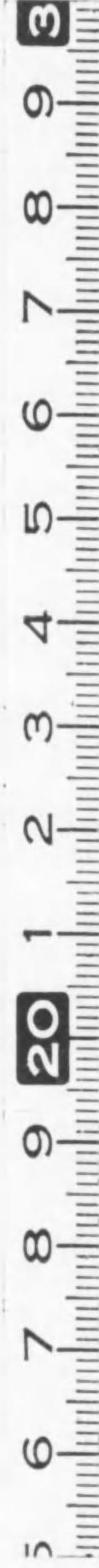


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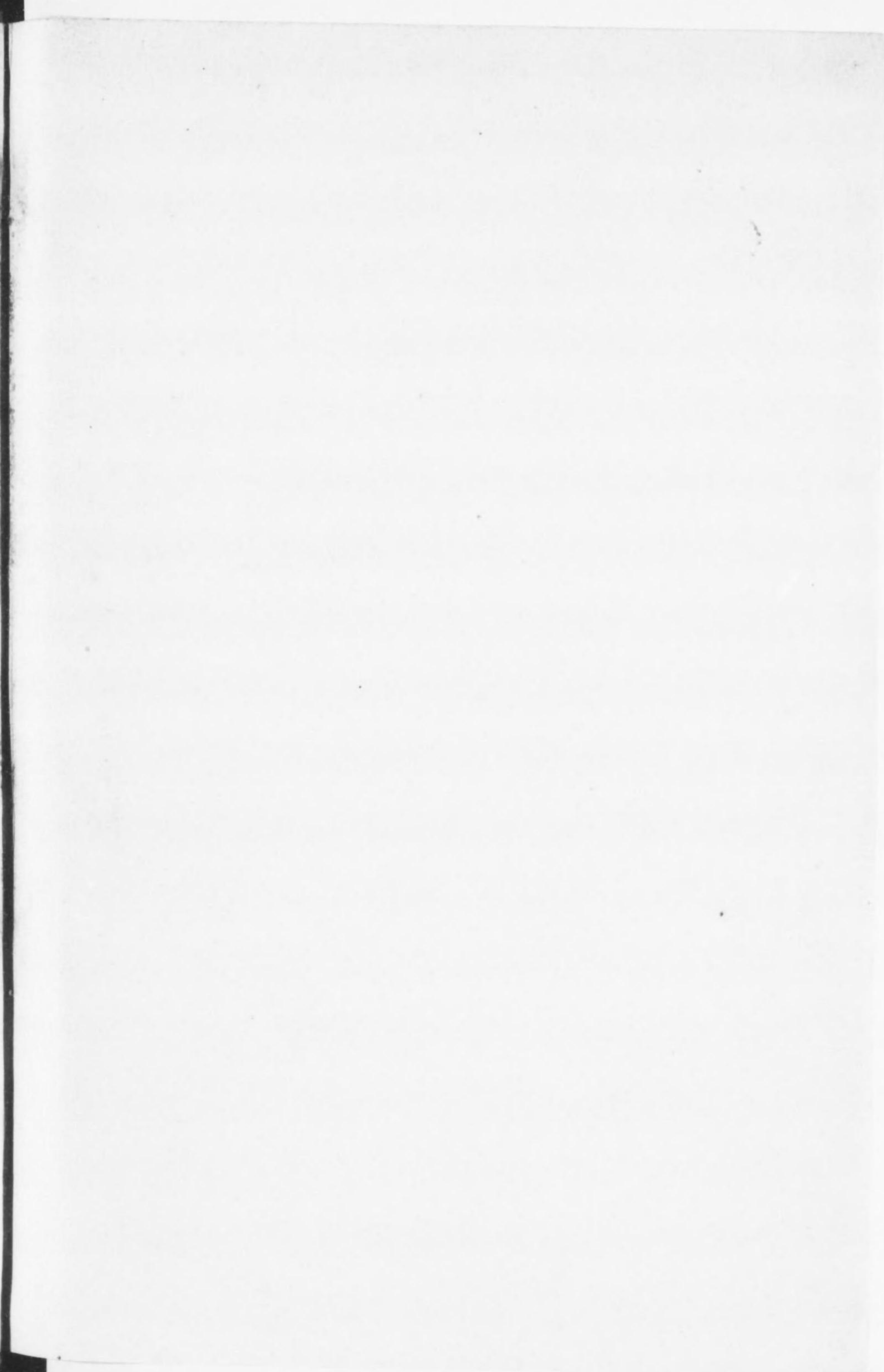
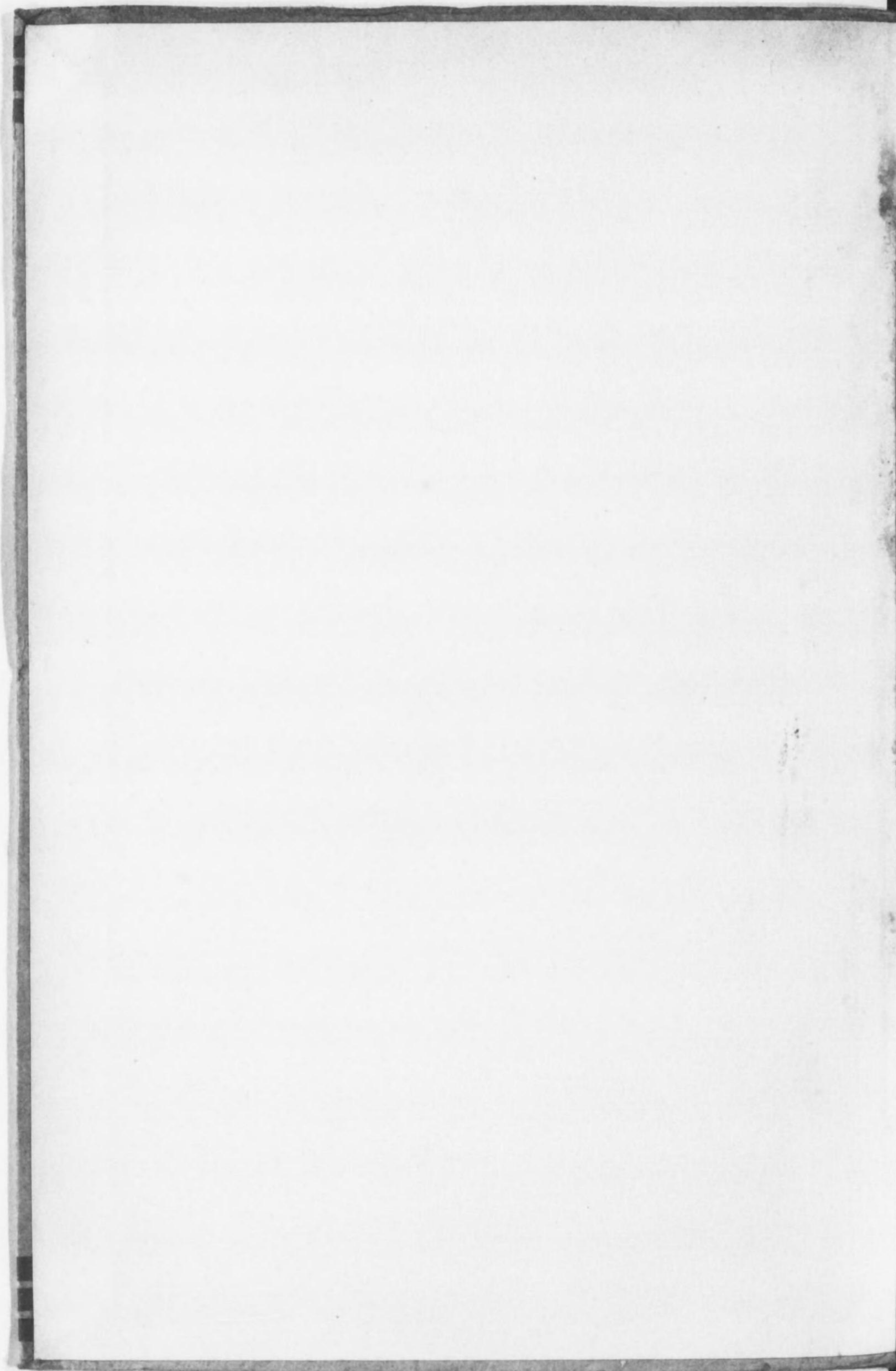


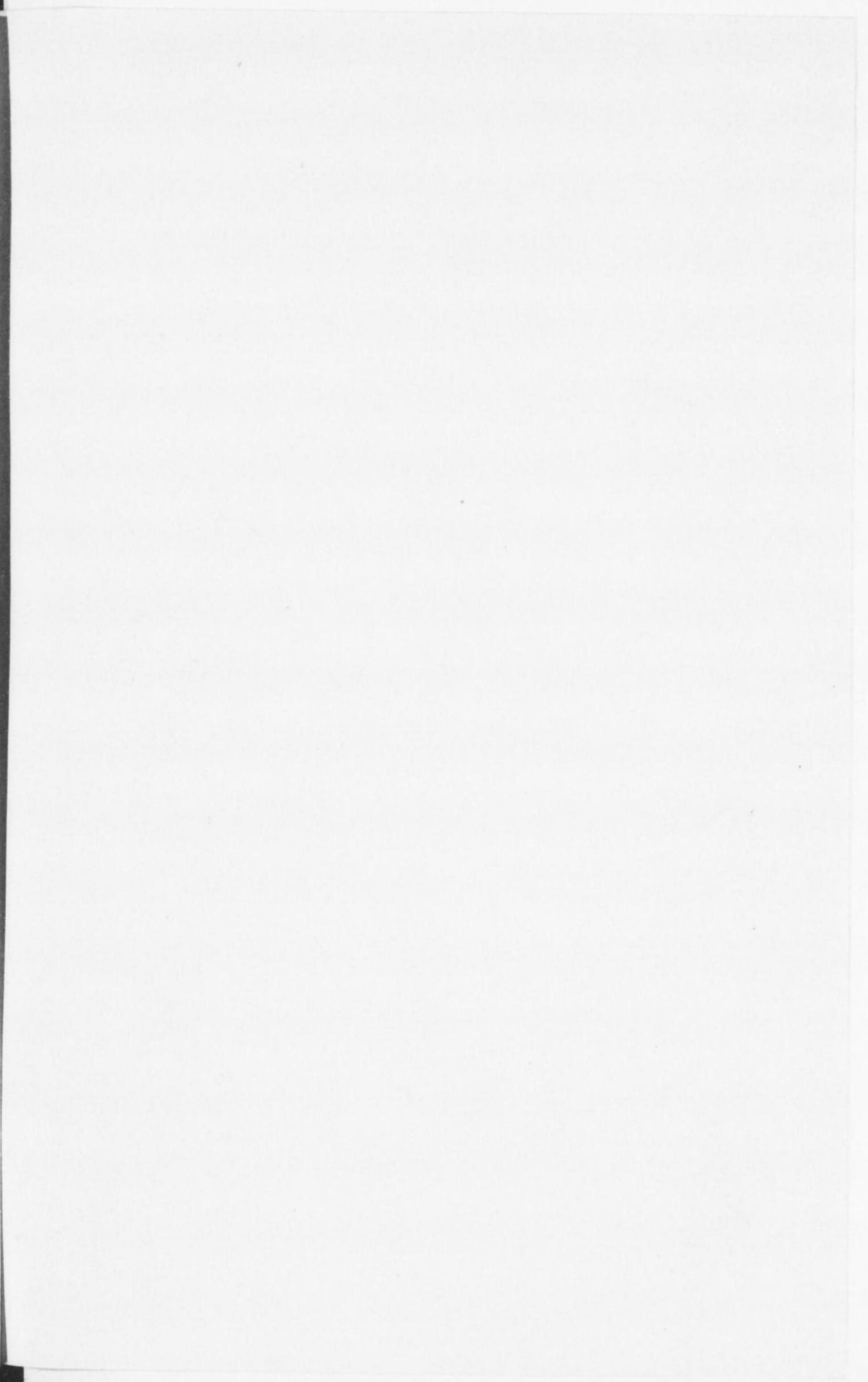
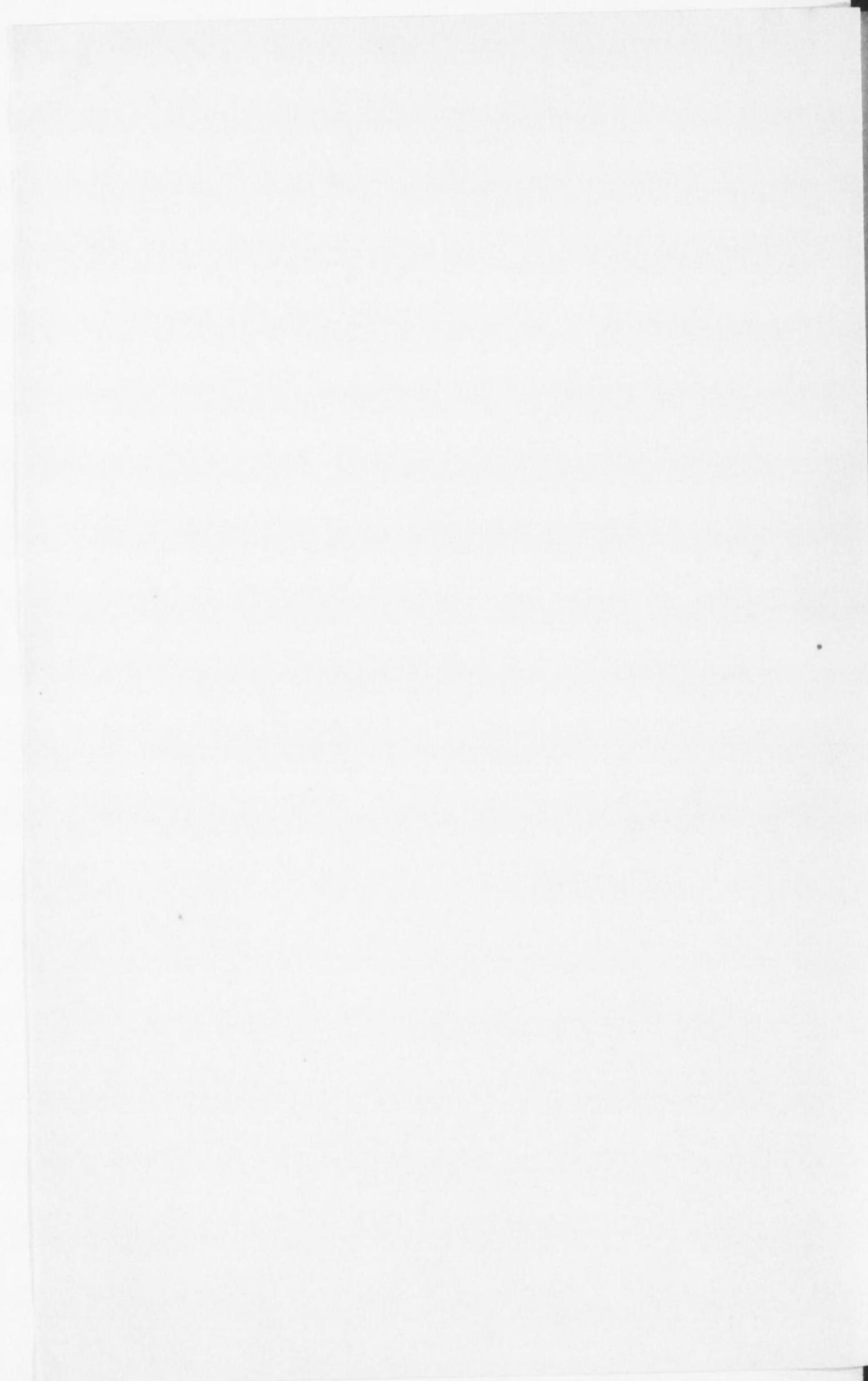
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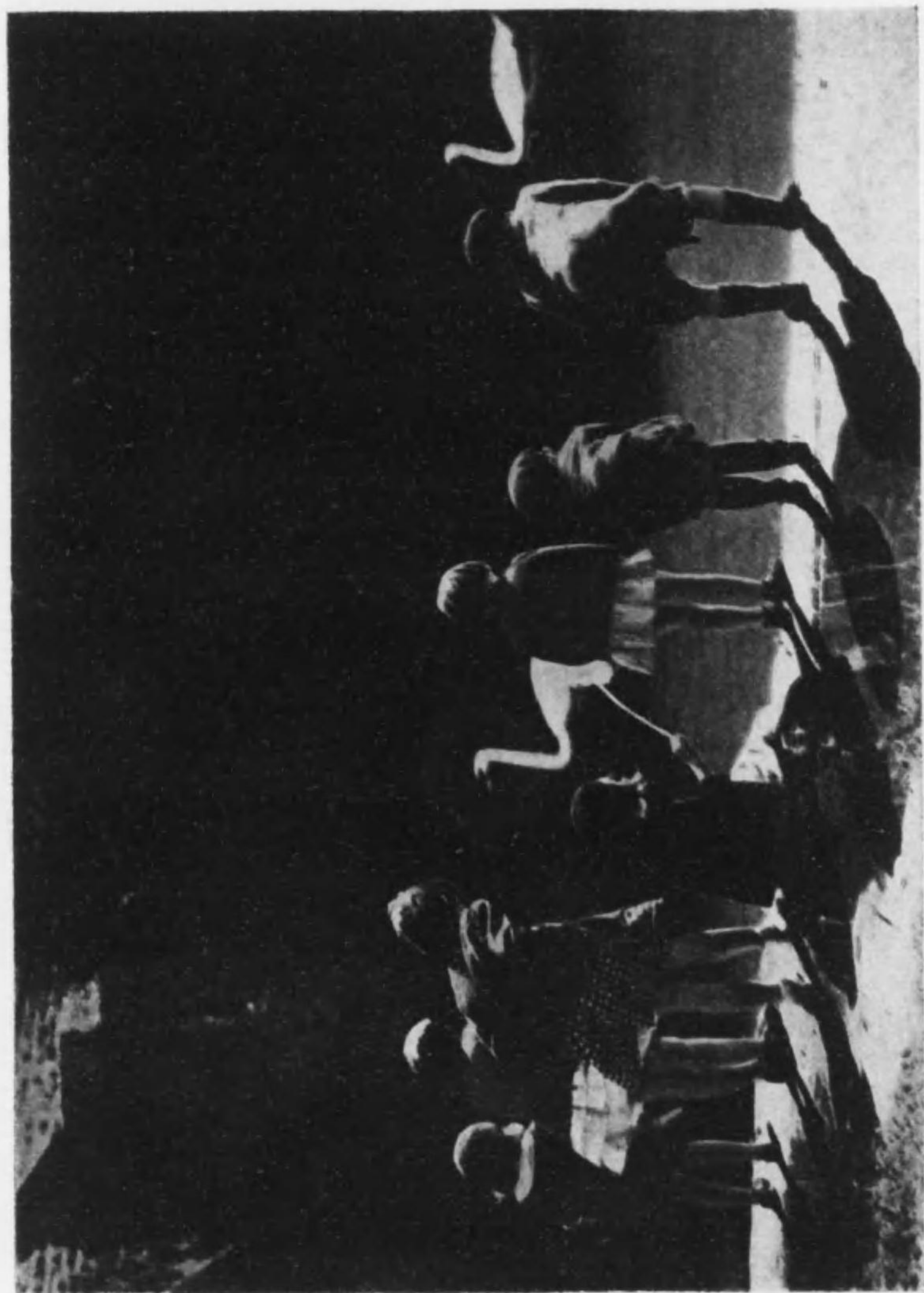
THE PRACTICAL ENGLISH COURSE

