

1. 君ハ今年初メテ兵學校ノ試験ヲ御受ケニナリマスカ
2. 左様デス初メテマスガ君ハ
3. 僕モ初メテマス平素不勉強デスカラ及第ガ出来ナイ
ダロト思フテ居マス
4. 僕ハタトヘ今年失敗シテモ失望セズニマタ來年モ試
ミル積モリデス
5. 人ハ食ハンガ爲ニ生レタルニ非ズ眠リ又遊バンガ爲
ニ生レタルニモ非ズ、働カンガ爲ニ生レタル者ナリ

答 案

1. Is this the first time that you try the entrance ex-
amination of the Naval College?
2. Yes, this is the first time. And how with you?
3. It is the same with me. As I am always idle, I
think I may fail the examination.
4. Though I fail this year, I intend to try next year
without being discouraged.
5. Men are born neither to eat nor sleep nor to play
but to work.

文 法

1. Write the Plural of:—

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Race	Races	Phenomenon	phenomena
Echo	Echoes	Wife	wives

Woman	women	Father-in-law	Father-in-laws
Sheep	sheep	German	Germans
City	cities	Donkey	Donkeys

2. Compare the following Adjectives:—

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Many	More	Most
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful

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

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

4. Correct the Mistakes:—

- (a) He divided the apples *between* the five boys.
- (b) Taro is taller than me.

- (c) The sun rose in five o'clock.
- (d) He was much glad to have few friends here.
- (e) Unless you ~~do not~~ try, you will never be able to master any foreign language.

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

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

答 案

1.	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
<input type="radio"/>	Race	Races	Phenomenon	Phenomena
<input type="radio"/>	Echo	Echoes	Wife	Wives
<input type="radio"/>	Woman	Women	Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law
<input type="radio"/>	Sheep	Sheep	German	Germans
<input type="radio"/>	City	Cities	Donkey	Donkeys

2.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<input type="radio"/>	Brave	Braver	Bravest
<input type="radio"/>	Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
<input type="radio"/>	Big	Bigger	Biggest
<input type="radio"/>	Many	More	Most
<input type="radio"/>	Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful

- 3. (a) The guests began to go.
- (b) I made it myself.
- (c) He did not forget my name.
- (d) They ate their supper as if they were half starved.
- (e) They went by steamer.
- 4. (a) He divided the apples among the five boys.
- (b) Taro is taller than I.
- (c) The sun rose at five o'clock.
- (d) He was very glad to have a few friends here.
- (e) Unless you try, you will never be able to master any foreign language.
- 5. (a) This lady had said to you, "I am coming."
- (b) He asked me where I was going.

明治三十六年度

海 軍 兵 學 校

英 文 和 譯

- 1. in order to; sooner or later; in time; in short; after all; to put on; to do one's best; to and fro; on the whole.
- 2. Sleep should begin early, and not be continued long. It is a good rule to "rise with the lark, and go with the lark to bed."

3. There is one thing very strange to us which takes place in the northern parts of Norway and Sweden, and of course, also in all parts of the world which lie as far north; — for two months in the summer-time the sun never sets.
4. Though I was by no means free from fear at that moment, yet I resolved to show as few signs of it as possible.
5. At one time during the day, when the battle (Waterloo) seemed doubtful, and the best and bravest were falling thick and fast, some of his officers would have lost heart but Wellington kept up their spirits. "Never mind," he said to them, "We'll win this battle yet."
- 【註】 To lose heart 失望スル。 But = 非レバ。 To keep up 維持スル。
6. An able statesman and scholar passed away in the death of Li-Hung-Chang.
7. Mr. A is an eminent artist; his brother in another.
8. He is a little awkward in his manners, but we cannot praise his wisdom the less.

答 案

1. ……スル爲ニ；早晚；間ニ合ツテ；略言スレバ；結局；衣服ヲキル，装フ；出来ル丈ノコトヲスル；アチコチニ；概シテ
2. 寝ニバ早クツキテ長クツク可ラズ，「雲雀ト共ニ起キ雲雀ト共ニ寝ス」トハヨキ規則ナリ

3. ノルウェー，スエデンノ北部ニ起リ，而シテ無論コノ二國ト同ジク北部ニ在ル國ニハ等シク起ルコトニテ，吾人ニハ甚ダ不思議ナルコト一ツアリ，何ゾト云フニ夏ノ二ヶ月ノ間ハ太陽ノ没セザルコトナリ
4. 當時余ハ決シテ畏レヲ脱シタルニ非リシモ，シカモ出来得ル限リ畏怖ノシルシヲ見セシメジト決シヌ
5. ウォータールーノ戦争ノ日勝敗何レトモ決セズ勇將猛士ガ將棋倒シニ倒レシ時ニ於テモシウェリントンガ士卒ヲ鼓舞スルナカリセバ將校ノ或者ハ失望落膽セシナラン，彼ハ曰ヘリ「心ヲ安ンゼヨ，カクテモ勝ヲ制セン」ト
6. 李鴻章死シテ世ハ一人ノ大政治家學者ヲ失ヒヌ
7. A君ハ知名ノ美術家ナルガ彼ノ兄弟モ亦然リ
8. 彼ハ舉止少シク野卑ナリサレド吾人ガ彼レノ知識ヲ推賞スルノ度ハ之レガ爲メニ聊カモ滅殺サル、コトナシ

和 文 英 譯

1. A君ハ六月二十日ノ朝八時ニ船デ横濱ヲ出發シマシテ翌晚遅ク神戸ニ着シマシタ
2. ソレカラ汽車デ長崎迄參リマシタ，今頃ハ多分上海ニ居ルデアロート思ヒマス，彼ハ九月ノ末デナケレバ日本ニ歸ラヌト思ヒマシタ
3. 私ハ旅行ホド愉快ナ者ハナイト思ヒマス，併シ私ハ船ニ酔ヒマスカラ船ノ旅ハアマリ好ミマセヌ
4. 日本人ハ歐米人ヨリハ多ク海ヲ恐レテ居ル様デス。

我々日本ノ青年ハ成ル可ク海ニ慣レル様ニ心掛ケネ
ナリマセヌ

答 案

1. Mr. A left Yokohama by steamer at 8 a. m. on the 20th of June, and arrived at Kobe late the next night.
2. Then he went to Nagasaki by train. Perhaps he is at Shaughai now. He said me that he would not return to Japan till the end of next September.
3. There is no pleasanter thing than a journey. But I don't like a journey by sea so much, for I fall into sea-sickness.
4. The Japanese seem to be afraid of sea than the Europeans and the Americans. We Japanese youth should keep it in mind to be familiar with the sea.

文 法

1. (a) In the following words, mark with the accented syllables (as in dic-ta'tion): —
His-to-ry, prob-a-ble, i-de-a, pur-pose, com-po-si-tion.
(b) Correct the spelling in the following: —
Duling the reign of George III a very skillful general named Napoleon Bonaparte became very famus in France, and was in the end made emperar of that cantry.
2. Correct any mistakes that you may find in the following extract:

London, a capital in the United Kingdom of Great British and Ireland, is a largest town at Europe, and indeed in the globe.

The streets in the older parts of the town is narrow and crooked, but in more modern parts, it is straight and widely, and well paved.

3. (1) Write a complete sentence in the Indicative Mood, Active Voice, using the verb "to write": —
(a) First Person, Singular, Present Perfect and Interrogative.
(b) Second Person, Plural, Past and Negative.
(2) Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice: —
(a) When will they hold the meeting?
(b) Is forgave him his fault.
4. When do you use "shall" and "will" in a merely future sense?
I (will) go. | We (will) go.
Thou (wilt) go. | You (shall) go.
He (shall) go. | They (shall) go.
5. Form
(a) Adjectives from —
Ease(), use(), wisdom(), lately
(), happily().
(b) Nouns from —
Lovely(), delighted(), told(),

beautiful(); greatly().

答 案

1. (a) His'-to-ry prob'-a-ble i-de'-a pur'-pose com-po-si'-tion.
 (b) Duling ⇨ During skillfull ⇨ skilful
 famus ⇨ famons emperar ⇨ emperor
 cantry ⇨ country.
2. London, *the* capitat of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is *the* largest city in Europe, and indeed *on* the globe. The streets in the older parts of the city are narrow and crooked, but in the modern parts, *they are* straight and wide, and well paved.
3. (1) (a) Have I written to you about his death?
 (b) You didn't write to me about his death.
 (2) (a) When will the meeting be held?
 (b) He was forgiven his fault by me
 or His fault was forgiven him by me.
4. I shall go We shall go
 Thou wilt go You will go
 He will go They will go
5. (a) Ease(easy), use(useful), wisdom(wise), lately
 (late), happily(happy).
 (b) lovely (love), delighted (delight), told (tale),
 beautiful (beauty), greatly (greatness).



明治三十七年度

海 軍 兵 學 校

英 文 和 譯

1. Little by little; for the sake of; out of order; more or less; with regard to.
2. We ought not to say a thing is true unless we know it to be so, even if we have strong reasons for believing it.
3. Had he been there, he would certainly have sacrificed all his pleasures, and performed his duty, to the satisfaction of his father.
4. Though he was wiser than most other men, yet he said a short time before he died, that all his knowledge was as nothing when compared with what he had yet to learn.
5. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of training the young to virtuous habits. In them they are the easiest formed, and when formed, they last for life.
6. He traveled post-haste to the capital, and had hardly reached the palace before he was summoned in person to the chamber of the Prince. Here he met with an excellent opportunity, such as he had never dared to hope for.

7. All along the heights the Russian positions were stormed, and the banner of the Rising Sun was planted upon the crest of works over which the eagles of Tsardom had spread what all Russia had believed to be their invincible wings.

答 案

1. 「少しづつ」、「……の爲に」、「秩序なき」、「多少」、「……に關して」
2. たとへ眞實で有ると信ず可き理由が充分に有つても自ら其のしかる事を知るにあらざれば何事に限らず之を眞なりと謂ふ可らず
3. もし彼が其處に居りしならば、彼は自らの快樂を犠牲にして其義務を敢てし以て其父を満足せしめしならん
4. 彼は十人並に優れて賢明の聞えありしも其命旦夕に迫れる際に「我が凡ての智識は今後尙習得せざるべからざるものに比すれば九牛の一毛にも如かず」と云へり
5. 徳義的の風習に青年を訓育するの必要を過重視する事難し、而も彼等に此風習を作るは一擧手一投足の勞のみ、而して一度此風習を受くるや生涯繼續するものなり
6. 彼は急遽首都に旅立ぬ、而して宮殿に居るや否や王の御座所に呼ばれて曾て夢想だも及ばざりし好機に遭遇せり
7. 露兵陣地の高地は破壊せられ、我旭は高く之等

砲臺の頂上に立てられたり、而して此等砲臺上には露國民が天下に敵なしと誇稱せし鷲の國旗昂然として翻り居たりしなり

文 法

1. A man who had fallen down a well shouted out;—
“I will be drowned; nobody shall save me.” And no one came to his help tell the reason.
2. Correct mistakes in the following:
A crow one day stealed a bit of a cheese and flied away with it to the branch of a tree, where he can devour it in peace. The fox has seen it and made up his mind to got the cheese from he. But he could not climbed the tree, and, even if he could, the crow should have flown away long before the fox could get near him.
3. Fill the blanks in the follwing:
 - (a) He was very glad (~~for~~) his success.
 - (b) He has met (~~to~~) a misfortune.
 - (c) We shall fail (~~if~~) we are industrious.
 - (d) He is sad, (~~but~~) hopeful.
 - (e) This is the place (~~that~~) we dwell.
4. Fill the blanks with *yes* or *no* in the following answers if needful:
 - (a) Where are you going? () I am not going anywhere.

- (b) It will either rain or snow, do you think so?
() I think it will snow.
- (c) Will you come? () my brother will come.
5. Invert the following sentences from Direct to Indirect, and also explain the use of the italicized words.
- (a) he said "I heard a bird sing."
(b) he said "I am sick."

答 案

1. "I will be drowned" は余は溺死せんとす何人も救ふ勿れの意なり、故に救助に趣く人なかりしなり、思ふに will は意志を現はす、而して nobody shall help は Any one shall not help と同じく救ふ可からずの意なり
2. A crow one day *stole* a bit of cheese and *flew* away with it to a branch of a tree, where he could devour it and peace. A fox saw it and made up his mind to *get* the cheese from *him*. But he could not *climb* the tree, and even if he had been able to do so the crow would have flown away long before the fox could have *got* near him.
3. (a) He was very glad of his success.
(b) He has met *with* a misfortune.
(c) We shall fail *unless* we are industrious.
(d) He is sad, *though* hopeful.
(e) This is the place *where* we dwell.

4. (a) Where are you going? I am not going anywhere.
(b) It will either rain or snow, do you think so?
Yes, I think it will snow.
(c) Will you come? *No*, my brother will come.
5. (a) He said that he had heard a bird sing.
(b) He said that he was sick.

和 文 英 譯

1. 英國ニ居ル私ノ友人カラ先日澤山ノ雑誌ヲ送ツテ呉レマシタ、戦争ノ繪ガ多クアリマシテ非常ニ興味ヲ感ジマシタ
2. 御讀ミニナツタ後デドーカ拜見シタイモノデス、私モ佛蘭西ヤ獨逸ノ最近ノ新聞雑誌ヲ少々持ツテ居マスカラ未ダ御覽ニナラナケレバ御目ニカゲマセウ
3. ソレハ有難ウ御座イマス、私ハ外國ノ新聞ヤ雑誌ヲ讀ンデ戦争ニ就イテ外國人ガドンナニ思ツテ居ルカ知リタグテタマラナイデス
4. 一國ノ強弱ハ其ノ國ノ軍艦ノ噸數ヤ兵員ノ多寡ニノミヨラズシテ多クハ其ノ兵士ノ訓練ト勇氣トニヨリマス

答 案

1. The other day, a friend of mine who stays in England sent me many magazines. As they contain many war-pictures I was much interested in them.
2. Please let me see them when you have read them.

As I have also some of the latest French and German newspapers and magazines, I will show you them if you have not seen them.

3. Thank you. It is my ardent desire to know, find out by reading foreign newspapers and magazines, what foreigners think of the present war.
4. The strength of a country depends not only upon the tonnage of her warships or the number of her soldiers but mostly the discipline and courage of the latter.

明治三十八年度

海軍兵學校

英文和譯

1. No argument will give courage to the timid.
2. London seems like a world in itself; you might walk about for a year, and go into some new street every day.
3. If you fight, fight it out and don't give in while you can stand and see.
4. He can be taken for nothing but what he is.
5. Middle class people are apt to live to their incomes, if not beyond them.

6. His own exertions were such as were hardly to be expected from a human body or human mind.
7. He was a brave man, it is true, but not as brave that he would face a tiger, unless he was furnished with a gun and seated on an elephant.
8. Nothing in the world seems easier than to get happiness out of money, but the richest people in the world testify to the contrary.
9. They suffered terribly from cold, hunger, and want of proper clothing, and six times as many men died of disease as of wounds.
10. If the sun were to be extinguished, in a day or two the whole earth would be fast bound in a frost so terrible, that any animal and every plant would die; we could no more live in such a frost than we could live in boiling water.

答 案

1. いかなる論議も臆病者に勇氣を與へることは出来ない
【註】 the timid は名詞 people の字を略す
2. ロンドンはそれ自身一世界をなして居る様に思はれる。一年間市内を歩き廻つて御覽すると毎日或る新しい街にはいるであらう
3. 苟も戦ふなら飽くまで戦へ、而して立つ事が出来、見る事が出来る限りは屈伏するな
【註】 to fight out は飽くまで戦ふこと
to give in は「屈服する」の意

4. 彼は見かけより外の人とは思はれない

【註】 to be taken for は「見做される」、「思はる」の意

本題の意味を約言すると「彼の人は見かけ丈の人である」となる

5. 中等社會の人民は収入以上の生活をしないまでも其収入一杯の暮しをしたがる

6. あの人の努力は到底人間の身體又は人間の精神から期待されさうもない位であつた。(人間業とは思はれぬ働きであつた)

7. 成る程彼は勇敢な人であつた、併し鐵砲も持たず、象にも乗らないで虎に手向ふといふ迄には勇氣がなかつた

【註】 it is true = indeed.

8. 此世では金で幸福を得るより容易な事はなささうに思はれる、併し最も富有の人は此事實の反對を證明して居る。(即事實は吾人の考へ通りでもない)

9. 彼等は寒さ、飢餓、及び適當なる衣服の缺乏故に非常に苦んだ、而して病死者の數は負傷の爲に死んだ人の六倍もあつた

10. 太陽が若し消滅したならば一二日の中に全世界は堅く霜に閉ぢられて動植物は悉皆枯死して仕舞うに相違ない、吾人は熱湯中に生活が出来ぬと同様に斯る霜の中には生活が出来ない

【註】 no more...than は「……と同じく……ない」の意

和文英譯

1. 君は M 君はまだ京都に到着して居る筈はないと云

ふけれども僕はもう慥かに着いて居ると思ふ、もしまだ到着して居ないとすれば何か途中で變事が起つたのかも知れない

2. 我國は景色に富めるを以て世界に有名なるが殊に瀬戸内海の風光は最も外人の目を喜ばすとのことである

3. 海軍兵學校の志願者は昨年來其數を増したとの事であるが云ふ迄もなく是れ日露戰爭の影響である

4. 八ヶ月の間幾多の困難と戦ひ漸く極東に達し得たるバルチック艦隊は日本海の家戦に於て僅々二日の間に全滅を遂げた

答 案

1. You say Mr. M can not have arrived in Kyoto yet, but I think he must certainly have arrived there. If not, he may have met with some accident on his way.
2. Our country is well known in the world for her richness in beautiful scenery, and especially that of the Inland Sea of Seto is said to rejoice the sight of foreigners.
3. I hear the number of the candidates for admittance into the Naval College has greatly increased of late. This is of course a result of the Russo-Japanese war.
4. The Baltic Fleet which succeeded in getting the Far East after having fought with many difficulties for eight months, was completely annihilated in the battle of the Japan Sea only in two days.

文 法

1. Point out the kind (or use) of each of the nouns in the following sentences:—
- (a) These cattle are fed with grass.
- (b) Cruelty is a great vice.
2. Explain the difference between:—
any and some, among and between, as.....as and so.....as.
3. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the voice of the verbs:—
- (a) He was asking us a strange question.
He was being asked by us.
- (b) It can not be done by me.
4. Fill up the following table conjugating the Verbs:—

	present tense	past tense	past participle
to read	read	read	read
to fall	fall	fell	fallen
to hold	hold	held	held
to teach	teach	taught	taught
to rise	rise	rose	risen

5. Write the Comparative and Superlative Forms of the following Adjectives and Adverbs:—

	Comparative	Superlative
little	less	least
hot	hotter	hottest
dry		
well	better	best
ill	worse	worst

6. Corret the following mistakes:—
- (a) One must be faithful to his duty.
should
- (b) I will give it to whomever wants it.
to
- (c) I just finished it.
had
- (d) The elephant is living in India.
live
- (e) The Mount Fuji is in Suruga.
- (f) He has an useful knowledge of the subject.
- (g) I like to walk in wood.
the
7. Fill up the following blanks:—
- (a) This box is made (*of*) paper.
- (b) I am fond (*of*) it.
- (c) He always depends (*on*) others.
- (d) Tea is preferable (*to*) coffee.
- (e) I agree (*with*) you.
- (f) He is not only a statesman (*but*) a scholar.
- (g) He speaks English, (*as*) he were an Eng-

lishman.

8. (a) Write a sentence containing a verb in Indicative Future Perfect Tense,
 (b) and a sentence containing a verb in the Subjunctive Past Perfect Tense.

答 案

1. (a) 'Cattle' は集合名詞, 'grass' は material noun.
 (b) 'Cruelty' は abstract noun, 'vice' は元來は abstract noun なれども此處では common noun である
2. (1) some と any との區別は
 some は肯定的の文章に用ひ
 any は否定的, 疑問的, 條件的の文章に用ふ
 (2) among と between との區別
 among は三ヶ以上の人又は物の間にと云ふ時に用ひ
 between は二ヶ丈の人又は物の間にと云ふ時に用ひらる
 (3) as as と so as
 as as は affirmatively に用ひ so as は negatively に用ふ
3. (a) We were being asked a strange question by him.
 or A strange question was being asked us by him.
 (b) I can not do it.

4.

	present tense	past tense	past participle
to read	read	read	read
to fall	fall	fell	fallen
to hold	hold	held	held
to teach	teach	taught	taught
to rise	rise	rose	risen

5.

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

6. (a) One must be faithful to *one's* duty.
 (b) I will give it to *whoever* wants it.
 (c) I *have* just finished it.
 (d) The elephant *lives* in India.
 (e) *Mount Fuji* is in Suruga.
 (f) He has a useful knowledge of the subject.
 (g) I like to walk in *the* wood.

7. (a) This box is made of paper.
 (b) I am fond of it.
 (c) He always depends upon (or on) others.
 (d) Tea is preferable to coffee.
 (e) I agree with you.
 (f) He is not only a statesman but a scholar.
 (g) He speaks English, as if he were an Englishman.
8. (a) I shall have done it when you call on me.
 (b) If he had not gone, he might have been suspected.

明治三十九年度

海軍兵學校

英文和譯

1. (1) He can not be a soldier. (2) He was beside himself. (3) He comes here every other day. (4) You had better go there. (5) You should have consulted me before you did so.
2. With a strong soul, and a noble aim, one can do what one will.
3. Some take no thought of the value of money until they have come to an end of it, and many do the

same with their time.

4. The death of Mahomet left his religion without a head, and his people without a sovereign; there was danger, therefore, of newly formed empire falling into confusion.
5. A great store of knowledge may be piled up without any purpose; and though a source of pleasure to the possessor, it may be of little use to any one else.
6. Railway travelling surpasses every other mode. Nothing is likely to excel it, until flying machines are successfully made, and the air above us becomes highway for the traveller.
7. If all men, women, and children, on this big, round earth could be gathered together in one field, more room would be needed for the people from Asia than for all the rest.

答案

1. (1) 彼は兵士である筈はない, (2) 彼は夢中であつた, (3) 彼は隔日に此處に来る, (4) 君は其處に行く方がよい, (5) あなたがさうなさる前に私に相談をなさればよかつたのに
2. 強固なる精神と高尚なる目的とがあれば何でも欲する所の事を成すことが出来る
3. 世には錢が無くならない中は錢の値を思はぬものが間々あるが, 多數の人が時間が無くならなければ其貴さを知らぬ
4. マホメットが死ぬと其宗教は主宰者を缺き, 其人民

は君主を失うたので、新興の帝國は今や混亂の状態に陥らんとする恐があつた

5. 夥多の知識も何等の目的なしに貯蓄せらるゝことがある、此場合には其知識が所有者に取つて愉快の源泉とはならうが他の人には毫も利益になり得ない
6. 汽車旅行は何れの旅行法よりも優つて居る、飛行機が旨く成功して、空中が旅行家の大道とならぬ中は、何物も汽車旅行に及びさうもない
7. 此の大なる圓い地球上の男女及び子供等を一つの平野に集めることが出来るものとするれば亞細亞人に要する面積は他の人種全體に要する面積よりも大きい事であらう

和文英譯

1. 大きな軍艦を造るには少くとも二年を要します
2. たつた二分のことで汽車に乗り後れた
3. 次の列車まで二時間も待たねばならなかつた
4. 途中でB君と話をしなかつたら間に合つたものを
5. 彼はそんなことは見たことも聞いたこともないと云つた
6. 我國に來遊する外人の数は近年大に増加し何れの旅館も満員の有様にて現在の儘にては逆も是等外賓に愉快と満足とを與ふることは出来ぬ
7. 馬に乗る、歩いて行く、急いで行く、歸宅する、食事をする、眠に就く

答 案

1. It takes at least two years to build a large war-ship.
2. I missed the train by only two minutes.
3. I had to wait for no less than four hours for next train.
4. I should have been just in time if I have not talked with Mr. B on the way.
5. He said that he had never seen nor heard of such a thing.
6. The number of foreign visitors to our country has greatly increased of late, and every hotel is so full that it is quite impossible to give them pleasure and satisfaction in the present state of things.
7. to ride on a horse; to go on foot; to make haste; to go home; to take meal; to go to sleep.

