

第



Practical  
English

Compositions

*Advanced Course 3*

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**ADVANCED COURSE**

**3**

THE KOBUNSHA CO., LTD.



## PREFACE

At the request of the compiler, I have carefully read the proofs of the "Advanced Courses of Practical English Compositions," and found no mistakes. The present works are systematically arranged with appropriate appendices so that students will understand them quite easily. Only by such good, conscientious books, I am sure, the secondary schoolboys of Japan will make steady progress in writing good English, and thereby attain to perfect knowledge and ability in the direction required. For this reason I recommend the present books to the secondary schools in Japan.

I am afraid, though read through again and again, the books may have some faults which have escaped our attention.

I sincerely hope that readers in general will be good enough to give the compiler their suggestions for the improvement of these text-books.

Graham Martyr.

Fifth High School, Kumamoto.

## 編 纂 要 旨

1. 取材方針——學生々活に交渉の深い興味本位の材料を選び、これに昭和四年以降の入學試験問題を配した。
2. 漸進主義——學習に無理のないやう、例へば、He is seriously ill. He is in excellent health. は He is very ill. He is very well. の前に出さない等、易より難へ秩序を追うて進むやうに留意した。
3. 讀本と連絡——初年級に於ては、綴りと發音の合理化及び耳・口・目・手の練習といふことに重點を置いて、會話・作文・習字を授け、リーダーの不足を補ひつゝ、徹底せる基礎知識を得させるやうにした。
4. 進程と組織——低學年に於ては作文能力を養ふため、Construction の練習に重きを置き、高學年に進むに従ひ、和文英譯の練習を増し、入學試験にも應じ得られるやうにした。
5. 文法の扱方——普通の文法書の順序に従つてはゐないが、文法事項は悉く網羅して、知らず識らず語法や文法上の諸規則を呑み込ませるやう工夫した。大體文法を中心に記述したが、「季節」「行事」等、所謂主題中心の説き方も採入れて、無味單調に陥ることを避けた。
6. 文法の整理——その卷に現れた文法事項は整理表解して卷末に掲げ、特に下級用卷二には前卷の分をも併掲して、この卷より始めるものの便を計つた。

7. 教材の配當——上級用卷二までにて、作文に必要な事項を一通り授け終り、卷三は既習事項を稍々高度に敷衍して受験にも備へ、且つ英作文書として遺憾なきことを期するため、Letter, Diary の書き方も掲げた。
8. 和文英譯——英譯するに當り、學生に浮び難いと思はれるやうな英語は、それが既習の語であつても摘出し、また邦語のむづかしい言廻しは、これをやさしく言ひ換へて何れも語彙欄に収録し、極力生徒の學習負擔の軽減に努めた。
9. 單語と成句——單語は嚴密に調査して、初出の箇所には必ず読み方を附し、成句はこれと共に卷末に表示して復習に便ならしめた。
10. 内容の正確——編纂當初より校正の終まで、絶えず第五高等學校教師 Graham Martyr 先生の、懇切なる指導と嚴密なる校訂を仰ぎ、以て本書の正鵠を期した。

昭和十一年八月

編者識

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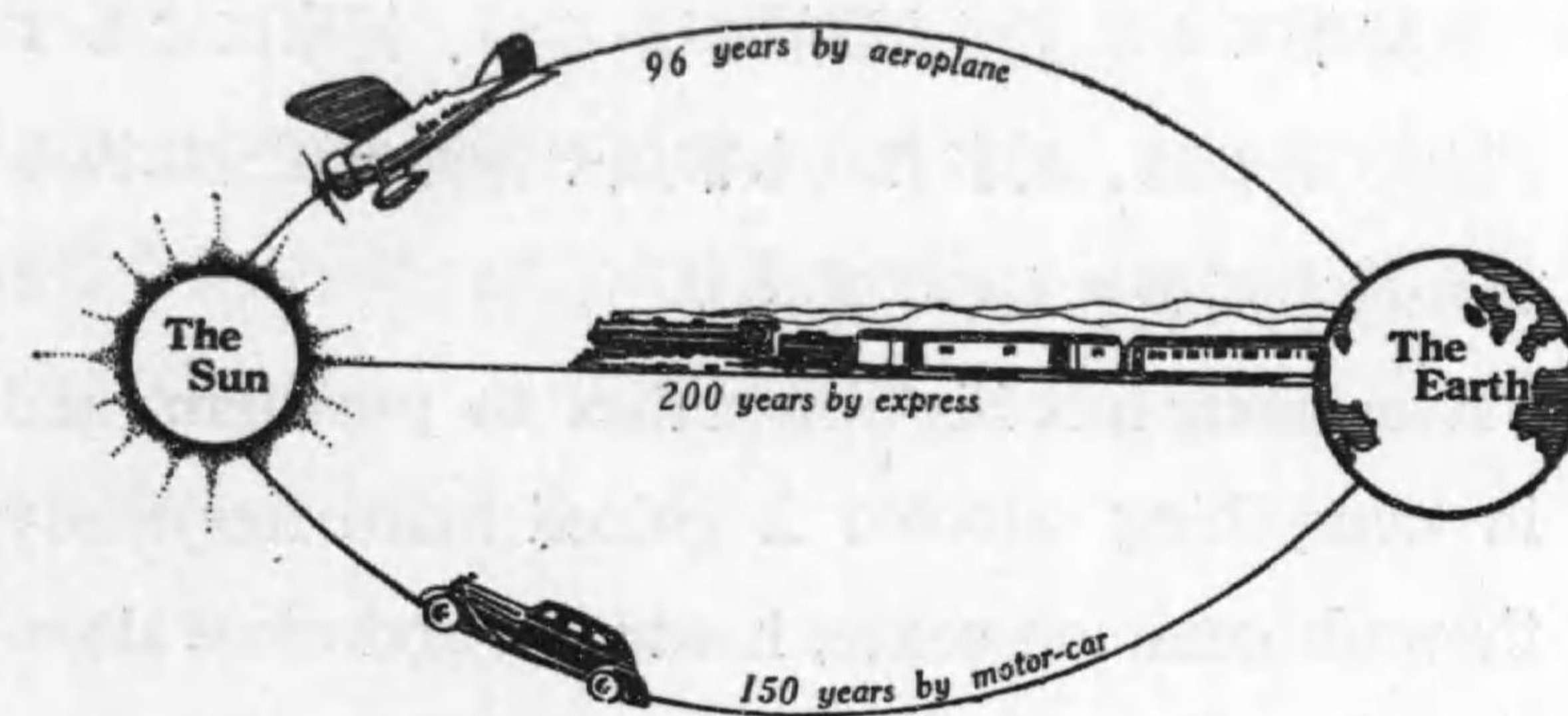
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# BOOK THREE

## LESSON I

### Infinitives—1



1. 「飛行機で地球から太陽まで行くには何年かゝりますか。」 「九十六年かゝります。」

“How long does it take by aeroplane to reach from the earth to the sun?” “It would take ninety-six years.”

2. 早寝早起は人を健康に、富裕に而も賢明にする。

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

3. 此處でホテルを見附けて、熱い食事と風呂とにありつきたいものだと自分等は考へた。

We wanted **to find** a hotel here and **enjoy** a hot meal and bath.

4. 人は誰でも爲すべき職務があるが、何事によらず成功するのは、天才よりも常識や骨折や注意に因る方が遙かに多いものである。

Everybody has his own duties **to perform**, and in everything success is gained more frequently through common sense, hardwork and close attention than through genius.

5. 昨日は天気がよかつたので弟を連れて公園へ櫻を見に行つた。丁度見頃で大した人出であつた。

As it was fine yesterday, I went to the park with my brother **to see** the cherry-blossoms. They were at their best, so the park was crowded with people.

---

perform [pə'fɔ:m]

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### 1. Noun Infinitives

- a. **To love** one's home is only natural. [Subject]  
 b. He began **to smile**. [Object]  
 c. My intention is **to go** to England first.  
 [Complement]

Noun Infinitive が Subject 又は Object として用ひられる場合に、“it” を形式上の Subject 又は Object となし、その Infinitive を眞の主語又は目的語となすことがある。

- a. **It** is good **to have** friends everywhere.  
 b. I found **it** easy **to read** the book.

### 2. Adjective Infinitives — 常に修飾せられる語の後に置く。

- a. I have no time **to spare**.  
 b. I have no intention **to buy** it.

### 3. Adverbial Infinitives

- a. He came **to inquire** after your health. [Purpose]

---

inquire [inkwáíə]

- She went to see the sights.
- b. I was glad to hear the news. [Cause]
- c. He left Japan never to return. [Result]
- I worked hard only to fail at last.
- The ceiling was too high for him to touch.

EXERCISE

[A]

1. 今年の春休には東京見物に行く心算です。
2. 過日は御多忙中態々停車場に御見送り下さいまして有難う存じます。
3. 約束を守る事は時としては仲々困難である。併し自分達は全力を盡してさうしなくてはならぬ。
4. この工場から車庫(自動車の)迄タクシーで三十分かゝりますか。
5. 自然を觀察することは誰に取つても有益である。木の葉一枚でも、蟲一匹でも、本では得られない深い知識を與へる。

[B]

1. 新潟から東京までは急行列車で凡そ七時間かゝるが、飛行機では僅かに二時間位で達する。

ceiling [si:liŋ]

touch [tʌtʃ]

2. 健康な青年には食物は何でも宜しい。大抵のものは青年の器官なら消化出来る。
3. 今朝いつもの時間に家を出たのに、停車場に着いたら汽車は出て行つた後だつた。
4. 家に歸つて見ると僕のした事が皆に知れてゐた。
5. 僕は郊外に移轉して以來、毎朝食事前に二三分間ほど散歩することにしてゐるが、健康の爲に宜しい。

- VOCABULARY -

[A]

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1. 東京見物に行く | to go to Tokyo to do the sights<br>(見物のため東京へ行く) . |
| 3. さうする    | to fulfil it (それを果す)                              |
| 4. 工場      | a factory [fæktəri]                               |
| 車庫(自動車の)   | garage [gæra:ʒ]                                   |
| 5. 自然を觀察する | to observe Nature                                 |
| 深い知識       | profound [prəfaund] knowledge                     |

[B]

- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 2. 食物は何でもよい    | any kind of food will do |
| 器官             | organ(s) [ɔ:gən-z]       |
| 消化する           | to digest [didʒest]      |
| 3. いつもの時間に     | at the usual hour        |
| 4. 家に歸つて見ると... | returned home to find... |



LESSON II  
Infinitives—2



The Castle of Hiroshima.

1. 私は受験のため一昨日広島へ参り、友人の家に泊つてゐます。

**In order to sit** for the entrance examination, I came to Hiroshima the day before yesterday and am staying at my friend's.

2. 近道をして時間に間に合ふやうに停車場へ來給へ。

Take the short cut and come to the station **so as to be** in time for the train.

3. 彼は住むべき家なく、食ふべき物なく、買ふべき錢も持つてゐなかつた。

He had no house **to live in** and nothing **to eat**, nor had he any money **to buy with**.

4. 彼は今では以前ほど精出して働く必要がないので、日曜日には仕事をせぬことに決めました。

He has made up his mind **not to work** on Sundays, since he need not work so hard as he used **to** (work).

5. 彼の日本語は外國人としては實に立派なもので殆ど申分がない。

Considering that he is a foreigner, his Japanese is extremely good and it leaves very little **to be desired**.

6. 彼は目的を達するまでは歸郷すまいと決心した。

He made up his mind **not to return** home till he had accomplished his purpose.

---

extremely [ikstri:mli]

7. 神経衰弱に悩んでみると傳へられた吉田氏はこのほど全快しました。

Mr. Yoshida, who was reported to be suffering from nervous debility, has completely recovered lately.

8. その家は日本火災保険會社に二萬圓の保険が附けてあつたさうです。

The house is said to have been insured with the Nippon Fire Insurance Company for ¥ 20,000.

9. 私は登山が好きです。幾多の困難に打勝つて頂上に達し、四方の景色を見晴らすのは實に愉快なものです。

I like to go up a mountain. It is pleasant indeed to have arrived at the summit, and enjoy the view all around after overcoming many difficulties.

nervous [né:vəs]    debility [dibílití]    insure(d) [inʃúə-d]  
insurance [inʃúərəns]    summit [sámit]

### GRAMMAR NOTES

1. “In order + Infinitive” と “so as + Infinitive” とは目的を表はす。

I got up early **in order to catch** the first train.

I got up early **so as to be** in time for the first train.

=I got up early **so that I might** be in time for the first train.

一番列車に間に合はんが爲に早く起きた。

2. “Infinitive + Preposition” は Adjective 又は Adverb として用ひられ、Adjective の場合は wh-Pronoun [關係代名詞] を以て書き換へられる。

a. A house is meant **to live in**, not **to look at**.

家は住むべき爲のもので、見るべき爲のものではありません。

b. There is no chair **to sit on**.

=There is no chair **on which to sit**.

腰掛ける椅子がない。

c. I have no friend **to talk with**.

=I have no friend **with whom to talk**.

相談すべき友がない。

3. Negative Infinitive を作るには “to” の前に否定詞を置く。

- a. He was careful **not to catch** cold.  
彼は風邪をひかないやうに注意した。
- b. It is my principle **neither to lend nor to borrow**. 貸しも借りもせぬのが私の主義です。

4. Passive Infinitive

- a. There is another problem **to be solved**.  
解くべき問題がもう一つある。
- b. Your English composition leaves much [or nothing] **to be desired**.  
君の英作文は甚だ拙い [完全無缺] です。

5. Perfect Infinitive—Finite Verb が示す時より以前にある事柄を表はす。

He seems **to be** ill.=It seems that he **is** ill.

[Simple]

He seems **to have been** ill.=It seems that he **was (or has been)** ill.

[Perfect]

He was reported **to be** rich.=It was reported that he **was** rich.

[Simple]

He was reported **to have been** praised.=It was reported that he **had been** praised.

[Perfect]

principle [prɪnsəpl]      finite [faɪnait]

EXERCISE

[A]

1. 彼は明治神宮競技で全日本選手権を得たさうだ。
2. 僕は君が試合に勝つたことを聞いて大變嬉しい。
3. 一言も英語が話せないのに英國に行くなんて愚なことだ。
4. 昔我が國では商人は一般の人々に輕蔑されてゐたものである。
5. 彼はその日は朝早くから何も食べなかつたし、又食物を買ふ金もなかつた。

[B]

1. 時勢に遅れざらんとせば、新聞を讀まざるべからず。
2. 私の伯父は八十六まで生きましたが、生涯に一度も醫者に雇つたことはありませんでした。
3. 昨日修繕にやつた僕の時計が出来上つてゐるかどうか、一寸電話で訊いて下さい。
4. 當市に富豪が二人ゐる、兩人共百萬圓に近い身代を有つてゐるといふ評判だ。
5. 先日の暴風雨以來行方不明の噂があつた汽船信濃丸は、四月十二日朝無事神戸港に到着した。

— VOCABULARY —

[A]

- 1. 全日本選手権  
得る the all-Japan championship  
to gain
- 2. 試合に勝つ to win the match
- 3. 話せないのに without being able to speak
- 4. 軽蔑される to be despise(d) [dispáiz-d]

[B]

- 1. 時勢に遅れざらんと  
せば in order to keep in touch with  
the times
- 2. ~になるまで生きる to live to be ~
- 生涯に throughout *one's* life
- 醫者に罹る to consult a doctor
- 3. 修繕にやる to send to be mended
- 電話で訊く to ask by telephone
- 4. 身代 a fortune
- ~を有つてゐるとい is said to have ~
- ふ評判だ
- 5. 行方不明の噂があつた was reported to have been  
missing
- 無事 safe; in safety

LESSON III

Infinitives—3

- 1. 僕は二時間も續けて勉強すると頭が痛むので非常に困つてゐる。

Whenever I keep studying for about two hours I get a headache. I don't know **what to do** about it.

- 2. 太陽の光と熱とがなくては吾々人間は勿論、あらゆる生物が一として生存することは出来ない。

If it were not for the light and heat of the sun, no living creature could exist, **to say nothing of** us human beings.

- 3. 打明けたところ、僕等は妥協するより外に仕方がないよ。

**To be frank with you, we cannot but give way to a compromise.**

---

frank [frægk]

compromise [kómpɾəmaiz]

4. 西歐諸國の人々は、日本と滿洲國との歴史的及び地理的の特殊關係について、全く冷淡であると言ふも過言でない。

**It is not too much to say** that Western people are utterly indifferent to the special relations both historical and geographical between Japan and Manchoukuo.

