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KANDA'S
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

NO. 1
(NEW SERIES)



SANSEIDO

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SANSEIDO

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

The author believes that grammar for beginners should be taught in and with the Readers, side by side with conversation, sentence-making, etc. But the existing state of things in our middle schools does not make this ideal plan feasible; hence, the compilation of this little book.

The improvements made in the present edition are: (1) the omission of Apposition, Objective Adverbial, Moods, etc., under the Modifications of the Parts of Speech, as they present too many difficulties to students of the Third Year grade, (2) an increased number of exercises, and (3) more ample explanation throughout the book; the result being that what the book has lost in the variety of topics it has gained in the means of making itself more fruitful of practical results.

The Definitions are given in English not so much to be memorized as to familiarize the student gradually with grammatical terms.

N. KANDA.

TOKYO,

DEC. 1903.

PREFACE TO THE NEW SERIES

In compliance with the wishes of middle school teachers for a longer series and of the pupils for an easier treatment of the subject at the beginning, the author has decided to meet the demands by adding to the series the one for Beginners in the original series. The Introduction in No. 1 of the former series has been accordingly left out. With the exception of this and a few other changes the books are substantially the same as those which have been hitherto so widely used.

NAIBU KANDA.

Nakano,

Oct. 1916.

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KANDA'S
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NO. 1

SECTION I.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.—THE NOUN.

- (1) **Nelson** was born in **England**.
- (2) The **boy** was swimming on the **water**.
- (3) Early **rising** is good for **health**.

上ニ舉ゲタル太キ字體ノ語ハ有形
無形等多少ノ差アレドモ歸スル所均
シク事物ノ名稱ナリ。斯カル語ハ之
ヲ Noun ト謂フ。

Definition.—A Noun is the name of anything.

SECTION I.

“Nelson” “England” ノ如ク一人
一物固有ノ名ヲ Proper Noun ト謂フ。
Proper noun ハ常ニ capital letter ニテ
書キ初ムベシ。

EXERCISE.

(a) Noun ナ指摘スベシ。

1. Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
2. A cheerful fire was burning in the stove.
3. He spoke a kind word even to animals.
4. Boys must not drink beer or wine.
5. Time flies like an arrow.
6. Yamada has paid a visit to his teacher.
7. Knowledge is got by diligence.
8. Both reading and writing are useful lessons.
9. People speak well of his family.
10. Many thanks for your kindness.

(b) 適當ナル noun ナ補充スベシ。

1. He is a good —.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

2. He drank several glasses of —.
3. Our — is called Japan.
4. He died at fifty years of —.
5. There is no — in this purse.
6. He has a — in his right hand, and a —
in his left.
7. Get up, —! It is — to go to school.
8. The — was rewarded for his —.
9. My — sat on his —.
10. He bought this — for five —.

CHAPTER II.—THE PRONOUN.

- (1) He will finish **it** before **I** come back.
- (2) **This** is mine and **that** is yours.
- (3) **Who** is he, and **what** is he doing?

上ニ舉ゲタル太キ字體ノ語ハ其用
法ニ多少ノ差異アレモ要スルニ執レ
事物ノ名稱即チ noun ノ代リニ用

ヒタルモノナリ。斯カル語ヲ Pronoun
ト謂フ。

Definition.—A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Pronoun ノ “I” ハ 常 = capital letter
ニテ書スベシ。

EXERCISE.

Pronoun ヲ指摘シ、更ニ執レノ noun
ヲ代表スルカ明カナル分ダケ指摘ス
ベシ。

1. The man told his daughter to go away.
2. The men heard the boy and came running to his help. But he only laughed at them.
3. Tarō wanted to hide from his little brother. So he got into the closet, and shut its door.
4. James and his sister are going out together. They know that just in front of their uncle's house there is a pond, with fish in it.

5. Which of the ladies lost her watch?
6. That is the house of our aunt.
7. What is the name of your school?
8. Our garden is larger than theirs.
9. When I asked him, “Is this yours?” he replied, “No, it is hers.”
10. Her father is older than his.

CHAPTER III.—THE ADJECTIVE.

- (1) The **rich** man received a **happy** news.
- (2) He was so **rich** that everybody thought him **happy**.

上ニ舉ゲタル “rich” “happy” ハ
直接間接ノ差アレド要スルニ Noun 又
ハ pronoun ニ伴フテ多少之ヲ形容セ
リ。斯カル語ヲ Adjective ト謂フ。

Definition.—An Adjective is a word used to modify the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

EXERCISE.

(a) Adjective を指摘スベシ。

1. A cat is a gentle animal.
2. There are many beautiful flowers in the garden.
3. The big dictionary is thick and heavy.
4. The eagle is the fiercest of all the birds of prey.
5. He is glad that he has become so strong.
6. The old man believed his son to be honest.
7. They thought him wise and learned.
8. A soft wind was playing through the leafy branches.
9. Several able officers led those brave soldiers.
10. Moderate exercise and wholesome food make all people healthy.

(b) 適當ナル adjective を挿入スベシ。

1. I have a — pencil.

2. Here is a — cat.
3. The school is —.
4. What a — flower this is!
5. He is —, but his father is —.
6. Every one praises him, because he is so —.
7. My teacher is — to me.
8. I think him —.
9. A — boy will not do such a — thing.
10. The — habits of the boy made his mother —.

CHAPTER IV.—THE ARTICLE.

I saw a man driving an ox. The man looked impatient and was beating the ox in great fury.

斯ノ如ク “a” 又ハ “an” ハ一ツ若シクハ或ルノ意ヲ noun = 附シ、“the” ハ其ノ若シクハ此ノト定マリタル意ヲ noun = 附ス、斯等ヲ Article ト謂フ。

Definition.—An Article is “a,” “an,” or “the,” used to limit the application of a noun.

“A” ハ consonant ノ 前 =、“an” ハ vowel ノ 前 又 ハ silent h ノ 前 = 用 ヒラル。

A pear. An apple.

A difficult lesson. An easy lesson.

A young man. An old man.

A stone bridge. An iron bridge.

A house. An hour

“A” 又 ハ “an” ハ 決シテ 二個 以上ノ 事物ヲ 表スル noun = 件 フコ ナシ。例セバ “a boy” “an ox” ト 云ヘドモ “a boys” “an oxen” ト 云フベカラザルガ 如シ。

EXERCISE.

(a) 必要ナル所 = “a” 又 ハ “an” ナ 補充スベシ。

1. She is diligent girl.
2. He is idle boy.
3. I gave him apple and pear.
4. I gave him some apples and pears.
5. I saw Englishman with old dog at his needs.
6. I think they are English merchants.
7. He is honorable gentleman.
8. They are honest men.
9. He saw strange old man standing by the gate.

(b) 必要ナル所 = “the” ナ 補充スベシ。

1. What is price of that hat?
2. I have bought a hat. Price was very high.
3. Do you know name of that boy?
4. He has sent me some sugar and cake
Cake is rather bad. but sugar is very sweet.
5. Tell me way to your uncle's.

6. Boys of our school all love and respect director.

7. See boys in garden. How cheerful they look!

8. I like pictures in this book. They are all so beautiful.

9. We had our class meeting yesterday. Speakers were all eloquent.

10. Well then, I will be waiting for boys at station.

CHAPTER V.—THE VERB.

Man **speaks**. Dogs **bark**. He **is** here.

