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Kodak Gray Scale

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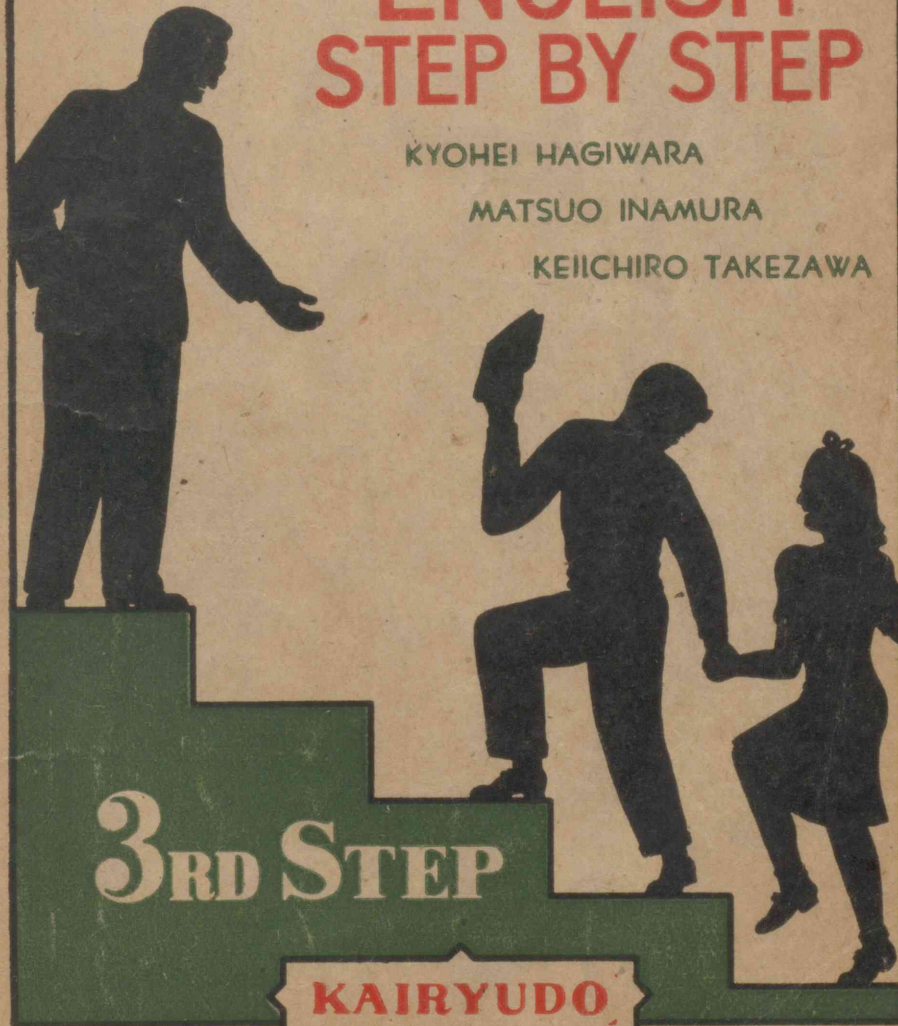
文部省検定済教科書

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資料室

# BLACK AND BETTY

## ENGLISH STEP BY STEP

KYOHEI HAGIWARA  
MATSUO INAMURA  
KEIICHIRO TAKEZAWA



3RD STEP

KAIRYUDO

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Elle





Miss Astor



Mr. Burns



Fred



Mr. Jones



Mrs. Jones



Jack



Bill



Mary



Ellen



Teddy



Aunt Julia



Dora



Mr. Smith



Mrs. Smith



Jane



Emily



Betty



Uncle Jim



Aunt Nelly



Cousin Dick

昭和二十三年八月九日  
文 部 省 檢 定 済  
中 学 校 外 國 語 科 用

**JACK AND BETTY**  
ENGLISH STEP BY STEP  
3RD STEP

by

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TOKYO

廣島大學  
圖書印



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UNIT I: SPRING

(RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

LESSON 1 (One)

PLANTING YOUNG TREES



One day Jack saw the following notice on the school bulletin-board.

NOTICE

Your apples, pears, and nuts — where do they come from? Trees.

Pencils, paper, desks, blackboards, and important

relative pronoun notice pear nut important

*They come from trees*

parts of your houses — what are they made of? Trees.

Trees help us in many ways. But if we cut down trees and do not plant young ones, what will happen?

April 22 is our Arbor Day. It is the day for planting young trees.

If you have young oaks, cedars or maples at your home, bring some to the school ground on that day.

If you have not, you may plant some of the young cedar trees which are provided by the P. T. A.

You do not have to bring your tools.

The bus starts from the schoolgate at 8:00, 8:40, and 9:20 a.m.

Parent-Teacher Association  
Students Association

Eight miles west of Chicago there is a piece of ground which belongs to the school. The greater part of it is covered with trees. But there is still a very large empty space.

happen arbor oak cedar maple provide  
P.T.A. = Parent-Teacher Association bus belong  
cover still empty space

greater part of it - 大部分  
空の場所 - 空の場所

made

On April 22nd Jack brought here some young oak trees from his garden. Near the hut in the forest he met Betty who had also some oak trees under her arm. Then they came together to the space which belonged to their class.

"Well," said Jack, "let's work together."

"A good idea," answered Betty. "We can do the work better that way."

With his shovel Jack dug a hole which was about two feet across. Betty set one of her trees in this hole. She held it in her hands, and Jack threw in the earth.

When they finished Betty's trees, they next planted Jack's. Then they watered these trees.

"Well, let's go and see what others are planting," said Betty who was now a little tired.

"All right," said Jack. "Let's go."

hut idea shovel dug across  
threw tired

shall I take it down - 降ろすか

FOR STUDY

1. Jack went to *the forest*. **The forest** was eight miles west of Chicago.

Jack went to *the forest* **which** was eight miles west of Chicago.

2. Jack met *Betty*. **Betty** had some oak trees under her arm.

Jack met *Betty*, **who** had some oak trees under her arm.

3. *The man* **who** caught me was very tall.

*The man* was very tall.  
↑ **who** caught me



4. *The dog* **which** bit me was very big.

*The dog* was very big.  
↑ **which** bit me



5. You do not *have to* bring your tools. You *have to* bring your trees.

QUESTIONS TO JACK OR BETTY

1. What is Arbor Day?
2. Where did you go on Arbor Day?
3. What trees did you plant?
4. Who worked with you?

caught

bit

LESSON 2 (Two)

TINY MAPLES

Jack and Betty went to see others at work. They saw some boys and girls who were standing around Dora. She was planting tiny maples which were about three inches tall.

The boys were saying funny things about Dora's trees.

Boy A: We'll be dead before these maples are as tall as we are now.

Boy B: Sparrows will come down and eat them all up. They are nice salad for them.

Boy C: You will have to put up a special sign: "Trees. Watch Your Step!"

Just then they heard the voice of Miss Astor who was their botany teacher. They did not know that she was there.

---

tiny	Dora	inch	dead	sparrow	eat
nice	salad	special	sign	step	
	Astor	botany			





"Don't laugh at Dora," said the teacher. "I think Dora is right. We may not enjoy the cool shade of the trees which we are planting now. But what does it matter?

Our children and our children's children will enjoy it. What we need is to look ahead into the future. Dora, how did you get these young trees?"

"Last June I went on a picnic," Dora began to tell her story. "I was looking for wild flowers. Then I found a tiny maple tree by chance. It was just a tiny thing which had only a few leaves. I looked around, and I found lots and lots of others. So I took about fifty of them home and planted them in my garden. I brought about fifteen of them today."

"Thank you, Dora," said Miss Astor. "It's quite an interesting story."

laugh    cool    shade    ahead    future    picnic  
 chance    fifty    quite

FOR STUDY

1. a. This is *a tree*. I planted **the tree** last year.
- b. This is *a tree* **which** I planted last year.
2. a. I caught *a fish*. **The fish** was very big.
- b. I caught *a fish* **which** was very big.
3. *The fish* **which** I caught was very big.



*The fish* was very big.  
 — **which** I caught

4. **What** we need is to look ahead into the future.
5. { at work    作業中    { a group of    一群  
       { laugh at    笑話    { all sorts of    各種各樣  
       { go on a picnic    { lots and lots of    大量  
       { look on    看待    { look around    環顧  
       { look for    尋找    { look after    照看

QUESTIONS

1. Was Dora planting oak trees or maple trees?
2. What were the boys saying about her tiny trees?
3. Who came there then?
4. Did Miss Astor laugh at Dora?
5. Do you think Dora was right?



LESSON 3 (Three)

THINGS WE WEAR-I



"This morning I am going to tell you about things that we wear," said Miss Astor to the 3 A class one day. "I'll begin with your jacket, Dick," she said, speaking to a boy who was sitting in a front row. "Can you tell me what your jacket is made of?"



"Wool, ma'am," said Dick.

"That's right, Dick," said the teacher. "And where do we get the wool?"

"From sheep, ma'am," answered Dick.

wear jacket row wool sheep

*It is spun into thread*  
*9.12.20*

"Yes," said Miss Astor, and then she told them about other things that were made of wool, such as socks, stockings and sweaters.



"What is the material of your shirt, Ned?" asked the teacher.



"Cotton, ma'am," was Ned's answer.

"That's right," said the teacher. "Cotton grows on a plant called cotton plant. When it is picked off the plant, it is put into bags and brought to mills. There it is spun into thread. The thread is then woven into calico which we use in making shirts and many other things. But how about gentlemen's shirts? Is there anyone who knows about their material?"

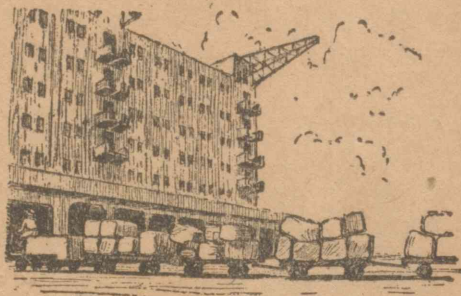


"I know," said Betty. "They are made of linen."

stocking material Ned cotton grow bag  
mill spun thread woven  
calico linen

*30/10/20*  
*these sheep - with a lot of wool on them*  
*9.12.20*

"Quite right," said the teacher. "And linen is made from the fibers of the flax plant. There are a great many things that are made of linen, such as collars, bed-sheets, handkerchiefs and tablecloths."



FOR STUDY

I met **him**.

1. The man **whom** I met was very tall.

The man was very tall.

↑ **whom** I met



2. These are *children*. Mrs. Green likes **the children**. These are *children* **whom** Mrs. Green likes.

3. I'll tell you about *things* (**that**) we wear.

4. There are a great many *things* (**that** are) made of cotton.

This is a *plant* (**which** is) called cotton.

5. Desks are made *of* wood.

Wine is made *from* grapes.

6. Cotton is spun *into* thread.

Thread is woven *into* calico.

fiber flax tablecloth whom wine

LESSON 4 (Four)

THINGS WE WEAR—II

There was a girl who wore a piece of blue ribbon in her hair. Miss Astor asked her what the ribbon was made of.

The girl answered that it was made of silk, a thread spun by a tiny worm.

Then the teacher asked Helen if she knew what her blouse was made of.

"It is made of rayon, ma'am," was Helen's answer.

"Yes," said the teacher. "And rayon is usually made from wood. Staple fiber is made from wood, too. Now, my stockings are made of nylon. Alice, tell us what you know about nylon."

"Yes, ma'am," said Alice, whose father worked in a nylon factory. "Nylon is made from coal, water and air. It looks like silk, but it is much stronger. Sometimes it is used

wore ribbon hair silk worm blouse rayon staple nylon air stronger

in making parachutes."

"Thank you, Alice," said the teacher.  
"Now, what about our shoes?"

"They are made of leather," said several pupils.

"Yes," said Miss Astor. Then she called the name of a boy whose father was a shoemaker, and asked him to tell something about leather.