JUNIOR 1

HOBUNKWAN
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THE PRACTICAL
ENGLISH COURSE



1

HOBUNKWAN
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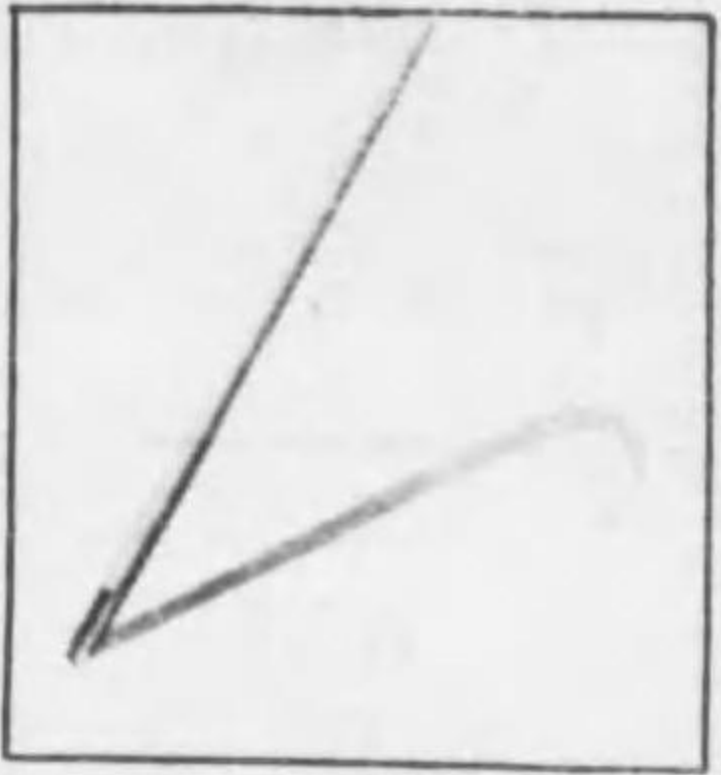


I




LESSON	PAGE
The Alphabet } 發音基本練習 }	
I This is a boy	1
II That is a ship	3
III Is this a book? Yes and No	6
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	小英文法(卷末)	




發音基本練習






a [æ]	e [e]	i [i]
m n	p b	t d
man	pen	tip
mat	pet	tin
map	ped	tid
mad	bed	dip
nap	ben	dim
nam	bep	din
tan	peb	pin
san	teb	nip

		
o [ɔ] k c [k] g	u [ʌ] s z	f v
dog	sun	fan
kom	sum	van
kot	stud	fat
dom	buzz	volt
cot	bus	fig
cod	gun	fox
pod	cup	tof
top	cut	velvet

		
l r	ch [tʃ] sh [ʃ]	w wh
lamp	dish	web
link	ship	west
London	shut	win
run	inch	won
red	punch	when
red	chin	whip
dull	chum	what
bell	rush	whelp

		
th [θ, ð]	oo [u, u:]	ee [i:]
three	spoon	tree
thin	pool	feet
smith	moon	meet
this	fool	peel
that	boot	keel
thrill	foot	seen
pith	cook	feel
thumb	book	veel

		
ur } er } [ɜ:] ir }	ar [ɑ:]	air } are } [eə] ere }
bird	star	chair
first	car	hair
third	yard	airship
fur	garden	care
purse	park	tare
church	start	mare
term	arm	there
herd	arch	where

This is



a lamp
[læmp]



a ring
[rɪŋ]



a lemon
[lémən]



a rat
[ræt]



a lady
[léidi]



a lily
[líli]



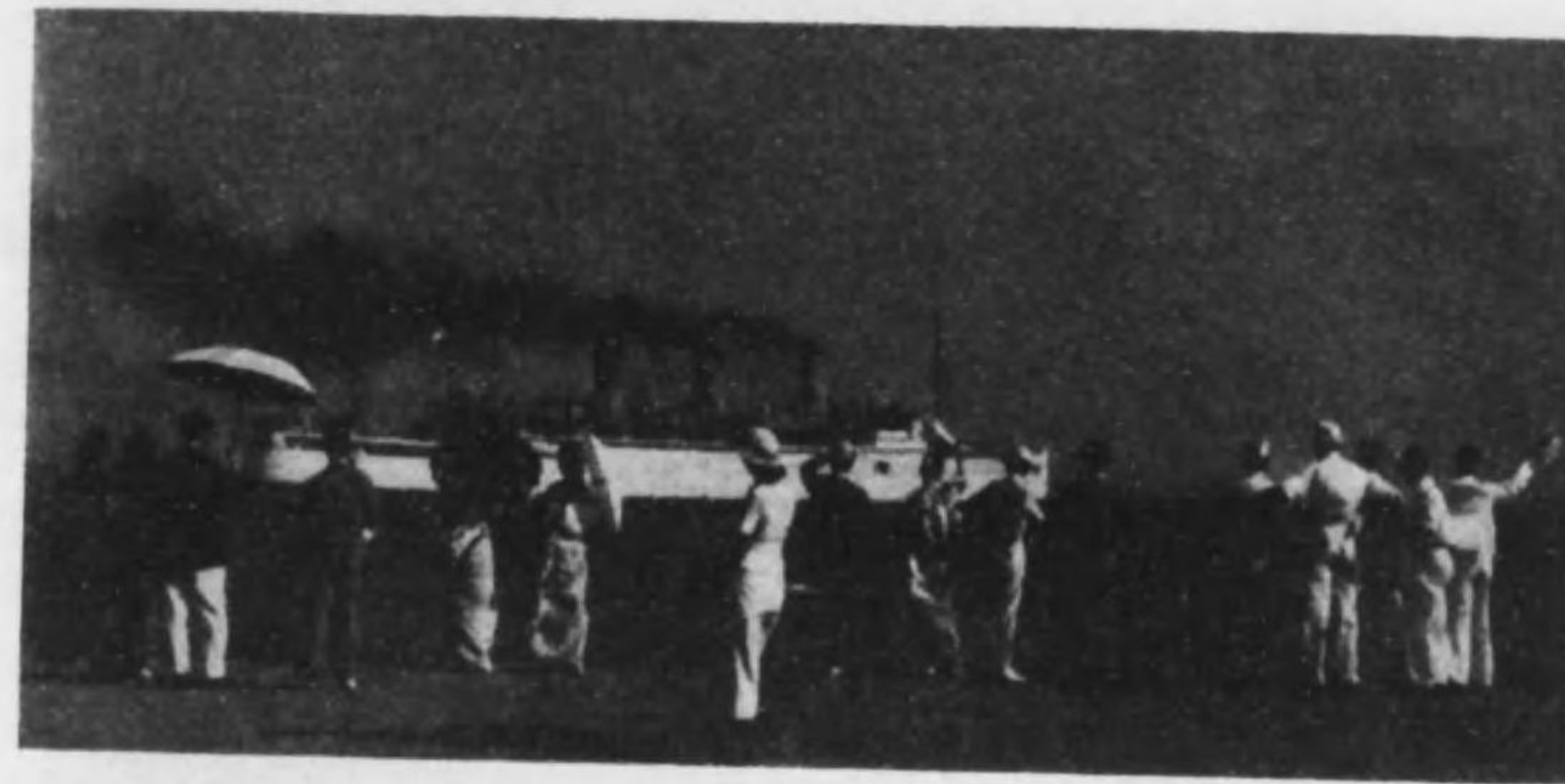
a rose
[rouz]



a racket
[rækit]

LESSON II

THAT IS A SHIP



That is a ship.
 That is a white ship.
 Is that a white ship?
 Yes, it is.
 Is that a small ship?
 No, it is not.

That is a ship.

that [ðæt]	ship [ʃɪp]	white [(h)waɪt]	yes [jes]
	small [smɔ:l]	no [nou]	not [nɒt]

That is a boy. Is that ?
 That is a small boy. Is that ?
 That is a hat. Is that ?
 That is a black hat. Is that ?
 That is a cap. Is that ?
 That is a white cap. Is that ?
 That is a big lemon. Is that ?

NOTES

Is that a white ship?

This is a lion.

That is a fox.

	This	is	a lion.
Is	this		a lion?
Yes,	it	is.	(a lion.)

EXERCISE

A. Correct. (直しなさい)

1. This is lion.
2. this is a ship.
3. That a box is.
4. Is that a lamp.

B. Put into English. (英譯しなさい)

1. これはランプです。
2. あれはバラです。
3. あれは船ですか。
4. はい、さうです。白い船です。

C. 疑問文に直しなさい。

1. This is a fox.
2. That is a cat.
3. That is a white ship.
4. This is a white rose.

LESSON III

(IS THIS A BOOK?)

YES AND NO

Is this a book?

Yes, it is.

Is this a pen?

No, it is not.

It is a pencil.



Is that an orange?

Yes, it is.

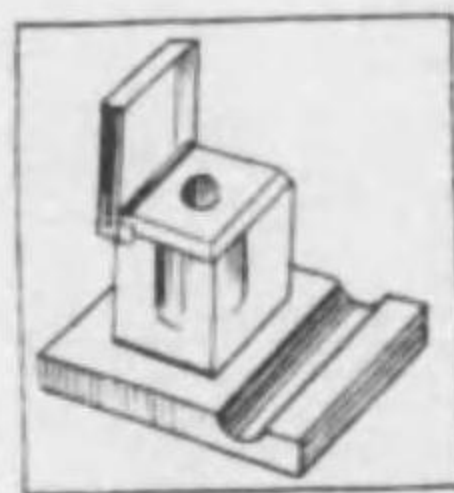
Is that an apple?