“Speaks”ハ“Man”ノ動作ヲ言ヒ、
“bark”ハ“Dogs”ノ動作ヲ言ヒ、“is”
ハ“He”ノ存在ヲ言フ。斯ク或物ニ
就テ其動作若シクハ存在ヲ述ブル語
ヲ Verb ト謂フ。

Definition.—A Verb is a word that states action or being.

時トシテハ二語以上ニテ一ツノ意義
ヲ成スコトアリ。然ルキハ之ヲ合シテ
one verb ト見做ス。但シ其中ノ主ナル
語ヲ Principal Verb ト謂ヒ、補助ノ語
ヲ Auxiliary Verb ト謂フ。

(1) She *has* been here.

(2) She *has* been crying.

(1) = 於テハ“has”ガ auxiliary = シ
テ“been”ガ principal verb ナレド (2)
= 於テハ“has been”ガ auxiliary = シ
テ“crying”ガ principal verb ナルガ如
シ。

What *shall* I do?

He *will* surely come.

上ノ“shall”“will”ニ亦 auxiliary
verb ナリ。

EXERCISE.

Verb ヲ 指 摘 セ ヲ.

1. I see a bird on the roof.
2. Where do you live?
3. The girls are singing upstairs.
4. They have surely been quarrelling.
5. I do not think that he will easily forgive you.
6. Have you come on a bicycle?
7. Will you go with me to the park?
8. I shall come again.
9. Have you written the letter?
10. The wind is blowing hard.
11. What have Tarō and Jirō been doing?
12. Be always diligent.
13. He was angry with his brother.
14. I am afraid that it will rain, for the sky is very cloudy.
15. Do not forget your parents' teachings.

CHAPTER VI.—THE ADVERB

Mother *speaks softly*.

They are *very diligent*.

“Softly” ハ “speaks” = 伴 フ テ 其 工 合
ヲ 示 シ, “very” ハ “diligent” = 伴 フ テ
其 度 合 ヲ 示 ス。斯 ノ 如 ク verb 又 ハ ad-
jective = 伴 フ テ 之 ヲ modify ス ル モ ノ
ヲ Adverb ト 謂 フ。一 ノ adverb ハ 又
他 ノ adverb ヲ modify ス ル コト ア リ。
“Mother speaks *very softly*” = 於 テ
“very” ガ “softly” ヲ modify ス ル ガ
如 シ。

Definition.—An Adverb is a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

EXERCISE.

(a) Adverb を指摘シ、且ツ其ノ孰レノ語ヲ modify セルカヲ述ベヨ。

1. They are there.
2. He is too tall.
3. I was quite happy.
4. The child sings very sweetly.
5. The sun shone brightly on the water.
6. They nearly always play.
7. Almost all the people were terribly wounded.
8. He came here long ago.
9. Where has he gone?
10. When and why did you do so?

(b) 適當ナル adverb を補充セヨ。

1. He walks —.
2. This is a — easy book.
3. Your exercise is — written.
4. He is — kind to me.
5. — did he go?

6. I will return —.
7. She speaks English — —
8. He works very —.
9. I like history very —.
10. You must speak — to every one.

CHAPTER VII.—THE CONJUNCTION.

Hana and her sister sang together, for they felt very happy.

“And” ハ “Hana” ト “sister” トヲ結ビ付ケ “for” ハ “Hana and her sister sang together” ナル部分ト “they felt very happy” ナル部分トヲ結ビ付ケ。斯ノ如ク文中ノ語又ハ部分ヲ共ニ結ビ付クル語ヲ Conjunction ト謂フ。

Definition.—A Conjunction is a word used to connect words or parts of a sentence.

EXERCISE.

(a) Conjunction ナ指摘シ、其ノ何ト何トナ結ビ付ケ居ルカナ述ベヨ。

1. He and I went together.
2. He was reading and I was writing.
3. He is poor, but he is honest.
4. He is quite honest although he is poor.
5. Although he is poor, he is quite honest.
6. If you go, I will go too.
7. I am glad that you have come.
8. As he is not honest, he is not trusted.
9. I don't like him, because he is so greedy.
10. You must work hard, or you will fail.

(b) 適當ナル conjunction ナ補充セヨ。

1. He — I played together.
2. I tried to do so, — could not.
3. He could not come, — he was sick.
4. You must be more thrifty, — you will become poor.

5. Be thrifty — you wish to become rich.
6. He is stronger — his brother.
7. I have heard — he is going to France.
8. He asked me — I knew it.
9. — he is old, he is very active.
10. — he is so honest, he is trusted by all people.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE PREPOSITION.

I am going **to** school.

It is impossible **for** me.

That book **on** the desk is mine.

“To” ハ “school” ト “am going” トノ關係ヲ示シ、“for” ハ “me” ト “impossible” トノ關係ヲ示シ、“on” ハ “desk” ト “book” トノ關係ヲ示ス。斯ク noun 又ハ pronoun ト他ノ語トノ關係ヲ示ス語ヲ Preposition ト謂フ。

Definition.—A Preposition is a word used to show a relation of meaning between a noun or pronoun and some other word.

而シテ “school” “me” “desk” 〃
如ク preposition ノ 後 = 件ヲ 語ヲ 其ノ
Object ト 稱ス。

Definition.—The noun or pronoun that comes after a preposition is called its Object.

EXERCISE

Preposition ト 其 object ト ナ 措 搦セ

■.

1. The sky is above us.
2. He has gone into the country.
3. I met him in the street.
4. What are you laughing at?
5. What are you looking for?
6. Of all these flowers, I like that one best.

7. Whom are you speaking of?
 8. We must not speak ill of others.
 9. I passed through the woods **on my way** to church.
 10. Your hat is under the desk.
 11. I will go with you to the bridge.
 12. I have come from home.
 13. He got up at six o'clock.
 14. How far is it from Tōkyō to Yokohama?
 15. He values virtue above all other things.
 16. He was very kind to me on that occasion.
 17. He came to Japan last year, and is now living in Kyōto.
 18. You must write your exercise with a pen.
 19. I don't know what he wrote it with.
 20. Look at those pretty flowers in the garden.
-

CHAPTER IX.—THE INTERJECTION.

“Ha! ha!” laughed Hanawa.

Alas! I am ruined.

“Ha! ha!” ハ可笑シサヲ表シ
 “Alas!” ハ歎キヲ表ス。斯ク感情ヲ
 表スルノミニテ他ノ語ニ文法上ノ關
 係ナキ語ヲ Interjection ト謂フ。

Definition.—An Interjection is a word thrown
 into a sentence to express some emotion.

THE PART OF SPEECH.

斯ノ如クニシテ English language
 ニハ凡テ九種ノ語アルヲ知ルベシ。之
 ヲ各、Part of Speech ト謂フ。

REVIEW.

1. The nine parts of speech ハ何々ナリ
 ヲ。
2. 各 part of speech = 就テ例ニツ宛テ
 擧ゲヨ。
3. 次ノ文中ノ語ノ part of speech ヲ悉
 ク指摘セヨ。
 I think you have often heard of Hanawa
 Hokiichi. Although he was blind, he was a
 very learned man.
4. 太キ字體ノ語ノ part of speech ヲ指
 摘セヨ。

- (a) Place your book in its usual place.
- (b) These clothes are not dry. Please dry
 them in the wind.
- (c) Don't speak so loud. You have too
 loud a voice.
- (d) Most students study English most.

SECTION I.

(e) A bridge of **stone** is called a **stone** bridge.

