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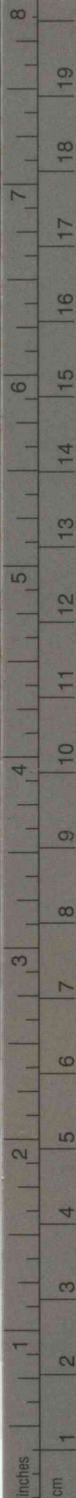
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THE NEW KING'S CROWN READERS

FOURTH REVISED EDITION



BOOK THREE

THE SANSEIDO CO., LTD.

広島大学図書
2000301794



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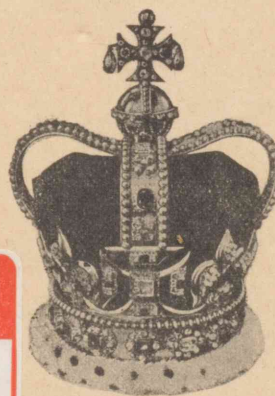
Pictorial Rumour.

(Lesson 23.)

昭和十四年七月一日
文 部 省 檢 定 濟
師範學校英語科用 中學校實業學校外國語科用

THE NEW K I N G ' S C R O W N R E A D E R S

FOURTH REVISED EDITION



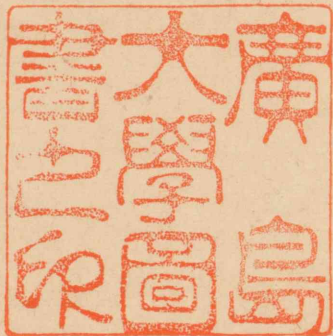
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BOOK THREE

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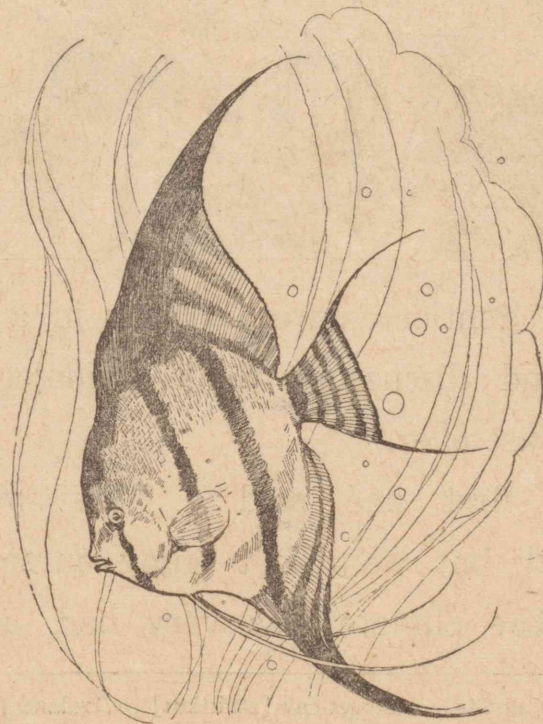
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BOOK THREE



LESSON ONE

A PIECE OF GOOD ADVICE



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

The first one said: "We went to Ireland, but we didn't enjoy ourselves at all. The climate was very bad, and the

advice [əd'vaɪs] street-car [stri:tka:] Ireland [áɪələnd]
ourselves [əʊəsélvz]

climate



weather very damp. I hated it."

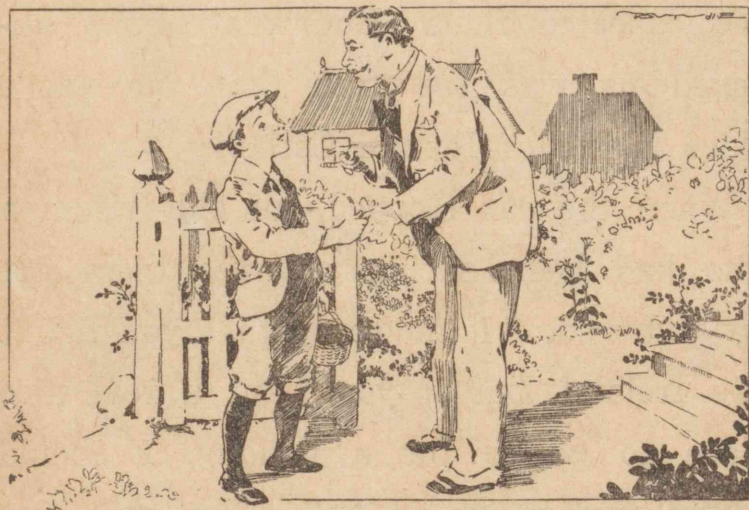
His friend replied, "We went to Ireland, too. The weather was damp, as you say. We expected that. But what really annoyed us was the fact that the whole place is full of Roman Catholics."

When the car stopped, an old Irishman who had been sitting opposite them got up and said, "I am sorry that you didn't like Ireland, but if you want a real nice place to go to for a holiday, I should advise you to go to hell. You will find no damp there whatever, and very few Roman Catholics."

expected [ɪkspéktɪd] annoyed [ənóɪd] fact [fækt]
Roman [róumən] Catholics [kæθəlɪks]
Irishman [áɪərɪsmən] hell [hel] whatever [wətévə]

LESSON TWO

STICK TO YOUR BUSH



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

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

party [pá:ti]

pick [pik]

berries [bériz]

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

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

“To pick berries,” I replied.

5 “Then, Harry,” said he, “I want to tell you one thing. It is this : when you find a good bush, don’t leave it to try and find a better one. The other boys and girls will run about, picking one or two berries

10 here and one or two there, wasting a great deal of time but getting very few berries. If you do as they do, you will come back with an almost empty basket.

If you want to get berries, the thing for you to do is to stick to your bush.”

I went with the party, and we had a splendid time. But it was just as my

Harry [há:ri]

father had said. No sooner had one
of the boys found a good bush than he
called to his companions, and they would
leave their places and run off to see what
he had found.

But my father's words kept ringing in
my ears, and I stuck to my bush. When
I had done with one, I went to another
and finished that; and then I took another.
When night came, I had a large basketful
of ripe berries, more than all the others
put together; and I was not half so tired
as they were.

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

companions [kəmpənjənz] words [wə:dz] kept [kept]
done [dʌn] finished [fɪnɪʃt] basketful [bɑ:skɪtful]

stick to your bush."

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

When I had a good place and was
getting on well, I was in no hurry to leave
it and spend days and weeks in trying to
find a better place. When other young
men would say: "Come with us, and we
will find you something better to do," I
shook my head, and stuck to my bush.

After a while, my employers took me
into partnership with them in their busi-
ness. The habit of sticking to my business
led to my success. I owe all I have to the

forgot [fəgɒt] shook [ʃuk] employers [ɪmˈplɔɪəz]
partnership [pɑ:tnəʃɪp] owe [əʊ]

All roads lead to Rome.
Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction.
employer

lesson my father taught me when he said,
“Stick to your bush.”

Grammar

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

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

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

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

fund [fʌnd] subscriptions [səbskrɪpʃənz]

A

Conjugation

do	did	done
forget	forgot	forgotten
shake	shook	shaken
find	found	found
keep	kept	kept
lead	led	led
stick	stuck	stuck
teach	taught	taught
put	put	put

Spelling

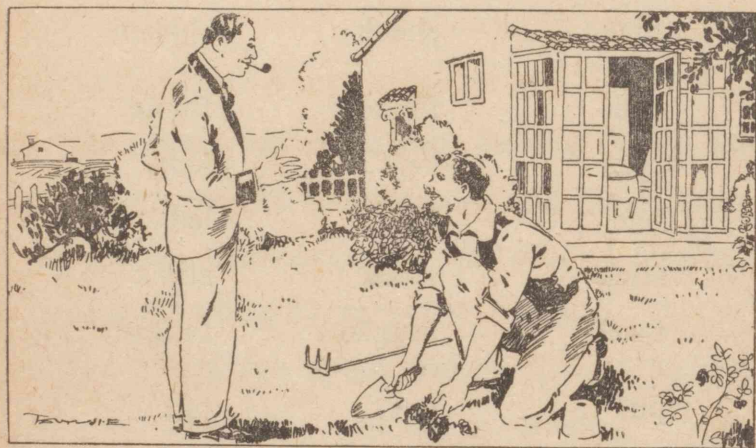
berry—berries	reply—replies
waste—wasting	get—getting

B

conjugation [kɒndʒʊɡeɪʃən] kept [kept] shake [ʃeɪk]
shaken [ʃeɪkən] spelling [spɛlɪŋ]

#

LESSON THREE
IN THE GARDEN



Mr. White. Hello, Andrews! Just doing a bit more in the garden?

Mr. Andrews. Yes, it's not a very big garden, but there always seems to be plenty to do. The grass grows so fast in this weather that I can hardly keep it tidy.

hello [hálóu] Andrews [ándru:z]

十八章 中间方查
↓

To make matters worse, I've sent my lawn-mower to be sharpened and I've not got it back yet.

Mr. W. Oh, that's hard luck. Look here, you can borrow mine if it's of any use to you. It's not a very good one, but it will do, perhaps, until your own comes back.

Mr. A. It's very decent of you, but I never like borrowing lawn-mowers; besides, I'm expecting mine any time now. Thanks all the same. How is your garden looking?

Mr. W. Not bad. I sowed some broad beans and early peas three weeks ago, and they are through now. I'm hoping for a good crop this year. Do you grow many

worse [wə:s] lawn-mower [lɔ:nməuə] sharpened [ʃá:pənd]
borrow [bórrou] mine [main] decent [dí:snt]
broad [brɔ:d] beans [bi:nz] peas [pi:z]

borrow³

vegetables?

Mr. A. Not so many. You see, I've not nearly so much land as you, and so we like to use the space for flowers. My daffodils are a picture this year. I've never seen them looking so fine; in fact, it's been a very good year for bulbs so far. We'd a grand show of crocuses and snowdrops, and from what I can see, the tulips will be pretty good, too.

Mr. W. Yes, I've noticed that in my garden, too. I think it's owing to the heavy rain we had all winter.

Mr. A. Yes, I think so, too. The sharp frosts, too, all helped.

Mr. W. Oh, rather! My fruit trees look all the better for it. I think it killed

space [speɪs] daffodils [dæfədɪlz] bulbs [bʌlbz]
 crocuses [krókəsɪz] snow-drops [snóudrɒps]
 tulips [tjú:lɪps] sharp [ʃɑ:p]

off a lot of the insects. My apple and pear trees were very poor last year. They had a splendid lot of blossom on them, and then, just when it was time for the blossom to set, it all fell off — absolutely eaten up by insects.

Mr. A. Didn't you spray them?

Mr. W. Yes, I sprayed them well; but it didn't seem to do any good. But they're all right this year, I'm sure. I pruned them well in winter, and they are just bursting into blossom now.

Mr. A. I wish you'd come and have a look at my roses. They don't seem to be coming on very well, and I know you are something of an expert on roses.

Mr. W. Oh, I don't know about that!

insects [ínsekts] pear [pɛə] absolutely [æbsəlutli]
 eaten [í:tɪn] spray [spreɪ] pruned [pru:nd]
 bursting [bó:stɪŋ] expert [ékspɜ:t]

*insect*⁴

*expert*⁵

I'm very fond of them, and am pretty lucky with mine, but I'll gladly come over and have a look at them.

Mr. A. Here they are — you see they are not making much new growth, and the leaves look dried up and lifeless.

Mr. W. Yes, I see that. I think you ought to have pruned them a little more severely for one thing. Then, of course, this soil of yours isn't very good for roses; it's too light: you need a good clay soil for roses. Have you given them any manure?

Mr. A. No; to tell you the truth, I've been so busy with other things that I forgot all about it.

Mr. W. Well, I should give them a bit of good fertilizer, and spray those leaves

lucky [lʌki] lifeless [laɪflɪs] growth [graʊθ]
severely [sɪvɪəli] soil [soɪl] yours [jɔːz] clay [kleɪ]
manure [mənʒʊə] truth [truːθ] fertilizer [fɜːtɪlaɪzə]

soon. Then, if the weather is very dry, go round them with the hoe and keep the ground broken up.

Mr. A. Thanks, I will. Have you put in many seeds yet? I've just been sowing some annuals here — poppies, forget-me-nots and sweet-peas.

Mr. W. You will have a fine show with those. Well, I must be going. I've some digging to finish before tea-time, and I want to put in a row or two of early potatoes.

Mr. A. Goodbye and many thanks for your advice about the roses.

Mr. W. Don't mention it! I'm only too glad to be of help. Goodbye.

hoe [hou] annuals [ænjʊəlz] digging [dɪɡɪŋ]

中國教育書局

Grammar

(1) **To make matters worse**, I have not got my lawn-mower back yet.

To tell you the truth, this is made of imported straw.

(2) **From what I can see**, the tulips will be pretty good, too.

From what I have heard, the cultivation of roses does not seem so very difficult.

(3)	mine	yours	his
			hers
	ours	yours	theirs

hers [həz] theirs [ðeəz]

LESSON FOUR

ALBERT



In the early days of the World War, a steady stream of stretchers poured into a Belgian field hospital. There were few nurses and fewer surgeons, all working feverishly to serve the needs of the brave

Albert [ælbət]	steady [stédi]	stretchers [strétʃəz]
poured [pɔ:d]	Belgian [béldʒən]	surgeons [sɜ:dʒənz]
feverishly [fi:vəriʃli]	fellows [félouz]	

fellows brought in on those stretchers.

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

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

“Can you obey orders?” she asked.

“I think so,” he said.

“Then come here at once.”

As he stood beside her, she worked skilfully with brief, quick orders, which her helper carried out quietly and effectively. In a few minutes the work was

newly [nju:li]	wounded [wu:ndid]	unless [ənlés]
assistance [ə'sistəns]		desperately [déspəritli]
cheery [tʃiəri]	obey [obéi]	skilfully [skilfuli]
brief [bri:f]	effectively [iféktivli]	

done. The soldier, his life saved, lay bandaged and comfortable upon a clean bed.

The nurse turned gratefully to her assistant.

“You are a good worker,” she said.

“You know how to take orders. I should like to know your name so that I may tell this soldier who helped save his life.”



Albert I.

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

lay [lei]	bandaged [bəndidzɔd]	gratefully [gréitfuli]
assistant [ə'sistənt]	stranger [stréindzə]	

you may read.