Yes, it is.

This is a new inkstand.

Is this an old inkstand?

No, it is a new inkstand.



book [buk] pen [pen] pencil [pénsl] orange [órin(d)ʒ]

apple [æpl] inkstand [ɪŋkstænd]

This is a box.

This is not a boy.

That is a dog.

That is not a fox.

It is a lamp.

It is not a ring.

Is this a lemon?

No, it is not. (a lemon.)

It is an orange.

NOTES

an apple

an egg

an inkstand

an orange

an umbrella

an old ship

a ship

a white ship

a rose

a new egg

EXERCISE

A. Correct. (直しなさい)

1. This is ship.
2. That is an ship.
3. Is this a old dog?
4. That is an new egg?

B. Put into English. (英譯しなさい)

1. これは鉛筆ですか。
2. はい、さうです。
3. あれは林檎ですか。
4. いいえ、さうではありません。
5. あれはレモンです。
6. これは卵です。新しい卵ではありません。
7. これは古いインク壺ですか。
8. いいえ、新らしいインク壺です。

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Is this? Yes, it is.

Is that? No, it is not.



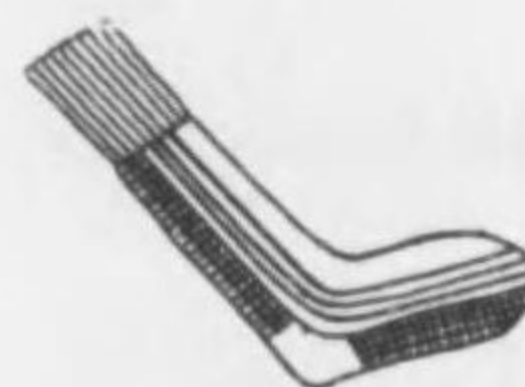
motor-car
[móutəkɑ:]



map
[mæp]



umbrella
[ʌmbrélə]



sock
[sɒk]



flag
[flæg]



boot
[bu:t]



mitt
[mit]



apple
[ápl]



egg
[eg]

EXERCISE

Correct. (直しなさい)

1. What this is?
2. That is what?
3. What is it.

B. Put into English. (英譯しなさい)

1. これは何ですか。學生帽です。
2. あれは何ですか。ミットです。
3. これは大きな旗ですか。はい、さうです。
4. それは何ですか。指環ですか。さうではありません。
5. あれは大きな船ですか。はい、さうです。
6. あれは新らしい林檎です。

LESSON V

ADJECTIVE

What is this?

It is a bus.

It is an English bus.



Is this an American train?

No, it is an English train.

Is it a new train?

No, it isn't. It is an old train.



NOTES

a white ship	a new racket
a long train	an American flag
an English lady	an old dog
a big clock	a small album

bus [bʌs] English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] American [əˈmɛrɪkən] train [treɪn]

old [ould] new [njuː] flag [flæg]

This	is	a small watch.
That	is	a big clock.

EXERCISE

A. Correct. (直しなさい)

1. It is a American flag.
2. That is long train?
3. Is this a ship white?

B. Put into English. (英訳しなさい)

1. これは何ですか。白いバラです。
2. あれは何ですか。白い百合の花です。
3. これは大きな船ですか。はい、大きな船です。
4. これはアメリカの教會ですか。いえ、英國の教會です。
5. あれは古い寢衣ですか。いえ、新しい寢衣です。

C. Answer. (答へなさい)

What is this?



camera [kæmərə]

Is this an American ship?



ship [ʃip]

Is this a roll-film?



film [film]

What is this?



tyre [taɪə]

What is that?



bed [bed]

PICTURE LESSON

次の adjective (形容詞) を用ひて多くの短文を作りなさい。

old, small, big, white, new.



an axe
[æks]



a bird
[bɔ:d]



crayon
[kreiən]



a bag
[bæg]



an ox
[ɒks]



a truck
[trʌk]



a tank
[tæŋk]



a stove
[stouv]



a ball
[bɔ:l]

READING LESSON

Is this a rose? Yes, it is.

Is that a big lemon? No, it is not.

What is that? That is a ship.

Is that a big ship? Yes, it is.

Is that a white lily? Yes, it is.

Is this a shirt?

No, it is not a shirt. It is a pyjama.

Is it a new pyjama? No, it is not. It is an old pyjama.

What is that?

That is a church.

Is that a small church? No, it is a big church.

Is this a roll-film? Yes, it is. It is an American roll-film.

LESSON VI

HERE IS, WHERE IS?



Here is an airship.

It is a big airship.

Is it an English airship?

No, it is an Italian airship.

Where is Italy?

It is in Europe.

Here [hiə] airship [éəʃɪp] Italian [itæljən] Italy [ítəli]
 Europe [júərəp] where [(h)wɛə]

Where is London?

It is in England.

Where is Paris?

It is in France.



Here is a rat.

It is on a box.

Here is a cat.

It is under a table.

What is on the table?

A box is on it.

Where is the map?

It is on the wall.

NOTES

Where	is	the sheep?		
		It	is	on the hill.

London [lʌndən]

Paris [pæris]

England [ɪŋɡlənd]

France [fraʊns]

EXERCISE

Put into English.

1. これは何ですか。飛行船です。
2. ゴンドラ (gondola) は何處にありますか。
3. 飛行船の下にあります。
4. フランスは何處にありますか。
5. ヨーロッパにあります。
6. 此處にアメリカの地圖があります。
7. それは壁に掛けてあります。

Here is an airship.

It is an italian airship.

Where is the rat?

It is under the box.

LESSON VII

THERE IS



Where is the girl?

She is at the piano.

Where is the vase?

It is on the table.

There is a piano in the room.

What is there on the piano?

There is a book on the piano.

girl [gɜ:l] piano [pjænou] vase [va:z] on [ɒn]
 table [téibl] room [rum] there [ðeə]

There is a picture on the wall.

What is there in the picture?

There is a bridge in it.

Is there a vase on the table?

Yes, there is.

Is there a picture on the piano?

No, there is not.

EXERCISE

Put into English. (英譯しなさい)

1. 少女は何處にゐますか。
 2. ピアノに向つてゐます。
 3. ピアノの上に一冊の本があります。
 4. 此の室に窓がありますか。はい、あります。
 5. 花瓶の中に何かありますか。
 6. はい、あります。白い花があります。
-

PICTURE LESSON



Is this a bus?

Is it a big bus?

Is it a blue bus, or a red bus?

What is the high tower?

Is this a picture of a school?

Is it a church?

Is it a new church?

Is it an American church?

Where is London?

Where is England? (Europe?)

Is London an old city?

Is it a big city?

Is Tokyo a new city?

Is it a small city?

blue [blu:] red [red] high [hai] tower [táuə] picture [píktʃə]

school [sku:l] church [tʃə:tʃ] London [lándən]

Europe [júərəp] city [síti]

LESSON VIII

I AM

I am a boy.

I am a good boy.

I am a boy scout.

You are a schoolboy.

You are a good boy,
too.

He is a Japanese boy.

He is not a schoolboy.

She is Mary.

She is an American girl.

Rover is a white dog.

It is a good dog.



I [ai] am [æm, əm, m] good [gud] scout [skaut]

Japanese [djæpəniːz] Mary [méəri] Rover [róuvə]

Are you a good boy?

Yes, I am.

Is he a schoolboy?

Yes, he is.

Is she an English girl?

No, she is not. She is a Japanese girl.

NOTES

I am	a boy.
You are	a boy.
He is	a boy.
She is	a girl.

EXERCISE

Put into English.

1. 私は善い少年です。
2. 彼は太郎ですか。
3. 君は生徒ですか。はい、さうです。
4. フレッドはアメリカの少年です。

LESSON IX

MY, YOUR, HIS



This is my cake.

This is my cup.

Is that John's chair?

Yes, that is John's
chair.

That is his chair.

What is your name?

My name is Fred.

What is the girl's name?

Her name is Kate.

my [mai] cake [keik] cup [kʌp] John [dʒɒn] chair [tʃeə]
name [neim] your [jɔː, juə] her [hɜː]
Fred [fred] Kate [keit]

This is my dog.

What is that dog?

It is a bulldog.

What house is this?

It is a dog-house.

Is it your dog-house?

No, it is Rover's house.



my mother your sister his father

her mother

John's sister

Taro's mother

the boy's name

the girl's chair

the lady's ring

NOTES

My name is	Taro.
Your name is	Fred.
His name is	James.
Her name is	Hana.

bulldog [búldɔg]

Rover's [róuvəz]

EXERCISE

A. Put into English.

1. 私は日本の少年であります。
2. 私の名前は太郎です。
3. 君の名前は何かと言ひますか。
4. 私の名前はJohnです。
5. Frankの學校(school)は大きいです。
6. 彼の犬はブルドッグです。
7. これはMaryの菓子(cake)です。
8. 彼の女の菓子は卓子の上にあります。

B. Answer. (答へなさい)

1. Is this your cap?
 2. Is that my desk?
 3. Is it his book?
 4. Is this her inkbottle?
-

REVIEW

Am I a schoolboy?

Yes, you are.

Is he a good boy?

Yes, he is.

Is this your album?

Yes, it is my album.

I

.....ハノハノ
I	my	she	her
you	your	John	John's
he	his	the boy	his

II

I am	Am I
You are	Are you
He is	Is he
She is	Is she

LESSON X

(WHO IS?)
WHOSE?

Who is this lady?
She is Mrs. Wood.
She is Kate's aunt.
She is also my aunt.
Who is this gentleman?
He is Mr. Wood.
He is a business man.

Who are you?
I am Kimura.
Who is he?
He is Mr. Sato.

who [(h)wu:] Mrs. [mísiz] Kate's [keits] aunt [ɑnt]
also [ɔlsou] gentleman [dʒéntlmən] Mr. [místə]
Wood [wud] business [bíznis]

What is this?

It is a motorcycle.

Is it your father's
motorcycle?

No, it is not.

Whose is it?

It is my motorcycle.

Whose sidecar is this?

It is my sidecar, too.



NOTES

Who is this lady?
Whose is this can?
Whose car is this?
What is this?

motorcycle[móutəsaikl] father's [fá:ðəz] whose [(h)wu:z]
sidecar [sáidkɑ:]

EXERCISE

A. Correct.

1. I name is Tani.
2. You is a schoolboy.
3. What are he?
4. Who is I?
5. What is he name?
6. Is this whose motor-cycle?
7. Who book is this?

B. Put into English.

1. 君は何ですか。生徒です。
2. 彼は誰ですか。ウッドさんです。
3. 彼の女は誰の伯母さんですか。メーリーの伯母さんです。
4. あのブルドッグは何處にゐますか。
5. 自分の犬小屋にゐます。

READING LESSON

What is that? It is an old truck.

Is that an Italian airship? Yes, it is.

Where is the gondola? It is under the airship.

Is London a big city? Yes, it is.

Is Doi's father in London?

No, he is in Paris.

Where is Paris? It is in France.

What is there on the wall?

There is a map on the wall.

Is it your brother's map? No, it is not.

Whose map is it? It's my father's (map).

Who is he? He is Mr. Wood.

Is he an American? No, he is an Englishman.

LESSON XI

I HAVE

I have a radio set.

You have a radio set, too.

Has he a radio set?

Yes, he has.



I have a sharp- pencil.	Have I a pen?
You have a foun- tain pen.	Have you a pen- cil?
He has a knife:	Has he a knife?
She has a type- writer.	Has she a watch?
It has a nice case.	Has your father a house?

have [hæv, həv, əv]	radio [réidiou]	sharp [ʃɑ:p]
fountain [fáuntin]	knife [naif]	typewriter [táipraitə]
long [lɔŋ]	case [keis]	

NOTES

I have	Have I?
You have	Have you?
He has	Has he?
She has	Has she?
It has	Has it?

READ

Have you a wrist-watch?

Yes, I have.

Have I a camera?

No, you have not.

Has he a pyjama?

Yes, he has.

Whose shirt is that?

It is my father's shirt.

Has he a hat?

Yes, he has a soft felt hat.

EXERCISE

A. 次の空所に have, has を入れなさい。

1. I an aunt.
2. She a sharp-pencil.
3. You a Japanese flag.
4. His father a motor-car.
5. your mother a typewriter?

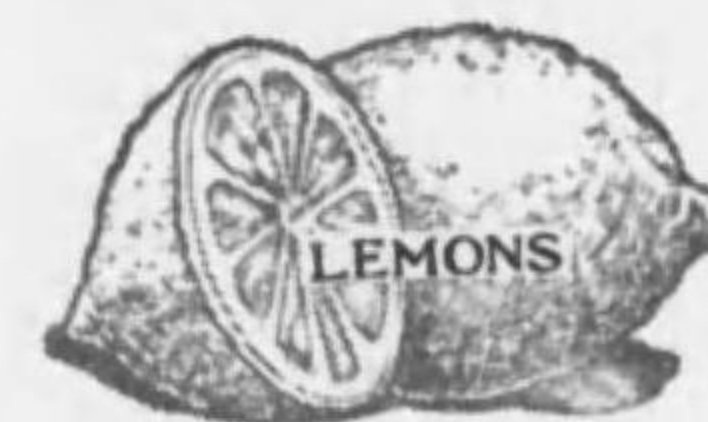
B. Put into English.

