mendel wrote in his notebook, “does not appear until the second generation. And even then only one out of every four plants is short.”

He now suspected that some traits of human beings, like tallness or the colour of eyes, are inherited in the same way. But he was cautious. He continued growing the peas.

When he sowed the seeds of these groups of four plants a yet more remarkable thing came to light: the short plant of each group had nothing but short offspring; and one tall plant had nothing but tall offspring; but the other two tall plants gave a mixture of three tall plants to one short one.

On and on he sowed and reaped his peas. And always he got the same results: of every four plants, there were three tall and one short; the short bred short plants; one tall bred only tall

appear [əpɪə]	generation [dʒenəreɪʃən]	suspected [səspɛktɪd]
inherited [ɪnhɪrɪtɪd]	cautious [kəʊʃəs]	mixture [mɪkstʃə]
	reaped [ri:pt]	

plants; and the other two tall plants gave a mixture of three talls to one short.

Patiently he worked on. He had discovered one quality of the pea that is inherited—height.

“What other traits are transmitted? From now on I shall study how the flowers arrange themselves on the stem. I know that in some plants the flowers form along the axis of the plant, while in others they are bunched together at the top. Is this a question of inheritance, or is it just an accident?”

Notebook in hand, Mendel watched the garden peas flower, and his sharp eyes noted the position of every blossom. With great satisfaction he saw that the same principle ^{(ab) he} he had discovered about height worked here. The flowers ranged on the axis on the stem had the dominant trait. Surely there was method in Nature.

Another person would now have told the world about his great discovery. Not so, Mendel. He said to himself, “If what I have discovered is a

stem [stem]	axis [æksis]	bunched [bʌntʃt]
inheritance [inhéritəns]	position [pəzɪʃən]	
satisfaction [sætɪsfækʃən]	principle [prɪnsəpl]	
	ranged [reɪndʒd]	

law of Nature, it must prevail in more than two qualities. I must find many more traits that are inherited in the same way before I let the world know about my garden peas.” He now studied the colour of the pod while still unripe. A shade of green was the dominant quality, while only one out of four pods was bright yellow.

Mendel’s experiments were so careful—he grew more than ten thousand plants before he felt sure he was right—that we owe a new science to him. It is the science of breeding and growing, genetics, and its laws are the ones ^(what) Gregor Mendel discovered as he raked and hoed and tended the bed of peas in his little garden.

It was an amazing discovery, and people began to wonder, “Who is this Mendel? Who is he that has discovered this new law of Nature?”

But Mendel was dead, and the fame which had passed him by when he was a monk in Brunn could now honour only his memory.

prevail [privéil]	pod [pɒd]	unripe [ʌnráip]	shade [ʃeɪd]
genetics [dʒinétiks]	raked [reɪkt]	hoed [həʊd]	
	tended [téndɪd]		

(1)

What would happen if I crossed a tall plant with a short one?

現在ノ事案ニ及スル事ヲ、現在甚カク差違人ニイコト、
動詞ノ連言ノ例ヲ用テ、(were)

What would have happened if I had crossed a tall plant with a short one?

過去ノ事案ニ及スル假定

(2)

Who can say that a man who is a born driver is making the best of himself if he becomes a clerk? He would be much better employed on a farm than in an office.

Another person would now have told the world about his great discovery.

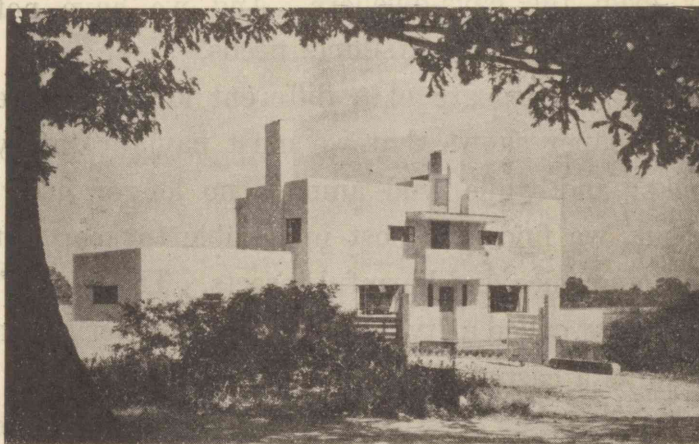
If he had been another person, he would now have told the world about his great discovery.

A wise man would not say as you do.

You would not have thought that the box contained anything so valuable.

LESSON FOUR

THE HOUSE



A MODERN ENGLISH RESIDENCE.

No matter what, the type of house, whether primitive as the Eskimo's hut, or as complete as modern science and art can create, it should meet a few apparently simple needs. Protection from the elements, from cold and heat, from rain and snow and damp, from intruders who might interfere with the family safety or possessions; water

- type [taip] primitive [primitiv] Eskimo's [éskimouz]
- hut [hʌt] art [ɑ:t] apparently [əpærəntli]
- protection [prətékʃən] elements [élimənts]
- intruders [intrú:dəz]

at hand; some way of getting rid of waste; space for the family, for all their occupations and belongings; room for a guest: these were sought by even the cave-dwellers. And we have not passed beyond these simple needs.

Our enemies are of a different kind, but the daily paper shows that we must pay for safety locks; and while wild animals no longer prowl about, we find it almost impossible to keep out rats and mice ^{It is found almost impossible} and harmful insects. The "house" fly is now called a "typhoid" fly, and not permitted even as a casual visitor.

To all these needs we have added what the cave man did not seek for, since his life was largely out of doors. We must have air and sun within doors. Doctors are now talking about house diseases. Tuberculosis is one of these, and the fight against it must be made, in part, just here. It is for sun and air that we have to pay large rents in town.

Then, too, there must be protection against fire,

occupations [ɔkjupeɪʃənz] sought [sɔ:t] cave-dwellers [keɪvdwələz]
impossible [ɪmpɔsəbl] prowl [praʊl] mice [maɪs] insects [ɪnsektz]
typhoid [taɪfɔɪd] permitted [pə'mɪtɪd] casual [kæʒjuəl]
diseases [dɪzɪ:zɪz] tuberculosis [tju:bə:kjʊləʊsɪs] rents [rents]

not only by the fire department but in the house itself. Modern nerves, moreover, demand quiet. We may want our own victrola, but we do not care to hear our neighbour's, and walls and floors must be built to keep out sounds.

We call these simple needs. They would seem to be human rights, but even now in this twentieth century how many houses rank 100 per cent in all these; ^(need's) in warmth and coolness at proper seasons; perfect dryness, ventilation, and lighting; safety from fire and intruders; and room for each member of the family to be by himself, and to keep an open door to guests? Yet, we cannot be as well nor as happy nor as useful as we should ^(be) until these are achieved. We must all work together until healthful conditions are possible for all.

all people

nerves [nə:vz] victrola [vɪktrəʊlə]
ventilation [vɛntɪleɪʃən] achieved [ə'tʃi:vɪd]
healthful [helθfʊl]

GRAMMAR

(1)

light—lighting	write—writing
run —running	read —reading

(2)

protect—protection	ventilate—ventilation
possess—possession	occupy —occupation

(3)

cool —coolness	dry —dryness
kind —kindness	useful—usefulness
safe —safety	cruel —cruelty
warm—warmth	true —truth
hot —heat	proud—pride

(4)

cold —cold	damp—damp
quiet—quiet	light —light

ventilate [véntileít]

cruelty [krúélti]

LESSON FIVE

GOING ON A JOURNEY—I

I have been a good deal worried to-day about the question of what luggage to take with me on my journey. I met a man this morning, and he said:



“Oh, if you are going to Germany, mind you take plenty of warm clothing with you. You’ll need all your winter things there.”

He said that a friend of his had gone there some years before, and had not taken enough warm things with him, and had caught a chill there, and had come home and died. He said:

“You be guided by me, and take plenty of warm

worried [wárid]

things with you.”

I met another man ~~later on~~, and he said:

“I hear you are going abroad. Now, tell me, what part of Europe are you going to?”

I replied that I thought it was somewhere about the middle. He said:

“Well, now, you take my advice, and get a calico suit and a sunshade. Never mind the look of the thing. You be comfortable. You’ve no idea of the heat on the Continent at this time of the year. English people will persist in travelling about the Continent in the same stuffy clothes that they wear at home. That’s how so many of them get sunstroke, and are ruined for life.”

I went into the club, and there I met a friend of mine—a newspaper correspondent—who has travelled a good deal, and knows Europe pretty well. I told him what my two other friends had said, and asked him which I was to believe. He said:

“Well, as a matter of fact, they are both right.

calico [kælikou]	sunshade [sʌnʃeid]	stuffy [stʌfi]
sunstroke [sʌnstrouk]	ruined [ruind]	club [klʌb]
	correspondent [kɔːrɪspɒndənt]	

You see, up in those hilly districts, the weather changes very quickly. In the morning it may be blazing hot, and you will be melting, and in the evening you may be very glad of a flannel shirt and a fur coat.”

“Why, that is exactly the sort of weather we have in England!” I exclaimed. “If that’s all these foreigners can manage in their own country, what right have they to come over here, as they do, and grumble about our weather?”

“Well, as a matter of fact,” he replied, “they haven’t any right; but you can’t stop them—they will do it. No, you take my advice, and be prepared for everything. Take a cool suit and some thin things, in case it’s hot, and plenty of warm things in case it is cold.”

When I got home I found Mrs. Briggs there, she having looked in to see how the baby was. She said:

“Oh! if you’re going anywhere near Germany, you take a bit of soap with you.”

blazing [bléiziŋ]	flannel [flænl]	shirt [ʃɜ:t]
exclaimed [ɪkskléimd]	manage [mænidʒ]	Briggs [brigz]
baby [béibi]	soap [səʊp]	

She said that Mr. Briggs had been called over to Germany once in a hurry, on business, and had forgotten to take a piece of soap with him, and didn't know enough German to ask for any when he got over there, and didn't see any to ask for even if he had known, and was away for three weeks, and wasn't able to wash himself all the time, and came home so dirty that they didn't know him, and mistook him for the man that was to come to see what was the matter with the kitchen boiler.

Mrs. Briggs also advised me to take some towels with me, as they give you such small towels to wipe on.

I went out after lunch, and met our Vicar. He said:

"Take a blanket with you."

He said that not only



mistook [mistúk] wipe [waip] vicar [víkə]

did the German hotel-keepers never give you ^{me 有语法} sufficient bedclothes to keep you warm of a night, but they never properly aired their sheets. He said that a young friend of his had gone for a



tour through Germany once, and had slept in a damp bed, and had caught rheumatic fever, and had come home and died.

I met our doctor a few yards further on. He said:

"Don't forget to take a bottle of brandy with you. It doesn't take up much room, and, if you're not used to German cooking, you'll find it handy in the night."

He added that the brandy you get at foreign hotels was mere poison, and that it was really unsafe to travel abroad without a bottle of brandy. He said that a simple thing like a bottle of brandy in your bag might often save your life.

bedclothes [bédklouðz] slept [slept] rheumatic [ru:mætik]
 further [fú:ðə] brandy [brændi] handy [háendi]
 unsafe [ʌnséif]

(on) Coming home, I ran against a literary friend of mine. He said:

“You’ll have a goodish time in the train, old fellow. Are you used to long railway journeys?”

I said:

“Well, I’ve travelled down from London into the very heart of Surrey by a South Eastern express.”

Oh! that’s a mere nothing, ^(if you like) compared with what you’ve got before you now,” he answered.

“Look here, I’ll tell you a very good idea of how to pass the time. You take a chessboard with you and a set of men. You’ll thank me for telling you that!”



literary [lɪtərəri] goodish [gʊdɪʃ] Surrey [səri]
compared [kəmpeəd] idea [aɪdɪə] chessboard [tʃesbɔ:d]

GRAMMAR

(1)

He said that a friend of his had gone there once some years before, and had not taken enough warm things with him, and had caught a chill there, and had come home and died.

She said that Mr. Briggs had been called over to Germany once in a hurry, on business, and had forgotten to take a piece of soap with him.

He said that a young friend of his had gone for a tour through Germany once, and had slept in a damp bed, and had caught rheumatic fever, and had come home and died.

(2)

I asked him which I was to believe.

She mistook him for the man who was to come to see what was the matter with the kitchen boiler.

It is easy to see that if men and women are to make the best of themselves, they must begin when they are boys and girls to plan how they shall do it.

LESSON SIX

GOING ON A JOURNEY—II

My sister-in-law came in later on in the evening (she is a thoughtful girl), and brought a box with her about the size of a tea-chest. She said:

“Now, you slip that in your bag; you’ll be glad of that. There’s everything there for making yourself a cup of tea.”

She said that they did not understand tea in Germany, but that with that I should be independent of them.

She opened the case, and explained its contents to me. It certainly was a wonderfully complete arrangement. It contained a little packet of tea, a little bottle of milk, a box of sugar, a bottle of spirit, a box of butter, and a tin of biscuits: also, a stove, a kettle, a teapot, two cups, two saucers, two plates, two knives, and two spoons.

sister-in-law [sístərinlɔ:]	independent [ɪndɪpɛndənt]
arrangement [əreɪndʒmənt]	biscuits [bɪskɪts]
teapot [tɪ:pɒt]	saucers [sɔ:səz]
	kettle [kétl]

If there had only been a bed in it, one need not have bothered about hotels at all.

Young Smith, the Secretary of our Photographic Club, called at nine to ask me to take him a negative of the statue of the Dying Gladiator in the Munich Sculpture Gallery. I told him that I should be delighted to oblige him, but that I did not intend to take my camera with me.

“Not take your camera!” he said. “You are going to Germany—to the Rhineland! You are going to pass through some of the most picturesque scenery, and stay at some of the most ancient and famous towns of Europe, and are going to leave your photographic apparatus behind you, and you call yourself an artist!”

He said I should never regret a thing more in my life than going without that camera.

I think it is always right to take other people’s advice in matters where they know more than you do. It is the experience of those who have gone before that makes the way smooth for those who

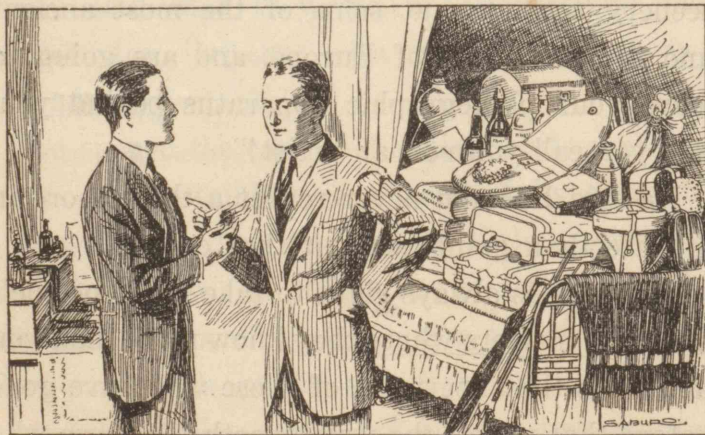
bothered [bɒðəd]	secretary [sékɹətəri]	photographic [fəʊtəgræfɪk]
negative [néɡətɪv]	statue [stætʃu:]	dying [daɪɪŋ]
gladiator [glædiəteɪə]	Munich [mjú:nɪk]	sculpture [skʌlptʃə]
Rhineland [raɪnlənd]	picturesque [pɪktʃərəsk]	scenery [sɪ:nəri]
ancient [éɪnfənt]	apparatus [æpəreɪtəs]	regret [rɪgrét]

follow. So, after supper, I got together the things, I had been advised to take with me, and arranged them on the bed, adding a few articles I had thought of all by myself.

Brown came in just as I had got everything into a pile. He stared at the bed, and asked me what I was doing. I told him I was packing.

“Great Heavens!” he exclaimed. “I thought you were moving! What do you think we are going to do—camp out?”

“No!” I replied. “But these are the things I



pile [paɪl] stared [stæəd] packing [pækɪŋ]
heavens [hevnz] camp [kæmp]

have been advised to take with me. What is the use of people giving you advice if you don't take it?”

He said:

“Oh! take as much advice as you like; but, for goodness' sake, don't get carrying all that stuff about with you. People will take us for Gipsies.”

I said:

“Now, it's no use your talking nonsense. Half the things on this bed are life-preserving things. If people go into Germany without these things, they come home and die.”

And I related to him what the doctor and the vicar and the other people had told me, and explained to him how my life depended upon my taking brandy and blankets and sunshades and plenty of warm clothing with me.

He is a man utterly indifferent to danger and risk—incurred by other people—is Brown. He said:

“Oh, rubbish! You're not the sort that catches

stuff [stʌf] Gipsies [dʒɪpsɪz] related [rɪleɪtɪd]
utterly [ʌtəli] indifferent [ɪndɪfrənt] incurred [ɪnkə:d]
rubbish [rʌbɪʃ]

a cold and dies young. You leave that co-operative stores of yours at home, and pack up a tooth-brush, a comb, a pair of socks, and a shirt. That's all you'll want."

I have packed more than that, but not much. At all events, I have got everything into one small bag. I should like to have taken that tea arrangement—it would have done so nicely to play at shop with ^{which} in the train!—but Brown would not hear of it.

I hope the weather does not change.

—Jerome K. Jerome.

co-operative [kouóperativ]

socks [sòks]

GRAMMAR

(1)

She said: "Now, you slip that in your bag; you'll be glad of that."

She told me to slip that in my bag, and said that I should be glad of that.

He said, "These are the things I have been advised to take with me."

He said that those were the things he had been advised to take with him.

(2)

She said that they did not understand tea in Germany, but that with that I should be independent of them.

I told him that I should be delighted to oblige him, but that I did not intend to take my camera with me.

He said I should never regret a thing more than going without that camera.

He stared at me and asked me what I was doing. I told him I was packing. *(he) said, "What are you doing?"*
I said

LESSON SEVEN

WRITTEN IN MARCH

The Cock is crowing,
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth glitter,
The green field sleeps in the sun;

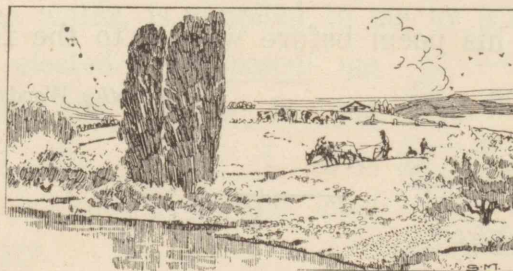
The oldest and youngest
Are at work with the strongest;
The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty feeding like one!

cock [kɔk] crowing [krú:ɪŋ] flowing [flú:ɪŋ]
twitter [twítə] doth [dɒθ] glitter [glítə] grazing [gré:zɪŋ]
hath [həθ] retreated [rɪtrí:tɪd]

Like an army defeated
The snow hath retreated,
And now doth fare ill
On the top of the bare hill;
The Ploughboy is whooping—anon—anon:

There's joy in the mountains;
There's life in the fountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing;
The rain is over and gone!