He said, "Leather is gotten from the skin of horses, cows, sheep and other animals. It is used in making bags, purses, belts, slippers, gloves and other things. But gloves are not made of the same leather as boots and shoes. They are made of a softer kind of leather that we get from the skin of goats and other animals."



"Thank you," said Miss Astor to the boy, smiling. "You know even better than I do."

parachute shoe leather skin cow purse belt  
slipper boot soft goat smiling

Then the teacher said to the whole class, "Now you see that so many plants and animals help to clothe us and keep us warm."

FOR STUDY

1. *he*.....*his*.....*him*  
WHO ..... WHOSE ..... WHOM
  - a. This is *the boy*. **He** wants to see you.  
This is *the boy* **who** wants to see you.
  - b. He is *the merchant*. **His** house stands by the river.  
He is *the merchant* **whose** house stands by the river.
  - c. That is *the boy*. My father likes **him** very much.  
That is *the boy* **whom** my father likes very much.  
That is *the boy* my father likes very much.
2. WHICH.....OF WHICH (WHOSE) .....WHICH
  - a. This is *a book*. **It** is very helpful to me.  
This is *a book* **which** is very helpful to me.
  - b. This is *a violin*. **Its** owner is a well-known musician.  
This is *a violin*, the owner **of which** is a well-known musician.

whole clothe helpful owner well-known musician

This is a *violin* whose owner is a well-known musician.

- c. This is a *pen*. I bought **it** yesterday.  
This is a *pen* **which** I bought yesterday.  
This is a *pen* I bought yesterday.

3. THAT.....THAT

- a. There are some *houses* **that** are made of stone.  
He is *the only boy* **that** can do it.
- b. This is *the lady* **that** I met yesterday.  
That is *the bat* **which** I am going to give you.

4. WHAT

- a. I do not understand **what** you say.
  - b. **What** you need is a good dictionary.
5. The teacher said to Helen, "Do you know what *your blouse is* made of?"  
The teacher asked Helen **if** *she* knew what *her blouse was* made of.

QUESTIONS

1. What is rayon usually made from?
2. Is staple fiber made from wood or coal?
3. What fiber is made from coal, water and air?
4. Have you ever seen nylon stockings?
5. Where do we get leather?

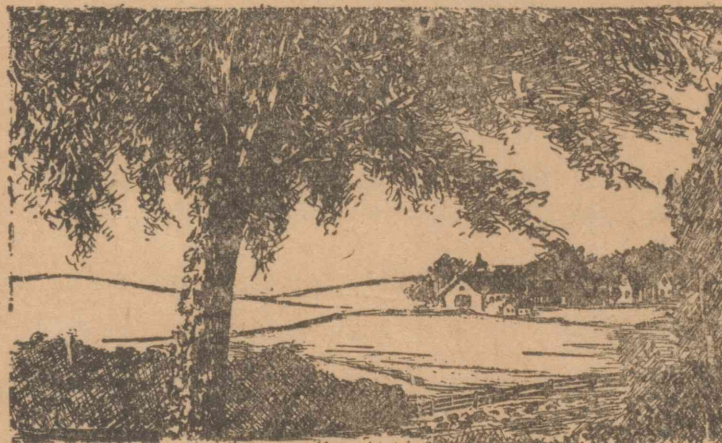
bat dictionary

UNIT II: SUMMER

(INFINITIVES, GERUNDS, PARTICIPLES)

LESSON 5 (Five)

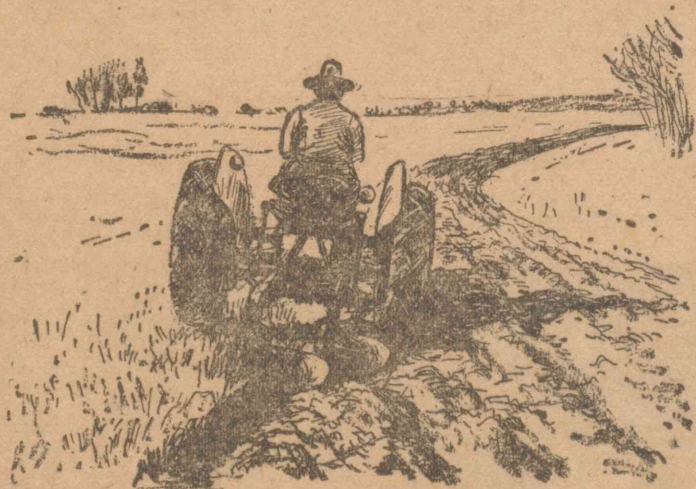
MODERN FARMING MACHINES



Emily and Betty came to spend a weekend on their uncle's farm about 120 miles west of Chicago. Uncle Jim, Aunt Nelly and Cousin Dick were all very glad to see them.

On Sunday, after lunch, Uncle Jim was going to take Betty out to show her some farming machines.

infinitive	gerund	participle	modern	machine
	weekend	Jim	Nelly	cousin



“Emily, won’t you come, too?” asked Uncle Jim.

“No, thank you, Uncle,” answered Emily.

“I’d rather stay here and talk with Dick.”

Uncle Jim and Betty started out.

“What’s that?” asked Betty, pointing to a big machine on the farm.

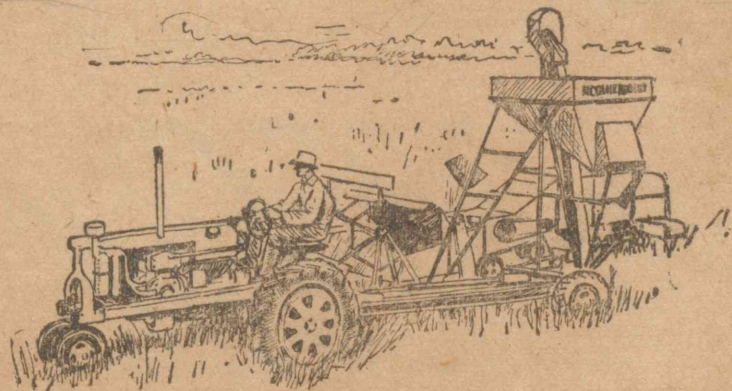
“Oh, that’s a steel plow drawn by a tractor. Girls in a big city don’t know much about these machines, so I’ll tell you something about them. With the primitive plows drawn by horses or oxen, it takes from 5 to 10 hours

I’d steel plow tractor primitive oxen

to plow an acre of ground. Of course, it depends on the kind of ground. But that steel plow turns up an acre in 40 minutes.”

Some distance away they saw a big machine of a different shape going over a field of ripe wheat. Coming nearer to it, Uncle Jim explained to Betty who was looking at it with great interest:

“That’s a combine. It is called a combine because it does both reaping and threshing at the same time. It combines the two types of work, you see? It can be operated by one man.”

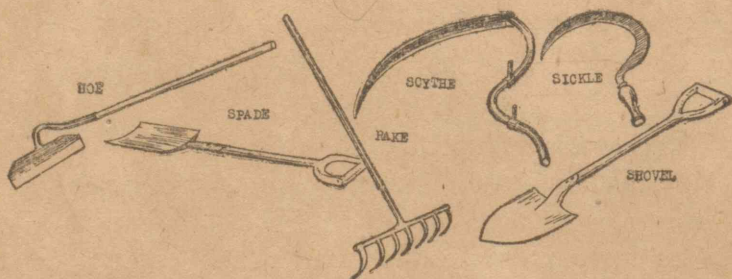


acre distance away different shape wheat  
combine reap thresh type operate

"How many acres does it harvest a day?" asked Betty.

"From 20 to 25 acres," answered Uncle Jim. "But a larger combine which is operated by two men can harvest from 40 to 50 acres a day. There is a machine that can sow seeds. There are lots of other machines, too. Most of the farm work is done by machines today. So, you see, farmers are having more and more time for reading books, listening to the radio, and seeing movies."

After tea Cousin Dick took Betty to the barn and showed her some farming tools, such as the following:



harvest   sow   seed   movie   barn

FOR STUDY

1. INFINITIVES

- a. *To tell* a lie, is wrong.
- I like *to play* the piano.
- b. I want something *to read*.
- He has no house *to live in*.
- c. I went *to see* them.
- I am glad *to see* you.

2. GERUNDS

- a. *Rising* early is good for the health.
- b. She is fond of *drawing* pictures.

3. PARTICIPLES

- a. Here is a *sleeping* cat.
- There is a lot of *broken* glass on the floor.
- b. You see a church *standing* on the hill over there.
- This is a house *built* by Jack.
- c. *Seeing* the cat, all the rats ran away.
- Writing* a few words on the blackboard, the teacher asked some questions about them.

- 4. a. *I'd rather stay* here.
- b. It *depends on* the kind of ground.

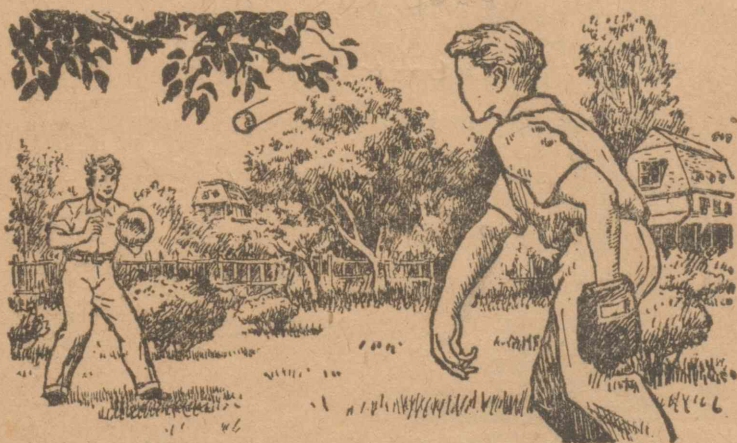
QUESTIONS TO BETTY

1. Where did you spend the weekend?
2. Who showed you modern farming machines?
3. Did you see a combine?
4. Was it operated by one man or two men?
5. Why is it called a combine?

rising   health   sleeping   built   ran

LESSON 6 (Six)

LET'S PLAY CATCH.



It was a bright Saturday afternoon in summer.

Jack and Teddy were playing catch in Jack's garden. The rose bushes were in bloom. Swallows were seen here and there flying about among the trees. It was such a lovely day that everybody was feeling happy and cheerful.

They were having a very good time indeed. Then Jack threw a rather wild ball. Teddy

catch bright bush bloom swallow fly  
among lovely everybody cheerful ball

missed it. Crack! Glass was broken somewhere. Both of them turned toward where the sound came from.

One of Mr. Green's window-panes was broken. Jack and Teddy were frightened. But they went to Mr. Green's entrance right away. Jack knocked at the door. Very soon Mrs. Green appeared.

"Hello, Jack!"

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Green."

"Please come in."

"Oh, no. We missed a ball and broke one of your window-panes. I'm very sorry, Mrs. Green. I hope you'll excuse us."

"Oh, I see. Is that all?"

"Yes. Will you please let us pay for the damage we've done?"

"Oh, that's all right. Don't worry about it. Everybody makes a mistake every now and again."

miss crack somewhere sound window-pane  
frighten entrance appear pay damage worry





LESSON 7 (Seven)

THE CITY

In a social studies class Mr. Burns gave a short lecture on cities. He said:

"Every city was once just a small farming village, a fishing harbor or a trading post. Now, does anyone of you know what a trading post means?"

Jack was the first to raise his hand. He said, "A trading post is a place where people come together to exchange things, or sell and buy things."



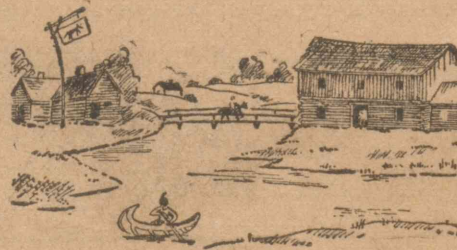
social Burns lecture village harbor trading anyone raise exchange

*where in which = 7 2 3 2 2*  
79 13

"That's right," said Mr. Burns. "Well, more and more people came to trading posts, fishing harbors or farming villages to buy, sell or exchange things. Then people began to settle there. Gradually these places grew into towns and towns into cities. Now, I have some interesting pictures to show you."