1. 私は赤いバラを持っています。
2. 彼は自動車を持っていますか。はい、持っています。
3. 私の父は大きな船を持っています。
4. 君はラジオを持っていますか。いえ、持っていない。
5. 僕の伯母さんは英国種の犬を持っています。
6. 此のブルドッグは犬小屋を持っています。

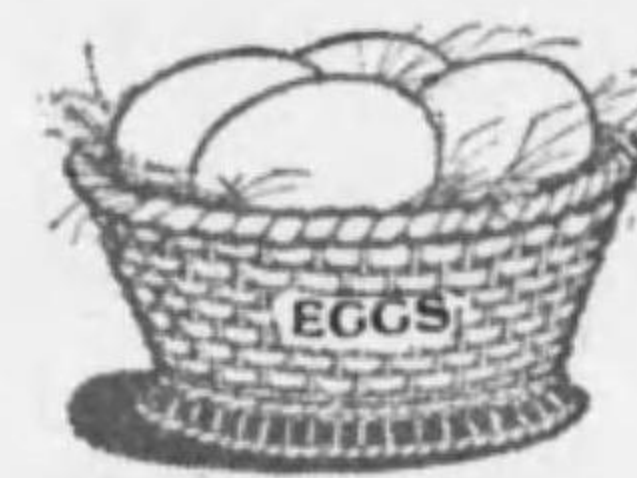
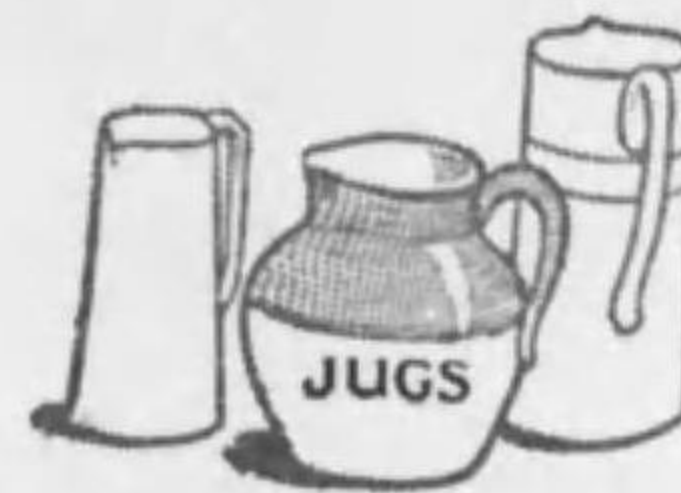
LESSON XII

PLURAL (1)

This is a drum. These are two lemons.



These are three jugs. These are four eggs.



These are five pigs. These are six nuts.



two [tu:] three [θri:] four [fɔ:] five [faiv] six [siks]

drum [drʌm] these [ði:z] jug [dʒʌg] nuts [nʌts]

I have six pencils.

You have seven balls.

He has eight pens.

She has nine nuts.

The typewriter (It) has many keys.

This is a drum.

These are drums.

That is a jug.

Those are jugs.

man	men	child	children
sheep	sheep	tooth	teeth

EXERCISE

A. Correct.

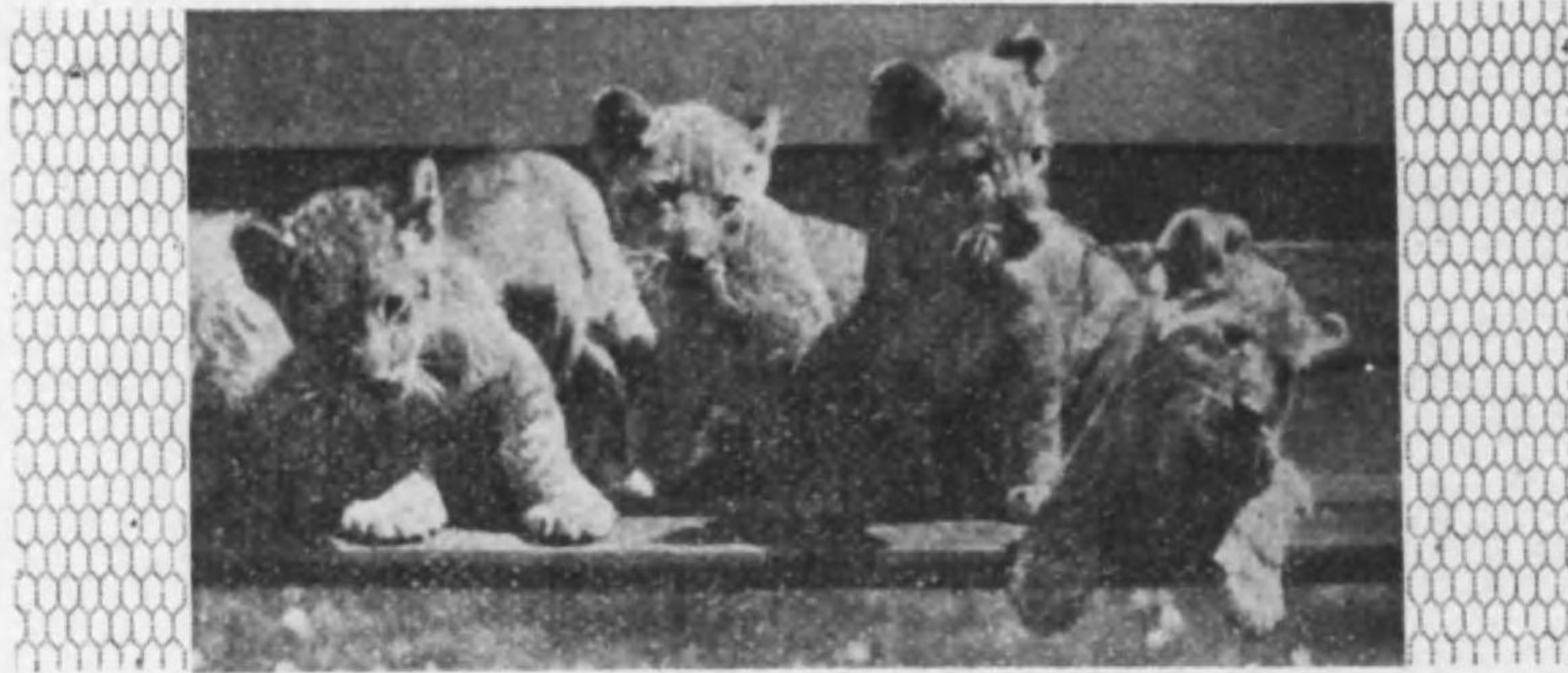
1. This is a lemons.
2. These is two pipes.
3. Those is five motor-car.
4. Has you one brothers?
5. No, I has three brother.

B. Put into English.

1. 私は太鼓を一つ持つてゐます。
2. 君は万年筆を二本持つてゐます。
3. 彼は三人の弟があります。
4. 彼女は四つの水差を持つてゐます。
5. 君は五本の指(finger)を持つてゐますか。
6. いゝえ、十本の指を持つてゐます。

LESSON XIII

PLURAL (2)



Here is a picture.

There are four lions in it.

Are they big lions?

No, they are small lions. They are young lions.

Are there many lions in Japan?

No, there are not.

lion [láɪən] young [jʌŋ] many [méni] Japan [dʒəpáɪn]

NOTES

This is	These are
That is	Those are
It is	They are

Here is	Here are
There is	There are

A. 次の文を夫々単数形又は複数形に改めなさい。

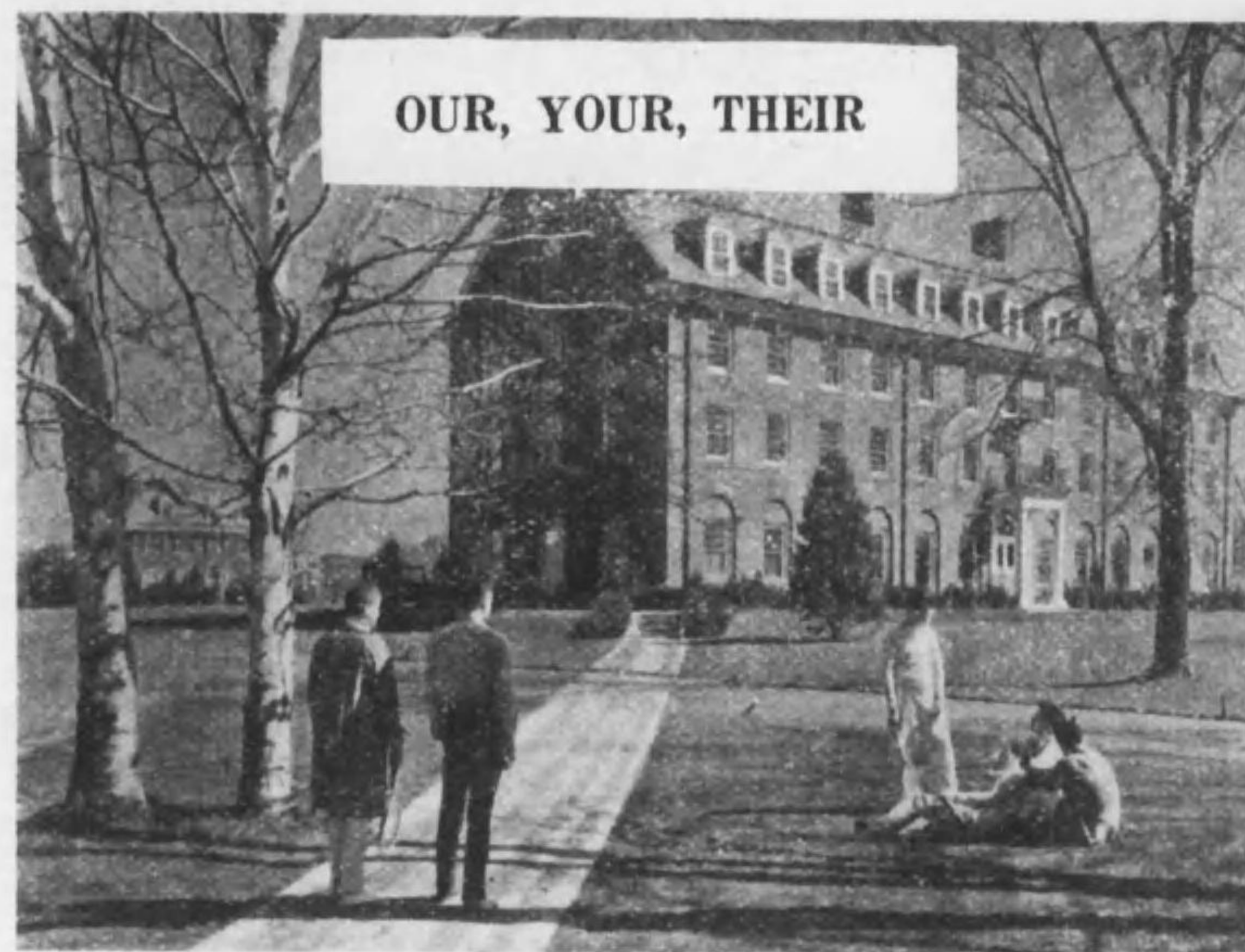
1. Here is a pencil.
2. There is a lion.
3. These are jugs.
4. That is an English flag.
5. Is this a picture?
6. Those are white flowers.

B. Put into English.

1. 箱の中に何が居りますか。
2. 二匹の日本犬が居ります。
3. 日本には船が澤山ありますか。 はい、あります。
4. 此處に三匹の小さい獅子が居ります。
5. 机の上に二冊の本があります。
6. それ等は誰のですか。 私の兄さんのです。
7. 貴君は兄弟が三人ありますか。
8. いゝえ、二人です。

What	} is.....? Are.....?
Where	
Who	
Whose	

LESSON XIV



Tom and John are schoolboys.

This is their school.

Tom, John and I are in the same class.

Our room is very large.

There are many trees in the ground.

their [ðeə] are [ɑː, ɑ, ə] same [seim] class [klaːs] our [aʊə]
 large [laːdʒ] very [vəri] tree [triː] ground [graʊnd]

I have a racket.

We have rackets.

You have an uncle.

You have uncles.

He has a picture.

She has a cousin.

It has a mouth.

They have mouths.

NOTES

I have	my	We have	our
You have . . .	your	You have	your
He (She, It) has . .	his her its	They have	their

EXERCISE

A. Put into plural. (複数形に改めなさい)

1. There is a steamship.
2. This is a mast.
3. What is this?
4. This is a lemon.
5. Whose racket is that?
6. That is my racket.
7. This ship has one funnel.
8. His picture is very good.
9. She has one friend.
10. This is her pencil.

B. Put into English. (英訳しなさい)

1. 此處に繪が一枚あります。
2. 此處に獅子が三頭ゐます。

3. これは吾々の學校です。
4. 吾々の學校には多くの生徒がゐます。
(has)
5. 彼等は善い (good) 生徒達です。
6. この子供達は生徒ですか。さうです。
7. 彼等の學校は岡 (a hill) の上にあります。
8. 君のお父さんは先生 (a teacher) ですか。
9. 彼等はプール (a pool) を持つてゐますか。
10. この汽船にはマストが三本あります。



PICTURE LESSON

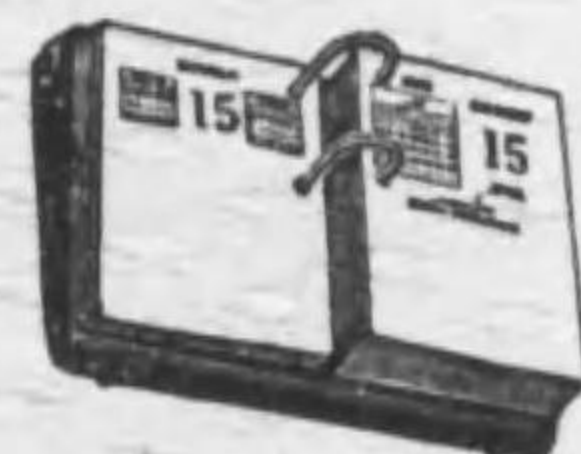
Make sentences with the following words:—
(次の單語を用ひて任意の短文を作りなさい)



machine
[məʃiːn]



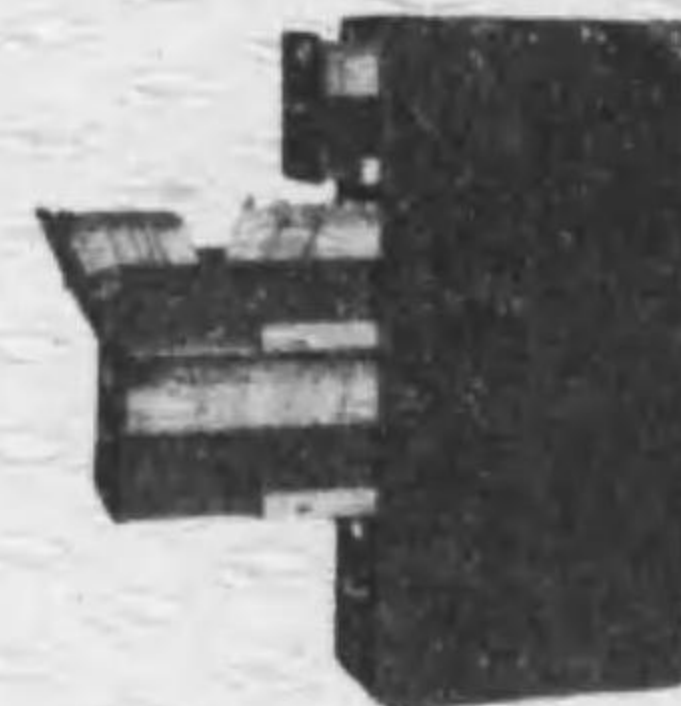
cock
[kɒk]



memo
[mémou]



folder
[fóuldə]



file
[faɪl]



name plate
[néimpléit]



punch
[pantʃ]



badge
[bædʒ]



desk set
[désksét]

LESSON XV

MINE, YOURS,



Is this your
portable type-
writer?

