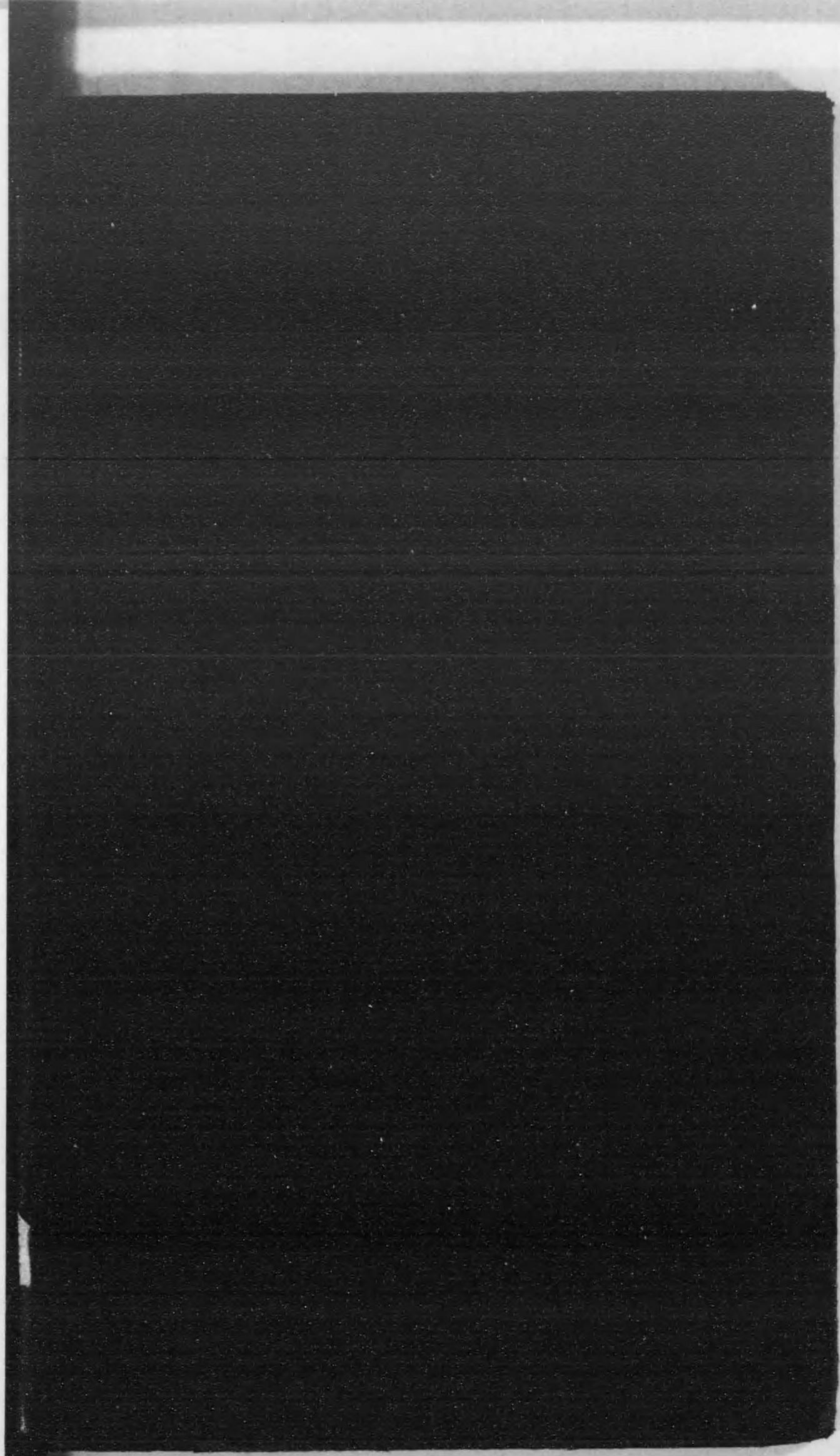


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英文法は斯の如く學修せよ

大正  
9. 4. 10  
内交

## 緒言

複雑なる英文法の全班に通曉せんは容易の業に非ず、然れども單に高等専門學校の受験準備てふ見地よりすればその特に攻究すべき範圍自ら一定せるが如き感あり。是即ち本書編纂の趣旨にして所謂寸陰をも惜む多忙なる受験生諸子が應試の準備としてとの知悉すべき事項は本書中に於て概ね之を説き盡したりと信ず。

眇たる一小冊子なりと雖も幸にして諸子が登第の一助ともなるを得ば著者の欣幸何ものか之に如かん。

大正九年の春

東京に於て

著者識す

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附録

自大正四年至大正八年高等專門學校入學試験問題詳解

受本位 英文法は斯の如く學修せよ



普通の所謂英文法なるものはその範圍が中々廣くて従つて研究すべき事項も亦決して尠くない。然れども之を單に各種官公立學校入學試験に應ずる準備として調べることになると、その出題の範圍が略ぼ定まつて居る自然の結果として特に注意すべき事柄も大凡一定して來るやうに思はれる。

そこで著者は明治三十年以降大正八年度に至る迄實に二十有餘年間の高等專門學校入學試験に英文法問題として提出せられたるものを悉く蒐集して審に之を比較分類せし結果少くとも入學試験の英文法問題としては如何なるものが最も多く提出せらるゝかと云ふことに對し大要次の如き結論に達することを得たのである。即ち

入學試験の英文法問題として

最も多く出るものは

- I. 名詞の數 (Number) に関する問題。
- II. 名詞の性 (Gender) に関する問題。
- III. 形容詞又は副詞の比較 (Comparison) に関する問題。
- IV. 動詞の活用 (Conjugation) に関する問題。

- V. 動詞の態 (Voice) に関する問題。
- VI. 話法 (Narration) に関する問題。
- VII. 文の構造の變化 (Transformation of Sentences) 及び文の結合 (Synthesis of Sentences) に関する問題。
- VIII. 語の作製 (Word-formation) 乃至語原 (Derivation) に関する問題。
- IX. 闕語の補充に関する問題。
- X. 正誤問題。

の十種類である。

そこで著者は之より以上掲げたる十種の問題を骨し成る丈け簡單明瞭に説明して行かうと思ふが、先の豫備として以上の十項目の各々に關して文法上大意すべ事柄を説いて置くから、讀者はこの解説を反讀して之を充分に記憶して置き、然る後その下に挿る各問題によつて實地に之を練習し、若しその解答いて猶ほ疑惑の存するあらば本書の後半に附したるを對照せられるやうにして貰ひたい。



## 1. 名詞の數(Number)に関する問題

### 【解説】

名詞の數には單數 (Singular) と複數 (Plural) と二種あるが、之は極めて簡單なことで問題にも何にもなりはしない、問題となるのはその單複の變化、即ち

單數の名詞を示してその複數を問ひ、又は複數の名詞を示してその單數を問ふ

ことである。

一體名詞が單數より複數に變ずるには規則的 (regular) と不規則的 (irregular) と二種類ある。

#### (I) 規則正しき複數の作り方。

通例單にその單數の形の語尾に s を加へて作る。

例へば

單 數	複 數
Book	books
Pen	pens

ところで茲に注意すべき事がある、それは何であるかと云ふと

若しその單數形が s, sh, ch, ck 又は se で終つて居るは單に s だけを加へては發音が困難であるから、此場合には es を加ふるこゝい

Ass (驢馬)	asses
Box	boxes
Bench	benches
Dish	dishes

(附言 1.) 語尾が *o* である時も矢張之と同様に大抵 *-es* を加へる。

→ Cargo (船荷)	Cargoes
X Echo (反響)	echoes
● Hero (英雄)	heroes
◆ Mosquito (蚊)	mosquitoes
◆ Motto (格言)	motatoes
● Negro (黒奴)	negroes
Potato (馬鈴薯)	potatoes
★ Volcano (火山)	volcanoes

[例外]

Canto (歌一首)	cantos
Piano (ピアノ)	pianos
Zero (零)	zeros

(附言 2.) 語尾が *ci* でもその発音が *'k'* なる時は別に發音の困難は來さぬから矢張單に *-s* を附するのみである。

X Monarch (君主)	monarchs
X Patriarch (族長)	patriarchs

(b) 若しその單數形の語尾が *u* でしかもその前には子音がある時は *u* を *u* に變じて置いて然る後に *-es* を加へると云ふこと。

Baby	babies
------	--------

(chief)

City	cities
Lady	ladies

(附言) 語尾は *y* であつてもその前に母音が來て居る時は通例單に *-es* を加へる。

Boy	boys
Day	days
Key (鍵)	keys
Monkey	monkeys

(c) 若しその單數形の語尾が *f* 又は *fe* で終つて居る時には通例之を一旦 *fe* に變じて置いて然る後 *-es* を加へると云ふこと。

Half	halves
Knife	knives
Life	lives
Leaf (葉)	leaves
X Shelf (棚)	shelves
X Thief (盜賊)	thieves
Wife	wives
Wolf	wolves

[例外]

Belief (所信)	beliefs
X Chief (酋長)	chiefs
Handkerchief	handkerchiefs
Mischief (惡戯)	mischiefs
Roof	roofs
X Proof (證據)	proofs
Cliff	cliffs

chiefs

chief

(chief)

handkerchief

✓ Reproof (非難)	reproofs
✓ Safe (金庫)	safes
✓ Strife (争闘)	strifes
✓ Gulf (灣)	gulfs
• Dwarf (侏儒)	dwarfs
✓ Wharf (波止場)	wharfs

qual's

(II) 不規則なる複数の作り方。

之は通例その単数形中の母音を變じ乃至その綴を増して作る。

Foot	<del>feet</del> <i>feet</i>
Goose (鶺鴒)	<del>geese</del> <i>geese</i>
Tooth	<del>teeth</del> <i>teeth</i>
Louse (虱)	<del>lice</del> <i>lice</i>
Mouse (鼠)	<del>mice</del> <i>mice</i>
Man	<del>men</del> <i>men</i>
Woman	women
Child	children
Ox	oxen

(附言 1.) 外國語の英語となつたものの中には今尚ほその元の國語と同じ複数の作り方をするものもあり又元の國語流と英語流と二様の作り方をすることもある。

羅句語より來りしもの

✓ Axis (軸)	axes
✗ Crisis (危機)	crises
✗ Focus (焦點)	foci (or focuses)
Radius (半徑)	radius or radiuses
datum (論據)	data

Memorandum (備忘録) memoranda

(or memorandums)

希臘語より來りしもの

Analysis (分解)	analyses
Basis (基礎)	bases
Phenomenon (現象)	phenomena

佛蘭西語より來りしもの

Bureau (局)	bureaux
Madam (夫人)	mesdames

(附言 2) 'Deer,' 'sheep,' 'salmon (鮭),' 'fish' 等は單復同形である。但し 'fish' は 'fishes' と異なる。

[練習]

1. 次ノ語ノ複數ヲ作レ。

Axis, half, sheep, radius, phenomenon, passer-by.  
*axes halves sheeps radiuses* (海峽 33)

2. 次の名詞の複數を作れ。

belief, commander-in-chief, leaf, mouse, roof, monarch.  
*commanders-in-chief ves mice roofs*

(海峽 大正 2)

3. Give the plural form --

(a) One, (b) Tooth, (c) Mouse  
 Foot-man

(海峽 大正 2)



4. Give the plural of the following nouns:—

- (a) Box, (b) proof, (c) family, (d) tooth, (e) potato
  - (f) navy, (g) crisis, (h) looker-on.
- boxes, proofs, families, potatoes, navies, crises, lookers-on*
- (海機 42)

5. Give the plural of each of the following nouns:—

- (a) Negro, (b) Life
  - (c) Mouse, (d) Foot-man
- Negroes, Lives, Mice, Foot-men*
- (高等 40)

6. Write the plural of the following nouns:—

Leaf; gulf; major-general; commander-in-chief

*leaves, gulfs, major-generals, commanders-in-chief*

(海機 37)

7. Write the plural of the following:—

Goose; German; His Excellency

*geese, Germans, His Excellencies*

(海機 大正 2)

8. Give the plural forms of the following nouns:—

	plural	plural
fox,	<i>foxes</i>	leaf, <i>leaves</i>
ox,	<i>oxen</i>	tooth, <i>teeth</i>
cliff	<i>cliffs</i>	

(專檢 43)(醫專 43)

9. Write the plural of:—

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Race	<i>races</i>	Phenomenon	<i>phenomena</i>
Echo		Wife	<i>wives</i>
Woman		Father-in-law	<i>father-in-laws</i>
Sheep		German	<i>Germans</i>
City		Donkey	<i>donkeys</i>

(海兵 35)

10. Give the singular of the following nouns:—

Mice; oxen; pennies; data; radii

*mouse, ox, penny, datum, radius*

(海機 41)

11. Write the following sentences in the plural form:—

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
|                                | Plural form.                              |
| 1. A sheep bleats.             | 1. <i>These sheep bleat.</i>              |
| 2. Man is mortal.              | 2. <i>Men are mortal.</i>                 |
| 3. The knife was lost.         | 3. <i>These knives were lost.</i>         |
| 4. I have won prizes.          | 4. <i>I have won prizes.</i>              |
| 5. This watch is made of gold. | 5. <i>These watches are made of gold.</i> |
- (海機 34)

12. Re-write the following sentence, changing the nouns in the singular to nouns in the plural:

That man-of-war is a training ship.

*These men-of-war are training ships.*

(海機 43)

## II. 名詞の性 (Gender) に関する問題

### 【解説】

名詞の性には男性 (Masculine Gender), 女性 (Feminine Gender), 通性 (Common Gender), 無性 (Neuter Gender)の四種類あるが、その中で問題として提出せらるゝは

男性名詞を示して之に相當する女性名詞を問ひ、又は女性名詞を示して之に相當する男性名詞を問ふ 場合である。

一體名詞の男性、女性を區別する方法には 通例 三種ある。

#### 1. 語尾の變化によるもの。

男性	女性
Lion	lioness
Host (亭主)	hostess
Count (伯爵)	countess
Prince	princess
Actor (俳優)	actress
Emperor	empress
Master	mistress

#### 2. 全く異なる語を用ゐるもの。

Boy	girl
Father	mother
hero	heroine
lord	lady
earl	countess

lad (若者) lass  
earl (伯爵) countess

Brother	sister
King	queen
Uncle	aunt
Nephew (甥)	niece (姪)
Son	daughter
Husband	wife
Sir	madam
Cock (雄鶏)	hen

#### 3. 其語の前又は後に自ら性を示す語を加へたるもの。

Male-cousin	female cousin
Man-servant	woman-servant
Boy student	girl student
He-goat (山羊)	she-goat
Washer-man	washer-woman
Orphan-boy (孤兒)	orphan-girl
Pea-cock (孔雀)	pea-hen

### 【練習】

13. 下記ノ Nouns ノ Gender ヲ改メ其ノ Plural Number ノ形ヲ記セ。

Cock · cow · landlord · heroine · brother-in-law, hen

(東高師 大正3)

14. Give the feminine gender of the following nouns:

Heir; hero; nephew

15. Give the

(a) sister (b) brother (c) mother (d) father (e) son (f) daughter (g) wife (h) husband (i) aunt (j) uncle (k) niece (l) nephew (m) cousin (n) nephew (o) niece (p) daughter (q) son (r) wife (s) husband (t) aunt (u) uncle (v) niece (w) nephew (x) cousin (y) nephew (z) niece

16. Give the Noun of the opposite Gender :-

- |              |            |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Woman     | 2. Lioness | 3. Wife     |
| 4. Son       | 5. Master  | 6. Grandson |
| 7. God       | 8. Cock    | 9. Emperor  |
| 10. Landlord |            |             |

(神田文 1)

III. 形容詞又は副詞の比較(Comparison) に関する問題

【解説】

形容詞又は副詞にはその程度の高低によりて自ら三種の階級 (Degree) がある, 原級 (Positive Degree), 比較級 (Comparative Degree), 最上級 (Superlative Degree) 即ち是である。ところで問題となるのはその三つの級の中 原級を示して爾餘の二つの級乃至一つの級を問ふ と云ふのである。と云ふのはこの級の作り方に少々面倒があるからである。

一體この級の作り方には二種類あつて

(I) 規則正しき (regular) 作り方。即ち

syllable (一綴) のもの全部と, two syllables

形が原級で, 之に er 最上級であ

Boy	girl
father	mother
husband	wife
landlord	tenant

gay grey  
gay

positive comparison

原級	比較級	最上級
Small	smaller	smallest
Soon	sooner	soonest
Clever (利發な)	cleverer	cleverest
Narrow (狭い)	narrower	narrowest

(注意 1) 但しその語が元來 silent の e で終つて居る時は豫め e は省いて置くから結局單に r 又は st を加へたことになる。

Large	larger	largest
Fine	finer	finest
Noble	nobler	noblest
Polite (丁寧なる)	politer	politest

(注意 2) 語尾が唯一の子音で終り, 且其前に短音に發音する母音がある時はその子音を重なる。

Big	bigger	biggest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Thin	thinner	thinnest

(注意 3) 語尾が y で終り, 且その前に子音ある時は y を先づ i に變じて然る後 er 又は est を加ふ。

Easy	easier	easiest
Happy	happier	happiest
Pretty	prettier	prettiest

(附言) 語尾が y で終つて居てもその前に母音がある時は 矢張その儘 er, est を附するのである。

Gay (樂しき)	gay	gayest
Grey (灰色の)	greyer	greyest

(b) Two syllables (一綴) のもの, 大部分は three

comparative superlative  
easier easierest  
prettier prettiest

syllables (三綴) 又はそれ以上のものゝ全部とはその元來の形を原級とし、之に *more* を附したるものを比較級、*most* を附したるものを最上級とす。

Useful	<i>more</i> useful	<i>most</i> useful
Diligent	<i>more</i> diligent	<i>most</i> diligent
Beautiful	<i>more</i> beautiful	<i>most</i> beautiful

(参考) 以上説明したる如くその語が two syllables であつた時はそれは果して *er, est* を附して宜しいのか、又は *more, most* を附すべきものであるか一寸分り兼ねるが、要するに之は發音上の都合次第で人によつても多少違ふし、従つて之に對し一定の規則は到底設けられないけれど、*able, ible, ive, ing, ful, less* 等で終れる two syllable の語は *er, est* を附して比較級又は最上級を作ることは殆んどないと思つてまづ差支へなからう。

Amusing	<i>more</i> amusing	<i>most</i> amusing
Useless	<i>more</i> useless	<i>most</i> useless
Famous	<i>more</i> famous	<i>most</i> famous

(II) 不規則的 (irregular) なる作り方。

Good (形)	} better	best
Well (副, 形)		
Bad (形)	} worse	worst
Bad (副)		
Ill (副, 形)	} more	most
Evil (形)		
Many (形)	} more	most
Much (形, 副)		

worse worse worse worst worse worst worst

Little (形, 副)	less	least
Far (形, 副)	farther	farthest
Old (形)	older	oldest
	elder	eldest

(参考) 語尾が異なる副詞は總て *more, most* を附して比較級及び最上級を作る。

Wise	<i>more</i> wisely	<i>most</i> wisely
Brave	<i>more</i> bravely	<i>most</i> bravely

但し *early* のみは形容詞の時と同じく *earlier, earliest* を用ひ、often は *more, most* を附するよりも *oftener, oftenest* とすることが多いやうである。

~2~ (練習)

17. 次ノ形容詞ノ比較級及ビ最上級ノ形ヲ下ノ欄内ニ記入セヨ。

	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
<del>many</del>	more	most
hot	hotter	hottest
little	less	least

wisely far far farther farthest less least better best worse worst

18. Write the Comparative and Superlative Form of the following adjectives and adverbs:—

	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
little	Less	Least
hot	hotter	hottest
dry	drier	driest
well	better	best
ill	worse	worst

drier drier driest (海兵 35)

19. Write down the Comparison of the following Adjectives:—

worse worst. Sweet, ripe, noble, gentle, thin, mean, fat, happy.

worse worse worst (大高工 36)

20. Compare the following Adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Brave	Braver	bravest
Heavy	heavier	heaviest
Big	bigger	biggest
Many	more	most
Beautiful	more	most

(海兵 35)

21. Compare the following adjectives:—

	Com- parative	Superla- tive		Com- parative	Superla- tive
well	better	best	bad	worse	worst
much	more	most	little	less	least
far	farther	farthest			

(海機 35)

22. Compare the following adverbs:—

(a) Soon. (b) Often. (c) Much. (d) Little.

(e) Wisely.

(海經 44)

### IV. 動詞の活用(Conjugation)

#### 15 關する問題

#### 【解 說】

動詞の活用 (Conjugation) 即ち動詞を *Root, Past, Past Participle* の三つの主なる部分 (Three Principal Parts) に變化せしむることは少しく面倒で、しかもその半ばは全くの暗記による外ない爲め平素から餘程注意して或動詞の一つの形を見たならば直ちに他の二つの形を思ひ起す様に練習して置かなければならない。

一體この動詞の活用にも亦規則的 (Regular) と不規則的 (Irregular) の二種類ある。

(I) 規則的の變化。

Root の語尾に ed を附して Past 及び Past Participle を作る。

Look	looked	looked
○ Possess	possessed	possessed

(注意1) 語尾に silent の e ある時は單に d のみを附する。

Love	loved	loved
Like	liked	liked
Smile	smiled	smiled

(注意2) Root が one syllable で、最後に唯一の子音があつて、しかもその前には短音に發音する母音がある時はその最後の子音を重ねる。

Beg	begged	begged.
Pat (撫でる)	patted	patted
Stop	stopped	stopped

最後に唯一の子音があつてもその前に長く發音する母音があつたり、又は最後の子音が二つであつたりする時は矢張單にその儘 ed を加へるのである。

Stoop (屈する)	stooped	stooped
Jump	jumped	jumped
Scent (嗅く)	scented	scented

(注意3) 最後の syllable が唯一の子音で終り且その syllable に accent (強聲) がある時は亦その子音を重ねる。

Permit (許す)	permitted	permitted
(比較: - Limit)	limited	limited

Prefer (選ぶ) prefer'ed prefer'ed.

(比較: - Offer (申出る) offered offered)

Inter (埋葬する) inter'ed inter'ed

(比較: - Enter entered entered)

(II) 不規則的の變化。

之は前に述べた規則的の方法即ち單に Root の語尾に ed を附する以外の方法によつて Past 及び Past Participle を作るものである。既に irregular と稱する以上その間に簡單なる法則を示すことは到底不可能であるけれど、不規則的の中にも自ら規則的な處がある。即ちこの不規則動詞の特徴は Past 及び Past Participle を作るに當りその Root の中の母音を變ずると云ふにある。

以下その發音の類似その他の點を参照して不規則動詞の重なるものを示さう。

(附言) 不規則動詞は隨分その數も多くしかもその變化の工合が極めて區々であるから諸君がこれを一朝一夕に記憶することはとても出来まいけれど、何分この不規則に變化する動詞は遠く昔より存在し英語の中にあつても所謂純粹の英語で、從つて日常の談話を始めとし苟くも英語を修得せんと欲する者は是非共之を記憶して使用せざるを得ないものであるから、諸君はよく平素より注意して之を覚え込むで置く必要がある。之に對し言は「英語中の漢語とも云ふべき羅旬語、希臘語等より傳來の語はその變化は常に規則的でその變化に就ては少しも面倒がない。

例へば 'have' と云ふ語の如きは古くより存在せる生粹の英語で、從つてその變化

Have had had

と不規則的であるけれど、之と同じ意味の傳來語たる 'possess' の如きは

grammar gramer

eat ate eaten

Possess possessed possessed

とその変化は全く規則的である。

(a) Take	took	taken
Shake (振る)	shook	shaken
(b) Know	knew	known
Blow	blew	blown
Grow	grew	grown
Throw	threw	thrown
Draw	drew	drawn
Give	gave	given
See	saw	seen
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Slay (殺す)	slew	slain
Do	did	done
Go	went	gone
Fly	flew	flown
(c) Rise	rose	risen
Arise	arose	arisen
Drive	drove	driven
Ride	rode	ridden
Write	wrote	written
(d) Speak	spoke	spoken
Steal	stole	stolen
Break	broke	broken
Weave (織る)	wove	woven

fall fell fell fallen

eat ate eaten

Freeze (凍る)	froze	frozen
Choose	chose	chosen
Lie (横たはる)	lay (自決)	lain
Tread	trod	trodden
Forget	forgot	forgotten
(e) Tear (破る)	tore	torn
Wear (着る)	wore	worn
Swear (誓ふ)	swore	sworn
(注意) Bear (負ふ)	bore	born (生む) borne (荷ふ)
(f) Find	found	found
Bind (縛る)	bound	bound
Grind (挽く)	ground	ground
Wind (巻く)	wound (ワウンド)	wound
(g) Drink	drank	drunk
Sink	sank	sunk
Sing	sang	sung
Ring	rang	rung
Spring	sprang	sprung
Swim	swam	swum
(h) Spin	spun	spun
Sting (刺す)	stung	stung
Cling (密着す)	clung	clung
Fling (投げる)	flung	flung
Stick	stuck	stuck

bear bore born borne  
swear swore sworn

	Strike	<u>struck</u>	struck
(i)	Meet	met	met
	Bleed (出血する)	bled	bled
	Lead	led	led
	Read	read (レド)	read (レド)
(j)	Sleep	slept	slept
	Creep (這ふ)	crept	crept
	Keep	kept	kept
	Weep <i>weep</i>	wept	wept
	Sweep <i>sweep</i>	swept	swept
	Feel	felt	felt
	Kneel	kneelt	kneelt
	Mean	meant (メント)	meant
(k)	Bring	brought	brought
	Think	thought	thought
	Buy	bought	bought
	Fight	fought	fought
	Catch	caught	caught
	Teach	taught	taught
(l)	Hide <i>hide</i>	hid	hid, hidden
	Bite	bit	bit, bitten
	Chide (叱る)	chid	chid, chidden
(m)	Send	sent	sent
	Lend	lent	lent

*hire*   *catch*   *say*   *teach*   *taught*  
*terse*   *taught*

	Spend	spent	spent
	Rend (裂)	rent	rent
(n)	Set	set	set
	Let <i>let</i>	let	let
	Shed <i>shed</i>	shed	shed
	Spread <i>spread</i>	spread	spread
	Hit (中る)	hit	hit
	Spit (唾を吐く)	spit	spit
	Put	put	put
	Cut	cut	cut
	Hurt	hurt	hurt
	Burst <i>burst</i>	burst	burst
	Cast <i>cast</i>	cast	cast
	Cost	cost	cost
(o)	Get	got	got (gotten)
	Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
	Flee (逃げる)	fled	fled
	Lose	lost	lost
	Shoot <i>shoot</i>	shot	shot
	Shine	shone	shone
	Sell	sold	sold
	Tell	told	told
	Sit	sat	sat
	Say	said	said
	Lay <i>lose</i>	lost	lost
	<i>lay</i>	laid	laid
	<i>say</i>	said	said



Have	had	had
Hold	held	held
Make	made	made
Stand	stood	stood
Hear	heard	heard
(p) Show	showed	shown
Swell	swelled	swollen
(q) Come	came	come
Become	became	become
Run	ran	run
Bid	bade (バド)	bid, bidden

bid bade bade bid bidden  
 show showed shown  
 [練習] make made made

23. 下の動詞の過去及過去分詞を作れ。

hold, swim, lose, freeze, hurt.