5. <sup>あやまち</sup>過と知れば改めるより外に途はない。

When you find that you are wrong, **there can be no help for it but to amend.**

### GRAMMAR NOTES

1. Infinitive は 疑問詞と合して一つの Noun Phrase を作る。

- a. I don't know **which way to take.**  
どちらの道を行つていゝか私には解らない。
- b. I don't know **what to do.**  
どうしたらいゝか私には解らない。

---

relation(s) [riléifən-z]      geographical [dziogræfikəl]  
amend [əménd]

- c. We have not yet decided **whom to choose.**  
誰を選ぶべきかまだ決めません。
- d. I have learnt **how to swim.** 私は泳ぎ方を學んだ。
- e. I have not yet decided **where to go.**  
何處へ行くべきかまだ決めてない。

2. 「～は勿論」「～は言ふに及ばず」——“to say nothing of ~” “not to speak of ~”

- a. 彼は英語は勿論フランス語にも通じてゐる。  
He is well up in French, **to say nothing of** English.
- b. 彼は英語はおろかドイツ語にも精通してゐる。  
He is quite at home in German, **not to speak of** English.

3. 「～せざるを得ず」——“cannot but + Root-Infinitive”

- a. 僕はさう思はざるを得ない。  
I **cannot but think so.**  
=I **cannot help thinking so.**
- b. 彼等は彼の勇氣を賞せざるを得なかつた。  
They **could not but admire** his courage.  
=They **could not help admiring** his courage.

---

admire [ədmáɪə]      courage [kárɪdʒ]

4. Absolute Infinitive は副詞の役をなし文章全體を修飾する。

- a. **To tell the truth**, I failed.  
實を言へば僕は失敗したのだ。
  - b. **To be sure**, he was found dead.  
果して彼は死んでゐた。
  - c. **To be frank with you**, I don't like him.  
打明けて言へば僕は彼が嫌ひだ。
  - d. He is, **so to speak** (=as it were), a bookworm.  
彼は言はゞ讀書狂だ。
  - e. **Strange to say**, the old man grew younger.  
不思議にもあの老人は若返つた。
  - f. **Needless to say**, there is no rule but has exceptions.  
言ふまでもなく例外のない規則はない。
  - g. **To make matters worse**, I have badly injured my health.  
その上困つたことには、僕はひどく健康を損ねてしまつた。
  - h. I cannot afford to buy a silver watch,  
{ **to say nothing** } of a gold one.  
{ **not to speak** }
- 金時計は言ふまでもなく銀時計も買はれない。

exception(s) [iksɛpʃən-z]      afford [əfɔ:d]

5. 「～と言ふも過言にあらず」——“It is not too much to say ~”

日本の今日あるは、武士道の御蔭だと言つても過言ではない。

It is not too much to say that Bushido has made Japan what she is.

6. 「～より外に仕方がない」——“There is (or There can be) no help for it but + Infinitive” 又は “There is nothing for it but + Infinitive”

- a. 今度の旅行はやめる外仕方がない。  
There is no help for it but to give up my intended trip.
- b. 逃げ出すより外ないだらう。  
There will be nothing for it but to run away.

### EXERCISE

1. 實のところ、私はそれが何處にあるのかさへちつとも知りません。
2. 書を有つてゐる人は澤山あるが、これを利用する途を知つてゐる人は極めて少い。
3. 吾等は彼の美しき胡蝶の翅を見る毎に、愛らしき花の瓣を思ひ出さざるを得ない。

4. 日本の文明は泰西諸國に負ふ處多しと言ふも過言ではない。
5. 成程聞いたところでは結構な思ひ附きだが、どうしてそれを實行するかが問題だ。
6. 外國語を學ぶのに苦しんだ者は、小兒が造作なく言葉を覺えたり話したりするのに驚かない者はない。
7. 彼は英語は言ふまでもなく、フランス語にもドイツ語にも通じてゐます。實に彼は語學の天才です。
8. 私等がこの困難を自分等だけの力で征服することが出来ぬとすれば、誰か他の人の力を借りるより外に仕方がない。

— VOCABULARY —

2. ~を利用する      to make use of ~
3. 愛らしき      lovely
- 花の瓣      petal(s) [pétl-z] of a flower
- 思ひ出す      to recall
4. 日本の文明は...      Japan is much indebted for her civilization to ... (日本はその文明に對して...に負ふ)
- 泰西諸國      Western countries

5. 成程      indeed
- 聞いたところでは      it sounded to me a good idea
- 結構な思ひ附きだ
- ~を實行する      to carry ~ out
- 問題だ      doubtful
6. ~に苦しんだ      to have had a bitter experience in ~
- 驚かない者はない      cannot but be surprised
7. 語學の天才      a born linguist [lǐngwist]
8. この困難を征服する      to tide over the difficulty
- 自分等だけの力で      for ourselves
- 誰か他の人の力を      to ask others for help
- 借りる

FOR REFERENCE

- 選舉、選舉人      election; an elector
- 總選舉      the general election
- 普通選舉      a universal suffrage
- 帝國議會      the Imperial Diet
- 衆議院(下院)      the House of Representatives (the Lower House)
- 貴族院(上院)      the House of Peers (the Upper House)
- 衆議院議員      a member of the House of Representatives; an M. P.
- 貴族院議員      a member of the House of Peers

LESSON IV  
The Dumb Person



“I am dumb. Please let me have a penny” was written on the card hung from a beggar’s neck. Before him they said, “If that is true, he **is to be pitied** and I would give him no less than ten pennies, but he seems to pretend to be dumb.”

As they said so, he exclaimed:—“No, I *am* dumb.”

dumb [dʌm]      pretend [prɪˈtɛnd]

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. “Be + Infinitive” の用法

(1) 「～すべきである」「～すべし」[義務、命令]

a. 吾々は當然の負債は返すべきである。  
We **are to pay** our just debts.

b. この金言は記憶すべきである。  
The maxim **is to be remembered**.

c. これらの句は諳記すべし。  
These phrases **are to be learnt by heart**.

(2) 「～する筈になつてゐる」「～することになつてゐる」[豫定]

a. 株主總會は五月十日に開かれる筈。  
The general meeting of the shareholders **is to be held** on the tenth of May.

b. 吾々は停車場で會ふことになつてゐた。  
We **were to meet** at the station.

(3) 「～するにあり」[Infinitive が補語]

私の計畫はこの河に架橋することである。  
My plan **is to build** a bridge across the river.

debt(s) [det-s]    maxim [mæksim]    shareholder(s) [ʃeəhəʊldə-z]



(4) 「～することが出来る」[可能]

a. この本は東京では手に入らぬ。

This book **is not to be had** in Tokyo.

b. 其處では薪を見出し得ることは稀であつた。

Fuel **was rarely to be found** there.

2. 動詞の意味を強めるには、Be 動詞は Italic 體 (草書の際は Underline) とし、その他の動詞には “do” を前置する。

a. I *am* seventeen years old. 私は本當に十七歳です。

b. **Do** come here. 此處へ來いつてば。

c. I **did go** to see him, but he was absent.

彼の處へ行くことは行つたが留守だつた。

EXERCISE

1. 彼は働くことは働くが相變らず貧乏してゐる。
2. 東京から電車で行けるやうになつてから鎌倉が 近くなつたやうな氣がする。
3. 行くには行つたが既に遅過ぎた。
4. 來週の土曜日新入學生の爲に歓迎會を開く筈。
5. 今では大抵の物が日本で製造されるやうになつ た。

fuel [fjuil]

rarely [réəli]

6. 僕の帽子は一體何處にあるのだらう。帽子掛に はないし、書齋にある筈はないし、さあ困つた。

7. 吾々が外國語を習ふのは二つの目的がある。一つは外國の文化に接するにあり、他の一つは吾 吾自身の文化を外國人に知らせるにあり。

— VOCABULARY —

1. 相變らず貧乏して  to remain as poor as ever  
  ゐる
2. 東京から鎌倉へ電  since the electric service from  
  車で行けるやう  Tokyo to Kamakura was  
  になつてから  started
4. 新入學生  the new students  
  ～の爲に  in honour of ~  
  歓迎會  a welcome meeting
5. 大抵の物  almost everything  
  製造されるやうに  is to be found manufactured  
  なつた
6. 一體  Be 動詞を用ひよ  
  帽子掛  a hat peg  
  さあ困つた  I really don't know what to  
  do
7. ～に接する  to be in touch with ~  
  ～を外國人に知ら  to make ~ known to for-  
  せる  eigners

LESSON V  
Passive Voice

1. 私の家は岡の上に在つて周囲は畑です。

My house is on a hill and it is surrounded by fields.

2. 数日前東京商業會議所會頭に選舉されし山川氏は近く男爵を授けらるべし。

Mr. Yamakawa, who was elected President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce a few days ago, will shortly be made a Baron.

3. 道徳は言葉で教へることは出来ぬ。誰からも親切にされたことのない者は、一生親切といふことを知らずに過さねばならぬ。

What morality is cannot be taught by means of words. One who has never been kindly treated, must spend one's life without knowing what kindness is.

elect(ed) [ilékt-id]    president [prézidənt]    chamber [tʃéimbə]  
baron [bærən]    morality [mərəliti]    taught [tɔ:t]

4. その子供等は御禮の印として金をやらうと言はれましたが、二人共受けませんでした。

The boys were offered some money in token of gratitude, but neither of them accepted it.

5. 父は縣の役人を勤めてゐたから滅多に家に居ることはなかつた。随つて余と二人の兄の養育は主として母が擔當してゐた。

My father was a prefectural official and was seldom at home. Accordingly two brothers and myself were brought up chiefly by my mother.

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. Passive は “Be 動詞 + 過去分詞” の形を取る。  
a. My coat is made of wool.  
b. Wine is made from grapes.  
c. This class is made up of 43 boys.  
= This class consists of 43 boys.

token [tóukən]    gratitude [grætítju:d]    wool [wul]  
grape(s) [gréip-s]

- d. This cloth has **been made into** a coat.
- e. What is butter **made from**?

2. “Intransitive Verb + Prep. + Object” の構文に於ては、Preposition の Object を主語として Passive を作る。

- a. { A motor-car **ran over** him.  
He **was run over** by a motor-car.
- b. { They are **putting out** the fire.  
The fire is **being put out** (by them).

### 3. Phrase Verb の Passive の作り方

- a. { People **speak well of** him.  
He **is spoken well of** (by people).
- b. { You must **take care of** the child.  
The child must **be taken care of** by you.

4. Objective Complement を含む文を Passive にするには、Object を Subject とし Complement は Subjective Complement となる。

- a. { His father **made him a sailor**.  
He **was made a sailor** by his father.

- b. { **What do you call it** in English?  
**What is it called** in English?
- c. { I **found the book interesting**.  
**The book was found interesting**.
- d. { He **left the door open**.  
**The door was left open**.

### 5. Two Objects と二様の Passive

- a. Father gave **me this book**. [Active]  
 { **This book** was given me by father. } [Passive]  
 { I was given this book by father. }
- b. He told **us a long story**. [Active]  
 { **A long story** was told us. } [Passive]  
 { **We** were told a long story. }

### EXERCISE

Passive は Active に、Active は Passive に變へよ。

1. I could not do it.
2. Somebody must have taken it away.
3. People speak well of him.
4. They laughed at her.
5. He kept the milk hot.
6. He was elected President.

7. He offered me fifty *yen*.
8. I was informed by him of her illness.
9. He may have been told the news by them.
10. I teach him English three times a week.

英譯せよ。

[A]

1. 今度伊藤氏が我が中學校長に任ぜられた。
2. 彼は英文學に精通してゐる。
3. 僕はインフルエンザに罹つたかも知れぬ。
4. 箱根丸は土佐沖で難破し、數百人が溺れました。
5. 私はその金を拂つて貰へなかつた。
6. 彼がその仕事を、決めた時間より一時間も前に仕上げたには驚いた。

[B]

1. 東京の伯父様に頂いた書物は大層面白いから、それを讀みながら夜を更かすことが度々ある。
2. こ(れら)の子供等はやさしく世話してやらねばならぬ。
3. 彼は評判は悪いが、實は決して悪い人間ではない。

4. 踏切を通つてゐた乞食が急行列車に轢かれて一方の足をもがれた。
5. 私の家の庭には梅と桃と櫻の木が植ゑてあります。春になつてそれらが一時に咲き揃ふと實に見事な眺めです。

— VOCABULARY —

[A]

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 2. 英文學            | English literature                                    |
| 3. インフルエンザに<br>罹る | to be attack(ed) [ətæk-t] by<br>influenza [influénzə] |
| かも知れぬ             | I am afraid   |
| 4. 土佐沖で<br>難破する   | off Tosa<br>to be wreck(ed) [rek-t]                   |
| 6. 決めた時間          | the appointed time                                    |

[B]

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. 讀みながら              | reading it   |
| 2. やさしく               | very kindly  |
| 3. 評判は悪い              | to be spoken ill of  |
| 4. 踏切を通る<br>一方の足をもがれた | to walk over a crossing<br>had one leg cut off                 |
| 5. 植ゑてある<br>一時に咲き揃ふ   | there have been planted<br>to be all together in full<br>bloom |
| 實に見事な眺めです             | to present a magnificent sight                                 |

LESSON VI

Temporal Clauses

1. 私がランプを消すや否や彼は部屋から走り出た。

**As soon as** I put out the lamp, he ran out of the room.

2. 私は東京に着くとすぐに小野先生を御訪ねして、あなたからの御手紙を渡しました。

**No sooner** had I arrived at Tokyo **than** I called on Mr. Ono and delivered your letter to him.

3. 辯士が演壇に現はるゝや否や聴衆は拍手で迎へた。

**The instant** the speaker made his appearance on the platform, the audience greeted him with hand clapping.

4. 父が病気で寝てゐるから休みになるとすぐ歸る。

I shall hurry home **the moment** the vacation begins, as my father is ill in bed.

---

instant [ɪnstənt]    greet(ed) [grɪt-id]    clap(ping) [klæp-ɪŋ]

5. 彼は中學校を卒業するとすぐ實業に従事して今は成功してゐる。

**Directly after** finishing a middle school he went into business and now he is doing well.

6. 日本は質素を維持してゐる間は強いと思ふ。

I think Japan will be strong **as long as** she preserves her simplicity.

7. 僕等の汽車はその鐵橋に近づくにつれて速力を緩めた。

**As** our train approached the iron bridge, it slowed down.

8. 子供の頃に父から聞いた面白い話は、二十年を経た今日でもなほ私の記憶に残つてゐる。

**Now that** twenty years have passed, I bear in mind the interesting stories told by my father when I was a boy.

---

simplicity [sɪmplɪsɪti]    approach(ed) [əˈprəʊtʃ-t]



Any book will do **so long as** it is interesting.  
 = Any book will do **if only** it is interesting.  
 面白くさへあればどんな本でもよい。

3. “as” “when” “while” “whenever” —

“as” は「～するに随つて」「～と同時に」の意に用ひられる。

- a. He sang **as** he worked. 彼は働きながら歌つた。
- b. You will find the book all the more interesting **as** you read on.

その本は読むにつれて愈々面白くなりますよ。

“when” は時を表はす意味より「～のに」(“considering that” “although”) の意味にまで用ひられる。

He says he will go to school **when** he has caught cold and is feverish.

彼は風邪で熱があるのに登校すると言つてゐます。

“while” も時を表はす意味より「～の反對に」「～に引換へて」「然るに」(“on the contrary”) の意味にまで用ひられる。

In summer the sun rises very early, **while** in winter it rises very late.

夏は太陽は大變早く昇りますが、これに反して冬は大變遅く昇ります。

---

feverish [fi:vəriʃ]

“whenever” は「...する時にはいつでも」「...する度毎に」(“every time”) の意味で用ひられる。

**Whenever** he coughed, he felt a good deal of pain. = **Every time** he coughed, he ..... = **With every cough** he ..... (咳の度毎に苦んだ)

4. “now (that)” “once” — “now (that)” は

(1)「～の今日では」、(2)「～からには」「～した以上」の意で用ひられる。

- a. **Now that** more than four years have passed since you began to learn English, you must have made much progress in it.

英語を習ひ始めて四年以上経過した今日、君は餘程進歩したに違ひない。

- b. **Now that** you have made up your mind to do it, you must overcome every difficulty.