—William Wordsworth. (1770-1850)



whooping [hú:pɪŋ] anon [ə'nɒn]
Wordsworth [wó:dzwə:θ]

Apr. 16, 1802.

When we came to the foot of Brothers' Water I left William sitting on the bridge....When I returned I found William writing a poem descrip-
^{=describing} tive of the sights and sounds we saw and heard. There was the gentle flowing of the stream, the glittering, lively lake, green fields, without a single creature to be seen on them; behind us a flat pasture with forty-two cattle feeding....The people were at work ploughing, harrowing, and sowing; lasses working, a dog barking now and then; cocks crowing, birds twittering; the snow in patches at the top of the highest hill.... William finished his poem before we got to the foot of Kirkstone.

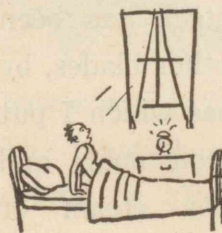
—Dorothy Wordsworth.

descriptive [diskríptiv] lively [láivli] creature [krí:tʃə]
 harrowing [hárouiŋ] lasses [læsiz] patches [pætʃiz]
 Kirkstone [kó:kstoun] Dorothy [dó:rəði]

LESSON EIGHT

AIDS TO CIVILIZATION

The best way of understanding our own civilization is to take an ordinary sort of day in the life of an ordinary sort of man, myself for in-
stance, and to see what he does.



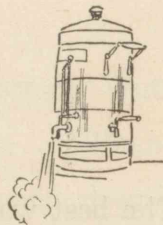
I get up in the morning because an alarm clock rings on the table by my bed; it goes by clock-work and is a very complicated machine. I get into a hot bath, the water for which

has been heated by gas in a geyser. The gas, ^{= and the water for it.} like the water, is supplied to me by a body of people elected to represent me and all the people in the district in which I live, ^{and it.} which is known as the local authority.

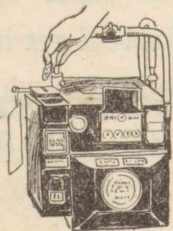


civilization [sivilaizéiʃən] clockwork [klókwə:k] geyser [géizə]
 elected [iléktid]

After bathing I shave; the water for my shave comes from a kettle which has been heated by electricity. So far as I am concerned, what



happens is very simple: I put a plug in the wall and press a switch, and the electricity does the rest. I use a safety razor, the blade of which, made of very finely tempered steel, has been turned, together with millions of other blades, by a machine in America. The clothes which I put



on have also been spun and woven largely by steam or electrically driven machines.

My breakfast-room is heated by a gasfire, which is regulated by an automatic machine in the hall; I put a shilling in the slot of the machine and my fire will then burn for a given time. During breakfast I read in my paper of things that have happened all over the world. The

bathing [béidɪŋ] shave [ʃeɪv] concerned [kənsá:nd]
plug [plʌg] switch [swɪtʃ] razor [réizə] blade [bleɪd]
regulated [réɟjuleɪtɪd] automatic [ɔ:təmætɪk]

report of these things has been brought to the newspaper office by telegraph, telephone and wireless, and the paper has been printed by immensely powerful and complicated printing-machines.



After breakfast, I walk to the tube station and descend deep into the bowels of the earth by means of a lift which used to be worked by water power, and is probably now worked by electricity.

The train that takes me along the tube is also driven by electricity, which is generated at an electric power station several miles away. I arrive at my station, am carried up to the surface of the earth by a moving staircase, again worked by electricity, and take a bus to my office. The bus is driven by an engine which works by exploding a gas made of petrol and air.

At my office I dictate letters to a shorthand

report [rɪpó:t] telegraph [téliɟrɑ:f] descend [disénd]
bowels [báuelz] earth [ə:θ] generated [dʒénəreɪtɪd]
staircase [stéakeɪs] exploding [ɪksplóudɪŋ] petrol [pétrəl]
dictate [dɪktéɪt] shorthand [ʃó:thænd]

writer, who types them out by means of another machine, a typewriter. I also send telegrams to people hundreds of miles away and speak to them over the telephone. The telegrams are sent by electric signals transmitted along wires, and, when I telephone, my voice travels along another set of wires which run for part of their way along the bottom of the sea.



I have given only a few of the events of an ordinary day of an ordinary man, but you will see how in countless ways, in his work, in his travelling and in his amusements, he relies on machinery. Whenever he wants to do anything or hear anything or see anything or go anywhere, he calls upon machines to assist him. And the machines are made to work by means of the power—steam, electricity, petrol, or whatever it may be—that man has won from nature.

Now at first sight it might seem as if modern

typewriter [táipràitə]

amusements [əmjú:zmənts]

countless [káuntlis]

relies [riláiz]



A FUTURE CITY.

human beings who spend so much time getting help from machines were very lazy. For what are the machines for but to save people trouble? ^{because} They are extra limbs ^{which} men have made outside themselves to do their works for them. Cranes and lifts are extra arms to do the job of lifting, trains and motors extra legs to do the job of walking and running. We have even invented for ourselves new kinds of limbs, and make aeroplanes to take the place of the wings ^(that) we have not got.

And yet it is difficult to suppose that men would have gone to all the bother of inventing these complicated machines to serve as their extra limbs merely because they were lazy; that they would have taken all this trouble merely to save themselves trouble. And in fact man is not at all lazy; he is the most restless and energetic of all living creatures.

Why is it, then, that man alone of all the animals has gone to the trouble of inventing so many de-

extra [ékstrə]

job [dʒɒb]

cranes [kreɪnz]

energetic [ənədʒétɪk]

vices for saving himself the labour of lifting and carrying and walking? The only answer seems to be that these things are not the things he really wants to do, and so he gets the machines to do them for him, in order that he may have time and energy for other things, for the things he really does want to do. What things?

On the whole, it must be admitted, that for the ^{generally speaking} most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us still more time and still more energy, and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. If we gave this time and energy which our machines have won for us to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greatest as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been.

from "The Story of Civilization" by E. F. M. Joad.

devices [diváisiz]	admitted [ədmítid]	civilized [sivilaizd]
universe [jú:nivə:s]	quarrels [kwórelz]	prevent [privént]
poverty [póvəti]	undoubtedly [ʌndáutidli]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

The best way of understanding our own civilization is to take an ordinary sort of day in the life of an ordinary sort of man, myself for instance, and see what he does.

A is B.

subjective complement

(A) the best way ⁽ⁿ⁾

—of understanding our own civilization

{ take an ordinary sort of day ⁽ⁿ⁾

—in the life ^(adj)

(B) to { and

—of an ordinary sort of man

^(adj) —(myself for instance)

{ see what he does

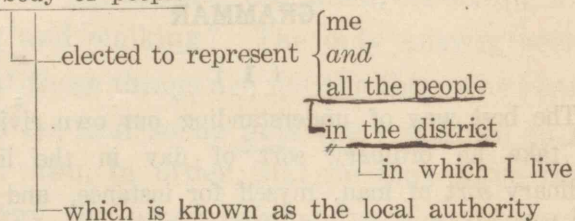
(2)

The gas, like the water, is supplied to me by a body of people elected to represent me and all the people in the district in which I live, which is known as the local authority.

A is supplied to me by B.

(A) the gas (like the water)

(B) a body of people



(3)

Analyse the following :—

The train that takes me along the tube is also driven by electricity, which is generated at an electric power station several miles away.

The only answer seems to be that these things are not the things he really wants to do, and so he gets the machines to do them for him, in order that he may have time and energy for other things, for the things he really does want to do.

LESSON NINE

READING

The main purpose of reading books is not to be amused, but to be instructed. Those who read only to pass the time are missing the greatest opportunity of their lives—the opportunity of developing their own minds and abilities by the reading of valuable books.

All of us must, of course, read at times for amusement or to escape from worrying thoughts; just as much as we must at times go to the circus, the theatre, and the cinema. But we must ask for more than amusement from our reading. We must read books of travel, biographies, business books, and books of ideas and inspiration.

We can read for culture—to be put in touch with artists, poets, historians, and essayists. We can read for profit—to find out how other people have succeeded as business-builders. And we can

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| instructed [instráktid] | biographies [baiógræfiz] |
| inspiration [inspəréiʃən] | essayists [éseiists] |
| succeeded [səksí:did] | |

read for self-development—to bring out our own powers and to make the most of our own lives.

“Why should we read good books?” asks George Brandes. He answers his own question by saying, “We should read to increase our knowledge, to divest ourselves of prejudices, and in an ever greater degree ^(should) become personalities.” We should read good books because they make us intelligent, and intelligence is a great thing.

We read newspapers to keep in touch with our own generation in all parts of the world. We learn mostly from the daily press of the gossip, about the crime, the political ups-and-downs, the sport, the wars, the earthquakes and other disasters—the “news of the day,” as we call it.

But if we read newspapers alone, we do not know what the great thinkers are finding out. The news is composed of events, not ideas. It is selected by editors who think of what will interest the mass of people or some one class of readers. No newspaper is published to provide news and

Brandes [brú:ndes] divest [daivést] prejudices [prédzudisiz]
degree [digrí:] personalities [pə:sənælitiz] intelligent [intélidzənt]
intelligence [intélidzəns] gossip [gósip] political [pəlítikəl]
earthquakes [é:θkweiks] editors [éditəz] published [páblifit]

ideas for the exceptional man who has a worthy purpose in life.

We must read good books to fill our minds with something of more value than the news of the day. Bacon said, “Reading maketh a full man.” In his day there were no daily papers and few trashy novels. Books were written for intelligent people only. If Bacon were alive to-day, he would say, “Reading good books maketh a full man.”

No man can fill his mind, as Bacon meant it to be filled, by reading news and trash. In spite of all the good books that are now being printed, many men live to be eighty, and die empty. They have a vocabulary of barely a thousand words. They know only the happenings and the talk of a street, a trade, or a village. They live and die more like rabbits than men. Their lives, in my opinion, are not worth the trouble of getting out of bed.

We read good books to stimulate thought. An idea in a book starts another in your mind. It

exceptional [iksépjənl] Bacon [béikən] trashy [træʃi]
novels [nóvəlz] alive [əlaív] trash [træʃ]
vocabulary [vøkæbjuləri] trade [treid] rabbits [ræbits]
opinion [əpínjən] stimulate [stímjuleit]

makes you think. What could be more helpful than that?

That is why even the most original and creative men—men like Edison and Goethe and Kelvin—have been great book readers. A book starts new lines of thought. It shows what has already been done. It keeps the brain active. It prevents a man from falling into a trance of routine and “dying at the top.”

—Herbert N. Casson.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Young Smith, the Secretary of our Photographic Club, called at nine.

I met a friend of mine—a newspaper correspondent—who has travelled a good deal, and knows Europe pretty well.

original [ə'ri:dʒənəl]
Kelvin [kélvɪn]

creative [kri:'eɪtɪv]
trance [trɑ:ns]

Roentgen [roʊ'entʃən]
Goethe [gə:'tə]
routine [ru:'ti:n]

(2)

Those who read only to pass the time are missing the greatest **opportunity** of their lives—the **opportunity of developing their minds and abilities** by the reading of valuable books.

That is why even the most distinguished and creative **men—men like Edison and Goethe and Kelvin**—have been great book readers.

(3)

We can read for culture—to be put in touch with **artists, poets, historians, and essayists.**

We can read for profit—to find out how **other people have succeeded as business-builders.**

(4)

We learn mostly from the daily press of the gossip, about the crime, the political ups-and-downs, the sport, the wars, the earthquakes and other disasters—the “**news of the day,**” as we call it.

If we rightly understand our duty to ourselves and our families, and do that duty, we shall at the same time be doing our duty to the mother of us all,—**our country.**

LESSON TEN

FROM A SCHOOLBOY'S DIARY

June 25th.

A little incident with the Matron, whose real name is Mrs. Peters. When I left home, my mother gave me a tiny book with a saying for each day of the year. It is a trifling affair for the waistcoat pocket, though I keep it in my playbox, as my waistcoat pockets are generally full of more important things. The saying for each day of the year is not out of the Bible but still distinctly on the pious side and full of wisdom, so I haven't read many. But the Matron, finding this little book, seemed to have liked it. And when she gave it to me, and explained ^{that} she had picked it up among some things ^{that} I had thrown away, she blamed me very much for being careless about it, and I said I was sorry.

She said:

Matron [méitrən]	tiny [táini]	trifling [tráiflɪŋ]
affair [əféə]	waistcoat [wéískout]	Bible [báibl]
distinctly [distɪŋktli]	pious [páias]	

"You have a good mother, Teddy, and ought to cherish her gifts."

And I said, "Yes, I have; but how did you know my mother gave it to me, Matron?"

And she answered: "By the inscription and the beautiful words at the beginning."

Well, I hadn't seen anything of that sort. So I looked at the first page and read as follows:

"To Teddy from mother.

"The Lord watch between thee and me when we are absent from one another."

This seemed to have pleased Mrs. Peters a good deal, though I didn't see much in it myself. However, after that, I read a little more in the book and then got rather a bright idea.

I decided to learn one saying by heart and bring it out some day when a good chance came with Willoughby. Then, if it was really brilliant, it would shake him up and he would know that I couldn't have thought of it myself, whereas if he

Teddy [tédi]	cherish [tʃéɪʃ]	gifts [gɪfts]
inscription [ɪnskɪpʃən]	Lord [lɔ:d]	thee [ði:]
swagger [swægə]	Willoughby [wɪləbi]	
shake [ʃeɪk]	whereas [wɛərəz]	

let it pass as a remark of my own, that would show there was nothing in the least clever about it.

Seeing how much I had to learn in the course of work, it might seem rather mad to go out of the way to put a needless strain on the brain; but I chose a very short saying, and learned it, and had it ready to fire at Willoughby when the chance came. ^(the chance came) It was some time before it did; but one day Willoughby was talking about the beastly Burgess, and saying that the less I heard or saw him, the better for me.

"Yes," I said, "I know; but one must always remember that the wise learn many things from their foes."

Willoughby started and looked at me. Evidently he did not believe I had invented this. In fact he said so.

"That's very true, Medland," he answered. "Where did you pick it up?"

So then I knew that the sayings in the little

strain (strein) brain (brein) beastly (bístli)
Burgess (bórdgis) evidently (évidentli)
Medland (médlænd)

book were good.

"It was originally spoken by somebody called Aristophanes," I told him, "and it is perfectly true as you say, because Burgess is decidedly a foe to me, yet I have learned many things from him."

"Forget them then," advised Willoughby. "He is a cunning liar."

I happened to have the tiny book of wise sayings on me at the time, and I showed it to Willoughby, and he was so immensely interested in it that I gave it to him.

"It will be much more use to you than to me," I said, "and the Lord will be quite as willing to watch between you and my mother as between me and my mother."

He didn't understand this till he looked at the beginning. Then he said he couldn't take it all together, but he would borrow it and read it through, and copy anything that might help him and return it to me. Which he did.

—Eden Phillpotts.

Aristophanes (áristófáni:z) cunning (káñiŋ)
liar (láia) borrow (bórou)

WISE SAYINGS OF ALL AGES

Art is long, life is short. —Hippocrates

The less a man needs, the nearer does he approach divinity. —Socrates.

It is impossible for a man who attempts many things to do them all well. —Xenophone.

The middle course is the best. —Cleobulus.

The foundation of every state is the education of its youth. —Diogenes.

Happiness belongs to those who are contented. —Aristotle.

An easy conscience is a continual feast. —Seneca.

If I rest, I rust. —Martin Luther.

The wisest man is he who does not fancy that he is so at all. —Nicolas Boileau.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday. —Jonathan Swift.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. —Alexander Pope.

Hippocrates [hipókreti:z] approach [əproutʃ] divinity [diviniti]
Socrates [sókrəti:z] Xenophone [zénəfən] Cleobulus [kli:əbjú:ləs]
foundation [faundéiʃən] Diogenes [daiódzini:z] Aristotle [əristətl]
continual [kəntɪnjuəl] feast [fi:st] Seneca [sénikə]
rust [rast] Luther [lú:θə] Boileau [bwalo]

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some. —Benjamin Franklin.

To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. —George Washington.

Without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor. —Samuel Johnson.

The slowest in promising is always the most faithful in fulfilling. —Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Without haste, without rest. —Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble. —Thomas Carlyle.

Pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes. —John Ruskin.

To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive. —R. L. Stevenson. J. Stephenson

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

frugality [fru:gəli:ti] Samuel [sæmjuel] Rousseau [rú:sou]
Ruskin [ráskin] hopefully [hóupfuli] Stevenson [stí:vnsn]
Ralph [reif] Waldo [wó:ldou]
Emerson [éməsn]

LESSON ELEVEN

THE WORLD OUR NEIGHBOUR

By the various modern means of trade, transportation, and communication, the people of the world have become more closely associated in business and in their social and political affairs.

In order to cooperate wisely with others, each group should know what products it can raise best and where it can buy the other things that it needs.

To insure mutual goodwill it is more and more necessary for the different peoples to become better acquainted and to learn all they can about each other's needs and aspirations.

No nation is independent. They are all dependent in many ways upon one another. Each nation must have an opportunity to develop its lands and other natural resources and to trade with the other peoples of the world.

associated [əsóuʃieitid] social [sóuʃəl] cooperate [kouópəreit]
products [pródəks] insure [inʃúə] mutual [mjú:tjuəl]
acquainted [əkweíntid] aspirations [æspərəiʃənz]
resources [risó:siz]

The prosperity of one nation depends largely on the prosperity and buying power of the other nations. The wisdom of a square deal and of fair play for each nation is one of the most important lessons that are to be learned from a study of geography.

Travel in each of the leading countries of the world has been made comfortable by the construction of railroads, automobile highways, and airways. There is but one great barrier that keeps people apart and prevents good faith and friendly relationship. That barrier is ignorance.

If we do not know the people of a foreign land or the conditions under which they live and the problems they face, it is very easy to become suspicious of them and of their intentions. Fear and hatred among nations are often due to lack of knowledge.

The greater the knowledge of the physical, economic, and social conditions which exist in different parts of the world, the more chances

prosperity [prɒspəriti] geography [dʒiɒgrəfi] construction [kɒnstrʌkʃən]
highways [haɪweɪz] barrier [bəriə] relationship [rɪleɪʃənʃɪp]
ignorance [ɪgnərəns] suspicious [səspɪʃəs] intentions [ɪnténʃənz]
hatred [héitrid] economic [i:kənómik] exist [ɪgzɪst]

there are for establishing peace and goodwill on the earth.