The teacher pinned up on the wall a number of pictures and photos showing how small villages grew up into large cities.

Among them there were two pictures which showed Chicago today and Chicago in 1832.



settle gradually grew town pinned number photo

*pin up -> 1 2 3 4*

Mr. Burns: "You can't imagine what a lonely little place Chicago was about a hundred years ago. And what is the population of this city now?"

Betty was among the first that raised their hands. She said, "I think it is about 4 million."

"That's right," said the teacher. "This shows what a rapid progress it has made during the last hundred years. Now, coming back to the main topic, a large city has a great many roads, railroads, streetcars, buses, subways and elevated trains. It has waterways and sometimes airways."

Then Mr. Burns went on to talk about the great many kinds of work which people are doing in a big city. He said:

---

imagine    lonely    population    million    rapid  
 progress    during    main    topic    railroad  
 streetcar    subway    elevated    train  
                   waterway    airway

"The country sends to cities a great deal of farm products. And in return for them, cities send out a large number of manufactured goods into the country."

FOR STUDY

1. Jack was the first to raise his hand.  
He is one of the first to get up in the morning.  
Jack was the first that raised his hand.
2. The teacher pinned up a picture showing how a small village grew up into a city.  
The teacher pinned up a picture which showed how a small village grew up into a city.
3. Coming back to the main topic,.....

QUESTIONS

1. Who gave a lecture on the city?
2. Did Mr. Burns show books or pictures?
3. What did the pictures show?
4. Was Chicago a large city a hundred years ago?
5. Which is larger, New York or Chicago?

---

deal    product    return    manufacture

LESSON 8 (Eight)

INDEPENDENCE DAY



The Newspaper Club is one of the clubs belonging to the Students Association. It publishes a small newspaper every Thursday.

Tom Henderson of the 3B class is editor of the school paper, and there are several staff-members who write for it. Some of them write sports news, while others collect information about the activities of the Students Association and the P.T.A. The Independence Number of the school paper was published a few days before the summer vacation. A part of it is shown below:

BIRTHDAY OF AMERICA

- JULY FOURTH -

The thirteen colonies on the east coast of America

independence newspaper club publish Henderson editor  
staff sports information activities below  
thirteen colonies coast

before every Thursday

**SILVER STAR**

AMUNDSON HIGH SCHOOL

VOL. XI THURSDAY, JUNE 24 No. 23

INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

**BIRTHDAY OF AMERICA**  
July Fourth

The thirteen colonies on the east coast of America were governed by England. English rulers, however, were not kind to the colonies. Soon bold men of the colonies came to believe that their rulers were unjust and did not understand this New World. They resolved that the colonies must become independent and have the right to govern themselves.

a friend of George Washington declared that the colonies were now free and independent. Excited men and women gathered to listen to the Declaration of Independence.

**Announcement**

To celebrate this most important event of our country, the Students Association is going to hold a parade on July 4. Starting from the school gate at 9 A.M. the participants will march to the Historical Museum. We expect to see you there.



were governed by England. English rulers, however, were not kind to the colonies. Soon bold men of the colonies came to believe that their rulers were unjust and did not understand this New World. They resolved that the colonies must become independent and have the right to govern themselves.

On July 4, 1776, the great bell of the State House in Philadelphia rang out. Excited men and women gathered to listen to the Declaration of Independence.

govern ruler however bold unjust resolve  
independent themselves bell Philadelphia rang  
excite gather declaration



超 0.2.4.5

### UNIT III: AUTUMN

(PAST PERFECT)

#### LESSON 9 (Nine)

##### BETTY ASKS THE WAY TO THE AQUARIUM.



When the summer vacation came, Jane went to the seaside with her pupils. Emily was busy with her holiday task.

One day Betty went to see Jack, but she found that he had gone to camp the day

aquarium    seaside    busy    task    camp

have + 過去分詞 = 現在完成  
had + 過去分詞 = 過去完成

before. On her way home she thought of a visit to the Aquarium.

When she got off the streetcar, she did not know which way to go. She had once visited the Aquarium, but it was quite a long while before.

Just then she saw a young man coming along. With a smile on her face, she spoke to him very politely:

"Excuse me, but would you please tell me the way to the Aquarium?"

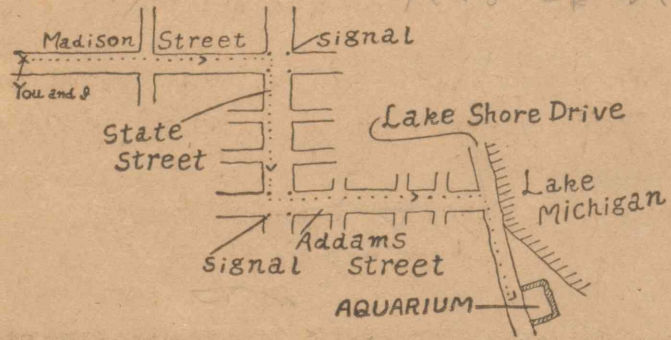
"All right," said the young man, smiling back. "This is Madison Street. Go along this street till you come to the second crossing. You'll see signals on the four corners. Turn to the right there and walk as far as the third crossing. You'll see four signals here, too. Turn to the left there and go ahead. You must pass about four blocks. When you come to the Lake Shore Drive, turn to the right and go for

along    politely    would    Madison    signal  
block    lake    shore

the day after tomorrow  
the day before yesterday

some distance. You'll see a large building on your left. This is the Aquarium. But, just to make sure, I'll draw a plan for you."

Glancing at her handbag, he said: "Just lend me that." Then, putting a piece of paper on the bag, he drew the plan like this:



FOR STUDY

1. (She went to see Jack.  
Jack had gone to camp the day before.  
She visited the Aquarium.  
She had once visited it before.)
2. a. He said last year that he had already read the book.
- b. When I got to the station, the train had just started.

glance      lend      station

- c. I knew him well. I had often met him before.
  - d. Where had you been before you came to this school?
3. a. She did not know which way to go.
  - b. Do you know how to cook pumpkins?
  - c. I don't know what to do.

QUESTIONS TO BETTY

1. When you went to see Jack, was Jack at home?
2. Then, did you think of a visit to the Zoo or to the Aquarium?
3. Had you visited the Aquarium before?
4. Who told you the way to it?

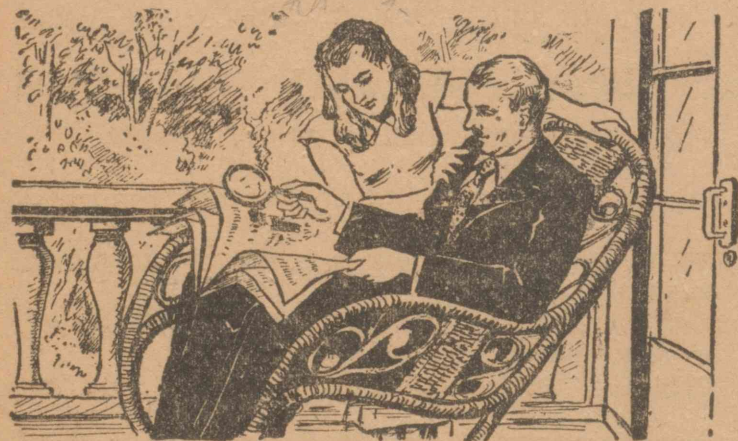


pumpkin

It once → 一度  
at once → 一度

LESSON 10 (Ten)

A SPOT OF LIGHT



One Sunday morning, Betty was told by her father to weed a piece of ground in the garden. At once she began the work.

Soon after, she saw a friend of hers walk past the gate. She had not seen the friend for some time, so she wanted to talk with her. She stopped her work, ran after her and did not come back till lunch-time.

When lunch was over, her father said to her:

spot light weed till

you can get some results → 何かの結果

The book is here → 本はここにある  
This is mine, that is his → これは私の、それは彼の  
take up → 取り上げる

"Betty, just come out with me to the porch."

He took up the thick Sunday paper and went out to the porch. Drawing a rocking chair into the sunny place, he sat down.

Then, he took out of his pocket the magnifying glass which she had often seen in his room.

"Now, look here, Betty," said her father. He threw a spot of focused sunlight on one part of the paper. As soon as faint smoke began to come up from the part, he moved his glass away. He then threw a spot of light on another part of the paper. When the same thing began to happen, he moved his glass again to another part.

"You see nothing happens," said her father. "You can get no results. Now, look here, Betty. See what happens."

porch thick rocking sat magnifying focus  
faint smoke nothing result

results → 結果



keeps doing → ずっと続ける

This time he did not move his glass. He kept throwing a bright beam of light on one part of the paper.

The part of the paper began to turn brown and give out smoke. Very soon there was a tiny hole. The tiny hole grew larger till it was as large as a pea.

"You see what has happened," said her father. "Don't look on it as an experiment in natural science. Try to find out what lesson it teaches you."

"I think this is the lesson, Daddy," said Betty. "We can't succeed in anything if we do not focus our efforts on it."

"That's it," replied her father. "Once you begin a piece of work, keep at it till you have finished it. It's no good to leave it only half done."

kept beam pea experiment natural try effort replied

look on it  
→ 見る  
→ 見る

turn brown → 茶色になる  
smoke → 煙を出す  
hole → 穴

Betty went back to the work which she had left only half done, and did not stop till it was all finished.

FOR STUDY

1. a. I saw a friend of mine. I had not seen him for a long time.
- b. Her father took out a magnifying glass. Betty had often seen it in his room.
2. It is no good to leave a work only half done.
3. focus our efforts on it look on it as..... give out smoke

QUESTIONS TO BETTY

1. What were you told by your father to do?
2. Why did you stop your work?
3. After lunch, did your father take out a camera or a magnifying glass?
4. What lesson did the experiment teach you?

grew grew grown  
threw thrown  
try to find

LESSON 11 (Eleven)

A BIRTHDAY PRESENT

It was a few days before Jack's birthday.

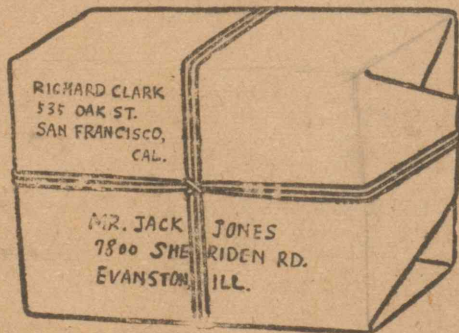
When he came home from school, his mother said to him that a package had come to him by mail that morning.

"Can you guess who has sent you the package?" asked Mrs. Jones.

"Uncle George," said Jack at once, for Uncle George had given him some beautiful French books for his birthday last year. His mother said nothing. Taking out a package from a closet, she handed it to her son. It was about eighteen inches by two feet.

"You didn't guess right," she said, smiling. It was addressed as follows:

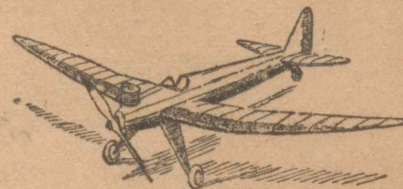
Mr. Jack Jones  
7800 Sheriden Rd.  
Evanston, Ill.



package mail guess closet address Sheriden  
Rd. = Road Evanston Ill. = Illinois

The return address was :

Richard Clark  
535 Oak Street  
San Francisco, Cal.



"Why, it's from Granddad to me," cried Jack. He opened the package. Out came the most beautiful model plane that he had ever seen. It was a model of a large plane with a shining body, wings, propellers and everything.