君はそれを爲さうと決心したからには、あらゆる困難に打勝つに違ひない。

“once” は「一度」といふ意味から「一旦～すれば」(if...once,) 「一度...すると」(when...once,) の意味に用ひられる。

- a. **Once** you float, you will always float.

一旦深くやうになればもう始終深く。

---

difficulty [difikəlti]

float [flout]

b. **Once** you have formed a bad habit, it is by no means easy to get rid of it.

一度悪い癖が出来ると、それをやめるのは容易でない。

5. “by the time” “the first time” “the next time” “the last time”

a. **By the time** (that) the boat came, he was nearly dead.

b. **The first time** I saw it, I took it for a cat.

c. Bring the book (the) **next time** you come.

d. (The) **last time** I saw him, I scarcely knew him.

EXERCISE

1. 僕は家に歸るとすぐ寝た。晩になつて熱が三十九度に昇つた。
2. 兄が病氣ですから試験が済み次第歸郷する心算だ。
3. 英語は今普及して來たので誰でも話します。
4. 田舎の郷里に歸る毎に、私は都會で味ひ得られぬ静かな氣分を楽しむ。
5. 私の生きてゐる間はあの人の恩は忘れられません。實にあの人は私の生命の親です。
6. 兄は勉強家で學校の成績も常に良いのに、それに引換へ弟は怠け者で常に兩親の苦勞の種だ。

7. 一行を乗せた列車が停車場へ着くや否や、歡迎者が一齊に萬歳を唱へた。 團長はプラットホームに降りてこれに丁寧に挨拶した。

8. 彼はその手紙を讀み終るか終らぬうちに顔色が變つた。 それは彼の父の急死を報ずる手紙であつた。

— VOCABULARY —

- |              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 熱         | temperature [témprítə]           |
| 3. 普及して來る    | to become very popular [pópjulə] |
| 誰でも話す        | it is spoken everywhere          |
| 4. 静かな氣分を楽しむ | to enjoy quietness               |
| 5. あの人の恩を忘れる | to forget his kindness           |
| あの人は私の生命の親   | I owe him my life                |
| 6. 勉強家       | a hard worker                    |
| 學校の成績も良い     | to do well at school             |
| ～の苦勞の種だ      | to cause trouble [trábl] to ~    |
| 7. 一行を乗せた列車  | the train carrying the party     |
| 歡迎者が一齊に      | the people cheered heartily      |
| 萬歳を唱へた       | in a chorus [kórəs]              |
| 團長           | the leader                       |
| 丁寧           | returned their salutation(s)     |
| 丁寧に挨拶した      | [sàlju(:)téifən-z] politely      |
| 8. 顔色が變つた    | turned pale ; changed colour     |
| 急死           | sudden death                     |



LESSON VII  
Classes of Sentences

1. 健康が勝れないので彼は熱心に働くことが出来なかつた。
  - a. **Owing to** ill health, he could not work hard.
  - b. **As** he was in bad health, he could not work hard.
  - c. He was in bad health, **and so** he could not work hard.
2. 彼は金持であるが満足してゐない。
  - a. **In spite of** all his riches, he is never contented.
  - b. **Though** he is very rich, he is never contented.
  - c. He is very rich, **but** still he is never contented.
3. 昨夜眠たかつたので今日の下調べが出来なかつた。
  - a. Last night I was **too** sleepy **to** prepare to-day's lessons.

---

spite [spait]

- b. Last night I was **so** sleepy **that** I could not prepare my lessons for to-day.
- c. Last night I was very sleepy, **so** I could not prepare to-day's lessons.

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. Word や Phrase や Clause が集つて完全な意味を表はすものを **Sentence** といふ。
  - (1) Word のみより成るもの。

You should obey your parents.
  - (2) Word と Phrase とより成るもの。

He was absent on account of his illness.
  - (3) Word と Clause とより成るもの。

Say what you want.
  - (4) Clause と Clause とより成るもの。
    - a. I am poor though he is rich.
    - b. He is rich, but I am poor.
  - (5) Word と Phrase と Clause とより成るもの。

Because a mountain is high, it is not precious, but it is of value if it has trees.

**2. Simple Sentence**—文章の長短に関係なく Words や Phrases から成つてゐて、Clause を含まない Sentence をいふ。

- a. He is a rich merchant.
- b. I got up very early this morning to be in time for the first train.

**3. Complex Sentence**—Principal Clause と Subordinate Clause とより成る Sentence をいふ。

<i>Principal Clause</i>	<i>Subordinate Clause</i>
<u>I believe</u>	<u>that he is honest.</u>
<u>He learned English</u>	<u>when he was young.</u>
<u>You must wait</u>	<u>till he comes.</u>

[注意] Subordinate Clause が Principal Clause に先だつことがある。

- a. While (you are) young you must study hard.
- b. If it clears up to-morrow, he will come.

**4. Compound Sentence**—二つ又はそれ以上の Co-ordinate Clause より成る Sentence をいふ。

- a. The boy is Tom and the girl is Kate.

---

complex [kómpleks]

- b. He is rich but I am poor.
- c. I have no money with me, so I can't buy it.

**5. Simple Sentence を Complex Sentence や Compound Sentence に變化させるには、Word や Phrase を Clause にする。**

- a. { A virtuous man will be honoured.  
If a man is virtuous, he will be honoured.  
Let a man be virtuous, and he will be honoured.
- b. { On his arrival there, he paid a visit to the shrine.  
When he had arrived there, he paid a visit to the shrine.  
He arrived there, and paid a visit to the shrine.

### EXERCISE

A. Convert the following into Complex and Compound Sentences:—

1. I was blamed for being idle.
2. I am sure of your success.
3. After blowing furiously for a long time the wind died away.

---

virtuous [vɛ:tjuəs]

furiously [fjuəriəsli]

4. His mind is active notwithstanding his weak health.
5. In spite of to-day's strong wind, the park is full of visitors to see the flowers.

**B. Change the following from Compound to Complex and vice versa:—**

1. He was so diligent that he succeeded in the competitive examination.
2. As he implored me to help, I lent him some money instead of my personal assistance.
3. Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves.
4. He is sleeping like a log, because he is very tired.
5. Unless you make yourself strong, you cannot pass the physical examination for the Mercantile Marine School.

notwithstanding [nɒtwɪðstændɪŋ]  
implore(d) [ɪmˈplɔːd]

competitive [kəmˈpetɪtɪv]  
assistance [əˈsɪstəns]

**C. Translate the following into both Compound and Complex:—**

1. 自動車で停車場へ行かないと急行列車に乗り遅れます。
2. あの人は今出たばかりですから、まだ遠くへは行つて居りますまい。
3. 彼は電報を受取るや否や返電を打たうとして郵便局へ走つた。
4. 僕はテニスは下手だけれども非常に好きです。
5. 彼等の賃銀値上の要求は拒絶されたので、坑夫達は同盟罷業をした。

— VOCABULARY —

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 2. 今出たばかり            | left here only a short time ago                       |
| 3. 返電を打たう            | to send an answer by telegraph                        |
| 4. テニスは下手<br>〜が非常に好き | a poor hand at tennis<br>to have a great liking for ~ |
| 5. 賃銀値上の要求           | demand for a rise in wages [wéɪdʒɪz]                  |
| 坑夫達                  | miner(s) [ˈmaɪnəz]                                    |
| 同盟罷業をした              | went on strike  |

LESSON VIII  
Concessive Clauses—1



1. 自然はいつも美しいけれども、朝か夕かに最も高い美の力を現はす。

**Though** Nature is always beautiful, it displays its highest power of beauty either in the morning or in the evening.

2. 彼は英語は話せても読むことは出来ない。

**Though** he can speak English, yet he is unable to read it.

---

display(s) [displéi-z]

3. 私の時計は昨日正午のサイレンに合せたのに、もう二分間進んで居ります。

**Although** I set my watch by the noon siren yesterday, it has already gained two minutes.

4. 貴賤貧富の別なく死を免るゝ道はない。

**Whether** we are high or low, rich or poor, there is no means of escape from death.

5. 住むに家なく、買ふに金なくとも彼に助けを求めるものか。

**Even if** I had no house to live in, no money to buy with, I would not ask him for help.

6. エヂソンは病身であつたが勤勉で熱心であつたので、あのやうな大發明を完成することが出来た。

**Physically weak as** he was, Edison was able to accomplish his great inventions by dint of diligence and enthusiasm.

---

Edison [édisn]

enthusiasm [inθjú:ziæzm]

### GRAMMAR NOTES

1. “**though**” と “**although**”——譲歩句を作り、「...が」「...けれども」「...に拘らず」「...のに」等の意味となる。これ等の後に “**yet**” が附いても結局の意味に變りはない。

a. **Though** he works hard, he is always poor.  
彼は熱心に働くが (= けれども、にも拘らず、のに) いつも貧しい。

b. **Although** he was poor, he was always honest.  
彼は貧しかつたが (= けれども、にも拘らず、のに) いつも正直であつた。

c. **Though** well spoken of at home, **yet** he was better spoken of abroad.  
彼は國內で評判がよかつたが、海外ではなほ一層評判がよかつた。

d. **Although** he was poor, **yet** he was happy.  
彼は貧乏であつたが、それでも幸福であつた。

2. “**whether**” は “**or**” と共に **Correlative Conjunction** を作る。この “**whether**” は省略されることがある。

correlative [korélativ]

a. **Whether** it is fine **or** not, I will start to-morrow.  
晴雨に拘らず明日出發する。

b. He will have to do it **whether** he likes it **or** not.  
彼は厭でも應でもさうしなくてはならぬ。

c. **Rain or shine**, he is to come here to-morrow.  
降つても照つても彼は明日此處へ來る筈。

d. **Asleep or awake**, he is a constant source of trouble to his parents.

寝ても醒めても彼は常に親の心配の種である。

3. “**even if**” と “**even though**”——“**if**” や “**though**” は「...しても」又は「...と雖も」の意であるが、これらに “**even**” を付けると意味が強くなり、「たとへ...しても」とか「たとへ...と雖も」となる。

a. 彼がさう言つたとしても信ずるに及ばぬ。  
**If** he said so, you need not believe him.  
**Though** he said so, you need not believe him.

b. たとへ彼がさう言つたとしても信ずるに及ばぬ。  
**Even if** he said so, you need not believe him.  
**Even though** he said so, you need not believe him.

source [so:s]

4. Concessive Clause 中の形容詞・分詞・副詞・名詞等が強められる時はこれらを文頭に出し、通常“though”の意味に“as”を用ひる。

- a. *Wise as* he was, he had some very queer ways.  
彼は賢くはあつたが、非常に變な癖が少しあつた。
- b. *Tired as* I was, I had another mile to walk.  
僕は疲れてはゐたものの、もう一哩歩かねばならなかつた。
- c. *Much as* I pitied him, I could not excuse the conduct.  
いくら彼を憐れと思つても、その行爲を赦すことは出来なかつた。
- d. *Hero as* he was, a tremor passed through him.  
流石の豪傑も身震ひした。

EXERCISE

- 1. 夏は日が長いけれども弛るくて活動が出来ぬ。
- 2. 僕はとうとう電車の中に荷物を置き忘れてしまつた、降りるまでは氣を付けてゐたのに。
- 3. 子供ではあつたが、自分の國に對して浴せ掛けられた惡口を我慢することが出来なかつた。

---

concessive [kənsésiv]      queer [kwia]      excuse [ikskjú:z]  
tremor [trémə]

- 4. たとへ己が欲せざる事なりとも爲さざるべからざる以上は、甘んじてこれを爲すの心掛なかるべからず。
- 5. 貧富賢愚の別なく、吾々は皆社會に對してそれぞれ何等か貢獻せねばならぬ義務がある。
- 6. 彼等は見るからに見窄みすぼしい身なりをしてはゐたが、乞食でないことは確かであつた。
- 7. 運動は身體を強壯にするに必要ではあるが、休息もせずに餘り長く繼續するのは却つて宜しくない。

— VOCABULARY —

- 1. 弛るくて活動が出来ぬ      feel too lazy to lead an active life
- 3. 浴せ掛けられた惡口      the ill language given
- 4. 甘んじてこれを爲す      to do it cheerfully  
心掛なかるべからず      we must be prepared
- 5. 賢愚      learned or ignorant  
何等か貢獻せねばならぬ義務がある      to be in duty bound to do something
- 6. 見るからに見窄みすぼしい      appeared miserable [mízərəbl]  
身なりをしてゐた      with poor dress on
- 7. 身體を強壯にする      to strengthen the body

LESSON IX

Concessive Clauses—2

1. 何事をなすにしろ注意の上にも注意しなければならぬ。若い人の犯す過は不注意から起ることが多いから。

**Whatever** you may do, you should do it with the greatest care. Most of the blunders made by young people are due to carelessness.

2. 如何なる職業に従事するとも、健全なる身體と誠實とを缺くならば決して成功することは出来ない。

**Whatever** (=No matter what) occupation one may be engaged in, one can never succeed without sincerity and a healthy body.

3. 私は夜いくら遅く寝ても、夜明になるとぱっと目が覚めます。

**However** (=No matter how) late I may go to bed at night, I wake up all of a sudden at dawn.

---

blunder(s) [blándə-z]

wake [weik]

4. どんなに良い事でも餘り極端に奔ると、思ひも寄らぬ反動を惹き起したり、取返しのつかぬ弊害を招くことがある。

**However** (=No matter how) good a thing it may be, it sometimes brings us unexpected reactions or irreparable evils, if we carry it to excess.

5. 約束はどんなことがあつても守るべきものだ。

We should keep our promises, **cost what it may**.

6. 誰が不服を言はうとも、私は正しいと思ふことは躊躇せずにやるつもりだ。

**Whoever** may protest, I will do *whatever* I think right without hesitation.

7. 人間到る處に青山あり。

**Wherever** you may die, you will find a good church-yard for your bones.

---

unexpected(ed) [ʌnikspékt-id]

reaction(s) [riækʃən-z]

irreparable [iréparəbl]

evil(s) [i:vl-z]

excess [iksés]

protest [prətést]

church-yard [tʃé:tʃja:d]

### GRAMMAR NOTES

1. **Compound Relative Pronouns** — “who” “which” “what” に “ever” を付け、それ自身が先行詞と関係代名詞とを兼ねたものをいふ。

- a. **Whoever** (= *Anyone who*) can solve this problem shall have a prize.  
誰でもこの問題を解き得る者は賞が貰へる。
- b. Give it to **whoever** (= *anyone who*) wants it.  
誰でも欲しい人にやれ。
- c. Give it to **whomever** (= *anyone whom*) you like.  
誰でも君の好きな人にやれ。
- d. Here are a book and a picture. You may choose **whichever** (= *either of the two that*) you like.  
此處に本と繪がある。君はどちらでも好きな方を取つて宜しい。
- e. You may do **whatever** (= *anything that*) you like.  
お前は好きなことをしなさい。

2. “whoever” “whichever” “whatever” は関係代名詞の性質を失ひ、接續詞となつて讓歩の Adverbial Clause を作り得る。

- a. **Whoever** (= *No matter who*) may say so, it is wrong. 誰がさう言はうとも誤りだ。

- b. You must not take it **whose-ever** (= *no matter whose*) it may be.  
誰のであるにしてもお前はそれを取つてはならぬ。
- c. **Whomever** (= *No matter whom*) you may employ, you will have to pay him more.  
誰を雇ふにしても、もっと給金をやらなくてはならぬ。
- d. **Whichever** (= *No matter which*) you may choose, you will be satisfied.  
どちらを撰んでも君は満足するだらう。
- e. I will do it **whatever** (= *No matter what*) may happen. 何事が起らうともそれをします。

3. **Compound Relative Adjective** は名詞を伴ふ。

- a. **Whatever** (= *No matter what*) **business** you may be engaged in, you cannot hope for success without diligence.
- b. **Whichever** (= *No matter which*) **road** you may take, it will lead you to the station.

4. **Compound Relative Adverb** も **Concessive Clause** を作る。

(1) **Relative Use**

- a. Sit **wherever** (= *in any place that*) you like.

---

satisfied [sætisfaɪd]



- b. You may come **whenever** (=at any time when) it is convenient to you.
- c. **Whenever** (=Every time) he calls on me, he brings me something.

(2) **Concessive Use**

- a. **Wherever** (=No matter where) you may go, you cannot succeed without perseverance.
- b. **Whenever** (=No matter when) you may go, you will find him at his books.
- “However” は通常 Adjective 又は Adverb を伴ふ。
- c. **However** (=No matter how) **rich** you may be, you must not be careless about money.
- d. **However** (=No matter how) **hard** you may try, you cannot master English in three months or so.