GRAMMAR

(1)

The less a man needs, the nearer does he approach divinity.

(2)

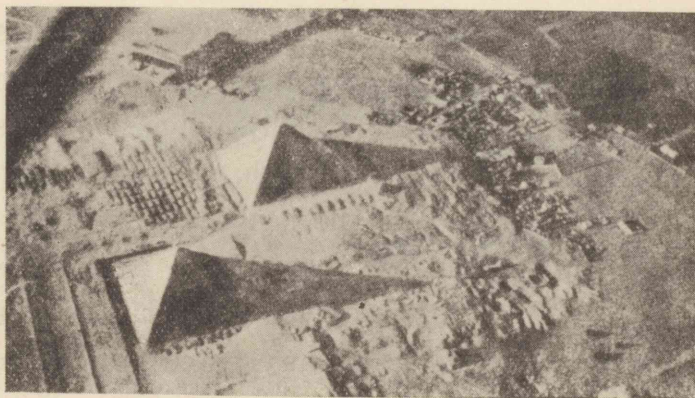
He said that the less I heard or saw him, the better for me.

The greater the knowledge of the physical, economic, and social conditions which exist in different parts of the world, the more chances there are for establishing peace and goodwill on the earth.

establishing [istæbliʃɪŋ]

LESSON TWELVE

THE WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS



THE PYRAMIDS SEEN FROM A HEIGHT OF 4000 FEET.

The Seven Wonders of the World filled the ancients with admiration. So much has been written and said about them that they have become proverbial. Built thousands of years ago, most of them have now disappeared; only the pyramids remain to seize the imagination of man and silence him with wonder. The Great Pyra-

admiration [ædmə'reɪʃən]

disappeared [dɪ'səpiəd]

imagination [ɪmædʒɪ'neɪʃən]

proverbial [prə'veɪ:biəl]

seize [si:z]

silence [sáiləns]

mid, 450 ft. high, contains 7,000,000 tons of stone. It represents the labours of thousands of men for a quarter of a century, and has stood 6000 years.

Yet this mountain of stone is but a tiny ant-hill of yesterday compared with the wonders of the heavens. These have dazzled the eyes of man since man first lived. But many millions of years before he first trod the Earth, they moved in stately magnificence in the heavens. Since man first began to think, he has tried to master the secrets of this scattered splendour; the advance of his knowledge and skill has served to increase his desire to know more.

Those, however, who make no special study of these things and see only the daily return of the Sun with his blazing heat, the pale, cold light of the Moon, and the nightly glitter of the stars, never suspect that there are wonders in the heavens before which the greatest miracle of man's hands is as nothing.

Yet in shape and material, in past history and

ft. (=feet) [fi:t]	ant-hill [ænthil]	dazzled [dæzld]
magnificence [mægnɪfɪsɪs]	splendour [splɛndə]	
desire [dɪzɑɪə]	miracle [mɪrəkl]	material [mətɪəriəl]

probable changes—most of all, perhaps, in their swift and regular movements, their enormous size and number, their inconceivable distance and their incalculable age—the heavenly bodies are wonderful beyond the stretch of imagination.

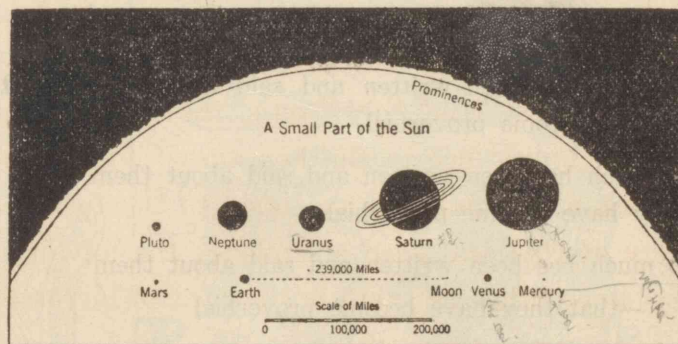


CHART SHOWING, ON A UNIFORM SCALE, THE RELATIVE SIZE OF THE SUN, MOON, AND NINE PLANETS; AND THE DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM THE EARTH.

Our Earth, huge as it seems, is yet one of the tiniest of the stars that hang in the heavens. *(If Stars were Being)* Placed on the Sun, it would be less than a pinpoint on an orange. *when it were* If we could stand on one of the stars in the Great Bear, we should not be able to see the Earth with the largest telescope *small*

probable [prɒbəbl]	movements [mú:vmənts]
inconceivable [ɪnkənsɪ:vəbl]	incalculable [ɪnkælkjuləbl]
heavenly [hévnli]	beyond [bɪjɒnd]
	telescope [téliskəup]

ever made by man! The Sun would appear as a mere point of light!

GRAMMAR

(1)

So much has been written and said about them **that** they have become proverbial.

{ So much has been written and said about them.
{ They have become proverbial.

So much has been written and said about them
└ that they have become proverbial

(2)

Many millions of years **before** man first trod the Earth, the stars moved in stately magnificence in the heavens.

{ The stars moved in stately magnificence in the heavens.
{ Man first trod the Earth.

The stars moved in stately magnificence in the heavens
└ before man first trod the Earth
└ many millions of years

LESSON THIRTEEN

THE STORY OF A FISH



We went into the parlour of the little village inn (the village was situated on the Thames) and sat down. There was an old fellow there, who was smoking a pipe and we naturally began talking

He told us that it had been a fine day to-day and we told him that it had been a fine day yes-

parlour [pá:lə]

situated [sítjueitid]

terday, and then we all told each other that it would be a fine day to-morrow; and George said the crops seemed to be coming up nicely. After that it came out somehow or other, that we were strangers in the neighbourhood, and that we were going away the next morning.

Then a pause ensued in the conversation, during which our eyes wandered round the room. They finally settled upon a dusty old glass-case, fixed very high up above the chimney-piece and containing a trout.

It rather fascinated me, that trout; it was such a monstrous fish. In fact, at first glance, I thought it was a cod.

“Ah!” said the old gentleman, following the direction of my gaze, “fine fellow, that, isn’t he?” —“Quite uncommon,” I murmured; and George asked the old man how much it weighed. “Eighteen pounds six ounces,” said our friend, rising and taking down his coat. “Yes,” he continued, “it was sixteen years ago, come the

ensued [ɪnsjú:d] wandered [wɒndəd] dusty [dʌsti]
chimney-piece [tʃɪmni:pi:s] trout [traut] fascinated [fæsineitɪd]
monstrous [mɒnstɹəs] glance [glɑ:ns] uncommon [ʌnkɔ:mən]
murmured [mɜ:məd] ounces [aʊnsɪz]

third of next month, that I landed him. I caught him just below the bridge with a minnow. They told me he was in the river, and I said I would have him, and so I did. You don’t see many fish of that size about here now, I think. Good night, gentlemen, good night.”

And out he went and left us alone. We could not take our eyes off the fish after that. It really was a remarkably fine fish. We were still looking at it, when the local carrier, who had just stopped at the inn, came to the door of the room with a pot of beer in his hand, and he also looked at the fish.

“Good-sized trout, that,” said George, turning round to him.

“Ah! you may well say that, sir,” replied the man; and then, after a pull at his beer, he added, “Maybe you wasn’t here, sir, when that fish was caught?”

“No,” we told him. We were strangers in the neighbourhood. “Ah!” said the carrier, “then of

minnow [mínou] carrier [káeriə] beer [biə]
maybe [méibi:]

have been, be.

course how should you[^]? It was nearly five years ago that I caught that trout.” “Oh! was it you then who caught it?” said I.

“Yes, sir,” replied the genial old fellow. “I caught him just below the lock—at any rate what was the lock then—one Friday afternoon; and the remarkable thing about it is that I caught him with a fly. I’d gone out pike-fishing, never thinking of a trout, and when I saw that beauty on the end of my line, it just took me aback. Well, you see, he weighed twenty-six pounds. Good night, gentlemen, good night.”

Five minutes afterwards another man came in, and described how he had caught it early one morning, with bleak; and then he left; and a stolid solemn-looking, middle-aged individual came in, and sat down over by the window.

None of us spoke for a while; but, at length, George turned to the new-comer and said: “I beg your pardon, I hope you will forgive the liberty that we—perfect strangers in the neigh-

pike-fishing [páikfiʃɪŋ] aback [əbæk] describe [dɪskraɪv]
bleak [bli:k] stolid [stólɪd] solemn [sóləm]
middle-aged [mɪdléɪdʒd] individual [ɪndɪvɪdʒuəl]
forgive [fəɡɪv]

bourhood—are taking, but my friend here and myself would be so much obliged if you would tell us how you caught that trout up there.”

“Why, who told you I caught that trout?” was the surprised question.

We said that nobody had told us so, but somehow or other we felt instinctively that it was he who had done it.

“Well, it’s a remarkable thing—most remarkable,” answered the stolid stranger, laughing, “because, as a matter of fact, you are quite right. I did catch it. But fancy your guessing it like that! Dear me! it’s really a most remarkable thing.”

And then he went on and told us how it had taken him half an hour to land it and how it had broken his rod. He said he had weighed it carefully when he reached home and it had turned the scale at thirty-four pounds.

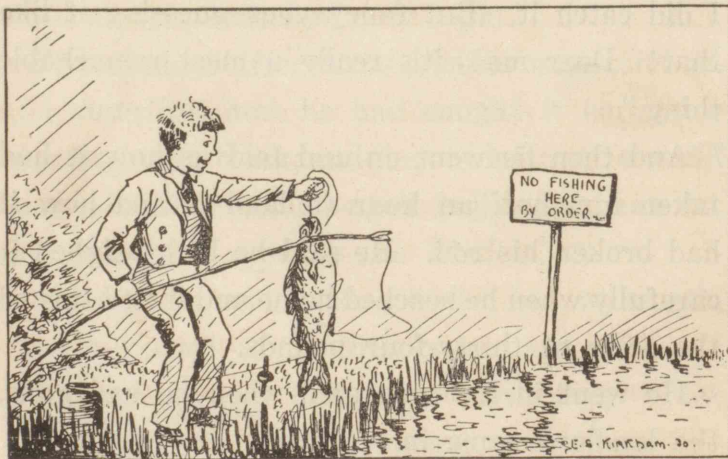
He went in his turn and, when he had gone, the landlord came in.

instinctively [ɪnstɪŋktɪvli] rod [rɒd] landlord [lændlɔ:d]

We told him the various stories we had heard about this trout, and he was immensely amused, and so we all laughed very heartily.

“Fancy Jim Bates and Joe Muggles and Mr. Jones and old Billy Maunders all telling you that they had caught it. Ha! ha! ha! Well, that is good,” said the honest old fellow, laughing heartily. “Yes, they are the sort to give it me to put up in my parlour, if they had caught it, they are! Ha! ha! ha!”

And then he told us the real history of the fish.



Jim [dʒim] Bates [beɪts] Muggles [mʌɡlɪz] Jones [dʒoʊnz]
Billy [bɪli] Maunders [mɔːndəz] ha [hɑː]

It seemed that he had caught it himself, years ago, when he was quite a lad; not by any art or skill, but by that unaccountable luck that appears always to wait upon a boy, when he plays the wag from school, and goes out fishing on a sunny afternoon with a bit of string tied on to the end of a tree. He said that bringing home that trout had saved him from a whacking, and that even his schoolmaster had said it was worth the rule-of-three and practice put together.

He was called out of the room at this point and George and I again turned our gaze upon the fish.

It really was a most astonishing trout. The more we looked at it, the more we marvelled at it. It excited George so much that he climbed up on the back of a chair to get a better view of it. And the chair slipped, and George clutched wildly at the trout-case to save himself and down it came with a crash, George and the chair on the top of it.

unaccountable [ʌnəkaʊntəbl] sunny [sʌni]
whacking [wækɪŋ] practice [præktɪs] astonishing [əstəniʃɪŋ]
marvelled [mɑːvəld] clutched [klʌtʃt]

“You haven’t injured the fish, have you?” I cried in alarm, rushing up.

“I hope not,” said George, rising cautiously and looking about. But he had.

That trout lay shattered into a thousand fragments,—I say a thousand, but they may have been only nine hundred. I did not count them. We thought it strange and unaccountable that a stuffed trout should break up into little bits like that.

And so it would have been strange and unaccountable, if it had been a stuffed trout, but it was not.

That trout was plaster of Paris.

—Jerome K. Jerome.

From the "Three men in a Boat."

shattered [ʃætəd] fragments [frægments] stuffed [stʌft]
plaster [plá:stə] Jerome [dʒeróum]

GRAMMAR

(1)

It rather fascinated me, **that trout**; it was such a monstrous fish.

“Ah!” said the old gentleman, “fine fellow, **that**, isn’t he?”

He is a man utterly indifferent to danger and risk — incurred by other people — **is Brown**.

(2)

“Ah!” said the old gentleman, **following** the direction of my gaze.

“Eighteen pounds six ounces,” said our friend, **rising** and **taking** down his coat.

“Good-sized trout, that,” said George, **turning** round to him.

“Well, it’s a remarkable thing — most remarkable,” answered the stolid stranger, **laughing**.

LESSON FOURTEEN

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LOVE OF THE SEA

English people love the sea, and are ready at all times to read about the wonders of the ocean, and the deeds of bravery and heroism of sailors. There are few people among them who do not try to visit the seaside, and the memories of their holidays are generally pleasant.

The sea is wonderfully beautiful. Sometimes it is a sheet of the brightest silver or gold, and at other times it is of deepest blue or wondrous green. Then think of the delicious scent of the sea air and the vigour it gives to the tired and weary workers. The very roar of the waves and the strange cries of the sea-birds carry new music to the heart.

At all times, the sea has a magic and a charm of its own, but when the glorious summer weather comes, how readily the dwellers in the

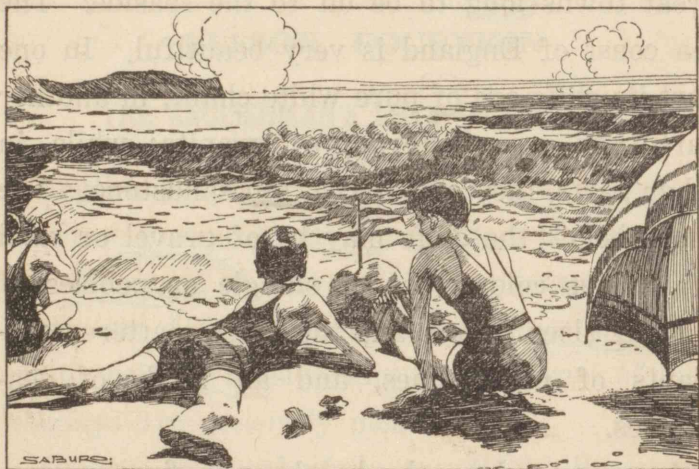
bravery [bréivəri] heroism [hérouizm] wondrous [wándrəs]
 delicious [dilifəs] scent [sent] vigour [vígə] weary [wiəri]
 magic [mædzik]

great towns long to be off to the seaside! The sea coast of England is very beautiful. In one part its cliffs are of pure white chalk; in another part they are of stern grey granite; while, in other parts, they are of rich red sandstone. The shore below the cliffs may be of gravel or sand of various colours, or of shingle or pebbles of varying sizes. Here and there are scattered sea-plants of many hues, and all kinds of sea-grasses.

As we stand on the beach on a fine summer day, what can be prettier than to watch the waves sparkling in the sunshine, while the sea seems as if its work were to laugh and play with the happy, merry children on the sands. The children, busy with spade and pail, are building castles of all styles, which the waves in time wash away. Then the evening falls, and the children go home, tired out, to dream of the glories of their coming days by the sea.

The English people owe a large part of their

chalk [tʃɔ:k] stern [stə:n] granite [grænit]
 sandstone [sænd-stoun] gravel [grævəl] shingle [ʃɪŋɡl]
 pebbles [péblz] varying [véəriɪŋ] spade [speid]
 styles [stailz]



prosperity to the fact that they live in a land that is girdled by the sea. The presence of the sea has induced a love among their boys for a sea life; and, as a result, England to-day is the greatest maritime power in the world.

They owe their wealth, their prosperity, their freedom, and their character to their sea-girt island, and it is no vain boast of theirs that "Britannia rules the waves." We have only to think of Alfred, one thousand years ago, building

girdled [gɔːldd]	induced [ɪndjuːst]	maritime [mæɪɪtaɪm]
freedom [friːdəm]	sea-girt [siːgɜːt]	boast [bəʊst]
Britannia [brɪtənjə]	Alfred [ælfɪd]	

the first English navy, and then remember that, from that time onward, the mariners of England have ever been in the vanguard of the nation's triumphs.

Every English schoolboy glories in the heroic deeds of Drake and Blake, or of Nelson and Collingwood; and his pulse beats quicker, as he reads of the defeat of the Armada, or the victory of Trafalgar. Now this heroism is not a thing of the past. Scarcely a week passes without the record of some brave deed around their coast: and as long as the English character remains what it is, the sea must have a fascination for all English people.

navy [neɪvi]	mariners [mæɪrɪnəz]	vanguard [væŋgɑːd]
triumphs [traɪəmfz]	heroic [hɪrəʊɪk]	Collingwood [kɒlɪŋwud]
Armada [ɑːmɪdə]	Trafalgar [trəfælgə]	scarcely [skɜːsli]
record [rɛkɔːd]	fascination [fæsnɪʃən]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

The English people **owe** a large part of their prosperity to the fact that they live in a land that is girdled by the sea.

They **owe** their wealth, their prosperity, their freedom, and their character to their sea-girt island.

(2)

As long as the English character remains **what it is**, the sea must have a fascination for all English people.

If I can find out how the offspring of the pea resembles its ancestors, perhaps then we shall be ready to understand why man is **as he is**.

(3)

These are the events which, from **what I was**, have made me **what I am**.

We **get to know** the man **as he reveals himself** in what he has written.

LESSON FIFTEEN

THE SEA

The Sea! the Sea! the open Sea!

The blue, the fresh, the ever free!

Without a mark, without a bound,

It runneth the earth's wide regions ^(a)round;

It plays with the clouds; it mocks the skies;

Or like a cradled creature lies.

I'm on the Sea! I'm on the Sea!

I am where I would ever be;

With the blue ^{wide, want} above, and the blue below,

And silence wheresoe'er I go;

If a storm should come and awake the deep,

What matter? I shall ride and sleep.

