

以下ノ文ニ It ナル主辭ヲ用ヒ且ツ之レニ伴フ
[變化]ヲ施スベシ

- (1) To disobey parents is sinful.
 (2) To learn is difficult for some people.
 (3) To meet danger boldly is better than to wait for it.
 (4) To give is much happier than to receive.
 (5) To travel by land is much safer than to travel by sea.

B.

和文英譯

- (1) 約束ヲ破ル事ハ不道德*デ有リマス
 (2) 怒ツテ物言フ事ハ悪シク有リマス
 (3) 海水ニ浴*スル事ハ健康ニ善ク有
 不道德=sinful 浴スル=bathe

- リマス
 (4) 室ノ周リヲ*嗔ラム*事ハ失禮*テ有
 リマス
 (5) 大キナ聲デ*話ス事ハ野鄙*デ有リ
 マス
 (6) 集マツテ*さゝやく事ハ失禮デ有
 リマス
 (7) 他ノ人ガ物言フテ居ル間ニ*物言
 フノハ失禮デ有リマス
 (8) 病人ヲ治ホス*事ハ醫者ノ職業デ
 有リマス
 (9) 小供ハ遊フ事ヲ愛シマス
 (10) 善キ生徒ハ彼レノ書物ヲ讀ム事
 ヲ愛シマス
 (11) 君等ハ正シク*綴字スル事ヲ覺ヘ
 ネバナリマセヌ
 (12) 私ハ朝早く起キル事ヲ好ミマス

周リ=around 嗔ム=stare 失禮=im-po-lite'
 大キナ聲デ=in a loud voice 野鄙=vul-gar' 集ツテ
 =in com-pa-ny 間=while 治ホス=heal 正シク
 =cor-rect'-ly

- (13) 私ハ新鮮ナ朝ノ空氣ノ中ニ走り廻ハル事ヲ好ミマス
- (14) 私ハ寒ヒ冬ノ日ニ火ノ側バニ坐ル事ヲ好ミマス
- (15) 私ハ今朝字引ヲ持テ來ル事ヲ忘レタ
- (16) 私ハ海ノ中デ泳ク事ヲ恐レテ居マス
- (17) 放課時間*ニハ生徒ハ遊歩場デ遊フ事ヲ許サレテ居マス
- (18) 私ハ朝早ク散歩スル事ヲ愛シマス
- (19) 私ハ學者ニ成ル*1ヲ欲シマス
- (20) 君ハ學者ニ成ル1ヲ欲スルナラバ一生懸命ニ勉強セネバナリマセヌ

LESSON XXIX.

I.

The clock has stopped. Did you

放課時間=re-cess 成ル=be

forget to wind it?

No, I wound it this morning. Perhaps something is broken in it.

2.

Have you breakfasted?

Yes, I have breakfasted already.

No, I have not breakfasted yet.

3.

Have you an English dictionary?

Yes, I have bought one.

Won't you lend me your knife for a few minutes?

I have no knife. I have dropped it.

4.

Have you ever **smoked**?

No, I **have** never **smoked**.

Have you ever **been punished** by your teacher?

No, I **have** never **been punished**.

Have you ever **seen** a whale?

Yes, I **have** once **seen** a very big one in Hokkaido.

5.

Where **have** you **been** all this while?

I **have been** in the play-ground.

What **have** you **been doing** in the play-ground?

I **have been playing** leap-frog with Ito and Sato.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 56.

(1)

have } + Past participle.
has }

(2)

have been } + Past participle.
has been }

(3)

have been } + Present participle.
has been }

本章ノ働詞ハ之レヲ Present Perfect 形ト云フ

Present Perfectナル名アル所以ハ此形ノ働詞ハ現在ノ時ニ完了シタル働作ヲ表ハスニ用ヒラル、¹アルヲ以テナリ下ノ如シ

I *have cut* my finger.

(指ヲ切ルナル働作ガ今起リタルヲ表ハス)

I *have finished* my letter.

(今手紙ヲ書キ終リシ意ヲ表ハス)

I *have breakfasted* already.

(朝飯ヲ食フナル所爲ハ今ハ已テニ完了シ居ルヲ表ハス)

I *have just been bitten* by a mosquito.

(蚊ニ刺サル、ナル所爲ガ今起リシ事ヲ表ハス)

See the boys in the play-ground. They *have just come out* of the class-room.

(教場カラ出ルナル所爲ガ今完了セシヲ表ハス)

(注意) 所爲ニ一舉シテ完了スルモノト比較的永キ時間ヲ費ヤシテ始メテ完了スルモノトノ二様アリ何レモ Present Perfect 形ニテ表ハスニ注意ス可シ

然レモ Present Perfect 形ノ用法ハ單ニ之レノミニ止マラス尙ホ一層弘ク下ノ如キ意ヲ表ハスニ用ヒラル

(1) 過去ニ有リタル事柄ノ結果ガ現在ニ存シ居ル場合ニ於テ其原因タル事柄ヨリ結果其物ニ重キヲ置テ言ハントスルニ用ユ

I *have studied* English.

(英語ヲ知テ居ルノ意)

I *have bought* a bicycle.

(自轉車ヲ持テ居ルノ意)

I *have dropped* my pencil.

(鉛筆ガ無ヒノ意)

You *have torn* your coat.

(上衣カ破レテ居ルノ意)

He *has gone* out.

(彼ハ居ラヌノ意)

(注意) 原因タル所爲其物ヲ言ハントスル場合ニハ通常ノ過去ヲ用ユ He *went out*. I *studied* English. I *dropped* my pencil. ノ如シ

(2) 日週月年時代等ノ如キ一定ノ期間内ニ有リタル事柄ヲ述フルニ當リ其之レヲ述ヘ居ル現在ノ其時モ亦其期間内ニ屬スル場合ニ用ヒラル

I *have walked* 6 miles to-day.

I *have spent* this month well.

We *have had* much rain this week.

The crop *has failed* this year.

Many great men *have appeared* this century.

(注意) I *have often seen* a ghost.

I *have once been bitten* by a snake.

以上ノ如キハ一生涯ヲ一定ノ期間ト見タルナリ

(3) Have (has) been ト Present participle トヲ結合シテ作ル Present Perfect 形ヲ Progressive ノモノト云フ此ハ過夫ノ或時ヨリ現在迄如何ナル所爲ヲ爲シ居リシヤヲ表ハスニ用ヒラル下ノ加シ

I *have been* playing in the garden.

(今迄遊ヒ居リシヲ表ハス)

Taro *has been* sleeping in his study-room.

(今迄眠リ居リシヲ表ハス)

I *have been* studying geometry two years.

(今迄ニ二ケ年間學ヒ居リシヲ表ハス)

(4) Have (has) been ハ下ノ如キ意ヲ表ハスニ用ヒラル

(1) 今迄如何ナル有様カ繼續シ居ルヤヲ表ハス

I *have been* sick since last Sunday.

(病氣ナル有様カ前ノ日曜日ヨリ今迄繼續シ居ルヲ表ハス)

(2) 今迄何ナリヤヲ表ハス

I *have been* a merchant here since last September.

(去年九月ヨリ今口迄此地ニテ商人ト成リ居ル意ヲ表ハス)

(3) 今迄何所ニ居リシヤヲ表ハス

I *have been* in the play-ground.

(今迄遊歩場ニ居リシヲ表ハス)

(注意) Have (has) gone ト Have (has) been トヲ混同スヘカラス下ノ如シ

I *have been* to Kobe.

(神戸へ行テ居リマシタ)

I *have* once *been* in Kobe.

(嘗テ神戸へ行タコトガ有リマス)

I *have* once *been* here.

(嘗テ此所へ來タコトガ有リマス)

I *have* often *been* there.

(度々其所へ行タコトガ有リマス)

He *has gone* to Kobe.

(神戸へ行テ居マス)

故ニ自己カ神戸へ行タコトカ有ルトノ意ヲ表ハサントシテ I *have gone* to Kobe. ト云ヘハ自分

ハ今神戸へ行テ居テ此地ニハ居ラヌトノ意トナリテ大ナル誤ナリ又 I *have once gone* here.

I *have often come* there. ナド云フコト一切ナシトス

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) Why are you crying?
 (2) Because I have cut my finger.
 (3) What o'clock is it?
 (4) It has just struck four.
 (5) Jiro has spilt his ink over the floor. Shall I call the servant?
 (6) Yes, please do so quickly.
 (7) Why,* you are quite a stranger*!
 You have not come to see me for a long time.
 (8) Pray pardon* me, I have been very busy of late.*
 (9) Are you a boarder* here?

why=マ一 strān'-ger=知ラヌ人 pār'-don=許ス
 of late=近頃 bōard'-er=寄宿生

- (10) Yes, I have been a boarder here since last September.
 (11) How long have you lived in Osaka?
 (12) I have lived here five years.
 (13) How long have you been at this school?
 (14) I have been here five years—ever since* I came to Osaka.
 (15) How long have you been studying English?
 (16) I have been studying it for two years only.
 (17) Have you heard from your brother lately*?
 (18) No, I have not heard from

ever since=爾來ズツト late'-ly=近頃

him these two months.

(19) Have you seen Mr. Sato lately?

(20) Yes, I went with him to Sakai last Sunday.