文 法

1. Write the plural of the following nouns: —
roof; volcano; life; ox; salmon; fly; box.
2. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the Voice of the verbs: —
They ^{had} laughed ^{at me}.
Mt. Fuji can be ~~seen~~ from Tokyo.
I have been told so by my father.
They say Mr. A has gone abroad.
3. Conjugate the following verbs: —

present tense	past tense	past participle
forget	forgot	forgotten
bid	bade	bidden
leave	left	left
speak	spoke	spoken
buy	bought	bought
draw	drew	drawn
cut	cut	cut

4. Fill up the following blanks:—

Come here (*within*) an hour's time.

He worked hard (*lest*) he might not fail.

This house is made (*of*) brick.

He seized the robber (*by*) the hand.

It is neither cold (*nor*) hot.

This is inferior (*to*) that.

We can change water (*into*) steam.

5. Correct the following:—

Do you like it? No, I don't like.

This is *very* larger than that.

The sun rises from the east.

This is the same thing which I saw yesterday.

I was ill all this week.

The
Cunning is bad wisdom.

This wine's color is red.

答 案

1. Roofs; volcanoes; lives; oxen; salmon; flies; boxes.

2. I was laughed at by them.

We can see Mt. Fuji from Tokyo.

My father has told me so.

Mr. A is said to have gone abroad.

present tense	past tense	past participle
forget	forgot	forgotten
bid	bade	bidden
leave	left	left
buy	bought	bought
speak	spoke	spoken
draw	drew	drawn
cut	cut	cut

4. Come here *in* an hour's time.

He worked hard *that* he might not fail.

This house is made *of* brick.

He seized the robber *by* the hand.

It is neither cold *nor* hot.

This is inferior to that.
 We can change water into steam.
 5. Do you like it?
 No, I don't. or No, I don't like it.
 This is much larger than that.
 The sun rises in the east.
 This is the same thing that I saw yesterday.
 I have been ill all this week.
 Cunning is a bad wisdom.
 The color of this wine is red.

明治四十年 度

海軍兵學校

英文和譯

1. He sees very well, considering that he is sixty years of age.
2. The doctor reached the house ten minutes too late to find the patient alive.
3. In case you are taken ill on the way this medicine will put you right.
4. In defiance of the order to finish the work, he went away leaving half of it undone.
5. Nobody knows what he can do till he tried; and

- few try their best till they have been forced to do so.
6. In adversity it is easy to despise life; he is truly brave who can endure a wretched life.
 7. The subject was difficult, it must be admitted, but not so difficult that it could not be mastered in the long run, if only the student persevered and determined to master it.
 8. Could he have foreseen that nearly every man of that countless multitude was about to find a grave in the land he came to conquer, even his iron soul must have been shaken.

答 案

1. 彼は六十歳であると云ふことを考へると大そう能く目が見える
2. 醫者は十分遅く其家に來たので病人は既に死んで居つた
 【註】 to find の如き Infinitive の前に too……とある時は「……の爲に……なかつた」の様に too 以下を打消す意となる
3. 君が途中で病氣になつた場合には此藥を飲むと直る
 【註】 To put one right は全快さす、癒すの意
4. 其仕事を結了せよと云ふ命令に背いて、彼は其れを半分仕殘して行つて仕舞つた
 【註】 In defiance of は顧みず、背く、無視するの意
5. 人は誰でも爲て見ない内は何が自分出来るか出来ないか分らない、然るに愈々仕方なくならなければ全力を盡すものは殆んどない

6. 不幸に處して生命を輕んずることは容易である、悲惨な生活に堪え得る人こそ眞に勇氣ある人といふべきである

【註】 who は he を受く

7. 其題目は成る程六ヶしかつたに違ひない、然し學生が忍耐して其を覚えやうと決心さへすれば、終には覚え得られない程ではなかつた

【註】 In the long run は結局、終にはの意

8. 若し彼が其の率ゐし無数の群集殆ど残らず自分の征服しやうと思つて來た國土で將に死なんとして居たと云ふことを預知し得たりしならば鐵の如き彼の精神も屹度ひるみしに違ひない

【註】 could の前に if を加へて解釋すべし
land の次に which が略してある

和文英譯

1. 僕が此處に着いて以來雨天のみでした
2. 明日は晴るゝだらうと思ふ
3. 僕は今日停車場まで友人を見送りに行つて來た
4. 彼は米國に三ヶ年滞在することになつて居る
5. 僕はゼームスといふ英人と知人になつた
6. これは神戸行の船内で起つた事です
7. 彼は詩人たるのみでなく又畫家でもある
8. 君もあの時僕がした通りにしたなら屹度成功したでせう
9. 今でも遅くはないでせうか

10. 此事は思つたよりは易かつた

答案

1. It has been raining since I arrived here.
2. I think it will clear up tomorrow.
3. I have been to the station to-day to see my friend off.
4. He is to stay three years in America.
5. I have made acquaintance with an English man called James.
6. This is what took place aboard of a ship for Kobe the other day.
7. He is not a poet only, but a painter.
8. If you had done as I did at that time, you would certainly have succeeded.
9. Will it not be late even now?
or Even now is it too late?
10. It was easier than I thought.

英文法

1. Correct the errors in the following:—
 - (a) He asked to me to go with him.
 - (b) Yesterday I thought it will rain.
 - (c) The battle of the Japan Sea is greatest naval battle ever fought.
 - (d) I went to the photographer to take my photograph.

(e) I very tired having worked very hardly all day.

2. Change the following into Indirect Forms: —

(a) He said, "I am looking for a pen."

(b) I said to him, "What is it you want?"

(c) He said to me, "Have you ever seen a tiger?"

(d) I said, "I saw one long ago."

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

(a) Hiroshima is about half way () Kobe and Bakan.

(b) What have you done () your old hat?

(c) I was absent () school all last month.

(d) The house is () fire. Somebody must have set fire () the house.

(e) A canary is about the size () a sparrow.

(f) A canary is about the same size () a sparrow.

(g) There is no doubt () the earth is round.

(h) There is no doubt () the earth being round.

答 案

1. (a) He asked *me* to go with him.
- (b) Yesterday I thought it *would* rain.
- (c) The battle of the Japan Sea is *the* gratest naval battle (*that was*) ever *fought*.

(d) I went to the *photographer's* to have my photograph *taken*.

(e) I *am* very tired having worked very *hard* all day.

2. (a) He said that he was looking for a pen.

(b) I asked him what it was that he wanted.

(c) He asked me if I had ever seen a tiger?

(d) I said that I had seen one long before.

3. (a) Hiroshima is about half way *between* Kobe and Bakan.

(b) What have you done *with* your old hat?

(c) I was absent *from* school all last month.

(d) The house is *on* fire. Somebody must have set fire *to* the house.

(e) A canary is about the size *of* a sparrow.

(f) A canary is about the same size *as* a sparrow.

(g) There is no doubt *that* the earth is round.

(h) There is no doubt *of* the earth being round.

明治四十一年度

海 軍 兵 學 校

英 文 和 譯

1. He who needlessly breaks an appointment, shows

that he is as reckless of the waste of another's time as of his own. To the busy man, time is money, and the person who robs him of it does him as great an injury as if he had pick up his pocket.

2. Had the Russian horsemen possessed a leader worthy of the name, they would easily have found an admirable field for their activity upon Nogi's front and flank and rear, and might have done much to restore the fortunes of the fight, no matter what character of fighting they preferred.
3. As a rule, Swiss workmen are skilful in their various trades, and take an interest in their work, for, on account of their superior education, they fully understand the advantages, not only to their masters, but to themselves, of never putting a bad piece of work out of their hands.
4. At an early age he went to sea, and in almost every part of the world he soon distinguished himself by his matchless courage and energy. The victory of Cape St. Vincent was greatly owing to him. He had already been present at more than one hundred and twenty engagements; and he had infused his own daring spirit into his men. "My seamen", he said of them, "are now what British seamen ought to be—almost invincible. They really mind shot no more than peas"

答 案

1. 妄りに約束を破る人は自分の時間を浪費すると同じく他人の時間をも浪費することを何とも思はぬものである多忙なる人につては時は金である夫で他人の時間を奪ふ人は取りも直さず其人の財布を掏つたと同様の害を其人に蒙らすものである

【註】 reckless 「平氣」、「何とも思はぬ」の意 as ……as ……と同じく
to the busy man は「忙しい人につては」の意
to rob の後には必ず of の來ることを注意せよ

2. 若し露軍の騎兵に大將の名に負かざる眞の大將が居たりしならば乃木軍の左右兩翼及び背面に於て活動すべき好個の戰場を見出すことが容易であつたらう而して何んな種類の戦争をしても戰運を挽回する上に大に役に立つたかも知れなかつた

【註】 Had the Russian ……=If the Russian ……had.
no matter に拘はらず

3. 一般に瑞西の職人は種々の仕事にかけて堪能である而して自分達の仕事に興味を有つて居る、之は高等教育をうけて居るので自分の手から粗末な品を作り出さぬ様にするのは主人の爲計りでなく自分等にも利益であることを十分に了解して居るからである

【註】 As a rule 「概して」、「一般に」の意
on account of 「……の故に」
putting out of their hands は「作り出す」の意

4. 彼は若い時に海員となり而して世界の殆んど到る處にてその比類なき勇氣と精力で忽ち名を擧げた、セントヴィンセント岬の勝利は大に彼の力に依つたものである、彼は既に百二十回も戦争に出て而して部下の者

共に自分の勇猛なる精神を鼓吹した、彼は部下のものを評して曰く「余の率ゐる水兵は英國水兵として然る可き資格を備へて居る即ち向ふ所無敵である彼等は彈丸を丸で豆粒同様に思つて居る」と

和文英譯

1. 容易いから此本から始めなされる方がよい
2. 僕が獨乙語を學びだしてからもう五箇年になる
3. あの家はもう幾日で出來上るでせうか
4. 今まで讀んだ中で此小説が一番面白かつた
5. 僕だつたら米國よりも英國へ行きたいですが
6. 彼はどの汽車で此處を出立するか知らん
7. 出掛けようして居た處へ此手紙が着いた
8. 彼は髪を刈りに行くと言つて出て行つた
9. あの人は學校を卒業すると直ぐ洋行するさうです
10. 風俗習慣を知るには其國に久しく住んで居ることが必要だ

答 案

1. You had better begin with this book, as it is easy.
2. It is five years since I began to study German.
3. How long will it take before the house will be completed?
4. This novel is the most interesting one I have ever read.
5. If it were I, I should like to go to England than to America.

6. I wonder by which train he will start here.
7. This letter reached me as I was ^{going out.} _{about to start.}
8. He went out saying that he would go to barber's.
9. I hear he is to go abroad as soon as he graduates from his school.
10. In order to know manners and custom of a country it is necessary for one to live long in it.

英 文 法

1. Correct the errors in the following: —
 - (1) When have you arrived to Yokohama?
 - (2) I arrived there at the 10th of the last month.
 - (3) I wish to see you again before you do not start.
 - (4) The Aki is largest of all the other Japanese battleships.
 - (5) The rain prevented me to go there.
 - (6) The meeting will begin from seven o'clock this evening.
 - (7) I wish very much to enter to the Naval College.
 - (8) He inquired that who has done it.
 - (9) Kyoto is not as ancient city as Nara.
2. Supply proper words in the blanks of the following: —
 - (1) The ship is going to leave Yokohama () America.
 - (2) I cannot express it () English.

- (3) How can you tell an English man () a German?
- (4) I am generally () home () the morning, except () Sundays.
- (5) If you had been there five minutes earlier, you () in time.
- (6) () the world lasts, the earth will go () the sun.
- (7) () it was quite fine, I took an umbrella. () it should rain as I came back.

答 案

1. (1) When *did* you arrive at Yokohama?

【註】 Present Perfect Tense と共に *when* を使はず

- (2) I arrived there *on* the 10th of *last* month.
- (3) I wish to see you again before *you* start.
- (4) The Aki is *the* largest of *all* the Japanese battle-ships.

【註】 最上級には *the* をつける

- (5) The rain prevented me *from* going there.

【註】 to prevent from.

- (6) The meeting will begin *at* seven o'clock this evening.
- (7) I wish very much to *enter* the Naval College.
- (8) He inquired *who* had done it.
- (9) Kyoto is not so ancient *a* city as Nara.
2. (1) The ship is going to leave Yokohama *for* Ame-

rica.

- (2) I cannot express it *in* English.
- (3) How can you tell an Englishman *from* German?
- (4) I am generally *at* home *in* the morning except *on* Sundays.
- (5) If you had been there five minutes earlier, you *would have been* in time.
- (6) *As long as* the world lasts, the earth will go *round* the sun.
- (7) *Though* it was quite fine, I took an umbrella *lest* it should rain as I came back.

明治四十二年度

海 軍 兵 學 校

英 文 和 譯

1. (a) A man is born, arrives at manhood and strength, grows old, decays and dies. As it is with man, so it is with nations. The Portuguese were at one time in their manhood as a nation; but other nations rose up in strength; and among others the Dutch, who were the first to dispute with the Portuguese the commerce of the Indies; gradually they wrested their colonies

from them and carried on the trade in their stead.

(b) Then the English forced their way there, seized upon the colonies of both Dutch and Portuguese, and have ever since held possession. Portugal, that was once the most enterprising nation in the world, is now a mere cipher; the Dutch have gradually decreased in their importance, while the sun is said, and very truly, never to set upon the English possessions; for as the world turns round to it, the sun shines either upon one portion or another of the globe, which is a colony to England.

2. (a) We should never seek danger, for to do so is folly; but if danger occur, we should call up courage, and meet it firmly and calmly. However cautious we may be, we can not expect to pass through life without being occasionally in some danger. But in that case there is the less chance of our coming to harm if we act with prudence, and coolly do the best we can to save ourselves.

(b) In danger some are so confused by fright, that they are quite unable to do anything for their own protection or relief. The danger is thus greatly increased, and they may be hurt or killed, when others would escape. In all dangers, it is of the greatest importance not to give way to alarm. We ought to try to keep ourselves calm and watchful, so as to be able

to do all that can be done to escape the impending evil.

答 案

1. (a) 人は生れ成人して強くなり其から老人となり瘦せ衰へて死ぬる、人間と同じく國民も其通りである、ポルトガル人は一時國民として成人となつた然し他國民が勃興して來た、就中和蘭國民は先頭第一にポルトガル人と印度の商權を争ひ、次第にポルトガルの殖民地を横領し且つ商業もポルトガル國民に代つて行ふに至つた

(b) 次に英國民が印度に割り込むで和蘭及びポルトガル兩國の殖民地を奪ひ取り爾來今日に至る迄之を所有して居る、嘗ては世界の中で最も企業的の國民だつたポルトガル國は今や全く無勢力となり和蘭國民も次第に勢力を失つて來た然るに英國の領地には太陽が没することがないと迄言はれて居るが之は尤な話である、それは地球が太陽に面して廻轉するに従つて地球の兩面にある英國の領地を交る々々照すからである

【註】 wrested 「扭取る」、「強奪する」の意

in their stead は「彼等に代つて」

forced their way 「腕力で突き進む」こと

mere cipher は「只の零」即ち物の數にならぬ意

2. (a) 吾人は決して求めて危険を蹈むべきものでない、之は愚なることである、然し危険の事が起らば勇氣を振り起して而して斷乎として冷靜に之に應じなければならぬ、吾等は如何ほど注意深くしても一生涯の間

時に危険に遭遇せずして終るとは思はれない、然しその場合には一身を救ふ爲に細心に且つ平然として全力を盡す時は其れ丈我身に及ぼす害を少なくすることが出来る

(b) 人に依つては危険が起ると愕然として以て己れを保護し又は一身を救ふべき何等の處置も全く爲し得ぬものがある、危険はかくして大に増して來て他人の逃れ得る時に自分は害を蒙るか或は我身を失ふに至る事もある、夫で凡ての危難に際しては周章でない様にするのは最も大切である、吾人は火急の災難を免るゝ爲に盡し得られる丈の方法を取り得る様に常に沈着で且つ注意深くあることを努めねばならぬ

【註】 to give way to alarm は「周章狼狽する」こと

ought to try は must try に同じ

和文英譯

1. 此本は餘り大きくて本箱に這入らない
2. 動物に依つては陸にも水にも棲むことが出来る
3. 御歸りがけにこの手紙を郵便函に入れて下さい
4. シベリア鐵道で英國に行くにどの位費用がかゝりますか
5. 此節では野球の試合や端艇競争をやらない學校は滅多にない
6. 丁度よい時に御出でになりました今十分も遅くなれば、私は居ないのでした
7. 言語を學ぶ最良の方法はその語を話す國に行くの

です

答案

1. This book is too large to be put into the book-case.
2. Some animals can live in the water as well as on land.
3. Please put this letter into the post on your way home.
【註】 post の代りに pillar-box 又は pillar letter-box の語を用ひても宜し
4. How much dose it cost to go to England by the Siberian railway?
5. Now-a-days there are few schools which do not play base-ball matches or hold regattas.
【註】 which do not の代りに but を用ひても差支ない
6. You have come $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{just in time.} \\ \text{timely.} \end{array} \right.$ If you had come ten minutes later, I should have been (gone) out.
【註】 此問題の言葉が客が來ると直ぐに挨拶に及んだものとすれば次の如く言ふ方穩當である
You have come just in time. If you were to come ten minutes later, I should go out.
7. The best way to learn any language is (would be) to go to the country where it is spoken.
or If we want to learn any language, we had better go to the country where it is spoken.

英文法

1. Correct the following sentences: —

- (1) There was a war between Japan and Russia before five years.
- (2) I slept well last night.
- (3) While our voyage the sea was rough.
- (4) The cow lied down under shadow of a tree.
- (5) I am very difficult to finish the work till evening.
- (6) Are ants as industrious like bees?
- (7) We made haste that might catch the train.
- (8) I am studying hard lest I should not fail in the examination.
- (9) The most men-of-war are now built with steel.
2. Convert the following sentences from Direct to Indirect Narration: —
- (1) He said to me, "I scarcely know how to answer you."
- (2) He says, "I am fond of reading."
- (3) He said to me, "Why do you not go there?"
- (4) I said to him, "Would you kindly lend me your pencil?"
3. Fill the blanks with "Yes" or "No": —
- (1) Did you not catch the train?
—, I missed it.
- (2) Did you not find him at home?
—, he was out.
- (3) Then you did not start in time, I suppose?

—, I left home quite early, but I was stopped by a friend on the way.

(4) Can neither you nor he speak French?

—, I think he can.

(5) There was no one else there, was there?

—, I was alone.

答 案

1. (1) There was a war between Japan and Russia five years ago.

【註】 現在より何年前と云ふ時は ago か since にして before に非ず

(2) I *slept* well last night.

(3) *During* our voyage the sea was rough.

(4) The cow *lay* down under *the shade* of a tree.

(5) *It is very difficult for me* to finish the work *by* this evening.

【註】 for me の for を注意せよ

(6) Are ants as industrious *as* bees?

(7) We made haste that *we* might catch the train.

(8) I am studying hard *lest I should fail in the* examination.

(9) Most men-of-war are now built *of* steel.

【註】 大抵のと云ふ時の most には the を使はぬ

2. (1) He said to me that he scarcely knew how to answer me.

(2) He says that he is fond of reading.

(3) He asked me why I did not go there.

- (4) I asked him to be kind enough to lend me his pencil.
3. (1) No, I missed it.
 (2) No, he was out.
 (3) Yes, I left home quite early, but I was stopped by a friend on the way.
 (4) Yes, I think he can.
 (5) No, I was alone.

明治四十三年度

海軍兵學校

英文和譯

1. No chapter of his life became him so well as that one chapter which ended in his death.
2. Even though a man should for a time be unsuccessful, still he must be honest: better lose all and save character.
3. The eminence he attained was the result of his own individual efforts: birth, station, education, or any accidental condition had nothing to do with his destiny.
4. If the defeat on the Yalu was thoroughly well deserved by the Russians, the victory of the Japanese was none the less highly meritorious.

5. There can be no doubt that overcoming difficulties is a training and an education, which no amount of mere scholastic teaching can supply.
6. The coal glowing in the cheerful fires of town dwellings is composed of vegetables in which are stored up, in another form, light and heat originally derived from the sunshine of distant ages.
7. From whatever source is procured, whether from ocean, river, lake, or spring, it is always the same. It is true that water from the sea has a different taste from that of river water; but the difference does not lie in the water, but in the substances dissolved in it.

答 案

1. 彼ノ生涯ノ中デ最モ異彩ヲ放テルハ其死際ノ一章ニ如クモノハナカツタ
2. 一時ハ不成功ニ陥ルコトガ有ツテモ正直デナケレバナラナイ、總テノ物ヲ失フトモ品性ヲ保ツ方ガマシダ
 【註】 Even though トモ
3. 彼ノエラクナツタノハ其個人的努力ノ結果デアル、門閥階級教育又ハ其他總テノ偶發的狀態ハ彼レノ運命ニハ風馬牛デ有ツタ
4. 鴨綠江ニ於ケル敗軍ハ全然露人ニハ當然デ有ツテモ日本人ノ勝利ハソレニ拘ハラズ顯著ナル者デ有ツタ
 【註】 None the less にも拘はらず
5. 困難ニ打勝ツト云フコトハ單ニ學究的ノ教授デハ授ケラレナイ、訓練トモ教育トモナルノハ疑ノナイコトデ

アル

6. 我都市ノ住居ニ樂シキ火ナクテ燃ユル石炭ハ植物カラ成リ立テ居ルモノデ此植物ノ中ニ古代ノ日光カラ取ツタ熱ト光トガ形ヲ變ヘテ蓄積セラレテ居ルモノデア
ル
7. 太洋, 川, 湖, 泉, 等其水源ハ何ニシロ水ナルモノニ至ツテハ同一デア
ル, 尤モ海水ノ河水ト其味ガ異ツテ居ルノハ事實デア
ルガ其違ハ水其物ニア
ル譯デハナイ其中ニ溶解セル物質ノ異ナツテ爲メデア
ル

和文英譯

1. 日増ニ暑クナリマス
2. 考フレバ考フル程六ク敷イ
3. 次ノ汽船ノ出ルマデニハ間ガアリマス
4. 注意シテヤツタラモウ少シ能ク出來タラウニ
5. 明日參ツテモ差支アリマセンカ鳥渡尋ネテ下サイ
6. 僕ハ自分デ行ケナイカラ誰レカ代リニ行ツテモラヒマセウ
7. 彼ノ人ハ佛語ヲ話スサウダガ僕ハマダ彼ノ人ノ話スノヲ聞イタコトガアリマセン
8. 醫師ハ僕ニ煙草ヲ止メヨト云ヒマスガ急ニ止メルノハ困難デアロウト思ヒマス

答 案

1. It is getting hotter day after day.
2. The more I think, the more difficult I find this.
3. We have plenty of time before the next steamer

leaves here.

4. If you have done it carefully, it would be better
5. Please ask him for me whether I may come to-
the morrow.
6. As I can not go myself, I will ^{send} sent some one in-
place of me.
7. It is said that he speaks French, but I have not
heard him yet.
8. The doctor advices me to give up smoking, but I
think it will be very difficult to do so at once.

英 文 典

1. Fill the blanks in the following: —

Present	Past	Past Participle
fly	fly	flown
hurt	hurt	hurt
stay	stayed	stayed
begin	began	begun
win	won	won

2. Correct the errors in the following —

- (1) What are you seeing?
- (2) The news of his death must not be true.
- (3) I do not know what is it made of.

- (4) I did not see him from a long time ago.
- (5) Few money is better than none.
- (6) He thinks to go to Germany to complete his studies as soon as he ~~will~~ finish the school.
3. Fill the blanks in the following:—
- (1) He died (of) a fever.
- (2) Send the servant (to) the doctor at once.
- (3) I wish I (had) more time to study.
- (4) It looks like rain, (before) I will not go.
4. Rewrite the following sentences changing the underlined clauses into infinitives:
- (1) I said that he must go.
- (2) He is so short that he can not reach the table.

答 案

1. Fill the blanks in the following:—
- | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|
| fly | flew | flown |
| hurt | hurt | hurt |
| stay | stayed | stayed |
| begin | began | begun |
| win | won | won |
2. (1) What do you see?
- (2) The news of his death can not be true.
- (3) I do not know what it is made of.
- (4) I have not seen him for a long time.
- (5) A little money is better than none.
- (6) He thinks of going to Germany to complete

his studies as soon as he finishes the school.