(f) Let us sit **down** here, while he comes **down** the hill.

(g) Come **in**, my boy, and study **in** your room.

(h) Please remain here **till** he comes back; we cannot go out **till** that time.

(i) I feel very unhappy, **for** I have been sick **for** the last three weeks.

(j) I always **sleep** a pleasant **sleep**.

(k) Please **return** the book at once, for I must read it through by the time of my father's **return**.

SECTION II.

THE SENTENCE.

CHAPTER I.—THE SENTENCE:
SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

(1) **Birds sing.** (2) **He is sleeping.**

(1) ハ “Birds” ナ話シノ題目トシテ其 “Birds” ガ如何スルカナ “sing” ニテ述ベ、(2) ハ “He” ナ題目トシテ其 “He” ノ状態ヲ “is sleeping” ニテ述フ。斯ノ如ク何物カナ題目トシテ何事カナ述ベ、纏マリタルーツノ思想ヲ表スルモノヲ Sentence ト謂フ。

Definition.—A Sentence is a combination of words expressing a complete thought.

Rule.—The first word of every sentence must begin with a capital letter.

而シテ “Birds” “He” ノ如ク sentence 中ノ題目ト爲レル語ヲ Subject ト謂ヒ、“sing” “is sleeping” ノ如ク subject = 就テ述ブル語ヲ Predicate ト謂フ。

Definition.—The Subject of a sentence is that of which something is stated.

Subject ハ通常 noun 又ハ pronoun ナ用フ。

Definition.—The Predicate of a sentence is that which is stated of the subject.

Predicate ハ必ズ verb ナ用フ。

思想ニシテ纏マリ居ラズンバ關係アル語ヲ並ベタリトテ決シテ sentence = 非ズ。下ノ例 = 就テ考フベシ。

Flow water. Water flows.
Children playing. Children are playing.

EXERCISE.

(a) Subject ト predicate トヲ指摘スベシ。

1. Stars twinkle.
2. Trees blossom.
3. Will you go?
4. Has mother returned?
5. The men have been working.

(b) 誤リヲ正シテ各、正シキ sentence トナスベシ。

1. Kato running.
2. flowers bloom.
3. Playing boys.
4. Come the teacher.
5. is the girl singing?

CHAPTER II.—PREDICATE VERB
WITH OBJECT.

(1) The lion *roared*. (2) The lion *killed*.

(1) I *play*. (2) I *like*.

(1) = 於テハ predicate verb ハ皆完全ナル意義ヲ表スレドモ (2) = 於テハ verb ノ働キノ的ニナル物ヲ述ベザルガタメ共ニ不具ニシテ complete thought ヲ表セズ。然ルニ今若シ “killed” ノ次ニ “a tiger” ヲ入レ “like” ノ次ニ “it” ヲ入レナバ何レモ意義完備スベシ。

The lion *killed* a tiger. I *like* it.

斯ク “tiger” 又ハ “it” ノ如ク verb = 伴フテ其ノ働キヲ蒙レル物ヲ表ス

ル語ヲ其ノ Object ト謂フ。 Predicate verb ハ其ノ object ト合シテ始テ完全ナル predicate ヲ成スナリ。

Definition.—The Object of a verb represents that on which the action terminates.

Object ハ通常 noun 又ハ pronoun ヲ用フ。

“Killed” “like” ノ如ク object ヲ取ル verb ヲ Transitive Verb ト謂ヒ、“roared” “play” ノ如ク object ヲ取ラザルモノヲ Intransitive Verb ト謂フ。

EXERCISE.

(a) Object ヲ指摘スベシ。

1. He has an organ.
2. Have you seen the panorama?

3. I do not know him.
4. What are you doing?
5. Whom are you praising?

(b) 必要ナル所 = object ナ補フベシ。

1. The boy caught.
2. I love.
3. What is he doing?
4. The hunter has shot.
5. The teacher praised.
6. Have you ever wept?
7. Have you ever seen?
8. Why did you do?
9. I have been reading and not playing.
10. At what price did you sell?

Transitive verb ハ次ノ如ク二個ノ
object ナ取ルコアリ。

I gave **him** a book.

He told **me** a story.

此ノ二個ノ object ガ verb ノ働キヲ
受クル = 直接間接ノ差異アリ。今若
シ preposition 一ツ多キノミニシテ意
義ハ全ク同ジキ他ノ sentence = 書キ
換フレバ自ラ明カナルベシ。

I gave *him* a book. (=I gave a book to *him*.)

He told *me* a story. (=He told a story to *me*.)

之 = 由リテ “him” “me” ノ如ク前 =
在リテ人ヲ表シ、間接 = verb ノ働キヲ
受クルモノヲ Indirect Object ト謂ヒ、
“book” “story” ノ如ク後 = 在リテ物
ヲ表シ、直接 = verb ノ働キヲ受クルモノ
ヲ Direct Object ト謂フ。

EXERCISE.

Direct object, indirect object ヲ各々
指摘スベシ。

1. I will tell you an interesting story.
2. He has sent us many samples.
3. What have you given them?
4. Bring me to-day's paper.
5. Whom do you teach English?
6. I will buy you a new watch.
(=I will buy a new watch for you.)
7. Ann likes her doll, and will get it a new hat.
8. He has sold me his house.
9. I have written him a long letter.
10. Fetch me the book, if you please.

CHAPTER III.—PREDICATE VERB
WITH COMPLEMENT.

(1) I *am*. (2) The man *became*.

上ノ各 sentence モ不完全ニシテ
意義通ゼズ。今若シ “am” ノ次ニ
“happy” 若シテハ “a merchant” ヲ
添ヘ、“became” ノ次ニ “rich” 若シ
テハ “an officer” ヲ添ヘテバ意義始
テ全カルベシ。

(1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I } am \text{ happy.} \\ \text{I } am \text{ a merchant.} \end{array} \right.$

(2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The man } became \text{ rich.} \\ \text{The man } became \text{ an officer.} \end{array} \right.$

而ルニ此ノ “happy” “merchant”
“rich” “officer” ハ共ニ verb ノ object
ニ非ズ。Verb ノ意義ノ不足ヲ補フ

テ subject ノ状態ヲ形容シ、若シクハ subject ト同一物ヲ示セルナリ。斯ク verb ノ不足ヲ補フ語ヲ Complement ト謂フ。 Complement ヲ predicate verb ト合シテ始テ完全ナル predicate ヲ成スナリ。尙ホ次ノ例ニ就テ object ト異ナル點ヲ見ヨ。

<i>Object.</i>	<i>Complement.</i>
He <i>killed</i> an officer. ("He" ト "officer" ト別物)。	He <i>became</i> an officer. ("He" ト "officer" ト同一物)。

Definition.—A Complement is a word used to complete the sense of the predicate verb.

Complement ハ通常 noun 又ハ adjective ヲ用フ。

時トシテハ既ニ object ヲ有スル

verb ガ更ニ complement ヲ要スルヲアリ。

I have made him —.

“*I have made a box*” ノ如キハ意義通ズレドモ “*I have made him*” ニテハ意義通ゼズ。

I have made him **happy**.

I have made him **a merchant**.

斯クノ如クニシテ始テ完全ナル predicate トナルベシ。

Subject ニ關スル complement ヲ Subjective Complement ト謂ヒ、object ニ關スルモノヲ Objective Complement ト謂フ。

<i>Subjective complement.</i>	<i>Objective complement.</i>
The <i>man</i> became rich . <i>He is</i> a merchant .	<i>I have made</i> the <i>man</i> rich . <i>I have made</i> <i>him</i> a merchant .