No, it is not.

Is this Mr. Brown's motor-cycle?

Yes, it is Mr. Brown's.

Is that your father's motor-car?

Yes, it is my father's.

portable [pɔːtəbl] Brown's [braʊnz] motor-cycle [mɔːtəsaɪkl]

Whose telephone is
this?



Is it yours?

No, it is not mine.

Is it your brother's?

Yes, it is his.

Is this parasol your sister's?

Yes, it is hers.

NOTES

This is my watch. mine

That is your racket. yours

Is this his room? his

It is her doll. hers

telephone [télifoun] mine [main] yours [jɔːz] his [hiz]
hers [hɜːz] parasol [pərəsɔːl]

EXERCISE

A. Read.

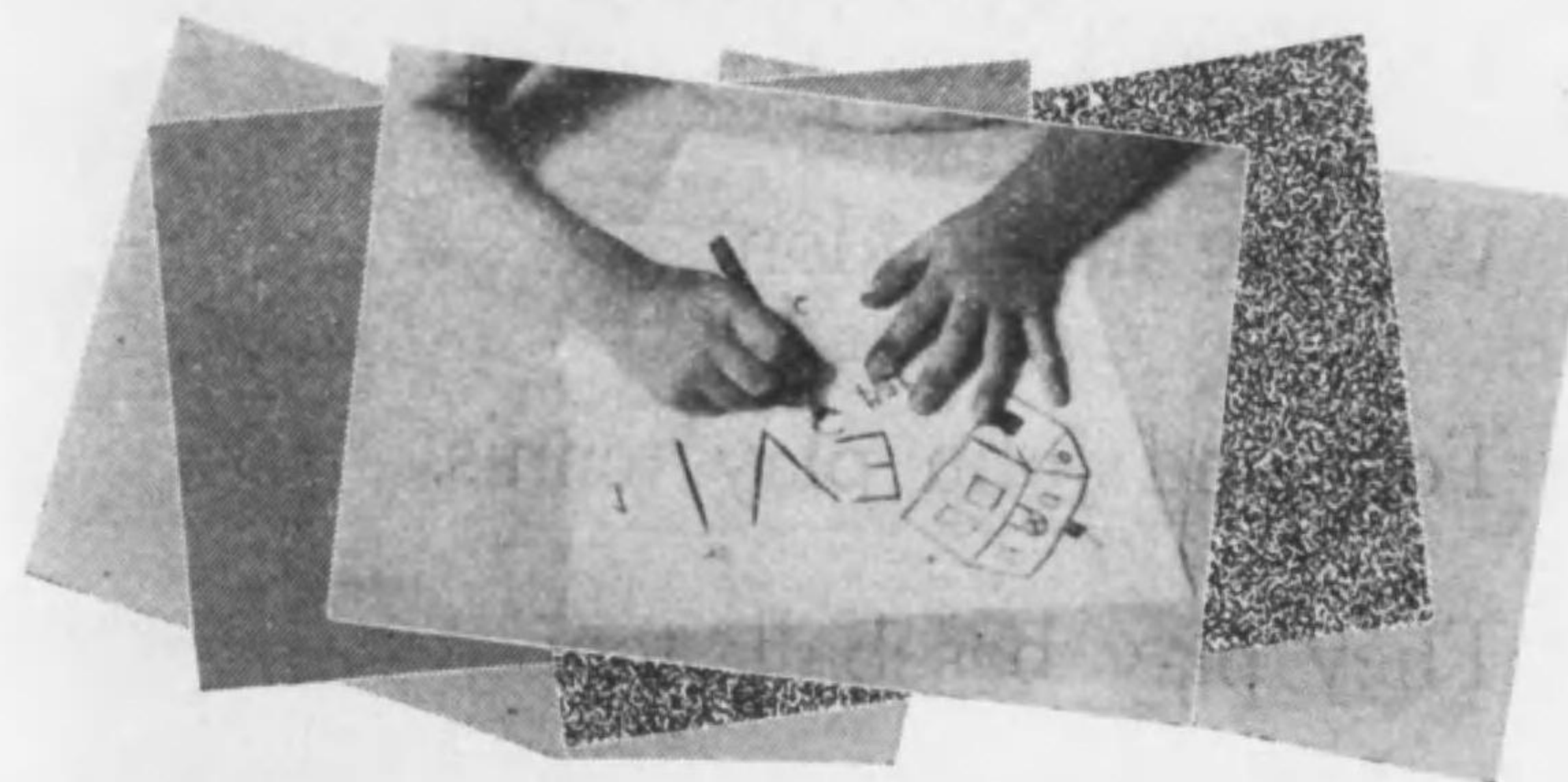
1. Whose mitt is it? It is Saito's.
2. Where is yours? Mine is in my house.
3. Whose is this parasol? Is it your sister's? No, it is not. It is my mother's.

B. Put into English.

1. この小さいボートは君のですか。
2. いゝえ、違ひます。私の父のです。
3. あの古い家は誰のですか。
4. 兄のです。
5. この新しいアルバムは誰のですか。
6. 太郎のです。

LESSON XVI

PRESENT VERB



I draw a line.

I draw a circle.

You draw a picture.

You write a letter.

Tom speaks English well.

He speaks Japanese, too.

Mary speaks French well.

draw [drɔ:]	line [lain]	circle [sə:kl]	write [rait]
letter [létə]	speak [spi:k]	well [wel]	French [frentʃ]

She speaks English a little.

Tom and I live in London.

We live in London.

Tom and John play tennis.

They play baseball, too.

I do not speak German.

You do not speak French.

He does not speak Spanish.

She does not speak German.

We do not speak Chinese.

They do not speak Chinese.

live [liv]	play [plei]	tennis [ténis]	baseball [béisbɔ:l]
	German [dʒɜ:mən]	Spanish [spæniʃ]	
	Chinese [tʃáini:z]	they [ðei]	

NOTES

I go. I do not go. (=I don't)

You go. . . . You do not go. (=You don't . .)

He goes. . . . He does not go. (=He doesn't. .)

She goes. . . She does not go. (=She doesn't .)

We go. . . . We do not go. (=We don't . .)

You go. . . . You do not go. (=You don't . .)

They go. . . They do not go. (=They don't . .)

Iを次の諸語に改めて読みなさい。

you, he, she, we, they, Mr. Brown.

1. I am a good boy.
2. I have a typewriter.
3. I draw a picture.
4. I speak English a little.
5. I go to school with Tom.
6. I see a white ship.

EXERCISE

A. Correct.

1. I speak the French.
2. He draw a line.
3. They draws a circle.
4. Tom and John lives in London.
5. Mary write a letter to her father.
6. My brother do not speak Chinese.

B. Put into English.

1. 吾々は學校でテニスをします。
2. 君は獨逸語で話さない。
3. 彼等は東京に住んでゐます。
4. 私の母はテニスをしません。
5. 私の父は繪を上手に描きます。
6. Wilsonさんは日本語でよく話します。

READING LESSON

Have you a radio set? Yes, I have.

Has your father a typewriter? Yes, he has.

Has this motor-car three tyres? No, it has four tyres.

Are there many boys in this school? Yes, there are.

Are Tom and John schoolboys? Yes, they are.

Where is their school? It is on the hill.

Has their school a pool? Yes, it has a big pool.

Is this badge yours? Yes, it is mine.

Is this desk set your father's? No, it is not his.

My brother speaks German.

Our teacher speaks French.

John writes a letter, and Tom draws a picture.

radio set [réidiúsét]

tyres [taiəz]

badge [bædʒ]

LESSON XVII

PROGRESSIVE



I see a newsboy.

What has he in his hands?

He has newspapers in his hands.

What is he doing?

He is crying, "Paper! paper!"

see [si:] newsboy [njú:zboi] newspaper [njú:spéipə]
 doing [dú:ɪŋ] crying [krá:iiŋ]

Is the boy selling newspapers?

Yes, he is (selling papers).

What are you doing?

I am reading a newspaper.

What is your father doing?

He is writing a letter.

Who is singing in the garden?

Mary is singing.

NOTES

be + ing

be { am
 is
 are

I go. I **am** going.

We live. We **are** living.

You play. You **are** playing.

You write. You **are** writing.

He reads. He **is** reading.

They swim. They **are** swimming.

selling [séliŋ] reading [rí:diŋ] singing [síŋiŋ]

EXERCISE

A. Put into Progressive. (進行形に直しなさい)

1. I draw a circle.
2. They swim in the pool.
3. He goes to church.
4. Tom and John play tennis.
5. You do not sing.

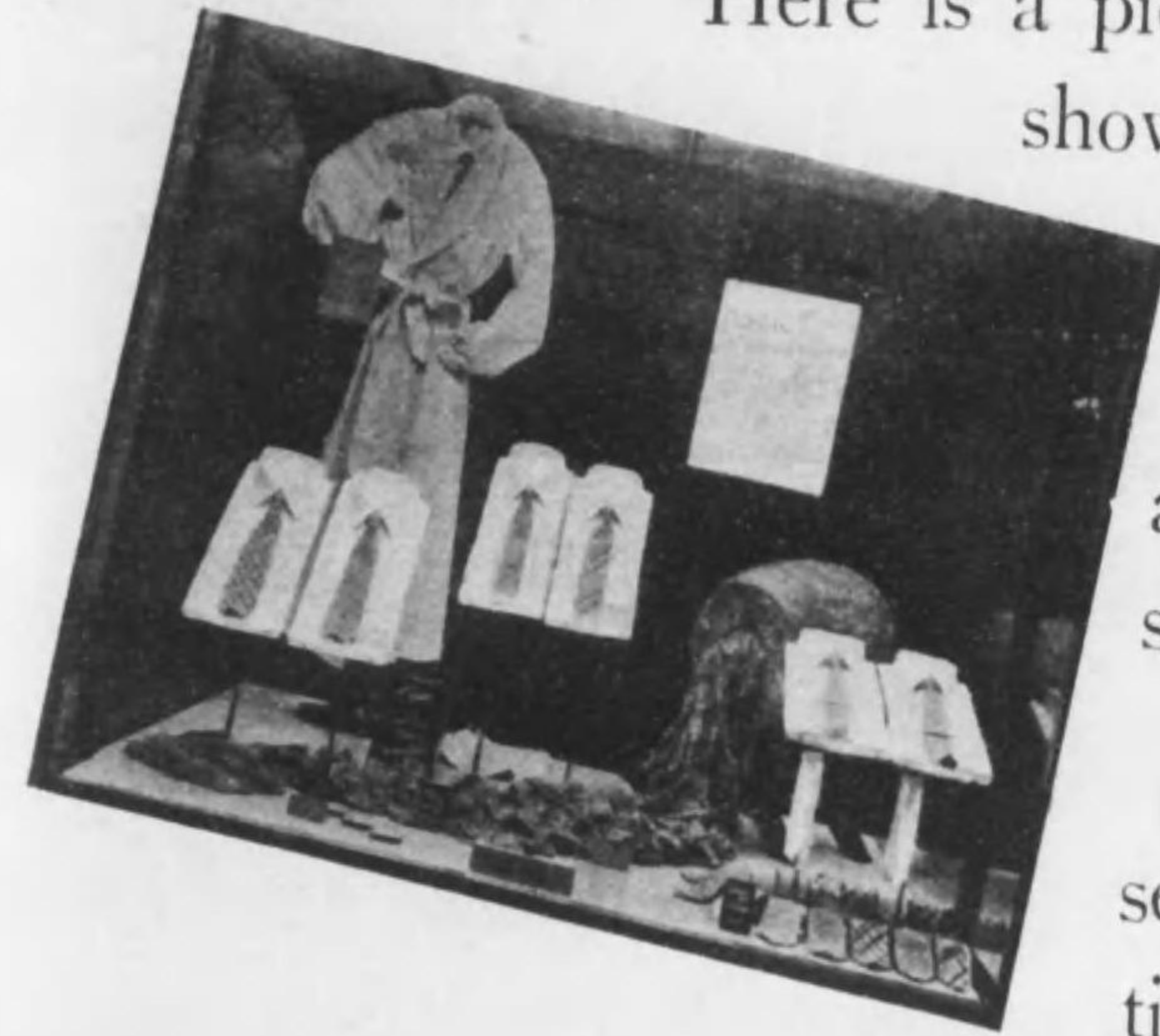
B. Put into English.

1. 我々の先生は新聞を讀んでゐます。
2. 君のお父さんは何をしてゐますか。
3. 庭を歩いて(walk)ゐます。
4. トムとジョンは何をしてゐますか。
5. 彼等は日本語を勉強(study)してゐます。
6. あなたは繪をかいてゐますか。いえ、手紙(a letter)をかいてゐます。

LESSON XVIII

DO YOU SEE?

Here is a picture of a show-window.



I see a pyjama and many shirts.

Do you see neck-ties?

Yes, I do.

What else do you see?

I see some cloth.

Is it cotton cloth or silk cloth?

show-window [ʃəʊwɪndəʊ] else [els] cotton [kɒtn] cloth [klɒθ]
 silk [sɪlk] always [ɔ:lweɪz] use [ju:z]

It is silk cloth.

Do you like silk cloth?

Yes, I do. But I always use cotton cloth.

NOTES

Do (Does)	subject は が?
-----------	----------------	-------

I like.

You like.

He (She, It) likes.

We like.

You like.

They like.

Do I like?

Do you like?

Does he (she, it) like?

Do we like?

Do you like?

Do they like?

Be	subject は が?
----	----------------	-------

I am. Am I?

You are. Are you?

He is. Is he?

Have (Has)	subject は が?
------------	----------------	-------

I have. Have I?

You have. Have you?

He has. Has he?

EXERCISE

A. 次の文を疑問文に直しなさい。

1. He has many books.
2. You hear with your ears.
3. We are good boys.
4. He jumps with his legs.
5. Your brother speaks German.

B. Put into English.

1. 私はレモンを好みません。バナナが好きです。(banana)
2. 我々は室の中では遊びません。庭で遊びます。
3. 英国ではフランス語で話しません。(they)
4. 君は何で走りますか。足で走ります。(feet, run)
5. ジョンは毎日六時に起きますか。はい、起きます。

PICTURE LESSON



此の繪につき短文を澤山作りなさい。

Suggestions :

Is this picture yours? What park is this? Is Hyde Park a large park? Where is it? What do you see in the picture? Do you see many horses in the picture? Do you see motor-cars? What are the horses doing? Are the trees pine trees? Do you see their leaves on the ground? Do you find oak trees in your country? Do you like walking in a park?

park [pa:k] Hyde Park [háidpá:k] horses [hó:siz] pine [pain]
leaves [li:vz] ground [graund] country [kántri] walking [wó:kiŋ]

LESSON XIX

HOW MANY ?