I love (oh! how I love) to ride

On the fierce foaming bursting tide,

bound [baund]	mocks [mɒks]	cradled [kréidld]
wheresoe'er [wɛəsouéə]	awake [əwéik]	fierce [fiəs]
foaming [fóumiŋ]	bursting [bó:stiŋ]	

When every mad wave drowns the moon,
 Or whistles aloft his tempest tune,
 And tells how goeth the world below,
 And why the south-west blasts (do) blow.

I never was on the dull tame shore,
 But I lov'd the great Sea more and more,
 And backwards flew to her billowy breast,
 Like a bird that seeketh its mother's nest;
 And a mother she was, and is to me;
 For I was born on the open Sea!

—Bryan Waller Procter.



aloft [ə'lɔ:ft]	tempest [tɛmpɪst]	blasts [blɑ:sts]
billowy [bɪlouɪ]	breast [brɛst]	Bryan [bráɪən]
Waller [wɔlə]		Procter [prɔktə]

LESSON SIXTEEN

A GREAT PHILOSOPHER

Sócrates was of humble birth. He was born in Greece nearly five hundred years before Christ,



SOCRATES.

and lived for seventy years. His father was a sculptor, and he followed the same profession.

We know very little about the events of his life ~~except that~~ he served as a soldier in three campaigns, that he strictly obeyed the laws of his country, and once when acting as a judge refused at the peril of his life to perform an unjust deed.

A striking picture is given us of the personal

philosopher [fɪlɔsəfə]	humble [hʌmbl]	sculptor [skʌlptə]
profession [prəfɛʃən]		campaigns [kæmpɛɪnz]
refused [rɪfju:zd]	peril [pɛrɪl]	perform [pɛfɔ:m]
	personal [pɛ:snl]	



SOCRATES AT THE BATTLE.

appearance of this great philosopher. His ugliness of face was a matter of jest in Athens. He had a flat nose, thick lips, and prominent eyes. Yet he was as strong as he was ugly. Few Athenians could equal him in strength and endurance. While serving as a soldier, he was able to bear heat and cold, hunger and fatigue in a manner that astonished his companions. He went barefoot in all weather, and wore the same

ugliness [ʌglinis]

Athens [æθinz]

Athenians [əθiːniənz]

fatigue [fəˈtiːg]

(g)

clothing ⁱⁿwinter and ⁱⁿsummer. He lived on the simplest food, and it was his constant aim to limit his wants, and to avoid all excesses.

Socrates possessed the highest and noblest qualities of mind. Naturally he had a violent temper, but he held it under severe control. In depth of thought, and in powers of argument, he stands in the very first rank of the teachers of mankind.

From morning till night Socrates might be seen, in the streets and public places engaged in endless talk,—prattling, his enemies called it. In the early morning his pale face and his sturdy figure, shabbily dressed, were familiar sights in the public walks and in the Athenian schools. At the hour when the market place was most crowded Socrates would be there, walking about among the booths and tables, and talking to every one that would listen to him. Thus was his whole day spent. He was ready to talk with any one, old or young, rich or poor.

limit [lɪmɪt]

excesses [ɪksésɪz]

severe [sɪvɪə]

control [kəntróul]

argument [ɑːgjumənt]

mankind [mænkáɪnd]

prattling [prætliŋ]

sturdy [stɜːdi]

shabbily [ʃæbili]

booths [buːðz]

None seemed to tire of hearing this wise man, and many sought him in his haunts, ^(being) eager to learn from him. Many, indeed, came from other cities of Greece, ^(being) drawn to Athens by his fame, and ^(being) anxious to hear the wonderful teacher. These became known as his scholars or ^(being) disciples, though he had nothing like a school, and received no pay for his teaching.

The talk of Socrates was never idle nor meaningless chat. He felt that he had a special mission to fulfil, and he declared that a divine voice spoke to him and kept him from unwise acts or saying. It had been said that no man was wiser than Socrates. To find out if this was true, he questioned everybody everywhere, seeking to learn what other men knew. Leading them on by question after question, he usually found that they knew very little.

But his keen questions which exposed the ignorance of so many ^(people) did not make him friends. In truth he made many enemies. All this went

haunts [hɔ:nts]	disciples [disáiplz]	idle [áidl]
mission [míʃən]	fulfil [fulfíl]	divine [diváin]
	exposed [ikspóuzd]	

on ^(until) some of them made ^(and at last) the charge that he did not believe in the gods of Athens, and that he misled young men. "The penalty due for these crimes," they said, "is death."

Socrates had now so many enemies that the accusation was dangerous. When brought before the council, the philosopher pleaded his own cause, but in his defence he made his case worse. He said things that provoked his judges. ^{bad}

"There is one true God," he declared, "who governs the world, and sends me the inward voice which tells me the way in which I should walk. This divine voice I try to obey to the utmost of my power. Because I am thought to have some ability in teaching youth, O my judges! is that a reason why I should suffer death? You may decree that my body must die, but hurt me you cannot." Thus he ended his defence.

Socrates did not seem to care what verdict his judges brought. He had no fear of death and would not trouble himself to say a word to pre-

misled [misléd]	penalty [pénlti]	accusation [ækju:zéiʃən]
council [káunsl]	pleaded [plí:did]	defence [diféns]
provoked [prəvóukt]	governs [gávənz]	inward [ínwəd]
utmost [átmoust]	decree [dikrí:]	verdict [vó:dikt]

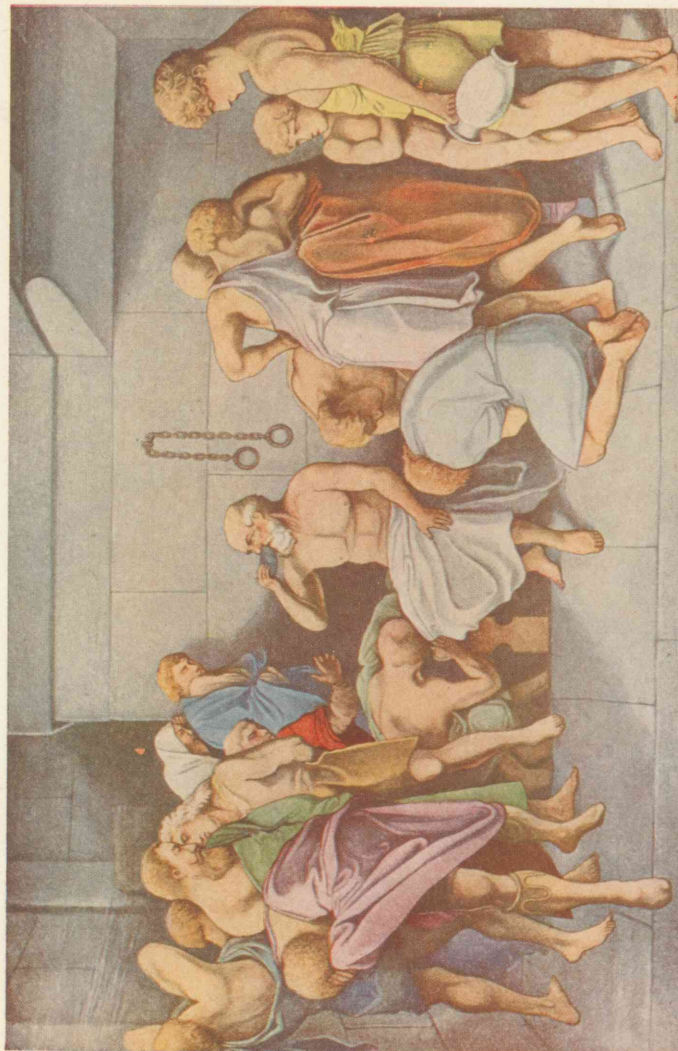
serve his life. The voice within him would not permit him to do so. He was sentenced to drink the poison of hemlock, and was imprisoned for thirty days, ^{but during that time} during which time he conversed in his old calm manner with his friends.

Some of his disciples planned for his escape, but he refused to fly. If his fellow-citizens wished to take his life, he would not oppose their will. One of his friends began to weep at the thought of his dying innocent. "What!" he said, "would you think it better for me to die guilty?"

On the last day he drank the hemlock as calmly as though it were his usual beverage, and talked on quietly until death sealed his lips. Thus died the first and one of the greatest of moral philosophers, and a man without a parallel in all the history of mankind.

"Of all we have ever known," said his famous pupil Plato, "Socrates was in death the noblest, —in life the wisest and best." —Charles Morris.

hemlock [hémłək] imprisoned [impríznɪd] conversed [kənvó:st]
oppose [əpóuz] innocent [ínosnt] guilty [gílti]
beverage [bévərɪdʒ] parallel [pærəleɪ] Plato [pléitou]
Morris [móris]



THE DEATH OF SOCRATES.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Many sought him in his haunts, **eager** to learn from him. Many came from other cities of Greece, **drawn** to Athens by his fame, and **anxious** to hear the wonderful teacher.

To find out if this was true, he questioned everybody everywhere, **seeking** to learn what other men knew.

(2)

One of his friends began to weep at the thought of his dying **innocent**.

"What!" he said, "would you think it better for me to die **guilty**?"

(3)

He strictly obeyed the laws of the country, and once **when acting as a judge** refused at the peril of his life to perform an unjust deed.

While serving as a soldier, he was able to bear heat and cold, hunger and fatigue in a manner that astonished his companions.

When brought before the council, the philosopher pleaded his own cause, but in his defence he made his case worse.

◎ LESSON SEVENTEEN

THE BOY SCOUTS

The aim of the Boy Scouts organization is to make every member a better citizen. By teaching him campercraft and woodcraft, it helps him to build a sound body, so that in after days he may have strength to give of his best to the community in which he lives and the nation of which he is a part.

It seeks to develop his mind through observation and the gathering of knowledge of things far and things near, so that when he enters business life he will be alert and intelligent, and therefore able to add to the wealth of the nation.

It teaches him courtesy and unselfishness, duty, charity, thrift, and loyalty, so that, no matter what may happen, he will carry himself as a gentleman, seeking to give sympathy, help, encouragement, and good cheer to those about

organization [ɔ:gənaizéiʃən] craft [kra:ft]
community [kəmju:niti] observation [əbzə:veíʃən] alert [ələ:t]
courtesy [ké:tisi] charity [tʃériti] thrift [θrift]
loyalty [lóialti] sympathy [símpəði]

him.

It teaches him life-saving, in order that, in moments of peril on land or sea, he may know how to rescue those who are in danger, and how to relieve suffering.

It teaches him to guard his health by being temperate, eating pure food, and keeping himself clean, so that he may use that health in the service of his country when she needs him.

It teaches him patriotism by telling him about the country he lives in,—about her history, her resources, her wealth of natural grandeur and beauty and the men and women whose deeds have made her name honoured throughout the world—in the hope that this knowledge will influence him to follow in their footsteps.

Good citizenship means to the Boy Scout not merely looking forward to doing certain things when he becomes a man, such as voting, keeping the law, and paying his taxes, but looking for chances to do "good turns" now, by performing

relieve [rilí:v] temperate [témpərit] grandeur [grændzə]
footsteps [fústeps] citizenship [sítiznʃip] voting [vóutiŋ]
taxes [téksiz]

in order to improve
could be
may

173
174

adjective
no

acts of helpfulness or courtesy that make others happier or make his home town a better place to live in. By the good turn that he does every day as a Boy Scout, he is training himself for unselfish service that the community and the nation greatly need.

When a boy joins the Scouts, he raises his right hand with three fingers pointing upward and the thumb and little finger lying across the palm, and, holding it so, he takes an oath: that is, he makes a very solemn promise to himself and to the other Scouts. There are three parts to that promise—one for each of the three upright fingers:—

“On my honour, I will do my best

To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout law;

To help other people at all times;

To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.”

When a boy, by taking that oath, promises to

thumb [θʌm] palm [pɑ:m] oath [ouθ]
upright [ʌpraɪt] mentally [mɛntəli]

obey the Scout law, he does not mean one law alone, but the whole body of Scout law, of which there are twelve separate parts or laws.

1. A Scout is trustworthy. 信實
2. A Scout is loyal. 忠誠的
3. A Scout is helpful. 公益
4. A Scout is friendly. 友愛
5. A Scout is courteous. 禮儀
6. A Scout is kind. 與人親切
7. A Scout is obedient. 服從
8. A Scout is cheerful. 明朗
9. A Scout is thrifty. 儉約
10. A Scout is brave. 勇敢
11. A Scout is clean. 清潔
12. A Scout is reverent. 敬虔

Hand in hand with the Scout law goes the Scout motto, “Be prepared.” A boy may want to be helpful and he may promise to be helpful, but unless he knows how, he cannot keep that promise. The motto is a constant reminder that a Scout must train himself for service by learning how to do things.

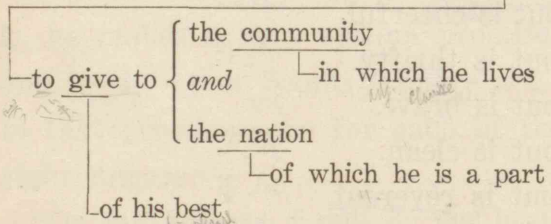
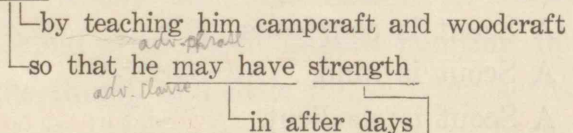
trustworthy [trʌstwɜ:ði] loyal [lɔ:əl] thrifty [θrɪfti]
reverent [révərənt] motto [mótu]

GRAMMAR

(1)

By teaching him camcraft and woodcraft, it helps him to build a sound body, so that in after days he may have strength to give of his best to the community in which he lives and the nation of which he is a part.

It helps him to build a sound body

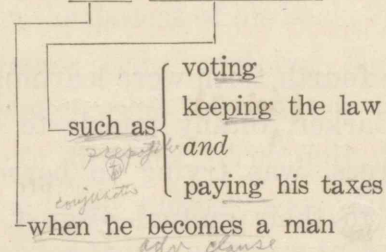


(2)

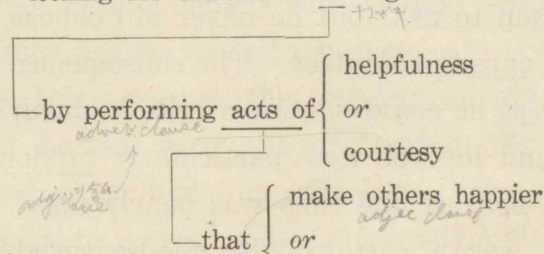
“Good citizenship” means to the Boy Scout not merely looking forward to doing certain things when he becomes a man, such as voting, keeping the law, and paying his taxes, but looking for chances to do “good turns” now, by performing acts of helpfulness or courtesy that make others happier or make his home town a better place to live in.

“Good citizenship” means to the Boy Scout not merely A but B.

(A) looking forward to doing certain things



(B) looking for chances to do “good turns” now



looking for chances to do “good turns” now by performing

LESSON EIGHTEEN

A HERO OF THE FORM

The fourth form were learning a Homer lesson, and Barker, ^(being) ^(as he was) totally unable to do it by his own resources, was trying to borrow a crib. Eric, much to their mutual disgust, still sat next to him in school, and would have helped him if he had chosen to ask; but he never did choose, nor did Eric care to voluntéer. The consequence was, that, unless he could borrow a crib, he invariably failed, and he was now particularly anxious to get one, because the time was nearly up.

There was a certain idle, good-natured boy, named Llewellyn, who had "cribs" to every book they did, and (who) lent them promiscuously to the rest, all of whom were only too glad to avail themselves of the help, except the few at the top of the form, who found it a slovenly way of learning the lesson, which was sure to get them

hero [híərou] Eric [érik] disgust [disgást] chosen [tʃouzn]
 choose [tʃu:z] volunteer [vələntíə] consequence [kɒnsikwəns]
 invariably [invɛəriəbli] good-natured [gúdnéitʃəd] Llewellyn [lu:élin]
 promiscuously [prəmískjuəsli] avail [əvél] slovenly [slávnli]

into worse difficulties than an honest attempt to master the meaning for themselves. Llewellyn sat at the farther end of the form in front, so Barker scribbled in the fly-leaf of his book, "Please send me your Homer crib," and got the book passed on to Llewellyn, who immediately shoved his crib in Barker's direction. The only danger of the transaction, being noticed was when the book was being handed from one bench to another, and as Eric unluckily had an end seat, he had got into trouble more than once.

On this occasion, the last boy on the form in front handed Eric the crib, when Mr. Gordon happened to look up, and Eric, very naturally anxious to screen another from trouble, popped the book under his own Homer.

"Williams, what are you doing?"

"Nothing, sir," said Eric, looking up innocently.

"Bring me that book under your Homer."

Eric blushed, hesitated—but at last, amid a dead silence, took up the book. Mr. Gordon

scribbled [skríbld] shoved [ʃʌvd] transaction [trænzækʃən]
 unluckily [ʌnlʌkili] occasion [əkéizən] Gordon [gɔ:dn]
 screen [skri:n] blushed [blʌʃt] hesitated [hézíteitid]

looked at it for a minute, let it fall on the ground, and then, with an unnecessary affectation of disgust, took it up with the tongs, and dropped it into the grate. There was a titter round the room.

“Silence!” thundered the master; “this is no matter for laughing. So, sir, this is the way you get up to the top of the form?”

“I wasn’t using it, sir,” said Eric.

“Not using it!? Why, I saw you put it, open, under your Homer.”

“It isn’t mine, sir.”

“Then whose is it?” Mr. Gordon, motioning to Eric to pick up the book, looked at the fly-leaf, but of course no name was there; in those days it was dangerous to write one’s name in a translation.

Eric was silent.

“Under the circumstances, Williams, I must punish you,” said Mr. Gordon. “Of course I am bound to believe you, but the circumstances are — must”

affectation [æfektéiʃən] tongs [tɒŋz] motioning [móʊnɪŋ]
translation [trænzleɪʃən] circumstances [sɜ:kəmstənsɪz]

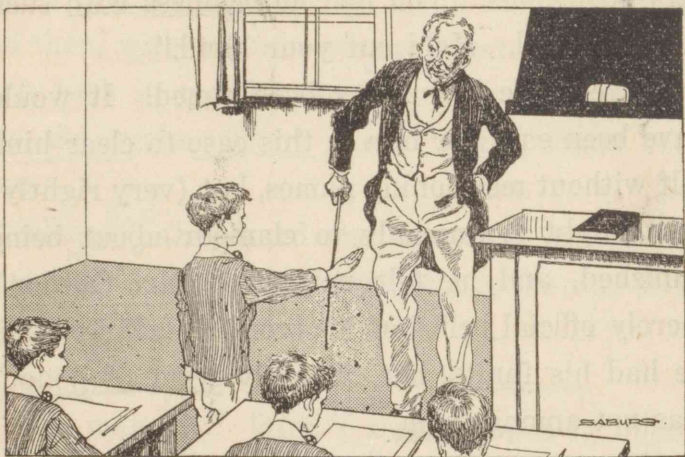
very suspicious. You had no business with such a book at all. Hold out your hand.”