(陸経 45)

24. 次の動詞の過去及び過去分詞を記せ。

fly; blow; wear; drink; forget.

(東高師 43)

25. 次の動詞の past tense 及び past participle を記せ。

(a) begin (b) seek (c) cut  
(d) lay (e) choose.

(秋嶺 大正 2)

26. 次の各動詞の past tense 及び past participle を列記せよ。

To see, to lie, to fly, to read, to wear, to light.

(大高工 43)

27. 下の各動詞の indicative past と past participle とを記せよ。

(a) catch (b) fight (c) read  
(d) sink (e) write

(陸士 40)

28. 次の各語の root-form, past tense 及び past participle を列記せよ。

rise, begin, sweep, tear, feed, hurt, win.

(東北農大 43)

29. 下記動詞の past tense 及び past participle を列記せよ。

write, catch, sing, read, hear, choose, win, lose.

(仙醫 35)

30. 次の Verb の Principal Parts を列記せよ。

pay; freeze; strike; cost; omit.

(東高師 44)

31. Write the past tenses and the past participles of:

lie, lay, swim, fly, flow, stick.

(高等 36)

32. Give the past and past participle forms of the following verbs:—

To drink; eat; fly; rise; slide; sink; steal; shine; ring; wash.

(米高工 大正 3)

33. Give the past and the past participle of the following verbs:—

Fly ; ride ; bring ; undergo.

~3~ *fly* *ride* *bring* *undergo* (海機 大正 2)

31. Give the past and the past participle of the following verbs:—

Cut, throw, keep, go, ride, try, become, spring, sit, read.

*read* (海機 34)

35. Give the past and the past participle of each of the following verbs:—

(a) to flee, (b) to hurt, (c) to mean,  
(d) to stick, (e) to tear.

(上巻 45)

36. Give the past tense and the past participle of the following verbs:—

set ; buy ; arise ; sweep ; sing.

(新巻 43)

37. Give the past tenses and the past participles of the following verbs:—

(a) To be (b) To buy (c) To fall  
(d) To slay (e) To write.

(例工 43)

38. Give the past tenses and the past participles of the following verbs:—

(a) fly (b) hurt (c) stay  
(d) begin (e) win.

(海兵 41)

39. Conjugate the following verbs:

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
come	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>	go	<i>went</i>	<i>gone</i>
do	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>	read	<i>read</i>	—
drink	<i>drank</i>	<i>drunk</i>	think	<i>thought</i>	—
give	<i>gave</i>	<i>given</i>	rise	<i>rose</i>	<i>risen</i>
see	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>	keep	<i>kept</i>	<i>kept</i>

(海兵 34)

40. Fill up the following table conjugating the verbs:—

	Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
to read	he <i>reads</i> <i>a book</i>	<i>read</i> <i>a book</i>	he
to fall	he <i>falls</i>	he <i>falls</i>	<i>fallen</i>
to hold	he		
to teach	he		
to rise	he		

(海兵 38)

41. Give the past of the following verbs:—  
Offer ; refer ; conquer.

(海機 35)

42. Give the present and the past for the following past participles:—

Born, bound, drawn, flown.

(海機 33)

43. Give the past participle forms of the following verbs:—

- (a) to lay            (b) to break            (c) to read  
(d) to found        (e) to strike.

(仙工 42)

44. Write down the past and the past participle of the following verbs:—

break; cast; tear, swim.—

(専檢 大正 2)

45. Conjugate the verb "To know".

(専檢 38)

46. Change the italicized Verbs in these sentences to the Past Tense:—

- (a) The guests *begin* to go.  
(b) I *had made* it myself.  
(c) He *will not forget* my name.  
(d) They *eat* their supper as if they were half-starved.  
(e) They *have gone* by steamer.

(海兵 35)

47. Change the verbs in the following lines, from the present to the past tense:—

"I shoot an arrow into the air,  
It falls to earth."

For so swiftly it flies, the sight  
Cannot follow in its flight."

(六高 41)

## V. 動詞の態 (Voice) に関する問題

### 【解説】

態 (Voice) には能動態 (Active Voice) と受動態 (Passive Voice) とあることは諸君は既に御承知であらうが、問題となるのは即ち

Active Voice の文を與へて之を Passive Voice に變せしめ、又は Passive Voice の文を與へて之を Active Voice に變せしむ

と云ふことである。

一體この Passive Voice と云ふものは「...せらるる」の義であつて、常に

Be (の諸變化) + Past Participle

即ち 'is,' 'are,' 'were,' 'have been,' 'will be' 等に過去分詞を加へて作るものである、ところで此 Voice の變化と云ふことに就いて注意すべきことが色々ある。

(I) Active Voice の時、客體は Passive Voice の主語となり、Active Voice の時の主語は通常、by して目的格として後へ置す。

He is respected by

- Act. Everybody respects him.
- Pass. He is respected by everybody.
- Act. Somebody has taken away my knife.
- Pass. My knife has been taken away by somebody.
- Act. We cannot trust him.
- Pass. He cannot be trusted (by us).

【附言】 但し最後の例に示すが如く Active の時の主語が 'we', 'they', 'you', 'one' 等不定の意味に用ひたる代名詞である時は Passive の時 'by' と共に之を省いてよい。

- Act. They speak English in America.
- Pass. English is spoken in America.
- Act. How do you spell that word?
- Pass. How is that word spelt?

(2) Active より Passive に變じたるが爲めその主語も亦變ずると同時にその主語に對する動詞の Person, Number も之に應じて變じなければならない。但し Tense は決して之を變じては行けない。

- Act. They have caught a thief.
- Pass. A thief has been caught by them.

【附言】 'Have caught' が 'has been caught' となることに注意。

- Act. The teacher will punish me.
- Pass. I shall be punished by the teacher.

【附言】 'The teacher will punish' の場合は主語が三人稱であるからその單純なる未來を示すにはその助動詞は 'will' を用ふるけれど、主語が變つて 'I' になると 'shall' としなくてはならないと云ふことに注意。

speaks spoke spoken  
speak spoke spoken

caught  
caught

He is respected by  
My knife has been taken away by somebody

(3) Passive の時 'by' の後にあるものは既に前に説明した通り實は Active の時の主語でその動作をなすものを表すが、之に對し 'with' はその動作をなすに用ひし道具を表す。

- Act. He killed her with a sword.
- Pass. She was killed by him with a sword.

(4) 若しその動詞が補足語 (Complement) を要する他動詞であつた場合には、Voice の變化に伴ふ自然の結果として、Active の時客語の補足語 (Objective Complement) たりしものが Passive の時主語の補足語 (Subjective Complement) となる。

- Act. I made him my servant.
- Pass. He was made my servant by me.
- Act. They shot the tiger dead.
- Pass. The tiger was shot dead.

(5) 若しその動詞が二重の客語 (Double Object) を取る動詞であつた場合には、その客語が二つある自然の結果としてその Passive も亦自ら二通りある譯である。即ちその直接客語の主語となる場合と、その間接客語の主語となる場合と二種あるのである。

- Act. I gave him a book.
- Pass. { A book was given him by me.  
(直接客語が主語になつた場合)  
He was given a book by me.  
(間接客語が主語になつた場合)

gave  
gave

{ Act. He teaches us English.  
 { Pass. { English is taught us by him.  
 { We are taught English by him.

- (6) 若しその動詞が元來は自動詞であるけれど前置詞と合したる爲めに二つ合して、始めて一つの他動詞の働をなすもの、即ち文法上所謂前置詞的動詞一名複合動詞と云ふものである場合に之を Active より Passive に變ずる際その前置詞を落さないやうにしなければならない。

{ Act. They laughed at me.  
 { Pass. I was laughed at by them.  
 { Act. We cannot depend upon him.  
 { Pass. He cannot be depended upon (by us).

[練習]

48. 下文ノ動詞ヲ passive voice に變ゼヨ。

- (a) They say that the Emperor has paid him a visit. Emperor  
 (b) His friends took care of him.

(外語 大正 2)

49. Change these sentences into the passive voice:—

- (a) All his friends laughed at him.  
 (b) The speaker did not even touch upon the topic.

(漢經 45)

50. 下記ノ Sentences ニツキ Active Voice ヲ Passive Voice へ改メヨ。

- (a) The lecture was attended by a large audience.  
 (b) All the students must attend to these instructions.

(東高師 大正 3)

51. Change the voice of the verbs in the following:—

- (a) That book has interested me greatly.  
 (b) They are painting my house. I have interested the book greatly.  
 (c) One can hardly believe it.  
 (d) A train ran over him. May

(海兵 44)

52. Transform the verbs in the following sentences from active to passive:—

- (a) This subject has interested me greatly.  
 (b) We must endure what we can not cure.

(小高商 大正 2)

53. Change the verb from the active to the passive voice:—

Dr. Livingstone has explored a part of Africa.

(金醫 41)

54. Change the voice of each verb in the following sentences:—

- (a) I made him go.  
 (b) Death put an end to all his sufferings.

(漢經 大正 2)

55. Change the voice:—

I have never heard of him since he was sent abroad.

(専檢 45)

56. 下ノ英文中ノ動詞ノ Voice ヲ轉換シテ之ヲ改作セヨ。

(a) He told us a strange story.

(b) We see the boys run down the hill.

(八高 41)

57. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the voice of the verbs:—

(a) He was asking us a strange question.

(b) It can not be done by me.

(海兵 38)

58. Change each of the following into the active or passive voice, as the case may be:—

(a) The lamps are lighted at five.

(b) When they opened the box, they found it empty.

(仙工 44)

59. Express the following in the passive voice in two different ways.

(a) The officer gave him an order.

(b) Who showed you the way?

(廣高師 45)

60. Rewrite the following in two different ways by changing the voice of the verb:—

I teach him English three times a week.

(六高 41)

61. Change the voice of the verbs:—

1. The wind <sup>flew</sup> flew away the flags.

2. They will send me to France.

3. The boys laughed at him,

4. The milk was drunk up by the cat.

5. The lamps are put out at ten every night.

(海兵 大正 2)

62. Change the voice of the following verbs:—

He was taken care of by his friends.

(専檢 大正 2)

63. Rewrite the sentence in two different ways:—

He may have been told the news by them.

(専檢 44)

## VI. 話法(Narration)に関する問題

### 【解 説】

話法には御承知の通り、その云うた人の言葉通りに之を傳へる場合即ち文法上所謂直接話法 (Direct Narration) と、之を聞いて居た人の立場よりして單にその人の云うた言葉の意味だけを傳へる場合即ち文法上所謂間接話法 (Indirect Narration) とこの二通りある。ところでその問題となるのは何かと云ふとこの

直接話法の文を間接話法の文に書き換へ、又は間接話法の文を直接話法の文に書き換へる

と云ふことである。と云ふのはこの話法の變化なるものには大分面倒なことが伴うて居るので餘程注意をしないと肝腎のことをもうつかり忘れてしまふことがあるからである。

今試にこの話法の變化に就いて注意すべき事柄を擧げて見ると先づ次の如くなる。

直接話法の文を間接話法の文に變ずる時には

(1) 先づ第一 Quotation Marks 即ち “ ” とその前なる Comma とを除き、その代りにその前に通例 (that) を入れる、但しての 'that' は往々省くこともある。

直接 He says, "I will do it."  
間接 He says (that) he will do it.

(2) 次ぎに “ ” 中の代名詞はその場合々々に應じて通例色々に變化せねばならぬ。そしてその變化に伴うてその代名詞を主語とする動詞の人稱、數も亦自ら變つて來る。

直接 He says, "I was reading."  
間接 He says that he was reading.

直接 He has said, "I am very busy."  
間接 He has said that he is very busy.

直接 He will say, "I have finished it."  
間接 He will say that he has finished it.

改  
2. 改  
3. F. } “ 勿日多にレ.”

(8) 上の二つの場合の如く “ ” の前の動詞が 'He says,' 'he has said,' 'he will say' など、現在、現在完了、又は未來になつて居る時は話法の變化の爲めその “ ” 中の動詞の Tense には何等の影響を來すことがない。

けれども若しそれが 'He said' など、過去になつて居る時にはその動詞に次の様な變化を來す、そしてこれがこの話法の變化中で一番肝腎なことであるから之は特に注意を要する。

(a) 現在又は未來は過去になる。

直接 He says, "I am busy."  
間接 He said that he was busy.

直接 He says, "I will do so."  
間接 He said that he would do so.

(b) 現在完了は過去完了になる。

直接 He said, "I have written it."  
間接 He said that he had written it.

直接 He said, "My brother has arrived already."  
間接 He said that his brother might have arrived already.

直接 He said, "I can not have done so."  
間接 He said that he could not have done so.

(c) 過去も亦過去完了になる。

He said "I can not have done so."  
He said that he could not have done so.

直接。He said, "I lost it somewhere."

間接。He said that he had lost it somewhere.

【例外1】 但しその“ ”内の句が始終一貫して變ることなき一般の真理か又は習慣的動作に關する時にはその前の動詞が過去であらうとその中の動詞は少しもその影響を受くることなく何處までも其儘現在である。

直接。He said "The earth moves."

間接。He said that the earth moves.

直接。He said "Honesty is the best policy."

間接。He said that honesty is the best policy.

直接。He said, "We cannot be too careful in the choice of our friends."

(朋友の選擇にはいくら注意しても過ぎはない)。

間接。He said that we cannot be too careful in the choice of our friends."

【例外2】 若しその“ ”内の句が純粹の假定を表す接續法の過去 (Subjunctive Past) 及びこれを受くる可成法の過去 (Potential Past) で成り立つて居る時は矢張亦その前の動詞の影響を受けずその儘である。

直接。He said, "I would go abroad if I were rich."

間接。He said that he would go sbroad if he were rich.

*We can't be too careful in the choice of our friends*

直接。He said, "I could do it if I wanted to do so."

間接。He said that he could do it if he wanted to do so.

直接。He said, "If I had the money, I would lend it to you."

間接。He said that if he had the money, he would lend it to you.

④ 若しその“ ”内の句が疑問であると一寸面倒である。即ち先づ第一その疑問の符號を除き、それからこの場合には決して‘that’は入れない、その代りその文が‘who’, ‘what’, ‘which’, ‘when’, ‘where’, ‘how’などの疑問詞で始まつて居ればその儘、然らざる時はその前に‘if’ ‘whether’を補ひ之と同時にその文中の主語と動詞との順序を普通の順序に引直さす。

直接。I asked him, "Who are you?"

間接。I asked him who was.

直接。He asked me, "Where are you going?"

間接。He asked me where I was going.

【注意】 此場合にその主語と動詞と順序を普通の順序に引直すことを忘れ

✓ I asked him who was he.

He asked me where was I going.

としたり、又は入る。此の‘that’を加へて

*We can't*



I asked him that who.....

He asked me that where.....

など、せぬ様に注意。

直接。He asked me, "Do you want anything?"  
 間接。He asked me if (or whether) I wanted anything.

直接。I asked him, "Have you ever been in America?"  
 間接。I asked him if (or whether) he had been in America.

(5) 若しその " " 内の句が命令文であつたら、その場合々々に應じて前の動詞を 'tell', 'order', 'ask', 'beg', 'request' など様々に變じ、同時に " " 内の動詞は infinitive に變ずる等その元の意味を失はぬ範圍内に於て大分工夫を要する。

直接。He said, "Follow me."

間接。He told me to follow him.

直接。I said to him, "Leave the room."

間接。I ordered him to leave the room.

直接。He said, "Please do not go."

間接。He begged me not to go.

直接。He said to me, to be so kind as to do me this favour!

(どうぞ此御願を叶へて下さい。)

begged

間接。He begged me to be so kind as to do him that favour.  
 He begged that I would be so kind as to do him that favour.

(6) 上に述べたる如く " " 内の句が命令文であつた時はその前の動詞 'said' をば 'begged', 'ordered' などに變じなければならぬと同様に " " 内の文句が疑問文である時には 'said' は 'asked', 'inquired', 'demanded' などに變じ、敘述文でも 'said to.....' は 'told.....' に變じなければならない。

直接。He said, "Are you busy?"

間接。He asked (me) if I was busy.

直接。He said, "Am I right?"

間接。He inquired (of me) whether he was right (or not).

直接。He said, "Why did you break it?"

間接。He demanded (of me) why I had broken it.

直接。He said to me, "You may go."

間接。He told me that I might go.

(7) 以上の變化の外に尙その時の實際の場合々々に應じて次の様な變化を要することがある。即ち "This (these)" は "that (those)" に變化す。

"Ag" " "before" "

"Here" " "there" "

"Now" " "then" "

He said "Follow me" He said

I'll tell me to follow him

“To-day”は“that day”に變化す。  
“To-morrow”は“the next day”又は“the following day”に變化す。

“Yesterday”は“the day before”又は“the previous day”に變化す。

“Last night”は“the night before”又は“the previous night”に變化す。

直接。He said, “I arrived just now.”

間接。He said that he had arrived just then.

直接。Pointing to a watch on the table, he said, “I bought this only a few days ago, but I am going to sell it to-morrow.”

間接。Pointing to a watch on the table, he said that he had bought that only a few days before, but he was going to sell it the next day (or the following day).

間接話法より直接話法に變ずる場合は前に説明した數項を逆にすればそれでよいのである。

[練習]

64. 下ノ文章ヲ Indirect narration ノ形ニ變改セヨ。  
He said, “The climate does not suit my health.” (陸士 42)

65. 下ノ文章ヲ Indirect form ニ改メヨ。  
He said, “I have just come back.” (海樞 41)

tomorrow → next day

Pointing to a watch on the table, he said that he had bought that only a few days before, but he was going to sell it the next day.

66. 下文ヲ direct ハ indirect ニ, indirect ハ direct ニ變ゼヨ。

- (a) He said to him, “Why do you stop here?”
- (b) He says to me that he has been speaking.

(陸經 45)

67. 次ノ文章ノ (a) ヲ indirect form ニ, (b) ヲ direct form ニ變ヘヨ。

- (a) He said, “I will do my best.”
- (b) They said that they had read it already.

(秋嶺 大正 2)

68. Change the following sentences from Direct to Indirect, and from Indirect to Direct:—

- (a) This lady has told you that she is coming.
- (b) He said to me, “Where are you going?”

(海兵 35)

69. Change the following sentence into indirect narration:

He asked me, “Have you read to-day’s paper?”

(專檢 37)

70. Convert the following sentences from Direct to Indirect Narration:—

- (a) He said to me, “I scarcely know how to answer you.”
- (b) He says, “I am fond of reading.”
- (c) He said to me, “Why do you not go there?”

(d) I said to him, "Would you kindly lend me your pencil?"

(海兵 42)

71. Convert the following sentences from the direct to the indirect narration:—

(a) Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man."

(b) He will say, "The boy was diligent."

(海農 45)

72. Change the following from indirect to direct:—  
He bade them go and look for their camel.

(專檢 41)

73. Change the following into Indirect Narration:—  
He said, "I will go out when I have finished my exercise."

(專檢 45)

74. Change the following direct quotations into indirect:—

(a) Mr. Brown said, "I am going for a walk."

(b) He asked me, "What is your name?"

(海農 33)

75. Change (a) into the direct form of narration, and (b) into the indirect form:—

(a) My father told me not to tell a lie.

(b) He said to me, "Have you ever been in America?"

(高等 37)

76. Convert the following sentences from Direct to Indirect:—

(a) He said, "I heard a bird sing."

(b) He said, "I am sick."

(海兵 37)

77. Convert the following sentences from Direct into Indirect Narration and vice versa:—

(a) Emerson said, "Self-trust is the essence of heroism." *Trust*

(b) He said that he had seen it the day before.

(海經 大正 2)

78. Change the following into indirect quotation:—  
He said to me, "Do you suppose that this state of things is a pleasure to me?"

(廣高師 45)

79. Convert the following quotation from direct into indirect:—

I said to him, "What have you been doing all this while?"

(八高 42)

80. Change into indirect form:—

(a) He says to her, "You had better give up card-playing."

(b) My cousin in Peking wrote to me, saying, "Your letter arrived yesterday. It is very cold here."

(仙高 45)

81. Change the following sentence from Indirect to Direct:—

He said that he was very sorry for the fault he had committed.

(海機 42)

82. Change the following from direct narration to indirect:—

"How did you know it was lame in the left leg?" inquired the judge.

(專檢 41)

83. Change into indirect form:—

He said, "I shall stay a week or so."

(海機 43)

84. Convert the following from Direct to Indirect:—

John said, "Our friend arrived here, but will go to-day."

(專檢 40)

85. Change into Indirect Narration:—

He said, "I will come here with them."

(金醫 40)

86. Change the following into Indirect Forms:—

- (a) I said to him, "What is it you want?"
- (b) He said, "I am looking for a pen."
- (c) He said to me, "Have you ever seen a tiger?"
- (d) I said, "I saw one long ago."

(海兵 40)

87. Convert the following sentence from Direct to Indirect:—

*He told me that he was glad to tell me that I am pardoned.*

He said to me, "I am glad to tell you that you are pardoned."

*He had said to tell you that you are pardoned.* (專檢 大正 2)

88. Convert the following from the Direct to the Indirect Narration:—

They said to me, "What we have seen is not what we expected."

(新醫 43)

89. Convert the following quotations from direct to indirect, and from indirect to direct respectively:—

(a) "Is there an American staying at your house?" she asked the landlord of the hotel.

(b) She told me to be good when she was gone, and to love my father, and be kind to him.

*They told me that what they had seen was not what they had expected.* (七高 41)

*She asked the landlord of the hotel whether an American was staying at his house or not.*

## VII 文の變化 (Transformation of Sentences) 及び文の結合 (Synthesis of Sentences) に関する問題。

### 【解 説】

こゝで文の變化と云ふのはその構造の變化の義である。一體文はその構造 (Structure) によつて之を分類する

と通例次の三通りになる。

- (1) 單文 (Simple Sentence)
- (2) 混文 (Complex Sentence)
- (3) 複文 (Compound Sentence)

ところでその問題となるのは何であるかと云ふとそれは主としてその元の意味を失はざる範圍に於てこの三つの交互の變化、即ち

或は單文を與へて之を混文、複文に變せしめ、或は混文を與へて之を複文、單文に變せしめ、或は複文を與へて之を混文、單文に變せしむ

と云ふのである。

そして之は大分英文の構造をよく呑み込んで居る者でなければ中々一寸容易には出來ないこと、従つて學生諸君の學力を試すには至極持つて來いの問題であるから年々諸方の學校の試験問題によく出て居る。

然るにこの變化に自由自在にならうとするには先づ第一にこの三種類の文の構造の差異、換言すればその各々の特徴を充分に會得して置かねばならない。そこで著者は以下暫くこの三種類の文の構造と云ふことに就いて成る丈け詳しく且分り易く説明して行かうと思ふ。

劈頭第一

- ~5~
- (1) 單文とは如何なるものかと云ふに、之は唯一つの Subject と唯一つの Predicate Verb とから成立つたもの、言葉を換へて言へば單に幾つかの Word,

Phrase のみで出來て居てその中に Clause は少しも含んで居ないもの、稱である。

(備考) Phrase とは幾つかの語が集まつて或意味は成して居るけれど別に獨立せる自分の Subject と Predicate もないもの、ことであつて、Clause とは亦幾つかの語が集まつたものではあるが、之は前の Phrase と異なり一つの文の一部分をなして居ながらしかも己れ自らの Subject もあれば亦 Predicate もあるもの、ことで、之を例へて言へば Phrase は間借りをして居る書生のやうなもの、借りた部屋では主人公として陣取つて居ても妻もなく子もなければ決して未だ一家を成して居るとは言へないが、Clause は長屋住居の人の様なもので他人の家の一部を借りては居るもの、妻もあれば子もあつて自ら小模様ながらも一家を成して居るやうなものである。

今 單文の例を二三擧げると

*Birds fly.*

*These birds fly very swiftly.*

之は單に Word のみで出來て居る。

*Birds fly in the air.*

*The birds in that tree fly very swiftly in the air.*

之は 'in the air,' 'in that tree' など云ふ Phrase を含んで居るけれど、Clause と稱すべきものはまだ一つもないから之も矢張一つの單文である。

(附言) 單文は唯一つの Subject と Predicate Verb とで出來て居ると云ふからとて單文は何時でも長さは極めて短いと限つて居ると思つてはそれは大いなる謬である。固より單文は自ら短かくなるべき傾向はあるけれど、この區別は元來その構造如何によつてしたものであつて、決して單にその文の長短のみによつて之を區別することは出來ない。現に次の文の如きは随分長さは長いけれどその中の

Subject と Predicate Verb とは唯一つしかないからして矢張之も一つの單文である。

A gentleman of wealth and position, living in London, some sixty years ago, had a country seat in Kent, some forty miles from the metropolis.