This was Albert I., King of the Belgians. B
 He met a tragic death in 1934, by a fall
 while climbing a rock. During the World
 War, he did many brave things that made
 everybody admire and love him. It was
 said that he was "every inch a king."

He is " " " soldier.
 典型 主人公

Grammar

(1) It was you **who** saved his life.

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

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

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

met [met] tragic [trædzɪk] death [deθ] admire [ədmaɪə]
 inch [ɪntʃ] blame [bleɪm] mistake [mɪstéɪk]
 heavy [hévi] baggage [bæɡɪdʒ] strapped [stræpt]

LESSON FIVE

BELGIUM 111, B



Belgium Is Not Much Larger than Our Sikoku.

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

But though it has an area of only 11, 111, A

Belgium [béldʒəm] breadth [bredθ] square [skwɛə]

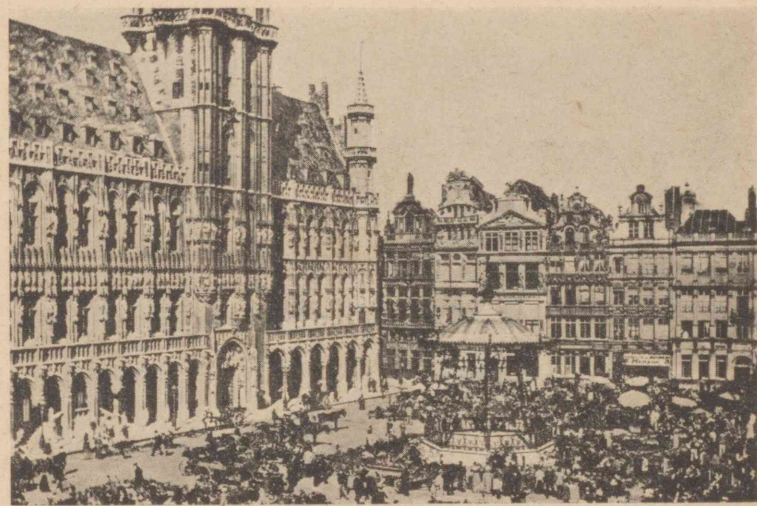
744 square miles, it has a population of nearly eight millions, which makes it the most densely ^{peopled} populated country in Europe.

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

^密 scattered so ^{very near} thickly over the country, and the towns are so ^{close} close together that it seems like one city with numberless ^{suburbs} suburbs.

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

population [pɒpjuleɪʃən] swarm [swɔ:m] densely [densli]
populated [pɒpjuleɪtɪd] scattered [skæɪtəd] flat [flæt]
numberless [nʌmbəlis] quaint [kweɪnt] Brussels [brʌslz]



The Market-Place of Brussels.

Belgium, you can see old houses all around you.

The lowlands of Belgium strongly resemble Holland. Here we have beautiful green fields and gardens separated by canals and ditches.

Manufacturing is an important industry

lowlands [ləʊləndz] resemble [rɪzembəl] Holland [hɒlənd]
separated [sepəreɪtɪd] canals [kənælz] ditches [dɪtʃɪz]
manufacturing [mænʃufæktʃərɪŋ]



Flat Land in Belgium.

of the people. Belgian table linen, fine and beautifully woven, is known the world over. Belgium's woollen cloths are also of a very superior quality, while in the manufacture of iron and steel, and of exquisite and dainty laces, this little country ranks very high.

linen [línin]	woollen [wúlin]	cloths [kləθs]
quality [kwóliti]	△ steel [sti:l]	exquisite [ékswizit]
dainty [déinti]	ranks [ræŋks]	workshop [wókʃɒp]
laces [léisiz]		

精巧

優美



The "Black Country" of Belgium.

Belgium has been called the "workshop of Europe," and when we travel from town to town and see the factories everywhere filling the air with the noise of their machinery, we know that the name is an apt one.

machinery [məʃi:nəri]	apt [æpt]
-----------------------	-----------

A^x

Grammar

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

John wore a white collar and his best suit of clothes, **which** was plain proof that he was going away from the village.

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

Virtues **such as** uprightness and honesty are not always highly appreciated. 認め 威心 賞美

Word-Formation

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| broad—breadth | true—truth |
| long—length | heal—health |
| wide—width | strong—strength |
| young—youth | |

proof [pru:f] virtues [vá:tju:z] uprightness [ápraitnis]
honesty [ónisti] appreciated [əpri:ʃieitid]

八年級第一學期卷查 凌友軒

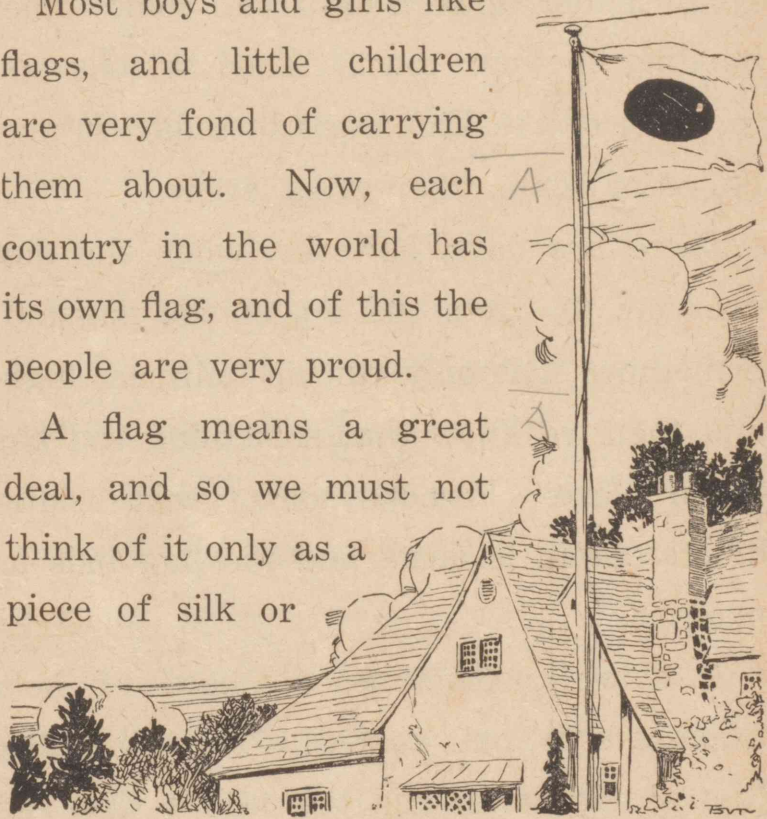
LESSON SIX

NATIONAL FLAGS

III. B.
III. A.

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

A flag means a great deal, and so we must not think of it only as a piece of silk or



□
0

A

10

linen. It is far more than that, for it stands for the land to which we belong.

W.A.
H.B.

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

There are days, (however,) when the flag does not fly from the top of the flagstaff.

Sometimes it is only run up halfmast high, and then we know that something sad has taken place. Perhaps some great soldier or statesman is dead, and the flag bids us mourn.

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

belong [bilɔŋ] tower [táuə] Emperor [émpərə]
flagstaff [flægstarf] half-mast [há:fmá:st]
statesman [stéitsmən] upside [ʌpsaid]

signal of distress.

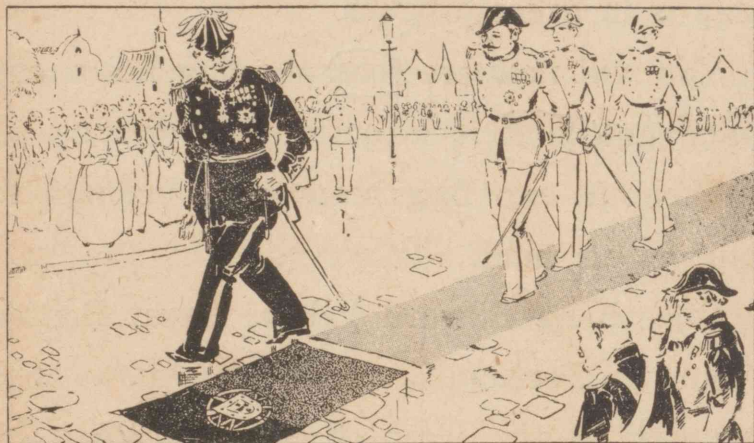
ship is in great distress.

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

Once King Edward VII. of Great Britain went to Portugal, which you know is a country to the west of Spain. When he landed at Lisbon, it was very wet and muddy. So the good people laid down some carpet for him to walk over. But just at the last moment it was found that the strip of carpet was too short for this purpose.

Very quickly the people laid down a large flag so that the king should not have to step in the mud. But when the king

distress [distrés] Edward [édwəd] Portugal [pó:tju:ɔl]
Spain [spein] Lisbon [lízbən] muddy [mádi]
strip [strip] purpose [pé:pəs]



saw that it was the flag of the country, he stepped off in the mud rather than walk upon it.

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

Our flag has a red ball on a white ground. This ball, you all know, represents the sun, and our country is called the Empire of the Rising Sun.

mud [mʌd] represents [rɛprɪzɛnts]

great

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

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

Grammar

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

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

(2) He preferred punishment **rather than** tell a lie.

Union [jʊ:njən] stripes [straɪps] physical [fɪzɪkəl]
 condition [kənɪʃən] preferred [prɪfə:d]
 punishment [pʌnɪʃmənt]

可
学
期
初
考
复
习

a continuous line of sovereigns
rows " houses

LESSON SEVEN

THE STORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES



A Scene at the Olympic Games.

III A

Many, many hundreds of years ago, there lived (in the little country called Greece) warlike tribes which spent much of their time in fighting one another. This
5 continual quarrelling between the men of

III B

Olympic [olímpik] Greece [grí:s] warlike [wó:laik]
continual [kəntínjuəl] quarrelling [kwórəliŋ]

the continual beating of the sea upon the beach.

different villages and cities was very bad for the country and greatly worried those who loved peace.

At last a wise man thought that (in order to stop the fighting) he should gather together men of different cities and have them ^{emand}try to beat one another in athletic contests and games. He invited the best men of the near-by cities to come
10 to the wooded valley of Olympia in southwestern Greece.

There they had races and contests to see which one of the cities had the strongest men and the best athletes. This was
15 the origin of the Olympic Games, and these games continued for more than a thousand years.

worried [wárid] beat [bi:t] athletic [æθlétik]
contests [kóntests] near-by [níəbai] valley [véli]
Olympia [olímpia] southwestern [sáuθwéstən] races [réisiz]
origin [órídʒin] ancient [éinʃənt]

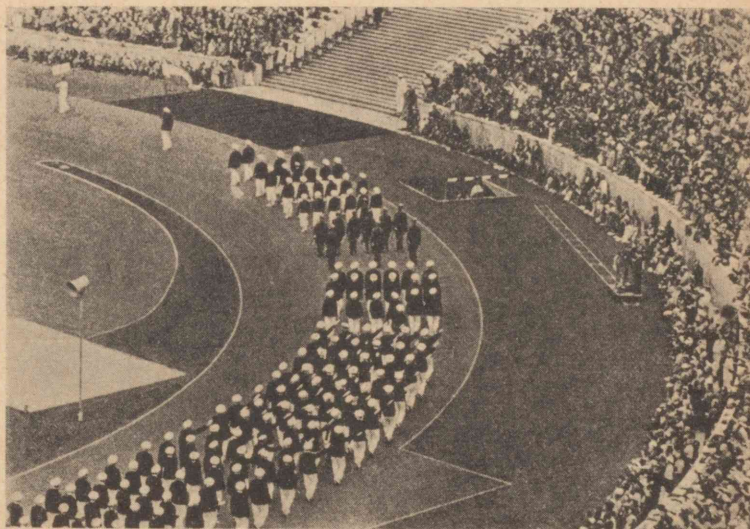
Even in those old days, the Greeks knew that hard exercise gives one a strong body and hard study gives one a strong mind. They also knew that both are necessary if one is to be truly healthy.

About forty years ago, or, to be more exact, in the year 1896, the Olympic games were started again. This time the players came from all over the world, not just from one country as had been the case in ancient Greece. Since that time there have been contests every four years except during the period of the World War. The modern Olympic contests last for two weeks and as many as fifty countries take part in them.

One of the purposes of the Olympic

Greeks [gri:ks] exercise [éksəsaiz] period [píəriəd]

- (a) The examination is to be held early next month.
- (b) He was to die a tragic death.
- (c) you are to write your dictation in pen and ink.



The Contestants Marching into the Stadium at the 1936 Olympic Games, Berlin.

(a) 都合 (b) 運命 (c) 必要

games of today is to make the different countries of the world more friendly. Another is to make everybody see the value of health and of bodily strength and vigour.

To play in the Olympic games each

friendly [fréndli] value [vælju:] bodily [bódili]
strength [streŋθ] vigour [vígə]

player must have all the qualities of good sportsmanship. He must be honest, fair, and generous, and he must be willing to let the other players do their full share. Any boy or girl who cannot be all of these will never be a good player of any game.

Grammar

(1) The king **had** them **try** to beat one another in athletic contests.

(2) This time the players came not from one country **as had** been the case in ancient Greece.

At the age of five he began learning Chinese classics as was the custom in those days.

sportsmanship [spó:tsmənʃɪp] generous [dʒénərəs]

十八年各中内奉直也夏打

↑ 仕務後割十十分=果入
送據乃之活動さす

LESSON EIGHT

THE NEW JAPAN AS SEEN THROUGH AN AMERICAN EYE



The American Fleet Visiting Japan in 1854, and Commander Perry (inset).

For two hundred years | Japan had refused to have anything to do with foreigners, and travellers from other con-

refused [rifjú:zd] foreigners [fórinəz] travellers [trævləz]

1113 1114

conclude a treaty (with) 締約 締結

tinents were asked to go away. But in 1853 and 1854 an American fleet visited Japan, and the commander made an agreement with the Mikado. Within fifty years, Japan had become one of the great powers of the world. No nation in history has made such a sudden change. How did it happen?

When the Japanese saw the American fleet of big ships, they were clever enough to see that a nation without machines was powerless. They, therefore, sent their young men to Europe and America to learn things. These young men with their Western education went back to Japan and taught their fellows. American and European teachers and experts were also

fleet [fli:t] commander [kəmá:ndə] agreement [əgrí:mənt]
within [wiðin] clever [klévə] powerless [páuelis]
education [èdju:kéiʃən] European [jùərəpi:ən]

employed to go to Japan. In a short time Japan had steam engines and factories, water-wheels (like those in America and Europe), electric motors, railroads, and now has machines, automobiles, radios and aeroplanes.