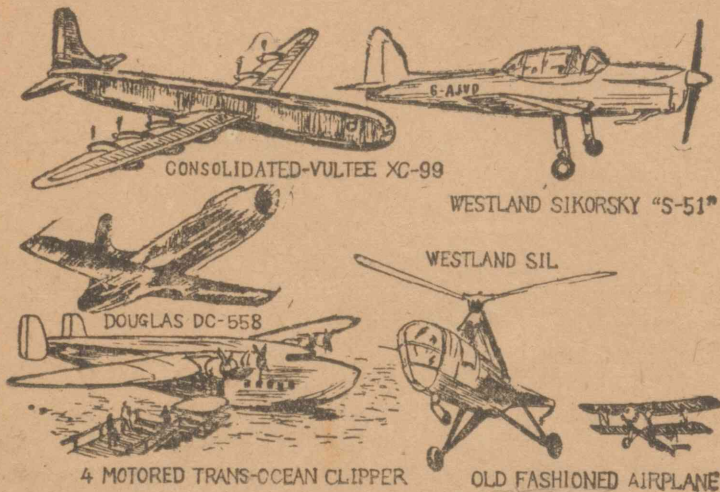
"Wonderful! Wonderful!" he went on saying.

On the top of the plane, there was a piece of paper. On it was written:

To Jack,  
Many Happy Returns of the Day!  
From Granddad Dick

In the box Jack also found a number of pictures of American planes. The following pictures are some of them:

Richard Clark San Francisco Cal. = California  
granddad model body wing propeller  
wonderful box



FOR STUDY

1. a. This is the best picture that I have ever seen.
- b. That was the best picture that I had ever seen.
2. a. Uncle sent him a beautiful book.
- b. Mother gave him an apple.
3. The package was one foot by two feet
4. on the top of            at the bottom of

QUESTIONS TO JACK

1. Who sent you a package?
2. What was in it?
3. Where does your grandfather live?
4. What was written on the piece of paper which you found on top of the model plane?

bottom

LESSON 12 (Twelve)

A LETTER OF THANKS

7800 Sheriden Rd.

Evanston, Ill.

Oct. 18, 1949

Dear Granddad,

What a wonderful present! I had never seen such a nice model plane anywhere.

How did you guess that I wanted a model plane more than anything else for my birthday? Mother says she did not tell you that I had been asking for one, so you must have read my mind.

You can't imagine how proud I was this morning when I showed it to my friends. They all said what a wonderful grandfather I have.

Your loving grandson,

Jack

proud

FOR STUDY

1. a. He *has been* living in Tokyo for ten years.
- b. He said, "I *have been* living in Tokyo for ten years."
- c. He said that he *had been* living in Tokyo for ten years.
2. a. You *must have* read my mind.
- b. He *must have* written this letter.

QUESTIONS TO JACK

1. Did you write a letter of thanks to your uncle or your grandfather?
2. Had you been asking for a model plane or a radio set?
3. Are you proud of your model plane?
4. What did your friends say when you showed the model plane to them?

call to - 呼ぶ  
 on - 訪問する  
 at - 支那

UNIT IV: THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS

(REVIEW A)

LESSON 13 (Thirteen)

AUNT FROM NEW YORK

I. A TELEGRAM ARRIVES.

When Betty came home one day in November, Mrs. Smith called to her, "Oh, Betty!" Waving a yellow sheet of paper in her hand, Mrs. Smith said, "Here's a pleasant surprise for you."

"What's happened?" asked Betty.

"This telegram has just come. Read it."

Betty took the telegram.

Here it is:

ARRIVE THIS AFTERNOON.

JULIA.

thanksgiving review telegram arrive waving  
 yellow pleasant Julia

just -> 今 来た

**WESTERN UNION**

1801

<p><small>CLASS OF SERVICE</small></p> <p><small>This is a full-rate telegram or cablegram unless the special character is provided by a visible symbol above or preceding the address.</small></p>	<p><small>SYMBOLS</small></p> <p><small>DL = Day Letter</small></p> <p><small>NT = Night Telegram</small></p> <p><small>LT = Letter Telegram</small></p> <p><small>MT = Cable Message Telegram</small></p>	<p><small>OFFICERS</small></p> <p><small>B. B. WHITE</small> PRESIDENT</p> <p><small>WINNOMBS CARTON</small> CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD</p> <p><small>J. C. WILLEVER</small> FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT</p>
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The following shows in the date line on telegrams and day letters in STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt in STANDARD TIME at point of origin.

BP 507 10=NEW YORK NY NOV 27 1949 NOV 27 AM 9 13

MR CHARLES SMITH=  
1728 LUNT AVE=CHICAGO ILL=  
ARRIVE THIS AFTERNOON=  
JULIA.

"How wonderful, Mother!" said Betty.  
"Aunt Julia is coming from New York this afternoon."

Mother: She's coming for Thanksgiving Day.

Betty: Yes, I'll meet her at the station when she comes. Oh, but the telegram doesn't say what time her train will arrive here.

Mother: That's what I've been thinking about.

Betty: Perhaps she did not look up the time, as she is always very busy.

Mother: Maybe.

Betty: Anyway, she'll come by an express

maybe                  anyway

that > what  
which

look up the time.  
handled it in

train, I'm sure. How about asking Union Station about it?

Mother: Good. Will you do that, if you are not too busy?

Betty: Sure. But I don't know the number of the station.

"All right, I'll look it up," said Mrs. Smith, taking up the phone directory.

II. BETTY TELEPHONES.

After looking in the phone directory for about a minute, Mrs. Smith said, "Betty, call CANAL 7400 (seven, four, O, O); that's Union Station."



"Thanks, Mother," said Betty, as she took the receiver off.

union phone directory telephone CANAL receiver

on → 入る  
off → 切る

"Oh, Betty," said Mrs. Smith. "I think you had better have a piece of paper and a pencil at hand. You'd better take notes, because there are several trains from New York."

"A good idea, Mother," said Betty, taking a piece of paper and a pencil. She took the receiver off again and turned the dial. While she was doing that, Mrs. Smith turned off the radio so that Betty could hear better.

Betty: Hello, is this Union Station? ...

Will you please tell me what time the afternoon trains arrive from New York?

Answer: The next train arrives at 3:30.

Later (ones) come at 4:50, 6:40, 8:20 and 10:30.

Betty: Which is an express?

Answer: The 4:50. The others are locals.

Betty: Thank you.

When she hung up the receiver and turned around, Mrs. Smith had gone out of the room.

dial      local      hung

As soon as she came back, Betty said, "Mother, the express arrives at 4:50."

"I see," said Mrs. Smith. "I expect Julia will come on that train."

FOR STUDY

- 1. a. What time will **she** arrive?
- b. The telegram does not say what time **she** will arrive.
- c. Where is **she** going?
- d. Do you know where **she** is going?
- 2. a. You'd better do it at once.
- b. You'd better take a bus.
- 3. maybe      sure  
   turn off the radio      turn on the light  
   take the receiver off      turn the dial  
   hang up the receiver      I'm sure.

QUESTIONS TO BETTY

- 1. Did you get a letter or a telegram?
- 2. Who sent you the telegram?
- 3. Who called Union Station, you or your mother?
- 4. Did your mother turn off the radio?
- 5. Why did she turn it off?

LESSON 14 (Fourteen)

THANKSGIVING DINNER



It was six o'clock on Thanksgiving Day, the last Thursday in November. Aunt Julia, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Jane, Emily, and Betty entered the dining room.

"Oh, what a splendid turkey!" cried Aunt Julia, looking at the table.

The table was almost overflowing with a great many kinds of delicious food. A big brown roast turkey lay in a dish in the middle of the table. Around the dish there

o'clock enter splendid turkey overflow  
delicious food roast dish

were plates of pumpkin-pie, golden corn, green peas, mashed potato, pudding, oranges and nuts.

"Now, Julia, you take this seat," said Mr. Smith, offering the seat nearest to the fireplace.

When all had taken their seats, Mr. Smith gave the blessing:

"We thank thee, our Father, for this food and for all good things with which thou hast blessed us. Amen!"\*

Then he took up a big knife and began to cut up the roast turkey.

QUESTIONS TO BETTY

1. What were there on the dinner table?
2. Which seat did Aunt Julia take?
3. What did your father say before he took up a knife?
4. Who cut up the turkey, your mother or your father?



\* "We thank you, our Father, for this food and for all good things with which you have blessed us. Amen!"

plate golden corn mash potato pudding  
seat offer blessing bless Amen

*thou thy thee  
you your you*

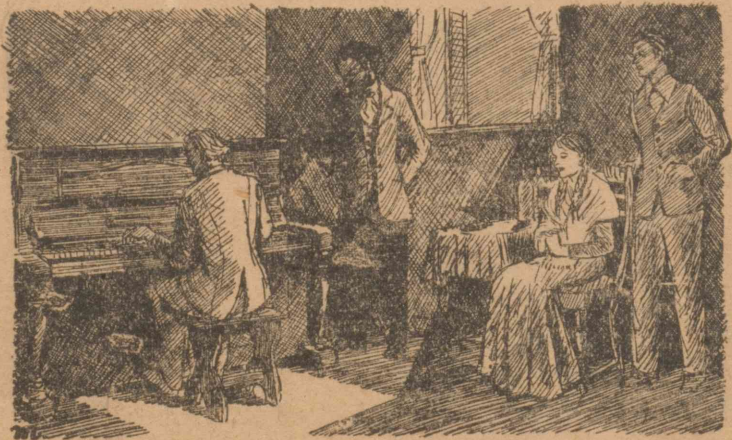
*the lay table  
the lay laid lunch*

LESSON 15 (Fifteen)

THE CHRISTMAS PLAY

Christmas was near at hand. The pupils were busy preparing their Christmas entertainments. Some of them were practising the chorus of a Christmas carol in the music room.

"Won't you take part in our Christmas play?" said Jack to Fred, when he was playing the piano. "Betty, Teddy and I are thinking of playing a drama for Christmas. But we need an actor who plays the piano, because it is a story about Beethoven. Can



entertainment chorus carol drama actor Beethoven

you play his *Moonlight Sonata*?"

"Yes," said Fred, "I think I can."

"Good," cried Jack. "Then we can stage the drama, if you join us."

"But do you want me to play the part of Beethoven?... Oh, no, I can't do that."

"Just try, anyway," said Jack. "It is a short and simple play with only four characters. If you play the part of Beethoven, Teddy will act as Beethoven's friend. Betty is to be the blind girl, and I am to be the shoemaker."

"But you know I have never taken part in a play, Jack. Besides, I haven't the nerve."

"Oh, take it easy," said Jack. "It is not difficult at all. And I think it is very effective, with a great deal of Beethoven's beautiful music. At first we thought of using a phonograph. But a phonograph record is not so good as real music."

moonlight sonata stage character blind  
nerve effective phonograph record

*Courage* 勇氣  
*Beethoven* 貝多芬  
*record* 唱片



"Well," said Fred after a while. "Let me read the play before I make up my mind. If it is so simple as you say, I'll try."

"Thank you, Fred. Thank you," cried Jack. "Betty and Teddy will be glad to hear that. Thank you."

FOR STUDY

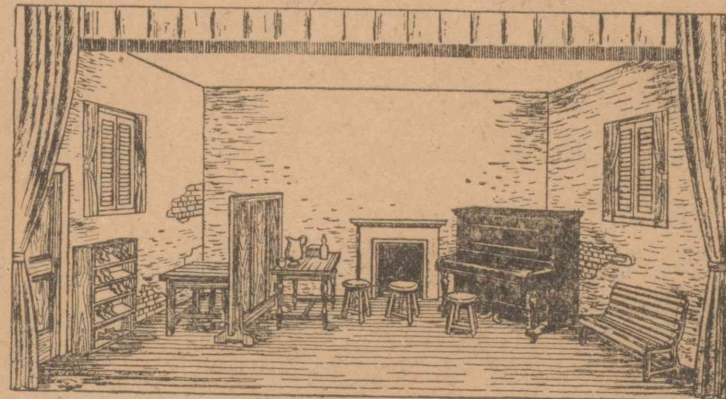
1. a. I am *thinking of going* to Europe.  
b. Are you *thinking of spending* the weekend there?
2. a. I want you *to meet* my friend.  
b. Do you want me *to do* that?
3. a. Betty *is to be* the blind girl.  
b. We *are to go* by the 3:20 p.m. train.
4. Take it easy.  
I haven't the nerve.

QUESTIONS TO JACK

1. What are you thinking of playing for Christmas?
2. Do you want Fred to take part in the play?
3. Why do you ask him to join you?
4. What part are you going to play yourself?