3. (1) He died of a fever.
- (2) Send the servant for the doctor at once.
- (3) I wish I had more time to study.
- (4) It looks like rain, so I will not go.
4. I said him that he had to go.
He is too short to reach the table.

明治四十四年度

海 軍 兵 學 校

英 文 和 譯

1. The Japanese cherry-tree is cultivated, not for its fruit, but for its blossom. The cherry-blossom is beyond-comparison more lovely than anything Europe has to view, and has always been to Japan what the rose is to western nations.
2. Cork is the outer bark of a large oak which grows in the countries around the Mediterranean. The tree does not suffer from the loss of its bark, if the inner bark be not injured in the process.
3. The battle was not long delayed. The bitter personal hatred which animated the two leaders seems to have communicated itself to the men, and the struggle

was exceedingly fierce and bloody.

4. To everyone in Japan the war was a thing of life or death: the object of all Japanese, victory. The Russian nation contained an enormous number of people who more or less openly avowed a desire for defeat because thereby the political situation at home might be improved.

答 案

1. 日本ノ櫻ハ果實ノ爲ニ植エルノデハナクテ, 花ヲミル爲ニ植エルノダ, 櫻花ガ歐洲ニ見ラレル, ドンナ物ヨリモ美クシイコトハ丸デ比較ニナラヌ位デアアル, 而シテ常ニ日本ニ於テハ西洋人ノ薔薇ト同ジデアアル
【註】 Beyond comparison 比較ニナラヌ, 後ノ方ハ「日本: 櫻=西洋人: 薔薇」ト云フ比例式ノ出來ル時ニ使フ形デアアル
2. コークハ池中海ヲ繞レル諸國ニ生長スル大ナル栢ノ木ノ外皮デアアル, 栢ノ木ハモシ皮ヲトル時内皮ニ害ヲ加ヘナケレバツノ皮ヲ失ツタ爲ニ被害ヲ蒙ルコトハナイ
【註】 Suffer ト from ハツキモノ
3. 戦ハ永ク延バサレナカツタ, 兩方ノ指揮者ヲ憤怒セシメタ非常ナル個人的憎惡心ガ部下ノ者ニ通ジタト見エル, ソレデ軍ハ擗猛殘虐ヲ極メタ
【註】 Personal 個人的ノ
4. 日本ノ各人ニ取リテハ戦争ハ死活ノ問題デアツタ, 日本全國民ノ目的ハ勝利デアツタ, 露西亞ノ國民ハ多少自國ノ敗軍ヲ希望スル旨公言スルヲ憚ラヌ人民ヲ大

勢含ンデ居タ, コノ故ハ自國ノ敗軍ニ依テ故國ノ政治的状態ガ改善サル、カモ知レナカツタカラデアアル

【註】 More or less 多少

和 文 英 譯

1. 二三日前カラ急ニ暑クナリマシタ
2. 御國カラ神戸迄ノ航海ハ幾日カ、リマスカ
3. アノ方ハ日本ヘ來テモウ二十年以上ニナルサウデス
4. 波止場ヘ行ツタラ船ハ出テ仕舞ツテ居ツタ
5. 彼ハ僕等ヨリハ二三年前ニアノ學校ヲ卒業シマシタ
6. 明日雨天ナラバ僕ハ出立ヲ見合ハセマセウ
7. 彼ハ屹度七時マデニ歸ツテ來ルト申シマシタ
8. 何時デモ御都合ノ好イ時又來テ下サイ
9. 今日コンナ好イ天氣ニナラウトハ思ハナカツタ
10. 彼ハ非常ナ勉強家ニ違ヒナイ 今度モ優等デ及第シタ

答 案

1. It has become hot suddenly from a few days ago.
2. How long does the voyage from your native country to Kobe take?
3. They say that it has passed more than twenty years since he came to Japan.
【註】 Since を使つた時ノ前後ノ Tense に注意せよ
4. The ship had set sail when I went to the wharf.
5. He graduated from the school a few years earlier than we.

6. If it rains to-morrow, I shall not set off.
7. He said that he would surely come back by seven o'clock.
- 【註】 By …何時までには
8. Please come again whenever you like.
9. I have never dreamed that it would become so fine to-day.
10. He must be a very diligent boy, for this time also he passed the examination as a brilliant student.

【註】 Brilliant 優等なる

英 文 法

1. Form nouns from the following verbs: —
choose, advise, believe, decide, discover, intend, lose.
2. Correct the errors in the following: —
- (1) My house is far to the school.
 - (2) I would not go if I am you.
 - (3) I paid for my watch little than you did for yours.
 - (4) I caught cold from Monday last.
 - (5) The dog barked, and the children frightened very much.
3. Fill the blanks in the following: —
- (1) Do you want a knife? Yes, I want ().
 - (2) If you lend me this book, I () be very much obliged () you.

- (3) We must eat () we may live.
 - (4) He is not such a fool () he looks,
4. Change the voice of the verbs in the following: —
- (1) That book has interested me greatly.
 - (2) They are painting my house.
 - (3) One can hardly believe it.
 - (4) A train ran over him.

答 案

1. choice, advise (動詞ト同シ), belief, decision, discovery, intention, loss.
2. (1) My house is far from the school.
- (2) I would not go if I were you.
- (3) I paid for my watch less than you did for yours.
- (4) I have caught cold since last Monday.
- (5) The dog barked, and the children were frightened very much.
3. (1) Do you want a knife? Yes, I want one.
- (2) If you lend me this book, I will be very much obliged for you.
- (3) We must eat that we may live.
- (4) He is not such a fool as he looks.
4. (1) I have been greatly interested by that book.
- (2) My house is being painted by them.
- (3) It can hardly be believed by one.
- (4) He was run over by a train.

明治三十五年度

海軍機關學校

英文和譯

1. One of the very first ideas which finds its way into the infant mind is the love of the sea.
- ✓ 2. You have often said that you would pay us a visit, and I hope that now the weather is so fine you will keep your word.
- ✓ 3. I have done a good many things in my life, which seems a long one to me, owing to my having begun work so young, perhaps.
- ✓ 4. If a stag catches sight of hunters, he is off in an instant and he can run so fast that it is of no use for them to try to catch him.
- 5. As Jack had plenty of money, and was very much pleased at finding himself his own master, he was in no hurry to join his ship.
- ✓ 6. I was very sorry to hear you were so ill; and as you could not come with us, we did not go for the walk we talked about, but have put it off to another day, when you may be able to go.

答 案

1. 子供ノ心中ニ第一ニ起ル考ハ海ヲ愛スルト云フコト

デアル

2. アナタハ度々吾々ヲ訪問スルト云ハレタガ今好天氣デスカラ前言ヲ履行シテ下サイ
3. 私ハ生涯ニ澤山ナコトヲシマシタガ、コノ生涯ガ私ニハ長ク見エマス、コレハ畏ラク非常ニ若イ時ニ仕事ヲ始メタカラデセウ
4. 鹿ガ獵師ヲ見レバスグニ逃ゲマス、ソノ逃ゲルノガ非常ニ早イカラコレヲ捕ヘ様トスルノハ無益ナコトデス
5. ジャックハ金ヲタント持テ居テ而シテ自分ノ思フ通りニスルノガ大變スキデシタカラ、自分ノ乗ツテ居タ船ニ急イデ乗ラウトモシナカッタ
6. 君ガ大層オ惡カッタト聞イテ御氣ノ毒ニ思ヒマス、シテ君ガ一所ニ行ケナカッタノデ、御話致シタアノ散歩ニハ行カナクツテ他日君ガ行ケル様ニナツタ時ニ延バシマシタ

和文英譯

1. 私ハ正月ノ九日ニ横須賀ニ參リマセウ
2. 私モ亦同日ニ參ル積リデス、御同行サセテ下サイ
3. コレガ横須賀停車場デス、私ガ貴下ノ荷物ヲ持チマセウカ
4. 有難ウ、ソレニハ及ビマセン
5. アノ岬ノ向フ側ニモ市街ガアル
6. 三浦半島デ高イ山ハ大楠山ト武山ト聞キマシタガ何チラガ高イノデスカ

7. 前者ハ何者ヨリ高イ
 8. 海軍機關學校ノ新築校舎ハ海岸ニ位シテ居ル
 9. 私ハ一年中デ散歩ニ適シテ居ル月ハ三月, 四月, 九月, 十月ダト思ヒマス
 10. 左様ナラ, 明日ハ又貴下ニ御目ニカ、レルデモウ

答 案

1. I shall go to Yokosuka on the 9th of January.
 2. I intend to go there on that day also. Please take me with you.
 3. Here is (the) Yokosuga station. Shall I carry your baggage?
 4. No, thank you.
 5. There are streets on the other side of the cape.
 6. I was told that the highest mountains in the Peninsula of Miura are Mts. Okusu and Takeyama. Which of these two is the higher?
 7. The former is higher than the latter.
 8. The new building of the Naval Engineering School is situated on the seaside.
 9. I think the months that are best fitted for walks are March, April, September and October.
 10. Good-bye! I shall be able to see you to-morrow again.

文 法

1. Compare the following adjectives:—

	Com- parative.	Supera- tive.		Com- parative.	Supera- tive.
well			bad		
much			little		
far					

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

	Plural form.
1. A sheep bleats.	1.
2. Man is mortal.	2.
3. The knife was lost.	3.
4. I have won prizes.	4.
5. This watch is made of gold.	5.

3. Supply suitable prepositions:—

What is the matter () you? This book is different () mine. The man was accused () theft. I get up () five o'clock. What did you go there ()? The sun shines () the daytime. According () the Jiji, it took place () the 14th inst. I called () you yesterday, but you were not () home.

4. Correct the following sentences:—

	Corrected.
1. Moon shine bright,	1.
2. This apple taste sweetly.	2.
3. The boy is sick for a week now.	3.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 4. He is not as tall as me. | 4. |
| 5. Has you gone to England? | 5. |
| 6. I will be unhappy then. | 6. |
| 7. I said he saw Tom yesterday. | 7. |
| 8. I have caught cold. | 8. |
| 9. I wanted a umbrella, but nobody had it. | 9. |
| 10. The last night in my way to home I lose my gold watch. | 10. |

答 案

1. well, better, best.
 much, more, most.
 far, farther, farthest.
 bad, worse, worst.
 little, less, least.
2. 1. Sheep bleat.
 2. Men are mortal.
 3. The knives were lost.
 4. We have won prizes.
 5. These watches are made of gold.
3. What is the matter *with* you? This book is different *from* mine. The man was accused *of* theft. I get up *at* five o'clock. What did you go there *for*? The sun shines *in* the daytime. According *to* the Jiji, it took place *on* the 14th inst. I called *on* you yesterday,

but you were not *at* home.

4. 1. The moon shines brightly.
 2. This apple tastes sweet.
 3. The boy has been sick for a week.
 4. He is not so tall as I.
 5. Have you been in England?
 6. I shall be unhappy then.
 7. I said that he had seen Tom yesterday.
 8. I have caught cold.
 9. I wanted an umbrella, but nobody had one.
 10. Last night on my way home I lost my gold watch.

明治三十六年度

海軍機關學校

英文和譯

1. The first invasion of England was that by the Romans under Cæsar and this was followed by those of the Saxons and Danes.
2. These were all successful, for no British fleet existed to keep off the invading forces.
3. King Alfred and succeeding kings, however, put a stop to this state of affairs.

4. Ships were built, collected together in fleets, and kept thoroughly efficient, so much so, that the country remained safe for very many years.
5. After this the navy was neglected, and William the Conqueror, realizing England's defencelessness, crossed the Channel with a large army, and in spite of the stubborn defence of the brave and stalwart British soldiers, England was taken by the invaders.
6. I soon found that he was the general favorite on board the ship, as indeed he always was, go where he would.
7. Had they died amidst the roar and smoke of battle they could not have served their country better.
8. It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles: the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

Glossary

Invasion, an attack; a hostile entrance into a foreign country for conquest.

Efficient, able; competent; effective.

Neglect, to slight; to disregard; not to heed or attend to.

Stubborn, firm; steady; unyielding.

Stalwart, bold; strong.

答 案

1. 英國ヲ最初ニ攻メタルバシーザーノ率キタル羅馬人

- ニシテツボイテハ撒遜人ヤ丁抹人等ナリトス
2. 此等ハ悉ク成功シタリ, 其故ハ攻撃軍ヲ防グベキ英吉利艦隊ガ存在セザリケレバナリ
3. 然レドモアルフレッド王及ビ其後ノ諸王ハ此狀勢ニ止メヲ刺シタリ(中止シタリ)
4. 船ハ建造セラレタリ, 艦隊ニマトメラレタリ, 而シテ有効ニ保存セラレタレバ從テ國家ハ永ク安全ノ状態ニテ繼續セズ
- 【註】 So much as that位ニ有効ニ
5. コノ後海軍ハ忽諸ニセラレタリ, 而シテウィリアム, 勝利王ハ英國ノ備ヘナキヲ知ルヤ大軍ヲ率キテ海峡ヲ横斷シタ, 而シテ勇敢強健ナル兵士ガ頑固ニ防禦シタルニ拘ハラズ英國ハ攻撃軍ノ手ニ落チヌ
6. 忽ニシテ余ハ彼レガ何處ニ行キテモ人氣ヲ博セシ如クコノ船ニテモ亦一般ニ愛セラレシコトヲ發見セリ
- 【註】 Go where he would 何處ニ行テモ
7. モシ彼等ガ砲煙彈雨ノ中ニテ死セシナラバ彼等ハ國家ニツクスコトシカク大ナラザリシナラン
8. 心狭キ人ハ猶頸ノ細キ瓶ノ如キカ, ソノ有スル所ノ者愈小ナレバ之レヲ出スニ當リテ音ヲ發スルコト隨テ大ナリ

和文英譯

1. 君ハドウシテ此夏休ヲ過ゴシタカ, サゾ澤山面白イ

コトヲシタラウ

2. 僕ハ富士川ヲ下リ又タ富士山ニ登ツタ、富士ノ頂上ハ冬ヨリモ寒ク思ハレタ
3. 君ハ羨マシイ、僕ハ父ガ非常ニ病氣デアツタノデ休暇中残ラズ自宅デ過ゴシタ
4. 然シ其オ蔭デ太平記ヲ讀ミ終ツタ、君ハ此本ヲ讀ンダコトガアルカ
5. 試験ノ準備ヲセネバナラヌノデ好キナ本ヲ半分モ讀メナイ、此ノ冬季休暇ニハヨミ終レルダラウ

答 案

1. How did you pass your summer vacation? I am sure that you did many interesting things.
2. I went down the Fuzigawa and ascended Mount Fuzi, on the top of which I felt it colder than in winter.
3. I envy you. I was at home during the whole vacation, for my father was very sick.
4. But, thanks to the circumstances, I read through the Taiheiki. Have you ever read it?
5. Only half, being compelled to prepare myself for the examination, I can't read the book which I like. I will be able to finish it in the coming winter vacation.

文 法

Correct the mistakes of the following sentences:—

1. I were very surprised to hear it.
2. He explained his meaving much clear.
3. Of these houses your is very the largest.
4. Of these houses my is the much largest.
5. Doesn't you know whom has taken my knife? Yes, I doesn't.
6. Have you not finished your work yet! No, I did.
7. There was ever clever boy who could answer any question.
8. The moon rose in twelve o'clock of the night.

答 案

1. I was *much* surprised to hear it.
2. He explained his meaning *very clearly*.
3. Of these houses, *yours* is the largest.
4. Of these houses, *mine* is the largest.
5. *Don't* you know *who* has taken my knife? No, I don't.
6. Have you not finished your work yet? Yes, I *did*.
7. There was *once a* clever boy who could answer any question.
8. The moon rose *at* twelve o'clock in the night.

明治三十七年度

海軍機關學校

英文和譯

- ✓1. To-day railroads and telegraph lines connect the most important cities of Japan, and are being rapidly extended throughout the empire.
- ✓2. The American squadron came to anchor off the village of Uraga, which is not far from the present site of the dockyard at Yokosuka.
- ✓3. The Chinese warships were sunk or disabled, and as a result of the battle, the command of the sea passed to the victorious Japanese fleet.
- ✓4. It was a saying of Aristotle, that to become an able man in any profession whatever, three things, are necessary—nature, study and practice.
5. I shall be happy, if you will favour me with your company at dinner on Thursday, the 21st inst., at five o'clock.
6. In vain did he urge the child to go back; the brave little fellow would be in the thick of the fight beside his father.
7. The great advantage of the study of history is, that it teaches us to look at the mistakes that have been made by preceding generations, and to avoid the like in our own.

答 案

1. 方今鐵道電信は日本の最も重要なる都市の連絡をなし、進で帝國到る所に急促に擴張されつゝあり
2. 亞米利加艦隊は浦賀村の沖合に碇泊したり此處は今
の横須賀造船所より程遠からぬ所なり
3. 清國軍艦は或は沈没或は戦闘力を失ひ、戦争の結果として制海權は全く我戰勝艦隊の掌中に歸せり
4. 職業の何たるを問はず苟も有爲の人間とならむには
天性と研究と及び實習の三者を必要とすとはアリスト
ートルの言なり
5. 本月二十一日水曜日午後五時より粗宴相催し度貴兄
の御來臨を得ば光榮之に過ぎず候
6. 彼は立ち歸る様その兒に命じたれど其効なく、勇敢
なる子供は戰酣なる時父の側にあるを欲しぬ
7. 歴史研究の一大利益は前代の失敗に鑑み同一人過失
に陥るを避くるに在り

和文英譯

1. 一別以來丁度三ヶ月經過シマシタ、君ハ何處ニ住ン
デ居マスカ
2. 昨夜山田君ガ訪問シタ時君ハ御在宅デシタカ
3. 御醫者サンガ來ルカ何ウカ、行ツテ見テ來ナサイ
4. 君ガ若シ自轉車デ來タナラ、モット早く到着シタ
ラウ
5. 支那語ト露西亞語トハ何方ガ六敷イカ

答 案

1. It has passed just three months since we parted.

- Where do you live now?
2. Were you at home last night when Mr. Yamada called on you?
 3. Go and see whether the doctor comes or not.
 4. You would have arrived earlier if you had come by bicycle.
 5. Which is more difficult to study, Chinese or Russian?

文 法

Write the plural of the following nouns: —

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

Correct the mistakes: —

2. *Asama* man-of-war come here two days before.
3. What hour the train leave to Kobe?

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

4. I (write) for the last two hours.
5. Our fleet not (go) far when the enemy appeared.

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

6. win; seek; mistake.

答 案

1. Leaves, Gulfs, Major-generals, Commanders-in-chief.
2. *The Asama, a man-of-war came here two days ago.*
3. *At what time will the train leave for Kobe?*
4. *I have been writing for the last two hours.*

6. Won, Won; sought, sought; mistook, mistaken;

明 治 三 十 八 年 度

海 軍 機 關 學 校

英 文 和 譯

1. It is more than I can understand.
2. To add to his difficulties, he lost his health.
3. There are no less than thirteen ships in the port.
4. We know what we are, but we do not know what we shall be.
5. Few men have not their secret moments of deep feeling.
6. The train was so crowded with passengers that it was as much as I could do to get a seat.
7. The general felt that it would be impossible for him to hold the city much longer, and that to remain there was only useless waste of life.
8. What is quite certain is that no wide-awake admiral will lie with his ships anchored in an exposed roadstead, as the Russians have done at Port Arthur.
9. After all, it is what the pupils do and not what the teacher does, that really counts in their progress.
10. The world can do without many great men, but it

needs more than ever a multitude of kindly hearts, loving spirits, and willing hands.

答 案

1. それは余に分らない事です
2. 彼は其困難の上に健康まで害した
3. 港内には十三隻許りの(…より少からぬ)船舶が碇泊して居る
4. 吾人は現在の我身を知るも將來如何になるかは知らない
5. 胸中深く藏する秘密な苦痛のない人は殆んど無い
【註】 few は殆んど無いの意. men の次に who を畧してある
6. 列車は非常な人込みで席を取るのがやつとの事で有つた
【註】 as much as I could do は「漸くの事で出来た」の意
7. 將軍は此上その市を支へることは如何しても不可能の事で此處に止つて居るのは徒らに人命を失ふ丈であると思つた
8. 苟も注意深き提督は露西亞軍が旅順港で爲した様に敵軍に曝されたる碇泊所に碇泊して居る様の事は決してしない
【註】 Roadstead 碇泊所
9. つまり眞に生徒の進歩に益するのは生徒の自習であつて教師の教ふる所の者ではない
【註】 Count=to profit, to increase
10. 豪傑が多く居なくても世の中は立つて行ける, 併し心の親切なる人愛情に富める人喜んで働く人はいくら

多勢でも必要である

【註】 Can do without は「なくて行ける」, 「なくて済む」の意

和 文 英 譯

1. 若し明日天氣が悪ければ私は家に居ります
2. 私が其手紙を郵便局迄持つて行つて上げませうか
3. 汽船は二時間毎にこの港を出帆する
4. 若し君が十分遅かつたら我々は君を置去りにして出發しただらう

答 案

1. If it is bad weather to-morrow, I shall be at home.
2. Shall I take that letter to the post office(for you)?
3. A steamer leaves this harbour every other hour.
4. If you had been ten minutes later, we would have started, leaving you behind.

文 法

Give the past of the following verbs:—

1. offer; refer; conquer.

Insert appropriate prepositions:—

2. A soldier must guard () a sudden attack.
3. He is anxious () the result of his examination.

Correct the mistakes:—

4. I will not go there again, if I was you.
5. He live at a mile distant from the town.
6. Explain the use of "may."

答 案

1. offered ; referred ; conquered.
2. A soldier must guard *against* a sudden attack.
3. He is anxious *about* the result of his examination.
4. I *would* not go there again, if I *were* you.
5. He *lives* at a *mile's* distance from ~~the~~ town.
6. The use of "may" is as following :—
 - (1) Permission ; You may go.
 - (2) Possibility ; He may have arrived already.
 - (3) Purpose ; You must study hard that you may not fail.
 - (4) A wish or prayer ; May Heaven help you.

明治三十九年度

海軍機關學校
英文和譯

1. The battle appears to have been decided by the superior gunfire of the Japanese, who are accustomed to hit their mark even when the sea is rolling mountains high.
2. It was not until they had run three or four miles that they sighted the steamer ; and when they got alongside, it was a difficult matter to get the saved

men on board.

3. Few commanders have ever won so entirely the love and adoration of their officers and men ; the sailors would have leaped into the sea, or rushed into the cannon's mouth, to gain a word of praise from his lips.
4. It is wonderful how much work is done in a short space of time, provided we set about it properly, and give our minds wholly to it.
5. The deck was on fire, because a lot of ammunition brought up for the guns had exploded ; so we had to fight and to work to put out the fire at the same time.
6. What he might have done, had his life been spared and had his health progressively improved, it is of course impossible to say.
7. I have much to say that I would rather not, and much to leave unsaid that I would rather say.
8. I know you have qualities to which I am a stranger.
9. Fifty dollars will do me for the present.
10. He has little more of the scholar than the name.

答 案

1. 此戦は波が山の様に高く打つ時でも狙をはづさぬ日本軍の優勢なる砲火に依つて勝敗が決した様である
2. 彼等が其汽船を認めたのは三四哩走つてからであつた、而して船の側に着いた時助かつた人々を船に乗せ込むのは難事であつた
3. 部下の士卒から斯くまで敬愛されたる司令官は之ま

で多くない、水兵等は彼の口から一言の讃辭が得られるならば海中に飛び込み又砲口にも突入するであらう

【註】 to gain は条件を表す infinitive

so entirely の次に as this commander を略してある

4. 若し適當に事を始め且つ全力を注がば實に驚くべき程の大業を僅かの時間に成就することが出来る

【註】 provided=if.

to set about は「始むる」の意

5. 大砲に填める爲に持つて來た火薬が爆發したので甲板は火事になつた、夫で吾々は同時に戦ひもし火を消す爲にも働かねばならなかつた

【註】 to put out は「消す」の意

6. 若し彼の命が助かり着々健康に進んだならば如何なる事業を彼が成就したか勿論分らない

【註】 had の前に if を入れて解すべし

7. 余は言ふまいと思ふ事を言つたり又言ひたいと思ふことを言はずに仕舞ふことが多くある

【註】 to leave unsaid は「言はずに置く」の意

would に「欲する」の義あり

that は much を受くる relative pronoun.

