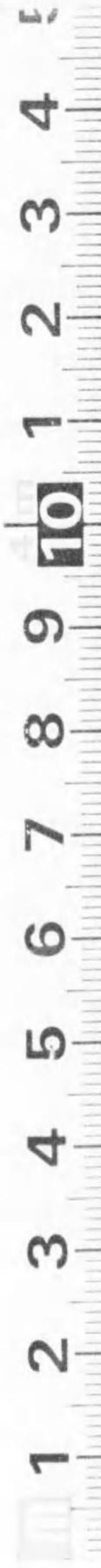


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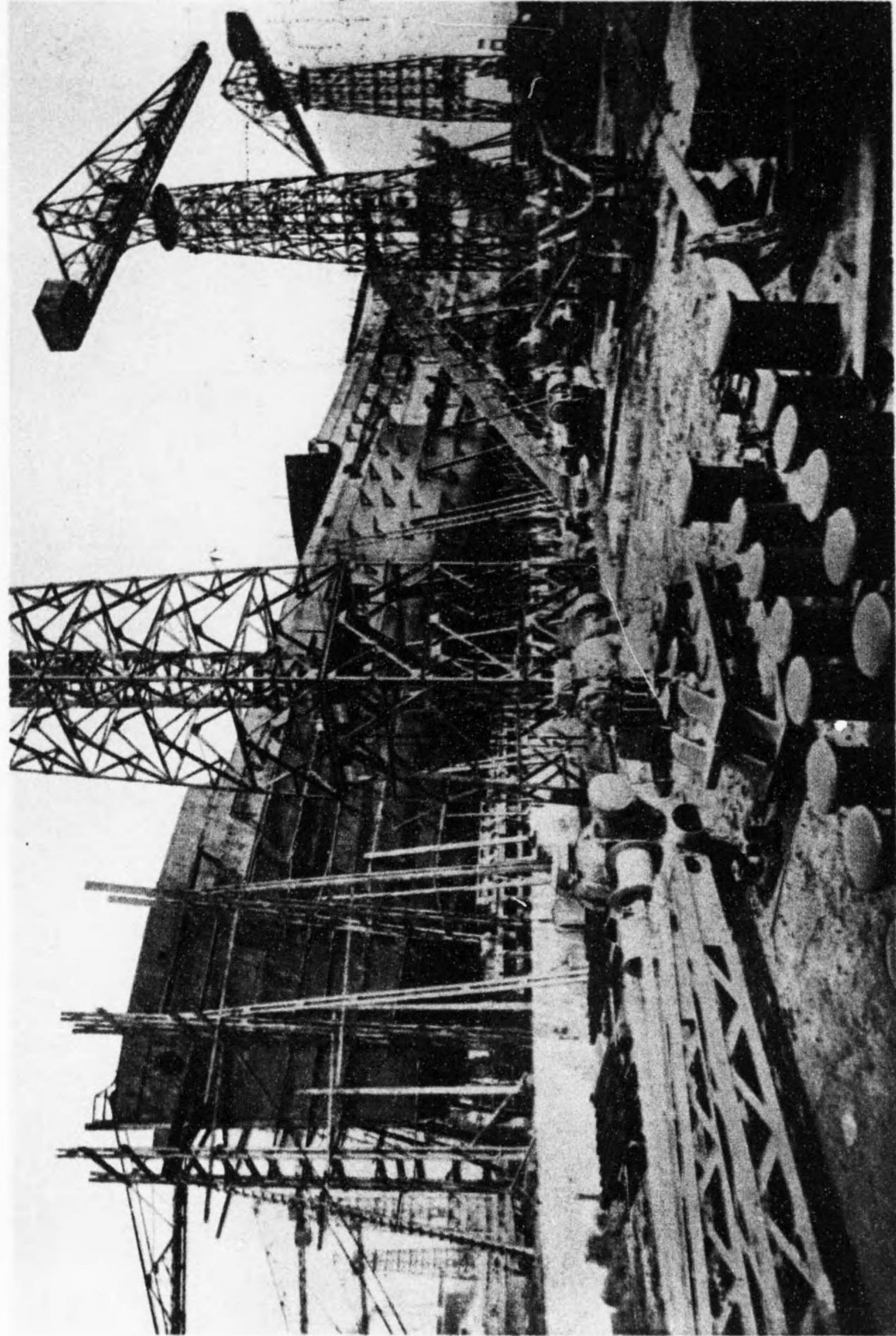


THE
NEW YOUTH TECHNICAL
READERS

BY
MINEITI.MIYATA

NIPPON SEINEN KYOIKUKAI

38
710



The Asano ship-building



THE
NEW YOUTH TECHNICAL
READERS

NIPPON SEINEN KYOIKUKAI

編纂の趣旨

- (1) 本教科書は工場青年學校及び工業學校用教科書として編纂したものであります。
- (2) 本教科書は二卷よりなり、英語の基礎形を授ける事を主眼としてあります。
- (3) 第一卷は英語の基本知識を授くる事を主眼とし、隨所に工業用語、術語を収めました。
- (4) 第二卷は工業英語を主眼とし、日常生活に必要な英語を出来る丈多く収めました。
- (5) 第一卷第二卷共に附録にも充分力をそゝいで居ります。
- (6) 従つて本教科書は二年制、三年制何れの工場青年學校及工業學校にも使用出来るのであります。
- (7) 本教科書は優等者のみを標準とせず正常者に適應するやうに編纂致しました。
- (8) 全卷教へ易く、學び易く效果的ならしむるため、グレーディングには特に注意を拂ひました。従つて始めから發音の難かしい單語を與へるが如き事を避け、最初は發音容易なる單語を授けて英語の發音に充分習熟せしめ、次第に發音の難かしき工業英語に進むやうに致しました。
- (9) 活用に遠き英語を排し、日常必要な英語に重きを置き常用單語を出来る丈多く収めました。
- (10) 發音教授にも充分の注意を拂ひ、獨特の工夫を凝らし、第一卷の卷頭には、多大の費用を投じて、各音に就ての精密なる發音口形圖を添へ、挿畫を多くしてその習得に便ならしめ、殊に我國學生の混同し易き發音の比較對照にも考慮を拂ひました點は本書の一特色だと存じます。
- (11) 語學教授に肝要な、生徒をして耳、口、眼を併せて用ひさせるといふ方針の下に挿圖を非常に多く収めました。

76W10773



- (12) 和文英譯、文法問題等の練習問題を多く加へ、絶えず反覆練習せしむる事によつて基礎知識の確實なる獲得に効果多きやう工夫しました。従つて解釋、作文、文法を併せて習得し得らるゝやうに編纂してあります。
- (13) 教室英語、重要語句、格言、揭示文等を豊富に入れまして、生徒の學習感興を旺盛ならしめ、實用英語の擴充徹底を期する事に留意しました。
- (14) 單語の記憶を便ならしむるため、反覆練習を多からしめ、且つ簡單なるものより複雑なるものに進む漸進的方法を採用しました。
- (15) 附録にも充分力をそゝぎまして、教授時數と進度の都合により附録を教へ或は省く等伸縮自在に致しました。
- (16) 表紙及び扉の表匠圖案は又本書の内容を象徴するものでありまして、本書を一貫する日本精神と工業青年の意氣の表はれとも見る可きものであります。

昭和十三年二月

編者識す

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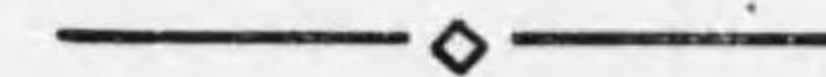
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 The Organ of Speech
 Introductory Phonetic Exercise
 Review
 Intonation
 Comparison of Sounds
 Twelve Rules of Pronunciation

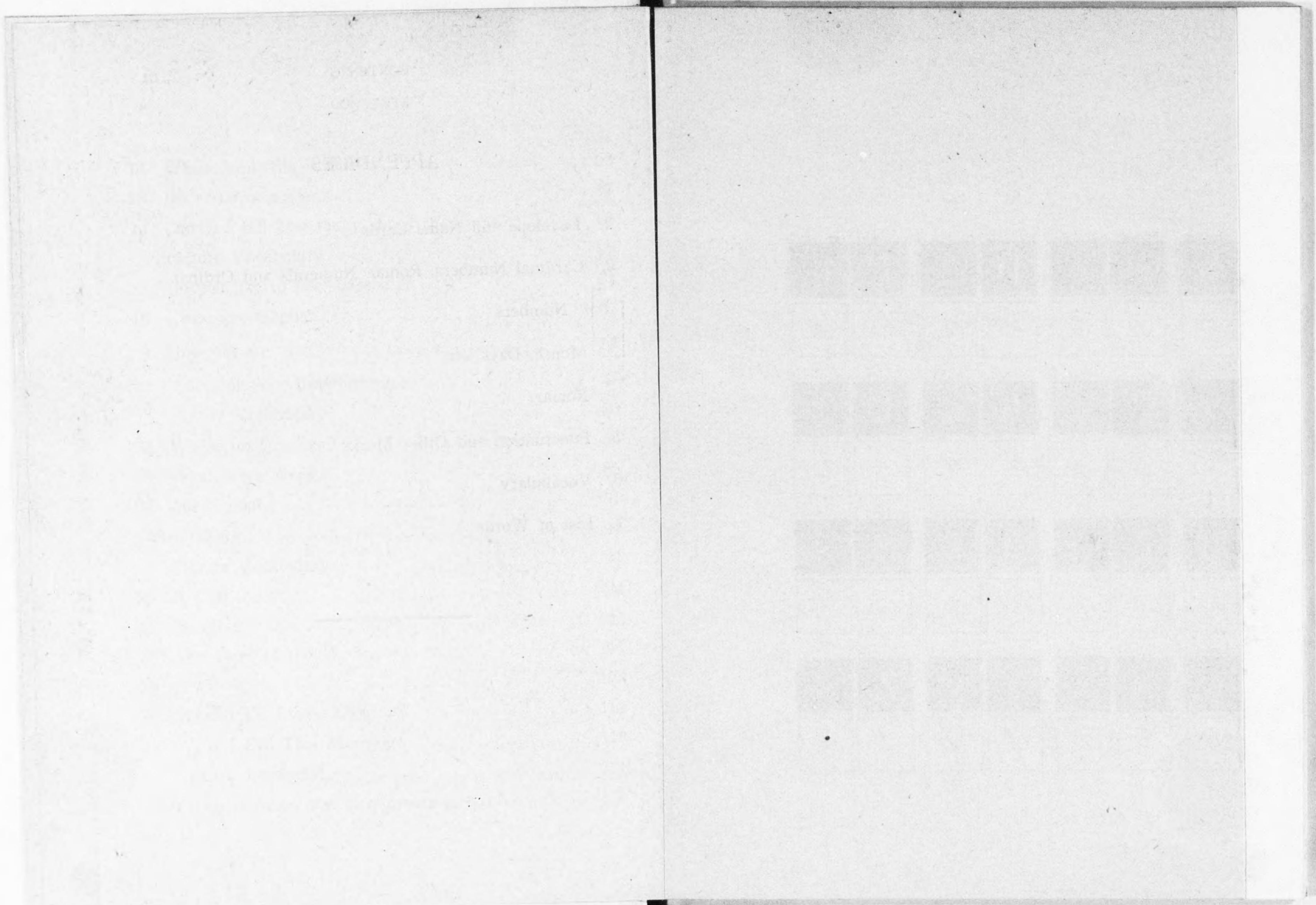
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THE
ALPHABET

A	a	B	b	C	c	D	d	E	e
<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>

F	f	G	g	H	h	I	i	J	j	K	k	L	l
<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>

M	m	N	n	O	o	P	p	Q	q	R	r	S	s
<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>

T	t	U	u	V	v	W	w	X	x	Y	y	Z	z
<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>

