

【答】 another を the other とす。

「一方に於て樂觀者があれば他方に非觀者がある」

(c) Translate the following, using Pronominals wherever possible :—

1. 人間は何と云つても利己主義な者だ。

【答】 Man is a selfish being after all.

2. 何よりも先き此茶道具を片付けてお呉れ。

【答】 Put away these tea-things, first of all.

3. 君は學生なら學生らしくし給へ。

【答】 If you are a student, show yourself such.

4. 苟も何か事を爲すなら完全にやり給へ。

【答】 If you do a thing at all, do it thoroughly.

5. 僕の兄は先週の今日故郷へ出立しました。

【答】 My elder brother started for home this day week.

6. 田中は來週の今日故郷へ着きます。

【答】 Mr. Tanaka will get home this day week.

7. 諸君は皆互に相愛することを以つて義務としなければならぬ。

【答】 You must make it your duty to love one another.

8. 何でも自分の好きな物が買へるやうな金持があるか知らん。

【答】 I wonder if there is so rich a man who can buy anything and everthing he likes to buy.

9. 何でも自分の好きなものが讀めるやうな學者になりたい。

【答】 I wish to become a scholar who can read any and every book he likes to read.

10. 電氣と磁氣とは同一物ださうです。

【答】 Electricity and magnetism are said to be one and the same thing.

11. 僕は彼に斯々の折に斯々の演説をしたと云ふことを聞かせてやつた。

【答】 I told him that I had made such and such a speech on such and such an occasion.

12. 僕は万年筆が欲しいが買ふ錢がない。

【答】 I want a fountain pen, but I have no money to buy one.

13. 人には銘々缺點が有るが誰でも之を知つて居るとは限らない。

【答】 Each man has his own faults, but it is not every man that knows of them.

14. 僕には十年目毎に何かしら災難が起つて来る。

【答】 Some disaster or other comes upon me every ten years.

15. 僕は人の云ふことには關はぬ。

【答】 I don't care what others say of me.

16. 彼は大の怠け者で何を爲るのも厭がつて居る。

【答】 He is so lazy that he is sloth to do anything.

17. 一方に有益な書物があれば他方に又有害な書物がある。

【答】 If there are on the one hand useful books, there are on the other harmful ones.

18. あの人は友人に逢ふ度に何時の幾日に斯う斯う云ふ本屋で斯う斯う云ふ本を買つたと云ふ話をする。

【答】 Whenever he meets a friend of his, he tells him that he bought such and such a book at such and such a bookshop on such a day.

19. 僕は本を買ふ度に何時の幾日に斯う斯う云ふ本屋で買つたとそれに書いて置く。

【答】 Whenever I buy a book, I always write it down in the book that I bought it at such and such a bookshop on such a day.

20. 晩くも來週の今日までに其本を返して下さらなければいけません。

【答】 You must return the book by this day week at the latest.

問題 113.

1. 選挙は來月の今日あります。

【答】 The election will be held this day month.

2. 明日の今までに神戸に行つて居ります。

【答】 I shall have arrived at Kobe by this time tomorrow.

3. 此三週間雨が降らなかつた。

【答】 We had no rain for these three weeks.

4. そのうち釣に行きませう。

【答】 Let us go fishing one of these days.

5. あの人は此本を然も病床で書いた。

【答】 He wrote this book, and that in the sick-bed.

6. あの人はさる紳士の助けで學校を卒へることが出来た。

【答】 He was able to graduate from the college by the help of a certain gentleman.

7. あの人は方々の醫者に見て貰つたが直りさうもない。

【答】 He has consulted many a doctor, but without much hope.

8. 僕はあの人があんな音樂者だとは知らなかつた。

【答】 I didn't know that he was such a musician.

9. あの人は自分の誤をいつか氣が付くだらう。

【答】 He will know of his errors some day or other.

10. あの人は投票で三千票位得らるゝと自分で信じて居る。

【答】 He believes himself of getting about 3000 votes.

11. あの人は富を求めて健康を失つた、後者が前者に優ることを知らずに。

【答】 He lost his health in seeking after wealth, without knowing that the former is superior to the latter.

12. あの人はいつも自分は云々の人々に英語を教はつたといふ話をする。

【答】 He always tells that he was taught English by such and such a person.

~~~~~  
(B) 問題 114.

(a) Tell the number, case and use of each pronoun in the following sentences:—

1. What is his income?

「彼の収入はいくらですか」

【答】 What.....Singular; Nominative; Subjective Complement.

his .....Singular; Possessive.

2. There was none present but wept to hear him.



「其所に来て居た者で彼の話を聞いて泣かなかつた者は一人もなかつた」

【答】 None .....Singular; Nominative.

but.....Singular; Nominative Antecedent は none.

him .....Singular; Objective.

3. Do you go all by yourself?

「君は全く一人で行きますか」

【答】 you.....Singular; Nominative.

yourself.....Singular; Objective.

4. The ship she came in was overtaken by a terrible hurricane.

「彼女が乗つて来た船は暴風に遇つた」

【答】 she .....Singular; Nominative.

which (that).....Singular; Objective.

但しこれは省略せられたり

5. Don't touch the parcel, no matter what it may contain.

「何がはいつて居やうとも、其包に手を觸れてはならぬ」

【答】 what.....Singular; Objective.

it .....Singular; Nominative.

6. He is a good teacher, and is respected as such.

「彼はいい先生だ、而していゝ先生として尊敬せられて居る」

【答】 He .....Singular; Nominative.

such.....Singular; Nominative.

【注意】 .....as a good teacher (=such) is respected. の意であるから such が Nominative なる事は明瞭ならん。

7. It is none of your business.

「君の關した事ではない」

【答】 It .....Singular; Nominative.

none.....Singular; Nominative; Subjective Complement.

your.....Singular; Possessive.

8. What do you think of the picture?

「此繪をどう思はれるか」

【答】 What.....Singular; Objective.

You .....Singular a Plural; Nominative.

9. How did he know it was you?

「それが君だと云ふ事を彼がどうして知つたのか」

【答】 he .....Singular; Nominative.



it .....Singular; Nominative.

you.....Singular; Nominative.

10. The moon has no light of her own.

「月は自身の光は持たぬ」

【答】 her own.....Singular; Possessive.

(b) Correct the errors in the following Sentences :—

1. How much is his salary?

【答】 *What is his salary?*

「彼は給料はいくらですか」

2. These are the wasps stung you.

【答】 *These are the wasps that stung you.*

「是れは君を刺した蜂です」

3. How do you think of this bat?

【答】 *What do you think of this bat.*

「このバットは何う思ひますか」

4. Though what you do, do it with all your power.

【答】 *Whatever you may do, do it with all your power*

「何をするにしても全力を擧げてやれ」

5. What he wants is this ruler?

【答】 *Is it this ruler that he wants?*

「彼の入用なのは此定規ですか」

6. That he said is quite true.

【答】 *What he said is quite true.*

「彼の言つた事は全く本當です」

7. One is mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, he is mortal.

【答】 *Man is mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, he is mortal.*

「人間は死すべきものなり、ソクラテスは人なり、故にソクラテスは死すべきものなり」

8. Do you know which is his brother?

【答】 *Do you know which his brother is?*

「どちらが彼の兄弟か君は知つて居るか」

9. Do your brother and you set out to-day?

【答】 *Do you and your brother set out to-day?*

「君と君の御兄弟は本日御出発なさいますか」

10. If you want a map, go ask Mr. K. if has it.

【答】 *If you want a map, go and ask Mr. K. if he has one.*

「地圖が入用なら K さんが持つて居るかどうか聞いて御覽」



(c) Translate the following into English:—

1. 米の相場は如何ですか。

【答】 What is the market price of rice?

2. いくらかかってもそれを修繕します。

【答】 Whatever it may cost, I will repair it.

3. 生きとし生けるものいつれか歌をよまざりける。

【答】 Whatever living thing it may be, it utters songs.

4. 吾々も當局者と同様にそれに盡力しなくてはならぬ。

【答】 We must take pains for it as the authorities.

5. その頃は人が財より名を重んじた。

【答】 In those days people valued honour more than riches.

6. 僕の今まで読んだ本の中でこれが一番面白い本です。

【答】 This is the most amusing book I ever read.

7. 誰れでもそれに觸はる者は罰するぞ。

【答】 Whoever touches it shall be punished.

8. 誰れもこんな重いものは望まないだらう。

【答】 Nobody will be desirous of having such a heavy thing.

9. 君が昨日買ったのは此雑誌か。

【答】 Is it this magazine that you bought yesterday?

10. 彼はその丸薬を嚥んだがそれが爲めに少しもよくならぬ。

【答】 He took the pills, which made him no good.





## 第三章 形容詞 ADJECTIVES.

|        |              |                                           |                |              |
|--------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 種<br>類 | Pronominal   | <i>That book. Such iron. Which way?</i>   |                |              |
|        | Quantitative | <i>Five boys. Much money. Many books.</i> |                |              |
|        | Qualifying   | <i>Good boys. Pure air. Easy books.</i>   |                |              |
| 比<br>較 | Positive     | <i>Easy.</i>                              | <i>Good.</i>   | <i>Many.</i> |
|        | Comparative  | <i>Easier.</i>                            | <i>Better.</i> | <i>More.</i> |
|        | Superlative  | <i>Easiest.</i>                           | <i>Best.</i>   | <i>Most.</i> |

## 第一節 代名詞的形容詞 Pro-nominal Adj.

[Adjective Pronoun 参照]

## 第二節 數量形容詞 Quantitative Adj.

|                       |                                 |                                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 數<br>量<br>形<br>容<br>詞 | Quantity:—                      | <i>Much, some, little ink.</i>     |
|                       | Degree:—                        | <i>Much, some, little courage.</i> |
|                       | Indefinite number:—             | <i>Many, few, several.</i>         |
|                       | Definite number:—               |                                    |
|                       | (a) Cardinals:—                 | <i>Six, ten, a dozen.</i>          |
| (b) Ordinals:—        | <i>First, Second,</i>           |                                    |
| (c) Multiplicatives:— | <i>Double, half, threefold.</i> |                                    |

## 注意事項.

## 1. 順序數 (Ordinals) と複數名詞.

- (a) *The first three students* are the best in this class.
- (b) It costs twenty sen for the *first fifteen letters*.

## 2. 順序數と普通數と同一義に用ゐらる.

- (a) He died at eighteen years of age. = He died in his eighteenth year.
- (b) The thirtieth page = Page thirty.

## 3. Noun としての Numerals.

- (a) The boy marched into the class-room by twos (二列で).
- (b) Tens of thousands of people died of the disease.
- (c) He is yet his teens (thirteen—nineteen) but I am now in my twenties (二十台).



4. 分數の読み方. $\frac{2}{3}$  = two thirds. $\frac{6}{7}$  = six sevenths. $\frac{15}{365}$  = fifteen three hundred-and-sixty-fifths, or fifteen by three-hundred and sixty-five.5. "So many," "as many."

(a) Those Indians fought so many tigers.

「是等の印度人は其數丈けの虎の如くに戦つた」

(b) They cared no more about the arrows than as many raindrops.

「彼等は矢を心に掛けざる事は恰かも夫れ丈けの兩滴を心に止めざる如くであつた」

6. "No" は單複共に用る.

(a) No boat was (No boats were) to be found.

(b) No ink was left in the bottle.

7. "Several"

(a) For several (a few or some) days they travelled without accident.

(b) All the boys went to their several (respective 各々の) homes.

8. "Three times as large as"

(a) China is thirty times as large as Japan.

「支那は其大きき日本の三十倍である」

(b) He has twice as many books as I have.

~~~~~  
(辨) 題 問 115.

(a) Correct the Errors:—

1. He entered the high school in his nineteenth year.

【答】 nineteenth year を nineteenth year とす. 或は at nineteenth year of age とす.

「彼は十九歳の時高等學校へ入學した」

2. The three first students are about equal in mathematical abilities.

【答】 The first three students.....とす.

「最初の學生三人は數學に於ては殆んど同等の力である」

3. Ten of thousand of men are reported to have died in that battle.

【答】 Tens of thousands of men.....

「幾萬人も幾萬人も其戦争で死んだと報ぜらる」

4. Though he used large diligence, he could not keep his place in the class.

【答】 large diligence を much great diligence とす。

「大に勉強はしたものの、彼は級で其の席を維持する事が出来なかつた。」

5. Many a persons have failed in their attempts to make a fortune out of small capital.

【答】 Many a person has failed in his attempt to make a fortune out of small capital.

「小資本で身代を作らんとして失敗した人はいくらかある」

- (b) Read or write out the figures fully in words:—

1. 3,456.

【答】 Three thousand four hundred and fifty-six.
Thirty-four hundred and fifty-six.

2. 1,045 $\frac{3}{4}$.

【答】 Ten hundred and forty-five and three fourths.

One thousand and forty-five and three quarters.

3. The earth is said to make a revolution round the sun in $365\frac{1}{4}$ days.

【答】 The earth is said to make a revolution round the sun in three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter days.

4. The Battle of the Japan Sea was fought on the 27th day in the 38th year of Meiji.

【答】 The Battle of the Japan Sea was fought on the twenty-seventh day in the thirty-eighth year of Meiji.

5. Napoleon I died 5th May, 1821.

【答】 Napoleon the First died fifth May, eighteen twenty-one.

(c) Translate the following:—

1. 彼は伶俐ではあるがそれを爲す忍耐力に乏しい。

【答】 He is clever, but he has not sufficient courage to do it.

2. 雨天であつたから通常の二倍の賃金を拂はされました。

【答】 As it was $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rainy weather} \\ \text{wet} \end{array} \right\}$, I had to pay double the usual fare.

3. 本を十五頁の處で開いて第五課から御讀みなさい。

【答】 Open the book at $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{page fifteen} \\ \text{the fifteenth page} \end{array} \right\}$ and read $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lesson five.} \\ \text{the fifth lesson.} \end{array} \right\}$

4. 彼は二十三才で大學を卒業しました。

【答】 He graduated at the university $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in his twenty-third year.} \\ \text{at twenty-three years of age.} \end{array} \right\}$

5. あの人は五十の坂を越して居ますが二十臺の人のやうに元氣です。

【答】 Though he is on the wrong side of fifty, he is as vigorous as a young man in his twenties.

6. 風が強かつたので二十幾軒の家が二十幾個の燐寸箱のやうに焼けてしまつた。

【答】 The wind being strong, not less than twenty houses were burnt down like so many matchboxes.

7. 野球戲は身体の爲めに善いやうに精神の爲めにも善いのであるからこれを遣ると二重の利益が得られるのである。

【答】 As the game of base-ball is good for the mind as well as for the body, we can get the double advantage by playing it

8. 僕は中央停車場に着いて始めて戦争の話を聞いた。

【答】 When I arrived at the Central Station, I was informed of the news about the battle for the first time.

9. 初は勉強家だつたが今は怠けて居る。

【答】 Though he was a hard worker at first, he is idle now.

10. 過度の勉強をした爲めに病氣になつた學生が澤山ある。

【答】 Many a student has made himself ill by an excessive work.

(D) 問題 116.

(a) Tell whether the Adjectives denote quantity, degree, or number :—

1. I have no patience with him.

【答】 no.....degree.

「彼に就いては癪にさはつてたまらぬ」

2. Much rain has fallen lately.

【答】 much.....quantity.

「近頃は雨が多かった」

3. He bought it at half the ordinary price.

【答】 half.....number.

「彼は普通の値段の半分でそれを買った」

4. I have not any German books.

【答】 any.....number.

「私は獨逸書は一つもない」

5. He shows much skill in painting.

【答】 much.....degree.

「彼は繪は極めて上手だ」

6. I lost what little money I had.

【答】 little.....quantity.

「私の持つて居た少の金をも皆失くした」

(b) Put into English :—

1. 何百といふ人が毎年富士山へ登る.

【答】 Hundreds of people climb Mt. Fuji every year.

2. あの人は七人の兄弟と同数の従兄弟とを持つてゐる.

【答】 He has seven brothers and so many cousins.

3. 僕は三つの水上飛行機が軍艦の廻を三つの鷗の様に飛んでゐるのを見た.

【答】 I saw three sea-planes flying over the warship like so many sea-gulls.

4. 青年は幾人も同様の間違をした.

【答】 Many a youth has made the same blunder.

5. 此家は便利と安樂との二重の目的を達するやうに設計された.

【答】 This house was designed to achieve the double object of convenience and comfort.

6. 戦争のため米はいつもの値段の倍に上つた.

【答】 Owing to the war, the price of rice has risen to double the usual price.

7. 此家は元の家の二倍金がかかつて居るさうだ。

【答】 This house is said to have cost him double the former one.

8. あの老人は二十臺の大抵の青年より強さうに見える。

【答】 That old man looks stronger than most young men in their twenties.

9. その初めから三つの繪が賞を貰つた。

【答】 The first three pictures were awarded.

10. こんな強い地震は初めてだ。

【答】 Such a strong earthquake was experienced for the first time.



第三節 性質形容詞 Qualifying Adjective.

種	Descriptive:— Good, young, brave.
	Proper:— British, French, American.
	Material:— Earthen, wooden, iron.
類	Verbal:— A sleeping car. { present participle:— A puzzling question. { past participle:— A written examination. A fallen tree.



(神) 問題 117.

(a) Point out the Verbal Adjectives and give the original Verbs.