LESSON 16 (Sixteen)

THE MOONLIGHT SONATA



Characters: Beethoven  
His Friend  
A Shoemaker  
His Sister

Place: A narrow street in Vienna, in 18—

(The stage is divided by a curtain into two parts: the street and the shoemaker's shop.)

SCENE I. *Out in the street. A moonlight night in winter. Beethoven is taking a walk with his friend. The sound of a piano is heard out of a humble cottage. Beethoven suddenly stops.*

narrow Vienna divide humble cottage suddenly

*Beethoven:* What! Listen! It is my composition. Just listen! How well it is played!

*Friend:* Yes, indeed. It's very beautiful.

*(They listen. The piano stops suddenly and a young girl's sobbing voice is heard from within.)*

*Girl's Voice:* I can't play any more. It is so beautiful.... I am sorry I cannot play this well.

*Young Man's Voice:* Ah, sister. We are now too poor to enjoy music. What is the good of talking about music? We cannot even pay the rent.

*Girl's Voice:* You are right. But I wish, for once in my life, to go to a concert and hear some really good music.

*Beethoven:* *(To his friend)* Let's go in.

*Friend:* Go in? What for? We are strangers.

*Beethoven:* I will play for her. There is

---

sobbing    within    rent    concert    stranger

feeling—genius—in her playing. I want to play for her. Indeed, I must. She will understand my music.

*(Beethoven puts his hand on the door-knob.)*

\*       \*       \*       \*       \*

SCENE II. *In the shoemaker's shop. A young man is sitting on a bench, mending a shoe. A young girl is leaning sorrowfully on an old-fashioned piano.*

*Beethoven:* *(Opening the door)* Excuse me ...

*Shoemaker:* Good evening, sir.

*Beethoven:* I heard music, and I was tempted to enter, and ...

*Friend:* My friend here is a musician...

*Beethoven:* ...and I overheard something of your talk just now. You wish to hear ... that is ... shall I play for you?

*Shoemaker:* It's very kind of you to say so. But you see our piano is such a poor one, and we have no music.

---

feeling    genius    door-knob    bench    lean    sorrowfully  
old-fashioned    tempt    overheard

*Beethoven:* No music! How, then, does the young lady ...

*(He stops short as he notices that the girl is blind.)*

*Beethoven:* (To the girl) I beg your pardon. I did not know. Then you play by the ear? But you play very well. Where did you learn it?

*Girl:* We lived at Bruhl before, and while there we used to hear a lady practising next door.

*Shoemaker:* And on summer evenings all her windows were open, and we could hear her very well.

*(Without speaking Beethoven takes his seat at the piano and begins to play. The three people sit as if charmed by the music flowing out from the piano. Suddenly the candle flame flickers and goes out. The music stops. Beethoven's friend draws the curtain open and a flood of moonlight streams into the room.)*

---

beg    pardon    ear    Bruhl    charm    candle  
         flame    flicker    flood    stream

*Beethoven is lost in thought.)*

*Girl:* Wonderful! Who ... what are you, sir?

*(Beethoven makes no answer and begins to play his sonata, the same tune that the girl played.)*

*Shoemaker & Girl:* (Together) You are Mr. Beethoven! Are you not?

*(Beethoven pauses and nods.)*

*Girl:* Please play for us once more. Only once more.

*Beethoven:* (Looking up at the moon) I will improvise a sonata to this moonlight. *(He begins to play.)*

*(A sad, lovely music rises and fills the room like the calm moonlight. Then follows a wild, quick passage and suddenly ends. And Beethoven calmly rises and turns to the door.)*

*Beethoven:* Good night!

*Shoemaker:* (Awakened from a dream) Oh, must you go?

*Girl:* Would you come here again, Mr. Beethoven?

---

lost    tune    pause    nod    improvise    sad  
rise    calm    passage    awaken    dream

*Beethoven:* Yes, yes. I will come again and give the young lady some lessons. (*To his friend*) Let's go home in haste. I must write out the sonata tonight while I can yet remember it.

*Friend:* The Moonlight Sonata? (*To the shoemaker and the girl*) Then we must say good-night. Good-bye!

*Shoemaker & Girl:* Good-bye, gentlemen! (*Beethoven and his friend go out into the street.*)

*Shoemaker:* (*Returning to the window and looking up at the moon*) How beautiful ...

*Girl:* (*Going up to the piano, to herself*) The Moonlight Sonata. (*Begins to play a soft, sad music.*)

(CURTAIN)

FOR STUDY

1. What is *the good of reading* such a book?
2. *It is very kind of you to say so.*
3. *I used to hear him singing songs.*
4. *Would you come to see me?*
5. *I beg your pardon.*

tonight      sing      song

UNIT V: WINTER

(REVIEW B)

LESSON 17 (Seventeen)

COUSIN FROM FLORIDA

Cousin Ellen came to Jack's home in Chicago for Christmas vacation. She is the same age as Jack.

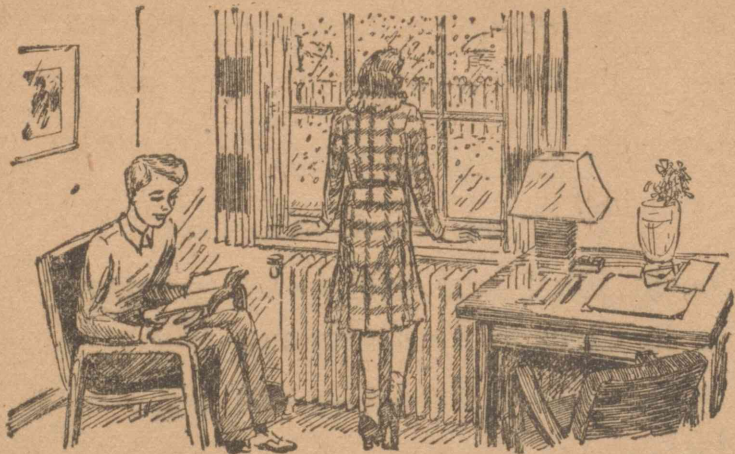


One morning Ellen and Jack were reading books in his room. The day was cold. The sun was hidden behind the clouds. The thermometer was going down. Ellen's home was in Florida, a sunny, warm place down in the South. She had never known such a cold day.

Putting down her book on a sofa, she went to the window.

She was looking up at the dark, gray sky for some time.

Florida    Ellen    hidden    behind    thermometer  
sunny    sofa    dark    gray    sky



Suddenly she saw a little snowflake float softly down to the earth. Then she saw another, and still another. As she had never seen snow except in photos and pictures, Ellen called out to Jack excitedly, "Jack, aren't they snowflakes?"

"What?" said Jack. "Oh! It's beginning to snow."

"I've never seen snow," said Ellen. "We can't see snow in Florida."

"Can't you?" said Jack.

---

snowflake      float      except

Soon it was snowing thick and fast. By three o'clock that afternoon, their garden and the streets had been all covered up with snow. It was half a foot deep.

---

FOR STUDY

1. This box is the same size as that one.
2. Masao's home is in Kyushu, a sunny, warm place *down in the South*.
3. I *saw* petals of the cherry-blossoms *float* softly down to the earth.
4. "I can't go on the picnic," said Chiyoko.  
"Can't you?" asked Masao.

QUESTIONS

1. Where was Ellen's home?
2. Does it snow in Chicago?
3. Does it snow in Florida?
4. Had Ellen seen snow before?

---

size      petal      blossom

LESSON 18 (Eighteen)

RAIN, HAIL, AND SNOW

That evening, after dinner, Jack and Ellen asked Mr. Jones some questions about snow. "Why does it sometimes snow and rain at the same time?" Jack asked. "What is the difference between snow and hail?" said Ellen.

Without answering their questions, Mr. Jones took a book out of his bookcase and handed it to them, saying, "I think you may find answers to your questions in this book, and learn a lot more about snow."

This is what Jack and Ellen learned from the book.

...Sometimes rain and snow fall together. Then the rain has been formed at one temperature, that is, above the freezing point of water. The snow has been formed at another

---

hail	difference	bookcase	form	temperature
	above		freezing	

temperature, that is, below the freezing point of water. The temperature of the air is different at different levels. So it sometimes happens that rain and snow fall at the same time.

...Snow is frozen rain. And hail is frozen rain, too. Snow is water which has been frozen in the form of beautiful flakes. But when the air has a great deal of water in it and the water is very suddenly cooled, small balls of ice form. These are hailstones. Both snow and hail are made of water, but they are different in shape.



...Often we can catch snowflakes in our hands and study them quickly before they melt away. Through a magnifying glass we

---

level	frozen	flake	ice	melt
-------	--------	-------	-----	------

can see that they are made of crystals in beautiful forms. These crystals generally have star-like forms with six sides.



FOR STUDY

1. Without saying "good-bye," he walked out of the room.
2. different                      difference  
    important                     importance  
    independent                 independence
3. that is,                         It happens that...  
    at the same time             in the form of

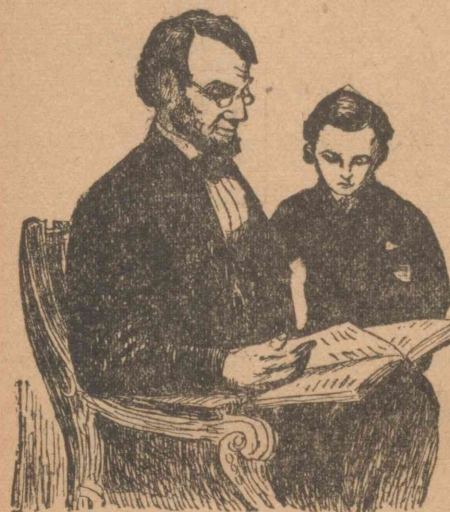
QUESTIONS TO JACK

1. What did your father hand to you when you and Ellen asked him about snow?
2. Have you ever seen rain and snow fall together?
3. Snow crystals have star-like forms.  
    How many sides have they?

crystal    generally    star-like    side

LESSON 19 (Nineteen)

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY



One cold day in February, when all the pupils had taken their seats in the classroom, Mr. Johnson said, "Tomorrow will be February 12. It's Lincoln's Birthday. Now, can anybody

tell us anything about Abraham Lincoln?"

"Oh, yes, I can," said Betty. "Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest men in the history of America. He was the 16th President of the United States and set the slaves free."

"Very good," said Mr. Johnson and he talked to the class as follows:

\*                      \*                      \*

Abraham                      slave

On February 12, 1809, a boy was born in a little cabin in Kentucky. His name was Abraham Lincoln.



His parents were very poor. Their cabin had walls of logs and a roof of boards, with only one room. The room was used as bedroom, sitting room, and kitchen at the same time. There were no chairs in the room, but only some wooden benches. At one side there was a table, and at the other there were beds.

When Abraham was seven years old, they moved to another State. He went to school for only a year. He had no slate, and used a shovel instead of a slate.

He liked to read, but he had only a few books, which he read over and over.

Once Abraham wanted to learn grammar. As he heard of a man who had a grammar,

---

cabin    Kentucky    log    roof    wooden  
slate    instead    grammar

he walked eight miles to him to borrow it.

How eager he was to learn! He learned much more than some boys who had good teachers and plenty of books.

One day he borrowed from a neighbor "A Life of George Washington." That night it rained hard, and the book got wet while he was asleep. When he told the owner that the book had got wet, the owner said, "Never mind. Come to my farm and cut corn for me for three days, and I'll give you the book."

How glad he was when the book became his own!

Afterward he studied law and became a lawyer. In 1860 Lincoln was elected President of the United States. He was one of the greatest presidents of America.

In his famous Gettysburg Address he told his countrymen that they must defend democ-

---

borrow    eager    plenty    neighbor    wet    afterward  
law    lawyer    elect    Gettysburg  
countrymen    defend



racy, the "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

He was President of the United States during the Civil War between the Northern and the Southern states from 1861 to 1865.

During the war our nation was in great danger, and Lincoln saved her by his wisdom and courage.