PHONETIC DRILL

THE ORGANS OF SPEECH

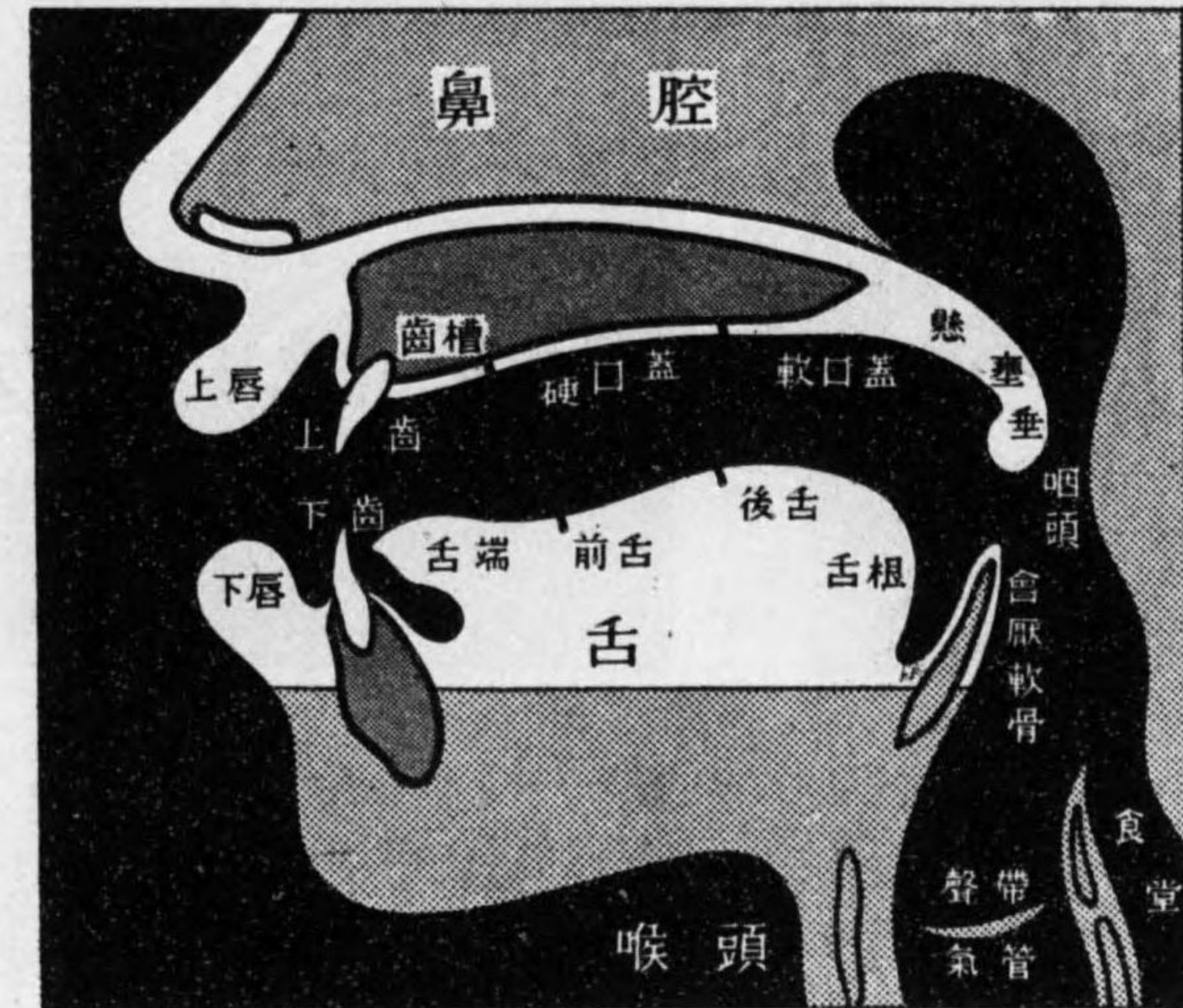
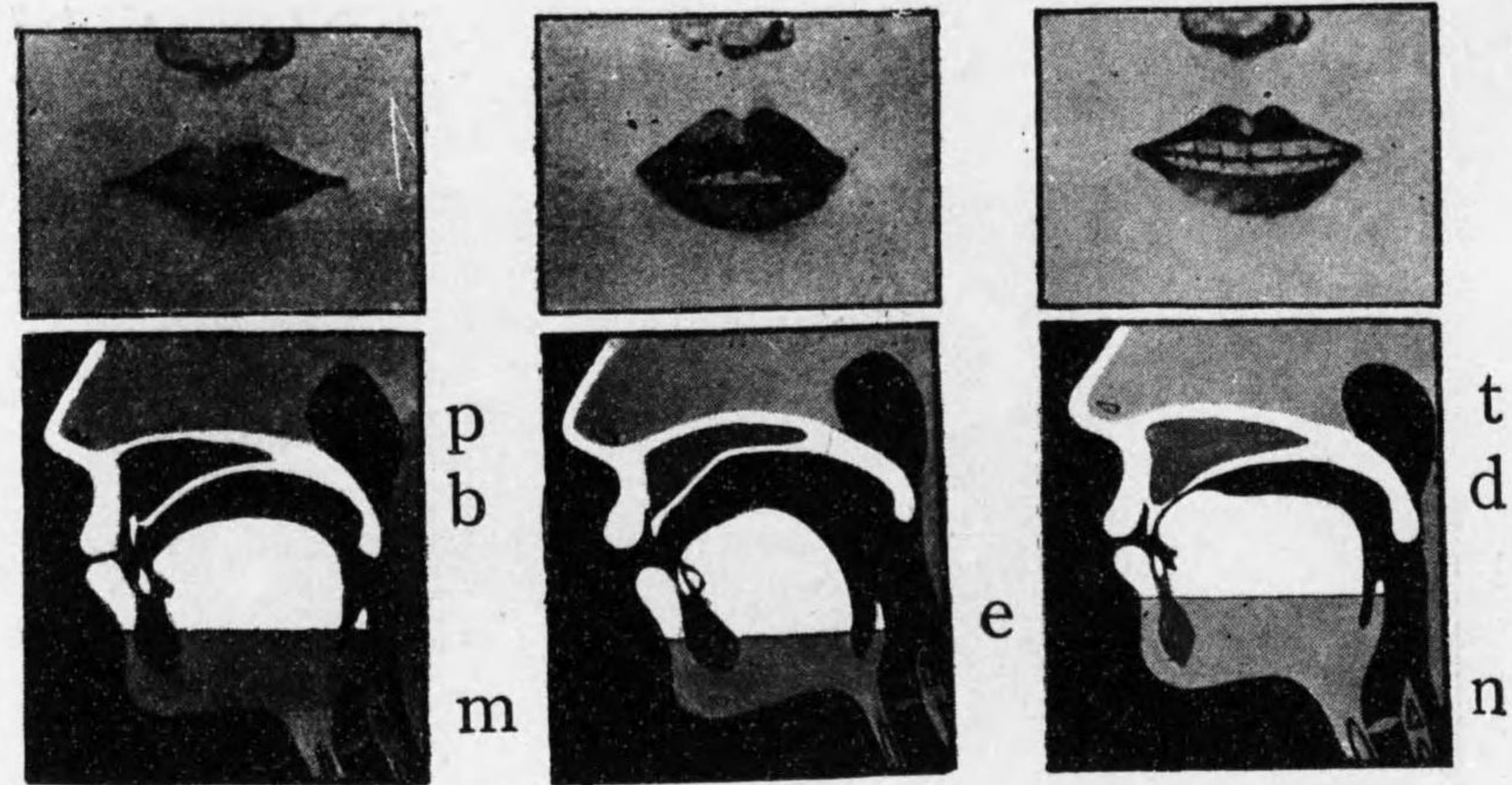


TABLE OF ENGLISH SOUNDS

調音位置 調音態樣	唇音		齒音	齒槽音	硬口蓋音	軟口蓋音	喉頭音
	唇上唇	下唇吐齒					
子音	破裂音	△Pb		△ t d		△ K ɟ	
	鼻音	m		n		ŋ	
	側音			l		(ɫ)	
	摩擦音	△ fv	△ θ ð	△ sz, f s, r			△ h
	半母音	w				j	(w)
母音	閉音				前部	中部	後部
	半閉音				i	ɔ	u
	半開音				ɛ	ə	ɒ
	開音				æ	ɔ:	ɑ

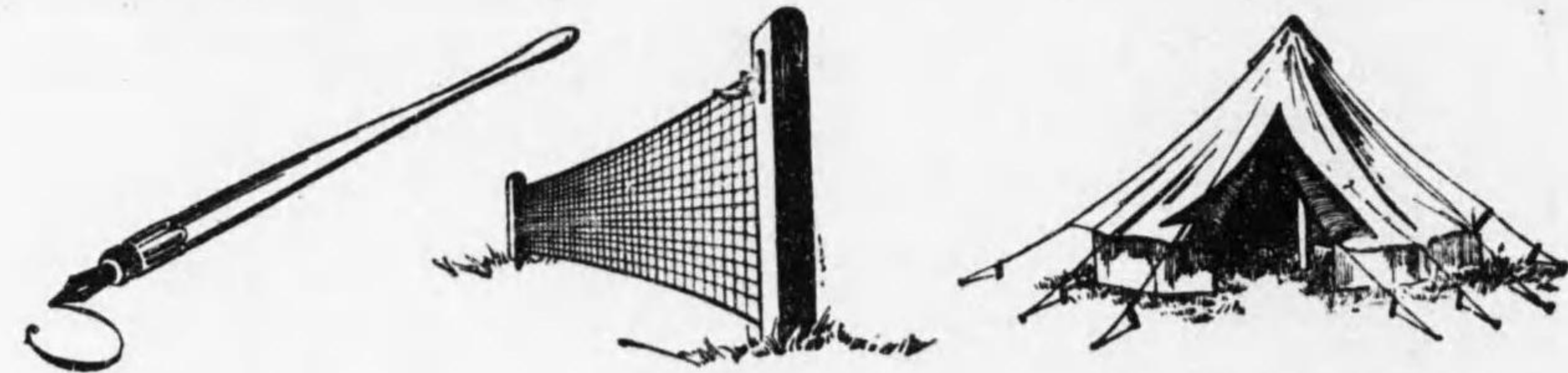
(△印, 無聲音, 他, 有聲音)



両唇を軽く結び
 [p] 息にて唇を開き「プ」の音を出す心持にて發音す。
 [b] 聲にて唇を開き短かく「ブ」の音を出す。
 [m] 鼻から短く「ム」の音を出す。

[e] 口を少々大きく左右に開き「エ」音を出す。

舌の先を齦に接し息にて舌を拂ひ「ツ」の音を出す心持にて發音す。
 [d] 聲にて舌を拂ひ「ド」の音を出す積りで發音す。
 [n] 鼻から「ン」の音を出す積りで發音す。

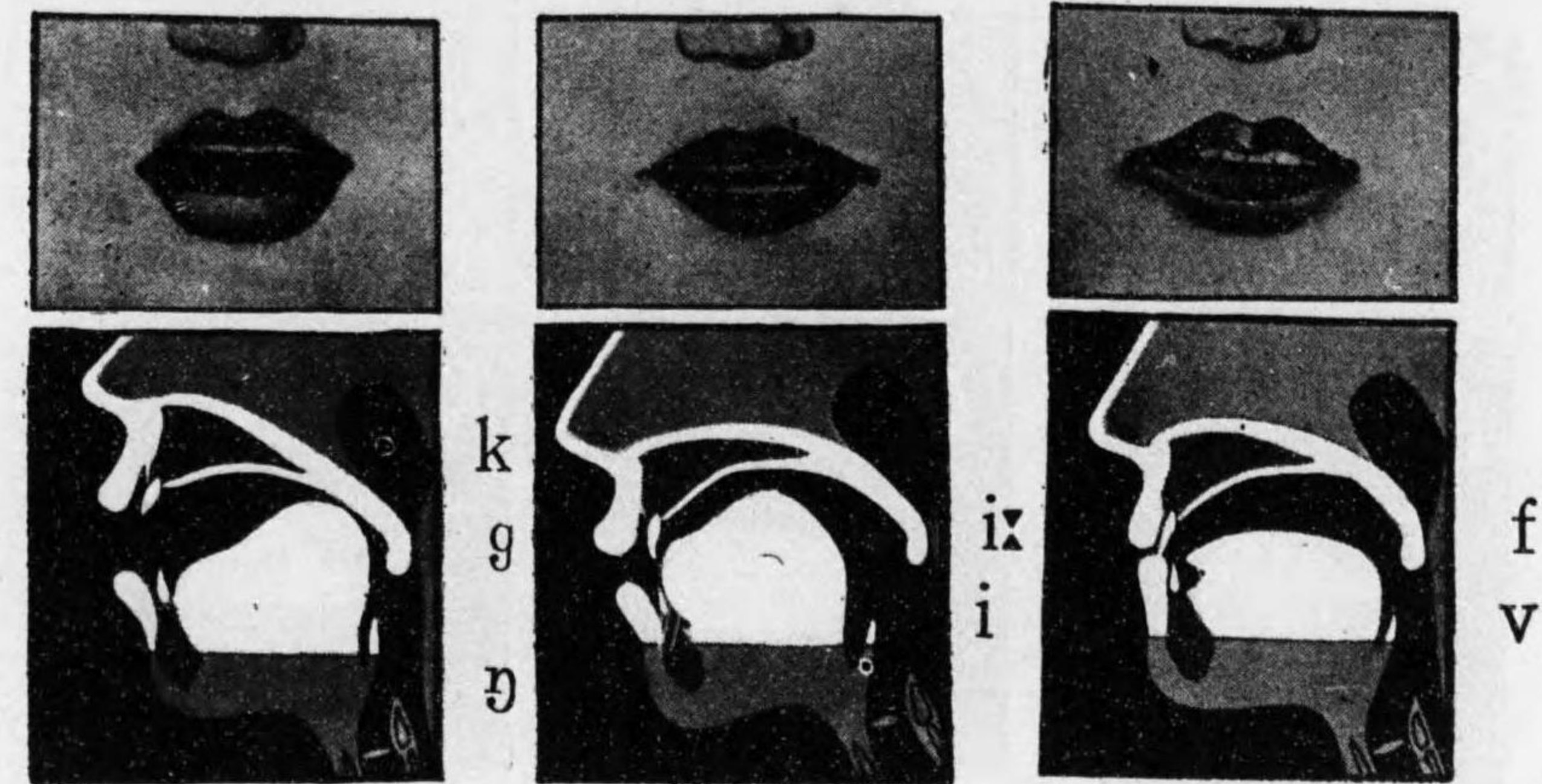


pen
 p+e+n
 (pen)

net
 n+e+t
 (net)

tent
 t+e+n+t
 (tent)

men den bet pet bend tempt



舌の後部を軟口蓋に接し舌と口蓋との間へ勢よく息を通して短かく「ク」の音を出す。
 [g] 舌と口蓋との間へ勢よく聲を通して短かく「グ」の音を出す。
 [ŋ] 前者より一層奥の方に後舌部を接し鼻から「ン」の音を出す。

口を少し左右に開き舌を上顎に近づけ「イー」を強く發音する。
 [i] 前者の場合より舌を少し下げて「イ」を短く發音する。

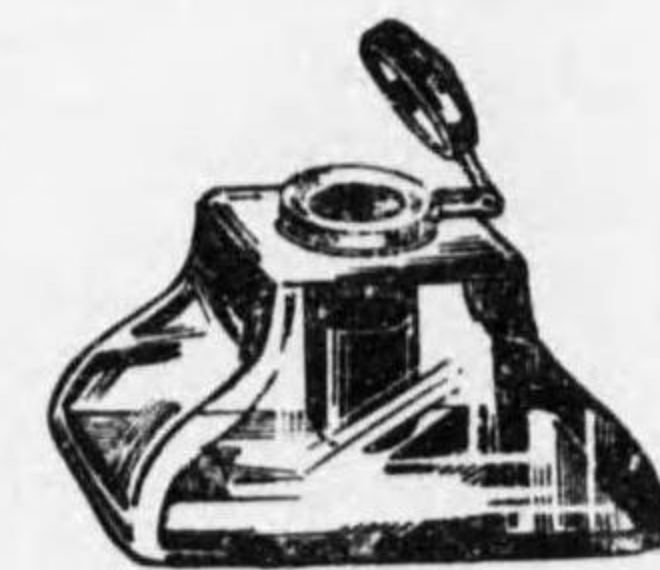
下唇を上歯にて軽くくはへ唇を前へ突出すと同時に唇と歯の間から「フ」の音を出す心持にて發音す。
 [v] 前音の濁音で息を出す代りに聲を出す。



mitt
 m+i+tt
 (mit)