(21) Have you heard of the fatal* fire at Kobe?

(22) Here is a paper.* I have just read the report.*

(23) You look pale; have you been ill?

(24) Yes, I have been ill for about a month.

(25) Have you ever eaten bread?

(26) Certainly; I have often eaten it.

(27) Have you finished your composition?

fā'-tal fire=大火事 paper=新聞紙 re-pōrt'=記事, 評判

(28) Yes, I have finished it already.

(29) The clock has just struck seven.

It is time for* you to go to school.
So, good-bye.

(30) Have you prepared* all your lessons?

(31) No, not quite.

(32) Have you prepared your geometry?

(33) No, I have not prepared it yet.

(34) Have you prepared your geography?

(35) Yes, I know it perfectly* well.

(36) Have you brought your composition?

for you=君ノ

per'-fect-ly=十分

pre-pârc'=下調べスル

- (37) Yes, Sir; here it is.
- (38) Why can't you say your lesson to-day?
- (39) Because I have not had time to learn it.
- (40) What have you been doing?
I have been drawing a map.
I have been fishing in the river with Taro and Jiro.
I have been correcting* my composition.

B.

以下ノ Present Perfect 形ハ如何ナル意味ヲ表ハスヤ

cor-rect = 直ホス

To = 又下ノ如キ用法アリ

Time to go to school 學校へ行ク時

Time to learn it 學ブ時

The promise to give him a watch 時計ヲ與ヘル約束

- (1) I have eaten breakfast?
- (2) I have often bathed in a river.
- (3) I have been sick for two months.
- (4) I have never been sick since last summer.
- (5) I have heard of the death of Kondo's mother.
- (6) William has been at school two years.
- (7) I have been studying English two years.
- (8) I have seen an eclipse* both of the sun and (of) the moon.
- (9) Japan has adopted* many foreign customs.*

e-clipse' = 蝕 a-do-pt = 採用スル cus'-tom = 習俗

(10) I have neglected* my duty and
am therefore unhappy.

C.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 今年ハ雪カ多カツタ
(2) 私ハ今日六本手紙ヲ受取リマシ
タ
(3) 太郎ハないふデ指ヲ(今)切ツテ部
屋ノ中ヲ走り廻ハツテ居ル
(4) 次郎ハ鈕*ヲ(今)吞込*ンデ庭デ泣ヒ
テ居ル
(5) 三郎ハ庭ノ高ヒ梨ノ樹カラ(今)
落チ*テ地ノ上デ臥テ*居リマス
(6) 瀧車カ(今)止ツタ何事*デ有ルカ
(7) 君ハ嘗テ象ヲ見タ下カ有ルカ
(8) 然リ大阪テ大キナ象ヲ見タ下カ
有リマス

neg-lect=忘タル 鈕=büt'-ton=büt'-tn 吞込ム=
swal-lōw 落チル=fall down 臥ル=lie 事=mät'-ter

- (9) 君ハ河内ノ大殺人*ヲ聞テ居ルカ
(10) 大阪ニ居ル私ノ兄弟カラ聞ヒテ
居マス
(11) 君ノ地圖ハ出来上がりマシタカ
(12) 未ダ出来上がりマセヌ
(13) 君ハドノ位長ク病氣デ有リマスカ
(14) 前キノ日曜日カラ病氣デ有リマ
ス
(15) 君ハ作文ヲ書ヒテ仕舞フテ居ルカ
(16) ハイ今*出来上がりマシタ
(17) 君ハ近頃君ノ兄弟へ通信ナサヒ*
マスカ
(18) イ、エ此五六月ハ通信シマセヌ
(19) 君ハ母様ニ叱カラレタ*事が有ルカ
(20) ハイ度々叱ラレタ下カ有リマス

殺人=mur-der 通信スル=write 叱カル(大聲デ)=
scold

Just ハ Present Perfect 形ヲ使用スル場合ニ用ヒラレ
Just now ハ通常ノ過去形ヲ用ユル場合ニ用ヒラル
、ナリ注意スベシ

- (21) 君ハないふヲ落シタノカ
 (22) イ、エ私ノちよつきノ隠クシニ
 持テ居マス
 (23) 君ノ新シヒないふヲ見セテ下サ
 レ
 (24) 今朝持テ來ルヲ忘レマシタ
 (25) 君ノ父様ハ在宅デスカ
 (26) イ、エ外出シテ居マス
 (27) 人造*金ハ嘗テ作シラヘラレタ
 1ガ有ルカ
 (28) イ、エ未ダ少シモ作ラヘラレタ
 1ガ無ヒ
 (29) 君ハ嘗テ蛇ニ噛マレタ1ガ有ル
 カ
 (30) イ、エ少シモアリマセヌ
 (31) 君ハ(今迄)何ヲシテ居タカ
 (32) 私ハ私ノ室テ眠テ居リマシタ
 (33) 私ハ庭デ遊デ居リマシタ
 (34) 私ハ作文ヲ書ヒテ居リマシタ

人造=är-ti-fi'-cial (fish'-al)

- (35) 私ハ今日ノ新聞紙*ヲ讀テ居リマ
 シタ
 (36) 私ハ父ト嘸ヲシテ居リマシタ
 (37) 私ハ川デ魚ヲ捕*テ居*リマシタ
 (38) 私ハ川デ太郎ト次郎ト共ニ泳ヒ
 テ居リマシタ
 (39) 私ハ昨日ノ課業ヲ下調ヘシテ居
 リマシタ
 (40) 私ハ伯父ノ宅デ太郎ト次郎ト一
 所ニかるたヲシテ遊テ居リマシタ

LESSON XXX.

I.

Were you crying when I saw you
 this morning?

Yes, I was crying.

Why were you crying?

Because I had lost my purse.

今日ノ新聞紙=to-day's paper 魚ヲ捕ル=fish

2.

Why were you laughed at by your mother this morning?

Because I **had eaten** my breakfast before I washed my face.

3.

What book were you reading last evening?

I was reading a novel which I **had bought** at Maruya's

4.

How long **had you been studying** English when you entered this school?

I **had never studied** it till I came to this school.

5.

Had the Kyoto Daigaku been

finished when you left Kyoto?

Yes, it **had been finished** a few days before my departure.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 57.

(1)

Had + Past participle.

(2)

Had been + Past participle.

(3)

Had been + Present participle.

本章ノ動詞ハ之レヲ Past Perfect 形ノモノト云フ

Past Perfect ナル名稱アル所以ハ此形ノ動詞ハ過去ノ時又ハ其レヨリ以前ニ如何ナル所爲ガ完了シタルヤヲ表ハスニ用ヒラル、1 アルヲ以テナリ

下ノ如シ

The train *had* just started when I got to the station.

(停車場へ着キシ時ニハ瀛車ノ出發ナル所爲ガ丁度完了シ居リシヲ表ハス)

The train *had* started before I got to the station.

(停車場へ着キシ時ヨリ以前ニ瀛車ノ出發ナル所爲ガ完了シ居リシヲ表ハス)

I got to the station after the train *had* started.

(瀛車ノ出發ナル所爲ガ已デニ先キニ完了シ居リシ其後トニ停車場へ着キシヲ表ハス)

而シテ本章ノ Past Perfect 形及ヒ前章ノ Present Perfect 形ハ孰レモ所爲ノ完了ヲ表ハスモノニシテ大ニ其趣ヲ同フス唯異ナル所ハ時ガ現在ナルカ過去ナルカニアリ下ノ如シ

I went to see him but he *had* gone out.

(彼ハ外出シテ居タノ意)

I went to the Tokyo Fu, but the officials *had* left

(官吏ハ退出シテ居タ即チ居ラナシノ意)

I *had* been in Tokyo before I went to Sendai.

(東京ニ居タノ意)

I *had* been poor before I came to this country.

(貧乏デ有ッタノ意)

The Nihon Ginko *had* completely been finished when I left Tokyo.

(全ク建築サレ終リ居リシ意)

It *had* been snowing a long time when I went out a-hunting.

(狩リニ出テ行キシ時迄雪カ降り續キ居リシ意)

以下ニ Present Perfect 形ト Past Perfect 形トノ關係ヲ明カニセンカ爲メノ例ヲ示サン

Why are you crying?

Because I have lost my purse.

上例ノ問ハ今現在泣キ居ル場合ナレバ之レヲ過去ノ或時ニ泣キ居リシモノトシ are crying ヲ were crying ニ變ズトセバ

Why were you crying?

Because I *had* lost my purse.

ト成ルナリ又次キニ

What book are you reading?

I am reading a novel I bought at Maruya's last night.

ナル會話ニ於テ are readingヲ過去トシ was readingニ變スレバ

What book *were* you *reading*?

I was reading a novel I *had bought* at Maruya's the night before.

ト成ルカ如シ本章ノ始メニ與ヘタル例ハ即チ之レナリ。

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

(1) I was told* you went to Kobe last Sunday. Did you see Mr. Sato?

(2) No, I did not see him. He

was told=聞キマシタ

had left for Tokyo the day before I went there.

(3) Did you come by the first train?

(4) No, I missed* the first. It had just started when I got to the station.

(5) Is Mr. Sato always a poor man?

(6) No, he was once a rich man, but he had lost all his riches before he settled* here.