之に反し次の二文の如きは之に比するとその長さは非常に短いけれど之は下に説明するが如く混文及び複文である。

I will go if he comes. (混文)

He went, but I remained (複文)

要するに單文, 混文, 複文の區別は何處までも構造上の差違に基くものであつて決して形の長短によるものではないと云ふことはどうしても忘れてならないことである。

次に

(2) 混文とは如何なるものかと云ふと之は一つの主たるべき節 (Principal Clause) 及び之に従屬せる一つ又は二つ以上の節 (Subordinate Clause) とより成れるものである。

例へば

I know *that he will come.*

This is the place *where he was born.*

*Though he is poor,* he is honest.

などは各々 'I know', 'This is the place,' 'he is honest' なる主となるべき句の外に '*that he will come.*' '*where he was born,*' '*though he is poor*' なる之に従屬せる節を含むで居るからいづれも皆混文である。

それから最後に

(3) 複文とは如何なるものかと云ふにこれは二つ又は二つ以上の互に獨立せる節 (Independent Clause) が結合して出來て居るものである。

例へば

*The sun has risen and the birds are singing.*

*He is rich, but he is not happy.*

の如きはいづれも皆獨立せる二つの句より出來て居るからして之は複文である。

これで先づ單文, 混文, 複文の差異即ちその各々の構造は略ぼ明かになつたから, これからは本章の主眼たるその交互變化の方法を解かうと思ふが之は一々の場合に就いて論ずることは中々六かしい, 否論せられるとしたところでそれは却つて面倒でとても覺えられるものでないが, 要するに

- (1) 單文を混文に變ずるには何とかしてその文中の Word なり Phrase なりを引き延ばして之を形容詞節 (Adjective Clause) でも, 副詞節 (Adverbial Clause) でも, 名詞節 (Noun Clause) でも 又角も從屬せる節 (Dependent Clause) にすればよいし,
- (2) 單文を複文に變ずるには何とかしてその文中の Word なり Phrase なりを引き延ばして之を一つの獨立せる節 (Independent Clause) にすればよいし.

- (3) 混文を單文に變ずるにはその中の從屬せる節を取つて之を何等かの方法により收縮して Phrase なり Word なりにすればよいし、
- (4) 混文を複文に變ずるにはその中の從屬せる節を取つて之を何等かの方法により引き延ばして一つの獨立せる節にすればよいし、
- (4) 複文を混文に變ずるにはその文中の各獨立せる節をばその中の一つを除き他は悉く何等かの方法により之をその殘れる一つの節に從屬せしむる様にすればよいし、
- (5) 複文を單文に變ずるにはその文中の各獨立せる節を何とかして收縮して Word 又は Phrase とし結局 Subject と Predicate Verb とは各々唯一つしか残らぬ様にすればそれでよいのである。

そして以上何れの變化をなすにしても決してその文の元の意味を變じてはいけなからして、この構造の變化をなすに當つては先づ第一にその原文の意味をよく了解すると云ふことは亦極めて大切なことである。

さてこの構造の變化に關する大體の事柄はこれだけに於て以下少しく實例に就いて注意すべきことを述べて見よう。

單文。 *I was blamed for being idle.*

文中の 'for being idle' を引き延ばして 'I was blamed' に從屬せる句とし

混文。 *As I was idle, I was blamed.*

とすると混文になるし、之を 'I was idle' も亦一の獨立せる句とし、そして 'and' を以て今一つの句なる 'I was blamed' に結び付けて

複文。 *I was idle, and (I) was blamed.*

とすると複文になる。

同様に

單文。 *Notwithstanding his recent failure, he is still hopeful.*

混文。 *Although he failed recently, he is still hopeful.*

複文。 *He failed recently, but he is still hopeful.*

單文。 *She is too young to marry.*

混文。 *She is so young that she cannot marry.*

複文。 *She is very young, and she cannot marry.*

單文。 *The sun having risen, the fog dispersed.*

混文。 *As the sun had risen, the fog dispersed.*

複文。 *The sun had risen, and the fog dispersed.*

單文。 *An honest man will be trusted.*

混文。 *A man who is honest will be trusted.*

*If a man is honest, he will be trusted.*

複文。 *Let a man be honest, and he will be trusted.*

- 單文。 I am sure of my failure.  
 混文。 I am sure that I shall fail.  
 複文。 I shall fail, and I am sure of it.
- 單文。 You must finish it before going out.  
 混文。 You must finish it before you go out.  
 複文。 You must first finish it, and then you may go out.

之と反對に複文を混文、單文にするには單に以上示した手續を逆にすればよいが、尙ほ參考の爲めに之も二三その例を擧げて置かう。

- 複文。 He is a virtuous man, and is respected everywhere.  
 混文。 As he is a virtuous man, he is respected everywhere.  
 單文。 Being a virtuous man, he is respected everywhere.
- 複文。 They heard of his death and were surprised.  
 混文。 They were surprised when they heard of his death.  
 單文。 They were surprised to hear of his death.
- 複文。 He is a soldier, and is proud of it.  
 混文。 As he is a soldier, he is proud of it.  
 單文。 He is proud of being a soldier.

文の構造の變化、即ち單文、混文、複文交互の變化のこととはこれに止めて置いて、今度は文の結合即ち

- (1) 二個以上の單文を合はして更に一つの單文を作り  
 又は  
 (2) 二個以上の單文を合して一つの複文を作り、  
 又は  
 (3) 二個以上の單文を合して一つの混文を作る  
 ことを少しばかり説いて見よう。

以上三つの中では(1)が一番困難であるが、幸に之は少なくも過去二十年間の試験問題には出て居ないやうである。即ち

#### (1)の場合

にはその文章を結び附けるに決して普通の接續詞を用ひてはいけな、接續詞を用ゐると直ぐに複文か混文かになつてしまふ、そこで接續詞によらずして文を結び付けると云ふ大分工夫を要することになつて來る。それなら如何するかと云ふに例へば今假に

The sun had risen. The fog dispersed.

なる二つの單文を結び付けて更に一つの單文を作るとせんか、之を

The sun had risen, and the fog dispersed.

としたら之では複文になつてしまふし、さりとして

When the sun had risen, the fog dispersed.

としたでは混文になつてしまふ、そこで之を工夫して前の方を分詞 (Participle) にし

The sun having risen, the fog dispersed.

とすると矢張り單文であるのである。同様に



單文。 { He gave them his advice.  
He helped them liberally.

を合して

複文。 *Besides giving them his advice, he helped them liberally.*

單文。 { He has three daughters to marry.  
He must get them married.

を合して

複文。 He has three daughters *to get married.*  
次に

(2) の場合

之は通例普通の接續詞又は接續詞的關係代名詞又は副詞を用ふればよい。

例へば

單文。 { He is twenty.  
I am nineteen.

の二つを合して

複文。 He is twenty, *and* I am nineteen.  
が出来、

單文。 { He is poor.  
He is honest.

の二つを合して

複文。 He is poor, *but* (he is) honest.  
が出来、

單文。 { I met Mr. Ito.  
He told me the news.

の二つを合して

複文。 I met Mr. Ito, { *and he*  
{ *who* } told me the news.

が出来、

單文。 { He started for Kōbe yesterday.  
He will stay there for a week.

の二つを合して

複文。 He started yesterday for Kōbe, *where* he will stay  
for a week.

が出来る。

次に

(3) の場合

之はその中の一つの句を除き他は總て或は形容詞句 (Adjective Clause) なり、副詞句 (Adverbial Clause) なり、名詞句 (Noun Clause) なり兎も角も之をその残れる一つの句に従屬せる句 (Dependent Clause) にすればよい。

例へば

{ A man had a goose.  
{ The goose laid a golden egg every day.

なる二つの單文を合するとせば、その後の方の句を形容詞句にし

A man had a goose *that* laid a golden egg every day.  
としたらそれで混文になるし、

{ He found out his mistake.

{ He was then very sorry.

なる二つの單文を合するとせば、その前の方の「」を副詞句にし

He was very sorry *when* he found out his mistake.

としたりそれで混文になるし、又

{ He will succeed.

{ This is certain.

なる二つの單文を合するとせば、その前の方の句を名詞句にし

It is certain *that* he will succeed.

とすればそれで立派な混文になるし、其他

{ He is going to some place.

{ No one knows it.

を合して

No one knows *where* he is going.

とすれば 'where' 以下は一つの名詞句で之亦一つの完全なる混文であるのである。

[練習]

⑩ 90. 下ノ文章ヲ單文ニ變化セヨ。

As he was too proud, he was hated by (very) one.

(陸士 41)

91. 下ノ文章ヲ complex sentence ニ變化セヨ。

Being sick, he was left at home.

(陸士 43)

92. 下文ヲ complex sentence ニ變化セヨ。

(a) The ceremony commenced on his arrival.

√ (b) Tell me the time and place of your birth.

(陸經 大正 2)

93. 下ノ文章ヲ simple sentence ニ變化セヨ。

(b) I did not know that Harmon was ill.

(陸士 44)

94. 次ノ Simple Sentence ヲ Complex Sentence 及ビ Compound Sentence ニ變化セヨ。

The sun is too hot for us to go out at present.

(專檢 40)(東工專, 東北農大 43)

95. 次ノ Simple Sentence (a) ヲ Compound ニ, 又 Compound Sentence (b) ヲ Simple ニ變化セヨ。

(a) The agreement having been signed, all were satisfied.

(b) You must work hard the whole term, and then you will get promotion.

(陸經 44)

96. From the following complex sentences make simple ones by changing the noun clauses to phrases:—

(a) That the caterpillar changes to a butterfly is a curious fact.

(b) What I regret most of all is that I was absent.

(海經 45)

97. Change the following to a Complex Sentence:—  
But for the care taken by the doctor, his illness would have ended in his death.

(醫專 43)

98. Change the simple sentence into a complex sentence, and the complex sentence into a simple sentence in the following:—

(a) This is my birth-place.

(b) The boy that was lost has been found.

(醫專 42)

99. Change the following into a Simple and a Complex Sentence:—

(c) He studied for an hour and then went out for a walk.

(專檢 45)

100. Change the following complex sentences into simple:—

(a) When he left school, he went into business.

(b) I am aware that the task is difficult.

(海機 43)

101. Change the following sentences into simple ones expressing the same idea:—

(a) He ground it so that it became powder.

(b) This picture is so good that it may be sent to the exhibition.

(高等 36)

102. Change the structure of the following sentence:—  
A virtuous man will be honoured.

(水講 41)

103. Change the structure of each sentence in two ways:—

(a) First learn your lesson, and then you may play.

(b) He returned at six, and I had just finished my work.

(專檢 41)

104. Change the following sentence into a compound one:—

He is proud of being a rich man.

(海經 大正 2)

105. Change the following sentence into a simple one:—

He worked hard, but he failed.

(海經 大正 2)

106. Of the following sentences, change the Simple into a Complex and the Complex into a Simple:—

(a) To every body's surprise, the project completely failed.

(b) That exercise is healthful cannot be denied.

(高等 43)

107. Expand each of the following simple sentences into a complex one:—

(a) He is generally believed to have died of poison.

(b) Milton was the greatest poet in King Charles's reign.

(高等 40)

108. Expand the following sentences from simple into complex, and from complex into compound.

(a) Honest boys will be trusted. *boys who are honest*

(b) No one doubts that the earth is round. *will be trusted*

(八高 42)

109. Transform the following sentence into a simple one:—

He drew his sword and struck off the enemy's head.

(東羅 大正 2)

110. Reduce the following sentence from Compound to Simple:—

I advised him to be more studious, but he remained as idle as ever.

(米高工 43)

111. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the Verbs in Italics into Infinitives.

(a) It is said that he *is* ill.

(b) It was believed that he *was drowned*.

112. 次ノ文ヲ適當ニ合セテ一文ヲ作レ。

(a) Columbus discovered the New World.

(b) Columbus was born in the city of Genoa.

(仙醫 40)

113. Change the following into simple sentences:—

(a) He is young; he is strong; and he is intelligent.

(b) The man was sick. The man was poor. The man was miserable.

(海經 43)

114. Combine the following sentences into one complex sentence by using a single conjunction:—

He was very rich. He was able to build himself a fine house.

(海經 大正 2)

115. Combine the simple sentences into one complex sentence:—

He will not go home.

He declared this to be his intention.

(三高 41)

116. Construct the following sentences into a Complex Sentence:—

There is the boy.

I spoke to him yesterday.

(愛醫 41)

117. Combine the following sets of simple sentences into single sentences, supplying in each case an appropriate connective:—

(a) The cat is away. The mice will play.

(b) Be patient. I will punish you.

(七高 42)

## VIII. 語の作成 (Word-formation) 即ち語原 (Derivation) に 關する問題

### 【解 說】

語の作成 即ち語原と云ふことは單語を記憶する上に於て極めて大切なことである。例へば同じ記憶をするにしても單に無意味に 'honest,' 'honesty,' 'dishonest' と三つ覚えるよりも, 'honesty' は元來 'honest' なる形容詞より出でたる名詞であり, 'dishonest' はその形容詞 'honest' の前に更に 'not' の義なる 'dis-' を附して作りたるものであると云ふことが分つて居たら, その記憶の點に於て, 將たその知識の明確であると云ふ立場よりして, 如何ばかり便利なことであらう。

そこでこの種類の問題は從來 特に最近 數年間 諸學校の試験問題として 度々 提出せらるゝやうであるが, しかし入學試験問題として出るのはこの中でも自ら限られて居て, 先づ

動詞, 形容詞を與へて之よりして(抽象)名詞を作らしめ, 又は名詞を與へて之よりして形容詞を作らしむる場合が主であつて, 次に

形容詞の前にかの文法上 所謂接頭語 (Prefix) を附してその意味を變せしむ

ることが明治四十二年度の高等學校の試験問題として唯一度出て居る。

今参考の爲めに

### 動詞より出でたる名詞

の例を擧げて見ると

'To possess' よりして	'possession' が出來,
'To intend' "	'intention' "
'To pretend' "	'pretension' "
'To decide' "	'decision' "
'To divide' "	'division' "
'To observe' "	{ 'observation' (觀察) 'observance' (遵守)
'To admit' "	{ 'admittance' (入場許可) 'admission' (他説認容)
'To persevere' "	'perseverance' "
'To depend' "	'dependence' "
'To punish' "	'punishment' "
'To serve' "	'service' "
'To speak' "	'speech' "
'To expose' "	'exposure' "
'To prove' "	'proof' "
'To live' "	'life' "
'To feel' "	'feeling' "

次に

### 形容詞より出でたる名詞

の例を挙げて見ると

'Kind' よりして	'kindness' が出来
'Happy' ”	'happiness' ”
'True' ”	'truth' ”
'False' ”	'falsehood' ”
'Pure' ”	'purity' ”
'Noble' ”	'nobility' ”
'Just' ”	'justice' ”
'Silent' ”	'silence' ”
'Wise' ”	'wisdom' ”
'Brave' ”	'bravery' ”
'Splendid' ”	'splendour' ”

〔参考〕 以上動詞、形容詞よりして名詞を作るに當りその語尾に附する  
'-sion,' '-tion,' '-ment,' '-ness,' 'hood' などが文法上所稱  
接尾語 (Suffix) と云ふものである。

最後に

接頭語 (Prefix)

を少しく示すと

**Un-**(=not) を附したるものに:

unkind, unwise, unreal, untruth.

**Dis-**(=not) を附したるものに:

dishonest, disobey, disappear, displease, discover.

**In-**(=not) を附したるものに:

〔附言〕 但しこの 'in' は綴の都合により 'im', 'ir', 'il', 'ig' など様  
々に變る。即ち 'm', 'p', 's' の前は 'm' になり, 'r' の前は 'ir'  
に, 'l' の前は 'il' になる。

inactive, infirm, impossible, impious, immaterial,  
immodest, irregular, irrational, irresolute, illegal,  
illiterate, ignoble.

(十四) [練習]

118. 下ノ動詞ヲ名詞ニ變ゼヨ。

believe, succeed, decide, practise, feel.

(陸經 45)

119. 次ノ語ノ中形容詞ヲ名詞ニ名詞ヲ形容詞ニ直セ。

brave; fluent; occasion; wise; breadth; hot;  
ugly; curious; value.

(小高商 大正 3)

120. Form abstract nouns from the following adjectives  
and verbs:—

Strong; wise; distant; brave; splendid.

To invent; elect; instruct; know; agree.

(海機 44)

121. Give the proper adjectives derived from the  
following:—

(a) Japan (b) Spain (c) Russia (d) Greece (e) Ire-  
land.

(海經 大正 3)

122. Form

(a) Adjectives from—

Ease ( ), use ( ), wisdom ( ), lately

( ), happily ( ).

(b) Nouns from—

•Lovely ( ), •delighted ( ), told ( ),  
beautiful ( ), greatly ( ).

(海兵 36)

123. Form *nouns* from (a) and *adjectives* from (b) in the following:—

(a) •Occupy, •feel, move, fail, speak.

(b) Mud, desire, courage, peace, nature.

(海兵 45)

124. Form *nouns* from the following verbs:—

Choose, •advise, •believe, •decide, discover, intend,  
lose.

(海兵 44)

125. Form *nouns* from the following verbs and adjectives:—

•Choose, •live, try.

•White, •just, •honest.

(仙高工 44)

126. Add to each of the following words the prefix which reverses (反対=スル) the meaning:—

(a) contented (b) proper (c) visible (d) pleasant

(e) logical.

(高等 42)

## IX. 關語の補充に関する問題

### 【解説】

これは豫め文中の一語乃至數語を故意に脱いて置いてそしてその文の前後の關係より推して適當なる語を以て之を補充せしむる問題である。

そして之には色々あるが、先づ之を大別すると凡そ次の七通りになるらしい。

- (1) 冠詞 (Article) の補充。
- (2) 前置詞 (Preposition) の補充。
- (3) 接續詞 (Conjunction) の補充。
- (4) 代名詞 (Pronoun) の補充。
- (5) “Yes” 又は “no” の補充。
- (6) 適當なる動詞の Tense の補充。
- (7) 同時に種々の品詞の補充。

次にこの補充問題はその問題中に始めよりして既に前置詞なら前置詞、接續詞なら接續詞を補充せよと明かに示して置く場合もあるが、又單に適當なる語を補へなどゝその如何なる種類の語を補ふべきか之すら示してない場合もある、(7) の如く種々様々の語を補ふ場合の如きは特にさうであるから餘程注意を要する。

それでこの補充問題に出會つたら劈頭第一その文の前後の關係に照らし一體この文は如何云ふ意味を表さうと

して居るかと言ふことを考へて見て然る後徐ろに之に適當せる語を探し出すが何よりも肝要である。

### [練習]

#### (I)

127. Supply suitable articles:—

- (a) • Is moon up? We have beautiful moon to-night.  
(b) • Grammar is means to end.

(海欄 大正 2)

128. Insert the articles omitted:—

- (a) • Have you father?  
(b) He is officer of British navy.  
(c) He sailed for Bonin Islands on 10th.

(海欄 43)

129. Insert the articles omitted:—

- (a) Chinese are industrious people.  
(b) I met foreigner, who was looking for railway station.

(米高工 大正 2)

130. Insert appropriate articles:—

- (a) • He was ( ) honest man.  
(b) • There was not ( ) tree in ( ) yard, nor ( ) flower in ( ) garden.  
(c) ( ) hospital is ( ) asylum for ( ) sick.  
(d) He is ( ) strange kind of man.

- (e) ( ) ancients did not know of ( ) use of ( ) compass.

(海欄 45)

131. Insert appropriate articles in the following sentences:—

- (a) Means are always necessary to accomplishing of ends.  
(b) Not a word was uttered, nor sign given.

(海欄 43)

#### (2)

132. 次ノ文ニ適當ナル前置詞ヲ填充セヨ。

- (a) The hunter stripped the tiger—his skin.  
(b) I am surprised—his success.

(陸欄 44)

133. 下文ニ適當ナル前置詞ヲ入レヨ。

- (a) I arrived ~~at~~ Sendai ~~at~~ eight o'clock.  
(b) There was a boat race ~~at~~ the Sumida, ~~at~~ Mukojima.

(仙欄 38)

134. Supply suitable prepositions.

- (a) He was leaning—the wall.  
(b) —what price is this sold?  
(c) Seize him—the neck.  
(d) He will soon start—home.

(米高工 大正 2)



135. Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank :—

(a) The moon rose—twelve o'clock—the night.

(b) He is taller than you—two inches.

(高等 43)

136. Insert proper prepositions in the places left blank :—

(a) I will come—twelve o'clock.

(b) He was silent—a time.

(c) I am—good terms—him.

(d) He spoke to her—my behalf.

(七高 43)

137. Insert suitable prepositions :—

George I. <sup>of</sup>—England, while <sup>on</sup>—a journey—his native kingdom of Hanover, stopped <sup>at</sup>—a village—Halland.

(專檢 44)

138. Insert suitable prepositions :—

Dr. Kojima, a naval surgeon attached ( ) the Embassy ( ) Berlin, will leave Shimbashi ( ) the 11th inst. ( ) 8.15 p.m. ( ) Berlin.

(海機 大正 3)

139. Insert prepositions in the places left blank :—

(a) I have heard — him, but I do not know much—him.

(b) I have been suffering—influenza — two weeks.

(高等 38)

140. Insert appropriate prepositions :—

(a) A soldier must guard ( ) a sudden attack.

(b) He is anxious ( ) the result of his examinations.

(海機 38)

141. Insert prepositions in the places left blank :—

(a) Will you entrust me—that letter? No, I will entrust nothing—you.

(b) Always be prepared—the worst.

(c) —what family has he sprung?

(d) He was busily—work all day.

(海經 大正 3)

142. Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank :—

(a) The moon rose — ten o'clock — the night.

(b) H. robbed us — money.

(c) I prefer tea — coffee.

(三高 33)

## 143. Supply suitable prepositions:—

- (a) Let us know immediately ( ) telephone.  
 (b) He feels sure ( ) success.  
 (c) The river abounds ( ) fish.  
 (d) Do you agree ( ) my proposal?

(海機 大正 2)

## 144. Supply suitable prepositions —

- (a) We touched ( ) Shingapore ( ) our way  
 ( ) England.  
 (b) I will start ( ) April 4th ( ) three o'clock  
 ( ) the afternoon.

(海機 45)

## 145. Supply suitable prepositions. —

- (a) He is clever ( ) his age.  
 (b) Thanks ( ) your trouble.  
 (c) He was wounded ( ) the leg.  
 (d) I seized him ( ) the collar.  
 (e) The clock is just ( ) the stroke of three.

(海機 44)

## 146. Supply suitable prepositions:—

- (a) I will go ( ) train.  
 (b) Tokyo is noted ( ) its cherry-trees.  
 (c) We were caught ( ) a shower.  
 (d) The letter was written ( ) red ink.

- (e) He bought the hens ( ) 50 *sen* apiece.

(海機 43)

## 147. Supply suitable prepositions:—

- (a) He is desirous ( ) success.  
 (b) You can get it ( ) 2 *yen*.  
 (c) He departed ( ) his errand.  
 (d) I congratulate you ( ) your promotion.  
 (e) I am very much obliged ( ) you ( ) your  
 kindness.

(海機 42)

## 148. Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank:—

- (a) I got up at a quarter — six.  
 (b) This village reminds me — home.  
 (c) It is very kind — you to take all this trouble for  
 me.

(仙工 45)

## 149. Insert appropriate prepositions in the places left blank:—

- (a) He is generally at home — the morning except  
 — Sunday mornings.  
 (b) I am tired — teaching the same thing over and  
 over again.

(仙工 43)

## 150. Supply suitable prepositions:—

- (a) There was no water, and he died — thirst.

- (b) He studied hard — noon.  
 (c) His residence is — the church.  
 (d) All went — me.

(海經 43)

## 151. Insert Prepositions:—

The river — which I went — my brother abounds  
 — fish; we took a boat and rowed — the stream —  
 the opposite bank.

(專檢 40)

## 152. Insert appropriate prepositions:—

- (a) Much depends — the way — which a thing is  
 done.  
 (b) But God took pity — my forlorn condition.  
 (c) What is the matter — you?  
 (d) I thank you — your kind advice.  
 (e) There was an earthquake — the tenth inst.

(海機 32)

## 153. Supply the necessary Articles and Prepositions in the following story:—

Once — — time, — astronomer used to go out —  
 night to observe — stars. One evening as he  
 wandered — — streets — his whole attention fixed  
 — — sky, he fell — — deep well. When he  
 cried — help, — neighbor ran — — well, and  
 learning what had happened, said — him, why, —

striving to pry — what is — heaven, do you not  
 manage to see what is — earth?"