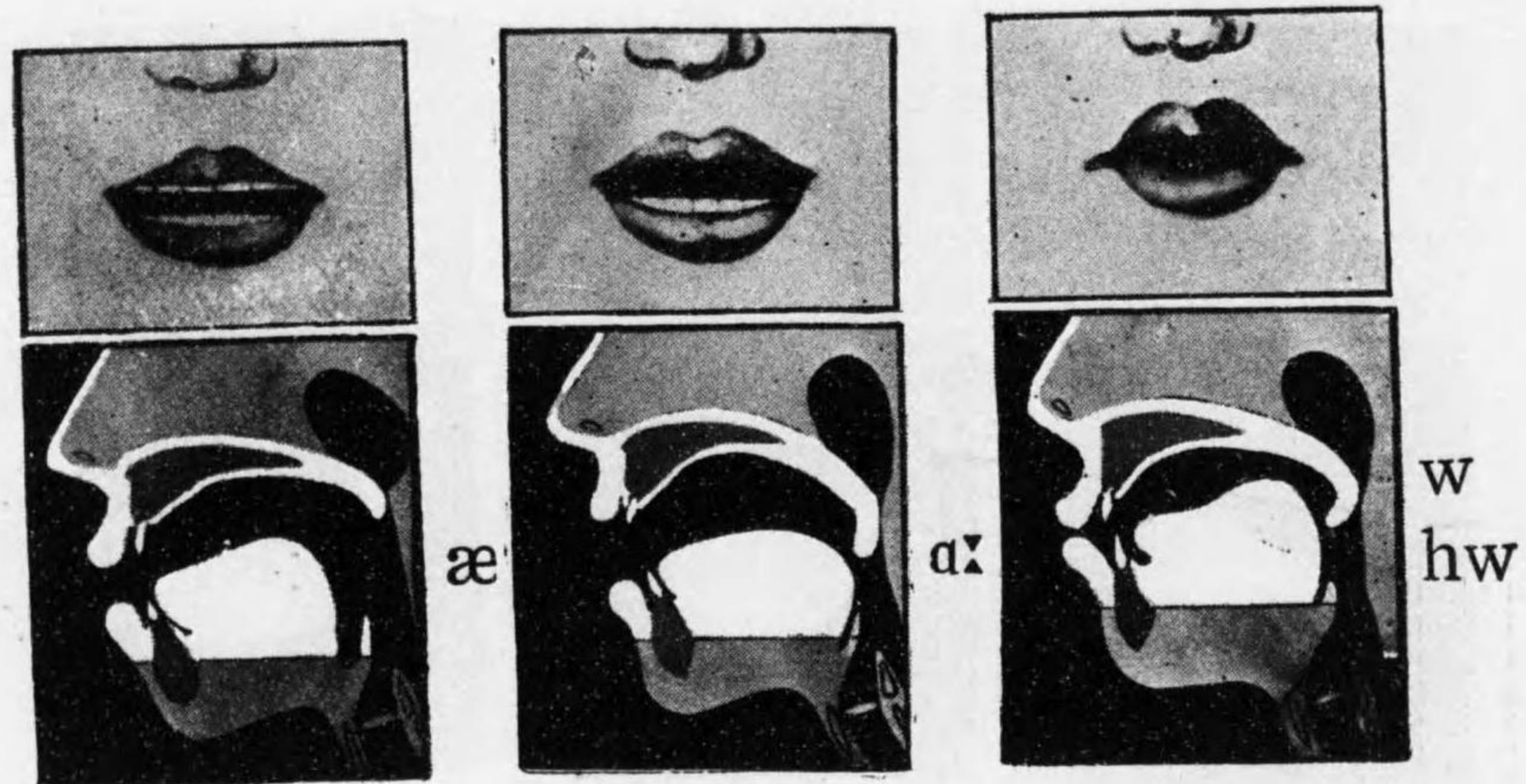


egg
 e+gg
 (eg)



ink
 i+n+k
 (iŋk)

fit kick get vent give key



口を大きく開き
[æ] 「エ」と「ア」とを一
緒にした様な音を
出す。

[ɑː] 日本語の「アー」を
少し口の奥の方で
発音す。

[w] 唇を丸くすぼめて
突き出し後舌部を
上顎の後方へ上げ
舌と上顎の間から
「ウ」の音を出す心
持で発音する。
[hw] 前音の息の音。



ant
a+n+t
(ænt)

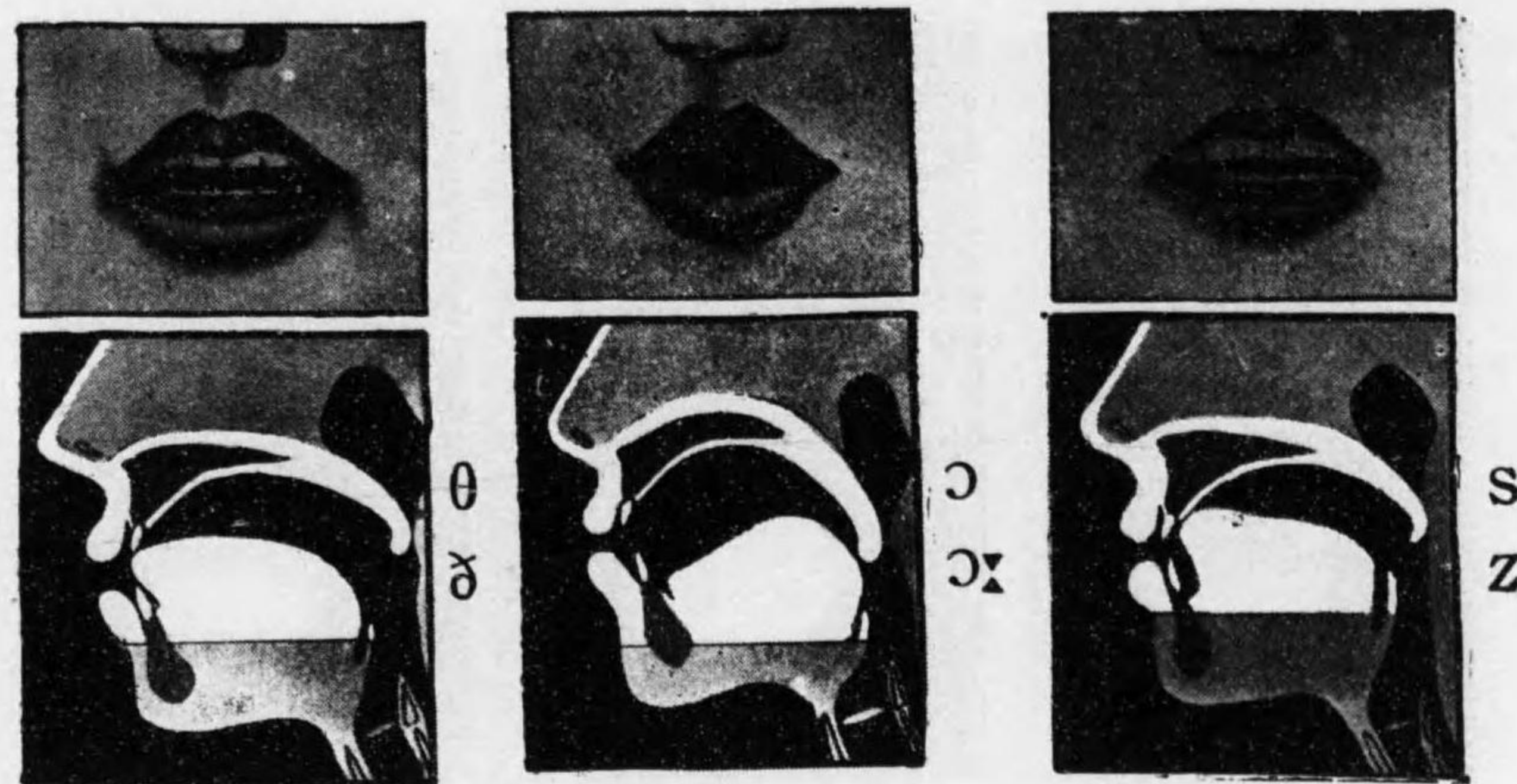


arm
ar+m
(ɑːm)



wing
w+i+ng
(wiŋ)

bat fan farm worm wind when



舌端を上下の歯でか
み

[θ] 舌と歯の間から
「ス」の音を出す心
持ちで発音す。

[ð] 前音の濁音。

唇を丸くし口を十分
開き

[ɔ] 唇を突き出すやう
にして「オ」と発音
す。

[ɔː] 前者を長く「オー」
と発音す。

舌端を上顎に近づ
け

[s] 舌と上顎との間隙か
ら「ス」の音を出
す。

[z] 前音の濁音。



fox
f+o+x
(fɒks)

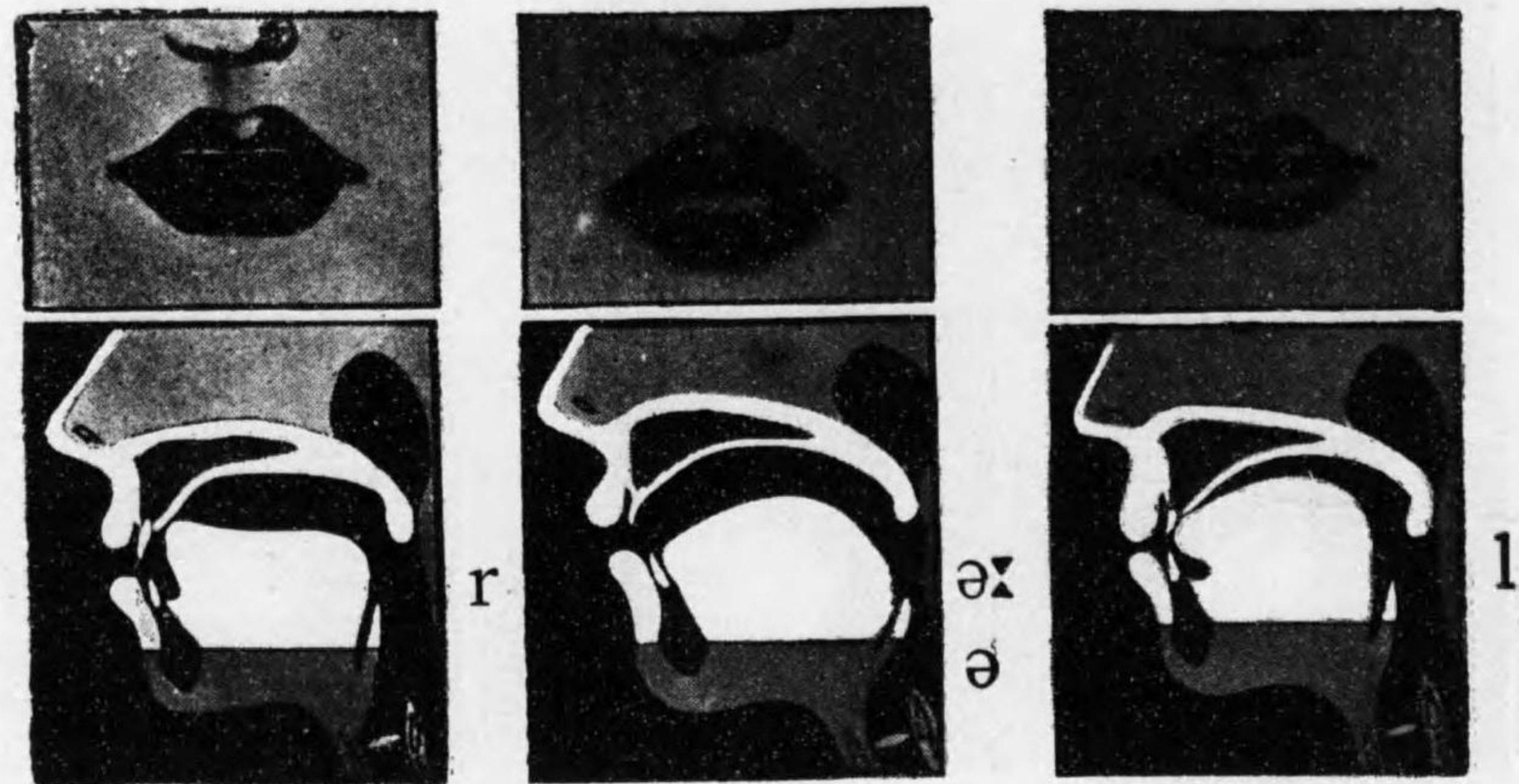


door
d+oor
(dɔː)



vase
v+a+se
(vaɪz)

box zed score thing bath with



[r] 口を少し開き舌端を少し曲げて上齦の方へ向け口蓋と舌との間に少し間隙を残す様にして「ル」の音を出す。

舌も唇も自然のまま
で口を少し平らにして
[ə:] 「アー」と発音し
「アー」と「エー」と
の中間音を出す。
[ə] 舌も唇も弛め弱い
曖昧な「ア」音を出
す積りで発音す。

[ɪ] 舌の先を上齦に密着させ舌の両側から「ル」の音を出す心持で発音す。



slippers

s+l+i+pp+er+s
(ˈslɪpəz)



bird

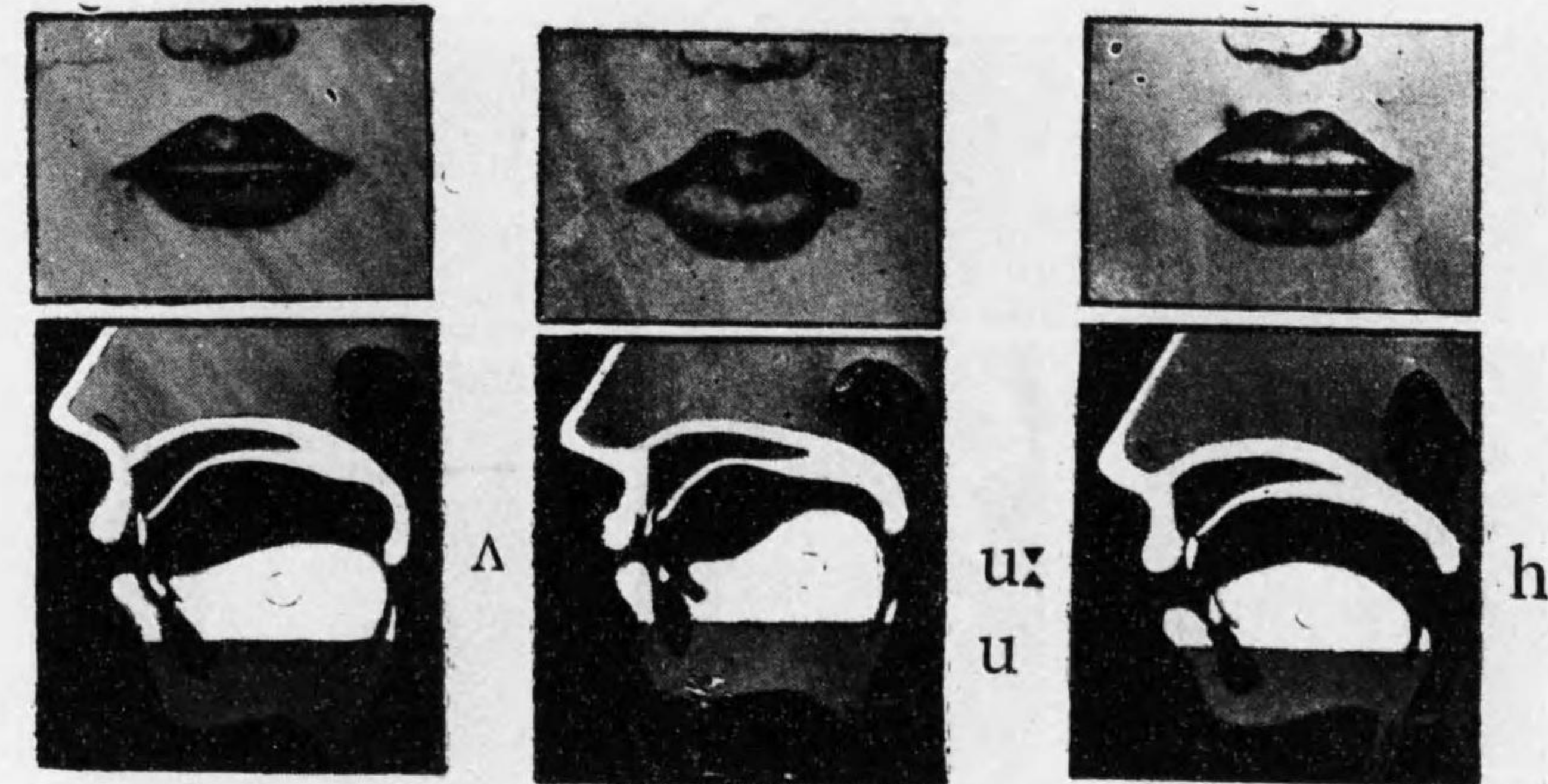
b+ir+d
(bɜːd)