1. The book is written, not a printed, one.

【答】 written.....write.

printed.....print.

「書物は寫本で印刷本ではない」

2. A living dog is better than a dead lion.

【答】 living.....live.

deaddie.

「生ける犬は死せる獅子に優る」

3. The retired officer participated in three wars.

【答】 retired.....retire.

「其退役將校は三度の戦役に従軍した」

4. She went along the beach, shouting for her missing child, but she heard in reply nothing but the sound of the howling gale and the broken surge.

【答】 missing.....miss.

howlinghowl.

brokenbreak.

「彼の女は大聲を擧げて自分の子が迷ひ子となれるのを探れて海岸に沿ふて行つた、だが答ふるものは只怒號する大風と岩に碎ける大波の音のみであつた」

5. The deserted house stood lonely amid the deepening twilight.

【答】 deserted...desert.

deepeningdeepen.

「人の願みぬ此空屋は暮れ行く黄昏の裡に淋しく立つてゐた」

- (b) Substitute for the italicized parts equivalent expressions containing Adjectives of some kind :—

「イタリックにて認めたる部分を形容詞を含める同義のものに置き換へ」

1. You must study the language of *France* to become a diplomatist's wife.

「外交官の夫人となる爲めお前は佛蘭西語を勉強しなければならぬ」

【答】 You must study the French language to become...

2. I like to live in a house *built of* wood.

「僕は木造の家に住むのが好きだ」

【答】 I like to live in a wooden house.

3. His was a boat that was made of *earth*.

「彼ののは土製の船であつた」

【答】 His was an earthen boat.

4. I never read a book *that amused me so much*.

「僕はそんな面白い本は読んだ事はない」

【答】 I never read so amusing a book.

5. *The majority of the Japanese people are so optimistic in the present financial situation.*

「日本人の多数は現時の財政状態に就いては樂觀的である」

【答】 Most Japanese people are so optimistic in the present financial situation.

第四節 比較 Comparison.

[前編 102 頁参照]

注意事項.

1. no more than = just in the same degree as.....

not more than = { just in the same degree as.....
in a less degree than.....

[no less, not less; no worse, not worse に於ても同様の関係あり].

- (a) They cared no more for it than worn-out sandals.

「彼等は弊履の如くに其を顧みなかつた」

- (b) He has not more than a hundred yen.

「彼は百圓以上は持たぬ。即ち百圓かそれ以下か」

- (c) It was no less a personage than the prince.

= It was the prince himself.

2. Absolute Comparative.

- (a) The latter half of his life (彼は後半生).

- (b) The more fertile part of the land.

[常に Definite Article を要す]

3. Absolute Superlative.

- (a) She is a most swift mare.

= She is a very swift mare.

- (b) They were most strong wrestlers.

= They were very strong wrestlers.

4. Latin Comparative.

- (a) superior to = better than.

- (b) inferior ,, = worse ,,

- (c) anterior ,, = earlier ,,

- (d) posterior ,, = later ,,

(神) 問 題 118.

(a) Correct the Errors :—

1. Niitaka is higher than all the Japanese mountains.

【答】 Niitaka is higher than all the other Japanese mountains.

Niitaka is the highest of all the Japanese mountains.

「新高は日本で一番高い山だ」

2. So he gave up all farther trial.

【答】 So he gave up all further trial.

「それ以上やつて見ることを全くやめた」

3. Nothing is farther from me.

【答】 Nothing is further from me.

「そんなことは思ひもよらぬ」

4. Mountaineering is wearisome at the worst.

【答】 Mountaineering is wearisome at (the) best.

「登山はいくらよく見ても大儀なものだ」

5. At the best, I shall have only to lose a month's income.

【答】 At (the) worst, I shall have only to lose a month's income.

「悪くしたつて一ヶ月の俸給を棒に振る丈けだ」

(b) Translate the following :—

1. 學力では彼は誰れにも劣らない。

【答】 Regarding scholarship, he is inferior to none.

2. 二番の問題は一番のより易しくない、併し三番のが凡ての中で一番易しくない。

【答】 The second problem is less easy than the first (one); but the third (one) is the least easy of the three.

3. 百圓都合が出来なければせめて八十圓下さい。

【答】 If you can't spare 100 yen, please give me 80 yen at least.

4. 命を棄てる覺悟だからびくともしなかつた。

【答】 As he was ready to give up his life, he was not surprised in the least.

5. 英語を書くことは六かしいが話すことよりは六かしくない。

【答】 It is true that writing English is difficult, but it is less difficult than to speak it.

問題 119.

Put into English :—

1. ヴァイオリンは使ふに従つて益々よくなる。

【答】 The more we use a violin, the better it becomes.

2. これは高くても十圓位の價です。

【答】 This is worth about ten yen at most.

3. 土地の大部分は水に蔽はれた。

【答】 The greater part of the land was covered with water.

4. 此花の方が二つのうちで遙かに美しい。

【答】 This flower is the more beautiful of the two.

5. London は世界の大都會の一つです。

【答】 London is one of the largest cities in the world.

6. 船が見えるや否や狼火を上げた。

【答】 No sooner had the ship come in sight than a rocket was fired.

7. 品物は大方役に立ちません。

【答】 The articles were for the most part good for nothing.

8. 練習すればするほど上達します。

【答】 The more you practise, the more you will get improved.

9. あの方は遅くて二十七日までには歸へられません。

【答】 He will at the latest return by the 27th.

10. 東京は日本ですぬけて大きい都會です。

【答】 Tokyo is by far the greatest city in Japan.

11. 此品物は大層上等な出來です。

【答】 This article is the very best make.

12. これは思つたより下等だ。

【答】 This is inferior to what I expected.

第五節 形容詞の用法 Uses of
Adjectives.

1. Subject.

- (a) The *rich* are not always happy.
(b) I found that *three* of them were damaged.

2. Object.

- (a) The fire destroyed *three* of his houses.
(b) His sympathy was always with the *blind*
and the *deaf*.

3. Complement.

- (a) The horse was *gray*.
(b) He made his mother *happy*.

4. Modifier.

- (a) *Those forty-seven* brave men.
(b) Please give me something *sweet*.

5. Connective.

- (a) I don't know *what* course you will take.

- (b) *Whichever* book you read will prove
both interesting and instructive to you.

~~~~~  
(2) 問 題 130.

- (a) Tell the class and use of each adjective  
in the following sentences :—

1. I did not know which was right.

【答】 right.....Qualifying Adj.

2. He sat all day, calm and silent.

【答】 all.....Pronominal Adj.  
calm, silent.....Qualifying Adj.

3. The dead and the wounded were all left on  
the field.

【答】 dead, wounded.....Noun Use.

4. I want neither book.

【答】 neither.....Pronominal Adj.

5. It is impossible to count the stars.

【答】 impossible.....Qualifying Adj.  
Complement.



6. A certain German gent'eman wants a girl servant who speaks English or French.

【答】 Certain.....Qualifying Adj.

German .....Proper Adj.

Girl .....Noun used as an Adjective.

7. Let us begin from the tenth page of Book II.

【答】 tenth.....Quantitative Adj; Ordinals.

II.....

8. My employer often goes into the country, in which case I act for him.

【答】 which.....Pronominal Adj.

used as a Connective.

9. We have a holiday in every fifteen days.

【答】 every.....Pronominal Adj.

fifteen .....Quantitative Adj.

Cardinals.

10. Do you think it well for me to accompany him.

【答】 well.....Qualifying Adj.

used as a Complement.

(b) Correct the Errors:—

1. Though which book you take, it will not satisfy you.

【答】 Whichever book you may take, it will not satisfy you.

2. Let us begin at the two page.

【答】 Let us begin at { the second page.  
page two.

3. Do you go to school every days?

【答】 Do you go to school every *day*?

4. I fear neither books will be no help to you.

【答】 I fear either book will be no help to you.

5. I will take either of the three young men into my employ.

【答】 I will take any of those three young men into my employ.

6. How much is the monthly fee?

【答】 What is the monthly fee?

7. It shall be glad to see you.

【答】 I shall be glad to see you.



8. Saito is no doubt a most good batsman in our team.

【答】 Saito is no doubt the best batsman in our team.

9. You are easy to translate it.

【答】 It is easy for you to translate it.

10. He paid me a few money.

【答】 He paid me a little money.

11. We fear the storm did little damage.

【答】 We fear the storm did a little damage.

(c) Translate the following into English:—

1. 部屋の中に誰か居たら出て行けと言ひ給へ。

【答】 If anyone is in the room, tell him to leave it.

2. 二十代には彼は日本一の強力士であつた。

【答】 He was the strongest wrestler in Japan in his twenties.

3. それぞれの本が要るといふことを手紙で言つてよこせ。

【答】 Write me that you want such and such a book.

4. 先生があの本の大部分をお譯しになつたのです。

【答】 The teacher translated the most part of the book.

5. 青木は天才家だあれの兄もそうだ。

【答】 Aoki is a genius, and his elder brother is another.

6. 誰でも新聞を読む者はそれを知つて居る。

【答】 Anyone who reads the newspaper knows it.

7. あの方は家を賣るでせう、その場合には東京へ移轉します。

【答】 He will sell his house and remove to Tokyo in that case.

8. 青年が幾らも時を守らない爲めに失敗をする。

【答】 Many a youth fails in life because he is unpunctual.

9. 私は五頭の馬を賣つて同数の牛を買つた。

【答】 I sold five horses and bought as many cows.

10. 明後日の何時でも来て宜しい。



【答】 You may come at any time the day after tomorrow.

11. 昨日両方を訪問したが両方ともに宅に居ませんでした。

【答】 Yesterday, I paid a visit to both of them, but neither was at home.

12. 年々何千といふ家が火事で焼失する。

【答】 Thousands of houses are reduced to ashes every year.



## 第 四 章 冠 詞 ARTICLE.

### 第 一 節 不定冠詞 Indefinite Article.

[前編 118 頁参照]

#### 注意事項.

#### 1. Idiomatic Use.

(a) She is an idiot of a woman (=an idiotic woman).

「彼は馬鹿な女だ」

(b) You have a darling of a child. (=a very lovely child).

「君は可愛い子供をお持ちだ」

(c) What a goose of a man you are! (=a silly man).

#### 2. the same の意.

(a) Birds of a feather flock together.

「類を以つて集まる」

(b) We are of an age and also of a mind.

「吾々は年齢も同じだし又心も一つだ」



- (c) Two of a trade never agree.  
「商賣かたき」

3. Plural Noun. に付す.

A few days; a hundred dollars; a great many spectators.

第二節 定冠詞 Definite Article.

[前編 122 頁参照]

注意事項.

1. The + Common Noun = Abstract Noun.

- (a) He was educated for *the bar*.  
「彼は法律家として教育された」
- (b) Her face is unfit for *the stage*.  
「彼女の顔は舞臺には不適當だ」
- (c) All *the father* rises in his heart.  
「親としての感情が其心に湧いて來た」

2. The + Adjective =  $\begin{cases} \text{Plural Common Noun.} \\ \text{Abstract Noun.} \end{cases}$

- (a) *The rich* (=rich men) are apt to despise *the poor* (=poor men).
- (b) Some people think there is no difference between *the good* (=goodness) and *the beautiful* (=beauty).

3. Adverb としての The.

- (a) *The more, the better* (多々益々辨す).
- (b) If he should fail this time, he would not lose heart, but work all *the harder*.  
「若しも彼が今度失敗するとも、落膽することはあるまい却つて一しほ精を出してやるだらう」

4. “by the hour” の形.

- (a) I hired the motor car by *the hour*.
- (b) This cloth is sold by *the yard*.



### 第三節 冠詞の省略 Omission of Articles.

#### 省略の場合.

#### 1. 人を呼び掛くる時.

- (a) Young man, why do you stand here idle.  
 (b) Boys, look out.

#### 2. 自己の家族の者を指すとき.

- (a) Mother is sick in bed, and father is far away. What shall I do?

#### 3. 名前として用ゐられたるとき.

- (a) He called me *fool*.  
 (b) He was honored with the title of *Doctor of Medicine*.

#### 4. a kind, sort, description, class, species of の次.

- (a) I don't like that kind of *hat*.  
 (b) He is quite different sort of *man*.

#### 5. breakfast, dinner, supper 其他食事の名.

- (a) Is *lunch* ready?  
 (b) Let us take a walk after *supper*.

#### 6. 官職位階の名が同格名詞又は補足語として用ゐられたる時.

- (a) He was then *Chief* of the Commercial and Agricultural Bureau.  
 (b) Mr. Wilson was elected *President*.

#### 7. 補足語として用ゐられ其後に to を以つて制限せらるゝ時.

- (a) The Princess was *sister* to the present king.  
 (b) He is *heir* to the English throne.

#### 8. 次の如き phrase に於て.

go to school, market, bed, church; by land, sea; by train, boat, ship; on foot, horseback.



9. 對(?)をなして現はるる語.

Master and servant ;  
 husband and wife ;  
 father and son ;  
 young and old ;  
 side by side ;  
 from head to foot ;  
 face to face.

~~~~~  
 (神) 問題 121.

(a) Insert the necessary Articles :—

〔括弧内のものを以て【答】とす〕

- 1. What is (a) submarine like?
 「潜航艇はどんな様なものですか」
- 2. Late in (the) afternoon (a) fire broke out in my neighbourhood, resulting in (the) destruction of three houses.
 「午後遅く近所に火事があつて其結果三軒焼けた」

3. How often (a) week does he teach your class?
 「先生は一週何回君の級を教へられるか」
4. Is (the) taxi-cab hired by (the) hour?
 「タクシーは時間ぎめで庸ふのか」
5. Two of (a) trade should live apart.
 「同業者は離れて住ふべきだ」
6. He lends money to (the) poor at little or no interest.
 「彼は殆んど無利息で貧民に金を貸してやる」
7. (The) ignorant are ignorant of their ignorance.
 「無智の者は自分の無智を知らない」
8. Common warriors may be found by thousands (by the thousand), but a (or the) great commander is hard to get.
 「普通の兵士は何千でも得られるが偉大なる將軍は容易に得難い」
9. (The) meeting was opened to (the) public yesterday.
 「會は昨日公開せられた」

10. We often hear of (the) Settsu and (the) Kawachi. Now, which warship is (the) larger of (the) two?

「攝津河内に就いては屬々聞くが、さて、いづれの軍艦が大きいのか」

11. "Motor-car driver" is (the) English for (the) French "chaffeur."

「Motor-car driver は英語で佛語の chaffeur に當る」

12. (The) speech he made on (the) occasion was a very eloquent one.

「彼が其折にやつた演説は極めて雄辯なものであつた」

(b) Correct the Errors:—

1. The doctor did not reach the house in the time to find the patient alive.

【答】 The doctor.....in time to find.....

「醫者は病人の生きて居る内に其家に到着するには間に合はなかつた」

2. She upset at very commencement of storm.

【答】 She upset at the very commencement of the storm.

「船は暴雨の然かも初めに顛覆した」

3. Greeks were first nation of antiquity that became civilized.

【答】 The greeks were the first nation of antiquity that became civilized.

「希臘人は古代の最も開化したる國民である」

4. United States of America is rich country.

【答】 The United States of America is a rich country.

「北米合衆國は富裕な國である」

5. Throughout country Genji and Heishi were at the swords points.

【答】 Throughout the country the Genji and the Heishi were at swords' points.

「國中到る處源平兩氏は相敵親して居た」

6. Sake is at bottom half of misery in world.

【答】 Sake is at the bottom half of the misery in the world.

「世の悲慘の半は其基は酒にあり」

7. He will be Newton in astronomy.

【答】 He will be a Newton in astronomy.

「彼は天文学に於てはニュートンの大い大學者となるだらう」

8. Mr. Sato is last person to contract debt.

【答】 Mr. Sato is *the* last person to contract debt.

「佐藤さんは借金する人間ぢやない。」

9. Captain was last person to leave sinking ship.

【答】 *The* Captain was *the* last person to leave *the* sinking ship.

「沈没しつゝあつた船を立ち退いた最後の方は船長であつた。」

10. I should like to have him attend to matter without moment.

【答】 I should like to have him attend to *the* matter without a *moment's* delay.

「彼の人に一刻の猶豫もなくこの事件に取り掛つて貰ひたい。」

問題 122.

Put into English :—

1. 日本の雨期は概して一と月つく。

【答】 The rainy season in Japan generally lasts for a month.

2. 勤勉なる齋藤はいつも電車に乗るにポケットに書物を入れてゐる。

【答】 The diligent Saito has always a book in his pocket when he gets into a street car.

3. その事は一言二言では説明が出来ません。

【答】 That can not be explained in a word a two.

4. 此家の持主は田中さんといふ人です。

【答】 The owner of this house is a Mr. Tanaka.

5. 僕はあの店でハンケチを十二枚買った。

【答】 I bought a dozen handkerchiefs at that shop.

6. あの戦であの人の隊は一人残らず殺された。

【答】 In that battle the men of his company were killed to a man.

7. あの人の成功は大部分あの人の勤勉の結果だ。

【答】 His success is for the most part due to his diligence.

8. 空ちうに星一つ見えなかつた。

【答】 Not a star could be seen throughout the sky.

9. その火事で非常に澤山の家が焼けた。

【答】 A great many houses were burnt down by that fire.

10. その年の暮れうぬちに戦争は止んだ。

【答】 Peace was restored within the year.