The Japanese are a very patriotic people. They love their country so well that they are willing to obey its laws more thoroughly than we in the United States obey our laws. As soldiers the Japanese have shown great bravery, and the people declare they would die to the last man to save their country from invasion. They are very loyal to their country and to their emperor. No royal family on earth has ruled as long as theirs.

employed [implóid] steam [stí:m] water-wheels [wó:təwi:lz]
electric [iléktrik] patriotic [pətriótik] laws [lɔ:z]
thoroughly [θórəli] shown [ʃoun] bravery [bréivəri]
invasion [invéizən] loyal [lóial]

to hold fast to the truth.

The greatness of Japan consists in her being able to take up ^{adopt} Western civilization and at the same time hold to the best in her own national life. Japan does not (now) need to send many students abroad. She has colleges and universities at home. Their libraries have many books in English, French and German, as well as in their own language.

国字表

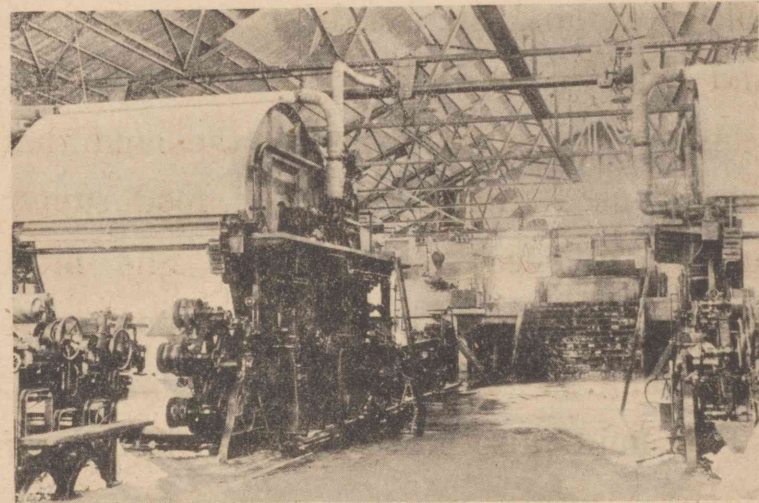
3B

3A

¹⁰ In Japan many of the people have even ^{abandon} laid aside their picturesque and comfortable national clothes, and dress as do the Americans. There are many newspapers in Japan, and the Japanese Government supports ^{great} scientific work even better than our government does. Japan is, indeed, a highly civilized, very modern, scientific

子
持

greatness [gréitnis] civilization [sivilaizéifən] hold [hould]
universities [jù:nivé:sitiz] aside [əsáid]
picturesque [piktʃərəsk] supports [səpó:ts]
scientific [sàientifik] civilized [sivilaizd]



A Room in a Large Paper Mill in Japan.

nation.

This new Japan of science and machines, factories and ships, is working hard to develop her world trade. Japan's population is increasing rapidly, and that is her great problem. In the last ten years her population increased twelve per cent, her

develop [divéləp] per [pə:]

cultivated land increased but five per cent,
and her rice production but four per cent.

生穀

本國內地

As she is using nearly all the land that
can be used, the ^{native country} home-grown food supply
no longer feeds her people. She must
import food and her food imports are
increasing.

四八

She must also import cotton, (her chief
import,) wool,² wood,³ rubber,⁴ leather,
petroleum, and fertilizer. She also imports
iron and machinery from the (United States
and Europe.) She has nearly enough coal
for her own use, but little iron.

代價

What has Japan to sell in payment?
She is trying to follow the example of
Britain and is becoming a manufacturing
nation; and with manufactured articles

rice [rais] production [prədʌkʃən] cotton [kɒtn]
rubber [rʌbə] payment [péimənt]

04

medicine 西藥

she must pay for her imports.

Japan's chief export is raw silk. Second
(among various exports) come cotton manu-
factures; then silk manufactures, clothing,
refined sugar, drugs and chemicals, pottery,
paper, and metal goods. Japan hopes to
sell many things to the Chinese.

111
111B

Instead of cities with paper walls and
bamboo house frames, Japan is now
building cities like those of Europe and
America. In large cities especially, the
buildings are of cement, brick, and steel.
There are trams, telephones, and railroads.
Ironclad warships lie in the harbours,
freight steamers lie at the docks, and
newspapers tell of New York, London, and
Moscow, and baseball scores, just as

視

raw [rɔ:] refined [rifáind] drugs [dragz] chemicals [kémikəlz]
pottery [pɒtəri] metal [métl] instead [instéd]
bamboo [bæmbú:] frames [freimz] cement [simént]
railroads [réilroudz] Ironclad [áianklæd] Moscow [móskou]

win by a score of 3 to 2.

American newspapers do.

To feed her polite but hungry people, Japan must always keep up her careful and laborious agriculture while she tries to increase her manufactures and foreign trade, for which her people and her government work so hard. With her problem of the new industry, the new government, and the food shortage, Japan will be an interesting country to watch as the years go by. She has to work against great difficulties.

The time for sowing is gone by.

Accent

expórt—éxport incréase—íncrease
 impórt—ímport (expért—éxpert)

laborious [ləbó:riəs] agriculture [ægrikáltʃə] shortage [ʃó:tidʒ]
 difficulties [dífikəltiz]

LESSON NINE
 DAY

田舎



“I am busy,” said the sea.

“I am busy. Think of me,
 Making continents to be.
 I am busy,” said the sea.

“I am busy,” said the rain.

“When I fall, it's not in vain ;

He considers himself as a prime minister to be.

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

"I am busy," said the air.
"Blowing here and blowing there,
Up and down everywhere.
I am busy," said the air.

"I am busy," said the sun.
"All my planets, every one,
Know my work is never done.
I am busy," said the sun.

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

—Sir C. Spring Rice.

grain [greɪn] planets [ˈplænɪts] toiler [ˈtɔɪlə]

This picture is a great contrast to that.

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

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

striking [ˈstraɪkɪŋ] far-reaching [ˈfɑːriːtʃɪŋ]
continuous [kənˈtɪnjuəs] effects [ɪˈfɛkts] produced [prəˈdʒuːst]
simplest [ˈsɪmplɪst]

中國春米
田
百
...

手教

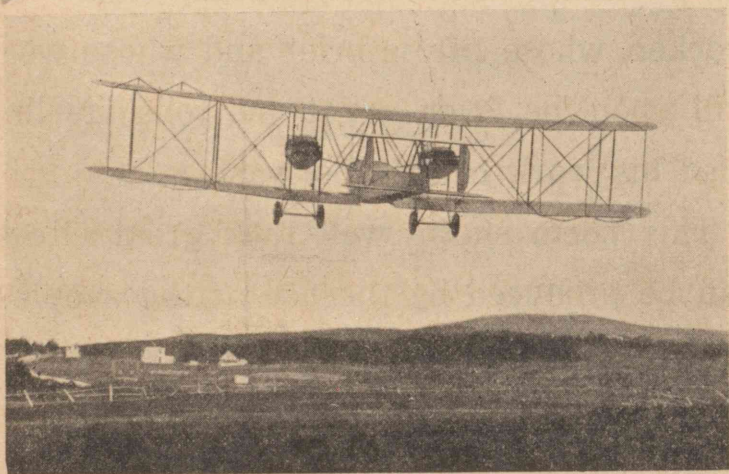
田
...

印象

LESSON TEN

THE FIRST FLIGHT ACROSS
THE ATLANTIC

MA,
A, B,



The Start of the Atlantic Flight, June 14, 1919.

An English newspaper had offered a prize of £10,000 to the first man who could fly from America to Europe within a certain time. Two airmen, named Brown

Atlantic [ət'læntɪk] offered [ɔ'fəd] £ = pound(s) [paʊnd(z)]
certain [sə'tɪn] airmen [ɛə'mən]

in a small way.

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

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

The wind was blowing in the right direction. "If this wind holds," said one of them, "we shall do it in sixteen hours." They had hardly started when they flew into dense fog. Fog above, fog below, they could not see where they were going; they could not even be sure whether they were

Alcock [ɔ'lkɒk] dangerous [dɛɪndʒrəs] scale [skeɪl]
currents [kʌrənts] St. John's [sntdʒɔnz]
Newfoundland [nju:fəndlənd] direction [dɪrɛkʃən]

flying right way up) or (upside down; for when a flying machine is going at great speed, it flies almost equally well either MB way.

5 They had started in the afternoon, at about four o'clock. A strong [↑] gale with sleet and hail was blowing. As they mounted into high air, it became so cold that everything froze. They sat within the ¹⁰ shelter of their machine; but if they tried to look out over the side, the sleet and ice took bits ^(of flesh) out of their faces. The fog was so thick that they did not know whether ^{14B} they were high up or low down; no ¹⁵ horizon could be seen — nothing but mist. ^{This state of things continued (or lasted) for many hours} This went on for hours. Once, as they came down, they nearly struck the water,

equally [i:kwəli] gale [geil] sleet [sli:t] hail [heil]
froze [frouz] shelter [ʃeltə] horizon [horáizn]
mist [mist] struck [strak]

and found that they were flying almost upside down. Had they not ^{stepped aside from} righted themselves quickly, they would have been drowned.

5 After flying for nearly twelve hours ^{見付} they ^{lost} caught sight of the pole-star. By this they were able to correct their course and find out in what direction they were going. While one held the steering-wheel, ¹⁰ the other had to feed him. They ate sandwiches and drank coffee.

Then five hours later they caught sight ^{III A, MB} of the coast of Ireland. They had flown nearly 2,000 miles in less than sixteen ¹⁵ hours, at the rate of 122 miles per hour; and flying all through the night and through fog for most of the way, they had ^〇

pole-star [pól-stu:] held [held] steering-wheel [stíəriŋwi:l]
sandwiches [sænwidʒiz] coffee [kófi] coast [koust]
flown [floun]

kept so good a course that they landed within three miles of the place they had intended.

It was a wonderful thing to have done, and though it has often been done since, that first flight across the Atlantic remains one of the great events in the world's history. Someone ^{expressed} put the matter in very simple words: "They had their tea in Newfoundland, and ^{the 2nd day} next day they breakfasted in Ireland on ham and eggs."

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

intended [inténdid] ham [hæm]

Grammar

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

(2) They had hardly started when they flew into dense fog.

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

(3) Had they not righted themselves quickly, they would have been drowned.

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

(4) It was a wonderful thing to have done.

We do those things which we ought not to do, and we leave undone those things which we ought not to have done.

plunged [plʌndʒd] fliers [fláíəz] failed [feild]

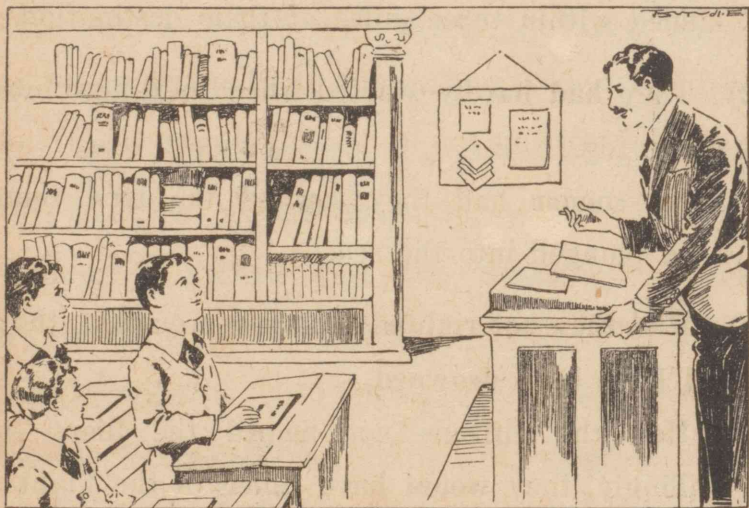
十八年五月二十日
八十一
八十一
八十一

III B.

LESSON ELEVEN

THE TEACHER'S ADDRESS

手
子
班
教



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

“Dear boys,

“I am much ^{very} pleased to see that you

13

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

“As a whole, you did pretty well last term, but you can easily imagine that you have a great deal more to learn before you. Don't forget that before you leave this school, you must acquire a very good command of English. Constant attention in class, carefulness, perseverance, and a liking for your work,—such are the qualities I require of you.

“Carelessness, disobedience and restless-

德
資格

- imagine [imædzɪn] acquire [əkwáɪə] command [kəmá:nd]
- constant [kɒnstənt] attention [əténʃən] require [rɪkwáɪə]
- perseverance [pə:sɪvɪərəns] disobedience [dɪsɒbɪ:djəns]

○ I will do anything that is required of me.

ness won't do here. I strongly advise you to do your best to avoid them for I cannot bear lazy, ill-behaved boys.

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

“Boys are always wishing to be men, and building fine castles in the air. When they are men, they think they will be strong and free and happy. I ask you to wish to be good, clever men, as long as you live. And if you want to have a fine castle built on firm ground, remember that it is the boy that makes the man.”

“The conduct of the boy shows what the conduct of the man will be. A lazy and careless boy becomes a poor, ignorant and unhappy man. Listen to this descrip-

avoid [ə'vɔɪd] ill-behaved [ɪl'bi:heɪvd] castles [kɑ:slz]
firm [fɜ:m] ignorant [ɪgnərənt] unhappy [ʌnhæpi]
description [diskrɪpʃən]

tion of a boy who grew up to be a rich, well-informed, respected and happy man : ‘He was diligent at his books =and= his work, but he could play too, as well as any other boy in his class, during the proper time for play.’

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

“I repeat, every one of you who would be a good and happy man in the future must begin now when you are young, and grow up such. There is no other way.”

well-informed [wəlɪnfɔ:md] diligent [dɪlɪdʒənt]
obedient [əbi:djənt] obliging [əbləɪdʒɪŋ]
doubted [daʊtɪd] repeat [ripi:t]

Grammar

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

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

Word-Formation

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

proficient [prə'fɪʃənt] strive [straɪv] errors [é'rez]

LESSON TWELVE

SPORT IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS



Cross-Country Foot-Racing.

In every English school, sport plays a very important part, and its influence in education is regarded as important in the building of the English character. The games which are played are chiefly team-

△ influence [ɪnfluəns]
team-games [ti:mgeɪmz]

△ character [kærɪktə]

11. B

演習

△ 6

△ 0

= 7 which he belongs

games : both Association and Rugby football in winter, and cricket in summer.