But he met with a very sad death. A half-mad man shot him while he was seeing a play in a theater in Washington.

People in America all love and honor Lincoln and celebrate his birthday, the twelfth of February.

QUESTIONS

1. What day of February is Lincoln's Day?
2. Was Lincoln the 6th President of the United States?
3. Where was Lincoln born?
4. When "A Life of George Washington" got wet, what did the owner of the book say to Lincoln?
5. When was Lincoln elected President?

---

democracy government civil war Northern Southern  
 nation danger wisdom courage death mad  
 shot theater honor twelfth

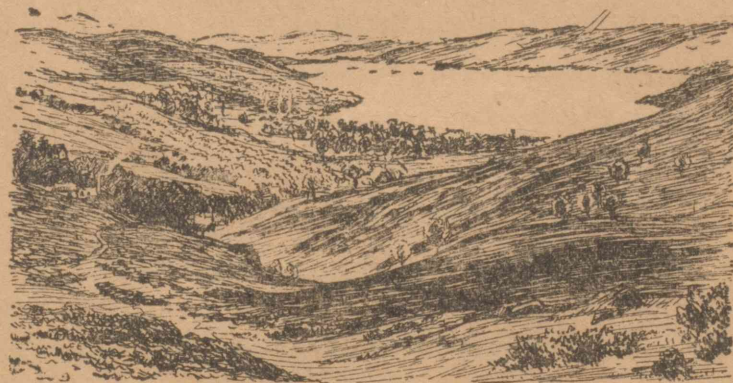
LESSON 20 (Twenty)

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS

My Heart's in the Highlands.

My heart's in the High-lands, my heart is not  
 here; My heart's in the High-lands a-chasing the  
 deer, A-hunt-ing the wild deer and chasing the  
 roe: My heart's in the High-lands, wher-ev-er I go.

— Robert Burns




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heart's=heart is the Highlands=the north-west part  
 of Scotland  
 a-chasing=chasing=running after a-hunting=hunting  
 roe=a small kind of deer

## EXERCISES

### LESSON 1

1. あすは本を持つて来なくてもいいです。
2. 私は手に数冊の本を持つている山田君に会いました。
3. 彼は直径 2 フィートばかりの穴を掘りました。

### LESSON 2

1. 谷さんは英語とフランス語を教える先生です。
2. これは私の父が植えた木です。
3. 私はいろいろの種類の野生の花を家へ持つて帰りました。

### LESSON 3

1. このシャツはもめで、できています。
2. あなたのくつ下は何で、できていますか。
3. もめで、できている物はたくさんあります。

### LESSON 4

1. 父は私にその人の名を知っているかどうかと尋ねました。
2. 彼は私よりもアメリカのことをよく知っています。
3. あなたは皮でできているものを持つていますか。

### LESSON 5

1. 『あれがコンバインです』と、おじは大きな機械を指さしていました。
2. 私は非常に興味をもつてその絵をながめました。
3. 母には読書したり映画をみたりする時間がありません。

### LESSON 6

1. 私たちは庭でおもしろく遊んでいました。
2. あなたはあなたが與えた損害を償わなければなりません。

3. 私は自分があるあなたのご親切に対してどんなに感謝しているかいい表わすことができません。

### LESSON 7

1. シカゴは百年前はさびしい場所でした。
2. ここに百年前のシカゴを示す絵があります。
3. この市は最近百年間に急速に進歩をしました。

### LESSON 8

1. 野球部は校友会に属しています。
2. 新聞部に属している竹田は毎週スポーツ・ニュースを書きます。
3. その日を祝うため校友会では野球の試合 (a baseball game) をおこないます。
4. そのしらせを聞いて生徒は歓声をあげました。

### LESSON 9

1. 動物園へ行く道を教えてください。
2. この通を行つて三番目の四つ辻を左へ曲りなさい。
3. 二番目の四つ辻を右へ曲つて少し行きなさい。そうすると左側に白い建物をみるでしょう。
4. 念のために図をかいてあげよう。
5. 私はきのう水族館へ行きました。私は先週の土曜日にも水族館へ行きました。

### LESSON 10

1. 私はけさ鈴木に会いました。それまで長い間彼に会いませんでした。
2. 父は朝早く外出して、晝飯時まで帰つてきませんでした。
3. 父が帰つたらすぐわれわれは晝飯をたべました。

### LESSON 11

1. これはおじさんから送つてきた小包です。

2. 中に何があるかあてることができますか。
3. だれがあなたにこの本を送ってきたのですか。
4. きこの動物園へ行つてぞうを見ました。そんなに大きなぞうをみたことはありませんでした。

LESSON 12

1. 美しい本をありがとうございました。
2. 私はこんなに美しい本を見たことはありませんでした。
3. けさ小包を開けた時、私がどんなに喜んだかご想像できないでしょう。
4. 私はその本を父母に見せました。
5. 彼らは実に素晴らしい本だといいました。

LESSON 13

1. ただ今父から葉書がきました。
2. 葉書にはいつ父が駅に着くか書いてありません。
3. 父はたぶん普通列車で帰つて来るでしょう。
4. 電話帳を持つてきてください。
5. 私は山田さんの電話番号をしらべます。

LESSON 14

1. 加藤さんがへやにはいつてきて、私に『この席におかけなさい』といいました。
2. たなの上にはいろいろな種類の花びんが置いてありました。
3. へやの真中には大きなテーブルがあつて、テーブルの上にはワシントンの写真が置いてありました。

LESSON 15

1. クリスマスの歌の練習をしましょう。
2. お友だちの中にピアノがひける人はいませんか。

3. この歌は容易だと先生はいわれます。
4. 私はこの歌は、そうやさしいとは思いません。
5. 私にその歌を歌わせてください。あの人にピアノをひかせてください。

LESSON 16

1. これは彼の作文です。何とまあよく書けているのだろう。
2. 私はこんなによく書けないのが残念です。
3. 『あなたはヴァイオリンがおじょうずです。』『ご親切にそういつて頂いてありがとうございます。』
4. 私はいそいで帰らなければなりません。
5. またきて頂けませんか。私たちはもう一度あなたの音楽がききたいのです。

LESSON 17

1. 私は今までにこんな寒い日を知りません。
2. 私が窓から外を見ている時、雪が降りはじめました。
3. その日の夕方までに街路はすっかり雪におおわれました。

LESSON 18

1. どうして雪が降るのですか。
2. あなたの質問の答は、この本の中からみつけなさい。
3. 雪を拡大鏡で見てごらんください。どんな形をしていますか。
4. 雪の結晶は美しい形をしています。

LESSON 19

1. リンカン合衆国第十六代の大統領で、世界史上もつとも偉大な人のひとりです。
2. 彼は少ししか書物を持つていませんでした。しかし彼はそれを繰返して読みました。
3. 彼は熱心に文法を学びました。

### NEW WORDS

<b>A</b>		ball	ボール	[ 6 課]	
above	より上で	[18 課]	barn	なや	[ 5 課]
Abraham	エイブラハム (男の 名)	[19 課]	bat	(野球の)バット	[ 4 課]
acre	エーカー (廣さの單 位・約四反二十四 歩)	[ 5 課]	beam	光線	[10 課]
across	越えて・さしわたし	[1 課]	Beethoven	ベートーヴェン	[15 課]
activities	活動	[ 8 課]	beg	こう	[16 課]
actor	俳優	[15 課]	behind	うしろに	[17 課]
address	あて名	[11 課]	bell	鐘	[ 8 課]
afterward	のちに	[19 課]	belong	属する	[ 1 課]
ahead	前方を	[ 2 課]	below	下に	[ 8 課]
air	空氣	[ 4 課]	belt	バンド	[ 4 課]
airway	航空路	[ 7 課]	bench	ベンチ	[16 課]
(come) along	やつてくる	[ 9 課]	bit	かんだ (bite の過 去)	[ 1 課]
amen	アーメン	[14 課]	block	幾つかのビルディング から成るくかく	[ 9 課]
among	間を	[ 6 課]	(in) bloom	咲いて	[ 6 課]
announcement	発表	[ 8 課]	blossom	(櫻・梅・桃などの)花	[17 課]
anyone	たれか	[ 7 課]	blouse	ブラウス	[ 4 課]
anyway	それはともかく	[13 課]	body	胴体	[11 課]
appear	現われる	[ 6 課]	bold	大胆な	[ 8 課]
aquarium	水族館	[ 9 課]	bookcase	本箱	[18 課]
Aibor (Day)	植樹日 (Arbor は木 を意味するラテン 語)	[ 1 課]	boot	長ぐつ	[ 4 課]
arrive	到着する	[13 課]	borrow	借りる	[19 課]
Astor	アスター(家の姓)	[ 2 課]	botany	植物学	[ 2 課]
awaken	目をさませせる	[16 課]	bottom	底	[11 課]
away	離れて	[ 5 課]	box	箱	[11 課]
<b>B</b>		brave	勇敢な	[ 8 課]	
bag	袋	[ 3 課]	bright	かがやかしい	[ 6 課]
		Bruhl	ブルール (地名)	[16 課]	
		built	建てた (buildの過		

Burns	ベーンズ(家の姓)	[ 7 課]	coast	海岸	[ 8 課]
bus	バス	[ 1 課]	colony	植民地	[ 8 課]
bush	かん木	[ 6 課]	combine	コンバイン (刈取脱 穀機)	[ 5 課]
busy	忙しい	[ 9 課]	concert	音楽会	[16 課]
<b>C</b>		cool	涼しい	[ 2 課]	
cabin	小屋	[19 課]	corn	とうもろこし	[14 課]
Cal.=California	カリフォルニア州	[11 課]	cottage	小さな家	[16 課]
calico	さらさ	[ 3 課]	cotton	綿	[ 3 課]
calm	静かな	[16 課]	countrymen	同國人	[19 課]
camp	キャンプ	[ 9 課]	courage	勇氣	[19 課]
CANAL	運河 (但しここではシ カゴ市の電話局の 名)	[13 課]	courageous	勇敢な	[ 8 課]
candle	ろうそく	[16 課]	cousin	いとこ	[ 5 課]
carelessness	不注意	[ 8 課]	cover	おおう	[ 1 課]
(Christmas) carol	(クリスマス) 奉 祝歌	[15 課]	cow	め牛	[ 4 課]
casualties	死傷者	[ 8 課]	crack	バリン (ガラスなど のこわれる音)	[ 6 課]
catch	キャッチボール	[ 6 課]	crystal	結晶	[18 課]
caught	つかまえた (catch の 過去及過去分詞)	[ 1 課]	<b>D</b>		
cedar	すぎ	[ 1 課]	damage	損害	[ 6 課]
celebrate	祝賀する	[ 8 課]	danger	危険	[19 課]
chance	偶然	[ 2 課]	dark	暗い	[17 課]
character	登場人物	[15 課]	dead	死せる	[ 2 課]
charm	魅する	[16 課]	(a great) deal (of)	沢山の	[ 7 課]
chasing	追いかけてつ	[20 課]	death	死	[19 課]
cheerful	快活な	[ 6 課]	declaration	宣言	[ 8 課]
chorus	合唱	[15 課]	declare	宣言する	[ 8 課]
civil (war)	内乱	[19 課]	deer	しか	[20 課]
Clark	クラーク(家の姓)	[11 課]	defend	守る	[19 課]
closet	押入れ・小べや	[11 課]	delicious	おいしい	[14 課]
clothe	着物を着せる	[ 4 課]	democracy	民主政治	[19 課]
club	クラブ・学友会の 部	[ 8 課]	devote	ささげる	[ 8 課]
			dial	(自動式電話の)廻轉 盤	[13 課]

dictionary	辞書	[4課]	expect	期待する	[8課]
difference	差違	[18課]	experiment	実験	[10課]
different	異なつた	[5課]	express	表わす	[6課]
directory	電話帳	[13課]			
dish	大ざら	[14課]		<b>F</b>	
distance	距離	[5課]	faint	かすかな	[10課]
divide	分ける	[16課]	feeling	感じ	[16課]
door-knob	ドアのひき手	[16課]	fiber	繊維	[3課]
Dora	ドーラ(女の名)	[2課]	fifty	五十	[2課]
drama	芝居	[15課]	firecracker	紙爆筒(かんしゃく)	
dream	夢	[16課]		玉の類)	[8課]
dug	掘つた(digの過去 及過去分詞)	[1課]	flake	片	[18課]
during	間	[7課]	flame	炎	[16課]
			flax	亞麻	[3課]
			flicker	(光や炎などが)ゆれる	[16課]
			float(down)	ひらひら舞いおろる	[17課]
	<b>E</b>		flood	こう水	[16課]
eager	熱心な	[19課]	Florida	フロリダ州	[17課]
ear	耳	[16課]	fly	飛ぶ	[6課]
eat	たべる	[2課]	focus	焦点に集める	[10課]
editor	編集者	[8課]	food	食物	[14課]
effective	効果多き	[15課]	forget	忘れる	[6課]
effort	努力	[10課]	form	形成する	[18課]
elect	選挙する	[19課]	fortune	運	[8課]
elevated	高架式の	[7課]	freezing(point)	氷一点	[18課]
Ellen	エレン(女の名)	[17課]	frighten	おじ氣づかせる	[6課]
empty	からの	[1課]	frozen	凍つた(freezeの過 去分詞)	[18課]
enter	はいる	[14課]	future	未来	[2課]
entertainment	余興	[15課]		<b>G</b>	
entrance	入口	[6課]	gather	集まる	[8課]
Evanston	エヴァンストン(シ カゴの地名)	[11課]	generally	一般に	[18課]
event	事件	[8課]	generosity	寛大さ	[6課]
everybody	だれも	[6課]	genius	天賦の才	[16課]
except	除いて	[17課]	gerund	動名詞	[5課]
exchange	交換する	[7課]			
excited	興奮した	[8課]			