11. 故伊藤公は明治時代の 大政治家の一人だ。

【答】 The late Prince Ito was one of the greatest statesmen in Meiji Era.

12. 汽船は平均一時間十ノツトの速力を出した。

【答】 The steam-ship ran at the rate of ten knots an hour.

13. 僕たちは時間借りでモーターボートを借りた。

【答】 We hired the motor-boat by the hour.

14. 一日中海が荒れた。

【答】 We had a rough sea all day.

15. 日本語の「掛物」に対する英語は何ですか。

【答】 What is the English for the Japanese "Kake-mono"?

(問) 問題 123.

Correct the errors:—

1. It is not enough for a true Christian to go to the church every Sunday.

【答】 the church の the を削る。

「日曜毎に教會に行くことが眞の耶蘇教信者にとつては充分ではない」

2. The school begins at eight throughout the year.

【答】 The school の the を削り, school の s を Capital とす。

「一年中學校は八時に始まる」

3. School stands in the front of prefectural office.

【答】 The school stands in front of the prefectural office.

「學校は縣廳の前に立つて居る」

4. His father is a soldier and a statesman.

【答】 a statesman の a を削る。

「彼の父君は軍人で政治家である」

5. Travelling on the foot is less comfortable but more instructive than by the train.

【答】 Travelling on foot is less comfortable but more instructive than by train.

「徒歩で旅行するのは骨は折れるが(車旅行よりは)ためになる」

6. The ship will soon weigh the anchor.

【答】 the anchor の the を削る.

「船は間もなく拔錨するだらう」

7. The number of students who go up Mt. Fuji increases a year after a year.

【答】 a year after a year を year and year とす.

「富士に登る學生は年々増加する」

8. I must go to next village on a special business.

【答】 next village を the next village とす.

「特別の用向て隣村へ行かなくてはならぬ」

9. You must come back by the next Sunday without fail.

【答】 the next Sunday の the を削る.

「君は是非次の日曜日迄に歸らなければならぬ」

10. Our allies were victorious on the land and the sea.

【答】 Our allies were victorious on land and sea.

「我が同盟軍は陸海共に勝利であつた」

11. A travelling perch can walk on land.

【答】 on land を on the land とす.

「旅鱸は陸上に行くことが出来る」

12. He does not distinguish between the rich and the poor.

【答】 the rich and the poor は pair を爲して現はれたれば冠詞を畧し rich and poor とすべし.

「彼は貧者富者の區別をしない」

~~~~~  
 問題 124.

(a) Strike out the unnecessary Articles:—

1. I saw him walking, a stick in hand.

【答】 a stick の a を削る.

2. It will take an hour to go there on the foot.

【答】 On the foot の the を削る.



3. There will be an excursion the next Wednesday.

【答】 the next の the を削る.

4. The young and the old were enjoying the picnic.

【答】 The young and the old を Young and old とす.

5. The last Sunday of the last month was the 27th.

【答】 The last Sunday of the last month を The last Sunday of last month とす.

6. I went to a bed soon after ten.

【答】 to a bed の a を削る.

7. The most tables have four legs.

【答】 The most tables を Most tables とす.

8. Victoria, the Queen of England, reigned sixty-four years.

【答】 the Queen of England の the を削る.

(b) Put into English:—

1. あの方は兵庫縣知事に任命された.

【答】 He was appointed Governor of Hyogo Prefecture.

2. 亞米利加に東郷大將の名から名付けた村がある.

【答】 There is a village in America (which was) named after Admiral Togo.

3. 粟は穀物の一種である.

【答】 Millet is a sort of corn.

4. 夫と妻は相並んで立つてゐる.

【答】 Man and wife stand side by side.

5. 建物は皆毎夜イルミネーションがつく.

【答】 The buildings are illuminated every night.

6. 主人と僕は互に助け合うた.

【答】 Master and servant help each other.

7. Hongkong では上陸して所々を見物しました.

【答】 At Hongkong I went on land and took a look at various places.

8. George 六世の稱號はすつかりで大英國、愛蘭土國王及び印度皇帝である.

【答】 The full title of George VI. was King of the Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India.



9. 徒歩では二時間かかるが馬では半時間だ。

【答】 It takes me two hours on foot but only half an hour on horse-back.

10. あの人は富者貧者の間に區別をしない。

【答】 He does not make any distinction between rich and poor.

11. 此本は始から終までよく書かれてある。

【答】 This book is written well from beginning to end.

12. 長距離競争は來月の五日にあります。

【答】 The long distance race will be held on the 5th, next month.

~~~~~  
(宮) 問題 125.

(a) Insert the necessary articles in the following sentences:—

〔括弧内を以つて【答】とす〕

1. Who was (the) second President of (the) United states of America?

「亞米利加合衆國の二番目の大統領は誰れですか」

2. Here is (the) chisel, but where is (the) hammer?

「茲に鑿がある、だが槌は何處にあるか」

3. Neither master nor servant could speak (a) word.

「主人も召使ひも一言も云へなかつた」

4. Give me (a) little brandy— just (a) drop.

「火酒を一寸下さい——ホンの一滴だけ」

5. (The) tiger belongs to (the) cat family.

「虎は猫類に屬する」

6. (The) towns on (the) Lake of Biwa were all flooded.

「琵琶湖畔の町は皆洪水に遇つた」

7. Harold was (the) last of (the) Saxon Kings, and (the) next ruler was William (the) Conqueror of Normandy.

「Harold はサクソンの最後の王であつた而して其次の支配者はノルマンダーの William 征服者であつた」

8. I will write him (a) letter informing of your success.

「僕は君の成功を彼に報知する手紙を書くよ」

9. They spend a thousand dollars a year on books and journals.

【答】 此儘にてよし。

「彼等は一ヶ年に書籍や雑誌に一千弗を費やす」

10. (The) Thames runs through (the) city of London.

「テムズ河は倫敦市中を貫流す」

11. Day and night he worked with (a) will.

「日夜彼は大決心で以つて働いた」

12. (The) War Minister will not return before (the) last day of July.

「陸軍大臣は七月末日までには歸らぬだらう」

- (b) Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

1. The rioters all took to their heels at sight of policemen.

【答】 The rioters all took to their heels at *the* sight of *the* policemen.

「一騒共は巡查を見て皆逃げ去つた」

2. Sick and wounded were left to care of the surgeons.

【答】 *The sick and the wounded* were left to *the* care of the surgeons.

「傷病者は軍醫の世話に委ねられた」

3. He is the professor of law and has the title of the Bachelor of Law.

【答】 He is professor of law and has the title of Bachelor of Law.

「彼は法科の教授で法學士の稱號を以つて居る」

4. I am happy to be able to say that storm did a little damage to town.

【答】 I am happy to be able to say that *the* storm did little damage to *the* town.

「暴風が町に殆んど害を與へなかつた事を云ふ事の出来るのは喜ばしい事です」

5. On death of Louis Fourteenth, Prince came to throne.

【答】 On *the* death of Louis *the* Fourteenth, *the* Prince came to *the* throne.

「ルイ十四世の崩御ましますや王子は即ち即位せられたり」

6. I know gentleman who wants to sell his land at K. at 10 yen one tsubo.

【答】 I know a (=a certain) gentleman who wants to sell his land at K. at ten yen a tsubo.

「僕は K に於ける地 所を一坪に付き十圓で賣りたいと思つて居る或る紳士を知つて居る」

7. Were you caught in rain on your way to hospital?

【答】 Were you caught in rain on your way to the hospital?

「病院へ行く道で雨に遇つたか」

8. Have you completed composition?

【答】 Have you completed the composition?

「作文を書いてしまつたか」

9. The explosion injured the two Japanese and three Frenches, who happened to be near spot.

【答】 The explosion injured two Japanese and three Frenchmen, who happened to be near the spot.

「爆發でたまたま附近に居た二人の日本人と三人の佛人々が負傷した」

10. He has the father, who is now living in capital.

【答】 He has a father, who is now living in the capital.

「彼は父君がある、父君は今都にも住ひだ」

11. He is a nephew to the Duke and secretary to his great uncle.

【答】 He is nephew to the Duke and.....

「彼は公爵の甥であつて其秘書を務めて居る」

(2) 問 題 126.

Translate the following into English:—

- それは君の東京滞在中に起つたのか
【答】 Did it happen during your stay in Tokyo?
- 伊藤様は御用で Hague へ行つて居ます。多分來月歸つて來るだらう。
【答】 Mr. Ito has gone to the Hague on official business. Probably he will return next month.
- 朝餘程早く起きます、だから晩には十時前に睡くなります。

【答】 I get up every early in the morning, so I become very sleepy before ten in the evening.

4. そういふ譯ならば借主も貸主も悪い。

【答】 If that is the case, both borrower and lender are wrong.

5. 學年試験は來月までに済みますか。

【答】 Will the annual examination be over by the end of next month?

6. 太田は三週間休んで居る, 風邪を引いたのだらう。

【答】 Ota has been absent for these three weeks. He may have taken cold.

7. 校長は去月大病になつて今入院中です。

【答】 The Principal was seriously taken ill last month and is in hospital now.

8. 今一度飛行試験が二三週間内にあります。

【答】 Another trial flight will be held within a few weeks.

9. 助教諭の資格で五年半勤務しました。

【答】 I have served for five years and a half in the capacity of assistant instructor.

10. 本年の上半季の利益は千圓でありました。

【答】 The profit for the first half of this year was 1,000 yen.

11. 私は初めから平和に賛成して居りました。

【答】 I have $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{stood by} \\ \text{been for} \end{array} \right\}$ the peace from the beginning.

12. 敵既に宇治河を渡れり今は一刻も猶豫すべきに非ず。

【答】 The enemy has already crossed the Uji river and we have no moment to lose.

第五章 動詞 VERB.

Classes		
<i>Transitive</i>	<i>Intransitive</i>	
Complete	Complete	
Incomplete	Incomplete	

Modifications		
<i>Person</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Conjugation</i>
First	Singular	Regular
Second		Irregular
Third	Plural	
<i>Voice</i>	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Mood</i>
Active	Present	Indicative
Passive	Past	Subjunctive
	Future	Imperative
	Present Perfect	Potential
	Past Perfect	
	Future Perfect	

第一節 種類 Classes.

注意事項.

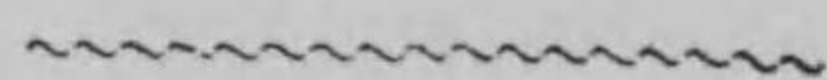
1. Intransitive が Transitive となる.

- (1) Causative Sense の時.
 - (a) *Water boils.*—He *boils* the water.
 - (b) *The bell rang.*—They *rang* the bell.
- (2) Cognate Object を取る時.
 - (a) *He lives here.*—He *lives* a happy life.
 - (b) *He died last night.*—He *died* a glorious death.
 - (c) *The dog ran fast.*—He *ran* a race.
- (3) Preposition を附加す.
 - (a) *He laughed at me.*
 - (b) *I looked for it.*

2. Transitive が Intransitive となる.

- (1) Passive Sense の時.
 - (a) *He will read the book.*—The book *reads* well.
 - (b) *I feel the paper.*—This paper *feels* smooth.
 - (c) *He is building a house.*—The house *is building*.
- (2) General Sense の時.
 - (a) *I hear the sound.*—I *hear* with my ears.

(b) He speaks French.—The child already speaks.



(神) 問題 127.

(a) Tell the class of each Verb, and if it has an Object or Complement, mention it also:—

1. I got my pocket picked in the car.

「僕は電車の内で懐中物をすられた」

【答】 Got.....Incomplete Transitive で pocket は其 Object; picked は Complement.

2. Please return me the book when you have done with it.

「御読みになつたなら其本を何卒御返へし下さい」

【答】 return.....Dative Verb (即ち Double Object を有するもの) であつて me は Indirect, the book は Direct.

have done with.....Prepositional Verb と謂はるゝもので之れは have read の意である、勿論 Complete Transitive である。

3. I am sorry to say that I cannot avail

myself of your kind invitation.

「貴下の御親切なる御招待に應ずることの出来ないのは甚だ遺憾であります」

【答】 am.....Incomplete Intransitive で sorry は Complement.

to say.....Verbal であつて that 以下を Object として居る、自分自身は sorry を修飾して居て Adverb の仕事をして居るのである。

Avail.....Complete Transitive で myself は Object.

avail myself of...を一つの Complete Transitive Verb と解して Your kind invitation を其 Object と考へてもよろしい。

4. He destroyed himself by seppuku.

「彼は切腹して死んだ」

【答】 destroyed.....Complete Transitive で himself は Object.

5. I must get the room cleaned before his return.

「私は彼の歸へるまでに部屋を掃除させねばならぬ」

【答】 get.....Incomplete Transitive で cleaned は Complement.

6. When will you go and have your hair cut?

「何時髪をかりに行くか」

【答】 go and have は go to have の変化で之れを一つの動詞と見るのが至當であらう、でこれは Incomplete Transitive で hair は Object, cut は Complement.

7. To stay up at night is very bad for health.

「夜遅くまで起きて居るのは毒だ」

【答】 is.....Incomplete Intransitive で bad が Complement.

8. All his sons died young.

「彼の息子は皆若死をした」

【答】 died.....Incomplete Intransitive, young は Complement.

9. The child grows very rapidly.

「小供はすぐに大きくなる」

【答】 grows... Complete Intransitive.

10. The parents are grieved to see their only child grow worse every day.

「両親は其一人子が毎日わるくなるのを見て悲んだ」

【答】 are.....Incomplete Intransitive で Grieved が其 Complement.

to see.....は Verbal で Complete Transitive の餘勢を以つて居て child は其 Object.

grow.....は Incomplete Intransitive で worse は其 Complement.

(b) Translate the following :—

1. 働き過ぎて病氣になつた。

【答】 He made himself ill by overworking himself.

2. 彼は非常に失望の様子でした。

【答】 He looked much disappointed.

3. 君は自轉車を何處で直させたのか。

【答】 Where did you get your bicycle mended?

4. 僕が僕の新しい上衣を作る爲めに買った布は手觸が柔らかいです。

【答】 The cloth that I have bought for my new coat feels soft.

5. あの人は洋服を着ると大層立派に見える。

【答】 He looks very fine in foreign clothes.

6. あの人の息子は勉強し過ぎた爲め早死をしました。

【答】 His son died an early death by overworking himself.

7. 一杯の水が一杯の酒よりも甘い事がある。

【答】 A cup of water sometimes tastes sweeter than a glass of wine.

8. 此布は洗濯が利きます。

【答】 This cloth washes well.

9. 富者必ずしも幸福ならず。

【答】 The rich do not always live happy lives.

10. 毎晩夜更しをすると病氣になります。

【答】 If you study till late at night, you will make yourself ill.

~~~~~  
 (四) 問題 128.

Put into English :—

1. 此雨の後は暑くなりませう。

【答】 It will grow hot after this rain.

2. 彼は戦場で名譽の戦死をしました。

【答】 He died a glorious death on the battle-field.

3. 刺が足にさりました。

欠



# 欠

【答】 He is looked up to so a great man in his village.

10. あの学校では生徒を募集中だそうです。

【答】 (a) It is said that they are collecting students in that school.

(b) They say that students are being collected in that school.

~~~~~

第三節 時 Tense.

Present Tense の用法

現在の事實	(a) He <i>is</i> at home. (b) I <i>have</i> a book in my hand.
習慣的行爲	(a) He <i>gets</i> up at five. (b) I <i>go</i> to school every day.
眞理	(a) The sun <i>gives</i> us light and heat. (b) Two and two <i>make</i> four.
過去の代用	(a) People <i>say</i> he is going abroad. (b) What <i>do</i> you say, sir?
未來の代用	(a) I <i>am</i> off to-morrow. (b) He <i>comes</i> in a few days. (c) I will go if it <i>is</i> fine to-morrow (d) What shall I do if I <i>fail</i> ?

Present Progressive Tense の用法

目前の動作	(a) What are you reading? (b) I am not reading. I am writing a letter.
將に爲さんとする行爲	(a) He is dying. (b) The flowers are opening.
將に起らんとする意志	(a) When are going abroad? (b) I am leaving Yokohama next Sunday.

• “Shall” と “Will.”

單純未來	意志未來
Shall you?—I shall.	Will you?—I will.
Shall I?—You will.	Shall I?— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{命令} \\ \text{You shall.} \end{array} \right.$
Will he?—He will.	Shall he?— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{間接命令} \\ \text{He shall.} \end{array} \right.$

“You shall,” “He shall” の用法.

- (a) You shall (=I will let you) do so if you wish it.

「さうしたいならさせてやろう」

- (b) He shall (=I will let him) never want food and shelter.

「食物や住居に缺乏させる事はさせない」

- (c) You shall (=I will make you) do so whether you will or not.

「否でも應でもさうさせる」

- (d) He shall (=I will make him) die.

「死なせてやる——命を取つてやる」

Future の代用.

- (a) I am to go in that ship.
(b) I am going to write a letter.
(c) I am about to start on a tour.
(d) The boat is ready to sink.
(e) He is coming to-morrow.
(f) I am off to-morrow.
(g) I will go if it is fine to-morrow.

Will の特別用法.

1. 習慣.

- (a) Whenever he meets any one, he will

boasts of his son.

「人に逢つたら彼は屹度息子の自慢をする」

(b) Unless driven by hunger, a lion will not attack man.