(7) Had you ever seen a Chinese theatre before you went the other evening?

(8) No, I had never seen one

miss=外ツス settle=移住スル

before, and on that account,* it was particularly* amusing.*

(9) What were you serching for* in the garden this morning?

(10) I was serching for*a ball which my uncle had given me.

(11) Was the road muddy when you went to Sakai the other day?

(12) Yes, it had rained all the night and the road was very muddy.

(13) Had the baby been crying some time* before you noticed* it?

(14) Yes, I think it had been crying (for) half an hour or so* before I noticed it.

on that ac-count' = 其故デ pār-tic'-ū-lar-ly = 特 =
a-mūş'-ing = 面白ク serch for = 探カス some time
= 暫ク nō-tice = 氣が付ク or so = 程

(15) Had the boys been 'playing a long time in the play-ground before they were called in* by their teacher?

(16) Yes, they had been playing (for) about an hour before they noticed their teacher.

(17) Had the rail-road to Bakwan been finished when you left Hiroshima?

(18) Yes, it had been finished some time before I left that place.

(19) Had the Imperial Diet* been opened when you left Tokyo?

(20) No, it had not been opened when I left that place.

call in = 呼ヒ込ム Im-pē'ri-al Di'ēt = 帝國議會

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 私ハ今朝朝飯ヲ食ヘル*前ニ顔ヲ洗ヒマシタ
- (2) 今朝私カ起キル前ニ大陽ハ上ツテ居リマシタカ
- (3) 今朝私ガ起キタ時ニ大陽ハ上ツテ居リマセナシタ
- (4) 私ハ佐藤君ノ宅ヘ行ク前ニ晝飯ヲ食ヘ*マシタ
- (5) 君ノ御使*ハ私カ外出シタ後デ來マシタ
- (6) 君ノ手紙ハ私ガ東京ヘ立ツタ後ニ着シマシタ
- (7) 私ハ君ノ手紙ガ着ク前ニ東京ヘ立チマシタ

晝飯ヲ食ヘル=dine 御使ヒ=mēs'-sen-ger

日本語ニテハ此第一英譯例題ノ如キ場合ニハ過去ノ事ヲ述フルニモ矢張り現在ノ語ヲ用ヒ飯ヲ食ヘルナト言フト雖モ英語ニテハ過去ヲ用ユルナリ

- (8) 私ガ停車場ヘ着ヒタ時瀛車ハ着ヒテ*居リマセナシタ
- (9) 私ガ旅宿*ヘ着キマシタ時君ノ手紙ハ着ヒテ居リマセナシタ
- (10) 私ハ昨日學校ヘ行ク前ニ三本手紙ヲ書キマシタ
- (11) 昨夜火事が燃ヘ出ス*前ニ風ガ劇ク*吹ヒテ居リマシタ
- (12) 佐藤ハ今朝學校ヘ行ク前ニ彼レノ兄弟ト長ヒ間喧嘩*ヲシテ居ツタ
- (13) 高野山ヘ立ツ前ニ暫ク雨ガ降ツテ居リマシタ
- (14) 警官*ハ其盜賊ヲ*捕ヘル前ニ長ヒ間探ガシテ居リマシタ
- (15) 昨夜強盜*ガ家ノ中ヘ侵入*スル前ニ犬ガ長ヒ間吠ヘテ居リマシタ
- (16) 私ハ此學校ヘ入ツタ時ニハ英語

着ク=ar-rive' 旅宿=ho-tel' 燃ヘ出ス=break out
 劇ク=high 喧嘩スル=fight 警官=po-lice'men
 盜賊=thief 強盜=rob'-ber 侵入スル(家ヲ破ツテ)=
 break into 消防夫=fire-man

- ハ五ヶ月程勉強シテ居リマシタ
 (17) 君ガ東京ヲ立ツタ時ニ日本銀行
 ハ建築サレテ居タカ
 (18) 消防夫*ガ着ク前ニ澤山ノ家ガ無
 クナリ*マシタ
 (19) 私ハ此市ヘ來ル前ニハ富デ居リ
 マシタ
 (20) 私ハ此市ヘ來ル前ニハ貧シク有
 リマシタケレモ此地ノ*會社デ善キ
 位地*ヲ得マシタカラ澤山*貯ヘ*マシ
 テ今ハ貧シク有リマセヌ

LESSON XXI.

I.

Have you **any** English books.

Yes, I have **some**. (English books).

No, I have **not any** English books

無クナス=de-stroy' 位地=po-si'-tion 此地ノ=here
 澤山=a great deal 貯ヘル=save

No, I have **no** English books.

No, I have **none**.

 2.

Do you want **any** pens?

Yes, I want **some**. (pens)

No, I do **not** want **any** pens

 3.

Have you read **any** of these books?

Yes, I have read **some** of them.

No, I have **not** read **any** of them.

No, I have read **none** of them.

 4.

Is there **anything** in this drawer?

Yes, there is **something** in it.

Yes, there are **some** books in it.

No, there is **nothing** in it.

5.

Is there **any** one in the class-room?

Yes, there is **some** one there.

Yes, there are **some** boys studying their lessons there.

No, there is **no one** there.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 58. Some. ハ肯定文ニ用ヒラレ
 ✓ any ハ疑問文又ハ否定文ニ用ヒラ
 ル、モノトス

(注意) (1) Anyハ条件付ノ句ニ用ヒラレsome
 ハ命令ノ句ニ用ヒラル、トアリ

If there is any chalk in that box, bring
 some, please.

(2) Some ハ又タ疑問文ニ用ヒラル、トアリ此
 場合ニハ或ル一部分ナル意ヲ表ハスナリ

Shall I give you some of these?

Can you spare me some one of these?

(3) Any ハ又肯定文ニ用ヒラル、トアリ此場

合ニハどれでも、だれでも又ハ何でもナル意ヲ表
 ハスナリ

Any one will do.

Any boy who is five year(s) old can read it.

A pig eats anything but stone.

EXERCISE.

A.

(1) Have you any French books?

(2) No, I have none.

(3) Are there any English novels
 in the library*?

(4) Yes, there are some.

(5) Has any change been made in
 the schedule*?

(6) Yes, some change was made
 last week.

(7) Is there any one in the dining

li'-bra-ry=書齋室 schedule=sköd'yul=間時表

room?

- (8) No, there is no one there.
- (9) Is there any *sake* in that bottle?
- (10) Yes, there is some left in it.
- (11) Can not any one translate* this?
- (12) No, no one can translate it.
- (13) Do you know any of these words.
- (14) No, I know none of them.
- (15) Did any body come this morning?
- (16) No, no one came in the morning.
- (17) Will any one of these books do?
- (18) Yes, any one will do.

trans-late' = 譯スル

(19) Is there any more ink left in that bottle?

(20) No, there is no more in it.

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 引キ出シノ中ニ鉛筆ガ有リマス
カ
- (2) イ、エ、一ツモ鉛筆ハ有リマセヌ
- (3) 教場ニ誰レカ生徒ガ居リマスカ
- (4) ハイ生徒カ其所ニ本ヲ讀テ居リ
マス
- (5) 此ノ村ニ富ダ人*ガ居ルカ
- (6) ハイ此所ニハ澤山富タ人ガ居リ
マス
- (7) 君ハ卷紙(letter paper)ヲ持テ居ル
カ
- (8) ハイ持テ居リマス
- (9) 君ハ善ヒいんきヲ持テ居ルカ

人=folk

- (10) ハイ私ハ大層善ヒノヲ持テ居リ
マス
- (11) 君ノ珈琲ニハ砂糖ガ入ツテ居マ
スカ
- (12) イ、エ少シモ砂糖ハ入ツテ居リ
マセヌ
- (13) 徳利ノ中ニ酒ガ残テ居ルカ
- (14) モ少シ残テ居リマス
- (15) 大阪ニ善ヒ學校ガ有リマスカ
- (16) 其所ニハ澤山善ヒ學校ガ有リマス
- (17) 君ハ此生徒等ノ中誰レカ知テ居
ルカ
- (18) 誰レモ知リマセヌ
- (19) 近頃水雷艇*ニ改良*ガ成サレタカ
- (20) 去年スコシ改良ガ成サレマシタ

LESSON XXXII.

I.

I can not find my dictionary.

水雷艇=tōr-pē'do bōat 改良=im-prove'-ment

Where **can** it be?

It **may** be in the drawer.

No, it **can not be** there for it is too big.

Then, somebody **must have stolen** it.

2.

I can not find my knife.

Can I have dropped it?

No, you **can not have dropped** it, for it is a big knife.

Then, somebody **may have stolen** it.

3.

Was not that snow that fell last night?

Oh, no; I am sure it is too cold

to snow.

Then, it must have been hail.

4.

The fire started from Shimmachi, and about half Nishiku was burned last night. Did you hear the fire-bells?

No, I heard no bells last night.

Then, you must have been sleep-
ing when the accident* happened.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 59.