(山高商 38)

## 154. Insert a preposition in each blank:—

The door was fastened — nails — the carpenter.

(金澤 41)

## 155. Fill up the blanks with appropriate prepositions:—

Greatly — my surprise, he failed — his attempt.

(專檢 大正 2)

(十  
五  
日)

(3)

## 156. Insert suitable conjunctions in the places indicated

by — :—

- (a) I do not deny — he has merit.  
 (b) She is tall, — he is taller.  
 (c) Love not sleep, — thou come to poverty.  
 (d) I care not — you go — stay.

(海經 44)

## 157. Insert suitable Conjunctions:—

- (a) Beware — you fail.  
 (b) Study — he may, he will never improve.  
 (c) Poor — he is, he is quite honest.

- (d) The report — he had died surprised me the more — I had seen him only the day before.
- (e) I will retire into the country — — I fail.
- (f) — you — I shall be held responsible.
- (g) He was a great statesman — — — a profound scholar.
- (h) I have written to him — — — I may sound his opinion.
- (i) You can do anything you like, — — you do not hurt yourself.
- (j) He had failed in all his attempts, — — he began to feel extremely despondent.

(神田 E.G.II.)

## (4)

158. 下ノ英文中ノ 闕語ニ 相當スル pronoun ヲ 填充セヨ。

- (a) You may purchase.....you need.
- (b) ..... is heavier, lead or gold?
- (c) This is the best book.....I know of.

(八高 41)

159. Put suitable pronouns in the left blanks:—

Health is of more value than money; — cannot give such true happiness as —.

(専檢 40)

## (5)

160. Fill the blanks with "yes" or "no":—

- (a) Did you not find him at home?  
—, he was out.
- (b) Did you not catch the train?  
—, I missed it.
- (c) Then you did not start in time, I suppose.  
—, I left home quite early, but I was stopped by a friend on the way.
- (d) Can neither you nor he speak French?  
—, I think he can.
- (e) There was no one else there, was there?  
—, I was alone.

(海兵 42)

161. Fill the blanks with *yes* or *no* in the following answers, if needful:—

- (a) Where are you going?  
( ) I am not going anywhere.
- (b) It will either rain or snow, do you think so?  
( ) I think it will snow.
- (c) Will you come?  
( ) my brother will come.

(海兵 37)

## (6)

162. Supply the proper tense of the verbs enclosed in brackets:—

- (a) I (write) for the last two hours.  
 (b) Our fleet not (go) far when the enemy appeared.  
 (海機 37)

163. Insert the proper tense of the verbs enclosed in brackets:—

- (a) He (be) ill for two days, when the doctor was sent for.  
 (b) I not (hear) from him these two months.  
 (海機 大正 2)

164. Supply the proper tense of the verbs enclosed in brackets:—

- (a) I (live) here for the last ten years.  
 (b) I (finish) my composition last evening.  
 (二高 41)

165. Supply the proper tense of the verb enclosed in each bracket:—

- (a) He told me that he just (return) home for the holidays.  
 (b) She no sooner (hear) the news, than she fainted.  
 (c) I gave him no answer lest I (make) him more angry than ever.  
 (d) I hope you (make) up your mind.  
 (海經 大正 3)

(7)

166. 下ノ文ノ空所ニ適當ノ語ヲ挿入セヨ。

- (a) He pointed his bayonet — me.  
 (b) It is made — flour and water.  
 (陸士 大正 2)

~8~

167. 下ノ文章中ノ空所ニ適當ノ語ヲ挿入セヨ。

One day John sat alone — a cold night — a small room, before — blazing fire, and watched — kettle of boiling water on — fire.

(陸士 44)

168. 下ノ文ノ空所ニ適當ノ語ヲ挿入セヨ。

- (a) He speaks nothing but — is true.  
 (b) Platinum is heavier than — other metal.

(陸士 大正 3)

169. Fill the blanks in the following sentences:—

- (a) Tokyo is ( ) capital of Japan.  
 (b) The cat is ( ) the room and the dog is ( ) the gate.  
 (c) ( ) you be at home this evening?  
 (d) He ( ) healthy before he had a fever.  
 (e) Do you know ( ) he wrote or not?

(海兵 34)

170. Insert appropriate words in the places left blank:—

- (a) There are many islands — the coast of Hizen.  
 (b) The two soldiers were killed — the same moment.

(海機 34)

171. Fill the blanks with appropriate words.

- (a) The snow lay thick ( ) the ground.  
 (b) The man ( ) we were looking for has come.  
 (c) ( ) you start at noon?

- (d) I ( ) three letters before breakfast yesterday.  
 (e) I do not know ( ) he will come or not.

(海兵 33)

172. Fill the blanks with appropriate words:—

- (a) He was there ( ) four o'clock.  
 (b) He ( ) many foreign cities before he returned home.  
 (c) The water ( ) this well is ( ) muddy.  
 (d) How long have you ( ) studying English.

(海兵 32)

173. Fill each blank with one suitable word:—

- (a) The disease deprived him ( ) his only child.  
 (b) He is acquainted ( ) my father.  
 (c) I don't like such a person ( ) you speak of.  
 (d) No matter ( ) success he may attain, you must not be jealous of it.

(海經 大正 2)

174. 下ノ文章中直線ノ部ニ適當ノ語ヲ挿入セヨ。

- (a) There is nothing bad — doing so.  
 (b) They toil — they may attain to glory.

(陸士 41)

175. Fill the blanks in the following:—

- (a) Do you want a knife? Yes, I want ( ).  
 (b) If you lend me this book, I ( ) be very much obliged ( ) you.  
 (c) We must eat ( ) we may live.

- (d) He is not such a fool ( ) he looks.

(海兵 41)

176. Fill the blanks in the following:—

- (a) He died ( ) a fever.  
 (b) Send the servant ( ) the doctor at once.  
 (c) I wish I ( ) more time to study.  
 (d) It looks like rain, ( ) I will not go.

(海兵 43)

177. Supply proper words in the blanks of the following:—

- (a) The ship is going to leave Yokohama ( ) America.  
 (b) I cannot express it ( ) English.  
 (c) How can you tell an Englishman ( ) a German?  
 (d) I am generally ( ) home ( ) the morning, except ( ) Sundays.  
 (e) If you had been there five minutes earlier, you ( ) in time.  
 (f) ( ) the world lasts, the earth will go ( ) the sun.  
 (g) ( ) it was quite fine, I took an umbrella ( ) it should rain as I came home.

(海兵 41)

178. Fill up the following blanks:—

- (a) This bag is made ( ) paper.

- (b) I am fond ( ) it.  
 (c) He always depends ( ) others.  
 (d) Tea is preferable ( ) coffee.  
 (e) I agree ( ) you.  
 (f) He is not only a statesman, ( ) a scholar.  
 (g) He speaks English ( ) he were an Englishman.

(海兵 35)

179. Fill the brackets:—

He died ( ) fever ( ) the age of thirty.

(高等 36)

180. Fill the brackets:—

- (a) Always do your best, ( ) the task is light ( ) heavy.  
 (b) Be not overcome ( ) evil, but overcome evil ( ) good.

(六高 41)

181. Fill the blanks in the following sentences:—

The ostrich is.....largest bird.....the world, being quite seven feet.....height. Its wings are large...to fly....., but its legs are.....long and of.....strength, that the ostrich can run more quickly...the fleetest horse.

(五高 41)

182. Fill the blanks:—

They all stood — silence, looking up — their lone

ly friend — the top, while he saw no way — help  
 — their hands below.

(専檢 41)

183. Fill the blanks in the following:—

- (a) He was very glad ( ) his success.  
 (b) He had met ( ) a misfortune.  
 (c) We shall fail ( ) we are industrious.  
 (d) He is sad, ( ) hopeful.  
 (e) This is the place ( ) we dwell.

(海兵 37)

184. Supply proper words in the blanks of the following:—

- (a) Hiroshima is about half way ( ) Kobe and Bakan.  
 (b) What have you done ( ) your old hat?  
 (c) I was absent ( ) school all last month.  
 (d) The house is ( ) fire. Somebody must have set fire ( ) the house.

(長醫 40)

185. Rewrite the following sentences, inserting suitable words where necessary:—

- (a) It is very kind you to come and see me.  
 (b) This tree is twice high that house.  
 (c) Tarō and Jirō are both well, but former is much stronger of two.

(海兵 45)

十  
六  
日 X. 正 誤 問 題

(Correction of Errors)

【解 説】

これは誤のある文章を與へてその誤を訂正せしむると云ふのであつて、年々の各學校入學試験の問題としては最も多く提出せらるゝものゝ一である。従つてその範圍も亦極めて廣く、且往々「若し誤あらば正せ」(Correct errors, if any) などと其中に少しも誤謬のない問題をわざと混ぜてあることもあるし、又一の文中の誤は決して常に唯一つとは限られて居なく往々同一文中に誤が二つも三つもあることがあるからこの正誤問題と云ふ奴程厄介な代物はない。

さうしてこの正誤問題を解くには「その理由をも附記すべし」などゝ特別の註文のない限りは特にその理由を記載する必要はないけれど、苟くも之を訂正すると云ふ以上はたとへ之を答案には書かぬまでも之を訂正する者の心中にはその理由は充分明瞭に分つて居ないやうでは仕方がない。

そこで先づこの正誤問題を解くに當つては何が一番大切かと云ふに、第一

この文は如何なることを表さうとして居るものであるか

と云ふこと、即ちその意味を充分に合點すると云ふことである。そしてその意味が分つたら次には

この意味を表すにはこの儘で何處か不完全なところはないか

と云ふことを大は全文の構造より、小は綴方、頭文字の用法、乃至冠詞、前置詞の微に至るまで極めて嚴密に之を審査すると云ふことであるが、前に云うた通り何分その範圍が頗る廣いので受験者諸君は餘程周到なる注意と頭素よりの練習とが必要である。

今参考の爲めにこの正誤問題なるものをその誤の性質によつて極めて大體に分類して見ると凡そ次の十數種になるかと思ふ。

- (1) 動詞の Tense に関する誤、即ち Present Perfect を用ふべき時に Past を用ひ、又は Past を用ふべき時に Present Perfect を用ひたる類。
- (2) 動詞の Conjugation に関する誤、即ち 'catch' の過去を 'catched'、'speak' の過去を 'speaked' としたる類。
- (3) 動詞の Mood に関する誤、即ち Subjunctive Mood を用ふべき場合に Indicative Mood を用ひ、又は Potential (or Conditional) Mood を用ふべき場合に Indicative Mood を用ひたる類。
- (4) Voice, Tense 等動詞の結合 (Combination) に関する誤、即ち 'is made' とすべきを 'is make' とし、'would go' とすべきを 'would went' にし、'shall have been studying' とすべきを 'shall have studying' とす



とし、'was written' とすべきを 'was wrote' としたる類。

- (5) 助動詞の用法に関する誤、即ち 'shall' を用ふべき場合に 'will' を用ひ、又は 'will' を用ふべき場合に 'shall' を用ひたる類。
- (6) Subject と Predicate Verb の一致 (Concord) に関する誤、即ち主語の複數なるに動詞は單數となつて居り、又は主語の單數なるに動詞は複數となつて居る類。
- (7) Sequence of Tenses に関する誤、即ち 'I thought that he would succeed' とすべきものが 'I thought that he will succeed' となつて居る類。
- (8) 語の配置の順序に関する誤、即ち 'I asked him who he was' とあるべきものが 'I asked him who was he' となつて居る類。
- (9) 名詞、代名詞の Case に関する誤、即ち主格を用ふべき場合に目的格を用ひ、又は目的格を用ふべき場合に主格を用ひてあり、或は所有格とすべからざる名詞を所有格にしてある例。
- (10) 名詞の Number に関する誤、即ち複數とすべからざる名詞を複數にし、又は複數の形を謬れる類。
- (11) 冠詞に関する誤、即ち附すべからざる名詞に冠詞を附し、又は附すべき場合に之を落し、或は 'the' とすべきもの 'a' としたる類。
- (12) 前置詞に関する誤、即ち不適當なる前置詞を用ひ、

又は附すべき前置詞を落し或は不必要なる前置詞を加へある類。

- (13) 形容詞に関する誤、即ち數と量とを混同し、或は比較級とすべき場合に原級又は最上級を用ひ、又はその比較級の次には 'other' を附すべきに之を落とせる類。
- (14) 代名詞に関する誤、即ち單數 'he' を用ふべき場合に 'they' を用ひ又は 'one's' を用ふべき場合に 'his' を用ひ、或は省略すべからざる關係代名詞を省略したる類。
- (15) 副詞に関する誤、即ち 'ago' とすべきを 'before' とし、'much' とすべきを 'very' としたる類。
- (16) 品詞の混同に関する誤、即ち形容詞を用ふべき場合に名詞を用ひ又は名詞を用ふべき場合に形容詞を用ひ、或は形容詞を用ふべき場合に副詞を用ひ又は副詞を用ふべき場合に形容詞を用ひたる類。
- (17) 全文の構造に関する誤、即ち論理上の主語 (Logical Subject) を有すべき分詞 (Participle) が之を有せざる類。
- 其他 'yes' と 'no' との用法に関する誤とか、Capital Letter の用法に関する誤とか、或は綴方の誤とか、尙分類すれば色々に分類せられないことはないけれど、それでは却つて徒に煩を増すのみであるから、その種類分けは先づ大概此位にして直ちに實地練習に取り掛かることとするが、要するにこの正誤問題と云

お奴は前にも一寸述べて置いた通り中々油断の出来ない厄介な代物であるから諸君は此種の問題に出會うたら所謂「鵝の目鷹の目」寸分の隙もないやうにして居ないと往々飛んでもない失錯をすることがあると云ふことを呉々も茲に注意して置く。

[練習]

186. 下ノ文章中ニ誤アラバ正セ。

- (a) A month passed since I came here.
- (b) He did not speak, nor did he move.
- (c) Nikko is famous with its scenery.
- (d) Rice's price is very higher than wheat.
- (e) You had better not to remain here.

(秋嶺 大正 2)

187. 下ノ英文ニ誤謬アラバ之ヲ正セ。

- (a) I want such 'book as is both interesting and instructive.
- (b) His father was dead three years before.
- (c) The Amazon is longer than any river.

(八高 41)

188. 次ノ各文章中ニ若シ誤謬アラバ之ヲ訂正セヨ。

- (a) He is dead twenty years ago.
- (b) Have you ever been to Na-a?
- (c) In what time shall I saw you?

(d) He is one of the best and the wisest men who has ever lived.

(e) I do not know the difference of the two.

(大高工 40)

189. 下ノ文章ニ誤アラバ正セ。

(a) China is twenty time larger than Japan.

(b) When Mikasa will arrive here?

(c) I hope I will succeed this time.

(d) Twenty man-of-war were sank or took.

(e) They will leave in may 21th on 3 in afternoon.

(f) Yes, better get down from train after it stopped.

(g) They were fourty days at sea when they were overtaken by storm.

(海機 41)

190. 次ノ文ニ誤アラバ正セ。

(a) Then he heard anybody to come in.

(b) Who shall I let run to this errand?

(c) My uncle returns every three years.

(陸士 40)

191. 下ノ文ニ誤謬アラバ訂正セヨ。

(a) The people elected him to president.

(b) I am surprised of his ignorance.

(陸士 大正 3)

192. 下ノ文章中ニ誤アラバ訂正セヨ。

This candidate failed on the last examination means to make a second trial.

(陸士 42)

193. 次ノ文章中ニ誤アラバ訂正セヨ。

- (a) I don't see him since Monday last.  
(b) Your coat is many colours.

(陸士 43)

194. 下ノ文ノ謬ヲ正セ。

- (a) I have moved to this house in march, 1906, so now I live here about six years.  
(b) I shall come back till the end of the next month.

(陸士 45)

195. 下ノ文ニ誤謬アラバ訂正セヨ。

- (a) Have you found out that where the officer lives?  
(b) My family is all well.

(陸士 45)

193. 下文ノ誤ヲ正セ。

- (a) He has arrived yesterday.  
(b) Yashima was a fine big ship.

(仙醫 35)

197. 下ノ文ノ誤ヲ正セ。

- (a) We fought the enemy by a Japanese sword in our hand.  
(b) The Japanese-China war breaked out <sup>in</sup> on 1894.

(海兵 35)

198. 下ノ文ノ誤謬ヲ訂正セヨ。

- (a) This letter is written by English.  
(b) Did you saw whose brother?

(c) I was send to a more good province than he.

(海兵 37)

199. 次ノ文ノ誤ヲ正セ。

- (a) I think I will go the next week.  
(b) He talks as if he knows a great deal.  
(c) If he is not idle, he would be a good student.

(仙醫 37)

200. 次ノ文ノ誤謬ヲ訂正セヨ。

- (a) Which of thin or thick paper is better? Yes, I like thin paper very better.  
(b) With how much of your friends did you went?  
(c) He is not afraid with the dog above the table.  
(d) I tried to found him, but heard of him no more.  
(e) I is come from Japan.  
(f) The boy have a pretty book.

(陸士 36)

201. 次ノ文ノ誤謬ヲ直セ。

- (a) My father is now Tokyo and is seriously sickness.  
(b) I began to ride him, but the reins was so breaked.  
(c) He asked on me to say good-bye.  
(d) He did not know <sup>where</sup> who he should send.  
(e) I have never see him lately.

(陸士 35)

202. 下ノ文ノ誤謬ヲ正セ。

- (a) I am unwell since I have met you.

- (b) I think he ought to go yesterday.  
 (c) I have'nt a knife, but he has ~~it~~ <sup>one</sup>.  
 (d) The room's door has been open from ten o'clock.  
 (e) Be careful to not break it.

(高等 34)

203. 以下二問中ニ在ル誤謬ヲ正スベシ。

- (a) The Russia is <sup>much</sup> more large <sup>than</sup> any country in Europe.  
 (b) My sister <sup>has</sup> have a black and white kitten <sup>who</sup> who play all day long with one another.

(東高師 34)

204. 次ノ文章中ニ誤謬アラバ訂正セヨ。

- (a) A line coincides to another.  
 (b) I ~~have~~ finished my letter last evening.  
 (c) The watch was found long after the thieves <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ caught.

(d) Have you not been ill? Yes, I have not been ill!

(陸士 32)

205. 下ノ文ニ誤謬アラバ訂正セヨ。

- (a) The asleep child in the cradle is hers.  
 (b) A few has already gone off.

(陸士 大正 2)

206. 下ノ文ニ誤謬アラバ訂正セヨ。

- (a) Do not trust such men ~~who~~ who praise you to your face.

(b) ~~I will give this book to whomever wants it.~~

(c) He does not deserve the name of a student.

(陸主 43)

207. Correct the mistakes in the following:—

- (a) She is finest boat of the two.  
 (b) The enemy's force was superior than our.  
 (c) A number of ship was captured.  
 (d) Don't write letter with red ink.

(海機 44)

208. Correct the errors:—

- (a) I wish I am as learned as him.  
 (b) Having finished the letter, it was posted at once.

(靈講 大正 2)

209. Correct the following:—

- (a) Having read the book, it was thrown aside.

(專檢 41)

210. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

- (a) The rain has ceased yesterday.  
 (b) There will be eclipse of the moon next month.  
 (c) Water is changed to steam by heat.  
 (d) This book is make of leather.  
 (e) He have returned to his father's house.

(海兵 32)

211. Correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences:—

- (a) These kind are the best.

(b) On the garden seat was his book and his pencil.

(c) ~~Let each see to their own—~~.

(二高 41)

十七日  
212. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

(a) The boy <sup>had been</sup> was sick for a week when the doctor was sent for.

(b) The books are her's, not our's, nor your's.

(c) From the resemblance, I took it to be he.

(d) I intended to have returned earlier.

(e) Every man ought to look after their own business.

(高等 43)

213. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

(a) I wish I am as rich as he.

(b) If I was there, I might have seen him.

(c) He is an English.

(d) A great man as he is, he failed in it.

(海軍 大正 2)

214. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

(a) My brother is going to school every day.

(b) This is the house which we live.

(c) He is the student of the commercial school.

(d) That is the man who I saw the other day.

(e) You must write with ink.

(f) Do you know what is it made of?

(g) When have you arrived in Japan?

(h) Our customs are different with yours.

(i) The man killed him was sentenced to death.

(j) I do not know when he is here next time.

(k) Miyajima is noted with its fine scenery.

(l) The "Kawachi" is larger than all the Japanese warships.

(m) He told me that he will come again to-morrow.

(n) If you came a little earlier, you would have seen him.

(o) If it rained to-morrow, I will put off my departure.

(海兵 大正 2)

215. Correct the mistakes:—

(a) He divided the apples between the five boy.

(b) Taro is taler than me.

(c) The sun roses in five o'clock.

(d) He was much glad to have few friends here.

(e) Unless you do not try, you will never be able to master any foreign langage.

(海兵 35)

216. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:—

(a) Neither boy has learned their lesson.

(b) The boy accompanied by an old lady, who I think to be his mother.

(海機 34)

217. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

(a) The wind destroyed many houses beside the

corn growing on the island.

- (b) How do you think of this book of mine?  
 (c) If he had died, what would become about me?  
 (三高 41)

218. Correct the mistakes:—

- (a) Have the ship already built?  
 (b) I am much good than yesterday.  
 (c) He is man written this book.

(海機 大正 2)

219. Correct the errors in the following sentences, if any:—

- (a) I entrusted him in a large sum of money.  
 (b) The lady who has just stopped singing will be gone to Germany for studying music.

(廣高師 大正 2)

220. Correct the errors:—

- (a) I am regret that owing to he is sickness, he is absence in school.  
 (b) Have you once gone to abroad? No; I have not gone to there once.

(小高商 大正 2)

221. Correct the mistakes:—

- (a) I will not go there again, if I was you.  
 (b) He lives at a mile distant from the town.

(海機 39)

222. Correct errors, if any:—

(a) "Take any more coffee," said A. "Yes, thank you; I had enough," said B.

(b) I shall have studying English during ten years till next June.

(米高工 大正 2)

223. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

- (a) I am fond this five-years old horse.  
 (b) If he had looked me, I would spoke to him.  
 (c) As sun have set, we had better started for the home.

(五高 41)

224. Correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences:—

- (a) The number of horses are seven.  
 (b) How long will we have to wait him?  
 (c) My uncle has returned a fortnight ago.

(高等 42)

225. Correct any faults of expression in the following:—

- (a) Every man has a right to defend themselves.  
 (b) Do you know who you are speaking to?  
 (c) The house is withont no furniture.

(七高 43)

226. Correct the errors:—

- (a) They got on the carriage and rided away.  
 (b) He is so tall as his brother, but not as tall as I.  
 (c) Alarmed at the news, the boat was launched at once.

(仙高工 41)

227. Correct the following sentences:—

- (a) I am very much fond to hunt.
- (b) Shall you kindly lent me your knife?
- (c) Any one has come here in my absent.
- (d) I born at country of Musashi.

(海機 37)

228. Correct the errors in the following:—

- (a) When have you arrived to Yokohama?
- (b) I arrived there at the loth of the last month.
- (c) I wish to see you again before you do not start.
- (d) The Aki is largest of all the other Japanese battle-ships.
- (e) The rain prevented me to go there.
- (f) The meeting will begin from seven o'clock this evening.
- (g) I wish very much to enter to the Naval College.
- (h) He inquired that who has done it.
- (i) Kyoto is not as ancient city as Nara.

(海兵 41)

229. Correct the following sentences:—

- (a) Parliament has met to elect their speaker.
- (b) Fuji is ship that made in England.
- (c) I heard that much fish are catch here.
- (d) This is the man who I has met yesterday.

(海機 32)

230. Correct the following sentences:—

- (a) He asked if there is a foreigner living here.
- (b) If I were to swallow this poison, I will die.
- (c) I am sorry I did not go. I wish I was there.
- (d) He is very ignorant. He does not know every-thing.
- (e) I will give it to whomever wants it.

(一高 32)

231. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

- A. Did you went to Kobe yesterday?
- B. No, I went to home.
- A. Have you graduated the Osaka Higher Technical School?
- B. No, I have just entered to that school.
- A. Are you not a American?
- B. Yes, I am not.

(大高工 35)

232. Correct the following sentences:—

- (a) The book is up the table.
- (b) He landed in Yokohama in Japan.
- (c) Are the water in this well not good? Yes it is not good.
- (d) I was told that he have been kill in the battle.
- (e) If I had been you I shall have gone there already.
- (f) Shall you kindly take this gentleman to the room?
- (g) I had come just now.

(海兵 34)

233. Correct the following sentences:—

	Corrected.
(a) Moon shine bright.	(a)
(b) This apple taste sweetly.	(b)
(c) The boy is sick for a week now.	(c)
(d) He is not as tall as me.	(d)
(e) Has you gone to England?	(e)
(f) I will be unhappy then.	(f)
(g) He said he saw Tom yesterday.	(g)
(h) I have catched cold.	(h)
(i) I wanted a umbrella, but nobody had it.	(i)
(j) The last night in my way to home I lose my gold watch.	(j)

(海機 35)

234. Correct the mistakes of the following sentences:—

- (a) I were very surprised to hear it.
- (b) He explained his meaning very clear.
- (c) Of these houses your is very the largest.
- (d) Of these houses my is the much largest.
- (e) Doesn't you know whom has taken my knife? Yes, I doesn't.
- (f) Have You not finished your work yet? No, I did.
- (g) There was ever clever boy who could answer any question.