EXERCISE.

(a) Complement ナ指摘シ且ツ其ノ
subjective ナルカ objective ナルカナ
述ベヨ。

1. She is a musician.
2. I think her a musician
3. The man seems a foreigner.
4. They call him a hero.
5. What do you call it?
6. Who is that gentleman?
7. He grew impatient.
8. He worked hard, and soon got rich.
9. People believe him honest
10. He is believed honest.
11. They made me a member.
12. I was made a member.

13. They have elected him chairman.
14. He has been elected chairman.

(b) Complement ナ補充スベシ。

1. Our school is —.
2. This flower is —.
3. He looks —.
4. He got —.
5. Is the book —?
6. He has made his country —.
7. I think him —.
8. He is considered —.
9. People believe him —.
10. Was he elected —?

CHAPTER IV.—SIMPLE AND COM-
PLETE SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

- (1) Boys play.
- (2) Some boys play noisily.

(3) Some boys of our school play noisily in the playground.

Subject 又ハ predicate ガ (1) ノ如ク 只一ツノ part of speech ヨリ成ルヲ示ス。然ルキハ之ヲ Simple Subject, Simple Predicate ト謂フ。

又 (2) (3) ノ如ク subject 又ハ predicate ノ中ニ modify スル語又ハ句ガアル時ハ此語又ハ句ヲ modifier ト謂ヒ modifier ヲ有スル subject 又ハ predicate ヲ Complete Subject 又ハ Complete Predicate ト謂フ。“Some” “of our school” ハ共ニ subject modifier ニシテ “noisily” “in the playground” ハ共ニ predicate modifier ナリ。

<i>Complete Subject.</i>	<i>Complete Predicate</i>
Some boys	play noisily.
Some boys of our school	play noisily in the playground.

Definition.—A Modifier is a word or group of words modifying some part of the sentence.

Definition.—A Simple Subject or Predicate is a subject or predicate without any modifiers.

Definition.—A Complete Subject or Predicate is a subject or predicate with its modifiers.

Object 又ハ complement ㇿ modifier ヲ有スルヲ少カラズ。

<i>Object modified.</i>	{ He wrote a good <i>composition</i> .
	{ I gave her a beautiful <i>picture</i> .

<i>Complement modified.</i>	{ He is a rich <i>man</i> .
	{ I have made him a happy <i>man</i> .

EXERCISE.

(a) Modifier ヲ指摘シ、何ヲ modify ㇿルカヲ述ベヨ。

1. A strange fellow came here yesterday.
2. A man of courage sometimes hesitates.
3. The book on the desk was spoiled by the child.
4. The eggs of birds are soon hatched.
5. The noon-day sun was shining on the lake with dazzling brightness.
6. A thirsty fox spied some grapes in a garden.
7. An industrious man will surely become rich.
8. He thought the *Fuji* the largest warship.
9. The poor fly will soon be caught in the web.
10. A fish can move in the water with great ease.

(b) Subject 及 ビ predicate = modifier
一ツ宛ヲ添フベシ。

1. Rivers flow.
2. Birds fly.
3. That man is poor.

4. The wind blows.
5. A nightingale is singing.
6. A fire is burning.
7. Farmers work.
8. The question is easy.
9. The soldiers fought.
10. Many children are playing.

CHAPTER V.—KINDS OF SENTENCES.

- (1) You are honest.
- (2) Are you honest?
- (3) Be honest.

Lend me your knife.

- (4) How honest you are!

(1) ノ如ク單純ニ事柄ヲ述ブル sentence ナ Assertive Sentence ト謂ヒ、(2) ノ如ク疑問ヲ發スルモノヲ Interrogative Sentence ト謂ヒ、(3) ノ如ク命令又ハ請

願ヲ述ブルモノヲ Imperative Sentence

ト謂ヒ、(4)ノ如ク感歎的ニ事ヲ述ブル

モノヲ Exclamative Sentence ト謂フ。

Definition.—An Assertive Sentence is one that simply expresses an assertion.

Assertive sentence ノ後ニハ period (.)
ヲ附ス。

Definition.—An Interrogative Sentence is one that expresses a question.

Interrogative sentence ノ終ニハ inter-
rogation mark (?) ヲ附ス。

Definition.—An Imperative Sentence is one that expresses a command or request.

Imperative sentence ノ subject ハ “you”
ナレドモ通常之ヲ略ス。

Imperative sentence ニハ period ヲ附
ス。^{*}

Definition.—An Exclamative Sentence is one that makes a statement in an exclamative manner.

Exclamative sentence ニハ exclamation mark (!) ヲ附ス。

EXERCISE.

Sentence ノ種類ヲ指摘シテ適當ナル
mark ヲ附スベシ。

1. The moon shines bright
2. How bright the moon shines
3. What man is he
4. What a man he is
5. How fast he runs

^{*}但シ exclamation mark ヲ附シテ強ムルヲナキニ非
ズ。

6. How fast does he run
7. I know who did it
8. Who did it
9. He will run as fast as he can
10. Let him run as fast as he can

REVIEW.

1. Sentence トハ如何ナルモノゾ、例ヲ擧ゲテ之ヲ説ケヨ。
2. Sentence ハ如何ナル二要素ヨリ成立ツヤ。
3. Complement ト object トノ區別ヲ例ニ由テ説明セヨ。
4. Noun ヲ objective complement ニ用ヒタル sentence ヲ示セ
5. Adjective ヲ objective complement ニ用ヒタル sentence ヲ示セ。

6. "Story" ヲ direct object =, "boy" ヲ indirect object = 用ヒタル sentence ヲ作レ。
I told the boy an interesting story.

7. Modifier トハ如何ナルモノゾ、例ヲ擧ゲテ説明セヨ。

8. Sentence ノ四種類ヲ擧ゲヨ。

9. Period ヲ用フル sentence ノ種類ハ何々ナリヤ。

10. 通常 subject ヲ畧スルハ何 sentence ナリヤ、

SECTION III.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.—NUMBER.

(1) { I am a student. (2) { We are students.
 { He is a rich man. (2) { They are rich men.

斯ノ如ク noun 又ハ pronoun ノ變化ニヨリテ單ニ一個ノ事物ナルカ又ハ二個以上ナルカ明カニ知リ得ベシ。此變化ヲ Number ト謂フ。

Definition.—Number is a modification of the noun or pronoun to denote one or more than one.

單ニ一個ヲ表スルキハ Singular Num-

ber ト謂フ。(1)ニ於ケル nouns, pronouns ノ如シ。

二個以上ヲ表スルキハ Plural Number ト謂フ。(2)ニ於ケル nouns, pronouns ノ如シ。

Noun ノ number.—本來ノ形ヲ以テ singular トシ、之ニ通常 s 又ハ es ナ加ヘテ plural トス。

Desk, desks.	Pencil, pencils.
Bench, benches.	Church, churches.
Gas, gases.	Glass, glasses.
Bush, bushes.	Dish, dishes.
Box, boxes.	Fox, foxes.

次ノ如ク spellingニ變化ヲ及ボスモノニ注意スベシ。

Thief, thieves.	Wolf, wolves.
Knife, knives,	Life, lives.

Baby, babies. Lady, ladies.

Fly, flies.

別ニ次ノ如ク直ニ音ヲ變ズルモノ
アリ。

Man, men. Woman, women.