**EXERCISE**

- たとへ何をするにしても、君は他人の自由を尊重しなければならぬ。
- あの人は如何に速く走つても、汽車の出る前に停車場へ着くことは出来ないでせう。
- 吾々は明治神宮へ参拜する毎に、明治天皇の御偉業を想ひ起し奉ります。

- 一度決心して或種の仕事をなす場合、如何なる困難にも打堪へねばならぬ。
- その人の職業は何であらうとも、この世で成功する者は常に勤勉なる人々である。怠惰にして成功したる者は殆ど無いと言つても宜しからう。
- どちらの懐中時計が気に入らうと、僕は今それを求める餘裕がない。
- 君のやうに試験間際になつてそんなに勉強したつて、所詮駄目だらう。

— VOCABULARY —

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. 他人の自由               | the liberty of others  |
| 3. 参拜する                | to visit   |
| 御偉業                    | the great exploit(s) [éksplɔit-s]                                |
| ～を想ひ起し奉る               | to think of ~  |
| 4. 如何なる困難にも<br>打堪へる    | to overcome whatever difficulty<br>you may meet with             |
| 5. 怠惰にして...者は<br>殆ど無い  | few sluggard(s) [slʌgəd-z]...                                    |
| 6. 求める餘裕がない            | cannot afford to buy   |
| 7. 試験間際になつて<br>所詮駄目だらう | on the eve of the examination<br>there is little hope of success |

LESSON X  
Letters

Kamikōchi,  
21 Aug., 1936.

Dear Mother,

On account of the bad weather, I have given up climbing the mountains, and I shall come home by the train which is due at seven in the morning the day after to-morrow.

Your loving son,  
Tomio.

拜啓

天候不良のため登山を断念し明後日午前七時着の  
列車にて帰宅仕るべく候

昭和十一年八月二十一日

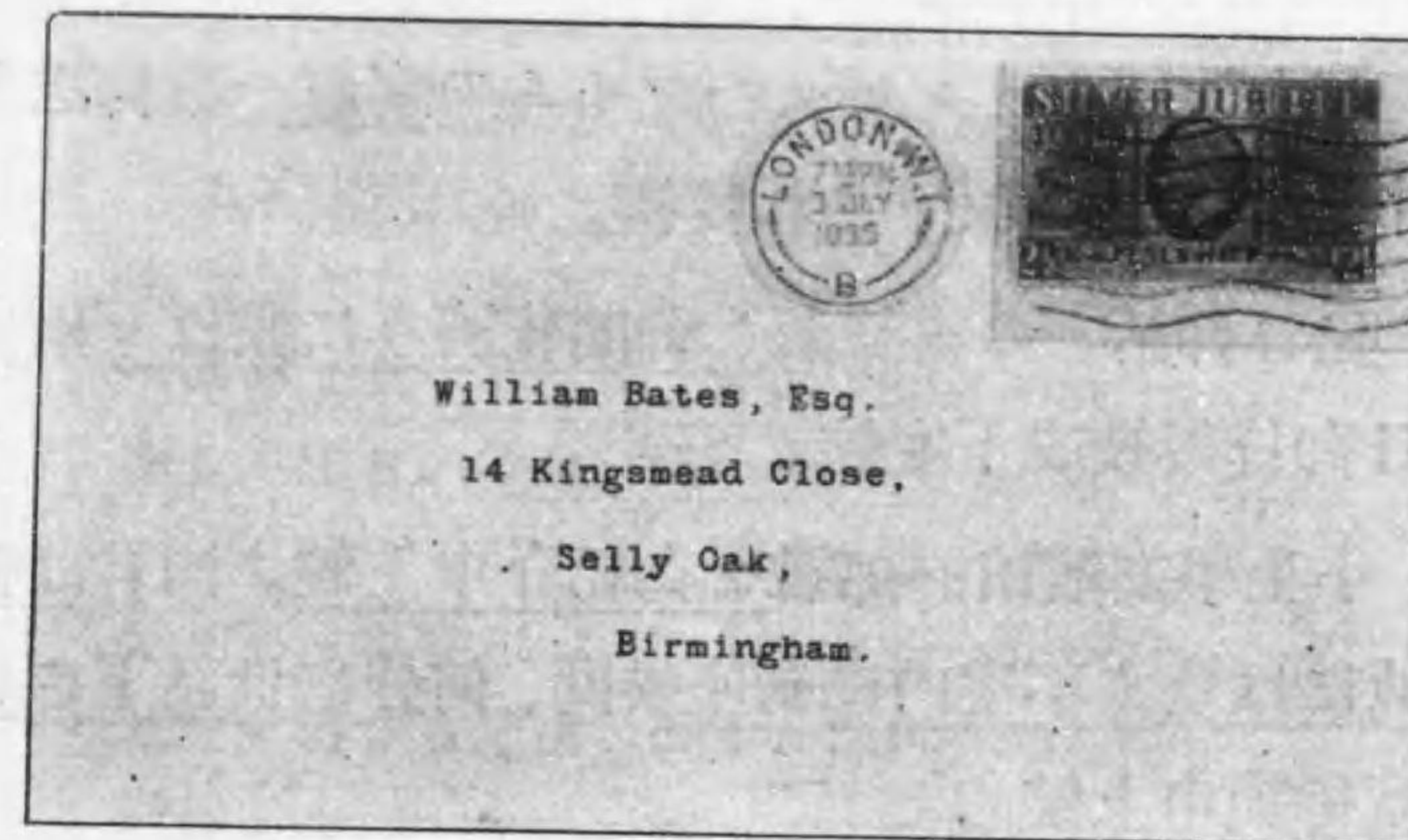
上高地にて  
登美男

母上様

due [dju:]

Our firm will offer gramophones and radio sets at a great discount for this month only.

弊社は本月内に限り蓄音機とラヂオセットを大割引を以て提供可仕候。



【注意】 西洋では、通常封筒には差出人の住所姓名を記さぬものであるが、若し差出人の address を書いて置きたいならば、郵便切手と反対の左上に小さく書くのである。

In case of non-delivery, kindly return to The Fleetway House, Farringdon St., London, E. C. 4. 受取人無之候節は何卒ロンドン、ファリンドン街フリートウェイハウスへ御返戻願上候。

discount [dɪskaʊnt]

delivery [dɪlɪvəri]

EXERCISE

1. 本月一日附の貴翰昨夜落掌難有拜讀致し候。
2. 御無沙汰に打過ぎ申譯無之候。
3. 貴君には松本高等學校の入學試験御受験の由、首尾よく合格され候やう祈り居り候。
4. 第十一回オリンピック・ゲームの寫眞一葉御送り申上候間御受取下され度候。
5. 先日御話しの書籍若し御閱覽済みに候はゞ兩三日御貸與被成下度候。
6. 小生學友濱田一郎君を御紹介申上候。同君は御地には全く不案内に御座候間、何分御世話下され度御願申上候。
7. 來る木曜日の遠足には參加希望致居候處、止むを得ざる用事のため残念ながら同行致し難く候。級友諸君に宜敷御傳言下され度候。

— VOCABULARY —

1. 附の of; dated  
難有 with thanks
2. 御無沙汰に打過ぎ I haven't written to you for  
a long time

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 申譯無之候            | I am sorry                                     |
| 3. 受験する          | to take; to sit for                            |
| 首尾よく             | with success                                   |
| 合格する             | to pass  |
| 4. ~の寫眞          | a photograph showing ~                         |
| 5. 若し御閱覽済みに候はゞ   | if you have done with it                       |
| 6. ~を御紹介申上候      | Allow me to introduce to you ~                 |
| 同君は御地には全く不案内に御座候 | he has never been to your town                 |
| 御世話下され度御願申上候     | I sincerely hope you will give him your favour |
| 7. 來る木曜日の遠足      | the excursion to be made next Thursday         |
| 參加を希望する          | to be desirous of joining                      |
| 止むを得ざる用事         | unavoidable business                           |
| 同行する             | to accompany [əkámpəni]                        |
| ~に宜敷御傳言下され度候     | please give my kind regards to ~               |

FOR REFERENCE

- |     |                            |
|-----|----------------------------|
| 紹介狀 | a letter of introduction   |
| 推薦狀 | a letter of recommendation |
| 紹介者 | an introducer              |

FOR REFERENCE

Formal Invitation and Reply.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown request the pleasure of Mr. Toshio Maida's company at luncheon on Thursday, July 17th, at one o'clock.

15 Oshicho, Yotsuya,  
July 12th.

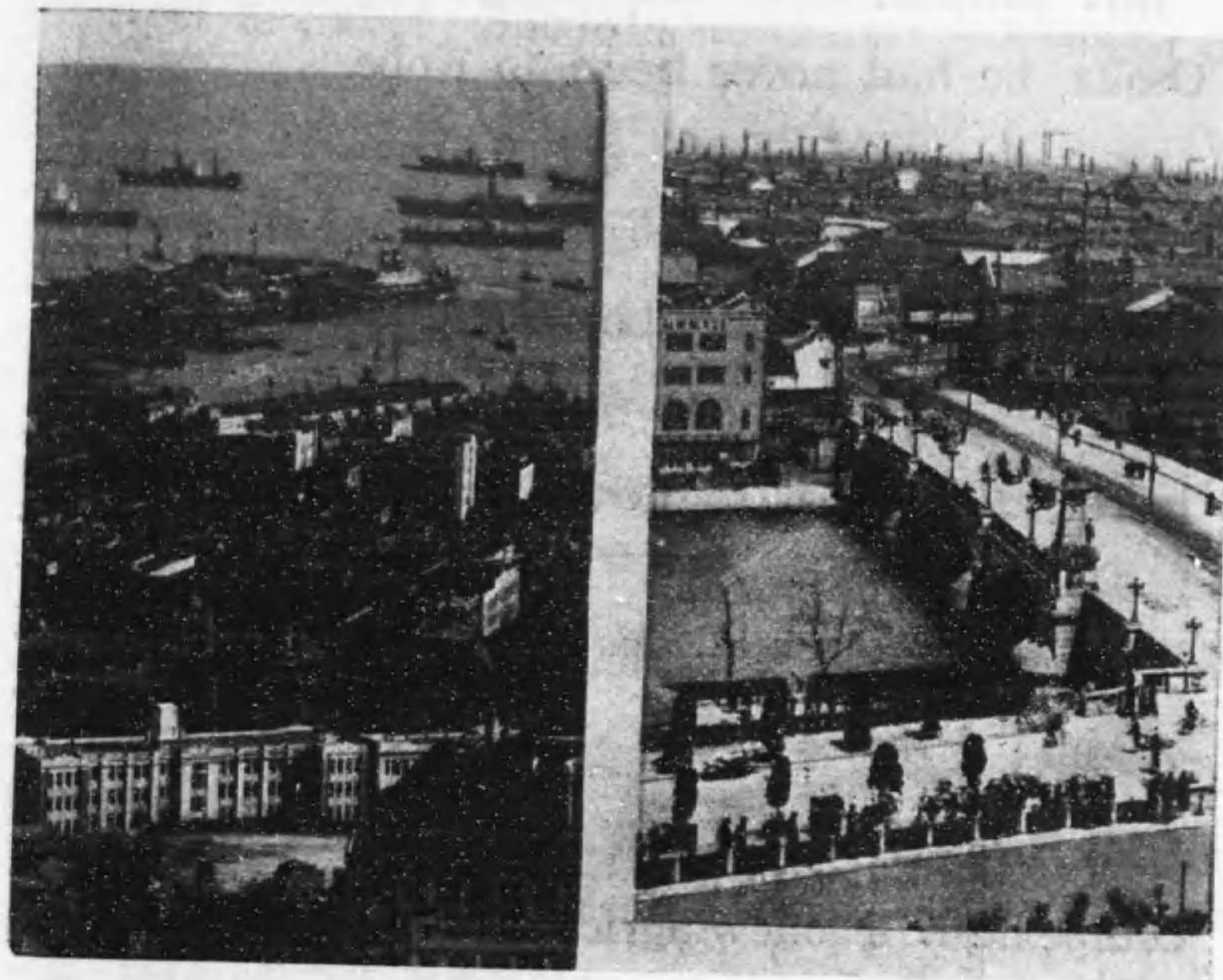
2. Mr. Toshio Maida thanks Mr. and Mrs. Brown for their kind invitation which he has much pleasure in accepting.

2 Tamachi, Shiba,  
July 15th.

3. Mr. Toshio Maida thanks Mr. and Mrs. Brown for their kind invitation which he regrets being unable to accept, owing to a previous engagement.

2 Tamachi, Shiba,  
July 15th.

LESSON XI  
Sequence of Tenses



Kobe Harbour.

The North Part of Osaka.

1. 僕は昨夜國許の父に手紙を出して、福澤先生の家で大元氣で勉強してみると申し送つた。

Last night I wrote to my father at home that I was studying very hard and in high spirits at Mr. Fukuzawa's.

2. 山田君は大阪へ行つたことはあるが、まだ神戸に行つたことはないと申しました。

Mr. Yamada **said** that though he had been to Osaka, he **had never been** to Kobe.

3. 昔、人々は地球は圓形にして、且つ太陽の周圍を廻轉するといふことを知らなかつた。

Formerly people **did** not know that the earth **is** round and that it **moves** round the sun.

4. 兄は學校を卒業したら南米へ行つて農業に従事すると申して居ります。

My brother **says** that if he finishes his school course he **will** follow agriculture in South America.

5. 彼が僕に手紙をくれたのは本當であるが、その事件に關しては何も書いてなかつた。

It **is** true that he **sent** me a letter, but nothing about the matter was written in it.

agriculture [ægrɪkʌltʃə]

### GRAMMAR NOTES

1. Principal Clause 中の動詞が Past 若しくは Past Perfect なる時は、Subordinate Clause 中の動詞は過去又は過去完了となる。

- a. He **was** glad that he **could** read it.
- b. He **did** not think that you **were** so old.
- c. He **said** that he **would** be more careful.
- d. I **could** not go because I **was** too busy.
- e. We **asked** him if he **had seen** a lion.
- f. They **had ascertained** that he **was** not a man of character.

[注意] Principal Clause 中の動詞が Past であつても、Subordinate Clause 中の動詞が universal truth か habitual fact を表はすならば Present Form を用ひる。

- a. In those days, very few **believed** that the earth **is** round.
- b. He **told** me that the express **starts** at 8.30 in the morning.

ascertain(ed) [æʃə'teɪn-d]      universal [jʊ'nɪvə:səl]  
habitual [hə'bɪtʃuəl]

2. Principal Clause 中の動詞が Present, Present Perfect 或は Future の時は、Subordinate Clause 中の動詞は如何なる Tense でもよい。

- a. I **hope** that he **will come** this afternoon.
- b. You **will find** that you **were** wrong.
- c. I **have heard** that you **are going** over to America.

[注意] “wish” は通常、過去又は過去完了の Tense に従はれる。

- a. I **wish** I **could read** it (*not can read it*).
- b. I **wish** he **would come** (*not will come*).
- c. I **wish** I **were** a bird (*not am a bird*).
- d. I **wish** I **had visited** (*not have visited*) Italy.