8. 僕には全く無い性質を君が有つて居ることを僕は知つて居る

9. 五十弗あると當分は間に合ひます

10. 彼は學者といふ名ばかりで實力がない

【註】 little は「打消」の意を含む

和文英譯

1. 人は壯健の時のみ眞に愉快である

2. 私の時計は掏摸が捕縛されてからずつと後に見つかりました

3. 私は學校を卒業してから不快で居ました

4. あの男は試験に及第するでせう、随分勉強して居ましたから

5. 私は夜の十二時に汽車で歸りました

6. 最初の大砲が三笠より發せられたるは五月二十七日午後二時過ぎてあつた

7. 此海戦にて三十八艘の敵艦中たゞ二艘若くは三艘のみが首尾克く『ウラヂオストック』に着しました

8. 我艦隊の死傷は極めて少數で千人に達せぬやうに聞きました

答案

1. A man is truly happy only when he is in good health.

2. My watch was found long after the pick-pocket had been arrested.

3. I have been ill since my graduation.

4. I think he will pass the examination, as he has been studying pretty hard.

5. I got home by train at twelve at night.

6. It was past two in the afternoon on the 20th of May that {fire was first opened by the Mikasa.
the first shot was fired from the Mikasa.

7. In this naval engagement, only two or three of the thirty eight Russian ships succeeded in getting to

Vladivostok.

8. The casualties on the side of our fleet were very small, I hear, being less than one thousand.

英文法

1. Give the plural of the following nouns: —

<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
roof		duty	
shelf		axis	
cargo		court-martial	

2. Compare the following adjectives: —

Comparative *Superlative*

thin

merry

3. Substitute pronouns for the italicised words: —

Many of the towns in England are very large *towns*.

This hat is *my hat*. That is *your hat*.

4. Supply the proper articles, if necessary.

Formosa is island.

Lake Biwa is largest lake in Japan.

Fujikawa has overflowed its banks.

5. Insert the prepositions omitted: —

The ship was prepared () battle.

Come and see me () any time.

He is sure () success.

6. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences: —

I saw him to enter the house.

This is the same man who has called yesterday.

I will not go there, if I were you.

If you ran, you should have caught the train.

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

I not yet (finish) the book you lent me.

He (leave) here a moment ago.

The ship (run) only a short distance, when she was overtaken by the enemy.

8. Supply "shall" or "will": —

Simple futurity.

I () work. We () work.

Thou () work. You () work.

He () work. They () work.

答 案

1.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
roof	roofs	duty	duties
shelf	shelves	axis	axes
cargo	cargoes	court-martial	court-martials

2.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
thin	thinner	thinnest
merry	merrier	merriest

3. Many of the towns in England are very large *ones*.

This hat is *mine*. That is *yours*.

4. Formosa is *an* island.

Lake Biwa is *the* largest lake in Japan.

The Fujikawa has overflowed its banks.

5. The ship was prepared *for* battle.

Come and see me *at* any time.

He is sure *of* success.

6. I saw him *enter* the house.

This is the same man *that* called yesterday.

I *would* not go there, if I were you.

If you *had run*, you *would* have caught the train.

7. I *have* not yet *finished* the book you lent me.

He *left* here a moment ago.

The ship *had run* only a short distance, when she was overtaken by the enemy.

8. Simple futurity.

I shall work. We shall work.

Thou will work. You will work.

He will work. They will work.

明治四十年 度

海軍機關學校

英文和譯

1. There was *scarce* a family *but* had at least one relative among the wounded.

2. *The nearer* the train approached the scene *the drearier* became the aspect.

3. The fleet had suffered a great loss, but it was *none the less* formidable.

4. It *turned out* that there was no gold in the whole island, and the expedition proved the least successful of the three.

5. No father could have loved his children better than he did us, and he would spare no pains *to throw light upon* whatever perplexed or troubled us.

6. He was sober and reserved in his speech, and it was seldom, even in the bosom of his family, that he could speak of the battles which he had *taken part in*.

7. It is difficult for us, in these days of steam and electricity, to realize how long it took to despatch a message in the seventeenth century, even when the occasion was most *pressing*.

8. As might be expected, the English were no sooner assured that the invincible Armada was a thing of the past, than they thirsted to revenge themselves on the Spaniards for the anxiety and terror that the threatened invasion had inflicted upon them.

答 案

1. 負傷者の中には少くとも一人の親類も有たない家族はなかつた

【註】 but の前に scarce, not 如き negative の語があるときは that

not の意味となる

2. 嵐車が其場所に近づくと従つて其光景は益々物凄くなつて来た

【註】 the nearer ……the drearier の初の the は「するほど」の意味にて次の the は「其れだけ」の意味。此場合の part of speech は共に adverb である

3. 艦隊は大損害を受けた、然し夫れでも尙ほ恐るべきものであつた

【註】 None the less は「其の爲に……しない」の意

4. 全島中に少しも金が無いといふことが分つた、夫れで此探險隊は三ツの探險隊中で一番不成功のものとなつた

【註】 Turned out は proved と殆んど同意味で「……といふことが分つた」、「何々になつた」の意味

5. 彼が吾々を愛したことは父が其子を愛するより優つて居た、而して苟も吾等に當惑する事があれば何でも之を辨明するに其勞を惜まなかつた

【註】 To throw light upon は to make more clear; to explain の意味

6. 彼は沈着で且つ口重くあつた、而して自分が家族の中に居る時でも自分の参加した戦争話をする事は殆んどなかつた

【註】 In the bosom of his family は「一家團樂の中に」といふ意
To take part in 「参加する」の兵語 To join in の意味

7. 蒸氣と電氣を利用する今日の如き便利の世に於ては第十七世紀の昔音信を通するに何んな急用でも頗る時間が掛つたものであるといふことを確認することは出来ない

【註】 pressing は adjective で urgent, importunate と同義

8. 豫想の通り英國民は西班牙の無敵艦隊は已に過去のものであることを確めると曾て同國の威赫的襲撃を受けた心配と恐怖とに對して西班牙國民に復讐しやうと熱望した

文 法

次の文章の誤謬を訂正せよ

1. My house is wood, but our school is the brick.
2. I asked him to lend me a knife, but he says he hadn't it.
3. This school's students are all diligence.
4. He is very tall than his older brother.
5. Though he is English, he can not speak the English with ease.
6. I think ever you were in this school. Are you not?
7. I shall lend y u the money, for I will not need it till the end of this month.

8. 次の語を用いて短文を作れ

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|
| 8. | (a) Beside | (b) Besides. |
| 9. | (a) Between. | (b) Among. |
| 10. | (a) much. | (b) many. |

答 案

1. My house is of wood, but our school is of brick.
2. I asked him to lend me a knife, but he said he hand't one.

3. *The students of this school are all diligent.*
4. *He is much taller than his elder brother.*
5. *Though he is an Englishman, he can not speak English with ease.*
6. *I think once you were in this school. Were you not?*
7. *I will lend you the money, for I shall not need it till the end of this month.*
8. (a) *He was standing beside me during my speech.*
(b) *Besides this, there are many others.*
9. (a) *Nagoya stands between Tokyo and Osaka.*
(b) *Tokyo is among the greatest cities in the world.*
10. (a) *There is much salt in the sea.*
(b) *There are many fish in the sea.*

和文英譯

1. あの人は始終内に引籠つて居ます
2. 御主人は何時頃お歸りですか、お存知ですか
3. 三日間引續いて雨が降りました
4. お近い内にお訪ね下さいませんか
5. 何よりも健康は軍人に必要であります
6. 生憎手元に金を有つて居りません
7. 其後まだ一度も消息がありません
8. 健康回復の爲めに友は先日熱海に参りました
9. 失禮乍ら停車場へは何れが一番近道ですか
10. 僕なら其様なことはせぬと友は申しました

答 案

1. *He is confined to his house all the time.*
2. *Do you know when the master will return?*
3. *It has been raining (for) these three days.*
4. *Will you not call on me in a short while?*
5. *Health is the most essential thing to the soldier.*
【註】 essential の代りに necessary を用いても可いが前者の方意味強し
6. *I am sorry that I have no money with me.*
7. *I have never heard from him since then.*
8. *My friend went to Atami the other day to improve his health.*
9. *I beg your pardon, but please tell me which is the shortest way to the station.*
10. *My friend said, "if I were you, I would not do such a thing."*

【註】 Indirect narration にて作り My friend said that, if he were I, he would not do such a thing とするも可

明治四十一年度

海軍機關學校

英文和譯

1. *It always seems to be raining harder than it really is when you look at the weather through the window.*

2. It matters comparatively little what a healthy man eats, so long as he does not eat too much.
3. I trust that you will not only do something good and honorable for yourself, but likewise for science.
4. He calmly replied that without danger there could be no courage, and without temptation no real virtue.
5. The sailing vessel Yawata-Maru, laden with oil, was wrecked on May 5th in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki. The master is missing, but the rest of the crew are safe.
6. He who wishes to be wise, can not do better than inquire into the past experience of mankind, or, in other words, cannot do better than study history.
7. He had his right leg pierced by a shot, but he said that he would rather have lost both his legs than have seen dishonour brought upon the English nation.
8. Experience has proved the discoveries in science, however remote from the interests of everyday life they may at first appear, give in the end innumerable benefits to mankind.

答 案

1. 窓から天気を眺める時は何時でも雨が実際よりもモット烈しく降つて居る様に見えるものだ
【註】 It really is の次に raining 語のを略したものと見て解くべし
2. 健康な人は餘り大食しない限りは何んな物を食つても比較的関係はない

【註】 So long as は「若し云々するならば」、「……限り」の意

matters は「影響する」、「關係する」にて little は打消の意を含む

3. 君は自分の爲ばかりでなく又科學の爲にも何か善良にして且つ名譽あることをなすだらうと私は信じます

【註】 Not only……but likewise は「のみならず尙又」なり

4. 彼は靜に答へた危險に逢はなければ勇氣は出ないし誘惑に逢はなくては眞の徳行は現れないものであると

5. 石油を積んで來た帆前船八幡丸は五月五日長崎附近で難船した船長は行衛不明だが其他の乗込員は皆な助かつた

6. 人が賢明ならん事を欲せば人類の過去の經驗を研究するに勝つたことはない或は語を更へて言へば歴史を研究するより善いことはない

7. 彼は敵彈で右足を貫かれた然し「英國民をして耻辱を受けしめんよりも寧ろ余が兩足を失ふに如かず」と言つた

【註】 Would rather は prefer to; choose to の意

8. 經驗の證する處に依れば科學上の發見は初めは吾人の日常生活には何の利益にもならない様に見えるけれども終には人類に無限の裨益を與へるものである

【註】 at first は「初めは」 in the end は「終に」、「結局」はなり

和 文 英 譯

1. 明日御返事致しませう
2. 何卒電報で知らせて下さい
3. 韓國に行くには幾日掛りますか
4. 次の日曜までに間違なく作つて貰ひたい

5. 今日では軍艦も大砲も總て日本で造ります
6. 出立前最う一度参りませう
7. 修理が出来次第出發するさうです
8. 大變御邪魔を致しました, 何う致しまして
9. 入學試験が本月の十日から始まると云ふのは確かですか
10. 確かには知りませんがさうだと聞きました

答 案

1. Tomorrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I will reply.} \\ \text{I will give you the reply.} \end{array} \right.$
2. Please $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{inform me} \\ \text{let me know} \end{array} \right\}$ by telegraph.
3. How long does it take to go to Korea?
4. Get it made by next Sunday without fail.
5. At present both war-ships and cannon are all made in Japan.
6. I will come here again before my departure.
7. I hear that the ship will weigh anchor as soon as it has been repaired.
8. I have disturbed you very much. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Not at all.} \\ \text{Don't mention it.} \end{array} \right.$
9. Is it certain that the entrance examination will begin on the tenth $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{instant?} \\ \text{of this month?} \end{array} \right.$
10. I do not know certainly, but $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I have heard it so.} \\ \text{so it is said.} \end{array} \right.$

英 文 法

次の文章に誤あらば正せ

1. China is twenty time larger than Japan.

2. When Mikasa will arrive here?
3. I hope I will succeed this time.
4. Twenty man-of-war were sank or took.
5. They will leave in may 21th on 3 in afternoon.
6. Yes better get down from train after it stopped.
7. They were fourty days at sea when they were overtaken by storm.

下の文章を Indirect form に改めよ

8. He said, "I have just come back."

次の句を用ひて短文を作れ

9. In short.
10. Above all.

答 案

1. ~~China~~ is twenty times as large Japan.
【註】、何陪と云ふ時には than でなくて as ... as
2. When will the Mikasa arrive here?
3. I hope I shall succeed this time.
4. Twenty men-of-war were sunk or taken.
5. They will leave on May 21 st at 3 in the afternoon.
6. Yes, (it is) better to get down from the train after it has stopped.
7. They had been forty days at sea when they were overtaken by the storm.
8. He said that he had just come back.
9. In short I can not agree with your opinion.
10. Above all he is very kind for his friends.

明治四十二年度

海軍機關學校

英文和譯

1. When you asked me the other day what I should like to be, I was at a loss for an answer, and said I did not know.
2. You then told me to think the matter over, and I have been thinking it over, but even now I scarcely know what to say.
3. The moment we lose command of the sea this country will be at the mercy of the enemy.
4. Science is difficult,—really difficult; but everything worth having in this world is difficult to get, exactly in proportion to its value.
5. Sailors are never discouraged by danger as long as they have any chance of relieving themselves by their own exertions.
6. Now that we have so many things to do, I think we ought to lay down a plan of operations; method is everything when work is to be done.
7. As an island can only be invaded by sea, it has been found, from the time of Alfred downwards, that such an attempt is best met by a powerful fleet.

8. On the third day, the barometer fell so low as to induce the captain to believe that they should have a severe gale, and every preparation was made to meet it, should it come on.

答案

1. 先日あなたから自分は何になりたいかとお尋ねがあつた時分何と御返答したら可いか困つて分りませんと申し上げました
【註】 the other day は「先日」、「此間」の意
at a loss=puzzled.
2. 君が其節私に彼の件に就いて熟考するやうにとのお話であつたからよく考へて見たが今以て何と申し上げたら可いか分りません
【註】 to think over は「沈思する」「よく考へる」の意
scarcely know は「殆んど分らない」の意
3. 吾々が海上權を失ふや否や此國は敵の意の儘になるであらう
【註】 The moment=as soon as.
at the mercy of 「……のまに々々」「なされ次第に」の意
4. 科學は六ヶしい一實に六ヶしい、併し何物でも此世で我が有となすに足るものは其の價値に應じて之を得るに困難である
【註】 Worth having 直譯すれば有つことを値する即ち我が物とするに足るの意
in proportion to は「比例して」「……に應じて」の意
5. 水夫等は危険に出遇つても自己の努力に依つて我身を救ふべき何等かの機會を有する以上は決して失望し

ない

【註】 as long as は「……の限りは」の意

6. 吾々には爲すべき仕事は澤山あるから之を行ふべき一定の計畫を立てねばなるまい、仕事をするには方法が何より大切である

【註】 to lay down は「定める」の意

Now that は「故に」、「……なれば」の意

everything は「尤も大切」の意 The most important thing に同じ

7. 島は唯海からしきや攻め入ることが出来ぬから、若し外國から攻めて來たら有力なる艦隊で之に應ずるのは最良の策であることはアルフレッドの時代以來分つて居つたのである

【註】 downwards は「下りて」の意

Such an attempt の次に as an invasion を入れて解くべし

8. 第三日目に晴雨計は大層下降したので船長に大暴風が襲來するに相違ないと思はしめた、夫で若しいよいよ暴風になつたら之に應ずる爲にあらゆる準備をした

【註】 as to induce……to believe は「信ぜしむるまでに」の意

should it come on の should の前に if を略してある入れて解くべし

和文英譯

1. 新年お目出度存じます
2. 先日御親切にお貸し下された書物を御返却致します
3. 來週私は東京へ参りますが何なりと御求めの品があれば喜んで買つて上げませう

4. お加減がおわるいさうで御氣の毒に存じます、が日ならず御回復のことゝ思ひます
5. 餘程回復しました、醫者は一週間内に出校されると申しました
6. 次の火曜日には二三の親友を晝餐に招くつもりです、君も御出で下されば喜ばしく存じます
7. 風邪に罹りましたから残念乍ら御招きに應ずる事が出来ません、皆様に宜しく願ひます
8. 私は目下五年生で國語、漢文、地理、歴史、用器畫、英語、幾何、代數、三角術、物理、動物、植物等を稽古して居ります、先生は何れも親切です、校庭は廣く寄宿舍の設備もほゞ完全です

答 案

1. I wish you a Happy New Year.
or A Happy New Year!
2. I return the book which you kindly lent me the other day.
【註】 The other day 先日
3. I shall go to Tokyo next week; if you have anything to buy, I will willingly get it.
4. I am sorry to hear that you are sick; but I hope you will recover in a few days.
5. I am much better. The doctor says that I shall be able to attend school within a week.
【註】 Within ……以内で
6. I intend to invite a few of my intimate friends, so

should be very glad if you would come.

7. I am sorry that I can not accept your kind invitation as I have caught cold. Please remember me to your family.

【註】 Remember one toによるしく

8. I am a pupil of the fifth year class and learning Japanese, Chinese, geography, history, instrumental drawing, English, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, zoology, botany, etc. Teachers are all kind; school grounds large, and the dormitory accomodation is nearly perfect.

文 法

1. Give the plural of the following nouns: —

Box proof family tooth
potato navy crisis looker-on

2. Write the present of the following verbs: —

Bore bade dug stung ground
sought

3. Supply suitable prepositions: —

He is desirous (*to*) success.

You can get it (*for*) 2 Yen.

He departed (*on*) his errand.

I congratulate you (*on*) your promotion.

I am very much obliged (*to*) you (*for*) your kindness.

4. Change the following sentence from Indirect to Direct

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

5. Correct the errors: —

I wishes pleasant journey to you.

I afraid I will be too late.

How many mile the train runs one hour?

He cannot bear the hot, so he had to go out.

He is sickness and did not eat anything for three days.

答 案

1. boxes proofs families teeth
potatoes navies crises looker-on
2. Bear bid dig sting grind seek.
3. He is desirous *of* success.
You can get it *for* 2 yen.
He departed *on* his errand.
I congratulate you *on* your promotion.
I am very much obliged *to* you *for* your kindness.
4. He said, "I am very sorry for the fault I committed."
5. I *wish* your pleasant journey.
I *am* afraid *that* I *shall* be too late.
How many miles *does* the train *run* one hour?"

He could not bear the hotness, so he had to go out.

He has been sick and not eat anything these three days.

明治四十三年度

海軍機關學校

英文和譯

1. The Baron started for Europe on Wednesday for the purpose of study, leaving Yokohama on board the steamer *Kamo-maru*.
2. We often hear of people breaking down from over-work, but in nine cases out of ten they are really suffering from anxiety.
3. We are glad indeed that we are on good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and no effort on our part shall be spared to secure a continuance of these relations.
4. There are many different kinds of work to do; but so long as the work is honorable and necessary, the man who does it well is entitled to the respect of other men.
5. As regards its climate, Japan does not perhaps differ materially from Britain, and in this, as well as in

several other respects, the country may well be called the "Britain" of the Pacific.

6. I do not think that I have ever promised beforehand anything I did not make a strong effort to make good afterwards.
7. If there exists a danger of war, and a danger of an imperial disaster, I think no Englishman would deny that let the price of safety be a thousand millions it would be wise to pay it.

答 案

1. 男爵ハ勉強ノ目的ヲ以テ水曜日ニ横濱出帆ノ加茂丸ニテ渡歐ノ途ニツイタ
2. 吾々ハ過度ノ労働デ全ク疲レキツタ人ノコトヲヨク聞クガ併シ其中ノ九分マデハ實際心配デ苦シンデ居ルノデアル
3. 吾々ハ他ノ國民ト親密デアルヲ喜ンデ居ル、而シテ此平和ノ關係ヲ持續シ行クノニハイカナル勞力ヲモ惜ム可キデハナイ
4. 人ノナス可キコトハ色々澤山アルガソノ労働ガ名譽ナコトデアリ且必要ナルモノデアル限リハ之ヲヨクスル人ハ他人ヨリシテ尊敬ヲ受クルノハ當リ前ダ
5. 氣候カライフト日本ト英國ハ大差ガナイ而シテコノ點及ビ他ノ數個ノ點ヨリシテ日本ガ太平洋ノ英國ト稱セラレテ居ルノハ尤モデアル
6. 私ハ後ニ成テ履行仕様ト一生懸命ニヤラナイ様ナ約束ヲ前ニシタ覺ガナイ

7. モシ戦争ノ畏ガアリ又帝國ガ不幸ニ陥イル畏ガアレバ、ソノ代償ハ十億デモ二十億デモ之ヲ支拂フノ得策ナルヲ思ハヌ英國人ハ一人モアルマヒ

【註】 let 以下 millions ニ至ル迄チ comma ニツゝムテ見レバヨシ

和文英譯

1. 彼ハ彼ノ兄ホド富裕デナイ
2. 彼ハ缺點ニ富ンデ居ルガソレデモ矢張り私ハ彼ヲ愛シマス
3. 軍艦生駒ハ最初南米ニ行キ、ソレカラ英國ニ行キマス
4. コノ學校ハ官費デ維持サレテ居ル
5. 私ハ手紙デコノ事ヲ父ニ知ラセマセウ
6. 天氣ガアンナニ悪クナカッタラ、出發スル筈デシタ
7. アンナ人ヲ信用シテ飛ンダ失錯ヲシタ
8. 何卒皆々様ニ宜シク御傳言ヲ願ヒマス
9. 今スグニ御着手ナサレテモ差支アリマセン
10. 何時出發スルノカ、ハツキリシタ事ヲ彼ハ言ハナカッタ

答案

1. He is not so rich as his elderbrother.
2. Many a weakness as he has, I love him all the same.
3. The Ikoma a man-of-war to visit South America first and then England.
4. This school is maintained by the government ex-

pense.

5. I will write on this matter to my father.
6. If it had not been so bad weather, I would have started.
7. I made a great mistake by trusting in such a man.
8. Please remember me to all your family.
9. You may begin at once.
10. He did not tell me exactly when he is to start.

文法

1. Insert the articles omitted:—
Have you father?
He is officer of British navy.
He sailed for Bonin Islands on 10th.
2. Supply suitable prepositions:—
I will go (*by*) train.
Tokyo is noted (*for*) its cherry-trees.
We were caught (*by*) a shower.
The letter was written (*in*) red ink.
He bought the hens (*for*) 50 sen apiece.
3. Correct errors, if any:—
~~Shall~~ you do me a favour?
I hope I ~~will~~ succeed.
Give me water.
Who are you looking for?
I lived in Japan these seven years.

He has written twice more than me.

Two man-of-war just entered into the port.

4. Change into indirect form:—

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

5. Change the following complex sentences into simple

:— *left school*
When he left school, he went into business.

I am aware that the task is difficult.

答 案

1. Have you a father?

He is an officer of the British navy.

He sailed for the Bonin Islands on the 10th.

2. I will go by train.

Tokyo is noted for its cherry trees.

We were caught in a shower.

The letter was written in red ink.

He bought the hens for 50 sen apiece.

3. Will you do me a favour?

I hope I shall succeed.

Give me some water.

Whom are you booking for?

I have lived in Japan these seven years.

He has written twice as much as I.

Two men-of-war have just entered into the port.

4. He said that he would stay a week or two.

5. On leaving school, he went into business.
I am aware of the difficulty of the task.

明治四十四年度

海軍機關學校

英文和譯

1. The construction of the Siberian Railway has brought Europe within a few weeks of the ports of China and Japan, and it has already been the cause of most momentous events.
2. Were I called upon at express in a word the reason for so many failures among those who started out in life with high hopes, I should say unhesitatingly, they lacked will power.)
3. In short, a glance at the map of the world shows that Japan forms the centre of all the most important trade routes, not only of the Pacific, but also of the world.
4. The Panama Canal will be of great naval importance to the United States by enabling it to concentrate its fleets either in the Atlantic or the Pacific.
5. He is the first in arithmetic, in drawing, in composition; he understands everything on the spot; he has

a marvellous memory; he succeeds in everything without effort; it seems as though study were play to him.