Child, children. Tooth, teeth.

Pronoun ノ Number.—Noun ニ異ナリ
ナ直ニ其形ヲ變ズ。

Singular. I you he, she, it.

Plural. we you they.

Adjective.—下ノ如ク number ナ有ス
ルモノアリ。

This boy, these boys.

That house, those houses.

EXERCISE.

Number ナ指摘シ、plural ナラバ sin-

gular ノ形ヲ、singular ナラバ plural ノ
形ヲ示セ。

1. Eagles are fierce birds.
2. A cat is a gentle animal.
3. He came here several times.
4. The lady has a gold watch.
5. A fox is much smaller than an ox.
6. My knife cuts well.
7. What a high bench it is!
8. They are workmen.
9. It is five feet long.
10. This wolf has bitten the right foot of that woman.

CHAPTER II.—PERSON.

He has told me that you have a bicycle,
and I have come to borrow it.

斯ノ如ク語ル人自ラヲ指スカ、話シ
相手ヲ指スカ、又ハ其レ以外ノ人又ハ

物ヲ指スカヲ示ス pronoun ノ性質ヲ
Person ト謂フ。

Definition.—Person is a modification of the pronoun to denote the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

而シテ話ス人自ラヲ指スキハ之ヲ
First Person ト謂フ。 “I” “we” ノ如シ。

話シ相手ヲ指スキハ之ヲ Second
Person ト謂フ。 “You” ノ如シ。

尊サル、人又ハ物ヲ指スキハ Third
Person ト謂フ。 “He” “she” “it”
“they” ノ如シ。

Noun ノ Person.—Noun ハ 通常 third
person トス。

EXERCISE.

Pronoun ノ person ヲ指摘セヨ。

1. They have often visited our school.
2. Our uncle has lost his watch.
3. He gave me this book; it was written by his teacher.
4. Have you ever heard her sing?
5. They entertained both him and me.

CHAPTER III.—NUMBER AND PERSON OF THE VERB.

Singular.

Plural.

1st person.	<i>I am well.</i>	<i>We are well.</i>
2nd person.	<i>You are well.</i>	<i>You are well.</i>
3rd person.	<i>{ He is well.</i>	<i>{ They are well.</i>
	<i>{ The boy plays.</i>	<i>{ The boys play.</i>

斯ノ如ク subject ノ number ト per-

son ト = 應ジテ verb = 變化ヲ生ズ
之ヲ verb ノ Number 及 ビ Person ト
稱ス。

Definition.—The Number and Person of a verb are its modifications to denote its agreement with its subject.

I. 一般ノ場合:—

(a) Third person ノキハ verb 本來ノ形ヲ plural トシ、之 = s 又ハ es ナ加ヘタルモノヲ singular トスルヲ noun ト正反對ナリ。但シ“have”ハ少シ不規則ナリ。

Plural.

They run.

The boys play.

Foxes catch fowls.

Singular.

He runs.

The boy plays.

A fox catches fowls.

Babies cry. A baby cries.

The girls have pins. The girl has pins.

(b) First person 及 ビ second person

ノキハ number ノ如何ニ拘ラズ常ニ plural form ナリ。

I go. We go. I have. We have.

You go. You go. You have. You have.

(He goes. They go.) (He has. They have.)

故ニ singular form ナ實際ニ取ルハ畢竟 third person singular ノキノミナリ。

II. “Be” ノ場合、—“Be” ハ verb ノウチ最モ完全ニ person, number ノ差別ヲ有セリ。

Singular. *Plural.*

1st person. am are

2nd person. are are

3rd person. is are

Second person の number が sentence 中前後ノ關係 = 由リテモ明カナラザルハ “indeterminate” トシテ差シ措クベシ。

EXERCISE.

(a) Verb の number 及ビ person ヲ措攝セヨ。

1. He is very clever.
2. What do they study?
3. You are a good boy.
4. You are good boys.
5. You are not careful enough.
6. Your brother works very hard, but mine is rather lazy.

(b) Verb ヲ subject = 一致スルヤウ

正スベシ。

1. I thinks so.
2. What are your brother doing?
3. Your knife are very sharp.
4. Gentlemen does not behave so rudely.
5. Are their son so sick?
6. Oxen draws carts.
7. How many brothers have he?
8. Foreign women carries their babies in their arms.
9. The boy do not know them.
10. Where have their grandfather gone?

CHAPTER IV.—CASE.

- (1) The officer laughed. (1) I laughed.
 (2) This is the officer's sword. (2) This is my sword.

(3)	{	They visited the officer .	(3)	{	They visited
		They looked at the officer .			me.
					me.

(1) ノ “officer” “I” ハ 共 = subject
 (2) ノ “officer’s” “my” ハ 共 = 所有主
 タルヲ示シ、(3) ノ “officer” “me” ハ
 共 = verb 又 ハ preposition ノ object
 ナリ。斯ク noun 又 ハ pronoun ノ 他
 ノ 語 = 對スル 關係ヲ示ス 變化ヲ Case
 ト 謂フ。

Definition.—Case is a modification of the noun or pronoun to denote its relation to some other word.

而シテ (1) ノ 如ク subject タルキハ
Nominative Case ト 謂ヒ (2) ノ 如ク 所
 有主ヲ表スルキハ **Possessive Case** ト

謂ヒ、(3) ノ 如ク verb 又 ハ preposition
 ノ object タルキハ **Objective Case** ト 謂
 フ。

Noun ノ Case.—Nominative, objective
 ノ キハ 本來ノ 形ノ 儘ニシテ、possessive
 ノ キハ (’s) (apostrophe s) ヲ 附加ス。

The boy’s book. Workmen’s wages.
 A dog’s tail. Children’s shoes.

但シ 既 = s = テ 終レル plural noun
 = ハ 只ダ apostrophe ヲ 附スルノ ミ。

The boys’ books. (boys’s = 非ズ).
 Dogs’ tails. (dogs’s = 非ズ).

Pronoun ノ Case.—Noun = 異ナリテ
 形状全ク 變化ス。

<i>Nom.</i>	I	we	you	he	she	it	they
<i>Poss.</i>	my	our	your	his	her	its	their
<i>Obj.</i>	me	us	you	him	her	it	them

EXERCISE.

(a) Noun 及 *ヒ* pronoun *ノ* case *ヲ* 描

描 *セ* *ヨ*.

1. I will take you to school.
2. He called on me yesterday.
3. Does he know your uncle?
4. The teacher teaches his pupils with great kindness.
5. His parents knew that he had been punished.
6. Have you heard her story?
7. Whom is she speaking of?
8. I met him at the station.
9. They know you will join us.
10. I don't believe her father will punish her.

(b) Case *ノ* 誤リ *ヲ* 正シ、且ツ日本語ニ
相當ノ英語ヲ挿入セヨ。

1. (私 *ハ*) will go with (彼等 *ト*).

2. (彼等 *ハ*) have sold (彼等 *ノ*) houses.
3. The soldiers's bravery was rewarded.
4. (彼女 *ノ*) uncle told (彼女 *ニ*) that (彼 *ハ*) would soon return.
5. The teacher told (我々 *ニ*) an amusing story.
6. (私 *ノ*) father has given (彼等 *ニ*) many things.
7. Where did (彼女 *ハ*) see (彼等 *ヲ*)?
8. The cat loves it's kittens just as (我々 *ガ*) love (我々 *ノ*) children.
9. The children's parents were away.
10. I showed (彼女 *ニ*) (彼女 *ノ*) fathers' photograph.