「飢餓に迫るに非ざれば獅子は人間を襲はぬものだ」

2. Will do = will answer the purpose.

(a) If you have no pen, a pencil will do as well.

「ペンがないなら鉛筆でもよろしい」

(b) This will do for the rope.

「これが繩の代りになる」

3. 讓歩の will.

(a) Be the matter what it will (or may), speak the truth.

「何事であらうとも嘘を云ふな」

4. 無生物 + will not.

(a) This cork will not (refuses to) come out.

「此コルクは中々抜けぬ」

(b) The wood will not (refuses to) burn.

「木は中々燃えぬ」

5. 無生物 + will.

(a) Old age will come on.

「老年になるのは仕方がない——即ち old age が意志を以つて進み來るを見做す」

(b) Accidents will happen.

「怪我は仕方がない」

Present Perfect Tense の用法

完了	(a) He <i>has left</i> already. (b) I think he <i>has arrived</i> at Hong-kong by this time.
経験	(a) <i>Have</i> you ever seen him? (b) I <i>have seen</i> many great men in my time.
繼續	(a) I <i>have lived</i> in Tokyo these ten years. (b) I <i>have known</i> him from a child.

Past Perfect Tense の用法

完了	(a) School <i>had begun</i> already. (b) By that time I <i>had read</i> the book.
経験	(a) I <i>had met</i> him several times. (b) I wondered if I <i>had ever met</i> him?
継続	(a) How long <i>had you known</i> him? (b) I <i>had known</i> him since we were boys together.
二重過去	(a) He said that his mother <i>had returned</i> . = He said, "My mother <i>has returned</i> ." (b) He said that his mother <i>had returned</i> the day before. = He said, "My mother <i>returned</i> yesterday."
大過去	(a) I read the books which I <i>had bought</i> . = I bought some books and read them.

Future Perfect Tense の用法

完了	I <i>shall have finished</i> the composition by the time school begins.
継続	I <i>shall have lived</i> in Tokyo for ten years by the end of this year.
経験	By the time you <i>succeed</i> in your undertaking, you <i>will have seen</i> something of the world.

問題 131.

(a) Translate the following:—

1. 太陽は東より昇り西に没す。

【答】 The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

2. 僕は今朝は太陽と一緒に起きたが平生はそんなに早くは起きぬ。

【答】 I got up with the sun this morning, but I do not generally get up so early.

3. 僕の兄は明後日立ちます。

【答】 My elder brother starts on the day after tomorrow.

4. 若し雨が降れば僕は出立を延ばします。

【答】 If it rains, I shall put off my departure.

5. 此金は月末に拂つて上げませう。

【答】 You shall have the money paid at the end of this month.

6. お父さんに聞いた上で御返事致しませう。

【答】 You shall have my answer after I have consulted with my father.

7. 貧乏はして居るが彼は卑しい事はしない。

【答】 Poor as he is, he will never do anything mean.

8. 正午までにその仕事を仕上げれば國技館の大角力を見に連れて行つて上げる。

【答】 If you finish the task by noon, you shall go to the Kokugikan with me to see the great wrestling matches.

9. 戦争があると物價が上ります。

【答】 Prices of articles go up in the war time.

10. 僕は實用的の英語が上手になるやうに Japan Times の學生號を取つて居ます。

【答】 I subscribe for the Student's Number of the Japan Times to become proficient in practical English.

(b) Correct the errors:—

1. You will have this fountain-pen as a reward.

【答】 You shall have.....

「褒美として万年筆を上げやう」

2. A man of his character shall not do anything mean.

【答】 shall を will とす。

「彼の如き人格の人は卑しい事はせぬものぢや」

3. I don't know what to say when he will return.

【答】 I don't know what to say when he *returns*.

「彼が歸つたとき何んと言つてよいかわからぬ」

4. When I shall see him, I shall tell him so.

【答】 When I see him.....

「彼に逢ふ時さう申しませう」

5. No one can tell when the war comes to an end.

【答】 No one can tell when the war will come to an end.

「何時此戦争が終はるか知る者は誰れもない」

(譯) 問 題 132.

1. 田中君は次の日曜日に Doric 號で亞米利加に向つて横濱を立たれます。

【答】 Mr. Tanaka leaves Yokohama for America next Sunday by the Doric.

2. あの人は凡ての點に於てあの人の父親に似てゐます。

【答】 He resembles his father in many respects.

3. 御願事をして下さいませんか。

【答】 Will you do me a favour?

4. どうぞ郵便局へ行つて此電報を出して下さい。

【答】 Will you please go to the Post Office and send this telegraph?

5. 私の兄は來月早く東京へ來ると云ふ便がありました。

【答】 My elder bother wrote me to say that he would come up to Tokyo early next month.

6. 戦争が何時濟むか誰れにも分らない。

【答】 No one can tell when the war will come to an end.

7. お前の成績がよいから此万年筆を上げやう。

【答】 You shall have this fountain pen for your good work.

8. あの人はいつも自分の冒険を自慢する。

【答】 That man will always boast of his adventures.

9. 僕たちは鹽原に紅葉を見に行く。君も同行しないか。

【答】 We are going to see the maple-leaves at Shiohara. Won't you go with us?

10. あの人はあの銀行に澤山の金を預けてあるさうだ。

【答】 They say he has much money deposited at that bank.

11. これを翻譯して下さい。有難う存じます。

【答】 Please be kind enough to translate this for me.

12. 獅子は何でも死んだものは食べぬさうだ。

【答】 They say the lion will not eat anything dead.

~~~~~  
(神) 題 問 133.

(a) Translate the following :—

1. 僕は観兵式を見に青山練兵場へ行つて来た。

【答】 I have been to the Aoyama Parade Ground to see the military review.

2. 大博の開會は無期延期になつた。

【答】 The Grand Exhibition has been indefinitely postponed.

3. 彼はもう三日居れば三週間箱根の温泉に居たことになる。

【答】 If he is at the Hakone Hot Springs for three days more, he will have stayed there for three weeks.

4. 御國へ着いたら直ぐ知らせて下さい。

【答】 Please let me know as soon as you reach home.

5. あの學生達は停車場へ新校長を出向ひに行つて来たのです。

【答】 Those students have been to the station to meet their new principal.

6. 明日の今頃までに僕は此本を讀んで仕舞ふ。

【答】 By this time to-morrow, I shall have finished this book.

7. 明き次第に蓄音機を返して下さいませんか。

【答】 Will you return me the phonograph as soon as you have done with it?

8. 僕は天長節までに旅行からもどります。

【答】 I shall come back from my journey by the Emperor's Birthday.

9. 僕は東京へ来てから三度拘摸にやられた。

【答】 I have had my pocket picked three times since I came to Tokyo.

10. 佐藤先生は神奈川県へ轉任になつた。



【答】 Mr. Ito has been transferred to Kanagawa Prefecture.

(b) Correct the errors:—

1. When has the tourist party left the Central Station?

【答】 What did the tourist party leave the Central Station?

「何時旅行團は中央停車場を立つたのか」

2. Three weeks passed since I saw him last.

【答】 Three weeks have passed.....

「彼に遇つてから三週間経過した」

3. I did not hear from him since then.

【答】 I have not heard from him since then.

「其當時より彼から音信がない」

4. By this day next week you will completely recover.

【答】 By this day next week you will have completely recovered.

「來週の今日までには君は全快するだらう」

5. By April next I have lived here just five years.

【答】 By April next I shall have lived here just five years.

「次の四月までに私は丁度五年間茲に住んだ事になるだらう」

問題 134.

(a) Supply the proper Tenses of the Verbs enclosed in brackets:—

1. I (live) in Tokyo for the last ten years.

【答】 have lived.

「私は此十ヶ年間東京に住みました」

2. We (be) in this school four years next spring.

【答】 shall have been.

「次の春になると吾々は此學校に四年間居ることになるだらう」

3. The beggar lay exhausted because he (eat) nothing for two days.

【答】 had.



4. There (be) a great many earthquakes this year.

【答】 have been.

「本年は地震が非常に澤山ありました」

5. He brought the book I (lend) him.

【答】 had lent.

「彼は私の借した本を持って来た」

6. I shall go out for a walk when I (finish) this letter.

【答】 have finished.

「手紙を書いてしまつてから散歩に出掛けます」

7. When I go to the station, the train (start) already. *went*

【答】 had started.

「停車場へ行つたときは汽車は既に出ておつた」

8. He (leave) Kobe by this time to-morrow.

【答】 shall have left.

「明日の今頃には彼は神戸を立つて居るだらう」

(b) Put into English:—

1. 新しい軍艦の進水を見に横須賀に行つて来た。

【答】 I have been to Yokosuka to see the launch of a new warship.

2. 私が遠くまで行かないうちに火事が私の近所にあつた。

【答】 Before I had gone far, a fire broke out in the neighbourhood of my house.

3. もし字書を使つてしまつたら元の所へ置いて下さい。

【答】 If you have done with the dictionary, please put it back to the place where it was.

4. 今週の始から雨が降り通した。

【答】 It has been raining from the beginning of this week.

5. あの人が歸らないうちに人員検査があつた。

【答】 The muster had been called before he returned.

6. 過ぐる四十年間日本は各方面に大進歩をした。

【答】 Japan has made a wonderful progress in all sides for these forty years.



7. 今月の終前には東京に向つて立つてしま  
います。

【答】 I shall have left for Tokyo by the end of this  
month.

8. 潜航艇の發明者は誰だか知らない。

【答】 I don't know who invented the submarine boat.

9. 今日新聞でその記事を読みました。

【答】 I have read the account in to-day's paper.

10. 前夜夜更ししたらよく働けなかつた。

【答】 I could not work well, as I had sat up late in  
the previous night.

#### 第四節 法 Mood.

|        |                      |                                                 |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 種<br>類 | Indicative<br>(直説法)  | You <i>are</i> diligent.                        |
|        | Subjunctive<br>(假説法) | If you <i>be</i> diligent, you will<br>succeed. |
|        | Potential<br>(可能法)   | You <i>can be</i> diligent.                     |
|        | Imperative<br>(命令法)  | <i>Be</i> diligent.                             |

#### Subjunctive Mood の Tense

|                 |                                                                                                                |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present         | If it <i>be</i> (is) good, I will buy<br>it.                                                                   |
| Past            | If I <i>were</i> you, I would do<br>otherwise.                                                                 |
| Future          | If I <i>should fail</i> , I will (or<br>would) try again.                                                      |
| Present Perfect | Tell him to return the book,<br>if he <i>have</i> (or has) <i>done</i><br>with it.                             |
| Past Perfect    | If I <i>had been</i> you, I would<br>have done otherwise.                                                      |
| Future Perfect  | I think he has not arrived<br>yet. But if he <i>should have</i><br><i>arrived</i> tell him to come at<br>once. |

#### 注意事項.

1. Subjunctive Present は現在又は未來の疑  
はしき假想。未來の甚だ疑はしきものに  
は Subjunctive Future を用ゆ。

(a) I think it is going to rain. I shall not



start if it *rain*. [現今多く rains として Indicative present を用ゆ].

- (b) I think it will not rain. I shall start, even if it *should rain*.

「雨は降るまい。假令降つたつて出掛ける」

2. Subjunctive Present が祈願を表はす場合.

- (a) God bless you!  
(b) Long live the Emperor!

3. were to.....の形は未來に關する假設.

- (a) If the sun were to rise in the west, my promise would be unchanged.

「太陽が西から昇らうとも私の約束は變らぬ」

- (b) If somebody were to give you a million yen, what would you do?

「誰れかが百万圓を呉れたら君はどうする」

4. as if は常に Subjunctive Past と共に用ゆ.

- (a) He lives as if he were rich.  
= He lives as he would if he were rich.  
(b) He talks as if he knew everything.

5. as it were = so to speak (云はは).

- (a) His scheme was, as it were, a castle in the air.

「彼の計畫は云はは空中の樓閣だ」

- (b) He is, as it were, a living dictionary.

「彼は云はは生きた辭書だ」

~~~~~  
(神) 問 題 135.

- (a) Translate the following:—

1. 僕の家には電話があれば宜いが。

【答】 I wish I had a telephone at my house.

2. 願くば天の聯合軍に幸せんことを。

【答】 Heaven bless the Allied Forces!

3. 電車の停留場が近くにあつたら下宿を換へなくともよかつたのだが。

【答】 If an electric-car station had been near, I need not have changed my lodgings.

4. 自由に英語が話せたら嘸愉快だらう。

【答】 How happy I should be if could speak English freely.

5. 醫者の云ふことを守つたら癒つたらうに。

【答】 If I had followed the doctor's advice, I might have recovered.

6. 過度の勉強をしなかつたら君は病氣には罹らなかつたらうに。

【答】 If you had not worked with excess, you would not have fallen ill.

7. 若し Ader が飛行機を發明しなかつたら誰か他の者が發明しただらう。

【答】 If Ader had not invented the aeroplane, some one else would have invented it.

8. 夜遅くまで勉強するよりか朝早く起きて勉強する方が宜い。

【答】 You had better get up early and study than study till late at night.

9. もう一日何も食はなかつたら僕等は餓死しただらう。

【答】 If we had not eaten anything for another day, we should have died of starvation.

10. あの人は言はゞ英語の生きた字引だ。

【答】 He is, as it were, a living Dictionary of English.

(b) Correct the errors :—

1. I wish my bicycle is a motor-cycle.

【答】 I wish my bicycle were a motorcycle.

「僕の自轉車が自働自轉車であればいゝがな」

2. I wish I did not rely on chances.

【答】 I wish I had not relied on chances.

「万一を僥倖しなければ宜かつたのに」

3. If it is not for that, he would have succeeded.

【答】 If it had not been for that, he would have succeeded.

「若しそれが無かつたら彼は成功したものを」

4. If it is so, how glad they would be!

【答】 If it were so, how glad they would be!

「さうであつたら彼等は嘖喜ぶであらう」

5. If the war lasted for another month, it would have ended in the dissolution of the German Empire.

【答】 If the war had lasted.....

「その戦争がもう一ヶ月も長引いたなら獨逸帝國は瓦解してしまつたであらうに」

Potential Mood の Tense	
Present	Can, may, must + root.
Present Perfect	Can, may, must + have + past participle.
Past	Could, might, must, would + root.
Past Perfect	Could, might, must, would, should + have + past participle.

Imperative Mood の用法

Direct	Be quiet. Don't talk. Go away.
Indirect	Let him be come at once. Let him be diligent, or will fail.
Absolute Imperative 獨立命令	Suppose you were (If you were) the richest man in Japan, what would you do?
Conditional Imperative 條件命令	Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.
Concessive Imperative 讓歩命令	Home is home, be it ever so humble. = (however humble it may be)

(問) 問題 136.

(a) Translate the following :—

1. 僕はそんな報告は事實の筈はないと思つた。

【答】 I thought such a report cou'd not be true.

2. 一二時間経つたら歸へるかも知れませんが確かな事は申されません。え

【答】 I may come back in an hour or two, but I can not say for certain.

3. あの醫者に診て貰はなかつたら君はそんなに早く癒らなかつたかも知れぬ。

【答】 If you had not consulted that doctor, you might not have recovered so soon.

4. 多年の御宿望を達せられん事を祈る。

【答】 May you achieve your long-wished-for desire.

5. 僕は今度の日曜には終日留守番をしなければならぬかも知れぬ。

【答】 I may have to remain at home all day next Sunday.

6. 晝過ぎに弟と一緒に日比谷の躑躅を見に行つても宜しう御座いますか。

【答】 May I go to Hibiya to see the azaleas with my younger brother in the afternoon?

7. 僕は家事上の都合で退學しなければならぬかも知れぬ。

【答】 I may have to leave school for family reasons.

8. 彼が今度の戦争の首謀者である事は争はれない。

【答】 It can not be denied that he is the originator of the present war.

9. 何卒失敗しないやうに精出して勉強して下さい。

【答】 May you work hard lest you should fail!

10. あんまり勉強すると僕は病氣になるかも知れませんか。

【答】 If I work too hard, I may make myself ill.

(d) Correct the errors:—

1. I wish I can enter the school without examination.

【答】 I wish I could enter.....

「無試験で入學が出来ればいいが」

2. If it were not raining so heavily, he may have arrived already.

【答】, he might have arrived already.

「そんなにひどく雨が降らなかつたなら彼は既に到着したかも知れない」

3. Be that as it may, he must not be an honest man.

【答】 Be that as it may, he can not be an honest man.
「それは兎に角、彼は正直者である筈がない」

4. He could not have recovered yet, as a full week has not passed since he was taken to hospital.

【答】 He can not have recovered yet, as a full week.....
「入院してから丸一週間も経たないからもう癒った筈はない」

5. If you tell him to give up drinking, you may as well tell him to give up life.

【答】 You might as well tell him to give up his life as tell him to give up drinking.