(I)

can } + Root-form.
may }
must }

ãe'-çi-dent = 不意ナル出来事ヲ云フ

(2)

can have }
may have } + Past participle.
must have }

(3)

can have been }
may have been } + Past participle.
must have been }

(4)

can have been }
may have been } + Present participle.
must have been }

Can, may, must ハ第十八章ニ於テ學
ビタル許可,能力及必要等ヲ表ハス外
尙ホ本章ニ示スガ如ク事實ノ有リ得
可キヲ若クハ有リ得可カラサルヲ
表ハスニ用ヒラル
之レニ確然斷言スル場合ト幾分ノ疑
ヒヲ懷キ居ル場合トアリ即チ must ハ

相違無ヒ can not ハ筈ガ無ヒノ意ニ
シテ斷言ニ用ヒラレ may ハカモ知レ
ヌノ意ニシテ疑ヲ有スル場合ニ用ヒ
ラル、モノナリトス

疑問ニハ皆等シク can ヲ用ユ此ニ云々
ナル可キヤト問フノ意ナリ下ノ如シ

Where can it be?

(何所ニ有ル可キヤ即チ何所ニ有ルノカ知ラン
ノ意)

Can I have dropped it?

(遺失セシモノナル可キヤ即チ落シタノカ知ラ
ンノ意)

(注意) 元來本章ノ働詞ハ be, have……, have
been……ニ may, must, cannot 等ヲ加ヘテ
作リタルモノナレハ讀方ノ点ニ於テ少シク注意
ヲ要ス下ノ如シ

He must have-stolen it.

He may have-stolen it.

He may not-have-stolen it.

He can-not have-stolen it.

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

(1) I have lost my cap. Where
can it be?

(2) It may be in the next room.

(3) It may not be in the next room.
It may be in some other room.

(4) It must be in the next room.

(5) It can not be in the next room.

(6) Where has the cat go to?

I don't know; she may be in the
barn, for there are lot* of rats and
mice there.

(7) Ah! Do you hear that bell?

Yes, it is the fire-bell. One, two,
three: —— the fire must be

somewhere near.

(8) Kato told me that Mr. Tanaka died the day before yesterday.

Can it be true?

(9) It may be true.

(10) It may not be true.

(11) It must be true, for Mrs. Tanaka came last night and told me of his death.

(12) It can not be true, for I saw him walking with his wife this morning.

(13) Then Kato must have told me a lie.

(14) I can not find my cap. Somebody must have been playing with it.

(15) You smell of tobacco. You

must have been smoking.

(16) I can not find my knife. Can I have lost it?

(17) You can not have lost it.

Search your pockets well, and you will find it.

(18) You may have lost it, for you have got a big hole in your pocket.

(19) You must have lost it, for I saw you putting it in your *tamoto*.

(20) Then, it must have been dropped somewhere.

B.

和 文 英 譯

(1) 佐藤君ハ何所ニ居ルカ

彼ハ神戸ニ居ルカモ知レン

(2) 彼ハ神戸ニ居ラヌカモ知レヌ

(3) 彼ハ神戸ニ居ル筈ハナイ

- (4) 彼ハ神戸ニ居ルニ相違ナイ
 (5) 明日雨ガ降ルカモ知レヌ
 (6) 明日晴天ニ成^{*}ル筈ハナイ
 (7) 誰レカ次キノ室デ喫煙シテ居ルニ相違ナイ
 (8) 誰レカ次キノ室デ喫煙シテ居ツタニ相違ナイ
 (9) 誰レカ私ノ寢床テ眠テ居タニ相違ナイ
 (10) 怠惰ナ小供ハ金持ナ人ニ成ラレソウナ¹ハナイ
 (11) 佐藤ハ小供ノ時怠惰テ有ツタニ相違ナイ
 (12) 私ノ時計ハ誰レカニ盗マレタニ相違ナイ
 (13) 此手紙ハ誰レカニ讀マレタニ相違ナイ
 (14) 私ノ犬ハ昨日犬殺シニ殺サレタニ相違ナイ

晴天 = 成 * = be fine

- (15) 私ハ彼レニソシタ事ヲ言ヒソウナ¹ハナイ
 (16) 佐藤ハソシタ悪戯^{*}ヲシソウナ¹ハナイ
 (17) 私ノ手紙ハ未タ彼レニ届キソウナ¹ハナイ
 (18) 昨夜雨ガ降タ筈ハナイ
 (19) 昨夜雨カ降テ居ツタカモ知レヌ
 (20) 其盜賊ハ警察^{*}ニ知ラレタカモ知レヌ

LESSON XXXIII.

I.

I think James will fail in the examination.
 I thought James would fail in the examination.

悪戯 = mis'-chief 警察 = police = po-lic'es'

2.

I think I shall be able to pass the examination.

I **thought** I **should** be able to pass the examination.

3.

I think James can read well.

I **thought** James **could** read well.

4.

I think James may be in the class-room.

I **thought** James **might** be in the class-room.

5.

I think he must have been smoking.

I **thought** he **must** have been smoking.

6.

I think he can not have dropped his knife.

I **thought** he **could** not have dropped his knife

I think he may have lost his watch.

I **thought**he **might** have lost his watch.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 60. 本章ハ過去ニ於テ懐キタル shall, will, can may, must, can..... may.....,must.....等ノ思想ヲ現在ノ時ニ言ヒ表ハスノ法ナリ此ハ shall ヲ should, will ヲ would, canヲcould, may ヲ might トナスニアリ而シテ mustハ過去現在共ニ變化ナキモノトス

EXERCISE.

A.

過去ニ於テ有シタル左ノ思想ヲ現在ニ於テ言ヒ表ハスニハ如何ナル語ニ變ス可キヤ

- (1) I think James will call again in a few days.
- (2) I think Sato will be punished by his teacher.
- (3) I think there will be no summer vacation this year.
- (4) I hope he will pass the examination.
- (5) I hope you will soon get well.
- (6) I hope there will be no snow this year.
- (7) I think he can swim well.
- (8) I think he may have missed the train.

- (9) I think he can not have failed in the examination.
- (10) I think he must have been sleeping in my bed.

B.

英文和譯

- (1) I thought you must be away from Osaka.
- (2) I thought breakfast would be ready by this time.*
- (3) I told Chokichi he might go home to-morrow.
- (4) I hoped he would come by this train.
- (5) I thought the jinrikisha would be here now.
- (6) I thought I could swim two miles an hour.

by this time—モ—

- (7) I thought you would give me the watch to-day as you promised me.
- (8) Mr. Ito said he would come to see you this afternoon.
- (9) I thought he could not have stolen my watch.
- (10) I thought he must have been taken sick.*

C.

和文英譯

- (1) 私ハ伊藤ハ今夜來ル¹ガ出來ルト思ヒマシタ
- (2) 收獲ハ今年ハ駄目ニ成ル^{*}カモ知レヌト思ヒマシタ
- (3) 私ハ佐藤ガ試験ニ及第スルヲ願フ^{*}テ居リマシタ

駄目 = 成ル = fail 願フテ居ル = hope
be taken sick = 病氣 = 成ル

- (4) 私ハ長吉ニ今日午後道頓堀へ行テモ善ヒト言ヒマシタ
- (5) 私ハ半時間デ其所へ行ク¹ガ出來ルト思ヒマシタ
- (6) 今日ハ雨天^{*}デアロウト私ハ思ヒマシタ
- (7) 君ハ今日僕ニ字引ヲ返シテ^{*}下サルデアロウト思ヒマシタ
- (8) 君ハ今日留守^{*}デアロウト私ハ思ヒマシタ
- (9) 佐藤ハ試験ニ及第シタニ相違無ヒト私ハ思ヒマシタ
- (10) 佐藤ハ試験ニ落第スル筈ハ無ヒト思ヒマシタ

LESSON XXXIV

I.

Are you poor?

Yes, I am.

雨天 = rainy 返ヘス = re-turn' 留守 = ab'-sent

(A) If you **are** poor, I **will** help you.

No, I am not

(B) If you **were** poor, I **would** help you

2.

Will you go to Arima this summer?

Yes, I will.

(A) If you **go** to Arima, you **may** get well.

No, I will not.

(B) If you **went** to Arima, you **might** get well.

3.

Was he punished?

Yes, he was punished.

(A) If he **was** punished, it **served** him right.

No, he was not punished.

(B) If he **had** been punished, it **would** have served him right.

4.

Did he start early this morning?

Yes, he did.

(A) If he **started** early, he **may** have arrived already.

No, he did not.

(B) If he **had** started early, he **might** have arrived already.

5.

Do you think it will rain to-morrow?

Yes, I think it will.

(A) If it rains to-morrow, I will not go.

No, I don't think it will.

(B) If it should rain to-morrow. I would not go.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 61. 以上諸例中Aニ屬スルモノハ皆相手方ノ言ヒシ所ヲ其儘事實ナリトシテ述フル場合ノ語法ニシテ Bニ屬スルモノハ相手方ノ言ヒシ所ノ事實ニ反對ナル事實ヲ仮想シテ述フル場合ノ語法ナリ
此種ノ文ハ皆ニツノ部分ヨリ成ル主節 (Principal* Clause*) 及ヒ從節 (Dependent* Clause) 之レナリ上例ニ於テ If ヲ含ミ居ル節 即チ仮想ヲ表ハシ居ル

prin'ci-pal clause de-pend'-ent

節ハ從節ニシテ推斷ヲ表ハシ居ル節ハ主節ナリ

Art. 62. 從節ニ於テ仮想ヲ述フルニ三種ノ別アリ

(1) 原形ノ働詞ヲ用ヒテ述フル思想ノ反對仮想ハ其過去形ヲ用ヒテ之ヲ表ハス下ノ如シ

If it were a little cheaper, I would buy it

If Maruya had some more, I would buy it.