Do you like this picture? Yes, I do.
What do you see in the picture? I see a motor-boat and men. How many men do you see on it? I see six men on it.
How many flags do you see on the motor-boat? I see only one flag.

motor-boat [móutəbɔ:t] only [óunli]

NOTES

Read:—

1. What is there on the table?

There is a vase on it.

2. How many flowers do you see in the vase?

I see three flowers.

3. What do you see in the ship?

I see masts and funnels.

4. How many funnels do you see on the ship?

I see three funnels.

How many men	are there	on it?
How many hands	have you?	
What	do you see?	

EXERCISE

B. Put into English.

1. 机の上に何がありますか。
2. 十冊の本があります。
3. 君は花が好きですか。はい、好きです。
4. 船の上に何が見えますか。
5. 二本のマストと三本の煙突が見えます。
6. この組には何人の生徒がいますか。
(the class)

One swallow does not make the spring.

Time is money.

swallow [swɔ:lou]

money [mʌni]

LESSON XX

HOW HIGH?

How high is
Mt. Fuji?

It is three
thousand seven
hundred and
seventy-eight
meters high.



How high is Mt. Everest? I don't
know.

how [hau] Mt. [maunt] thousand [θáuz(ə)nd]
hundred [hʌndrɪd] meters [mí:təz] Everest [évrɪst]

EXERCISE

A. 次の文に對する問を作りなさい。

1. I am about four feet tall.
2. He is thirteen years old.
3. The bridge is one hundred yards long.

B. Answer in English.

1. How old are you?
2. How old is your father?
3. How tall is your teacher?

C. Put into English.

1. 弟さんはいくつですか。八つです。
2. 君の丈はいくらありますか。四呎程あります。
3. この河の長さはいくらありますか。二十哩あります。

CHRISTMAS CARD



Christmas Greeting.

I wish you a Merry
Christmas and a
Happy New Year.

Stamp

Mr. S. Yoshitake,
27, Motomachi Ni-chome,
Kobe.

Christmas [krɪsməs] card [kɑːd] wish [wɪʃ] merry [məri]
happy [hæpi] new year [njuːjə]

LESSON XXI

WHICH IS STRONGER?

Which is stronger, the tiger or the lion?

The lion is
stronger than
the tiger.

Which is larg-
er, Tokyo or
Peiping?

Tokyo is larg-
er than Peiping.

Rome is smaller than Tokyo.



which [(h)wɪtʃ] stronger [strɒŋgə] tiger [taɪgə]
than [ðæn, ðən] Peiping [péipiŋ]

The largest city in Japan is Tokyo.

What is the largest city in Brazil?

It is Rio.

Do you know the highest building in the world?

Yes, I do. It is the Empire State Building in New York.

old	older	the oldest
tall	taller	the tallest
large	larger	the largest
big	bigger	the biggest
taller than	larger than	bigger than

largest [lɑ:dʒɪst] Brazil [bræzɪl] Rio (de Janeiro) [ri:ʒou(didʒənɪərou)]
 building [bɪldɪŋ] world [wɜ:ld] Empire State [ɛmpaɪəstéit]

EXERCISE

A. Answer in English.

1. Which is larger, London or Paris?
2. Which is higher, Mt. Fuji or Mt. Everest?
3. What is the longest river in the world?

B. Correct.

1. You are taller than I.
2. Tokyo is largest city in Japan.

C. Put into English.

1. 君と僕とどちらが年上か。僕です。
2. 此の木とあの建物 (building) とどちらが高いか。
3. 地球は月よりずっと大きい。
4. ロンドンは世界最大の都市です。
5. アマゾン河は世界で一番大きい。

Free Composition.

本課の繪によつて, "The Tiger" の題で多くの短文を作りなさい。

次の文章を参照しなさい。

Is this a picture of a lion?

Where does the tiger live?

Does the tiger live in Japan?

Does the tiger live in Chosen?

Which is bigger, the tiger or the horse?

Is the tiger's mouth small?

What is the strongest animal?

Is the tiger black, brown or yellow?

Which is stronger, the tiger or the lion?

Is a tiger like a cat? Has it claws?

With what does the tiger catch animals?

REVIEW LESSON

Put into English.

1. あの山の高さはいくらですか。二千五百メートルです。
2. あなたのお父さんはおいくつですか。五十歳です。
3. 名古屋と大阪とはどちらが大きいですか。大阪です。
4. 世界で一番大きな船は何ですか。The Queen Mary です。
5. あなたは何處にお住ひですか。京都です。
6. 北平は支那 (China) で一番大きな市ですか。さうです。
7. 此の室には窓がいくつありますか。五つあります。
8. 鳥は羽(wing)をいくつ持つてゐますか。二つ持つてゐます。
9. あなたは虎を何匹見ますか。一匹見ます。

LESSON XXII

GREETINGS

Good morning, John.

Good morning, Frank.

How are you?



Thank you, I am very well.

It is a nice morning, isn't it?

Yes, it is. Is your brother well?

Thank you, he is quite well.

I am glad to hear it.

morning [mɔːnɪŋ]	thank [θæŋk]	nice [naɪs]	quite [kwaɪt]
	glad [glæd]	hear [hɪə]	

good morning.

good afternoon.

good evening.

good-bye.

good night.

Is Mr. Wilson in?

Yes, he is.

No, he is not.

I am glad to see you.

Come in, please.

You are welcome.

Take a seat, please.

Excuse me.

Call again.

Come again, please.

Mr. Jones.

Mrs. Jones.

Miss Jones.

afternoon [ɑːftənuːn]	evening [iːvniŋ]	good-bye [ɡuː(d)baɪ]
night [naɪt]	come [kʌm]	please [pliːz]
take [teɪk]	seat [siːt]	welcome [welkʌm]
	excuse [ɪkskjúːz]	
	call [kɔːl]	again [əˈgeɪn]

EXERCISE

A. Answer in English.

1. What do you say to your friends in the morning (afternoon)?
2. Do you say "Good-bye", when you go to bed?
3. What do you say when you go to bed?

B. Put into English.

1. Wilson さん,今日は。(午後)
2. 御機嫌は如何です。
3. お父さんはお丈夫ですか。
4. 有難う。丈夫です。
5. よくいらつしやいました。
6. 左様なら,又おいで下さい。

THE BIRTHDAY GREETING

10, Kudan 3-chome,
Kojimachi-Ku,
Tokyo.

Feb. 20th, 1937.

Dear Masao,

I wish you many happy returns
of the day.

Your friend,

Eiechi Yoshioka.

Stamp

Mr. Masao Morikawa,

Ikedamachi,

Toyono-Gun,

Osaka-Fu.

birthday [bɜ:θdeɪ] greeting [grɪ'tɪŋ] Feb. [fébruəri]
20th [twéntiθ] 1937 [náinti:né:tsévn] dear [diə]
returns [rité:nz] friend [frend]

LESSON XXIII

WHAT TIME IS IT?

What time is it?

It is ten o'clock.

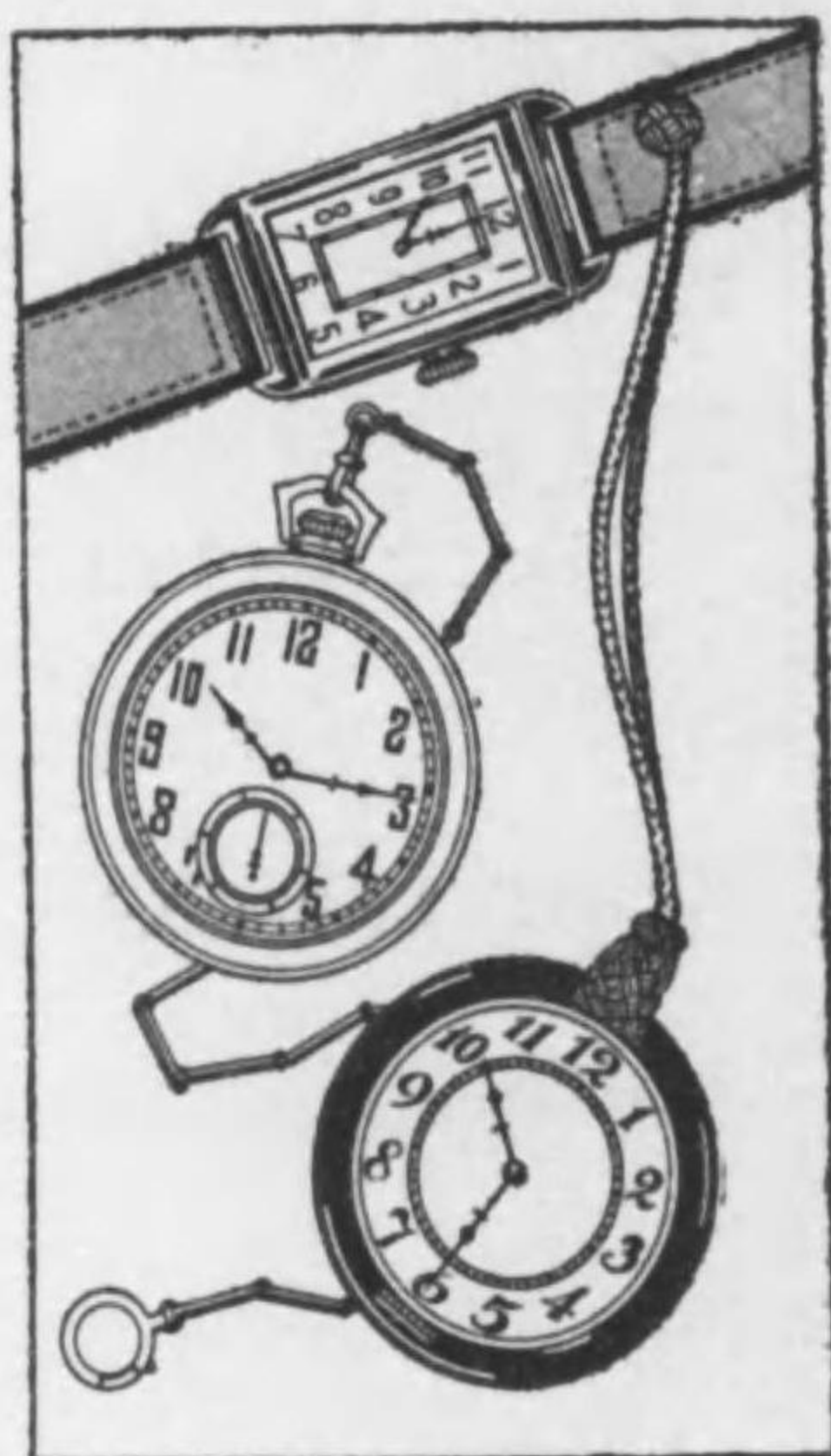
What time is it
now?

It is a quarter
past ten.

What time is it by this watch?

It is half past ten.

It is a quarter to eleven by this watch.



o'clock [əklɒk] time [taɪm] quarter [kwɔːtə] half [haːf]
past [pɑːst] watch [wɒtʃ] eleven [ɪlɛvn]

It is cold today.

It is warm now.

It is cloudy.

It is fine.

It rains (snows).

When do you get up?

I get up at six.

When do you go to bed?

I go to bed at half past nine.

Can you sleep well?

Yes, I can.

cold [kəʊld] warm [wɔːm] cloudy [klaʊdi] fine [faɪn]
rains [reɪnz] snows [snoʊz]

EXERCISE

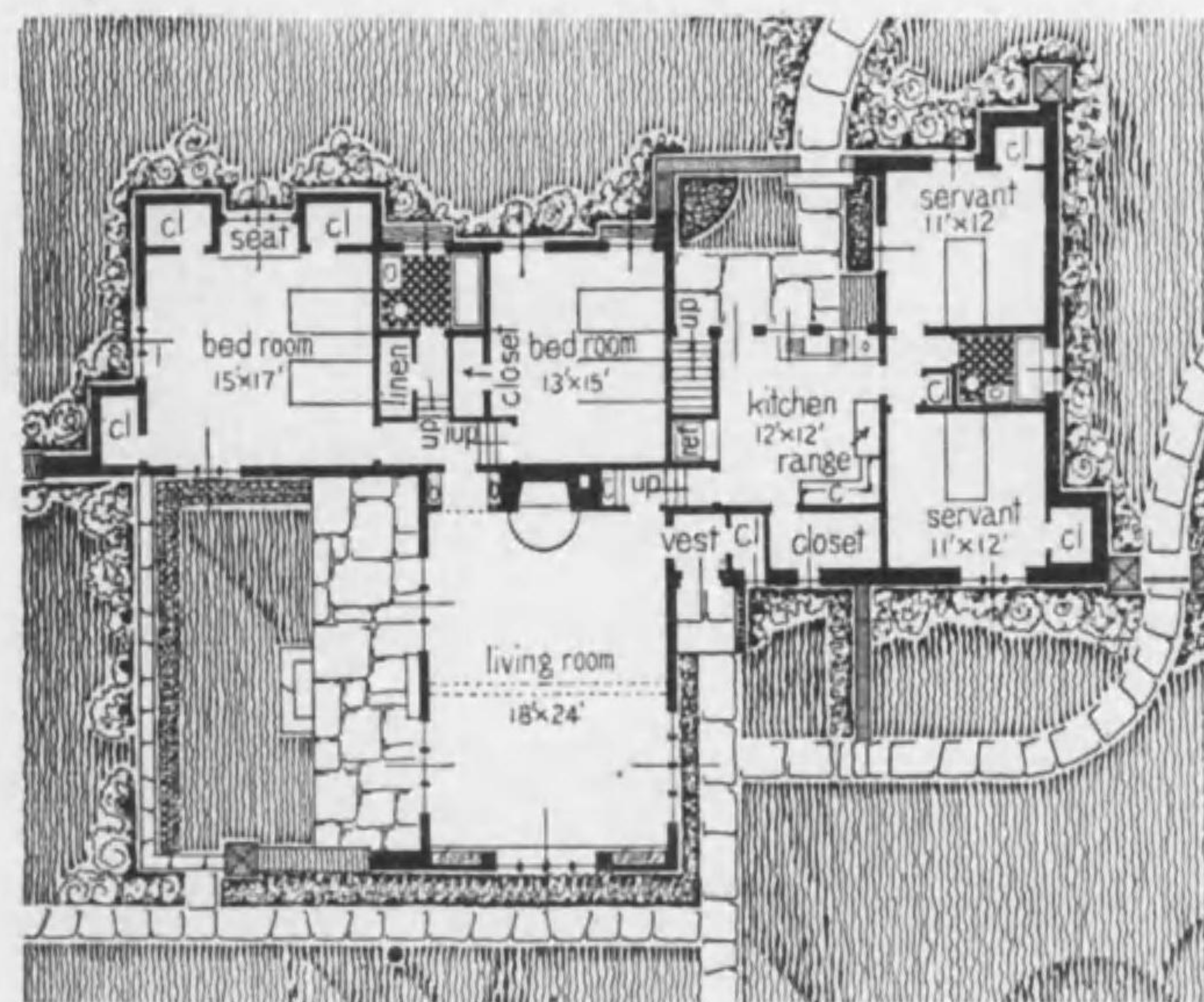
A. Answer in English.