thread

th+r+ea+d
(θred)

banana zebra purse learn ring ball



[ʌ] 口を半ば開き舌の後半を稍上げ「ア」に「オ」を含める積りで短く発音す。

[u] 「フ」よりももつと
兩唇を小さく丸めて
突き出し、舌の後部
を上げて短かく「ウ」
と発音す。
[u:] 前唇を長く「ウー」
と発音す。

[h] 咽喉を全く開き息
を通して「フ」の音
を出す。大體口を開
いて鏡に向つて息を
吹きかける時の口構。



mother

m+o+th+er
(ˈmʌðə)



book

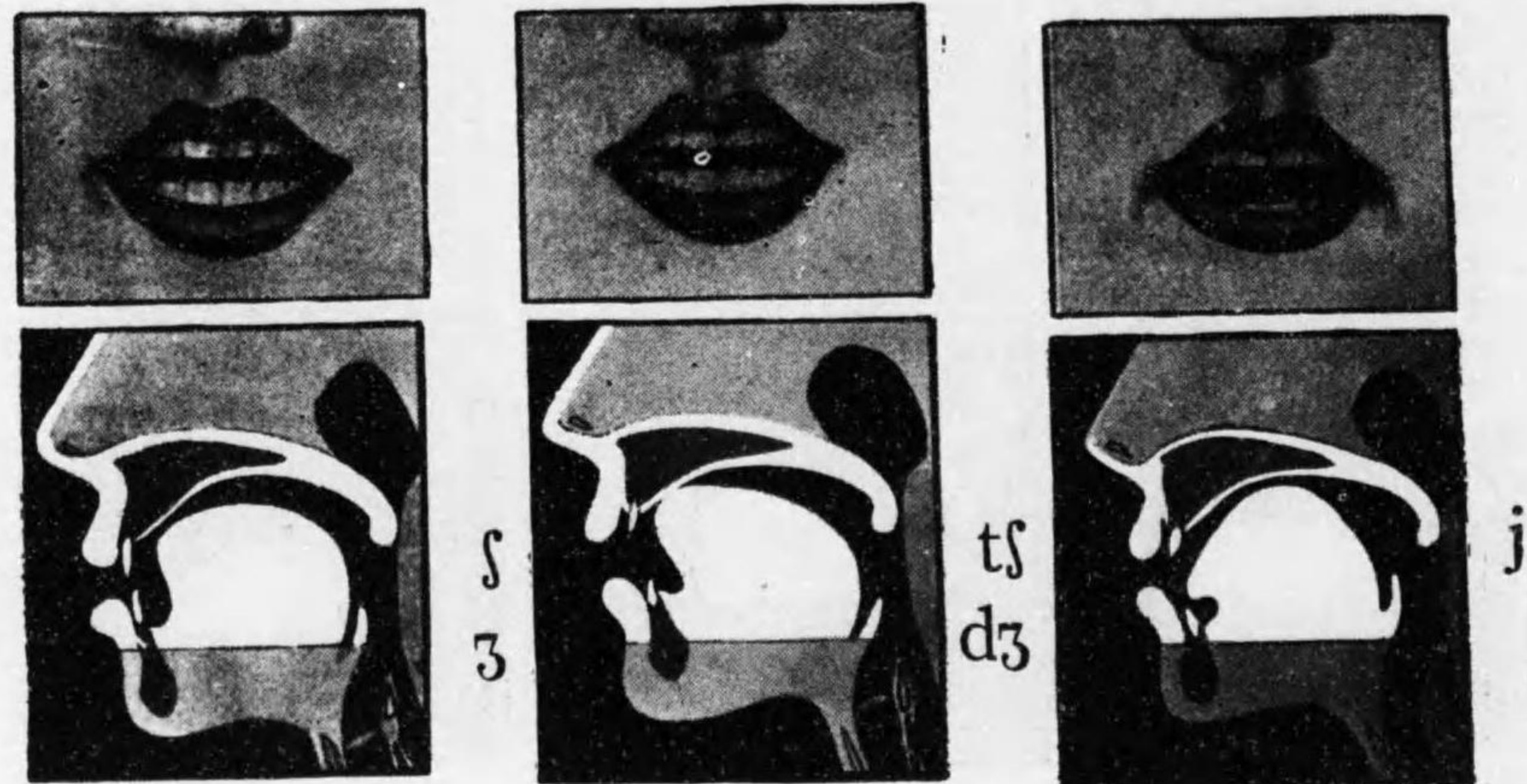
b+oo+k
(buk)



spoon

s+p+oo+n
(spuːn)

glove hut hook put soup blue



[ʃ] 舌端を上齦の方に
向け唇を丸く稍突
出し舌と齦の間か
ら「シェ」の音を出
す。
[ʃ] 前音の濁音。

前舌部を一旦硬口蓋
に接す
[tʃ] は [t] と [ʃ] を連
結した音。
[dʒ] は [d] と [ʒ] を連
結した音。

[j] 中舌面を硬口蓋に
ふれる程に近づけ
口を少し開いて
「イ」と發音す。



shirt
sh+ir+t
(ʃəɪt)



match
m+a+tch
(mætʃ)



yacht
y+a+cht
(jɔt)

measure fish jam church yes yield

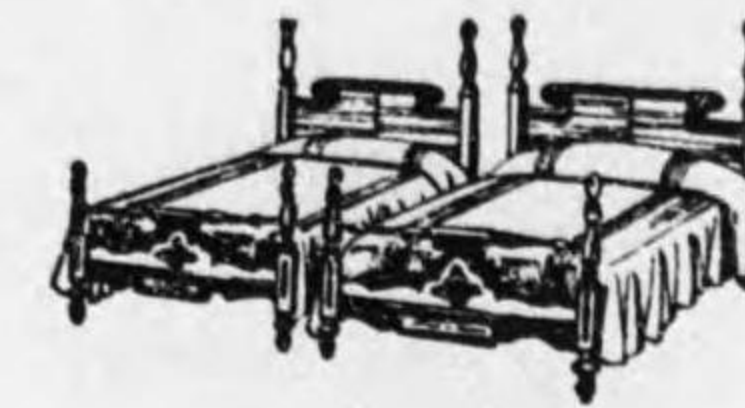


[ts]
[dz]

[ts] [t] と [s] とを一度
に發音した音。
[dz] [d] と [z] とを一度
に發音した音で、
前者の濁音。



rats
(ræts)
boots
nuts



beds
(bedz)
beads
lids



[ai]
knife
(naif)
wife
guide
'violin



[au]
house
(haus)
loud
down
town



[ei]
cake
(keik)
table
rail
crayon



chair
(tʃɛə)
fare
pear
where

[ec]

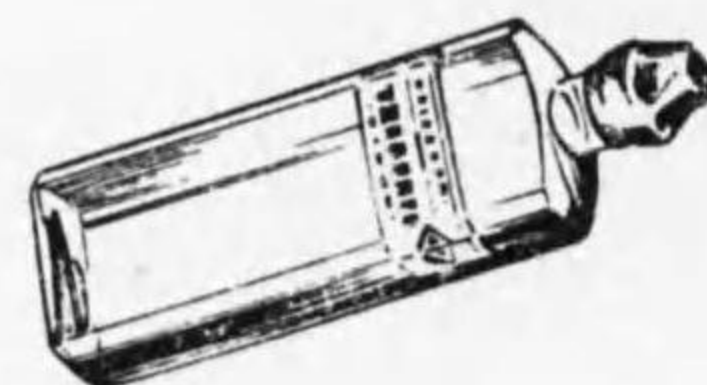
4

four
(fɔə, fɔː)
floor
more
shore



ear
(iə)
beer
pier
here

[ɔi]



oil
(ɔil)
soil
boy
toy



rose
(rouz)
boat
zone
grow

[uə]



tour
(tuə)
your
poor
moor

REVIEW

Good morning, sir. gud 'mɔ:nɪŋ sə:

Stand up. stændʌp

Bow. bau

Sit down. 'sit daun

Please. pli:z

Thank you. 'θænkju:

Excuse me. iks'kju:z mi:

I beg your pardon. ai beg jəə 'pa:dn

Good-bye 'gud'bai

INTONATION

ðis iz ə buk.	This is a book.
jes it iz.	Yes, it is.
nou it iz nɒt.	No, it is not.
hiə(r) iz ə pen.	Here is a pen.
ai (ə)m ə bɔi.	I am a boy.
ai beg jə pɑ:dn.	I beg your pardon.
oupən ðə dɔ:.	Open the door.
dəunt menʃən it.	Don't mention it.
(h)wɒt ə kəʊld dei!	What a cold day!
(h)wɛə(r) iz jɔ: kæp?	Where is your cap?
iz ðis ə kʌp?	Is this a cup?
iz ðis ə kʌp ɔ:(r) ə glɑ:s?	Is this a cup or a glass?
dju laik ti: ɔ: kɒfi?	Do you like tea or coffee?
hæv ju: ə naif?	Have you a knife?

COMPARISON OF SOUNDS

COMPARE

{	ɜ:	bird	berth (birth)	fur	stir	first
	ɑ:	bard	bath	far	star	fast
{	ɔ:	saw	bought	fork	court	
	ou	so	boat	folk	coat	
{	æ	match	cat	bat	hat	cap
	ʌ	much	cut	but	hut	cup
{	l	lid	lest	lock	load	glass
	r	rid	rest	rock	road	grass
{	s	sick	sink	moss	miss	mouse
	θ	thick	think	moth	myth	mouth
{	s	sin	sea	seat	sip	sake
	ʃ	shin	she	sheet	ship	shake
	θ	thin				

発音規則

規則一 同じ子音を二つ重ねたものは一個として発音する。

【例】 robber [ˈrɒbə], account [əˈkaʊnt], racket [ˈrækɪt], middle [ˈmɪdl], off [ɔ:f], egg [eg], fell [fel], summer [ˈsʌmə], dinner [ˈdɪnə], apple [ˈæpl], carry [ˈkæri], lesson [ˈlesn], butter [ˈbʌtə]

規則二 語尾の e は発音しない。

【例】 base [beɪs], time [taɪm], house [haʊs], here [hɪə], sure [ʃʊə], there [ðeə], more [mɔ:], give [gɪv], have [hæv], rule [ru:l]

規則三 r は (1) 母音と子音の間, (2) 語尾にある時, (3) e が語尾に来る時は発音しない。

【例】 (1) farm [fɑ:m], serve [sɜ:v], first [fɜ:st], work [wɜ:k], burn [bɜ:n]

(2) car [kɑ:], her [hɜ:], sir [sɜ:], for [fɜ:], fur [fɜ:]

(3) care [keə], here [hɪə], fire [ˈfaɪə], more [mɔ:]. pure [pjʊə]

規則四 r は次の語が母音で始まる時は発音される。

【例】 father and mother [ˈfɑ:ðər ənd ˈmʌðə]

far away [ˈfɑ:r əˈweɪ]

There are [ðər a(:)]

規則五 c は e, i, y の前以外には [k] と発音される。

【例】 cow [kau], cake [keɪk], coat [kəʊt], cry [kraɪ], cut [kʌt]

規則六 b は他の子音と結合して語尾にある時は発音せられず。

【例】 climb [klaɪm], doubt [daʊt]

規則七 子音で終る一音節の語の母音は短いのを通則とする。但し例外が少しある。

【例】 cat [kæt], fan [fæn], fat [fæt], what [(h)wɒt], men [men], get [get], ten [ten], tell [tel], it [ɪt], pin [pɪn], is [ɪz], this [ðɪs], not [nɒt], dog [dɒg], stop [stɒp], hot [hɒt], run [rʌn], sun [sʌn], us [ʌs], but [bʌt]

規則八 e で終る一音節の語に於て e の前が子音である時にはその前の母音は長いのが通則である。但し例外あり。

a—e: name [neɪm], gate [geɪt], make [meɪk]

e—e: eve [i:v], mete [mi:t]

i—e: mine [maɪn], time [taɪm], size [saɪz]

o—e: hope [həʊp], home [həʊm], note [nəʊt]

u—e: tune [tju:n], tube [tju:b], cube [kju:b]

次の語を比較しなさい:—

hat [hæt], hate [heɪt]; met [met], mete [mi:t]; pin [pɪn], pine [paɪn]; hop [hɒp], hope [həʊp]

規則九 二音節の語のアクセントが第一音節にあつて、その音節の母音に一つの子音が續く時はその母音は通常長い。

【例】 bacon [ˈbeɪkən], even [ˈi:vən], cider [ˈsaɪdə], open [ˈəʊpən], student [ˈstju:dənt]

規則十 動詞や名詞の終りにつける s は (1) 無聲音 (p, t, k, f, θ 等) の次に来る時は [s], (2) 有聲音の次に来る時は [z] と発音す。

【例】 (1) books, cats, looks, gets, ships, months, stops, roofs
(2) dogs, gods, sees, runs, cabs, dolls, sings, gloves, stars, pins, seas, cows

規則十一 -es は s, z, sh [ʃ], ch [tʃ], (d)g [dʒ] の後に来る時は [ɪz] と発音す。

【例】 classes, races, boxes, roses, dishes, watches, peaches,
ages, bridges

其他の -es は (1) 有聲音の次には [z], (2) 無聲音の次には [s] と發音する。

【例】 (1) tubes [tju:bz], tales [teilz], names [neimz], lines [lainz],
tires [ˈtaɪəz], cares [keəz], lives [laɪvz], miles [maɪlz], heroes
[hɪərəʊz]

(2) life's [laɪfs], takes [teɪks], pipes [paɪps]

規則十二 規則動詞の語尾 -ed の e が發音されるのは t, d の次に來る時だけである。

【例】 wanted [ˈwɒntɪd], ended [ˈendɪd]