「彼に酒を止めよと云ふなら命を捨てるよと云つた方がよかったです」

~~~~~  
(B) 問題 137.

(a) Translate the following:—

1. 此書物は英國人が書いたに相違ない。

【答】 This book must have been written by an English man.

2. 多年の苦心が水の泡にならぬやうに注意をしました。

【答】 I took every caution lest many years' toil should go to naught.

3. 斯う云ふ譯だから日本は工業を發達させなければならぬ。

【答】 Such being the case, Japan must improve her industries.

4. 敵兵が降伏したのは自然だ。

【答】 It is quite natural that the enemy should have surrendered.

5. 彼の學友達は彼があんな六けしい問題を解いたのに驚いて居る。

【答】 His school-mates are surprised that he should have solved such a hard problem.

6. 平素もつと勉強して居れば試験にそんなに勉強するに及ばないのに。

【答】 If you had studied harder at ordinary times, you would not have to work so hard before the examination.



7. 今時分斯んなに寒いのは不思議だ。

【答】 It is strange that it should be so cold at this time of the year.

8. 試験官がもつと寛大だつたら僕は試験に及第したのだらうか。

【答】 If the examiners had been more generous, I should have passed the examination.

9. 病気でなかつたなら卒業式に列したのだが。

【答】 If I had not been ill, I would have attended the graduation ceremony.

(b) Correct the errors :—

1. He hired a motor-car, lest he would have failed to catch the train.

【答】 He hired a motor-car lest he should fail to catch the train.

「汽車に遅れないやうに自動車を雇つた」

2. A man of his character should not do anything mean.

【答】 A man of his character would not do anything mean.

「彼の如き人格の人は卑屈な事はやらない」

3. You would have adhered to your original object.

【答】 You should have adhered to your original object.

「君は當初の目的を飽くまでも固執すべきであつたのに」

4. Should you comply with my request?

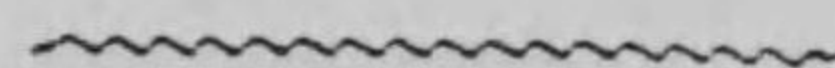
【答】 Would you.....

「御相談に應じて下さいますか」

5. He maintained that no peace would be made with them lest they would go to war with him again.

【答】 He maintained that no peace should be made with them lest they should go to war with him again.

「彼は彼等が又彼と戦ふやうな事があつてはならないから彼等と和を講じてはならぬと主張した」





## (神) 問題 138.

Translate the following :—

1. お急ぎなさい。さもないと一番列車に間に合ひません。

【答】 Make haste, or you will not be in time for the first train.

2. 本統の事をお云ひなさい。左様すれば宥して上げます。

【答】 Speak the truth, and you shall be pardoned.

3. 辛抱し給へ左様すれば屹度目的が達せられます。

【答】 Persevere, and you will accomplish your purpose.

4. 何處へ行つても同じ事だ。

【答】 Go where you will, you will find the same thing.

5. 若し此戦争が永く例へば五六年も續いたら其損害はんなでせう。

【答】 Suppose the war continued for many years—say five or six years—how much would its cost be?



## (神) 問題 139.

(a) Rewrite, using the Imperative Mood :—

1. If you make haste, you will catch the train.

「お急ぎになれば汽車に間に合ひます」

【答】 Make haste, and you will catch the train.

2. If you do not make haste, you will miss the train.

「お急ぎにならないければ汽車に乗り遅れるでせう」

【答】 Make haste, or you will miss the train.

3. If you turn to the right, you will come to the bridge.

「右にお曲りになるさ橋の所に参ります」

【答】 Turn to the right, and you will come to the bridge.

4. Whatever may come, I will carry it to the end.

「何事が起らうとも、死ぬまでそれを持つて居ります」

【答】 Come what it may, I will carry it to the end.

5. However hard he might work, he was unable to support his family.



「何んなに精を出して働いても彼は家族を養つて行く  
 ことが出来なかつた。」

【答】 Work as he could, he was unable to support his family.

(b) Put into English :—

1. 自働自轉車があればよいが。

【答】 I wish I had a motor-cycle.

2. 萬一私の留守に何か起つたら、太田さんに相談して下さい。

【答】 If anything should happen in my absence, please consult Mr. Ota about it.

3. あの人の忠告を用ふればよかつたが。

【答】 I should have adopted his advice.

4. こんな寒い天氣に病氣にならぬ様に用心なさい。

【答】 Be careful lest you  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{on such a cold day.} \\ \text{should fall ill} \end{array} \right\}$  in such a cold weather.

5. 私のしたい様に出来れば非常に嬉しいのだが。

【答】 How happy I should be, if I could do as I please.

6. あの人がもし近眼でなかつたら海軍に入つたのだ。

【答】 If he had not been short-sighted, he would have served in the navy.

7. あの人は恰も實見者であつた様に話をする。

【答】 He talks as if he were an eye-witness.

8. 明日一番汽車で立ちますのでなかつたなら、も一度御伺致すのですが。

【答】 If I should not start by the first train to-morrow, I would call on you again.

9. 外國語の知識のない外交官は云はゞ資本のない商人だ。

【答】 A diplomat without the knowledge of a foreign language is, as it were, a merchant without capital.

10. 夕立が通り過ぎる迄こゝに待つてゐる方がようござります。

【答】 You had better wait here till the shower passes away.



## (四) 問題 140.

Put into English :—

1. 私は今日山越十哩歩かなければならなかつた。

【答】 I had to walk ten miles over the mountains today.

2. 六箇月で飛行機を操縦する様になれませう。

【答】 You will be able to manage an aeroplane in half a year.

3. その事を警察に知らせなければならぬと思ひます。

【答】 I think I must tell the police about the matter.

4. それは大層御面倒をかけたでせう。

【答】 I fear it must have caused you much trouble.

5. その報知は本當ではあるまい。少しも公認されてない。

【答】 That information may not be true, as it is not authorized in the least.

6. この英語の電報を御読み下さまいせんか。

【答】 May I trouble you to read {this English telegram?  
this telegram in English?

7. 君が獨りでそれをする事が出来るとは驚きます。

【答】 I am surprised that you should be able to do it by yourself.

8. 何時でも喜んで御目にかゝりませう。

【答】 I shall be very glad to meet at any time.

9. あの人があんなに若くて死んだとは残念なことです。

【答】 It is a pity that he should have died so young.

10. 父は私どもに自分の生涯の昔話をよくしたものです。

【答】 Father would tell us the old story of his life.



## (空) 問題 141.

Fill the blanks in the following with appropriate auxiliary verbs:—

1. — you please bring it this afternoon?

【答】 Will.

「今日の晝からそれを持って来て下さいませんか」

2. I — say so, though they — not believe me.

【答】 will.....will.

「彼等が信じなくとも私はそう云ふ」

3. — he call at your house to-day?

【答】 Did.

「本日彼は君の宅を訪問したか」

4. You — oblige me greatly if you — let me know h's address.

【答】 will.....will.

「彼の御宅を知らせて下さるなら誠に有難う御座います」

5. Where — you been all this while?

【答】 have.

「今迄何處に居たのか」

6. I hope he — soon recover.

【答】 will.

「彼はすぐ癒るだらう」

7. No sooner — I found myself in my cabin than I began to think of my mother.

【答】 had.

「船室にはいるやすぐに私は母の事を思ひ出した」

8. How long — you stay at Peking?

【答】 did.

「北京にはどの位御滞在でした」

9. I thought I — take the larger one.

【答】 would.

「大きい方が欲しい御座います」

10. — you think I — succeed?

【答】 Do,.....shall.

「僕が成功すると思はれますか」



## (第) 問題 142.

Correct the errors in the following sentences :—

1. I did not see him for the last three years.

【答】 I have not seen him.....

「過ぐる三年間彼には遇はなかつた」

2. I asked her what is the matter with her brother.

【答】 I asked her what was.....

「御兄弟が何うしたのかと彼の女に聞きました」

3. They have parted with it several years ago.

【答】 They parted with it several years ago.

「彼等は數年前之れを賣つてしまつた」

4. Do you think he shall recover?

【答】 Do you think he will recover?

「彼が癒ると思はれますか」

5. We were caught in a shower before we crossed the plain.

【答】 We were caught in a shower before we had crossed the plain.

「野原を通つてしまはない内に夕立に遇つた」

6. The young man piqued on his physical strength.

【答】 The young man piqued himself.....

「其青年は体力を誇つた」

7. He said that he is a soldier and wants to see his father.

【答】 He said that he was a soldier and wanted to see his father.

「彼は軍人であつて其父に遇ひたいのだと申しました」

8. He was staying at Sendai for a week and left for Aomori.

【答】 He stayed at Sendai for a week.....

「彼は一週間仙臺に滞在したそれから青森へ向けて出發した」

9. Sato is coming to see me this afternoon after school will be over.

【答】 Sato is.....after school is over.

「佐藤は今日の午後放課後に遇ひに来る」

10. He was stolen his hawori and overcoat last night.

【答】 He had his hawori and overcoat stolen last night.



「彼は昨晚羽織及び外套を盗まれた」

11. He said that he saw not it.

【答】 He said that he had not seen it.

「それを見た事がないと彼は言った」

12. At what time do you come together?

【答】 At what time are you coming to-gether?

「何時に御一緒にいらつしやるのですか」

~~~~~  
(宮) 問 題 143.

1. あの時以來何處を御旅行なすつて居らしたのか。

【答】 Where have you been travelling since (that time)?

2. 植木に水をやりませうか。

【答】 Shall I water the plants?

3. 向ふでは何を建築して居るのですか。

【答】 What are they building over there?

4. 佐久間が其様に早く着くとは思はなかつた。

【答】 I never thought that Sakuma should arrive so soon.

5. 君は白シャツを洗濯させたか。

【答】 Have you had your white-shirt washed?

6. 彼は今し方立ちました。まだ一哩も行つたとは思ひません。

【答】 He has just started. I don't think he is

{ gone even a mile.
{ even a mile off.

7. お明きになりましたらお貸し下さいませんか。

【答】 Will you please lend it me if you have done with it?

8. 私はあの人に遇ふは逢ふたがあの人は一言も口をきゝませんでした。

【答】 I did meet him, but he did not speak even a word.

9. 近い内にお前に奢つてやる。

【答】 You shall have a treat in near future.

10. 物置が半ば壊はれて居ました。

【答】 The shed was half-broken.

11. 大事を爲さんと欲する人は大困難に克たざる可らず。

【答】 One who wants to do a great thing must overcome great difficulties.

12. 兄の歸つて来るまで待ち給へ。八時までには歸ると思ふ。

【答】 Wait till my elder brother comes back. I think he will be back by eight.

~~~~~  
(宮) 問 題 144.

(a) Fill the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate verbs:—

1. I wish you — register this letter.

【答】 will.

「此手紙を書留に願ひます」

2. I fear you — fail.

【答】 will.

「君は失敗するだらう」

3. I — give you this if you could walk on your head.

【答】 would.

「君が倒立ちして歩けばこれを上げやう」

4. I wish I — adopted his advice.

【答】 had.

「彼の忠告に従つたらよかつたのに」

5. If he — so rich, he will not accede to your request.

【答】 be or is.

「彼がそんなに金持ちであつても君の要求に應じないだらう」

6. I — I were a butterfly and had nothing to do.

【答】 wish.

「蝶々になつて何もすることがなければいゝが」

7. Suppose that a friend of yours — you a million dollars, what — you do with it?

【答】 gave, would.

「君の友人が君に一百万弗をやつたとすればそれをどうする積りか」

8. No one — take it even for nothing.

【答】 will.

「無代價でも貰ひ手がない」



9. If I —— you, and you I, I —— put you to the sword.

【答】 were, would.

「若し私がお前とお前が私なら、私はお前を殺してしまします」

10. Had it not —— for his riches, he —— have had to give up his attempt.

【答】 been, would.

「若し彼の財産がなかつたなら彼は其計畫を捨てなければならなかつたらう」

(b) Translate the following into English:—

1. 若し天が落ちて來ても雲雀を捕ることは出来ない。

【答】 If the heaven should fall, we could not catch the skylarks.

2. 命を賭して此地點を守る決心です。

【答】 We will keep this point at the risk of our lives.

3. 御令兄のお歸りの上で夫れを相談したまへ。

【答】 On the return of your elder brother, consult him about it.

4. 十才か十二才の時に夫れを習へば好かつた。

【答】 I wish I had learned it when I was ten or twelve years of age.

5. あの人は當地を去りました 左もなければ喜んで御用を勤めるのですが。

【答】 He has left here. If not, he would gladly put himself at your service.

6. 彼が約束の時刻までに来なかつたら僕はごうしやう。

【答】 If he should not come by the appointed time, what shall I do?

7. 若しそうでなかつたら誰も彼に同情しないだらう。

【答】 If it were not the case, no one would sympathize with him.



## (當) 問題 145.

(a) Fill the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate verbs :—

1. He says that his father — written it.

【答】 has.

「彼の父がそれを書いたのだと彼は申して居ります」

2. I think my brother — written it.

【答】 has.

「私の兄弟がそれを書いたのだと思ひます」

3. If he — in the game, he — have won.

【答】 had joined, would.

「彼が勝負に加つたら、勝つたであらう」

4. Is it proper that I — tell him all I know about it?

【答】 should.

「それに就いて私の知つて居ることを皆彼に云ふのが至當だらうか」

5. — I ask you to call my jinrikishaman?

【答】 May.

「失禮ですが私の車夫を呼んで下さい」

6. Lay it on the shelf — it — go to pieces.

【答】 lest.....should.

「粉微塵に壊れないやうにそれを棚の上に置きなさい」

7. If you are busy, you — not begin it at once.

【答】 need.

「忙しいのならすぐに始めなくてもよろしい」

8. He would work hard in the morning so that he — be free in the afternoon.

【答】 might.

「午後暇になるやうに朝大に働くのが常だ」

9. You — touch it, for it — hurt you.

【答】 must not, will.

「怪我をするから觸れてはならぬ」

10. Teach a gossip three languages, and he — gossip in them.

【答】 will.

「饒舌漢に三ヶ國を教へよ 然らば彼は其三ヶ國で益々饒舌を振らん」



11. Keep it so that it — be used on such another occasion.

【答】 may.

「こんな折に使へるやうにそれを取つて置け」

12. — it be done in haste?

【答】 Must.

「それは急いで爲なければならぬか」

13. Walk quietly, or you — wake him.

【答】 will.

「静かに歩きなさい、さもなければ彼の目を醒ましますから」

14. If he does not return by evening, I — to go myself.

【答】 shall have.

「若し彼が今夜歸らなかつたなら、私は自分で行かなければならぬだらう」

(b) Translate the following:—

1. 此の作文を書いたのは伊藤でないに違ひない。

【答】 It cannot be Ito that wrote this composition.

2. あの人に鳶色の毛を持たせたら西洋人と間違へられるだらう。

【答】 Let him have a brown hair, he would be taken for a foreigner.

3. 私がそう言つたら彼は怒つただらう。

【答】 If I had said so, he would have been angry.

4. 風の這入るやうに簾を捲き上げませう。

【答】 Let me wind up the blinds so that the wind may come in.

5. 各生徒に夫れを二三度づゝ讀ませよ。

【答】 Let each student read it a few times.

6. 父が明日歸つて來れば行かなくて宜しい。

【答】 You need not go if father returns to-morrow.

7. 父が昨日歸つて來なかつたら私は自身で行かなくてはならなかつたのだ。

【答】 If father had not come back yesterday, I should have had to go myself.

8. 私も夙くに御伺申すべき筈でありました。

【答】 I should have called on you long before.

9. 之れを使の小僧にお渡しを願へますまいか。



【答】 May I trouble you to hand this to the messenger boy.

10. 中學を卒業してから始める方がよい。

【答】 You had better begin it after you finished the middle school course.

11. 萬一君試験に落第したらどうする。

【答】 If you should fail in the examination, what would you do?

12. 濡らない様に油紙で包め。

【答】 Wrap it in the oiled paper.

13. どうしても十日に仕上げる事が出来なかつた。

【答】 I could not finish it by the tenth by any means.

14. 門を閉ぢよ誰も通すな。

【答】 Let the gate be shut, and let no one in.

15. 保證人がそれを拂ふのは正當だ。

【答】 It is right that the surety should pay it.

16. あんな者を使ふなら乞食を雇入れてもよいのだ。

【答】 You might as well employ a beggar as employ such a man.



### 第五節 不定法 Infinitives.

#### Infinitive の用法.

##### (1) Noun Use.

- (a) Subject.....*To tell* a lie is wrong.
- (b) Object .....I should like *to see* it.
- (c) Complement.....He is said *to have killed* himself.

##### (2) Adjective Use.

- (a) A house *to let*.
- (b) There is another problem *to be solved*.

##### (3) Adverbial Use.

- (a) He came *to ask* me a question. (目的)
- (b) She was delighted *to see* it. (原因)
- (c) He went home only *to die*. (結果)
- (d) You will be glad *to see* him. (條件)
- (e) You must be a fool *to say* so. (理由)

##### (4) Absolute Use.

- (a) He is, so *to speak*, a living dictionary.



(b) *To speak* the truth, I don't like him.

(c) *To be sure*, he is a man in a thousand.

Simple Infinitive と Perfect Infinitive との別.

| Simple                                                                            | Perfect                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| She seems to be weeping.<br>=It seems that she is weeping.                        | She seems to have been weeping.<br>=It seems that she was (or has been) weeping.            |
| He was supposed to save much money.<br>=It was supposed that he saved much money. | He was supposed to have saved much money.<br>=It was supposed that he had saved much money. |

注意事項.

(1) see, hear, feel, make, have, watch の後に  
は Infinitive の to を省く.

(a) I have never seen him *smile*.

(But—He was never seen to smile).

(b) Did you ever hear her *sing*.  
(But—She was often heard to sing).

(c) We made him *do so*.  
(But—He was made to *do so*).

(2) had better, had best, had rather, cannot  
but, do nothing but も to を省く.

(a) You had better *go* home.

(b) He had best *keep* off them.  
(彼等を寄せ付けないのが一番だ)

(c) I could not but *laugh*.