### EXERCISE

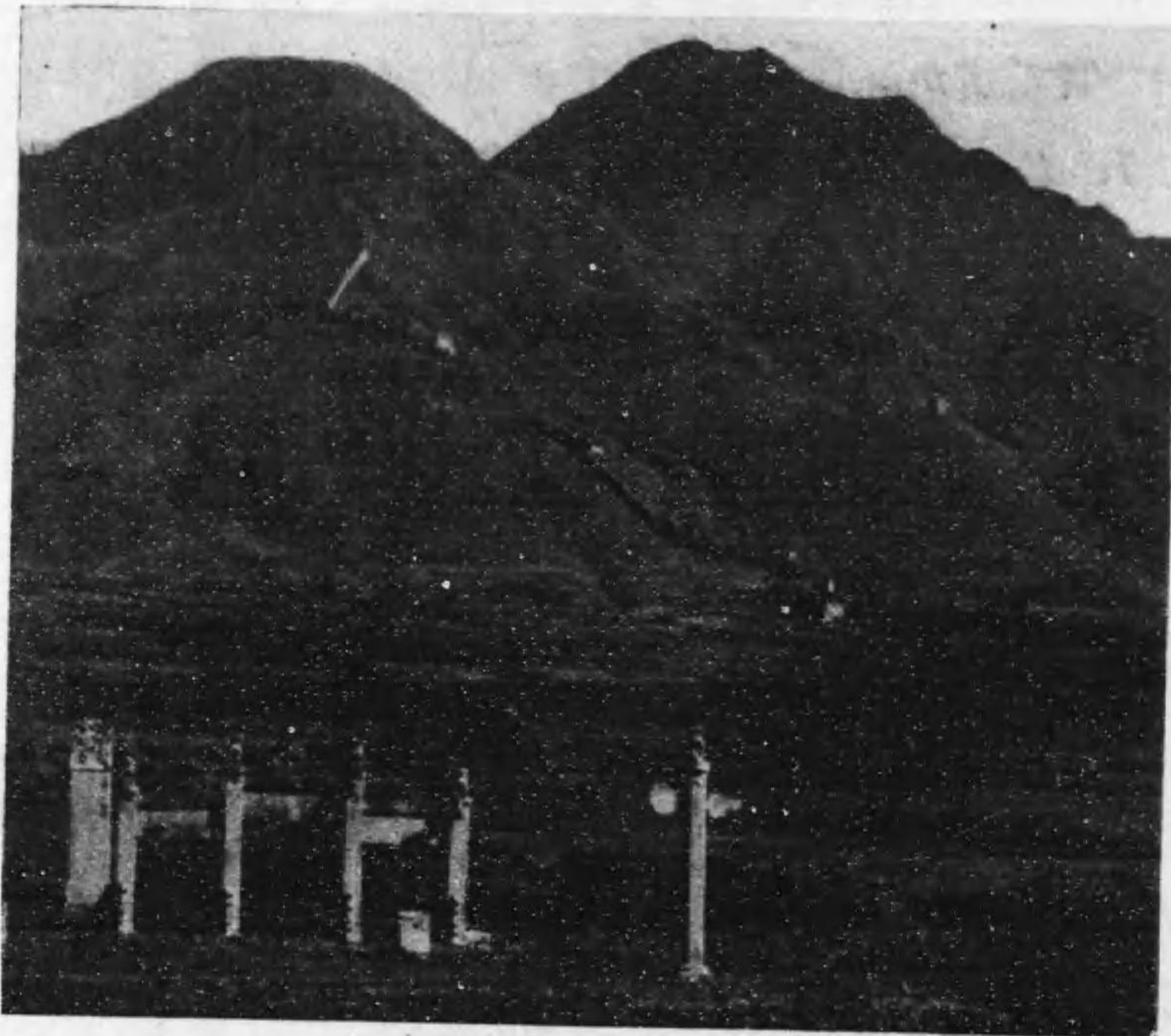
1. 私の母は今週は大分快くなりました。一週間位で起きられるだらうと醫者は申して居ります。
2. 僕は僕の友人佐藤君がまだ日本に居ると思つた。
3. 地球が太陽の周圍を回轉することを誰が発見しましたか。
4. 今日午後三時までには屹度到着すると言つたから、もう來るのに間もないだらう。

5. 十日もすればよくなつて、平生通り學校に出られるだらうと醫者は言つてくれます。
6. その工場の職工が全部同盟罷業をやつたのは事實ですか。
7. 私は風邪の氣味で先週來寢てゐると、昨日手紙で彼に言つてやつた。
8. 私も御伴が出來ればいいのですが、生憎二三日前に左足を怪我しましたので、當分は歩行が出來兼ねます。

### — VOCABULARY —

- |              |                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 大分快くなりました | is much better                |
| 起きる          | to leave <i>one's</i> bed     |
| 2. ~に居る      | to be staying in ~            |
| 4. 屹度到着する    | will not fail to arrive       |
| 5. よくなる      | to recover                    |
| 平生通り         | as usual                      |
| 學校に出る        | to attend school              |
| 6. 職工が全部     | all the workmen               |
| 7. 風邪の氣味で    | with a slight cold            |
| 寢てゐる         | to be kept in bed             |
| 8. ~の御伴する    | to accompany ~                |
| 左足を怪我する      | to be injured in the left leg |
| 當分は          | for the present               |

LESSON XII  
Narration—1



The View of the Great Wall from Shanhaikwan.

1. 彼は「蒙恬が万里の長城を築いた」と言つた。

He **said**, “Mêng T’ien **built** the Great Wall of China.”

He **said** that Mêng T’ien **built** the Great Wall of China.

2. 話してゐる中にその文士は、「筆の力は劍の力よりも偉大です」と言つた。

In the course of conversation, the writer **said**, “The pen **is** mightier than the sword.”

In the course of conversation, the writer **said** that the pen **is** mightier than the sword.

3. 彼は常に僕に言ひます、「いつでも御都合のよい時に御出で下さい」と。

He always **says** to me, “*You may come* at any time that suits *your* convenience.”

He always **says** to me that *I may come* at any time that suits *my* convenience.

4. 彼は「僕はこの事件に関係がない」と言ひました。

He **said**, “*I have* nothing to do with *this* affair.”

He **said** that *he had* nothing to do with *that* affair.

---

conversation [kɔnvəséiʃən] mightier [máitiə] suit(s) [sju:t-s]  
convenience [kɔnví:njəns]

5. 「手紙を書き上げたら食卓に就きます」と私は申しました。

I said, "When I have finished writing the letter I will sit down to table."

I said that when I had finished writing the letter I would sit down to table.

### GRAMMAR NOTES

1. 人がした話をその人のした通りに繰り返すことを **Direct Narration** といひ、傍聴者の立場からその話の意味を表はすことを、**Indirect Narration** といふ。

Reporting Verb	Reported Speech	Direct or Indirect
{ He said,	"I can go."	Direct Narration
{ He said that	he could go.	Indirect Narration
{ You said,	"It is good."	Direct Narration
{ You said that	it was good.	Indirect Narration

narration [næreɪʃən]

### 2. Direct Narration を Indirect Narration に 變へる場合

(1) Reporting Verb が Past ならば、Reported Speech の Tense は次の如く變化する。

a. Present と Future は Past に。

{ He said, "I am thirsty."

{ He said that he was thirsty.

{ He said, "I shall stay here."

{ He said that he should stay there.

b. Present Perfect と Past は Past Perfect に。

{ He said, "I have read through this book."

{ He said that he had read through that book.

{ He said, "I wrote this book two years ago."

{ He said that he had written that book two years before.

(2) 次の場合には Reported Speech の Tense は變化しない。

a. Reporting Verb が Present か Present Perfect か Future の時。

{ He says, "I was playing."

{ He says that he was playing.

{ He has just said, "I am very sorry."

{ He has just said that he is very sorry.



{ He will say, "I have seen it."  
 { He will say that *he* has seen it.

b. Reported Speech が一般の真理を表はす場合。

{ He said, "The earth **moves** round the sun."  
 { He said that the earth **moves** round the sun.

{ He said to me, "Knowledge **is** power."  
 { He told me that knowledge **is** power."

c. Reported Speech が歴史上の事実を述べる場合。

{ Our schoolmaster said, "Vasco da Gama **was** the first man from Europe who **rounded** the Cape of Good Hope."

{ Our schoolmaster said that Vasco da Gama **was** the first man from Europe who **rounded** the Cape of Good Hope.

### EXERCISE

A. Change the following into Indirect Form:—

1. He says, "I am writing a letter."
2. I said to him, "I don't think you will keep the promise."
3. He said, "I have been writing a letter."

---

Vasco de Gama [væskou də gú:mə]

4. He said, "I will start to-day."
5. He said, "Watt invented the steam-engine."
6. He said, "The train started just now."
7. He said, "I arrived last night."
8. He said, "Honesty is the best policy."

B. Translate into English:—

1. 「私はテレヴィジョンとはどんなものか知らぬ」と彼は僕に申しました。
2. 彼の處へ言譯に行つたところ、彼が言ふには「いつでも御都合のよい時にお拂ひ下さつて宜しい」と。
3. 「若し内務大臣が辭職すれば内閣は總辭職するだらう」と一政治家が言つた。
4. 私の知つてゐる西洋人は、「日本人は何故吾々の悪いところを真似るのだらう」と言つてゐる。
5. 彼は私の入用な金額を用立てることは出来ないと言つた。

---

Watt [wɒt]      steam-engine [sti:méndʒin]      policy [pólisi]

6. 昨日彼に會つた時に、明日御訪問致しませうと言つてゐたがまだ來ない。どうしたかしら。
7. 昨夜或會合で紹介された一人の若い音樂家は、ドイツへ行かなければ本當の勉強は出來ないと私に申しました。

— VOCABULARY —

1. テレヴィジョンと what television [tɛlɪvɪʒən] is like  
はどんなものか
2. 言譯に行く to go to make an excuse
3. 内務大臣 the Home Minister  
内閣 the Cabinet [kæbɪnɪt]  
總辭職する to resign [rɪzáɪn] in a body
4. ~を知つてゐる to be acquainted with ~  
西洋人 an Occidental [ɔksɪdɛntl]  
悪いところ defect(s) [dɪfɛkt-s]  
真似る to imitate [ɪmɪteɪt]
5. 私の入用な金額 the sum I need  
用立てる to accommodate
6. どうしたかしら I wonder what the matter is with  
him?
7. 或會合で at a (certain) meeting  
音樂家 a musician  
~の本當の勉強 to make a true study of ~  
をする

LESSON XIII

Narration—2

1. 「僕が君だつたら、こんな申し出に同意はしないがな—」と彼は私に言つた。

“If *I* were *you*,” he said to me, “*I* would not agree to such a proposal.”

He said to me that, if *he* were *I*, *he* would not agree to such a proposal.

2. 「お前は自分で正しいと思ふことをしてゐるのか」と父は私に言ひました。

Father said to me, “Are you doing what you think is right?”

Father asked me if *I* was doing what *I* thought was right.

3. 彼は私に「いつ歸郷するのですか」と言つた。

He said to me, “When are you going home?”

He asked me when *I* was going home.

---

agree [əgrɪ:]

proposal [prəpəʊzəl]

4. 僕の身體を檢查してから醫者は、「勉強をやめてすぐ歸省しなさい」と言ひました。

After examining me, the doctor **said**, “**Give up** your study and go home at once.”

After examining me, the doctor **advised** me **to give up** my study and go home at once.

5. 「雷雨の時に高い木の下に雨宿りするな」と僕等の先生が言つた。

Our schoolmaster **said to us**, “**Don't seek** shelter under a tall tree in a thunderstorm.”

Our schoolmaster **told us not to seek** shelter under a tall tree in a thunderstorm.

6. 「あゝ實に僕は愚かであつた」と彼は言つた。

He **said**, “**Alas!** how foolish *I have been!*”

He **confessed with regret** that *he had been* very foolish.

---

advise(d) [ədvaiz-d]                      shelter [ʃéltə]  
thunder-storm [θándəstɔ:m]      confess(ed) [kənfés-t]

### GRAMMAR NOTES

#### Direct Narration を Indirect Narration に變へる場合

- (1) Reported Speech が Subjunctive Past 又は Subjunctive Past Perfect の場合はその Tense は變化しない。

a. { He said, “If *I were* rich, *I would* go abroad.”  
      { He said that if *he were* rich, *he would* go abroad.

b. { He said, “If *I had been* in *your* place, *I would*  
      { not **have done** such a thing.”  
      { He said that if *he had been* in *my* place, *he*  
      { would not **have done** such a thing.

- (2) Reported Speech が疑問文の場合の變化。

a. { I said to him, “**Are you** in earnest?”  
      { I asked him **whether he was** in earnest.

b. { He said to me, “**Can you** read the book?”  
      { He asked me if *I could* read the book.

疑問詞を含む時は “whether” や “if” を要しない。

c. { He said to me, “Where **are you** going?”  
      { He asked me where *I was* going.

d. { I said to him, “How **is your** father getting on?”  
      { I asked him how *his* father was getting on.

(3) Reported Speech が命令文の場合は、“say”を “tell” “order” “command” 等に變へて Infinitive を附ける。

- a. { The schoolmaster *said to* us, “**Work** harder.”  
The schoolmaster *told* us **to work** harder.
- b. { “**Don’t stand** in *Our* Way,” *Said* the King to  
the poor fellow.  
The King *Commanded* the poor fellow **not to  
stand** in *His* Way.
- c. { I *said to* my servant, “**Wake** me up at 5.”  
I *ordered* my servant **to wake** me up at 5.
- d. { I *said to* him, “Please **call** a taxi.”  
I *asked* him **to call** a taxi.
- e. { The doctor *said to* me, “**Give** up smoking.”  
The doctor *advised* me **to give** up smoking.

(4) Reported Speech が感歎文の場合は、適當に他の語句を以てその意を表はす。

- a. { He said, “**How** happy *I* am!”  
He said that *he* was **very** happy.
- b. { He said, “**Hurrah!** the victory is ours.”  
He **exclaimed with delight** that the victory  
was theirs.

---

hurrah [hurá:]

### EXERCISE

A. Convert the following from Direct into Indirect, and vice versa:—

1. He said to me, “If I were you, I would not do so.”
2. He asked me if I had read that day’s paper.
3. I ordered him to come back as soon as he could.
4. He said to me, “Don’t forget that knowledge is power.”
5. He said to me, “May I call on you next Sunday?”
6. I said to him, “What have you been doing?”
7. He said, “Alas! what a mistake I have made!”

B. Translate into English:—

1. 「若し今日天氣が好かつたら、私は出發するのですが」と彼は言つた。
2. 「君は何か週刊の雑誌を取つてみますか」と私は彼に言つた。

---

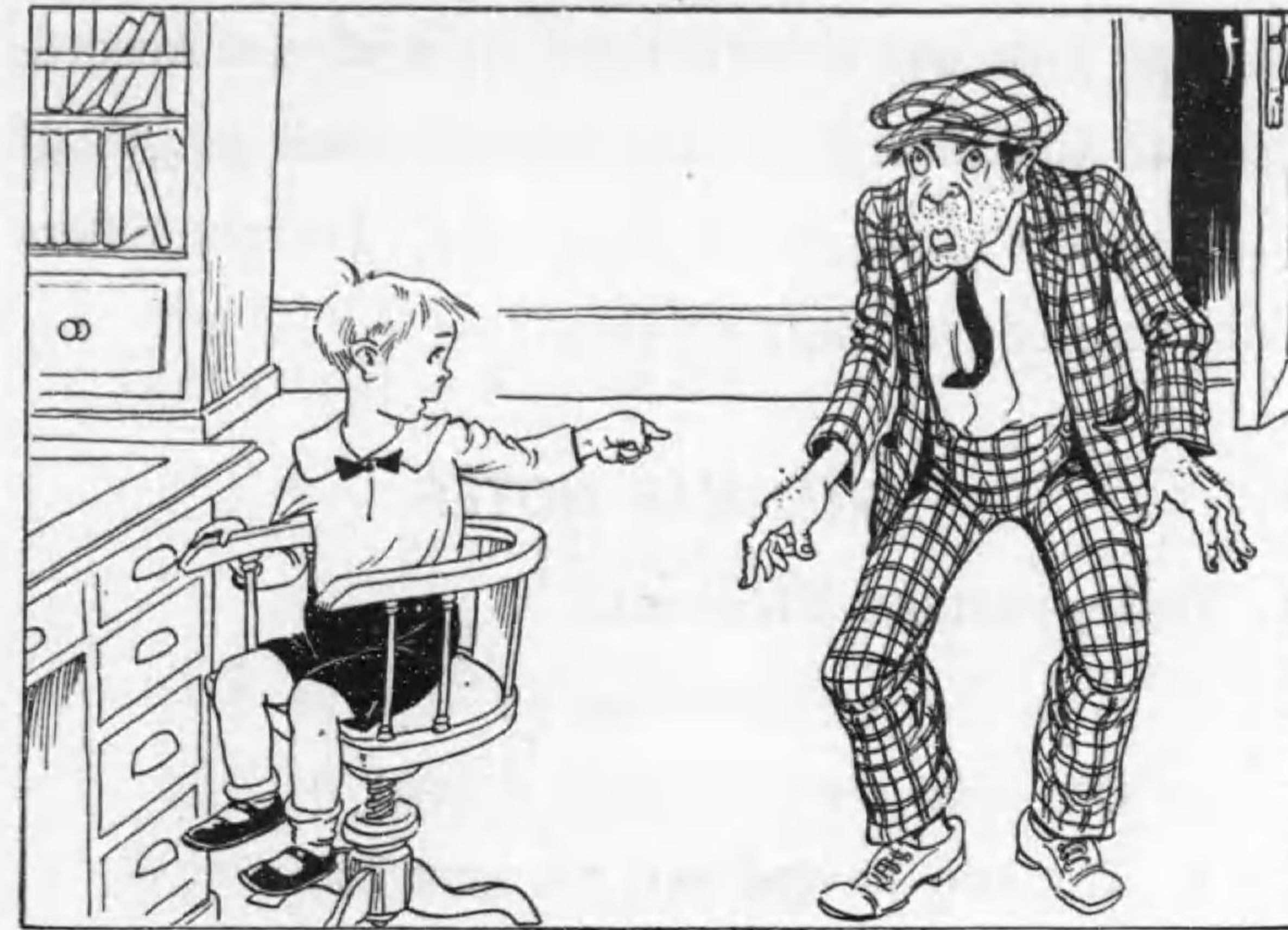
convert [kənvó:t]

3. 醫師は私に「轉地療養をせよ」と言ふが、私には今そんな餘裕はない。
4. 「郵便局へ行つて三十圓の爲替を組んで來い」と店主が小僧に言つた。
5. 彼は僕に今日「若し試験に去年及第したなら、僕は今年試験を受けるに及ばないのだ」と言つた。
6. 「君の家には瓦斯と水道が引いてありますか」と彼が私に言つた。
7. あの人は「若し僕の身體が丈夫であつたら軍人を志望するのだつた」と友人達に平常申して居りました。

— VOCABULARY —

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 3. 轉地療養する      | to have change of air                            |
| そんな餘裕はない       | cannot afford it                                 |
| 4. 三十圓の爲替を組む   | get a money order for thirty yen                 |
| 店主             | a shopkeeper                                     |
| 小僧             | a shopboy  |
| 6. 瓦斯と水道が引いてある | gas and water are laid on                        |
| 7. 身體が丈夫である    | to have a stronger physique                      |
| 軍人を志望する        | to choose the career [kə'riə] of an army officer |

LESSON XIV  
The Unexpectedness



I.