(c) 伊太利字體ノ語ニ各、適當ナル
pronoun *ヲ* 代用スベシ。

1. The boy did *the boy's* exercise very well.
2. The boy recited so well that the teacher rewarded *the boy* at once.

3. When the men received the news, *the men* danced for joy.

4. I bought a watch and lost *the watch* the next day.

5. The girl was taking a walk with *the girl's* father.

6. Several people tried to catch the robber, but *the robber* threatened to kill *the people*.

7. There were so many men in the boat that *the boat* seemed ready to sink under *the men's* weight.

8. The woman gave a difficult task to *the woman's* son but *the son* always obeyed *the woman*.

9. Tarō and Jirō were so diligent that *Tarō and Jirō* were always praised by *Tarō and Jirō's* teachers.

10. George and Anna were brother and sister, but *George and Anna* often quarrelled, for *George* always spoiled *Anna's* things.

CHAPTER V.—GENDER.

Prince.	Boy.	He.
Princess.	Girl.	She.

斯ノ如ク男女孰レニ屬スルカタ示ス noun 又ハ pronoun ノ性質ヲ Gender ト謂フ。

Definition.—Gender is a modification of the noun or pronoun to denote sex.

(1) 男性ヲ表スルヲ **Masculine Gender** ト謂フ。

Prince, lion, god, emperor, boy, man; he.

(2) 女性ヲ表スルヲ **Feminine Gender** ト謂フ。

Princess, lioness, goddess, empress, girl, woman; she.

(3) 男女孰レヲモ表シ得ルキハ **Common Gender** ト謂フ。

Parent, cousin, bird, servant, friend;
I, we, you.

(4) 男女ノ性ナキヲ表スルモノヲ
Neuter Gender ト謂フ。

House, hill, chair, river; it.

Subject ノ gender 如何ニヨリテ predi-
cate verb = 影響ヲ及ボスヲナシ。

EXERCISE.

Noun, pronoun ノ gender ナ指摘セ
ヨ。

1. I have seen an actor, but never an actress.
2. The Emperor and Empress will spend the summer at Kyōto.
3. Kwannon is the goddess of mercy, while Hachiman is the god of war.
4. How many brothers and sisters have you?
5. The man despised his wife and the woman hated her husband.

6. Hens are more useful than cocks.
7. Her grandfather is two years younger
my grandmother.

CHAPTER VI.—COMPARISON.

(1) The Toné is **long**, but the Shinano is **longer**, and the Ishikari is the **longest** of all.

(2) I ran **fast**, but you ran **faster**, and he ran **fastest** of all.

斯ノ如ク比較的ノ度合ヲ示ス adjecti-
ve 又ハ adverb ノ變化ヲ Comparison ト
謂フ。

Definition.—Comparison is a modification of the adjective or adverb to denote degrees.

(1) 單一ノ度合ヲ **Positive Degree** ト謂
フ: **long, fast.**

(2) 他ヨリモ一層大ナル度合ヲ Comparative Degree ト謂フ: longer, faster.

(3) 最大ノ度合ヲ Superlative Degree ト謂フ: longest, fastest.

Adjective ノ Comparison.—

(1) One syllable ノ場合ト two syllables ノ或ル場合。

本來ノ形ヲ positive トナシ、之 = er ヲ加ヘテ comparative, est ヲ加ヘテ superlative トナス。但シ spelling ノ變化ニ注意ヲ要ス。

High, higher, highest.

Clever, cleverer, cleverest.

{ Fine, finer, finest. (fineer, fineest = 非ス).

{ Polite, politer, politest.

{ Big, bigger, biggest. (biger, biggest = 非ス).

{ Hot, hotter, hottest.

{ Dry, drier, driest. (dryer, dryest = 非ス).
{ Happy, happier, happiest.

(2) Two syllables ノモノハ大概 three syllables 以上ノモノハ悉ク “more” ヲ加ヘテ comparative, “most” ヲ加ヘテ superlative トス。

Skilful more skilful most skilful

Diligent more diligent most diligent

(3) Irregular comparison ノモノ。

Positive. Comparative. Superlative

Good	}	better	best
Well			
Bad	}	worse	worst
Ill			
Many	}	more	most
Much			
Little		less	least
Old	{	older	{ oldest
		elder	{ eldest

Elder, eldest ハ兄、姉ヲドノ意ニ用
フ。

My elder sister is older than you.

Our eldest brother is the oldest scholar in
his school.

Adverb ノ Comparison.—

(1) One syllable ノ *ハ er, est ナ posi-
tive = 加ヘ、two syllables 以上ノ *ハ
more, most ナ加フ。

Soon sooner soonest

Bravely more bravely most bravely

但シ “early” ノ如ク 同時 = adjective
タルヲ得ルモノハ adjective ノ * = 同
ジ。

Early earlier earliest

(2) Irregular comparison ノモノ。

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Well	better	best
Badly	worse	worst
Much	more	most
Little	less	least
Far	farther	farthest

EXERCISE.

(a) Adjective ノ degree ナ 指摘シ、其
ニ殘レルニツノ degrees ナ 擧グベシ。

1. He is weaker than I.
2. You are wealthier than all your friends.
3. This question is the easiest of all.
4. You like it so well, but I like this best.
5. This watch is better than mine.
6. He reads much better than you.
7. I have read more pages than you.
8. There is less ink in this bottle than in
that.
9. I have never seen a finer view.

10. He returned later than I had expected.
11. I had not the least doubt of it.
12. He seems to be worse than yesterday.
13. James sang worse than his sister.

(b) 誤リ、ヲ正シ、且ツ日本語ヲ英譯スベシ。

1. It is pretty hot to-day, but it was much hotter yesterday.
2. He always gets up (早ク) than his (年上ノ) brother.
3. Our (一番上ノ) sister got up (一番早ク).
4. He is big, but his (年下ノ) brother is far bigger.
5. Italy is the finest country in Europe.
6. He studies Chinese (餘計ニ) than English.
7. He went (遠ク) than I, but you went (一番遠ク) of all.
8. He is the diligentest boy in his class.

9. He is getting (—) and (—). (益、ワルクナツテユク)。
10. You are happy than your older brother

CHAPTER VII.—TENSE.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) It rains. | (1) I learn English. |
| (2) It rained. | (2) I learned English. |
| (3) It will rain. | (3) I shall learn English |

同一ノ verb ム其變化ニヨリテ斯ク現在、過去、未來ヲ表示ス。斯ル變化ヲ Tense ト謂フ。

Definition.—Tense is a modification of the verb to denote time.

- (1) ノ如ク現在ヲ示スヲ Present Tense ト謂ヒ、(2) ノ如ク過去ヲ示スヲ Past Tense ト謂ヒ、(3) ノ如ク未來ヲ示

スヲ Future Tense ト謂ヒ、此ノ三者ヲ
Three Primary Tenses ト謂フ。

以上ヲ基トシテ更ニ下ノ如キ三ツノ
tenses ヲ生ズ。

(1) 現在ニ於テ事ノ正ニ終リタルヲ
示スモノヲ Present Perfect Tense ト謂
フ。(“Have” 又ハ “has” ヲ auxiliary* ト
ス)。

I have *learned* my lesson.

He has *written* his exercise.

(2) 或ル過去ノ時ニ於テ事ノ既ニ
終リタリシヲ示スヲ Past Perfect
Tense ト謂フ。(“Had” ヲ auxiliary トス)。

I had *learned* my lesson when he *came*.