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

助成
行功

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

12
III B

Competition between single members of the school is far less encouraged than competition between the different "houses", of which every "public school" is made up. Each boy prides himself on being a member of his house, and any prize which

Association [əsəusi'eɪʃən] Rugby [rʌdʒbi] devote [divoʊt]
football [fʊtbɔ:l] competition [kəm'pi:tɪʃən] prides [praɪdz]

Pride goes before a fall.



School Cricket.

he may win brings honour both to him and to his house. But he is prouder still of his school as a whole. This can be seen from any of the inter-school matches in which the schools compete with each other in almost every game.

There is yet another aspect of this spirit of local patriotism; the boys are

inter-school [ɪntə'sku:l] compete [kəm'pi:t] aspect [æspekt]
patriotism [pə'triɔtɪzəm]

4

taught both in victory and defeat to be-
 have as sportsmen. The visiting team is
 applauded and encouraged by the specta-
 tors from the beginning of the game; and
 the victorious team, whichever it may be,
 cheers the losers at the end. There is no
 one in any school who dares to disregard
 these rules of the game.



A Rugby Match.

victory [vɪktəri] defeat [dɪfɪ:t] applauded [əplɔːdɪd]
 spectators [spektətəz] whichever [wɪtʃɛvə] dares [deəz]
 disregard [dɪsrɪɡɑːd]

One leading authority on education once
 said: "Can anyone doubt that the train-
 ing afforded by team-games produces the
 unselfish player and the good loser, who
 are both of them fine examples of the
 English sportsman?" Another regarded
 it as a national disaster if anything should
 be allowed to take the place of the
 traditional school-games.

Grammar

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

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

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

With regard to big inventions, chance has
 played a **very small part**.

authority [ɔːθɒrɪti] afforded [əfɔːdɪd] unselfish [ʌnsɛlfɪʃ]
 disaster [dɪzɑːstə] traditional [trədiʃnəl] era [ɪərə]
 invention [ɪnvɛnʃən] chance [tʃaːns]

Handwritten Japanese notes in the right margin, including the characters '三', '二', '号', '先', '者', '也', '否', '者', '也'.

Handwritten note: *adjective use*

Handwritten symbols and numbers at the bottom of the page: a triangle, the number 7, the number 8, and another triangle.

LESSON THIRTEEN

GOOD HEALTH

III A
 We say that a person enjoys good health
 5 when every part of his body is in (good) order and able to do well the work for which it was intended. But when any one part of the body becomes weak and unfit for its work, the whole body suffers and is
 10 more or less put out of order. Then we say that the person is in ill-health.

III A. I
 Ill-health, ^(illness) sickness, or disease is the opposite of health, and it is our duty (by every means in our power) to avoid falling
 15 into ill-health. In other words, we should

III B. L
 at all times take proper care of our bodies. To be able to do this wisely we must know

weak [wi:k]	unfit [ʌnfit]	suffers [sʌfəz]
ill-health [il'hélθ]	sickness [síkni:s]	disease [di:zi:z]
opposite [ɒpəzit]	falling [fɔ:liŋ]	

something about the "laws of health."

We know that those who break the laws of the land are likely to be punished, and a judge would not think it a good excuse
 5 if they pleaded that they did not know the laws. Everybody is expected to know them. In the same way we should all know the laws of health, for if we break them we shall certainly have to suffer for
 10 it, and what is ^{still} even more serious, others also may be made to suffer with us because of our error.

^{In the first place}
 To begin with, boys and girls should understand quite clearly that ill-health does
 15 not come to any of us as a result of chance. There is always a cause for it, although in some cases it may not be very

△ excuse [ikskjú:s]	pleaded [pli:did]	break [breik]
	although [ɔ:lðəu]	

IV A. easy to trace the cause.

IV B. Some children are weak or diseased when they are born. If the parents are weak or diseased, it is unlikely that their children will be quite strong and healthy. And whatever weaknesses or diseases the parents suffer from, these are most likely to appear also in their children. As a rule, however, the children are not born with the actual disease, but only with a tendency towards that disease. If, therefore, very great care is exercised in the upbringing of the children of unhealthy parents, many of them will be able to outgrow their tendency to the particular illness from which their parents suffered, and may by strict obedience to the laws of

trace [treis] unlikely [Anláikli] weaknesses [wí:knisiz]
 appear [əpíə] actual [æktjuəl] tendency [téndənsi]
 towards [təwó:dz] upbringing [ʌpbrɪŋɪŋ]
 unhealthy [Anhélθi] outgrow [autgróu] illness [ílnis]
 obedience [obí:djəns]

health live to a good old age.

Grammar

(1) **Whatever** weaknesses the parents suffer from, these are likely to appear also in their children.

By religion I mean the power, **whatever it be**, that puts courage into timid hearts, and gladness into clouded spirits.

(2) And **what is even more serious**, others also may be made to suffer because of our error.

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

religion [rilídʒən] courage [káridʒ]

LESSON FOURTEEN

ROMAN HONOUR

12. B.

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

13. B.

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

But in the early days, while Rome was fighting against Carthage to decide which of these two cities should rule the world, the Romans showed wonderful courage,

feared [fiəd]	considered [kənsɪdəd]	blessing [blɛsɪŋ]
citizens [sɪtɪznz]	pleasure [plɛʒə]	nations [neɪʃənz]
itself [ɪtsɛlf]	victim [vɪktɪm]	cruel [krúəl]
Carthage [kɑ:θɪdʒ]	decide [dɪsaɪd]	



The City of Rome at the Time When the Romans Were the Masters of the World.

endurance, and love of country.] IV. A.

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

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

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

endurance [indjærəns]	general [džénərəl]		
Regulus [régjuləs]	attack [ətæk]	battle [bæt]	skill [skil]
spite [spait]	prisoner [prízənə]	account [əkáunt]	
esteem [istí:m]	restore [ristó:]	liberty [libəti]	

regarded with respect
treated

△ 4

But should the Romans not follow this bad advice, he had to promise to return to Carthage, to ^{undergo} suffer death by torture.

Regulus agreed to these conditions, and at ^{III A} once set out for Rome.

On his arrival there, a great meeting of the people was held. Regulus spoke long and earnestly; but instead of giving bad advice, he showed clearly to the Romans ¹⁰ how they could best beat their enemies. He then finished by saying :

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

¹⁵ His friends begged him to remain with them, saying :

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

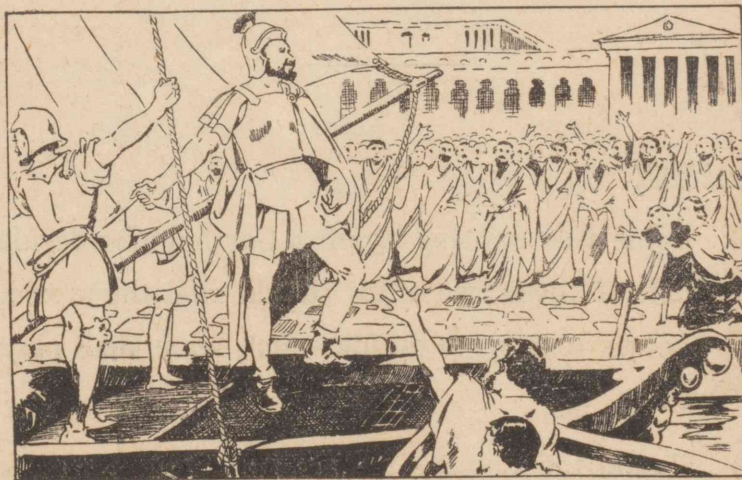
torture [tɔ:tʃə]

enemies ?” But his only answer was :

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

His wife and children clung around him, ⁵ and with tears and sighs begged him not to leave them ; but he was deaf to all their cries and prayers. ^{III A}

“My honour,” he declared, “is ^{precious} dearer to me than all else, and the promise given



clung [klʌŋ] tears [tiəz] cries [kraiz] prayers [preəz]

to ask advice
"give"
"follow"
"take"

by a Roman must never be broken."

III B

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

III A

Grammar

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

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

(2) **Should** the Romans not follow this bad advice,

Roman [róumən] dishonour [disónə] toss [tɔs]

he had to promise to return to Carthage.

Should he fail to ^{appear, come} turn up in another half-hour, he would certainly be punished.

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

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

If the lessons of experience are profitable to foolish pupils, much more must they be to **the wise**.

Conjugation

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

sympathetic [sɪmpəθétɪk] cling [klɪŋ] experience [ɪkspɪəriəns]
profitable [prɒfɪtəbl]

LESSON FIFTEEN

DO IT YOURSELF

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

Do not ask your teacher to parse that
 difficult word, or assist you in the perfor-
 mance of any of your studies. Do it

class-mate [klá:smeit] solve [sɒlv] benefit [bénifit]
 scholars [skóləz] compelled [kəmpéld] indolent [índolənt]
 parse [pɑ:z] assist [ə'síst] performance [pə'fɔ:məns]

20
 3
 日
 時
 間
 目

III.A.

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

10 Look at that boy, who has just succeeded
 after six hours of hard study. How his
 large eyes are lit up with a proud joy, as
 he marches to his class! He treads like a
 conqueror! And well he may. Last night
 his lamp burned, and this morning he
 waked at dawn. Once or twice he nearly
 gave it up. He had tried for the last

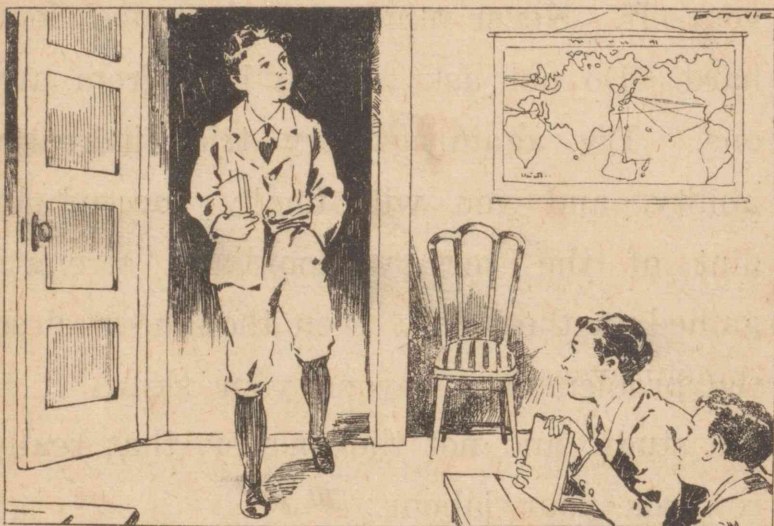
hint [hint] trial [tráíəl] 3 ability [ə'biliti]
 finally [fáinəli] succeed [səksí:d] dint [dint]
 wisdom [wízdəm] 4 effort [éfət] beyond [bɪjɔnd]
 lit [lit] treads [tredz] conqueror [kɔŋkərə]
 burned [bɜ:nd] waked [weikt] dawn [dɔ:n]

stroke
 blow

3
 4
 means

sparkle
 gleam

he may well (tread like a conqueror)
 with good reason



time ; but a new thought strikes him. He tries once more, and succeeds ; and now mark his air of conscious strength.

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

conscious [kɒnʃəs]

小心行事

IV A

(2)

gulf between those boys who stood side by side yesterday. IV . A .

The boy who did it for himself has taken a stride upward and, what is better still, has gained strength to take other and better ones. The boy who waited to see others do it, has lost both strength and courage, and is already looking for some good excuse to give up school and study for ever.

IV . B .

Grammar

(1) You might as well let him eat your dinner as (let him) do your sums for you.

You might as well throw your money into the sea as lend it to him.

gulf [gʌlf]

stride [straɪd]

upward [ʌpwəd]

lend [lend]

(2) He treads like a conqueror! And **well he may**.
 He was ^{made} created a peer! And **well he might**
 be, in view of his meritorious services in the
 past.

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

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

peer [piə] meritorious [mèritó:riəs] services [sé:visiz]
 Ned [ned] life-boat [láifbout] bends [bendz]

LESSON SIXTEEN

PRACTICAL JOKES

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

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

There is plenty of fun to be had in the
 world without playing dangerous practical
 jokes. IV.B

15 Here is the story of such a joke which

practical [práktikəl] jokes [dʒouks] harmless [há:mlis]
 labelled [léibld] crippled [kripld] trap [træp]
 cyclists [sáiklist] sense [sens] ✓ IV.A

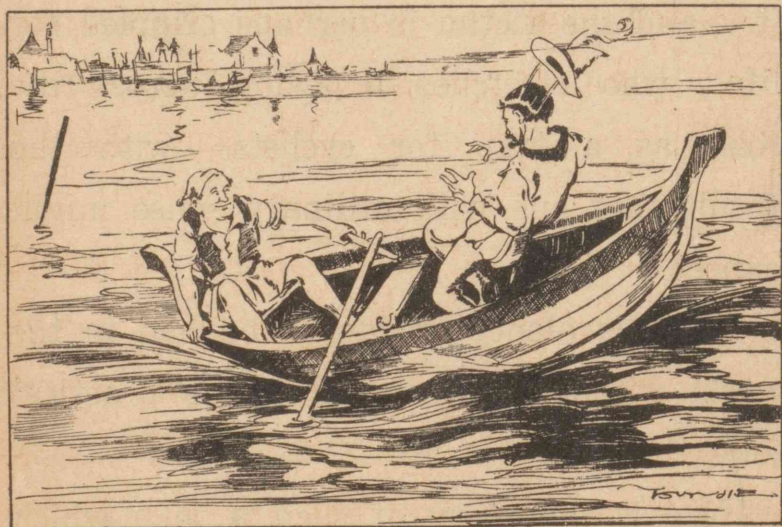
proved fatal.

1041

completely

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

One day, when Gonella, his fool, was with him in his boat, he cleverly pushed



proved [pru:vd]	fatal [féitl]	Duke [dju:k]
Ferrara [ferú:ra:]	fright [frait]	Gonella [gónéle]

the duke into the water. Aid* had been previously provided, and the prince was drawn ashore and put to bed. The fright, the bath, and the bed cured the invalid; but he was so angry with Gonella that he sent him away from the country. *1 B*

Gonella returned, however, and the duke ordered him to be beheaded. Saying privately that he would only repay fright with fright, he directed his officer not to use the axe, but to let fall a single drop of water on the fool's neck.