~~~~~  
(詳) 問 題 146.

(a) Transtate the following, using the Infinitive wherever possible:—

1. 實はあの人は終日碁ばかり打つて居ます。

【答】 To tell the truth, he does nothing but play the game of "go" all day long.

2. 小供は両親の云ふ事さへ守つて居れば宜い。

【答】 Children have only to obey their parents.

3. 稲作にそんな害をなしたならば風はひどく吹いたに相違ない。

【答】 The wind must have blown very hard to have done so much damage to the rice-crop.

4. そんな大した仕事を仕遂げやうと思ふからには勢力が絶倫の人に違ひない。

【答】 He must be a man of unequalled energy to think of accomplishing such a great work.

5. 伊藤の兄さんは博士論文を提出したさうです。

【答】 Ito's elder brother is said to have presented a thesis for a doctorate.

6. 新型の速射砲が何處かで建造中だそうだ。

【答】 A quick-firing gun of a new type is said to be under construction somewhere.

7. 明朝はこんなに早く起きなくともよい。

【答】 You have not to get up so early to-morrow morning.

8. 僕はあの人に英語で電報を書いて貰つた。

【答】 I had him write a telegram in English.

9. 小供等が日増に成長するのを見ては喜ばずに居られない。

【答】 I cannot but be glad to see my children grow up every day.

10. 剩へ雨が降り出して來た。

【答】 To make matters worse, it began to rain.

(b) Change the voice of each Finite Verb:—

1. They made me drink against my own will.

「僕が嫌ふのに無理に飲ました」

【答】 I was made to drink against my own will.

2. We saw him grow worse every day.

「彼が日増に悪くなるのを吾等は見た」

【答】 He was seen to grow worse every day.

3. I made him copy the picture in an hour.

「僕は彼にその繪を一時間に寫させた」

【答】 He was made to copy the picture in an hour by me.

4. A pin might be heard to drop.

「ピンが落ちても聞ゆる程静かであつた」

【答】 You might have heard a pin drop.

5. He has never been seen to smile.

「彼が微笑するを見た事がない」

【答】 We have never seen him smile.

問題 147.

(a) Rewrite, using the Infinitive:—

1. He lived till he *was* ninety years old.

「彼は九十才まで生きて居た」

【答】 He lived to be ninety years old.

2. You will be late if you *do so*.

「君がさうするさ遅れるよ」

【答】 You will be late to do so.

3. He must be far-sighted since he *has done so*.

「さうするからには、後は遠慮の人に相違ない」

【答】 He must be far-sighted to have done so.

4. It seems that he *is* very rich.

「彼は金持ちのやうだ」

【答】 He seems to be very rich.

5. It seems that they *were caught* in the rain.

「彼等は雨に逢つた様子だ」

【答】 They seem to have been caught in the rain.

6. It was believed that he *had gone* to the South Sea.

「彼は南洋へ行つたさ信ぜられて居る」

【答】 He was believed to have gone to the South Sea.

7. He did not know how he *ought to do* it.

「如何にすべきかを彼は知らなかつた」

【答】 He did not know how to do it.

8. It is time that we *should act*.

「吾々が活動すべき時である」

(b) Put into English:—

1. 太平洋を横切るに船賃はどの位かゝりま
すか。

【答】 What is the passage to cross the Pacific?

2. あの人はまだ病氣だと云ふことを聞いて
氣の毒です。

【答】 I am sorry to hear that he is still ill.

3. あの土地を買ふとは大層金持に違ひない。

【答】 He must be very rich to buy that land.

4. 風に當つて船が揺れるのを感じた。

【答】 I felt the ship rock in the wind.

5. こんなに早く御着になるのは速くお歩きになつたに違ひない。

【答】 You must have walked very fast to reach so soon.

6. 私はあの人に其本を英國へ注文して貰つた。

【答】 I had him order that book from England.

7. あの人のごうかしたと考へざるを得なかつた。

【答】 I could not but think that something was the matter with him.

8. 打ち明けた話だが、君は少し卑怯過ぎる。

【答】 To be frank, you are a little cowardly.

9. 御親父の意見に逆つて事をするのは至當ではありません。

【答】 It is not proper to act against your father's advice.

10. こんな天気に見舞に来て下さるとは非常に親切です。

【答】 It is very kind of you to come to see me in such a weather.

(上) 問 題 148.

(a) Translate the following into Japanese:—

1. I am not in a position to oblige you.

【答】 貴君の御世話の出来る位置では御座いません。

2. He happened to pass that way.

【答】 其道を偶々通つて居りました。

3. It threatened to rain.

【答】 雨が降り出しさうでした。

4. How came you to know it?

【答】 どうしてそれが知れるやうになりました。

5. I don't care to go.

【答】 行く氣はありません。

6. He is to go to China next month.

【答】 彼は來月支那に行くこゝになつて居る。

7. Nothing is to be had without trouble.

【答】 何物も骨を折らずには得られません。

8. The story was too touching to be soon forgotten.

【答】 其話は非常に同情を喚起して直に忘れる事は出来なかつた。

9. The hat was so used as to be worn out.

【答】 其帽子は摺り切れる程にも永く使用せられた。

10. I am not such a fool as to believe that.

【答】 私はそれを信用する程の馬鹿ではありません。

(b) Translate the following into English:—

1. 君はあの醫者に見て貰ふ方がいゝでせう。

【答】 You had better consult that doctor.

2. 私はあの人々を笑はせた。

【答】 I made them laugh.

3. あなたの呼ぶのが聞へませんでした。

【答】 I didn't hear you call to me.

4. 彼の思ふまゝにさせておけ。

【答】 Let him do as he pleases.

5. 彼は七十歳まで生きた。

【答】 He lived to be seventy years of age.

6. その子供は遊び仲間がない。

【答】 That child has no companion to play with.

7. 私は読む本が欲しい。

【答】 I want a book to read.

8. 日本國は勃興して世界の一等國となれり。

【答】 Japan has risen to become one of the first-class powers in the world.

9. 此邊に何所か貸家を御存じありませんか。

【答】 Don't you happen to know of a house to let in this neighbourhood?

10. 私は何時でも行く用意が出来て居る。

【答】 I am ready to go at any time.

11. 鐵は錆がちである。

【答】 Iron is apt to rust.

12. 生徒は何れも英語を學ぶに熱中して居る。

【答】 The students are all eager to learn English.

13. 一番汽車に間に合ふために今朝早く起きた。

【答】 I got up so early this morning as to be in time for the first train.

14. 彼は年が二つ多いので陸軍士官學校に入學が出来ぬ。

【答】 He is two years too old to enter the Military Academy.

15. かくの如き例は多くして枚舉に違あらず。

【答】 Such examples are too numerous to mention.

第六節 分詞 Participles.

Participle の用法.

(1) Noun-modifier として.

- (a) I saw a man *standing* at the corner.
 (b) This is a temple *built* five hundred years ago.

(2) Participial Phrase.

- (a) *Having finished my work*, I went out for a walk.

- (b) *Doing this work every day*, you will soon improve.
 (c) *Having said so*, he went away.

(3) Participial Adjective.

- (a) a *flying*-machine; an *interesting* news.
 (b) a well *written* composition; a *civilized* nation; a *fallen* tree.

(4) Complement.

- (a) He came *running*. (Subjective)
 (b) He kept me *waiting*. (Objective)

(5) Absolute Participle.

- (a) The sun *having set*, we started for home.
 (b) *This done*, they were made glad.
 (c) He is very tall, *considering* his age,
 (d) *Strictly speaking*, this is not correct.

(神) 問題 149.

(a) Translate the following, using the Participle wherever possible :—

1. 僕は今日は二十哩以上歩いたからすっかり草臥てゐる.

【答】 Having walked over twenty miles to-day, I am dead tired.

2. どうしてよいか判らなかつたから僕は先生の所へ忠告を求めに行つた.

【答】 Not knowing what to do, I went to my teacher for advice.

3. 明後日の今迄に此靴を直して貰ひたい.

【答】 I want to have the shoes mended by this time the day after to-morrow.

4. 試験の準備をしなければならぬから緊急の用事の他は滅多に外出しませぬ.

【答】 Having to prepare myself for the examination, I seldom go out except on urgent business.

5. 僕は山手線の電車の中で掏摸に錢入を盗まれた.

【答】 I had my purse picked in an electric car on the suburban line.

6. 河内艦は船底を掃除する爲めに入渠した.

【答】 The Kawachi has gone into dock to have her bottom cleaned.

7. 巡査は抜劍して群集に飛び蒐つた.

【答】 The police men rushed at the crowd with their swords drawn.

8. 左へ曲がると御尋ねの家があります.

【答】 Turning to the left, you will find the house you are searching for.

9. 理想的に言へば英語の字書なしで何でも讀めるまで研究しなければならぬ.

【答】 Ideally speaking, you must study English till you can read any English book without an English dictionary.

10. 字書と言へば僕は和英字書を失くした.

【答】 Talking of dictionaries, I have lost my Japanese-English dictionary.

(b) Correct the following :—

1. A dog barked at nothing is a nuisance.

「何もないのに吠える犬には閉口する」

【答】 A dog barking } at nothing.....
A dog which barks }

2. Not confessing his fault they did not pardon him.

「其過を白状しないので彼等は彼を免まなかつた」

【答】 Not confessing his fault, he was not pardoned.
As he did not confess his fault, he was not pardoned.

3. Your post-card, having addressed to the wrong house, never reached me.

「君の葉書は宛名が違つて居たので、私の手許には着かなかつた」

【答】 Your post-card, having been addressed to the wrong house, never reached me.

4. Spoken generally, great men are open to flattery.

「概して云へば大人物は諂諛を言はれるものだ」

【答】 Generally speaking, great men are open to flattery.

5. Uniting we stand, dividing we fall.

「協力すれば立てる、分離すれば倒れる」

【答】 (Being) United we stand, (being) divided we fall.

問題 150.

Put into English, using the Participle wherever possible :—

1. 水は岩床の上を流れて冷かで透通つて居ます。

【答】 The water flowing on the rocky bed, is cold and transparent.

2. 飛んで居る鳥を射つのは中々むづかしい。

【答】 It is rather difficult to shoot a flying bird.

3. 僕は飛行船が僕の家の上を飛ぶのを見た。

【答】 I saw an air-ship flying right over my house.

4. 家は小山の上に建てられてあつて海のよい景色を見晴します。

【答】 Being built on the hill, the house commands a fine view of the sea.

5. 蛙が落葉の下に隠れて居るのを見出した。

【答】 I found a frog hidden under fallen leaves.

6. 仕事をしてしまったので當分何もすることがありません。

【答】 Having finished the work, I have nothing to do for the present.

7. 汽車は全速力で走つて行きました。

【答】 The train went dashing at full speed.

8. 天氣がよいので郊外で長いこと散歩をした。

【答】 The weather being fine, we took a long walk in the suburbs.

9. 品物の品質を考へれば直段は高くない。

【答】 It is not dear, considering the quality of the article.

10. 暗くなつたので我々は心配し始めた。

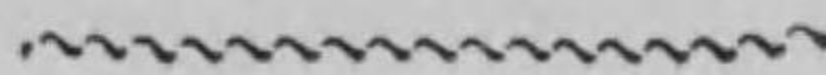
【答】 Night coming on, we began to feel alarmed.

11. 快走船といへば僕は横濱港に數艘碇泊してゐるのを見た。

【答】 Talking of yachts, I have seen several of them anchored in the Yokohama harbour.

12. 私の聞いた事から判すればあの人は珍らしい品格を持つてゐる人に違ひない。

【答】 Judging from reports, he must be a man of remarkable character.



(上) 問題 151.

Translate the following into Japanese :—

1. It being cold, we made a fire.

【答】 寒かつたので火を起した。

2. How often do you get your hair cut a month?

【答】 月に幾度散髪をしますか。

3. He could not make himself understood.

【答】 彼は了解して貰ふ事が出来なかつた。

4. Walking along the street, he met an old friend.

【答】 町を歩いて居て、昔の友人に出逢つた。

5. This said, he sat down.

【答】 此事を言つて、彼は着席した。

6. Go and see what is doing there.

【答】 何事が爲されて居るのか見に行つて來い。

7. Turning to the right, you will find the house you want.

【答】 右に廻れば君の求むる家がわかる。

8. He had his house broken into by a burglar last night, and had several articles of value stolen.

【答】 「昨夜彼の家へ泥棒が這入つて、彼は高價な品物を數點盗まれた。」

9. The natives of Africa are very fond of ostrich eggs, using them for food.

【答】 「亞弗利加の土人は駝鳥の卵を大に好んで食用に供す。」

10. The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole.

【答】 「霧がすべての孔隙と鍵眼より流れ込んで来た。」

11. The flames rose higher and higher, throwing their light far and wide.

【答】 「火災が益々高く上りその光を遠く弘く放つた。」

12. Then rising, he and the officer bade farewell to the good people and took their leave.

【答】 「そこで立ち上り彼は士官はその親切な人々に暇乞をして出かけた。」

13. They wandered, now turning to the right and now to the left.

【答】 「彼等は彷徨して或は右に或は左に轉じた。」

14. Some trees live for only a few years, rapidly reaching their full growth, and rapidly decaying.

【答】 「樹木の中には僅か數年間生存し迅速に發達を遂げ迅速に枯死するものもある。」

15. Then the fairy went out, leaving Anna to herself.

【答】 「その時妖女は Anna を一人残して出で行つた。」

第十節 動詞的名詞 Gerund.

Gerund の用法.

(1) Subject として,

(a) *Teaching* English is quite difficult.

(b) *Reading* is good for our minds.

(2) Object として,

- (a) I like *reading*.
 (b) Much of his time is spent in *reading* novels.

(3) Complement として,

- (a) Teaching is *learning*.
 (b) It would be, as it were, *writing* on the sand.

注意事項.

(1) There is + gerund.

例:— There is no going in such a weather (=It is impossible to go.....)

(2) Cannot help + gerund.

例:— I could not help laughing at him (=I could not but laugh at him)

(3) On (or upon) + gerund = as soon as.

例:— On hearing the news, he danced for joy.

(問) 問題 152.

Translate the following, using the Gerund or Verbal Noun wherever Possible:—

1. 皆が戦争の済んだのを喜んで居ます。

【答】 Everybody is glad of the war being over.

2. 彼は野球をやる事が上手だ。

【答】 He is skilful in playing base-ball.

3. 両親は息子が河で溺死したので泣いた。

【答】 The parents wept for their son ('s) having been drowned in the river.

4. 彼は全快の見込がないさうだ。

【答】 It is said that there is no prospect of his recovering.

5. 彼は若い時怠けたのを後悔して居る。

【答】 He regrets having been idle in his youth.

6. 何の位水が増すか知れぬ。

【答】 There is no knowing how high the water will rise.

7. 米は何の位騰貴するかわからぬ。

【答】 There is no telling how high the price of rice will rise.

8. 怒つて居る時にはあの人と議論は出来ぬ。

【答】 There is no arguing with him when he is angry.

9. 斯んな捷報に接しては何人も萬歳を叫ぶを得なかつた。

【答】 No one could help shouting "Bangai!" at such a news of victory.

- 10 中央停車場へ着く時に彼は初めて胸の金時計の無いのに気が付いた。

【答】 When he reached the Central Station, he missed his watch at his breast first.

問題 153.

(a) Rewrite, using Gerundive Expressions:—

1. I am glad *that it is fine*.

【答】 I am glad of its being fine.

2. *That I am here* should make no difference.

【答】 My staying here should make no difference.

3. I do not remember *that he said so*.

【答】 I don't remember his having said so.

4. *I cannot but laugh* at the idea.

【答】 I cannot help laughing at the idea.

5. *It is impossible to finish* it in a day or two.

【答】 There is no finishing it in a day or two.

6. *As soon as I said so*, he turned red.

【答】 Upon my saying so, he turned red.

7. I have no doubt *that he will be able to come*.

【答】 I have no doubt of his being able to come.

8. He adorned the walls with pictures *drawn by himself*.

【答】 He adorned the walls with pictures of his drawing.

(b) Put into English, using the Gerund or Verbal Noun wherever possible:—

1. 良い本を読む事は愉快だ。

【答】 The reading of good books is interesting.

2. あの人は今作文を書くことにかかつて居る。

【答】 He is now in the course of writing compositions.

3. あの紳士は三等で旅行することを決して
耻ぢない。

【答】 That gentleman is never ashamed of travelling in the third class.

4. あの人があんな器械を發明した事を誰れ
も知らなかつた。

【答】 Anybody did not know his having invented such a machine.

5. あの人が演壇に現はれるや聴衆は盛んに
拍手した。

【答】 On his appearing on the platform, the audience clapped their hands loudly.

6. あんな天氣にあそこへ行く事は出来な
かつた。

【答】 There was no going there in such a weather.

7. 誰も乃木大將の偉大な人格を嘆美せず
は居られない。

【答】 Anyone cannot help admiring the great personality of General Nogi.

8. あの人は絶えず書を読んで英語を進めた。

【答】 He has improved his English by constant reading.

9. どれ程深く雪がなるだらうか知れない。

【答】 There is no knowing how deep the snow will become.

