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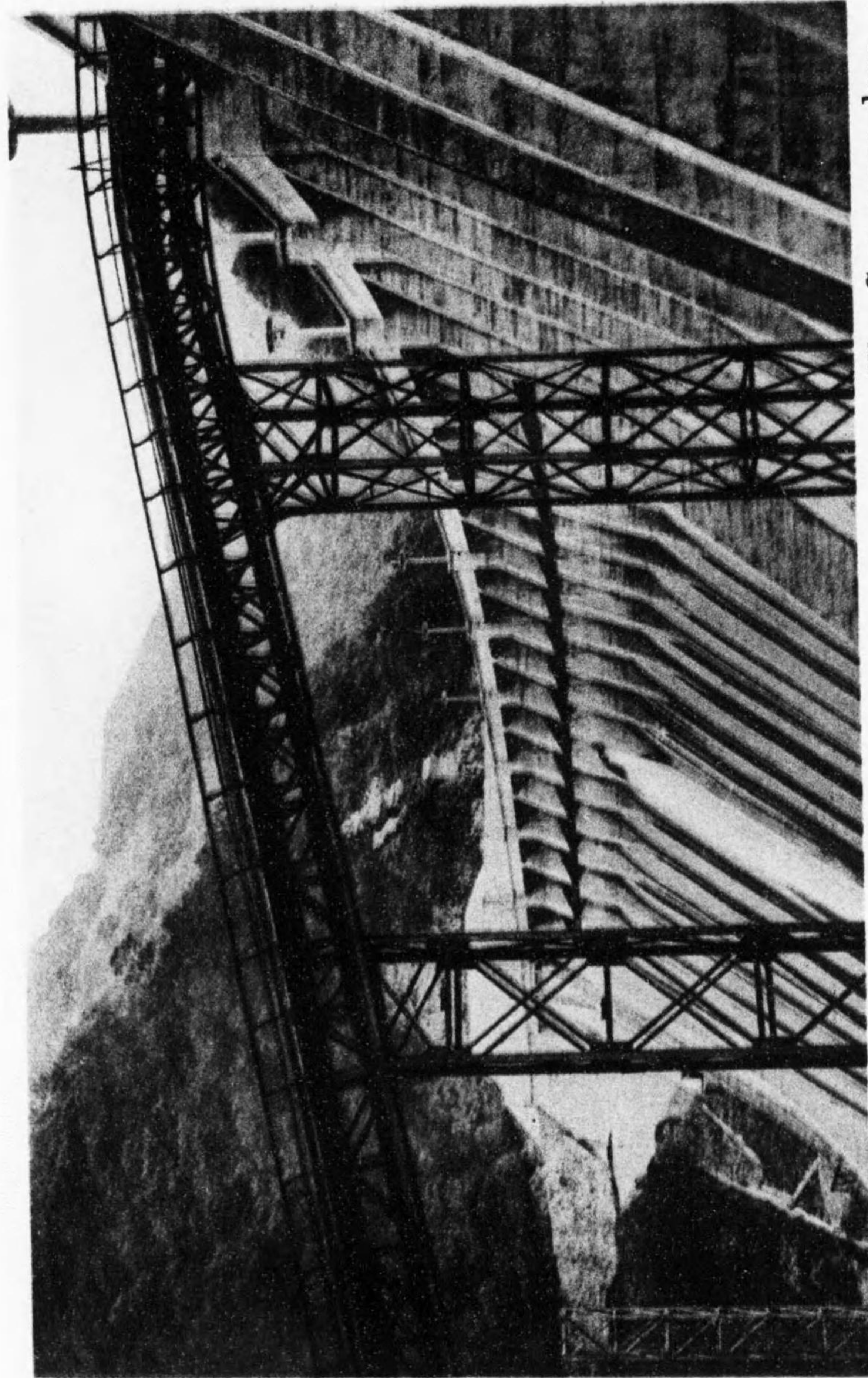
THE
NEW YOUTH TECHNICAL
READERS

BY
MINEITI. MIYATA

2

NIPPON SEINEN KYOIKUKAI

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The Syo-gawa dam

NEW YOUTH TECHNICAL
READERS



NIPPON SEINEN KYOIKUKAI

編纂の趣旨

- (1) 本教科書は工場青年學校及び工業學校用教科書として編纂したものであります。
- (2) 本教科書は二卷よりなり、英語の基礎形を授ける事を主眼としてあります。
- (3) 第一卷は英語の基本知識を授くる事を主眼とし、隨所に工業用語、術語を収めました。
- (4) 第二卷は工業英語を主眼とし、日常生活に必要な英語を出来る丈多く収めました。
- (5) 第一卷第二卷共に附録にも充分力をそゝいで居ります。
- (6) 従つて本教科書は二年制、三年制何れの工場青年學校及工業學校にも使用出来るのであります。
- (7) 本教科書は優等者のみを標準とせず正常者に適應するやうに編纂致しました。
- (8) 全卷教へ易く、學び易く效果的ならしむるため、グレーディングには特に注意を拂ひました。従つて始めから發音の難かしい單語を與へるが如き事を避け、最初は發音容易なる單語を授けて英語の發音に充分習熟せしめ、次第に發音の難かしき工業英語に進むやうに致しました。
- (9) 活用に遠き英語を排し、日常必要な英語に重きを置き常用單語を出来る丈多く収めました。
- (10) 發音教授にも充分の注意を拂ひ、獨特の工夫を凝らし、第一卷の卷頭には、多大の費用を投じて、各音に就ての精密なる發音口形圖を添へ、挿畫を多くしてその習得に便ならしめ、殊に我國學生の混同し易き發音の比較對照にも考慮を拂ひました點は本書の一特色だと存じます。
- (11) 語學教授に肝要な、生徒をして耳、口、眼を併せて用ひさせるといふ方針の下に挿圖を非常に多く収めました。

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- (12) 和文英譯、文法問題等の練習問題を多く加へ、絶えず反覆練習せしむる事によつて基礎知識の確實なる獲得に効果多きやう工夫しました。従つて解釋、作文、文法を併せて習得し得らるゝやうに編纂してあります。
- (13) 教室英語、重要語句、格言、揭示文等を豊富に入れまして、生徒の學習感興を旺盛ならしめ、實用英語の擴充徹底を期する事に留意しました。
- (14) 單語の記憶を便ならしむるため、反覆練習を多からしめ、且つ簡單なるものより複雑なるものに進む漸進的方法を採用しました。
- (15) 附録にも充分力をそゝぎまして、教授時數と進度の都合により附録を教へ或は省く等伸縮自在に致しました。
- (16) 表紙及び扉の表匠圖案は又本書の内容を象徴するものでありまして、本書を一貫する日本精神と工業青年の意氣の表はれとも見る可きものであります。

昭和十三年二月

編者識す

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INTONATION

ðis iz ə buk.	This is a book.
jes it iz.	Yes, it is.
nou it iz nɒt.	No, it is not.
hiə(r) iz ə pen.	Here is a pen.
ai (ə)m ə bɔɪ.	I am a boy.
ai beg jʊə pɑːdn.	I beg your pardon.
oupən ðə dɔː.	Open the door.
dəʊnt menʃən it.	Don't mention it.
(h)wɒt ə kəʊld dei!	What a cold day!
(h)wɛə(r) iz jɔː kæp?	Where is your cap?
iz ðis ə kʌp?	Is this a cup?
iz ðis ə kʌp ɔː(r) ə glɑːs?	Is this a cup or a glass?
dʒu laɪk tiː ɔː kɒfi?	Do you like tea or coffee?
hæv juː ə naɪf?	Have you a knife?

COMPARISON OF SOUNDS

COMPARE

{	ə:	bird	berth (birth)	fur	stir	first
	ɑ:	bard	bath	far	star	fast
{	ɔ:	saw	bought	fork	court	
	ou	so	boat	folk	coat	
{	æ	match	cat	bat	hat	cap
	ʌ	much	cut	but	hut	cup
{	l	lid	lest	lock	load	glass
	r	rid	rest	rock	road	grass
{	s	sick	sink	moss	miss	mouse
	θ	thick	think	moth	myth	mouth
{	s	sin	sea	seat	sip	sake
	ʃ	shin	she	sheet	ship	shake
	θ	thin				

發音規則

規則一 同じ子音を二つ重ねたものは一個として發音する。

【例】 robber [ˈrɒbə], account [əˈkaʊnt], racket [ˈrækit], middle [ˈmɪdl], off [ɔ:f], egg [eg], fell [fel], summer [ˈsʌmə], dinner [ˈdɪnə], apple [ˈæpl], carry [ˈkæri], lesson [ˈlesn], butter [ˈbʌtə]

規則二 語尾の e は發音しない。

【例】 base [beɪs], time [taɪm], house [haʊs], here [hɪə], sure [ʃʊə], there [ðeə], more [mɔ:], give [gɪv], have [hæv], rule [ru:l]

規則三 r は (1) 母音と子音の間, (2) 語尾にある時, (3) e が語尾に来る時は發音しない。

【例】 (1) farm [fɑ:m], serve [sɜ:v], first [fɜ:st], work [wɜ:k], burn [bɜ:n]

(2) car [kɑ:], her [hɜ:], sir [sɜ:], for [fɔ:], fur [fɜ:]

(3) care [kɛə], here [hɪə], fire [ˈfaɪə], more [mɔ:], pure [pjʊə]

規則四 r は次の語が母音で始まる時は發音される。

【例】 father and mother [ˈfɑ:ðər ənd ˈmʌðə]

far away [ˈfɑ:r əˈweɪ]

There are [ðər ɑ:(:)]

規則五 c は e, i, y の前以外には [k] と發音される。

【例】 cow [kau], cake [keɪk], coat [kəʊt], cry [kraɪ], cut [kʌt]

規則六 b は他の子音と結合して語尾にある時は發音せられず。

【例】 climb [klaɪm], doubt [daʊt]

規則七 子音で終る一音節の語の母音は短いのを通則とする。但し例外が少しある。

【例】 cat [kæt], fan [fæn], fat [fæt], what [(h)wɒt], men [men], get [get], ten [ten], tell [tel], it [it], pin [pin], is [iz], this [ðis], not [nɒt], dog [dɒg], stop [stɒp], hot [hɒt], run [rʌn], sun [sʌn], us [ʌs], but [bʌt]

規則八 e で終る一音節の語に於て e の前が子音である時にはその前の母音は長いのが通則である。但し例外あり。

a—e: name [neim], gate [geit], make [meik]

e—e: eve [i:v], mete [mi:t]

i—e: mine [main], time [taim], size [saiz]

o—e: hope [houp], home [houm], note [nout]

u—e: tune [tju:n], tube [tju:b], cube [kju:b]

次の語を比較しなさい:—

hat [hæt], hate [heit]; met [met], mete [mi:t]; pin [pin], pine [pain]; hop [hɒp], hope [houp]

規則九 二音節の語のアクセントが第一音節にあつて、その音節の母音に一つの子音が續く時はその母音は通常長い。

【例】 bacon [béikn], even [i:vn], cider [sáidə], open [óupn], student [stju:dənt]

規則十 動詞や名詞の終りにつける s は (1) 無聲音 (p, t, k, f, θ 等) の次ぎに来る時は [s], (2) 有聲音の次ぎに来る時は [z] と發音す。

【例】 (1) books, cats, looks, gets, ships, months, stops, roofs
(2) dogs, gods, sees, runs, cabs, dolls, sings, gloves, stars, pins, seas, cows

規則十一 -es は s, z, sh [ʃ], ch [tʃ], (d)g [dʒ] の後に來る時は [iz] と發音す。

【例】 classes, races, boxes, roses, dishes, watches, peaches, ages, bridges

其他の -es は (1) 有聲音の次には [z], (2) 無聲音の次には [s] と發音する。

【例】 (1) tubes [tju:bz], tales [teilz], names [neimz], lines [lainz], tires [tʰaiəz], cares [kæəz], lives [laivz], miles [mailz], heroes [hiərouz]

(2) life's [laifs], takes [teiks], pipes [paips]

規則十二 規則動詞の語尾 -ed の e が發音されるのは t, d の次に來る時だけである。

【例】 wanted [wɒntid], ended [endid]

【注意】 發音しない (1) 母音字と (2) 子母音。

(1) heard [hɔ:d], carriage [kæridʒ], friend [frend], lesson [lesn], building [bildiŋ], tongue [tʌŋ]

(2) doubt [daʊt], lamb [læm], handkerchief [hæŋkətʃif], handsome [hænsəm]

gnaw [nɔ:], sign [sain]

eight [eit], though [ðəʊ]

hour [aʊə], John [dʒɒn]

knife [naif], know [nəʊ]

half [hɑ:f], talk [tɔ:k]

autumn [ɔ:təm], hymn [him]

island [aɪlənd]

Christmas [krɪsməs], listen [lɪsn], often [ɔ:fn]

answer [ɑ:nsə], write [raɪt], whole [həʊl]



LESSON 1
THE CAPTAIN

My uncle is a captain.

His name is Jack. His home is by the sea.

He is the captain of a steamer.

It is a very big fine steamer.

He is very proud of it, and loves to

captain ['kæptɪn]

fine [faɪn]

uncle ['ʌŋkl]

Jack [dʒæk]

proud [praʊd]

go out in it.

He makes long voyages in it.

Sometimes he goes as far as India, Africa and Japan.

When he comes back, he brings me many presents from those countries.

He also tells me many things about them.

I want to see strange countries and strange people, too.

But I am too small to go on a long voyage.

Uncle says he is going to take me with

voyage(s) [vɔɪdʒ(ɪz)]	sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz]	India ['ɪndjə]
Africa ['æfrɪkə]	Japan [dʒə'pæn]	back [bæk]
presents ['preznts]	those [ðəʊz]	countries ['kʌntrɪz]
strange [streɪndʒ]	people ['pi:pl]	too [tu:]
small [smɔ:l]	says [sez]	

him when I am a man.

GRAMMAR

(1)

He is **the captain** of a steamer.

Tokyo is **the capital** of Japan.

(2)

He is **going to** take me with him.

I **am going to** read this book.

(3)

He goes **as far as** India.

I am going **as far as** the station.

(4)

I am **too small to** go.

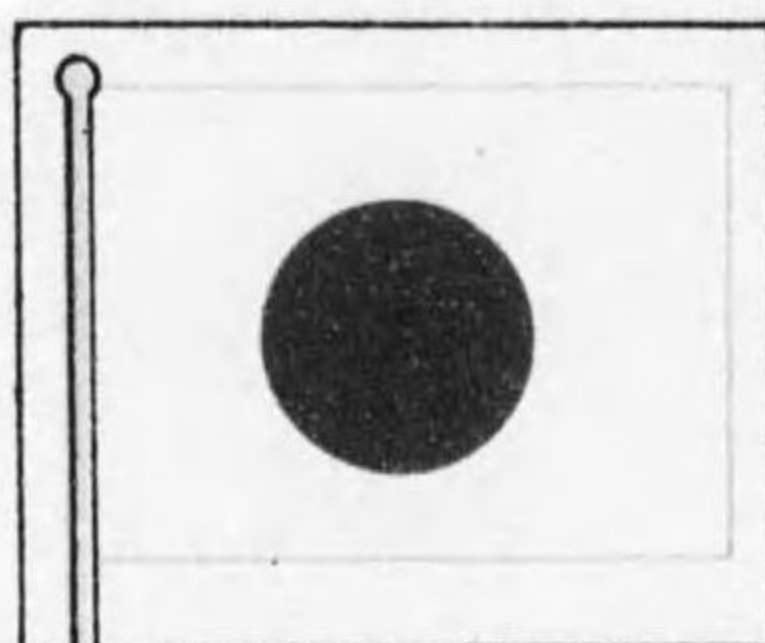
It is **too small to** see.

(5)

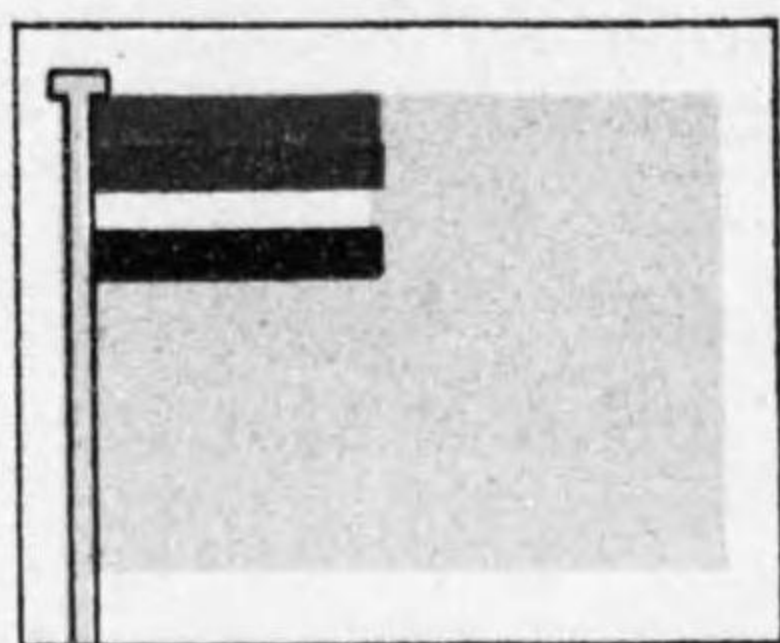
When he comes back, he brings me many presents.

He is going to take me with him **when** I am a man.

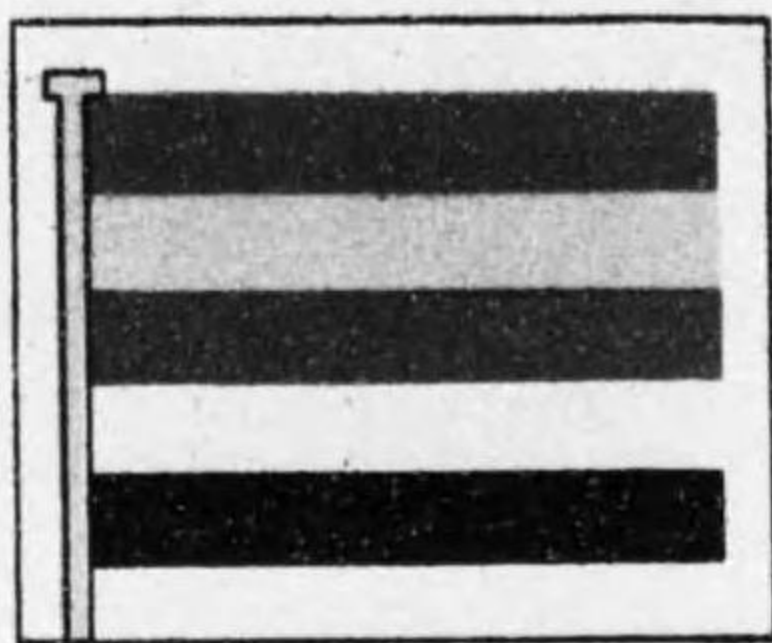
NATIONAL FLAGS



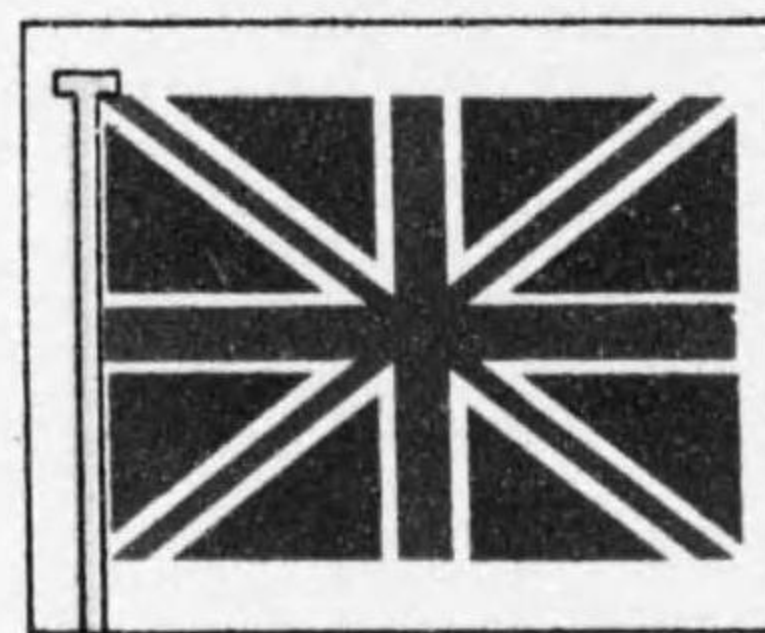
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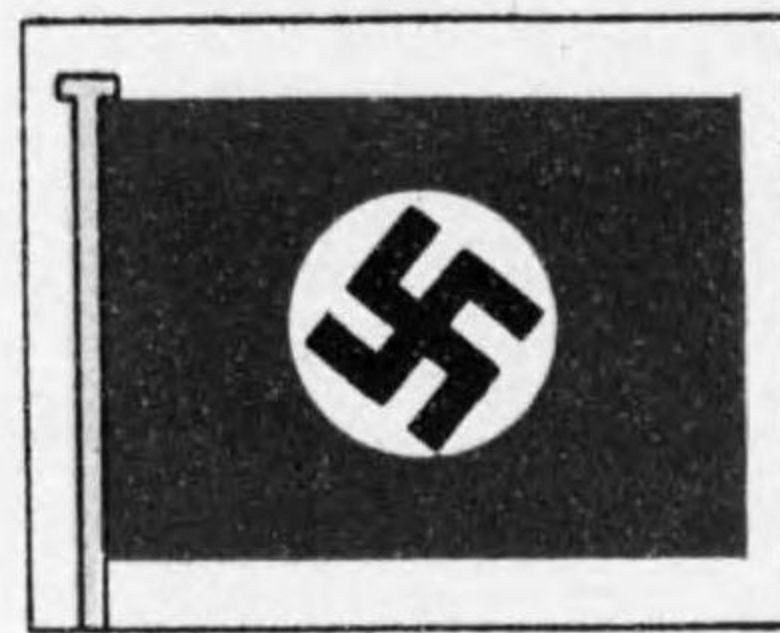
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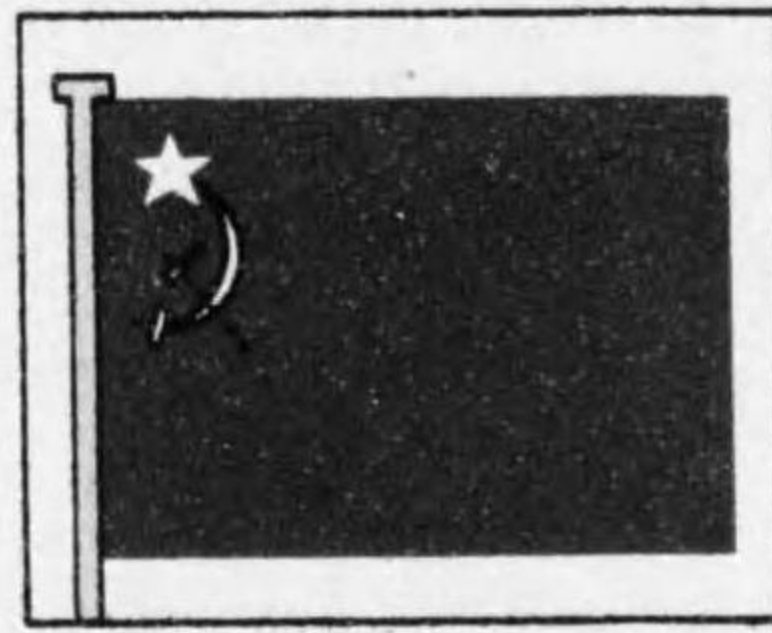
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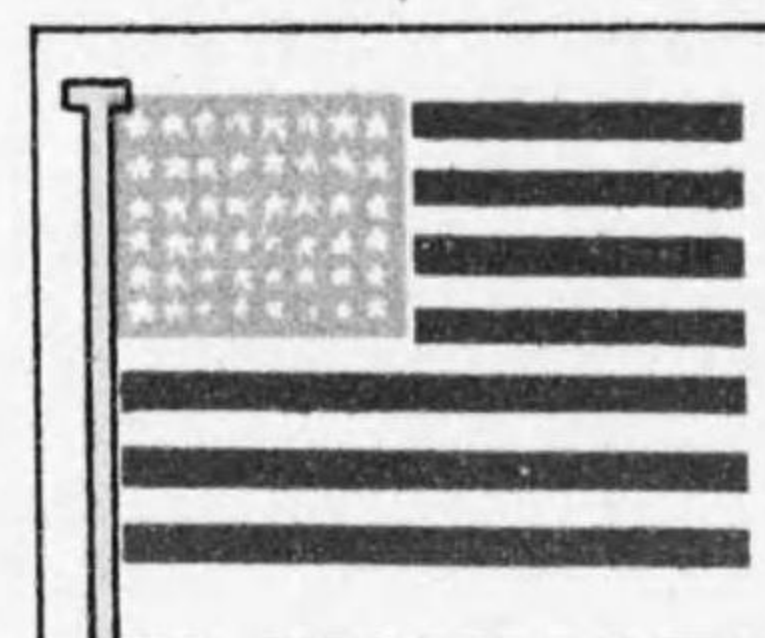
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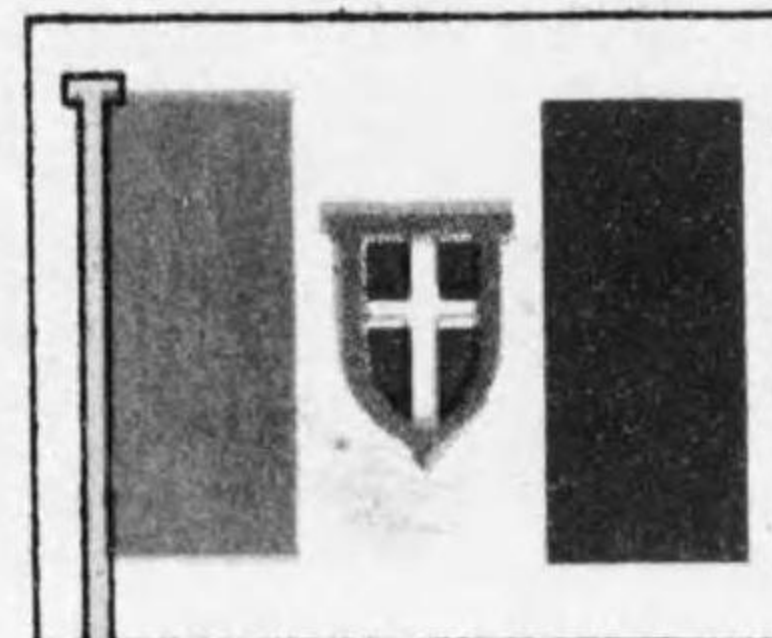
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7



8



9

1. Japan 2. Manchukuo 3. China
4. Great Britain 5. Germany 6. Russia
7. America 8. France 9. Italy

national [næʃnəl]

Manchukuo [mæn'tʃukwou]

Great Britain ['greit 'britən]

Russia ['rʌʃə]

France [frɑ:ns]

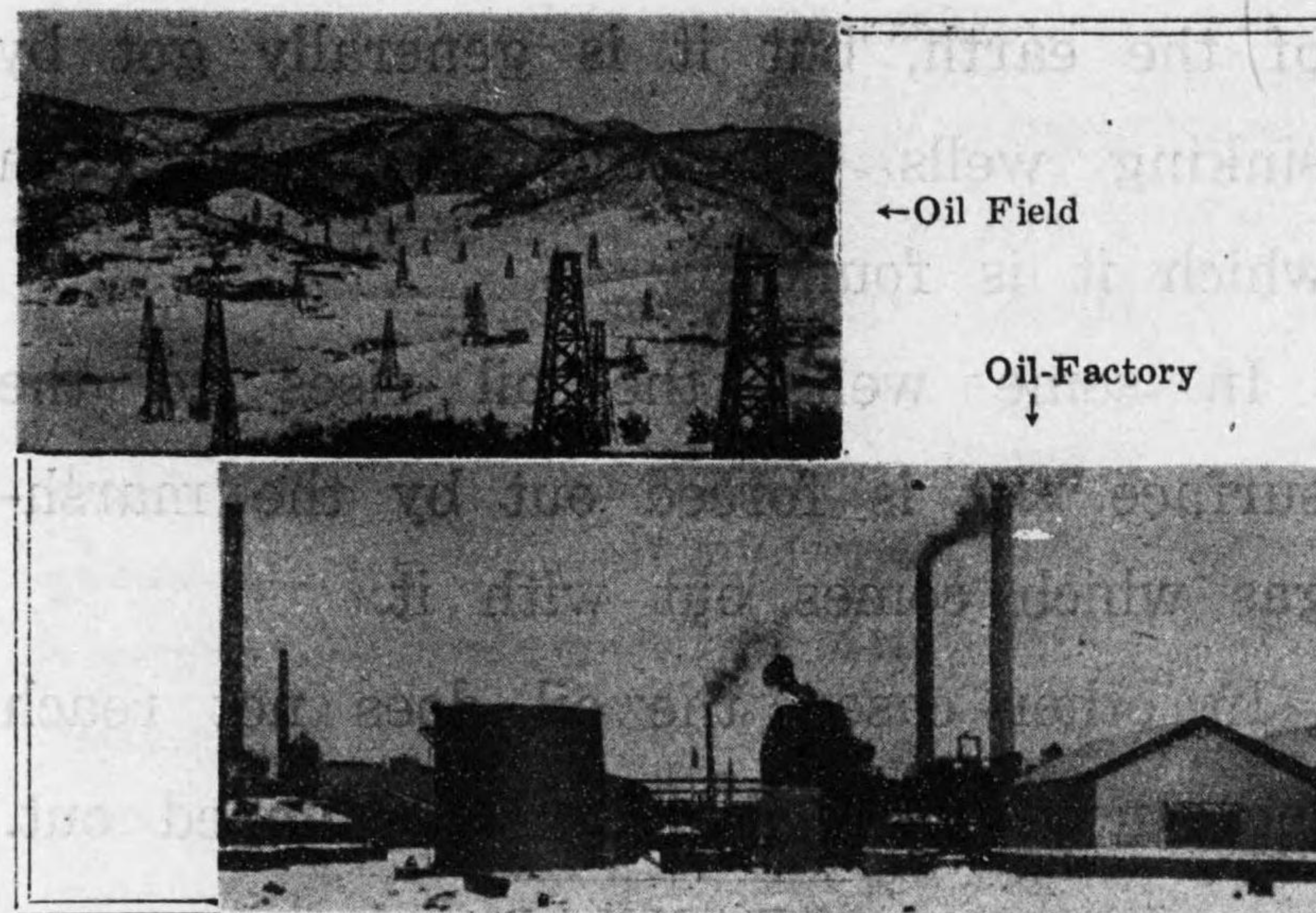
flag(s) [flæg(z)]

China ['tʃainə]

Germany ['dʒɜ:məni]

America [ə'merika]

Italy ['itəli]



LESSON 2

PETROLEUM

Petroleum is very important to industry. It is found in many parts of the world, but not much in Japan.

In some cases, it rises to the surface

petroleum [pi'trouljəm]

industry ['indəstri]

world [wɜ:ld]

important [im'pɔ:tənt]

found [faund]

case(s) ['keis(iz)]

parts [pɑ:ts]

surface ['sɜ:fis]

of the earth, but it is generally got by sinking wells into the rock strata in which it is found.

In some wells, the oil rises to the surface. It is forced out by the marsh-gas which comes out with it.

In other cases, the oil does not reach the surface and it must be pumped out.

GRAMMAR

(1)

The oil must be pumped out.

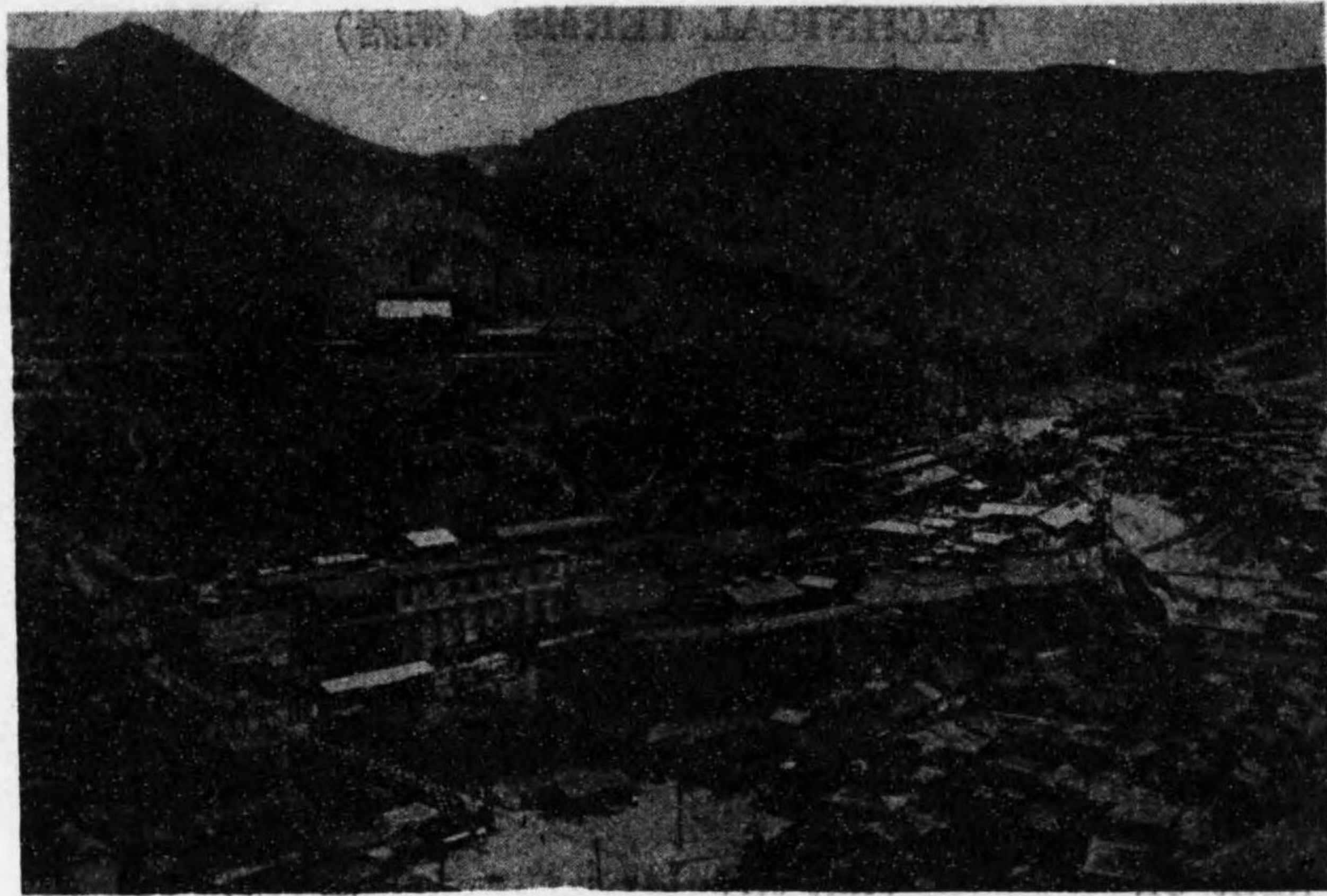
(2)

come	came	come
get	got	got
find	found	found
force	forced	forced
pump	pumped	pumped

earth [e:θ]	generally ['dʒenərəli]	sinking ['sɪŋkɪŋ]
rock [rɒk]	strata ['streɪtə]	oil [ɔɪl]
marsh-gas ['mɑ:ʃgæs]	reach [ri:tʃ]	force(d) [fɔ:s(t)]
		pump(ed) [pʌmp(t)]

TECHNICAL TERMS (術語)

petroleum coke	[pi'trɔʊljəm kɔʊk]	石油 コークス
petroleum ether	[pi'trɔʊljəm 'i:θə]	石油 エーテル
petroleum spirit	[pi'trɔʊljəm 'spɪrɪt]	石油精
petroleum motor	[pi'trɔʊljəm 'məʊtə]	石油發動機
machine oil	[mə'si:n ɔɪl]	機械油
animal oil	['æniməl ɔɪl]	動物油
vegetable oil	['vedʒɪtəbl ɔɪl]	植物油
fatty oil	['fæti ɔɪl]	脂肪油
heavy oil	['hevi ɔɪl]	重油
light oil	[laɪt ɔɪl]	軽油
lamp oil	[læmp ɔɪl]	燈油
volatile oil	['vɒlətaɪl ɔɪl]	揮發油
oil gas	[ɔɪl gæs]	油ガス
oil field	[ɔɪl fi:ld]	油田
oil well	[ɔɪl wel]	油井
oil pump	[ɔɪl pʌmp]	油ポンプ
oil lamp	[ɔɪl læmp]	油燈



Copper-mine

LESSON 3

COPPER

Copper is used for many purposes; boilers, kettles, pans and many other tools, utensils and machines are made of it.

copper ['kɒpə] **mine** [maɪn] **purpose(s)** ['pɜ:pəs(ɪz)]
kettle(s) ['ketl(z)] **pan(s)** [pæn(z)] **tools** [tu:lz]
utensils [ju:'tenslz] **made** [meɪd]

Brass is a compound metal made of copper and another metal called zinc.

Bronze is also a compound metal, made of copper and tin.

We must be very careful when we use copper utensils.

If acid or fruits are put into utensils made of this metal, these vessels must be well cleaned soon after they are used, or a green substance called verdigris is formed on them. It is poisonous. This is why many copper pans are covered with tin.

brass [brɑ:s] **compound** ['kɒmpaʊnd] **another** (ə'nʌðə]
zinc [zɪŋk] **bronze** [brɒnz] **tin** [tɪn] **acid** ['æsɪd]
fruit(s) [fru:t(s)] **these** [ði:z] **vessel(s)** ['vesl(z)]
green [ɡri:n] **substance** ['sʌbstəns] **verdigris** ['vɜ:dɪɡrɪs]
form(ed) [fɔ:m(d)] **poisonous** ['pɔɪznəs] **cover(ed)** [kʌvə(d)]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Brass is a compound metal **made** of copper and zinc.

A green substance **called** verdigris is formed on them.