答 案

- シベリヤ鐵道ノ敷設ハ日本及ビ支那ノ諸港ヨリ僅ニ二三週間以内ニテ歐洲ニ達スルニ至ラシメタ、而シテ既ニ最モ重大ナル事件ノ原因トナツテ居ル
【註】 Momentous=of moment=important.
- 余ニシテ若シカノ非常ナル希望ヲ抱イテ世ニ立チシ人々ノ間ニ起ル數多ノ失敗ハソモ何故ナルカヲ一言ニ云ヘト云ハレタラ、余ハ憶面モナク、彼等ハ意志ノ力ヲ缺イデ居タカラト云ヒタイ
【註】 Were I=If I were
- 略言スレバ、世界ノ地圖ヲ披ケバー見シテ日本ハ管ニ太平洋ノミナラズ、猶又世界ノ最モ重要ナル貿易ノ通路ノ凡テノ中心ヲナシテ居ルト云フコトガ解ルノデアアル
【註】 In short 畧言スレバ、not only ノ後ニハ必ず but アリ
- パナマ運河ハアメリカノ艦隊ヲ太西太平洋兩洋ノ何レニモ集中セシムルコトヲ得サセルカラ、彼ノ國ノ海軍ニハ非常ニ必要トナルデアロー
- 彼ハ算術、圖畫、作文ニカケテハ級中第一デアアル、彼ハ立所ニ何デモ了解スル、彼ハ驚ク可キ記憶力ヲ持ツテ居ル、彼ハ勞セズシテ萬事ニ成功スル、彼ニ取リテハ學問ハ恰カモ遊戯ノ如クデアアル
【註】 On the spot ソノ場テ、succeed (成功スル)ノ後ニハ必ず in チ用フルコト、as though カノ如ク

和文英譯

- 御早ウゴザイマス、何ウゾ御カケ下サイ
- 小包郵便デ送リタイノデスガ、幾何カ、リマスカ
- 御安着ノ上ハ直グ電報デ知ラセテ下サイ
- 御親切ニ對シテ誠ニ御禮ノ言葉モアリマセヌ
- 貴下ニ僕ノ親友山田君ヲ紹介致シマス、氏ハ日本海軍士官デス
- 僕ハ土曜日正午汽車デ上京シテ月曜日早朝歸ル積ダ
- 洋傘ヲ持テ行ッたら、アンナニツブ濡ニナラナカッタローニ
- ベルリ提督ハ一千八百五十三年軍艦四隻ヲ率キテ浦賀灣ヘ來タ

答 案

- Good morning, sir. Please take a seat.
- I wish to send this by parcel post. How much do you want for it?
- Let me know by telegraph, as soon as you reach.
- I am quite at a loss to describe my compliment for your kindness.
【註】 To be at a loss to ……する事能はず(途方ニ暮レル)
- I introduce you my good friend, Mr. Yamada. He is a naval officer of Japan.
- I intend to set out for the capital by the train at noon on Saturday, and to return on Monday morning.
- If I had taken my umbrella with me, I should not

have been wet through so much.

【註】 To take with 一所に持て行く

8. Leading four men-of-war, the Commander Perry cast anchor at the Bay of Uraga in the year of 1853.

文 法

1. Give the singular of the following nouns: —
Mice; oxen; pennies; data; radii.
2. Form abstract nouns from the following adjectives and verbs: —
Strong; wise; distant; brave; splendid.
To invent; elect; instruct; know; agree.
3. Supply suitable prepositions: —
He is clever (*for*) his age.
Thanks (*for*) your trouble.
He was wounded (*on*) the leg.
I seized him (*by*) the collar.
The clock is just (*at*) the stroke of three.
4. Correct the mistakes in the following: —
She is finest boat of ~~the~~ two.
The enemy's force was superior ~~than~~ our.
A number of ship was captured.
Don't write letter with red ink.
5. Mention all the tenses of the indicative mood and give an example of each.

答 案

1. Mouse; ox; penny; datum; radius.
2. Strength; wisdom; distance; bravery; splendor.
Invention; election; instruction; knowledge; agreement.
3. He is clever *for* his age.
Thanks *for* your trouble.
He was wounded *on* the leg.
I seized him *by* the collar.
The clock is just *at* the stroke of three.
4. She is the finest boat of all.
The force of the enemy was superior to ours.
A number of ships were captured.
Don't write letter in red ink.
5. (1) Present Tense.
He has a book.
(2) Past Tense.
He had a book.
(3) Future Tense
He will have a book.
(4) Present Perfect Tense.
He has had a book.
(5) Past Perfect Tense.
He had had a book.
(6) Future Perfect Tense.
He will have had a book.

明治四十四年度

海軍經理學校

英文和譯

1. As the human body is nourished by the food, so is a nation nourished by its industries.
2. The Japanese attacked with fresh troops, but our people were so encouraged by yesterday's successes that they did not give way.
3. Next to business, religion, add politics, no subject to-day engrosses so much of the thought of the intelligent people of the civilized world as education, and it is safe to predict that the coming generation of boys and girls will get far more good from their school-training than has ever been realized during the history of the human race.
4. A man is not only known by the company he keeps, but he is to a large extent moulded by the company he keeps.
5. Character takes colour from its surroundings. We absorb the elements in which we move, and weave them into the fibre and texture of our moral and spiritual life. Unconsciously we partake of the nature of our environment. We grow like the people with whom we have most to do. "He who lives among

wolves will learn to bark," says a Spanish proverb. We are coarsened or refined just in proportion as the company we keep is below us or above us.

答 案

1. 人體ガ食物ニ養ハル、ト同ジク、國民ハ産業ニ養ハル、ノデアル
2. 日本人ハ新手デ以テ攻撃シタ、併シ我ガ人民ハ昨日ノ成功ニ勵マサレテ居タ者ダロカラ敗レナカッタ
【註】 Give way 「負ケル」、「折レル」、「逃ケル」
3. 實業、宗教、及ビ政治ニ次イデ、今日文明世界ノ有識者ガ力瘤ヲ入レテ考フル題目ハ教育ト云フコトヨリ大ナル者ハナイ、デ次代ノ子弟ハ人類ノ歴史有テ以來今日ニ至ル迄ニ收メ得タヨリモ遙カニ多クノ利益ヲ學校ノ訓練ヨリ得ルダロト云フコトヲ豫言スルコトハ確カニ出來ル
【註】 Next ノ後ニハ to ガ必ズツク
4. 人ハ自分ガ交ツテ居ル仲間ニ依テ知ラレ得ルノミナラズ猶大部分ソノ仲間ノ氣質ニ感化サレテ仕舞フ
5. 性格ハ自己ノ周圍ヨリ色彩ヲトル、吾人ハ吾人ヲ入レテ動カシテル物象ヲ吸收スル、而シテコノ物象ヲ吾人ノ道德心、精神的生活ノ織物中ニ織リ込ムデ仕舞フ、吾人ハ無意識ノ中ニ吾人ノ周圍ノ者ヲ吞ミ込ムデ仕舞フ、吾人ハ一所ニ行動スベキ人ト同ジ様ニナツテ仕舞フ、スペインノ格言ニモ「狼ノ中ニ育ツテル者ハ吠エルコトヲ覺エル」ト有ル、自分ノ交ツテル仲間ガ自分以上カ或ハ自分以下デアルカニ比例シテ、自分ノ性質

ガ粗野ニモナリ上品ニモナルノダ。

【註】 No onlybut 只ニ.....ナルノミナラス猶又

To a large extent 大部分ハ

Partake of 「食フ」, 「呑ミ込ムナド、云ヘ」バヨシ

In proportion as ニ比例シテ

和文英譯

1. 字引, ペン軸, 本箱, 吸墨紙, 霧, 霜, 海峽, 半島, 戦艦, 巡洋艦, 砲艦, 驅逐艦, 錨, 甲板, 羅針儀, 舵, 汽罐室, 機械室, 火藥.
2. 君ノ時計デ只今何時デスカ, 唯今十時ニ六分前デス
3. 葡萄, 梨, 林檎, 密柑ガ今晚入用デス, 近所ノ店ヲ買テ來テ下サイ
4. 私ハホンノ少シ英語ヲ話スコトガ出來マス, 若シ良キ教師ヲ御存ジナラ周旋ヲ願ハレマセウカ
5. 玉磨カザレバ光ナシト云フ普通ノ諺ヲ忘ル可ラス

答案

1. dictionary, pen-stem, book-case, blotting-paper, fog, frost, strait, peninsula, war-ship, cruiser, gun-boat, destroyer, anchor, board, compass, ^{ladder}helm, engine-room, machine-room, powder.
 2. What time is it now by your clock? It is six minutes to ten now.
 3. I want some grapes, (and) pears, apples and oranges. Please get them at some neighbouring shop.
- 【註】 Get 買ツテ來ル
4. I can speak English very little. Please recommend

me to some good teacher if you know one.

5. You should not forget that very common proverb: "No jewels glitter if not polished."

英文法

1. Compare the following adverbs: —
(a) Soon (b) Often (c) Much (d) Little
(e) Wisely.
2. What are weak verbs? Classify *choose, drink, eat, sleep, live*, as weak or strong verbs.
3. Insert suitable conjunctions in the places indicated by: —
(a) I do not deny — he has merit.
(b) She is tall, ~~but~~ he is taller.
(c) Love not sleep, — thou come to poverty.
(d) I care not — you go — stay.
4. Arrange the following words into sentences: —
(a) for, been, he, the, sent, when, had, doctor, two, ill, days, was.
(b) long, you, hard, you, as, improve, will, as, work.
5. Correct or justify the following expressions: —
(a) Too great a variety of studies distract the mind.
(b) Who do you speak to?
(c) That's him.
(d) I expected to have found him better.

(e) I am to blame.

答 案

1. (a) soon sooner soonest
(b) often oftener oftenest
(c) much more most
(d) little less least
(e) wisely more wisely most wisely
2. 動詞ヲ曲グル時、ソノ動詞中ノ主ナル母音ヲ變セザル者ヲ Weak verbs ト云フ
Weak: — live.
Strong: — choose, drink, eat, sleep.
【註】此ノ文法上ノ區別ハ今ノ中學邊リノ文法ニテハ八釜シク言ハヌコトナリ
3. (a) I do not deny that he has merit.
(b) She is tall, but he is taller.
(c) Love not sleep, for thou come to poverty.
(d) I care not whether you go or stay.
4. (a) He had been ill for two days when the doctor was sent.
(b) You will improve as long as you work hard.
5. (a) Too great a variety of studies distracts mind.
(b) Whom do you speak to.
(c) That's he.
(d) I expected to find him better.
(e) I am to be blamed.

明治三十五年度

陸軍士官候補生

英 語

1. 左ノ文ヲ英文ニ譯セ
私ハ此休ミニハ山ノ中デ過スコトニ定メタガ初メニ淺間山ニ登リ夫レヨリ木曾デ山ノ景色ヲ見ル積リデア
ル
2. 左ノ文ノ誤謬ヲ直セ
(a) My father is now Tokyo and is seriously sickness.
(b) I began to ride him but the reins was so brokeed.
(c) He asked on me to say good-bye.
(d) He did not know who he should send.
(e) I have never see him lately.

答 案

1. I have resolved to spend my vacation in the mountains. First I intend to ascend Mt. Asama, and next enjoy the mountain scenery of Kiso.
【註】二箇以上ノ山ニ遊ブト云フ場合ニハ in the mountains ト云フベシ若シ一ツノ山ノトキハ on the mountain ナリ
2. 語ノ下ニ——アルハ原文ニテ誤リ又ハ冗語ナルモノ
(a) My father is now ⁱⁿ Tokyo and is seriously

sick
sickness.

(b) I began to ride ^{on} him, but the reins ^{were} so
broken
broke.

(c) He ^{called} asked on me to say good-dye.

(d) He did not know ^{whom} who he should send.

(e) I have never ^{seen} see him lately.

明治三十六年度

陸軍士官學校

英文和譯

左ノ文ノ每語ニ語譯ヲ記入シ且ツ一般ノ義解ヲナセ

(a) Yet you are ready to find fault with other people's mistakes.

(b) I will send the servant you saw the other day, to meet you at the station, so you need not give yourself any trouble about finding my place.

答 案

(a) シカシ君ハ他人ノ過ヲ發見セントノミツトム

(b) 僕ハ君ガ先日逢ッタ下男ヲ送ッテ君ニ出逢ハセ

様、ダカラ僕ノ場所ヲ見ツケル心配ハ少シモスルニ及バヌ

和文英譯

1. アノ人ノ兄ハ前週ノ戰ニ討死シマシタ、アノ人ハ昨日此事ヲシラセル手紙ヲ受ケトリマシタ
2. 日本人ハ皆戰時ニ勇マシイ
3. 汝等ノ内誰ガ此ノ命令ヲ持テ來タノカ
4. 朝早く起キルノハ體ノタメニ宜イ

答 案

1. His elder brother fell in the battle last week. He received a letter informing him of this yesterday.
2. All ^{the} Japanese are brave in the time of war.
3. Which one of you brought this order?
4. Rising early is good for health.

英文法

左ノ文ノ誤謬ヲ訂正セヨ

(a) Which of thin or thick paper is better? Yes, I like thin paper ^{much} very better.

(b) With how ^{many} much of your friends did you ^{go} went?

(c) He is not afraid with the dog ^{at} above the table.

(d) I tried to found him, but hear of him no more.

(e) It is ^{from} come from Japan.

(f) The boy have a pretty book.

答 案

- (a) Which of thin *and* thick paper is better? I like thin paper *much* better.
- (b) With how *many* of your friends did you *go*?
- (c) He is not afraid *of* the dog *on* the table.
- (d) I tried to (*find*) him, but *heard* of him no more.
- (e) I *have* come from Japan.
- (f) The boy *has* a pretty book.

明治三十七年度

陸軍士官學校

英文和譯

左ノ每語ニ譯語ヲ記入シ且ツ一般ノ義譯ヲナセ

- (a) Are those trees along the fence pine-trees?
- (b) That is a thing nobody knows.
- (c) I am on my way back from Mr. Smith's.
- (d) You will find him a very pleasant companion for your journey.

答 案

- (a) 垣に沿つてゐるあれ等の木は松ですか
- (b) それは誰れも知らない事だ
- (c) 僕はスミス君の宅から歸る所です
- (d) あの人は旅行中君の好同伴になりませう

和文英譯

左ノ文ヲ英文ニ譯セヨ

- 鳥ハ何ニテ飛ブカ
- 私ハ本屋ニ往ツテ居マシタ
- 私ノ先祖ハ北條家ニ奉公シマシタ
- 田舎へ歩ルキニ往ケト言ヒ聞カサレマシタ

答 案

- What does a bird fly with?
- I have been at a book-seller's.
- My ancestors served at the Hojo family.
- I was told to go for a walk into the country.

英文法

- I read at my desk while he wrote.

上文中ニ就テ letter, word, phrase, sentence フーツ
ツ、抜キテ下ノ表中ニ記入セヨ

letter	
word	
phrase	
sentence	

- 下ノ文ノ誤謬ヲ訂正セヨ

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

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

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

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

transitive verb	
intransitive verb	
objects	

答 案

1. Letter	I
word	read
phrase	at my desk
sentence	He wrote

2. (a) This letter is written in English.
(b) Whose brother did you see?
(c) I was sent to a better province than he.

3. transitive verb	was telling
intransitive "	came
objects	a story

明治三十八年度

陸軍士官學校

英文和譯

1. There is a well right in front of the gate.
2. Whose was the funeral that passed just now?
3. Was there anything strange at his shop?
4. Amongst them there was the one you spoke of the other day.

答 案

1. あの門の真向ひに一つの井戸が有る
【註】 right は「真直に」「すぐ」の義
2. 只つた今通つた葬式はどなたのでしたか
3. あの人の店に何か珍しい物がありましたか
4. あの人間達の中に君が先達てお話になつた方が居りました

和文英譯

1. 寒冒の薬を御飲みなさつてゐますか
2. 馬車が門に待つて居る
3. あの人に此所に這入らない様に頼んでくれ
4. 卒業試験は何日から始ります

答 案

1. Are you taking any medicine for a cold?

2. A carriage is waiting at the gate.
3. Ask him not to come in here.
4. When will the graduation examination begin?

英 文 法

1. We saw him wear the order given him to mark out his bravery.

上文に於て infinitive と participle とを下の欄内に記入せよ

infinitive	
participle	

2. 下の文の誤を正せ
 - (1) We fought the enemy by a Japanese sword in our hands.
 - (2) What years has your brother lived here?
 - (3) The Japanese-China war broke out on 1894.
3. (1) Did Mr. Smith tell you so?
(2) Is this the number of Mr. Smith's house?

上文の Mr. Smith の代りに interrogative pronoun を入るゝ様此二文を變へよ

答 案

1.

infinitive	wear
participle	given

【註】 Wear は to wear の略なり前に to see の動詞ある時は常に infinitive の to を略す

2. (1) We fought *against* the enemy *with* Japanese swords in our hands.
(2) *How many* years has your brother lived here?
(3) The *Japan-China* war broke out in 1894.
3. (1) Who told you so?
(2) The number of whose house is this?

—◆◆◆—

明治三十九年度

陸 軍 士 官 學 校

英 文 和 譯

1. The doctor I sent for was not at home, so I had to employ another.
2. The names of those men deserve to be remembered to all ages.
3. In case there should be any difficulty, they are to send me a telegram.
4. I hope you will not lose a day in letting me have news of you, when you get there; I am anxiously looking for a letter.

答 案

1. 私の迎へにやつた醫者は不在でした、夫で仕方なく

他の醫者を頼みました

2. その人達の名は萬世に傳へらるゝに足る
3. 萬一困難が起れば電報を私に打つ筈になつて居る

【註】 In case=if, 「……の場合には」の意

4. 君が其處に着いたら一日も早く知らせて下さい、君からの便りを非常に待つて居ます

【註】 looking for は「期待する」の意

和文英譯

1. 二三日の内に目録を書いて置ませう
2. 雨が少し降ると人夫は一人も出ません
3. その人は御上達が速い理由がありますか
4. あの人の了見が分り次第御知らせ下さいませんか

答案

1. I will write out a list in a few days.
2. No coolie will come out in the slightest rain.
3. Is there any reason for his rapid progress?
4. Would you not let me know as soon as you have learned his intention?

英文法

1. 下の文の誤謬を正せ
 - (a) I congratulate to you with your success.
 - (b) Every of them writted few English words every day.
 - (c) The rice crop last year had been more very

bad than that of 1867.

2. 下の文の asked を passive voice になせば如何なる二様の文を得るか

Mr. Smith asked me this question once.

答案

1. (a) I congratulate you on your success.
(b) Every one of them wrote a few English words every day.
(c) The rice crop last year was much worse than that in 1867.
2. I was asked this question by Mr. Smith once.
This question was asked me once by Mr. Smith.

明治四十年 度

陸軍士官學校

英文和譯

1. He did not live to enjoy the fruit of what he had done.
2. I was at a loss what to do when the idea of going to him for advice suddenly occurred to me.
3. Great was their amazement when they found for the third time their sentinel was lost.
4. You are never invited to a party, however moderate

it may be, without being asked to sit to a supper in England.

答 案

1. 彼は自分の爲した事業の結果を見るまで生きて居なかつた
【註】 to enjoy 楽しむ
2. 余は如何にせば善からうか途方に暮れて居た時彼の忠告を聞きに行かうとの念が不圖浮んだ
【註】 When は and then の意。
at a loss to は「當惑する」, 「途方に暮るゝ」の意
occurred to me 思ひ浮ぶこと
3. 彼等は自分等の歩哨が三度び見えなくなつたことを知つた時其の驚きは非常であつた
【註】 for the third time 「三度目に」の意
4. 英國では如何に簡略な會でも招待されると必ず晩餐の馳走を受けることになつて居る
【註】 a party は 園遊會とか夜會をいふ
Never……without は「される時は何時でも」の意

和 文 英 譯

1. 此處で御目にかゝらうとは夢にも思ひませんでした
2. 此馬は見た所より善うございます, 一寸乗て御覽なさい
3. 休日は通常の日よりも日が短い様な氣がします
4. 此手紙を郵便局に持つていつて書留にして貰ひなさい

答 案

1. I have never dreamed of seeing you here.
2. This horse is better than it looks, Just try to ride on it.
3. Holidays seem shorter than ordinary days.
4. Take this letter to the post-office and get it registered.
【註】 get it の get を have に代へても宜しい

英 文 法

1. 次の文に誤あらば正せ
(a) Then he heard anybody to come in.
(b) Who shall I let run to this errand?
(c) My uncle returns every three years.
2. 下の各御詞の indicative past と participle とを下の欄内に記入せよ

	Indicative past	past pbrticipple
catch		
fight		
read		
sink		
write		

3. 下の形容詞の比較及び最上級の形を下の欄内に記入せよ

	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
bad		
good		
famous		
hot		
little		

答 案

1. (a) Then he heard *somebody* come in.
 (b) *Whom* shall I let run on this errand?
 (c) 誤り無し

1.

	Indicative post	past participle
catch	caught	caught
fight	fought	fought
read	read(rēd)	read(rēd)
sink	sank, sunk	sunk
write	wrote	written

3.

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

明治四十一年度

陸軍士官學校

英文和譯

次文の毎語に譯語を記入し且つ一般の義譯をなせ

- Another than I deserves this reward.
- There's nothing that he cannot do a little of, and yet nothing that he can do thoroughly.
- You had no business to do it so roughly as this because I did not desire you to do it neatly.
- To admit that England wants reforms is to admit that England is imperfect, and it is difficult to persuade the English nation that such is the case.

答 案

1. 他ノ人 ヨリ 私 相當ス コノ 報酬ニ
Another than I deserves this reward.
私より他の人こそ此の報酬を受くべきである
2. ソコニ、アル 無一物 モノ 彼が 能ハヌ ナス 一ツノ 少シ ノ
There's nothing that he cannot do a little of,
然シ 何モナシ ソレ 彼が 能フ ナス 完全ニ
and yet nothing that he can do thoroughly.
彼は少しでも爲し得ぬものは無いが、然し完全に出
来るものは全くない
【註】 There's は and yet 以下にもかいる
and yet 「然るに」「……にも係らず」の意
3. 汝ハ 持ツタ 少シモナキ 仕事 ベキ ナス ソレ 左様ニ 粗略ニ
You had no business to do it so roughly
如ク コノ 故ニ 私 爲シタ ナイ 願フ 汝 ベク ナス ソレ
as this, because I did not desire you to do it
奇麗ニ
neatly.
余は君に奇麗に其れをする様に頼まなかつたにして
も斯んなに粗末にするに及ぶまい
【註】 had no business は「……の用はあるまい」の意
3. コトハ 認メル ト 英國 要スル 改革 アル コト 認メル
To admit that England wants reforms is to admit
ト 英國 アル 不完全テ 而シテ ソレハ アル 困難テ ベク
that England is imperfect and it is difficult to
説得スル 英國ノ 國民 ト 斯様ナコト アル
persuade the English nation that such is the
事實(場合)
case.

英國の改革を要することを認むるのは即ち英國の不

完全を認めるのと同じ事である、然るに此が實際なり
と英國民に信じさせることは困難である。

【註】 Case=fact.

和 文 英 譯

1. 昨夜の地震は十二時少し過ぎでありました
2. 其本は濟みましたならば元と在つた机の上に乗せて
置いて下さい
3. 来る試験で校長は幾人生徒を入學さする積りであり
ますか
4. 或る部分は道路が大變に狭まくて人力車すら通行す
ることが出来ません

答 案

1. The earthquake of last night occurred a little past
twelve o'clock.
2. If you have done with that book, please put it on
the desk where it was.
【註】 To do with の使ひ方を記憶す可し
3. How many students will the principal intend to
admit at the coming examination?
5. In some part the road is too narrow even for a
jinrikisha to pass through.
【註】 for の使用法を覚えておけ

英 文 法

1. 下の文章中の what の past of speech 及其の sub-

class を示し且つ何れの語の subject, object or complement なるかを説明せよ

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

2. Seem, look, feel などの後に其の subject の性質を示すには adjective と adverb との中孰れを用ふるか例として一文章を挙げよ

3. 下の文章中に誤あらば訂正せよ

It is worth of while to go to Kamakura just to see the temple.