He had *written* his exercise before the bell
rang. (“Came” “rang” ニ比較シ見ヨ)。

* page 11 ヲ見ヨ。

(3) 或ル未來ノ時ニハ既ニ終リタル
ナラント云フ意ヲ示スモノヲ Future
Perfect Tense ト謂フ。(“Shall have” 又ハ
“will have” ヲ auxiliary トス)。

I shall have *learned* my lesson when he
comes.

He will have *written* his exercise before
the bell *rings*.

形式ハ present ニシテ意義ハ future ナル。“comes” 及
ビ “rings” ニ各、比較シ見ヨ)。

以上ヲ Three Perfect Tenses ト謂フ。
Progressive Form. — 特ニ動作繼續中
ノ意ヲ示ス形ナリ。

Present. I am *learning*.

Past. I was *learning*.

Future. I shall be *learning*.

Present Perfect. I have been *learning*.

“Shall” ト “Will”—單純ナル未來ヲ表ハスキニハ first person = “shall” ナ、second 及 ビ third person = “will” ナ用フ。

I shall succeed. (私ハ成效スルダロニ)。

You will succeed. (君ハ成效スルダロニ)。

He will succeed. (アノ人ハ成效スルダロニ)。

之ニ反シテ “will” ナ first person ニ用フレバ意志ヲ交ヘ、“shall” ナ second 及 ビ third person ニ用フレバ語ル人ヨリ命令ヲ傳フルコトナル。

I will go. (私ハ行クツモリデス)。

You shall go. (君行キナサイ、君ヲ遣リマス)。

He shall go. (アノ人ヲ行カセマセウ。アノヲ遣リマセウ)。

Six Tenses of the verb “To Be.”

<i>Present.</i>	I am.	We	are.
	You are.	You	
	He is.	They	
<i>Past.</i>	I was.	We	were.
	You were.	You	
	He was.	They	
<i>Future.</i>	I shall be.	We shall be.	will be.
	You	You	
	He	They	
<i>Present Perfect</i>	I	We	have been.
	You	You	
	He has been.	They	
<i>Past Perfect.</i>	I	We	had been.
	You	You	
	He	They	

<i>Future Perfect.</i>	I shall have been.	We shall have been.
	You will have been.	You will have been.
	He will have been.	They will have been.

Six Tenses of the Verb "To Do."

<i>Present.</i>	I do.	We do.
	You do.	You do.
	He does.	They do.

<i>Past.</i>	I did.	We did.
	You did.	You did.
	He did.	They did.

<i>Future.</i>	I shall do.	We shall do.
	You will do.	You will do.
	He will do.	They will do.

<i>Present Perfect.</i>	I have done.	We have done.
	You have done.	You have done.
	He has done.	They have done.

<i>Past Perfect.</i>	I had done.	We had done.
	You had done.	You had done.
	He had done.	They had done.

<i>Future Perfect.</i>	I shall have done.	We shall have done.
	You will have done.	You will have done.
	He will have done.	They will have done.

EXERCISE.

Verb の tense ナ指摘シ、且ツ本來ノ形ヲ擧グベシ。

1. I am a boy, but they are men.
2. He has held out his right hand.
3. We sat down on the ground.
4. When I began my exercise, he had already finished his.
5. What have you done?
6. Will you kindly shut the door, Yamada?
7. What have you been doing?

8. He has sung very well.
 9. Who has taken my knife?
 10. I heard yesterday that they had fought on the hill.
 11. It has grown very long.
 12. The boy grew up to be a fine gentleman.
 13. That pine-tree has stood there for a hundred years.
 14. He told me that he had left school.
 15. I shall have done all these things before you come back to-morrow.

CHAPTER VIII.—VOICE.

(1) He keeps it. (1) I made the box.

(2) It is kept by him. (2) The box was made by me.

同一ノ transitive verb* ナレ其變化ニヨリ (1) = 於テハ subject ガ動作

* Page 27 ヲ看ス.

ノ主ナルヲ示シ (2) = 於テハ subject ガ動作ノ受身ナルヲ示ス。此變化ヲ Voice ト謂フ。

Definition.—Voice is a modification of the transitive verb to denote whether the subject represents the actor or the recipient of the action.

(1) ノ如ク subject ガ動作ノ主ナル時ハ verb ハ Active Voice ニシテ、(2) ノ如ク subject ガ動作ノ受身ナルハ verb ハ Passive Voice ナリ。

Passive voice ノ Auxiliary.—必ず“be”ノ變化ヲ用フ。

It is kept.

It is made.

It was kept.

It was made.

It will be kept.

It will be made.

It has been kept.

It has been made.

It had been kept.

It had been made.

EXERCISE.

(a) Voice を指摘せよ。

1. Who opens the gate every morning?
2. It is opened by the servant.
3. What did the servant do yesterday?
4. What was done by the servant yesterday?
5. Our national song will be sung on the occasion.
6. They will sing the *Kimigayo*.
7. They have established a girls' school here.
8. Has a girls' school been already established here?
9. He had been killed before his companion came up.
10. A highwayman had killed him before his companion came up.
11. I remember what was written on the blackboard yesterday
12. Many stories were told by Aunt Mary.

13. He has successfully passed the examination.

14. He had often been praised before that time.

15. They have taken him a prisoner.

(b) 反對ノ voice = 作り換フベシ。

(例ノ tense ハ 其ノ 儘トス。)

1. He opens the window.
2. I did it yesterday.
3. She will sing the song.
4. They have established an English school.
5. The villagers had already killed the dog when its master came there.
6. The teacher wrote a sentence on the blackboard.
7. They speak English.
8. He will be praised by his parents.
9. I was taken a prisoner by them.
10. The lamp has been lighted by me.

I have lighted the lamp

REVIEW.

1. Subject の case ハ如何。
2. "She" 及 ビ "it" の possessive case 及 ビ objective case ナ示セ。
3. Number ナ示ス方法 = 於テ noun ト verb ト 正反對ノ點アリト云フハ如何。例ヲ舉ゲテ説明セヨ。
4. Subject ト predicate verb ト = 於テ相一致スベキ two modifications ハ何々ナリヤ。例ヲ舉ゲテ説明セヨ。
5. Common gender ノ noun ニツナ示セ。
6. 次ノ各 sentence 中ノ number ナ悉ク變更シテ作り直スベシ。
(a) That lady was slightly hurt.

(b) These men have been playing with their children.

7. Voice トハ如何。"write" ナル verb ナ用ヒテ之ヲ説明セヨ。

8. 各 sentence 中ノ verb = 就キ、present, past, future ノウチ、既ニ有スル tense 以外ノ two tenses = 變ゼシムベシ。

(a) I rose very early.

(b) He speaks English very well.

(c) He is liked by all his friends.

9. "Old" ハ comparative 及 ビ superlative = 於テ各、二種ノ形ナ有ス。其ノ用法ノ異ナル點ヲ述ベヨ。

10. 次ノ sentences = 於ケル 意義
上ノ 差異 如何。

(a) He will bring it.

(b) He shall bring it.