Gettysburg	ゲティズバーグ(ペン シルヴァニア州の 地名、南北戦争古 戦場の一)	[19課]	glance(at)	ちらりと見る	[9課]	hung	掛けた(hangの過去 及過去分詞)	[13課]
goat	ヤギ	[4課]	golden	金色の	[14課]	hunting	狩りをしている	[20課]
govern	治める	[8課]	government	政治	[19課]	hut	小屋	[1課]
gradually	次第に	[7課]	granddad	おじいさん	[11課]		<b>I</b>	
grammar	文法、文法書	[19課]	gray	灰色の	[17課]	ice	氷	[18課]
grew	成長した(growの過 去)	[7課]	guess	当てる	[11課]	I'd=I would	したい	[5課]
grow	生ずる、成長する	[3課]				idea	考	[1課]
hail	あられ	[18課]				Ill.=Illinois	イリノイ州	[11課]
hair	髪	[4課]				imagine	想像する	[7課]
handling	扱うこと	[8課]				important	重要な	[1課]
happen	起こる	[1課]				improvise	即興で作る	[16課]
harbor	港	[7課]				inch	インチ	[2課]
harvest	収穫する	[5課]				independence	独立	[8課]
health	健康	[5課]				independent	独立の	[8課]
heart	心	[20課]				infinitive	不定詞	[5課]
helpful	助けてなる	[4課]				information	情報	[8課]
Henderson	ヘンダソン(家の姓)	[8課]				instead(of)	(の)かわりに	[19課]
hidden	かくれた(hideの過 去分詞)	[17課]					<b>J</b>	
Highlands	スコットランド高地	[20課]				jecket	(背廣などの)うわぎ	[3課]
historical	歴史の	[8課]				Jefferson	ジェファソン(家の 姓)	[8課]
honor	尊敬する	[19課]				Jim	ジム(男の名)	[5課]
however	しかしながら	[8課]				joy	歓喜	[8課]
humble	みすばらしい	[16課]				Julia	ジュリア(女の名)	[13課]
							<b>K</b>	
						kept	続けた(keepの過去 及過去分詞)	[10課]
						Kentucky	ケンタッキー州	[19課]
							<b>L</b>	
						lake	湖	[9課]
						largely	主として	[8課]

laugh	笑う	[ 2 課]	(make up their) minds	決心する	[ 8 課]
law	法律	[19 課]	miss	キャッチしそこなう	[ 6 課]
lawyer	法律家	[19 課]	model	模 型	[11 課]
leader	指導者	[ 8 課]	modern	現代的	[ 5 課]
lean	もたれる	[16 課]	Mom	かあさん	[ 6 課]
leather	かわ	[ 4 課]	moonlight	月 光	[15 課]
lecture	講 義	[ 7 課]	movie	映 画	[ 5 課]
lend	貸 す	[ 9 課]	museum	博物館	[ 5 課]
level	水 準	[18 課]	musician	音楽家	[ 4 課]
light	光	[10 課]			
linen	リンネル	[ 3 課]			
local	(汽車について)各駅 停車の	[13 課]	narrow	狭 い	[16 課]
log	丸 太	[19 課]	nation	國 民	[19 課]
lonely	さびしい	[ 7 課]	natural	自然の	[10 課]
lost	没頭せる、失える(loseの 過去及過去分詞)	[16 課]	Ned	ネッド(男の名)	[ 3 課]
lovely	快 い	[ 6 課]	neighbor	隣 人	[19 課]
			Nelly	ネリ(女の名)	[ 5 課]
			nerve	神経、勇氣	[15 課]
			newspaper	新 聞	[ 8 課]
			nice	結構な	[ 2 課]
			nod	うなずく	[16 課]
mad	狂氣の	[19 課]	northern	北部の	[19 課]
Madison	マディソン (街路 名)	[ 9 課]	nothing	何物も.....しない	[10 課]
machine	機 械	[ 5 課]	notice	掲 示	[ 1 課]
magnifying	拡大する	[10 課]	number	数	[ 7 課]
mail	郵 便	[11 課]	(a) number (of)	いくつかの	[ 7 課]
main	おもな	[ 7 課]	nut	くるみ	[ 1 課]
manufactured	製造した	[ 7 課]	nylon	ナイロン	[ 4 課]
maple	かえで	[ 1 課]			
march	行進する	[ 8 課]			
mash	つぶす	[14 課]			
material	材 料	[ 3 課]			
maybe	そうかも知れない	[13 課]			
melt	とける	[18 課]			
mill	(製糸)工場	[ 3 課]			
million	百 万	[ 7 課]			

N

O

overheard	もれ聞いた	[16 課]	product	生産物	[ 7 課]
owner	所有者	[ 4 課]	progress	進 歩	[ 7 課]
oxen	お牛(ox の複数)	[ 5 課]	pronoun	代名詞	[ 1 課]
			propeller	プロペラ	[11 課]
			proud	自慢せる	[12 課]
			provide	用意する	[ 1 課]
			P.T.A.=Parent-Teacher Association		
				父母と先生の会	[ 1 課]
package	小 包	[11 課]	publish	発行する	[ 8 課]
parachute	落下さん	[ 4 課]	pudding	プディング	[14 課]
parade	行 進	[ 8 課]	pumpkin	かぼちゃ	[ 9 課]
pardon	ゆるし	[16 課]	purse	さい布	[ 4 課]
participle	分 詞	[ 5 課]			
passage	章 節	[16 課]			
pause	休止する	[16 課]			
pay	拂 う	[ 6 課]			
pea	えんどう	[10 課]			
pear	な し	[ 1 課]			
petal	花びら	[17 課]			
Philadelphia	フィラデルフィア (ペ ンシルヴァニア州の 大都市)	[ 8 課]			
phone	電 話	[13 課]			
phonograph	蓄音機	[15 課]			
photo	写 真	[ 7 課]			
picnic	ピクニック	[ 2 課]			
pinned	ピンでとめた	[ 7 課]			
plate	さ ら	[14 課]			
pleasant	氣持よい	[13 課]			
plenty (of)	たくさん	[19 課]			
plow	す き	[ 5 課]			
politely	ていねいに	[ 9 課]			
population	人 口	[ 7 課]			
porch	ヴェランダ	[10 課]			
possible	可能な	[ 8 課]			
potato	ばれいしょ	[14 課]			
prepare	起草する、 準備する	[ 8 課]			
primitive	原始的な	[ 5 課]			

P

Q

R

product	生産物	[ 7 課]	railroad	鉄 道	[ 7 課]
progress	進 歩	[ 7 課]	raise	あげる	[ 7 課]
pronoun	代名詞	[ 1 課]	ran	走つた(runの過去)	[ 5 課]
propeller	プロペラ	[11 課]	rang	鳴つた(ringの過 去)	[ 8 課]
proud	自慢せる	[12 課]	rapid	急速な	[ 7 課]
provide	用意する	[ 1 課]	rayon	レイヨン	[ 4 課]
P.T.A.=Parent-Teacher Association			Rd.=Road	道	[11 課]
			reap	刈り取る	[ 5 課]
publish	発行する	[ 8 課]	receiver	受話機	[13 課]
pudding	プディング	[14 課]	record	レコード	[15 課]
pumpkin	かぼちゃ	[ 9 課]	relative	関係の	[ 1 課]
purse	さい布	[ 4 課]	rent	家 賃	[16 課]
			replied	答えた	[10 課]
			resolve	決心する	[ 8 課]
			result	成 果	[10 課]
			(in) return (for.....)	.....の返礼とし	
				て	[ 7 課]
			review	復 習	[13 課]

ribbon	リボン	[ 4 課]	silk	絹	[ 4 課]
Richard	リチャード(男の名)	[11 課]	sing	歌う	[16 課]
rise	おこる、生ずる	[16 課]	size	大きさ	[17 課]
rising	起床	[ 5 課]	skin	皮	[ 4 課]
roast	蒸焼の	[14 課]	sky	空	[17 課]
rocking (chair)	搖り(いす)	[10 課]	slate	石板	[19 課]
roe	小じか	[20 課]	slave	奴隸	[19 課]
roof	屋根	[19 課]	sleeping	眠っている	[ 5 課]
row	列	[ 3 課]	slipper	室内ばき用の浅く軽 い短ぐつ、スリッ パー	[ 4 課]
ruler	支配者	[ 8 課]	smiling	微笑しながら	[ 4 課]
<b>S</b>					
sad	悲しい	[16 課]	smoke	煙	[10 課]
salad	サラダ	[ 2 課]	snowflake	雪片	[17 課]
San Francisco	サン・フランシスコ	[11 課]	sobbing	すなりなっている	[16 課]
sat	すわつた (sit の過去 及過去分詞)	[10 課]	social	社会の	[ 7 課]
seaside	海岸	[ 9 課]	sofa	ソファ、長いす	[17 課]
seat	座席	[14 課]	softer	いつそう柔らかい	[ 4 課]
seed	種子	[ 5 課]	somehow	どういふ訳か	[ 6 課]
settle	定住する	[ 7 課]	somewhere	どこかで	[ 6 課]
shade	木陰	[ 2 課]	sonata	ソナタ、奏鳴曲	[15 課]
shame	恥辱	[ 8 課]	song	歌	[16 課]
shape	形	[ 5 課]	sorrowfully	悲しそうに	[16 課]
sheep	羊	[ 3 課]	sound	音	[ 6 課]
Sheriden	シェリデン(町名)	[11 課]	Southern	南部の	[19 課]
shoe	短ぐつ	[ 4 課]	sow	まく	[ 5 課]
shore	岸	[ 9 課]	space	あき地	[ 1 課]
shot	撃つた (shoot の過 去及過去分詞)	[19 課]	sparrow	すずめ	[ 2 課]
shout	叫ぶ	[ 8 課]	special	特別の	[ 2 課]
shovel	シャベル	[ 1 課]	splendid	すばらしい	[14 課]
side	辺	[18 課]	sports	スポーツ	[ 8 課]
sign	掲示	[ 2 課]	(a) spot (of)	一点(の)	[10 課]
signal	(ゴウ・ストップの) 信号	[ 9 課]	(is) spun	紡がれる (spin の過 去及過去分詞)	[ 3 課]
			staff (-members)	編集部員	[ 8 課]
			stage	上演する	[15 課]

staple (fiber)	人造纖維 (いわゆる スフ)	[ 4 課]	staple (fiber)	人造纖維 (いわゆる スフ)	[ 4 課]
star-like	星のような	[18 課]	star-like	星のような	[18 課]
station	駅	[ 9 課]	station	駅	[ 9 課]
steel	鋼鉄	[ 5 課]	steel	鋼鉄	[ 5 課]
step	歩	[ 2 課]	step	歩	[ 2 課]
still	まだ	[ 1 課]	still	まだ	[ 1 課]
stocking	長ぐつ下	[ 3 課]	stocking	長ぐつ下	[ 3 課]
stranger	知合いでない人	[16 課]	stranger	知合いでない人	[16 課]
strawberry	いちご	[ 6 課]	strawberry	いちご	[ 6 課]
stream	流れる	[16 課]	stream	流れる	[16 課]
streetcar	市街電車	[ 7 課]	streetcar	市街電車	[ 7 課]
stronger	いつそう強い	[ 4 課]	stronger	いつそう強い	[ 4 課]
subway	地下鉄	[ 7 課]	subway	地下鉄	[ 7 課]
suddenly	突然に	[16 課]	suddenly	突然に	[16 課]
sunny	日のよく当る	[17 課]	sunny	日のよく当る	[17 課]
support	支持	[ 8 課]	support	支持	[ 8 課]
swallow	つばめ	[ 6 課]	swallow	つばめ	[ 6 課]