4. 下の文章中直線の部に適當の語を挿入せよ

There is nothing bad——doing so.

They toil——they may attain to glory.

5. 下の文章を單文に変化せよ

As he was too proud, he was hated by every one.

答 案

1. what の part of speech は pronoun で其 sub-class は relative pronoun である、又此語は that which の意味を有つて居るから antecedent と relative とを兼ねて antecedent としては was の subject, relative としては surprised の subject となつて居る

2. Seem, look, feel の後には必ず adjective を用ふべきものである例へば

She seems sorrowful.

They look glad.

I feel hungry.

3. It is *worth* while to go to Kamakura just to see the temple.

4. There is nothing bad *in* doing so.

They toil *that* they may attain to glory.

5. He was so proud as to be hated by every one.

明治四十二年度

陸軍士官學校

英文和譯

次の文の毎語に譯語を記入し且つ一般の義譯をなせ

1. So long as a youth has true self-respect vice has little attraction for him.

2. He said that the children might as well be driving the poultry in and out of the yard as doing nothing.

3. As is often the case with soldiers, I was a little too fond of liquor.

4. The sense of independence must be carefully guarded by common sense, for pushed to excess, even conscience itself may become injurious.

答 案

1. 青年が眞の自重心を持つ限りは奈如なる不徳にも誘引されることはない

【註】 So long as は「……する限り」 「……する間は」の意

2. 子供等が家禽を庭に出入させなどして居るのは何もなさずに居ると撰ぶ所がないと彼は申しました
【註】 might as well……as は「彼と是とは違はない」の意
3. 軍人には有り勝の事であるが私は酒を少し好み過ぎた
【註】 As is the case は「事實その如く」「實際左様であるか」の意
4. 独立の念は注意して常識の庇護を受けるやうにせねばならぬ、其故は独立の觀念が餘り強過ぎると良心さへも有害のものとなるかも知れぬからである
【註】 pushed to excess は「過度になると」の意

和文英譯

1. 私の兄は奉天の戦闘で左の腿に貫通傷を受けました
2. 此の大砲は英國製です併し斯様な大砲は今は大抵日本で出来ます
3. 今日は天長節ですから日の丸の旗が戸毎に翻て居ます
4. 丁度六時です私のは正午の號砲に合せましたから正しいと思ひます

答 案

1. My elder brother had his left thigh pierced through by a bullet at the battle of Mukden.
2. This cannon is of English make (manufacture), but such a gun is generally made in Japan now.
3. As it is the Emperor's Birthday to-day, the national flag is seen wavering at every door.

4. It is just six o'clock. I think my watch is right because I have set it right by the noon gun.

英 文 法

1. Intransitive verb に Preposition を加へて Passive Voice と爲し得るものありや否、あらば例として一文章を擧げよ
2. Preposition (or, prepositional phrase) を modify する adverb を含む一文章を擧げよ
3. Object と共に complement を有する Transitive verb を含む一文章を擧げよ
4. 下の文章中に誤あらば訂正せよ
This candidate failed on the last examination means to make a second trial.
5. 下の文章を Indirect narration の形に變化せよ
He said, "The climate does not suit my health."

答 案

1. 有ります例へば
The house was *looked after* by his brother during his absence.
2. *Just* at the foot of the hill, there is a hot spring.
3. They elected him *speaker*.
【註】 Speaker は Complement である
4. This candidate *who* failed *in* the last examination means to make a second trial.
5. He said that the climate did not suit his health.

明治四十三年度

陸軍士官學校

英文和譯

左ノ文ノ每語ニ譯語ヲ記入シ且ツ一般ノ義譯ヲナセ

1. In his school days he was second to none in English and mathematics.
2. If I find, when the work is finished, that it does not come up to what you say, I will not take it.
3. I called at his house as I passed, and telling him all the particulars that had caused this difficulty, asked for his advice.
4. The toil and hardship in fighting with our enemy we were ready for, but we found it a great torture to fight against Nature herself—to cross wilderness, climb the mountains, with rain and winds.

答 案

1. 彼ハ學校時代ニ英語ト數學ニカケテハ誰ノ下ニモ落チナカツタ
【註】 Second to none 誰にも劣らぬこと
2. 仕事ガ出来上ツタ時其ガ君ノ謂ツタ様ニ出来テ居ラナケレバ僕ハ承知シナイゾ
3. 僕ハ通リガケニ彼ノ家ヲ訪問シ此難義ヲ起スニ至ツタコトヲ詳細ニ話シ之ニ處スル道ヲ聞イタノデアアル
【註】 particulars 逐一

4. 敵ト戦フニツキテノ困難艱苦ハ我々ノ豫期シテ居タ所デアアルガ自然ノ力ト戦フノハ一大苦痛ダ——原野ヲ越エ山ヲ攀ヂ雨ヤ風ト戦フ如キノレデアアル

和文英譯

1. 私ハ假令今年試験ニ失敗シテモ來年又受ケル積リデス
2. 先日御話申シマシタ人ハ第一列ノ先頭カラ四番目ノ人デス
3. 英國將校歡迎ノ爲メ東京市ハ昨日日比谷公園ニ大園遊會ヲ開催セリ
4. 「スミス」様ハ今丁度用事中デスカラアサタノ御用向ハ何デスカ承ル様ニ頼マレマシタ

答 案

1. I am going to try the entrance examination next year though I fail to pass this year.
2. The one I mentioned to you the other day, is the fourth from the head in the first line.
3. The City of Tokyo held a big party at Hibiya Park yesterday in honour of the English officers.
4. Mr. Smith is now engaged. May I ask what your business is for him?

英文法

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

敗デアルカラ

【註】 At the cost of 「ヲ捨テ、」 「ヲ犠牲ニシテ」

5. 牽ク, 抵抗スル, 緊クスル
無意識ナル, 有福ナル人

和文英譯

1. 竿ニソレヲ掛ケヨ
2. 上リ列車ト下リ列車トハ此ノ停車場デ行き違ヒマス
3. 庭前ノ櫻咲キ初メ候ニツキ今夕御出デ御覽下サレタ
ク候
4. 今暫ク過グレバ新校舎ハ落成致シマスソシテ私共ハ
九月ニ其レニ移ル筈デアリマス
5. 切符ハ一圓シタガ一圓ダケノ面白味モアツタ

答 案

1. Hang it on a pole.
 2. The up and the down trains pass by each other at
this station.
- 【註】 Down ノ前ニモ the ナツクルコトヲ忘ルナ
3. The cherry trees at my garden are beginning to bloom.
Please come and see them.
 4. The new school building will be finished in a few
days, and we are to change our room in September.
 5. The ticket cost me one yen, and it was interesting
for the price.

【註】 for ノ割ニ

文 法

1. 下ノ文章中ノ空所ニ適當ノ語ヲ搜入セヨ

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

2. 下ノ文章中ニ在ル “whom” ノ antecedent ヲ指摘
シ且ツ “of whom” ハ何ヲ modify スルカラ述ベヨ

That is Captain Smith, of whom this is the photo-
graph.

3. 下ノ二文章中ニアル “what” ノ代名詞トシテノ種
類ヲ説ケ

(a) I asked him what his age was.

(b) He was not what he had been.

4. 下ノ文章ヲ simple sentence ニ變化セヨ

I did not know that Harmon was ill.

答 案

1. One day John sat alone *for* a cold night *in* a small
room, before *a* blazing fire, and watched *the* kettle of
boiling water on *the* fire.

2. Whom ノ antecedent ハ Captain Smith ニシテ of
whom ハ photograph ヲ modify ス

3. (a) ノ what ハ interrogative pronoun ニシテ

(b) ノ what ハ thing which ノ意味

4. I did not know Harmon's illness.

【註】 元ノ文章ハ Complex Sentence ナリ

明治四十三年度

陸軍主計候補生
英文和譯

1. If a person be passionate, and give you ill language, rather pity him than be moved to anger.
2. It takes courage to act out your principles when those who have no principles sneer at you.
3. We are always complaining our days are few and acting as there would be no end of them.
4. The way to succeed is to get into the habit of doing well whatever we do with very little thought either of fame or of money.

答 案

1. 若し癡癡持で罵言をする人があつたら怒らずに可愛相な奴と思ふべし
【註】 ill language=bad language.
2. 無主義なる者に冷笑せらるゝを意とせず己の主義を斷行するは勇氣を要す
【註】 It takes.....to 「には……を要する」
to carry out 「實行する」
3. 我々は口には人生の短かきを嘆じて居る癖に其行と來てはまるで百萬年も生きることが出来るやうに呑氣極まものだ
4. 成功の秘訣は名利の念なく何事をも仕送ぐる習慣を

得るにあり

【註】 With very little thought=without any thought.

和 文 英 譯

1. 私は花見に向島へ行つて來たが今が丁度見頃です
2. 若し僕に一萬圓の財産が有つたら洋行する
3. 御大切の書物御返却致します、永々有難う御座りました
4. あの人は是迄約束を缺いたことは無いが今日來ないのは如何した譯だらう

答 案

1. I have been to Mukōjima to see the cherry blossoms; they are now at their best.
2. If I had ten thousand yen, I would go abroad.
3. I return with many thanks the book which you were kind enough to lend me so long.
4. He never broke his promise, but he has not come to-day. What has become of him?

明治三十五年

商船學校

英文和譯

1. He proceeded from one step of improvement to another, always aiming at the greatest perfection possible.
2. The cultivation of this quality is of the greatest importance; resolute determination in the pursuit of worthy object being the foundation of all true greatness of character.
3. You have your own way to make, and it depends upon your own exertions whether you starve or not.

答 案

1. 彼ハ常ニ來得ル限リ完全ノ域ニネラヒヲツケテ着々(一步一步)進歩シテ行ツタ

【註】 another ノ次ニ step of improvement チ入レテ見ヨ

2. 此性質ヲ修養スルノハ極メテ緊要デアルソノ故ハ價値アル目的ヲ遂行セントスル毅然タル決心ハ眞ニ卓越セル凡テノ品性ノ基礎トナルカラデアル

【註】 Being ハ reason チ示ス present participle ナリ

3. 君ハ今自分勝手ニ爲スコトガデキル, 故ニ (and) 君ノ將來ノ榮枯(浮沈)ハ一ニ君ノ努力如何ニ在ルノダ

【註】 To have one's own way ハ「人が自分ノ思フ通りニ爲ス」ノ意義又タ depend upon ハ「基ク」「由ル」ノ意義, Whether you starve or not ハ「君ガ餓死シヨウト餓死シマイト」ノ意味

英文和譯

1. Railways favour human intercourse by enabling people to meet in spite of distance, and to exchange letters without delay.
2. A sportsman walks much for little game, and himself quite aware that the game is a mere pretext; the exercise is the real object.
3. Political rights, however broadly framed, will not elevate a people individually depraved.
4. Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

答 案

1. 鐵道ハ人類ノ交際ニ恩惠ヲ與ヘテ遠方ニ住ンデ居ル人々モ之ニ由ツテ相會スルコトガデキ又タ書翰ヲ遲滞ナク交換スルコトモデキル
2. 遊獵者ハ僅少ノ獲物ヲ取ルタメニ遠クマデ歩ム, 然シ獲物ハホソノ口實(ダシ)デアツテ眞ノ目的ハ運動デアルコトヲ自分デ充分承知シテ居ル
3. 政治上ノ權利(參政權)ヲ如何程擴張シタ所デ個々ニ(各自ニ)腐敗シテ居ル國民ノ品位ヲ高尙ニスルコトハデキマイ
4. 小事ノ爲ニ又タ普通ノ(アツフレタ)事件ヲ避ケ難キ變事ノ爲ニウロタヘテハナラス

和文英譯

1. 太陽地平線上ニ顯ハル、ヤ否ヤ彼ハ寢床ヲ離レテ仕事ヲ始ム
2. 水泳ハ身體ヲ健康ニシ水難ヲ逃ル、ノ術トナルノミナラズ又タ他人ヲ救助スルノ法トナルコトアリ
3. 水夫ハ船ニ荷物ヲ積過ギタルヲ見テ乗船スルヲ拒絶セリ
4. 彼レハ昨夜能ク働キタリ、翌日仕事ヲナサズ朋友ト休日ヲ樂シマンガ爲ナリ

答 案

1. He gets up and begin to work, as soon as the sun appears on the horizon.
【註】 Gets up ノ代リニ rises ヲ用フモ可、又 no sooner……than トスルモ可ナリ
2. Swimming is good for one's health and serves to save oneself from drowning. It may also be the means of rescuing another's life.
3. The sailors, seeing that the ship was overloaded, refused to go on board.
【註】 To go on board ノ代リニ to embark ト云フモ可ナリ
4. Last night he worked hard that he might rest from work the next day, and enjoy the holiday with his friends.

特 別 試 験

英 文 和 譯

1. Men who are resolved to find a way for themselves.

will always find opportunities enough; and if they do not lie ready to their hand, they will make them.

2. Whoever tries for the highest results can not fail to reach a point far in advance of that from which he started.
3. Wisdom and understanding can only become the possession of individual men by travelling the old road of observation, attention, perseverance, and industry.

答 案

1. 躬自カラ或ル方法ヲ發見シヤウト決心シテ居ル人ハ充分ニ其機會ヲ見出スコトガデキル而シテ其機會ガ目前ニ見當ラナイトキニハ自カラ之ヲ作出ス
【註】 For themselves ハ「獨力テ」ノ意味
2. 最高ノ結果ヲ收メント試ムル人ハ誰デモ必ズ最初自分ガ出始メタ位置ヨリ遙カニ高イ位置ニ昇ルコトガデキル
【註】 That ト from which ト間ニ point ヲ入レテミヨ
3. 人ハ誰デモ觀察、注意、忍耐、勤勉ト云フ昔シカラアリフレタ道ヲ通ツテ後始メテ智慧ト分別トヲ得ルコトガデキルノデアル

無試験入學志願者選抜試験

和 文 英 譯

1. 日本トハ「日ノ本」ノ意ニシテ第一着ニ太陽ノ照ス地ナリト云フノ意ナリ故ニ其位置ハ極東ニ在ルヲ表示ス

2. 我國ハ湖水多ク特ニ近江ニ於ケル琵琶湖ハ風景及大サニヨリ觀客ヲ樂シマシムルニ價值アリ
3. 海運業ニ於テ佛國人ガ英國人ニ劣レルハ明瞭ナル事實ナリ
4. 富有ナラズシテ身體ノ健康ナルハ富有ニシテ健康ナラザルニ勝ル

答 案

1. Nippon literally means "the source of the rising sun." It is, in other words, the country that is first lit by the earliest rays of the morning sun. Hence it follows that the country is situated in the Far East.
2. There are many lakes in our country. Above all others, Lake Biwa in Omi is worthy of attracting tourists' notice on account of its beautiful scenery and its great size.

【註】 worthy ノ次ニハ of ガ必ラズキマス

3. It is a self-evident fact that a Frenchman is inferior to an Englishman in respect of marine transportation.

【註】 In respect of ハ in point of ノ意味ニテ常ニ adjective ノ後ニ用ヒラル

4. It is better to have health without riches than to have riches without health.

【註】 上文ヲ下ノ如ク作ルモ可ナリ

Health without riches is better than riches without health.

選 拔 入 學 試 験
和 文 英 譯

1. 近來ハ天氣ガ變リ易ウ御座リマス
2. 左様デス, 隔日ニ雨ガ降リマス
3. 本年ハ氣候ノ不順ナルタメ米ノ收穫ガ宜シクアルマイト思ヒマス
4. 新聞デ見マシタガ本年ハ印度及支那ノ棉花ノ收穫ガ少ナイカモシラント云フコトデス
5. ソレデハ東洋ノ各綿絲紡績會社ガ惡シキ影響ヲ受ケルデシヤウ

答 案

1. The weather has been fickle of late.
【註】 fickle ノ代リニ capricious ナ用フルモ可
2. Yes, it rains every other day.
3. I think this year the rice crop will incur a certain amount of injury, owing to this capricious weather.
4. It is reported by some newspapers that the cotton harvest in India and China may fall short this year.
5. If it is the case cotton spinning companies in the East will be injured.

明治三十六年度

東京商船學校

(甲種)無試験入學志願者選抜試験

和 文 英 譯

1. 一昨日ノ新聞ニ香港航路使用船西京丸ガ明日夕刻横濱ニ入港スベシトノ記事アリタリ
2. 一體今ノ青年ハ身體ヲ餘リ大切ニシスグル爲反テ薄弱トナル
3. 遠ク霞ノ中ニ二艘ノ汽船見ユルアリ多分日本郵船株式會社ノ汽船ナルベシ
4. 精神ノ一致ナク國家心ナキ國民ハ何ソゾ其富強ヲ期スベケンヤ

答 案

1. Yesterday's newspaper tells that the Saikyo-maru running on the Hong-kong line is to arrive at Yokohama to-morrow evening.
2. As a rule, the young men of to-day take very much care of their bodies only to make themselves weaker.
3. There came in sight two steamers through the distant haze. Probably they belong to the Nihon Yusen Kaisha.
4. What country can expect to be wealthy and strong, when there are neither unanimous spirit nor national feeling in the heart of the people.

英 文 和 譯

1. It is unfortunately often the duty of statesmen to recognize the necessity of carrying on a war, even while they are of opinion that they whose mismanagement brought about the war deserve condemnation.
2. Let no unkind words ever pass your lips. Nothing

stings so, nothing so deeply wounds the heart of a parent, as harsh words from his children who have grown up and become men and women.

3. Feudalism seems to have exercised a great, and upon the whole a salutary influence upon the intellectual development of individuals. It gave birth to elevated ideas and feelings in the mind.

答 案

1. 戦争ヲヒキ起スニ至リタル當局者ノ失政ハ指彈ニ値スルトノ説ヲ抱ク時ニ於テモ、猶戦争ヲツヅクルノ必要ヲ認ムルコトハ經世家ニ屢々有ルコトニシテ、味氣ナシト云フ可シ

【註】 To carry on ツヅケル, To bring about ヒキ起ス

2. 不親切ナル言語ヲ汝ノ唇ヨリ洩ラスコト勿レ、成長シテ一人前ノ男女トナレル我ガ子ヨリ荒ラ、カ言葉ヲ聞クホド兩親ノ心ヲ刺シ兩親ノ心ヲ深ク傷クル者ナシ
3. 封建制度ハ個人ノ智力發展ニ偉大ナル而シテ全體ニ亘リテ有益ナル影響ヲ及ボシタルガ如シ、コノ制度ハ心中ニ高遠ナル思想感情ヲ與ヘタリ

同校第一回普通入學豫備試験

和 文 英 譯

1. 第五回内國博覽會ハ今回大阪ニ開カレマシタ
2. 左様デス、大阪ハ我ガ國ノ中央デ御座イマスカラ博覽會ノ位置トシテハ好位置デス
3. 前回ノ博覽會ニ比シテ大分新ノ品物ガ陳列シテア

ルソウデス

4. 博覽會ハ商工業ノ發達ヲ見ルニハ好キ方法デス
5. 私モ本月下旬マデニハ行ツテ見様ト思ツテ居マス

答 案

1. The fifth national exhibition has been held in Osaka.
2. Yes, As Osaka is in the centre of our country, it is the best position for an exhibition.
3. It is said that there are a greater number of new manufactures exhibited in it than in the last.
4. An exhibition is a good means for our observing the development of commerce and industry.
5. I intend to go there to see it by the end of the month.

英 文 和 譯

1. A good deal of the unhappiness and much of the vice of the world is owing to weakness and indecision of purpose—in other words, to lack of courage. Men may know what is right, and yet fail to exercise the courage to do it.
2. As civilization has gradually progressed, it has equalized the physical qualities of man. Instead of strong arm it is strong head that is now the moving principle of society.
3. A young man should think often of labour, self-denial, and much anxious thought his parents have cost for

him. There will come a time in life when such thoughts will force themselves upon him, but these thoughts may come too late.

答 案

1. コノ世ノ不幸ト虚榮心ノ多クハ人ノ優柔不斷ナルガ故ナリ, 別言スレバ勇氣ノ缺乏故ナリ, 人ハ何レガ正ナルカヲ知ラン而モ之レヲ成スノ勇氣ヲ振り興スコト能ハズ
【註】 In other words=別言スレバ
2. 文明ノ進歩スルニ從ヒテ人ノ體質モ亦之ニ伴ヘリ, 今ヤ社會ヲ動カス者ハ腕力ノ人ニ非ズシテ頭腦ノ強キ人ナリ
3. 青年タル者ハ兩親ガ我が爲ニ費シタル勞力ト克己ト及ビ多大ノ心勞トヲ屢々考ヘザル可ラズ, 一生ノ中一度ハカ、ル考ガ胸裏ニ往來スルノ時來ルベシ, シカモコレ等ノ來ルヤ餘リニ遲シノ歎アル者ナリ

同校第二回入學豫備試験

和 文 英 譯

1. 彼ト此トハ用法ニ雲泥ノ差アリ
2. 荷物ヲ汽船ニテ送ル方宜シカルベシ
3. 余ノ行クモ行カザルモ汝ノ關スル所ニ非ズ
4. 本人ハ餘リ勉強ヲ好ム様ニ見エザレドモ其父ガ有名ナル數學家ナリシ故カ算術ニ上達シテ居ル
5. 詳細ハ手紙ニテ申送ルベキモ延着ノ畏アルガ故ニ概略結果ヲ電報ニテ通知致スベシ

答 案

1. This and that are utterly opposite in use.
2. You had better send your baggage, by steamer.
3. You need not interfere with me of whether to go or not.
4. The man in question does not seem to like study. But, it may be because his father was an eminent mathematician, that he is skill in arithmetic.
5. I will report you in detail by letter. But here I telegraph you to tell the general result, lest the letter should be late in arriving.

英 文 和 譯

1. ○ When parents advise, you should consider well what they say, and if compelled to differ from them, you should carefully explain the reason, and show truly your regret at not being able to act from their judgment of the matter.
2. 忍耐と克己心トハ人生ノ行路ヲ滑カニス而シテ之ヲ多クノ道ハ閉鎖サレタリトモキナル
3. ○ Historians have sometimes done more evil than court flatterers when they have gone about to glorify the errors of their own people, and to make wrong appear right.
4. In dispute be not so desirous to overcome as not to

give liberty to each one to deliver his opinion, and submit to the judgment of the major part.

答 案

1. 親ガ下知スル時ハ汝ハ親ノ云フ事ヲヨク考ヘネバナラヌ、而シテモシ親ノ意見ト相違シテ居タラ汝ハ念ヲ入レテ其ノ理由ヲ説明シナクテハナラヌ、而シテ親ノ判断通リニ行動ヲトルコトガ出来ヌノハ残念ダト云フコトヲ親ニ云ハナケレバナラヌ
2. 忍耐ト克己心トハ人生ノ行路ヲ滑カニス而シテ之ヲ多クノ道ハ閉鎖サレタリトモキナル
3. 歴史家ガ自國民ノ過チヲ光榮化シ而シテ惡ヲ善ト見セカケントスル時ニハ宮中ノ阿諛人ヨリモ害毒ヲ流スコト多シ
4. 議論ニ臨ミテハ只勝利ヲ望ミテ各人ニ自説ヲ吐クノ自由ヲ與ヘズ而シテ多數ノ判断ニ從ハヌ様ノコトアル勿レ

同校乙種選抜試験

和 文 英 譯

1. 巨萬ノ財産トテモムヤミニ金ヲ蒔キ散ラシテハ續クモノデナイ
2. 人ト云フモノハ丈夫ナ様ダガ弱イ者ダ
3. アノ人ハ働クヨリモ遊ブ方ガスキダ
4. 日本ノ小鳥ハ西洋ノ小鳥ヨリ羽色ハ奇麗ダガ歌フ音が惡イ
5. 隔日ノ契約デアツタガトウトウ二日オキニナツタ

答 案

1. Every the millions of dollar will soon be spent when they are squandered heedlessly.
2. Men are weak though they seem strong.
3. He like more to play than to work.
4. Though the smaller birds of Japan have finer plume than those of the west they are less sweet in singing.
5. Though at first it was the contract of every other day, it finally became that of every two days.