Gonella was led to the yard, and all the usual gloomy preparations were made. The officer let fall a drop of water from a small bottle on Gonella's neck. Then, amid shouts and laughter, the fool was bidden

△ previously [pri:vjesli]	provided [préváidid]	drawn [drɔ:n]
ashore [əʃó:]	cured [kjuəd]	invalid [ínvəli:d]
beheaded [bihédid]	repay [ri:péi]	axe [æks]
gloomy [glú:mi]	preparations [prèpəréiʃənz]	drop [drɒp]
bottle [bɒtl]	amid [əmid]	laughter [lá:ftə]
		bidden [bídn]

△ 5

to rise and thank the duke for his mercy. But Gonella never moved; he was dead — killed by his master's joke.

Not all practical jokes have the same tragic ending as this one. Some of them are not only harmless but worthy of ^{praise} commendation, such as is instanced in the following story.

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

At night, after he had gone to bed, Professor Herkomer, who knew his father's uneasiness, went into the studio, and spent

2	mercy [má:si]	worthy [wá:ði]	
	commendation [kəməndeɪʃən]	instanced [ɪnstənst]	
③	Professor [prəfésə]	Herkomer [há:kɒmə]	artist [á:tɪst]
	model [mɒdl]	uneasiness [ʌní:zɪnɪs]	studio [stjú:diu]

some time in retouching the old man's feeble attempts. When the father came down in the morning, he examined his work with delight, saying:

"Splendid! beautiful! I can still do as well as ever!"

Grammar

(1) Not all practical jokes have the same ending as this one.

The rich are not always happier than the poor.

(2) Here is the story of a joke which proved fatal.

The Duke of Ferrara fell ill.

Rome itself fell a prey to cruel enemies.

retouching [rítátʃɪŋ] / feeble [fi:bl] delight [dɪláɪt]

Handwritten vertical text in the right margin: 手ノ入心 修正ス

LESSON SEVENTEEN

THE WRONG CLASS



IV A. A passenger who had just entered a first-class railway compartment ^{v. corridor-train} was much annoyed to find that all the seats were occupied, and freely expressed his views to ^{without reserve} the rest of the passengers.

“Can’t think what the railways are ^{condition}”

occupied [ɔkjupaɪd] expressed [ɪksprést] views [vju:z]

^{reach} coming to,” he grumbled. “They never provide proper accommodation nowadays.”

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

All the other passengers protested against this ^{一掃的 + 非難} sweeping charge, and threatened to make him prove his words.

“Very well,” he replied. “We’ll see. When we get into the next station I’ll call the guard.”

No sooner, however, had the train

accommodation [əkəmədeɪʃən] nowadays [náuədeɪz]
gruffly [grʌfli] remarked [rɪmá:kt] surprised [səpraɪzd]
sweeping [swi:pɪŋ] charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] threatened [θreɪnd]

We have the sole right of selling it.

drawn into the station than every passenger who had protested at once got out, leaving the old gentleman and his companion in [↑] sole possession of the _{one & only} compartment.

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

"Well," said his companion, sitting comfortably down, "I'd never have believed it. But what made you so certain that one of them was travelling in the wrong class?"

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

印和八三、一、才、学、家、决、了

companion [kəmpənjən]
triumphantly [traɪəmfəntli]

possession [pəzəʃən]
glimpse [glɪmps]

LESSON EIGHTEEN } ¹⁸ A.

BICYCLES

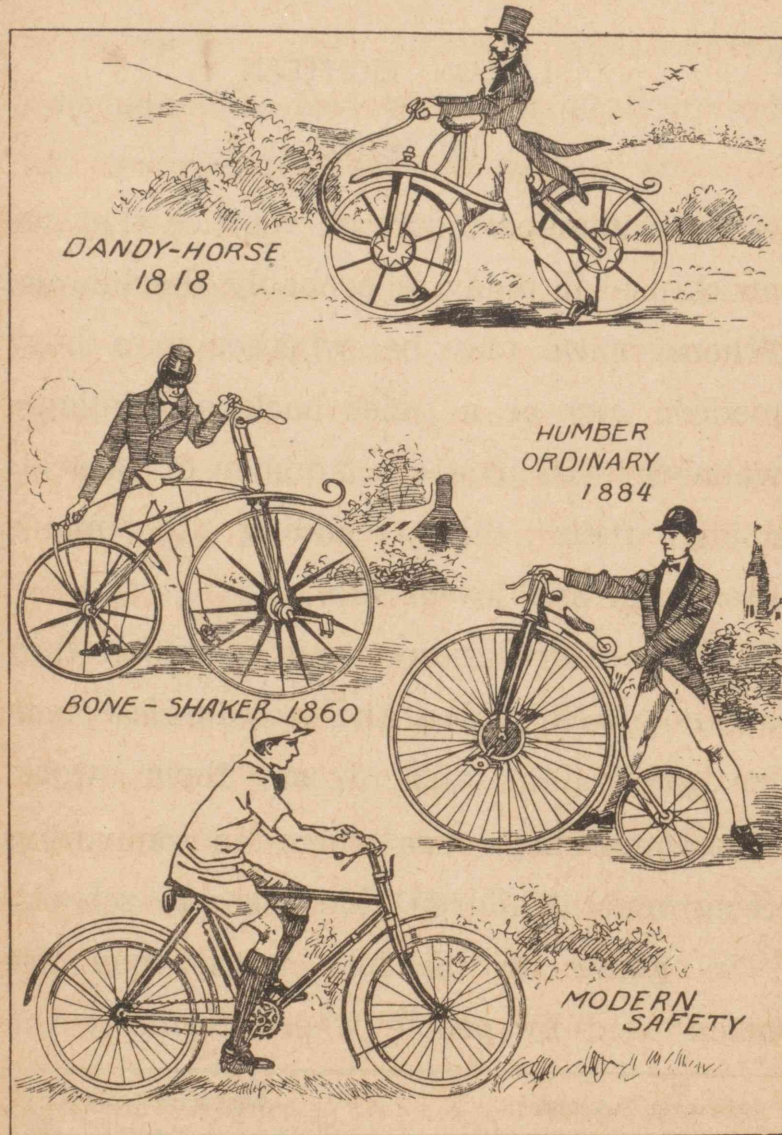
The commonest sort of vehicles that we make use of today is probably the bicycle. Wherever we may be, whether in a busy modern city or a quiet backward village, we never fail to see a number of bicycles doing their share, adding to man's prosperity and joy of life.

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

In going on pleasure trips, they are often used by people where formerly the

wherever [weə'revə]
prosperity [prɒspə'ɪtɪ]
formerly [fɔ:məli]

backward [bækwəd]
telegrams [tə'lɪgræmz]



How the Bicycle Developed.

horse was employed. People visiting in foreign lands frequently ride their bicycles from city to city and even from country to country, for, by doing so, the travellers can stop whenever and wherever they wish without much ado. It is also by far the least expensive way of travelling.

The first bicycles were made in France in 1816. They were quite different from the bicycles with which you are familiar, for they had no pedals. How do you suppose people travelled on such wheels? The rider simply sat in the saddle and pushed himself along by touching his feet to the ground.

In 1855, a French locksmith attached pedals to a bicycle. People at once saw

frequently [fri:kwəntli]	whenever [wenéve]
familiar [fəmiljə]	pedals [pédlz]
pushed [puʃt]	locksmith [lɒksmiθ]
	saddle [sædl]
	attached [ətætʃt]

that this was a great improvement, and the machines became popular.

Years ago, bicycles were made with the front wheel about three times as high as the rear wheel. In some cases, the front wheel was as much as sixty inches in diameter. They were made in this way because it was believed that the high wheel was necessary in order to secure great speed. A fall from such a bicycle was often a very serious matter, and so what was called the *safety* began to be manufactured. It would look very odd today to see a person riding on one of the high wheels.

About the year 1870, hard rubber tires were first used on bicycles, which made

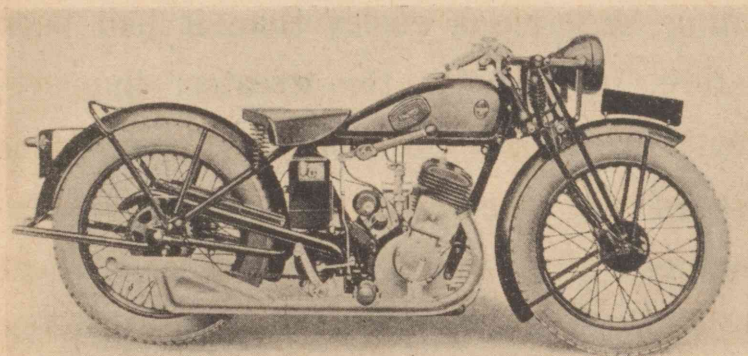
improvement [imprú:vmənt] rear [riə]
diameter [dai:æmitə] odd [əd] tires [táiz]

riding very much easier than it had been before, but by far the greatest improvement ever made on the bicycle was the use of the pneumatic tires that was introduced about twenty years later. These tires absorb all the unpleasant shocks while riding on rough roads, and have increased the pleasure of riding a hundredfold. The wheels of those days weighed from sixty to seventy pounds. Today the ordinary wheel weighs only about thirty-five or forty pounds.

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

In addition to ordinary bicycles, we now

pneumatic [nju:mætik] introduced [intrədjú:st]
absorb [əbsó:b] unpleasant [ʌnpléznt] shocks [ʃɔks]
rough [raf] weighed [weid] decreased [di:kri:st]



A Motor Cycle of the Newest Type.

see many motor cycles in use. These were first made in France about 1895. The use of motor cycles has increased enormously during the last few years.

Grammar

- (1) How **do you suppose** people travelled on such wheels ?

cycles [sáiklz] enormously [inó:məsli]

What **do you think** people kept in their old wardrobes ?

- (2) The front wheel was about **three times** as high as the rear one.

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

- (3) **What was called** the *safety* began to be manufactured.

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

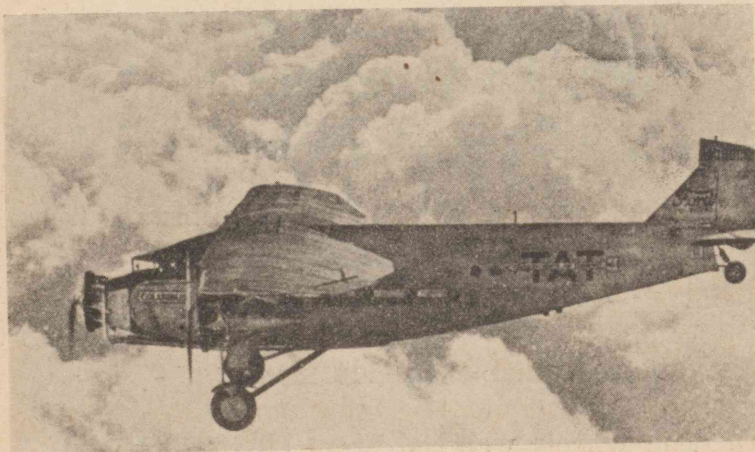
- (4) The wheels **weighed** from 60 to 70 pounds.

The fish **measured** more than two metres in length.

wardrobes [wó:droubz]

LESSON NINETEEN

ACROSS THE CONTIENT BY PLANE



A T. A. T. Passenger Aeroplane Flying between New York City and Pacific Coast Ports.

To boys who are growing up today flying is becoming a very commonplace matter. At least we are used to seeing planes, and reading about them. Air travel doesn't seem much more extra-

commonplace [kómənples]

extraordinary [ikstró:dnri]

ordinary than automobile traveling. Certainly it is about as usual as I suppose automobiling was, say, twenty years ago.

Still there is a tremendous excitement in flying, even if it be a short distance. And when a few weeks ago Father asked me if I would like to fly across the continent, you may be sure there was no delay in accepting the invitation.

He had some business on the Pacific coast and asked me to go along. We used the Transcontinental Air Transport, whose plane-train service had just been started, and in all covered by air about four thousand miles, from New York to Los Angeles and back. I feel I had a pretty fine bird's-eye view of a whole lot of

tremendous [triméndəs]

excitement [iksáitmənt]

invitation [invitéiʃən]

Transcontinental [trænzkontinéntl]

Transport [trænspɔ:t]

Los Angeles [ləsændʒiliz]

America.

On the T. A. T. planes there are ten seats, although there is really room for twelve. That gives extra room and
 5 comfort. The aisle runs down the middle. There are very comfortable seats on each side, right next to the window, each seat having a fine clear view. At the back of the plane sits the courier. His job is to
 10 look after the passengers, the luggage, tickets, and all that.

Right at the start the courier passes out to each passenger some cotton in a neat little waxed envelope. This is for your
 15 ears. There is a good deal of noise in a plane and after hours of flying it is apt to trouble the ears a little. Then the

extra [ékstrə] aisle [ail] courier [kúriə]
 waxed [wækst]

passengers also receive chewing gum. Some people have a little trouble when the plane goes up to and comes down from
 10 high altitudes. Chewing actually seems to help.

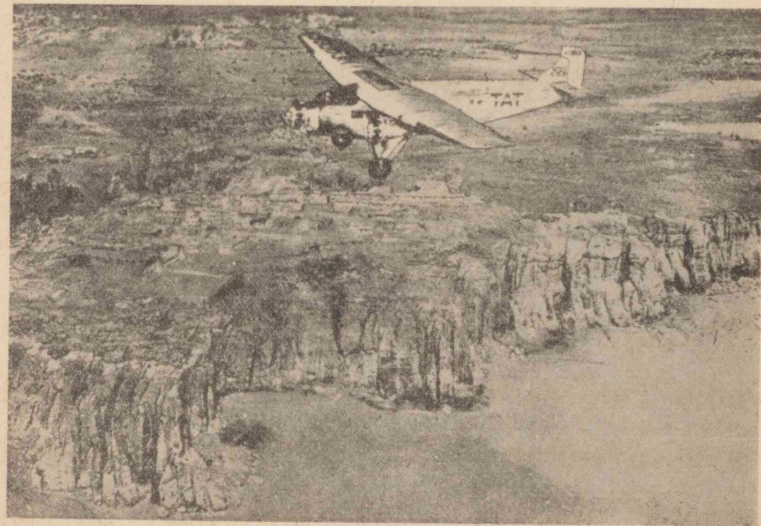
At noon each passenger has set up before him a little individual table for his lunch. This is served on gold plates and
 5 with gold utensils. It is an awfully good lunch, too. There is ice water and hot tea and hot coffee in thermos bottles. The food itself is quite as good and as beautifully served as if one was at a very fine hotel. Altogether it is hard to realize
 15 one may be flying at one hundred miles or more an hour and at a height of from three to thirteen thousand feet.

gum [gʌm] altitudes [æltitju:dz] individual [ɪndɪvɪdʒuəl]
 served [sə:vɪd] utensils [ju:ténslz] awfully [ɔ:fuli]
 thermos [θé:məs]

Each day there are four or five stops, so the passengers may get out and stretch their legs and clean up a bit. But, as a matter of fact, air travel is wonderfully
5 clean and there is none of the soot and dust of train travel. And in the summer it is delightfully cool, although of course when you come down to earth in Arizona and New Mexico it is anything but cold.