【注意】 發音しない (1) 母音字と (2) 子母音。

(1) heard [hɜ:d], carriage [ˈkærɪdʒ], friend [frend], lesson [ˈlesn],
building [ˈbɪldɪŋ], tongue [tʌŋ]

(2) doubt [daʊt], lamb [læm]
handkerchief [ˈhæŋkətʃɪf], handsome [ˈhænsəm]

gnaw [nɔ:], sign [saɪn]

eight [eɪt], though [ðəʊ]

hour [ˈaʊə], John [dʒɒn]

knife [naɪf], know [nəʊ]

half [hɑ:f], talk [tɔ:k]

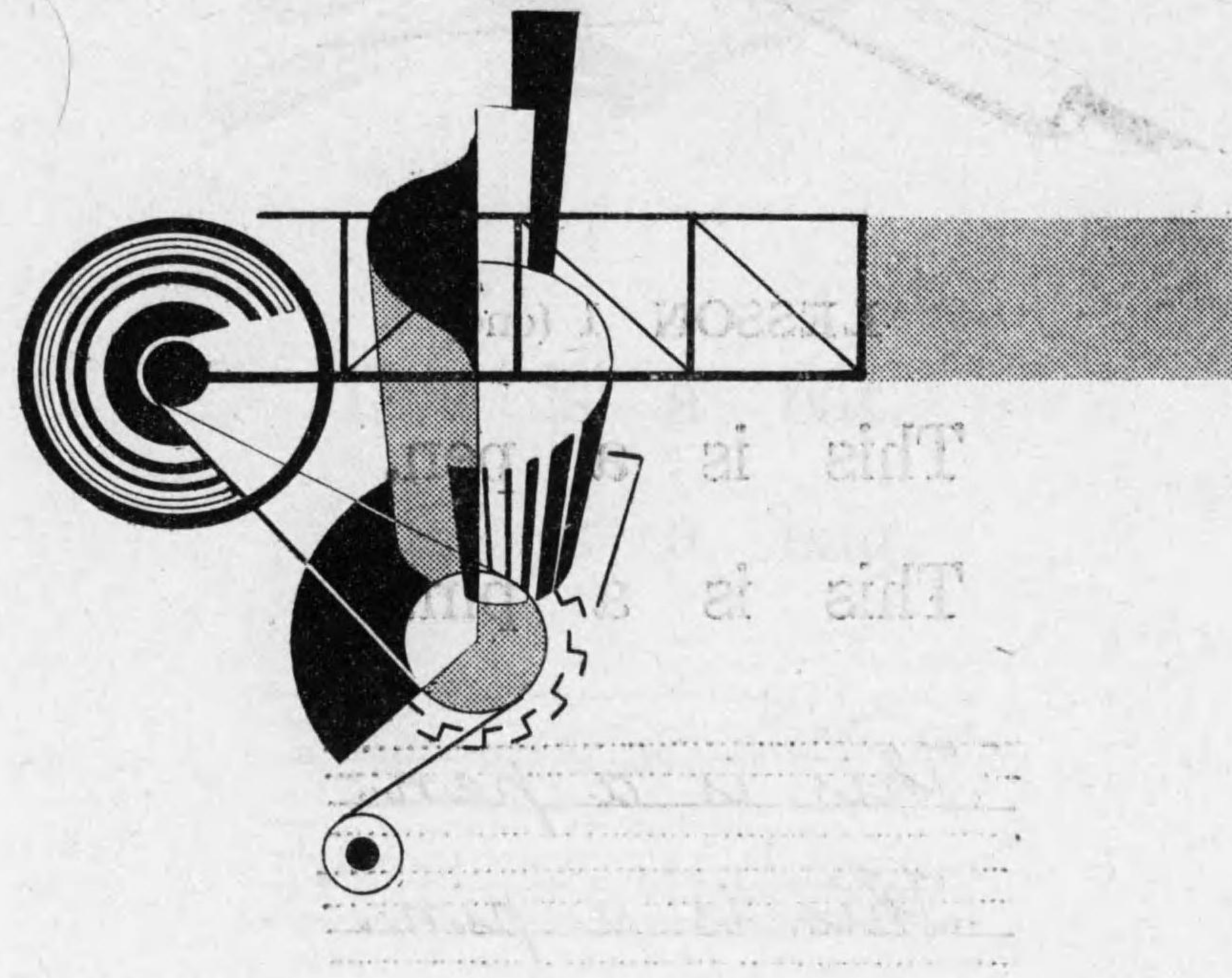
autumn [ˈɔ:təm], hymn [hɪm]

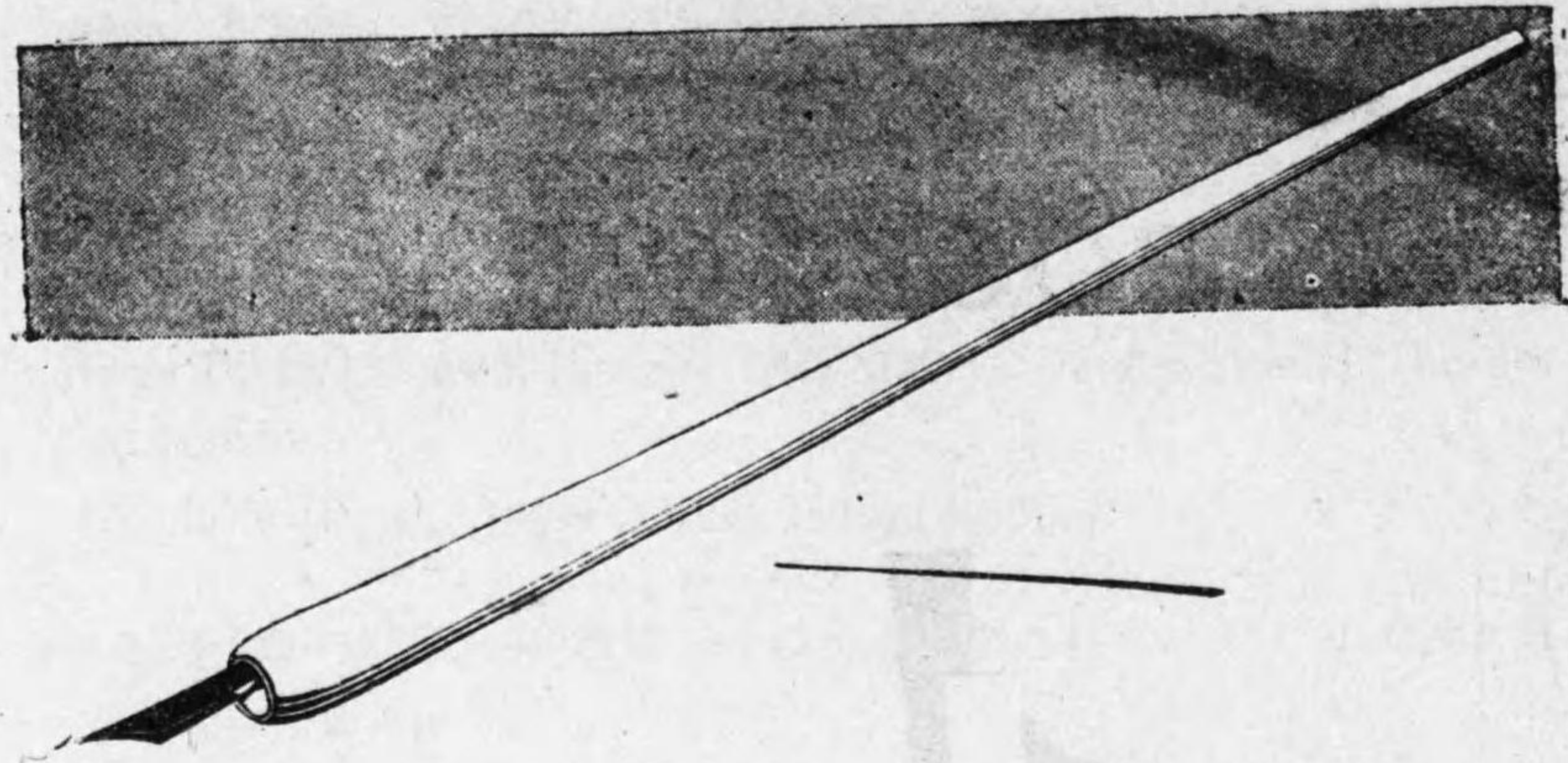
island [ˈaɪlənd]

Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs], listen [ˈlɪsn], often [ˈɔ:fn]

answer [ˈɑ:nsə], write [raɪt], whole [həʊl]

BOOK ONE





LESSON 1 (one)

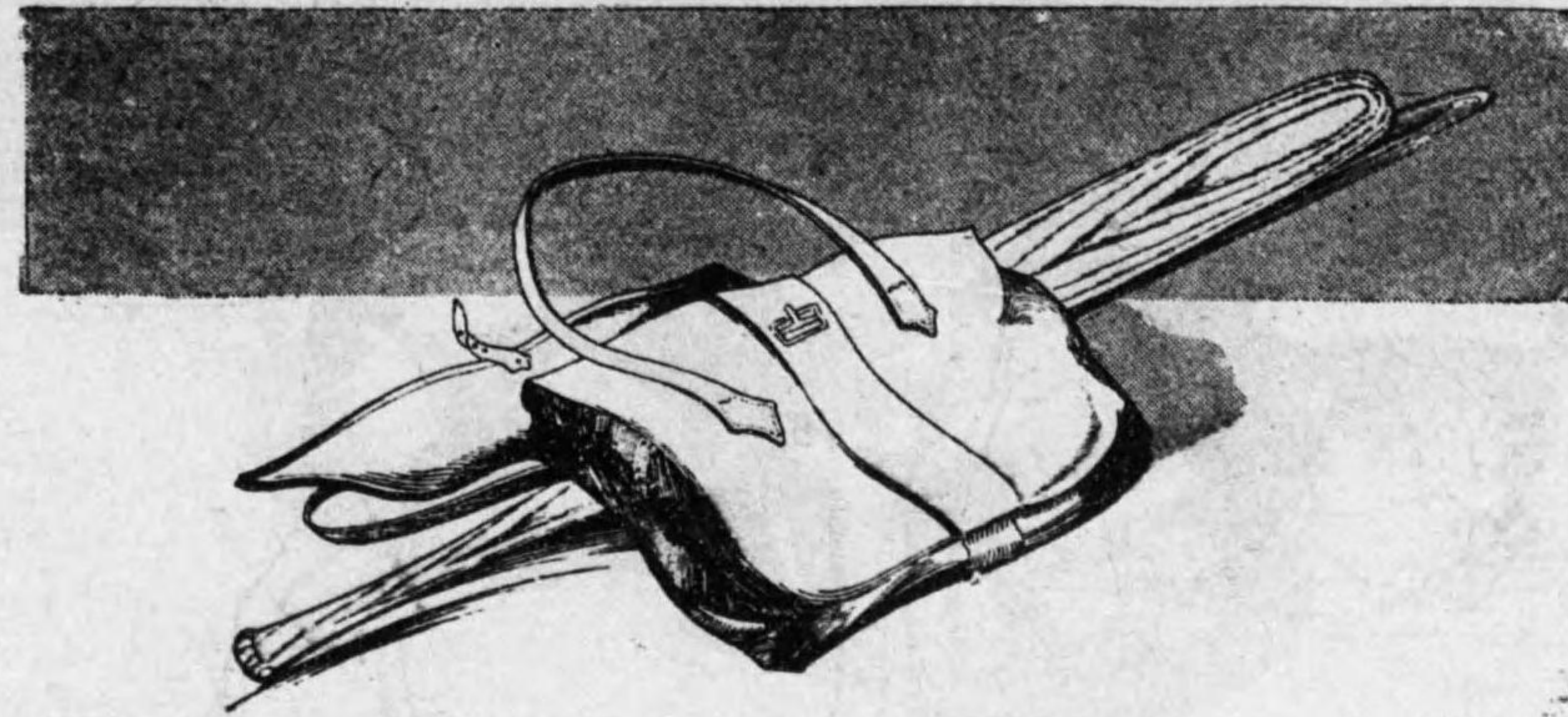
This is a pen.

This is a pin.

This is a pen.

This is a pin.

lesson ['lesn] 1 [wʌn] a [ə] pen [pen] this [ðis]
 is [iz] pin [pin]



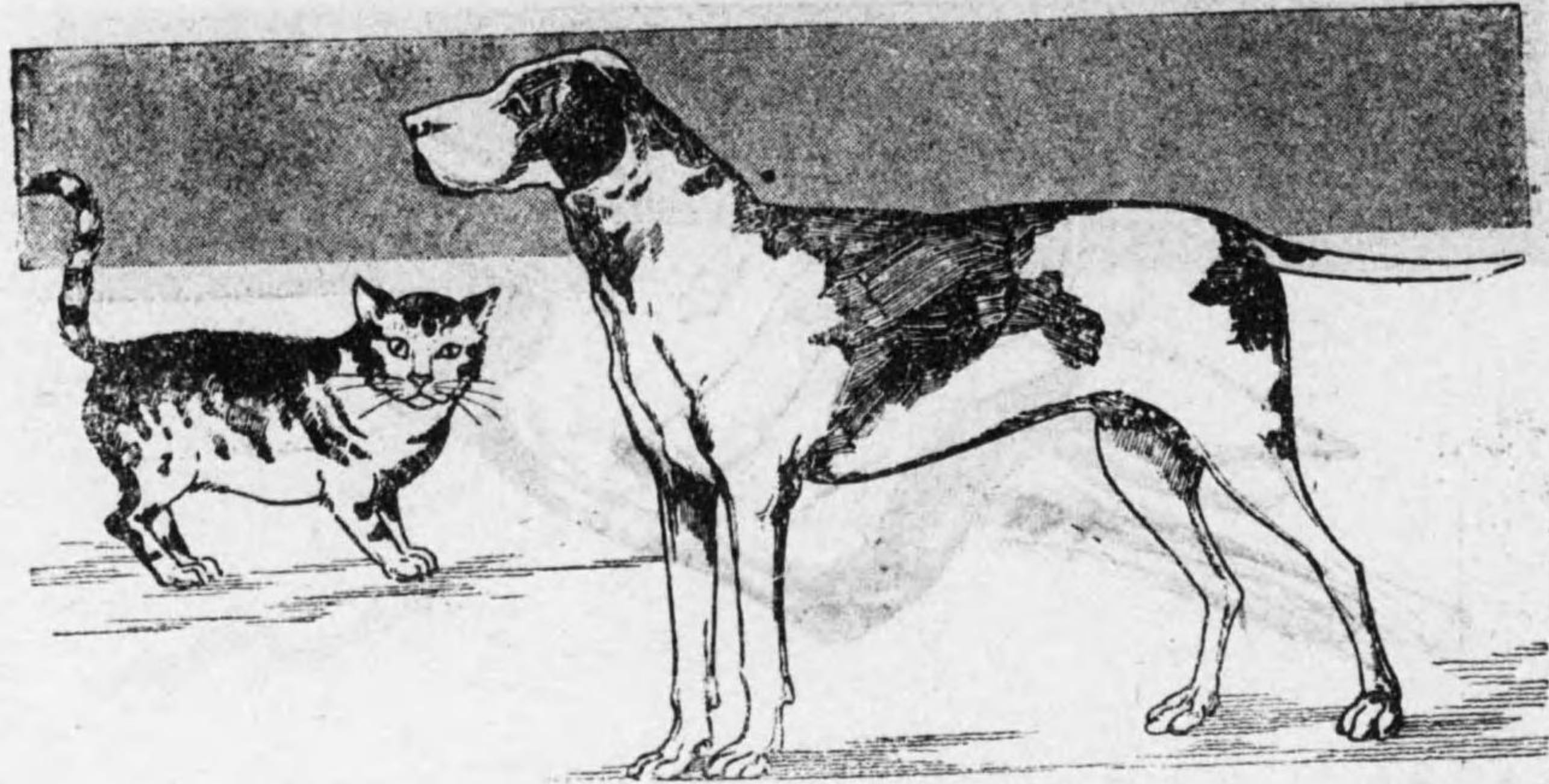
This is a bat.