(h) The moon rose in twelve o'clock of the night.

(海機 36)

~10~

235. Correct the errors:—

- (a) He had a bag of rices.
- (b) There are many spot of dirts on the wall.
- (c) Do you know whom he is?
- (d) The pine is a kind of the tree.

(大高工 37)

236. Correct the errors:—

- (a) Have you gone to the school to-day?
- (b) This class's students are diligence.
- (c) I am working at this problem during the last five hours.

(專檢 37)

237. Correct the following mistakes:—

- (a) One must be faithful to his duty.
- (b) I will give it to whomever wants it.
- (c) I just finished it.
- (d) The elephant is living in India.
- (e) The Mount Fuji is in Suruga.
- (f) He has an useful knowledge of the subject.
- (g) I like to walk in wood.

(海兵 39)

238. Correct the errors, if any, in the following:—

- (a) He will not listen what you say.
- (b) I was very surprised to receive such a letter.

(仙高工 41)



239. Correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences:—

- (a) He has studied English twice so long as me.  
(b) I have entered into this school last year.

(仙高工 43)

240. Correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences:—

- (a) I wish that I am as wise as him.  
(b) The most children go to beds early.

(高等 38)

241. Correct the mistakes, if any, in the following sentences:—

- (a) I have heard him to say so.  
(b) They asked a question of him.  
(c) It is you that is mistaken, not me.  
(d) He is reported to be killed in the late war.

(高等 37)

242. Correct the errors in the following:—

- (a) The class's boys are diligence.  
(b) Keep the water hotly.

(廣高師 45)

213. Correct the following, if necessary:—

- (a) If I knew the truth, I will tell it you.  
(b) He is the man whom I believe did it.

(醫專, 專檢 43)

214. Correct the following:—

- (a) This ship is built with iron.  
(b) He is superior <sup>to</sup> ~~than~~ all the boys.  
(c) I have seen an elephant three years <sup>ago</sup> before.  
(d) Being too difficult, I do not like the book.  
(e) If it has <sup>not</sup> been for you, he should have failed the examination.

(專檢 45)

245. Correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences:—

- (a) He is a worst scholar.  
(b) He has not procured some bread.  
(c) He was very surprised at seeing me.  
(d) He said that he saw this man long ago.  
(e) He is standing besides his mother.

(上置 45)

216. Correct the errors, if any, in:—

- (a) She was ill for two days, when the doctor was sent for.

- (b) Edison discovered the phonograph, after he had invented certain laws and phenomena of sound.  
 (c) The knight laid dead on the ground.  
 (d) He was all eagerness to go to Tokyo.

(仙高工 45)

十八  
D  
247. Correct the following sentences:—

- (a) There was a war between Japan and Russia before five years.  
 (b) I slept well last night.  
 (c) While our voyage the sea was rough.  
 (d) The cow lied down under shadow of a tree.  
 (e) I am very difficult to finish the work till evening.  
 (f) Are ants as industrious like bees?  
 (g) We made haste that might catch the train.  
 (h) I am studying hard lest I should not fail in the examination.  
 (i) The most men-of-war are now built with steel.

(海兵 42)

248. Correct the following, if necessary:—

- (a) Do you think when will the examination be over.  
 (b) He will reach home already when the rain sets in.

(新醫 43)

249. Correct or justify the following expressions:—

- (a) Too great a variety of studies distract the mind.  
 (b) Who do you speak to?

- (c) That's him.  
 (d) I expected to have found him better.  
 (e) I am to blame.

(海經 44)

250. Correct the following sentences:—

- (a) London is largest city in world.  
 (b) I do not see him from Tuesday last.  
 (c) The examination begins from 3th instant.  
 (d) I will be glad, if you shall call and see me this afternoon.

(海機 45)

251. Correct errors, if any:—

- (a) Shall you do me a favour?  
 (b) I hope I will succeed.  
 (c) Give me water.  
 (d) Who are you looking for?  
 (e) I lived in Japan these seven years.  
 (f) He has written twice more than me.  
 (g) Two man-of-war just entered into the port.

(海機 43)

252. Correct the errors in the following:—

- (a) What are you seeing?  
 (b) The news of his death must not be true.  
 (c) I do not know what is it made of.  
 (d) I did not see him from a long time ago.  
 (e) Few money is better than none.

(f) He thinks to go to Germany to complete his studies as soon as he will finish the school.

(海兵 43)

253. Correct the errors in the following:—

- (a) My house is far to the school.
- (b) I would not go if I am you.
- (c) I paid for my watch little than you did for yours.
- (d) I caught cold from Monday last.
- (e) The dog barked, and the children frightened very much.

(海兵 44)

254. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:—

- (a) Most people can read easier than they can write.
- (b) The officer is very popular to the soldier.
- (c) I insisted to have the money paid.
- (d) He already finished before I had time to begin.
- (e) He says he has never been abroad, and I have not been also.

(海兵 45)

255. Correct the errors:—

- (a) I wishes pleasant journey to you.
- (b) I afraid I will be too late.
- (c) How many mile the train runs one hour?
- (d) He cannot bear the hot, so he had to go out.
- (e) He is sickness and did not eat anything for three

days.

(海機 42)

256. Correct the errors, if any, in the following sentences:—

- (a) It is two years since I have seen you.
- (b) If I have wings, I will fly to the moon.

(醫專 42)

257. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

- (a) He showed me two kinds, but I did not buy any of them.
- (b) He has not much learning, but little experience.
- (c) The money is to be divided between the three brothers.
- (d) He said that he is sick.
- (e) The new teacher has arrived a few days ago.
- (f) I think we will have no more snow this year.

(仙醫 41)

258. Correct the errors in:—

- (a) Which of Paris or Berlin is the larger city?
- (b) Tōfu is a kind of the food which made from beans.

(高等 36)

259. Correct errors in the following sentences:—

- (a) I agreeded at him.
- (b) There was many deers in the forest.
- (c) There were great many boys and each had a apple.
- (d) Have you none? Yes, I have none.

- (e) Take some pencil that you like best.  
 (f) He is a eminent poet and novelist.  
 (g) I shall finish it till next Sunday.  
 (h) This bread and butter are for you. (海経 大正 3)

230. Correct the Errors:—

- (a) I think I will return to home in next week.  
 (b) Who did you met a few minutes ago.  
 (c) The wicked woman was died and her son-in-laws was delighted very much. (廣高師 大正 3)

231. Correct the errors:—

- (a) We were superior than the enemy in speed.  
 (b) I live here for last ten years.  
 (c) It was happened in the before noon of yesterday.  
 (d) This town has many populations.  
 (e) I fear I will fail in the examination.  
 (f) Then Kongo put in port? (海漫 大正 3)

262. Correct and give the reason:—

- (a) Who did you lend my knife to?  
 (b) They that help me, I will reward. (金醫 41)

233. Rewrite the following sentences, correcting the errors:—

- (a) Few days after he arrived Tokyo, he was robbed the purse which he had put a five-yens note and some coins.

- (b) The man who wounded in the leg entered into Red Cross Hospital.  
 (c) At this part of year fine days are few.  
 (d) The train leaves from here to Kobe every an hour.  
 (e) By whom were you corrected this composition? (海兵 大正 3)

204. 次ノ文章ノ文法及綴字ノ誤謬ヲ正セ。

- (a) Thank you very much for your kind inbitation in dinnar at Christmas day.  
 (b) The childs are resemble to his farther. (小高商 大正 3)

## XI. 雜 題

265. Write down the possessive of the following nouns:—Men, sheep, cows, fishes, boys, oxen, days, months, children. (大高工 37)

266. Express the following numbers in words:—

- (a) 573 $\frac{2}{3}$ .  
 (b) 2,635,000. (高等 43)

267. Write out the following figures fully in words:—

- (a) 1913.  
 (b) 251 $\frac{2}{3}$ . (海漫 大正 2)

268. 下ノ二文章中ニアル“what”ノ代名詞トシテノ種類ヲ説ケ。

- (a) I asked him what his age was.  
 (b) He was not what he had been.

(陸士 44)

269. 下ノ文章中ニ在ル“whom”ノ antecedentヲ指  
 摘シ、且ツ“of whom”ハ何ヲ modify スルカヲ述ベ  
 ヲ。

That is Captain Smith, of whom this is the  
 photograph.

(陸士 43)

270. 下ノ文ニ於テ whichノ antecedentヲ指摘シ、  
 whichガ如何ナル語ヲ modify スルカヲ述ベヨ。

There is a deserted house the roof of which is  
 quite fallen in.

(陸士 大正 3)

271. 下ノ文章中ニ在ル relative pronounノ用法ノ異ナ  
 ル所ヲ説明セヨ。

- (a) This morning I met Mr. Smith, who gave me  
 this book.  
 (b) That is the man who gave me this book this  
 morning.

(陸士 43)

272. Seem, look, feel ナドノ後ニ其ノ subjectノ性質  
 ヲ示スニハ adjectiveト adverbトノ中就レヲ用フル  
 カ、例トシテ文章ヲ擧ゲヨ。

(陸士 41)

273. 次ノ文ニ於テ「イタリックス」ヲ用キタル 語句ノ  
 作用ヲ説明ソノ異同ヲ辨セヨ。

- (a) He was born a poet.  
 (b) She found her boy a poet.  
 (c) He died young.  
 (d) She lost him young.

(東高師 大正 2)

274. Tell the difference of meaning between the fol-  
 lowing:—

- (a) We found the way easy.  
 (b) We found the way easily.

(仙高工 41)

275. Explain the difference between:—

- (a) any and some;  
 (b) among and between;  
 (c) as.....as and so.....as.

(海兵 38)

276. Which of the underlined forms is preferable?

Give the reason:—

- (a) Many a captain with all his crew have has been  
 lost at sea.  
 (b) If I were was in his place, I would go.

(専檢 37)

277. A man who had fallen down a well shouted out:—

“I will be drowned; nobody shall help me.” And  
 no one came to his help; tell the reason.

(海兵 37)

278. What are weak verbs? Classify *choose*, *drink*, *eat*,  
*sleep*, *live*, as weak or strong verbs.

(海經 44)

279. I was telling a story to my brother when John came in.

上文中ニ就テ transitive verb ト intransitive verb ト objects トヲ下ノ表中ニ記入セヨ。

transitive verb	
intransitive verb	
objects	

(陸士 37)

280. Intransitive verb ニ preposition ヲ加ヘテ passive voice ト爲シ得ベキモノアリヤ否ヤ, アラバ例トシテ一文章ヲ擧ゲヨ。

(陸士 41)

281. Object ト共ニ complement ヲ有スル transitive verb ヲ含ム一文章ヲ擧ゲヨ。

(陸士 41)

282. Preposition (or prepositional phrase) ヲ modify スル abverb ヲ含ム一文章ヲ擧ゲヨ。

(陸 41)

283. Change the underlined words into phrases:—

- (a) He accomplished his task easily.  
 (b) Stealing would be wrong.  
 (c) It is useless to try to persuade him.

(六高 41)

284. Analyse the following sentence:—

I told him that on my way home I had seen a man who had a red hat on his head.

Subject	
Predicate	
Phrase	
Clause	

(海兵 34)

235. Analyse the following sentence:—

"Men engage in some work, that they may earn a living.

(大高工 36)

236. Analyse the following sentence:—

It does not admit of question that it is our duty to obey the laws of the country in which we live.

(海兵 33)

237. Parse the following sentence:—

The man is respected because he has his high commercial name.

(廣高師 大正 2)

238. Parse the following in all its parts:—

Whoever d sires that his intellect may grow up to soundness, must begin with moral principle.

(小講 40)

239. Tell the part of speech of the word "before" in the following sentences:—

- (a) He was seen here *before*.
- (b) I was here *before* him.
- (c) He went away *before* I did.

(五高 41)

十九  
290. Tell the part of speech of "but" in the following sentences:—

- (a) All but him had fled.
- (b) I go, but I shall return soon.
- (c) Life is but an empty dream.
- (d) I found no man but was true to me.

(廣高師 大正 3)

291. 下ノ文章中ニ在ル "that" ハ如何ナル part of speech ナルカ又何ノ object ナルカ。

We have nothing *that* we may be proud of.

(陸士 43)

292. 下ノ文章中ノ 'what' ノ part of speech 及ビ其 subclass ヲ示シ、且ツ何レノ語ノ subject, object, or complement ナルカヲ説明セヨ。

And *what* surprised me most was *that* he was not there.

(陸士 41)

293.

- (a) Pronoun / that
- (b) Adjective / that
- (c) Relative Pronoun / that
- (d) Conjunction / that

ヲ有スル Sentence 各一ツヲ書クベシ。

(東憲講 大正 2)

224. 次ノ文章ニ就キ past ヲ present ニ改メ、plural ヲ singular ニ變ヘヨ。

Being contented with what they were possessed of, these honest farmers seldom visited towns or cities in search of superfluity.

(東高師 44)

295. Arrange the following words into sentences:—

- (a) For, been, he, the, sent, when, had, doctor, two, ill, days, was.
- (b) Long, you, hard, you, as, improve, will, as, work.

(海經 44)

296. State the conjugation, class, voice, mood, tense, person, and number of the verb in the following sentence:—

We *congratulate* you on your success.

(海機 45)

297. Change the italicized parts to the Negative:—

- (a) I have *something* to do now.
- (b) You *should have done* so.
- (c) I told him *to come* to-night.
- (d) You *had better read* this book.
- (e) *Yes, I wound up* the clock yesterday.

(海兵 大正 2)

298. Supply *say, speak, or tell* in the proper tenses, in the blanks below:—

- (a) The teacher—us to be more careful in future.
- (b) It is better to—no thing than to—a lie.

(c) He—to me about you sickness.

(d) Please—him that I want to—to him. (海兵 45)

299. Change the use of the following sentence in as many ways as possible, preserving its original meaning:—  
This building is very imposing. (仙高工 45)

300. 次ノ語ニ accent 符ヲ付スベシ。  
After, Opinion, Solitude, Perfect, Independence,  
Several, Delightful, Artificial, Pleasant, Resemble. (東高師 34)

301. In the following words, mark with the accented syllable (as in dic-ta'tion):—  
His-to-ry, prob-a-ble, i-de-a, pur-pose, com-po-si-tion. (海兵 36)

302. Correct the spelling in the following:—  
Duling the reign of George II, a very skillfull general named Napoleon Bonaparte became very famus in France, and was in the end made emperar of that cantry. (海兵 36)

303. 1. There is nothing in any of the northern countries with which to compare the richness of tropical growth; and lovely as are the tints in a broad American landscape, they are as nothing in point of splendor to those of the tropical scene.

2. A good teacher will save you much time by clearing away difficulties that might otherwise discourage

you, and preventing the formation of bad habits of pronunciation, which must afterwards be corrected.

3. He, better than anyone else, may be taken as a representative of the people of Japan, and of the spirit with which they engaged in the scientific work.

前記英文和釋ノ本文中次ノ事項ニ就キ簡單ナル解答ヲ與ヘヨ。

(a) 第一問ノ“they”ノ antecedent.

(b) 第二問ノ一行ニ在ル“you”ノ case.

(c) 第三問ノ“better”ノ part of speech.

(東高師 44)

304. 1. A turn of the path and we were in a fairyland, whose existence no one a hundred yards off would have suspected.

2. My father's library consisted chiefly of novels, most of which I read, and have since often regretted that, at a time when I had such a thirst for knowledge, more proper books had not fallen in my way, since it was now resolved I should not be a man of letters.

3. We were now fifteen souls; the thermometer being 75 degrees below the freezing-point, and our only accommodation a tent barely able to contain eight persons: more than half our party were obliged to keep from freezing by walking outside while the others slept.

上記英文和譯ノ本文ニ就キ次ノ事項ヲ問フ。



- (a) 第一問中ノ existence, 並ニ第三問中ノ accommodation ノ Case.  
 (b) 第一問ニ於ケル would have suspected ノ 使用。  
 (c) 第二問ニ於ケル二箇, since ノ 用法。 (東高師 45)

305. (1) He who needlessly breaks an appointment, shows that he is as reckless of the waste of another's time as of his own.

(2) I know<sup>2</sup> a boy who has a passion for bugs: it<sup>3</sup> keeps him hard at work all the time he can get out of school.

(3) To escape was not to be thought of: the window was not very high, but below two huge dogs were howling like wolves. Imagine<sup>4</sup> if you can my horror.

(4) When making off<sup>5</sup>, I looked back and saw that the frightful blaze was close upon us, and had already laid hold of the house.

(5) There was, too, another object he (Livingstone) had very much at heart, and that was to discover the sources of the river Nile, which<sup>6</sup> had been a puzzle from very ancient days.

(6) You know business men seldom lend money without adequate security; otherwise they might<sup>7</sup> soon be reduced to penury.

1. What is the part of speech of "Another's"?
2. Conjugate the verb "To know"?

3. What does "It" refer to?
4. Tell the mood and tense of the verb "Imagine."
5. Supply the ellipsis in "When making off."
6. What is the antecedent of the relative pronoun "which"?
7. Why is "might" preferred to "may" in the case?

(專檢 38)

306. (1) Known to all is the proverb, "Honesty is the best policy;" and yet how many neglect to make it the rule of their conduct!

(2) If he could have entered the university, he might have made his mark.

(3) There was not a soul within the fort but was prepared for the worst.

(4) You can not talk to your friend in Europe; if you could, you would; you write instead; that is merely a way of carrying the voice.

(5) To add to their sufferings, they had to endure the pangs of hunger and thirst. Delay, however, was impossible; the bands of mounted Cossacks were at their heels. Sleep was out of the question, for even if they dared so stay, they knew that to lie down on the ground was little short of certain death.

1. Tell the use of "known" and "rule" in (1).
2. Tell the moods and tenses of verbs in (2).

- 
3. Tell the grammatical office of "but" in (3).
  4. Explain ellipsis in "If you could, you would" in (4).
  5. Tell the use of the phrases, "to add to their sufferings" and "to lie down on the ground" in (5).

(專檢 36)

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ANSWERS  
AND  
EXPLANATIONS

解 答 編

解答編

I. 名詞の數 (Number) に関する問題

1. 單數	複數
Axis	<i>axes</i>
Half	<i>halves</i>
Sheep	<i>sheep</i>
Radius	{ <i>radii</i> <i>radiuses</i>
Phenomenon	<i>phenomena</i>
Passer-by	<i>passers-by</i>

(注意) 最後の 'passer-by' 「通り掛つた人」の如く元來は各々獨立せる二つ又は二つ以上の語を組合せて一の語を作りたるもの、即ち文法上所謂 *Compound Noun* (複合名詞) の複數はこれを組立て、居る語の中で一番主となるものをのみ複數形とすると云ふことに注意。更に詳しく言へば 'passer-by' の複數は 'passers-by' であつて、'passer-bies' でもなければ亦 'passers-bies' でないことに注意。之と同様に

單數	複數
Shoe-maker	<i>shoe-makers</i>
Foot-man	<i>foot-men</i>

	Maid-servant	maid-servants
	Son-in-law	sons-in-law
[例外]	Man-servant	men-servants
	Woman-servant	women-servants
	Lord-justice (攝政)	Lords-justices
	Knight-Templar (御堂武士)	Knights-Templars
2.	單數	複數
	Belief (所信)	beliefs
	Commander-in-chief (司令長官)	commanders-in-chief
	Leaf	leaves
	Mouse	mice
	Roof	roofs
	Monarch	monarchs

3. (a) Oxen (b) Teeth (c) Mice (d) Sons-in-law (e) Footmen.

[備考] (d)(e)に就てはⅡ.(注意)参照。

4. [題意] 次の名詞の複数を示せ。

[答] (a) Boxes, (b) proofs (證據), (c) families, (d) teeth, (e) potatoes, (f) ravies, (g) crises (危機), (h) lookers-on (傍觀者).

5. [題意] 次の名詞の各々の複数を示せ。

[答]

	單數	複數
(a)	Negro (黒奴)	negroes

(b)	Life	lives
(c)	Mouse	mice
(d)	Foot-man	foot-men

5. [題意] 次の名詞の複数を書け。

[答]

-	單數	複數
Leaf (葉)		leaves
gulf (灣)		gulfs
Major-general (陸軍少將)		major-generals
Commander-in-chief		commanders-in-chief

6. [題意] 次の語の複数を書け。

[答]

	單數	複數
Goose (鵞鳥)		geese
German (獨逸人)		Germans
His Excellency (閣下)		Their Excellencies

[注意] 'Frenchman' の複数が 'Frenchmen' だからとて 'German' の複数も亦 'Germen' など、勘違ひをしないやうに、それから 'His Excellency' を複数にする時 'Excellency' が複数となると同時に 'His' も亦 'their' となることを忘れてはならない。

7. [題意] 次の名詞の複数を示せ。

[答]

	plural		plural
Fox,	foxes	leaf,	leaves
Ox,	oxen	tooth,	teeth
Cliff (崖),	cliffs		

9.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Race	<i>races</i>	Phenomenon	<i>phenomena</i>
Echo (山響)	<i>echoes</i>	Wife	<i>wives</i>
Woman	<i>women</i>	Father-in-law	<i>fathers-in-law</i>
Sheep	<i>sheep</i>	German	<i>Germans</i>
City	<i>cities</i>	Donkey	<i>donkeys</i>

10. (題意) 次の名詞の単数を示せ。

(答)	複数	単数
	Mice	<i>mouse</i>
	Oxen	<i>ox</i>
	Pennies	<i>penny</i>
	Data (證據)	<i>datum</i>
	Radii	<i>radius</i>

11. (題意) 次の文を複数形にて書け。

Plural form

1. *Sheep bleat.*
2. *Men are mortal.*
3. *The knives were lost.*
4. *We have won prizes.*
5. *These watches are made of gold.*

(注意) 本問題の如き場合にはその文中の名詞(又は代名詞)を複数とすると同時に、若しその語が文の主語であった時にはその動詞も亦自ら複数形に變ずると云ふことを忘れてはならない、それから(5)の 'this' を 'these' にすることもうっかりするとつひ氣が付かない。

12. (題意) 単数の名詞は之を複数の名詞に變へて次の文を書き變へよ。

〔答〕 *Those men-of-war are training ships.*

(注意) 'That' の 'those' となること、'a training ship' の 'a' を除くこと、を忘れないやうに注意。

## II. 名詞の性 (Gender) に関する問題

13. *hen (hens) ox (oxen) landlady (landladies) hero (heroes) sister-in-law (sisters-in-law).*

(備考) "Ox" は "bull (bulls)" でもよし。

14. (題意) 次の名詞の女性を示せ。

(答)	男性	女性
	Heir (相續者)	<i>heiress</i>
	Hero	<i>heroine</i>
	Nephew (甥)	<i>niece</i> (姪)

15. (a) *Daughter* (b) *Niece* (c) *Mistress*  
(d) *Lass* (e) *Countess*

(附言) 'Earl' (公爵) の女性は 'Count' の女性と同形である。

16. (題意) 反対の姓の名詞を示せ。

1. *Man,* 2. *Lion,* 3. *Husband.*
4. *Daughter,* 5. *Mistress,* 6. *Granddaughter,*
7. *Goddess,* 8. *Hen,* 9. *Empress,*
10. *Landlady.*

### III. 形容詞又は副詞の比較(Comparison) に関する問題。

17.

	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
famous	more famous	most famous
hot	hotter	hottest
little	less	least

18. (題意) 次の形容詞及び副詞の比較級及び最上級を書け。

[答]

	Comparative	Sup. rative
little	less	least
hot	hotter	hottest
dry	drier	driest
well	better	best
ill	worse	worst

19. (題意) 次の形容詞の比較の級を記せ。

[答]

原級	比較級	最上級
Sweet	sweeter	sweetest

Ripe	riper	ripest
Noble	nobler	noblest
Gentle	gentler	gentlest
Thin	thinner	thinnest
Mean	meaner	meanest
Fat	fatter	fattest
Happy	happier	happiest

2). (題意) 次の形容詞の比較の級を示せ。  
 (附言) 単に 'Compare' と言つただけでその 'Comparison' 即ち原級、比較級及び最上級三つ共に示さなければならない。

[答]

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Brave	braver	bravest
Heavy	heavier	heaviest
Big	bigger	biggest
Many	more	most
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

21. (題意) 次の形容詞の比較の級を示せ。

[答]

	Com- parative	Superlative		Com- parative	Superlative
well	better	best	bad	worse	worst
much	more	most	little	less	least
far	farther	farthest			

22. (題意) 次の副詞の比較の級を示せ。

[答]

	比較級	最上級
(a) Soon	sooner	soonest
(b) Often	oftener	oftenest
(c) Much	more	most
(d) Little	less	least
(e) Wisely	more wisely	most wisely

#### IV. 動詞の活用(Conjugation) に関する問題。

23.

	過去	過去分詞
Hold	held	held
Swim	swam	swum
Lose	lost	lost
Freeze	froze	frozen
Hurt	hurt	hurt

21.

	過去	過去分詞
Fly	flew	flown
Blow	blew	blown
Wear	wore	worn
Drink	drank	drunk
Forget	forgot	forgotten

(参考) 'Drink' の過去分詞に猶ほ此外に 'drunken' と云ふのがあるが、これとは 'a drunken fellow' と云ふ風に單に形容詞としてのけ用ひらるゝのである。

25.

	Past Tense	Past Participle
(a) Begin	began	begun
(b) Seek	sought	sought
(c) Cut	cut	cut
(d) Lay	laid	laid
(e) Choose	chose	chosen

(参考) 本問中にもある他動詞 'lay' の變化と自動詞 'lie' の變化と混同してはならない。

lay (横たへる)	laid	laid (他動詞)
lie (横たはる)	lay	lain (自動詞)

26.