10 The first day over the Middle Western States we noticed a good deal of sameness about the country. Mostly it was a great area of farm lands, all checkerboarded with fields of corn and grain, with many
15 roads and railroads and cities. Then we flew over rolling brown wheat lands, which shortly flattened out into desert country,

stretch [stretʃ] soot [sut] dust [dast] Arizona [əˈrɪzəʊnə]
Mexico [meksikou] checkerboarded [tʃɛkəbɔːdɪd]
rolling [rɔʊlɪŋ] wheat [wi:t] flattened [flætnd]



Flying over New Mexico.

which gradually rose into the foothills of the Rockies. I think the highest land passed over was about 10,000 feet. I know at times the plane itself was 13,000
5 feet above sea level.

To the north and south of our course we saw mountains from twelve to fourteen

gradually [grædjuəli] foothills [fúthilz]

thousand feet in height. The scenery was wonderful. At places there were great banks of clouds beautiful to look at, through which we would duck every now
5 and then.

Perhaps the most lovely part of the whole ride is the last hour or so. One leaves a country of timber and lakes and meadow uplands; then flies past barren
10 dry mountain peaks and out across desert valleys, with gorgeous colors, and then quite suddenly down over the irrigated country with miles and miles of orange groves and green fields, until one passes
15 into the outlying towns and finally the city of Los Angeles and to the landing port at Glendale.

scenery [sí:nəri]	duck [dʌk]	timber [tɪmbə]
barren [bærən]	peaks [pi:ks]	irrigated [írigeítid]
groves [grouvz]	outlying [áutlàiɪŋ]	Glendale [gléndeil]

After four days on the coast we flew back home to New York.

Grammar

Air travel is about as usual as I suppose automobiling was, **say**, twenty years ago.

A man who knows the country fairly well — **say**, a commercial traveller — would be able to say what part of the country he was in, if he were dropped from an aeroplane and allowed a few minutes to look round.

commercial [kəmó:ʃəl]

LESSON TWENTY
AT THE HOTEL



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

5 Before making a journey to a strange

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

I, for my part, always book a room in advance. It is the best plan. I know all the good hotels in the cities to which I am accustomed to travel, but if I happen to
15 go to a strange place, I find out the names of the hotels from a guide-book or directory, and wire to one of them.

otherwise [ʌðəwaiz]

engaged [ɪŋɡeɪdʒd]

advance [ədʋɑːns]

directory [dɪrɛktəri]

considerable [kənsɪdərəbl]

accommodate [əkɒmədeɪt]

accustomed [əkʌstəmd]

wire [waɪə]

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

5 When I arrive at the hotel, the porter takes charge of my luggage, and tells me the number of my room. I write my name, address, nationality and birthplace in the hotel-register, and then I go at
10 once to my room to open my luggage and have a wash. Of course, I prefer to have a room on the first floor rather than on the seventh. Climbing stairs is not very agreeable, and going up and down by lift
15 means a loss of time.

When I open the door of my room and look at the furniture, I find a bed to sleep

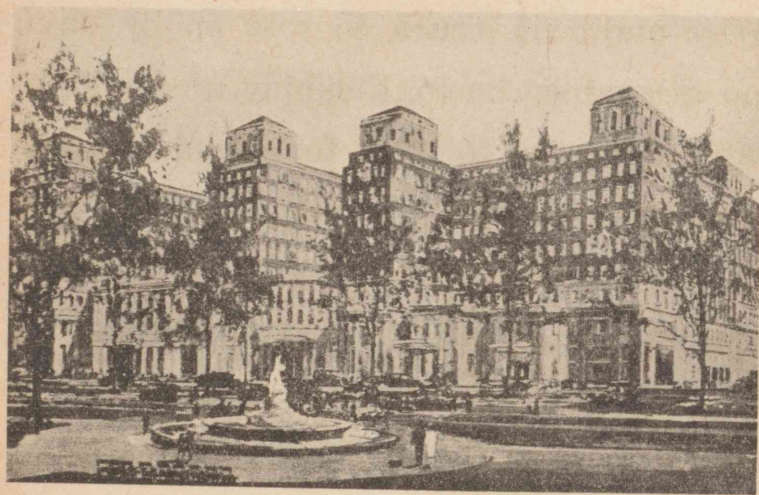
choice [tʃɔis] cleanliness [klɛnlɪnis] demand [dimánd]
spotlessly [spɔtɫɪsli] porter [pɔ:tə] nationality [næʃənælitɪ]
birthplace [bɔ:θpleis] hotel-register [houtélrédzistə]
floor [flɔ:] agreeable [əgrɪəbl] lift [lift] loss [lɔs]
furniture [fɜ:nitʃə]

in by night ; a couch to rest on by day ; and a lavatory basin, a supply of drinking-water, glasses to use for drinking and cleaning teeth, and a towel.

5 There is also a writing-table, a chest of drawers, a wardrobe (cupboard for clothes), and one or two chairs. There are carpets on the floor, and curtains at the window. Sometimes there is a fire-
10 place (on the Continent, a stove) in the room, but the more up-to-date hotels are warmed in winter by central heating.

There is generally a sitting-room somewhere in the building, shared in common
15 by all the guests ; bath-rooms, one on each floor ; and a breakfast-room. The breakfast-room may also be used as a dining-

couch [kaʊtʃ] lavatory [lævətəri] basin [béisn]
towel [taʊəl] chest [tʃest] drawers [drɔ:z]
cupboard [kʌbəd] fireplace [fáɪəpleis] stove [stouv]
up-to-date [áptədéit] guests [gests]



The Grosvenor Hotel (which is much frequented by important Japanese visitors to London).

room.

Before going to bed at night, I place my boots (or shoes) outside the door of my room. The boot-black will clean them in the morning. Then I lock the door from the inside and get into bed.

If there is an electric reading-lamp

lock [lɒk] outside [áutsáid]

beside the bed, I read a little before going to sleep. I like to read about the public buildings and scenes of interest in the town, if the place is new to me. Or
 5 perhaps I read a short story, in the middle of which I fall asleep.

In the morning, I jump out of bed, put on my bedroom slippers and dressing-gown, and go along to the bath-room for
 10 my morning shower. Having dressed, I go down to the breakfast-room and have my morning meal. Before going out for the day, I lock my room and place the key on the porter's table in the entrance hall.

15 Before leaving the hotel I pay my bill. It was formerly the custom to give tips to the porter, the headwaiter, the chamber-

asleep [əslí:p] slippers [slípəz] dressing-gown [drésingaun]
 entrance [éntrəns] bill [bil] tips [tips]
 chamber-maid [tʃéimbəmeid]

maid, and the boot-cleaner ; but nowadays an addition is made to the bill under the heading of service. Service is generally reckoned as ten per cent of the total charges.

Grammar

(1) I, for my part, always book a room in advance.

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

(2) Having dressed, I go down to the breakfast-room.

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

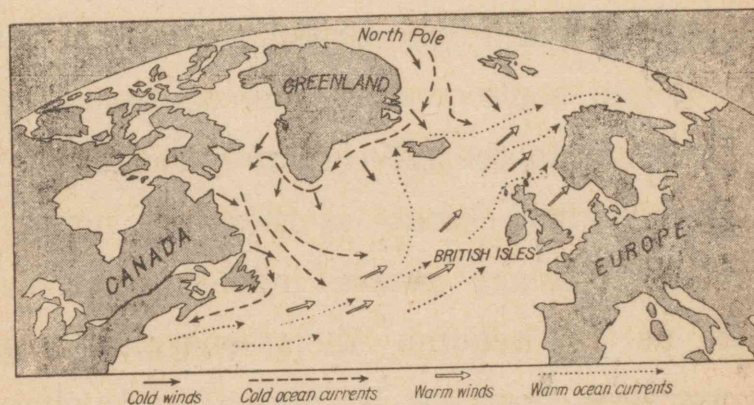
(3) The more up-to-date hotels are warmed in winter by central heating.

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

boot-cleaner [bú:tkli:nə] reckoned [rékənd] total [tóutl]
reserve [rizé:v] completed [kəmplí:tíð]
phonograph [fóunəgráf] Edison [édisn] applied [əpláid]
patent [péitənt] prudent [prú:dənt]

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

THE CLIMATE OF THE BRITISH ISLES



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

But the British Isles are fortunate enough to be surrounded by a vast surface of ocean, which moderates the heat and

equator [ikwéitə] determined [dité:mínd] rigorous [rígerəs]
fortunate [fórtʃnit] surrounded [səráundid] vast [va:st]
surface [séfis] moderates [módəreíts]

cold there.

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

The English climate is therefore not so hot as to make people indolent, nor so cold as to benumb their energies. It encourages them to be active, and when they set to work, tilling the land or digging out coal and iron from the mines, they receive a good return for their efforts.

English people are inclined to complain of their damp and rainy climate. Foreigners laugh at it, and say that an

moreover [mɔːrʊvə]	torrid [tɔːrɪd]	zone [zəʊn]
genial [dʒiːnjəl]	breezes [brɪːzɪz]	interior [ɪntɪəriə]
benumb [bɪnʌm]	energies [ɛnədʒɪz]	inclined [ɪnkláɪnd]

English summer is made up of three fine days and a thunderstorm.

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

A Japanese, visiting the south-west coast of England in autumn, may fancy himself transported to Izu Peninsula. The air is balmy, the sea blue like the sky, the meadows are green as in summer; shrubs and trees are without a yellow leaf and keep their green foliage until the end of October, sometimes even until November.

thunderstorm [θʌndəstɔːm]	sufficient [səfɪsənt]
ripen [raɪpən]	perfection [pəfɛkʃən]
furnishes [fɜːnɪʃɪz]	abound [əbaʊnd]
fancy [fænsɪ]	peninsula [pɪnɪnsjʊlə]
shrubs [ʃrʌbz]	foliage [fəʊliɪdʒ]



A Lovely English Garden.

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

A British winter has very little ice and snow. In some parts, winter does no harm

bathing [béiðɪŋ] splashing [splæʃɪŋ]

whatever to such plants as laurels and azaleas. Here flowers may be seen out of doors even at Christmas. In the North and in Scotland, however, winter is
5 generally rather sharp and raw.

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

10 But in winter London is frequently visited by the most disagreeable, dense fogs. If they occur in the daytime, the sun vanishes, the air becomes moist, thick, and choking, and it changes from grey to
15 yellow, and then often to orange and black.

A fog is at times as thick as 'pea-soup,' as people say. Then traffic stops com-

laurels [lɔːrəlz] azaleas [əzéljəz] district [dístrikt]
difference [dífrəns] disagreeable [disəgríəbl]
occur [əkéː] vanishes [væniʃɪz] moist [mɔɪst]
choking [tʃóukiŋ] pea-soup [pi:sú:p] traffic [tráfik]



Several Buses Held Up by a Fog at the Bus Stop
near London Bridge.

pletely ; no vehicle can move for fear of accidents ; street-lamps do not shed their light beyond a few feet, and people have to grope their way carefully along the sides of the houses.

On the whole, the English climate is not

street-lamps [strit-læmps] shed [ʃed] grope [group]

so unhealthy as might be expected from its moist character. People live longer in England than in most other countries of Europe. Children have games in the open air all the year round ; in winter boys and young men play football ; in summer cricket is the most popular game with boys, as tennis is for most girls.

Grammar

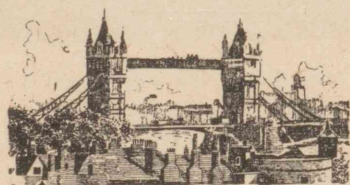
The English climate is not so hot as to make people indolent, nor so cold as to benumb their energies.

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

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

A SONG OF LONDON

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



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

sung [sʌŋ] joyous [dʒɔɪəs] praise [preɪz]
pavement [peɪvmənt]

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

5 The blue-bells may beckon,
The cuckoo call — and yet —
The grey streets of London
I never may forget.

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

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

vistas [vɪstəz] blue-bells [blu:belz] beckon [bekən]
cuckoo [kuku:] blossom-clustered [blɒsəmklɪstəd]
blinks [blɪŋks] linden-leaves [lɪndənli:vz]

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

RUMOUR

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

Well, one afternoon at the beginning of August, such a rumour started in London and it spread, as we say, like wildfire. It was said that, though the Government had

rumour [rú:mə]	excited [iksáitid]	farther [fá:ðə]
spreads [spredz]	wildfire [wáildfà:ə]	

not yet made it public, war would be declared that very day ; and that a French air-fleet, a thousand strong, was waiting on the cliffs near Calais, in readiness for a dash upon London the moment that war was declared.

The fact was that the French Government, very wisely and for fear of alarming the British Government and people, was keeping its aeroplanes farther off and out of sight. But that did not prevent people from believing the rumour about the thousand planes. And as one person passed on the story to another, the number of French aeroplanes grew larger and larger. The thousand it began with soon grew into two ; then there were three

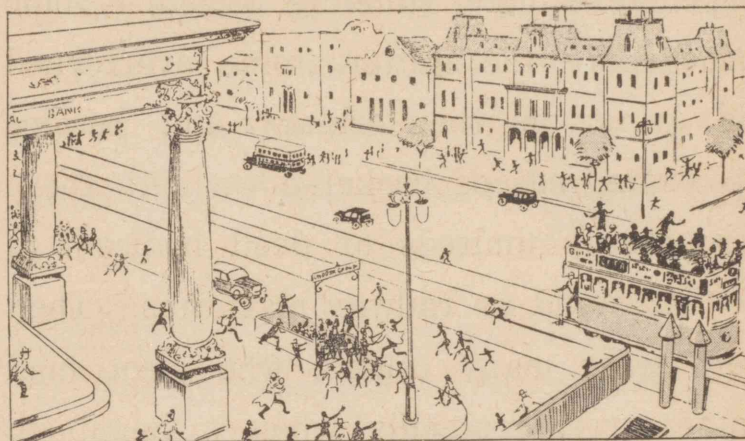
air-fleet [éəflit]	cliffs [klifs]	readiness [rédi:nis]
dash [dæʃ]	alarming [ə'lá:miŋ]	prevent [privént]

thousand, and then there were five ; all carrying bombs filled with suffocating gas, or explosive that would blow entire streets into atoms with one bang !