If rain fell only at night, it would be delightful.

If you would kindly do me the favor, I should be much obliged to you.

此場合ニ於ケル主節ノ働詞ハ下ノ如シ

should
would
might
could } + Root-form

(2) 過去形ノ働詞ヲ用ヒテ述フル思想ノ反對仮想ハ其 Past Perfect 形ヲ用ヒテ之ヲ表ハス下ノ如シ

If you had told me so, I would not have trusted in him.

If Columbus *had not lived*, America *might not have been discovered*.

If you *had been* a little more careful, this *would never have happened*.

此場合ニ於ケル主節ノ働詞ハ下ノ如シ
 should
 would
 might
 could } + Present perfect

(3) 未來ノ反對仮想即チ發言者ニ於テ未來ハ斯ク有ル可シト思ヒ居ル事柄ヲ仮リニ万々一其通りニアラサルモノト仮想シテ述フル場合ニハ should ヲ加ヘテ之ヲ表ハスナリ下ノ如シ

If it *should rain* I *would not go*.

If somebody *should give* me a hundred yen, I *would buy* a handsome bicycle.

If any body *should call*, say I am out.

If it *should be* fine to-morrow, I will go.

此場合ノ主節ノ働詞ハ(1)ノ場合ト同シク should, would, might, could ヲ用ユルヲアリ或ハ shall, will, may, can 等ヲ用ユルヲアリ或ハ命令文ノ來ルヲアリ

(注意) (1) 以上ハ極メテ普通ノ場合ニ關スル規則ヲ擧ケタルニ過キス此外ニ尙ホ數多ノ變体アルモノト知ル可シ

(2) 以上述ヘタルカ如キ仮想ヲ表ハス語法ノ外他ニ所謂假定ナルモノヲ表ハス語法アリ此ハ實際ノ事實ガ甲ナルカ乙ナルカ不明ナル場合ニ於テ仮リニ甲或ハ乙ト定メテ言フ場合ノ語法ナリ下ノ如シ

If he *be* alone, give him this letter.

Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust in him.

Whether he *allow* me or not, I will go to him.

Unless he *consent* we can do nothing.

Provided he *confess* his fault, I will pardon him.

Provided=if Unless=if not.

元來此語法ニ於テハ悉ク Root-form ヲ用ユルヲ本則トスレモ方今ノ英語ニテハ矢張り通常ノ方法ニヨリ働詞ニ變化ヲ與フルモノトス

EXERCISE.

A.

以下ノ諸例ヲ和譯シ且ツ仮想若クハ假定ヲ述フモルノト否トヲ區別シ其理由ヲ述フ可シ

- (1) If I could, I would do so.
 (2) If there were no water, all would perish.*
 (3) If he comes to-night, I will not go.
 (4) If it does not rain, I shall go.
 (5) If you were a little more younger I would give you this *haori*.
 (6) If I were you, I would not do it.
 (7) If we only had a good cat, we could catch these rats.
 (8) If the letter had come last night, I might have gone to-day.
 (9) If you saw the letter on the table, why did you not post* it?

perish=死ス post=出ス(手紙ヲ郵便ニ)

- (10) If it were only mended* it would be as good as ever.*
 (11) If you are attentive* and industrious*, you will improve* fast.
 (12) If I were in your place, I would act differently.
 (13) If he had not been ill last month, he might have passed the examination.
 (14) If you would lend me your dictionary, I should be much obliged to you.
 (15) If you had told me so, I could have helped him.

mend=直ホス as good as ever=原ノ通りニ善ク
 at-tent'-ive=注意深ク in-dus'-tri-ous=精ヲ出ス
 improve=善ク成ル

- (16) If you strike a pane of glass with a stick, it* will break it.
- (17) If a boy's *kimono* takes fire, he must not run, but lie down and try to put out* the fire.
- (18) If you eat too much, it will make you sick.
- (19) If any one should disobey me, I will punish him severely.
- (20) If you look at the sun, it will dazzle* your eyes.
- (21) If a boy steals, he is disgraced.*
- (22) If he had known how to swim, he might not have been killed.
- (23) If a horse falls into a well, he

(16) ノ it ハ打ツヲ言ヒ (18) ノ it ハ食フヲ云フ此例
所々散見セリ注意スベシ put out=消ス dazzle=
目ヲくらます dis-grace'=面目ヲ失フ

- can not get out.
- (24) If any one should call during my dinner, tell him I can not see him.
- (25) I would have lent you the book, if I had had it.
- (26) If I can find the book, I will give it to you.
- (27) If I could find the book, I would give it to you.
- (28) If you could read a little better, you would be at the head of your class.
- (29) If I could help him, I would do so.
- (30) If he had gone, I should have accompanied* him.

ac-com'pa-ny=同行スル

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 僕ガ君ナラ彼レヲ助ケテヤリマ
ス
- (2) 君ガモ一少シ勉強*デ有ルナラ此
時計ヲ上ゲルノデスガ
- (3) 私ガ金持ナラ其ヲ買ヒマスノニ
- (4) 私ガ出來レバ彼ヲ助ケマスノニ
- (5) 私ガ本町へ轉宅*シマスナラ不便*
デ有リマセウ
- (6) 僕ガモ少シ若ケレバ英語ヲ學ビ
マス
- (7) 私ノ着テ居ル物ヲ皆脱*ゲバ裸*ニ
ナリマス
- (8) 僕ハ君ノ言フ事ヲ信スルナラバ
君ノ爲メニ氣ノ毒ニ思*ヒマスノニ
- (9) 君ノ父様が死ニナサレタラ君ハ

勉強デ有ル=be studious 轉宅スル=move 不便デ
有ル=be in-con-ven'ient for me. 脱ク=take off
裸=成ル=be naked、氣ノ毒=思フ=be sorry

如何ナサルカ

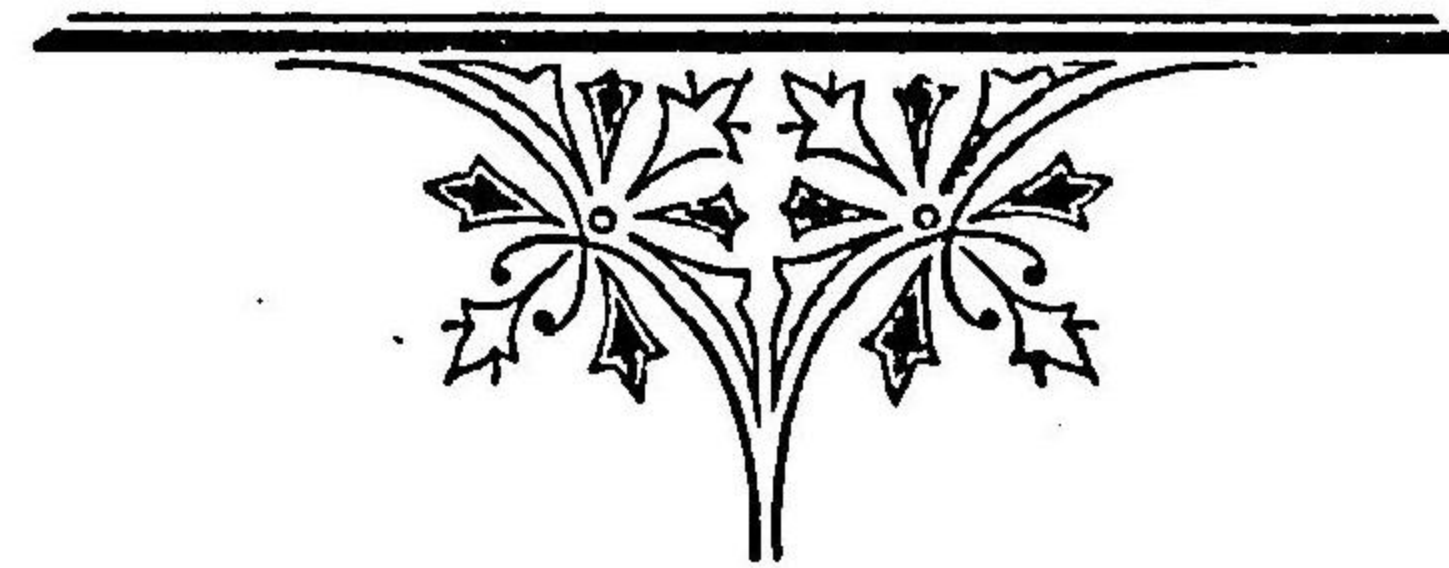
- (10) 君ガモ少シ早ク言フタナラ僕ハ
會ヒニ行ツタノニ
- (11) 君ハモ少シ勉強デ有ツタナラ試
験ニ落第セナンダカモ知レナヒ
- (12) 家康ガ居ラナンダラ東京ハ建テ
ラレナカツタカモ知レヌ
- (13) 僕ニソウ云フタラ僕ハ彼ヲ助ケ
テヤル1ガ出來マシタニ
- (14) 君ガモ少シ澤山ニ金ヲ下サツタ
ナラ僕ハソノ字書ヲ買フ1ガ出來
マシタニ
- (15) 君ガ彼ヲ雇ハナンダラコンナ事
ハ決シテ*出來ナンダシヤラウ
- (19) 光秀ガ居ラナンダラ信長ハ殺サ
レナンダカモ知レヌ
- (17) 其巡查ガ病氣デ無カツタナラバ
ソウ容易*ニ盜賊ニ殺サレナンダカ
モ知レヌ

決シテ…………セヌ=never 容易=easily

(18) 君ハ許可ヲ得テ居レバ御所ノ中
ヲ見ラレマスニ

(19) (若シ万一)明日佐藤君ニ逢フナラ
此手紙ヲ渡シテ下サヒ

(20) (若シ万一)佐藤君ガ留守ナラ如何
シマセウ



Supplementary Lessons.