	Past Tense	Past Participle
to see	saw	seen
to lie	lay	lain
to fly	flew	flown
to read	read	read
to wear	wore	worn
to light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit

(附言) 'To read' の過去及び過去分詞は綴は現在と同様であるけれど發音は現在と異なり 'red' 「レド」である。

27.

	Indicative Past	Past Participle
(a) Catch	caught	caught
(b) Fight	fought	fought
(c) Read	read (レド)	read (レド)

28.

Root-form	Past Tense	Past Participle
Rise	rose	risen
Begin	began	begun

Sweep	<i>swept</i>	<i>swept</i>
Tear	<i>tore</i>	<i>torn</i>
Feed	<i>fed</i>	<i>fed</i>
Hurt	<i>hurt</i>	<i>hurt</i>
Win	<i>won</i>	<i>won</i>

29.	Past Tense	Past Participle
Write	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>
Catch	<i>caught</i>	<i>caught</i>
Sing	<i>sang</i>	<i>sung</i>
Read	<i>read</i>	<i>read</i>

(問題之部九頁参照)

Hear	<i>heard</i>	<i>heard</i>
Choose	<i>chose</i>	<i>chosen</i>
Win	<i>won</i>	<i>won</i>
Lose	<i>lost</i>	<i>lost</i>

30.	Root	Past Tense	Past Participle
Pay		<i>paid</i>	<i>paid</i>
Freeze		<i>froze</i>	<i>frozen</i>
Strike		<i>struck</i>	<i>struck</i>
Cost		<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>
Omit		<i>omitted</i>	<i>omitted</i>

(問題之部十八—十九頁参照)

【附言】‘Strike’の過去分詞にも亦猶ほ此外に‘stricken’と云ふのがあるけれど之も亦‘a stricken dear’と云ふ風に單に形容詞としてのみ用ひらるゝ、總じて過去分詞がかく‘-en’で終れるものと然らざるものと二種ある時はその‘-en’で終れる形は常に形容詞としての用ひらるゝものと心得て居れば宜しい。

31.	Past Tense	Past Participle
Lie	<i>lay</i>	<i>lain</i>
Lay	<i>laid</i>	<i>laid</i>
Swim	<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>
Fly	<i>flew</i>	<i>flown</i>
Flow	<i>flowed</i>	<i>flowed</i>
Stick	<i>stuck</i>	<i>stuck</i>

32.	Past	Past Participle
To drink	<i>drank</i>	<i>drunk</i>
To eat	<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>
To fly	<i>flew</i>	<i>flown</i>
To rise	<i>rose</i>	<i>risen</i>
To slide (滑る)	<i>slid</i>	<i>slid(den)</i>
To sink	<i>sank</i>	<i>sunk</i>
To steal	<i>stole</i>	<i>stolen</i>
To shine	<i>shone</i>	<i>shone</i>
To ring	<i>rang</i>	<i>rung</i>
To wash	<i>washed</i>	<i>washed</i>

33.	Past	Past Participle
Fly	<i>flew</i>	<i>flown</i>
Ride	<i>rode</i>	<i>ridden</i>
Bring	<i>brought</i>	<i>brought</i>
Undergo(受ける)	<i>underwent</i>	<i>undergone</i>

34.	Past	Past Participle
Cut	<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>
Throw	<i>threw</i>	<i>thrown</i>
Keep	<i>kept</i>	<i>kept</i>
Go	<i>went</i>	<i>gone</i>
Ride	<i>rode</i>	<i>ridden</i>
Try	<i>tried</i>	<i>tried</i>
Become	<i>became</i>	<i>become</i>
Spring	<i>sprang</i>	<i>sprung</i>
Sit	<i>sat</i>	<i>sat</i>



- Read *read*(レド) *read*(レド)
85. Past Past Participle
- (a) to flee (逃げる) *fled* *fled*
- (b) to hurt *hurt* *hurt*
- (c) to mean (積り) *meant*(メント) *meant*(メント)
- (d) to stick *stuck* *stuck*
- (e) to tear *tore* *torn*
86. Past Tense Past Participle
- Set *set* *set*
- Buy *bought* *bought*
- Arise *arose* *arisen*
- Sweep *swept* *swept*
- Sing *sang* *sung*
87. Past Tense Past Participle
- (a) to be  $\begin{cases} was \\ were \end{cases}$  *been*
- (b) to buy *bought* *bought*
- (c) to fall *fell* *fallen*
- (d) to slay *slew* *slain*
- (e) to write *wrote* *written*
88. Past Tense Past Participle
- (a) Fly *flew* *flown*
- (b) Hurt *hurt* *hurt*
- (c) Stay  $\begin{cases} stayed \\ staid \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} stayed \\ staid \end{cases}$
- (d) Begin *began* *begun*
- (e) Win *won* *won*

39. (題意) 次の動詞の活用を示せ。

[答]

Present	Past	Past Participle	Present	Past	Past Participle
come	came	come	go	went	gone
do	did	done	read	read	read
drink	drank	drunk	think	thought	thought
give	gave	given	rise	rose	risen
see	saw	seen	keep	kept	kept

40. (題意) 動詞を活用して次の表を充たせ。

[答]

	Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
to read	he reads	read	has had } read
to fall	he falls	fell	has had } fallen
to hold	he holds	held	has had } held
to teach	he teaches	taught	has had } taught
to rise	he rises	rose	has had } risen

41. (題意) 次の動詞の過去を示せ。

[答]

	Past
Offer	offered
Refer	referred
Conquer	conquered

(問題之部十六一九頁参照)

42. [題意] 次の過去分詞に対する現在及び過去を示せ。

[答]

Past Participle	Present	Past
Born	bear	bore
Bound	bind	bound
Drawn	draw	drew
Flown	fly	flew

43.

	Past Participle
(a) To lay	laid
(b) To break	broken
(c) To read	read
(d) To found (設立する)	founded
(e) To strike	struck

[備考] 次の差に注意。

Find (見出す)	found	found (不規則)
Found (設立す)	founded	found:d (規則)

44.

	Past	Past Participle
Break	broke	broken
Cast (投げる)	cast	cast
Tear	tore	torn
Swim	swam	swum

45. [題意] 動詞 "To know" の活用を示せ。

[答]

Present	Past	Past Participle
know	knew	known

46. [題意] 此文中のイタリックにせる動詞を過去に變ぜよ。

[答]

- (a) The guests *began* to go.  
 (b) I *made* it myself.  
 (c) He *would not forget* my name.  
 (d) They *ate* their supper as if they were half starved.  
 (e) They *went* by steamer.

47. [題意] 次の詩の中の動詞を現在より過去に變ぜよ。

[答]

" I *shot* an arrow into the air,  
 It *fell* to earth, I *knew* not where;  
 For so swiftly it *flew*, the sight  
*Could not follow* in its flight.

[参考] 此の詩の大意は

「余は空中に矢を射れば、それは地上に落つるが、何處だかは分らない、と云ふのはそれは如何にも早く飛んで、見て居ても到底その飛んで行く所の見届けは出来ない」と云ふのである。

## V. 動詞の態(Voice)に関する問題

48. (a) It is said that <sup>he</sup> { a visit has been paid him }  
 { he has been paid a visit }  
 by the Emperor.

(問題之部三十一—二頁参照)

(b) He was taken care of by his friends.

〔注意〕 'Taken care of' は三つ相離るべからざるものである。

49. (a) He was laughed at by all his friends.

(b) The topic was not even touched upon by the speaker.

(問題之部三十二頁参照)

50. (a) A large audience attended the lecture.

(b) These instruction must be attended to by all the students.

(問題之部三十二頁(6)参照)

51. (a) I have been interested by that book greatly.

(b) My house is being painted by them.

(c) It can hardly be believed.

(問題之部三十頁〔附言〕参照)

(d) He was run over by a train.

(問題之部三十二頁参照)

〔参考〕 但し (b) の如き場合には 'My house is painting' としてそれで *Passive* の意味に用ふることもある、主語が無生物である以上はかうしても別に *Active* と混同する氣遣はないから。

52. 〔題意〕 次の文中の動詞を active より passive に變ぜよ。

(a) I have been interested by this subject greatly.

(前問 (a) 参照)

(b) What can not be cured must be endured.

(問題之部三十頁〔附言〕参照)

〔参考〕 (b) は「他に救済の途のないことは辛抱する外はない」と云ふ程の意である。

53. A part of Africa has been explored by Dr. Livingstone.

54. (a) He was made to go by me.

(b) All his sufferings were put an end to by death.

〔注意〕 (a) に於て *Active* の時には無かつた 'to go' の 'to' が *Passive* の時には再び出て來ること、(b) に於て 'put an end to' は常に相離るべからざるものなることに注意。

55. He has never been heard of (by me) since they sent him abroad.

56. (a) (イ) A strange story was told us by him.  
(ロ) We were told a strange story by him.

(問題之部三十一—二頁参照)

(b) The boys are seen to run down the hill (by us).

〔注意〕 本問に於ても亦 *Active* の時には省いてあつた 'to' をば *Passive* の時には 'run' の前に附することに注意。

57. 〔題意〕 動詞の Voice を變じて次の文を書き變へよ。

(a) (イ) A strange question was being asked us by him.  
(ロ) We were being asked a strange question by him.

(問題之部三十一—二頁参照)

(b) I can not do it.

58. 〔題意〕 その場合々に應じて次の文を或は active voice 或は passive voice に變ぜよ。

〔答〕

(a) They light the lamps at five.

(問題之部三十頁〔附言〕参照)

(b) When the box was opened (by them), it was found empty (by them).

(同上頁参照)

59. (題意) 次の文を二つの異なる方法により passive voice にて表はせ。

[答]

- (a) { (イ) An order was given him by the officer.  
(ロ) He was given an order by the officer.
- (b) { (イ) By whom was the way showed you?  
(ロ) By whom were you showed the way?

(問題之部三十一—二頁参照)

60. (題意) 動詞の voice を變じて次の文を二つの異なる方法にて書き變へよ。

[答]

- { (イ) English is taught him by me three times a week.  
(ロ) He is taught English by me three times a week.

61.

1. The flags were blown away by the wind.
2. I shall be sent to France (by them).

(問題之部三十頁(附言)参照)

3. He was laughed at by the boys.

(問題之部三十二頁参照)

4. The cat drank up the milk.
5. They put out the lamps at ten every night.

(問題之部三十頁(附言)参照)

[注意] 2. に於て主語の人稱の變ずるにつれて助動詞が 'will' より 'shall' に變ずることに注意。

(問題之部三十頁(附言)参照)

62. His friends took care of him.

(48 (b) 参照)

63.

- { (イ) The news may have been told him by them.  
(ロ) They may have told him the news.

(問題之部三十一—二頁参照)

## VI. 話法 (Narration) に関する問題

64. He said that the climate did not suit his health.

65. He said that he had just come back.

(備考) 文中の 'come' は今かく言つて居る人の居所により 'gone' にしなければならぬこともある。

66. (a) He asked (or demanded of) him why he stopped there.

(b) He says to me, "I have been speaking."

67. (a) He said that he would do his best.

(b) They said, "We have read it already."

(備考) (a) の様な問題は單にその文の意味のみを取り更に文を變化して 'He promised to do his best' とするも亦一法である。

68. (a) This lady has told you, "I am coming."

(b) He asked me where I was going.

(備考) (a) に於て文中の 'coming' はその言ふ人の居り場所の如何によりては 'going' としなければならぬこともある。

69. He asked me if (or whether) I had read that day's paper.

〔附言〕 若し「彼の尋ねた」日と今かく「彼が尋ねた」と話して居る日と同じ日であるならば 'to-day' はその儘でよい。

70. (a) He told me that he scarcely knew how to answer me.

(b) He says that he is fond of reading.

(c) He asked me why I did not go there.

(d) I asked (or begged, requested)

him  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{kindly to lend} \\ \text{to be } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{kind enough} \\ \text{so kind as} \end{array} \right\} \text{to lend} \end{array} \right\} \text{me his pencil.}$

〔附言〕 (d) は形は疑問文であるけれど意味は「……して下さらぬか」と依頼を表はすものであるから普通の 'asked him if……' など云ふ形では面白くない。

(問題之部四十一—四十一頁参照)

71. (a) Nathan told David that he, David, was the man.

(b) He will say that the boy was diligent.

〔注意〕 (a) の如き場合には単に 'he' だけではその果して Nathan を指すか David を指すか不明であるから上の如くその代名詞の後に更にその實際に指して居る名詞を添へるのである。

72. He said to them, "Go and look for your camel."

73. He said that he would go out when he had finished his exercise.

74. (a) Mr. Brown said that he was going for a walk.

(b) He asked me what was my name.

75. (a) My father said to me, "Don't tell a lie."

(b) He asked me if (or whether) I had ever been

in America.

76. (a) He said that he had heard a bird sing.

(b) He said that he was sick.

77. 〔題意〕 次の文を直接語法より間接語法に、間接語法より直接語法に變ぜよ。

〔附言〕 Vice versa とは直ぐ前にある文句を受けその反對の義であつて、こゝでは 'from Indirect into Direct Narration' の略である。

〔答〕

(a) Emerson said that self-trust is the essence of heroism.

(問題之部三十八頁〔例外 I〕参照)

〔附言〕 本文は「自信は勇氣の眞髓なり」の義である。

(b) He said, "I saw it yesterday."

(問題之部四十一—二頁参照)

78. He asked me if I supposed that that state of things was a pleasure to him.

79. I asked him what he had been doing all that while.

80. (a) He tells her that she had better give up card-playing.

(b) My cousin in Peking wrote to me, saying that my letter had arrived the day before. He also said it was very cold there.

(問題之部四十一—二頁参照)

〔附言〕 (a) は單にその意味のみを取つて 'He advises her to give up card-playing' としてもよい、それから (b) に於てその 'cousin' が男であるか女であるかこれだけでは不明であるが本身に於ては假にそれを男と見て従つてその代名詞には 'he' を用ひて置いた。

〔注意〕 (2) に於て後の方の句の冒頭に 'He also said' を加へてあることに注意。尤も之は前の方と合し更に 'that' を加へて '...the day before and that it was very cold there' としても不可はない。

81. He said, "I am very sorry for the fault I have committed."

82. The judge inquired how he had known it had been lame in the left leg.

〔附言〕 本文はこの儘ではその裁判官は誰に訊ねたか不明であるが本書にありては假に 'inquired.....of him' とでもあるものとして變化して置いた。

83. He said that he should stay a week or so.

84. John said that their friend had arrived there, but would go that day.

(問題之部四十一—二頁参照)

85. He said that he would go there with them.

86. (a) I asked him what it was that he wanted.

(b) He said (or answered) that he was looking for a pen.

(c) He asked me if I had ever seen a tiger.

(d) I said (or answered) that I had seen one long before.

(問題之部四十一—二頁参照)

87. He told me that he was glad to tell me that I was pardoned.

88. They told me that what they had seen was not what they had expected.

〔参考〕 本文は「彼等は彼等の實際見たことは思つたこととは違つて居たと云うた」と云ふ程の意である。

89. 〔題意〕 次の引用句をそれぞれ直接は間接に、間接は直接に變ぜよ。

〔答〕

(a) She asked the landlord of the hotel if (or whether) there was an American staying at his house.

(b) She said to me, "Be good when I am gone, and love your father, and be kind to him."

〔参考〕 本問 (a) は *Union Readers IV* の p. 59 'My Mother's Last Kiss' 第二節中にある文句を少し變じたもので、(b) は同書 p. 209 'Benedict Arnold' 第二節の冒頭にある文句である。

## VII. 文の變化 (Transformation of Sentences) 及び文の結合 (Synthesis of Sentences) に関する問題

90. Being too proud, he was hated by every one.

91. As he was sick, he was left at home. *He was hated by every one of his too proud.*

92. (a) The ceremony commenced when he arrived.

(b) Tell me (the time) when and (the place) where you were born.

93. I did not know of Harmon's illness.

〔注意〕 'Harmon's illness' は 'Harmon being ill' でも宜しいが、何れにせよ 'that.....' の句がかく縮まると同時に 'know' の次に 'of' を附することを忘れてはならない。

91. (Complex) The sun is so hot that we can not go out at present.

(Compound)

(イ) The sun is very hot, { and } we can not go out at present.

(ロ) We can not go out at present, for the sun is very hot.

95. (a) The agreement had been signed, and all were satisfied.

All were satisfied, for the agreement had been signed.

(b) You must work hard the whole term (in order) to get promotion.

〔附言〕 (b) に於て Compound の時は 'and then you will get promotion' と結果を表はす Clause であつたものを Simple に變ずるに當り '(in order) to get promotion' 「……する爲めには」と目的を表す Phrase にすると云ふ工夫に注意。

96. (題意) Noun clauses を phrases に變じ以て次の complex sentences よりして simple sentences を作れ。

〔答〕

(a) The change of the caterpillar (or the caterpillar's change) to a butterfly is a curious fact.

(b) I regret having been absent (or my absence) most of all.

〔附言〕 (a) に於て問題の中の 'change' は動詞であつたが答の方の 'change' は形は同じけれど此の方は名詞であることに注意。但し

之は 'changing' としてもよい、是れから (b) の方は 'regret' を矢張り名詞にし 'What I regret most of all' を更に縮めて 'My greatest regret is my absence.' とするも亦一法であらう。

97. (附言) 本文は元來は Simple Sentence である。

If it had not been for } the care taken by the doctor, his illness would have ended in his death.

〔参考〕 本問は前の方の句を 'If the doctor had not taken care (of it)' とするも亦一法であらう。

98. (a) This is (the place) where I was born. (Complex)

(b) The lost boy has been found. (Simple)

99. (Simple) (After) studying for an hour, he went out for a walk.

(Complex) After he studied for an hour, he went out for a walk.

100. (a) On leaving school, he went into business.

(b) I am aware of { the task being difficult. }  
the difficulty of the task.

〔注意〕 (b) に於て 'that.....' の句の變化と同時に 'aware' の後に 'of' を加へることに注意。

(92 参照)

101. (題意) 次の sentences をば之と同じ意味を表す simple sentences に變ぜよ。

〔附言〕 本問は (a) (b) 共に元來は complex sentences である。

〔答〕

(a) He ground it into powder.

(b) This picture is good enough to be sent to the exhibition.

〔備考〕 (a) の 'ground' は 'grind' の過去で、'into' は「碾いて粉にし

た」と結果を表す。

102. (題意) 次の文の構造を變ぜよ。

(附言) 本問は元來は一の *simple sentence* であるから之を *complex* 及び *compound* に變ずれば宜しい。

[答]

If a man is virtuous, he } will be honoured. (*Complex*)  
A man who is virtuous }

Let a man be virtuous, and he will be honoured  
(*Compound*)

103. (題意) 各々の文の構造を二通りに變ぜよ。

[答]

(a) If you have learned your lesson, you may  
play. (*Complex*)

After having learned your lesson, you may  
play. (*Simple*)

(b) When he returned at six, I had just finished  
my work. (*Complex*)

I had finished my work just before his  
returning at six. (*Simple*)

104. He is a rich man, and he is proud of it.

105. He worked hard only to fail.

(備考) 本文中の 'to fail' は結果を表す *Infinitive* で一寸初學の人には氣が付かないかも知れない、或は寧ろ 'He failed in spite of his hard working' の方が分り易からうか。

106. (a) As the project completely failed, everybody  
was surprised at it. (*Complex*)

(附言) 本問中の 'to everybody's surprise' の 'to' の結果を表すことは

諸君は定めし御承知であらう。

(b) The healthfulness of exercise can not be  
denied.

Exercise can not be denied to be healthful.

107. (題意) 次の *simple sentence* を各々引き延ばして *complex sentence* にせよ。

[答]

(a) It is generally believed that he died of poison.

(b) Milton was the greatest poet that lived in  
King Charles's reign.

(備考) (a) の如き場合に於て單文を雜文に變ずるに當り後の 'to have died' に對し、本來 'he has died' と云ふ形は通例用ひないし、亦此處には用ふる必要もないから 'he died' としてあるが或場合にはその意味上矢張この現在完了の形を用ひなければならぬこともある。

{ He is said to have started already.

{ = It is said that he has started already.

108. (a) Boys who are honest will be trusted.

(*Complex*)

(b) The earth is round, and no one doubts it.

(*Compound*)

109. Drawing his sword, he struck off the enemy's  
head.

110. (題意) 次の文を *Compound* より *Simple* に縮めよ。

[答]

In spite of all my advice }  
After all my advice } to him to be more studious,  
he remained as idle as ever.



〔参考〕 本問は単に 'I advised him, in vain, to be more studious.' 即ち「彼にもつと勉強するやうにと忠告したが駄目であつた」の形にして後の「しかし彼は相も變らず怠惰であつた」と云ふ意味は自らその中に含まれて居ることにするも強ちに不可でもあるまい。

111. (a) He is said to be ill.  
(b) He was believed to have been drowned.
112. Columbus, who was born in the city of Genoa, discovered the New World.
113. (a) He is young, strong, and intelligent.  
(b) The man was sick, poor, and miserable.

〔餘談〕 之は二問共揃ひも揃つて同じ様なつまらぬ問題を出したものである、外に問題にすべきものが無ければ兎も角いくらでも他に適當なもの、あるのにこんな愚にもつかぬものをしかも二つ迄出すとはさりとは呆れ返つた出題者殿かな、妄言多謝。

114. 〔題意〕 唯だ一の接續詞を用ひて以て次の文を合して一の Complex Sentence を作れ。

〔答〕

As he was very rich, he was able to build himself a fine house.

〔備考〕 'So ..... that' をば合して一の接續詞と見做し  
He was so rich that he was able to build himself a fine house.  
とするも亦一法であらうか。

115. 〔題意〕 次の simple sentences を合して一の complex sentence を作れ。

〔答〕

He declared it to be his intention that he would not go home.

〔附言〕 文中の 'it' は後の 'that.....' の句に係ることは言ふ迄もない。

116. There is the boy (whom) I spoke to yesterday.

117. 〔題意〕 各々の場合に適當なる結合語を補ひ次の數組の simple sentences を合して單一なる sentences を作れ。

〔答〕

- (a) When the cat is away, the mice will play.  
(b) Be patient, or I will punish you.

〔附言〕 (a) は「猫が居ない時に鼠は遊ぶものだ」所謂「鬼の來ぬ間に洗濯」と云ふ意味の格言で、(b) の中の 'or' は 'or else' 即ち「然らずんば」の意である。

### VIII. 語の作製 (Word-formation) 即ち語原 (Derivation) に 關する問題

118. belief (所信; 信仰), success (成功), decision (決定), practice (實行; 練習), feeling (感情).

〔注意〕 動詞は 'practise,' 名詞は 'practice' とその語尾の綴り方を異にするが普通である。

119. bravery (勇敢); fluency (流暢); occasional (折々の); wisdom (知恵); broad (廣き); heat (熱さ); ugliness (醜); curiosity (好奇心); valuable (高價なる).

120. 〔題意〕 次の形容詞及び動詞より抽象名詞を作れ。

〔答〕

Strength (力); wisdom (智慧); distance (距離);  
bravery (勇猛); splendour (偉觀).  
Invention (發明); election (選舉); instruction (教育);  
knowledge (知識); agreement (一致; 約束).

121. [題意] 次の語より出でたる固有形容詞を示せ。

(a) Japanese (b) Spanish (c) Russian (d) Greek (or Grecian) (e) Irish.

122. (a) Ease (*easy*), use (*useful*), wisdom (*wise*), lately (*late*), happily (*happy*).

(b) Lovely (*love*), delighted (*delight*), told (*tale*), beautiful (*beauty*), greatly (*greatness*).

[附言] 本問では (a) 'wisdom,' 'lately,' 'happily' より形容詞を作れとなつて居るけれど實際は形容詞の 'wise,' 'late,' 'happy' が原でそれよりして之れ等の語は出て居るのである。それから又 (b) に於ても實は名詞 'love,' 'beauty,' 動詞 'delight' 等が原で 'lovely,' 'beautiful,' 'delighted' はそれから出たものであつて, 'lovely' から更に名詞を作ると言へば嚴確に言へば 'loveliness' と云ふべきである。要するに本問は單にその關係の語と云ふだけの意味で文法上嚴正に所謂語原と云ふ意味ではないらしい。兎に角餘り感心せぬ問題である。

123. (a) Occupation (從事せること; 職業), feeling (感情), movement (運動), failure (失敗), speech (言語; 演説).

(b) Muddy (濁れる), desirable (望ましい), courageous (勇敢なる), peaceful (平和なる), natural (自然の).

[注意] 動詞 'speak' と名詞 'speech' と綴りの差に注意。

124. Choice (選擇); advice (忠告); belief; decision; discovery (發見), intention (企圖); loss (損失).

[注意] 動詞 'advise' と名詞 'advice' と語尾の綴方の差に注意。

125. Choice, life (生活; 生命), trial (試み), Whiteness (白きこと), justice, honesty.

126. [題意] 次の語の各々にその意味を反對にする接頭語を附せよ。

[答]

(a) *discontented* (不滿なる) (b) *improper* (不適當なる) (c) *invisible* (眼に見えざる) (d) *unpleasant* (不愉快なる) (e) *illogical* (不合理なる).

## IX. 闕語の補充に関する問題

(1)

127. [題意] 適當なる冠詞を補へ。

[答]

(a) Is *the* moon up? We have *a* beautiful moon to-night.