A suspicious-looking man stole into a place where a child was playing, and said:—

“My little man, you probably know where money is kept?”

Pointing to his pocket, the child said, “I know the very place. It must be your pocket.”

II.

Mr. Hatano, Bachelor of Agriculture in Chiba, has put forward the theory that living things give out light from their bodies. According to the theory one can foretell their length of life by the strength of their light. Fortune-tellers are alarmed at hearing this.

GRAMMAR NOTES

1. Independent Elements

- a. What are you doing, **boys**?
- b. **Oh**, what a terrible sight it was!
- c. **The sun having set**, we went home.
- d. **Strictly speaking**, this is against the rule.
- e. He is clever, **considering his age**.
- f. **Talking of the war**, how is your brother in Manchuria?
- g. He is, **so to speak**, but a grown-up baby.
- h. **To tell you the truth**, I don't like to go there.

---

bachelor [bætʃələ]	theory [θiəri]	foretell [fɔ:tél]
length [leŋθ]	fortune-teller(s) [fó:tʃ(ə)ntələ-z]	
	alarm(ed) [ə'lá:m-d]	

2. 名詞を他の名詞の前又は後に置いて、その何物なるかを説明する時、その説明する方の名詞を Noun in Apposition といふ。

- a. **Baron Itō** is the second son of the late **Prince Itō**.
- b. *Washington*, the first **President** of the United States, was a **Virginian**.
- c. *Napoleon*, the great **general**, died at *St. Helena*, a small **island** in the Atlantic.

EXERCISE

- 1. 先生「おい太郎、授業中に眠つてみてはいかん」。
- 2. 世界的に有名な発明家エジソンは、只三ヶ月学校教育を受けただけであつた。
- 3. 大英國の首府ロンドンはテムズ河に跨り、人口七百萬を有し、世界最大の都會にして、政治・商業の中心地である。
- 4. 朝鮮の氣候と言へば、それは通常内地より冬が大變に寒い。

---

apposition [æpəzɪʃən]	Washington [wɔʃɪŋtən]
Virginian [və:dʒɪnjən]	Napoleon [nəpəʊljən]
St. Helena [sɛntɪlɪnə]	Atlantic [ætɪləntɪk]

5. 實はあれから入學試験の準備で忙しかつたのだ。
6. 残念ながら天候が悪かつたので、吾々學生が待ち構へてゐた遠足は中止になつた。
7. A 鑛山はB縣に在り、此處より汽車で十二時間、それより更に電車で二時間、更に又徒歩で一時間半かゝる。日本有數の銅山の一なり。

— VOCABULARY —

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. おい太郎      | Here, Taro                                     |
| 授業中に         | while at <i>one's</i> lessons                  |
| 2. 世界的に有名な   | of world-wide fame                             |
| 3. テムズ河に跨り   | is situated upon the banks of the River Thames |
| 4. 朝鮮の氣候と言へば | Speaking of the climate of Korea [koríə]       |
| 内地           | Japan proper                                   |
| 5. あれから      | ever since                                     |
| ～の準備で        | preparing <i>oneself</i> for ~                 |
| 6. 残念ながら     | to <i>one's</i> regret                         |
| 吾々が待ち構へてゐた   | we were looking forward to with pleasure       |
| 中止になる (延期する) | to put off                                     |
| 7. A 鑛山      | mine A   |
| 有數の銅山の一      | one of the greatest copper mines               |

LESSON XV  
Conditionals



1. 彼は病氣に違ひない、でなければ僕の處へ来るだらうが。  
He must be ill, **or** he would come to see me.
2. 太陽の光と熱とがなければ、あらゆる生物は一つとして生存することが出来ない。  
No animate thing could live **without** the heat and light of the sun.

---

animate [áenimit]

3. 君の忠告がなかつたら、僕は確かに騙されたに相違ない。

**But for** your advice, I should have been cheated.

4. 彼が英語を話すのを聞くと英国人かと思ふ。

**To hear** him speak English, one would take him for an Englishman.

5. 健康を保つには適度の運動をしなければならぬ。過度の運動は身體の藥にはならず毒になる。

We must take a moderate amount of exercise to preserve our health. **Excessive exercise** would not do us good but harm.

### GRAMMAR NOTES

#### 条件を含む語句

- a. Study hard, **and** you will succeed.
- b. Be diligent, **or** you will fail.
- c. **Suppose** (or **Supposing**) you had a million yen, what would you do?

---

excessive [iksésiv]

- d. **Without** water how could we live?
- e. I am sure there is a hook in it, **or** the worm would not stop in that same place so long.
- f. I will pardon **provided** he acknowledges his fault.
- g. I will leave a note **in case** he is absent.
- h. I will do it **on condition that** you help me.
- i. Any book will do **so that** it be interesting.
- j. Any place will do **so long as** it is worth visiting.
- k. **But for** your help, I should have failed.
- l. It would be fine fun **to skim** through the air like a bird.

### EXERCISE

1. 去年は米が豊作であつた、さもないと米の値段が下らなかつたでせう。
2. 「もう四時間で港へ着く筈だ、途中で暴風に遭ふことはあるまい」と船長は言つた。
3. 日本が泰西文明の精髓を取らなかつたら、列國中に在つて今日の上位を占めて居るまい。
4. 新しい書物を買つたらすぐに読み始めて、なるべく早く読み終る方がよい。さもないとそれに

---

provid(ed) [prəvaid-id]

fault [fɔ:lt]

skim [skim]



對する興味が抜けて、全く目を通さずにしまふことが往々ある。

5. 君が僕の立場にあると假定したら、君はこれをどう處理するかね。
6. 若し汽車がなかつたら、此處から東京へ行くには十五日以上もかゝるのです。
7. 古代から人間と共に生活して手助けして來た従順な助力者がある、犬・牛・馬等がそれだ。それらに對する正しい知識を得て置くことも敢て無駄ではない。

— VOCABULARY —

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. 米が豊作であつた         | the rice-crop was large  |
| 2. もう四時間で...        | another four hours and ...                                     |
| 3. 精髓を取らなかつたら       | but for her adoption [ə'dɔ:pʃən]<br>of the essential [isénʃəl] |
| 今日の上位を占める           | to occupy [ɔ:kjupai] her present high place                    |
| 4. ~に興味がなくなる        | to lose interest in ~  |
| 目を通さずにしまふ           | to leave it unread   |
| 7. 従順な助力者           | obedient [obí:djənt] helpers                                   |
| それらに對する正しい知識を得て置くこと | to have an accurate [ækjurit] knowledge of them                |
| 無駄でない               | to be of great use   |

LESSON XVI

Prepositional Phrases

1. 政府は経費節減のため、急を要する物の外は總て新事業を延期することに決した。

The Government has decided to postpone all the new enterprises excepting urgent ones, **for the purpose of** curtailing the expenditure.

2. 彼は病氣の爲に學校を止めて、今は田舎の伯父の處に行つてゐます。

He left school **on account of** illness and is now staying at his uncle's in the country.

3. 傳染病の流行に鑑みて、清潔法は例年よりも嚴重に施行されてゐる。

**In view of** the prevalence of various epidemics the general house-cleaning is being enforced more rigorously than usual.

---

postpone [poustopoun]    except(ing) [iksépt-iŋ]    urgent [é:dzənt]  
curtail(ing) [kæ:teíl-iŋ]    expenditure [ikspénditʃə]

4. 御申越により別便にて本社製品の目録一部御送り申上候。

**In accordance with** your request, I am sending you under separate cover a catalogue of our manufactures.

5. 落日の爲に美しかつた西の空も次第に暗くなつて、夢から覺めたやうな星が二つ三つ瞬き始めた。

The western sky which had been lovely **because of** the setting sun became gradually dark, and some stars which seemed to have awakened from their dreams began to twinkle.

6. 彼は歐米の旅を終へ、シベリアを経て本月二十日無事歸朝致しました。

He returned home in safety from his travels in Europe and America **by way of** Siberia on the twentieth of this month.

---

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns]    request [rikwést]    separate [séparit]  
catalogue [kætə'log]    gradually [græ'djuəli]  
awaken(ed) [əwéikən-d]    twinkle [twɪŋkl]

7. 鳥や蝶はその體重空氣より重きに拘らず、猶よく空中を飛行するのは何故であるか。それは羽翼があつて運動するからである。

**In spite of** the fact that birds and butterflies are heavy—heavier than air—why can they fly in the air? Because they have wings to do so.

### GRAMMAR NOTES

#### 1. Prepositional Phrases

- a. **Instead of** working, he idles away his time.
- b. **So far from** praising him, I must positively blame.
- c. He went abroad **with the object of** studying medicine.
- d. A hospital was established **for the benefit of** (for the sake of) the poor.
- e. The river has risen **owing to** the rain.
- f. **Thanks to** his help, I could finish the work.
- g. **According to** the Asahi a big fire broke out in Aomori last night.
- h. This class **consists of** fifty boys.
- i. Humanity **consists in** loving all mankind.

---

prepositional [prépezí'nəl]    positively [pózitivli]  
benefit [bé'nifit]    humanity [hjumáeniti]

2. Preposition の次には Noun 又は Noun Equivalent が来る。

[比較]  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Because of he was ill, he could not come. [誤]} \\ \text{Because of his illness, he could not come. [正]} \end{array} \right.$

EXERCISE

1. 満洲の富源を開発する目的で鑛山會社が設立された。
2. 吾々軍人は陛下のため、國家のため、生命を捨つる覺悟なかるべからず。
3. 新聞のお蔭で、今日吾々は世界の總ての出來事を容易に知ることが出来る。
4. 開校記念日に運動會があつたが、僕は風邪のため競技に参加することが出来なかつた。
5. 昨日友人に誘はれて兩國の菊人形を見に出掛けしたが、雨に降られたので途中から引返した。
6. 私の父の藏書は主として小説であるが、私はその中の大部分を讀んでしまひました。

equivalent [ikwivələnt]

7. 最近國際地位の向上に鑑み、吾人は一層我が工業を發展せしむる覺悟がなくてはならぬ。

— VOCABULARY —

1. 富源を開発する to develop the natural resource(s)  
[risó:s-iz]  
鑛山會社 a mining company
2. ~を捨つる覺悟 must be ready to give up ~  
なかるべからず
3. 總ての出來事 all the events
4. 開校記念日 the foundation day of our school  
~に参加する to take part in ~
5. 友人に誘はれて in accordance with my friend's  
advice  
菊人形 chrysanthemum [krisænθəməm]  
figures
6. 藏書 library [láibrəri]
7. 國際地位の向上 the growing importance of inter-  
national [intə(:)næʃnl] status  
[stéitəs]  
我が工業を發展 our industries should be devel-  
せしむる oped

LESSON XVII  
Noun Clauses

1. 外國貿易に従事する者にとつて、一二の外國語の知識が必要であることは申すまでもない。

*It goes without saying that* the knowledge of one or two foreign languages is necessary to those who are engaged in overseas trade.

2. 昨晚十時に下關を發した列車が静岡附近で脱線したさうですが、死傷者の有無はまだ解りません。

*It is reported that* the train which left Shimono-seki about 10 o'clock last night ran off the line near Shizuoka. No reports have yet been received as to **whether** anyone was killed or injured.

3. 「火を用ひる動物」と言はれてゐるやうに、火を用ひるのは人間ばかりである。

*It is only man who* uses fire as they call him a “fire-using animal.”

---

overseas [óuvəsi:z]

4. 日米兩國の關係が圓滿を缺くは、全く國民相互の意志疏通せざるによる。

*That* relations between Japan and America lack smoothness is entirely because their peoples do not understand each other.

5. 私が少しの怪我で死を免れたのは、全く貴下の御蔭です。

I owe **it** entirely to you **that** I have escaped death with slight injuries.

6. 滿洲では氷點下二十度に降ることが往々あるとのこと。

They say **that** the thermometer often falls to 20° below the freezing point in Manchuria.

7. 顔が殆ど見分けられない程暗くなつてゐたにも拘らず、無燈で自轉車を走らせて行つた。

I cycled on without a light in spite of **the fact that** it was so dark that I could not distinguish people's faces.

---

smoothness [smú:ðnis]    entirely [intáiəli]    cycle(d) [sáikl-d]

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### 1. Noun Clause を代表する “it” の用法

#### (1) 主格として

- a. **It** is clear **that** he did not want to go.  
彼が行きたくなかつたのは明かです。
- b. **It** is true **that** it is beautiful, but it is not fragrant.  
美しくても香がよくないことは事実です = 成程美しいが香がよくない。
- c. **It** was after ten years **that** he completed his invention.  
彼がその発明を完成したのは、その後十年経つてからであつた。
- d. **It** is chiefly through books **that** we can acquire knowledge.  
吾人が知識を得るは主として書籍を通じてである。

#### (2) 目的格として

- a. I think **it** strange **that** he should insist upon doing such a thing.  
彼がこんなことをしようと主張するのを私は不思議に思ひます。
- b. (You may) depend upon **it** **that** my resolution shall last long.  
大丈夫私の決心は長く続きます。

### (3) “it” を用ひない場合

- a. **That** we should improve our health while young cannot be denied. = **It** cannot be denied **that** we should improve our health while young.
- b. **Why** they are not punctual is unknown to us.  
= **It** is unknown to us **why** they are not punctual.
- c. **Whether** I shall start to-morrow or not depends upon the state of the weather.  
= **It** depends upon the state of the weather **whether** I shall start to-morrow or not.

### 2. Noun Clause の用法

#### (1) 主格として

- a. **That** health is the most important thing in life is beyond question.
- b. **What** is best for his health is to take proper exercise.
- c. **Where** his father has made so much money is unknown.

#### (2) 目的格として

- a. I know **how** they became a happy nation.
- b. We find, only too late, **what** is essential to success.

---

punctual [pʌŋktjuəl]

beyond [biːjɒnd]

- c. *Except when* I am ill, I go to school in uniform.
- d. I am at a loss *as to whether* I shall try again.

(3) 同格として

- a. The *report that* there would be a big earthquake in the Kanto district has proved false.
- b. I am of the *opinion that* the house is too small for my family.

(4) 補語として

- a. The *fact is that* I have taken cold.
- b. The *truth is that* I know all about it.
- c. The public *idea is that* the Cabinet will soon resign in a body.