This is a bag.

This is a bat.

This is a bag.

bat [bæt] bag [bæg]



LESSON 2 (two)

This is a dog.

That is a cat.

This is a dog.

That is a cat.

2 [tu:]

dog [dog]

that [ðæt]

cat [kæt]



Is this a mitt?

Yes, it is a mitt.

Is that a glove?

Yes, it is a glove.

mitt [mit]

yes [jes]

it [it]

glove [glʌv]

GRAMMAR

This is a { dog.
mitt.

This is a { cat.
glove.

PRONUNCIATION

a bag bat that cat
i it is pin mitt

Is this a mitt?

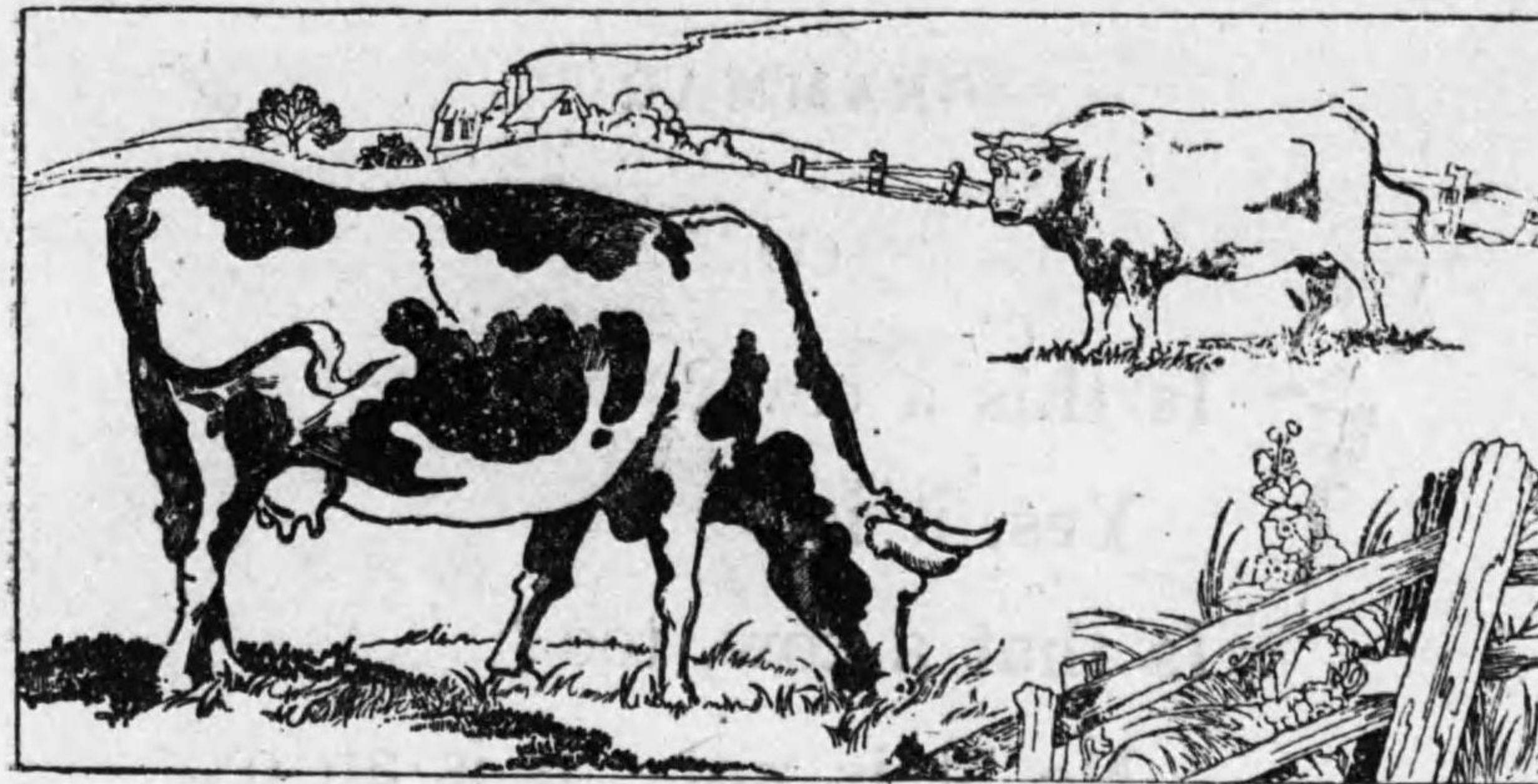
Yes, it is a mitt.

Is that a glove?

Yes, it is a glove.

grammar ['græmə]

pronunciation [prənʌnsi'eɪʃən]



LESSON 3 (three)

Is this a cow?

Yes, it is a cow.

Is that a cow, too?

No, it is not a cow.

It is an ox.

Is that an ox?

Yes, it is. It is a big ox.

3 [θri:] cow [kau] too [tu:] no [nou] not [nɒt]
an [æn, ən] ox /ɒks] big [big]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Is this a cow?

Yes, it is.

Is that a cow, too?

No, it is not. It is an ox.

(2)



an apple



an egg



an ink-bottle



an orange



an umbrella

apple ['æpl]

egg [eg]

ink-bottle ['ɪŋk-bɒtl]

orange ['ɒrɪndʒ]

umbrella [ʌm'brelə]

PRONUNCIATION

e	pen	yes	egg
o	dog	not	ox

(1) 和文英譯

- これは林檎ですか。
- これは卵ですか。
- あれはオレンジですか。

(2) ORAL EXERCISE

- Is this a mitt?
- Is this a bag?
- Is that a pen?

Is this a cow?Yes, it is.Is that a cow, too?No, it is not.

GRAMMAR

This is a table.

Is this a table?

What is this?

It is a **big** table.

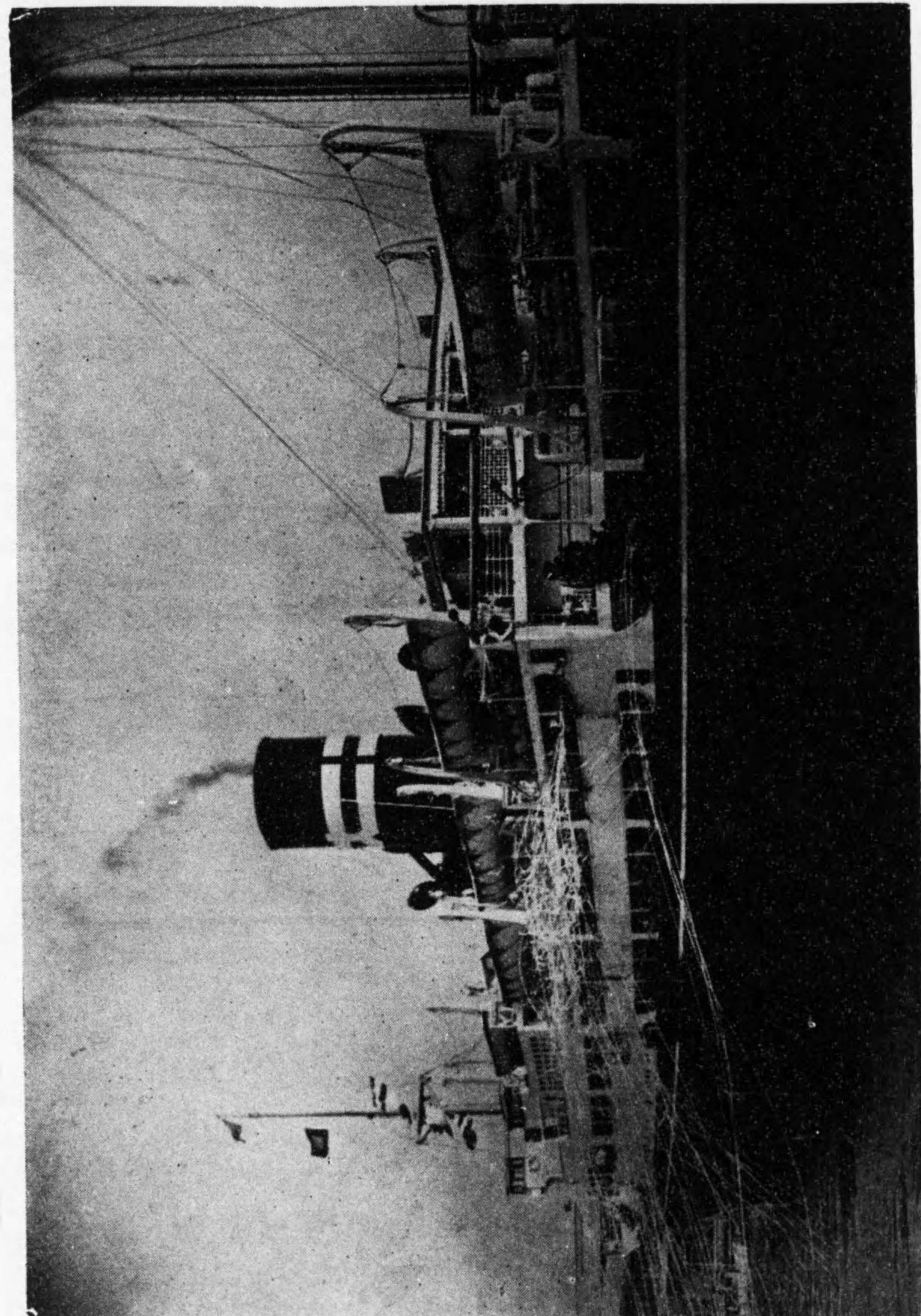
次の文を否定形に変へなさい。

This is a table.

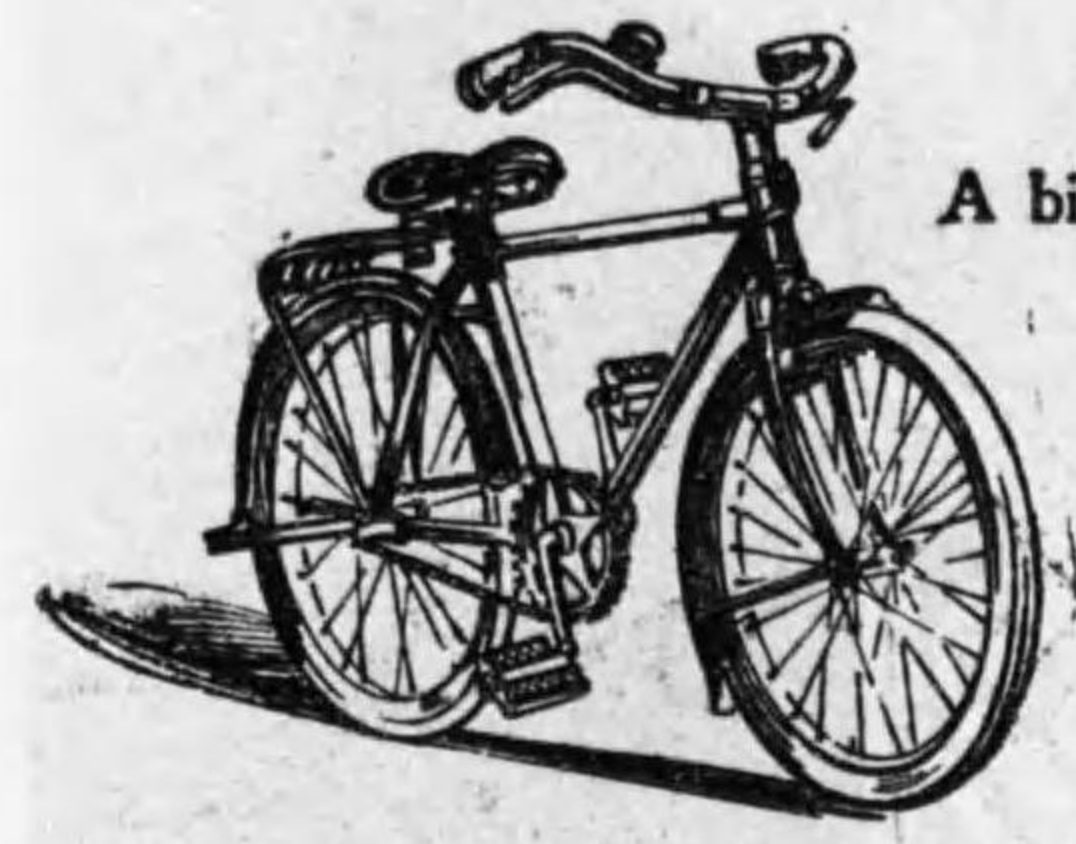
That is a big desk.

What is this?