10. あの人に金をやれば火に薪をくべる様
なものだらう。

【答】 Giving money to him would be like adding fuel to the fire.

~~~~~  
(上) 問 題 154.

Translate the following :—

1. 私は何もしないので退屈だ。

【答】 I am tired of doing nothing.

2. 君の御両親は君がその學校に入學するの  
に反對ですか。

【答】 Do your parents object to your entering that school?

3. 彼は私が此所に居つた事を少しも知ら  
ぬ。



【答】 He is quite ignorant of my having been here. 又は He is not in the least aware of my having been here

4. あなたが優等で卒業された事を聞いて喜ばしい。

【答】 I am glad to hear of your having graduated with honours.

5. 子供の時分にそこへ行つた事を覚えて居る。

【答】 I remember visiting that place when a boy.

6. この書物は読む価値があります。

【答】 This book is worth reading.

7. 彼は唱歌が非常に好きだ。

【答】 He is very fond of singing.

8. 早起は健康に益あり。

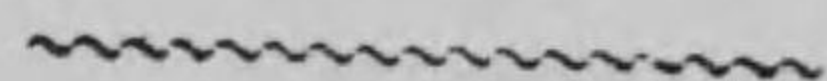
【答】 Early rising is good for the health.

9. 私は茲に来るのに少からず困難をした。

【答】 I had not little difficulty in finding my way here.

10. 汽車が將に出發せんとする處だつた。

【答】 The train was on the point of starting.



## (B) 問 題 155.

(a) Point out the verbals and tell whether each of them is an infinitive, a participle or a gerund :—

1. The dying man.

「死に瀕せる人」

【答】 dying.....participle.

2. I never dreamed of his dying so soon.

「そんなに早く死ぬるさは夢にも思はなかつた」

【答】 dying.....gerund.

3. I saw the villain run closely followed by a tall woman.

「悪漢が丈の 高い婦人に 追はれて 將につかまらんさするのを見た」

【答】 run .....infinitive.  
followed.....participle.

4. I should like to have him punished.

「彼が罰せられるを欲す」

【答】 have.....infinitive.  
punished.....participle used as a complement.

5. The Cotton Spinning Company will begin



its business in a few days, the necessary preparations having all been completed.

「總て必要の準備が完成したので紡績會社は二三日を経て仕事を始めるだらう」

【答】 having.....participle.

6. The spinning of cotton by machine.

「機械紡績」

【答】 spinning.....Verbal noun.

7. The old woman sat spinning cotton.

「老婦人が綿を紡ぎながら座つて居た」

【答】 spinning.....participle, used as a complement.

8. I was struck by its grandeur.

「其壯大に感動した」

【答】 struck.....participle.

9. The auto overturned, throwing the Baron and the chauffeur into the river.

「自動車が顛覆して男爵と運轉手が河中に投げられた」

【答】 throwing.....participle.

(b) Fill the blanks in the following sentences with suitable verbals :—

1. His veteran retainers — all fallen, he retreated and killed himself.

【答】 having.

「脇腹の臣は皆戦没したので彼は退却して自殺をした」

2. I think you had better — to-day.

【答】 stay.

「今日は在宅する方がよからうと思ふ」

3. — to the storm, he put off his departure.

【答】 Owing.

「暴風雨の爲め彼は出発を見合はした」

4. — from reports, he seems — a man of strong will.

【答】 Judging; to be

「評判に由るに彼は強固な意志の人のやうに思はれる」

5. He could not help — a sigh.

【答】 making.

「彼は溜息をせざるを得なかつた」

6. A horseman was seen — up the hill.

【答】 riding.

「騎兵一人小丘に上るのが見えた」

7. I don't like — my sons idle.



【答】 to have.

「私の小供を怠けさせて置くのはいやだ」

8. I will take it to the Cabinet-maker — it —.

【答】 to have; mended.

「それを修繕させる指物師の所へ持つて行かう」

9. He is a ——— man ——— in Chinese classics.

【答】 learned; indulging.

「彼は漢文専門の學者である」

10. The house still stands with its second story half —.

【答】 broken.

「家はまだ二階が半壊のまゝ立つて居る」

- (c) Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

1. Charging for stealing a coat the old man was throw into prison.

【答】 Being charged.....; thrown into.....

「上衣を盗した嫌疑を受けて老人は獄に投ぜられた」

2. I regret behaving rather rudely toward him.

【答】 having behaved さす.

「彼に對して敬意を失した事を遺憾に思ふ」

3. Did you have it to be mended the other day?

【答】 to be を削る.

「先日それを修繕させたか」

4. Raining and cold, I stayed at home all day.

【答】 cold を being cold さす.

「雨が降つて寒かつたので僕は終日家に居た」

5. I saw that he was drank.

【答】 drank を drunken さす.

「彼が酔つて居たのを見た」

6. That is Mr. K. invented a new airship.

【答】 Mr. K. の次に that を入れ.

「あれが新式飛行船を發明した K さんです」

7. If he is then at home, I shall not need to go to Yokohama.

【答】 need を削る.

「若し彼が其時在宅なら、僕は横濱に行くに及ばぬ」

8. Finished his dinner, he started for Osaka.

【答】 Having finished さす.



「食事が済んでから大阪に向けて出発した」

9. Help your brother to reap the corn.

【答】 to reap の to を削る。

「稲を刈つて兄の手助をなさい」

10. I should like to get my composition to be corrected.

【答】 to be を削る。

「作文を訂正して下さい」

11. The old gentleman was often heard said so.

【答】 said so を to say so ます。

「其老紳士がそう云ふのを幾度も聞いた」

12. He said he had no objection to me go.

【答】 to me go は to my going ます。

「僕の行くのに反対はないと彼は云った」

13. The people live in this land are all savages.

【答】 live を living ます。

14. He did must work from morning till evening, for he had a large family to be supported.

【答】 did must を had to と訂正す; to be supported を to support に改む。

「彼は養ふべき多くの家族があつたから朝から晩まで働らかなければならなかつた」

15. It is like the building a castle in the air.

【答】 the building の the を削る。

「それは空中に樓閣を築く様だ」

(d) Translate the following into English :—

1. 金で以つて買ふことが出来ない。

【答】 It is not to be had for money.

2. 屏風を張る手傳をして呉れ。

【答】 Help me paper the folding screen.

3. 實をいふと僕は坐睡をしかかつて居ました。

【答】 To be frank, I was about to doze.

4. 聞く處に由れば彼は大に困窮して居るそうだ。

【答】 Judging from reports, he is hard up.

5. 酔漢は兩手を伸して臥て居た。

【答】 The drunken man was lying down outstretching his arms.



6. 字書の助なしで英文を書くのは私共に不可能です。

【答】 It is impossible for us to write English sentences with no help of a dictionary.

7. 今は片時も猶豫が出来ない。

【答】 Now we have no time to spare.

8. 簡様な次第ですから私は不日退學をしなければなりません。

【答】 Such being the case I have to leave school in a few days.

9. 主人は手紙を讀んで了つた時に仕方がないと云つたのみでした。

【答】 Having read the letter, my employer only said that he had no help.

10. 氏は多年英國に僑居したるを以つて同地に知人少からず。

【答】 Having lived in England for many years, he has many acquaintances there.



## 第 六 章 副 詞 ADVERB.

[前編 251 頁参照]

### 副詞の用法.

#### (1) 文章全体の修飾す.

- (a) *Certainly* he is an honest man.  
(b) *Unfortunately* he cannot come.

#### (2) 動詞を修飾す.

- (a) The dog ran *fast*.  
(b) He writes *well*.

#### (3) 形容詞を修飾す.

- (a) He is *dangerously* ill.  
(b) They are *very* happy.

#### (4) 副詞を修飾す.

- (a) He speaks English *quite* well.  
(b) He arrived *long* before.

#### (5) Adverbial phrase を修飾す.

- (a) The doors were opened *just* at five o'clock.



(b) You are *far* from the mark.

(6) Adverbial Clause を修飾す.

(a) He did so, *only* because he had no alternative.

「他に選ぶ道が無かつたので彼はさうしたのだ。」

(b) He left *shortly* after I arrived.

(7) Noun or Pronoun を修飾す.

(a) *Even* a child can do this.

(b) *Even* this could not satisfy him.

(8) Complement として用ゆ.

(a) I am *here*.

(b) He is *there*.

(c) Is your father *in*? —— No, he is *out*.

注意事項.

(1) 副詞と形容詞と同形のもの.

*Adverb*

He rises *early*.

The train runs *fast*.

He works *hard*.

*Adjective*

He is an *early* riser.

This is a *fast* train.

He is a *hard* worker.

I care *little* about it.

This is *less* important.

He is no *more*.

*Little* learning is a dangerous thing.

This is of *less* importance.

I want no *more* paper.

(2) 兩形を有する副詞.

He talks *big*.

(大袈裟に言ふ)

He works *hard*.

(熱心に)

He arrived *too late*.

(遅れる)

He stands *high*

among his contemporaries.

(同時代の人より傑出す)

The door was *wide*

open.

(開け放された)

He brawls *bigly*.

(ひどく口論する)

He succeeded *hardly*.

(辛じて)

He has lately been ill.

(近頃)

He spoke *too highly*

of our merits.

(吾等の功蹟を褒め過ぎた)

The fact was *widely*

known.

(廣く知れて居た)

(3) 對を爲せる副詞.

again and again (再三再四); by and by (やが



て); now and then (時々); ever and now (時折); more or less (多少); to and fro (あちこち); off and no (不規則に); somewhere or other (どこかで).

~~~~~  
 (神) 問題 156.

(a) Tell the use of each Simple Adverb:—

1. You say his efforts will end in failure, but I hope not.

「彼の努力は無効に終はるだらうと君は云った、だが僕は然らざらん事を希望する」

【答】 not は Simple Adverb で、I hope his efforts will not end in failure の意で end in failure を修飾す。

2. He failed to obtain the position only because he was too young.

「年が若過ぎたばかりに其位置が得られなかつた」

【答】 only 及び too は共に Simple Adverbs; only は because he was too young の Adverbial Clause を修飾す。too は young を云ふ形容詞を修飾す。

3. Fortunately no passengers in the train were injured.

「幸にも列車中の乗客は一人も怪我が無かつた」

【答】 Fortunately は Simple Adverb で 文全体を修飾す。

4. Every one before now knew that he was a good writer, but no one till now knew that he was a good speaker.

「彼の文章がうまい事は今まで皆知つて居たけれど彼が演説のうまい事は今まで誰も知らなかつた」

【答】 now は両方共に Simple Adverbs で此場合両方共に名詞として用ひられて居る。

5. The book cannot be new, for there are pencil marks here and there.

「あちこちに鉛筆の印があるから、其本は新本である筈がない」

【答】 Simple Adverb は there と here and there と三つある。初めの there は here and there と同一のものを指示して、構文上必要なものである。而して here and there は are を修飾して居る。

- (b) Translate the following:—

1. たとひ天が落ちても僕はそんな事はしない。

【答】 I will never do such a thing even if the heavens should fall.

2. 此報道は本當にしては餘り善過ぎる。

【答】 This report is too good to be true.

3. 此本を取つて置く方が宜い早晩要るから。

【答】 You had better keep this book, for you will need it sooner or later.

4. 彼は不品行の爲めに一層輕蔑された。

【答】 He was the more despised owing to his loose conduct.

5. 富士に登る學生は益々多くなる。

【答】 The number of the students who climb up Mt. Fuji increases year after year.

(c) Correct the errors in the following :—

1. This is a much interesting book.

【答】 much を very とす。Present Participle には much を用ゐず。

2. I have been very interested in the book.

【答】 Very を much とす。Past Participle には much を用ゐず。

3. Have you once seen anyone so mean ?

【答】 once を ever とす。疑問には once を用ゐず。

4. I have ever been there to see a warship launched.

【答】 ever を once とす。negative 又は interrogative には ever を用ず。

5. He finished his work very sooner than usual.

【答】 very を much とす。Comparative には much を用ゐ、Superlative には very を用ふ。

~~~~~  
問題 157.

Put into English :—

1. 向ふに艇庫が見えませう。

【答】 You see the boat-house over there.

2. 幾度も彼等は敵を突撃した。

【答】 They rushed upon the enemy again and again.



3. やがて木は根付いた。

【答】 By and by the tree rooted.

4. 折節その音が私の耳に達しました。

【答】 The sound reached my ears now and then.

5. 私はあの人に何所かで前に逢つた覚えがある。

【答】 I remember that I have once met him somewhere or other.

6. あの人をあからさまだからそれだけいふ。

【答】 We like him the more, because he is frank.

7. 船は遠くになつて遂に一點になりました。

【答】 The ship went far away, till it became a mere speck.

8. 鼠が部屋の内をあちこち走り居るのを見つけた。

【答】 I found a mouse running to and fro in the room.

9. 船は皆戦争で多少損害を受けた。

【答】 The ships were all damaged more or less in the battle.

10. 一日中雨が降つたり止んだりして居た。

【答】 It rained off and on during the day.

11. 如何かして電燈が消え室中は真闇になりました。

【答】 The electric lamp went out somehow or other and it became absolutely dark in the room.

12. 英語を練習すればするほど進歩します。

【答】 The more you study English, the more you will improve.

問題 158.

(a) Supply Conjunctive Adverbs for :—

1. I do not like to do such a thing, ——— much you may urge me.

【答】 however.

「如何に君が勸めても僕は斯様な事をしたくない。」

2. He makes friends ——— he goes.

【答】 wherever.

「彼は到る所に友を作る。」



3. I shall be glad to give it to you — you come.

【答】 whenever.

「君が来次第喜んでそれを上げます」

4. He has always lived here — he was ten years old.

【答】 till.

「彼は十歳になるまで常に茲に生活をして居た」

5. It is two months — that happened.

【答】 since.

「其事が起つて以来二ヶ月になる」

6. — farther you go, — deeper the water will get.

【答】 the; the.

「進めば進む程水は愈々深くなる」

7. — there is the will, there is the way.

【答】 Where.

「意志のある處には道あり」

8. He had scarcely gone a mile — one of his tires punctured.

【答】 when.

「一哩を行くや否や輪の一つがパンクした」

(b) Put into English:—

1. あの人ですら其知らせを聞いて驚きました。

【答】 Even he was astonished at the news.

2. 此雑誌の新年號はもう出ました。

【答】 The New Year number of this magazine has already appeared.

3. あの方が少しもよくないと伺つて御氣の毒です。

【答】 I am very sorry to hear that he is not well at all.

4. 火事は今朝四時少し前にありました。

【答】 A fire broke out a little before four o'clock this morning.

5. あの方は疝癪持だがちつともいやがられない。

【答】 Though he is a quick-tempered, he is not disliked in the least.

6. 概して云へば氣候は今日までは暖かつた。

【答】 Generally speaking, the climate was so far mild.



7. あの人は到着間もなく多くの友人の訪問を受けた。

【答】 He had scarcely arrived when he received his many friends' calls.

8. 多分あの人は間もなく満洲へ行かれます。

【答】 Perhaps he will go to Manchuria before long.

9. 此所へは夏來るのはいやだ、何のわけはない空気が暑いから。

【答】 I don't like to come here in the summer, simply because the air is hot.

10. 今月は輸出はずつと平均以下だ。

【答】 The export of this month is far below the average

11. 幸にもその出来事で誰も怪我をしなかつた。

【答】 Fortunately no one was injured by the accident.

12. 人たちは集會が濟んでも留つて長く話をして居た。

【答】 They stayed and talked long after the meeting.

(宮) 問題 159.

(a) Point out the adverbs in the following sentences, tell their classes, and state what each of the adverbs modifies:—

1. Has the up train come in?

【答】 in.....Simple Adv., come を修飾す。

2. How many are left in the box?

【答】 How.....Interrogative Adv., many を修飾す。

3. Soon it became known that he was still alive.

【答】 Soon.....Simple Adv., became を修飾す。

Still.....Simple Adv., alive を修飾す。

4. By then the sky had cleared up.

【答】 By then.....Double Adv., 全体を修飾す。

up .....Simple Adv., had cleared を修飾す。

5. Where there is a will, there is a way.

【答】 where.....Conjunctive Adv., is を修飾す。

there (兩方共) .. Simple Adv., is を修飾す。

6. Again he failed, but he worked all the harder.



【答】 again .....Simple Adv., failed を修飾す。  
all, the.....Simple Adv., harder を修飾す。

7. He is more honest than intelligent.

【答】 more.....Simple Adv., honest を修飾す。

8. How long is it since you came to see me last?

【答】 How.....Interrogative Adv., long を修飾す。  
last .....Simple Adv., see を修飾す。

9. This is perhaps the best work that has ever appeared in the language.

【答】 perhaps.....Simple Adv., is を修飾す。  
ever .....Simple Adv., appeared を修飾す。

10. Unfortunately he was out and did not come home till late in the day.

【答】 Unfortunately.....Simple Adv., 文全体を修飾す。  
home.....Simple Adv., come を修飾す。  
late .....Simple Adv., in the day を修飾す。

11. This is the place where the poet lived three hundred years ago.

【答】 where.....Conjunctive Adv., lived を修飾す。  
ago .....Simple Adv., lived を修飾す。

12. Undoubtedly you did it solely for his sake.

【答】 Undoubtedly.....Simple Adv., 文全体を修飾す。  
solely .....Simple Adv., did を修飾す。

13. Never forget to do it, though you may be very busy.

【答】 never.....Simple Adv., forget を修飾す。  
very .....Simple Adv., busy を修飾す。

14. It is to be seen nowhere in this country.

【答】 nowhere.....Simple Adv., to be seen を修飾す。

(b) Correct the errors:—

1. Did he live there since?

【答】 Has he lived there since?

2. Why came you to know that old lady?

【答】 How did you come to know .....?

3. I saw her at my brother's ago.

【答】 I saw her at my brother's before.

4. I have just now returned, and not still opened the parcel.

【答】 I have just returned, and have not opened the parcel yet.



5. Return it to me as fast as possible.

【答】 Return it to me as soon as possible.

6. They rode rightly into the jaws of death.

【答】 They rode *right* into the jaws of death.

7. Ever I travelled through Manchuria before.

【答】 Once I travelled through Manchuria before.

8. His return to home overjoyed his parents.

【答】 His return home.....

9. This is mine; I bought it thirty years before anywhere near Kyobashi.

【答】 This is mine; I bought it thirty years ago somewhere near Kyobashi.

10. Did you see him at there? Is he coming to here on to-morrow?

【答】 Did you see him there?  
Is he coming here to-morrow?

(c) Translate the following in English:—

1. 尊母様は如何で居らっしゃいますか。

【答】 How is your mother getting on?

2. 何といふ降でしょう。

【答】 What a heavy rain it is!

3. 今こそは蹶起すべき時だ。

【答】 It is the time to start now.

4. 日が朗らかに照り鳥が面白く囀つた。

【答】 The sun shone brightly and the birds sang merrily.

5. 何時行くのですか。明日何時でも。

【答】 When shall we set off? At any time to-morrow.

6. 私は一つも持つて居ませんでした。皆な少し前に友人にやつたものですから。

【答】 I had none. I had given one of my friends a little while before.

7. あれは聰明といふよりも寧ろ實際的な人です。

【答】 He is a practical man rather than a clear-headed man.

8. 彼は年を取る程一層慾深くなつた。

【答】 The older he grew, the more greedy he became.

9. 彼は姉を見るや否や泣きました。

【答】 Scarcely had he seen his elder sister when he burst into tears.

10. 帰宅の頃は兩人共太く勞れ居候ひき。



【答】 When they came home, they were both tired out.

11. 僕は随分度々(彼が)其話を(するのを)聞いて居る。

【答】 I have often heard him recount it.

12. 此所からさまで遠くない處に住んで居ります。

【答】 He lives not far from here.

13. 火なき處に煙は立たず。

【答】 No smoke rises where there is no fire.

14. それを得たが爲に愈々他人に悪まれた。

【答】 He was hated by others still more on account of his having got it.