[説明] 'Moon' の前には通例常に定冠詞を附するけれど 'a beautiful moon' と云ふ風に月の或る特殊の状態を云ふ時は不定冠詞を附する。

(b) Grammar is *a* means to *an* end.

[説明] 'Grammar' の如き學術の名は一種の抽象名詞で一般の意味に用ひた時には冠詞は要らない、それから「本文は文法は目的に達する手段である」の意であつて従つてその目的その手段は廣く一般の目的、手段ではなく自ら或る特別の種類のものを表はすから不定冠詞の必要が生ずる。序に 'means' は形は單數でしかも單複兩様に用ふるのである。

128. [題意] 略せられたる冠詞を挿入せよ。

〔答〕

- (a) Have you a father?  
 (b) He is an officer of the British Navy.  
 (c) He sailed for the Bonin Islands on the 10th.

〔説明〕 群島の名には定冠詞を附する。それから何日と云ふ日の前にも通例定冠詞が必要である。

129. (a) The Chinese are an industrious people.

〔説明〕 本文は「支那人は勤勉なる國民である」の意であつて前の 'Chinese' は支那の國民全體を指すから定冠詞が必要であるし、後の 'people' は「國民」の意味の集合名詞で不定冠詞を要する。

- (b) I met a foreigner, who was looking for the railway station.

〔説明〕 こんな場合の「停車場」と言へばいづれ其地の附近の停車場を指して居るに極つて居るから定冠詞を附する。

123. 〔願意〕 適當なる冠詞を挿入せよ。

〔答〕

- (a) He was an honest man.  
 (b) There was not a tree in the yard, nor a flower in the garden.  
 (c) A hospital is an asylum for the sick.

〔説明〕 'The sick' は '(all) sick persons' の義である。

- (d) He is a strange kind of man.  
 (e) The ancients did not know of the use of the compass.

〔説明〕 'Use' は「羅針盤の用法」と自ら限られて居るからその前に定冠詞を要し、'the Compass' は此處では一般の羅針盤を指して居るの

でこの場合の 'the' は 'The dog is a faithful animal' など云ふ場合の 'the' と同類である。

131. (a) Means are always necessary to the accomplishing of ends.

〔説明〕 本文は「手段は目的を達するに常に必要である」の意で文中の 'accomplishing' は「目的を達する」と自ら限られて居るから定冠詞を要する。

- (b) Not a word was uttered, nor a sign given.

(2)

132. (a) The hunter stripped the tiger of his skin. 15

〔説明〕 本文は「獵師はその虎の皮を剥いた」の意であるが、'strip', 'spoil', 'rob', 'deprive' などの後にあつてその剥ぎ取られ奪ひ取られるものを示す語の前には常に 'of' を附する。

- (b) I am surprised at his success.

〔説明〕 「...を聞いて驚く、喜ぶ、悲しむ」「...を見て驚く、喜ぶ、悲しむ」と云ふ風に 'surprised', 'astonished', 'rejoiced', 'delighted', 'grieved' などの後にあつて感情の原因を表す事柄を示すには通例 'at' を附する。

133. (a) I arrived at Sendai at eight o'clock.

〔説明〕 その到着した場所の大小により 'arrive' の後には或は 'in' を用ひ又は 'at' を用ふ。

比較:—

{ The party arrived at Shimbashi.  
 { The party arrived in Tokyo—in Japan.

それから「何時何分」と云ふ時刻を示す語の前には常に 'at' を用ふ。

- (b) There was a boat race on the Sumida, at Mukojima.

134. (a) He was leaning against the wall

〔説明〕 'Against' には「凭りかゝる」「もたれる」の意味がある。

(b) At what price is this sold?

(c) Seize him *by* the neck.

〔説明〕 'To take a man *by* the hand', 'to seize a man *by* the arm', 'to catch a man *by* the hair', 'to pull a man *by* the hand', 'to hold a man *by* the button' の如くその掴まへる手段となれる掴まへ所を示すには 'by' を用ふ。

(d) He will soon start *for* home.

〔説明〕 'Start', 'depart', 'leave', 'sail' などの後にあつて行先を示すには常に 'for' を用ふる。

135. 〔題意〕 空けてある所に適當なる前置詞を挿入せよ。

(a) The moon rose at twelve o'clock *in* the night.

〔説明〕 次の二文を比較して 'night' の前の前置詞の差に注意せられよ。

{ A fire occurred *at* night.  
It broke out *at* two o'clock *in* the night.

(b) He is taller than you *by* two inches.

〔説明〕 「...丈け」と二つの者の差額を示すには 'by' を用ふ。

〔参考〕

{ He is older than I *by* three years.  
He is *three years* older than I.

136. (a) I will come *at* twelve o'clock.

(b) He was silent *for* a time.

〔説明〕 'For a time' は「一時は」「暫くは」の義で、'at a time' は「同時に」の義である。

(c) I am *on* good terms *with* him.

〔説明〕 本問は「僕は彼と仲が良い」の意で、此他 'on bad, familiar, friendly, intimate, speaking terms *with*.....' などとも云ふ。

(d) He spoke to her *in* (or *on*) my behalf.

〔説明〕 本問は「彼は私の爲めに(=代りて)その女に話をして呉れた」の意で 'in', 'on' 何れでも宜しい。

137. George I, of England, while *on* a journey to his native kingdom of Hanover, stopped *at* a village *in* Holland.

〔説明〕 「旅行して居る(時)」「航海して居る(時)」など云ふ場合には 'on' を用ふる。

138. Dr. Kojima, a naval surgeon attached (*to*) the Embassy (*at*) Berlin, will leave Shimbashi (*on*) the 11th inst. (*at*) 8.15 p.m. (*for*) Berlin. (134 (d) 参照)

〔説明〕 'Inst.' は 'instant' 即ち「今月の」の略で、'p.m.' は 'Post meridiem' 即ち「午後の」の略である。

139. (a) I have heard *of* him, but I do not know much *about* him.

〔説明〕 'To hear *of* him' は單にさう云ふ人があると云ふことを聞いて居るの意で、'to know.....*about* him' はその人の一身上に就いて詳しいことを知つて居る意である。

比較:—

{ Have you heard *of* his illness?  
「彼の病氣であると云ふことを聞く」。  
Have you heard *about* his illness?  
「彼の病氣に就て委しいことを聞く」。

{ Do you know *of* such a man?  
「そんな人があると云ふことを知る」。  
Do you know anything *about* him?  
「その人の身の上に就いて何か委しいことを知る」。

(b) I have been suffering *from* influenza *for* two weeks.

140. (a) A soldier must guard *against* a sudden attack.

〔説明〕 'Guard', 'warn', 'caution' などの後にあつて「要心をする」と云ふ意味を表すには通例 '*against*' を用ふる。

(b) He is anxious *about* the result of his examination.

〔説明〕 'Anxious' は單に或事柄に就いて心配するの意味の時は '*about*' を用ひ、かくかくなれと氣遣ひて自らそれを願ふ意味の時は '*for*' を用ひ、それを見て或は聞いて心配すると云ふ時には '*at*' を用ふる。

比較:—

{ His mother is *anxious for* him (his welfare).  
She is *anxious about* the matter.  
She is *anxious at* his absence.

141. (a) Will you entrust me *with* that letter?

No, I will entrust nothing *to* you.

〔説明〕 「誰某に何々を托する (*entrust*)」と云ふ時二様の構文あることに注意。

比較:—

{ I will *entrust you with* it.  
I will *entrust it to* you.

(b) Always be prepared *for* the worst.

〔説明〕 本問は「常にまさかの時の用意をして居れ」の意である。

(c) *From* what family has he sprung?

(d) He was busily *at* work all day.

142. (a) The moon rose *at* ten o'clock *in* the night.

(135 a 参照)

(b) He robbed us *of* money. (132 a 参照)

(c) I prefer tea *to* coffee.

〔参考〕 次の二文を比較せよ。

{ I *prefer* death *to* dishonour.  
I *choose* death *before* dishonour.

143. (a) Let us know immediately *by* telephone.

〔説明〕 通信機關は總て '*by*' を以て表す、この他 '*by letter*', '*by word of mouth*' 「傳言で」。

(b) He feels sure *of* success.

(c) The river abounds *with* (or *in*) fish.

(d) Do you agree *to* my proposal?

〔説明〕 次の差に注意せよ。

{ *To agree to* a proposal 「相談に應ずる」。  
*To agree with* a person 「意見が一致す」。

144. (a) We touched *at* Shingapore *on* our way *to* England.

〔備考〕 '*To touch at*' は「……に寄港する」義である。

(b) I will start *on* April 4th *at* three o'clock *in* the afternoon.

145. (a) He is clever *for* his age.

【説明】本文の 'for' 「...の割合には」「...にしては」の意である。

(b) Thanks *for* your trouble.

【説明】 'Thanks *for*' は「...を謝する」の意味で 'thanks *to*' は「...の御蔭で」の義である。

(c) He was wounded *in* the leg.

(d) I seized him *by* the collar. (131 参照)

(e) The clock is just *at* the stroke of three.

【附言】本問は「時計は丁度三時を打った所である」の意である。

116. (a) I will go *by* train.

【説明】交通機関は通例 'by' を用ふ, 'by steamer,' 'by rail', 'by water' 'by land.'

(b) Tokyo is noted *for* its cherry-trees.

【説明】「...で名高い」と 'noted', 'famous', 'celebrated' 等の後にあつてその原因を表はす言葉の前には 'for' を用ふ。

(c) We were caught *in* a shower.

【説明】本問は「吾々は驟雨に出つくあした」の意であるが、尙ほ参考の爲め次の二文を比較せられよ。

{ We were caught *in* a shower.  
{ We were overtaken *by* a storm.

(d) The letter was written *in* red ink.

(e) He bought the hens *at* 50 *sen* apiece.

【説明】「いくらいくらづつで」と云ふ時には 'at' を用ひ、單に「いくらで」と云ふ時には 'for' を用ふ。

{ I bought them *at* ten *yen* apiece.  
{ I bought them *for* ten *yen*.

117. (a) He is desirous *of* success.

【説明】 'Desirous', 'ambitious', 'avaricious', 'jealous', 'conscious' など語尾が '-ous' で終り動詞の如き意味を有する形容詞の後には大抵かく 'of' を用ふる。

(b) You can get it *for* 2 *yen*. (前問 参照)

(c) He departed *on* his errand.

【説明】 'To go *on* an errand', 'to start *on* a journey' と云ふ風に「使に行く」「旅行に出掛ける」など云ふ時の「に」には 'on' を用ふ。

(d) I congratulate you *on* your promotion.

(e) I am very much obliged *to* you *for* your kindness.

148. (a) I got up at a quarter  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{past} \\ \textit{to} \end{array} \right\}$  six.

【説明】「六時十五分」の意なら 'past' とし、「六時に十五分前」即ち「五時四十五分」の意なら 'to' とする。

(b) This village reminds me *of* home.

【附言】本問は「此村を見ると故郷のことを思ひ出す」の意である。

(c) It is very kind *of* you to take all this trouble for me.

【備考】かかる場合の 'of' はその動作をなす者を表す。

149. (a) He is generally at home *in* the morning except *on* Sunday mornings.

【説明】 'Evening', 'morning', 'beforenoon', 'afternoon' など云ふ語は單に「夕方に」「朝に」など云ふ如く一般の意味に用ふる時はその前置詞は 'in' であつて、「何時の夕方」「何時の朝」と云ふ風に特別の夕、朝等を指す時にはその前置詞は 'on' である。

(b) I am tired *of* teaching the same thing over and over again.

〔説明〕 'Tired of' は「飽きる」義で、'tired with' は「疲れる」義である。

150. (a) There was no water, and he died of thirst.

〔説明〕 次の用法に注意せよ。

- To die of some disease, hunger.
- To die from overwork, exposure.
- To die by violence, hanging, poison.

(b) He studied hard till noon.

(c) His residence is near (or by) the church.

〔備考〕 'Near' 又は 'by' の代りに 'near by', 'close by', 'hard by' 等を用ひても宜しい。

(d) All went <sup>agamai</sup> but me. (あまゐりにあつた)

〔備考〕 本問は「私の外は皆行つた」の意であらう。

151. The river to which I went with my brother abounds with (or in) fish; we took a boat and rowed across (or over) the stream to the opposite bank

152. (a) Much depends on the way in which a thing is done.

〔説明〕 本文は「物事はその仕方如何によることが多いものだ」の意であつて、'depend' や 'rely' の後には '(upon)' が御定まりである。

(b) But God took pity on my forlorn condition.

〔類例〕 To have mercy on.

(c) What is the matter with you?

(d) I thank you for your kind advice.

(e) There was an earthquake on the tenth inst.

153. Once upon a time, an astronomer used to go out at night to observe the stars. One evening as he wandered about the streets with his whole attention

fixed on the sky, he fell into a deep well. When he cried for help, a neighbor ran to the well, and learning what had happened, said to him, "Why, in striving to pry into what is in heaven, do you not manage to see what is on earth?"

〔説明〕 'With his whole attention fixed on.....' の構文に注意。

〔類例〕 She followed him with her eyes fixed on the ground.

「眼は地上を見詰めて女は男の行く後に従うた」

それから 'cried for help,' は「聲を揚げて助けを求むる」意で 'to ask for', 'to beg for' など、同類である、次に 'to pry' の次には 'into' が御定まり。

154. The door was fastened with nails by the carpenter.

〔説明〕 Passive Voice に於ては 'with' はその動作を爲すに用ひし道具を表し、'by' はその動作を爲せし人を表す。

(問題之部三十一頁参照)

155. Greatly to my surprise, he failed in his attempt.

〔説明〕 文中の 'to' は結果を表す、それから 'fail', 'succeed' の後にあつてその失敗又は成功せし事柄には常に 'in' を附する。

(3)

〔題意〕 — で示したる所に適當なる接続詞を挿入せよ。

〔答〕

156. (a) I do not deny that he has merit.

〔説明〕 否定又は否定の意を含む疑問に用ひたる 'deny', 'doubt',

‘question’の後には‘that’の代りに‘but that’又は単に‘but’を用ふることもある。但し文法家の中には此用法を非難する者もある。

(b) She is tall, *but* she is taller.

(c) Love not sleep, *lest* thou come to poverty.

〔説明〕 之は Bible 中 (Proverb XX. 13) にある文句で従つて全體が古文體になつて居る。今日の普通の文體なら ‘Do not love sleep, *lest* you should come to poverty’ とでもあるべき所である。要するに (a) と云ひ (c) と云ひ今日中等程度の文典には普通出て居ないやうなこんな問題を出して受験者を苦めるとは甚だ不都合であらうと思ふ。

(d) I care not *whether* you go or stay.

157. (a) Beware *lest* you fail.

〔説明〕 こんな場合に ‘that’ を用ふるは不可である。

(b) Study *as* he may, he will never improve.

〔説明〕 文中の ‘as’ は「...するとも」と譲歩の意味があつて ‘However hard he may study’ など云ふと同義である。

(c) Poor *as* he is, he is quite honest.

〔説明〕 ‘Poor as he is’ も亦 ‘However poor he may be’, ‘Although he is poor’ などと同義である。

(d) The report *that* he had died surprised me the more *because* I had seen him only the day before.

(e) I will retire into the country *in case* I fail.

〔備考〕 ‘In case’ は「萬一...した場合には」の意である。

(f) *Either* you or I shall be held responsible.

(g) He was a great statesman *as well as* a profound scholar.

(h) I have written to him *in order that* I may sound his opinion.

(i) You can do anything you like, *so that* you do not hurt yourself.

〔備考〕 文中の ‘so that’ は ‘provided that’, ‘if only’ 即ち「...しませしむるならば」の意である。

(j) He had failed in all his attempts, *so that* he began to feel extremely despondent.

(4)

158. (a) You may purchase *whatever* you need.

(b) *Which* is heavier, lead or gold?

(c) This is the best book *that* I know of.

〔説明〕 先行詞 (Antecedent) が物品であるから ‘which’ でもよい譯だけれど、此處は「私の知つて居る中で...」と下の句が自ら前の ‘book’ を制限して居るし、且その前には ‘the best’ など云ふ最上級の語がある故 ‘which’ よりも ‘that’ の方が優つて居る。

159. Health is of more value than money; *this* cannot give such true happiness as *that*.

〔説明〕 文中の ‘this’ は ‘the latter’, ‘the other’ と同じくその近き方即ち後者の義で、‘that’ は ‘the former’, ‘the one’ と同じくその遠き方即ち前者の義である。

160. (a) *No*, he was out.

〔説明〕 英語の ‘yes’, ‘no’ と邦語の「サヨー」「イーエ」が全然一致するものと思つて居ると飛んでもない間違ひを仕出かすことがある。



即ち若しその問が 'Do you go?' と云ふ風に肯定である時は

{ Yes, I do. 「サヨ一」  
 { No, I do not. 「イーエ」

と丁度 'yes' は「サヨ一」、'no' は「イーエ」に當るけれど、若しその問が 'Do you not go?' と云ふ様に否定である時は

{ Yes, I do. 「イーエ」  
 { No, I do not. 「サヨ一」

と 'yes', 'no' の意味が丁度邦語とは正反對になるのである、それであるからして前に述べた通り 'yes', 'no' をば何時でも日本語の「サヨ一」「イーエ」に相當するものと考へて居ると大變な間違ひをする、之を要するに英語にてはその問の肯定否定に拘はらず、言葉を換へて言へば邦語の「サヨ一」「イーエ」に當ると否とを問はず、その答が肯定ならば常に 'yes' と云ひ、否定ならば常に 'no' と云ふのである。

Do you go? } Yes I do. No, I do not.  
 Do you not go? }

そんならこの場合は後が 'he was out' と肯定であるから矢張 'yes' ではないかとの疑が生ずるがそれは亦飛んでもない誤解でこの 'no' は直接 'he was out' に附いて居るのではない、本文は實は 'No, I did not find him at home; he was out' と云ふべきものを略した形で 'no' は即ちその略せられたる 'I did not.....' に係つて居るのである、かう云ふことは随分あることであるから上に説いた 'yes', 'no' の用法と關聯して此事をも記憶して置くが宜しい。

(b) No, I missed it.

【説明】 本文も亦 'No, I did not catch it; I missed it' の略である。

(c) Yes, I left home quite early, but I was stopped by a friend on the way.

【説明】 之は 'Yes, I started in time; I left home...' の略と心得べきである。

(d) Yes, I think he can.

(e) No, I was alone.

【説明】 之も實は 'No, there was no one else there; I was alone' の略である。

161. 【題意】 次の答に於て、若し必要ならば、yes 又は no を以てその空所を充たせ。

(a) いづれも不要

【説明】 邦語に於てはかかる場合にも猶ほ「ハイ」とか「イーエ」など云ふ習慣があるけれど英語ではこんな場合に 'yes' や 'no' は用ひない、英語で 'yes', 'no' を用ふる場合は實はその後のことは云はず單にその 'yes', 'no' だけでも充分その意味が明かであるやうな時のみである、ところで此場合を考へて見ると「君は何處へ行くのか」と行先を尋ねて居るのにそれへ以つて来て 'yes' とか 'no' とか云つたとて少しも意味は通じないではないか、但し若し此問ひが 'Are you going anywhere?' 「君は何處へ行くのか」となつて居たならばそれは無論 'No,.....' と云ふべきである。

(b) 亦いづれも不要。

【説明】 本問は問の方が「雨か雪かが降る、君さう思ふか」と云ふのであるから、若しその答が單に「ウム、さう思ふ」とこちらの意見か全然先方と一致するならそれは無論 'yes' が必要であるけれど、さうでない限りは 'yes' とか 'no' とか云つたとて、こちらにはどう考へて居るのか先方へ分る答がない、だからしてこんな場合には亦矢張 'yes' も 'no' も用ひないのである。

(c) No, my brother will come.

【説明】 本問は實は詳しく言へば 'No, I will not come; my brother will come' と云ふ程の意で、その兄弟が来るか来ぬかは言はゞ別問題であるから、こんなことは暫く措き先づ第一その自分の来るか来

ないかを明答する必要上是非 'no' と答へて之を明かにする必要があるのである。

## (6)

162. (題意) 括弧にて包める動詞の適當なる tense を補へ。

[答]

(a) I *have been writing* for the last two hours.

[説明] 本文は「私は二時間このかた書いて居た」、詳しく言へば二時間前より今迄書いて居たと現在迄の動作の繼續を表すからかく 'have been writing' と *Progressive Present Perfect* を用ふべきである。

(b) Our fleet *had not gone* far when the enemy appeared.

[説明] 本文は「敵が現はれた時に我艦隊は(まだ)遠くは行つて居なかつた」即ち「我艦隊の行くこと(未だ)遠くならずして敵艦見ゆ」との意で、つまり「敵艦が現はれた」と云ふ過去の動作に對しその時に於ける我艦隊の状態換言すればその時迄に爲せる我艦隊の動作即ち過去に對し更に過去の動作を述べるものであるからかく *Past Perfect* を用ひなければならない。

163. (a) He *had been ill* for two days, when the doctor was sent for.

[説明] 之も亦前問の (b) と同じ道理でその醫者を迎へにやつたことが既に或過去の動作であるのに當人はそれ迄既に二日間病氣であつたと云ふから過去の過去即ち大過去 'had been' を用ふべきである。

(b) I *have not heard* from him these two months.

[説明] 本問も前問の (a) と同じく「二箇月このかた彼より音信がない」と二箇月前より現在迄の繼續を表はす、ところでこの 'hear' など云ふ動詞には 'hearing' なる *Progressive* の形は普通用ひないから

こんな場合には 'have heard' と形のみは普通の *Present Perfect* でしかも現在迄の繼續を表すのである。

164. (a) I *have lived* here for the last two years.

[説明] 前問 (b) と同類。

(b) I *finished* my composition last evening.

[説明] 'Last evening' と云ふ劃然と過去を示す文句があるからその動詞は當然 'finished' と純然たる *Past* にすべきである。

165. (a) He told me that he *had just returned* home for the holidays. *has?*

(b) She *had* no sooner *heard* the news, than she fainted.

[説明] 本問は「その報を聞くや否やその女は卒倒した」の意である。

(c) I gave him no answer lest I *should make* him more angry than ever.

[説明] 今日の英語では過去でも現在でも 'lest' の後にはかく 'should ...' の形が來るのが普通である、それから序に本文は「僕は却つて彼を怒らすやうになるといけないと思つて彼に返答はしなかつた」の意である。

(d) I hope you *will make up* your mind.

[説明] 'To make up one's mind' は「決心する」の意である。

## (7)

166. (a) He pointed his bayonet *at* me.

[説明] *At* は 'to aim at' の 'at' で「狙ふ」義である。

(b) It is made *from* flour and water.

[説明] 或物を作るに當りその作つた結果が矢張その材料の原の形を有するならば 'of' を用ひ、然らざる時は 'from' を用ふると云ふのが一般の規則である。

{ This table is *made of* wood.  
 { Wine is *made from* grapes.

ところが本間はパンの粉と水とで作つてあると云ふから先づその結果はその材料の原形を存してないものと想像して差支へあるまい。

167. One day, John sat alone *on* a cold night *in* a small room, before *a* blazing fire, and watched *a* kettle of boiling water *on* *the* fire.

〔説明〕 単に夜と云ふ時は普通 '*at night*' 又は '*at ten in the night*' と云ふ風に云ふが、特に或定まれる夜を指す時は '*on*' を用ふる、それから最後の '*fire*' は前の '*a blazing fire*' を指せることは明かであるから '*the*' を附するのである。

168. (a) He speaks nothing but *what* is true.

〔説明〕 本間は「彼は眞實であることの外は云はない」の意である。

(b) Platinum is heavier than *any* other metal.

169. (a) Tokyo is (*the*) capital of Japan.

〔説明〕 一國の首府と言へば一つで自ら定まつて居るのである。

(b) The cat is (*in*) the room and the dog is (*by*) the gate.

〔説明〕 '*By*' は偶然その傍に在ると云ふ様な時に用ひ、'*at*' は故意にその傍へ行つて居るとか、連れて来てあるとか云ふ様な時に用ふる。

比較:—

{ There is a tree *by* the door.  
 { There is some one *at* the door.  
 { There is a dog *by* the gate.  
 { There is a horse *at* the gate.

(c) (*Shall*) you be at home at eight this evening?

〔説明〕 此の '*shall*' は '*I shall*' の '*shall*' に相當する '*shall*' である。

(d) He (*had been*) healthy before he had a fever.

〔説明〕 熱病に罹りし事が既に過去の事柄であるのに本文は更にそれよりも前の状態を述べて居るからかく大過去にするが當然である。

(e) Do you know (*whether*) he wrote or not?

170. (a) There are many islands *off* the coast of Hizen.

〔説明〕 '*Off* the coast of' は「...沖」の義で '*on* the coast of' に對するものである。

(b) The two soldiers were killed *at* the same moment.

〔説明〕 '*Moment*', '*minute*', '*instant*' 等一刹那を表す語の前には通例常に '*at*' を用ふる。

171. (a) The snow lay thick *on* the ground.

(b) The man *whom* we were looking for has come.

(c) *Shall* you start at noon?

(d) I *had written* three letters before breakfast yesterday.

〔説明〕 本間は此儘では一寸全文の意味を推察し兼ねるが本書に於ては假に「僕は昨日朝飯前に手紙を三通書き終へた」の意味にして置いた、つまりの問題を出したるものかな。

(e) I do not know *whether* he will come or not.

172. (a) He was there  $\left. \begin{matrix} (at) \\ (till) \\ (by) \end{matrix} \right\}$  four o'clock.