(2)

Why doesn't he work hard?

This is **why** many copper pans are covered with tin.

(3)

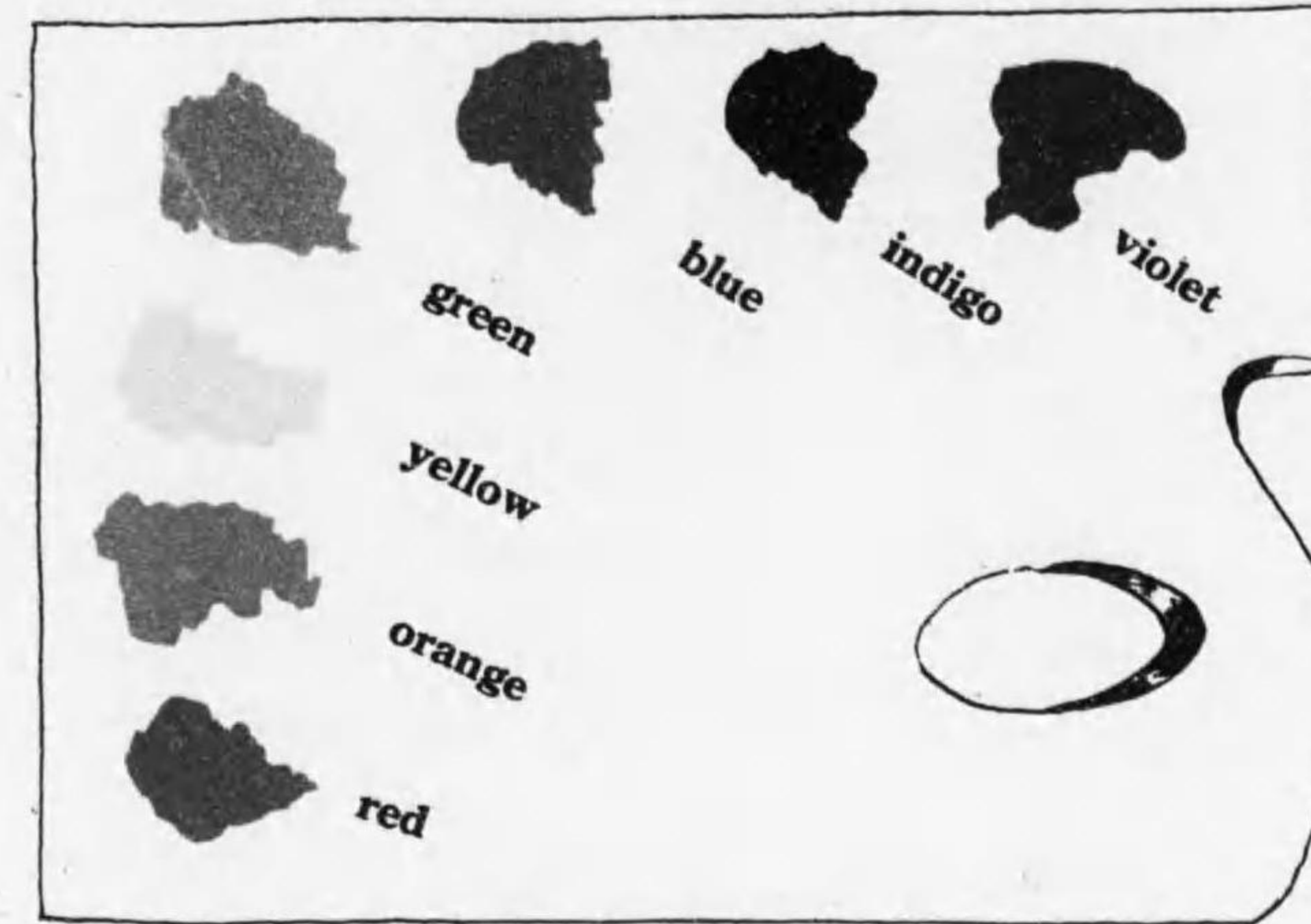
make made made

form formed formed

cover covered covered

use used used

THE SEVEN COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW



METALS

Al. or Almn.	Aluminium	[æljʊ'minjən]	アルミニウム
Ag.	Argentum	['ɑ:dʒentəm]	銀
	(Silver	['silvə])	
Au(r).	Aurum	['ɔ:rəm]	金
	(Gold	[gould])	
Ba.	Barium	['beəriəm]	バリウム
Br.	Brass	[brɑ:s]	真鍮

colour(s) [ˈkʌlə(z)]	rainbow ['reɪnbou]	red [red]
yellow ['jelou]	blue [blu:]	indigo ['ɪndig ou]
	violet ['vaɪəlɪt]	

Bz.	Bronze	[brɒnz]	青銅
Ca.	Calcium	['kælsiəm]	カルシウム
Cop. or Cu.	Cuprum (Copper	['kju:prəm] ['kɒpə])	銅
Fe.	Ferrum (Iron	['ferəm] ['aiən])	鐵
Na.	Natrium	['neitriəm]	ナトリウム
Ni.	Niobium (Nickel	[nai'oubiəm] ['nikl])	ニッケル
Pb.	Plumbum (Lead	['plʌmbəm] [led])	鉛
Pt.	Platinum	['plætɪnəm]	白金
Ra.	Radium	['reidiəm]	ラヂウム
Sn.	Stannum (Tin	['stænəm] [tɪn])	錫
Zn.	Zinc	[zɪŋk]	亜鉛



LESSON 4

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Do you like climbing mountains?

Yes, I am very fond of it.

Does your brother like it, too?

Yes, he does. We climb mountains every summer. We are

mountain ['mauntɪn]

climbing ['klaɪmɪŋ]

pretty good climbers.

Did you ever climb Mt. Huzi?

Yes, we did last summer. We went up that beautiful mountain with some friends. We had a very grand view at the top.

Well, which mountain are you going to climb this summer?

We are going to climb Mt. Sirane with my father, as soon as the summer holidays begin. And next year I shall go camping at Kamikoti with some of my class-mates.

summer ['sʌmə]	pretty ['prɪti]	climber(s) ['klaɪmə(z)]
ever ['evə]	Mt. [maʊnt]	grand [grænd]
top [tɒp]	well [wel]	view [vju:]
		classmate ['kla:smeɪt]

GRAMMAR

Do you like to climb mountains?

I shall go camping at Kamikoti.

I go fishing very often.

Do you go swimming on hot days?

PUBLIC NOTICES

Smoking-Room. 喫煙室

Telegraph-Office. 電報取扱所

Lavatory. 手洗所 (便所)

Toilet. 化粧室, 洗面所

No Smoking. 禁煙

Private. 私室

Fire-Alarm. 火災報知機

Fire-Escape. 非常口

Closed To-day. 本日休業

Close the door after you. 開放無用

smoking-room ['smoukɪŋrʊm]	telegraph-office ['telɪgrɑ:f'ɒfɪs]
lavatory ['lævətəri]	toilet ['tɔɪlɪt]
fire-alarm ['faɪə'la:m]	private ['praɪvɪt]
close(d) [kləʊz(d)]	fire-escape ['faɪə'skeɪp]
door [dɔ:, dɔə]	after ['ɑ:ftə]



Yomei-mon at Nikko

LESSON 5

SCHOOL EXCURSION

On the twenty-first of last month we went on a school excursion to Nikko.

Our train left Ueno at 7.30 a.m.

excursion [iks'kə:ʃən] month [mʌnθ] 7.30 ['sevn'θə:ti]
a.m. ['ei'em]

As I sat near the window, I could see many things on the way.

How fast the trees and houses went by!



↑
A Stamp Affixed in Remembrance of One's Visit to Nikko.

← The Kegon Falls at Nikko.



window ['windou]

could [kud, kəd]

GRAMMAR

(1)

It took *our train* one minute and thirty seconds to cross the iron bridge.

It took *us* a little more than two hours and a half from Ueno to Nikko.

(2)

It was about **three hours'** ride.

It is about **an hour's** drive.

(3)

are.....were come.....came

go.....went hear.....heard

take.....took leave.....left

start.....started stop.....stopped

PUBLIC SIGNS

Druggist 藥種問屋

Physician and Surgeon 内科外科

Apothecary and Pharmacy 藥局

Push 押す Pull 引く

Office Hours : 9 to 11 A.M.—1 to 5 P.M. 執務(診療)

時間午前九時より十一時迄——午後一時より五時迄

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

inst. (=instant) the 5th inst. (=of this month)

ult. (=ultimo) the 6th ult. (=of last month)

prox. (=proximo) the 7th prox. (=of next month)

A.M. } (=ante meridiem) 9 A.M. (=in the morning)

a.m. } (=before noon)

P.M. } (=post meridiem) 2 P.M. (=in the afternoon)

p.m. } (=afternoon)

druggist ['drʌgɪst] physician [fɪ'zɪʃən] surgeon ['sɜ:dʒən]

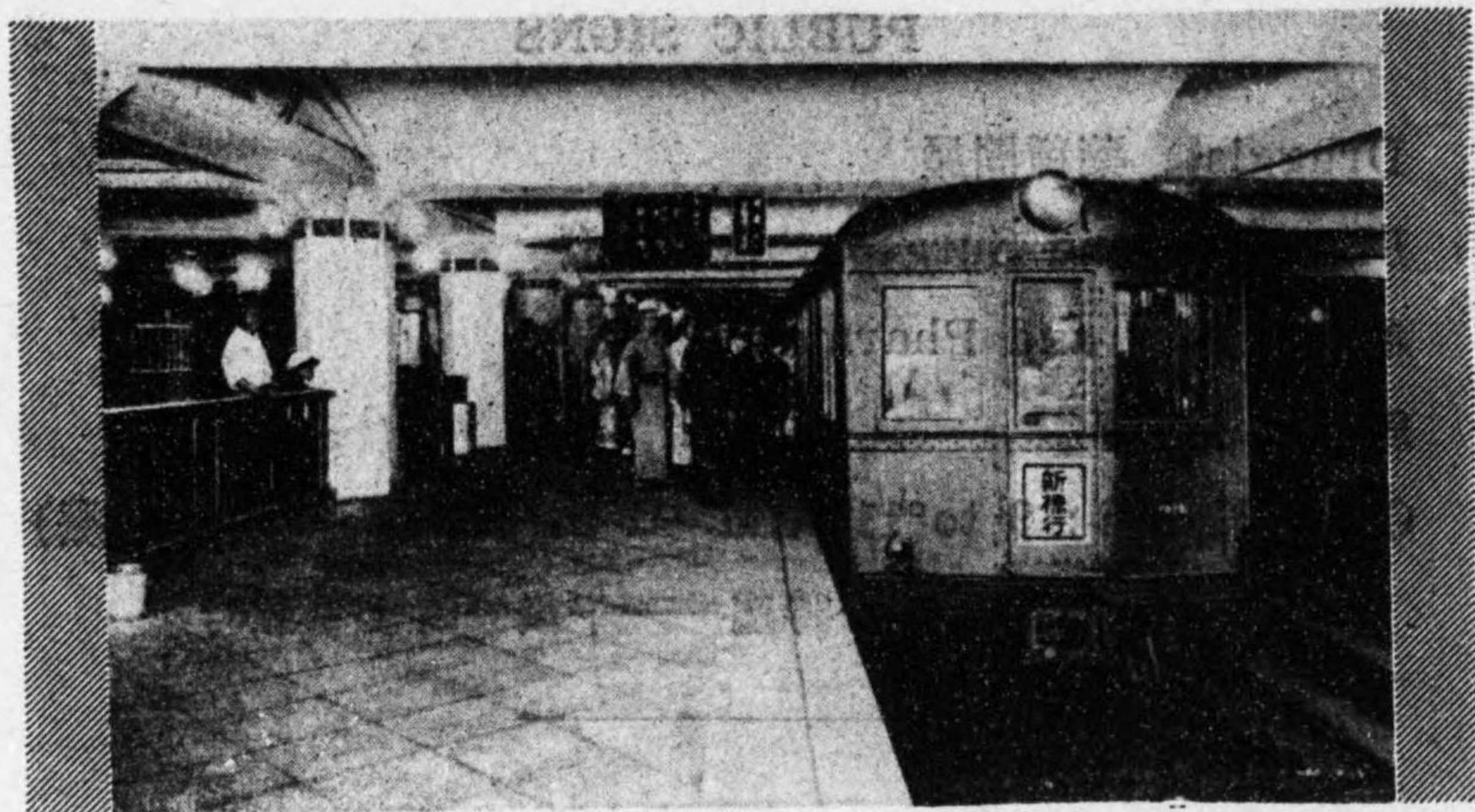
apothecary [ə'pɒθɪkəri] pharmacy ['fɑ:məsi] push [puʃ]

pull [pul] P.M. ['pi'em] common ['kɒmən]

abbreviation(s) [əbri:vi'eɪʃ(z)ən] instant ['ɪnstənt]

ultimo ['ʌltimou]

proximo ['prɒksimou]



Underground Railway

LESSON 6

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

As London streets are narrow and crowded, there are many underground railways one below the other.

They go under the river Thames in

London ['lʌndən] **street(s)** [stri:t(s)] **crowd(ed)** ['kraud(id)]
underground ['ʌndə'graund] **railway** ['reilwei]
below [bi'lou] **Thames** [temz]

many places.

In London the underground is sometimes called the Tube.

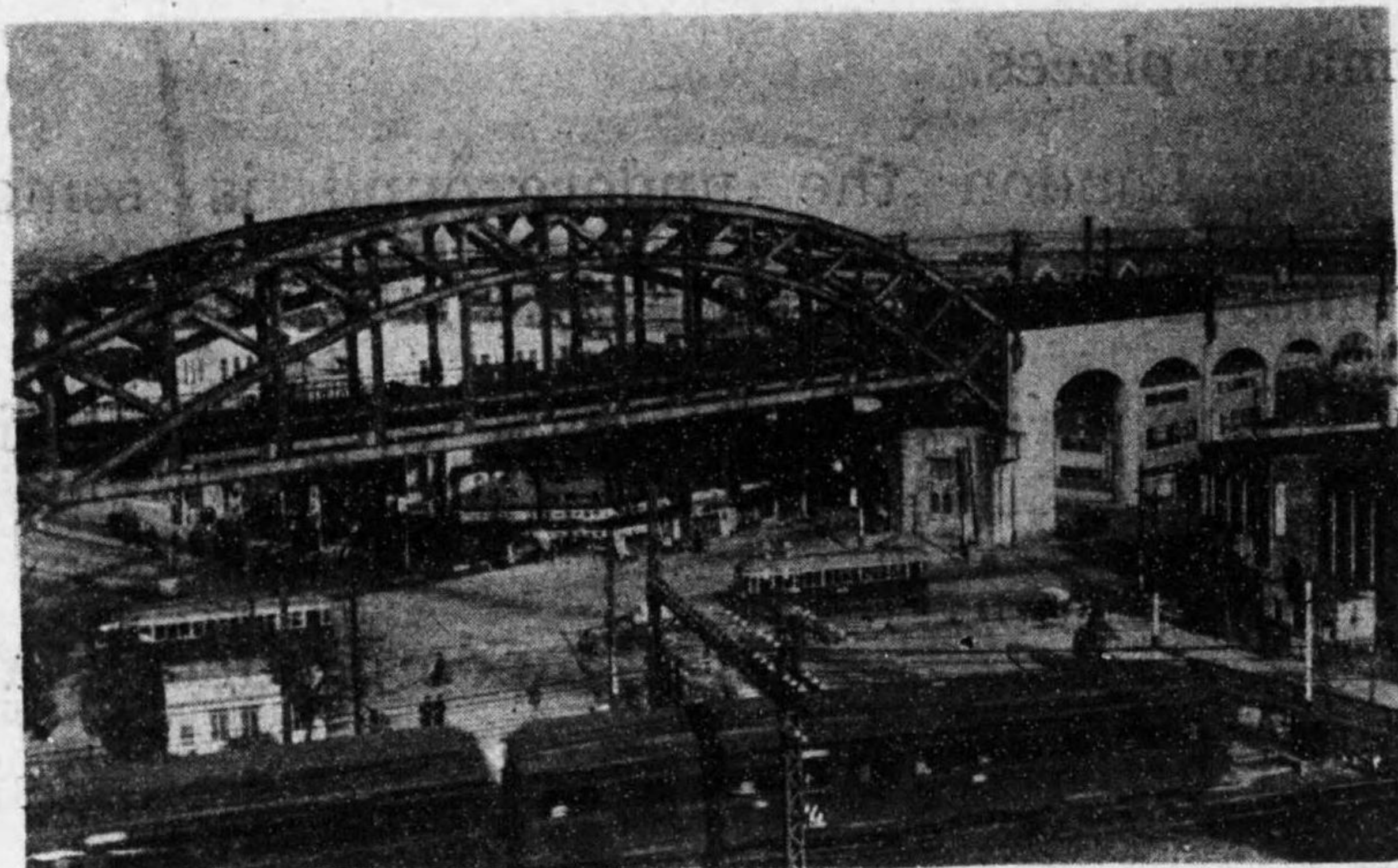
There are undergrounds also in Paris and New York.

In Tokyo the first underground was constructed between Asakusa and Sinbasi. There are several stations along the route and it is about eight kilometers long.

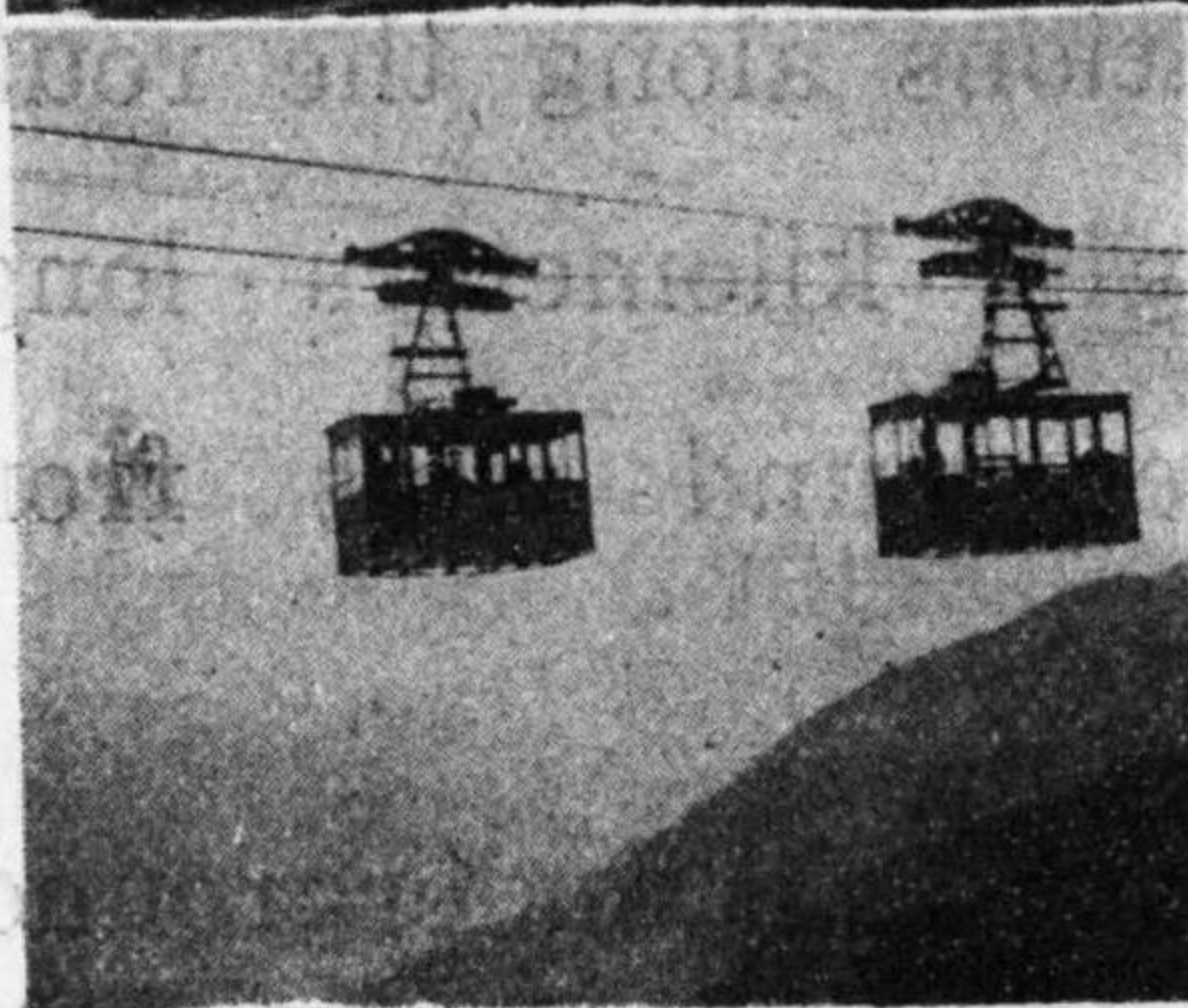
Now another underground runs from Sibuya to Sinbasi.

In Osaka we have also the underground, which will be extended as far as Kobe very soon.

place(s) ['pleis(is)] **Tube** [tju:b] **Paris** ['pæris]
construct(ed) [kən'strakt(id)] **between** [bi'twi:n]
several ['sevrəl] **along** [ə'lɔŋ] **route** [ru:t]
kilometer(s) ['kiləmi:tə(z)] **extend(ed)** [iks'tend(id)]



Elevated Railway

Aerial-cable Way
Aerial Car

GRAMMAR

(1)

It will be extended.

It was extended.

It is extended.

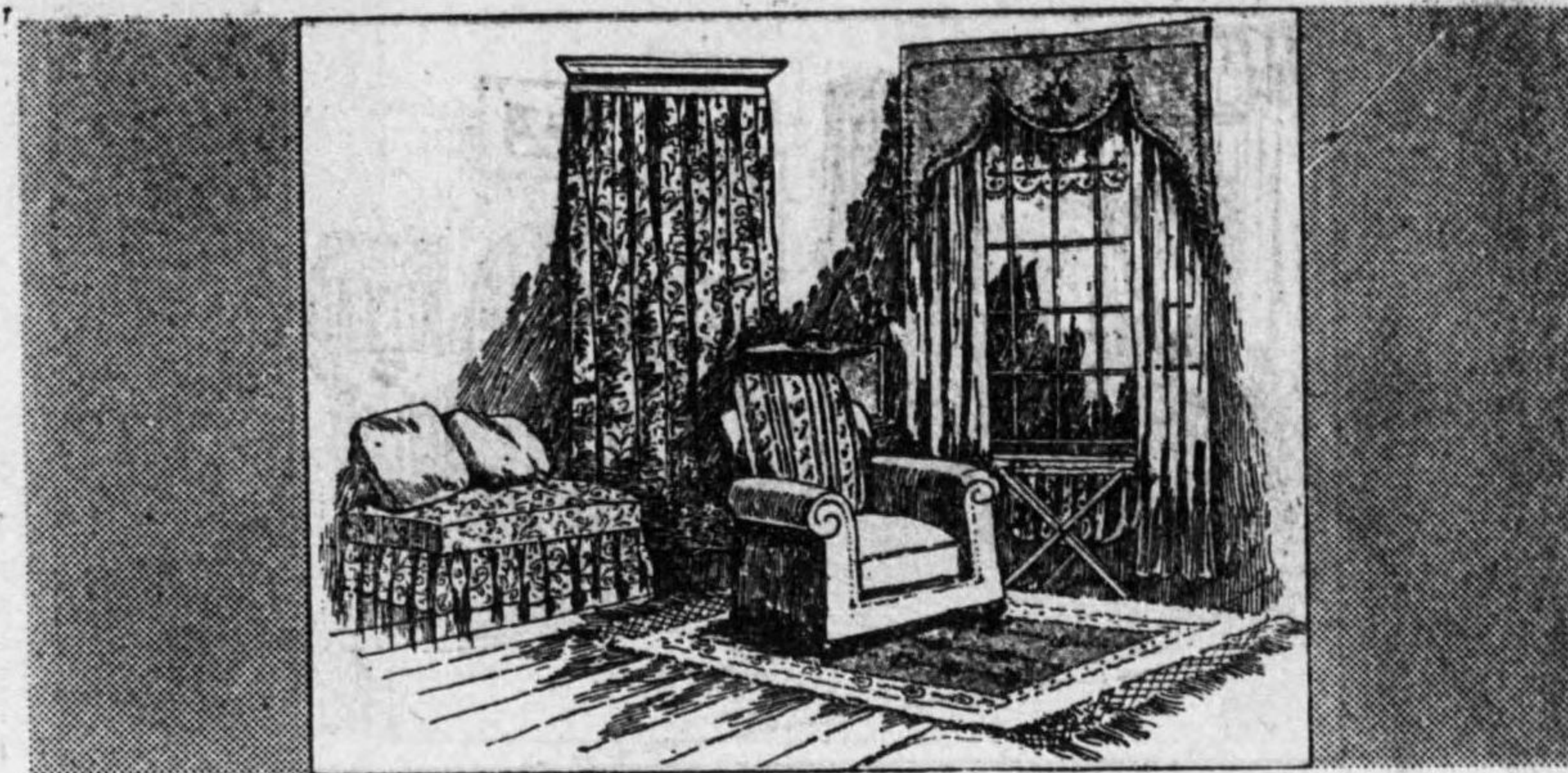
(2)

Which is taller, this building or that?

We have the underground, which will be extended very soon.

This is the book which he gave me.

elevate(d) ['eliveit(id)] aerial ['æəriəl] cable ['keɪbl]



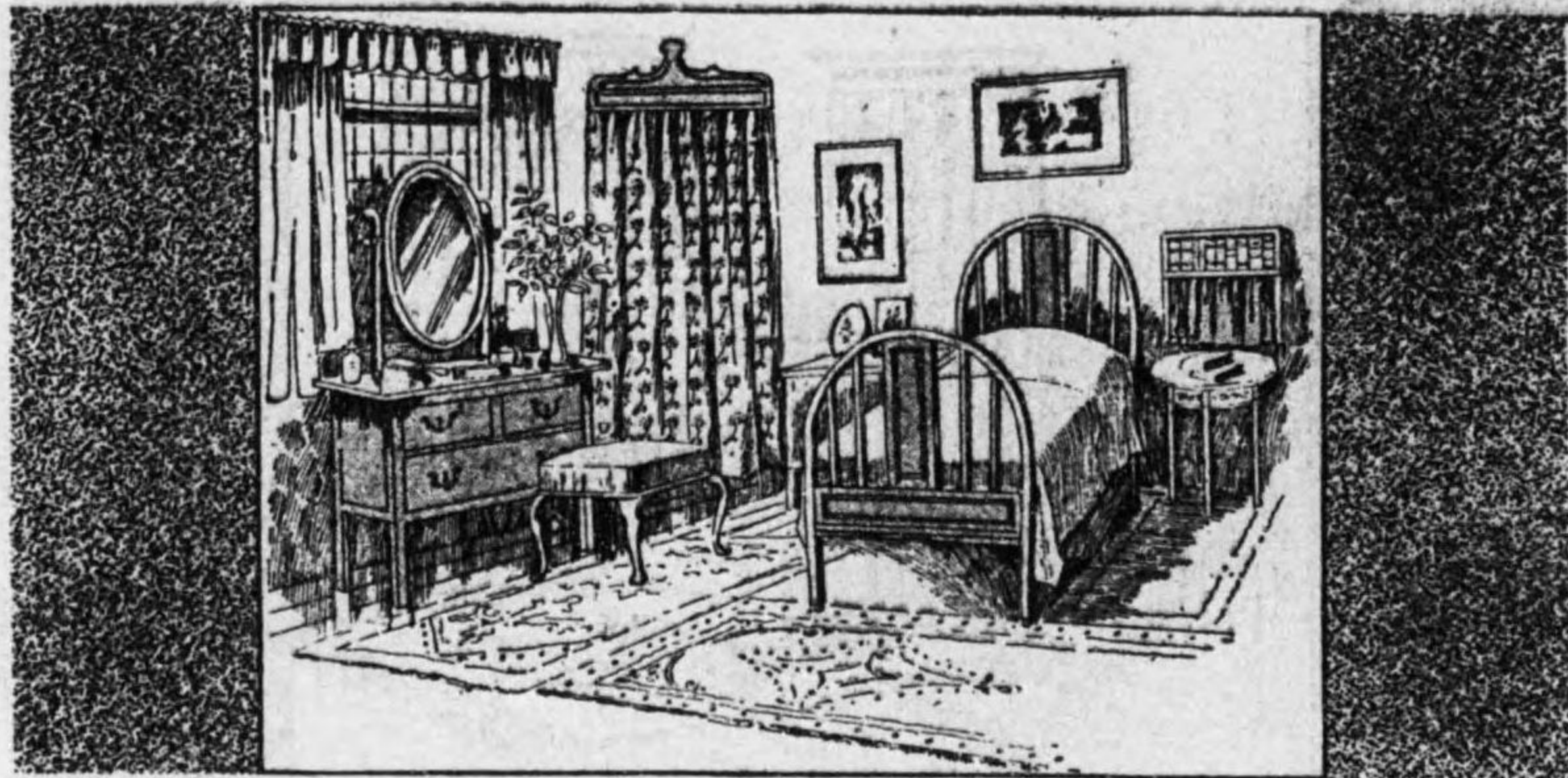
LESSON 7

OUR HOUSE

In our house we have a hall, a drawing-room, a sitting-room, a study, a dining-room, a kitchen, a bathroom and bedrooms.

At the windows curtains are hung.
The floors are covered with rugs or

hall [hɔ:l] drawing-room ['drɔ:ɪŋrʊm] sitting-room ['sɪtɪŋrʊm]
dining-room ['daɪnɪŋrʊm] kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] curtain(s) ['kɜ:tɪn(z)]
hung [hʌŋ] < hang] floor [flɔ:] rug(s) [rʌg(z)]



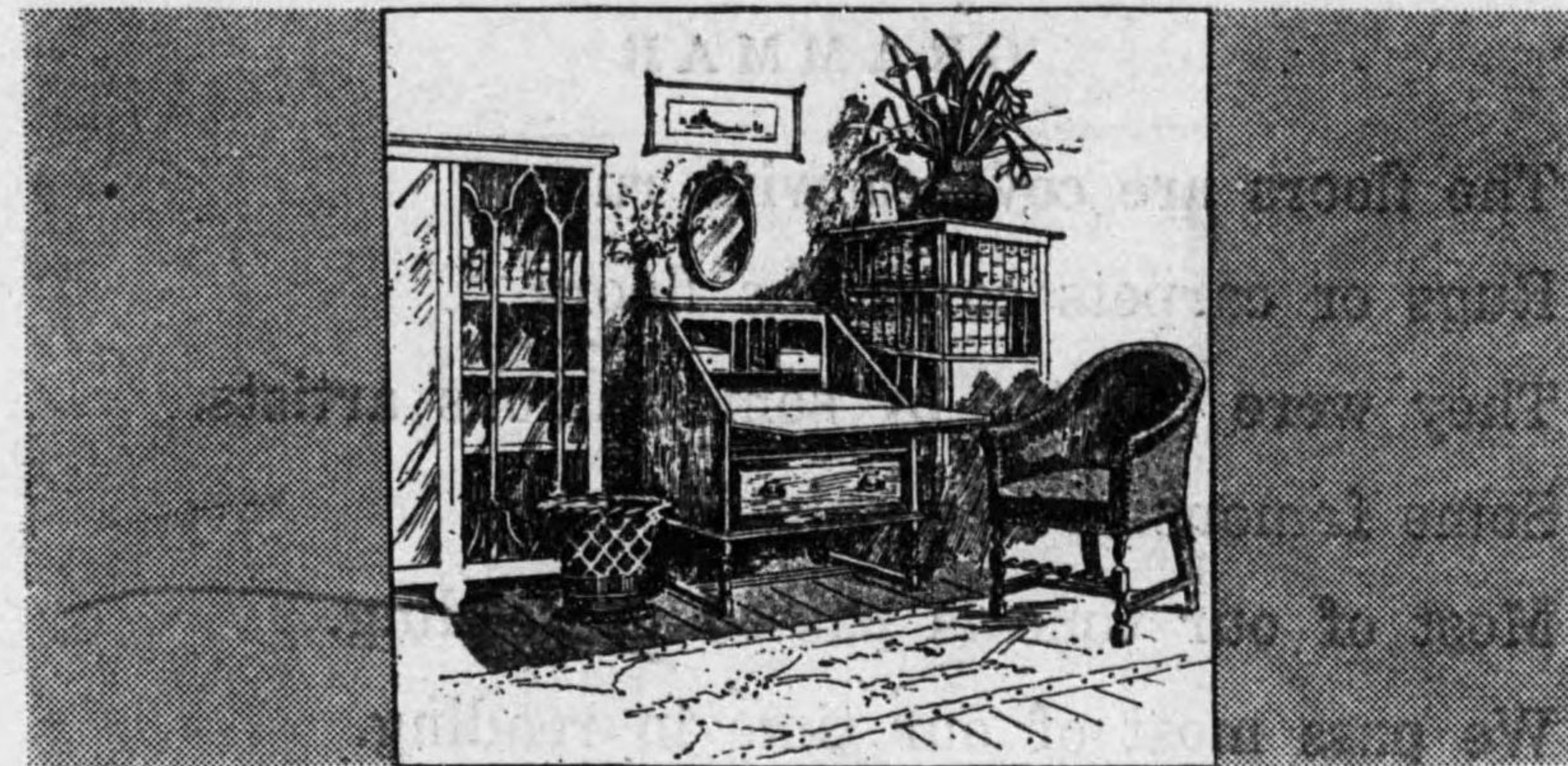
carpets, and electric lights are hanging from the ceilings.

There are some beautiful pictures on the walls. They were painted by some famous artists.

Our food is cooked in the kitchen.

We take our meals in the dining-room. These and some other rooms are

carpet(s) ['kɑ:pɪt(s)] light(s) [laɪt(s)] hanging ['hæŋɪŋ]
 ceiling(s) ['si:lɪŋ(z)] famous ['feɪməs] paint(ed) ['peɪnt(ɪd)]
 artist(s) ['ɑ:tɪst(s)] food [fu:d] cook(ed) [kʊk(t)]
 meal(s) [mi:l(z)]



downstairs.

The bedrooms are mostly upstairs and are for rest and sleep.

At home we pass most of our time in the sitting-room.

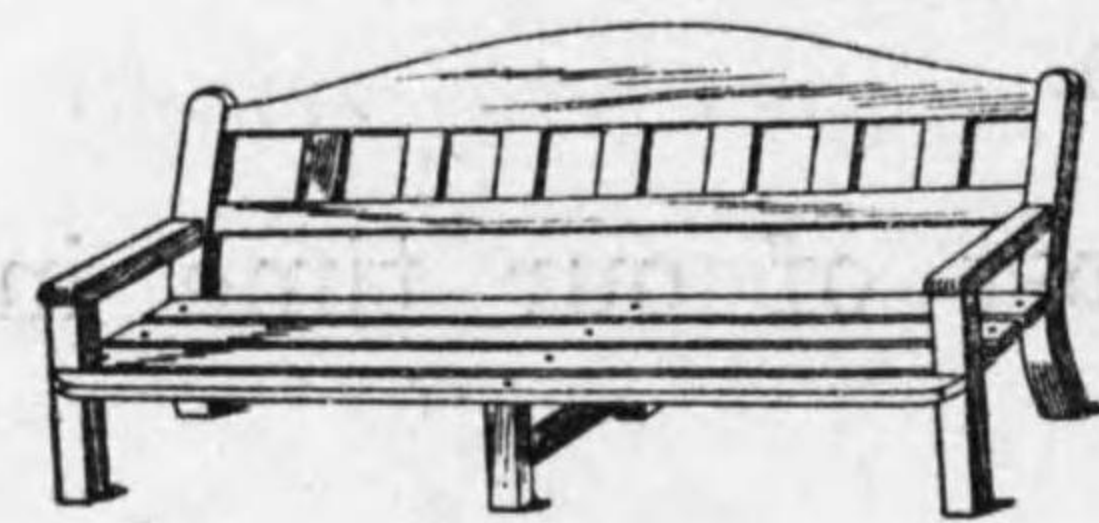
In cold weather we all love to gather round the cheerful fire and spend pleasant evenings.

downstairs ['daʊn'steəz] mostly ['məʊstli]
 upstairs ['ʌp'steəz] rest [rest] sleep [sli:p] pass [pɑ:s]
 most [məʊst] weather ['weðə] gather ['gæðə] round [raʊnd]
 cheerful ['tʃiəfʊl] fire ['faɪə] spend [spend]

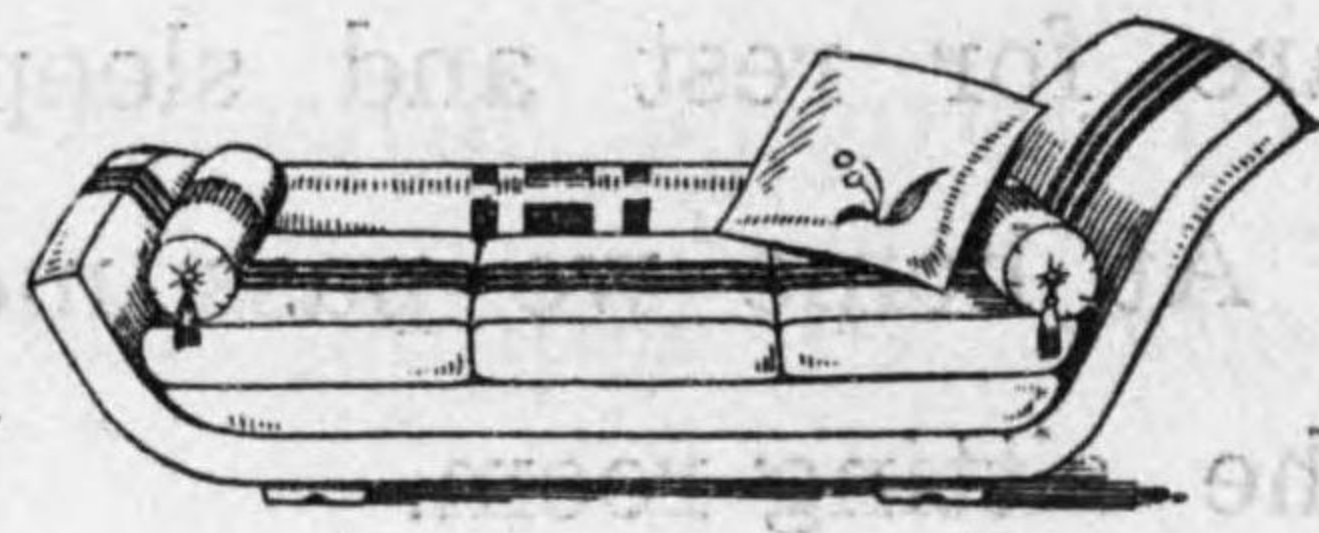
GRAMMAR

The floors are covered with rugs.
 Rugs or carpets cover the floors.
 They were painted by some famous artists.
 Some famous artists painted them.
 Most of our time is passed in reading.
 We pass most of our time in reading.