5 Fear, as perhaps you have been told, is a very infectious state of mind ; you can catch it just as you can an illness ; when you see another person running away from a danger, you nearly always feel inclined
10 to run away from it yourself. And that is just what happened in this case. The terror which is called panic spread like a fever through the people of London, and the streams of frightened people making
15 for the outskirts soon swelled on the main roads into a rushing torrent.

In the tubes the crowd was so great that

suffocating [sʌfəkeɪtɪŋ] gas [gæs] explosive [ɪkspləʊsɪv]
atoms [ætəmz] bang [bæŋ] infectious [ɪnfékjəs]
terror [téərə] panic [pænik] frightened [fráitnd]
outskirts [áutskɜ:ts] swelled [sweld]



many people were suffocated and trampled under foot, and when buses or cars were held up in the crowded streets, it often happened that they were rushed and over-
5 loaded till they broke down and had to be left in the road.

When the stream of frightened people had passed by and the streets were deserted, there were hundreds of these

trampled [træmpld] overloaded [óuvələudɪd]
deserted [dizé:tɪd]

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

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

It is no wonder that many people who had been through that dreadful experience

broken-down [brókəndáun] gutter [gátə]
 overturned [óuvətá:nd] confusion [kənfjú:ʒən]

did not like to speak of it afterwards.

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

Grammar

(1) Nothing **seems able** to stop rumours.

The situation **seemed** very **grave**.

The rumour **grew** very **exciting**.

We **feel inclined** to act as we see others do.

Many other people **went mad** from terror.

(2) **Once** it is started, nothing can stop it.

They dashed upon London **the moment** war was declared.

(3) **The farther** it spreads, **the more** exciting it grows.

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

extract [ékstrækt] imaginary [imædzinəri] false [fə:ls]
 grave [greiv] mad [mæ:d] decision [disizən]

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR
LIFE IN AUSTRALIA



The conditions of life in big Australian cities are freer and easier than the corresponding conditions in Great Britain. The workman, as a rule, works eight hours a day. In some States a minimum wage has

Australian [ɔ:streɪljən]	easier [i:ziə]
corresponding [kɔrispɒndɪŋ]	minimum [mɪnɪməm]
wage [weɪdʒ]	

been fixed by the Government, and no manufacturer can take a contract for supplying the Government with goods, unless he rigidly observes this rate of payment. On the other hand, the cost of living is comparatively low, and many articles elsewhere regarded as luxuries are largely used by all classes.

As they are accustomed to short hours of labour, good wages, and a generous diet, the Australians of the cities are, on the whole, a happy and prosperous people. They are fond of amusement, and have plenty of time for it. The warmth of the climate makes it necessary that they should take their pleasures out of doors. Rather than pass a night in the hot theatre, the

fixed [fɪkst]	contract [kɒntrækt]	rigidly [rɪdʒɪdli]
observes [əbzə:vz]	cost [kɒst]	comparatively [kəmpeərətɪvli]
elsewhere [elsweə]	luxuries [lʌkʃərɪz]	diet [daɪət]
prosperous [prɒsperəs]	amusement [əmjuzmənt]	



New Year's Day Vacationists on Bondi Beach, near Sydney.

workman prefers to spend a few pence in taking his family to the cool beach, where he and his wife sit on the sand, while the little ones paddle happily in the water. The Australians of the cities are a race of swimmers as compared with the city dwellers elsewhere. The sea-water is warm enough for bathing the whole year round, and frequent bathing places are made on

pence [pens] paddle [pædl] dwellers [dwéləz]
sea-water [sí:wó:tə]

the seashore, strong fences being built all around them to keep out the sharks.

Before leaving city life in Australia, it must be said that people of Australian cities are a sober race. The vice of drunkenness is comparatively rare, and this is especially noticeable on holidays.

Life in the country is by no means so



Winter Sports in Australia.

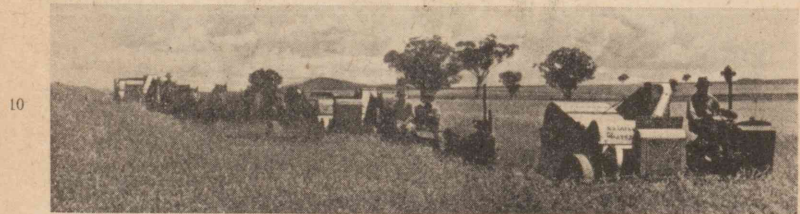
During Australia's winter months, especially in July and August, snow lies deep in Mt. Buffalo National Park, near Melbourne, and many skiing and tobogganing enthusiasts resort to this playground.

seashore [sí:ʃó:] fences [fénsiz] sharks [ʃa:ks]
sober [sóubə] vice [vais] drunkenness [dráŋkənis]
noticeable [nóutisəbl]

easy. The life of the settler is a hard one. The eight hours' day does not apply on an Australian farm, where everyone rises before daybreak.

Morning, afternoon, and night find countless tasks, for the average Australian farmer does a little stock rearing, has an acre or two of orchard, and perhaps some vines as well.

5 A day on an Australian farm is one unceasing round of odd jobs. It is a wearing life, as the faces of the men and women engaged in it show. Instead of



Harvesting Wheat in Australia.

daybreak [dɛɪbreɪk] average [əvərɪdʒ] stock [stɒk]
acre [eɪkə] vines [vaɪnz] unceasing [ʌnsiːsɪŋ]

the ruddy faces one sees in an English village, there are colourless skins tanned brown by the burning sun.

Another noticeable difference between
5 life in Australia and in the United Kingdom is the part played by the Australian States in everyday affairs. The States, for instance, conduct the Australian railways, and conduct them for the benefit
10 of the traveller rather than with the idea of making profit. The Governments of some States also keep peace between the workmen and their masters, and, by



Some 2,000 Sheep Being Driven to Fresh Pasture Lands.

ruddy [rʌdi] conduct [kənˈdʌkt] idea [aɪdɪə]

providing boards to settle disputes, prevent the disastrous labour strikes which always bring so much misery with them.

One result of this has been to make the
5 Australians depend rather too much upon their Governments. Should a number of men find themselves out of work, they will not go out into the country to look for it. Their method is to hold meetings in the
10 town, and send deputations to the Government.

Grammar

Morning, afternoon, and night find countless tasks.

We walked on day after day, not knowing where **the evening** would **find** us.

disputes [dispju:tz] disastrous [dizá:stɹəs]
misery [mizəri] depend [dipénd] method [méθəd]
deputation [dèpju:téiʃənz]

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

THE WONDERS OF THE JELLY-FISH

Did you ever see a jelly-fish? Some of you who live far away from the sea may never have seen one. Here is a picture of a couple of them.

5 Some of them look just like glass, clear as crystal, while others are quite highly coloured. But there is an immense variety of them, and at times, when the wind blows towards the land, they are driven on
10 to the beach in thousands. A farmer once thought they would make good manure, so he carted a great heap from the beach to his farm; but next day they had all melted away. Men and animals are

jelly-fish [dzélifiʃ] couple [kápl] crystal [kristl]
heap [hi:p]

composed largely of water — say from
seventy to ninety per cent. — but jelly-fish
are nearly all water. I do not know how
to count percentages in a case like this,
5 but a jelly-fish is about four hundred parts
of water to one of solid matter. There is
very little of anything in them except
water, and yet they live and move, and
have eyes and ears, and locomotive powers,
10 and are able to sting, and digest, and
reproduce their kind. It is so wonderful
to think about that it grows awesome.

Look at the one on the right-hand side ;
it is less solid than the other. You will see
15 long filaments hanging from the bell, like
whips. In those whips are the stings, and
around the edge of the bell are the eyes

composed [kəmpóuzd]	percentages [pəséntidʒiz]	
solid [sólid]	sting [stiŋ]	reproduce [ri:prədjú:s]
awesome [ós:əm]	filaments [fíləmənts]	whips [wips]
edge [edʒ]		



and ears of the animal. The animal is all eyes, to some extent, for a shadow falling on it would affect the whole glassy body; but the colour spots along the edge
5 are more sensitive to light than the rest of the body; they must be eyes, though very primitive of the kind.

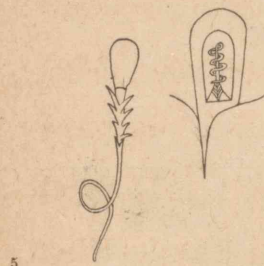
The form of the jelly-fish is suited to its wandering, wind-driven existence, and
10 it has probably endured for ages, because it was admirably fitted for the life it lived. We cannot speak with certainty about its age, for the simple reason that the jelly-fish, being almost entirely composed of
15 water, has left no fossil remains; but I am led to believe that it is one of the earliest forms of sea life.

primitive [primitiv]	extent [ikstént]	affect [əfékt]
sensitive [sénsitiv]		wandering [wóndəriŋ]
endured [indjúəd]		admirably [ædmərəbli]
certainty [sétnti]	fossil [fósl]	

The long filaments to which I called your attention are their weapons, both for offence and defence, and they are also a means of catching food. If you saw them in water, you would think they were made of pure glass; they are so bright and transparent. Yet they are armed with small springs of the cleverest construction, the ends of which are poisoned to all appearances. The springs are so small that they are quite invisible to our poor human eyes, they are only to be seen with the aid of a microscope. There must be millions of these tiny stings on the long, glassy filaments.

Scientific people call these poison-arrows (if they are poisonous). "thread cells." In

weapons [wépənz]	offence [əféns]	defence [diféns]
transparent [trænspeərənt]	construction [kənstráksən]	
poisoned [póiznd]	invisible [invízəbl]	
microscope [máikrəskoup]	poisonous [póiznəs]	



The Coiled Spring
of the Jelly-Fish.

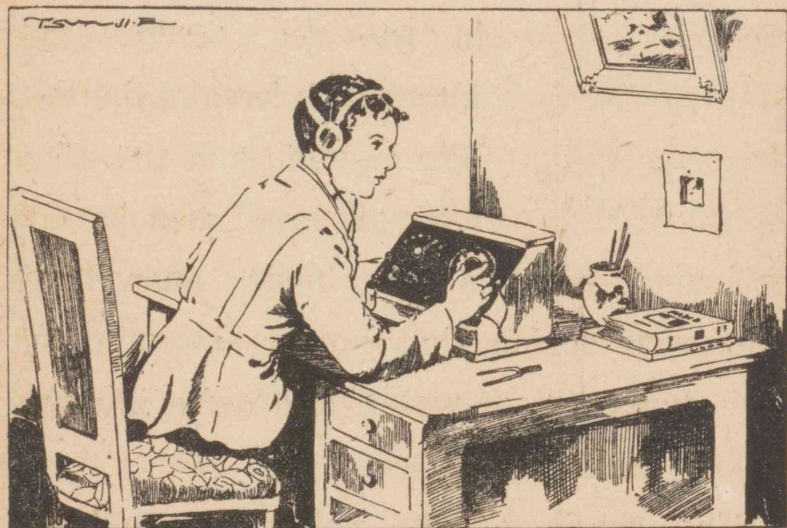
each cell there is coiled a tiny armed thread. When anything swimming in the sea touches the filament, it breaks the thin film of skin, and the sting flies out and attacks the swimmer. It is the most marvellous, wondrous spring that I ever saw, and yet it is made out of water, and quite invisible to the naked eye.

The origin of the world is wonderful enough, but it is not nearly so marvellous to me as the development of the jelly-fish.

coil [kóil]	tiny [táini]	thread [θred]	touches [tátsiz]
marvellous [má:viləs]	naked [néikid]		

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

RADIO



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

It is only in the last ten years that

efficiency [ɪfɪʃənsi]

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

I have just had wireless installed at my house. First of all I built an "aerial" in my garden, which I connected with my
 10 "receiving set," then I applied for a license from the government, for which I was obliged to pay a small fee. Now I am able to hear all the concerts which are broadcast in my town, and sometimes I
 15 can tune in to more distant stations and get into contact with foreign stations.

The variety of the programmes I hear is

wireless [waɪəlɪs]	telegraphy [tɪləgrəfi]	naval [neɪvəl]
military [mɪlɪtəri]		information [ɪnfəmeɪʃən]
installed [ɪnstɔːld]	aerial [ɛəriəl]	connected [kənɛktɪd]
license [laɪsəns]	concerts [kɒnsəts]	contact [kɒntækt]

very great. I can hear the latest news and also the weather forecast for the day. Sometimes there are lessons in foreign languages. I listen to these with special
 5 care as they are very helpful for my studies. From time to time I can hear some prominent politician or other celebrated person speaking over the radio. But what I enjoy most of all are the con-
 10 certs. Music for all tastes is provided, and sometimes we get whole scenes from opera relayed from the actual stage.

When I am listening in I prefer to use the ear-phones. The sound seems to me
 15 more natural, and besides it is possible for me to listen in without disturbing other people who perhaps want to be quiet.

prominent [próminənt]	politician [pəlitiʃən]
celebrated [sélibreitid]	opera [ópərə] relayed [ri:léid]
ear-phones [iəfounz]	disturbing [distó:biŋ]

However the loud speaker is very useful for entertaining groups of people who all want to enjoy music or a speech at the same time.

5 As I sit in front of my radio set listening to music that is being broadcast from some far distant station, I cannot help thinking of the instruments called trans-
 mitters which make the waves that travel
 10 through space at a wonderful speed and bring the voices of far-away musicians to my ears. I think, too, what a wonderful invention this is and how it is drawing
 15 the people of the world closer and closer together. Not many years ago people who lived in country districts were cut off from all the culture of the cities. Now,

entertaining [èntətéiniŋ]	groups [gru:ps]
instrument [ínstrumənt]	transmitters [trænzmitəz]

however, they can listen to the greatest speakers and the greatest artists at the same time as their town friends.

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

Grammar

(1) I have just **had** wireless **installed** at my house.

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

(2) We **could not help admiring** the beauty of the scenery.

I **cannot help wishing** for a television receiver.

culture [kʌltʃə] television [tɛlɪvɪʒən]

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY

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

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

The Spaniards were at this time rulers of Holland, but treated the Dutch so badly that they rose at last against the Spanish rule, and wanted to drive the Spanish soldiers out of their country.