I.

as soon as.

It is dark *as soon as* the sun sets.

As soon as the sun rises it sheds its light over the earth.

As soon as you are (=have) done eating, you should wash your hands and mouth.

EXERCISE.

(1) 私ハ起キルト直ク入浴シマス

(2) 私ハ藥ヲ吞ミ*マシタラ直ク善ク成リマシタ

(3) 飯ヲ食ヘタラ直ク行キマス

(4) 暗ク成ルト直クニ星が出マス

(5) 暗ク成ルト直クニ狐ハ穴カラ出テ来マス

入浴スル = take a bath 吞ム = take 善ク成ル = get better

飯ヲ食ヘタ = have dined 出ル = appear

2.

each.

Each student recites in turn

(2)

Put a 3 sen stamp on *each* of these letters.
Give each of those jinrikishamen 5 or 6
sen *apiece*.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 此小供等ニ名々一冊ツ、本ヲ遣レ
- (2) 此こつぶへ一匕ツ、砂糖ヲ入レヨ
- (3) 生徒ハ名々違フタ帽ヲ着テ居ル
- (4) アノ人力車ニハ人ガ二人ツ、乗テ居マス
- (5) 紙ハ一人ニ一枚ツ、與ヘマセフカ

砂糖一匕 = a spoonful of sugar 居マス = there are
一枚 = a sheet of paper

3.

every.

Now-a-days *everybody* rides in a jinrikisha.

Please make *every* one sit down.

Every one of *these lamps* is broken.

EXERCISE.

- (1) ダレデモ皆夏ハ山ヘ上ガル
- (2) 今ハダレデモ皆高野山ヘ上ガルヲ出來ル昔ハ女ハ出來ナンダ
- (3) 私ガ戸ヲ明ケタジダレモ皆借ハ入ツテハ

(3)

ナラヌト言フタ

(4) 此部屋ニ有ル物ハドレデモ皆觸ツテハナ
リマセヌ

(5) 此部屋ノ机ハドレモ皆壊レテ居ル
昔ハ = formerly

4.

have to.

We all *have to* die

I *had to* write two letters last night.

All you *will have to* do is to study.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 吾々ハ皆學ハ子ハナラヌ
- (2) 吾々ハ皆毎日學校ヘ行カ子バナラヌ
- (3) 私ハ今日神戸ニ行カ子バナラヌ
- (4) 昨日私ハ吉田君ノ宅ヘ行カ子バナラナン
ダ
- (5) 來學期ニモツト勉強セ子バナルマヒ

5.

few a few.

There are *a few* good schools in Osaka.

(4)

There are *few* good schools in Osaka.

A few people live to be ninety.

Few people live to be ninety.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 書籍室ニ英書ハ少ナヒ
- (2) 一生懸命ニ勉強スル生徒ハ少ナヒ
- (3) 善ク泳クコノ出來ル生徒ハ少ナヒ
- (4) 此學校ニ怠惰ナ生徒ハ少ナヒ
- (5) 綴字ノ善ク出來ル生徒ハ少ナヒ

6.

little a little.

I have *a little* experience in it.

I have *little* experience in it

He behaved with *a little* reverence.

He behaved with *little* reverence.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 井ノ中ニ水カ少ナヒ
- (2) 彼ハ金ガ少ナヒ
- (3) 彼ハ何事ニモ注意カ少ナヒ
- (4) 彼ハ忍耐力カ少ナヒ

(5)

(5) 今年ハ雨ガ少ナカッタ

注意スル=pay attention 忍耐力=patience

7.

had better.

You *had better* buy that dictionary.

You *had better* go home now.

You *had better not* buy that dictionary.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 僕等ハ歩ヒテ行タヲ善カラウ
- (2) 君ハ傘ヲ持テ行クガ善カラウ
- (3) ニツ買タ方ガ善カラウ
- (4) 其事ハ父上ニ相談ナサレタガ善カラウ
- (5) 其靴ハ買ハヌガ善カラウ

歩ヒテ行ク=go on foot ニツ=couple 相談スル=consult (with)

8.

either neither.

Either of these pencils will do.

Neither of these pencils will do.

(6)

Is *either* of these pencils yours?
Neither of those pencils is mine.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 此中ドチラカ御氣ニ入りマセンカ
 - (2) ドチラデモ一ツ呉レ
 - (3) 此字ハドチラノ字引ニモ無ヒ
 - (4) 君ハドチラカ此本ヲ私ニ貸スヲが出来ヌカ
 - (5) ドチラモ貸スヲが出来ヌ
- 氣ニ入ル=suit you

9.

either.....or either.....nor.

You may write your composition *either* in romaji *or* in kana.

Have you studied *either* English *or* German?

I have studied *neither* English *nor* German.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 君ハ英語カ獨乙語カドチラカヲ讀ムヲが出来ルカ

(7)

- (2) ドチラモ讀ムヲが出来ヌ
 - (3) 君カ僕カドチラカ間違テ居子バナラヌ
 - (4) 作文ハ明日持テ來テモ明後日持テ來テモ宜ロシヒ
 - (5) 疲カレテ居ルノナラ人力車デ行テモ瀨車デ行テモ宜ロシヒ
- 間違テ居ル=be mistaken

10.

whether whether.....or.

Please ask the teacher *whether* we may go home now.

You must take the remedy *whether* you like it *or* not

I don't care *whether* it rains *or* not.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 遊歩場へ出テ遊テモ善ヒカ先生ニ聞ヒテ下サレ
- (2) 君ハ其ハ動物カ植物カ知テ居ルカ
- (3) 君ハアノ山ノ彼方デ雨カ降テ居ルカ居ラヌカ言フヲ出来ルカ
- (4) 壹圓デモ貳圓デモ構ハヌ

(8)

(5) 風呂ノ仕度ハ善ヒカ聞ヒテ下サレ
彼方=beyond 仕度カ善ヒ=is ready

II.

so that.

The sun is *so* bright *that* you can not look at it steadily.

The moon is sometimes *so* bright *that* we can read by its light.

An elephant is *so* strong *that* he can carry a dozen of men on his trunk.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 象ハ其鼻ノ一打デ人ヲ殺スヲガ出来ル程強ク有ル
- (2) 私ハモウ歩クヲガ出来ヌ程ニ勞カレテ居ル
- (3) 私ハ食フヲモ飲ムヲモ出来ヌ程病氣デ有リマス
- (4) 私ハ漸ク歩ムヲガ出来ル程ニ肥ヘテ居ル豚ヲ見タヲガ有ル
- (5) 昨日ハ外出スルヲガ出来ナンダ程寒ムカ

(9)

ツタ

一打=a blow 人=you モウ……セヌ=no more 又ハ
not any more 漸ク=scarcely

12.

as.

A dog can not climb a tree *as* a cat can.

Man's life vanishes *as* the dew does.

An ox can draw with a collar and trace gust *as* a horse does.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 猿ハ丁度人ガスル様ニ杖ヲ持テ歩クヲガ出来ル
 - (2) 鯨ハ丁度魚ガスル様ニ鰭デ泳ギマス
 - (3) 聞タ通リニ其會話ヲ繰リ返ヘシナサヒ
 - (4) 何故君ハ言ハレタ通リニらんぶヲ消サナシタカ
 - (5) 家鴨ハ丁度鷺鳥ノスル通リニ足デ水ノ上ヲ泳ギ廻ハリマス
- 繰リ返ヘス=repeat

(10)

13.

as.

Some men-of-war always fire a salute *as* they leave port

Just *as* I opened the door, it began to rain.

Just *as* I got in the house, it began to rain.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 丁度雨が降り出シタ時家へ着ヒタ
- (2) 丁度私が手紙ヲ書キ終タ時郵便脚夫が來タ
- (3) 丁度私が外出シヤウトシテ居タ時友人が私ニ會ヒニ來タ
- (4) 學校へ着ヒタ時鐘が鳴リ始メマシタ
- (5) 丁度學校カラ歸タ時近所デ火事が起ツタ
云々シヤウトスル=be about to 近所デ=in my neighborhood 起ツタ=broke out

14.

I wish.

I wish I were a boy.

I wish I had a bicycle.

(11)

I wish the rain would stop.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 私ハモ少シ若ケレバ善ヒニ
- (2) 私ハ伊藤君ノ様ニ上手ニ英語ヲ話シ度ヒモノジヤ
- (3) 君ハモツト早ク言フテ呉レ、バ善ヒノニ
- (4) 誰レカ彼ニソウ言ヘバ善ヒニ
- (5) 雨が降テ居ナケレバ善ヒノニ

15.

should.