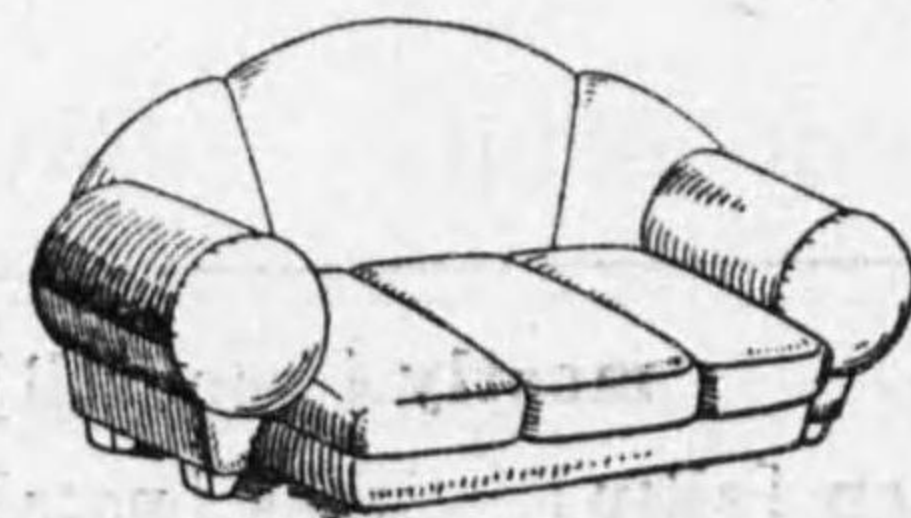
PICTURE VOCABULARY



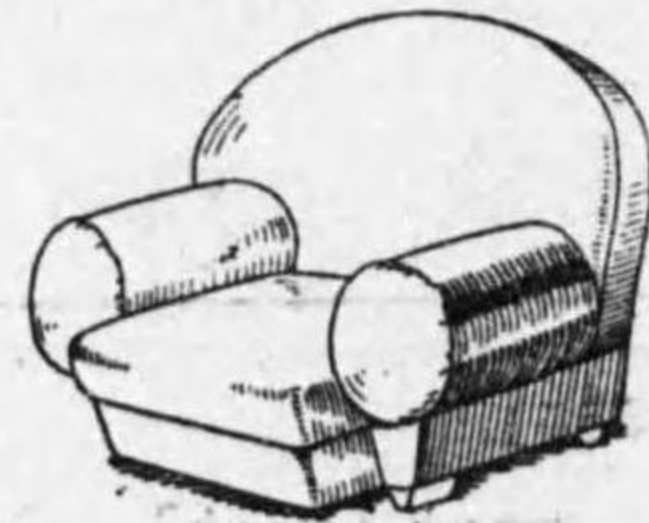
bench [bentʃ]



couch [kaʊtʃ]



sofa [ˈsoʊfə]

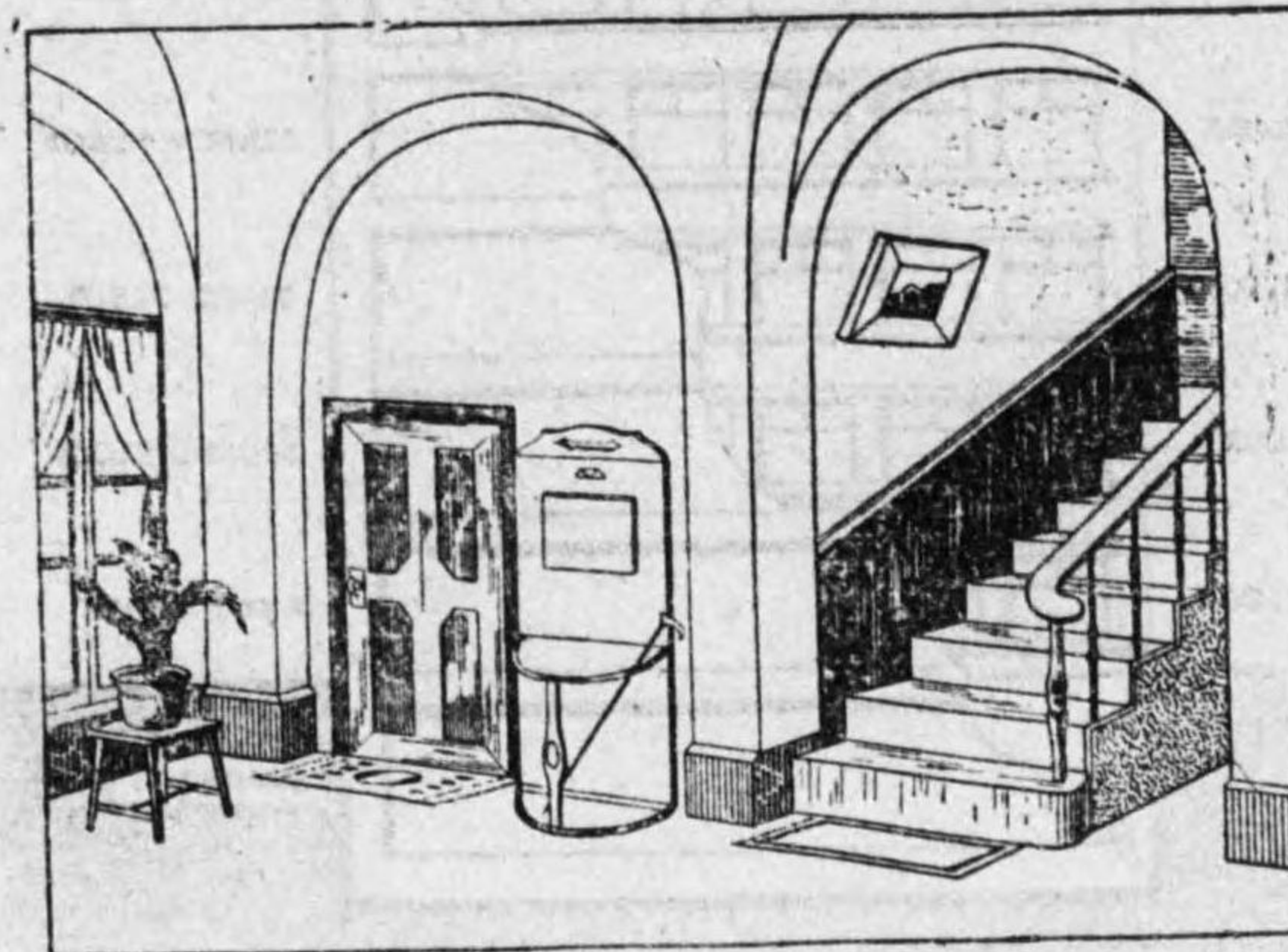


armchair [ˈɑːmˈtʃeə]

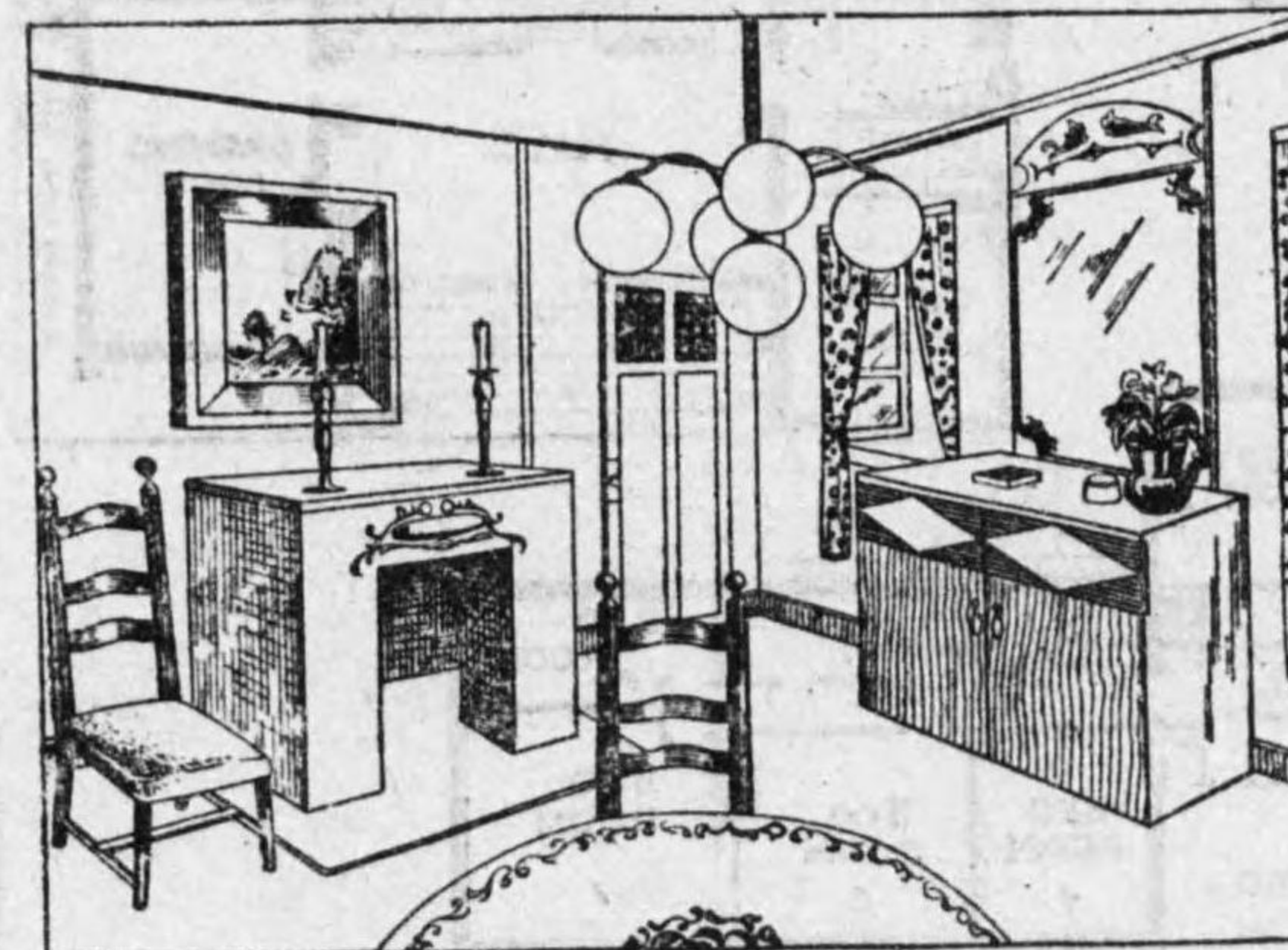


rocking-chair [ˈrɒkɪŋˈtʃeə]

PICTURE VOCABULARY



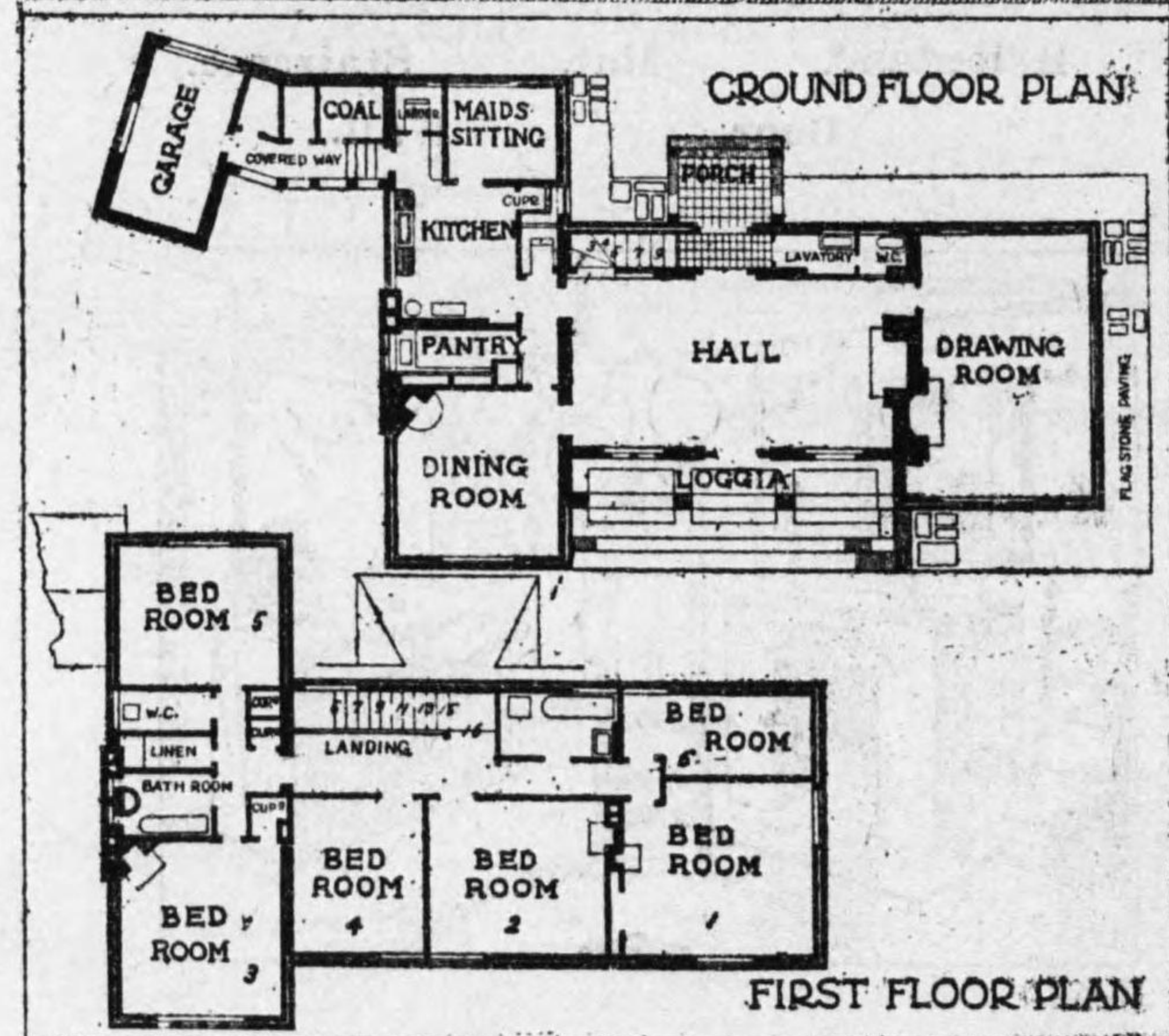
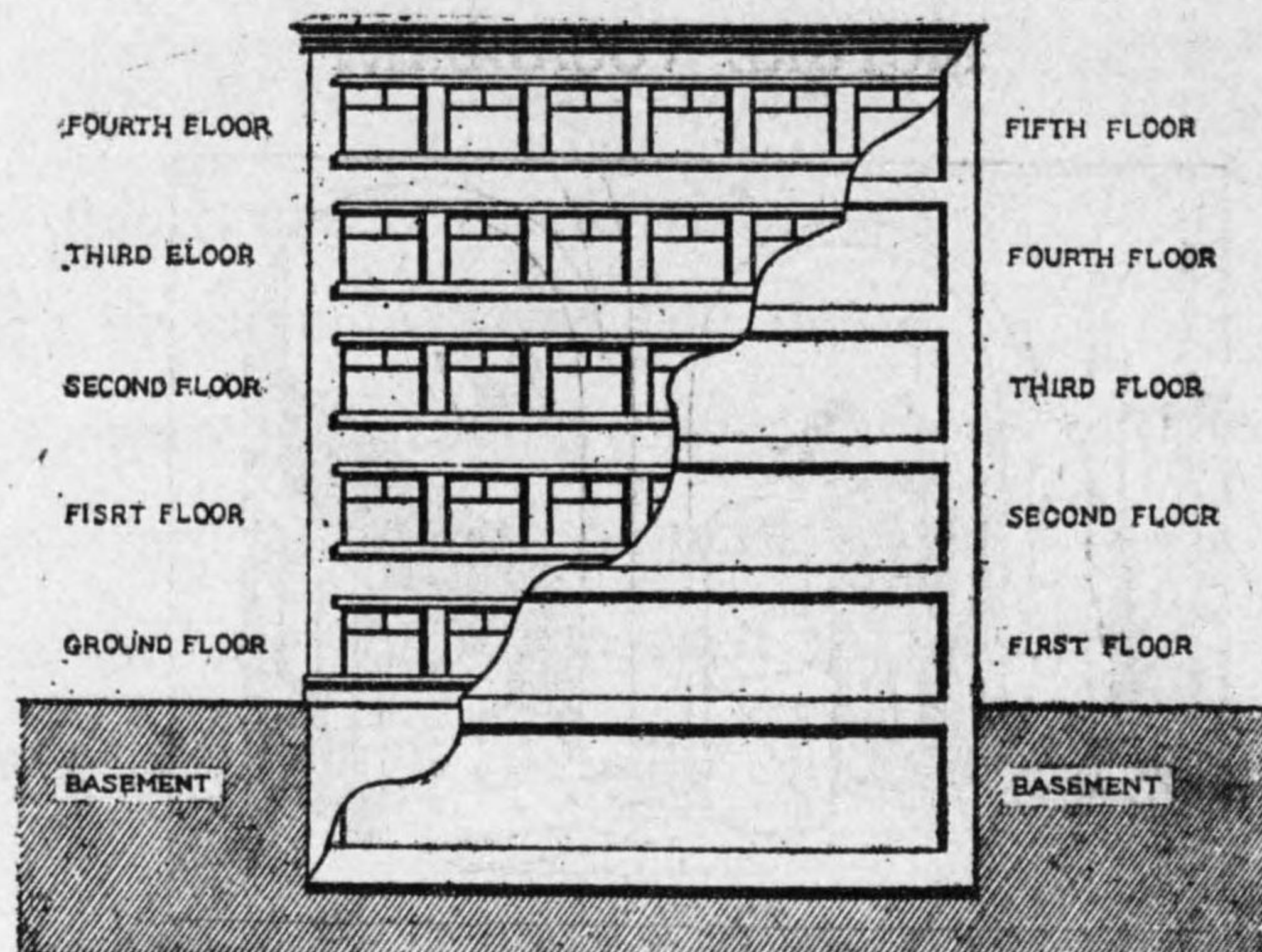
Hall-stand. **Mat.** **Staircase.**
Door. **Wall.**



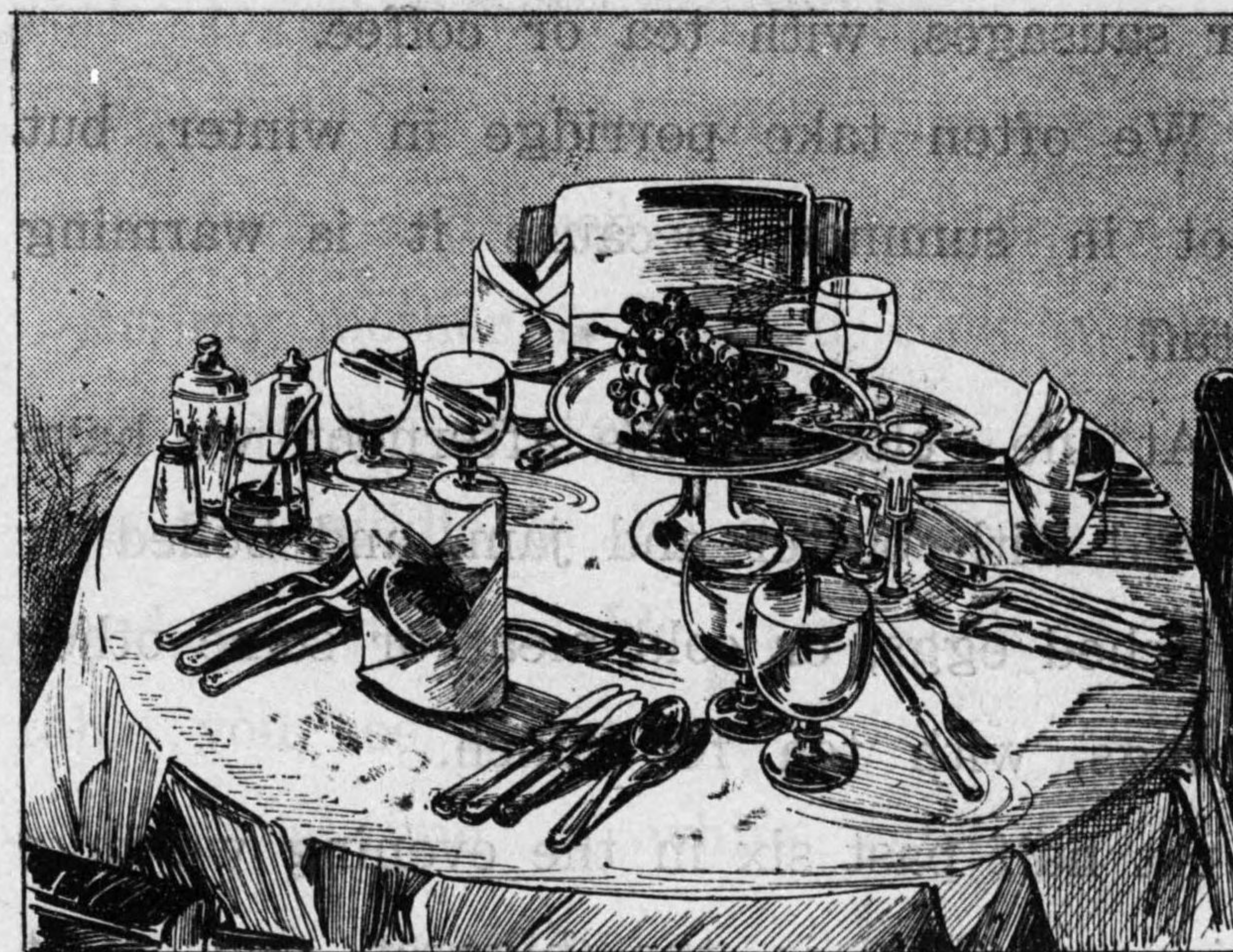
Curtain. **Mirror.** **Candle.**
Table. **Chair.**

(ENGLAND)

(AMERICA)



ground [graund] basement ['beismənt]



LESSON 8

AT TABLE

We take three meals every day.

At eight in the morning we have breakfast. Then we usually take toast or bread and butter, and bacon and eggs,

toast [toust] bread [bred] butter ['bʌtə] bacon ['beikən]

or sausages, with tea or coffee.

We often take porridge in winter, but not in summer, because it is warming stuff.

At one o'clock in the afternoon we have bread with butter and jam, and boiled or poached eggs, or cold meat or some other things, with tea for lunch.

At half past six in the evening we take dinner. This is the biggest and most important meal in the day.

Then we take soup, fish, some kind of meat, such as beef, mutton, chicken, or

sausage(s) ['sɔ:sɪdʒ(ɪz)] coffee ['kɒfi] often ['ɔ:fən]
 porridge ['pɒrɪdʒ] winter ['wɪntə] warming ['wɔ:mɪŋ]
 stuff [stʌf] jam [dʒæm] boil(ed) [boɪl(d)] poach(ed) [pəʊtʃ(t)]
 meat [mi:t] biggest ['bɪgɪst] soup [su:p] fish [fɪʃ]
 kind [kaind] beef [bi:f] mutton ['mʌtn] chicken ['tʃɪkɪn]

pork, together with vegetables.

We end our meal with pudding and some fruit, and then drink tea or coffee.

As my mother is a good cook, we all enjoy our dinner very much.

In the middle of the dining-room there stands a dining-table, and behind the table you see a sideboard.

At meal-time, a white table-cloth is spread on the table.

Then some knives, forks, and spoons are placed in front of each person.

There are also a plate, a napkin, and

pork [pɔ:k] together [tə'geðə] pudding ['pu:dɪŋ]
 cook [kʊk] enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] dining-table ['daɪnɪŋ'teɪbl]
 behind [bi'hænd] sideboard ['saɪdbɔ:d] white [(h)waɪt]
 table-cloth ['teɪblklɔ:(t)θ] spread [sprɛd] knives [naɪvz]
 fork [fɔ:k] place(d) [pleɪs(t)] front [frʌnt] person ['pɜ:sn]
 plate [pleɪt] napkin ['næpkɪn]

a glass for each.

When the meal begins, we unfold the napkins and spread them on our knees.

A round spoon is used for soup, and a knife and fork for meat and vegetables.

Bread must be broken with the fingers. Never cut it with a knife. A knife is used to cut meat with.

It is not polite to make a noise in our mouths while eating or drinking.

GRAMMAR

(1)

At eight o'clock in the morning.

At half past one in the afternoon.

glass [glɑ:s]	unfold ['ʌn'fould]	knee(s) [ni:(z)]
broken ['brʊkən] < break	never ['nevə]	polite [pə'laɪt]
eating ['i:tɪŋ]	drinking ['drɪŋkɪŋ]	

(2)

At the beginning of this month.

In the middle of last month.

At the end of next month.

(3)

A table-cloth is spread on the table.

They are placed in front of us.

A round spoon is used for soup.

Bread must be broken with the fingers.

(4)

A knife is used to cut meat with.

I have no money to buy the book with.

There is no chair to sit on.

(5)

It is not polite to make a noise in our mouths while eating.

You must not read while eating.

(6)

knife.....knives wife.....wives

wolf.....wolves handkerchief.....

handkerchiefs

Things Used at Table



kettle pot bottle jar jug

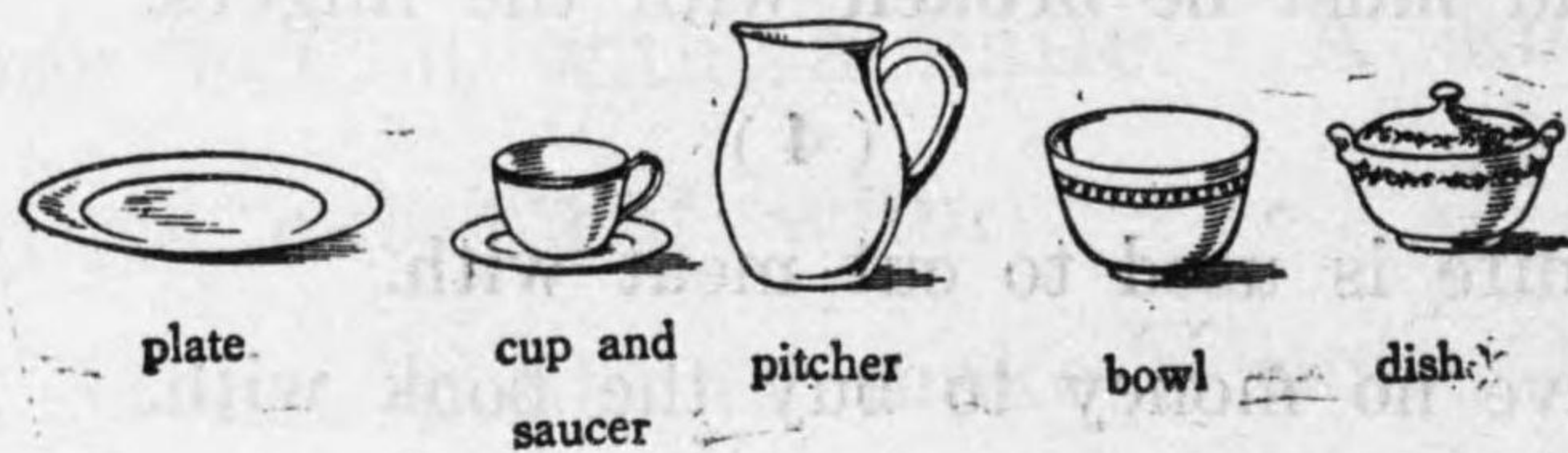
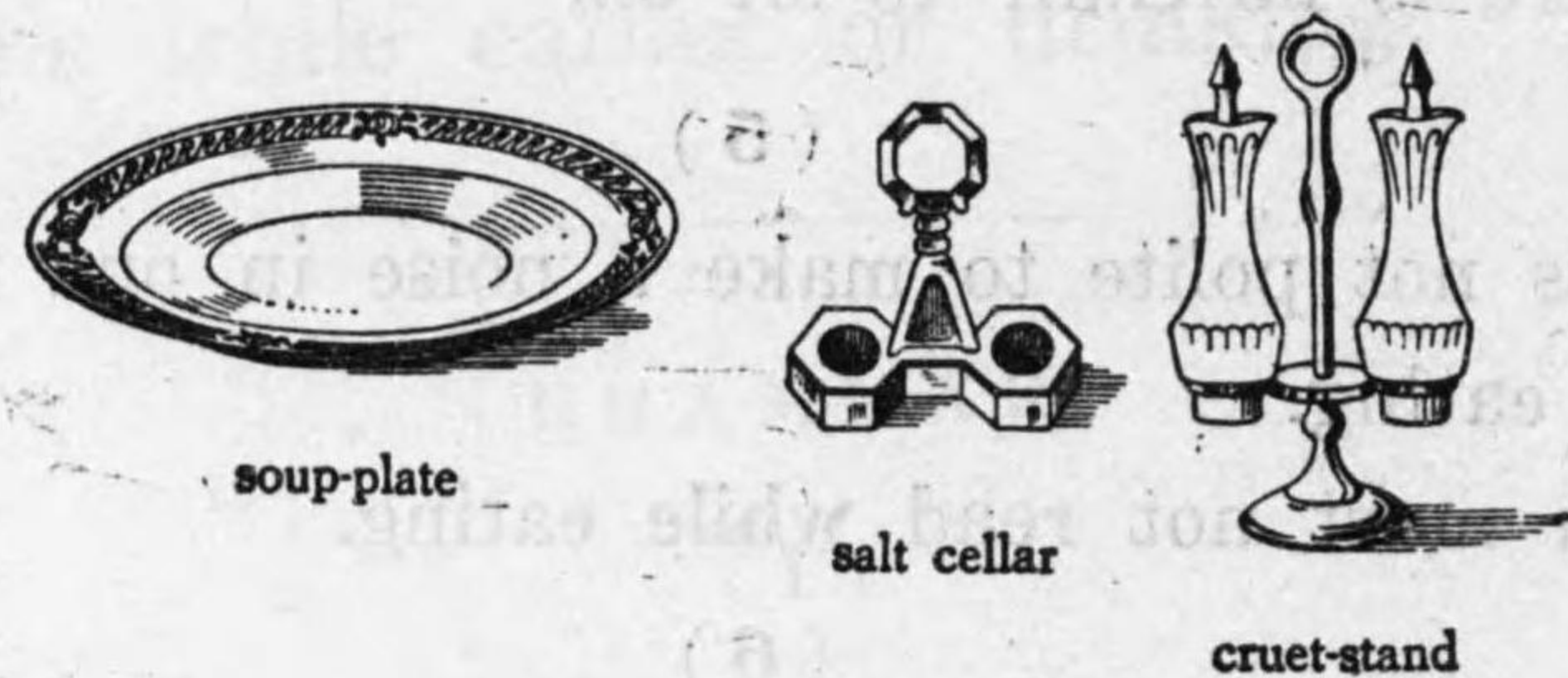


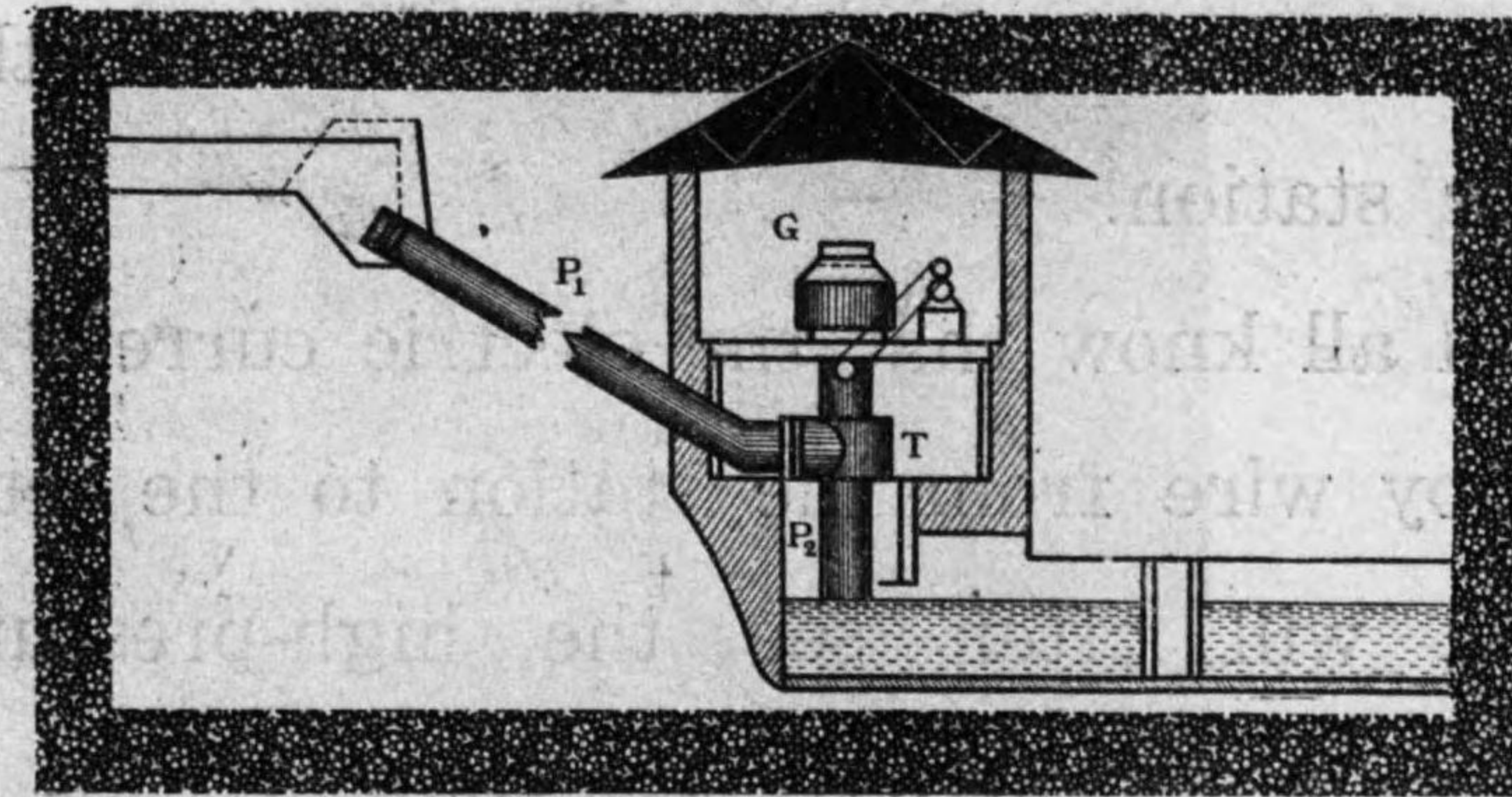
plate cup and saucer pitcher bowl dish



soup-plate salt cellar cruet-stand



cork-screw tin-opener can-opener



Generator and Turbine

LESSON 9
ELECTRICITY

This is a rough picture of a hydraulic power plant. It has a dam, a water pipe, a generator, and a water turbine.

The water which runs in the pipe operates the turbine. And the turbine drives the generator.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| rough [rʌf] | hydraulic [hai'drɔ:lik] | power ['paʊə] |
| plant [plɑ:nt] | dam [dæm] | water ['wɔ:tə] |
| pipe [paip] | generator ['dʒenəreɪtə] | turbine ['tɜ:bin] |
| | operate ['ɒpəreɪt] | |

Thus electricity is generated in the power station.

You all know that the electric current is sent by wire from the station to the city.

You will often see the high-pressure wire running across the country. It is dangerous to come near or below it, so you must always be very careful of it.