As yet Eric had never been caned. It would have been easy for him in this case to clear himself without mentioning names, but (very rightly) he thought it unmanly to clamour about being punished, and he felt nettled at Mr. Gordon’s merely official belief of his word. He knew that he had his faults, but certainly want of honour was not among them.

“Hold out your hand,” he repeated.

Eric did so, and the cane tingled sharply across his palm. He could bear the pain well enough, but he was keenly alive to the disgrace; he, a boy at the head of his form, to be caned in this way by a man who didn’t understand him, and unjustly too! He mustered up an indifferent air, closed his lips tight, and determined to give no further signs. The defiance of his look made Mr. Gordon angry, and he inflicted in succession five hard cuts on either hand, each one of which was

caned [keɪnd] unmanly [ʌnmænli] clamour [klæmə]
nettled [nétld] belief [bɪli:f] faults [fɔ:ltz]
disgrace [disgréis] mustered [mástəd] defiance [ɪfáɪəns]
inflicted [ɪnflɪktɪd] succession [sɜksəʃən]



more painful than the last.

“Now, go to your seat.”

Eric did go to his seat, with all his bad passions roused, and he walked in a defiant kind of way that made the master really grieve at the disgrace into which he had fallen. But he instantly became a hero with the form, who unanimously called him a great brick for not telling, and admired him immensely for bearing up without crying under so severe a punishment. The

passions [pæʃənz] roused [rauzd] defiant [difaiənt]
 grieve [gri:v] fallen [fɔ:lən] unanimously [ju:nəniməsli]
 punishment [pʌniʃmənt]

This is a book for methods.

punishment was most severe, and for some weeks after there were dark weals visible across Eric's palm, which rendered the use of his hands painful.

“Poor Williams,” said Duncan, as they went out of school, “how very plucky of you not to cry.”

He only bore up till he got home, and there, while he was telling his father the occurrence, he burst into a storm of passionate tears, mingled with the fiercest invectives against Mr. Gordon for his injustice.

“Never mind, Eric,” said his father; “only take care that you never get a punishment justly, and I shall always be as proud of you as I am now. And don't cherish this resentment, my boy; it will only do you harm. Try to forgive and forget.”

“Never mind” — Frederic William Farrar.

weals [wi:lz] rendered [réndəd] visible [viziəbl]
 painful [péɪnfʊl] Duncan [dʌŋkən] plucky [plʌki]
 bore [bɔ:] occurrence [əkʌrəns] passionate [pæʃənɪt]
 invectives [invéktivz] injustice [ɪndʒʌstis] resentment [rɪzéntmənt]

GRAMMAR

(1)

There was a certain idle, good-natured boy who had cribs to every book they did.

When the boy on the form in front handed Eric the crib, Mr. Gordon happened to look up.

(2)

Barker got the book passed on to Llewellyn, who immediately shoved his crib in Barker's direction.

He instantly became a hero with the form, who unanimously called him a great brick for not telling, and admired him immensely for bearing up without crying under so severe a punishment.

The last boy on the form in front handed Eric the crib, when Mr. Gordon happened to look up.

and just then

LESSON NINETEEN

THOMAS ALVA EDISON—I



THOMAS EDISON IN HIS LABORATORY.

Thomas Alva Edison, the greatest inventor in electricity that the world has seen, was born at

Alva [álvə]

Milan, a little town in the state of Ohio, in America, in 1847. On his father's side he was descended from an excellent family of Dutch millers ^{which were} remarkable for their longevity and physical strength. His father, Samuel Edison, was a nursery-man and dealer in grain and lumber.

His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Elliot, was of Scottish birth, but had been brought up and educated in Canada. ^{As a boy} Trained to be a teacher, she was a woman ^{as she was} of great strength and sweetness of character, and exercised a deep influence upon her son Thomas. Except for two months' schooling, she taught him entirely herself, and implanted in his mind a love of knowledge, which is the beginning and end of all true education. From his parents the future inventor inherited a character of marked simplicity, kindness, and originality. His mind was formed in a good home, particularly under the influence of a good mother.

When he was only seven years of age his father

Milan [milæn]	Ohio [ouháiou]	millers [míləz]
longevity [lɒndʒéviti]	lumber [lámbe]	maiden [méidn]
Elliot [éljət]	Scottish [skótiʃ]	birth [bɜ:θ]
implanted [implá:ntid]	marked [má:kid]	simplicity [simplísiti]
	originality [əridʒinæliiti]	

was straitened in circumstances, and the boy was obliged to begin earning his own living. He became a newsboy on the railway. The American trains have an outside passage from one carriage to another upon which people can walk up and down. As the trains run great distances, the passengers require to be amused and refreshed, and the newsboy, with his ^{amusement} newspapers and ^{money} basket of fruits and sweets, is in much demand. Edison, with his bright, smiling face and his prompt, ready manner, made a capital newsboy.

At the same time he took a keen interest in chemistry, and devoured all books that came in his way. He did not, however, neglect his business, and the civil war in America gave him an extraordinary opportunity for pushing it. So things prospered with him. He started a railway newspaper, which he printed in an old luggage-car. It was in this luggage-car, too, that he pursued his chemical studies.

His pursuit of chemistry in his old luggage-car

straitened [stréitnd]	passage [pásidʒ]	refreshed [rifréʃt]
prompt [prɒmpt]	chemistry [kémistri]	devoured [diváuəd]
civil [sívil]	prospered [prɒspəd]	extraordinary [ikstró:dnri]
	pursued [pəsju:d]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

The whole world **was excited** over Charles Darwin's discovery of the reason why there **are** so many different kinds of animals.

Except for two months' schooling, she **taught** him entirely herself, and **implanted** in his mind, a love of knowledge, which **is** the beginning and end of all true education.

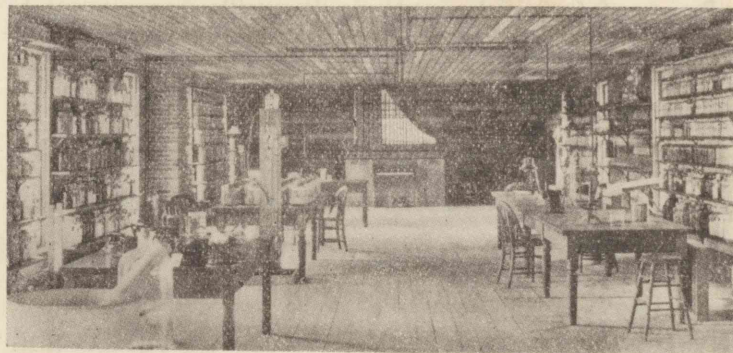
(2)

He **learned** those hard but forcible lessons of necessity which **nothing can equal**, or **take** the place of.

He **gave** as his confirmed opinion that **joy comes** not from arriving at the final goal, but from striving for it.

LESSON TWENTY

THOMAS ALVA EDISON—II



THE MENLO PARK LABORATORY.

With this large cheque, Edison fitted up a workshop of his own, equipped with everything necessary for carrying on his work of invention and manufacturing. For we must remember that he manufactured and sold many of the appliances which he invented, and so was able to raise money to continue his labours. If he had been obliged to depend on the work of of were

subjunctive mood.

equipped [ikwɪpt]

appliances [əplaiənsɪz]

装备/设备

invention alone, he could not have gained a living.

^{of. could not gain}
As the fame of his inventing activity began to spread, Edison was greatly disturbed by visitors, ^{as they became} who came sometimes from a love of science, but oftener from vulgar curiosity. To escape such interruptions and to obtain greater facilities for his work, Edison removed his establishment to Menlo Park, a quiet spot about twenty-four miles from New York. Here he built a splendid laboratory, which he provided with every appliance that could assist him and his people in their work. By this time his inventions were so varied and wonderful that he became known as the Wizard of Menlo Park. ^{Ed was}

Let us glance at some of the marvellous feats of invention which have gained him his world-wide fame. His improvements ^{of. gave} in telegraphy have been as numerous as they have been ingenious. He did not invent the telephone, but he made improvements on it which have greatly contributed to make it useful and effective as a means

vulgar [vʌlgə] curiosity [kjʊəriɔːsiti] interruptions [ɪntəˈrʌpʃənz]
facilities [fəˈsɪlɪtɪz] removed [rɪmóːvd] establishment [ɪstæbəlɪʃmənt]
Menlo [ménlou] laboratory [ləbərətəri] Wizard [wɪzəd]
numerous [nɜːmərəs] ingenious [ɪndʒiːniəs]
contributed [kəntrɪbjʊtɪd]

of transmitting sound by electricity over great distances. The progress of locomotion by electricity owes much to the patience and inventive genius of Edison.

ⓐ Perhaps his most wonderful invention is the phonograph. This is an instrument by which human utterance, either in speech or song, may be recorded, and by which words may be reproduced generations after the person who uttered them has died. At the French Exhibition of 1878 forty-five phonographs were shown, and the daily crowd of people attracted by the new invention was estimated at thirty thousand. Men of all nations and tongues were surprised to hear their voices reproduced by the strange instrument.

The mode of using the phonograph is quite simple. It is only necessary ^(for you) to talk into the receiver in a natural tone of voice and in one's usual manner, after which the phonogram, as it is called, is taken from the phonograph and enclosed in a little box. The recipient of the

progress [próʊɡres] locomotion [ləʊkəˈmóʊʃən] inventive [ɪnvéntɪv]
genius [dʒiːnjəs] utterance [ʌtərəns] reproduced [rɪˈprɒdjúːst]
Exhibition [ɛksɪbɪʃən] attracted [ətræktɪd] estimated [éstɪmeɪtɪd]
phonogram [fóʊnəgræm] enclosed [ɪnklóʊzd] recipient [rɪsɪpiənt]

phonogram places it in his apparatus, and then, setting the machine in motion, hears the familiar voice of his correspondent speaking to him.

We need not dwell upon the great services rendered by Edison in the improvement of electric-lighting. Before his time electric-lighting was desultory and imperfect. Edison made it practical; to him (more than to any other man) we owe the bright, pleasing, and efficient light which is now everywhere being introduced.

Another of his marvellous inventions is the cinematograph, which, in regard to movement, performs the same function as the phonograph does with regard to the voice. In other words, it does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear. The cinematograph records successive movements, which are reproduced in such a way that we see them as they actually took place.

Finding the premises at Menlo Park too small for him, Edison in 1886 removed to Orange, New Jersey, where he continued his work with

desultory [désəltəri] imperfect [impə:fikt] efficient [ifɪʃənt]
cinematograph [sɪnɪmətəgrɑ:f] function [fʌŋkʃən]
successive [səkʃəsɪv] premises [prémisɪz] Jersey [dʒɛrzi]



EDISON IN HIS LABORATORY AT ORANGE.

as much activity as before till he died in 1931. He may well be described as a born inventor, a man with a natural passion for invention. He brought to his labours, patience and devotion, energy and enthusiasm, which have probably never been surpassed. When engaged in working out some great idea, he would forget his meals and could even dispense with sleep and rest. In his private relations he was distinguished by great simplicity and kindness of character.

GRAMMAR

In regard to movement, the cinematograph does the same function as the phonograph does with regard to the voice.

The cinematograph does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear.

devotion [dɪvəʊʃən] enthusiasm [ɪnθjú:ziæzəm]
surpassed [sə:pá:st] dispense [dispéns]

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

(4)

WHEN WORK IS PLAY

It was a magnificent spring morning; the sky was deep blue, the sun was shining in all its splendour and a breeze was blowing just cool enough to make the air invigorating. A friend of mine, who was of a philosophical turn of mind, took a walk and happened to come upon a farmer who was planting potatoes in a beautiful field.

"How fortunate you are," cried the philosopher, addressing the farmer, "to be able to amuse yourself with outdoor sports in this glorious weather! Life for you, must be a perpetual round of pleasure."

"O dear, no," returned the farmer, "this is not play. It is hard manual labour, and if you think that I am enjoying myself, you are vastly mistaken. Nothing could be more tiresome and

magnificent [mægnɪfɪsnt]	invigorating [ɪnvɪgəreɪtɪŋ]
philosophical [fɪləsəfɪkəl]	perpetual [pəpətʃuəl]
manual [mænjuəl]	mistaken [mɪstɪkən]
tiresome [taɪəsəm]	



dull than walking around the same field all day, and if I were not paid for it, I should not plant another potato."

These words greatly surprised the philosopher; but, being a wise man, he mused silently on the farmer's words and passed on. He had not gone far, however, before he came to a grassy meadow, in which was a stout man in a red coat, who appeared to be trying to smash a small ball with a heavy hooked cane. Perceiving that the man had been working strenuously,

paid [peɪd]	mused [mju:zd]	silently [saɪləntli]
grassy [grɑ:si]	stout [staut]	smash [smæʃ]
hooked [hukt]	perceiving [pə'seɪvɪŋ]	
strenuously [strɛnjuəsli]		

and was greatly fatigued in consequence, the philosopher approached and began ^{= consequently} to sympathize with him.

"My poor man," he said, "what a sad lot is yours, ^{to be} compelled to toil far beyond your strength at the monotonous occupation of pounding a ball! Tell me, I pray you, the story of your misfortunes, in order ^{= please} that I may interest people in your behalf, for I suppose that only necessity could have driven you to this sad plight. Doubtless you have a wife, and several small children, or an aged mother to support, and you are nobly sacrificing yourself for their maintenance perhaps."

"Sir," exclaimed the man, when the philosopher had finished speaking, "this is not work; it is play, and I am now engaged in the exciting and expensive sport of golf. ^{Save} your pity for the unfortunate creatures who have to sit up in offices, and do not waste it upon the lucky individuals who can afford these rural pastimes."

[67] misfortune

sympathize [sɪmpəˈθaɪz] monotonous [məˈnɒtnəs] pray [preɪ]
behalf [biˈhɔːf] necessity [nɪˈsɛsɪti] plight [plaɪt]
doubtless [daʊtlɪs] aged [eɪdʒd] maintenance [meɪntɪnəns]
golf [gɒlf] lucky [ˈlʌki] rural [ˈrʊərəl] pastimes [ˈpɑːstɑɪmz]

"I do not see," said the philosopher, "why planting potatoes is work, and playing golf is fun, since both are carried on in the open air, in a small field, and seem to me to require about the same amount of physical exertion."

Continuing his stroll he came to a city, and observing the rapidity and ease with which the ~~observing~~ ^{observing (that) the electric trams move in and out} electric trams moved in and out, he boarded one ^{rapidly and easily} and fell into conversation with the driver.

^{began to combat stroller} "How I ^{enjoy} envy you the excitement of guiding and controlling this swift steed of the street!" he exclaimed; "what rapture must thrill you as you gaze upon the ever-shifting panorama of the city! How your blood must leap and tingle as you annihilate distance, as you fly over the shining rails! What a sense of power must be yours when you see people's faces blanch as they dodge to avoid being run over!"

"I say," returned the man at the motor, "do you want me to stop and let you off at any place for the hopelessly insane? For anybody who

amount [əˈmaʊnt] exertion [ɪgzɜːʃən] stroll [strɔʊl]
observing [əbzɜːvɪŋ] rapidity [rəˈpɪdɪti] envy [ɛnvi]
rapture [ˈræptʃə] panorama [ˌpænərəːmə] annihilate [əˈnɪəleɪt]
blanch [blɑːntʃ] hopelessly [ˈhɒplɪsli] insane [ɪnˈseɪn]

thinks, there is fun in running an electric car is a candidate for a strait-jacket. Where do you suppose the sport comes in, when, standing with your hands on the lever, ^{with} your heart in your mouth, and ^{with} your nerves in fiddle-strings, you try to avoid crushing the old women and children that will run across the track? Running a car isn't a parlour game. It's slavery."

"I see," reflected the philosopher, getting off, "that I was mistaken in thinking it amusing to run a horseless carriage." He turned and saw a terrible figure, clad in a long, dirty leather coat, with goggles over its eyes, and a mask on its face, stopping a machine all covered with mud and dust from the long and rapid journey it had made.

"Ah," reflected the philosopher, "if the sufferings of him who runs upon a nice, safe steel track, and who wears a fine clean uniform are so great, how much more terrible must be the fate of this poor creature left to the mercy of

candidate [kændidit] lever [lí:və] fiddle-strings [fídlstrɪŋz]
 crushing [krʌʃɪŋ] slavery [sléivəri] reflected [rifléktɪd]
 clad [klæd] mask [mɑ:sk] uniform [jú:nifɔ:m]
 mercy [mé:si]

"country roads and crowded thoroughfares!" Thereupon he approached the amateur chauffeur, and said:

"My unfortunate friend, I see that you are one of those ^(who are) doomed by their poverty to risk their lives and shatter their nerves driving automobiles, but I trust that you receive a large salary for engaging in such a hazardous occupation."

"You err greatly," replied the millionaire chauffeur, "if you think that running an auto is work. It is ripping fun, and, so far from receiving a salary, I pay out a fortune every year for the privilege of doing it."

This caused the philosopher to ponder deeply. "Ha!" he said, at length, "I perceive that a thing is work when we are paid to do it, but it is play when we pay to do it."

thoroughfares [θórəfeəz] thereupon [θéərəpən]
 amateur [æmətə:ɪ] chauffeur [ʃoufə:] doomed [du:md]
 salary [sæləri] hazardous [hæzədəs] err [ə:]
 millionaire [mɪljənəé] ripping [rípiŋ] privilege [prívilidʒ]
 ponder [pɒnde]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Being a wise man, he mused silently on the farmer's words and passed on.

Perceiving that the man had been working strenuously, the philosopher approached and began to sympathize with him.

Continuing his stroll he came to a city, and **observing** the rapidity and ease with which the electric trams moved in and out, he boarded one and fell into conversation with the driver.

(2)

Running a car isn't a parlour game.

Planting potatoes is work, and **playing** golf is fun.

(3)

Where do you suppose the sport comes in, when you try to avoid **crushing** the old women and children that will run across the track?