EXERCISE

[A]

1. あの人はよく働きます。将来確かに偉い人になるでせう。
2. あの人は仲々上手に英語を話します。若い頃アメリカで教育を受けたといふことです。
3. 國の隆盛は、主としてその國民の品性と能力とに據るものであるとは誠に至言である。

false [fɔ:ls]

opinion [ə'pɪnjən]

4. 日本人は模倣の國民であつて獨創力に乏しいと言はれてゐる。
5. 君は親戚の人達と喧嘩をしたさうだが、なるだけ早く仲直りをするがよい。

[B]

1. 私が横濱へ來たのは五年前のことでした。町外れの寂しい處に小さな家を借りて、毎日電車で役所に通ひました。
2. 一國の進歩發展は、主にその國民の努力によることは言ふまでもない。
3. イタリアがエチオピアを征服し得たのは主として近代科學の應用に因る。
4. 日本が将来益々盛になるか衰へるかは、現代の人々の努力如何による。
5. 洋服が和服よりも經濟的で且つ働くに便利であるか否かに關しては、最早議論の餘地がない。

— VOCABULARY —

[A]

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. 確かに...でせう | I am sure that ... |
| 2. 仲々上手に     | pretty well        |

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 若い頃            | while young  |
| アメリカで教育を受ける    | to be educated in America  |
| 3. 隆盛          | prosperity   |
| 品性と能力          | character and ability  |
| ...は誠に至言である    | it is quite true that ...  |
| 4. 模倣の國民       | a nation of imitation  |
| 獨創力            | originality [ə'ɹɪdʒɪnælɪtɪ]                                      |
| 5. 親戚の人達       | relatives  |
| ～と喧嘩する         | to quarrel with ~  |
|                | [B]  |
| 1. 町外れの借りる(家を) | on the outskirts of the town to rent                             |
| 2. 進歩發展        | prosperity and development                                       |
| 3. エチオピア       | Ethiopia [i:θi'ɔ:pjə]  |
| 近代科學(知識)の應用    | the application [æplɪk'eɪʃən] of the latest scientific knowledge |
| 4. 盛になるか衰へる    | to rise or fall  |
| 現代の人々          | the present-day people   |
| 5. 洋服          | foreign clothes  |
| 和服             | Japanese clothes   |
| 經濟的            | economical   |
| 議論の餘地がない       | there is no room for discussion                                  |
|                | [dɪskʌʃən]   |

LESSON XVIII

May, Must and Have to

- 何時兩國が開戦せぬとも限らぬ。  
War **may** break out between the two nations at any moment.
- この三つの水彩畫の中、どれでも取つて宜しい。  
You **may** take any of the three water-colour pictures.
- 天皇陛下萬歲。 **May** the Emperor Live Long!
- 余は本校より幾百人もエチソンのやうな人の出ることを望む。  
I hope this school **may** produce hundreds of Edisons.
- そんなことをお話したかも知れませんが、さっぱり覚えがありません。  
I **may have told** you such a thing, but I have not the least remembrance of the matter.

remembrance [rɪmémbrəns]

6. 君はすぐ出掛けねばなりません、さもないと汽車に遅れます。

You **must** start at once, or else you will miss the train.

7. 君は時計を家に忘れて来たかも知れません。若しさうでないとすれば学校へ来る途中、落してしまつたに相違ありません。

You **may have left** your watch at home. If not, you **must have dropped** it on your way to school.

8. 君はその書類を通讀しさへすればいいのだ。

You **have only to** read through the document.

9. 役所から歸りがけにお宅へ寄る心算でしたが、案外退出が遅くなつたので餘儀なく中止しました。

On my way home from the office I intended to drop in to see you, but left the office later than I had expected, so that I **had to** give up the idea

document [dɔ:kjʊmənt]

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### 1. “may” の用法

(1) “**may + Root**” は「～かも知れぬ」又は「いつ～とも限らぬ」の意に、“**may + Perfect**” は「～したかも知れぬ」の意に用ひられる。

a. I think it **may** be true.

それは事實であるかも知れないと思ふ。

b. I thought it **might** be true.

それは事實であるかも知れんと思つた。

c. A typhoon **may** come at any moment.

いつ颱風が来ないとも限らぬ。

d. No one can tell when he **may** die.

人はいつ死なぬとも限らぬ。

e. I think he **may have forgotten** my orders.

彼は私の命令を忘れたかも知れないと思ふ。

f. I thought he **might have forgotten** my orders.

彼は私の命令を忘れたのかも知れないと私は思つた。

(2) 許可及び祈願を表はす。

a. You **may** go wherever you like.

b. You **may** go out if you have finished it.

c. (**May**) God bless you!

typhoon [taifú:n]



2. “must” は強制・必要・推斷等を表はす。

- a. You **must** leave here — the sooner the better.  
お前は此處を立退いてくれなくてはならぬ、早ければ早い程よい。
- b. You **must** not enter the room without leave.  
君は許可なくして部屋へはいつてはならぬ。
- c. I **must** needs do it.  
私は是非それをせねばならぬ。
- d. I **must** have your answer in the course of to-day.  
是非今日中に返事を聞きたい。
- e. He **must** be a great scholar.  
彼は大學者に違ひない。
- f. He **must** have arrived by this time.  
今頃までには彼は着いてゐるでせう。
- g. You **must** be tired after such a long walk!  
そんなに遠くまで歩かれては、さぞお疲れでせう。

3. “have to ~” は「~せねばならぬ」、 “not have to ~” は「~するに及ばない」、 “have only to ~” は「~しきへすればよい」の意味で用ひられる。

- a. I **have to** (=must) take my overcoat with me.  
私は外套を持つて行かねばなりません。
- b. He **does not have to** write it over again.  
彼はそれを書き直すには及びません。

- c. We **had to** cross the river.  
吾々は河を越さねばならなかつた。
- d. You **have only to** try hard.  
一生懸命にやりさへすればよいのだ。

EXERCISE

[A]

1. 許可なくして外出してはいけません。
2. 先生、僕等は作文を一行おきに書かねばなりませんか。
3. 咽喉が痛いので明日の演説會で話は出来ないかも知れない。
4. 近所の人々にあれ程までに輕蔑されるとは、品性の下劣な男に違ひない。
5. 暗くならない内に歸宅する約束をするなら、お前は行つても宜しい。

[B]

1. 御無事で御歸りになりますやうに。
2. 僕はこれから少し金を引出しに貯蓄銀行へ行かねばなりません。

3. 彼は家事の都合で退學しなければならないかも知れません。實に氣の毒なことです。
4. 叔父は昨日東京へ行く筈だったが、汽車の故障のため止むを得ず延期した。

— VOCABULARY —

[A]

- |              |                           |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 2. 一行おきに     | on every other line       |
| 3. 咽喉が痛い     | to have a sore throat     |
| 演説會          | a speaking meeting        |
| 4. 近所の人々     | neighbours                |
| あれ程までに輕蔑される  | to be so much despised    |
| 品性の下劣な男      | a man of low character    |
| 5. 歸宅する約束をする | to promise to return home |

[B]

- |             |                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 御無事で     | safe and sound                     |
| 2. 金を引出す    | to draw money                      |
| 貯蓄銀行        | a savings-bank                     |
| 3. 家事の都合で   | on account of family affairs       |
| 退學する        | to leave school                    |
| 4. 汽車の故障のため | on account of the railway accident |

LESSON XIX

Parenthesis and Ellipsis

1. 他人の意見は出来るだけ尊重すべきではあるが、自己が正しいと信ずるところは何處までも主張すべきである。

You should make much of others' opinions as much as you can, but **what you believe is right** you must do your best to insist on.

2. 昔の人の書いたもので、それを讀んだ時はひどく感心したやうなものでも、歳月を経る間には忘れてしまふものが多い。

Among the writings of ancient authors, there are many which, **while reading them**, we find very impressive, but which slip our memory with the lapse of time.

3. 品物は價が廉なる程質が下る。

The cheaper (**an article is**), the worse (**it is**).

---

impressive [imprésv]

lapse [læps]

4. 家賃を拂ふやら、家具を買ふやうで金がぢきなくなる。

What with paying the rent, and (what with) buying furniture, money goes very quickly.

### GRAMMAR NOTES

#### 1. Parentheses

- a. Tell me *what you believe is right*.  
 b. I will not do *what I think is unjust and wrong*.

#### 2. Ellipses

- a. I am sure he will come some day, **if** (he does) **not** (come) **to-day**.  
 彼は今日は来なくとも必ずいつか来ます。  
 b. You shall have part, **though** (you shall) **not** (have) **the whole**, of it.  
 あれを全部とまでは行かなくとも多少お前にやる。  
 c. I left my native place **when** (I was) **a little boy**.  
 私は子供の時に故郷を出ました。  
 d. He went to America **while** (he was) **young**.  
 彼は若い頃渡米しました。

parentheses [pə'renθisi:s]

ellipses [il'ɪpsi:z]

e. (Whether it be) **right or wrong**, it shall be put into execution. 善かれ悪しかれ、それを實施せよ。

f. What with fatigue **and** (what with) **hunger**, he fell down as if he were dead.

=Partly with fatigue **and** (partly with) **hunger**, he fell down as if he were dead.

一つには疲勞のため、又一つには空腹のため、彼はまるで死んだやうに倒れた。

### EXERCISE

- 吾人はたとへ多くの者が反對しても、自ら正しいと信ずる事を言ひ且つ行はねばならぬ。
- 百貨店の五階の食堂で晝飯を食ひながら、窓硝子越しに秋晴の空を眺めてみた。
- 今日は殆ど一日中降りどうしだ。本を讀みながら終日書齋で暮す。一人限りだが多くの友達と語つてゐるやうな氣がする。
- 效目が非常に多くて、而も金を出さずに得られるものがある。
- 水は形が變り易い。又低い方へ流れようとする。器に入れると下の方に溜つて上の面は平になる。

execution [ɛksɪkjú:ʃən]

fatigue [fə'ti:g]

6. 一つには公務のため、又一つには私用のため、私はあまり閑暇はありません。
7. 戦争やら、飢饉やら、悪疫流行やらで、その國民は今塗炭の苦しみに陥つてある。

—VOCABULARY—

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. 反対する                        | to oppose [əpóuz]   |
| 2. 五階                          | the fourth floor  |
| 4. 效目が非常に多く<br>て而も             | though of great use   |
| 5. 水は形が變り易い<br>低い方へ流れよう<br>とする | water changes its shape easily<br>to tend to flow downwards |
| 器                              | a vessel  |
| 下の方に溜る                         | to settle down  |
| 上の面は平になる                       | to leave the surface [sá:fis] flat                          |
| 6. 公務                          | official business   |
| 私用                             | private affairs   |
| 7. 飢饉                          | famine [fáemin]   |
| 悪疫流行                           | prevalence [prévələns] of<br>epidemic(s) [èpidémik-s]       |
| 塗炭の苦しみに陥<br>つてある               | to be in the direst [dáierist]<br>distress                  |

LESSON XX

Diary

1. 三月十七日、土曜日、晴。午前六時三十分起床、山形高等學校入學試験の第一日、國語及び漢文、九時開始、問題用紙が配られるまでの數分間の緊張した氣分は生れて初めてであつた。併し問題は豫想よりは平易であつた。

Sat. Mar. 17. Fine. Got up at 6.30 in the morning. First day of the entrance exams to Yamagata High School. Began at 9.00. Japanese and Chinese classics. For the first time in my life I experienced a feeling of strain for a few minutes before the examination papers were distributed. But I found the questions a little easier than I had expected.

2. 三月二十一日、水曜日、曇。本日記事なし。

Wed. Mar. 21. Cloudy. Nothing worth mentioning happened to-day.

---

classic(s)[kláesik-s] strain[strein] distribute(d)[distríbjut-id]

3. 三月二十五日、日曜日、晴。魚釣に行く。餘念なく釣つてみると、いつの間にか空模様が變つて、急に雨が降つて來た。遺憾ながら急ぎ歸宅。

Sun. Mar. 25. Fine. Went angling. While I was absorbed in fishing, the sky got overcast before I realized it and it suddenly started raining. **To my regret** I had to return home in a hurry.

### GRAMMAR NOTES

#### 1. The Days of the Week

Sun.	Sunday	Thurs.	Thursday
Mon.	Monday	Fri.	Friday
Tues.	Tuesday	Sat.	Saturday
Wed.	Wednesday		

#### 2. The Months of the Year

Jan.	January	Jul.	July
Feb.	February	Aug.	August
Mar.	March	Sept.	September
Apr.	April	Oct.	October
May (略さず)	May	Nov.	November
Jun.	June	Dec.	December

angling [æŋɡlɪŋ]

absorb(ed) [əbsɔ:b-d]

### 3. "To go -ing"

To go (a-)shopping (買物に行く)

To go (a-)shooting (獵に行く)

To go (a-)boating (舟漕に行く)

### 4. "To one's + 抽象名詞"

a. **To my joy** he was still alive.

b. **To our great surprise** he succeeded.

=We were greatly surprised at his success.

### EXERCISE

- 二月二十四日、火曜日、曇。今日は英語の試験があつた。五問題出た。遺憾のことには終りの二題が出来なかつた。
- 三月六日、金曜日、晴後曇。第七回卒業式が本校講堂で舉行された。午前九時に證書授與式があり、それから校長先生の卒業生に対する訓辭があつた。本年度の卒業生は全部で百二十八名であつた。
- 三月八日、日曜日、晴。父は銃獵に行つたが獲物はなかつた。僕は午前中書齋に閉ぢ籠つて幾何と英語と國漢を調べた。

4. 三月九日、月曜日、晴後曇時々小雨。午前六時起床、七時登校。放課後縣立病院に友人を見舞ひ、歸途近所の理髮店で散髪した。
5. 三月十日、火曜日、晴。別府より手紙着、母病氣全快し、一同近日歸宅の由。

-VOCABULARY-

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 1. 英語の試験 | the examination in English                 |
| 終りの二題    | the last two (questions)                   |
| 2. 後曇    | cloudy later                               |
| 卒業式      | completing ceremony                        |
| 講堂       | a lecture hall                             |
| (卒業)證書   | a certificate of completion                |
| 授與式があり   | were conferred (證書が)與へられた                  |
| 訓辭       | an address                                 |
| 卒業生      | the boys who have passed out of the school |
| 3. 獲物    | game                                       |
| 幾何       | geometry [dʒi'ɔ:mitri]                     |
| 4. 時々小雨  | with occasional light rain                 |
| 縣立病院     | the prefectural hospital                   |
| 理髮店      | a barber's shop                            |

A SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR  
LESSONS

ETYMOLOGY

I. 名詞

1. Noun in Apposition ..... 81
- a. **Baron Ito** is the second son of the late **Prince Ito**.
- b. **Washington**, the first **President** of the United States was a Virginian.
2. **To one's + 抽象名詞** ..... 111
- a. **To my joy** he was still alive.
- b. **To our great surprise** he succeeded.  
    = We were greatly surprised at his success.

II. 代名詞

- Compound Relative Pronouns ..... 52

<i>Nominative</i>	<i>Possessive</i>	<i>Objective</i>
whatever	—	whatever
whichever	—	whichever
whoever	whose-ever	whomever

- a. **Whoever** (= *Anyone who*) can solve this problem shall have a prize.
- b. Give it to **whoever** (= *anyone who*) wants it.

- c. Give it to **whomever** (=anyone whom) you like.
- d. Here are a book and a picture. You may choose **whichever** (=either of the two that) you like.
- e. You may do **whatever** (=anything that) you like.

### III. 形容詞

#### Compound Relative Adjective ..... 53

- a. **Whatever** (=No matter what) **business** you may be engaged in, you cannot hope for success without diligence.
- b. **Whichever** (=No matter which) **road** you may take, it will lead you to the station.

### IV. 動詞

#### 1. Emphatic Use of "to be" ..... 22

I *am* seventeen years old.

#### 2. Passive Voice..... 25

- a. My coat **is made of** wool.
- b. Wine **is made from** grapes.
- c. This class **is made up of** 43 boys.

#### (1) Intransitive Verb + Preposition + Object..... 26

- a. { A motor-car **ran over** him.  
He **was run over** by a motor-car.
- b. { They are **putting out** the fire.  
The fire is **being put out** (by them).

#### (2) Phrase Verb の Passive ..... 26

- a. { People **speak well of** him.  
He **is spoken well of** (by people).

- b. { You **must take care of** the child.  
The child **must be taken care of** by you.

#### (3) Objective Complement を含む文の Passive ..... 26

- a. { His father **made him** a sailor.  
He **was made** a sailor by his father.
- b. { What do you call *it* in English?  
What **is it called** in English?
- c. { I **found the book** interesting.  
The book **was found** interesting.
- d. { He **left the door** open.  
The door **was left** open.

#### (4) Two Objects と二様の Passive ..... 27

- a. Father gave **me this** book.  
    { **This book** was given **me** by father.  
    { I was given this book by father.
- b. He told **us** a long story.  
    { **A long story** was told **us**.  
    { **We** are told a long story.