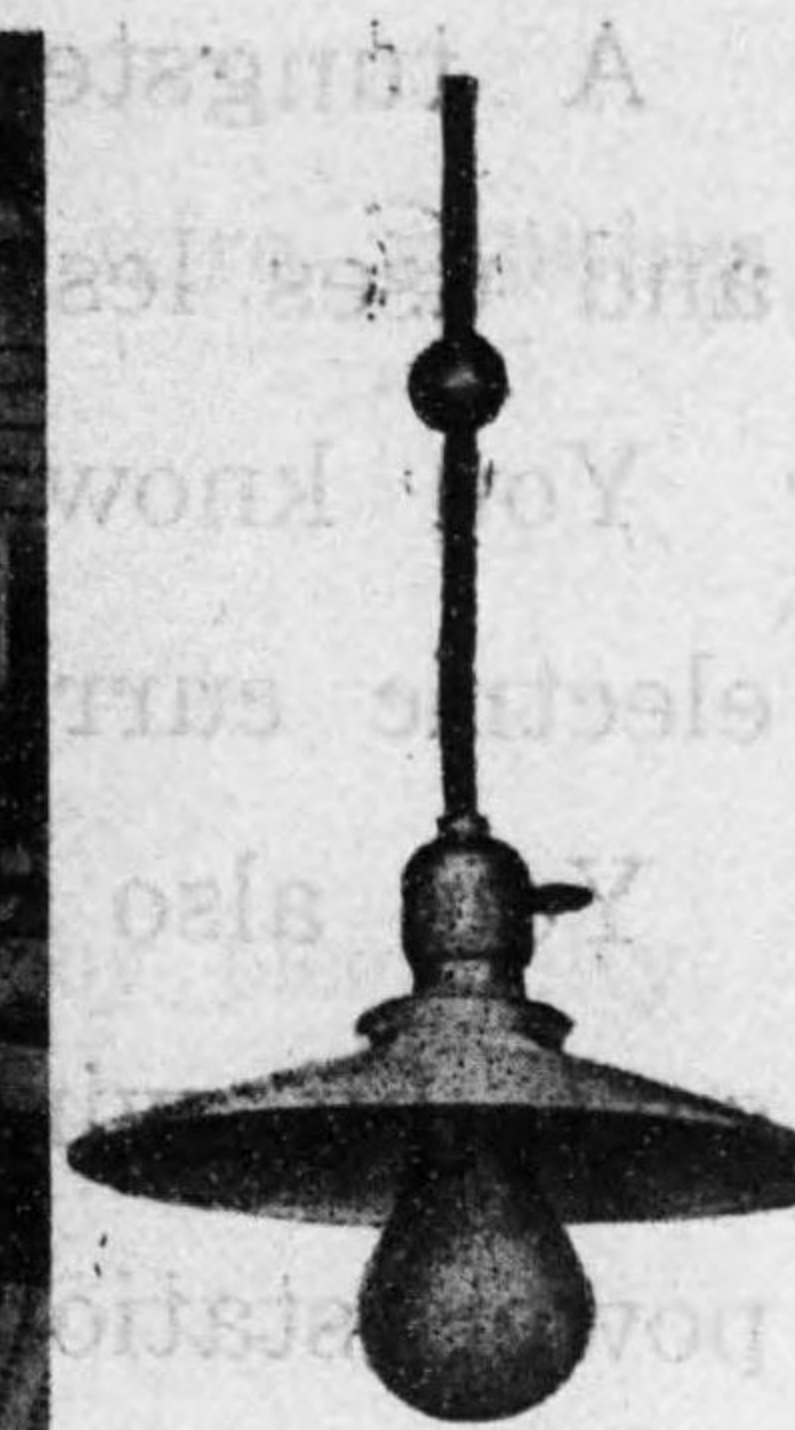
By electricity our homes are lighted and heated.

Trams and trains are also run by it. The machinery in great or small factories is all made to work by electricity nowadays. It is very important to us.

thus [ðʌs] generat(ed) ['dʒenəreɪt(ɪd)] current ['kʌrənt]
 sent [sent] high-pressure ['haɪ'preʃə] running ['rʌnɪŋ]
 across ['əkrɒs] dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs]
 always ['ɔ:lwəz, 'ɔ:lweɪz] light(ed) ['laɪt(ɪd)] heat(ed) [hi:t(ɪd)]
 machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri] great [greɪt] nowadays ['naʊədəɪz]



Dynamo



Tungsten Bulb

We turn on the electric light when it gets dark in the evening or even in the daytime.

This electric bulb is very light. It is a tungsten bulb, not a carbon bulb, and it is a hundred candle-power bulb.

dynamo ['daɪnəməʊ] tungsten ['tʌŋstən,-ten] bulb [bʌlb]
 turn [tɜ:n] dark [dɑ:k] even ['i:vən] daytime ['deɪtaɪm]
 carbon ['kɑ:bən] candle-power ['kændlpaʊə]

A tungsten bulb gives a better light and uses less current than a carbon bulb.

You know the electric light is lit by electric current.

You also learned that the current is sent by wire from the dynamo in the power station.

GRAMMAR

(1)

It is dangerous **to come** near it.

It is hard **to run** this machine.

(2)

That is his house. **That** house is mine.

This is the radio set **that** was made by him.

You know **that** the current is sent by wire.

The water **which** runs in the pipe operates the turbine.

better ['betə] **less** [les] **lit** [lit] **learn(ed)** [lə:n(d)]

PICTURE (3)

You will see the high-pressure wire **running** across the country.

I see him **making** a set.

(4)

The machinery is **made to work** by electricity.
Electricity **makes** the machinery **work**.

(5)

little less least

much }
many } more most

good }
well } better best

bad }
ill } worse worst

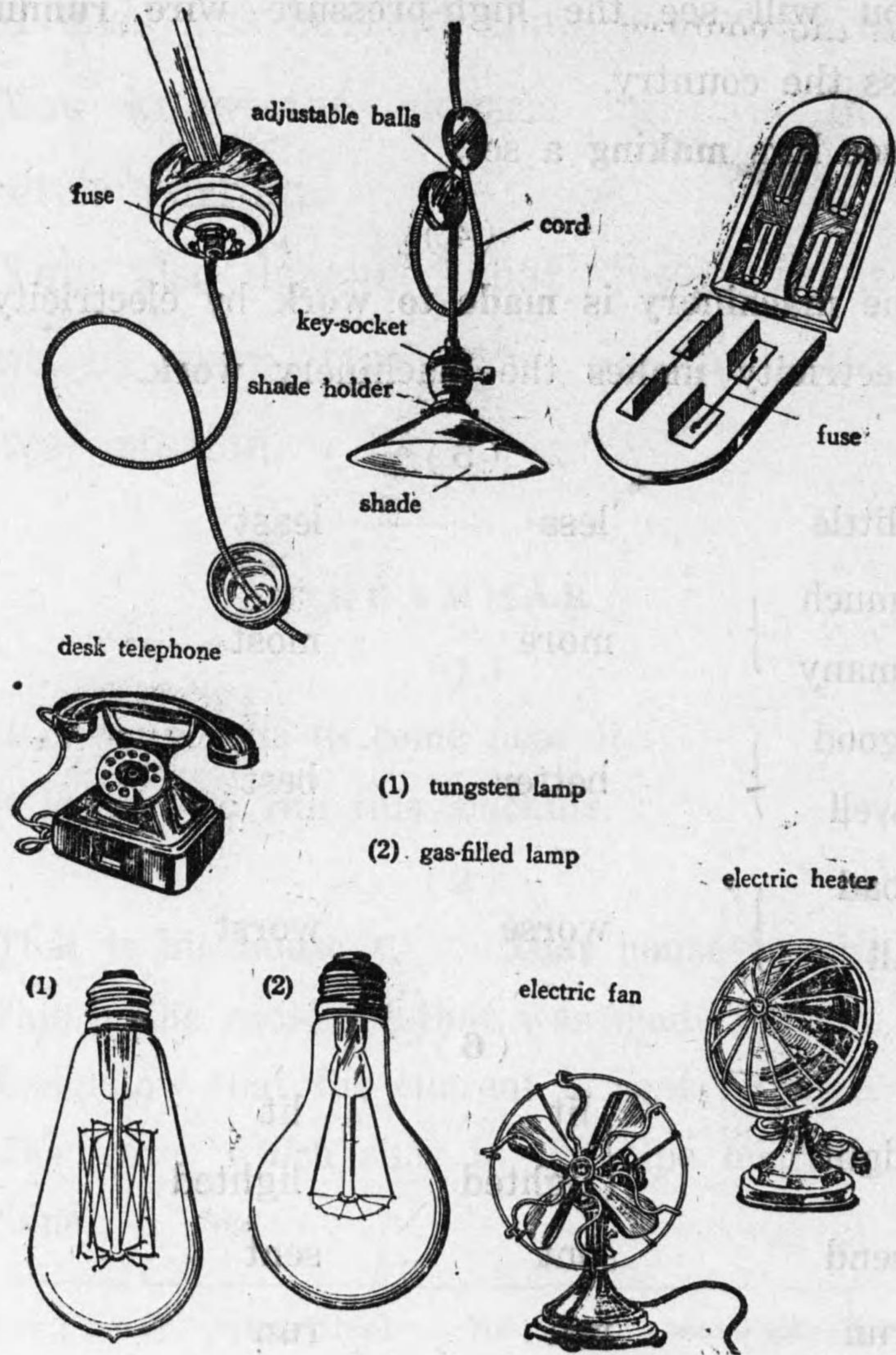
(6)

light } lit lit
 } lighted lighted

send sent sent

run ran run

PICTURE VOCABULARY



(1) tungsten lamp

(2) gas-filled lamp

electric heater

electric fan

Electric accumulator	[i'lektrik ə'kju:mjuleitə]	蓄電池
Electric battery	[i'lektrik 'bætəri]	電池
Electric bell	[i'lektrik bel]	電鈴
Electric car	[i'lektrik kɑ:]	電車
Electric current	[i'lektrik 'kærənt]	電流
Electric discharge	[i'lektrik dis'tʃɑ:dʒ]	放電
Electric fan	[i'lektrik fæn]	扇風機
Electric generating station	[i'lektrik 'dʒenəreitiŋ 'steiʃən]	發電所
Electric heater	[i'lektrik 'hi:tə]	電熱器
Electric lift	[i'lektrik lift]	電氣升降機
Electric power	[i'lektrik 'pauwə]	電力
Electric railway	[i'lektrik 'reilwei]	電氣鐵道
Electric spark	[i'lektrik spa:k]	電氣火花
Electric wave	[i'lektrik weiv]	電波
Electric transmission	[i'lektrik trænzi'miʃən]	電送
Electro-magnet	[i'lektrou'mægnit]	電磁石
Ampere	['æmpɛə]	アンペア (電流)
Ohm	[oum]	オーム (抵抗の單位)
Volt	[vəult, vɒlt]	ボルト (電壓)
Watt	[wɒt]	ワット (電力實用單位)

LESSON 10

THE LIFT AND THE ESCALATOR



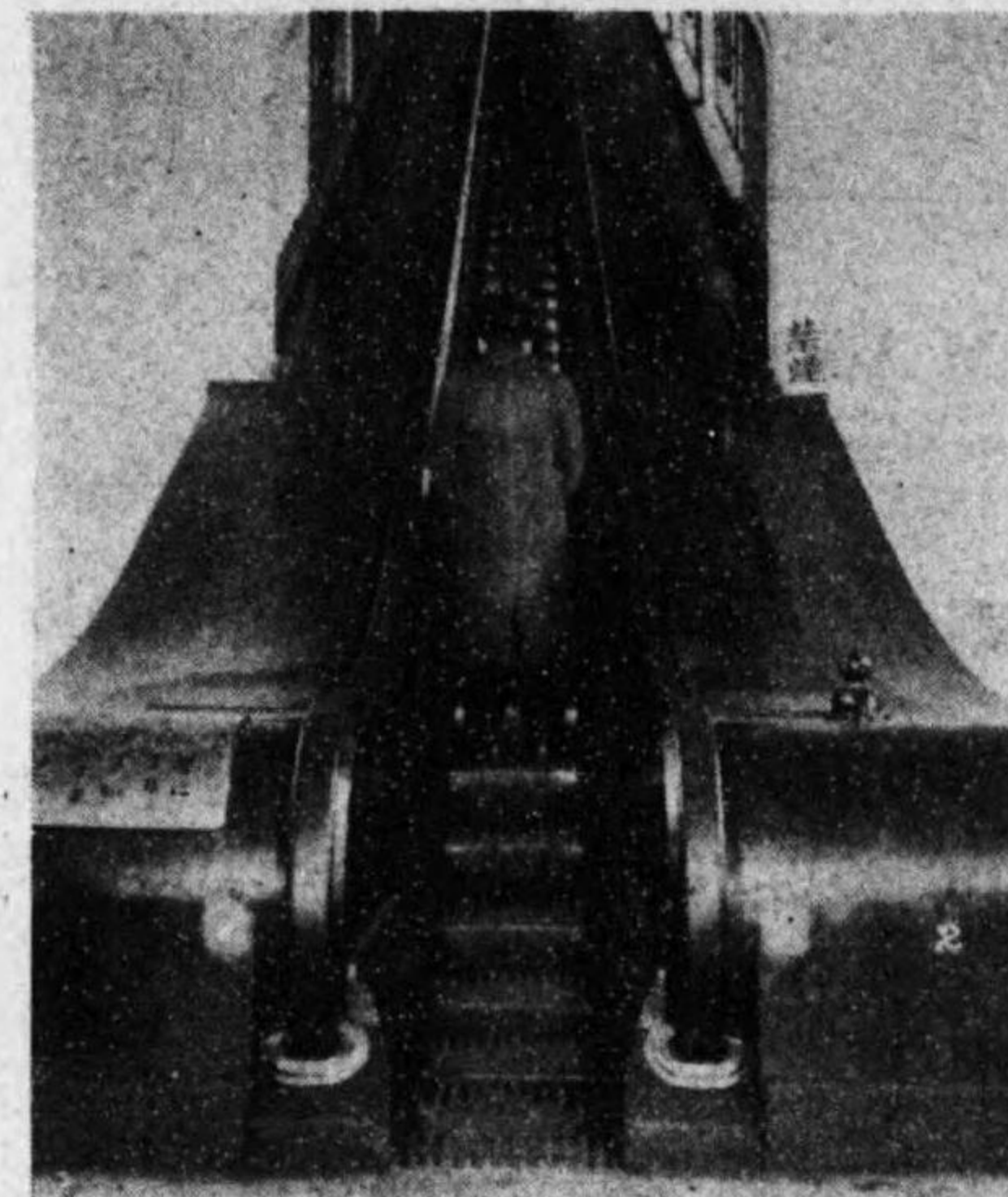
A contrivance for lowering or raising passengers and goods is called a lift in England and an elevator in America.

The automatic electric lift or elevator does not need the service of an atten-

dant.

lift [lift] escalator ['eskəleɪtə] contrivance [kən'traɪvəns]
 lowering ['ləʊərɪŋ] raising ['reɪzɪŋ]
 passenger(s) ['pæsiŋdʒə(z)] good(s) [gʊd(z)] need [ni:d]
 service ['sɜ:vɪs] attendant [ə'tendənt]

The passengers step inside, shut the door, and press a button which has the



number of a floor on it.

Then the lift travels by itself to the desired floor and stops.

The moving stairway is called an

escalator.

It consists of an endless chain of steps running round sheaves at the top and bottom of the stairway.

step [step] inside ['ɪnsaɪd] shut [ʃʌt] press [pres]
 button ['bʌtn] travel(s) ['trævl(z)] desire(d) [di'zaɪə(d)]
 stop(s) [stɒp(s)] moving ['mu:vɪŋ] stairway ['steəweɪ]
 consist(s) [kən'sɪst(s)] endless ['endlɪs] chain [tʃeɪn]
 sheave(s) [ʃi:v(z)] bottom ['bɒtəm]

We see that escalators are in use at the station on the underground railway or at some department stores.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Petroleum is got by **sinking** wells into the rock strata.

A contrivance for **lowering** or **raising** passengers or goods is called a lift.

(2)

He is **plastering** the wall.

The **moving** stairway is called an escalator.

It consists of an endless chain of steps **running** round sheaves.

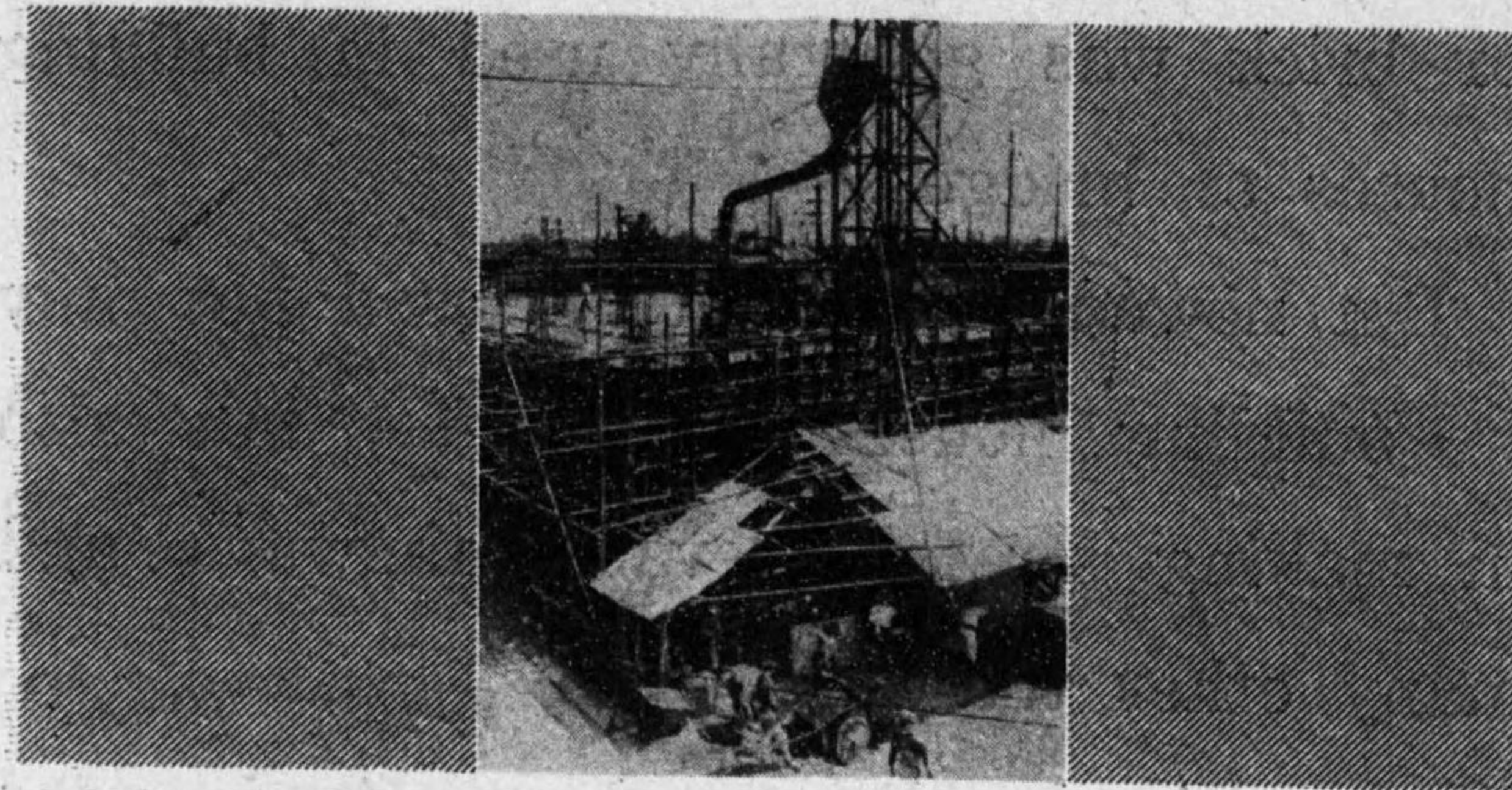
(3)

Butter is **made** from milk.

Brass is a compound metal **made** of copper and zinc.

The lift travels by itself to the **desired** floor.

department [di'pɑ:tmənt] use [ju:s] store [stɔ:, stɔə]



LESSON 11

CONCRETE

Concrete is an artificial compound of cement, sand, water, and some broken stones or gravel or burnt clay.

It is now used very widely all over the world.

Before it came into use wood or stone

concrete ['kɒŋkri:t] artificial [ɑ:ti'fiʃəl] cement [si'ment]
 sand [sænd] gravel ['grævəl] burnt [bɜ:nt]
 clay [klei] widely ['waidli]

or brick was generally used in building houses or bridges.

But nowadays concrete is used not only in building houses or bridges, but also in making streets, elevated railways, and many other things.

Often in building a house it is used for the foundation and sometimes for walls, with steel rods and bars inside to give strength.

This is called reinforced concrete. Indeed we cannot do without it even a day now, so we may call this the age of concrete.

brick [brik]	foundation [faun'deiʃən]	steel [sti:l]
rod(s) [rɒd(z)]	bar(s) [bɑ:(z)]	strength [streŋθ]
reinforce(d) [ri:in'fɔ:s(t)]	without [wið'aut]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

Before it **came into use** wood or stone or brick was generally **used** in building houses or bridges.

(2)

Concrete is used **not only** in making streets, **but (also)** in building houses.

He can **not only** cut metal, **but (also)** scrape it.

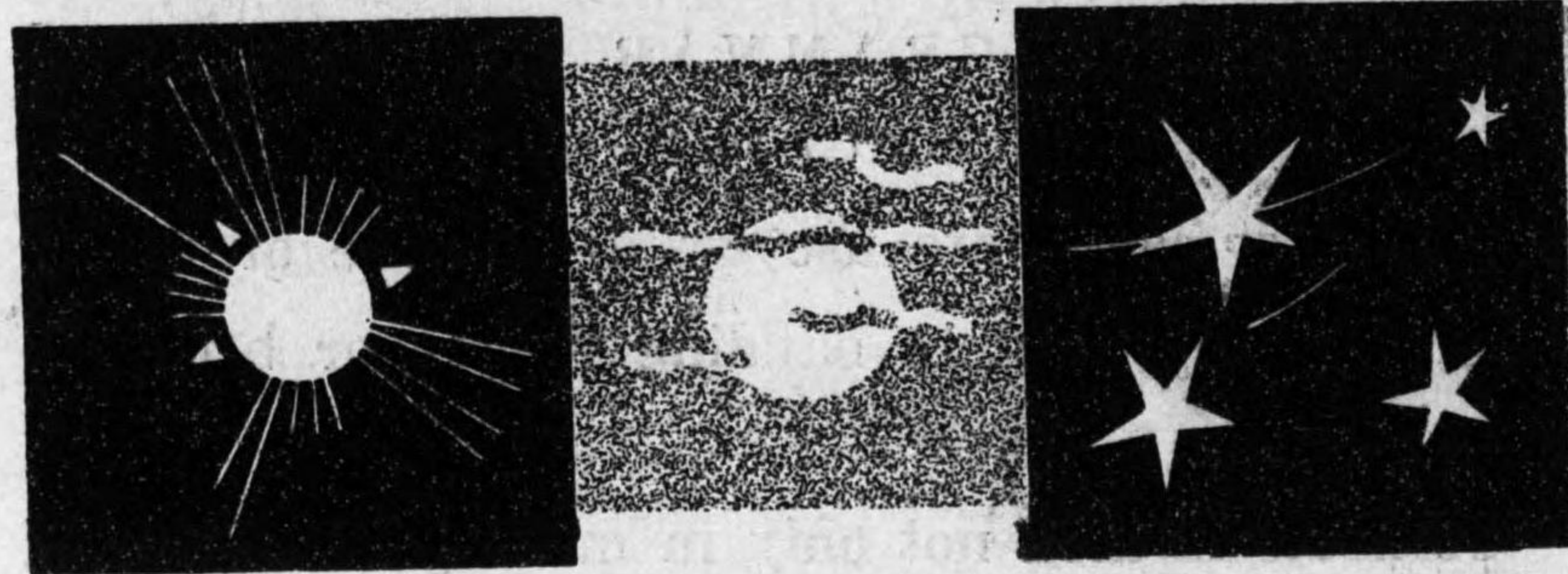
(3)

break	broke	broken
burn	burnt	burnt

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Dr.	(=Doctor)	Dr. West
Rev.	(=Reverend)	Rev. Green
P.O.	(=Post Office)	
U.S.(A.)	[=(the) United States (of America)]	
U.S.S.R.	(=Union of Socialist Soviet Republics)	

doctor ['dɒktə]	reverend ['rivərənd]	post-office ['poustəfɪs]
United States [ju:'naitid'steits]	Union ['ju:njən]	
Socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst]	Soviet ['souvjet]	
Republic(s) [ri'pʌblɪk(s)]		



LESSON 12

THE SUN, THE MOON, AND THE STARS

What a glorious sunrise!

The sun is coming up higher and higher.

It has now risen above all the trees and mountains, and is much higher than anything else in the world.

It is shining brightly, and in its rays the dewdrops are sparkling on the grass.

sun [sʌn]	moon [mu:n]	star(s) [stɑ:(z)]
glorious ['glɔ:riəs]	sunrise ['sʌnraɪz]	higher [haɪə]
risen ['rɪzn]	above [ə'ʌv]	shining ['ʃaɪnɪŋ]
brightly ['braɪtli]	dewdrop(s) ['dju:drɒp(s)]	grass [grɑ:s]

Everything looks bright and beautiful in the morning sunshine.

Japan is sometimes called the Empire of The Rising Sun. Do you know why? It is because we are in the East and our flag has a red sun on a white ground. Isn't it a suitable and beautiful name?

The sun and the moon rise in the east and set in the west.

It is an autumn night. There is no cloud in the sky. How still and silent everything is all around!

The moon looks perfectly round and is

sunshine ['sʌnʃaɪn]	Empire ['empaɪə]	rising ['raɪzɪŋ]
East [i:st]	suitable ['sju:təbl]	west [west]
autumn ['ɔ:təm]	cloud [klaud]	sky [skai]
silent ['saɪlənt]	around [ə'raʊnd]	perfectly ['pə:fɪktli]

shining like a silver ball, as it is a full moon to-night. But it does not look the same every night.

Sometimes it looks nearly straight on one side and round on the other side. Then we call it a half moon. And sometimes it looks like a sickle, and then it is called a new moon.

Why isn't the moon so dazzling as the sun? Because the moon does not shine by its own light. It looks bright because the sun first shines upon it.

On a clear night a great many stars twinkle all around it.

ball [bɔ:l] full [ful] to-night [tə'nait] nearly ['niəli]
 straight [streit] sickle ['sɪkl] dazzling ['dæzliŋ]
 own [oun] upon [ə'pɒn, ə'pən] clear [kli:ə] twinkle ['twɪŋkl]

Then the moon looks like a big pearl amid small, sparkling diamonds.

GRAMMAR

(1)

The sun is coming up **higher and higher**.
 The aeroplane is going up **higher and higher**.

(2)

It is because we are in the East.
 He is loved by everybody. Do you know why?
It is because he is very kind to everybody.

(3)

It does **not** look the same **every** night.
Not every one can be happy.

(4)

Then **we call it** a new moon.
 Then **it is called** a new moon.

(5)

The moon is **not so** bright as the sun.
 This fruit is **not so** big as the other one.

pearl [pɜ:l] amid [ə'mɪd] diamond ['daɪəmənd]



LESSON 13

THE FOUR SEASONS

There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

The spring months are March, April, and May.

In spring the weather is warm and

season(s) ['si:zn(z)]	spring [sprɪŋ]	March [mɑ:tʃ]
April ['eɪprəl]	May [meɪ]	warm [wɔ:m]

mild. All plants and trees wake up from their long sleep. Young buds come out and flowers bloom. Birds sing merrily and butterflies fly about from flower to flower.

The second season, summer, has June, July, and August.

In summer the days are long and the nights are short. The sun rises early in the morning and sets late in the evening.

The weather is very hot, but now and then we have a nice shower.

During this season many people go to the seaside or the mountains to avoid the heat.

mild [maɪld]	plant [plænt]	wake [weɪk]	bud(s) [bʌd(z)]
bloom [blu:m]	merrily ['merɪli]	butterflies ['bʌtəflaɪz]	
fly [flaɪ]	June [dʒu:n]	July [dʒu:'laɪ]	August ['ɔ:gəst]
early ['ɜ:li]	set(s) [set(s)]	nice [naɪs]	shower ['ʃaʊə]
during ['dʒuəriŋ]	seaside ['si:'saɪd]	avoid [ə'vɔɪd]	heat [hi:t]

We like summer best of all seasons, because we have long holidays.

Summer is the season for swimming and mountain-climbing.

Autumn is the third season. September, October, and November are called the autumn months.

In autumn it becomes cooler and cooler day by day, and the days get shorter, but the weather is refreshing on the whole.

The sky is clear and blue. Leaves turn red and yellow. Many fruits are ripe on the trees.

Farmers are busy working in the fields. We often go on an excursion or hiking.

September [sep'tembə]	October [ɒk'təʊbə]
November [no'vembə]	becomes [bi'kʌmz]
refreshing [ri'freʃɪŋ]	whole [həʊl]
busy ['bɪzi]	farmer(s) ['fɑ:mə(z)]
	cooler [ku:lə]
	ripe [raɪp]
	hiking ['haɪkɪŋ]

Autumn is the season of harvest. It is also a good season both for study and outdoor sports.

After autumn comes winter, the last season of the year. The winter months are December, January, and February.

The weather grows colder and the north wind brings us snow and ice.

It is the coldest season of the year.

The days are short and the nights are long.

Leaves fall from the trees. Fields and hills are covered with snow.

How pleasant it is to go skiing or skating, and to spend the long winter evenings at home by the cheerful fire.

harvest ['hɑ:vɪst]	outdoor ['aʊtdɔ:]	sport(s) [spɔ:t(s)]
December [di'sembə]	January ['dʒænjuəri]	February ['februəri]
grows [grəʊz]	north [nɔ:θ]	wind [wɪnd]
ice [aɪs]	skiing ['si:ɪŋ, ski:ɪŋ]	snow [snəʊ]
		skating ['skeɪtɪŋ]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Butterflies fly about **from** flower **to** flower.

Birds fly about **from** tree **to** tree.

(2)

People go to the seaside **to** avoid the heat.

He went to the seaside **to** avoid the cold.

(3)

Summer is the season **for** swimming.

Autumn is the season **both for** study **and** play.

(4)

Farmers are busy working.

I am busy studying for my examination.

 PROVERBS

A tree is known by its fruit.

High trees catch much wind.

Four eyes see more than two.



LESSON 14

SHEEP

Isn't it a very pretty sight to see a lot of sheep and lambs feeding in the fields? Those of you who live in towns and have not seen such a sight, look at the picture

sheep [ʃi:p]	sight [sait]	lot [lɒt]	lamb(s) [læm(z)]
feed [fi:d]	town(s) [taun(z)]	seen [si:n]	

well.

Sheep are very timid creatures. If you go too near, they will run away together.

If you notice, you will see that if one sheep runs, nearly all the others will follow it.

Why do you think farmers keep sheep? Do you know? Sheep are of great use to all of us. Once every year, the sheep are taken to a pool, or a little stream, and their wool is washed clean.

“The sheep are taken once a year,
And plunged in water clean and clear;
And there they swim, but never bite,
While the men wash them clean
and white.”

timid ['timid] **creature(s)** ['kri:tʃə(z)] **notice** ['noutis]
follow ['fəlou] **taken** ['teikən] **pool** [pu:l] **stream** [stri:m]
wool [wul] **plunge(d)** ['plʌndʒ(d)] **bite** [bait]

After they are washed, they are taken to a field, and men with shears cut the wool off the sheep. They are a little afraid at first, but the men do not hurt them at all.

It is good for the sheep to lose this wool, as it would make them too hot in the warm summer days. The wool grows again, ready for the winter so that the sheep may be warm in the cold weather.

The wool from each sheep weighs about six pounds, and it is worth nearly five shillings.

The lambs are born very early in the spring. At first they have long legs and tails. They grow very quickly. At the

shears [ʃiəz] **afraid** [ə'freid] **hurt** [hə:t] **lose** [lu:z]
would [wud] **weigh(s)** [wei(z)] **pound(s)** [paund(z)] **worth** [wə:θ]
shilling(s) ['ʃiliŋ(z)] **leg(s)** [leg(z)] **tail(s)** [teil(z)]

end of the year they look almost like the old sheep.

The male sheep is called a "ram," and has curly horns. He is sometimes very fierce, and can do harm with his horns. The wool from the sheep is made into cloth.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Do you **know** why farmers keep sheep?
Why do you **think** farmers keep cattle?

(2)

It is good for the sheep to lose this wool.
It is bad for you to do such a thing.

born [bɔ:n]	almost ['ɔ:lmoust]	male [meil]	ram [ræm]
curly ['kɜ:li]	horn(s) [hɔ:n(z)]	fierce [fiəs]	harm [ha:m]
	cloth [klɔ:θ]	cattle ['kætl]	

(3)

Once every year the sheep are taken to a pool, and their wool is washed clean

We have English dictation **twice a month.**

(4)

take	took	taken	see	saw	seen
cut	cut	cut	hurt	hurt	hurt
lose	lost	lost	feed	fed	fed

PROVERBS

Make hay while the sun shines.

Dogs that bark at a distance never bite.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

One man may lead a horse to the water, but ten cannot make him drink.

The earth produces all things and receives all things.

twice [twais]	hay [hei]	bark [bɜ:k]	bush [buʃ]
lead [li:d]	produce(s) [prə'dju:s(iz)]		

LESSON 15

HOW WOOL IS MANUFACTURED

The manufacture of raw wool has become one of the most important industries in the world.

The two chief operations in the manufacture of raw wool into cloth are spinning and weaving. Spinning is making the wool into one long firm thread called yarn. Weaving is making yarn into cloth.

The wool is cut off the back of the sheep, and then sorted into the different qualities. It is then thoroughly washed and cleaned to get rid of all the dirt and grease.

manufacture [mænju'fæktʃə]	raw [rɔ:]	chief [tʃi:f]
operation(s) [ɒpə'reiʃən(z)]		spinning ['spiniŋ]
weaving ['wi:viŋ]	firm [fə:m]	yarn [jɑ:n]
different ['difrənt]	qualities ['kwɒlɪtɪz]	sort(ed) ['sɔ:t(id)]
rid [[rid]	dirt [dɜ:t]	thoroughly ['θərəli]
	grease [grɪ:s]	

The wool is afterwards put through several machines, which open out and disentangle it, get rid of the dirt, and straighten out the fibres.

Before the wool is ready for the spinner, it has to be made into a long thin cord, by passing it through rollers, some of which move faster than the others. By this means the cord of the wool is drawn out, or made thinner and thinner and of the same thickness throughout.

In the spinning frame, a large number of threads are drawn out at the same time. They are also twisted or spun to

afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwɜ:dz]	through [θru:]	straighten ['streɪtn]
disentangle ['dɪsɪn'tæŋgl]	fibre(s) ['faɪbə(z)]	spinner ['spɪnə]
thin [θɪn]	passing ['pɑ:siŋ]	roller(s) ['rəʊlə(z)]
drawn [drɔ:n]	thinner [θɪnə]	means [mi:nz]
thickness ['θɪknɪs]	frame [freɪm]	throughout [θru:'aʊt]
spun [spʌn]	strong [strɒŋ]	twist(ed) ['twɪst(id)]
		wound [waʊnd]



Spinning Machine

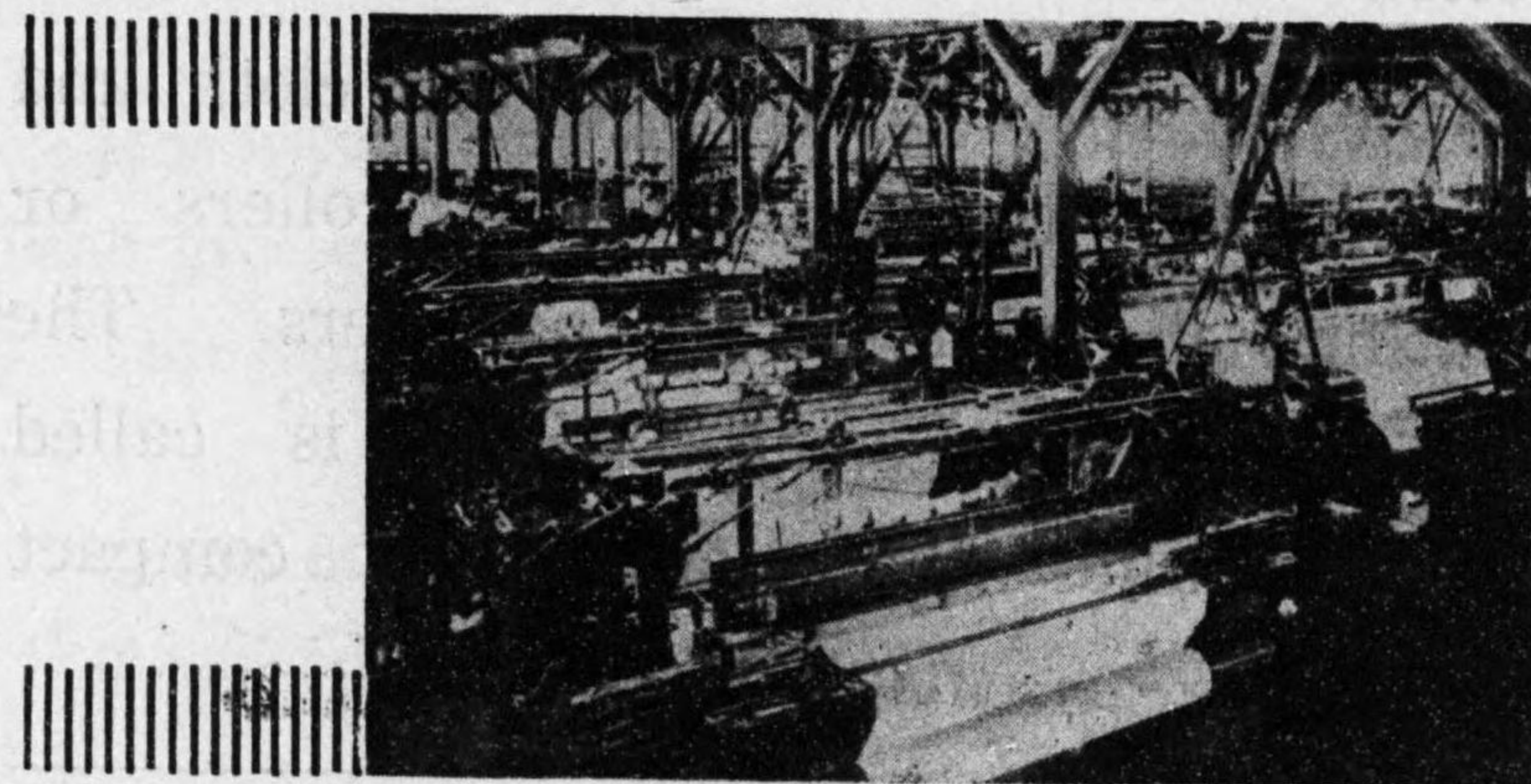
make them firm or strong and wound on reels or bobbins. The threads are now called yarn which can be made hard or soft according to the use for which it is intended.

Yarn is woven into cloth in a machine called a loom. Cloth consists of two sets of threads or yarns. The warp threads

reel(s) [ri:l(z)]	bobbins ['bɒbɪn(z)]	soft [sɔft]
according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ]	intend(ed) [ɪn'tend(ɪd)]	
woven ['wouvən]	loom [lu:m]	

run from end to end of the cloth. The weft threads run cross-ways from side to side of the cloth. To weave a piece of cloth the two sets of threads—the warp and the weft—must be interlaced with each other.