~~~~~  
(神) 問題 160.

Translate the following :—

1. 彼の生れた所は誰も知らぬ。

【答】 No one knows where he was born.

2. ナポレオン一世が死んでから幾年経ちますか。

【答】 How many years have passed since Napoleon I. died?

3. 君は此學校へ這入つてから大層英語が進歩した。

【答】 You have improved very much in English since you entered this school.

4. 何うしてあの人が落第したのか僕には分らない。

【答】 I cannot understand how he has failed in the examination.

5. いくら安くとも斯んな家には住めない。

【答】 However cheap the house rent may be, we can not live in such a house.

6. 斯んなに貧乏なのにどうして家が新築出來やう。

【答】 How can I have a new house built when I am so poor?

7. 父は何所でも僕の好きな所へ行つてよいと云つた。

【答】 My father told me that I might go wherever I liked.

8. いくら金があつても満足しなければ幸福にはなれぬ。

【答】 However rich a man may be, he cannot be happy if he is not contented.

9. 君に出来ない事が如何して僕に出来やう。

【答】 How can I do what you cannot do?

10. 夏は暑ければ暑い程作物によい。

【答】 The hotter it is in summer, the better it is for farm crops.

~~~~~  
(L) 問題 161.

Translate the following into Japanese:—

1. Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.

【答】 河深き處は其水靜かに流る。

2. On went the fire, rushing and cracking through the woods.

【答】 火事はドンドンと進み森林中に突進しパチパチと音を擧げさせた。

3. I am sure that were it in my power to do so, I would have you here all the time.

【答】 若し自分の力に叶ふ事なら、始終君を茲に置きたい事は云ふまでもない事だ。

4. Not until the next day did I recover from the noise and confusion of the hunt.

【答】 私は翌日までは狩獵の騒ぎと混雜より恢復することが出来なかつた。

5. Be it cheap or dear, I will take it.

【答】 高くとも安くとも私は買ふ氣だ。

6. Since he is satisfied, so am I.

【答】 彼が満足したからには自分も満足である。

7. The rod I brought, but I forgot the bait.

【答】 竿は持つて來たが餌を忘れた。

8. He made a promise not to drink wine again. That promise he broke within a week.

【答】 彼は酒を呑まぬと余に約束した。其約束を一週間たゞの内に彼は破つた。

9. Brave as he was, he hesitated to run such a risk.



【答】彼は勇敢ではあるが、斯様な危険を冒すのを躊躇した。

10. Such was his diligence, that he graduated at the college with honours.

【答】非常に彼は勤勉であつたので、大學を優等で卒業した。

## 第七章 前置詞 PREPOSITION.

[前編 261 頁参照]

| 用 法                                      |                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Place. 〇<br>(場所)                     | At, in, on, into, out of, within, outside, above, around, across, through, by, from, etc.    |
| (2) Time. 〇<br>(時)                       | At, on, before, since, till, in, during, for, etc.                                           |
| (3) Source. 〇<br>(源)                     | From, out of, of.                                                                            |
| (4) Cause, Reason, etc.<br>(原因, 理由等)     | On account of, owing to, because of, in consequence of, from, of, for, on, through, by, etc. |
| (5) Agency and Instrumentality<br>(働及道具) | By, with, through, by the way of, etc.                                                       |
| (6) Material, Parts, etc.<br>(物質, 部分等)   | Of, from, in, with, etc.                                                                     |
| (7) Result. (結果)                         | To, into.                                                                                    |



|                                                 |                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| (8) Object.<br>(目的)                             | To, for, for the purpose of, after, on, etc.  |
| (9) Condition, Occupation.<br>(狀態, 仕事)          | In, at, on, about, over, under, etc.          |
| (10) Limit.<br>(制限)                             | As far as, to, till, down to, within, etc.    |
| (11) Excess and Deficiency.<br>(過度, 缺乏)         | Above, over, beyond, past, below, under, etc. |
| (12) Superiority, Inferiority.<br>(優劣)          | Above, below, beneath, over, under, etc.      |
| (13) Standard.<br>(標準)                          | By.                                           |
| (14) Rate, Price.<br>(割合, 價)                    | At, for.                                      |
| (15) Addition, Separation, etc.<br>(附加, 分離等)    | Among, besides, from, but, between, etc.      |
| (16) Deliverance, Hinderance, etc.<br>(救助, 妨害等) | From, of.                                     |

|                                       |                                                        |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| (17) Agreement, Adaptation.<br>(一致採用) | To, after, with.                                       |
| (18) Difference, Contrast.<br>(區別對照)  | From, against, with, to, in spite of, after, for, etc. |
| (19) Comparison.<br>(比較)              | To, for, against                                       |
| (20) Exchange.<br>(交換)                | For, instead of, in the place of.                      |
| (21) Reference.<br>(推側)               | Of, on, as for, concerning, etc.                       |

## (1) Place:—

1. I arrived *at* Sendai at eight o'clock.
2. There are many islands *on* the coast of Hizen.
3. When we were *in* Tokyo, we stayed *at* a small hotel.

## (2) Time:—

1. The moon rose *at* twelve o'clock *in* the night.
2. The steamer will leave Kobe *on* Sunday, *at* three o'clock *in* the afternoon.
3. He will have arrived *by* that time.



(3) Source or Origin :—

He comes of a noble family.

(4) Cause, Reason & Motive :—

1. He died *of* fever at the age of thirty.
2. The famine took place *on account of* the failure of the rains.

「早魃のため飢饉が起つた」

(5) Agency & Instrumentality :—

1. Let me know immediately *by* telephone.
2. The tree was cut down *with* an axe.

(6) Material, Parts and Contents :—

1. It is made *of* flour and water.
2. The hall was crowded *with* people.

(7) Effect, Result and Consequence :—

I found *to* my surprise that he had been burned *to* death.

(8) End, Object and Purpose :—

He pointed his bayonet *at* me.

(9) State, Condition and Occupation :—

1. We have been *at* work the whole morning.

2. He is skilful *in* teaching English.

(10) Limit or Extent :—

The former works very hard *from* morning *till* night every day.

(11) Excess and Defficiency :—

1. Its good scenery is *beyond* description.  
「其風光の美なる到底筆紙の盡すべき處に非ず」
2. Children *under* five years of age are admitted free of charge.

「五歳以下の兒童は無料にて入場を許す」

(12) Superiority and Inferiority :—

1. Health is *above* wealth.
2. He always depends *on* others.
3. She is not *behind* him in zeal.

(13) Standard or Measure :—

The man drank beer *by* the gallon.

(14) Valuation, Rate, and Price :—

1. You can get it *for* two yen.
2. The ship was steaming *at* full speed.

(15) Inclusion, Exclusion, Addition, Separation & Partition :—



1. The wind destroyed many houses *besides* the corn growing on the island.
2. Part of the property was saved from the flames.

(16) Exemption, Deliverance, Deprivation, Hinderance, etc. :—

1. The rain prevented me *from* going there.
2. He robbed us *of* money.

(17) Agreement, Adaptation, and Conformity :—

1. Do you agree *to* my proposal?
2. I agree *with* you.

(18) Difference, Opposition, and Contrast :—

1. This book is different *from* mine.
2. I will start *notwithstanding* the rain.

(19) Comparison :—

He is very clever *for* his age.

(20) Exchange and Substitution :—

1. I thank you *for* your kind advice.
2. I sent my boy *instead of* going myself.

(21) Reference :—

1. What are you thinking *of*?
2. He does not know anything *concerning* the matter.

~~~~~  
(訓) 問 題 162.

(a) Insert Simple Prepositions :—

1. — your account of the battle, it must have been a very severe one.

【答】 From.

「君の御話では其戦は随分激戦であつたに違ひない」

2. His conduct is — suspicion.

【答】 above.

「彼の行爲は少しも怪しむ處はない」

3. It rained all day, — our great disappointment.

【答】 to.

「雨が終日降つて吾々は失望であつた」

4. The students, — seeing the approach of a violent shower, took shelter in a temple not far — the place.

【答】 on; from.

「学校生徒は烈しい驟雨がやって来たのを見て、程遠からぬ寺院に雨宿りした」

5. The beauty of the scenery is —— description.

【答】 beyond.

「其景色の美なることは名状しがたい」

6. He had to choose —— death and dishonour.

【答】 between.

「彼は死かそれとも生きて不名誉か二者の内一を選ばなければならなかつた」

7. He works hard day and night —— a desire to earn his own living.

【答】 with.

「彼は自活の料を得んため晝夜熱心に働く」

8. One should lay up something —— a rainy day.

【答】 against.

「人はまさかの時の用意に貯蓄をして置くべきものである」

9. A blind man cannot tell black —— white.

【答】 from.

「盲人は黒と白との區別がわからぬ」

10. Japan lost a great statesman —— the death of Prince Ito.

【答】 in.

「日本は伊藤公の死に由つて大政事家を失つた」

11. There is no fighting —— such odds.

【答】 against.

「敵の優差に對して戦は出来ぬ——衆寡敵しがたい」

12. He, though poor, is —— doing such a mean act.

【答】 above.

「彼は貧乏だが、こんな卑劣な事はやらない」

13. Victory does not always depend —— numbers.

【答】 on.

「勝利は必ずしも數の多きに頼らない」

14. She worried herself —— consumption.

【答】 into.

「彼の女は心配のあまり肺病になつた」

15. I shall be back —— this time the day —— to-morrow.

【答】 by; after.

「明後日の今頃までには歸つて参ります」

(b) Insert Double or Phrase Prepositions:—

1. ——— your help, I should have been ruined.

【答】 But for.

「君の助力なかりせば余は破滅に終つて居ただらう」

2. ——— his sorrow, he is still hopeful.

【答】 In spite of.

「悲しんでは居るものゝ、前途には望を持つて居る」

3. ——— bad health he cannot attend school regularly.

【答】 On account of.

「身体が弱いため規則正しく學校には行けぬ」

4. He gave me advice ——— money.

【答】 instead of.

「彼は金は呉れないで忠告をして呉れた」

5. The rice-crop failed ——— much rain.

【答】 on account of.

「米は多雨の爲め不作であつた」

6. ——— scholarship he is second to none.

【答】 In respect of.

「學問の點に關しては彼は如何なる者にも劣らぬ」

7. The Baron gave a congratulatory address ——— the faculty of the school.

【答】 on behalf of.

「男爵は其學校の職員の爲め一場の祝辭を述べられた」

8. ——— custom in this country I make calls on the New year's Day.

【答】 According to.

「此國の習慣に従つて余は新年には年始に行く」

9. He adopted the boy ——— pure benevolence.

【答】 out of.

「彼は全く慈悲の心よりして其子を貰つた」

10. You cannot reason him ——— his fears.

【答】 out of.

「君はいくら彼に道理を説いても心配をしないやうにする事は出来ない」

(c) Correct the errors :—

1. We should provide for the evil days.

【答】 for を against とす。

「吾々は不幸の時の用意をして置くべきものである」

2. The airship runs in the rate of 60 miles an hour.

【答】 in the rate of を at the rate of とす。

「飛行船は一時間六十哩の速度で飛ぶ」

3. Poor Tanaka is over all hopes of recovery.

【答】 over を beyond とす。

「可愛さうに田中は恢復の望がない」

4. He became a doctor of law in the age of thirty.

【答】 in the age を at the age とす。

「彼は三十歳で法學博士になった」

5. For all his efforts he would not succeed.

【答】 For を with とす。

「非常に努力しても成功はしなかつた」

6. She became a widow at her twentieth year.

【答】 at her twentieth year の at を in とす。

「彼女は二十歳の時に寡婦となつた」

7. With all his rich he is still discontented.

【答】 With all his riches he is still discontented.

「彼の富を以つて尚ほ満足しなかつた」

8. They robbed me money.

【答】 They robbed me of money.

「彼等は私の金を奪つた」

9. He sold his house at ten thousand yen.

【答】 at を for とす。

「彼は家を一萬圓で賣つた」

10. It is useless to fight with fate.

【答】 with を against とす。

「運命に抵抗する事は無駄である」

問題 163.

(a) Insert suitable Prepositions :—

1. He was made to act — his will.

【答】 against.

「彼はいやいやながらやらされた」

2. Heat changes water —— steam.

【答】 into.

「熱は水を蒸汽に變へる」

3. He lives comfortably —— his pension.

【答】 on.

「彼は年金で安樂に暮らして居る」

4. He exercises great influence —— them.

【答】 over.

「彼は大なる影響を彼等に及ぼして居る」

5. He studied English —— foreign teachers.

【答】 from.

「彼は外人の教師より英語を學んだ」

6. Something is the matter —— him.

【答】 with.

「彼はどうかして居る」

7. The road was damaged —— —— —— a heavy rain.

【答】 on account of.

「道路は大雨の爲めに破壊された」

8. You should have kept it —— —— giving it away.

【答】 instead of.

「それをやつてしまはないで持つて居なければならなかつたのだ」

9. —— —— your warning, I should have been cheated.

【答】 But for.

「君の御注意が無かつたなら、僕は欺されたのだが」

10. He went there, —— —— —— —— improving his health.

【答】 with the purpose of.

「彼は健康を恢復する目的でそこへ行つた」

(d) Put into English :—

1. 此汽車は一時間三十哩の速力で走つて居る。

【答】 This train is running at a speed of thirty miles an hour.

2. 資本は五萬圓だけ増された。

【答】 The capital was increased by 50,000 yen.

3. 此問題に就いて君の御意見を伺ひたうございます。

【答】 Please let me know your opinion about this question.

4. 非常に驚いたことは金は皆なくなつて居た。

【答】 To my great astonishment, the money has all gone.

5. 君はあの人が出した案に賛成ですか或は反対ですか。

【答】 Are you for his proposal or against it?

6. 観艦式は横須賀の沖であります。

【答】 The Naval Review will be held off Yokosuka.

7. 窒扶斯発生のため十日間学校は休みになります。

【答】 On account of the outbreak of typhoid fever, we shall have no school for ten days.

8. それから議長は立つて會員に代つて講演者に謝辭を述べた。

【答】 Then the chairman stood up and thanked the lecturer on behalf of the members of the association.

9. あの人の手紙によると仙臺は時候が例年になく酷しい(そうだ)。

【答】 According to his letter, the climate is severer than usual at Sendai.

10. その件に関しては相談がまごまりませんでした。

【答】 We did not come to the agreement concerning that matter.

問題 164.

(a) Supply Suitable Prepositions:—

1. They applied — us — assistance.

【答】 to; for.

「彼等は吾等に助力を依頼した。」

2. The boy was very anxious — a bicycle.

【答】 for.

「小供は非常に自轉車を欲しがつた。」

3. He acted contrary — the wishes — his parents.

【答】 to; of,