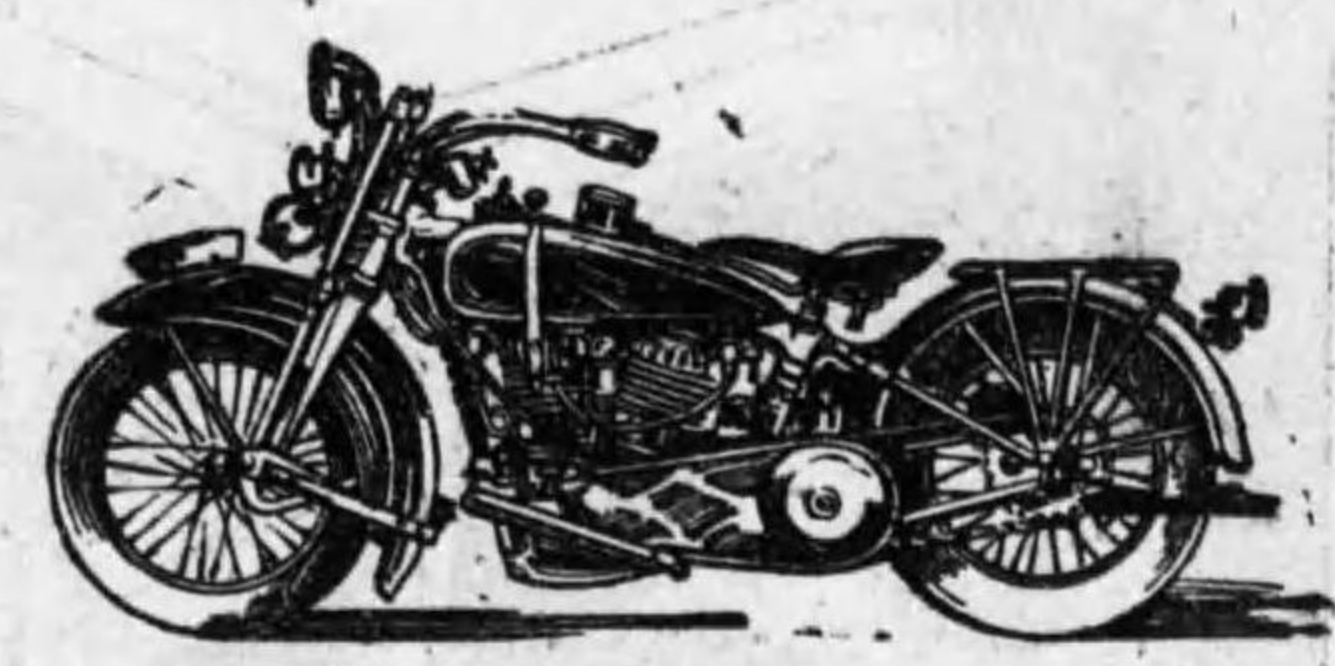
It is a big table.



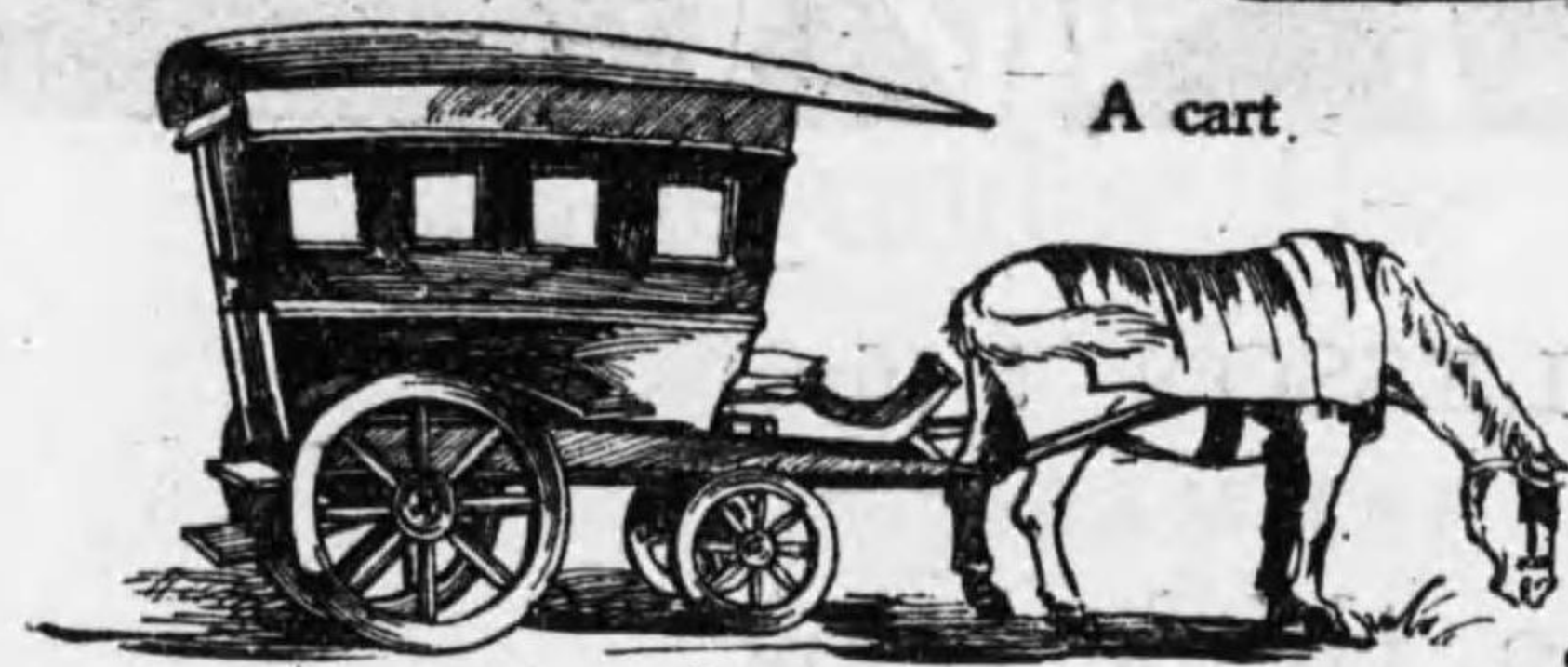
PICTURE VOCABULARY



A bicycle



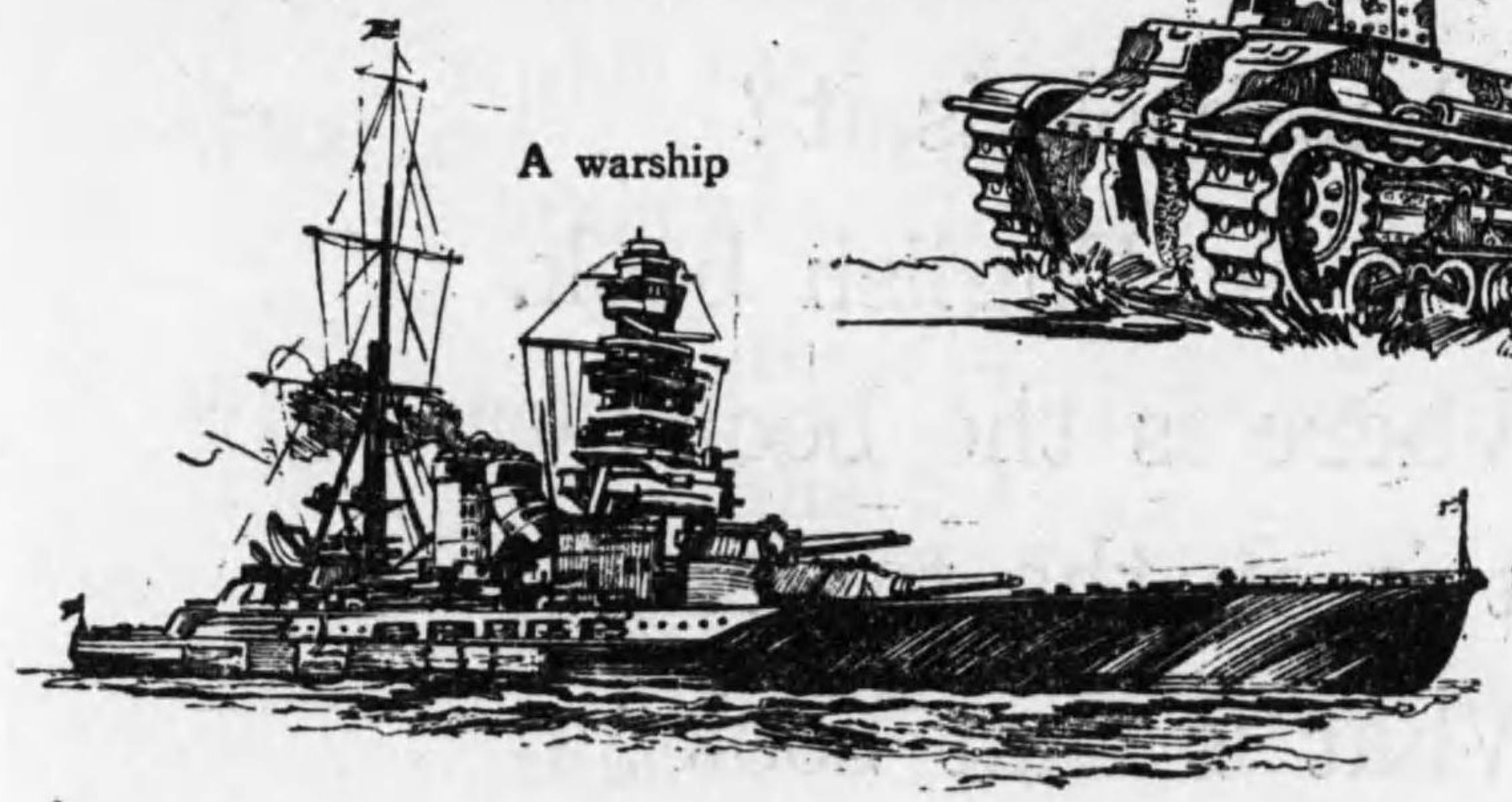
A motor-cycle



A cart

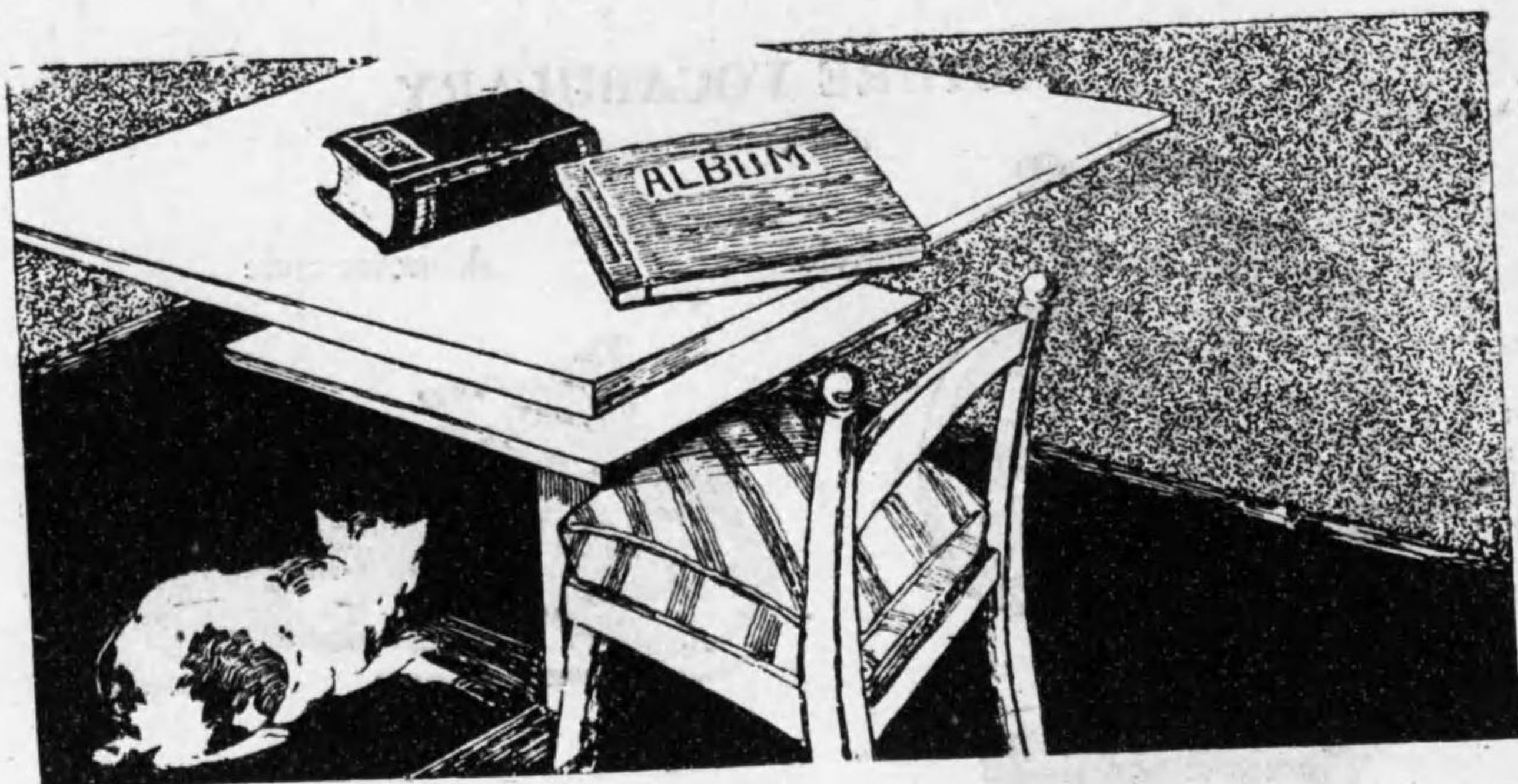


A tank



A warship

picture ['pɪktʃə] vocabulary [və'kæbuləri] bicycle ['baɪsɪkl]
motor-cycle ['mɔʊtə'saɪkl] cart [kɑ:t] tank [tæŋk]
warship ['wɔ:ʃɪp]



LESSON 5 (five)

Here is a thick book.

What book is it?

It is an English book.

Where is the book?

It is on the table.

What is that book?

5 [faiv] here [hiə] thick [θik] book [buk]
 English ['iŋɡliʃ] where [(h)wɛə] the [ðə] on [ɔn]

Is it an English book, too?

No, it is an album.

Where is it?

It is by the book.

Where is the chair?

It is under the table.

A cat is under the table, too.

GRAMMAR

(1)

What is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{this?} \\ \text{that?} \end{array} \right\}$ It is a **book**.

What **book** is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{this?} \\ \text{that?} \end{array} \right\}$ It is an **album**.

What is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{this} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right\}$ book? It is an **album**.

album ['ælbəm] chair [tʃɛə] under ['ʌndə] by [baɪ]

(2)

Here is a book.

Where is the book?

(3)

It is **on** the table.

It is **by** the book.

It is **under** the table.

PRONUNCIATION

e	desk	hen	then
o	bottle	orange	cock
ck	cock	black	thick
th	this	that	then
wh	what	white	where

(1) 次の空所に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. that a rose?
2. This is not umbrella.
3. It is little pig.

(2) 和文英訳

1. あれは何ですか。
2. これは大きい汽船ですか。
3. いえ、大きい汽船ではありません。



LESSON 6 (six)

I

I am a boy.

You are a boy.

He is a boy.

We are all boys.

We are not girls.

6 [siks]	am [æm, əm, m]	boy [boi]	you [ju:, ju]
are [ɑ:, ə, r]	he [hi:, hi]	we [wi:, wi]	all [ɔ:l]
	girl(s) [gɜ:l(z)]		

II

Do you see me?