This may be seen in basket work, or in knitting stockings. The only difference



Weaving Machine

warp [wɔ:p]	weft [weft]	cross-ways ['krɒsweɪz]	piece [pi:s]
interlace(d) [ɪntə'leɪs(t)]	basket ['bɑ:skɪt]	knitting ['nɪtɪŋ]	
stocking(s) ['stɒkɪŋ(z)]	difference ['dɪfrəns]		

is that in cloth the threads are drawn quite close together by the loom.

Worsted goods, first made at a place called Worstead in Yorkshire, are the lighter kinds of cloth such as cashmere, merino, and serge. They are ready to be finished when they leave the loom, but woollen goods are not. They have to be felted.

This is done by wetting the cloth and passing it through heavy rollers or beating it with large hammers. The beating and pressing, which is called filling, makes the cloth thick, compact and firm.

worsted [ˈwʊstɪd]	Yorkshire [ˈjɔːkʃə]	cashmere [kæʃˈmɪə]
merino [məˈriːnəʊ]	serge [sɜːdʒ]	finish(ed) [ˈfɪnɪʃ(t)]
woollen [ˈwʊlɪn]	felt(ed) [ˈfelt(id)]	done [dʌn]
wetting [ˈwetɪŋ]	beating [ˈbiːtɪŋ]	filling [ˈfɪlɪŋ]
	compact [kəmˈpækt]	

Some woollen goods are not woven but knitted. The threads are looped together with needles. Woollen vests, stockings, and gloves are made in this way. Knitted articles are called hosiery, from hose, another name for stockings.

GRAMMAR

(1)

It is washed and cleaned to get rid of all the dirt and grease.

Last Sunday I went to the park to see the flowers.

(2)

It has to be made into a long thin thread.

I have to go there very early.

(3)

They pass it through rollers, some of which move

knitt(ed) [ˈnɪt(id)]	loop(ed) [lu:p(t)]	vest(s) [vest(s)]
article(s) [ˈɑːtɪkl(z)]	hosiery [ˈhɔːzəri]	hose [hɔːz]

faster than the others.

He has many books, **some of which** are English.

(4)

Some woollen goods are **not** woven **but** knitted.

The train is **not** run by steam, **but** by electricity.

(5)

thin thinner thinnest

fat fatter fattest.

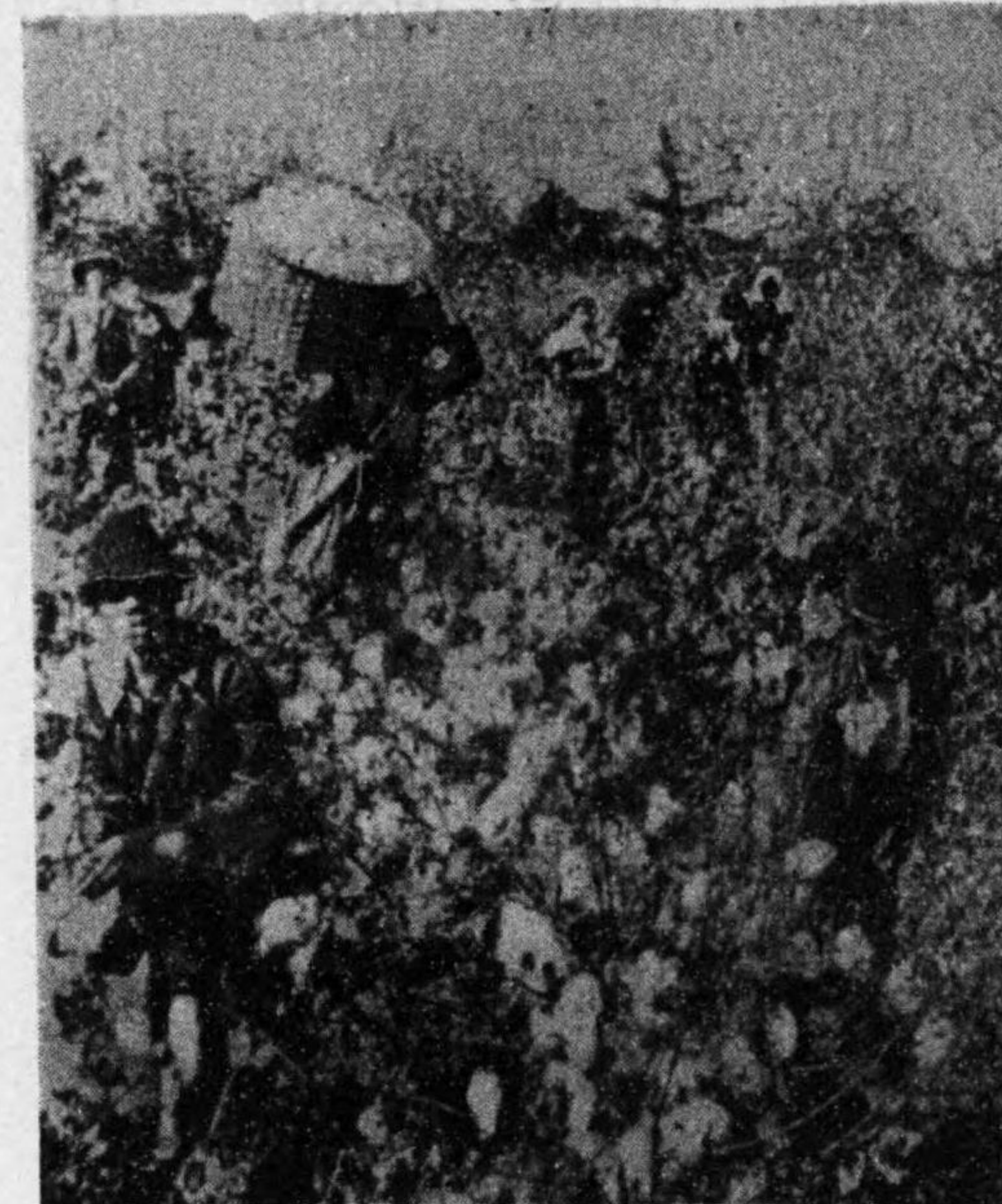
(6)

from end to end from side to side



LESSON 16

COTTON



America and India produce most of the world's cotton, although it is grown in many other countries.

When the cotton is ripe and ready to be picked, the plant looks as if it were covered with snowballs. The cotton pickers pick off all the white balls.

Each ball contains a number of large

cotton ['kɒtn] **grown** [graʊn] **pick(ed)** [pɪk(t)]

snowball(s) ['snəʊbɔ:l(z)] **picker(s)** ['pɪkə(z)]

contain(s) [kən'teɪn(z)]

black seeds, which must be taken out.

Formerly this used to be done by hand, and it was very hard, slow work. To-day the balls are thrown into a machine called the cotton gin which removes the seeds quickly.

After the seeds are taken out, the cotton is pressed together in big heaps and fastened in bales. It is sent all over the world in these pressed bundles.

Then it is cleaned again, so as to be ready for spinning.

After it has been spun into thread, it is woven into cloth.

Cotton is a most important and in-

seed(s) [si:d(z)]	formerly ['fɔ:məli]	slow [sləʊ]
thrown [θrəʊn]	gin [dʒɪn]	remove(s) [ri'mu:v(z)]
heap(s) [hi:p(s)]	fasten(ed) ['fɑ:sn(d)]	bale(s) [beɪl(z)]
	bundle ['bʌndl]	

dispensable article. It is made into a great many things for every day use — such as clothes, sheets, table-linen, pillowcases, curtains, etc.

GRAMMAR

(1)

The plant looks **as if** it were covered with snowballs.

He speaks English **as if** he were an Englishman.

(2)

It **used to be done** by hand.

He **used to** come to my house on Sundays.

(3)

It **used to be done** by hand.

Cotton is sent to the cotton mill **to be made** into thread.

indispensable [ɪndɪs'pensəbl]	sort(s) [sɔ:t(s)]
clothes [klaʊðz]	sheet(s) [ʃi:t(s)]
pillowcase(s) ['pɪləukeɪs(ɪz)]	

(4)

It is cleaned so as to be ready for spinning.

He left home early so as to be in time for the first train.

(5)

do	did	done
spin	spun	spun
weave	wove	woven
grow	grew	grown

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Mt.	{ (=Mount) (=Mountain)	Mt. Bandai
Co.	(C=ompany)	Nitta Co.
St.	(=Street)	Queen St.
Rd.	(=Road)	Liverpool Rd.
Ave.	(=Avenue)	North Ave.
No.	(=Number)	No. 10

weave [wi:v] wove [wouv] grew [gru:] road [roud]
avenue [ˈævinju:]



LESSON 17

RADIO

Radio has been all the rage in England and America for the last few years.

It has also become quite popular in Japan and there are now broadcasting stations in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai, Sapporo, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, etc.

The Tokyo Broadcasting Bureau's

radio [ˈreidiou] rage [reidz] popular [ˈpɒpjələ]
broadcasting station [ˈbrɔːdkɑːstɪŋ ˈsteɪʃən] bureau [ˈbjʊərəu]

station at Atago Hill in Siba was completed in July, 1924.

We can "listen in" while taking our dinner at a restaurant nowadays. If you install a radio set, you can "listen in" as you lie down at home.

Music seems to be the most popular of all that is broadcast by radio. Radio fans like to sit at home at night and listen in to a good musical program. The people at the broadcasting stations are trying to get first-class singers to sing for them.

A naval orchestra was broadcast yesterday evening. A piano recital is to

complete(d) [kəm'pli:t(id)]

restaurant ['restərɑ:nt; (F.) 'restərɔ:ŋ] install [in'stɔ:l]
 lie [lai] music ['mju:zɪk] fan [fæn] musical ['mju:zɪkəl]
 program ['prɒgræm] first-class ['fɜ:stklɑ:s] singer(s) ['sɪŋə(z)]
 naval ['neɪvəl] orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] recital [ri'saɪtəl]

be broadcast this evening.

Some of our foremost teachers have been asked to give lessons by radio, and Mr. Fisher is going to give his lessons at the beginning of next month.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Radio has been all the rage in England and America for the last few years.

It has also become quite popular in Japan.

(2)

A piano recital is to be broadcast this evening.

Our athletic meeting is to be held on the 10th inst.

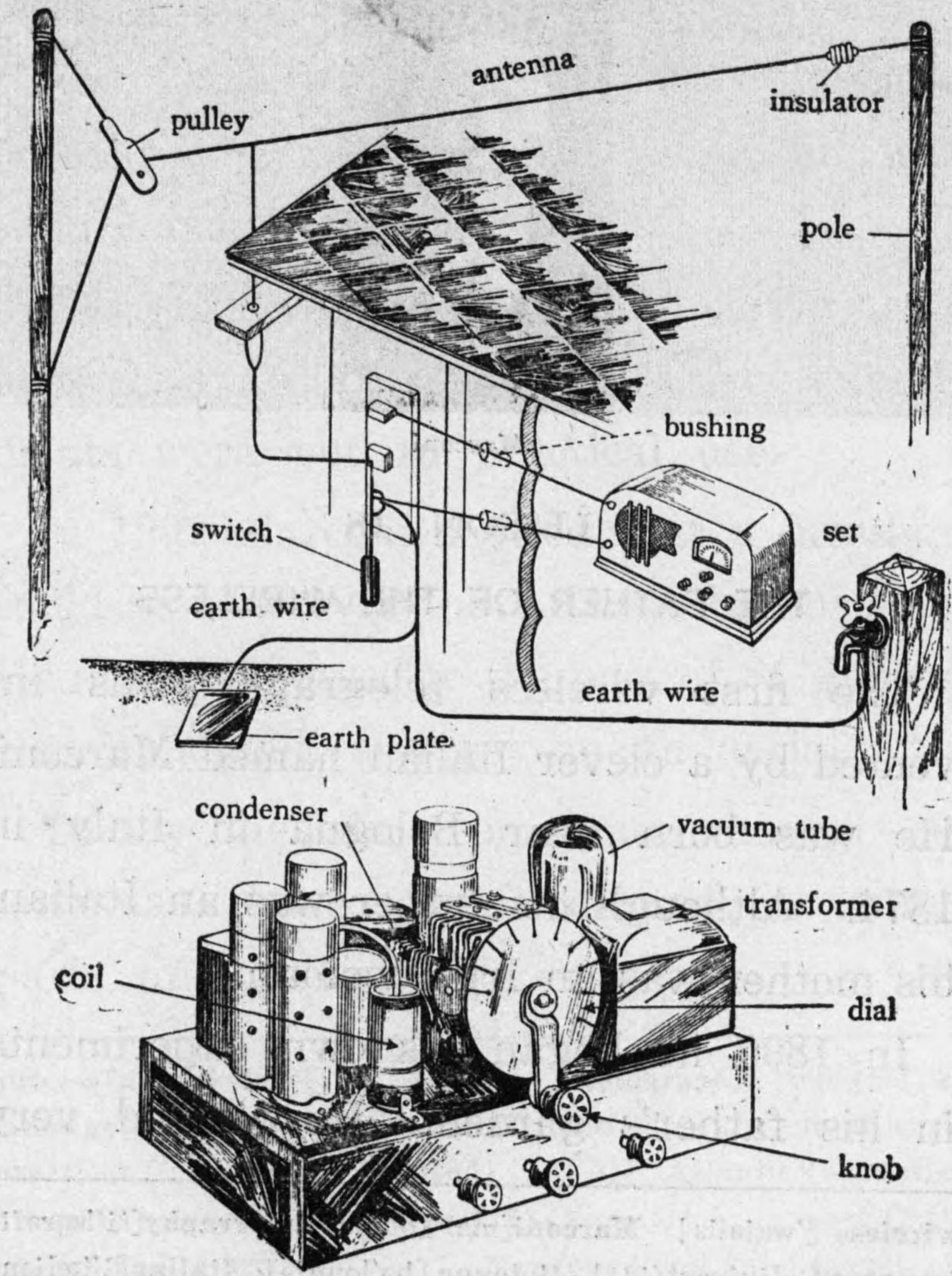
(3)

sit	sat	sat
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast

foremost ['fɔ:moust]	Fisher ['fɪʃə]	beginning [bi'gɪnɪŋ]
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PUBLIC SIGNS

Way In	Entrance	入口	
Way Out	Exit	出口	
Station Master		驛長室	
Booking-Office	Ticket Office	切符賣場, 出札口	
Cloak Room		携帶品預り所	
Waiting-Room		待合所	
Information		鐵道案内所	
Baggage-Room	Luggage-Room	手荷物取扱所	
Doctor	醫師	Dentist	齒科醫





Marconi

LESSON 18

THE FATHER OF THE WIRELESS

The first wireless telegraphy was invented by a clever Italian named Marconi. He was born near Bologna in Italy in 1874. Although his father was an Italian, his mother was an Irish woman.

In 1890 he began his own experiments in his father's garden. He worked very

wireless ['waiəlis] Marconi[mɑ:'kouni] telegraphy[ti'legrəfi]
 invent(ed) [in'vent(id)] Bologna[bə'lounjə] Italian[i'tæljən]
 Irish ['aɪəriʃ] woman ['wumən] experiments(s) [iks'perimənt]
 garden ['gɑ:dən]

hard, usually for eighteen hours a day.

His successful telegraphic message without a wire was sent when he was twenty-one years old.

The next year he left his native land and went to London, where his experiments were put to practical use.

In 1902 Marconi showed that a message could be sent over the Atlantic by wireless. He himself crossed to the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, and set up an aerial.

To-day aerials, sometimes known as antennas, have been erected in many parts of the world.

successful [sək'sesfʊl] telegraphic [teli'græfɪk]
 message(s) ['mesɪdʒ(ɪz)] left[left] native['neɪtɪv] land[lænd]
 practical ['præktɪkəl] show(ed) [ʃəʊ(d)] Atlantic [ət'læntɪk]
 himself [hɪm'self] cross(ed) [krɒs(t)] port [pɔ:t]
 St. John's [snt'dʒɔ:nz] Newfoundland [nju:'faʊndlənd]
 aerial ['eəriəl] elected [i'lektɪd]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Although his father was an Italian, his mother was an Irish woman.

Although he lives very far from the factory, he is never late.

(2)

He worked usually for eighteen hours a day.

He gets a hundred yen a month.

This wine costs seventy sen a bottle.

(3)

He went to London, **where** his experiments were put to practical use.

For more than ten years he stayed in London, where he learned English.

(4)

{ bear	bore	born }
{ bear	bore	borne }
leave	left	left

LESSON 19

LONDON

It is just a fortnight since I came to London. London is the capital of England, and the largest city in the world. More than five million people live in this great town.

It is much larger than Paris, but by no means so pretty. In London, the houses are only two or three storeys high, and most of them are blackened by the smoke. Everything is black here. Even the sparrows seem to be of a darker hue.

The principal streets are crowded with great numbers of people, and all kinds of

since [sɪns]	fortnight ['fɔ:tnaɪt]	capital ['kæpɪtl]
million ['mɪljən]	storeys ['stɔ:riz]	blackened ['blækənd]
smoke [smoʊk]	sparrow(s) ['spærəʊ(z)]	hue [hju:]
	principal ['prɪnsəpəl]	

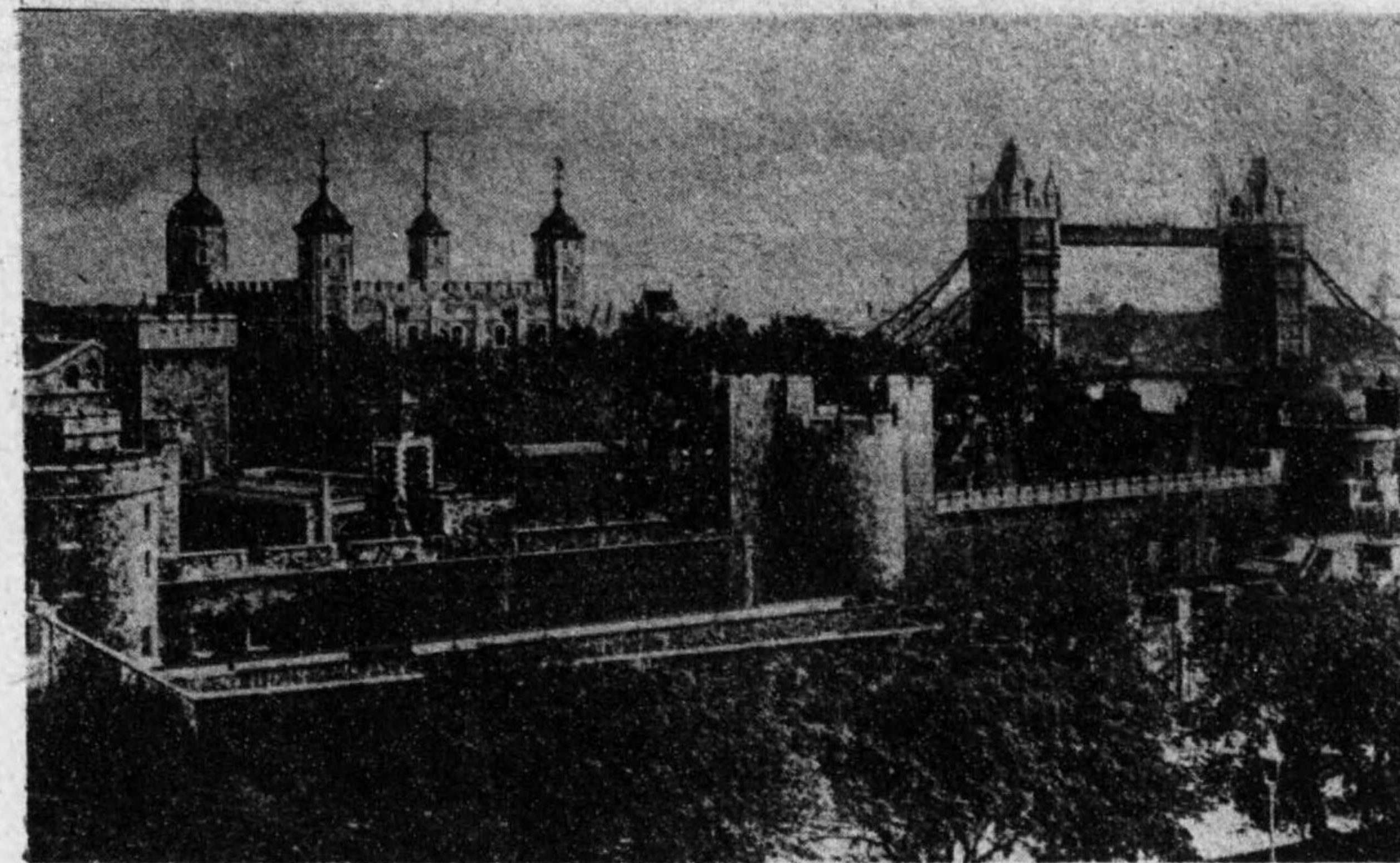
vehicles. I like the motor-buses especially ; they are all painted a bright red and as there are so many of them, they add colour to the usually gray London streets.

They have two decks so that people can travel "on top" or "inside." Sometimes the upper deck is uncovered, which is very nice in summer weather, but very uncomfortable when the rain comes.

It has been very cold since I came here. But I have not caught cold even once. I have seen one of those fogs, for which London is so famous.

The fog was black and yellow, and so dense that it was quite dark at midday. The houses across the street were mere

vehicle(s) ['vi:kl(z)]	especially [is'peʃəli]	add [æd]
gray [grei]	decks [deks]	upper ['ʌpə]
uncovered [ʌn'kʌvəd]	uncomfortable [ʌn'kʌmfətəbl]	fog(s) [fɒg(z)]
dense [dens]	midday ['middeɪ]	mere [miə]

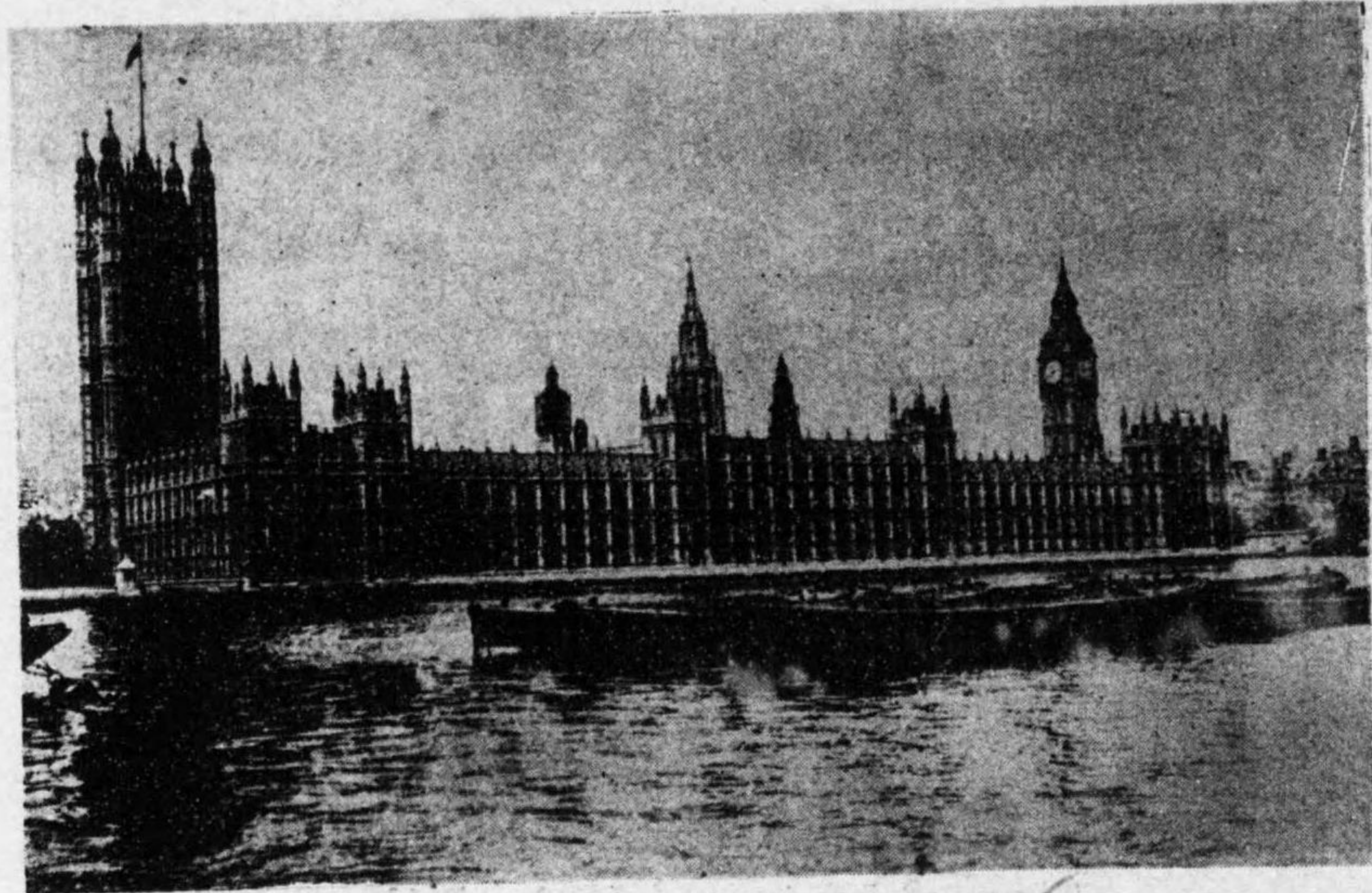


Tower of London and London Bridge.

phantoms. When the fog is very thick, English people say: "I cannot see a hand before my face."

Yesterday I visited the National Gallery where I saw a great many pictures. As I am very fond of pictures, I enjoyed the visit very much.

phantoms ['æntəmz]	visit(ed) ['fvizit(id)]	Gallery ['gæləri]
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Houses of Parliament, London.

To-day I have been to the British Museum, which is also a very interesting place. When you come over here, I will show you all over the city.

But I advise you to work hard at your English lessons, so that you may speak

Parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt] **enjoy(ed)** [in'dʒɔɪ(d)] **British** ['brɪtɪʃ]
Museum [mju:'ziəm] **interesting** ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] **advise** [əd'vaɪz]

English freely when you come here. It is very pleasant and convenient to be able to speak the language of the people among whom you are living.

GRAMMAR

It has been very cold since I came here.

It is two weeks since I came here.

I have visited him twice since I came here.

freely ['fri:li]

convenient [kən'vi:njənt]

language ['læŋgwɪdʒ]



LESSON 20

NEW YORK CITY

About three hundred years ago a ship left Holland for America. On this ship were one hundred and ten people in all.

When the ship reached America, some of them built their homes on Manhattan

hundred ['hʌndrəd]	ago [ə'gəʊ]	Holland ['hɒlənd]
Manhattan [mæn'hætən]		island ['aɪlənd]



Island, at the mouth of the Hudson River.

They made a small Dutch village where New York City now stands. The Island of Manhattan then belonged to the Indians. They bought the island for twenty-four dollars.

Now Manhattan Island holds one of the largest and richest cities in the world — New York. It has about seven million people now.

The buildings in New York City are

Hudson ['hʌdsn]	Dutch [dʌtʃ]	village ['vɪlɪdʒ]
belong(ed) [bi'lɒŋ(d)]	Indian(s) ['ɪndjən(z)]	bought [bɔ:t]
dollar(s) ['dɒlə(z)]	hold(s) [həʊld(z)]	richest ['rɪtʃɪst]

very high, and cost millions of dollars to build. Some of them are over fifty storeys high, and unless we go up in an elevator, we shall be tired out before we reach the top floor.

In some single building there are more people than there are in a large country town.

Some of the buildings have post-offices and barber shops, and many have restaurants in them.

The streets are very noisy with traffic, and crowded with people and motor-cars. Broadway, which is the main business street, is the busiest street in the world.

If one looked about the great city

cost [[kɔ(:)st]	unless [ən'les]	single ['sɪŋɡl]
barber ['bɑ:bə]	noisy ['nɔɪzi]	traffic ['træfɪk]
Broadway ['brɔ:dwei]	main [meɪn]	business ['bɪznɪs]

today, one would never think it was once a small village with meadows where cows and sheep were feeding about on its open land.

GRAMMAR

(1)

They made a small Dutch village **where** New York city now stands.

(2)

Unless we go up in an elevator, we shall be tired out **before** we reach the top floor.

(3)

If one **looked** about the great city today, one **would** never think it was once a little village.

meadow(s) ['medou(z)]

LESSON 21

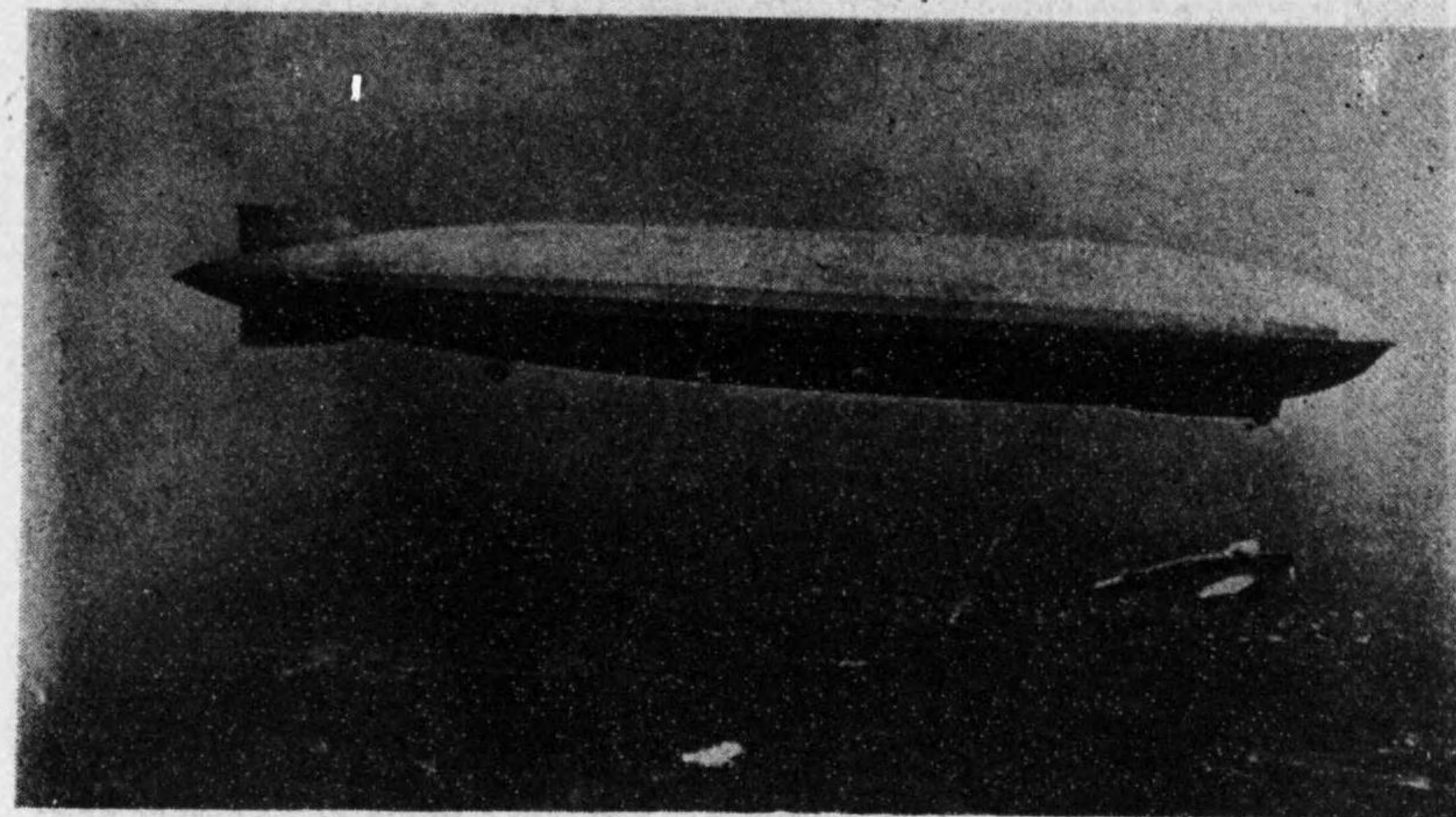
THE AEROPLANE AND THE AIRSHIP

Have you ever watched a bird's flight? Have you watched a skylark rise higher and higher until he seems a tiny speck in the blue sky? How sure he is that he can alight with ease when and where he pleases!

And yet if man wishes to fly he must use a flying-machine. Why is this, I wonder? It is because the bird was made for flight and man was made for walking.

Not only has the bird wings, but in every way he is built for flying. So it is not strange that he can fly. The shape

aeroplane ['æərəpleɪn] **airship** ['eəʃɪp] **watch(ed)** [wɒtʃ(t)]
flight [f'lait] **skylark** ['skailɑ:k] **tiny** ['taini]
speck [spek] **sure** [ʃʊə, ʃə] **ease** [i:z] **alight** [ə'lait]
 wonder ['wʌndə]

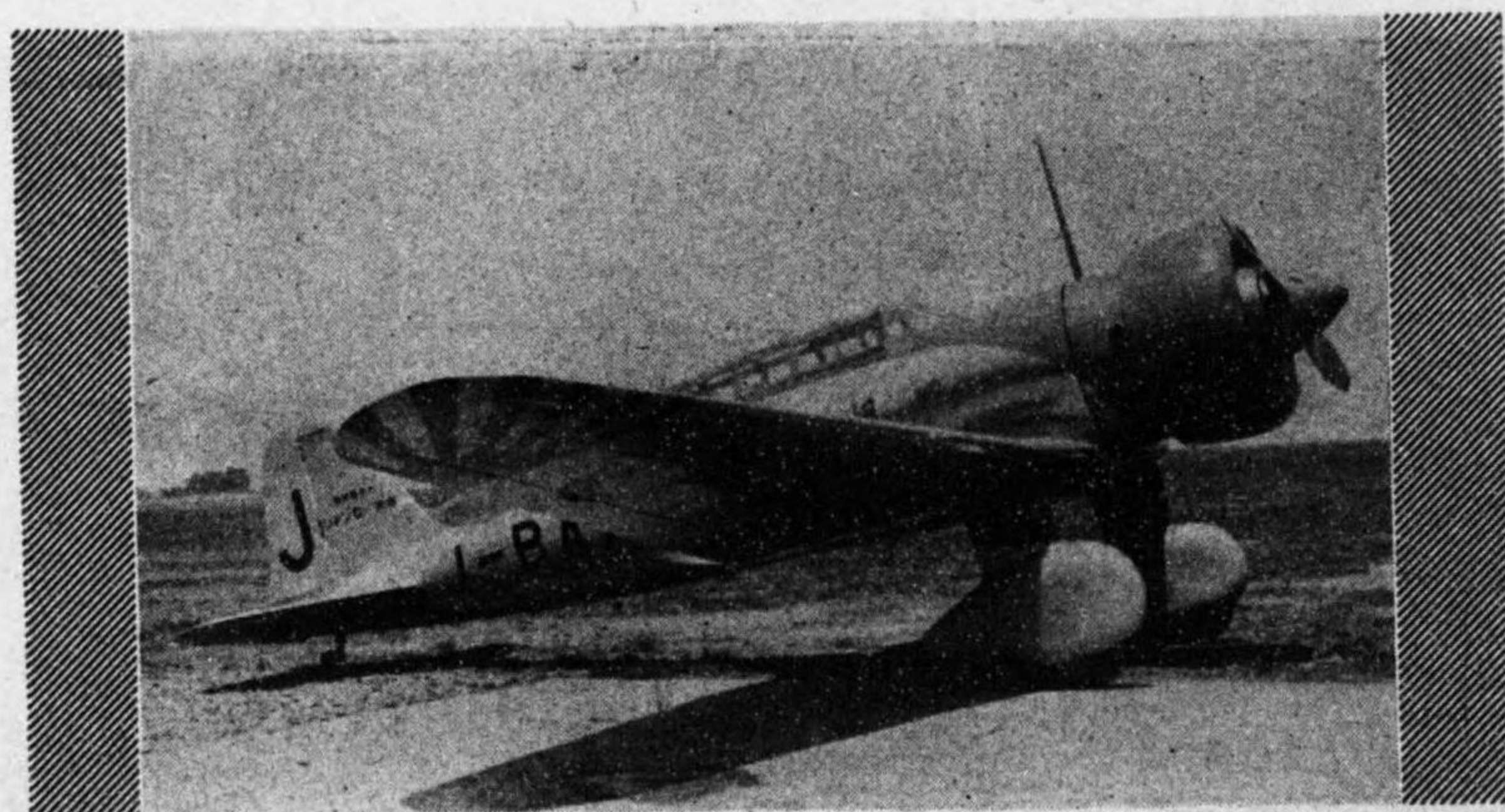


Air-ship

of his body and the arrangement of the feathers also help him to move in the air with wonderful quickness.

For many ages people attempted to invent a machine by which they could fly in the air, but with no success. The problem was solved when in the year 1903

body ['bɒdi] **arrangement** [ə'reɪndʒmənt] **feather(s)** ['feðə(z)]
help [help] **wonderful** ['wʌndəfʊl] **attempt(ed)** [ə'tempt(id)]
success [sək'ses] **problem** ['prɒbləm] **solved** [sɒlvd]



Kamikaze

the American brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, produced a machine which could be controlled by the man in it as a bird controls the action of its wings.

Now an aeroplane like a motor-car is driven by an engine. The engine works the propeller and that either draws or pushes the machine through the air. The

Wilbur ['wɪlbə]

Orville Wright ['ɔ:vɪl raɪt]

control(ed) [kən'trɒl(d)] action ['ækʃən] engine ['endʒɪn]

propeller [prə'pelə] either ['aiðə] draw(s) [drɔ:(z)]

rudder and the wings are also controlled by the pilot.

Improvements have been made, and the aeroplanes of the present day have powerful engines and wings for high and fast climbing. During the Great War the aeroplane developed very rapidly. The airmen were most effective scouts. There were battles in the air as well as on land and sea. When the war was over, attention was turned to making commercial planes. They are now used for carrying mails and passengers.