What a sense of power must be yours when you see people's faces blanch as they dodge to avoid **being run over!**

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

LAKE COMO

The lakes of the Cúmbrian Mountains in England and of the Scottish Highlands are very beautiful, but perhaps those of the Alpine valleys are even more lovely. A splendid group of lakes lies on the southern side of the Alps, in the north of Italy. Nestling at the very foot of the mountains are Maggiore, Como, Garda, and others, all famous for their enchanted scenery. Of all these, Como is the most renowned. Not only is it exceedingly beautiful, but the climate is delightful, and invalids from colder countries throng to its shores to enjoy its balmy, health-giving air.

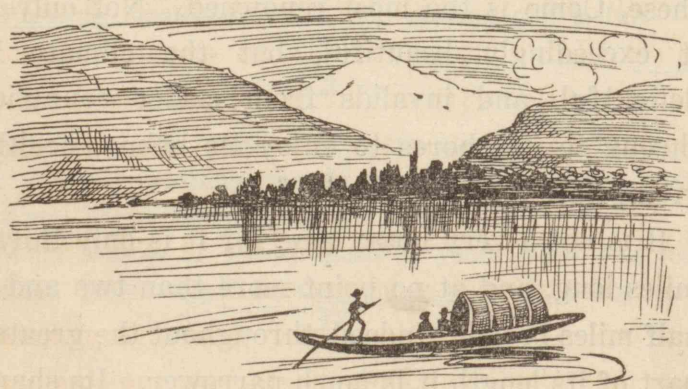
It is not a very large lake, for it is only thirty miles long, and at no point more than two and a half miles broad. Indeed, throughout the greater part of its length it is much narrower. Its shape

Como [kóumou]	Cumbrian [kámbríən]	Highlands [háiləndz]
Alpine [ælpain]	nestling [néslɪŋ]	Maggiore [mædzjɔ:ri]
Garda [gá:də]	enchanted [ɪntʃəntɪŋ]	
renowned [rɪnəʊnd]	exceedingly [ɪksɪ:dɪŋli]	

is curious—^{like} ~~not unlike~~ a two-pronged fork with the handle turned ^{up} to the north. The prongs are separated by the promontory of Bellagio.

People visiting this beautiful spot usually arrive first at the little town of Como, at the south-western end of the lake. Let us fancy ourselves going there together, and arriving in the lovely Como country at the close of a summer evening. It is moonlight, and we take a boat for a row upon the shining water.

Smoothly we glide over the placid surface, enjoying the cool air after the glowing heat of



two-pronged [tú:prɔŋd]
Bellagio [belád:ʒo]

promontory [próməntri]
placid [plésid]

the day. The moon pours its bright light upon the lake, but the hills are dark with mysterious shadows. The whole scene is hushed in profound repose, and the only signs of man's presence are the twinkling lights along the water's edge. The town of Como lies behind us—a swarm of such glow-worm beams; the hills and shadows gloom around; the lake is a sheet of tremulous silver.

We hardly know how we can leave so much beauty; but we come ashore, and return to our hotel at last. Next morning we are up early, for the steamer starts for the head of the lake at eight o'clock, and we go on board a little before that hour. There is an awning spread over the after-part of the boat; but we do not feel the need of it in the fresh morning air, and we go as near to the bow as possible, that we may be the very first to enjoy the famous beauty of the scene opening before us.

A few sails dot the water, and everywhere there are small canopied boats like the one we

mysterious [místiəriəs] shadows [ʃédouz] hushed [hʌʃt]
profound [prəfáund] repose [ri'póuz] twinkling [twɪŋklɪŋ]
edge [edʒ] glow-worm [glóuwɜ:m] tremulous [trémjələs]
awning [á:nɪŋ] canopied [kænəpid]

had last night. Now we reach a bend in the lake, and the roofs and towers of the city of Como pass from our view. ^{With every curve of} the ever-curving lake, ^{disappear, go out of sight} other roofs and towers constantly succeed them, no less lovely and picturesque than they. We advance over charming expanses of water lying between lofty hills; and as the lake is narrow, the voyage is like sailing up a winding river.

Wherever the hills do not descend sheer into the water, a pretty town nestles on the brink; or, if not a town, then a villa, or even a cottage, if there is room for nothing more. Many little towns climb half-way up the heights; and the green hills, covered with vines and olives, are dotted with peasants' houses to the very crest.

The lake stretches far away among the Alps; and, as we draw near its upper end, the scenery becomes more stern and grand. The mountains grow loftier and loftier, and by-and-by they wear light wreaths of cloud and snow. Our voyage

curve [kə:v]	expanses [ɪkspænsɪz]	lofty [lɔ:ftɪ]
voyage [vɔɪdʒ]	sheer [ʃiə]	villa [vɪlə]
	wreaths [ri:ðz]	olives [ɒlɪvz]



LAKE COMO.

stops at the village of Colico. It is now midday. A burning calm is in the atmosphere and on the broad valley—out of which a marshy stream oozes into the lake—and the brilliant sunshine glitters on the snow-crowned hills.

Once more our steamer moves slowly out upon the lake, but it now bears us homewards to the town of Como. As the ^{scary} heat of the day yields to the coolness of the evening air, we watch with delight the shadows creeping higher and higher on the hills, while their tops are still bathed in the warm rays of the setting sun. We listen to the songs of the girls winding yellow silk on reels that hum through the open windows of the village factories. And now at last our golden day on Como's lake has come to an end; and as we step silently ashore, we feel as if we must have been dreaming about some region too beautiful for earth.

Colico [kólikou]	<u>atmosphere</u> [ætˈmɒsfɪə]	<u>oozes</u> [úːzɪz]
homewards [ˈhóʊmwədʒ]	<u>yields</u> [jiːldz]	<u>rays</u> [reɪz]
	golden [góʊldən]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

You must try to avoid **crushing** the old women and children that will run across the track.

Running a car isn't a parlour game.

(2)

Fancy **your** guessing it like that!

Let us fancy **ourselves** going there together, and **arriving** in the lovely Como country at the close of a summer evening.

The only danger of **the transaction**, ^(2s) being noticed was when the book was being handed from one bench to another.

(3)

We listen to the songs of the girls **winding** yellow silk on reels.

We watch with delight the shadows **creeping** higher and higher on the hills.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

A PIECE OF STRING—I

It was market day at Goderville. The peasants and their wives were flocking into the town from all directions.

The market-place presented a perfect babel of sounds,—people were calling to each other, the tradesmen were shouting their wares, cows were bellowing, dogs were barking.

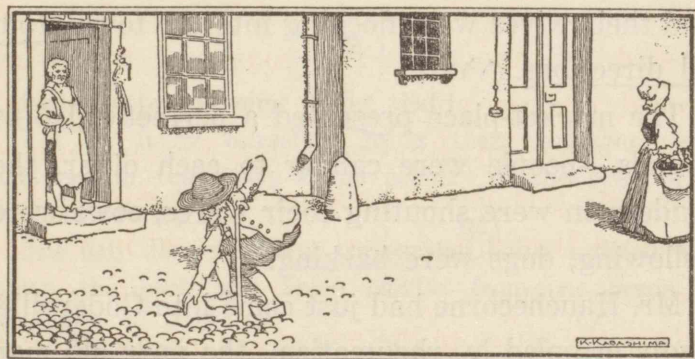
Mr. Hauchecorne had just come into Goderville. Sadly crippled by rheumatism, the poor old man was slowly making his way towards the square, when he chanced to spy a piece of string on the ground.

As he stooped to pick it up, he noticed that Mr. Malandin, the harness maker, was watching him from the doorstep of his shop. These men had formerly been on very friendly terms, but, owing to an unfortunate quarrel over a trifle,

Goderville [gə:dərvil]	babel [béibəl]	wares [wəəz]
bellowing [bélouiŋ]	Hauchecorne [ɔ:ʃkɔrn]	rheumatism [rú:mætizm]
Malandin [malãdẽ]	harness [há:nis]	trifle [traífl]

they had avoided each other for a long time.

Mr. Hauchecorne was ashamed to be seen in the act of picking up so trifling an object as a piece of string. Therefore he quickly slipped the string into his pocket, and pretended to be



searching for something, which, however, he did not appear to find. Then he went on his way towards the market-place and was soon lost in the crowd. 27/124

The morning wore away. Towards noon the people began to desert the square and pour into the inns to dine.

The dining-room at Jourdain's was soon filled

ashamed [ə'feɪnd] object [ɒbdʒɪkt] pretended [prɪ'tendɪd]
Jourdain's [ʒu:rdɛ̃z]

with a merry group of peasants. They chatted of their purchases and of their sales; they discussed the weather; they asked news of the various crops.

Suddenly the sound of a drum was heard in the court. The diners jumped to their feet and rushed to the door. The sound of the drum ceased, and the public crier was heard to shout; "Be it known to all present, that Mr. Houlbrèque has lost, this morning, a purse containing five hundred francs, together with several important business papers. The finder is requested to return the purse to the owner at once, or to leave it at the office of the Mayor. Twenty francs reward."

The crier went on his way down the street to repeat his message. The diners at Jourdain's returned to their places at table to talk over the event, and to discuss the chances of Mr. Houlbrèque's finding his purse. Just as they were finishing their meal, a corporal appeared

sales [seɪlz] drum [drʌm] ceased [si:st]
crier [kraie] Houlbrèque [ulbrek] purse [pɜ:s]
francs [fræŋks] Mayor [meə] corporal [kɔ:pərəl]

lance-corporal
100 100 100

at the door and asked, "Is Mr. Hauchecorne here?"

Mr. Hauchecorne arose and answered: "I am, Sir. What do you wish?"

"You are to come with me to the office of the Mayor, who desires to speak with you."

The ^{as he} poor farmer was completely taken by surprise, but he followed the corporal, saying, "Here I am."

Seated in his armchair, the Mayor awaited their arrival. As the corporal and the peasant entered, he said: "Mr. Hauchecorne, this morning you were seen to pick up a purse which belongs to Mr. Hoùlbrequé."

Mr. Hauchecorne was so overcome that, for a moment, he could not speak, then suddenly recovering himself, he said, "I picked up a purse?"

"Yes, so it is said."

"Why, Sir, I know nothing of a purse, except what you have told me."

"Nevertheless, you were seen," continued the

armchair [ú:mtʃéə] awaited [əwéitid]
recovering [rikávəriŋ]

Mayor.

"I was seen to pick up a purse? Who saw me?"

"Mr. Malandin, the harness maker, saw you from the doorstep of his shop."

The old man understood; fumbling in his pocket, he produced the bit of string.

"Mr. Malandin saw me? The rascal! He saw me pick up this bit of string, Sir; nothing else."

The Mayor shook his head. "You cannot expect me to believe that Mr. Malandin, who is a man of truth and credit, has mistaken that piece of string for a purse."

Mr. Hauchecorne raised his right hand as if to attest the truth of what he was saying, and repeated: "It is true, nevertheless, Mr. Mayor. I picked up nothing but this bit of string."

"Why, Mr. Hauchecorne, after you had picked up the purse you continued to look about for some time, to discover, if, by chance, a piece of money had fallen out of it."

Poor Mr. Hauchecorne! he could scarcely speak.

understood [ʌndəstúd] fumbling [fámbliŋ] rascal [rá:skəl]
credit [krédit] attest [ətést]

Mr. Malandin was brought in; he repeated his story and the peasant denied it. At his own request Mr. Hauchecorne was searched, but, of course, no purse was found on his person.

The Mayor was greatly puzzled, and at last sent the peasant away, with a warning that he would consult the public prosecutor and request further orders.

GRAMMAR

(1)

He saw me pick up this bit of string.

You were seen to pick up a purse which belongs to Mr. Houlbrèque.

(2)

Built thousands of years ago, most of them have now disappeared.

Placed on the Sun, it would be less than a pin-point on an orange.

Trained to be a teacher, she was a woman of great strength and sweetness of character.

Seated in his armchair, the Mayor awaited their arrival.

denied [dináid] puzzled [pázld] warning [wó:niŋ]
consult [kənsált] prosecutor [prósikju:tə]

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

A PIECE OF STRING—II

Meantime the news had spread, and when Mr. Hauchecorne left the Mayor's office, he was surrounded by a curious crowd seeking information. He told his simple story, but no one seemed to believe him; indeed, they all laughed most heartily at his tale.

He passed on, repeating the story to all he met, in the vain hope of finding some one to believe him.

Many shook their heads and said with a smile, "Ah, you are a fine old rogue, Mr. Hauchecorne."

Toward evening he started for home with several of his neighbours. As they crossed the great square, Mr. Hauchecorne pointed out to them the very place where he had stopped to pick up the string, and all the way home he talked of nothing else.

meantime [mí:ntáim] heartily [há:tili] tale [teil]
rogue [roug]

That evening the poor old man made the rounds of the village, repeating his story; though every one heard him respectfully, no one seemed to place any trust in what he said. He spent a wretched night, and was almost ill from worry.

The next day a farm labourer returned the purse to its owner and received the promised reward. The man said he had found the purse on the road, but, being unable to read, had carried it at once to his master. In this way he learned of its owner.

The news spread, and when Mr. Hauchecorne heard it he was delighted.

“Now they will believe me at last,” he said. “There is nothing that hurts one so much as being accused of lying.”

When he mentioned the matter to his friends and acquaintances, however, he saw that they were not yet convinced of his innocence. This hurt him very much, and he began to feel uneasy again.

trust [trʌst] wretched [rétʃɪd] accused [əkjú:zd]
acquaintances [əkwéintənsɪz] convinced [kənvɪnst]

When he went to market at Goderville the next week, he saw Mr. Malandin again on his doorstep, and the harness maker laughed as the peasant passed. Why?

Mr. Hauchecorne met a farmer whom he knew very well, and told him the story of the restored purse. The farmer answered with a laugh, “What a great rogue you are, to be sure!”

Mr. Hauchecorne grew more and more uneasy. Why did they still call him a “great rogue”? Had not the purse been restored to its owner by the person who found it?

Seated again at the table at Jourdain's, he related the whole affair once more, laying particular stress upon the fact that the purse had been returned to its owner.

A man answered: “That is all very well. One man finds the purse, another restores it. We understand.”

At last Mr. Hauchecorne understood. He was accused of having sent back the purse by a

stress [stres]

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

ATTENTION!

In the battle of life, the cleverest men do not always succeed best. Men of rare and brilliant gifts often fail by trusting too much to those gifts, and thinking too meanly of the talents of others. Very often they are beaten by men of less ability who have used their few talents to better purpose.

In childhood and youth the same thing takes place. No boy or girl need be discouraged because he or she is less bright or clever than a companion. Often the clever child, by trusting too much to his cleverness, neglects to take as much trouble as other children. The consequence is that in the long run he is obliged to take his place behind the child who was less gifted but has made greater efforts.

In work, in sport, or in study, no one is clever

rare [ræ] beaten [bi:tn] childhood [tʃáildhud]

enough to excel without effort, and few do so without close attention. To pay attention is the first and most needful part of learning, and it is a part which cannot be taught. The learner alone, by forcing on himself a regular discipline, can train his mind to pay fixed attention to the subject that is before it.

The mind is naturally inclined to wander, and finds pleasure in doing so. As a butterfly flits from flower to flower, the mind skips from thought to thought, as one idea recalls another.

This sort of exercise never causes fatigue, but no one who indulges in it should deceive himself by supposing it to be mental work.

Tie the mind down to a single subject, where details have to be studied, and the difference between mental play and mental work soon becomes evident. The mind grows weary, and turns away from the subject. It is here that the necessity of self-discipline comes in.

The habit must be formed of fixing one's full

excel [iksél] discipline [dísiplin] subject [sábdʒikt]
butterfly [bátəflai] recalls [rikó:lz] indulges [indáldʒiz]
deceive [disi:v] details [dí:teilz]

anh undivided attention on the subject one has to study, whatever that subject may be. This habit is not easily acquired, but when a person once secures it he finds as much pleasure in going to the depths of a chosen subject of study as he formerly found in flitting along the surface of many subjects.



SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Probably no one ever won his way to high distinction who had not first gained this victory over himself. The lives of great men show some wonderful examples of mental discipline. In them the power of attention was so completely under command, that they craved and re-

quired work as other men crave and require rest. Literary work, and especially the writing of

undivided [ʌndiváidid] chosen [tʃóuzn] distinction [distɪŋkʃən]
craved [kreivd]

imaginative books, is among the most tiresome and exhausting kinds of brain work. Yet it is said that Sir Walter Scott in his age, when declining health forbade him to work, was unable to rest. Thrown inactive after long years of creative work, his mind preyed upon itself, for work had become its rest.

The same man, at an earlier period of his career, had seen his hopes shattered, and the reward of his labour snatched away, by the failure of a publishing firm with which he was connected. Instead of losing heart, as many would have done, the great writer set to work at a new series of romances, and never laid down his pen until he had redeemed his honour and position.



THOMAS CARLYLE.

imaginative [imædzinətiv] exhausting [igzɔ:stɪŋ] Scott [skɒt]
declining [dɪkláɪnɪŋ] forbade [fɒbəəd] inactive [ɪnæktɪv]
career [kəriə] failure [féiljə] series [sɪəri:z]
romances [romænsɪz] redeemed [rɪdɪ:md]

Thomas Carlyle on one occasion, it is said, lent a friend the unpublished manuscript of one of his books, a work which had cost him years to write. The friend, having read it, laid it aside, and the priceless manuscript was destroyed by a careless servant. What did Carlyle do on learning of the calamity? He grimly set to work again, went back over all his researches, and took no rest until he had again written out the whole work.



R. L. STEVENSON.

Robert Louis Stevenson is a bright example of a writer who, in the face of illness and weakness, laboured without ceasing.

His letters contain many touching references to the constant struggle which he was obliged to carry on against the temptation to idleness. Only by a firm will and

unpublished [ánþáblíft] manuscript [mænjuskript] aside [æsáid]
 calamity [kələémiti] grimly [grímlí] researches [risá:tʃiz]
 Robert [róbət] Louis [lú:is] references [réfrənsiz]
 struggle [strágl] temptation [temptéiʃən]

a highly disciplined mind was it possible under such conditions to produce great and polished works such as his.



S. T. COLERIDGE.

On the other hand, there are cases in which men of high genius, through want of firmness, have failed to do anything worthy of their powers. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was by nature one of the greatest men of a great period, but he was indolent by habit, and never gave his mind to any

great work. His life was a sad example of wasted powers and unfulfilled promise, and his later years were rendered bitter by regret for lost opportunities.

polished [pólíft] Taylor [téilə] Coleridge [kóulridʒ]
 unfulfilled [ánfulfíld]

GRAMMAR

There are cases **in which** men of high genius, through want of firmness, have failed to do anything worthy of their powers.