❀ THE END. ❀

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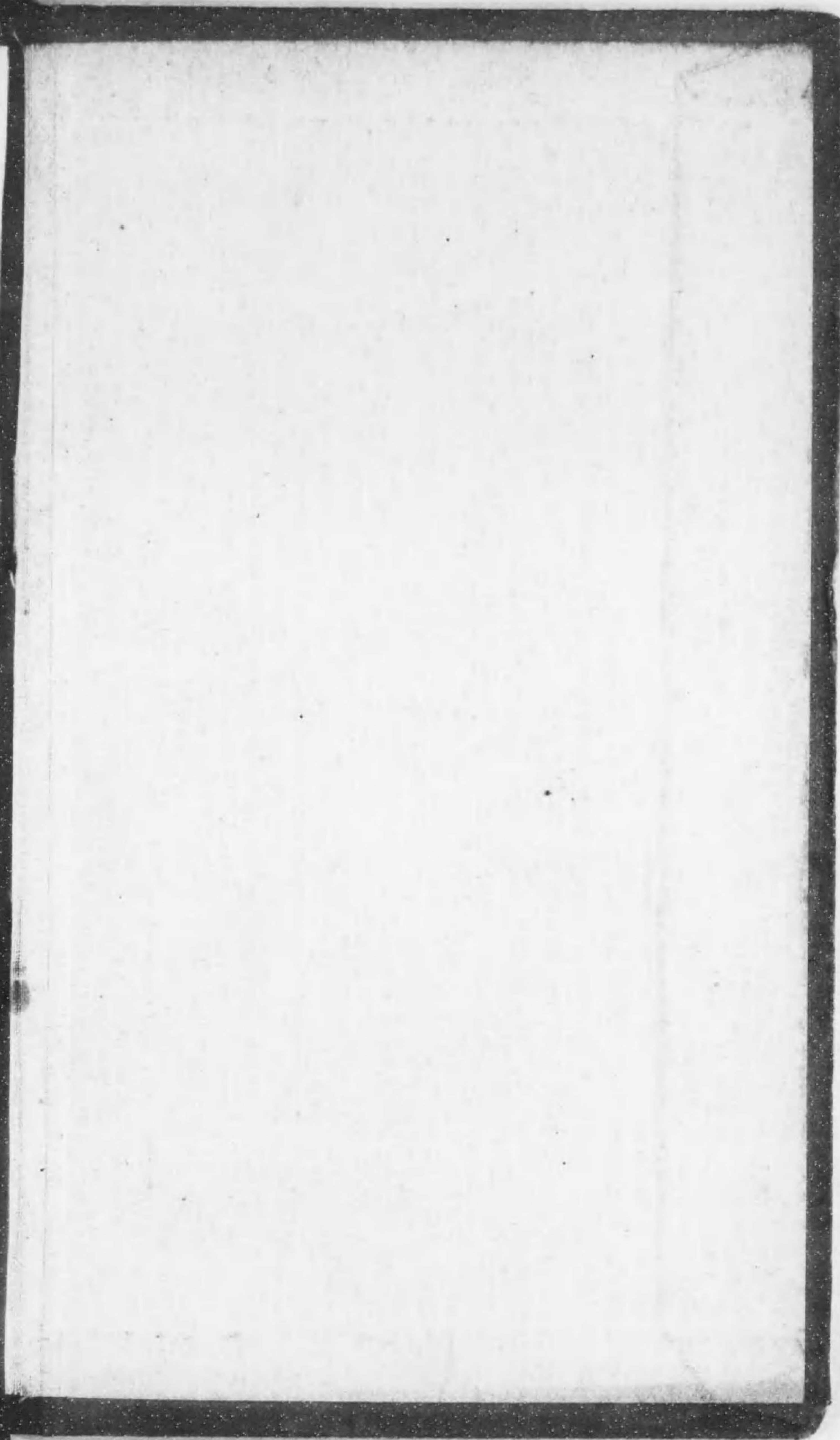
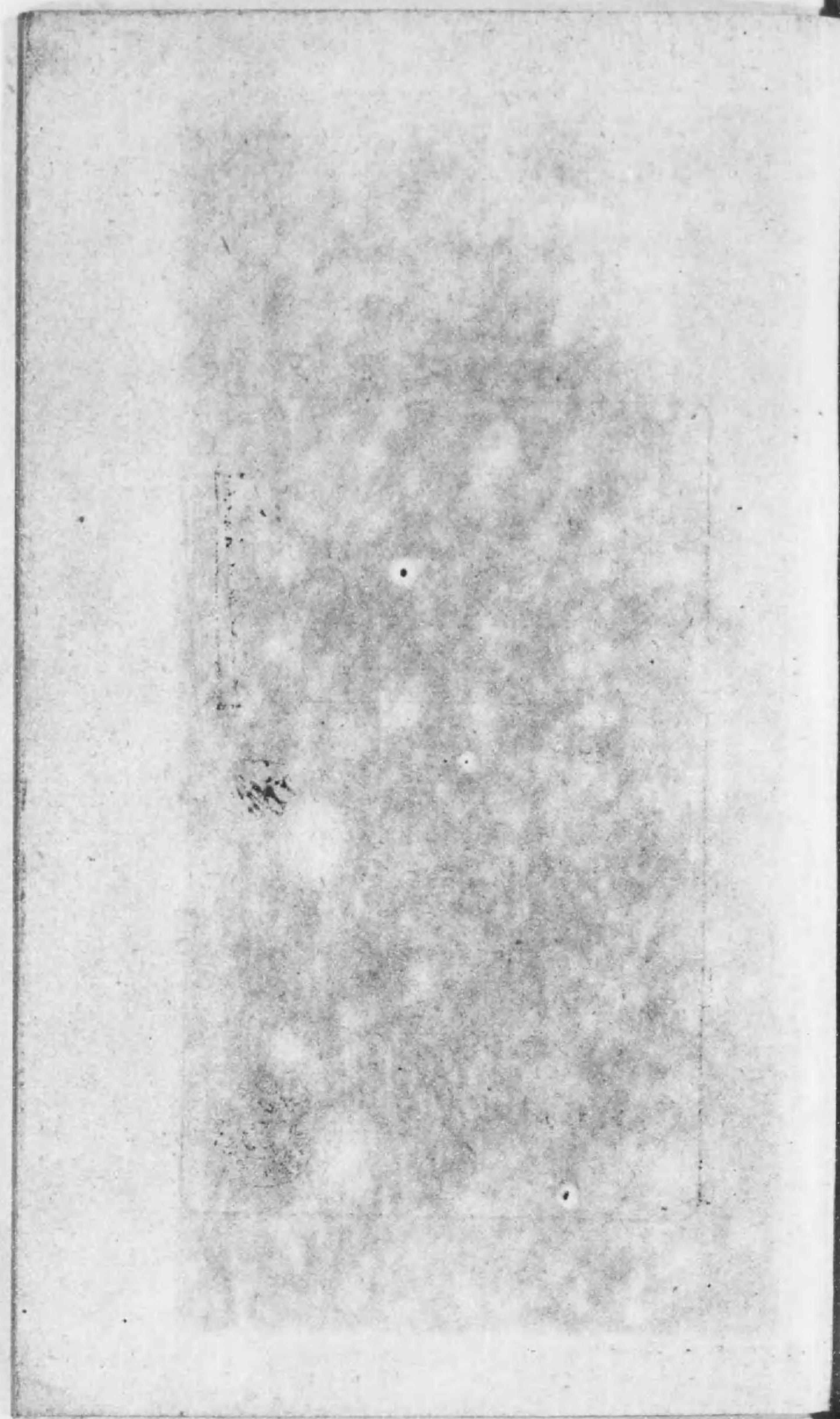
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