The airship was invented by Count Zeppelin of Germany. The Zeppelin, as

rudder ['rʌdə] pilot ['paɪlət] improvement(s) [ɪm'pru:vmənt(s)]

powerful ['paʊəfʊl] battle(s) ['bætl(z)] develop(ed) [dɪ'veləp(t)]

rapidly ['ræpɪdli] effective [ɪ'fektɪv] scout(s) [skaut(s)]

attention [ə'tenʃən] commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] carrying ['kæərɪŋ]

mail(s) [meɪl(z)] Count [kaʊnt] Zeppelin ['zɛpəlɪn]

the Count's machine is called, is a big balloon filled with gas lighter than air and looks like a long pencil with sixteen sides. Its framework is made of a mixture of aluminium and other metals, and is covered over with a sort of canvas. The engines are placed in the cars close under the main body. It has also cabins in which the crew and passengers can travel through the air as comfortably as on board a steamer.

The speed of the airship is slower than that of the aeroplane, but it can carry far more passengers and freight. In 1926 an Italian airship flew across the North Pole, and in 1929 a German airship

balloon [bə'lu:n]	framework ['freimwə:k]	mixture ['mikstʃə]
metal(s) ['metl(z)]	canvas ['kænvəs]	cabin ['kæbin]
crew [kru:]	comfortably ['kʌmfətəbli]	speed [spi:d]
freight [freit]	flew [flu:]	Pole [poul]

succeeded in flying round the world in 21 days.

In April, 1937, the Asahi Sinbun's "Kamikaze" flew between Tokyo and London in 94 hours 17 minutes 56 seconds.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Its framework **is made of** a mixture of aluminium and other metals.

That building **is made of** brick and stone.

(2)

The speed of the airship is slower than **that of** the aeroplane.

The flowers in his garden are more beautiful than **those** in the park.

(3)

fly	flew	flown
-----	------	-------

mark [mɑ:k]	aviation [eivi'eifən]
-------------	-----------------------

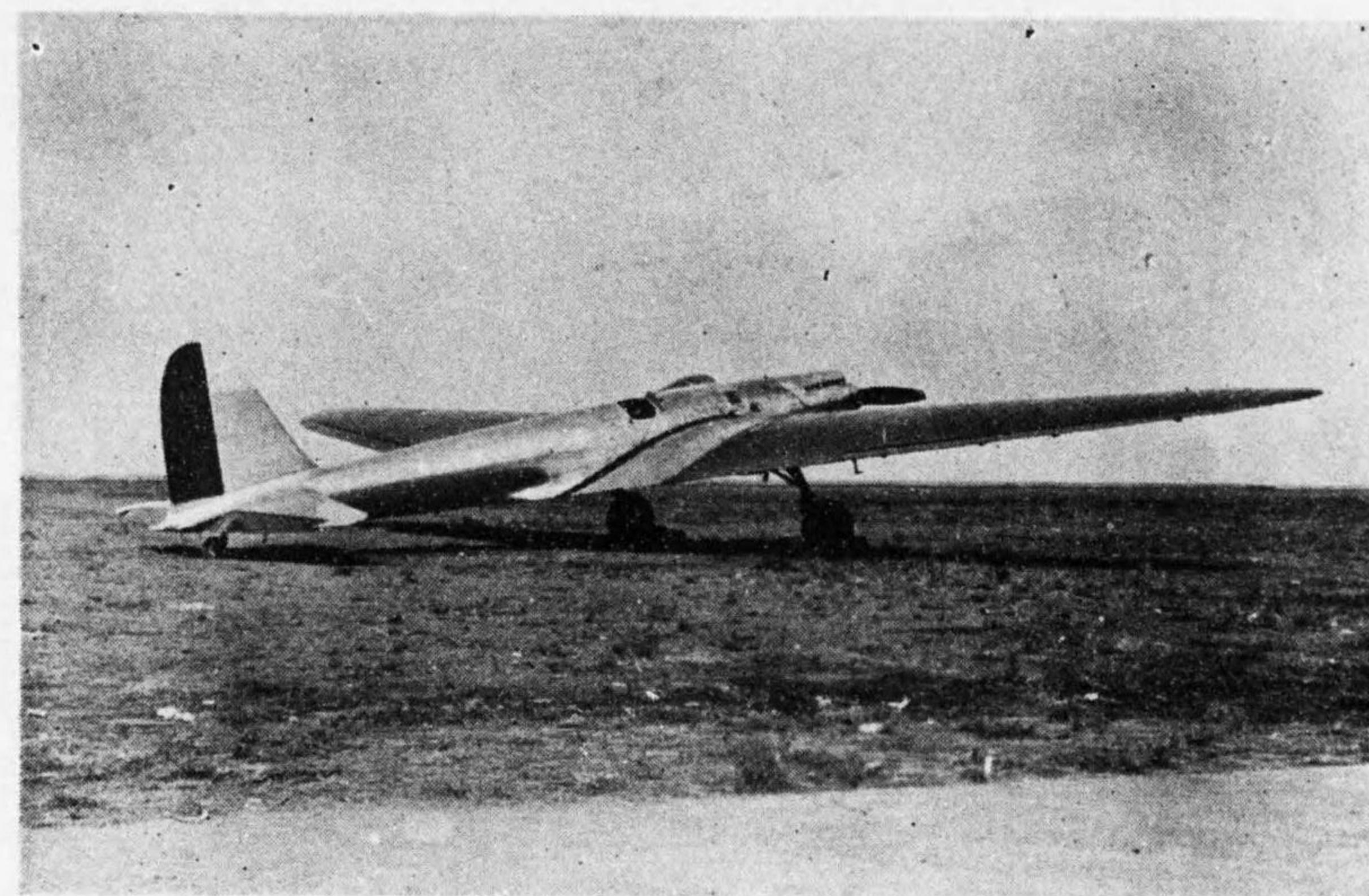
wheel	車軸	tyre	タイヤ
body	胴體	plane	翼
		wing	
upper wing	上翼	lower wing	下翼
aircraft	航空機	aerodrome	飛行場
landplane	陸上機	aeroshed	格納庫
seaplane	海上機	airman	飛行家
		birdman	

J—BDAO

- ★ J (日本) B (内地民有機)
- D, A, (共に意味なし)
- O (日本航空輸送會社所有機)

- ★ 國籍のマーク

- J (Japan)
- F (France)
- G or M (England)
- K, N, or W (America)
- D (Germany)
- I (Italy)



Kokenki

★ 日本国内のマーク

第一番目のマーク

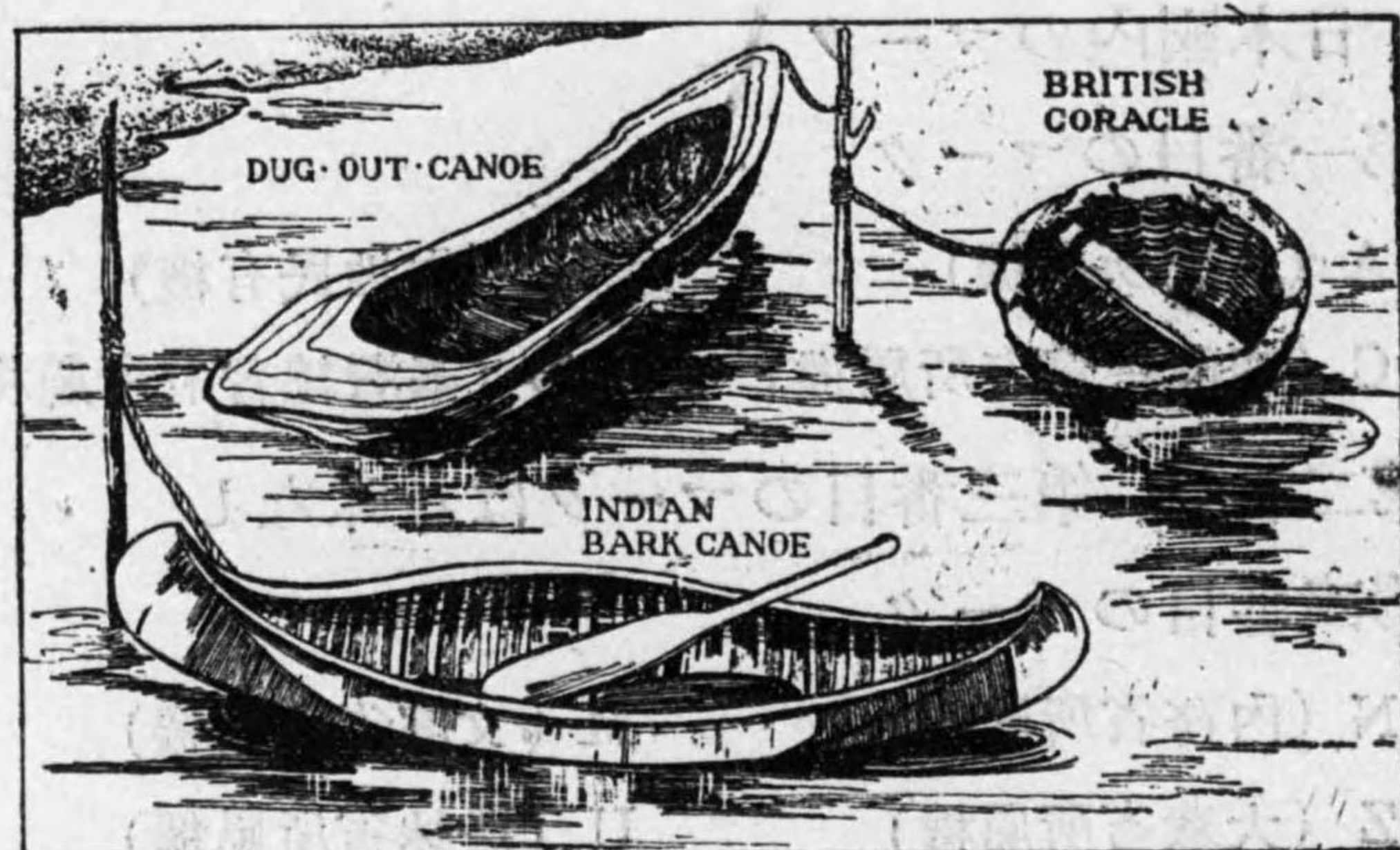
- A (官廳所屬機) B (内地民有機)
C (朝鮮總督府所屬機) D (臺灣總督府所屬機)

第二番目, 第三番目のマークは意味なし

第四番目のマーク

- N (内務省所屬機) M (文部省所屬機)
Z (大藏省所屬機) U (農林省所屬機)
T (遞信省所屬機)
A (朝日新聞社所有機)
C (毎日新聞社所有機)
O (日本航空輸送會社所有機)

[但し第四番目のマークが alphabet の組合せの都合にて A や O に當らぬ場合がある。その場合には A や O を最後の三字中に入れてある。]



Types of Early Boats

LESSON 22

SHIPBUILDING

The first boat was probably the work of our savage ancestors. It was made from the trunk of a tree which was hollowed out with knives and axes.

The ancient Britons had boats called

type(s) [taɪp(s)] **shipbuilding** [ˈʃɪpbɪldɪŋ] **savage** [ˈsævɪdʒ]
ancestor(s) [ˈænsɪstə(z)] **probably** [ˈprɒbəbli] **trunk** [trʌŋk]
hollow(ed) [hələʊ(d)] **ax(es)** [ˈæks(ɪz)] **ancient** [ˈeɪnfənt]
Briton(s) [ˈbrɪtən(z)]

“coracles.” They were made from the skins of animals stretched tightly over a wicker frame.

The canoes of American Indians were made of a light wooden framework covered with bark.

But some ancient people built boats and ships which were made of many pieces of timber shaped and joined together with nails.

Before the invention of the steam-engine they could only move by means of oars or sails.

Nowadays sailing vessels have been almost entirely replaced by the faster

coracle(s) [ˈkɒrəkl(z)] **skin(s)** [skɪn(z)] **wicker** [ˈwɪkə]
canoe(s) [ˈkənuː(z)] **stretch(ed)** [stretʃ(d)] **tightly** [ˈtaɪtli]
wooden [ˈwudn] **timber** [ˈtɪmbə] **shape(d)** [ʃeɪp(t)]
join(ed) [dʒɔɪn(d)] **invention** [ɪnˈvenʃən] **oar(s)** [ɔː, ə(z)]
sail(s) [seɪl(z)] **vessel(s)** [ˈvesl(z)] **been** [biːn, bɪn]
entirely [ɪnˈtaɪəli] **replace(d)** [ˈriːpleɪs(t)]

steam-ship. Iron and steel ships have nearly taken the place of wooden vessels. Passenger liners are now built up to the size of 70,000 tons. They are like a "floating hotel," for they have many storeys and rooms.

GRAMMAR

(1)

The ancient Britons had boats (which were) called "coracles".

The canoes were made of a light wooden framework (which was) **covered** with bark.

Boats and ships were made of many pieces of timber (which were) **shaped** and **joined** together with nails.

liner(s) ['laine(z)]

size [saiz]

ton(s) [tan(z)]

floating ['floutɪŋ]

(2)

Before the invention of the steam-engine they could only move by **means of** oars or sails.

Nowadays ships are moved by **means of** steam-engines.

(3)

Iron and steel ships **have nearly taken the place of** wooden vessels.

Wooden vessels **have nearly been taken the place of** by iron and steel ships.



LESSON 23

THE PROPELLER

Most modern steamers are driven by a "screw" or "propeller."

The propeller is attached to a long round bar of steel called the "shaft." The shaft extends from the engines to the stern. The engines turn the shaft round. The propeller revolves on the end of the shaft, and screws the water away from it.

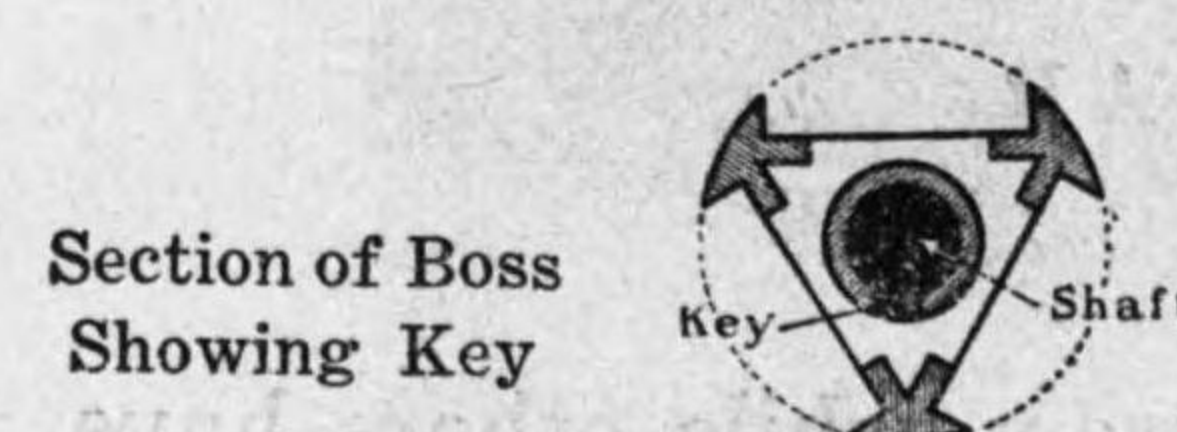
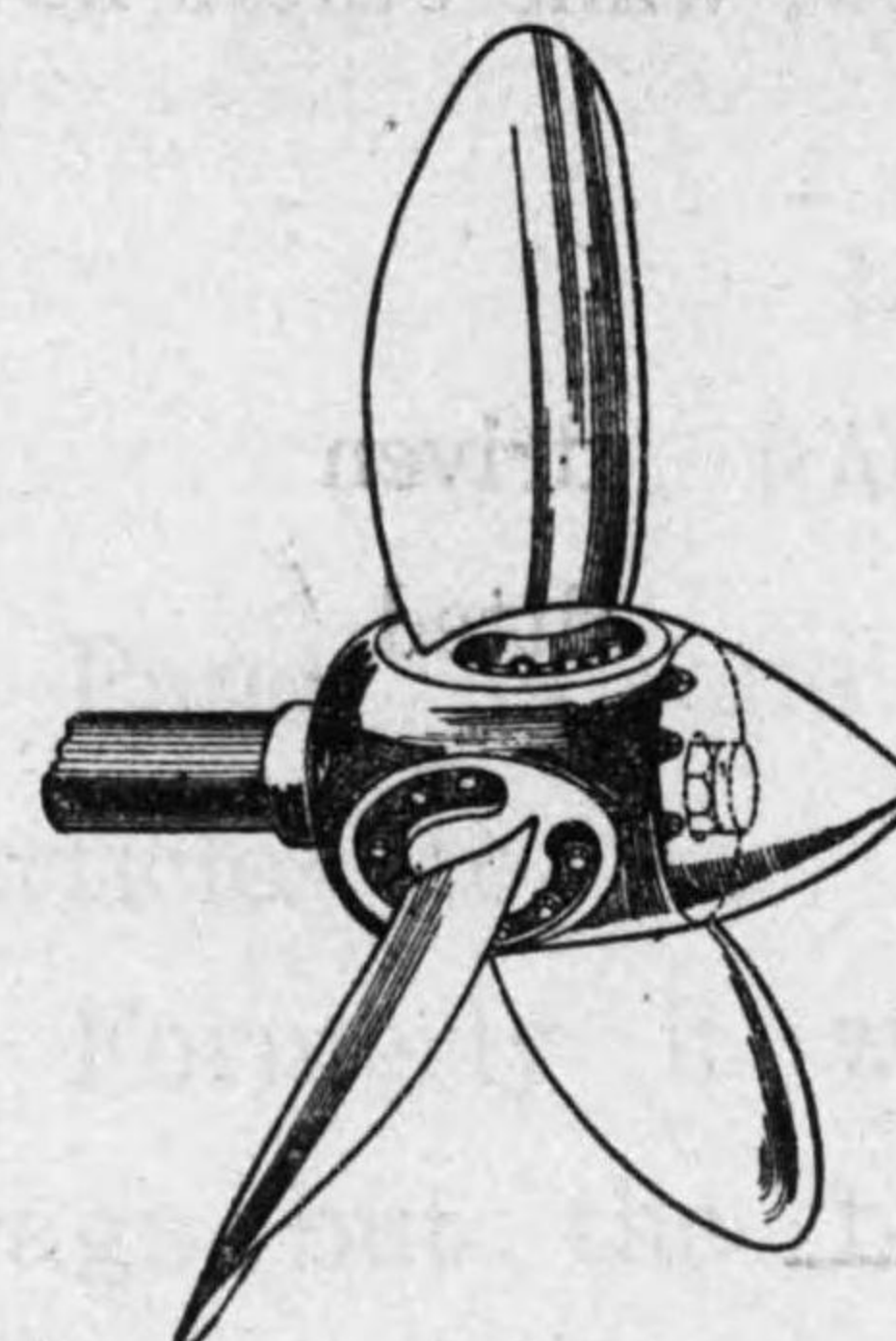
Some steamers have one screw, while others have two, three, or even four.

In the workshop of the yard we can see the "boss" of the screw. This is a heavy three-sided block of cast steel

modern ['mɒdən,-dn] **driven** ['drɪvn] **attach(ed)** [ə'tætʃ(t)]
shaft [ʃɑ:ft] **extend(s)** [ɪkstend(z)] **stern** [stɜ:n] **yard** [jɑ:d]
revolve(s) [rɪ'vɒlv(z)] **boss** [bɒs] **three-side(d)** ['θri:'saɪd(id)]



Boss of Propeller

Section of Boss
Showing Key

Propeller with Blades Fitted

with a round hole through it. Into this hole the end of the shaft is fixed. And a square steel bar called a "Key" is fitted to lock together the shaft and the boss.

On each of the three sides of the boss will be bolted one of the three propeller blades. These are made of an "alloy" of brass and other metals.

block [blɒk] **cast** [kɑ:st] **fix(ed)** ['fɪks(t)] **key** [ki:]
fit(ted) ['fɪt(id)] **lock** [lɒk] **bolt(ed)** ['bɔlt(id)]
blade(s) [bleɪd(z)] **alloy** [ə'lɔɪ]

Generally side screws have these three blades and the middle screw has four.

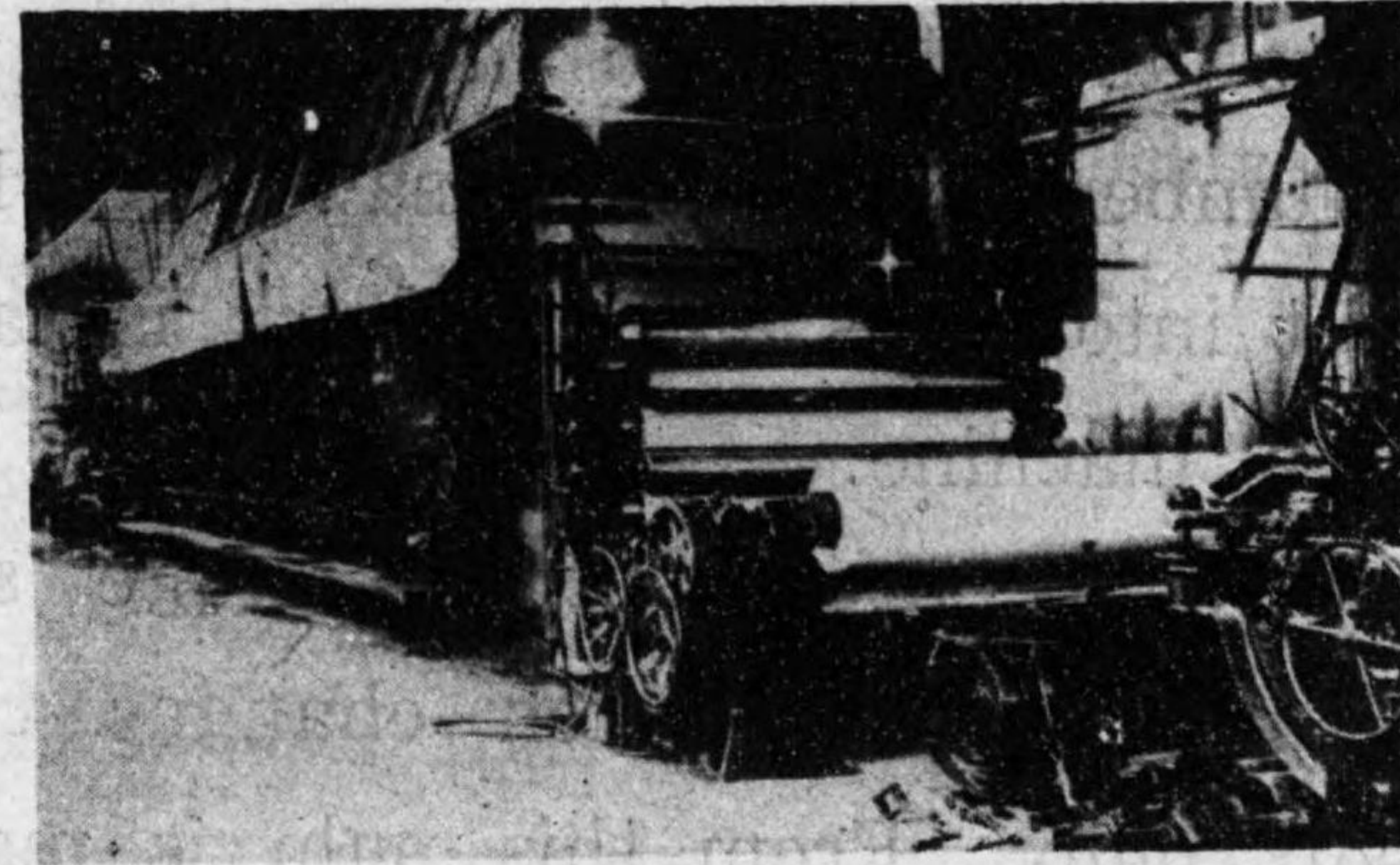
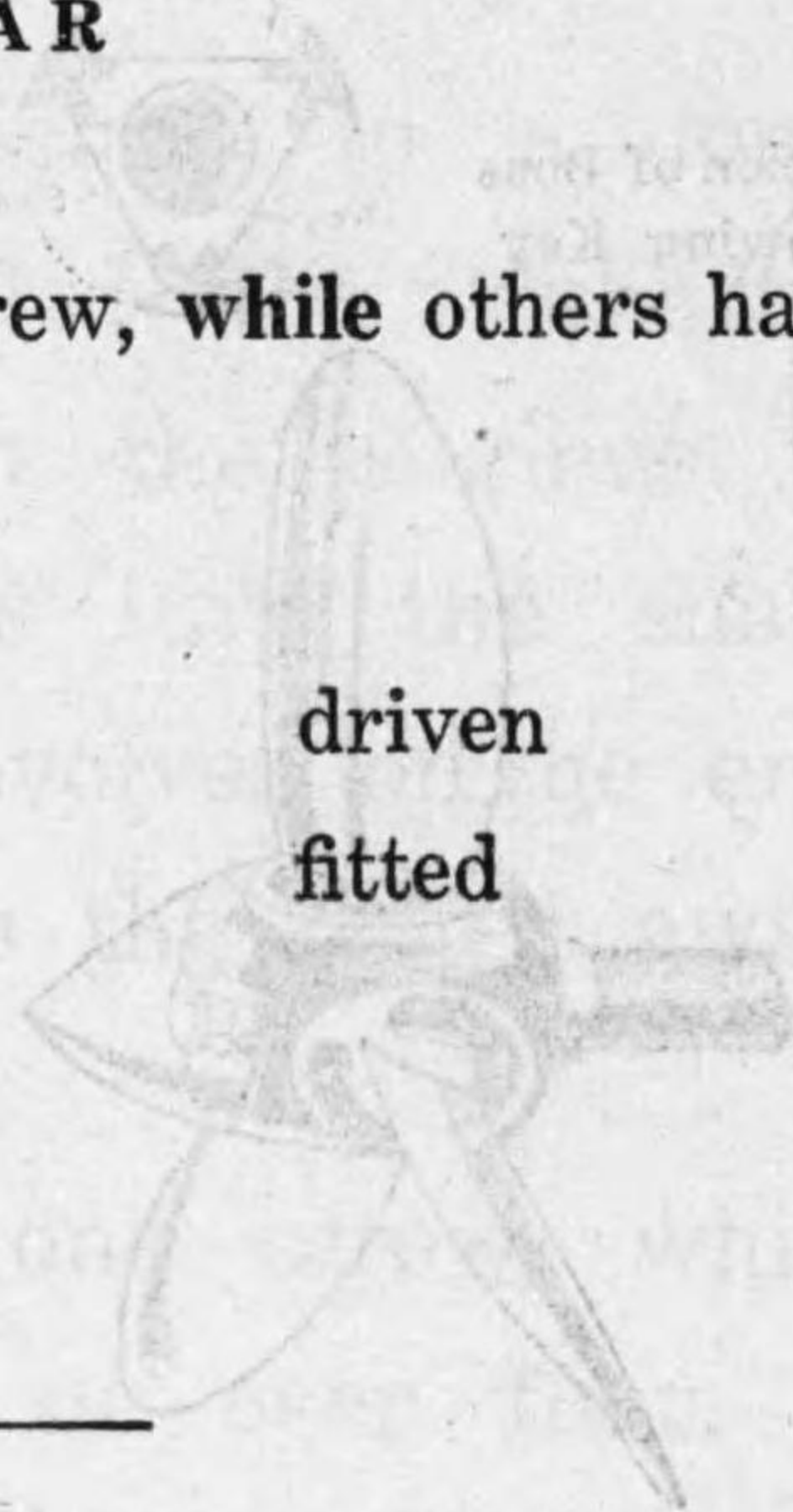
GRAMMAR

(1)

Some steamers have one screw, **while** others have two, three or four.

(2)

drive	drove	driven
fit	fitted	fitted



LESSON 24

PAPER MAKING

Paper is one of the most important articles to us.

Formerly it was made from straw or rags but the bulk of it is now made from pulp.

The trees from which wood pulp is made are found in cold countries, such as Canada, Labrador, Norway, Russia and at

straw [strɔ:]	rag(s) [ræg(z)]	bulk [bɔlk]	pulp [pʌlp]
such [sʌtʃ]	Canada ['kænədə]	Norway ['nɔ:wei]	

Karafuto and Hokkaido in Japan.

The lumber is taken to a saw-mill where it is cut into chips and the bark is taken off by a machine.

These chips are put into huge steel tanks and steamed which changes them into soft pulp. From this pulp is manufactured paper.

Pulp is also used for making rayon, staple fibre, and cellophane.

GRAMMAR

(1)

They are **making** paper.

Pulp is used in paper **making**.

Pulp is also used for **making** rayon and staple fibre.

lumber ['lʌmbə]	chip(s) [tʃip(s)]	huge [hju:dʒ]
steam(ed) [sti:m(d)]	rayon ['reɪən]	staple ['steɪpl]
	cellophane ['seloufeɪn]	

(2)

They are found in cold countries, such as Canada, Norway, and Russia.

Beasts of prey, such as lions, tigers, and leopards, do not live in Japan.

(3)

Paper is made from wood.

Logs are cut into chips.

The bark is **taken off**.

These logs are heated by steam.

(4)

find	found	found
take	took	taken
cut	cut	cut
put	put	put
heat	heated	heated

beast(s) [bi:st(s)]	prey [preɪ]	lion(s) ['laɪən(z)]
tiger(s) ['taɪgə(z)]		leopard(s) ['lepəd(z)]



Blast-furnace

LESSON 25

IRON AND STEEL

Iron, when it is taken from the mine, is known as iron ore. Before it can be used for manufacturing purposes, it must be melted in the blastfurnace.

A very hot fire of coke and limestone is kept burning day and night.

blast-furnace ['blɑ:st'fə:nɪs] **mine** [maɪn] **known** [naʊn]
ore [ɔ:] **manufacturing** [mænʃu'fæktʃəriŋ] **smelt** [smelt]
limestone ['laɪmstəʊn] **kept** [kept]

When the iron is drawn from the blast-furnace it flows into a bed of sand. Being cooled, the iron grows hard. This form of iron is called pig-iron. Pig-iron is iron that is ready to be used for manufacturing. The bars of pig-iron are loaded on the cars and sent to the foundry.

The men in the iron-foundry work at casting the iron. They melt the iron and pour it into moulds. Iron is cast into iron fences, iron bedsteads, iron stoves, and many other things.

Some of the pig-iron is sent to mills to be manufactured into steel. Steel is used

burning ['bɜ:nɪŋ] **flow** [fləʊ] **being** ['bi:ɪŋ] **cool(ed)** [ku:l(d)]
form [fɔ:m] **pig-iron** ['pɪgaɪən] **load(ed)** ['ləʊd(id)]
casting ['kɑ:stɪŋ] **melt** [melt] **pour** [pɔ:, pəʊ]
mould(s) [mould(z)] **fence(s)** ['fens(ɪz)]
bedstead(s) ['bedsted(z)] **stove(s)** [stəʊv(z)]

for manufacturing tools, ships, engines, machinery, and rails for the railroads.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Being cooled, the iron grows hard.

(= As the iron is cooled, it grows hard)

The train left Tokyo at six a.m. arriving (= and arrived) at Kobe at five p. m.

(2)

draw	drew	drawn
keep	kept	kept
come	came	come
cast	cast	cast.

TECHNICAL TERMS

Iron frame	['aɪən freɪm]	鐵 框
Iron ore	['aɪən ɔ:]	鐵 鑛 石
Iron plate	['aɪən pleɪt]	鐵 板
Iron tube	['aɪən tjʊ:b]	鐵 管

railroad(s) ['reɪlroʊd(z)]

drew [dru:]

Iron wire	['aɪən waɪə]	鐵 線
Iron work	['aɪən wɜ:k]	鐵 細 工
Rivet iron	['rɪvɪt 'aɪən]	綴 釘 鐵
Rod iron	['rɒd 'aɪən]	棒 鐵
Sheet iron	[ʃi:t 'aɪən]	葉 鐵
Cast steel	[kɑ:st sti:l]	鑄 鋼
Hard steel	[hɑ:d sti:l]	硬 鋼
Mild steel	[maɪld sti:l]	} 軟 鋼
Soft steel	[sɒft sti:l]	
Shear steel	[ʃiə sti:l]	刃 物 鋼
Tungsten steel	['tʌŋstən sti:l]	タングステン鋼
Steel rail	[sti:l reɪl]	鋼鐵レール
Steel spring	[sti:l sprɪŋ]	はがねばね
Steel wire	[sti:l 'waɪə]	鋼 線



LESSON 26

KEEP OFF THE GRASS

Long ago a rich man built a house near a little village in the country. It was a very grand house, with lovely gardens all round it.

By and by the village grew into a town. Great mills and workshops arose, where fields and lanes had been.

built [bilt] lovely ['lʌvli] arose [ə'rouz] lane(s) [leɪn(z)]

The cottages were pulled down, and shops put in their places; but still the old house was left, with its big lodge gates and shady gardens.

It belonged now to another rich man whose heart was full of kindness.

He saw how tired the men and women often looked, and how pale the children grew in the long winter.

He said to himself: "I am very sorry for these people, who have no gardens of their own."

So he caused the great gates to be thrown wide open, and made it known in the town that every one was free to go into his garden.

cottage(s) ['kɒtɪdʒ(ɪz)] lodge [lɒdʒ] gate(s) [geɪt(s)]
 shady ['ʃeɪdi] heart [hɑ:t] kindness ['kaɪndnis]
 children ['tʃɪldrən] said [sed] cause(d) [kɔ:z(d)] free [fri:]

He made a rule, however, that people must walk on the paths only; and all over the garden he placed little iron tickets, on which these words were printed — “Please keep off the grass.”

For a time all went right. The people loved to sit in the sunshine, and enjoy the sweet flowers and cool breezes.

But one day a boy named Willie Grant passed through the garden on his way to school. He was late, and he said to himself. “If I cross the lawn I shall save three minutes. What harm can it do?”

“Keep off the grass!” said the tickets,

rule [ru:l]	however [hau'evə]	walk [wɔ:k]
ticket(s) ['tikit(s)]	word(s) [wɔ:d(z)]	print(ed) ['print(id)]
sweet [swi:t]	breeze(s) ['bri:z(iz)]	Willie ['wili]
Grant [grɑ:nt]	lawn [lɔ:n]	save [seiv]

but Willie took no notice. He looked this way and that, and when he saw nobody he darted across. His face was very red, but the lawn did not seem a bit the worse.

The next morning he did it again. The gardener was ill, so there was no one to keep watch. Other boys began to do as Willie did. Even grown-up people made use of the “short-cut”; and soon an ugly bare track could be seen on the green grass.

When the gardener found what had been done, he was very angry. He hid behind some bushes, and caught Willie in

nobody ['noubədi]	dart(ed) [dɑ:t(id)]	seem [si:m]	bit [bit]
worse [wɔ:s]	grown-up ['grounʌp]	short-cut ['ʃɔ:tkʌt]	
ugly ['ʌgli]	bare [beə]	track [træk]	
angry ['æŋgri]	hid [hid]		

the very act of running across. What a fright the boy got! He was sure he would be sent to prison.

But the rich man did not send him to prison. Instead, the great gates were shut fast once more, and for a year the people were kept out of the garden.

Thus the whole town was punished because one boy would not heed the tickets that had said so plainly — “Please keep off the grass.”

GRAMMAR

(1)

Everyone was free to go into his garden.

We were to see that play.

act [ækt]	fright [fraɪt]	prison [ˈprɪzn]
instead [ɪnˈsted]	heed [hi:d]	plainly [ˈpleɪnli]

(2)

All over the garden he placed little iron tickets, on which these words were printed — “Please keep off the grass.”

That is the house in which they live.