〔説明〕 '*At*' にすれば「四時にそこに居た」の意味になるし、'*till*' にすれば「四時迄そこに居た」の意味になるし、'*by*' にすれば「四時迄にそこへ来た」の意味になる。

(b) He (*had visited*) many foreign cities before he returned home.

〔説明〕 '*Had visited*' は '*had seen*' でもよからうが、兎に角歸つたことが既に過去であるのにそれよりも更に前のことを云ふのであるから是非大過去にしなければならない。

(c) The water (*of*) this well is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{((very))} \\ \textit{((too))} \end{array} \right\}$  muddy.

(d) How long have you (*been*) studying English?

173. (a) The disease deprived him (*of*) his only child.  
(132 a 参照)

(b) He is acquainted (*with*) my father.

(c) I don't like such persons (*as*) you speak of.

(d) No matter (*what*) success he may attain, you must not be jealous of it.

〔参考〕 本問は「彼が如何なる成功を得やうとも、君はそれを嫉んではいない」と云ふのである。

174. (a) There is nothing bad *in* doing so.

〔参考〕 意味は「さうするのに何にも悪いことはない」と云ふのである。

(b) They toil *that* they may attain to glory.

〔説明〕 '*That*' は後の '*may...*' と合し「...する爲めに」と目的を表す。

175. (a) Yes, I want (*one*).

〔説明〕 こんな場合によく '*it*' を用ふる者があるがそれは非常なる誤である。一體 '*it*' と云ふ語はどんな場合に用ふるかと言ふにこれは或定まれる名詞の代りに用ふるもので、若しその名詞がそのいづれの物を指すかそれと定まつて居ない時には '*one*' を用ひなけ

ればならない、換言すれば '*it*' は定冠詞を附したる名詞に相當し '*one*' は不定冠詞を附したる名詞に相當するのである。

比較:—

{ Do you need the book?—Yes, I need *it* (=the book).

{ Do you need a book?—Yes/I need *one* (=a book).

{ If you wish to read this book, I'll lend *it* (=the book) you.

{ If you wish to read a book, I'll lend you *one* (=a book).

(b) If you lend me this book, I (*shall*) be very much obliged (*to*) you.

(c) We must eat (*that*) we may live.

(174 b 参照)

(d) He is not such a fool (*as*) he looks.

176. (a) He died (*of*) a fever.

(150 a 参照)

(b) Send the servant (*for*) the doctor at once.

〔備考〕 '*Send for...*' は「...を呼びこ遣る」「...を迎へに遣る」意である。

(c) I wish I (*had*) more time to study.

〔説明〕 本文は「もつと勉強する時間があればよいのに」と現在に於て叶はぬ願を表すを以て '*I had*' と *Subjunctive Past* を用ふべきである。

(d) It looks like rain, (*so*) I will not go.

〔説明〕 こんな場合に '*therefore*' は不可である、'*therefore*' は道理上當然の結果を表す非常に強い語であるが、雨が降りさうだと何も行つてならぬ理由もないし、そんな時は軽く '*so*' と云ふべきである。

177. (a) The ship is going to leave Yokohama *for* America.

(134 d 参照)

(b) I cannot express it (*in*) English.

〔注意〕 こんな場合の邦語の「で」は 'with' でないことに注意。

(c) How can you tell an Englishman (*from*) a German?

〔説明〕 かる場合の 'from' は 'to distinguish from' の 'from' で區別の意味がある。

(d) I am generally (*at*) home (*in*) the morning, except (*on*) Sundays.

(149 a 177 d 参照)

(e) If you had been there five minutes earlier,

you  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(would have been)} \\ \text{(might have been)} \end{array} \right\}$  in time.

(f)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(While)} \\ \text{(As long as)} \\ \text{(So long as)} \end{array} \right\}$  the world lasts, the world will go (*round*) the sun.

〔附言〕 三つの中では 'so long as' が一番意味が強い。

(g) (*Though*) it was quite fine, I took an umbrella (*lest*) it should rain as I came back.

178. (a) This bag is made (*of*) paper.

(166 b 参照)

(b) I am fond (*of*) it.

〔類例〕 Afraid, ashamed, glad, proud, tired *of* など語尾に皆 '-d' があるのが面白い。

(c) He always depends (*on*) others.

(152 a 参照)

(d) Tea is preferable (*to*) coffee.

(143 c 参照)

(e) I agree (*with*) you.

(143 d 参照)

(f) He is not only a statesman, (*but also*) a scholar.

(g) He speaks English, (*as if*) he were an Englishman.

179. He died (*of*) a fever (*at*) the age of thirty.

(150 a 参照)

180. (a) Always do your best, (*whether*) the task is light (*or*) heavy.

(b) Be not overcome (*by*) evil, but overcome evil (*with*) good.

〔注意〕 前の 'overcome' は *Past Participle* で、後の 'overcome' は *Root* なるに注意。

181. The ostrich is *the* largest bird *in* the world, being quite seven feet *in* height. Its wings are not large enough to fly about, but its legs are *so* long and of *such* strength, that the ostrich can run more quickly *than* the fleetest horse.

〔参考〕 次の語法に注意。

It is ten feet  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{high.} \\ \text{in height.} \end{array} \right.$

It is five feet  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{long.} \\ \text{in length.} \end{array} \right.$

182. They all stood *in* silence looking up *at* their lonely friend *on* the top, while he saw no way *of* help *from* their hands below.

183. (a) He was very glad (*of*) his success.

(178 b 参照)

(b) He has met (*with*) a misfortune.

〔説明〕 単に「會ふ」と云ふ意味の時は 'meet' の次には何もいらなければ、思ひ掛けないものに出くはすと云ふ時はかく 'with' を添へる。

(c) We shall fail (*unless*) we are industrious.(d) He is sad, *but* (*yet*) hopeful.(e) This is the place (*where*) we dwell.184. (a) Hiroshima is about half way (*between*) Kobe and Bakan.(b) What have you done (*with*) your old hat?(c) I was absent (*from*) school all last month.(d) The house is (*on*) fire. Somebody must have set fire (*to*) the house.

185. 〔題意〕 必要なる所に適當なる語を挿入して、次の文を書き改めよ。

〔答〕

(a) It is very kind *of* you to come and see me.

(148 c 参照)

(b) The tree is twice *as* high *as* that house.(c) Taro and Jiro are both tall, but *the* former is much *the* stronger of *the* two.

〔注意〕 二人の中で強い方と言へば自ら定まつて居るから 'stronger' の前には定冠詞を要することに注意。

## X. 正誤問題

(正誤問題中〔理由〕に極めて明瞭なるものは之を省いて置いた)

186. (a) A month *has* passed since I came here.

〔理由〕 本文は「此處へ来て以來(既に)一箇月経つた」の意で今日迄の時代の経過を言つて居るから現在完了でなければならない。

(b) 誤なし。

〔附言〕 但し本文の構造を少しく變じ後の主語を省き 'did he' など、順序顛倒することなくすれば

He did not speak *or* move.

と 'nor' は 'or' とすべきであるし、又前に 'neither' を加へると

He *neither* spoke, *nor* moved.

となるが、兎に角本問は中學卒業生の試験問題としては稍大かし過ぎるかと思はれる。

(c) Nikko is famous *for* its scenery.

〔理由〕 邦語で「...で有名な」と云ふ場合の「で」はその有名な理由を示して居るので、かう云ふ場合には 'with' は用ひずして 'for' を用ふる。

(146 b 参照)

(d) The price of rice is (*very*) much higher than that of wheat.

〔理由〕 'Rice' の如きものは所有格にはなれない、それから比較級の前には 'very' を單獨に用ふることは出来ない、次に成程邦語では「米の價は麥よりずっと高い」と云ふけれど細かに考へて見ると之は米の價と麥とを比較したのではなく、米の價と麥の價とを比較したものであるから後の方は是非 'the price of wheat'、少くとも 'that of wheat' としなければならない。

〔参考〕 Hideyoshi's face was like *that* of a monkey.

「秀吉の顔は猿の(顔の)やうであつた」。

(e) You *had better* not *remain* here.

【理由】 'Had better' は 'would have it better to...' の義の古文體の残りなる一のきまり文句で、之は 'have better' と變ずる譯には行かない、それからこの句の後の 'Infinitive' は常にその 'to' を省くのである。

187. (a) I *want* such a book as is both interesting and instructive.

【理由】 'Want' を「欲しい」の意味に用ふる時は他動詞でその次には何も前置詞は要しない、'for' を附するは 'want' が「...がなくて困る」と云ふ時である。

(b) His father *died* three years ago.

【理由】 形容詞 'dead' は

Is he still living.—No, he is *dead*.

と云ふ風に今現在生きて居るか否かと云ふ時に用ふるので、何時死んだ、何處で死んだ、如何して死んだと云ふ様にその死んだ時、場所、理由等を云ふ時には動詞の 'to die' を用ふるのである。それから 'before' は或る過去より更に遡りて「...前」と云ふ時に用ひ、「(今より)三年前」と云ふ風に現在より遡りて「...前」と云ふ場合には 'ago' でなければならぬ。

【参考】 When I met him three days ago, he told me that he had returned a week before.

(c) The Amazon is longer than any *other* river.

【理由】 'Any river' と云ふとその中にアマゾン河もはいつて居る譯であるから、アマゾン河はアマゾン河より長いとなるか、さもなければアマゾン河は河でないとか云ふことになつて、いづれにしても道理に合はない事になるから、'other' を加へる必要が起る、それから 'The Amazon' の 'the' を不要と思つてはいけぬ、'Amazon' は河の名であるから。

【参考】 The Amazon is *the longest* of all rivers.

188. (a) He *died* twenty years ago.

【理由】 前問に参照。

(b) Have you ever been *at* Nara?

【理由】 次の差に注意すべし。

(イ) I have been  $\begin{cases} \textit{in} \text{ Tokyo. (大きい所)} \\ \textit{at} \text{ Nara. (小さい所)} \end{cases}$   
「僕は東京(奈良)へ行つたことがある」  
(ロ) I have been *to* Nara.  
「僕は奈良へ行つて来た」

但し日常の談話には(ロ)の形を以て猶ほ往々(イ)の意味に用ふることはないでもないけれど、それは普通の文法より言へば正確なる用法とは云ひ難い。

(c) *At* what time shall I see you?

【理由】 'What time' は 'what o'clock' の義で時刻を示すものであるから 'in' は不可である、但しこの 'at' は省いても差支へはない。

(d) He is one of *the best and wisest men that have* ever lived.

【理由】 本文は「最も善く且つ賢い人」と同じ人に就いて言つてあるから、特に之れを強めて言ふ必要がある場合なら兎も角、普通の場合には二番目の 'the' は不要である、それから関係代名詞は 'who' でも強ちに不可はないけれどもかう云ふ風に「.....したる中で一番と」後の句が前の語を制限して且その前には最上級の語のある時は 'that' の方が更によい、次にこの関係代名詞の先行詞は「今迄世にありし人の中で一番善く且つ賢い人」と前の 'men' であつて 'one' ではないから 'has lived' と単数では不可である。

(e) I do not know the difference *between* the two.

【理由】 「.....の差」と二者を合して云ふ時の「の」は 'of' でない 'between' である。

比較:—

{ Difference between two things.  
 { Difference of one thing from another.

189 (a) China is twenty times as large as Japan.

〔理由〕 こんな場合に 'twenty times larger than Japan' などと比較級を用ふる人もあるけれどそれは正しい用法とは言ひ難い。

(b) When will the Mikasa arrive here?

〔理由〕 船名には 'the' を要する, それから疑問文の時は通例助動詞が主語より先に来る。

(c) I hope I shall succeed this time.

〔理由〕 成敗は時の運で自己の意思で如何ともすることの出来ないものであるから, 一人稱では 'shall' を用ひなければならない。

(d) Twenty men-of-war were sunk or taken.

〔理由〕 'Men-of-war' に就いては (I) 参照, それから「撃沈せられ又は捕獲せられた」は *Passive* であるから過去分詞を用ひなければならない。

(e) They will leave on May 21st, at 3 in the afternoon.

〔理由〕 (何月) 何日にと云ふ日の前の前置詞は 'on', 何時にと云ふ時刻の前は 'at', それから月名は一種の固有名詞であるし 'twenty-first' の略は '21st' で '21th' ではない。

〔参考〕

{ First.....1st.  
 { Twenty-first..... 21st.  
 { Second..... 2nd.  
 { Twenty-second. 22nd.  
 { Third..... 3rd.  
 { Twenty-third.....23rd.

{ Fifth .....5th.  
 { Thirty-fifth .....35th.

(f) Yes, { (it is) better to get down } from the train  
 { you had better get down } after it has stopped.

〔理由〕 成程邦語では「止まってから」と一見過去の如く云ふけれど實は「止まってしまつてから」と未來のことであるから, 本來から言へば未來完了を用ふべき筈であるけれど, 'after.....' が時を表す副詞句であるからこんな場合には現在完了 'has stopped' を用ふるのである。

(g) They had been forty days at sea when they were overtaken by a storm.

〔理由〕 (163 a 参照)。

〔注意〕 'Forty' と 'four' 及び 'fourteen' の綴方の差に注意。

190. (a) Then he heard somebody come in.

〔理由〕 こゝは「誰か」の意であるから 'anybody' 「誰でも」は不可である。それから前に 'hear', 'see' など云ふ動詞のある時は *Active Voice* にてはその後に來る *Infinitive* の 'to' を省く。

比較:—

{ We saw him come.  
 { He was seen to come.

(b) Whom shall I let run on this errand?

〔理由〕 (147 c 参照)。

(c) 誤なし。

〔理由〕 'Every three years' が何んだか變に思はれるけれど, 之は「三年毎に」の意で之で宜しい, 尤も之は 'every third year' とすることも出来る。

191. (a) The people elected him president.



〔理由〕「誰を何々に(選挙)する」など云ふ時にはその「何々」なる語は文法上所謂補足語と稱するものでその前には前置詞は何も要らない。

(b) I am surprised *at* his ignorance

〔理由〕“Surprised,” “astonished” などの後にあつてその原因を表す前置詞は常に “*at*” である。

192. This candidate who failed *in* the last examination means to make a second trial.

〔附言〕本問は ‘This candidate failed *in* the last examination, but means ……」とすることも出来ようが、何れにしても ‘fail on’ は不可である。

(155 参照)

193. (a) I haven't seen him since Monday last.

〔理由〕「前の月曜から(今日迄)彼に會はない」と現在迄のことを云ふから ‘don't see’ は不可である、それから ‘Monday last’ は ‘last Monday’ と云ふも同様である。

(b) Your coat is *of* many colours.

〔理由〕「君の上衣は様々の色である」と云ふは實は「様々の色の上衣である」(a coat) of many colours の義で決して上衣が様々の色そのものではないのだから是非 ‘of’ が必要である。

比較:—

{ This is a coat of a dark colour.  
This coat is of a dark colour.

194. (a) I moved into this house in March, 1906, so now I have lived here about six years.

〔理由〕「1906年の三月に」と劃然たる過去を示す文句のある以上は ‘have moved’ は不可である、その反對に後の「住んで居る」は「今日まで約五箇年間住んで居る」と現在迄のことを云ふので ‘have lived’ としなければならない。

(b) I shall come back *by* the end of next month.

〔理由〕‘Till’ は「……迄何々する」とその時迄動作の繼續するを示し、‘by’ は「……迄には何々する」とその時迄に動作の完成するを示す、然るに此處は「來月の末迄には歸る」と歸ると云ふ動作の來月末迄に完了するを示して居るから ‘till’ は不可である。

比較:—

{ I shall stay here *till* six.  
I then I shall come here *by* six.

次に現在より勘定して「來週」「來月」「來年」「次の日曜」などと「此次の」と云ふ意味の ‘next’ の前には ‘the’ は附けない。

比較:—

{ I shall see him again *next* Monday.  
I arrived on Saturday, and saw him *the next* Monday.

(此次の月曜)  
(其次の月曜)

195. (a) Have you found out *where* the officer lives?

〔理由〕本文の如く附屬句 (Dependent Clause) に疑問詞のある時は ‘that’ は不用である。

比較:—

{ I know *what* he is.  
I know *that* he is a soldier.

(b) My family *are* all well.

〔理由〕‘Family’ など云ふ語は單に「一家」とその家族を一纏めにして考へるときは純然たる集合名詞でその形も意味も共に單數であるけれど、その一家を成せる人々即ち家族 (The members of a family) と云ふ立場から考へると文法上所謂多數名詞 (Noun of Multitude) と稱するもので、たとへその形は單數でも、その意味は複數である、従つて之を主語とした時はその動詞は複數でなければならない、然るに本文は「家内一同無事です」の意味で文中の ‘family’ は後の方の用法、即ち Noun of Multitude として用ひてあるから ‘is’ は不可である。

196. (a) He *arrived* yesterday.

〔理由〕 'Has arrived' と言へば「著いた」と云ふと同時に「今著いて居る」と現在の状態を表はして居るから後の 'yesterday' と云ふ割然と過去を示す語と前後撞着することゝなる。だからしてこんな場合には動詞も亦純然たる過去 'arrived' にするか、若しくは 'has arrived' を強ひて生かさうとすれば後の 'yesterday' を削らねばならない。

(b) *The Yashima* was a fine big ship.

〔理由〕 船名には常に定冠詞を要す。

197. (a) We fought the enemy *with* Japanese swords in our hands.

〔理由〕 'Fought' は自動詞の時はその敵手たるもの、前に 'with' 又は 'against' が必要だけれど、他動詞として用いた時は何もいらない、従つてこゝは此儘でも敢て差支へない、それから前の 'we' に對し單數 'a Japanese sword' では理窟が合はぬし、最後の 'hand' は「……を手にして」など云ふ時は何時も兩手の義で複數にする、尤も本文は後の方を熟語風にし冠詞前置詞を省き 'We fought the enemy, (Japanese) sword in hand.' と云ふ風にすれば單數でもよからう。

(b) *The Japan-China war*  
*The China-Japan war*  
*The Sino-Japanese war* } *broke out* in 1894.

〔理由〕 'Break out' は「始まる」の義でその過去に 'broke out' と云ふ形はない、それから年號の前の前置詞は常に 'in' である。

198. (a) This letter is written *in* English.

〔理由〕 「英語で書く」「英語で話す」など云ふ時の「で」は常に 'in' である。

(177 b 参照)

(b) *Whose brother* did you see?

(c) I was *sent* to a better province than he.

〔理由〕 「遣られた」は *Passive* であるから 'was' の次には過去分詞 'sent' を用ひなければならぬ、それから 'good' の比較級は 'better' であつて 'more good' ではない。

199. (a) I think I will go *next* week.

〔理由〕 'The next week' の 'the' を削りし理由に就ては (194 b) 参照。それからこの場合の 'I will' は 'I shall' としてもよいがさうすると意味が少し違ふ。

{ I think I will try. = I intend to try.  
{ I think I shall succeed. = I expect to succeed.

(b) He talks as if he *knew* a great deal.

〔理由〕 'As if' 以下は「まるで……の如く」と現在の實際の事實ではないことを假定したものであるから、その後の動詞はかく *Subjunctive Past* にしなければならない。

(c) If he *were* not idle, he would be a good student.

〔理由〕 'He is idle' と云ふ實際の事實が現在あるものを、「若し怠惰でなかつたら」と假定して云つて居るから、亦 'were' と *Subjunctive Past* を用ひなければならない。

200. (a) *Which is better, thin or thick paper?* I like thin paper (*very*) much better.

〔理由〕 「何と何との中で何れが……」と云ふ時の構文は常に本文の如くすべきもので、'Which of……' は單に英語を邦語の順序に羅列したに過ぎない、それからこんな場合には 'yes' も 'no' もいらないことに就ては (161 a) 参照、最後に比較級の前には 'very' は單獨には用ひない。

(b) With how *many* of your friends did you go?

【参考】 'With' は一番最後に廻してもよからう。

(c) He is not afraid *of* the dog *on* the table.

【理由】 'Afraid' の次には 'of' が御定まり (178 参照), それから 'above' と云ふとその犬はその机より上の方は上の方だけれど離れて居ることになつて實際の事實に照らして可笑しい, 此處は是非其上に接觸して坐つて居た意味にして 'on' としなければならぬまい。

比較:—

{ Above the table (單に机より上の方)  
 { On the table (机の上に觸れて)  
 { Over the table (机の眞上の所に, 机の上を散うて)

(d) I tried to *find* him, but heard of him no more.

【備考】 次の差に注意せよ。

{ To find (見出す) found found (不規則動詞)  
 { To found (設ける) founded founded (規則動詞)

(e) I am *come* from Japan.

【備考】 次の差に注意。

{ I am come from Japan.  
 { 「私は日本から来て居ります」  
 { I have come from Japan.  
 { 「私は(今)日本から来ました」  
 { I come from Japan.  
 { 「私は日本の者です」

(f) The boy *has* a pretty book.

201. (a) My father is *in* Tokyo now and is seriously *sick*.

【理由】 邦語で「父は病氣である」などと云ふ時よくかく 'sickness' などと名詞を用ふるがこれは非常なる誤である, 一體この「父は病氣である」など云ふ場合は, かの「父は軍人である」など云ふ時とはその趣を異にし, 父即ち軍人, 従つて父即ち病氣と云ふ譯には行かない

ので, これは丁度「父は丈夫である」を 'My father is well' など云ふと同じく, 父の今の或る状態に就て云ふのであるから之と同様に 'is sick' と是非形容詞を用ひなければならぬ。

【類例】

誤	正
He is <i>idleness</i> .	He is <i>idle</i> .
His brother is very <i>diligence</i> .	His brother is very <i>diligent</i> .

(b) I began to ride him, but the rein *were* so *broken*.

【備考】 'To ride' を他動詞と見ればその次には必ずしも 'on' は必要でない。

(c) He *called* on me to say good-bye.

【理由】 'Ask' の「たづねる」「問ふ」は「質問」の意味で, 「訪問」の意味には 'call on' を用ひなければならぬ。

(d) He did not know *whom* he should send.

(e) I have never *seen* him lately.

202. (a) I *have been* unwell since I *met* you.

【理由】 その時以來今日迄引續いて病氣である故 'have been' としなければならぬ, それから「君に會つた」と云ふは無論純然たる過去の出来事であるから 'have met' は不可である。

(b) I think he ought *to have gone* yesterday.

【理由】 'Ought to go' は「行くべき筈である」と未來乃至現在の義務を表す, 然るにこゝは「昨日」とある以上は「行くべき筈であつた(のに, 行かなくて悪かつた)」の意であるから 'ought to have gone' としなければならぬ。

(c) I have *no* knife, but he has *one*.

【理由】 (175 a 参照)。但し 'I haven't a knife' は此の儘でも強ちに體とは言へまい。

(d) *The door of this room has been open since ten o'clock.*

〔理由〕 'Room' の如き無生物は所有格にはなれない、それからこの「十時から」は前の 'has been' に照らし「十時から(今迄)」の義であるから 'since.....' としなければならない。

(e) *Be careful not to break it.*

〔理由〕 Infinitive を打消す 'not' は常に 'to' の前に来なければならない。

203. (a) *Russia is larger than any other country in Europe.*

〔理由〕 國名には冠詞は不要、'large' の比較級は 'more large' ではない、それから 'any' の次に 'other' のいる理由に就ては (186 c) 参照。

(b) *My sister has a black and a white kitten which play all day long with each other.*

〔理由〕 'A black and white kitten' と後の 'a' がなくては「黒白班の仔猫が一匹」のことになって後の「互に」と云ふ所に合はない、是非共に 'a' を加へ「黒と白と仔猫二匹」の意味にしなければならない、それから人間以外の動物の名にはその関係代名詞は 'which' を用ふるが常である、そして最後の 'one another' は三つ又は三つ以上の者の「互に」で此處には當らない。

204. (a) *A line coincides with another.*

〔理由〕 'Coincide' の次には 'with' が御定まり。

(b) *I finished my letter last evening.*

〔理由〕 (196 a) 参照。

(c) *The watch was found long after the thief had been caught.*

〔備考〕 前に 'after' なる自らその時の後なるを示す接續詞があるから

'had been' と必ずしも大過去を用ひず單に 'were' と過去にして  
も強ちに不可とは言へまい。

(d) *Have you not been ill? No, I have not been ill.*

〔理由〕 (59 参照)。

205. (a)  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{The child asleep} \\ \text{The child sleeping} \\ \text{The sleeping child} \end{array} \right\}$  in the cradle is hers.

〔理由〕 'Asleep' は「眠れる子供」と云ふ風に名詞の前に附することは出来ない。

〔類例〕 He is awake. | A waking dog.  
The gorilla has never been taken alive. | A living (or live) gorilla.

(b) *A few have already gone off.*

〔理由〕 'A few' と言へば少数ながらも自ら二つ以上を示すを以て 'has' は不可である。

206. (a) *Do not trust such men as praise you to your face.*

〔理由〕 「云々する様な.....」と云ふ時前に 'such' を用ひた時は之に對しその後には常に 'as' を用ひなければならない。

(b) *He does not deserve the name of student.*

〔理由〕 この 'student' は學生その者を指すのではなく單に學生と云ふ名を指すのであるからこんな場合には冠詞はいらない。

207. (a) *She is the finer boat of the two.*

〔理由〕 二つの物を比較する時は或は甲は乙より.....、又は乙は甲より.....と云ふ風に「もつと.....」と云ふことにはなるけれど「一番.....」と云ふことにはならない、それから二つの物を比較して「もつと.....」なるものは自ら一つしかない故かく後に 'of the two' のある時はその比較級の語の前には常に定冠詞を附す。