Children *should* obey their parents.

As soon as you get up you *should* wash your face and comb your hair.

You *should* come to school early, and not play on the way.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 吾々ハ朋友ニ親切デ有ラ子バナラヌ
- (2) 朝ハ早ク起キ子バナリマセヌ
- (3) 誰レデモ皆親ニ孝行ニセ子バナラヌ
- (4) 常ニ眞實ヲ言ハ子バナリマセヌ

(5) 虚言ハ決シテ言フテハナリマセヌ

孝行ニスル=be dutiful. 眞實ヲ言フ=tell the truth
虚言ヲ云フ=tell a lie

16.

ought.

徳義上 當然ノ意 { One ought to speak the truth.
We ought to observe the customs
of the country.

價値アルガ 故ニ當然ノ意 { He ought to be punished
His kindness ought to be
remembered.

利益ナルガ故 ニ當然ノ意 { You ought to get up early in the
morning and prepare your lessons
before you go to school.
Then, you ought to say that you can't.

道理上 當然ノ意 { The horse ought to be useful to
mankind.
This grammar ought to be good; it
was written by a scholar.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 君ハモット行儀善クセ子バナラヌ
- (2) 君ハモット早ク學校へ來可キ筈ジヤ
- (3) 誰モ皆種痘ヲサル可キ筈ノモノデス
- (4) 君ハ伊藤君ニ謝罪セ子バ濟ミマセヌ
- (5) 山田ハモウ直クニ來ル筈デス
- (6) 車夫ニ何程遣レバ善ヒデスカ
- (7) 此ハ如何譯スノデスカ
- (8) ソンナラ君ハソウ言フガ善ヒ
- (9) ソンナラ家へ歸レハ善ヒ
- (10) 彼ハ英語ヲ上手ニ話ス筈デ有ル永ヒ間英國ニ居タカラ

行儀善クスル=be respectful 種痘スル=vaccinate
謝罪=apologize

(注意) ought to ノ過去ハ ought to + Present Perfect 形ニテ表ス下ノ如シ

Then you ought to have said a word about it.

You ought to have apologized to him.

Then, you ought to have written me a line about it at once.

EXERCISE.

- (1) 早速電信ヲカケタラ善カッタニ
- (2) モ少シ氣ヲ着ケタラ善カッタニ

- (3) 前以テ父上下相談ナサツタラ善カツタニ
 - (4) 車夫ニ六錢遣ツタラ善カツタニ
 - (5) 直ク私ニソウ云フテ呉レタラ善カツタニ
- 電信ヲカケル = telegraph 氣ヲ着ケル = be careful 又ハ pay attention

Further rules and exercises should be supplemented by the teacher.