### 3. Conditionals

#### 条件を含む語句 ..... 84

- a. Study hard, **and** you will succeed.
- b. Be diligent, **or** you will fail.
- c. **Suppose** (or **Supposing**) you had a million *yen*, what would you do?
- d. **Without** water how could we live?
- e. I will pardon **provided** he acknowledges his fault.
- f. I will leave a note **in case** he is absent.
- g. I will do it **on condition that** you help me.

- h. Any book will do **so that** it be interesting.
- i. Any place will do **so long as** it is worth visiting.
- j. **But for** your help, I should have failed.
- k. It would be fine fun **to skim** through the air like a bird.

### V. 準動詞

#### 1. Infinitives

- (1) Noun Infinitive..... 3
  - a. **To love one's** home is only natural. [Subject]
  - It is good **to have** friends everywhere. [ " ]
  - b. He began **to smile**. [Object]
  - I found it easy **to read** the book. [ " ]
  - c. My intention is **to go** to England first. [Complement]
- (2) Adjective Infinitive ..... 3
  - a. I have no time **to spare**.
  - b. I have no intention **to buy** it.
- (3) Adverbial Infinitive ..... 3
  - a. He came **to inquire** after your health. [Purpose]
  - She went **to see** the sight. [ " ]
  - b. I was glad **to hear** the news. [Cause]
  - I worked hard **only to fail** at last. [Result]
  - c. He left Japan **never to return**. [ " ]
  - The ceiling was too high for him **to touch**. [ " ]
- (4) In order + Infinitive と so as + Infinitive ..... 9
  - I got up early **in order to catch** the first train.

I got up early **so as to be** in time for the first train.  
 =I got up early **so that I might be** in time for the first train.

- (5) Infinitive + Preposition ..... 9
  - Adjective 又は Adverb として用ひられ、Adjective の場合は wh-Pronoun [関係代名詞] を以て書き換へられる。
  - There is no chair **to sit on**.
  - =There is no chair **on which to sit**.
- (6) Negative Infinitive..... 10
  - to の前に否定詞を置く。
  - He was careful **not to catch** cold.
  - It is my principle **neither to lend nor to borrow**.
- (7) Passive Infinitive ..... 10
  - a. There is another problem **to be solved**.
  - b. Your English composition leaves nothing **to be desired**.
- (8) Perfect Infinitive ..... 10
  - Finite Verb が示す時より以前にある事柄を表はす。
  - He seems **to be ill**. = It seems that he **is ill**. [Simple]
  - He seems **to have been ill**. = It seems that he **was (or has been) ill**. [Perfect]
  - He was reported **to be rich**. = It was reported that he **was rich**. [Simple]
  - He was reported **to have been praised**. = It was reported that he **had been praised**. [Perfect]



(9) Idiomatic Uses of Infinitive ..... 14

- a. I don't know **which way to take**.
- b. I don't know **what to do**.
- c. We have not yet decided **whom to choose**.
- d. I have learnt **how to swim**.
- e. I have not yet decided **where to go**.
- f. He is well up in French, **to say nothing of English**.
- g. He is quite at home in German, **not to speak of English**.
- h. I **cannot but think** so.
- i. They **could not but admire** his courage.
- j. **To tell the truth**, I failed.
- k. **To be sure**, he was found dead.
- l. **To be frank with you**, I don't like him.
- m. He is, **so to speak** (=as it were), a bookworm.
- n. **Strange to say**, the old man grew younger.
- o. **Needless to say**, there is no rule but has exceptions.
- p. **To make matters worse**, I have badly injured my health.
- q. **It is not too much to say that** Bushido has made Japan what she is.
- r. **There is no help for it but to give up** my intended trip.
- s. **There will be nothing for it but to run away**.

(10) To be + Infinitive ..... 21

[a] [義務・命令]

- a. We **are to pay** our just debts.
- b. The maxim **is to be** remembered.
- c. These phrases **are to be** learnt by heart.

[β] [豫定]

- a. The general meeting of the shareholders **is to be held** on the tenth of May.
- b. We **were to meet** at the station.

[γ] [Infinitive が補語]

My plan **is to build** a bridge across the river.

[δ] [可能]

- a. This book **is not to be had** in Tokyo.
- b. Fuel was rarely **to be found** there.

2. Gerund (To go ~ing) ..... 111

To go (a-)shopping (買物に行く)

To go (a-)shooting (獵に行く)

To go (a-)boating (舟漕に行く)

VI. 助動詞

1. Emphatic Use of "do" ..... 22

- a. **Do** come here.
- b. I **did go** to see him, but he was absent.

2. 祈願を表はす May ..... 101

(May) God bless you!

VII. 副詞

Compound Relative Adverbs ..... 53

1. Relative Use

- a. Sit **wherever** (=in any p'ace that) you like.
- b. You may come **whenever** (=at any time when) it is

convenient to you.

c. **Whenever** (=Every time) he calls on me, he brings me something.

2. Concessive Use

a. **Wherever** (=No matter where) you may go, you cannot succeed without perseverance.

b. **Whenever** (=No matter when) you may go, you will find him at his books.

c. **However** (=No matter how) **rich** (形) you may be, you must not be careless about money.

d. **However** (=No matter how) **hard** (副) you may try, you cannot master English in three months or so.

SYNTAX

I. Independent Elements ..... 80

- a. What are you doing, boys?
- b. Oh, what a terrible sight it was!
- c. **The sun having set**, we went home.
- d. **Strictly speaking**, this is against the rule.
- e. He is clever, **considering his age**.
- f. **Talking of the war**, how is your brother in Manchuria?
- g. He is, **so to speak** but a grown-up baby.
- h. **To tell you the truth**, I don't like to go there.

II. Prepositional Phrases ..... 89

a. **Instead of working**, he idles away his time.

b. **So far from praising him** I must positively blame him.

[以下略す]

III. Clauses ..... 94

1. Noun Clause を代表する it の用法 ..... 94

(1) 主格として

It is clear **that** he did not want to go.

(2) 目的格として

a. I think **it** strange **that** he should insist upon doing such a thing.

b. (You may) *depend upon it that* my resolution shall last long.

(3) it を用ひない場合

a. **That** we should improve our health while young cannot be denied.

=It cannot be denied **that** we should improve our health while young.

b. Why they are not punctual is unknown to us.

=It is unknown to us **why** they are not punctual.

2. Noun Clause の用法 ..... 95

(1) 主格として

**That** health is the most important in life is beyond question.

(2) 目的格として

a. I *know* **how** they became a happy nation.

b. *Except when* I am ill, I go to school in uniform.



- b. **The first time** I saw it, I took it for a cat.
  - c. Bring the book **(the) next time** you come.
  - d. **(The) last time** I saw him, I scarcely knew him.
4. **Concessive Clauses** ..... 46
- 第一類** ..... 46
- a. **Though** he works hard, he is always poor.
  - b. **Although** he was poor, he was always honest.
  - c. **Though** well spoken of at home, yet he was better spoken of abroad.
  - d. **Although** he was poor, yet he was happy.
  - e. **Whether** it is fine or not, I will start to-morrow.
  - f. **Rain or shine**, he is to come here to-morrow.
  - g. **If** he said so, you need not believe him.
  - h. { **Even if**  
**Even though** } he said so, you need not believe him.
  - i. **Wise** as he was, he had some very queer ways.
  - j. **Much** as I pitied him, I could not excuse the conduct.
  - k. **Hero** as he was, a tremor passed through him.
- 第二類** ..... 52
- a. **Whoever** (=No matter who) may say so, it is wrong.
  - b. You must not take it **whose-ever** (=no matter whose) it may be.
  - c. **Whomever** (=No matter whom) you may employ, you will have to pay him more.
  - d. **Whichever** (=No matter which) you may choose you will be satisfied.
  - e. I will do it **whatever** (no matter what) may happen.

**IV. Sentence の種類** ..... 39

**第一分類**

- (1) Words のみより成るもの  
You should obey your parents.
- (2) Word と Phrase とより成るもの  
He was absent on account of his illness.
- (3) Word と Clause とより成るもの  
Say what you want.
- (4) Clause と Clause とより成るもの
  - a. I am poor though he is rich.
  - b. He is rich, but I am poor.
- (5) Word と Phrase と Clause とより成るもの  
Because a mountain is high, it is not precious, but it is of value if it has trees.

**第二分類**

- (1) Simple Sentences ..... 40  
文章の長短に關係なく Words や Phrases から成り Clause を含まないもの。
  - a. He is a rich merchant.
  - b. I got up very early this morning to be in time for the first train.
- (2) Complex Sentences ..... 40  
Principal Clause と Subordinate Clause とより成るもの
 

<i>Principal Clause</i>	<i>Subordinate Clause</i>
I believe	that he is honest.
He learned English	when he was young.
You must wait	till he comes.

[注意] Subordinate Clause が Principal Clause に先だつことがある。

- a. While (you are) young, you must study hard.
- b. If it clears up to-morrow, he will come.

(3) Compound Sentences..... 40

二つ又はそれ以上の Co-ordinate Clause より成るもの

- a. The boy is Tom, and the girl is Kate.
- b. He is rich, but I am poor.
- c. I have no money with me, so I can't buy it.

Simple Sentence を Complex や Compound に變化させるには Word や Phrase を Clause にする。

- a. { A virtuous man will be honoured.  
If a man is virtuous, he will be honoured.  
Let a man be virtuous, and he will be honoured.
- b. { On his arrival there, he paid a visit to the shrine.  
When he had arrived there, he paid a visit to the shrine.  
He arrived there, and paid a visit to the shrine.

V. Sequence of Tenses ..... 61

1. Principal Clause 中の動詞が Past 又は Past Perfect なるとき Subordinate Clause 中の動詞は過去或は過去完了となる。

- a. He was glad that he could read it.
- b. He did not think that you were so old.
- c. He said that he would be more careful.
- d. I could not go because I was too busy.
- e. We asked him if he had seen a lion.
- f. They had ascertained that he was not a man of character.

[例外] Principal Clause 中の動詞が Past であつても、Subordinate Clause 中の動詞が Universal Truth 又は Habitual Fact を表はす時は Present Form を用ひる。

- a. In those days, very few believed that the earth is round.
- b. He told me that the express starts at 8.30 in the morning.

2. Principal Clause 中の動詞が Present, Present Perfect 或は Future の時は、Subordinate Clause 中の動詞は如何なる Tense でもよい。

- a. I hope that he will come this afternoon.
- b. You will find that you were wrong.
- c. I have heard that you are going over to America.

[注意] wish に従ふ Clause の Tense は通常過去又は過去完了。

- a. I wish I could read it (not can read it).
- b. I wish he would come (not will come).
- c. I wish I were a bird (not am a bird).
- d. I wish I had visited (not have visited) Italy.

VI. Narrations..... 68

Reporting Verb	Reported Speech	Direct or Indirect
He said, He said that	"I can go."	Direct Narration
	he could go.	Indirect Narration
You said, You said that	"It is good."	Direct Narration
	It was good.	Indirect Narration

Direct Narration を Indirect Narration に變へる場合 ..... 69

1. Reporting Verb が Past ならば Reported Speech の Tense は次の如く變化する。..... 69

(1) Present と Future は Past に

- { He said, "*I am* thirsty."
- { He said that *he was* thirsty.
- { He said, "*I shall* stay *here*."
- { He said that *he should* stay *there*.

(2) Present Perfect と Past は Past Perfect に

- { He said, "*I have* read through *this* book."
- { He said that *he had* read through *that* book.
- He said, "*I wrote* *this* book two years *ago*."
- He said that *he had* written *that* book two years *before*.

2. 次の場合には Reported Speech の Tense は變化しない。... 69

(1) Reporting Verb が Present か Present Perfect か Future のとき

- { He says, "*I was* playing."
- { He says that *he was* playing.
- { He has just said, "*I am* very sorry."
- { He has just said that *he is* very sorry.
- { He will say, "*I have* seen it."
- { He will say that *he has* seen it.

(2) Reported Speech が一般の眞理を表はす場合 ..... 70

- { He said, "The earth **moves** round the sun."
- { He said that the earth **moves** round the sun.
- { He said to me, "Knowledge is power."
- { He told me that knowledge is power.

(3) Reported Speech が歴史上の事實を述べる場合 ..... 70

- { Our schoolmaster said, "Vasco da Gama **was** the first man from Europe who **rounded** the Cape of Good Hope."
- { Our schoolmaster said that Vasco da Gama **was** the first man from Europe who **rounded** the Cape of Good Hope.

(4) Reported Speech が Subjunctive Past 又は Subjunctive Past Perfect の場合 (Tense は無變化) ..... 75

- { He said, "If *I were* rich, *I would* go abroad."
- { He said that if *he were* rich, *he would* go abroad.
- { He said, "If *I had been* in *your* place, *I would* not **have done** such a thing."
- { He said that if *he had been* in *my* place, *he would* not **have done** such a thing.

3. Reported Speech が疑問文の場合の變化 ..... 75

- { *I said* to him, "Are *you* in earnest?"
- { *I asked* him **whether** *he was* in earnest.
- { *He said* to me, "Can *you* read the book?"
- { *He asked* me if *I could* read the book.
- { *He said* to me, "Where **are** *you* going?"
- { *He asked* me where *I was* going.

4. Reported Speech が命令文の場合は say を tell, order, command 等に變へて Infinitive を附ける。 ..... 76

- { The schoolmaster *said* to us, "**Work** harder."
- { The schoolmaster *told* us to **work** harder.

- “Don't stand in *Our* Way” Said the King to the poor fellow.
- The King *Commanded* the poor fellow **not to stand in His Way.**
- I *said to* my servant, “**Wake** me up at 5.”
- I *ordered* my servant **to wake** me up at 5.”

5. Reported Speech が感歎文の場合は適當に他の語句を以てその意を表はす。 ..... 76

- He said, “**How** happy *I* am!”
- He said that *he* was very happy.
- He said, “**Hurrah!** the victory is ours.”
- He **exclaimed with delight** that the victory was theirs.

**VII. Parentheses** ..... 106

- a. Tell me *what you believe is right.*
- b. I will not do *what I think is unjust and wrong.*

**VIII. Ellipses** ..... 106

- a. I am sure he will come some day, **if** (he does) **not (come) to-day.**
- b. You shall have part, **though** (you shall) **not (have) the whole,** of it.
- c. I left my native place **when** (I was) **a little boy.**
- d. He went to America **while** (he was) **young.**
- e. (Whether it be) **right or wrong,** it shall be put into execution.

**A LIST OF NEW WORDS AND PHRASES**

[The figures refer to the pages]

<b>A</b>		as long as	31	be engaged	
a man of		as much as	105	in ~	92
character	63	as soon as	30	be essential	
absorbed	110	ascertain(ed)	63	to ~	95
accompany	59	ask <i>one</i> for ~	45	be indifferent	
accordance	88	assistance	42	to ~	14
according to ~	80	at a loss	95	be made	
accurate	86	at least	20	from ~	25
admire	15	at their best	2	be made of ~	25
adoption	86	Atlantic	81	be made up	
advise(d)	74	attack(ed)	29	of ~	25
afford	16	awaken(ed)	88	be sure of ~	41
agree	73			be surprised	
agree to ~	73	<b>B</b>		at ~	111
agriculture	62	bachelor	80	be unable	
alarm(ed)	80	baron	24	to ~	44
amend	14	be able to ~	45	because of ~	88
and so	38	be absorbed		benefit	89
angling	110	in ~	110	beyond	95
animate	83	be alarmed		blunder(s)	50
application	98	at ~	80	but for	84
<i>apposition</i>	81	be convenient		by dint of ~	45
approach(ed)	31	to ~	54	by means	
as if — were	107	be crowded		of ~	24
as it were	17	with ~	2	by the time	32
				by way of ~	88

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call on (人) 54		cupboard 33	<i>equivalent</i> 90
cannot but think 15		curtail(ing) 87	escape from ~ 45
cannot help ~ing 15	<b>D</b>	cycle(d) 93	essential 86
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<i>concessive</i> 48	document 100	false 96	
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consist of ~ 25	<b>E</b>	feverish 34	
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	enthusiasm 45	for the benefit of ~ 89	

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for the purpose of ~ 87	have no intention to ~ 3	instant 30
for the sake of ~ 89	have to ~ 47	instead of ~ 42
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fortune-teller(s) 80	humanity 89	insure(d) 8
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	in the course of ~ 67	make much of ~ 105
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