英文和譯

1. It is a mistake to suppose that men succeed through success; they much oftener succeed through failure.
2. The boat-men rowed with all their might and main, but they only lost ground and could not ascend against the rushing stream.
3. As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character.
4. It is a great lesson of biography to teach what man can be and can do at his best. It may thus give each man renewed strength and confidence.

答 案

1. 人ハ成功カラ成功ト打續ク者ト思フハ誤レリ, 失敗シテ後ニ成功スル方其數多キ者ナリ
2. 漕手等ハ一生懸命ニ漕ゲリ, サレド只押シ流サル、

ノミニテ急流ヲ溯ルコト能ハザリキ

【註】 With might and main 一生懸命ニ

3. 日光ハ甚ダ小ナル穴ヲ通シテ見ラル、如ク、一小些事モ人ノ品性ヲ説明スル者ナリ
4. 傳記ノ大教訓ハ人ガ全力ヲツクセバ何如ニナリ得ルカ又イカナル事ヲナシ能フ者カラ教フル所ニ在リ, カクシテ傳記ハ人ニ新ラシキカト確信トヲ與フル者ナリ

明治三十七年度

東京商船學校

英文和譯

1. Great occasions are the necessities only for which great men are the supplies.
2. He who has put forth his total strength in fit actions has the richest return of wisdom.
3. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you do well, without a thought of fame.
4. A nation that tries to appear more civilized than it really is ends very often by becoming more civilized than its neighbours ever thought it likely to be.

答 案

1. 大事件に當りて, その必要を供給する者は只大人物あるのみ

2. 適當なる行爲に其全力を傾注するものは報酬として賢明と云ふ芳名を博す
3. 成功の術は毫も名譽心を抱かず其よくなす所を竭すの道に外ならず
4. 自國文明の實際以上に装はんとする國民は鄰邦の豫期以上の文明に達して往々にして滅亡するにあり

和文英譯

1. 今日ハ御親切ニ御招待ニ預リ難有ウ存ジマス
2. ドウ致シマシテ格別御愛想モ御座イマセンデ恐縮ニ存ジマス
3. 今晚ハ御蔭デ大層愉快デ御座イマシタ誠ニ難有ウ御座イマス
4. モウ少シユツクリシテ御話シナサイマセンカ
5. 難有ゴザイマスガ他ニ行ク所ガアリマスカラオイトマヲ致シマス、御宅ノ御方々ニ宜シク

答 案

1. I thank you very much for your kind invitation of to-day.
2. Please, don't mention it, sir. Excuse me that I have made no special preparations.
3. Many thanks for your kindness, I have had a very pleasant evening.
4. Will you not stay and talk a little longer?
5. Thank you, but I go now, for I have to go elsewhere. Please remember me to your family.

明治三十八年度

東京商船學校

豫備試験問題

英文和譯

1. Men associate together when they are interested in the same thing.
2. The capitulation of Port Arthur was exceedingly reasonable; for had it been delayed, terrible street fighting would have taken place.
3. The greater experience of the rich is united to an incomparably greater power of pleasant reception, because in their home conversation is not interfered with by the multitude of petty domestic difficulties and inconveniences.
4. A nation sees its own soldiers, its own cannon, its own ships, and becomes so proud of them as to remain contentedly and even wilfully ignorant of the military strength and efficiency of its neighbours.

答 案

1. 人は同一物に利害を有するときに交際を共にするものである
2. 旅順の開城は非常に時期がよかつた何せと云ふに若し之が長引いたら恐るべき市街戦が起つたからである

3. 富有の人が経験を積みつむほど客人を愉快に應接する技量も亦非常に多くなる、何となれば其の家に於ては談話が些々たる家計の困難及不如意と云ふ事の續出に妨害されぬからである

【註】 to interfere with 「干渉する」「妨げる」の意

4. 國民は自國の軍隊や大砲や軍艦を見て高慢心を起し遂に満足して、否な寧ろ故意に隣邦の兵力を知らざるに至るものである

【註】 its は凡て nation を受く
military strength and efficiency 兵力とその効力

和文英譯

1. 今月十一日に東京電氣鐵道會社が牛込迄鐵道を開通せしむることになつて居りましたが雨天の爲め延期しなければならぬことになつた様です
2. 難破船員の數名は其時通り掛つた汽船に救助せられました但し其他は皆溺死しました
3. 浦鹽斯德は五月より九月までは咫尺を辨せざる程霧が深くございます

答 案

1. The Tokyo Electric Railway Company was to open the railway to Ushigome on the 11th inst., but it seems that they were compelled to postpone it owing to rainy weather.
2. A few of the crew of the wrecked vessel were rescued by a steamer that was just then passing by the

scene of disaster, but the rest were all drowned.

2. In Vladivostock the fog is so thick from May to September that one can not see anything at a short distance before one.

明治三十九年度

東京商船學校

英文和譯

1. Growth is the law of the world's life, and added years and experience should qualify a person for continually better and higher.
2. If a man would get through life honorably and peaceably, he must necessarily learn to practice self-denial in small things as well as great.
3. If we deduct time required for sleep, for meals, for dressing and undressing, for exercise, etc., how little of our life is really at our own disposal!
4. You have no right to claim from one what you are not willing to give.

答 案

1. 成長は此世の生活の法則である、年が増し経験が積みめば人間は絶えず善良になり又高尚になるものである
2. 若しも人が高尚に又平和に生涯を送らうと思ふなら

ば大事にも又小事にも必ず克己心を實行することを知らねばならぬ

【註】 to get through life は「一生を送る」の意

as well as は「……に於けると同じく……にも」の意

3. 若し吾々が睡眠, 食事, 衣服を着たり脱いたり又運動等に要する時間を差引いたら吾々の自由に使へる時間は極めて僅少である

【註】 at one's own disposal は「随意に処分し得る」, 「権内の」の意

4. 自分が人に與ふることを欲しないものを他人から貰はうとする権利はない

【註】 What=that which, claim は「要求する」の義

one は other persons と見ればよし

和文英譯

1. 貴下は佐藤君を御承知か知りませんが私の親しき友人ですから御面會なされては如何です
2. 私は其人を知りませんが御紹介によりて御面會致したく思ひ升
3. それでは御紹介致しますから此方へ入らしやい, 伊藤君これは私の親友の佐藤君です, 私の爲めお互に御友人となられんことを希望致します
4. 伊藤君ですか私は佐藤と申すもので御座います今後永く御交際を願ひます

答 案

1. I think you know Mr. Sato; but as he is my intimate friend, I hope you will have an interview with him.

2. I don't know him, but I wish to see him by your introduction.
3. Then I will do so. Please, come here. Mr. Ito, allow me to introduce you to my friend Mr. Sato. I hope you will make friends with him for my sake.
4. Are you Mr. Ito? My name is Sato. I wish your eternal friendship in future.

明治四十年 度

東京商船學校 豫備試験 英文和譯

1. We have learnt that there are many other good things in politics besides liberty; for instance there is national-^{is} nationality, there is civilization.
2. The greatness of modern, as compared with mediæval or ancient, civilization is that it possesses a larger stock of demonstrated truth, and therefore infinite more of practical power.
3. Our boast is not that we have more ideas or more brilliant ideas, but that our ideas are better tested and sounder.
4. It is a great deal better to economize in other

things than to be too saving in your clothes.

答 案

1. 吾人は政治學中に自由の外に尙多くの善き事柄のあ
ることを學んだ即ち例へば國民性あり文明あり
【註】 for instance 例へばの意
2. 近世の文明が中世又は古代の文明に比べて偉い點は
論證されたる眞理を多く貯へ従つて實力を有すること
往時よりも無限に多いことである
【註】 as compared with 比較しての意
civilization は modern, mediaeval, ancient の三語にかゝる
3. 吾等の誇とするのは吾等が一層多くの思想又は一層
立派なる思想を有する爲でなく吾等の思想が一層よく
試練を経且つ一層健全で有る爲である
【註】 but の次に our boast is の三語をかへて解くべし
4. 服装を餘り儉約するより他の事で儉約する方がズツ
ト良い
【註】 a great deal は far 又は much の意味で better を形容して居る
saving 貯へるの意あれども此處では節約の意に用ひたのである

和 文 英 譯

1. 毎日漸々寒氣が強くなつて参ります最早雪が降つて
参りませう
2. 十二月の末頃は毎年雪が降ります其頃は戸外に居る
ことは殆んど困難です
3. 實に冬は一年中の最も困難なる時季です誰も春又は
秋の愉快なる時候より冬の厳しき時候を好む人はあり
ません

4. それは本當です然し雪の降りたる後山或は木の雪を
以て覆はれたる景色を見るのも愉快ではありませんか

答 案

1. It is getting colder day after day. It may snow
^{before} before long.
2. Snow falls towards the end of December every year.
At that time, it is very difficult to remain out of door.
【註】 to remain の代りに to be としても宜しい
3. Indeed, winter is the hardest season of the year.
There will be no one who like the sever winter season
better than the pleasant seasons of spring and autumn.
4. It is true; but isn't it presant to see the view of
the mountains or trees covered with snow, after it has
fallen.

明治四十一年度

東京商船學校

英文和譯

1. Every act of our lives, every word, every association
is written with an iron pen into the very texture of
our being.
2. It is usually safe to trust those who can trust them-
selves, but when a man suspects his own integrity, it

is time he was suspected.

3. No matter how sly, how secret, no matter if our association have been in the dark, their images will sooner or later appear in our faces and conducts.
4. Christianity, ~~if I am~~ rightly informed, only condemns unnecessary and unjust war, barbarous and inhuman war, war for the sake of war.

答 案

1. 吾人生涯の有せる行爲有せる言語有せる關係事件は鐵筆を以て吾々人間の組織中に書き込まれものである
2. 自らを信する人々を信用するのは概して安全である併し自分の正廉を自ら疑ふに至らば其は既に人から疑はれて居る時である
3. 吾人の關係する事件が如何に巧みに行つても如何に秘密にしても又如何に暗黒中にあつてもその姿は早晚吾人の容貌と行爲の上に現はれるであらう
4. 余が聞く所にして誤なくば基督教は只不必要で且つ不正の戦ひ野蠻で且つ残忍なる戦ひ、戦ひの爲の戦ひのみを非難するのである

【註】 their images は「其の事件の結果を指す」

【註】 If I am rightly informed は「余が聞く所にして誤りなしとせば」の意

war for the sake of war は世界人道の爲など云ふ高尚な目的で戦争をするのでなく徒らに戦争を好むが爲に行ふ戦争の意

和 文 英 譯

1. 朝夕は涼しくなり始めましたが日中は暖かで御座います
2. 左様で御座います今頃の頃は甚だ快き時候で御座います
3. 此時候には日が甚だ短かく御座います、時に貴所は何處へ行かるゝのですか
4. 今日は日曜で御座いますし天氣も宜しう御座いますから郊外散歩を致さうと思つて居りますが若し貴所も外に御用事がなければ御同道なさいませんか
5. 有がたう御座いますが今日は先約が御座いますから遺憾乍ら御同伴致し兼ねます

答 案

1. It is getting cool morning and evening, but in the mid-day it is still warm.
2. You are right. The weather of this season is very pleasant.
3. In this season, the day is very short. By the way, where are you going?

【註】 By the way 時に、序に

4. As it is Sunday and very fine, I am going to take a walk in the suburbs. Would you not go with me, if you have no particular business?

5. Thank you, but as I have a previous engagement to-day, I am sorry that I can not go with you.

【註】 Previous engagement 先約

is time he was suspected.

3. No matter how sly, how secret, no matter if our association have been in the dark, their images will sooner or later appear in our faces and conducts.
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和 文 英 譯

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5. 有がたう御座いますが今日は先約が御座いますから遺憾乍ら御同伴致し兼ねます

答 案

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【註】 By the my 時に、序に
4. As it is Sunday and very fine, I am going to take a walk in the suburbs. Would you not go with me, if you have no particular business?
5. Thank you, but as I have a previous engagement to-day, I am sorry that I can not go with you.
【註】 Previous engagement 先約

明治四十二年度

東京商船學校

備豫試験

英文和釋

1. Only those who have had the experience can fully understand the unsatisfying nature of wealth for needs and demands of man's intellectual and moral nature.
2. When a man's undivided attention is centered on one subject, his mind will continually be suggesting improvements of value, which would escape him if his brain were occupied by a dozen different subjects at once.
3. As the mind attains mental possessions, it is enlarged in its progress, it grasps at a higher mark, it becomes round and complete, and ascends to that standard and stature for which it was designed.
4. We may be poor in all that makes life grand and noble, although possessed of countless riches; we may be rich in all that adorns humanity, and very poor in regard to worldly property.

答 案

1. 富は人の知力上及び道徳上の必要と要求とに對して吾人に満足を與ふるに足らぬものであることを知るは

たゞ経験を積みし人のみである

2. 人は誰でも一問題に自己の注意を集中すればその人の心は絶えず其の價値を暗々裏に増して行くものであるが若し一時に數多の問題に氣を散亂するとそれが決して出来ないの有る
3. 心が愈々自我を認むる様になれば即ち心の進歩が擴大され一層高き目的を捕へ圓滿具足なるものとなり遂に目論見を立て、居た目的標準に到達するものである
4. 吾人は無限の富を有つても人生を高尙ならしめるものに於ては貧乏な事があるかも知れない即ち人道を飾る所の凡てのものを所有するも浮世の財産に關しては頗る貧乏なる事があらう

【註】 in regard to 關係してはの意

和 文 英 譯

1. 君が天城山に遠足に出掛けたときは晴天であつたか又雨天であつたか
2. もし辨當を持つて行つたらあんなに空腹になつて歸る様なことはなかつたらうに
3. 時とすると歩くより汽車で旅した方が餘程疲れることがある
4. 僕は海さへ荒れなければ船で旅行するのが一番よいと思ふ

答 案

1. When you went on an excursion to Mt. Amagi, {was it fine or did it rain?
{was it fine or raining weather?

2. If you had taken your lunch with you, you would not have come back so hungry.
3. Sometimes, the travelling by train fatigues us more than on foot.
【註】 fatigues us 以下を makes us more tired than on foot としても宜しい
4. It seems to me that to travel by ship is the best, if the sea is not rough.
【註】 Rough の代りに high としてもよし
or I think it the best to travel by steamer provided that the sea is not rough.

明治四十三年度

東京商船學校

英文和譯

1. What we learn in youth grows up with us, and in time becomes a part of the mind itself.
2. The wealth of the world cannot purchase a moment of time; princes and kings cannot command it; it is the common inheritance and possession of all.
3. People are heard to complain that life is short, and yet, perhaps, those who say so are in the habit of spending several hours needlessly and indolently in bed.

4. Mental processes are the hardest of human employments; the sweating of the brow cannot be compared to the sweating of the brain.

答 案

1. 吾々が子供ノ内ニ覺エタコトハ吾々ノ成長ニ伴フモノデ果テハ夫ガ心ノ一部分トナリマス
【註】 In time=in future.
2. 世界ノ富ヲ以テスルモ一分ノ時間ヲ買フコトガ出来ナイ、王侯モ亦之ヲ左右スル能ハズ之レ時間ハ總テノ人類ガ受ケツイダル所有物ナレバナリ
3. 一生涯ヲ短イト啞ヤク人ガアルガコンナコトヲイフ人ハ大方臥床ノ中デ無用ニ且ツ遊惰ニ何時間モ遣ツテ居ル人々ダロー
4. 心ノ働キハ人間ノ職業中最モ困難ヲ感ズルモノデ額ノ汗ト腦ノ汗トハ全ク較ベモノニナラナイ
【註】 Compare to ……に例へる

和 文 英 譯

1. 東京の寒さは如何に厳しくとも北海道又は樺太の寒さ程ではない
2. 時々風が烈しくて塵埃を吹き飛ばし通行の自由を妨ぐるには閉口する
3. 梅は花の奇麗なるばかりでなく其實は食用に適する
4. 櫻も梅の様に大きい實を結ぶと宜しいが

答 案

1. However severe the cold in Tokyo may be, it can

- not be compared with that of Hokkaido and Karafuto.
2. Owing to the dust blown up into the sky by frequent strong wind, we are silenced to the effect that the freedom of walking is prohibited.
 3. The plum-tree has not only pretty blossoms but fruits which are good to eat.
 4. It would be very good if the cherry-tree bore fruits like the plum-tree.

明治四十四年度

東京商船學校

英文和譯

1. You go to stay in few rich houses and find them all different: you enjoy the difference, and in a certain sense you possess the different things.
2. A real friendship can never be maintained unless there is an equal readiness on both sides to be at some pains or trouble for its maintenance.
3. If I own land, I either take the profits of the harvest, or, if I let the land to a farmer, I get rent from it.
4. If any country should come into the possession of territories separated from her by the sea and of differ-

ent nationality, her position in the world would be at once altered.

答 案

1. 汝ガ一二富豪ノ家ニ行ツテ居ルトソレガ皆差異ノアルヲ発見スル、コノ次第ハ汝ハ差別ヲ喜ブノダ、而シテアル意味ニ於テ汝ガ種々ノ物ヲ具有シテ居ルカラダ
【註】 Enjoy 享樂スル、(由來商船學校ノ問題ハ六カ數ヲ以テ有名ナリ)
2. 眞ノ交友ト云フ者ハ兩方カラ其友誼ヲ續ケル爲ニ難義心配ヲ厭ハヌト云フ氣ガ等シクナケレバ永續スル者デナイ。
3. 若シ私ガ土地ヲ所有スレバ私ハ其ノ收穫ノ利得ヲトルカ或ハ土地ヲ農夫ニ貸シテソレカラ貸地料(小作料)ヲ取ルカダ
3. モシ或ル國ガ自國カラ海デ分タレテ居ル土地及ビ異ナツタル國民ヲ領スル様ニナレバ、ソノ國ノ世界ニ於ケル地位ハ直チニ變スルデアラウ
【註】 From her / her / country / 代名詞ナリ

和 文 英 譯

1. 日ノ丸ノ旗ハ高ク橋頭ニ翻ツテ居ル
2. 海上生活ハ勇マシクシテ爽快デアル
3. 過般商船學校練習船大成丸ニ乗込ミタル學生ハ世界ヲ一周シテ歸ルノデアル
4. 飛行器飛行船等ノ完成ハ將來ノ戦争ニ重大ナル影響ヲ及ボス

答 案

1. The flag of the Rising Sun wavers aloft on the top of the mast.
2. The life on sea is daring and exhilarating.
3. The students who embarked the Taiseimaru, the training-ship of the Tokyo Commercial Marine College, are to sail back after they have finished a voyage round the world.
4. The completion of the aeroplane and the airship will have an important influence upon the war in future.



明治三十六年度

水 産 講 習 所

英 文 和 譯

1. Such is Dr. Murray's singular narrative, on which any comment would but weaken the impression which it is calculated to convey.
2. I returned to school in the summer of 1792, and read Latin and Greek, rather for practice than in a rudimental way. I was now determined to learn those languages.

答 案

1. コレマーレー博士ノ奇談ナリコレニ註譯ヲ加フルハ却テ讀者ニ與フル感興ヲ殺グ者ナリ
2. 余ハ一七九二年ノ夏ニ學校ニ歸リラテン語トギリシヤ語ヲ讀ミシガ秩序的ノ方法ニ非ズシテ實用的ニ研究シタリ、當時余ハコノ二語ヲ修メント決心シタリシナリ

和 文 英 譯

3. 君ハ君ノ仕事ニハ精勵カモ知レヌガ君ノ友人ニハ親切デナイ

答 案

3. You may be diligent in your business, yet you are not kind to your friends.



明治三十八年度

水産講習所

英文和譯

1. He who thinks himself already too wise to learn of others, will never succeed in doing anything either good or great.
2. He that wishes to be counted among the benefactors of posterity must add by his own toil to the acquisitions of his ancestors.
3. Japan has made good her claim to be the Seventh Great Power.
4. When an oyster-bed has been discovered, it has usually been impoverished, and sometimes destroyed, by continued and careless dredging, so that too great a proportion of oysters has been removed to enable the bed to be maintained. Laws regulating this fishery have been in force for nearly 500 years; but more stringent ones have now been established, and, with the influence of public opinion and self-interest, will probably restore our supply of this favourite luxury.

答 案

1. もう他人から學ぶ必要がない程賢いと自ら思ふ人は善事又は大事を成すに於て決して成功はしない
2. 後世子孫の恩人中に數へられたいと思ふ人は自己の

勞苦に依つて先祖の所得を増加せねばならぬ

3. 日本は世界の第七大強國たるの權利あることを證據立てた

【註】 to make good 證するの意

4. 牡蠣の發育所が発見されると通常は取り盡されて仕舞ふ之は無暗に「さらひあみ」を使ふためである、此の爲に澤山の牡蠣を取り去られて遂に發育所の維持が出来なくなるのである、此漁業の規則が殆んど五百年前から勵行されて居るが之よりも一層嚴重な法理が此度發布になつた大で輿論と自利との勢力でこの美味な食料品を再び吾人に供給するに至るであらう

【註】 Scarce は打消しの意を含む

和文英譯

1. 余の初めて上京せしとき電氣鐵道は未だ落成してあざりき
2. 君は米國在學中觀劇に出掛けしことありや
3. 今朝太田君に面會したるに本日中に貴君を訪はんといへり

答 案

1. At my first visit to the capital, the electric car was not yet completed.
2. Did you ever go to see the play while studying in America?
3. When I met Mr. Ota this morning, he said that he would call on you to-day.

文法

1. Write a sentence in the Indicative Mood, Active Voice, using the verb "to read."
2. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice :—
~~He cannot be depended upon.~~
 (a) We cannot depend upon what he said.
 (b) The savage struck him with a club.
3. Correct any mistakes that you may find in the following passage :—
 A lion, while quietly sleeping, were surrounded by some mice. They begun duncing round he, and at last one young mice jumped up on his body and scampered across his face.
4. Name the classes of Nouns which may be used without any article.

答案

1. There is no people but like reading newspapers.
2. (a) What he said cannot be depended upon.
 (b) He was struck with a club by the savage.
3. A lion while *quietly* sleeping, *was* surrounded by some mice. They *began dancing* round *him*, and at last one young *mouse jumped* up on his body and scampered across his face.
4. (1) The proper noun.
 (2) The material noun.
 (3) The abstract noun.

明治三十九年度

水産講習所

英文和譯

1. In America, boys and girls are admitted to the same schools; and the gentle influences of the latter are counterbalanced by the elevating influences of the former, whereby it is thought that both classes are improved.
2. Nearly all the pictures were for sales, at prices ranging from three to fifty yen; and it was impossible not to buy to the limit of one's purse.
3. No matter how great a man may be, his intellectual pride is always *offensive*; and when united with *sarcasm* and *mockery* it will make bitter enemies, who will pull him down.
4. If a man begins to read in the middle of a book, and feels an inclination to go on, let him not quit it to go to the beginning. He may perhaps not feel again the inclination.

答案

1. 米國では男の子と女の子とを一つの學校に入れて教育するが女子の柔和なる性質と男子の向上的性質とが相調和して雙方が利益する様である

2. 殆んど凡ての畫が三圓から五拾圓の間で販賣されてるので觀者は財布の底を叩いて之を買はずに居られなかつた
3. 人がどんなに偉くても自己の智力を誇れば必ず他人の感情を悪くする、夫に其上人を非難したり嘲弄したりすれば一層恐るべき敵を作り遂に其の敵の爲に斃されるに至るであらう
4. 書籍を中途から讀み始めて先きを讀んで見たく思ふときは決して始めの方を讀むな、若し新に初から讀んだら此様な興味が再び起らないかも知れない

和文英譯

1. 來る二十一日は御寵招を蒙り難有存候へ共先約有之乍遺憾參上致兼候
2. 余は文武學校にて太田君と同級生たりしことありしが君も同校に學びしことありや
3. 余は一昨日流行性感冒に惱みてボート競争に加はることを得ざりき

答 案

1. I thank you very much for your kind invitation on the 21st inst, but I regret that I cannot accept it on account of a previous engagement.
2. I was once a class-mate of Mr. Ota's at the Bunbu Gakko. Have you ever been at the school?
3. I was unable to join the boat-race the day before yesterday, on account of influenza.

文 法

1. Change the following pair of sentences into single conditional sentences:—
 - (a) Did he take the path to the right? — then he has gone home.
 - (b) Are you afraid for his health? — then do not send him to china.
2. In the following sentences change the object of the verb into the subject of the sentence:—
 - (a) The bee stung the child on the arm.
 - (b) The intense cold froze even the mercury.
 - (c) She wore a wreath of roses that night.