**T**

tablecloth	テーブルかけ	[ 3 課]	tablecloth	テーブルかけ	[ 3 課]
task	仕事	[ 9 課]	task	仕事	[ 9 課]
telegram	電報	[13 課]	telegram	電報	[13 課]
temperature	温度	[18 課]	temperature	温度	[18 課]
tempt	誘惑する	[16 課]	tempt	誘惑する	[16 課]
thankful	感謝している	[ 6 課]	thankful	感謝している	[ 6 課]
Thanksgiving (Day)	感謝祭	[13 課]	Thanksgiving (Day)	感謝祭	[13 課]
theater	劇場	[19 課]	theater	劇場	[19 課]
themselves	彼ら自身を	[ 8 課]	themselves	彼ら自身を	[ 8 課]
thermometer	寒暖計	[17 課]	thermometer	寒暖計	[17 課]
thick	厚い	[10 課]	thick	厚い	[10 課]
thirteen	十三	[ 8 課]	thirteen	十三	[ 8 課]
Thomas	トマス(男の名)	[ 8 課]	Thomas	トマス(男の名)	[ 8 課]
thread	糸	[ 3 課]	thread	糸	[ 3 課]
thresh	脱穀する	[ 5 課]	thresh	脱穀する	[ 5 課]
threw	投げた (throw の過 去)	[ 1 課]	threw	投げた (throw の過 去)	[ 1 課]

Union (Station) ユニオン駅 (シカゴ  
に在る駅の名) [13 課]

unjust 公正でない [ 8 課]

**V**

Vienna ウィーン [16 課]  
village 村 [ 7 課]

**W**

war 戦争 [19 課]  
waterway 水路 [ 7 課]  
waving 振りながら [13 課]  
wear 着る [ 3 課]  
weed 草取りをする [10 課]  
weekend 週末 [ 5 課]  
well-known 有名な [ 4 課]  
wet ぬれた [19 課]  
wheat 小麦 [ 5 課]

wherever	どこに.....でも	[20 課]	wool	羊毛	[3 課]
whole	全体の	[4 課]	wore	着ていた、していた (wear の過去)	[4 課]
whom	(who の目的格)	[3 課]	worm	虫	[4 課]
whose	(who の所有格)	[4 課]	worry	心配する	[6 課]
window-pane	窓ガラス	[6 課]	would	(will の過去)	[9 課]
wine	ぶどう酒	[3 課]	(is) woven	織られる (weave の過 去分詞)	[3 課]
wing	翼	[11 課]			
wisdom	賢明さ	[19 課]			
within	内部	[16 課]			
wonderful	すてきな	[11 課]			
wooden	木で造つた	[19 課]	yellow	黄色の	[13 課]

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3RD STEP

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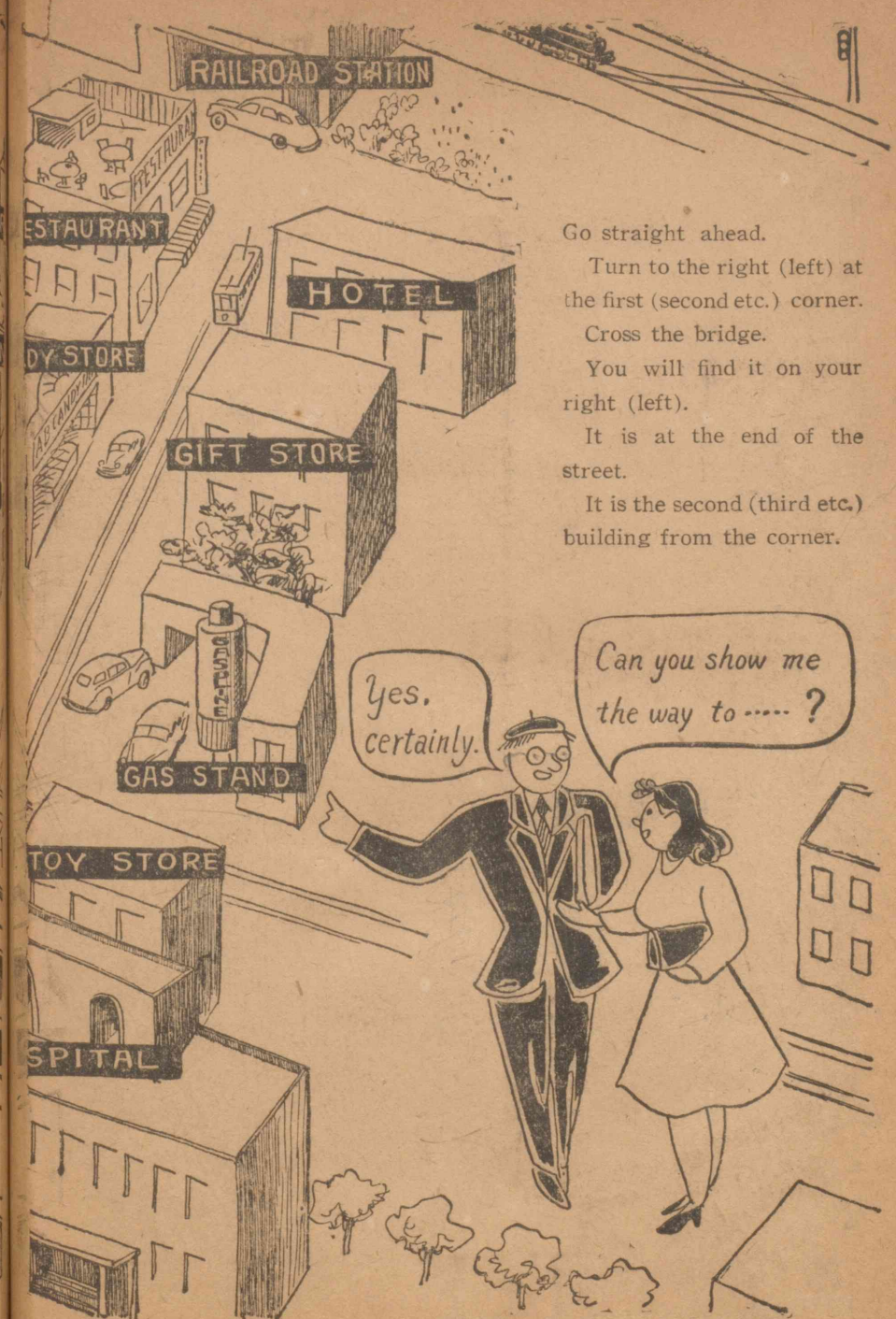
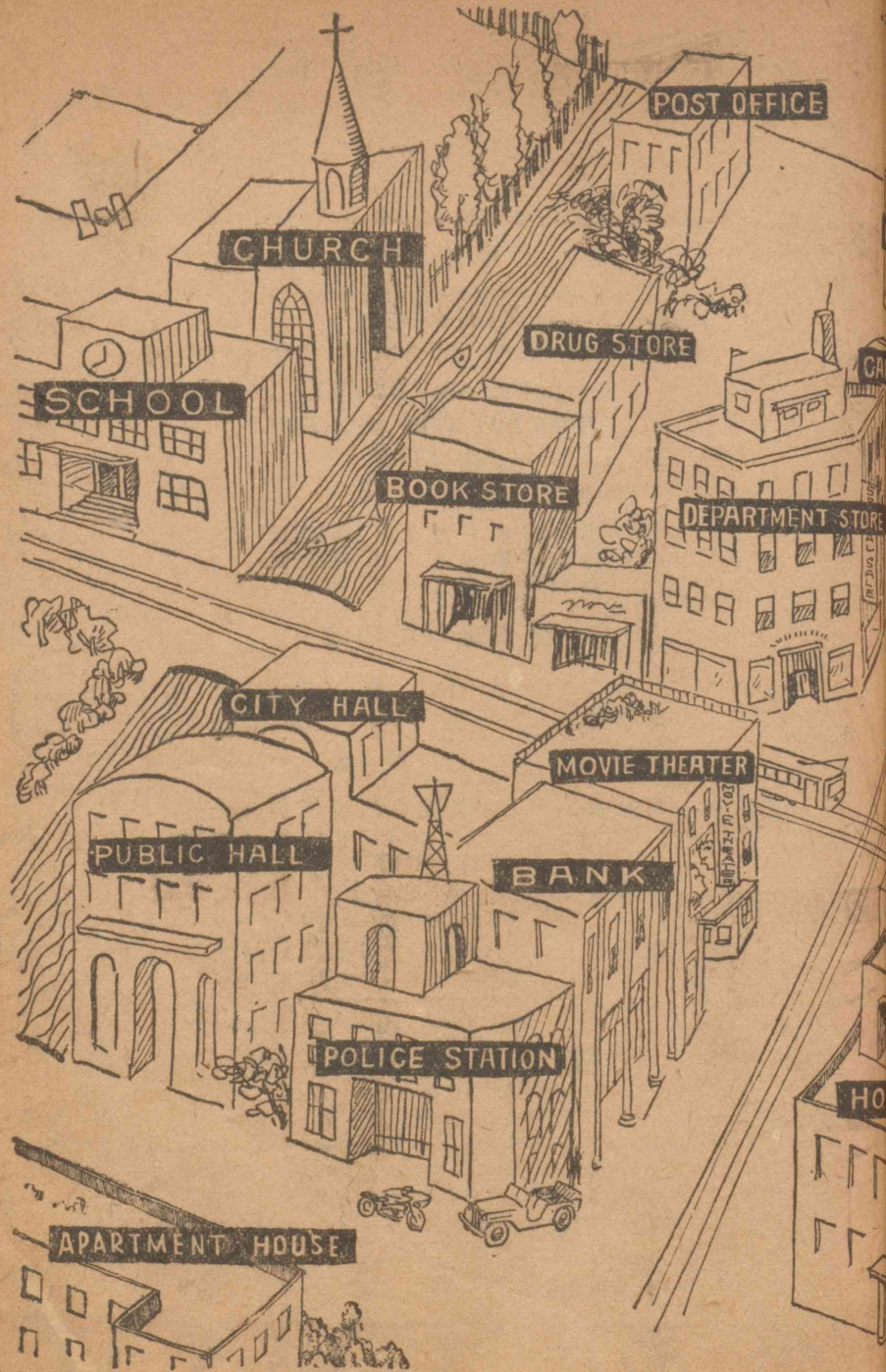
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Go straight ahead.  
 Turn to the right (left) at  
 the first (second etc.) corner.  
 Cross the bridge.  
 You will find it on your  
 right (left).  
 It is at the end of the  
 street.  
 It is the second (third etc.)  
 building from the corner.

Yes, certainly.

Can you show me the way to ..... ?

三年A組

赤坂昌子