1. At what time do you get up?
2. When do you take your breakfast?
3. When does your school begin?
4. When do you go home?
5. At what time do you take supper?

B. Put into English.

1. 今は何時ですか。
2. 九時二十分です。
3. あなたは何時に学校へ行きますか。
4. 七時半に行きます。
5. あなたは何時におやすみですか。
6. 十時に寝ます。
7. 今日は曇つてゐます。

PICTURE LESSON



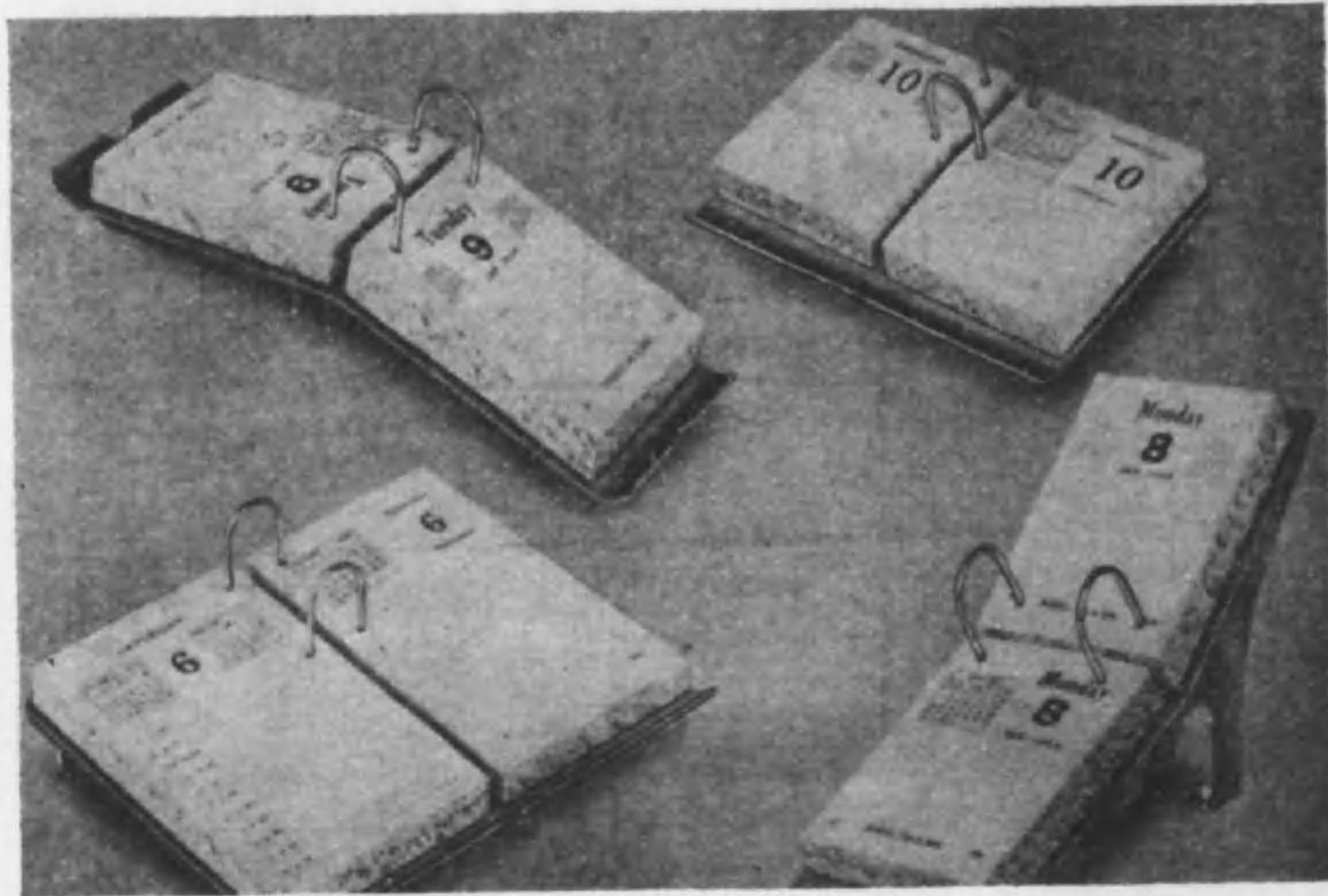
任意の短文を作りなさい。

Suggestions:

Here is a plan of a house. Draw the plan of your house. How many rooms has your house? What are they? Where is your house? Has your house a garden? Are there many trees in it? Do you live in it with your parents?

LESSON XXIV

A WEEK



There are seven days in a week.

The first day of the week is Sunday,
and the last day is Saturday.

What day comes after Sunday?

Monday does.

seven [sévn]	first [fɔ:st]	week [wi:k]	Sunday [sʌndi]
	Monday [mʌndi]	Saturday [sætədi]	
	comes [kʌmz]	after [ɑ:ftə]	

What day of the week is it today?

It is Tuesday.

Thursday and Friday come next.

 ORDINAL NUMBERS.

1st	<u>first</u>	14th	fourteenth
2nd	<u>second</u>	15th	fifteenth
3rd	<u>third</u>	16th	sixteenth
4th	fourth	17th	seventeenth
5th	<u>fifth</u>	18th	eighteenth
6th	sixth	19th	nineteenth
7th	seventh	20th	<u>twentieth</u>
8th	<u>eighth</u>	21st	twenty-first
9th	<u>ninth</u>	22nd	twenty-second
10th	tenth	23rd	twenty-third
11th	eleventh	24th	twenty-fourth
12th	<u>twelfth</u>	25th	twenty-fifth
13th	thirteenth		—の綴りに注意しなさい

Tuesday [tju:zdi] Thursday [θɜ:zdi] Friday [fraidi] next [nekst]

EXERCISE

A. Answer in English.

1. How many days are there in a week?
2. What day of the week is it today?
3. What is the first day of the week?
4. What day comes after Sunday?
5. Do you go to school on Sunday?

B. Put into English.

1. 今日は何曜日ですか。金曜日です。
2. 一日は何時間ですか。24時間です。
(hours)
3. 一週間の最初の日は何曜日ですか。日曜日です。
4. 土曜日の次は何曜日ですか。日曜日です。
5. 第八番に居る少年は誰ですか。長岡君です。
6. 我々は日曜日には学校へ行きません。

LESSON XXV

SEASONS AND MONTHS



There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter. It is winter now.

Do you know the names of the months?

Yes, they are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August,

seasons [si:znz] spring [sprɪŋ] summer [sʌmə] autumn [ɔ:təm]
 winter [wɪntə] know [nou] months [mʌnθs] January [dʒænjuəri]
 F. [februəri] M. [məɪ] A. [eɪprəl] M. [meɪ] J. [dʒuːn]
 July [dʒulaɪ] A. [ɔ:gəst]

September, October, November and
December.

What month are we in now?

We are now in December.

Work while you work,

Play while you play;

This is the way

To be happy and gay.



S. [səptembə] O. [əktoubə] N. [novembə] D. [disembə]

EXERCISE

A. Answer in English.

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What is the first month of the year?
3. What month comes after August?
4. What are the winter months?
5. Which do you like, summer or winter?

B. Put into English.

1. 一年の第二番目の月は何ですか。
2. 二月です。
3. 一年の最後の月は何ですか。
4. 十二月です。
5. 四月には花が咲き (open), 鳥が啼く (sing)。
6. 八月は暑いです。
7. 今は春です。四月です。



CAN YOU SEE ?

What can you see in this picture ?

I can see a crane.

I can see an airplane.

I can see a propeller.

I can see a hook.

I can see two floats.

This crane can lift ten tons.

can [kæn] crane [kreɪn] airplane [ˈeɪplæn] propeller [prəˈpɛlə]

hook [hʊk]

I speak English.

You speak English.

He speaks German.

I can speak English.

You can speak English.

He can speak German.

Do you play the violin ?

Yes, I do.

Can he play the piano ?

No, he cannot.

I can sing well.

You can sing well.

He can sing well.

They can sing well.

floats [flaʊts] lift [lɪft] tons [tɒnz]

EXERCISE

A. Answer in English.

1. Can your father speak English?
2. Can you swim well?
3. Can an airplane fly three hundred miles an hour?
4. Can you count from one to a hundred in English?

B. Put into English.

1. あなたは英語で手紙が書けますか。
2. あなたはスキー (ski) が出来ますか。
はい、出来ます。
3. 鶏は飛ぶことが出来ますか。否、出来ません。
4. 猫は夜目が見えますか。はい、見えます。

小英文法 (I)

- (1) **This is a boy.** と云ふ時の語の順序が、國語の場合と異なることを充分注意すべきであるが、練習を多くして、其の調子に慣れることが何よりも大切である。
- (2) 文は凡て大文字 (Capital letter) で書きはじめ、文の終には “.” 終止點 (Period) をつける。
- (3) “a” “an” 英語では「物の名」の前に a をつける。例へば a boy, a dog, a man. これは「一つの」と言ふ意味を表はし、一つ二つと數へられるものにつき、一つの時に限つて用ひられる。日本語には是に相當する言ひ方はなく、This is a boy. は「これは少年です」の意である。必ずしも「一人の少年」とは言はない。

“an” は a, e, i, o, u, といふ母音で始まる語の前に用ひられる。

例。 an egg, an airship, an apple

- (4) **this** は「これ」と近くのを、**that** は「それ」「あれ」と遠いものを特に指して言ふ時に用ひ、**it** は其の場合に用ふ。

例。 This is an egg. これは卵です

It is a dog. 犬です

That is a dog. (あれは、それは)

- (5) **肯定文、否定文**。「何々である」と述べる文を肯定文と言ひ、「何々でない」と打消す文を否定文と言ふ。否定文の時は“not”を **is** の後につける。

例。 This is a lemon.

That is not an apple.

- (6) **疑問文**。國語の物を尋ねる文が疑問文である。その際「か」と云ふ語を付け加へるが、英語では異なる。即ち語の順序が變るのである。これは大變大切なことであるから、其の調子を實際について熟練することが肝要である。又疑問文の

終には必ず**疑問符號** (Question mark) を付ける。

例。 This is a lamp.

Is this a lamp?

Is that a ship?

Is it a fox?

- (7) **“Yes” と “No”** yes は必ず肯定文を、no は否定文を伴ひ、共に其の次に“,” (Comma) をつける。

例。 Is this a dog?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

- (8) **省略**。日本語では通例「はい、犬です」又は「はい、さうです」と言つて、英語の **this, that, it** に相當する語を略するが、英語では「物の名」の方を省略し、**this, that, it** は如何なる場合にも省略しない。

例。 Is this a cat?

Yes, it is (a cat). (はい、さうです)

No, it is not (a cat). (いえ、さうでは
ありません)。

〔注意〕 It is not は it isn't と発音する。

- (9) **what, where, who, whose** 夫々「何」、「何處」、「誰」「誰の」の意味の疑問文に用ふる語である。常に文頭に置く。This is . . . , 「これは何々である」、Is this . . . 「これは何々であるか」。そこで **Is this what** とは言はず、常に **What is this?** の形となる。

例。What is that? What is this?

Where is the cat? Where is the dog?

Who is that man? Whose is this tent?

- (10) **名詞形容詞**, a boy, a ball 等の如き「物の名」を「名詞」と言ひ、一つ二つと数へることの出来る名詞には必ず a, an, 又は the をつける。Taro, John, Kobe 等人、場所の名は**固有名詞**と言ひ、a, the などにつけない。

例。He is a Taro. (誤)。

a good boy, a big ball の good, big 等名詞

の性質、形状等を表はす語を**形容詞**と云ふ。old, little, white なども形容詞である。

形容詞に二通りの用ひ方がある。名詞に直接添へる場合と、名詞を説明する場合とである。

例。a kind man, a white ship.

He is kind. The ship is white.

this, that なども此の例に従ふ。

例。This is a white flower.

This flower is white.

That is a map.

That map.

- (11) **Here is, There is, Here is . . .**, は「ここに何々がある」又は「. . . みる」、**There is . . .**, は只「. . . がある」又は「. . . みる」の意。

例。Here is a book. こゝに本があります。

Here is a dog. こゝに犬がゐます。

There is a ball. 球があります。

There is a cow. 牛が居ります。

だから、場所を示したい時は「there is」の場合には文の後に付け加へなければならぬ。

例。 There is a ball in the box.

- (12) I, you, he, (代名詞)の如く名詞の代りに用ひられる語を代名詞と言ひ、this, that, it, I, you, he, her などがある。
This is a ball, That is . . . , It is . . . , の場合の「である」は皆“is”であるが、I, you, の時は變化する。

例。 I am a boy.

You are a man.

He is an old man.

She is a girl.

- (13) 代名詞の變化。日本語では「私は子供です」、「これは君の本です」の如く、「は」、「の」等の様な言葉によつて語の變化を示すが英語では此の點が大いに異なつてゐる。

I と言へば常に「私は」を意味し、「私の」と言ひたい時は「I」が「my」と變化するのである。だから「私の本」と言ふのは常に my book となる。you, he, she についても同様である。

例。 I (私は) my (私の)

you (あなたは) . . . your (あなたの)

he (彼は) his (彼の)

she (彼女は) her (彼女の)

- (14) 單數、複數。一つを單數と言ひ、二つ以上を複數と言ふ。或る名詞が複數になる時は種々の變化が起る。
(a) 複數名詞には a 又は an は絶対につけず、語尾に“s”をつける。

[注意] 語尾が s, x, ch, sh, o, で終る名詞の複數は普通その語尾に“es”を附け、又“y”で終る名詞で“y”の前が「子音」の時は“y”を“i”に變へて“es”を附ける。尙此の外不規則に變化するものもある。

單 數	複 數
book	books
ass (驢馬)	asses
fox	foxes
bench	benches
dish	dishes
tomato (トマト)	tomatoes
lady	ladies
man (人)	men
sheep	sheep

(b) 單數の時は「一である」、「一がゐる」の意味の語が、I **am** a boy. You **are** a man. の二つの場合を除いては、凡て“is”であるが、複數の場合は凡て“are”となる。

例。 This is a basket. These **are** baskets.
 That is a basket. Those **are** baskets.
 It is a basket. They **are** baskets.
 Here is a basket. Here **are** baskets.
 There is a basket. There **are** baskets.
 I **am** a boy. We **are** boys.
 You **are** a boy. You **are** boys.