(3)

grow	grew	grown	arise	arose	arisen
bad	worse	worst	do	did	done

PUBLIC NOTICES

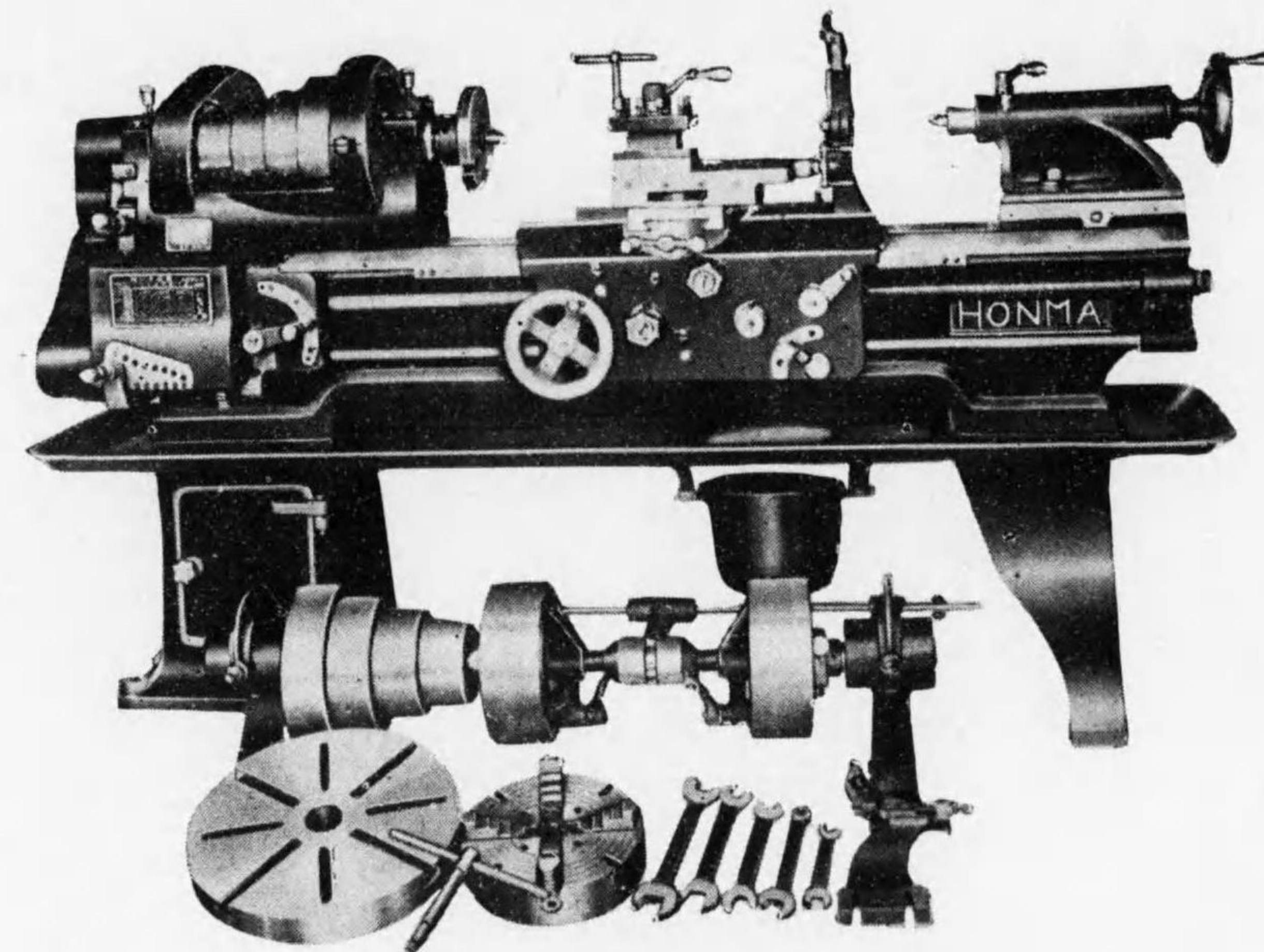
Hands off.	手を觸るべからず
Keep out.	入る可らず
Please Do Not Handle.	手を觸る可らず
Please Do Not Touch.	同上
Keep Off the Bank.	土手に登る可らず
Commit no Nuisance.	小便無用
No Crossing.	横斷無用
No Trespassing.	立ち入る可らず
Do Not Feed the Animals.	動物に餌を與ふ可らず
Do Not Pick the Flowers.	花を摘む可らず

PARTS OF A LATHE

(旋盤各部の名稱)

Headstock [ˈhedstɒk]	握心臺, 俗稱カシコツブ。 (ヘッドストック)
Rear Bearing [riə ˈbeəriŋ]	後部軸受。 (リアベアリング)
Back Gear Case [bæk ɡiːə keɪs]	背歯輪覆, 俗稱デベス。 (バックギヤケース)
Cone Pulley [ˈkoun ˈpuli]	段車。 (コーンブリ)
Face Gear Guard [feɪs ɡiːə ɡɑːd]	前部歯車カバー。 (フェイスギヤガード)
Front Bearing [frʌnt ˈbeəriŋ]	前部軸受。 (フロントベアリング)
Face Plate [feɪs pleɪt]	鏡板, 俗稱フラット。 (フェイスプレート)
Live Center [laɪv sentə]	活心, 俗稱ペン先。 (ライヴセンター)
Tailstock [ˈteɪlstɒk]	受心臺, 俗稱オシコツブ。 (テイルストック)
Dead Center [ˈded ˈsentə]	死心, 俗稱ペン先。 (デッドセンタ)
Tailstock Spindle [ˈteɪlstɒk ˈspɪndl]	受心臺の眞棒。 (テイルストックスピンドル)
Tailstock Spindle Lock [ˈteɪlstɒk ˈspɪndl lɒk]	受心臺眞棒固定把手。 (テイルストックスピンドルロック)

Lathe



Tailstock Slide ['teilstøk slaid]	受心臺の送り臺。 (テイルストック スライド)
Locking Bolt ['lɔkiŋ bɔult]	固定ボルト。 (ロッキング ボルト)
Tailstock Base ['teilstøk beis]	受心臺の底部。 (テイルストック ベイス)
Tailstock Hand Wheel ['teilstøk hænd hwil]	受心臺調整ハンドル。 (テイルストック ハンド ホイール)
Tailstock Pinion ['teilstøk 'pinjən]	受心臺移動小歯車。 (テイルストック ピニオン)
Carriage ['kærɪdʒ]	機鞍, 俗稱シレー。 (キヤリッジ)
Tool Post [tu:l pɔust]	双物室。 (ツール ポスト)
Compound Rest ['kɔmpaund rest]	複式双物室。 (コンパウンド レスト)
Cross Slide [krɔs slaid]	横送り臺。 (クロス スライド)
Cross Feed Screw [krɔs fi:d skru:]	横送りネジ。 (クロス フィード スクリュー)
Cross Power Feed [krɔs 'paʊə fi:d]	自動横手ハンドル。 (クロス パワ フィード)
Half Nut Handle [hɑ:f nat 'hændl]	ネジ切り送りハンドル。 (ハーフ ナット ハンドル)
Longitudinal Power Feed ['lɔndʒi'tju:diənəl 'paʊə fi:d]	長手送りハンドル, 縦送り ハンドル。 (ロンジチューディナール パ ワ フィード)

- Feed Reverse 送り逆轉装置。
[fi:d ri've:s] (フィードリヴァース)
- Gear Stud 齒車軸。
[giə stʌd] (ギヤスタッド)
- Rack Pinion 蛇腹移動小齒車。
[ræk 'pi:njən] (ラックピニオン)
- Hand Feed 長手送り用ハンドル。
[hænd fi:d] (ハンドフィード)
- Rack 蛇腹。
[ræk] (ラック)
- Lead Screw 親ネジ。
[li:d skru:] (リードスクリュー)
- Feed Rod 送り桿。
[fi:d rɒd] (フィードロッド)
- Feed Box 送り装置箱。
[fi:d bɒks] (フィードボックス)
- Change Gear Handle 換齒車ハンドル。
[tʃeɪndʒ giə 'hændl] (チェンジギヤハンドル)
- Gear Guard 齒車カバー。
[giə gɑ:d] (ギヤガード)
- Reverse Plate Handle 逆回轉用ハンドル。
[ri've:s pleit 'hændl] (リヴァースプレートハンドル)
- Bed 旋床, 俗稱ハシリ, ハラムテ。
[bed] (ベッド)
- Leg 旋脚, 俗稱アシ。
[leg] (レッグ)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

No Thoroughfare. 通行止

No Passage is Allowed Here. 通り抜無用

Street Closed. 通行止

Road Stopped. 通行止

One Side of the Thoroughfare Closed. 片側通行止

Foot Passengers Only. 車馬の通行を禁ず

Motor-cars Not Allowed. 自動車通行を禁ず

Keep to the Left. 左側通行

Danger. 危険

Drive Slowly. 諸車除行

Do Not Talk to the Driver. 御者(運轉手)に話しかく可らず

Look Out for the Train. 汽車に注意す可し

To the Subway. 地下鐵道へ

To the Elevated Trains. 高架鐵道へ

Wet Paint. ペンキ塗たて

Post No Bills. 貼札無用

Admission Free. 入場無料

No Admittance (except on Business). 無用の者入る可らず

Shooting Prohibited. 狩獵を禁ず

A COLLECTION OF SIMPLE JAPANIZED FOREIGN WORDS.

album [ælbəm] アルバム, 寫眞帖
alcohol [ælkəhɔ:l] アルコール
all right [ɔ:lraɪt] オーライ
ammonia [əməuniə] アンモニア
angel [éindʒəl] エンゼル, 天使
announcer [ənáunsə] アナウンサー
antenna [ænténə] アンテナ
apartment-house
 [əpá:tmənthaus] アパート
arcade [ɑ:kéid] アーケード
arch [ɑ:tʃ] アーチ
asphalt [ésfælt] アスファルト
aspirin [éspirin] アスピリン
ball [bɔ:l] ボール
banana [bəná:nə] バナナ
band [bænd] バンド, 帯
bar [bɑ:] バー, 酒場
barrack [bærək] バラック
basket [bá:skit] バスケット
basket-ball [bá:skitbɔ:l] バスケット・ボール
bat [bæt] バット
baton [bætn] バトン, 棒
batter [béta] バッター
battery [béteri] バッテリー
batting [bétiŋ] バッティング
batting order [bétiŋɔ:də] バッティング・オーダー, 打撃順
bazaar [bəzá:] バザー
bed [bed] ベッド
beer [biə] ビール

bell [bel] ベル
bench [bentʃ] ベンチ, 腰掛
Bible [baɪbl] バイブル, 聖書
biscuit [bɪskɪt] ビスケット
black-list [blæklist] ブラックリスト, 黒表
blouse [blauz] ブラウス
boat race [bóut reis] ボートレース
bonnet [bónit] ボネット
bonus [bóunəs] ボーナス
bound [baund] バウンド
box [bɒks] ボックス, 座席
boxing [bɒksɪŋ] ボクシング, 拳闘
boy [bɔi] ボーイ
boy scout [bɔi skaut] ボーイスカウト
brush [brʌʃ] ブラシ, 刷毛
bucket [bákɪt] バケツ
bunt [bʌnt] バント
bus [bʌs] バス, 乗合自動車
butter [bátə] バター
button [bátʌn] ボタン
cable-car [kéiblka:] ケーブルカー
café [k'ɛfei] カフェ
calory [kæləri] カロリ
camera [kæməra] カメラ, 寫眞機
camp [kæmp] キャンプ
can [kæn] カン, 罐

canvas [kænvəs] カンヴァス
captain [kæptɪn] キャプテン
caramel [kærəmel] キヤラメル
card [kɑ:d] カード
cashmere [kæʃmiə] カシミア
catalogue [kætəlɒg] カタログ
catch ball [kætʃ bó:l] キヤツチボール (和製英語)
catcher [kætʃə] キヤッチャー
celluloid [séljuloɪd] セルロイド
cement [sɪmɛnt] セメント
centre [sɛntə] センター
chalk [tʃɔ:k] チョーク
champion [tʃémpjən] チャンピオン
chance [tʃɑ:ns] チャンス
change [tʃéindʒ] チェンジ, 交代
change of base [tʃéindʒ əv beɪs] チェンジ・オヴ・ベース, 投球緩急法
cheese [tʃi:z] チーズ
chemise [simi:z] シミーズ, 婦人肌着
chocolate [tʃókəlit] チョコレート
chorus [kó:rəs] コーラス
Christian [krístʃjən] クリスチャン
cider [saɪdə] サイダー
circus [sá:kəs] サーカス
clean hit [klí:n hit] クリーンヒット
cleaning [klí:nɪŋ] クリーニング
club [klʌb] 倶楽部
coach [koutʃ] コーチする, 指導する
coacher [kóutʃə] コーチャー
coal-tar [kóultá:] コール・ター

coffee [kɔfi:] コーヒー
collar [kólə] カラー
concrete [kónkri:t] コンクリート
cork [kɔ:k] コルク
corset [kó:set] コルセット
cosmos [kózmos] コスモス
crayon [kréiən] クレイオン
cream [kri:m] クリーム
cuffs [kʌfs] カフス
curl [kɜ:l] カール, 巻毛
curry and rice [kʌri ənd raɪs] カレー・ライス
curtain [kú:ti:n] カーテン
curve [kɜ:v] カーブ, 曲がり
cutlet [kátlit] カツレツ
dance [dɑ:ns] ダンス
dancer [dá:nsə] ダンサー
dark horse [dá:khɔ:s] ダークホース
dead ball [ded bó:l] デッド・ボール
deck [dek] デッキ, 甲板
department store [dipá:tmənt stɔ:] デパート
diamond [daɪəmənd] ダイアモンド
diving [daɪvɪŋ] ダイヴィング
dock [dɒk] ドック
dough-nut [dóunʌt] ドーナツ
double [dʌbl] ダブル
double-header [dʌblhedə] ダブル・ヘッダー
double play [dʌbl plei] ダブルプレー
drama [drá:mə] ドラマ
drawers [drɔ:z] ヅロース
drawn game [drɔ:ngéim] ドローン・ゲーム

dress [dres] ドレス, 着物
drive [draiv] ドライブ
drop [drɒp] ドロップ
dry-cleaning [draikli:niŋ] ドライクリーニング
dynamite [daɪnəmaɪt] ダイナマイト
earth [ə:θ] アース, 地中線
elevator [éliveɪtə] (米語) エレベーター=lift (英語)
engine [éndʒɪn] エンジン, 機関
error [érə] エラー, 誤
escalator [éskəleɪtə] エスカレーター, 自動階段
fan [fæn] ファン, (何々) 狂
field [fi:ld] フィールド
film [fɪlm] フィルム
fine play [faɪn pleɪ] ファインプレー
first (base) [fɜ:st(bei)] ファースト
flannel [flænl] フランネル, ネル
flask [flɑ:sk] フラスコ
fly [flaɪ] フライ (ボール)
football [fútbɔ:l] フットボール
force out [fɔ:s aut] フォースアウト
fork [fɔ:k] フォーク
foul [faul] ファウル
four balls [fɔ:bɔ:lz] フォアボール
frame [freɪm] フレーム
frock-coat [frɒkkəʊt] フロックコート
fry [fraɪ] フライ, 油揚
full base [ful beɪs] フルベース
fumble [fʌmbl] ハンブル
fuse [fju:z] ヒューズ, 導火線

gaiter [géɪtə] ゲートル
game [geɪm] ゲーム
game set [geɪm set] ゲームセット
garage [gæra:ʒ] ガレージ, 自動車庫
gas [gæs] ガス
gasoline [gæsəli:n] ガソリン
girl [gɜ:l] ガール
glass [glɑ:s] ガラス
glider [gláɪdə] グライダー
glove [glɒv] グローブ
goal [gəʊl] ゴール, 決勝点
golf [gɒlf] ゴルフ
gramme [græm] グラム, 瓦
ground [graʊnd] グラウンド, 球場
guide [gaɪd] ガイド
guitar [gítá:] ギター
hair-pin [héəpɪn] ヘヤピン
ham [hæm] ハム
hammock [hæmək] ハンモック
hand-bag [hænd bæɡ] ハンドバッグ
handicap [hændɪkæp] ハンディキャップ, 優者に負はす餘分の負擔
handkerchief [hæŋkətʃɪf] ハンカチ
harmonica [hɑ:mɒnɪkə] ハーモニカ
hear! hear! [hɪə hɪə] ヒヤ・ヒヤ
helmet [hélmit] ヘルメット, 兜
hero [hɪərəʊ] ヒーロー, 主人公
hiking [háɪkɪŋ] ハイキング
hire [háɪə] ハイヤー, 貸自動車
hit [hɪt] ヒット
home (plate) [hóum (pleɪt)] ホム(プレート)

ム(プレート)
home-run [hóumrʌn] ホームラン
hockey [hóki] ホッケー
hotel [hotél] ホテル
hurdle [há:dl] ハードル
hysteria [hɪstɪəriə] ヒステリー
ice-cream [áɪskri:m] アイスクリーム
illumination [ɪljú:mɪnéɪʃən] イミネーション
in corner [ɪn kɔ:nə] インコーナー
inch [ɪntʃ] 吋
incurve [ɪnkɜ:v] インカーヴ
indoor [ɪndo:] インドア, 室内
ink [ɪŋk] インキ
iron [áɪən] アイロン
jacket [dʒækɪt] ジャケット
jam [dʒæm] ジヤム
jazz [dʒæz] ジヤズ
jumper [dʒʌmpə] ジャンパー
kewpie [kjú:pi] キューピー
kilogram [kílogræm] キログラム
kilometre [kílo:mi:tə] キロメートル
kilowatt [kílowɔ:t] キロワット
kinema [kínimə] キネマ
king [kɪŋ] キング
knife [naɪf] ナイフ
knock [nɒk] ノック, 叩く
kodak [kóudæk] コダック
lace [leɪs] レース
lamp [læmp] ランプ
launch [lɔ:ntʃ] ランチ, 汽艇
lead [li:d] リード
leader [lí:də] リーダー, 指揮者
left [left] レフト
lemon [lémən] レモン

lemonade [lemənéɪd] レモン水, ラムネ
lens [lenz] レンズ
letter paper [létə péɪpə] レターペーパー
location [ləukéɪʃən] ロケーション
loud speaker [laʊdspí:kə] ラウド・スピーカー, 擴聲器
lucky seven [lákisévən] ラツキイ・セヴン
lumpen (Ger.) ルンペン
lunch [lʌntʃ] ランチ
machine [məʃɪ:n] ミシン
madam [mædəm] マダム
mamma [mémɑ:] ママさん
manager [mænɪdʒə] マネージャー, 支配人
mannequin = **manikin** [ménɪkɪn] マネキン
manteau [mæntəʊ] マント, 外套
Marathon [mæərəθən] マラソン
march [mɑ:tʃ] マーチ
market [mɑ:kit] マーケット
mascot [mæskət] マスコット
mask [mæsk] マスク
massage [mæsəʒ] マッサージ
mass game [mæsgeɪm] マスゲーム
mast [mɑ:st] マスト
match [mætʃ] マッチ, 燐寸, 試合
medal [médl] メダル
megaphone [megəfəʊn] メガホン
melon [mélən] メロン
member [mémbə] メンバー
mental test [méntl test] メンタル・テスト
menu [ménju:] メニュー

metre [mí:tə] メートル
 milk [milk] ミルク
 model [módl] モデル
 modern [módən] モダン
 morning coat [mó:niŋ kóut] モーニング(コート)
 motion [móuʃən] モーション
 motor [móutə] モーター, 発動機
 motor-boat [móutəbóut] モーターボート
 motto [mótu] モットー, 標語
 movie [mú:vi] ムービー, 活動写真
 necktie [néktai] ネクタイ
 net [net] ネット
 news [nju:z] ニュース
 nickel [níkl] ニッケル
 nine [nain] ナイン, チーム
 no down [nú daun] ノー・ダン
 note-book [nóutbuk] ノート・ブック
 oar [ɔə] オール, 櫂
 O.K. [óu kéi] オーケー, よろしい
 Olympic games [olímpikgémz] オリンピック・ゲーム
 omelet [ómlit] オムレツト
 opera [ópərə] オペラ
 orchestra [ó:kistrə] オーケストラ
 organ [ó:gən] オルガン
 out [aut] アウト
 out corner [aut kó:nə] アウトコーナー
 out-curve [áutkə:v] アウトカーブ
 out-drop [áut drɒp] アウトドロップ
 overcoat [óuvəkóut] オーバーコート

overshoes [óuvəʃu:z] オーヴァシューズ
 page [peidʒ] 頁
 pamphlet [pæmfli:t] パンフレット, 小冊子
 panorama [pænərə:mə] パノラマ
 papa [pépa:] パパさん
 pyjamas [pədzá:məz] パジャマ
 parachute [péərəʃú:t] パラシュート, 落下傘
 pass [pa:s] パス
 peanut [pi:nat] ビーナツト
 pedal [pédal] ペダル
 pen [pen] ペン
 per cent. [pəsənt] パーセント
 pianist [piænist] ピアニスト
 piano [piænou] ピアノ
 picnic [píknik] ピクニック
 pilot [páilət] パイロット
 pin [pin] ピン
 pinch [pintʃ] ピンチ
 pinch hitter [pintʃ hítə] ピンチヒッター
 pineapple [páinæpl] パイナップル
 pipe [paip] パイプ
 pistol [pístl] ピストル
 pitcher [pítʃə] ビッチャー
 platform [pláetfɔ:m] プラットホーム
 Play ball [pléi bɔ:l] プレイボール
 play guide [plei gaid] プレイガイド
 pocket [pókit] ポケット
 pomade [pəmá:d] ポマード
 policeman [pəlí:smən] 巡査
 pool [pu:l] プール

postcard [póustka:d] ポストカード
 poster [póustə] ポスター
 present [prézent] プレゼント, 贈物
 program(me) [próugræm] プログラム, 番組
 propeller [prápələ] プロペラー
 protector [prətékta] プロテクター
 pump [pamp] ポンプ
 pyramid [píramid] ビラミッド
 queen [kwí:n] クイーン
 race [reis] レース
 racket [rákit] ラケット
 radio [réidiou] ラジオ
 radio drama [réidiou drá:mə] ラジオ・ドラマ
 rail [reil] レール, 軌道
 rain-coat [réinkóut] レイン・コート
 rayon [réiən] レーヨン
 reader [rí:də] リーダー
 rear-car [riəka:] リヤ・カー
 ready-made [redimeid] レディ・メード, 既成品
 record [rékɔ:d] レコード
 record concert [rékɔ:d kónsət] レコード・コンサート
 relay race [riléireis] リレーレース
 ribbon [ribən] リボン
 right [rait] ライト, 右
 ring [riŋ] リング
 robot [róubət] ロボット
 Rugby [rágbi] ラグビー
 rule [ru:l] ルール, 規則
 runner [ránə] ランナー
 running [ránɪŋ] ランニング
 rush hours [ráʃáúəz] ラッシュ

アワー
 salary [sæləri] サラリー
 salary man [sæləri mən] サラリーマン
 sample [sæmpl] サンプル
 sandwich [sændwitʃ] サンドウィッチ
 sauce [sɔ:s] ソース
 screw [skru:] スクリュー
 score [skɔə] スコア
 score-book [skɔəbuk] スコアブック
 search-light [sé:tʃlait] サーチライト
 second (base) [sékənd (beis)] セカンド
 shawl [ʃɔ:l] ショール
 sheath [ʃi:θ] シース
 sheet [ʃi:t] シート
 shirt [ʃə:t] シャツ
 short [ʃɔ:t] ショート
 shovel [ʃávl] シャベル
 sign [sain] サイン, 符號
 signal [sígnl] シグナル, 信號
 signature [sígnitʃə] サイン, 署名
 silk hat [sílk hæt] シルクハット
 siren [sáirín] サイレン
 skate [skeit] スケート
 sketch [sketʃ] スケッチ
 sketch-book [skétʃbuk] スケッチブック
 ski [ski:] スキー
 soda [sóudə] ソダ
 S. O. S. [es ou es] エス・オー・エス
 soup [su:p] スープ, ソップ
 speed [spi:d] スピード
 sport [spɔ:t] スポーツ

sportsman [spɔ:tsmən] スポーツマン
sportsmanship [spɔ:tsmənʃɪp] スポーツマンシップ, 運動家精神
spy [spai] スパイ
squeeze-play [skwi:zplei] スクイズ・プレイ
star [stɑ:] スター, 花形, 星
station [steɪʃən] ステーション
start [stɑ:t] スタート
strike [straɪk] ストライキ, 罷業
strike out [straɪk aut] ストライク・アウト
stove [stouv] ストーブ
style [stail] スタイル
Sunday-school [sʌndisku:l] サンデー・スクール
sweater [swé:tə] セーター
switch [swɪtʃ] スイッチ
table [téɪbl] テーブル
talkies [tɔ:kiz] トークー
tank [tæŋk] タンク
taxi [tæksi] タクシー
team [ti:m] チーム
team-work [ti:mwɔ:k] チーム・ワーク
television [telivɪʒən] テレビジョン
tennis [ténɪs] テニス
tent [tent] テント
test [test] テスト
text [tekst] テキスト
third (base) [θɜ:ɪd (beɪs)] サード
timely hit [taɪmli hit] タイムリ
 ー・ヒット

tip [tɪp] チップ
tire [taɪə] タイヤ
tobacco [təbækou] タバコ
tomato [təmə:tou] トマト
topic [tɔ:pɪk] トピック, 話題
towel [taʊəl] タオル
track [træk] トラック, 競走路
truck [trʌk] トラック, トロコ
trump [trʌmp] トランプ
trunk [trʌŋk] トランク
tube [tju:b] チューブ
tulip [tju:lɪp] チューリップ
tunnel [tʌnl] トンネル
type [taɪp] タイプ, 型
typewriter [taɪpraɪtə] タイプライター
typist [taɪpɪst] タイピスト
umpire [ʌmpaɪə] アンパイヤー
uniform [ju:nɪfɔ:m] ユニフォーム, 制服
violin [vaɪəlɪn] ヴァイオリン
vitamin(e) [vaɪtəmɪn] ビタミン
volley-ball [vɔ:lɪbɔ:l] ヴォレーボール
watt [wɒt] ワット, 電力単位
whisky [wɪski] ウイスキー
white shirt [waɪt ʃɜ:t] ワイシャツ
wife [waɪf] ワイフ
wine [waɪn] ワイン, 葡萄酒
wrestling [résliŋ] レスリング
X-rays [éksreɪz] X 光線
yard [jɑ:d] 碼
yacht [jɒt] ヨット
zero [ziərou] ゼロ

A Collection of Japanized Foreign Words

(Continued from Book II.)

accent [æksənt] アクセント
acetylene [esətɪli:n] アセチレン (瓦斯)
air-mail [éəmeɪl] エア・メール (空
 中郵便)
air-pocket [éəpɔ:kɪt] エア・ポケット
alkali [ælkəlaɪ] アルカリ (化)
all star cast [ɔ:lstɑ:kást] オール・スター・カスト (名優総出演)
alpaca [ælpækə] アルパカ
Alps [ælpz] アルプス
aluminium [æljʊmɪniəm] アルミニウム
amateur [æmətɔ:] アマチュア (素人)
anachronism [ənækronɪzəm] アナクロニズム (時代錯誤)
anemone [ənəməni] アネモネ
apron [éɪprən] エプロン
arclamp [á:klæmp] アーク燈
art paper [á:tpéɪpə] アート・ペーパー
atelier [ætélieɪ] アトリエ
authority [ɔ:θɔ:ritɪ] オーソリティ (權威, 大家)
baby set [béɪbɪsét] ベイビーセット
back [bæk] バック, 背景, 後へ
balance [bæləns] バランス
balcony [bælkəni] バルコニー
bass [beɪs] バス, 低音

beach-gown [bi:tʃgaun] ビーチ・ガウン
beach-parasol [bi:tʃpærəsól] ビーチ・パラソル
beach-shoes [bi:tʃʃu:z] ビーチ・シューズ
best ten [béstten] ベスト・テン
blank [blæŋk] ブランク・白紙
blanket [blæŋkɪt] ブランケット・毛布
board [bɔ:d] ボード, 黒板, ボール紙
bogie [bɔ:gi] ボギー (車)
Bolshevik [bɔ:lʃevɪk] ボルシェヴィク, 過激派
bonbon [bɔnbɔn] ボンボン (菓子)
bourgeois [búəʒwaɪ] ブルジョア, 有産階級
boycott [bɔɪkɒt] ボイコット, 非買同盟
brake [breɪk] ブレーキ, 制動機
bridge [brɪdʒ] ブリッジ, 船橋
broker [brɔ:kə] ブローカー, 仲買人
buoy [bɔɪ] ブイ
cabbage [kæbɪdʒ] キヤベツ
cabin [kæbɪn] キヤビン, 船室
cabinet [kæbɪnɪt] キヤビネ (寫眞)
calendar [kæliɪndə] カレンダー, 曆
camouflage [ka:mu:flɑ:ʒ] カモフラージュ

ラージュ
camphor [kæmfə] カンフル
candy [kændi] キャンデー, 糖菓
canna [kænə] カンナ (花卉)
cape [keip] ケイプ
carbon-paper [kɑ:bənpeipə] カ
 ーボンペーパー
carnation [kɑ:néiʃən] カーネー
 ション (花辨)
chain [tʃein] チェーン, 鎖
chain store [tʃéinstóə] チェーン
 ストア, 連鎖店
chapeau [ʃɑ:póu] シヤツポ
Christian [kristʃən] クリステヤ
 ン
cigar [sigá:] シガー, 葉巻煙草
cigarette [sigərét] シガレット, 巻煙草
clarinet [klærinét] クラリネット
climax [kláimæks] クライマツク
 ス, 頂點
clover [klóuvə] クロヴアー
cocktail [kókteil] カクテル
college [kólidʒ] カレッヂ, 大學,
 専門學校
combination [kɔmbinéiʃən] コン
 ビネーション, コムビ
commission [kəmiʃən] コムミツ
 ション, 手数料
comma [kómə] コンマ
common sense [kómənsens] コ
 ムモンセンス, 常識
condition [kəndiʃən] コンデショ
 ン
copy [kópi] コピイ, 寫シ
costume [kóstju:m] コスチュー
 ム

coupon [kú:pən] クーボン
cover [kávə] カバー
crawl-stroke [kró:lstrouk] クロ
 ール・ストローク (泳法)
cunning [káníŋ] カンニング
crocus [krókəs] クロツカス (花
 弁)
cushion [kúʃin] クツション
cut [kat] カツト, 小挿畫
cylinder [sílində] シリンダー
dandy [dændi] ダンディー, おし
 やれ
death mask [déθmá:sk] デスマ
 スク, 死面
deflation [difléiʃən] デフレーシ
 ョン, 收縮政策
delicate [délikit] デリケート, 微
 妙な
democracy [dimókrəsi] デモクラ
 シー
demonstration [demənstreiʃən]
 デモンストレーション, 示威運動
design [dizáin] デザイン, 意匠
dessert [dizót] デザート, 食後菓
 子果物
diastase [dáiasteis] ディアスターゼ
dilemma [dilémə] デイレンマ, 板
 挟
distemper [distempə] ディステン
 パー
dogma [dógmə] ドグマ, 獨斷
double-bed [dáblihed] ダブルベ
 ット
drug [dræg] ドラッグ, 藥種
dry-ice [draíais] ドライアイス
dumping [dámpiŋ] ダンピング,
 投賣

dynamo [dáinəməu] ダイナモ,
 發電機
ebonite [ébənait] エボナイト
economist [ikónəmist] エコノミ
 スト
economical [i:kənomikəl] エコノ
 ミカル
economy [ikónəmi] エコノミー
emerald [émərəld] エメラルド
energy [énədʒi] エネルギー, 精
 力
episode [épisoud] エピソード, 挿
 話
equal [i:kwəl] イーコール
escape [iskéip] エスケープ, ずら
 かる
Esperanto [esperántou] エスベ
 ラント語
essence [ésns] エッセンス, 粹
et cetera [itsétrə] エト・セトラ,
 等々
evening-dress [i:vnɪŋdrés] イヴ
 ニング・ドレス
exotic [eksótik] エキゾチック, 異
 國情緒的
extra [ékstrə] エキストラ, 特別
 の, 餘分の
Fascist [fæsist] ファシスト
flash [flæʃ] フラッシュ
flat [flæt] フラット, カツキリ
freesia [fri:ziə] フリージャ (花辨)
front glass [frántgla:s] フロン
 ト・ガラス
fruit parlour [frú:tpá:lə] フル
 ツパーラー
gallery [gæləri] ギャラリー
gap [gæp] ギヤツプ, 溝

glycerine [glisəri:n] グリセリン,
 リスリン
gossip [gósip] ゴシツブ, 噂話
Gothic [góθik] ゴシツク
gown [gaun] ガウン
graph [græf] グラフ
graphic [gráfik] グラフィック
grotesque [groutésk] グロテス
 ク, 奇怪な
group [gru:p] グループ, 群
hair-net [héənet] ヘヤネット
handle [háendl] ハンドル, 把手
head-light [hédlait] ヘッドライ
 ト
heart [hɑ:t] ハート
heater [hí:tə] ヒーター, 暖房装置
heroine [hérouin] ヘロイン, 女
 主人公
hint [hint] ヒント, 暗示
homesick [hóumsik] ホームシツ
 ク
honeymoon [hánimu:n] ハネー
 ムーン, 蜜月旅行
hook [huk] ホック
humour [hjú:mə] ユーモア
husband [házbənd] ハズバンド
hunger strike [háŋgəstraik] ハ
 ンスト, 飢餓同盟
hyacinth [háiasinθ] ヒヤシンス
illusion [ilú:ʒən] イリュージョ
 ン, 錯覺
imitation [imitéiʃən] イミテーシ
 ョン, 模造品
impression [impréʃən] インプレ
 ヂョン, 印象
inflation [infléiʃən] インフレー
 ション, 膨張政策

- influenza** [influénzə] インフル
エンザ
- inspiration** [inspiréiʃən] インス
ピレーション
- irony** [áiərəni] アイロニー, 諷刺
- italic** [itáelik] イタリック
- jelly** [dʒeli] ゼリー
- Jod** (Ger.) ヨード
- journalism** [dʒə:nəlizm] ジャー
ナリズム
- jug** [dʒʌg] ジョッキ, 水差
- key** [ki:] キー
- kid** [kid] キッド, 仔山羊の皮
- knock out** [nɔ:kaut] ノックアウト
- label** [léibl] ラベル, レッテル
- lamp-shade** [læmpʃeid] ランプセ
ード
- lamp-stand** [læmpstænd] ランプ
スタンド
- league** [li:g] リーグ, 聯盟
- leather** [léðə] レザー, 鞣皮
- Leica** [láikə] ライカ (寫眞)
- lemon-squash** [lémənskʷɔʃ] レ
モンスカッシュ
- leprosy** [léprəsi] レブラ, 癩病
- level** [lévl] レベル, 等位
- lighter** [láitə] ライター, 點火器
- linen** [línin] リンネル
- linoleum** [linóuljəm] リノリユ
ム
- loose** [lu:s] ルーズ, 締りのない
- local colour** [lókəlkələ] ローカ
ル・カラー, 地方色
- logic** [lódʒik] ロジック, 論理
- lynch** [lintʃ] リンチ, 私刑
- Madonna** [mædəné] マドンナ
- mahogany** [məhógəni] マホガニ
- manicure** [máenikjuə] マニキュ
ア
- mark** [mɑ:k] マーク, 印(シルシ)
- ma(h)-jon(g)** [má:(d)ʒɔŋ] 麻雀
- mat** [mæt] マット
- maximum** [máeksiməm] マキシ
мум, 最大限
- May-day** [méidei] メーデー, 勞
働祭
- medias** (Sp.) メリヤス
- melody** [méledi] メロデー
- memo** [mémou] メモ
- memorandum** [memərəndəm] 備
忘録
- menu** [ménju:] メニュー
- message** [mésidʒ] メッセージ, 教
書
- microphone** [máikrəfoun] マイ
ク, 擴音機
- minimum** [míniməm] ミニмум,
最小限
- militarism** [mílitərizm] ミリタ
リズム, 軍國主義
- misprint** [mísprint] ミスプリン
ト, 誤植
- mission** [míʃən] ミッション
- mosaic** [məzéik] モザイック
- moratorium** [mɔrətó:riəm] モラ
トリアム, 支拂延期
- naphthalene** [næfθəlin] ナфта
リン
- napkin** [næpkin] ナプキン, 拭布
- nationalism** [næʃnəlizm] ナショ
ナリズム, 國家主義
- naval orange** [néivəlɔrindʒ] ネ

- ープル
- negative** [négətiv] ネガチブ
- negro** [ní:grou] ネグロ, 黒人
- neon sign** [ní:ənsáin] ネオンサ
イン
- nickname** [níkneim] ニックネー
ム, 綽名
- nicotine** [nikəti:n] ニコチン
- night-cap** [náitkæp] ナイトキャ
ップ, 寢帽
- night-dress** [náitdres] ナイトド
レス
- night-gown** [náitgaun] ナイトガ
ウン
- nonsense** [nɔnsəns] ナンセンス
- notice** [nóutis] ノーテイス
- numbering-machine** [námberɪŋ-
məʃin] ナンパリングマシン
- oasis** [ouéisis] オアシス, 砂漠の
沃地
- office** [ɔfis] オフィス, 事務所
- office hours** [ɔfisauəz] オフィス・
アワー, 執務時間
- olive** [óliv] オリーブ
- omit** [ómít] オミット, 省く
- on parade** [ɔnpərəid] オンパレ
ード, 大行進
- one-piece** [wánpi:s] ワンピース
- opera-bag** [óperəbæg] オペラ・バ
ッグ
- outline** [áutlain] アウトライン,
輪廓
- pageant** [péidʒənt] ペーゼント
- panic** [pénik] パニック, 恐慌
- paradise** [pærədəis] パラダイス
- parasol** [pærəsól] パラソル
- patron** [péitrən] パトロン, 後
援者
- pelican** [pélikən] ベリカン
- pen-name** [pénneim] ペンネーム,
雅號
- pick up** [píkʌp] ピック・アップ,
拾ヒアゲル
- pick-up-team** [píkʌpti:m] ピッ
クアップ・チーム
- pie** [pai] パイ
- pierrot** [piérou] ピエロ, 道化師
- piston** [pístən] ビストン
- plot** [plɔt] プロット, 筋
- pocket-money** [pókitmáni] ポケ
ットマネー, 小使錢
- point** [point] ポイント
- pointer** [póintə] ポインター
- pole** [poul] ポール
- poplar** [dóplə] ポプラ
- porch** [pɔ:tʃ] ポーチ
- pose** [pouz] ポーズ, 姿勢
- positive** [pózətiv] ポジチブ
- premium** [prí:mjəm] プレミアム,
割増金
- production** [prədákʃən] プロダ
クション
- proletariat** [prouletəriət] プロ,
無産階級
- propaganda** [prɔpəgændə] プロ
パガンダ, 宣傳
- pudding** [púdiŋ] プディング
- pulp** [pʌlp] パルプ, 製紙原料
- punch** [pantʃ] ボンチ繪
- puzzle** [pʌzl] パズル, 判じ物
- quinine** [kwini:n] キナ, キニー
ネ
- record holder** [rékɔ:d hóuldə] レ
コード・ホールダ

referee [réfəri:] レフェリー
register [redzistə] レヂスター
restaurant [réstrə:n] レストラン
 ト, 料理店
review [rivju:] レヴュー
roadster [róudstə] ロードスター,
 常用自動車
rock-garden [rókɡá:dn] ロック・
 ガーデン
romance [romæns] ローマンス
romantic [romæntik] ローマン
 チック
roof-garden [ró:fgá:dn] ルーフ・
 ガーデン, 屋上庭園
ruby [rú:bi] ルビー
rucksack [rúksæk] ルック・サツ
 ク
sabotage [səbotidʒ] サボタージュ
 ヌ, 怠業
sabre [séibə] サーベル
sack [sæk] サツク
saddle [sædl] サドル
safety first [séifti fɔ:st] セーフ
 ティー・ファースト, 安全第一
safety zone [séifti zoun] セーフ
 ティ・ゾーン, 安全地帯
sanatorium [sænətó:riəm] 療養所
sapphire [sáfaiə] サファイア
sausage [sósidʒ] ソーセージ
scarf [skɑ:f] スカーフ
scenario [siná:riou] シナリオ
science [saiəns] サイエンス
scoop [sku:p] スコップ
scrap-book [skræpbuk] スクラッ
 プ・ブック, 切抜帳
screen [skri:n] スクリーン, 映