There is one true God who sends me the inward voice which tells me the way **in which** I should walk.

His mind was turned to the marvellous subject of electricity, **in which** he was destined to achieve astonishing results.

Tie the mind down to a single subject, **where** (=in which) details have to be studied.

Observing the rapidity and ease **with which** the electric trams moved in and out, he boarded one.

If we do not know the people of a foreign land or the conditions **under which** they live, it is very easy to become suspicious of them.

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

THE GRAVES OF A HOUSEHOLD

They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one home with glee,
Their graves are severed far and wide,
By mount, and stream, and sea.

The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each fair sleeping brow,
She had each folded flower in sight—
Where are those dreamers now?

One, 'midst the forest of the west,
By a dark stream is laid,
The Indian knows his place of rest,
Far in the cedar-shade.

The sea, the blue lone sea hath one,
He lies where pearls lie deep:
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his low bed may weep.

household	[háushould]	glee	[gli:]	severed	[sévéd]
o'er	[oə]	brow	[brau]	Indian	[índjən]
		pearls	[pə:lz]	cedar	[sí:də]

One sleeps where southern vines are drest
 Above the noble slain;
 He wrapt his colours round his breast
 On a blood-red field of Spain.

And one, o'er her the myrtle showers
 Its leaves by soft winds fann'd;
 She faded 'midst Italian flowers,
 The last of that bright band.

And parted thus they rest, who played
 Beneath the same green tree;
 Whose voices mingled as they prayed
 Around one parent knee.

They that with smiles lit up the hall,
 And cheer'd with song the hearth!
 Alas, for love! if thou wert all
 And nought beyond, O earth!

—Mrs. Hemans.

slain [sleɪn] wrapt [ræpt] myrtle [mɜːtl] faded [feɪdɪd]
 Italian [ɪtəljən] thus [ðʌs] beneath [bɪniːθ] hearth [hɑːθ]
 alas [ə'lʌs] wert [wɜːt] nought [nɔːt]
 Hemans [hɪːmənz]

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

LORD SHAFTESBURY

As the life of a people changes, new needs arise; and unless men came forward to point out these wants, great misery would result. Perhaps no one man in the last century did more to meet the new needs and to succour the helpless than Lord Ashley, later on known as Lord Shaftesbury.



LORD SHAFTESBURY.

He was born in 1801, and was descended from an old family which for seven centuries had been settled near

Wimborne, in Dorset. His father and mother were too busy with other matters to spare much

Shaftesbury [ʃá:ftsberi] arise [ə'raɪz] misery [mɪzəri]
 succour [sʌkə] helpless [hélplɪs] Ashley [æʃli]
 Wimborne [wɪmbɔ:n] Dorset [dɔ:sɪt]

time for their son, and it was from the house-keeper that he received most sympathy and religious teaching in his young days. His early school life was one long course of misery. Neglected and half-starved by his master, bullied by the other boys, he ever remembered with feelings of horror his life at the private boarding-school at Chiswick to which he was sent.

The great public school at Harrow, to which he went next, opened up a new and brighter life. While he was there a strange incident decided him to dedicate his life to the cause of the poor and friendless. He was walking down Harrow Hill, when he saw four drunk men singing and yelling as they reeled along, carrying a coffin which contained the remains of one of their comrades. This painful sight deeply touched young Ashley, who then and there made up his mind to use all his power and influence on behalf of the outcast and the unfortunate.

Lord Ashley will best be remembered for his

religious [rɪlɪdʒəs] bullied [bʊlɪd] horror [hɒrə]
boarding-school [bɔːdɪŋskuːl] Chiswick [tʃɪzɪk] dedicate [dɛdɪkeɪt]
coffin [kɒfɪn] comrades [kəmreɪdʒ] outcast [aʊtkɑːst]

labours on behalf of the workers in factories. The great changes in the systems of manufacture were fast taking the place of the older methods, by which father, mother, and children used to work at the hand loom and the spinning wheel in their own cottage. Great machines driven by water power or steam power were ruining the cottage industries; and people began to flock to the factories as wage-earners. Some of the machines could be attended as well by women, or even by children, as by men; and in the hard times which were caused by the great war, the manufacturers used to hire numbers of children from the workhouses of the large towns to work for them at very cheap rates.

A kind of white slavery was thus fast springing up, which enriched the manufacturers at the cost of misery to the children. Packed off in wagons from the workhouse of their native town, they were carried to the 'prentice house of some manufacturer, there to lead a dismal

wage [weɪdʒ] attended [ətɛndɪd] workhouses [wɜːkhaʊzɪz]
enriched [ɪnrɪtʃt] 'prentice [prɛntɪs] dismal [dɪzməl]

and laborious life. While one shift looked after the machinery, the others sought sleep in huge dormitories. Thus they passed a toilsome, joyless life between the factory, the meal room, and the dormitory—uncared for, ignorant of everything save their dreary round of labour.

Acts of Parliament had already been passed to cure some of the worst of these evils; but they dealt only with cotton factories. It was now proposed to bring other factories under the same rules and to limit the working day to ten hours. For this end Lord Ashley worked untiringly, visiting factories and mines, and addressing public meetings. The mill-owners and merchants had at last to give way. By the Factory Act of 1834 parents were forbidden to send their children to work in factories till they were nine years old, and then the children were only allowed to work nine hours a day for the first two years.

Lord Ashley next took up the cause of the little sweeps. It was the custom to send small,

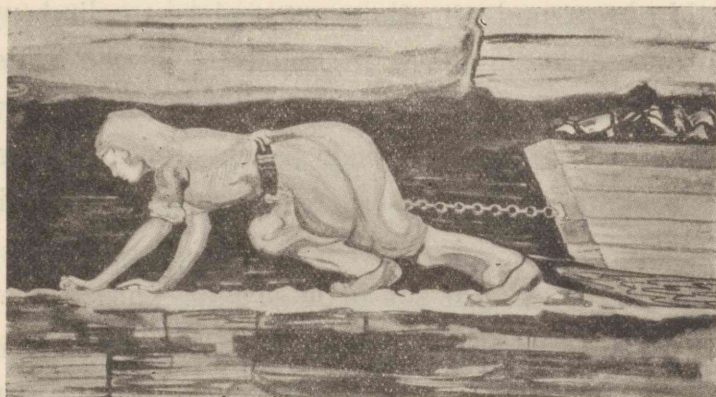
laborious [ləbɔːriəs] dormitories [dɔːmitrɪz] toilsome [tɔɪlsəm]
uncared [ʌnkɛəd] dreary [drɪəri] Parliament [pɑːləmənt]
evils [ɪvɪlz] dealt [deɪt] cotton [kɒtn]
untiringly [ʌntaɪərɪŋli] forbidden [fəbɪdn]

thin boys, and sometimes even girls, to climb up inside the chimneys in order to sweep them thoroughly; and master sweeps had been known to steal or buy from their parents, or hire from workhouses, children of a size suitable for this task.

For the sake of the little sweeps, Lord Ashley worked hard in and out of Parliament, making many speeches, prosecuting master sweeps for cruelty, and visiting houses to see the little sweeps at work. At last an Act was passed laying down rules for the building of chimneys, and forbidding the employment of children for this kind of work.

The next stronghold which Lord Ashley attacked was the dark fortress of the mines. In those days a large number of the workers in mines were women and young children. Some of these latter began to toil underground when only four or five years of age. At that tender age, when they ought to have given their time

chimneys [tʃɪmnɪz] thoroughly [θɔːrəli] steal [stiːl]
hire [haɪə] forbidding [fəbɪdɪŋ] employment [ɪmplɔɪmənt]
stronghold [strɔŋhəʊld] fortress [fɔːtrɪs]



A GIRL TOLING IN AN OLD-TIME MINE.

to healthful play, they were taken down the deep, dark shaft of the mine, and there in its gloomy passages were set to work as "trappers"; that is, they had to open the trapdoors in the galleries whenever a coal carriage came along, and close it as soon as the carriage had passed through.

When these things were known, there was a general demand for Parliament to step in and put an end to them. Lord Ashley held the House of Commons spellbound for two hours as he described the need for a measure of reform.

shaft [ʃɑ:ft] trappers [træpəz] spellbound [spɛlbaʊnd]
 reform [rɪfɔ:m]

The Bill which he then introduced, after some changes had been made in it, became law, and was a great boon to the mining population. It forbade altogether the employment of women and girls in mines underground, and that of boys under ten years of age.

On these and many other generous causes the good Lord Shaftesbury, as he came to be called, spent his long and useful life. It must not be supposed, however, that he laboured single-handed. There were many other men of humbler rank working for the same ends, and in later days this work of reform has been carried much further.

The workers have banded themselves together in trade unions and friendly societies to better their own position. Factory Acts have done much to guard against the risks of dangerous trades. The law now makes the employer pay compensation to any workman who is injured in the course of his work. Instead of the "ragged

forbade [fɔ:bæd] generous [dʒɛnərəs]
 single-handed [sɪŋglhændɪd] compensation [kɔmpensɛɪʃən]

schools" which Lord Shaftesbury and other generous men and women helped to found, there are now good schools provided by the State, and little children of school age may no longer be set to work in mills and mines. For the aged who have not enough to live on, the State now provides a pension; while by the National Insurance Act of 1911, a new plan is being tried for helping all wage-earners in time of illness.

GRAMMAR

(1)

It is said **that** Sir Walter Scott in his age, when declining health forbade him to work, was unable to rest.

It must not be supposed **that** he laboured single-handed.

(2)

It is here **that** the necessity of self-discipline comes in.

It was from the house-keeper **that** he received most sympathy and religious teaching in his young days.

pension [pénʃən]

insurance [inʃúərəns]

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

PETER BENNY'S DISMISSAL—I

Mr. Sam walked straight to the counting-house, where Mr. Benny sat addressing Michaelmas bills.

"Put those aside for a moment," he commanded.

"I want a letter written."

Mr. Benny took a sheet of notepaper from the rack, dipped his pen, and looked up attentively.

"It's for the ferryman below here—Old Vro, as you call him. Write that after Saturday next his services will not be required."

Mr. Benny laid down his pen slowly, and stared at his master.

"I beg your pardon, sir—you can't mean that you're dismissing him?"

"Why not?"

"What, old Nicky Vro?" Mr. Benny shook his head, as much as to say that the thing could not be done.

Benny's [béniʒ]

dismissal [dismísəl]

Michaelmas [míklmæs]

notepaper [nóutpèipə]

attentively [əténtivli]

ferryman [férimən]

Vro [vrou]

Nicky [níki]

“He has been grossly impudent. Apart from that, his incompetence is a scandal, and I have wondered more than once how my father put up with it. In justice to the public using the ferry, and to Lady Killiow, as owner of the ferry rights—But, excuse me, I prefer not to argue the matter. He must go. Will you, please, write the letter, and deliver it when you cross the ferry at dinner-time?”

“But, indeed, Mr. Samuel—you must forgive me, sir—old Nicky may be cantankerous at times, but he means no harm to any living soul. The passengers make allowances; he’s part of the ferry, as you might say. As for impudence—if he really has been impudent—will you let me talk to him, sir? I’ll engage he asks pardon and promises not to offend again. But think, before in your anger you turn him adrift—where can the old man go, but to the workhouse? What can he have saved on twelve shillings a week? For every twelve shillings, he’s earned Lady

grossly [gróusli] impudent [impjudənt] incompetence [inkómpitəns]
 scandal [skændl] justice [dʒʌstis] Killiow [kíliou] argue [á:gju:]
 cantankerous [kæntækəkərəs] soul [soul] allowances [ə'láuwənsiz]
 impudence [impjudəns] offend [əfénd] anger [æŋgə]
 adrift [ədriфт]

Killiow three to five pounds, week by week, these forty years; and not one penny of it, I’ll undertake to say, has he kept back from her ladyship. What wage is it, after all, for the years of a man’s strength that now, with a few more years to live, he should lose it?”

“Have you done?”

Mr. Benny stood up. “I should never have done, sir, until you listened to me.”

“You refuse to write the letter?”

“I humbly beg you, sir, not to ask me to write it.”

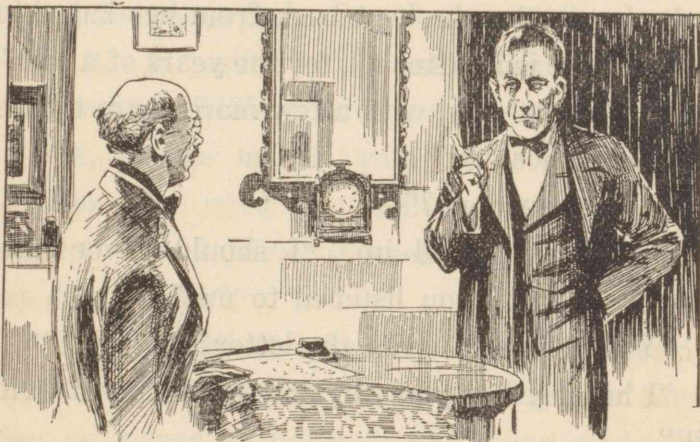
“But I do ask you to write it.”

Mr. Benny thrust both his hands nervously beneath his coat-tails, walked to the window and stood for a second or two, staring out upon the garden. His cheeks were flushed. He had arrived at one of those moments in life which proved a man; but of heroism he was not conscious at all.

“I am very sorry, Mr. Samuel,” said he turning

undertake [ʌndətéik] ladyship [léidifʃip] humbly [hámblɪ]
 thrust [θrʌst] nervously [né:vəslɪ] cheeks [tʃi:ks]
 flushed [flʌʃt]

again to the table. "If your father had told me to write such a letter, I should have used an old



servant's liberty, and warned him that he was acting unjustly. Though it made him angry, he would have understood. But I see, sir, that I have no right to argue with you; and so let us have no more words. I cannot write what you wish."

"My father," answered Mr. Sam, wagging a finger at him, "tolerated many things I do not propose to tolerate. He suffered this old dotard

tolerated [tɒləleɪtɪd]

dotard [dɒtəd]

to annoy the public, though long past work. I am not surprised to learn that he suffered you to forget your place."

Mr. Benny gathered up his papers without answering.

"Look here, Benny," Mr. Sam resumed, after watching him for a while, "I don't wish to be hard on you; I only require obedience. It's a bit foolish of you—eh?—to be quarrelling with your bread and butter."

"Maybe."

"If you leave me, I wish it to be understood that it's by your own choice."

The little man met his master's eyes now with a look of something like contempt. "If that salves your conscience, sir, by all means have it so. But if it's to be plain truth between us, you want a younger clerk."

"Did I ever complain of your incompetence?"

"My incompetence, sir? It's my competence you surely mean? I reckon no man can be sure

resumed [rɪzjʊːmd]

obedience [əbɪːdʒəns]

eh [eɪ]

contempt [kɒntémpɪt]

salves [sɑːvz]

conscience [kɒnʃəns]

competence [kɒmpɪtəns]

of being a good servant till he has learnt to advise for his master's good against his master's will."

GRAMMAR

(1)

It is only necessary to talk into the receiver, after which the phonogram, **as it is called**, is taken from the phonograph and enclosed in a little box.

It's for the ferryman below here — Old Vro, **as you call him**.

He's part of the ferry, **as you might say**.

(2)

I don't **wish to be** hard on you.

I **wish it to be** understood that it's by your own choice.

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

PETER BENNY'S DISMISSAL—II

Half an hour before Mr. Benny had been a brave man, but as he neared his home a sudden cowardice seized him. It was not that he shirked breaking the news to his wife; nay, he fiercely desired to tell her, and get the worst over. But in imagination he saw the children seated around the table, all hungry as hunters for the meal which, under God's grace, he had never yet failed to earn; and the thought that they might soon hunger and not be fed, for a moment unmanned him. He hurried past the narrow passage leading to his door. The dinner-hour's quiet rested on the little town, and there was no one in the street to observe him as he halted by the church-gate, half-minded to return. The gate stood open, and as he glanced up at the tower, the clock there rang out its familiar chime. He passed up the

cowardice [káuædis] grace [greis] unmanned [ánmænd]
halted [há:ltid]

path, entered, and cast himself on his knees.

For half an hour he knelt, and, although he prayed but by fits and starts, by degrees peace grew within him and possessed his soul. He waited until the clock struck two—by which time the children would be back at school—and walked resolutely homeward.

Mrs. Benny and Nuncney were alone in the kitchen, where the board had been cleared of all but the table-cloth and his own knife and fork. They cried out together upon his dilatoriness; but while his wife turned to fetch his dinner from the oven, Nuncney took a step forward, scanning his face.

“Father?”

He put out a hand as he dropped into his seat, and stared along the empty table.

“I am dismissed.”

Mrs. Benny faced about, felt for a chair, and sat down trembling. Nuncney took her father’s hand.

cast [kɑ:st]	knelt [nelt]	although [ə:lðəʊ]
possessed [pəzést]	resolutely [rézəlu:tli]	Nuncney [nʌnsi]
dilatoriness [dílətərinis]	oven [ʌvn]	scanning [skæniŋ]

“Tell us all about it,” she commanded; and he told them.

His wife cast her apron over her head.

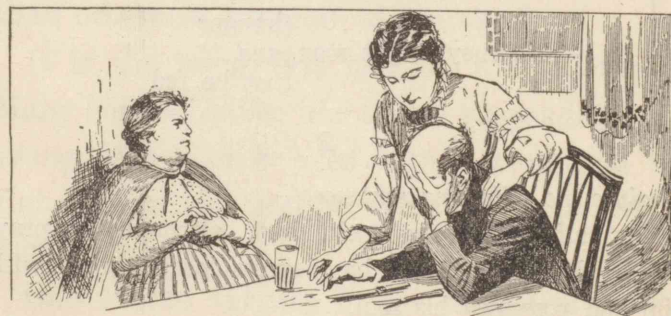
“But he’ll take you back,” she moaned. “If you go to him and ask him properly, he’ll surely take you back!”

“Don’t be foolish, Mother.” Nuncney laid a hand on her father’s shoulder, and he looked up at her with brimming eyes. “It’s Mr. Samuel that shall send to us before we go to him!”

She patted the tired shoulders, now bent again over the table.

“But what a brave little father he is, after all!”

—A. T. Quiller-Couch.