答 案

1. (a) If he took the path to the right, he must have gone home.
- (b) If you are afraid for his health, you must not send him to China.
2. (a) The child was stung on the arm by the bee.
- (b) Even the mercury was frozen by the intense cold.
- (c) A wreath of roses was worn by her that night.

明治四十年 度

水産講習所 英文和譯

1. Napoleon wrote, "Nothing is more important in war than unity of command." No people understood better than the Russians the value of the conqueror's maxims. Yet in the opening of the campaign in Manchuria the troops were placed under the orders of an admiral and a general.
2. The nineteen centuries since the birth of Christ are antecedent to the twentieth century, or the one we live in; but it is the nineteenth only we call the preceding one.
3. Every member of society feels and acknowledges the necessity of detecting crimes, yet scarce any degree of virtue or reputation is able to secure an informer from public hatred.

答 案

1. ナポレオンは嘗て「戦争に於ては命令の一致より大切なことはない」と書いた、而して此戦勝者ナポレオンの格言の価値を知つたものは何の國民も露西亞人に及ばない、然るに滿洲に於ける戦の初めに於て軍隊は海軍大將と陸軍大將とから二様の命令を受けて居た
2. 耶蘇誕生以後の十九世紀間は二十世紀即ち吾々が現在生活する世紀の前の世紀である、然し我等が前世紀

と呼ぶのは只第十九世紀だけをさすのである

【註】 Or the one の or は namely の意で one は century を指す

3. 社會の各員は誰でも皆罪惡を發見するの必要を感じ又認めて居るが然し犯罪の告訴者は如何に徳高く名譽があつても公衆から悪まれないことは出来ない

【註】 scarce は打消しの意を含む

和文英譯

余は十七歳の時郷里の中學校を卒業し汽車に駕して上京し某學校の入學試験を受けしも數學の力不足して落第し次回の試験に至りて始めて及第することを得たり

答 案

I graduated from the middle school in my native place at seventeen, came up to Tokyo by train, and took the entrance examination of a certain school. Though having failed to pass it on account of deficiency in the ability for mathematics, I succeeded at last in the next examination.

文 法

Parse the following in all its parts:

Whoever desires that his intellect may grow up to soundness, must begin with moral discipline.

答 案

'Whoever' は compound relative pronoun で any one who の意

'desires' は transitive verb, present tense, third person,

singular.

- 'that' は subordinate conjunction.
 'his' は personal pronoun で possessive case.
 'intellect' は abstract noun.
 'may grow' は intransitive verb.
 'up' は adverb.
 'to' は preposition.
 'soundness' は abstract noun.
 'must begin' は intransitive verb.
 'with' は preposition.
 'moral' は adjective.
 'discipline' は abstract noun.

明治四十一年度

水産講習所
英文和譯

1. He again set sail for America, working his passage to New York.
2. He provoked his companion to fight, and then got the worst of it.
3. True greatness has little, if anything, to do with rank or power.
4. A man is truly great who proves himself master of his circumstances.

答案

1. 彼はニューヨークに着くまで船賃の代りに労働をして再び亞米利加に向つて出發した
 【註】 Set sail は「出帆する」「出發する」の意
 work one's passage は船賃の代りに働くの意
2. 彼は其仲間を怒らして喧嘩を始め夫から負かされた
 【註】 to は結果を意味す
 got worst of it は負けたの意
3. 眞に偉大と云ふことは位や權力に余り關係しない
 【註】 to do with は「關係する」の意
 little, if anything は「よしありとしても極めて僅か」の意で殆んど打消しに近い
4. 自分の境遇に左右されない人こそ眞に偉い人である

和文英譯

1. 魚は獸肉に劣らぬ滋養分を有する食物なり
2. 本月一日横濱を出帆せし北海丸は途中函館に寄り昨日午前十一時半ウラジオストックへ安着せり

答案

1. Fish is a kind of food containing no less nutrition than the flesh.
 【註】 この fish や flesh は Material Nouns なることを記憶せよ
2. The Hokkai-maru which left Yokohama on the 1st inst., called at Hakodate on route, and arrived safe at Vladivostock at half past eleven on yesterday morning.
 【註】 on route 途中

文法

Change the structure of the following sentence:

A virtuous man will be honoured.

答 案

A man who is virtuous will be honoured.

If a man is virtuous, he will be honoured.

明治四十二年度

水 産 講 習 所

英 文 和 譯

1. I shall make point of waiting upon you to-morrow.
2. He was determined to break himself of the bad habit of lying in bed late of a morning.
3. The time came, however, when his iron constitution began to show signs of the long strains to which he had subjected it.

答 案

1. 私は明日必ず貴下を御訪問申ませう。

【註】 Make a point of は「必ず……する」の意味

Wait upon 「訪問する」「伺候する」の意

2. 彼は朝遅くまで寝て居る悪習慣を矯正しやうと決心した

【註】 break of は「矯める」「除く」の意

3. されど鐵石の如き彼の身體も段々弱くなつて奈何に

も長年身體を酷く使つたしるしを現した

【註】 long strain 多年の勞苦を云ふ

subjected it の it は constitutum (體格)を受け

subjected は「屈服する」「任せる」の意

和文英譯及文法

1. 韓國漫遊を終り一昨夜歸京せる一友人の談に依れば同國沿岸到る處魚類は豊富なれども漁業は極めて幼稚なりといふ
2. 第一章と第二章とは全編中一番面白い
3. 昨年失敗せざりしならんには今年再び入學試験を受くるの要なきに

答 案

1. A friend of mine who visited Corea and returned to the capital the night before last says that all the seas about Corea abound in fish, but that fishing is {not yet developed there. }still in its infancy there.
- 【註】 Abound in 富む
2. The first and the second chapters are the most interesting of all.
3. If I had not failed last year, I should not have had to try the entrance again this year.

明治四十三年度

水 産 講 習 所

英文和譯

1. The soldiers, however, worked with a will, and all that it was possible for men to do they did.
2. If you do fight, fight it out; and don't give in while you stand and see.
3. New England has been noted for its poor soil and hard conditions generally, yet there is no other spot on the face of the earth that contains so much comfort to the square mile.

答案

1. 併し兵士は熱心に働いた、人力の及ぶ限りの仕事をした
【註】 With a will 一生懸命に、all は they did の object なり
2. 戦ふなら飽迄戦へそして汝の足が立つて目が見える間は屈伏するな
【註】 Give in 屈伏する
3. ニューイングランドは一般に土地の不毛と國狀の困難を以て名高くあるが四面一體に地球上かくも愉快を多く存する所し

和文英譯及文法

1. 本年三月中旬千葉茨城二縣沿岸中漁業出漁中暴風ニ遭ヒ一時ニ數百ノ人命ヲ失ヘル一慘事アリタリ
2. 入學願書ニ添ヘテ出シタ自分の寫眞ハ友人ニ撮テモラッタ
3. 此花ハイ、香ガスル

答案

1. About the middle of March, this year, a severe storm raged while they were fishing along the coasts of Chiba and Ibaraki Prefectures and resulted in a great disaster in which hundreds of lives were lost.
2. The picture I presented with an application for admission into the school was taken by a friend of mine.
3. (a) This flower has a sweet scent.
(b) This flower's odour is sweet.
【註】 「イ、香ガスル」を smell としては「臭氣」の意味になるから悪い

明治四十四年度

水産講習所

英文和譯

1. As a matter of fact, though I say it myself, no man ever kind more for another than I did for my uncle.
2. There I lay on my bed that night, a desperate man without hope or work, and with my last shilling in my pocket.
3. If a man gets wealth at the expense of health, he can scarcely be said to have succeeded in life.
4. He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you another, than he whom you yourself have obliged.

答案

1. 自分で云ふのは可笑しいが、實際僕が叔父の爲にな

した程他人に親切をつくした人はない

【註】 As a matter of fact 副詞句にして、實際と云ふ意味

2. その夜僕は希望もなく、事業もなく、カクシには使ひ残しの一志を入れて、絶望の人間として床に寝て居た
3. 若し人が健康を捨て、富貴を得たらばその人は人生に成功した者とは殆ど云へない

【註】 At the expense of ……を捨て、……を犠牲にして

4. 汝に一度親切をつくして呉れた人は、今度は又汝が惠をかけてやつた人以上に、別な親切をつくして遣らうと待ちかまへて居るのだ

和文英譯及文法

1. 其名海の内外に高き日光は東京を去る東北九十哩の地にあり汽車にては四時間許にて達す
2. 酢一合を二倍の水に混すべし
3. 前週の今日君と共に釣せしは此處にてはあらざりしや
4. 此缺點さへなければ直に彼を雇入るゝのだが

答 案

1. Nikko, the name of which is renowned home and abroad, is ninety miles north-east from Tokyo, and it will take about four hours to get there by train.

【註】 By train (I train に the を用ひず)

2. Mix one go of su with the double quantity of water.
3. Wasn't this the place where I came fishing with you this day week?
4. But for this defect, I would employ him at once.

【註】 But for ……なければ

明治三十五年度

東京郵便電信學校

第一次入學試験問題

英文和譯

1. No one ever expected he would die a rich man, as he always had the reputation of spending much more than his income allowed him to do.
2. Ruskin has observed he does not wonder at what men suffer, but he often wonders at what they lose. We suffer much, no doubt, from the faults of others but we lose much more by our own ignorance.
3. No doubt, much as worthy friends add to the happiness and value of life, we must in the main depend on ourselves, and every one is his own best friend or worst enemy.
4. It is not the hours we live for other people which should be deducted, but those which benefit neither oneself nor any one else; and these alas! are often very numerous.

答 案

1. 彼ガ金持ニナツテ(金ヲ殘シテ)死ナウトハ誰モ豫期シナカツタ何トナレバ彼ハ何時モ自分ノ收入ノ許ス以上ニ金ヲ使フト云ウ評判ダツタカラデアル
- 【註】 Reputation ハ「評判」ノ意義

2. らすきんハ世人ガ他ヨリ受クル損害ノ大ナルヲ怪マズシテ自カラ醸ス損失ノ大ナルヲ怪ムモノナリト云ヘリ、吾人ハ實ニ他人ノ過失ニヨツテ多クノ害ヲウクト雖モ然モ自己ノ愚昧ノ爲ニ損スル所ハ更ニ之ヨリ甚シキモノアリ

【註】カ、ル譯解ハ甘ク出來ヌガ當リ前

3. 良友ト云フ者ハ勿論我等ノ生活ノ幸福ト價值トヲ増サシメルモノデハアルガ然シ我等ハ主トシテ自己ヲ頼ミトセネバナラス、何人ニ限ラズ其一身ヲ立テルモ將タ其一身ヲ亡ボスノモ一ニ自己ノ力ニ在ルノダ

【註】much as ト云フ句ヲ注意セヨ、則 though ノ意味トナルナリ

4. 吾人ガ省カネバナラナイ時間ハ他人ノ爲ニ費ス時間デハナクシテ自分ノ利(タメ)ニモ又タ他人ノ利ニモナラナイ時間デアル然ルニ此様ナ時間ハ悲シム可シ隨分澤山有ル

【註】最初ノ Which ハ hours ノ relative pronoun ナリ

和文英譯

1. 社會事物ノ發達ニツレテ英語ノ詞ノ増加シタ事モ著シイ、過去五十年ノ間ニAノ部ダケデモ五萬三千語カラ七萬語ト云フ莫大ナ數ニ増加シタ
2. アル米國汽船會社ハ太西洋航路ニ用フル目的デ速力一時間三十ノットノ汽船ヲ建造スル事ヲ企テ居ルト云フガ若シ此船ガ出來上ツテ航海ヲ始メルコトニナルト紐約克カラ佛蘭西迄凡ソ五日デ行ケル

答 案

1. In proportion to the development of society, the number of English vocabularies has considerably increased. During the last fifty years, to speak only of the words coming under A, such words have added 53,000 to 70,000.
2. It is said that a certain steamship company in America intends to build a steamer with a speed of 30 knot an hour, for the purpose of navigating the Atlantic Ocean. When this ship is completed and launched, it will take nearly five days to go from New York to France.

第二次入學試驗問題

英文和譯

1. There are moments when rashness is wisdom; and it may be that this is one of them.
2. Mere innocent amusement is in itself a good, when it interferes with no greater, especially as it may occupy the place of some other that may not be innocent.
3. If we succeed in giving the love to learning, the learning itself is sure to follow.
4. If misfortunes happen we do but make them worse by grieving over them.
5. Buddhism, Confucianism, Traditions, Arts, etc—all

△

these are still themselves, but they are Japanese too. Thus it is with the nation itself, and will ever be.

答 案

1. 時ニハ輕卒ノ却テ得策ナルコトアリ、此場合ノ如キハ蓋シ其一例ナルベシ

【註】 this ノ次ニ moment チ入レテ見ヨ

It may be that ハ此場合 perhaps ノ意義ナリ

2. 眞ニ無邪氣ナル遊戯ハ之ガ爲ニ一層有益ナル遊戯ノ妨害トナラザル限リハ固ヨリ (in itself) 利 (a good) アリ而シ之ヲ無邪氣ナラザル他ノ遊戯ニ代用スル時ハ特ニ然リ (利アリ)

【註】 Interferes with ハ「妨ケル」ノ義ニシテ no greater ハ no greater amusement ノ義ナリ、good ノ次ニモ amusement チ入レテ見ヨ

3. 人若シ眞ニ能ク學問ヲ愛スルニ至ラバ之ヲシテ其意ニ從ハシムルヲ得ルヤ必セリ

4. 不幸ニ遭遇シテ徒ニ之ヲ悲ムハ其禍ヲシテ益々大ナラシムルノミ

5. 佛教、儒教、古來ノ傳説美術等ハ皆依然トシテ舊態ヲ存スレドモ然モ亦タ悉ク日本化シタリ、日本國民トテモ同ジ事ナリ、而シテ將來ト雖モ亦必ズ此ノ如クナルベシ

(注意) カ、ル問題ハ問題提出者サヘ或ハ十分ニ意味ヲ知ラヌ場合ナシト眼ヲズ不適當ノ問題ナリ

和 文 英 譯

1. 「ロンドン」デハ近頃電氣仕掛ノ書狀函ガ流行シテ居ルガ此函ハ配達人ガ書狀ヲ投入レルト臺所ノ鈴ガ鳴ツ

テ下女ニ郵書ノ來タコトヲ知ラセル趣向ニ造ラレテアル

2. 現今ノ無線電信ガ尙一層完全ニナルト航海中ノ船デ毎朝新聞紙ヲ發行シタリ及乗客ハ陸上同様種々ノ事務ヲ辨ジタリスル事ガ出來ルヨウニナルデアラウト或ル新聞紙ハ云フ

答 案

1. Post-boxes containing electric machinery have been adopted in London lately. The machine is so made that when a postman has put a letter into a box, a bell in the kitchen rings out and thus tells the maid-servant that the letter has come.

2. Some newspapers say that, if the present wireless telegraphy should be more perfected, newspapers will be published every morning on ships at sea, and so passengers will be able to take their business on board the ship as if they were on land.

明治三十六年度

東京郵便電信學校

普通入學第一次試験

英文和譯

1. Whoever is really brave has always this comfort when he is oppressed, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it.
2. The only hope of averting the danger lay in defending such passages as, from the nature of the ground, were so narrow that only a few courage would be of more avail than number.
3. When two start into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased with the other.
4. Nor is fame only unsatisfying in itself, but the desite of it lays us open to many accidental troubles.
5. The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride.

答 案

1. 眞ニ勇氣アル人ハ他ヨリ壓伏サレタル時、之レヲ宥恕スレバ則チコレ己レニ害ヲ加フル者ヨリ卓越シタル人間ナリト知リテ、常ニ之ヲ以テ樂シミトナス
2. コノ危険ヲ免ル、唯一ノ望ハ地勢上二三勇猛ノ士ヲ多數ノ兵員ヨリ有効ナリトスル程狹隘ナル地點ヲ防禦スルニ在リキ
3. 二人同時ニ世ニ出タル時、出世ノ遅キ方ノ者ハ其性寛大ナルニ非レバ他ヲ喜バザル可シ
4. 榮達ハ本來不満足ナル者ナルノミナラズ、又之レヲ得ントノ希望アル人ハ許多不測ノ煩累ニ陥イルコト

アリ

5. フランス人ハ何處ノ國民ヨリモ一般ニ運動ヲ行フ故ニ擊劍、舞踏、乘馬ノ心得ナキ青年紳士ヲ見ルコト稀ナリ

和 文 英 譯

1. 成功ノ秘訣ハ第一ニ身體ヲ丈夫ニスルコトデアル身體ガ丈夫ナレバ精神モ丈夫ニナル
2. 大ナル注意ト忍耐トヲ以テ精勵スルニ非レバ如何ナル職業ヲトルモ成功スル能ハズ
3. 第五回内國勸業博覽會ハ三月一日ニ大阪ニ開カレルソウデス
4. コノ材木ハ細イガ強イ

答 案

1. The secret of success lies, first of all, in having strong body. As you become strong in health, you will be strong in mind.
2. You can not succeed unless you work with great attention and perseverance, no matter what business you work at.
3. The Fifth National Industrial Exhibition is said to be open in Osaka on the 1st of March.
4. This timber is small but strong.

同校第二次入學試験

英 文 和 譯

1. We seldom find people ungrateful as long as we are in a condition to render them service.
2. No discovery in modern times ever aroused one-half the interest that is now being shown in young Edison's invention.
3. A man who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.
4. Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind.

答 案

1. 自分ノ爲メニナルコトヲシテ貰フ状態ニアル間ニ思ニ背ク様ニナル人ハ殆ンドナイ者デアアル
2. 近世ニ於ケルイカナル發明モ若キエデソソノ發明ガ世人ニ起シタ興味ノ半分モ起シタ者ハナイ
3. 子供ニ勤勉ト云フ癖ヲツケテ呉レル人ハ巨萬ノ富ヲ與フルヨリ以上デアアル
4. 吾人ガ朋友ト共ニ讀ミタルコトヲ打ち語ラウハ之レヲ記憶スルノ道ナリ

和 文 英 譯

1. 大ナル實業家タルニハドウ云フ資格ガ必要ト云フニマア親切ニ正直ノニツサ
2. 東北地方饑饉ノ慘狀ハ世間ニ傳ヘラレテ居ルヨリモ實際ハ甚シイ、然シ交通機關ノ發達ハ彼ノ地方ノ人民ヲ救済スルニ付テ大ナル便利ヲ與ヘタ
3. 大阪デ發行スル新聞紙ヲ其日ノ中ニ東京デ見ラレル

ト云フノモ文明ノ賜デス

答 案

1. The qualifications necessary for great business men are, I think, no other than kindness and honesty.
2. The miserable state of the famine in the Tohoku districts is much greater than what has been reported. But the development of the means of communication has given many advantages in relieving the those who suffer.
3. It is a gift of civilization that the newspapers published in Osaka can be seen in Tokyo on that same day.

明治三十五年度

東京美術學校

英文和譯

1. The most comfortable and attractive homes are those in which simplicity is most apparent. A simple wall paper, a few well-chosen pictures, and good, plain furniture are the only things really needed to make an artistic interior.
2. The sculptor Jacopo, son of Maestro Piero di Filippo of Quercia, a place in the neighbourhood of Siena, was the first—after Andrea Pisano, Orcagna, and other masters above named—who, devoting himself to sculpture with a more earnest study, began to show that a near approach might be made to Nature herself; and it was from him that other artists first took courage to hope that it was possible, in a certain measure, to equal her works.
3. So thoroughly has the spirit of realism fastened upon the artistic effort of the present that temperaments least inclined toward interest in the actual feel its influences, and show the effect of these.
4. A sensitive feeling for sound, or form, or color, an impressionable nervous organization, do not belong to the man with the hoe, much less to the man with the

bow. It is to be feared that they are indicative of some physical degeneration, some decline in bone and muscle, some abnormal development of the emotional nature.

答 案

1. 質朴ト云フコトガ尤モアリアリト見ユル家庭ハ最愉快ナル家庭デアアル、單純ナル壁紙二三ノ精撰セル繪畫佳キ質素ナル家具、是等ノモノヨソ室内ヲ雅趣アラシムルニ實際必要ナル品々デアアル
【註】 The only things ハ「此品々サヘアレバ澤山ニテ他ノ物品ハ要ラヌ」ト云フ意味ナリ
2. 彫刻家 Jacopo ハ Siena ニ近キ Quercia ト云フ所ニ住ンデ居タ Maestro Piero di Filippo ノ子デアツテ Andrea Pisano ヤ Orcagna ヤ及ビ上ニ列擧シタ諸名人等ノ死後常人ノ企テ及バザル奮勉ヲ以テ一心ヲ彫刻ニ委ネテ遂ニ人工モ其極ニ達スレバ殆ト自然(Nature)其物ノ神ニ入ルコトガデキルト云フコトヲ示シタ第一人者デアアル、ソシテ他ノ美術家ガ始メテ自カラ勵マシテ、カノ自然ニ匹敵スル程ノ製作品ヲ出スノハマルデ能ハナイコトデハナイト云フ希望ヲ抱クニ至ツタノハ全ク Jacopo ノオカゲデアアル
3. 現時ノ藝術的努力ニ於テハ大ニ寫實主義ヲ適用スル様ニナツテキタ、ソレダカラ是迄現實ノ趣味ヲ一向顧ミナカッタ美術家ノ氣質モ今ハ其(現實)ノ勢力ヲ感ズル様ニナリ其結果ヲ事實(製作品)ノ上ニ證明シテ居ル
【註】 The actual ノ如ク adjective ノ前ニ the ナ冠スルトキハ abstract

noun ニ變ズルコトアリ、又 temperaments ハ主辭テコノ動詞ハ feel ナリ

Its influences ノ its ハ the actual チ受ク又々 the effect of these ノ these ハ influences チ受ケ「其勢力ノ結果」即チ「製作品ヲシテ現實を表示セシムルコト」ト云フ意味ナリ

4. 音ヤ形ヤ色ニ感ジ易キ性質及ビ感動シ易キ印象的の神經系ハ鋤(スキ)ヲ握ル人ノ有シテ居ルモノデナシ、マシテ弓ヲ取ル人ナゾハ猶更此感情ヲ有シテハ居ラヌ、蓋シ是等ノ人々ハ幾何カ身體上ノ衰頹、筋骨ノ衰弱、情緒ノ變則的發達ヲ表示シテ居ル様ニ思ハレル

【註】 The man with the hoe ハ農夫ヲ指シ the man with the bow ハ軍人ヲ指ス

Much less ノ次ニ belong チ省略シタリ序ニ云フ much less ハ概シテ邦語ノ「況ヤ何々ニ於テチヤ」ノ意味ニ相當ス

和文英譯

1. 字ヲ書クニ巧ナ人ハ大抵畫ヲ描カシテモ巧ミデアル
2. 彼ノ作ハ世間ノ評判程宜クナイ
3. 繪畫彫刻デ貴イ處ハ材料ノ高下面積ノ大小デナク全ク技術デアル
4. 油畫ノ法ハ「ヴァン、エツク」(Van Eyck)ト云フ人ガ發明シタト云ハレテ居タガ實ハ油ヲ繪具ニ混ゼテ描クト云フ事ハ其以前カラ伊太利ニ行ハレテ居タノデアル

答案

1. As a rule, those who are skilful in writing have the same ability in painting.

【註】 Skilful 又ハ skill ノ次ニハ必ず in チ用フベシ

2. His work is not so good as it has been praised.
3. It is not the superiority of the material or the size of the area, but the skill in the art, that ennobles painting and sculpture.
4. It is said that the art of painting in oils was invented by Van Eyck. To tell the truth, however, to paint with pigments mixed with oil had been practised by the Italians before him.

明治三十六年度

東京美術學校

英文和譯

1. The best thing that our lessons in drawing and painting can do for us is to teach us to see. To see a thing, truly means that eyes and brains must work together, our eyes must look and our brains must think; that is what gives us the power to see.
2. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

答案

1. 繪畫を學びて得る大教訓は「見る」と謂ふるである、抑も見ると謂ふ實際上の意味は目と腦が同時に働く事で、目にて脈め、腦にて之を考へるのである、而して繪