Elizabeth, who was friendly with the

Philip [fɪlɪp] Sydney [sɪdni] court [kɔ:t]
Elizabeth [ɪlɪzəbɛθ] warriors [wɔ:riəz] fame [feɪm]
none [nʌn] Spaniards [spænjədz] treated [trɪ:tɪd]
Dutch [dʌtʃ] Spanish [spæniʃ]

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

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

10 Then they laid siege to the place to starve the Spaniards out. They placed themselves all around the town, so that no man could enter or leave.

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

In the fighting which then took place,

Protestant [prótistənt]	inhabitants [inhəbitənts]	
army [á:mi]	Earl [ə:l]	Leicester [léstə]
Zutphen [zútfən]	siege [si:dʒ]	starve [stɑ:v]

a shot struck Sir Philip in the thigh and he fell to the ground. The wound in a few weeks proved fatal.

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



thigh [θai]	battlefield [bætlfí:ld]	generosity [dʒənərə'siti]
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displayed.

Being overcome with thirst from bleeding and fatigue, he called for water, which was at once brought to him. At the moment he was lifting it to his mouth, a poor soldier who was being carried by, badly wounded, gazed with longing eyes on the cup.

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

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

displayed [displéid]	overcome [òuvəkám]	thirst [θæ:st]
bleeding [blí:diŋ]	fatigue [fəti:g]	gazed [geizd]
instantly [instəntli]	lamented [ləméntid]	

Grammar

- (1) A shot **struck** him **in the** thigh.
He **patted** me **on the** right shoulder.
- (2) None was **so well** known as Sir Philip Sydney.
None was **better** known **than** he.
- (3) **Being** overcome with thirst, he called for water.
=As he was overcome with thirst, ~
Sydney, **seeing this**, instantly delivered the water to the soldier.
=When Sydney saw this, he instantly ~

Word-Formation

hunger—hungry	thirst—thirsty
heart—heartly	
fame—famous	
fate—fatal	

shoulder [ʃóuldə]	patted [pétid]
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LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

THE MAN AND THE DOG—(I)



The dog was old, but the man was still young. This the dog, of course, could not know. No doubt they were growing old together. But poor, simple canine heart, how could it understand that a man at

canine [kéinain]

thirty is young and a dog at fifteen very old?

The man, however, knew, and had long known although he had said nothing. It was his wife who mentioned the matter first, and after that spoke of it often, and dwelt upon it with a growing insistence that ended at last in the definite declaration, "You must!" and when a man is thirty and has a new wife, he finds it hard to ignore a declaration as definite as that.

This it was that had got the man up so early — and after a sleepless night.

The dog lay in his accustomed place, by the hearth in the kitchen, and was already awake; for the old sleep lightly. His greeting to his master was a quiet thump,

dwelt [dwelt] insistence [insístəns] definite [définit]
declaration [dèklərəíʃən] ignore [ignó:] sleepless [slí:plis]
hearth [hɑ:θ] awake [əwéik] thump [θʌmp]

thump of his tail on the floor. He got up stiffly and followed him out into the morning sun.

The man rested his hand on the dog's head a moment and stroked his ears. Then he said, "Come Nep, old fellow, come with me," and started down across the dewy fields toward the pond.

There was a boat on the shore. In it the man placed a large rock, which he brought, with some exertion, from the bank; and round the rock he tied a rope. Then he got into the boat and took up the oars. The dog, meanwhile, sat watching him, unknowing, yet never questioning; trustful, confiding, and content; and when the man called and patted the seat in

tail [teɪl] stiffly [stɪfli] stroked [stroukt] Nep [nep]
dewy [dju:ɪ] exertion [ɪgzə:ʃən] rope [roup]
cars [ɔ:z] meanwhile [mɪ:nwaɪl] trustful [trástful]
confiding [kənfáɪdɪŋ] content [kəntént]

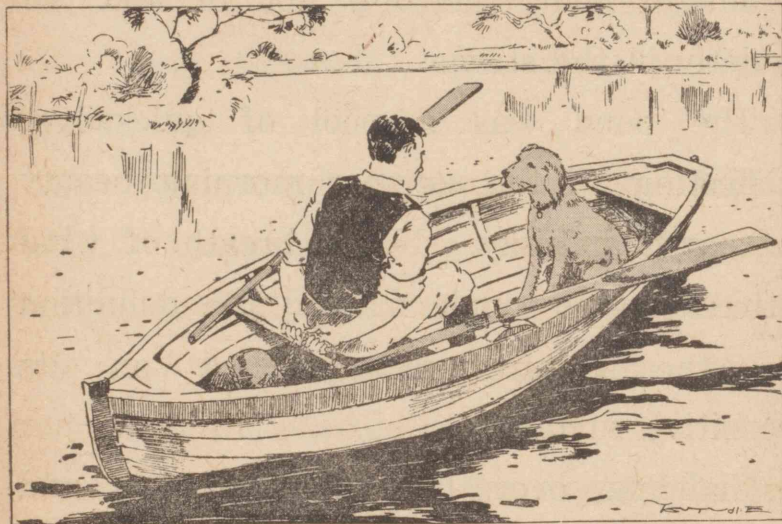
front of him, the dog got in and sat quietly in the stern.

The pond was a pool of quicksilver reflecting all the summer morning beauty of earth and sky. Not a breath of wind stirred it, no ripple marred the definition of the picture photographed on its sensitive surface.

Glancing over his shoulder now and then, the man set his course for a point near the lower end of the pond, where the water was the deepest.

The boat came to a standstill, and the man drew in his oars. He turned and looked long at the old dog, and spoke a few words to him, gently. The dog's tail thumped an answer. Then the man

stern [stɜ:n] pool [pu:l] quicksilver [kwɪksɪlvə]
reflecting [rɪfléktiŋ] stirred [stɔ:d] ripple [rípl]
marred [mɑ:d] definition [dèfínɪʃən] glancing [glá:nsɪŋ]
standstill [stændstɪl]



groped behind him on the floor of the boat till his hand touched the rope he had tied round the rock. He drew it forward, made a noose in the end of it, and stood up to slip it over the dog's head.

noose [nu:s]

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

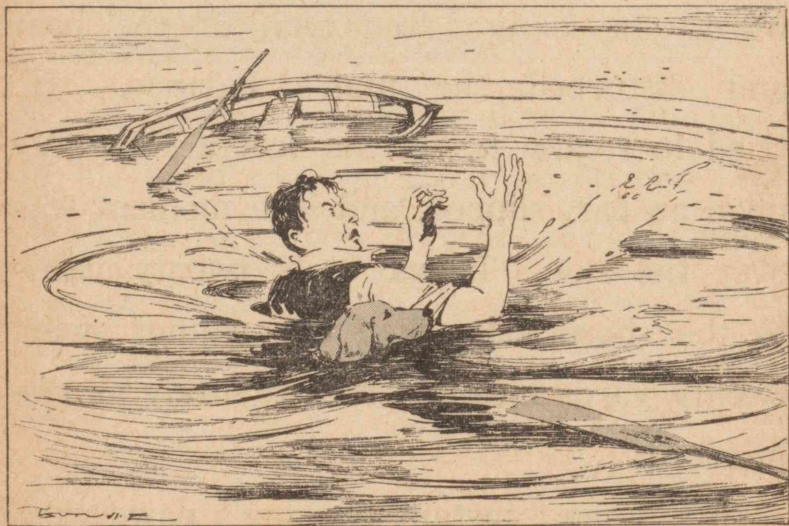
THE MAN AND THE DOG—(II)

The dog, still trustful, never questioning, with no thought in his mind but that which had governed all his life — the wish to do his master's will — the dog, too, stood up, and unexpectedly stepped forward. It changed the trim of the boat and disturbed the man's balance. He tried to regain it, set his foot accidentally upon an oar, slipped, and in a moment was over the side. It was only twenty yards to the shore, but when one cannot swim, twenty yards means death as surely as two hundred.

In the same instant the dog's paws were

governed [gávvand]	unexpectedly [ánikspéktidli]
trim [trim]	balance [bæləns] regain [rigéin]
accidentally [æksidéntəli]	slipped [slipt] instant [íntənt]
paws [pə:z]	

on the gunwale. He yelped once, and plunged. Ten feet away a head and two clutching hands appeared. The dog started toward them, but before he got there they were gone. Uttering little whining yelps, he swam in a circle until, once again, the head and clutching hands appeared. This time they were nearer.



gunwale [gʌn] yelped [jelpt] clutching [klʌtʃɪŋ]
 uttering [ʌtərɪŋ] whining [waɪnɪŋ] circle [sɜ:kəl]

By springing forward in the water, the dog managed to fasten his teeth in a sleeve; and at once, when he felt that his hold was firm, he started for the shore.

The drag of the man's weight drew the dog's head down, but love and loyalty and the dire need quickened his blood and gave him for the moment something of his old-time strength. He stiffened his neck and raised his head higher and blew the water from his nostrils, and kept on.

The man, after his first wild terror, made an effort to help. He tried to paddle with his free arm and to kick with his legs, but it was of little service. The dog's breath came in shorter and shorter catches, till it was a succession of heart-

faster. [fɑ:stə] dire [daɪə] stiffened [stɪfnd]
 nostrils [nɔ:stɪrlz] wild [waɪld] kick [kɪk]
 succession [səkseʃən]

breaking gasps. Once, when they were almost within reach of the shore, the dog's teeth tore out of the old sleeve, and the man went under ; but when he came up, a black head touched his elbow and a firm grip took him by the shoulder.

Inch by inch they made it, — ten feet, eight feet, six, five, — till at last, when the man was all but dead, his feet touched the gravel, and he stumbled forward, fell upon his face on the sand, and lay still.

As the years passed, old Nep went less often into the sunny dooryard and kept more closely to his snug corner by the hearth ; but no harsh word ever reached

gasps [gɑ:sps]	tore [tɔ:]	elbow [élbou]	grip [grip]
gravel [grævəl]	stumbled [stʌmbld]	sunny [sáni]	
dooryard [dó:ja:d]	snug [snʌg]	harsh [hɑ:ʃ]	

him, and no touch but a caress. And when at last, in the time of apple blossoms, they bore him to his resting place in the orchard, it was to a grave wet by tears that were unashamed.

caress [kærés]	bore [bɔ:]	unashamed [ʌnəʃéimd]
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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	一子音ガしらぶる (syllable) ヲ ナス時ハ其子音字ノ下ニ(,)ヲ附 スコトアリ。 例ヘバ:—tʌnl (tunnel).		
h	hill	hil			
tʃ	chick	tʃik			
dʒ	gin	dʒin			

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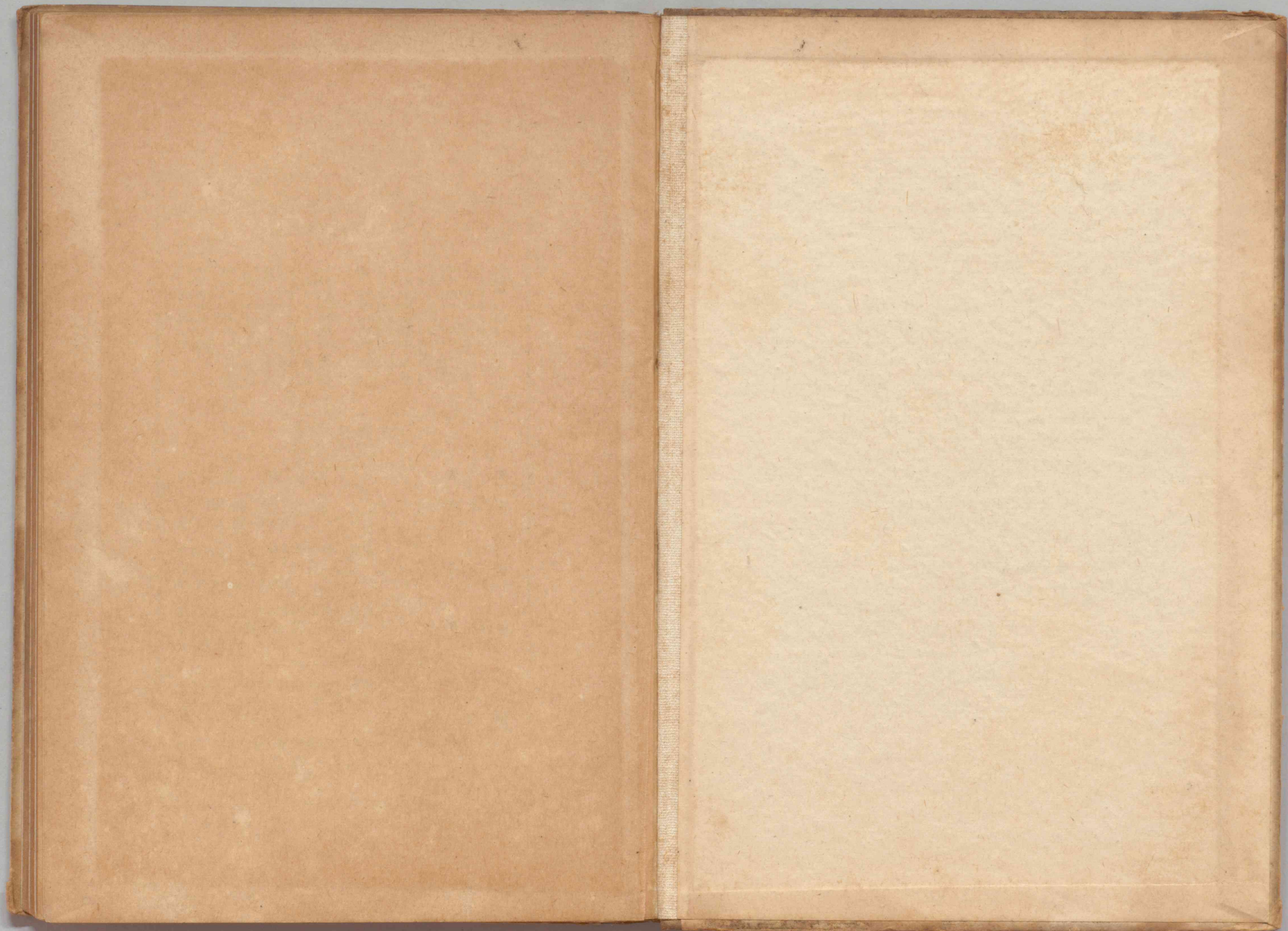
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