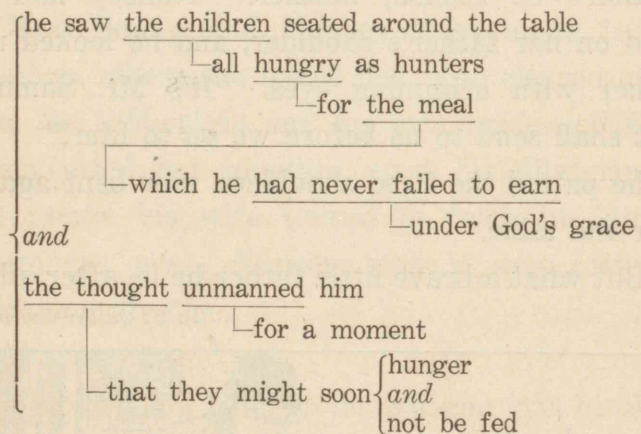


apron [éiprən]	brimming [brímiŋ]	patted [pætíd]
Quiller-Couch [kwíləkú:tʃ]		

GRAMMAR

(1)

In imagination he saw the children seated around the table, all hungry as hunters for the meal which, under God's grace, he had never yet failed to earn; and the thought that they might soon hunger and not be fed, for a moment unmanned him.



(2)

Analyse the following sentence:—

For half an hour he knelt, and, although he prayed but by fits and starts, by degrees peace grew within him and possessed his soul.

LESSON THIRTY

GREAT OBSERVERS

The difference between men consists in a great measure in the intelligence of their observation. The Russian proverb says of the non-observant man: "He goes through the forest and sees no firewood."

"The wise man's eyes are in his head," says Solomon, "but the fool walketh in darkness." "Sir," said Dr. Johnson on one occasion to a fine gentleman just returned from Italy, "some men will learn more in the Hampstead stage-coach than others in the tour of Europe."

It is the mind that sees as well as the eye. Many before Galileo had seen a suspended weight swing before their eyes with a measured beat. But he was the first to detect the value of the fact.

One of the vergers in the cathedral at Pisa,

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| difference [dɪfrəns] | Russian [rʌʃən] | non-observant [nɒnəbzə:vənt] |
| Solomon [sɒləmən] | | Hampstead [hæmpstɪd] |
| coach [kəʊtʃ] | Galileo [gælɪliəʊ] | suspended [səspendɪd] |
| vergers [vɛ:dʒəz] | cathedral [kəθi:drəl] | Pisa [pi:zə] |

after filling with oil a lamp which hung from the roof, left it swinging to and fro. Galileo, then a youth of only eighteen, noting it attentively, formed the idea of applying it to the measurement of time.

Fifty years of study and labour, however, elapsed before he completed the invention of his pendulum.

In like manner Galileo, having heard that a Dutch spectacle-maker had made an instrument by means of which distant objects appeared nearer to the beholder, addressed himself to discover the cause. This led to the invention of the telescope, and proved the beginning of the modern science of astronomy.

Discoveries such as these could never have been made by a careless observer or by a mere passive listener.

While Captain (afterwards Sir Samuel) Brown was studying the construction of bridges, with the view of contriving one to be thrown across

oil [ɔil]	hung [hʌŋ]	fro [frou]	elapsed [ilæpst]
pendulum [péndjʊləm]	spectacle [spéktəkl]	beholder [bihóuldə]	
astronomy [əstrónəmi]	passive [pæsiv]		
	contriving [kəntráiviŋ]		

the Tweed, near which he lived, he was walking in his garden one dewy autumn morning, when he saw a tiny spider's net suspended across his path.

The idea immediately struck him that a bridge of iron ropes or chains might be constructed in like manner, and the result was the invention of his suspension bridge.

So James Watt, when consulted about the mode of carrying water by pipes under the Clyde along the unequal bed of the river, turned his attention one day to the shell of a lobster presented at table. From that model he invented an iron tube, which, when laid down, was found to answer the purpose.

Sir Isambard Brunel took his first lessons in forming the Thames Tunnel from the tiny ship-worm. He saw how the little creature perforated the wood with its well-armed head, first in one direction and then in another, till the archway was complete, and then daubed over the roof and

Tweed [twi:d]	chains [tʃeinz]	constructed [kənstráktid]
suspension [səspénʃən]	Watt [wɒt]	Clyde [klaid]
lobster [lɒbstə]	Isambard [aisámbed]	Brunel [brunél]
perforated [pé:fəreitid]	archway [á:tʃwei]	daubed [dɔ:bd]

sides with a kind of varnish. By copying this work exactly on a large scale, Brunel was at length enabled to construct his shield and accomplish his great engineering work.

It is the intelligent eye of the careful observer which gives these apparently trivial things their value. So trifling a matter as the sight of seaweed floating past his ship enabled Columbus to quell the mutiny which arose amongst his sailors at not discovering land, and to assure them that the eagerly sought New World was not far off.

There is nothing so small that it should remain forgotten; and no fact, however trivial, but may prove useful in some way or other if carefully interpreted.

Who could have imagined that the famous "chalk cliffs of Albion" had been built up by tiny insects—detected only by the help of the microscope—of the same order of creatures that have gemmed the sea with islands of coral?

varnish [vɑ:mɪʃ]	enabled [ɪn'eɪbld]	shield [ʃi:ld]
accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ]	engineering [ɛndʒɪnɪəriŋ]	
trivial [trɪviəl]	Columbus [kəlʌmbəs]	quell [kwel]
mutiny [mju:ti:ni]	interpreted [ɪntə'prɪtɪd]	Albion [ælbjən]
microscope [maɪkrə'skəʊp]	coral [kɔ:rəl]	

It is the close observation of little things which is the secret of success in business, in art, in science, and in every pursuit in life.

When Franklin made his discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity, it was sneered at, and people asked: "Of what use is it?" To which his reply was: "What is the use of a child? It may become a man!"

When Galvani discovered that a frog's leg twitched when placed in contact with different metals, it could scarcely have been imagined that so apparently small a fact could have led to important result. Yet therein lay the germ of the electric telegraph, which binds the intelligence of continents together.

This art of seizing chances, and turning even accidents to account, bending them to some purpose, is a great secret of success. Men who are resolved to find a way for themselves will always find chances enough; and if they do not lie ready to their hand, they will make them.

pursuit [pə'sju:t]	Franklin [fræŋklin]	identity [aɪdɛntɪti]
sneered [sniəd]	Galvani [gælvəni]	twitched [twɪtʃt]
metals [mɛtlz]	therein [ðeərɪn]	germ [dʒə:m]
	resolved [rɪzɔlvd]	

It is not those who have enjoyed the advantages of colleges, museums, and public galleries that have done the most for science and art. Nor have the greatest mechanics and inventors been trained in mechanics' institutes. Some of the very best workmen have had the worst tools to work with. But it is not tools that make the workman, but the trained skill and perseverance of the man himself.

GRAMMAR

Seated again at the table at Jourdain's, he related the whole affair once more, laying particular stress upon the fact **that** the purse had been returned to its owner.

The thought **that** they might soon hunger and not be fed for a moment unmanned him.

The idea immediately struck him **that** a bridge of iron ropes or chains might be constructed in like manner, and the result was the invention of his suspension bridge.

advantages [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒɪz]

mechanics [mɪkə'niːks]

colleges [kɒlɪdʒɪz]

institutes [ɪn'stɪtju:ts]

APPENDICES

LIST OF NEW WORDS

BOOK IV

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

A					
		alive	9	approach	10
aback	13	allowances	28	apron	29
accomplish	30	aloft	15	archway	30
accusation	16	Alps	22	argue	28
accused	24	Alpine	22	argument	16
achieved	4	although	29	arise	27
acquaintance	24	Alva	19	Aristophanes	10
acquainted	11	amateur	21	Aristotle	10
activity	20	amongst	30	Armada	14
admiration	12	amount	21	armchair	23
admitted	8	amusements	8	arrangement	6
adrift	28	ancestors	3	art	4
advantages	30	ancient	6	ashamed	23
affair	10	anger	28	Ashley	27
affectation	18	annihilate	21	aside	25
aged	21	anon	7	aspiration	11
agility	2	anthill	12	associated	11
alas	26	apparatus	6	assure	30
Albion	30	apparently	4	astonishing	13
alert	17	appear	3	astronomy	30
Alfred	14	appliances	20	Athenians	16

Athens	16	beholder	30	boon	27
atmosphere	22	belief	18	booths	16
attended	27	Bellagio	22	bore	18
attentively	28	bellowing	23	borrow	10
attest	23	belongings	4	bothered	6
attracted	20	bend	22	bound	15
auto	21	beneath	26	bowels	8
automatic	8	Benny's	28	brain	10
avail	18	bent	26	Brandes	9
awaited	23	beverage	16	brandy	5
awake	15	beyond	12	bravery	14
awning	22	Bible	10	breaking	29
axis	3	billowy	15	breast	15
		Billy	13	bred	2
B		biographies	9	breed	2
Babel	23	birth	19	Briggs	5
baby	5	biscuits	6	brimming	29
Bacon	9	blade	8	brink	22
band	26	Blake	14	Britannia	14
Barker	18	blanch	21	brow	26
barrier	11	blasts	15	Brunel	30
bates	13	blazing	5	Brunn	2
bathed	8	bleak	13	Bryant	15
beams	22	blushed	18	bullied	27
beat	30	boarding-school	27	bunched	3
beaten	25	boast	14	Burgess	10
bedclothes	5	Boileau	10	bursting	15
beer	13	bolt	9	butterfly	25
behalf	21				

C		cheeks	28	coffin	27
calamity	25	chemistry	19	Coleridge	25
calicc	5	cheque	19	Colico	22
camera	6	cherish	10	colleges	30
camp	6	chessboard	5	Collingwood	14
campaigns	16	childhood	25	Columbus	30
Canada	19	chill	5	community	17
candidate	21	chime	29	Como	22
caned	18	chimneys	27	compared	5
canopied	22	chimney-piece	13	compensation	27
cantankerous	28	Chiswick	27	competence	28
career	25	choose	18	complicated	2
Carlyle	10	chosen	18	composed	9
carrier	13	chums	2	comrades	27
cast	29	cinematograph	20	concerned	8
casual	4	circumstances	18	confederate	24
cathedral	30	citizenship	17	conscience	28
cautious	3	civil	19	consequence	18
cave-dweller	4	civilization	8	consoled	19
ceased	23	civilized	8	constructed	30
cedar	26	clad	21	construction	11
chains	30	clamour	18	consult	23
chalk	14	clock-work	8	contempt	28
challenges	2	club	5	contented	1
chance	1	clutched	13	continual	10
charity	17	Clyde	30	contributed	20
Charles	2	coach	30	contriving	30
charm	14	cock	7	control	16
chauffeur	21	cod	13	conversed	16

convinced	24	cunning	10	desire	12
co-operate	11	curiosity	20	destined	19
co-operative	6	curve	22	desultory	20
copy	1			details	25
coral	30	D		devices	8
corporal	23	daily	4	devotion	20
correspondent	5	Darwin	2	devoured	19
cotton	27	daubed	30	dewy	30
council	16	dazzled	12	dictate	8
counting-house		dealt	27	difference	30
	28	deceive	25	difficult	3
countless	8	declining	25	dilatoriness	29
courtesy	17	decree	16	dine	23
cowardice	29	dedicate	27	Diogenes	10
cradled	15	deeds	14	disappeared	12
craft	17	defence	16	disciples	16
cranes	8	defiance	18	discipline	25
craved	25	defiant	18	discouraged	24
creative	9	degree	9	discovery	2
creature	7	delicate	19	diseases	4
credit	23	delicious	14	dismissal	28
creeping	22	delightful	22	dispense	20
crest	22	denied	23	distinction	25
crib	18	dependent	1	displeased	19
crier	23	deposited	19	distinctly	10
crowing	7	depth	16	distinguished	2
cruelty	4	descend	8	divest	9
crushing	21	describe	13	divine	16
Cumbrian	22	descriptive	7	divinity	10

dodge	21	edge	22	essayists	9
dominant	3	editors	9	establishing	11
dominates	3	disgrace	18	establishment	20
doomed	21	disgust	18	estimated	20
door-steps	23	dismal	27	evidently	10
dormitories	27	educated	19	evils	27
Dorothy	7	efficient	20	exceedingly	22
Dorset	27	eh	28	excel	25
dotted	22	elapsed	30	exceptional	9
dotard	28	elected	8	excesses	16
doth	7	elements	4	excitement	2
doubtless	21	Eliot	19	exclaimed	5
Dr.	30	Emerson	10	exertion	21
Drake	14	employment	27	exhausting	25
dreary	27	enabled	30	exhibition	20
drest	26	enchanted	22	exist	11
drum	23	enclosed	20	expanses	22
drunk	27	endless	16	experimenting	3
dull	15	energetic	8	expert	19
Duncan	18	engineering	30	explanation	3
dust	21	enriched	27	exploding	8
dusty	13	ensued	13	exposed	16
dweller	14	enthusiasm	20	extra	8
dying	6	envy	21	extraordinary	19
		equal	16		
E		equipped	20	F	
earth	8	Eric	18	facilities	20
earthquakes	9	err	21	faded	26
economic	11	Eskimo's	4	failure	25

fallen	18	forth	3	geyser	8
fascinated	13	fortress	27	gifts	10
fascination	14	foundation	10	gipsies	6
faults	18	fountains	7	girdled	14
feast	10	fragments	13	gladiator	6
feats	20	francs	23	glance	13
fed	29	Franklin	30	glee	26
feelings	27	freedom	14	glide	22
fellow-citizens	16	fro	30	glitter	7
ferry-man	28	frog's	30	gloom	22
fiddle-strings	21	frugality	10	glory	13
fierce	15	ft.	12	glow-worm	22
figures	1	fulfil	16	Goderville	23
fire-wood	30	fumbling	23	Goethe	9
flannel	5	function	20	goggles	21
fleet	1	further	5	golden	22
flits	25			golf	21
floating	30			goodish	5
following	7	G		good-natured	18
flushed	28	Galileo	30	goodness	6
fly-leaf	18	Galvani	30	Gordon	18
foaming	15	Garda	22	gossip	9
foot-steps	17	generated	8	gossip	9
forbade	25	generation	3	governs	16
forbidden	27	generous	27	grace	29
forbidding	27	genetics	3	grand	22
forgive	13	genius	20	grand-children	3
formed	3	genteel	1	grandeur	17
Formosa	1	geography	11	grand-parent	2
		germ	30	granite	14

grassy	21	hearth	26	humble	16
grate	18	heartily	24	humbly	29
graves	26	heavens	6	hung	30
gravel	14	heavenly	12	hurled	19
grazing	7	helpless	27	hushed	22
Gregor	2	Hemans	26	hut	4
grieve	18	hemlock	16	idea	5
grimly	25	heredity	2	identity	30
grossly	28	hero	18		
guilty	16	heroic	14	I	
		heroism	14	idle	16
		hesitated	18	ignorance	11
	H	highlands	22	imagination	12
ha	13	highways	11	imaginative	25
half-way	22	hilly	5	imperfect	20
halted	29	Hippocrates	10	implanted	19
Hampstead	30	hire	27	importance	1
handle	22	hoed	3	impossible	4
handy	5	Homer	18	imprison	16
happiness	10	homewards	22	impudence	28
harmful	4	hooked	21	impudent	27
harness	23	hopefully	10	inactive	25
harrowing	7	hopelessly	21	incalculable	12
haste	10	horrid	19	incompetence	28
hath	7	horror	27	inconceivable	12
hatred	11	Houlbrèque	23	incurred	6
Hauchcorne	23	household	26	independent	6
haunts	16	housekeeper	27	Indian	26
hazardous	21	hum	22	indifferent	6
healthful	4				

individual	13	invigorating	21	L	
induced	14	inward	16	laboratory	20
indulges	25	Isambard	30	laborious	27
inflicted	18	Italian	26	lack	11
ingenious	20			ladyships	28
inheritance	3	J		landlord	13
inherited	3	Italy	22	largely	4
injury	1	Jerome	13	lasses	7
injustice	18	Jersey	20	latter	27
innocent	16	jest	16	leap	21
insane	21	Jim	13	learned	2
inscription	10	job	8	lent	18
insects	4	Johann	2	lever	21
inspiration	9	jolting	19	liar	10
instinctively	1	Jones	13	lightning	30
institutes	30	Jourdain	23	likely	1
instructed		joyless	27	limbs	2
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renowned	22	ruined	5	sculpture	6
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shabbily	16	sneered	30	Stevenson	10
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shaft	27	socks	6	stolid	13
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shake	10	solemn	13	straightened	19
shattered	13	Solomon	30	strain	10
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sheer	22	soul	28	stress	24
shell	30	southern	22	stroll	21
shield	30	south-west	15	stronghold	27
shifting	21	spade	14	struggle	25
shingle	14	sparkling	14	stuff	6
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shirk	1	spellbound	27	stuffy	5
shorthand	8	spider's	30	sturdy	16
shoved	18	spinning	27	styles	14
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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	ei	day	dei
θ	thin	θin	ou	go	gou
ð	this	ðis	ai	ice	ais
s	sick	sik	au	how	hau
z	zinc	ziŋk	ɔi	oil	ɔil
ʃ	ship	ʃip	iə	here	hiə
ʒ	vision	ví:ʒən	ɛə	air	ɛə
r	risk	risk	uə	poor	puə
j	yes	jes	一子音がしらぶる (syllable) ノナス時ハ其子音字ノ下ニ(,)ヲ附スコトアリ。		
h	hill	hil	例ヘバ:—tʌnl (tunnel).		
tʃ	chick	tʃik			
dʒ	gin	dʒin			

発音記号

Syllables		Phonetic Symbols	
Word	Phonetic Symbol	Word	Phonetic Symbol
be	be	right	rai
bat	bat	rain	rai
bad	bat	ran	ran
bed	bed	ran	ran
bad	bat	ran	ran
bat	bat	ran	ran
bat	bat	ran	ran
bat	bat	ran	ran
bat	bat	ran	ran
bat	bat	ran	ran
bat	bat	ran	ran
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bat	bat	ran	ran

刷發行
再版發行
修正三版發行
修正四版發行
修正五版發行
修正六版發行
修正七版發行
修正八版發行
修正九版發行
修正十版發行
修正十一版發行
修正十二版發行

大正五年十一月十一日
大正五年十一月十八日
大正五年十一月二十五日
大正五年十二月二日
昭和五年七月十日
昭和九年八月四日
昭和九年十二月五日
昭和九年十二月九日

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サード リヴアイズト エヂイション
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三訂キソグ四

〔蒲田製本〕

Faint, illegible text within a rectangular border on the left page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is arranged in several columns and appears to be a formal document or a list of entries.



The right page is mostly blank, showing signs of aging and discoloration. There are some very faint, illegible markings scattered across the surface, which may be bleed-through from the reverse side or light pencil marks.



SSD