He is a boy. { They **are** boys.
 She is a boy.

[注意] 疑問文は凡て“Are these . . . ?”の形となり、單數の場合と變りがない。同様に

What is this? What **are** these?
 Where is the boy? Where **are** the boys?
 Who is he? Who **are** they?

(15) **a, the.** a は只「一つの」と言ふ心持ちを表はす語で、Is this a lion? と云へば、「是は獅子ですか」で別に「あの獅子」、「此の獅子」、「又は「どこそこの獅子」と定まつたものを指してゐるのではない。the は“this,” “that” 又はその複數の軽い意味のもので、話手にも聞き手にも何を指してゐるか、わかつてゐる時に用ひられる語である。

(16) **文動詞。**

A. 花とか、風とか、私、或は見るだけでは人の考へが完全に表はされてはゐない。これは花です、私は花を見ますと言つて

置いて作る。「—しつゝある」「—してゐる」等、現に起りつゝあることを表はす。進行形の疑問文では主語と“is,” “am,” “are” の位置を顛倒する。

例。 Am I reading a book?

Are you speaking German?

Is the bird singing?

- (17) A. How many 數を問ふ疑問文は“How many”で始める。

例。 How many brothers have you?

How many ships do you see?

“How many”の次には名詞を略することが多い。

例。 How many have you? I have six.

- B. 「年齢」「身長」「高さ」「長さ」等についての疑問文は夫々“How old,” “How tall,” “How high,” “How long”等を以て始め、答は夫々“old,” “tall”等を以て結ぶ。但し之等の語は略することあり。

例。 How old are you. I am twenty (years old).

How high is the hill? It is 30 metres (high).

(18) 比較。

A. 形容詞の變化。

原級 old long

比較級 older longer

最上級 oldest longest

最上級には常に定冠詞“the”を附す。

B. 比較級最上級の作り方。

- a. 原級の語尾が“e”なる時は夫々“r,” “st”を附して作る。

large larger largest

fine finer finest

- b. 原級の語尾が“e”でない時は夫々“er,” “est”を附して作る。

tall taller tallest

long longer longest

c. 原級の語尾が一つの子音に終り、其の前に短母音ある時はその子音を重ねて後“er”“est”を附す。

big bigger biggest

hot hotter hottest

d. 原級の語尾が“y”なる時は“y”を“i”に變じて後“er”“est”を附す。

easy easier easiest

C. 比較について。

a. 二物を比較する時。

Which is taller, A or B?

A is taller (than B).

b. Which is the tallest, A, B, or C?

A is the tallest (of the three, of all).

(19) A. 時刻を云ふ時は常に“ It is ... ”なる形を用ふ。It は時刻を指してゐる。

例。 What time is it?

It is seven o'clock.

It is ten minutes to seven o'clock.

It is ten minutes past seven.

to は「一迄に」past「一を過ぎ」の意。

minutes, o'clock は共に省略することが多い。

B. 週名、月名 は常に大文字で始める。

時間、天候を表はす場合と同様“ It is ... ”なる形を用ふ。

例。 It is Sunday today.

It is July now.

It is fine (warm, cold).

(20) Can 「一することが出来る」の意味を表はし動詞の前に置く、これを助動詞と云ふ。助動詞は他にも多くあるが、凡て動詞の前に置き、疑問文の時は主語と位置を顛倒する。

例。 I can speak English.

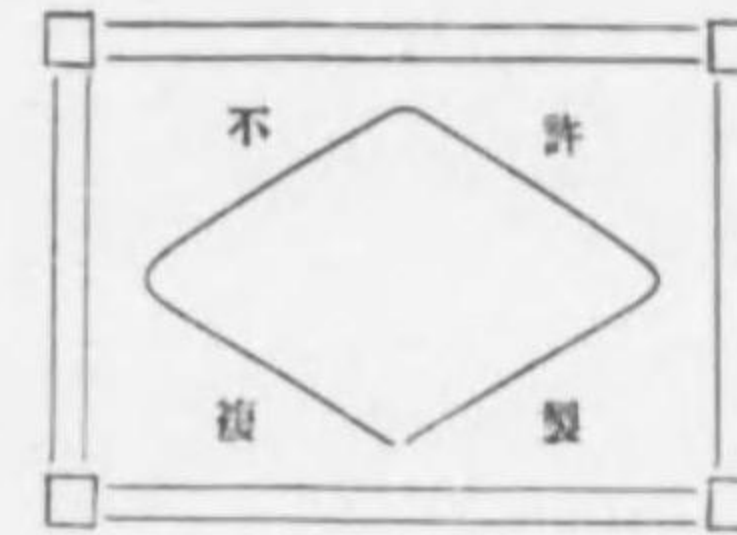
He can speak English.

Can you speak English?

Yes, I can (speak English).

Can your father speak English?
 No, he cannot (speak English).

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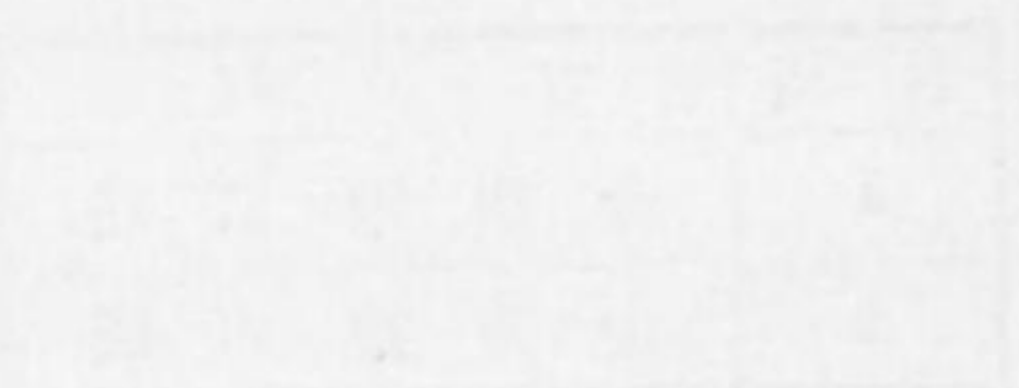
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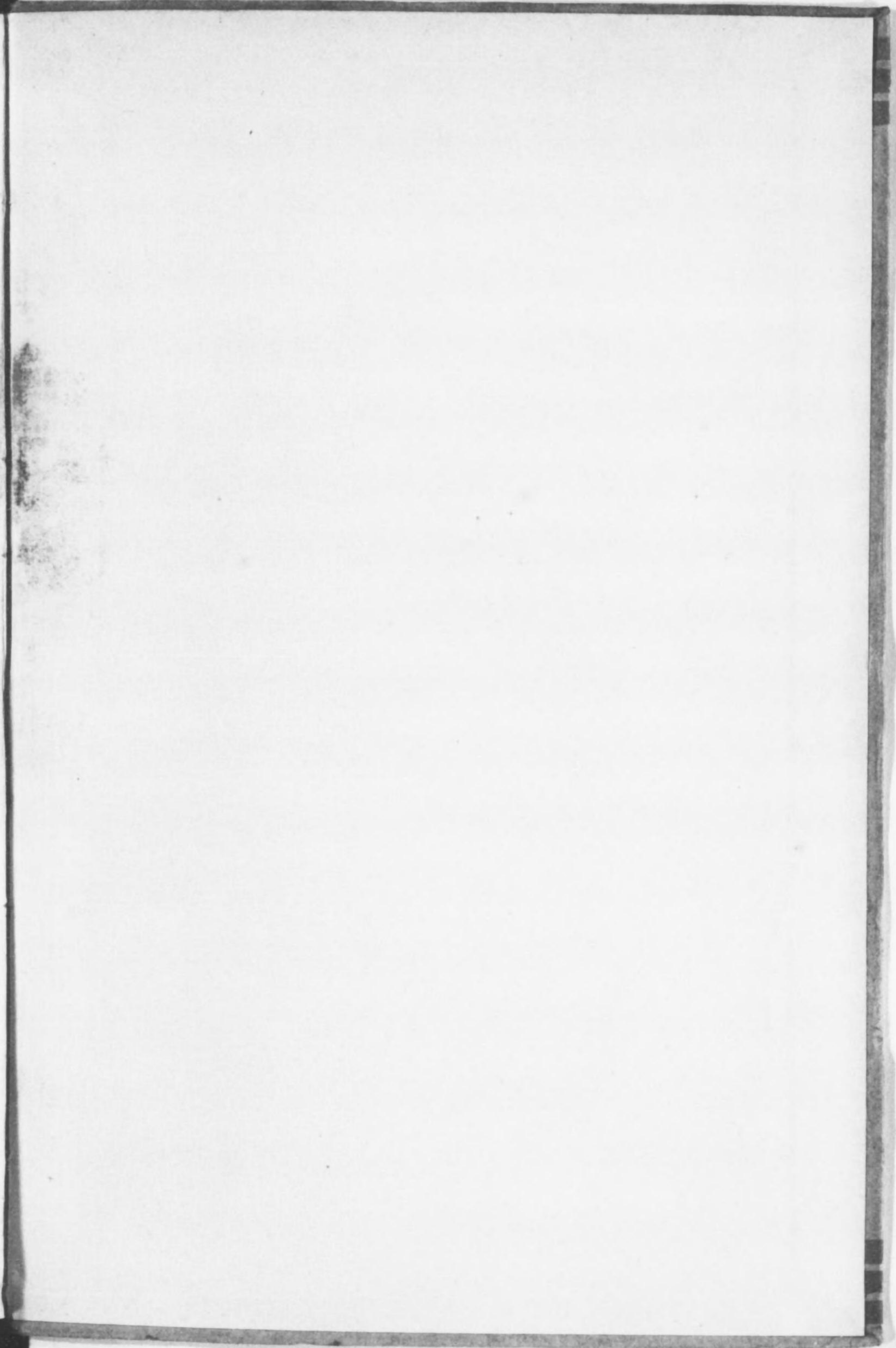
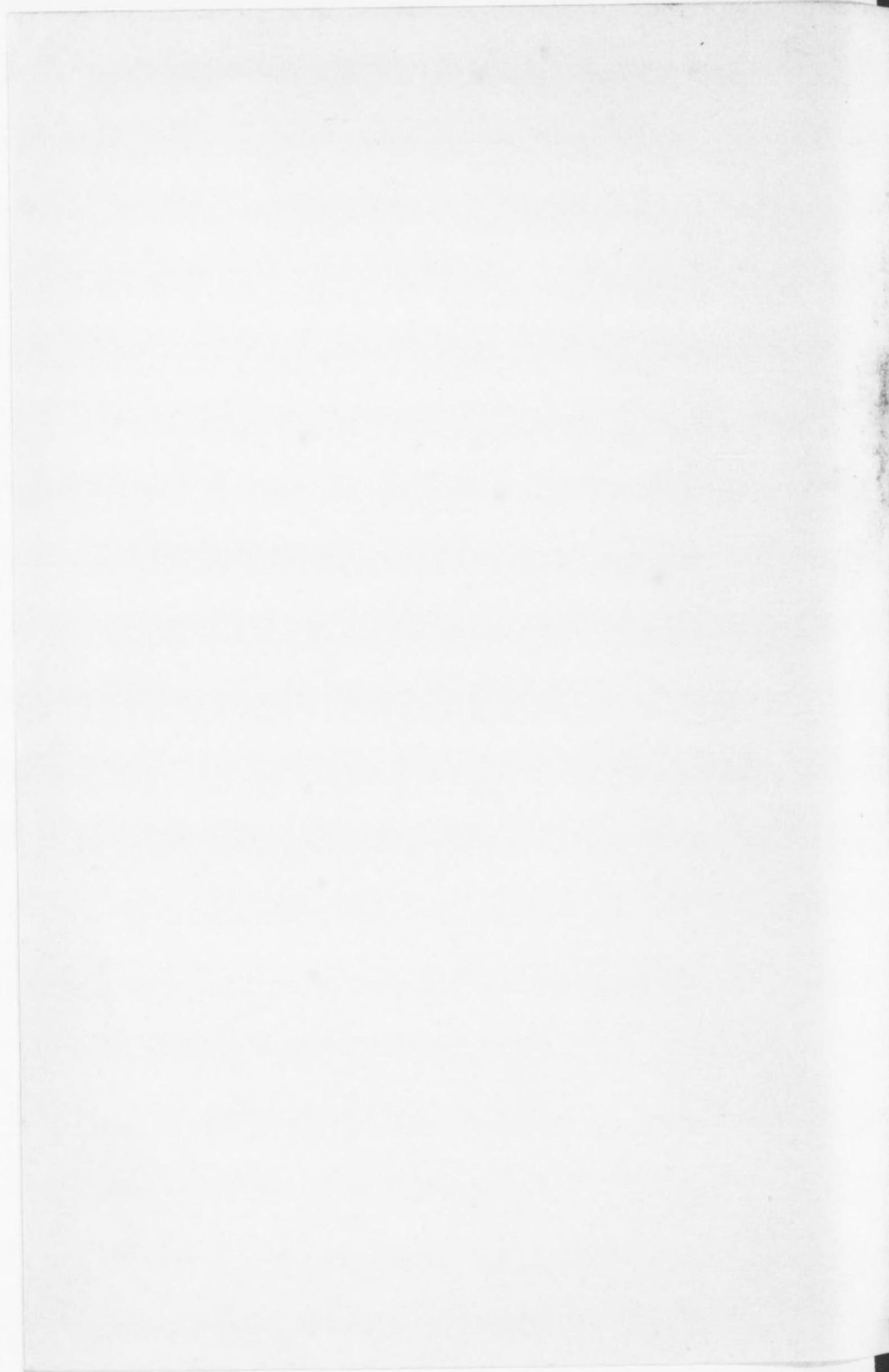
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第二頁



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