畫幕

screw [skru:] スクリュー
scull [skʌl] スカール, 一人乗ボ
 ート
seat-knock [sí:tnɔk] シート・ノ
 ック
second-hand [sékəndhænd] セコ
 ンドハンド
sedan [sidæn] セダン, 有蓋自動
 車
semi-final [sémfáinl] セミファ
 イナル
sensation [senséiʃən] センセー
 ション, 人気
sentimental [sentiméntl] センチ
 メンタル, 感傷的な
serge [sə:dʒ] サーヂ
service [sə:vis] サービス
set [set] セツト, 組
shop-girl [ʃɔpgə:l] ショップ・ガ
 ール
show-window [ʃóuwindou] ショ
 ウ・ウインド, 陳列窓
shutter [ʃátə] シヤター
size [saiz] サイズ, 寸法
skunk [skʌŋk] スコンク, 零敗
sliding [sláidin] スライディング
 ・[slip] スリッパ
slogan [slóugən] スローガン, 標
 語
slum [slʌm] スラム
socket [sókit] ソケット
soft hat [sóft hæʔ] ソフトハット
solo [sóulou] ソロ, 獨奏
soprano [səprá:nou] ソプラノ
sound picture [sáundpiktʃə] サ
 ウンド・ピクチャ

sprinter [sprintə] スプリンター・
 短距離選手
stage [steidʒ] ステージ, 舞臺
statement [stéitmənt] ステート
 メント, 説明書
steam [sti:m] スチーム
studio [stjú:diou] スタジオ, 畫
 室, 撮影室
suit-case [sjú:tkéis] スーツケイ
 ス, 旅行鞆
summer-house [sámə haus] サ
 ンマー・ハウス
symbol [símbɔl] シンボル, 象徴
syndicate [síndikit] シンヂケー
 ト, 企業組合
syrup [síre:p] シロツブ
system [sístim] システム, 組織
table speech [téiblspi:tʃ] テーブ
 ルスピーチ
tape [teip] テープ
telescope [téliskoup] テレスコー
 プ
tenor [ténə] テナー
title [táitl] タイトル, 表題
toe dance [tóudá:ns] トー・ダンス
toilet [tóilit] トイレツト, 化粧室
touring-car [túəriŋká:] ツーリン
 グ・カー
trade-mark [tréidma:k] ツレー
 ドマーク, 商標
trick [trik] トリック, ゴマカシ
turn [tə:n] ターン(水泳)
tuxedo [tʌksí:dou] タキシード
two-pieces [tú:pi:siz] ツー・ピー
 ス
typhoon [taifú:n] タイフーン, 颱
 風
tyrant [taierənt] タイラント

ultra-modern [últrəmódən] ウル
 トラモダン, 超モダン
underline [ánəlain] アンダーラ
 イン
unique [ju:ní:k] ユニーク
up-to-date [áptədəit] アツプ・ツ
 ー・デート, 現代式の
utopia [ju:tóupiə] ユートピア, 理
 郷想
undershirt [ándəʃə:t] アンダー
 シヤツ
vantage [vá:ntidʒ] ヴァンテージ
varnish [vá:nɪʃ] ワニス
veil [veil] ヴェール
vener [vəniə] ヴェニア
verandah [vərəndə] ヴェランダ,
 縁側
wafer [wéifə] ウェーフアー
waffle [wɔfl] ワツフル(菓子)
waiter [wéitə] ウェーター, 給仕
waitress [wéitris] ウェイトレス,
 女給
water colour [wó:tə kʌlə] ウオー
 タ・カラー
wire [waia] ワイヤ, 針金
Yankee [jæŋki] ヤンキー, 米國
 人ノ綽名
year-book [jé:buk] イヤーブツ
 ク, 年鑑
yeast [ji:st] イースト, 酵母
yell [jel] エール, 應援歌
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TECHNICAL ABBREVIATIONS

(略 字)	(原 語)	(譯)
a.c.	alternating current	交 流
a.m.	ante meridiem (forenoon)	午 前
amp.	ampere(s)	ア ン ペ ア
amp-hr.	ampere-hour	ア ン ペ ア 時
antilog.	antilogarithm	逆 對 數
avg.	average	平 均
B.	Baumé	ボ ー メ
bbl	barrels	バ レ ル
b.hp.	brake horsepower	制 動 馬 力
bu.	bushels	ブ ツ シ エ ル
C.	Centigrade	攝 氏
.....°C.		攝 氏.....度
cal.	calories	カ ロ リ ー
c.c.	cubic centimeters	立 方 糲
cent.	centigrade	攝 氏
cg.	centigram	セ ン チ グ ラ ム
cl.	centiliters	セ ン チ リ ッ ト ル
cm.	centimeters	セ ン チ メ ー ト ル
colog.	cologarithm	餘 對 數
cos.	cosine	餘 弦
cp.	candle power	燭 光
ct.	centum	百
cu.	cubic	立 方
cu.cm	cubic centimeters	立 方 糲
cu.ft. (cft.)	cubic feet	立 方 呎

(略 字)	(原 語)	(譯)
cu.m.	cubic meters	立 方 米
D.	diameter	直 徑
d.c.	direct current	直 流
deg.	degrees	度
dg.	decigrams	デ シ グ ラ ム
diam.	diameters	直 徑
dl.	deciliters	デ シ リ ッ ト ル
dm.	decimeter	デ シ メ ー ト ル
doz.	dozen	ダ ー ス
e.g.	exempligratia(for example)	例 へ ば
e.hp.	electrical horsepower	電 氣 馬 力
e.m.f.	electromotive force	電 動 力
Engr.	engineer	技 術 家
Engrg.	engineering	工 學
etc..	et cetera (and so forth)	等
ext.diam.	external diameter	外 徑
F (fahr.)	Fahrenheit	華 氏
fig. (figs.)	figure (figures)	圖
f.p.s.	feet per second	每 秒 呎
f.p.m.	feet per minute	每 分 呎
ft.	feet, foot	呎
ft.lb	foot-pounds	呎 封 度
g.	grams	グ ラ ム
gal.	gallons	ガ ロ ン
g.p.s.	gallons per second	每 秒 ガ ロ ン
g.p.m	gallons per minute	每 分 ガ ロ ン
g-cal.	gram-calories	瓦 カ ロ リ ー
gr.	grains	グ レ ン

(略字)	(原語)	(譯)
hg.	hektorgrams	ヘクトグラム
hl.	hektoliters	ヘタトリットル
hm.	hektometers	ヘクトメートル
hp.	horsepower	馬力
h.p.	horizontal plane	平面
hp-hr.	horsepower-hour	馬力時
hr.	hours	時
i.e.	id est (that is)	即ち
i.hp.	indicated horsepower	圖示馬力
in.	inch, (inches)	吋
inf.	infinity	無限大
int.diam.	internal diameter	内徑
k.	constant	定數
kg.	kilograms	キログラム
kg-cal.	kilogram-calories	鈞カロリー
kl.	kiloliters	キロリットル
km.	kilometers	キロメートル
kv.	kilovolts	キロヴォルト
kva.	kilovolt-amperes	キロヴォルトアンペア
kw.	kilowatts	キロワット
kw-hr.	kilowatt-hours	キロワット時
l.	liter	リットル
lb.	libra (pound)	ポンド
lb. per sq.in.	pounds per square inch	毎平方吋封度
lb. per sq.ft.	pounds per square foot	毎平方呎封度
lin.	linear	直線的、一次的
log.	logarithm	對數
m.	meters	メートル

(略字)	(原語)	(譯)
max.	maximum	最大
m.e.p.	mean effective pressure	平均有効壓力
mg.	milligrams	ミリグラム
mi.	miles	哩
min.	minimum	最小
	minutes	分
ml.	milliliters	ミリリットル
mm.	millimeters	ミリメートル
m.m.f.	magnetomotive force	磁動力
m.p.h.	miles per hour	毎時哩
mv.	millivolts	ミリヴォルト
n.	noon	正午
no. (nos.)	number (numbers)	數、番號
oz.	ounces	オンズ
p. (pp.)	page (pages)	頁
par.	paragraph	節
per cent (%)	per centum	パーセント
p.f.	power factor	力率
p.m.	post meridiem (afternoon)	午後
R. (rad.)	radius	半徑
r.p.m.	revolutions per minute	毎分回轉
r.p.s.	revolutions per second	毎秒回轉
sec.	second	秒
	secant	正割
	section	部、切斷面
sin.	sine	正弦
s.p.	side plane	側面
sp.gr.	specific gravity	比重

(略字)	(原語)	(譯)
sp.ht.	specific heat	比熱
sq.	square	平方
sq.cm.	square centimeter	平方糎
sq.ft.	square feet	平方呎
sq.in.	square inch	平方吋
sq.m.	square meter	平方米
sq.yd.	square yard	平方碼
t.	ton	噸
tan.	tangent	正切
tem.	temperature	溫度
v.	velocity	速度
vol.	volume	容積
v.p.	vertical plane	立面
wt.	weight	重量
watt-hr.	watt-hours	ワット時
yd.	yard, yards	ヤード
z.	zero	零度
.....°	degree	度
□'	square foot	平方呎
□''	square inch	平方吋
lbs/□''	pounds per square inch	每平方吋封
.....'	foot, feet	呎
....."	minute(s)	分
....."	inch(es)	吋
....."	second(s)	秒

EXERCISE

Lesson 1.

1. 君の名は何と申しますか。
2. 君の叔父さんは何ですか。
3. 加藤君の家は何處にありますか。
4. 君は何處に住みますか。
5. 君は何時に工場から歸りますか。
6. 君のお父さんは何時東京から歸りますか。

Lesson 2.

1. 日本には石油が澤山出ますか。
2. いゝえ、澤山出ません。
3. 石油は澤山米國から來ます。
4. 露西亞にも石油が澤山出ます。

Lesson 3.

1. 銅の用途は廣い。
2. 青銅は銅と錫の合金です。
3. この植物は有害です。
4. 銅鍋には大抵錫がはつてあります。

Lesson 4.

1. 君は度々ハイキングに行きますか。
2. 君はこの前の日曜日にピクニックに行きましたか。
3. 今年の夏は何處へお出でになりますか。
4. 今年の夏は富士登山をする積りです。
5. 誰と行きますか。

Lesson 5.

1. 我々は京都へ修學旅行に行きました。
2. 君は何時大阪を立ちましたか。
3. 大阪から東京迄特急で (by special express) で何時間かゝりますか。
4. 私は昨晚遅く神戸に着きました。
5. その晩は何處に御泊りになりましたか。

Lesson 6.

1. 現今汽船は何で作られますか。
2. 鐵で作られます。
3. 葡萄酒は何から作られますか。
4. この花は何と云ひますか。
5. 地下鐵は今年神戸迄延長せられるでせうか。

Lesson 7.

1. 其部屋の窓には窓掛が懸つて居ます。
2. 床には敷物が敷いてあります。
3. 椅子 (複數) は白布で蔽ふてあります。
4. 此家は有名な設計家が設計したのです。
5. 彼は時間の大部分を工場で過しました。

Lesson 8.

1. 毎日何度食事を取りますか。
2. 何時に朝食を食べますか。
3. 食堂には何がありますか。
4. 英米人は食後に果物を食べます。

Lesson 9.

1. 君は水力電氣の發電所を見た事がありますか。
2. 水がタービンを運轉します。
3. 電流は發電所から都會へ送られます。
4. 何時に電燈をつけますか。
5. この電球は五十燭光です。

Lesson 10.

1. 今日昇降機もエスカレーターも日本で用ひられて居ます。

2. 自働昇降機も以前よりは餘程多く用ひられて居ります。
3. 日本では未だエスカレータは多く用ひられて居ません。

Lesson 11.

1. 日本では自動車が用ひられる以前には人力車が用ひられて居ました。
2. 彼は勤勉な (diligent) 許りでなく親切です。
3. 彼は英語を読む許りでなく話す事も出来ます。

Lesson 12.

1. 月が皎々と輝いてゐます。
2. 月は太陽ほどまばゆくはありません。
3. 月は毎晩は輝きません。
4. 太陽と月とどちらが大きいと思ひますか。
5. 太陽の方が月よりもずっと大きいです。
6. 何と麗しい日の出ではありませんか。

Lesson 13.

1. 蝶は花から花へと飛び廻つてゐます。
2. 春は櫻花 (cherry-blossoms) の季節です。
3. 夏には私は毎日プールへ泳ぎに行きます。

4. 秋には我々は大いに勉強します。
5. 一日一日と寒くなります。

Lesson 14.

1. 野で澤山の牛が草を食べてゐます。
2. 牛馬は我々には有用な動物です。
3. その赤坊は十封度位ありますか。いえ、そんなにはありません。

Lesson 15.

1. 毛織物の製造は日本では重要な産業の一つとなつて居ります。
2. それは垢と脂肪を除去するためによく洗はれなくてはなりません。
3. 私は何時でも行く用意が出来て居ります。

Lesson 16.

1. 彼は恰も學者 (scholar) の様な口振りで話します。
2. 子供の時私はいつも其處へ行つたものです。
3. 糸はいつでも織れる様になつて居ります。

Lesson 17.

1. ラヂオは日本でも随分流行してゐます。
2. 東京の放送局は芝の愛宕山にあります。
3. 近日家でもラヂオセットを備へ付ける積りです。
4. 彼はラヂオ狂で毎晩家で聽いてゐます。
5. 僕は夕食後ラヂオを聽くのが好きです。

Lesson 18.

1. 最初の無線電信は誰が發明したのですか。
2. 私は大正十年に東京の近くの村で生まれました。
3. あの人は普通一日十時間精出して働きます。
4. 私は四月に郷里を出て大阪に來ました。
5. 今日アンテナは到る處に建つて居ります。

Lesson 19.

1. 私は當地に來ましてから丁度一ヶ月になりますが、私はこゝが大好きです。
2. 東京は日本の首府で世界最大都市の一つです。
3. 倫敦の主なる街路は多數の人で込み合つてゐます。
4. 當地は大層寒いですが私はまだ風邪を引きません。
5. 相變らず私は元氣です。

Lesson 20.

1. 自動車で行かなければ私達は間に合はないでせう。
2. 此處は六十年許り以前には野原でした。
3. 私はこの帽子を二圓で買ひました。
4. 東京市街は人と諸車で混雜して居ます。
5. 大東京の人口は現今六百萬以上であります。

Lesson 21.

1. あなたは雲雀を見た事がありますか。
2. はい、一度見た事があります。
3. 私の家は木造ですが、あの方のは煉瓦造りです。
4. 何時でも好きな時に御出で下さい。
5. 電車の速力は自動車よりもずつと遅いのです。

Lesson 22.

1. 木が斧で切り倒されます。
2. それからその木の幹は小刀と斧で剥られます。
3. 蒸氣機關の發明以前には大阪から東京迄來るに日數が澤山かゝりました。
4. 大きな客船は「浮城」と呼ばれて居ます。

Lesson 23.

1. 飛行機や飛行船はプロペラで推進されます。
2. 大きな汽船にはスクリューが三四個ついて居ます。
3. 他の者は皆出掛けたのに彼丈家に居ました。

Lesson 24.

1. 以前には、藁やぼろから紙が作られました。
2. 今日は大部分の紙が或種の木から作られます。
3. レーヨンやステープル・ファイバーやセロハンは木から作られるのです。

Lesson 25.

1. 今日では鐵は無くしてはならぬ金屬です。
2. 鐵の用途は實に廣いのです。
3. 鐵は器具機械類を作るに非常に重要な金屬です。

Lesson 26.

1. やがて町は市になりました。
2. 我々は自由にその庭にはいれました。
3. 彼は私の事を (with me) 大層怒つてゐます。
4. 私達は (With us) 萬事都合よく行きました。
5. 私は學校へ行く途中公園を通り抜けます。

VOCABULARY

Lesson 1

captain	船長
uncle	伯父, 叔父
Jack	人名(男)
steamer	汽船
fine	立派な
proud	自慢して
loves	愛する
makes	する
voyages	航海(複數)
sometimes	時々
India	印度
Africa	亞弗利加
Japan	日本
come back	歸る
presents	土産(複數)
those	其等の
countries	國(複數)
also	又
tells	話す
strange	見慣れぬ, 未知の
people	人々
too	餘り
small	小さい
says	云ふ
national flag	國旗

Manchukuo	滿洲國
China	支那
Great Britain	大英帝國
Germany	獨逸
Russia	露西亞
Ameica	米國
France	佛蘭西
Italy	伊太利

Lesson 2

petroleum	石油
important	重要な
industry	産業, 工業
found > find	(見出す)の過去及過去分詞
world	世界
case	場合
in some cases	或場合に, 往々にして
surface	表面
earth	土地, 地球
generally	一般に, 概して
sinking	掘り下げる事
well	井戸
rock	岩
strata > stratum	(地層)の複數
rock strata	岩層

oil	油
forced > force	(強ひる)の過去及過去分詞
is forced out	押し出された
marsh-gas	沼氣(メタン瓦斯)
reach	達する, 届く
pumped > pump	(ポンプで汲む)の過去及過去分詞

Lesson 3

copper	銅
mine	鑛山
purpose(s)	目的
kettle(s)	釜, 藥罐
pan(s)	鍋
tool(s)	道具
utensil(s)	器具
made > make	作るの過去及び過去分詞
brass	真鍮
compound	合成の
compound metal	合金
another	今一つの
zinc	亜鉛
bronze	青銅
tin	錫
acid	酸
fruit(s)	果物
these > this	(これは, この)の複数

vessel(s)	容器
green	緑色の
substance	物質
verdigris	緑青
formed > form	(形成するの)過去及び過去分詞
poisonous	有毒なる
covered > cover	(被ふ)の過去及び過去分詞
colour(s)	色
rainbow	虹
red	赤い
yellow	黄色
blue	青色
indigo	藍
violet	紫

Lesson 4

mountain	山
climbing	登ること
summer	夏
pretty	可なり, 相當に
climbers	登山家(複数)
ever	嘗て
Mt.	山
last	最後の, この前の
beautiful	美しい
grand	素晴らしい, 宏壯なる
view	見晴し, 展望

top	頂上
well	時に
next	次の
camping	天幕生活
classmates	級友(複数)

Lesson 5

excursion	遠足
month	月
7.30	七時三十分
a. m. (=ante meridiem)	午前
near	近く
window	窓
could > can	出来た
on the way	途中
went by	過ぎ去つた
once	一度
noise	音
like	のやうな
thunder	雷
iron	鐵
river	川
cross	横切る
reached	到着した
station	停車場
started	出發した
leaves > leaf	木の葉
scarlet	深紅の
yellow	黄色の

were	であつた
best	最上の
narrow	狭い
path	小徑
among	の間に
covered	覆ふた
fallen	落ちた
while	間
after a while	暫くして
hill	小山
splendid	見事な, 素敵な
indeed	實に
waterfall	瀧
sparkling	きらめく
distance	距離
in the distance	遠方に
felt > feel	感じた
thirsty	咽のかわいた
shade	蔭
ate	食べた
put up at	に泊る
hotel	ホテル
lake	湖
pleasant	楽しい
trip	旅行

Lesson 6

London	ロンドン
street(s)	町, 通

crowded > crowd (雑沓する)の過 去及び過去分詞	
underground 地下	
underground railway 地下鐵道	
below 下に, 下へ	
Thames テームス川	
place(s) > place (場所)の複數	
Tube 地下鐵	
Paris 巴里	
construct 建設する	
between 間	
several 數個の	
along 沿ふて	
route 路線, 道筋, 道程	
kilometer 悤	
extended > extend (延長する)の 過去及び過去分詞	
elevated > elevate (高める)の過去 及過去分詞	
elevated railway 高架鐵道	
aerial 空中の	
aerial-cable way 高架索道	
aerial car 吊籃, 航空車	
common 普通の	
abbreviation 省略	
instant 今月	
ultimo 先月	
proximo 來月	

Lesson 7

hall 玄關, 廊下	
drawing-room 應接間	
sitting-room 居間	
dining-room 食堂	
kitchen 臺所	
bedroom 寢室	
curtains 窓掛, カーテン(複 數)	
hung > hang 掛けられて	
floor 床	
rugs 絨壇, 段通(複數)	
carpets 毛氈(複數)	
electric light 電燈	
hanging 懸つて	
ceilings 天井(複數)	
famous 有名な	
painted 描かれた	
artist 畫家	
food 食物	
cooked 料理されて	
downstairs 階下に	
mostly 大抵は	
upstairs 二階に	
rest 休養	
sleep 睡眠	
pass 過す	
most 大部分	

weather 氣候, 天候	バターつけたパン
gather 集る	ベーコン
round 周りに	bacon and eggs 卵をかけたベー コン
cheerful 楽しい, 心持をよくする	sausages ソーセージ(複數)
fire 火, 焚火	coffee コーヒー
spend 過す	often 屢々
bench 長椅子	porridge 粥
couch 寢椅子	winter 冬
sofa 長安樂椅子, ソファ	warming 温まる
armchair 肘掛椅子	stuff 物
rocking-chair 揺り椅子	jam ジャム
hall-stand 帽子等を掛け又傘 等を立て置くもの	boiled 煮た
mat 靴拭, 下敷	poached (熱湯中に割落し て)ゆでた
staircase 階段	meat 肉
door 戸	biggest 一番大きい
mirror 鏡	soup スープ, ソップ
candle 蠟燭	fish 魚
attic 屋階, 屋根裏部屋	kind 種類
third floor 四階(英)三階(米)	such as 様な
ground 地	beef 牛肉
ground floor 一階(英)	mutton 羊肉
basement 地階	chicken 鶏(雛)
	pork 豚肉
	together 共に
	together with... と一緒に
	end 終る
	pudding プディング

Lesson 8

toast 焼パン, トースト
bread パン
butter バター
bread and butter ('bredn'batə)

	料理人, コック
enjoy	楽しむ
dining-table	食卓
behind	後に
side-board	食器棚
white	白い
table-cloth	食卓布(掛)
spread	揚げられて
knives	ナイフ(複数)
fork	フォーク, 肉叉
place	置く
front	正面
in front of	の前に
person	人
plate	皿
napkin	ナプキン
glass	コップ
unfold	広げる
knees	膝(複数)
broken	裂かれる
never	決して...しない
cut	切る
polite	禮儀正しい
eating	食べて(居る)
drinking	飲んで(居る)

Lesson 9

rough	概略の
hydraulic	水力の

power	力
plant	設備, 装置, 工場
power plant	発電装置(一所)
dam	ダム
water	水
pipe	パイプ, 管
generator	発電機
turbine	タービン
operate	動かす, 運轉さす
thus	この様にして
generated > generate	(起す)の過去 去及び過去分詞
current	流
electric current	電流
sent > send	(送る)の過去及び 過去分詞
high-pressure wire	高圧線
running > run	(走る)の現在分詞
across	横切つて
dangerous	危険な
always	常に
lighted > light	(点火する)の過去 及過去分詞
heated > heat	(熱する)の過去及 過去分詞
machinery	機械
great	大きな
nowadays	現今
dynamo	発電機

tungsten	タングステン	press	おす, おさへる
bulb	球	button	ボタン
turn on	(燈を)つける	number	番號
dark	暗い	travel(s)	動く, 旅行する
get dark	暗くなる	desired	願ふた, 欲した
even	さへも	stop(s)	止まる
daytime	日中	moving	動いてゐる
carbon	炭素	stairway	階段
candle-power	燭光	consist of	から成立つ
better > good	(よい)の比較級「よ りよい」	endless	限りない, 端のない
less > little	(少い)の比較級「よ り少い」	chain	鎖, 連鎖, 續き
lit > light	(点火する)の過去 及過去分詞	sheave(s)	心軸
		bottom	底
		use (名)	利用, 使用
		department	部門
		store	店
		department store	デパート, 百貨 店

Lesson 10

escalator	エスカレーター
contrivance	仕掛
lowering	おろす事
raising	あげる事
passenger(s)	乗客
goods	品物
need	要する
service	奉仕
attendant	附添人
step	歩む
inside	内側に
shut	閉ぢる

Lesson 11

concrete	コンクリート
artificial	人工の, 人爲の, 人 造の
cement	セメント
sand	砂
gravel	砂利
burnt > burn	(焼く)の過去及び 過去分詞
clay	粘土

burnt clay	耐火粘土
widely	廣く
brick	煉瓦
not only...but	ばかりではなく...又
foundation	基礎, 土臺
steel	鋼鐵
rod(s)	棒(細長い)
bar(s)	棒, 延棒
steel rods and bars	鐵棒
strength	力, 強さ
reinforced	増強された
reinforced concrete	鐵筋コンクリート
without	なしで

doctor	醫者
reverend	師(僧侶に對する尊稱)
post-office	郵便局
United States	合衆國
Union	聯合
Socialist	社會主義者
Soviet	評議會
Republics	共和國
U. S. S. R.	ソヴェット社會主義共和國聯邦, 蘇聯邦

Lesson 12

sun	太陽
moon	月

stars	星
glorious	赫々たる, 美事な
sunrise	日の出
higher	より高く
higher and higher	段々高く
risen	昇つた (rise の過去分詞)
above	上に
shining	輝いて
brightly	明らかに
rays	光線
dewdrops	露の玉
grass	草
sparkling	きらきらと光つて
sunshine	日光
Empire	帝國
rising	昇る處の, 昇りつつある
the East	東洋
suitable	適した
west	西
autumn	秋
cloud	雲
sky	空
still	靜かな, 靜止せる
silent	靜かな, 音なき
around	周りに
perfectly	完全に
ball	球
full	満ちた
to-night	今夜

nearly	殆んど
straight	眞直な
sickle	鎌
dazzling	まばゆい
own	自身の
upon	上に
clear	晴れた
a great many	澤山の
twinkle	きらめく
diamond	ダイヤモンド
pearl	眞珠
amid	間に

Lesson 13

seasons	季節(複數)
spring	春
March	三月
April	四月
May	五月
warm	溫い
mild	溫和な
plant	植物
bud(s)	芽
wake	目を覚ます
bloom	咲く
merrily	楽しく
butterflies	蝶々(複數)
fly	飛ぶ
June	六月
July	七月
August	八月
early	早く
set	入る, 沈む
nice	氣持のよい
shower	驟雨, 俄雨
during	中
seaside	海岸
avoid	避ける
heat	熱, 暑氣
September	九月
October	十月
November	十一月
become	成る
cooler	より涼しい
day by day	日に増し, 日々
refreshing	氣分を爽快にする
whole	全體
on the whole	全體から云つて, 概して
blue	青い
yellow	黄い
ripe	熟する
farmer	百姓
busy	忙しい
hiking	ハイキング
harvest	收穫
outdoor	戸外の
sports	スポーツ遊戯

December	十二月
January	一月
February	二月
grow	成る
north	北
wind	風
snow	雪
ice	氷
skiing	スキーをする事
skating	スケートをする事

Lesson 14

sheep	羊
sight	有様, 光景
a lot of	澤山
lamb	仔羊
feed	食ふ
town	都會
seen > see	(見る)の過去分詞
timid	臆病な, 氣の弱い
creatures	生きもの, 動物
notice	注意する
follow	續く
taken > take	(取る)の過去分詞
pool	水溜
stream	流
wool	羊毛
be plunged	突き込まれる
bite	噛む

shears	大ばさみ
be afraid of	を恐れて
lose	失くす
would > will	の過去
weigh	目方(重さ)がある, かゝる
pound	斤, 封度
worth	價值がある
shilling	志(日本の約五十錢)
leg(s)	脚
tail	尾
born > bear	(生む)の過去分詞
almost	殆んど
male	雄, 牡
ram	牡羊
curly	曲がれる, 縮れた
horns	角
fierce	猛烈(な)
harm	害
cloth	布, きれ地

Lesson 15

manufacture	製造する
raw	未加工の
chief	主なる
operation(s)	操作
spinning	紡績
weaving	機織
firm	強い, しつかりした
yarn	紡糸又は撚り糸

sorted > sort	(類別する)の過去分詞
different	異つた
qualities > quality	(品質)の複數
thoroughly	充分に, 全然
get rid of	除去する
dirt	汚物
grease	脂肪
afterwards	後に
through	通して
is put through	通される
open out	擴げる
disentangle	纏を解く
straighten out	真直にする
fibre	纖維, ファイバー
spinner	紡績機械
thin	細い, 薄い
passing	通す事
roller(s)	ローラー
means	方法
drawn > draw	(引く)の過去分詞
thinner	より細い
throughout	全體を通じて
thickness	太さ
frame	機(はた)
twist	撚(よ)る
spun > spin	(紡ぐ)の過去及び過去分詞
strong	丈夫な, 強い
wound > wind	(巻く)の過去及び過去分詞
reel	枠(わく)
bobbin	木管
soft	柔い
according to	に従つて
intend	欲する, 志す, しようと思ふ
woven > weave	(織る)の過去分詞
loom	織機
warp thread	經絲
weft thread	緯絲
cross-ways	横に
piece	片
interlace	交錯さす
basket	籠
basket work	籠細工
knitting	編む事
stockings	靴下(長い)
difference	相違
worsted goods	梳毛絲製品
Yorkshire	地名
cashmere	カシミヤ
merino	メリノ羊毛織物
serge	サージ
finish	終る, 仕上げる
woolen	毛絲の
felt	フェルトにする
done > do	(なす)の過去分詞
wetting	ぬらす事

beating	打つ事
filling	フリング, 縮絨
compact	目の詰んだ
knit	編む
loop	環にする
loop together	環に結ぶ
vest	チョツキ
article	品物
hosiery	靴下類, 編物
hose	長靴下

Lesson 16

cotton	綿
grown > grow	(栽培する)の過去分詞
pick	摘む
as if...	恰も...かのやうに
snowball	雪球
picker(s)	摘み手
contain	含む, 包含する
seed(s)	種子
formerly	以前に
a number of	若干の, 澤山の
used to.....	常に.....した
slow	遅い
thrown > throw	(投げる)の過去分詞
gin	綿繰機
remove	取除く

heap	堆(つみかさね)
fasten	固める
bale(s)	梱(こり)
bundle	束
so as to.....	せんがために
indispensable	缺く可らざる
sort	種類
clothes	衣類
a great many	非常に澤山の
sheet(s)	シーツ, 敷布
pillowcase	枕覆ひ

road	道, 街, 通り
avenue	街路(普通南北に走るのを avenue, 東西に走るのを street と云ふ)

Lesson 17

radio	ラジオ
rage	流行
popular	(評判のよい, 流行して)
broadcasting station	放送局
completed	完成した
restaurant	料理屋
install	取りつける
lie	横はる
music	音楽
fan	ファン, 狂
musical	音楽の

program	プログラム
first-class	第一流の
singers	聲樂家
naval	海軍の
orchestra	管絃樂
recital	獨奏
foremost	一流の
Fisher	人名
beginning	始め
cattle	牛(馬)の群
twice	二度
hay	枯草
bark	吠える
bush	叢林
lead	導く
produce	産する

Lesson 18

wireless	無電, ラジオ
telegraphy	電信
invent	發明する
named.....	と云ふ名の
Marconi	マルコニー
Bologna	地名
Italian	伊太利人
Irish	アイルランドの
woman	婦人, 女
experiment	實驗
garden	庭

successful	成功を収めた
telegraphic	電信の
message	通信
left > leave	(去る)の過去及び過去分詞
native land	本國, 母國, 生國
practical use	實用
show	示す
atlantic	大西洋
himself	彼自身
cross	渡る, 横切る
port	港
St. John's	地名
Newfoundland	地名
set up	設立する
aerial	空中線
elect	建設する

Lesson 19

since	以來
fortnight	二週間
capital	首府
(the) largest	最大の
million	百萬
means	手段, 方法
storey	階
be blackened	黒くされる
smoke	煙
sparrow	雀

hue	色合
principal	主なる
vehicle	乗物
especially	特に
add	加へる
gray	灰色の
deck	屋根, デッキ
upper	上の
uncovered	屋根がない
uncomfortable	不愉快な
fog	霧
dense	深い
midday	日中
caught > catch	(捕へる)の過去及過去分詞
caught cold	風邪をひいた
mere	ほんの
phantom	幻ろし
visit	訪ねる
National Gallery	国立美術館
Parliament	議會
Westminster Hall	議事堂
enjoyed	楽しんだ
British Museum	大英博物館
interesting	面白い
advise	勧める
freely	自由に, すらすらと
convenient	好都合で
language	國語

Lesson 20

hundred	百
ago	以前
island	島
Holland	和蘭
Hudson	川の名
Dutch	和蘭(人)の
village	村
belong	に屬する
bought > buy	(買ふ)の過去及過去分詞
dollar	弗
help	保つ, (其中に)持つ
richest	最も富んだ
cost	費用がかかる
unless	...に非ずんば
single	只一つの
barber	床屋
noisy	喧しい
traffic	交通
main	主な
business	商業
meadow	草原, 牧場, 草地

Lesson 21

aeroplane	飛行機
airship	飛行船
watched	目撃した

flight	飛翔
skylark	雲雀
tiny	小さい
speck	點
sure	確な
alight	とまる
ease	容易
I wonder	かしらんと思ふ
shape	形
body	體
arrangement	排列
feather	羽毛
help	助ける
wonderful	驚く可き
attempt	企てる
success	成功
problem	問題
solve	解決する
Wilber	人名
O. Wright	人名
control	制御する
action	作用, 働き
engine	機關
propeller	プロペラ
either...or...	か...或は...か
draw	引く
rudder	方向舵
improvement	改良
powerful	力強い

develop	發展(達)する
battle	戦争
rapidly	急速に
effective	有效な, 効果的な
scout	斥候
attention	注意
commercial	商業用の
carrying	運搬する
mail	郵便物
count	伯
Zeppelin	人名
balloon	輕氣球
framework	骨組, 構造
mixture	混合物
metal	金
canvas	ズツク
main body	本體
cabin	船室
crew	乗組員
comfortably	心地よく
speed	速度
freight	荷物
flew > fly	(飛ぶ)の過去
pole	極
mark	飛行

Lesson 22

type(s)	型
shipbuilding	造船

savage	野蕃な
ancestor	祖先
probably	多分
trunk	幹
hollow	穴を作る
ancient	古代の
Briton(s)	ブリトン人
coracle(s)	(獸皮で張つた)一 種の小舟
skin(s)	獸皮
stretch(ed)	張る, 擴げる
tightly	しかと, 固く
wicker	小枝
canoe(s)	丸木舟
wooden	木の
timber	材木
shape(d)	形を作る
join(ed)	結合する
invention	發明
by means of	...に依つて
oar(s)	橈
sail(s)	帆
vessel(s)	船
been > be	(ある)の過去分詞
entirely	全く
replace(d)	置代へる, 代る
liner(s)	定期船
size	大きさ, 型
ton(s)	噸

floating 浮んでゐる

Lesson 23

modern	近代の
driven > drive	(運轉する)の過去 分詞
attach(ed)	連結する
shaft	軸, 心棒
extend(s)	延長する
stern	船尾, 艫(とも)
revolve(s)	廻轉する
yard = shipyard	造船所
cast steel	鑄鋼
boss	ボス, 轂(こしき)
three-sided	三面を有する
block	臺木, セミ(滑車)
fix(ed)	取付ける
key	楔(くさび)金具
fit(ed)	固定させる
lock	固着させる, 固定させる
lock together	固着させる
bolt(ed)	ボルト締めにする
blade(s)	翼
alloy	合金

Lesson 24

straw	藁
rag(s)	襤褸(ぼろ)
bulk	大部分

pulp	パルプ
such	こんな
Canada	加奈陀
Norway	諾威
lumber	材木
chip(s)	破片, 碎片
huge	巨大な
steam(ed)	蒸す
rayon	レーヨン
staple	ステーブル
cellophane	セロハン
beast(s)	獸
prey	生餌
beasts of prey	肉食獸, 猛獸
lion(s)	ライオン
tiger(s)	虎
leopard(s)	豹

Lesson 25

blast-furnace	鑄鑪
mine	鑛山
known > know	(知る)の過去分詞
ore	鑛石
manufacturing	製造
smelt	(鑄解して)製鍊する
coke	コークス, 骸炭
limestone	石灰石
kept > keep	(保つ)の過去分詞
burn	燃える

kept burning	燃え續ける
flow	流れる
being > be	(ある)の現在分詞
cool	冷す
form	形態
pig-iron	銑鐵
load(ed)	積載する
casting	鑄ること, 鑄造
melt	鎔かす
pour	注ぐ
mould(s)	鑄型
fence(s)	垣, 柵
bedstead	寢臺の枠
stove(s)	ストーヴ
railroad(s)	鐵道

Lesson 26

built > build	(建てる)の過去 及び過去分詞
lovely	美しい, 愛らしい
arose > arise	(起る, 出現する) の過去
lane(s)	小路, 路地
cottage(s)	小屋
lodge	門番小屋
gate	門
shady	蔭の多い
heart	心
kindness	親切

children > child (子供)の複数	dart(ed) 突進する
said > say (云ふ)の過去及び過去分詞	seem 見える, 思へる, らしい
cause(d) 至す, させる	bit 少し
free 自由な	worse より悪い
rule 規則	grown-up 大人
however 而し	short-cut 近道
walk 歩む	ugly 醜い
ticket(s) 札	bare 裸の
word(s) 語	track 通つた跡
print(ed) 印刷する, 活字體にて置く	angry 怒つた
sweet 美しい	hid > hide (隠れる)の過去及び過去分詞
breeze(s) 微風	act 行爲
Willie Grant 人名	fright 恐怖
lawn 芝生	prison 牢獄
save 節約する	instead 代りに
nobody 誰も.....ない	heed 氣に留める
	plainly 明かに

ザ・ニュー・ユース・テクニカル・リーダーズ

昭和十四年四月廿五日 印刷

昭和十四年五月一日 發行



定價

卷一・二共

金六拾五錢

著 作 者 宮 田 峯 一

發 行 兼 者 田 村 敬 男
東京市神田區神保町三丁目二十九番地印 刷 所 愛 光 堂 印 刷 社
東京市赤坂區青山南町二丁目十六番地發 行 所 日 本 青 年 教 育 會 出 版 部
東京市神田區神保町三丁目二十九番地
電話 九段(33) 3869 番
振替 東京 4614 番總代理店 大阪西區阿波堀四丁目 大阪實文館
振替大阪四三・電話新町四三

三卷一册·成文二年·第一册·一二二·卷

臣 等 謹 啟
計 開 列 左

臣	等	謹	啟
計	開	列	左

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