明治三十四年九月四日發行
 明治三十四年八月卅日印刷

定價 金四拾錢
 英文組織法與附



賣捌所

橋通一丁目
 東京市日本

大倉書店

印刷者 矢野松吉

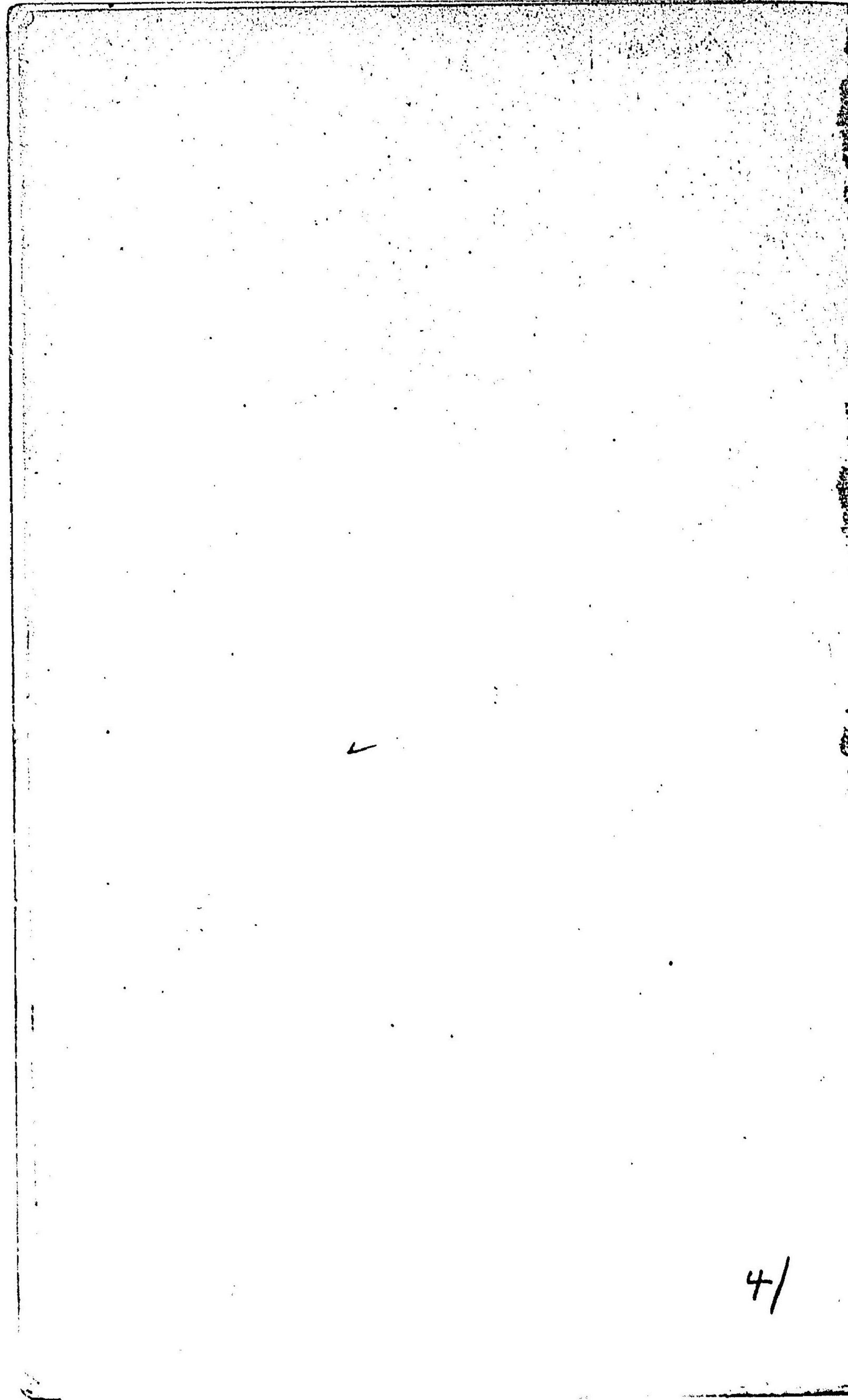
大阪製本印刷株式會社代表者
 大阪市西區阿波座壹番町六十屋番敷

發行者 濱本伊三郎

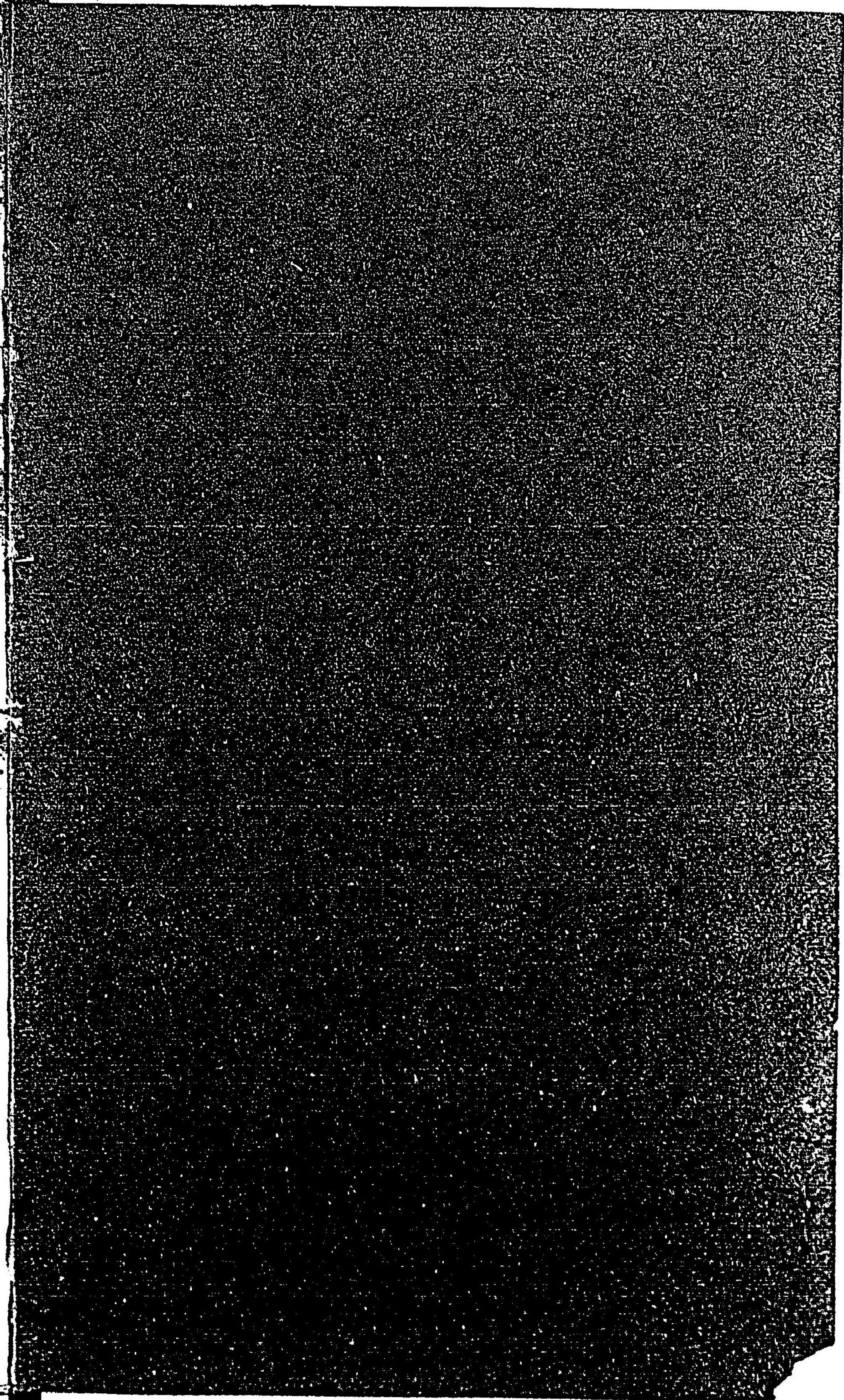
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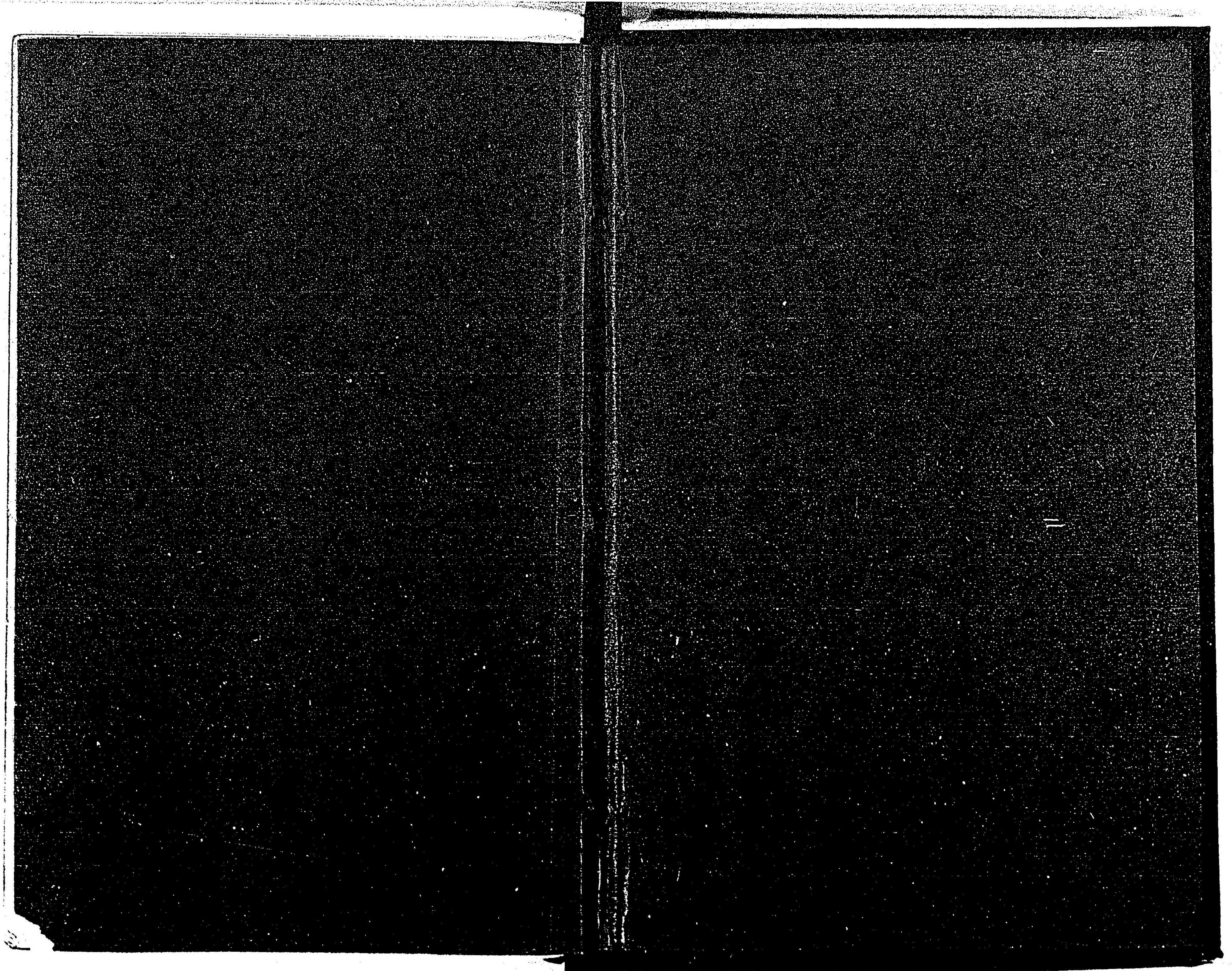
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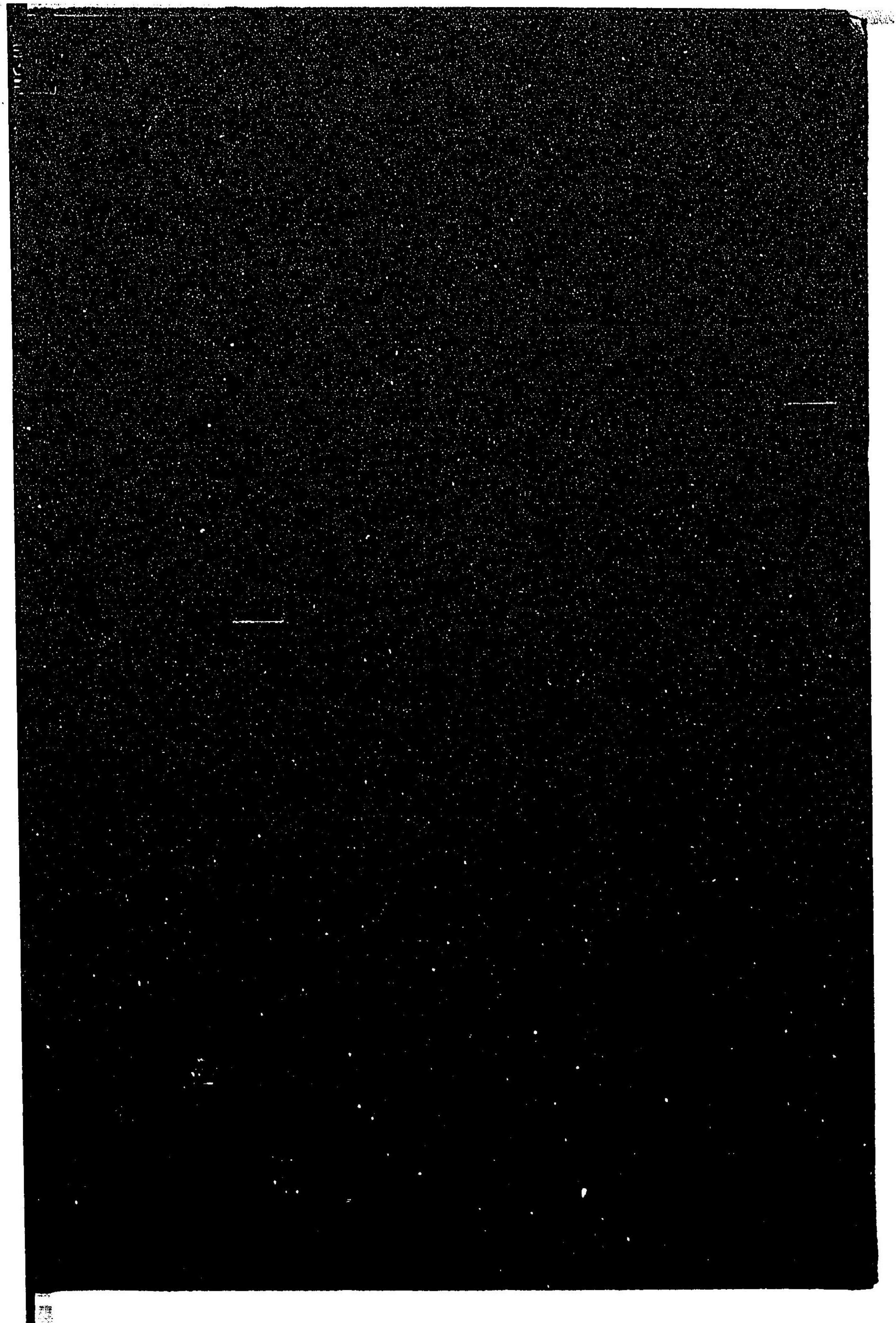
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