Yes, I see you.

Where am I?

You are on the tree.

Am I a boy?

Yes, you are a big boy.

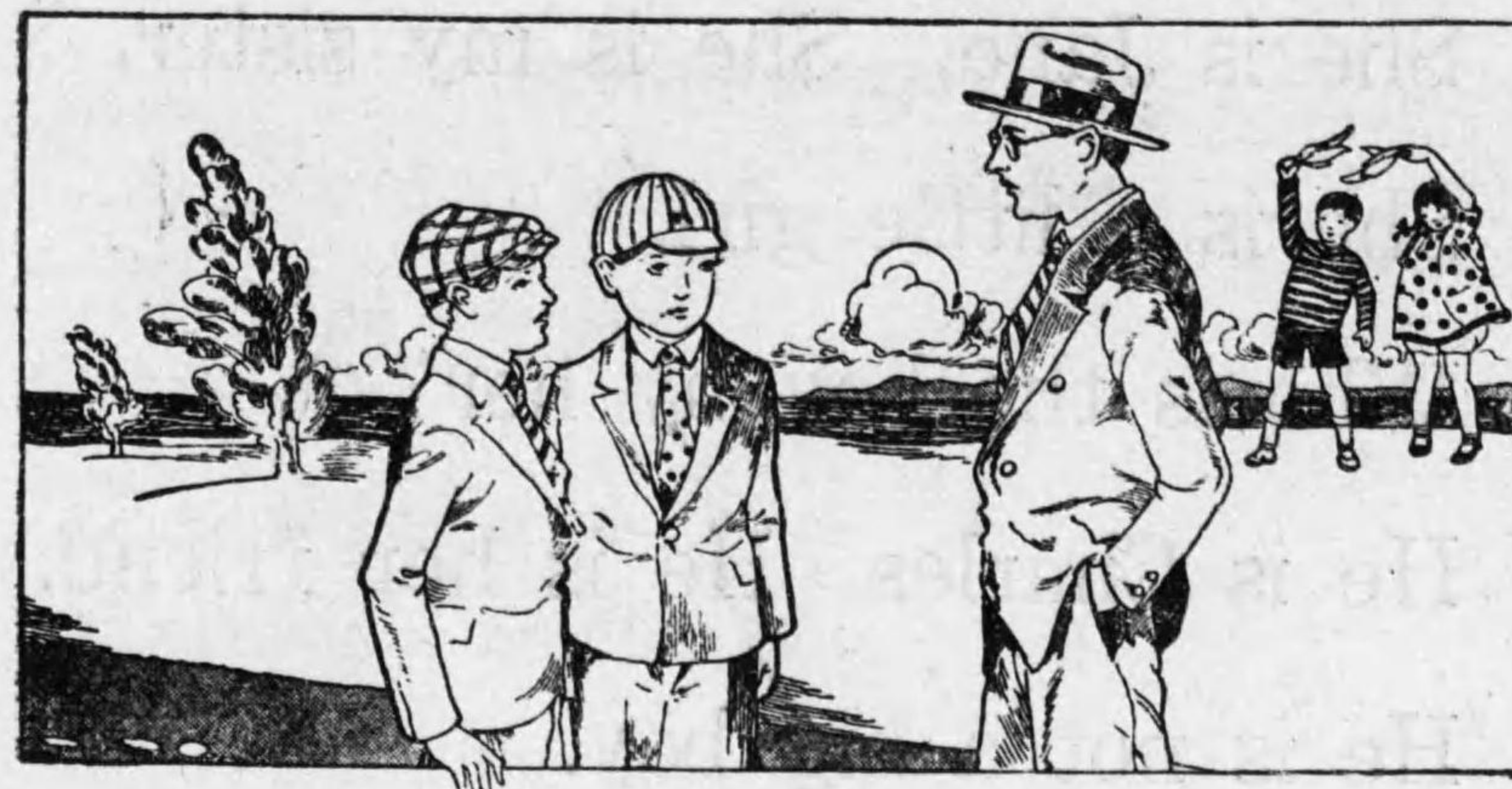
Are you John? Yes, I am.

Is he Henry? Yes, he is.

He is my brother.

He is George's friend.

do [du:, du]	me [mi:, mi]	tree [tri:]	John [dʒɒn]
Henry ['henri]	my [mai]	brother ['brʌðə]	
George ('s) [dʒɔ:dʒ(iz)]	friend [frend]		



III

Am I a pupil?

No, you are not a pupil.

You are a teacher.

Are you a teacher?

No, I am not a teacher.

I am a pupil.

Who is she?

pupil ['pjʊ:pl, -pil]	teacher ['ti:tʃə]	who [hu:]
	she [ʃi:, ʃi]	

She is Jane. She is my sister.

She is a little girl.

Who is the boy by her?

He is Charles. He is her friend.

He is not a big boy.

GRAMMAR

I am a boy. **Am I** a boy?

You are a boy. **Are you** a boy?

He is a boy. **Is he** a boy?

She is a girl. **Is she** a girl?

We are boys. **Are we** boys?

Jane [dʒeɪn] sister ['sɪstə] her [hə:, hə] Charles ['tʃɑ:lz]

PRONUNCIATION

a	cap	album	racket
e	he	she	we

次の文の誤を正しなさい。

1. He is a english boy.
2. I is an big boy.
3. Are you a little boy.
4. We not girls.
5. We are a boy.

Am I a girl?

You are all boys.

Are we pupils?

She is not a pupil.

He is a teacher.



LESSON 7 (seven)

I

Who is he? He is John.

What is he? He is a pupil.

What are you? I am a pupil, too.

We are both pupils.

7 ['sevn]

both [bouθ]



II

Who is that gentleman?

He is Mr. Brown.

What is he?

He is the manager of a company.

Is he an Englishman or an American?

He is an American.

gentleman ['eʒntlmən]

or [ɔ:, ə]

Mr. ['mɪstə]

Brown [braʊn]

manager ['mænɪdʒə]

of [ɔv, ov, əv]

company ['kʌmpəni]

Englishman ['ɪŋglɪzmən]

American [ə'merɪkən]



III

Who is that lady?
 She is Mrs. Brown.
 Who is that tall girl?
 She is Miss Brown.
 Who is that little boy?
 He is Master Tom.

lady ['leɪdi] Mrs. ['mɪsɪz] tall [tɔ:l] Miss [mɪs]
 Master ['mɑ:stə] Tom [tɒm]

GRAMMAR

Who is he? He is Tom.

What are you? I am a pupil.

和文英譯

1. あなたは誰ですか。
2. 私はジョンです。
3. あなたは何ですか。
4. 私は生徒です。
5. あのお方は誰ですか。
6. あれはブラウン氏です。
7. 何をしておる方ですか。
8. あれは A 会社の支配人です。
9. ブラウンさんは英国人ですか米国人ですか。
10. ブラウンさんは英国の紳士です。

LESSON 8 (eight)

I

Here is a man?
 He is Mr. Brown.
 What is he?
 He is an engineer.
 He works in the
 factory.



Who is she?
 She is Miss Brown.
 What is she?
 She is a typist.
 She works in the
 office.

8 [eit] man [mæn] engineer [endʒi'niə]
 work(s) [wə:k(s)] in [in] factory ['fæktəri]
 typist ['taipist] office ['ɒfis]

II

John is a big boy.
 He is not a school-
 boy.
 Is he a draftsman?
 No, he is an apprentice.



Mary is a girl.
 She is not a shop-girl.
 She is a factory-girl.



He is an apprentice.
She is a factory-girl.

schoolboy ['sku:lboi] draftsman ['dra:ftsmən]
 apprentice [ə'prentis] Mary ['mæri] shop-girl ['ʃɒpgə:l]



LESSON 9 (nine)

I

Have I a stick in my hand?

Yes, you have a stick in your hand.

Has he a pen in his hand?

Yes, he has.

9 [nain]	stick [stik]	in [in]	hand [hænd]
have [hæv, həv, əv, v]	your [jɔ:, juə]	his [hiz, iz]	
	has [hæz, həz]		

What has she in her hand?

She has a bag in her hand.

II

What have you in your hand?

I have a pencil in my hand.

What has he in his hand?

He has a ruler in his hand.

What have you in your pocket,
John?

I have a sheath and a purse in
my pocket.

pencil ['pensl, -sil]	ruler ['ru:lə]	pocket ['pokit]
sheath [ʃi:θ]	purse [pɜ:s]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

I have a book.
 Have I a book?
 You have a book.
 Have you a book?
 He } has a book?
 She }
 Has { he } a book?
 { she }

(2)

I have a book.
 I have not a book.

(3)

I have a pencil in my hand.
 You have a pen in your hand.
 He has a stick in his hand.
 She has a bag in her hand.

PRONUNCIATION

o	glove	colour	mother
ow	cow	flower	Brown
o	no	rose	both
c	cat	cow	American
-er	flower	under	master

和文英譯

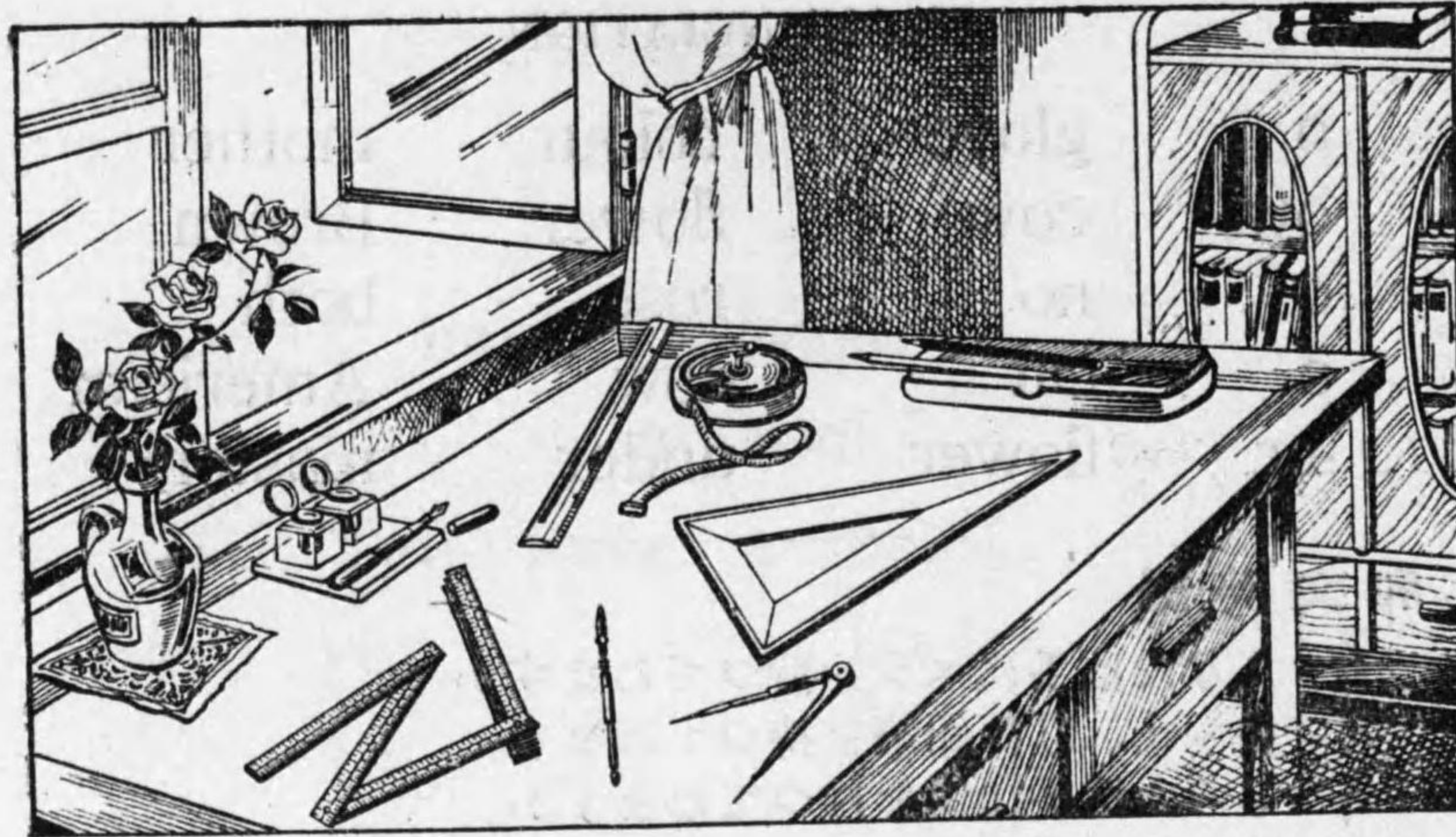
- あなたは手にペンを持っていますか。
- いえ、私は鉛筆を持っています。
- あの人は手に何を持っていますか。
- 本を持っています。
- あの紳士は手に何を持っていますか。
- あの方は手にステッキを持っています。
- あの婦人は手に何を持っていますか。

Have I a stick in my hand?

Yes, you have.

Have you a book on your desk?

No, I have not.



LESSON 10 (ten)

This is my study.

There is a desk in the room.

There is an inkstand on the desk.

There are a pair of compasses and a drawing pen on it, too.

There are also a tape, a ruler and a metric scale.

That ruler is a set-square.

10 [ten] study ['stʌdi] there [ðeə] room [ru:m, rum]
 inkstand ['ɪŋkstænd] pair [peə] compasses ['kæmpəsɪz]
 drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ] also ['ɔ:lsoʊ] tape [teɪp]
 and [ænd, ənd, en, nd, n] metric ['metrɪk] scale [skeɪl]
 set-square ['setskwɛə]

Here is a fountain-pen on the desk, too.

Here are two pencils in my pencil-case.

How many books are there in my book-case?

There are some, but I don't know how many.

Is there a scale on the desk?

Yes, there is a folding scale.

Are there any roses in the vase?

Yes, there are some.

fountain-pen ['fauntɪnpɛn] pencil-case ['pɛnsɪkeɪs, -sɪl-]
 how [haʊ] many ['meni] book-case ['bʊkkeɪs]
 some [sʌm, səm] don't [daʊnt] know [noʊ]
 folding ['fɔʊldɪŋ] any ['eni] rose(s) ['rəʊz(ɪz)] vase [vɑ:z]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Here **is** *a* fountain-pen.Here **are** *two* pencils.

(2)

There **is** *a* desk in the room..Is there *a* desk in the room?There **are** *roses* in the vase.Are there *roses* in the vase?

(3)

How **many** desks are there in the room?How **many** books have you?

(4)

Are there **any** roses in the vase?There are **some** roses in the vase.

(5)

desk . . . desks

room . . . rooms

bag . . . bags

book . . . books

rose . . . roses

pencil . . . pencils

PRONUNCIATION

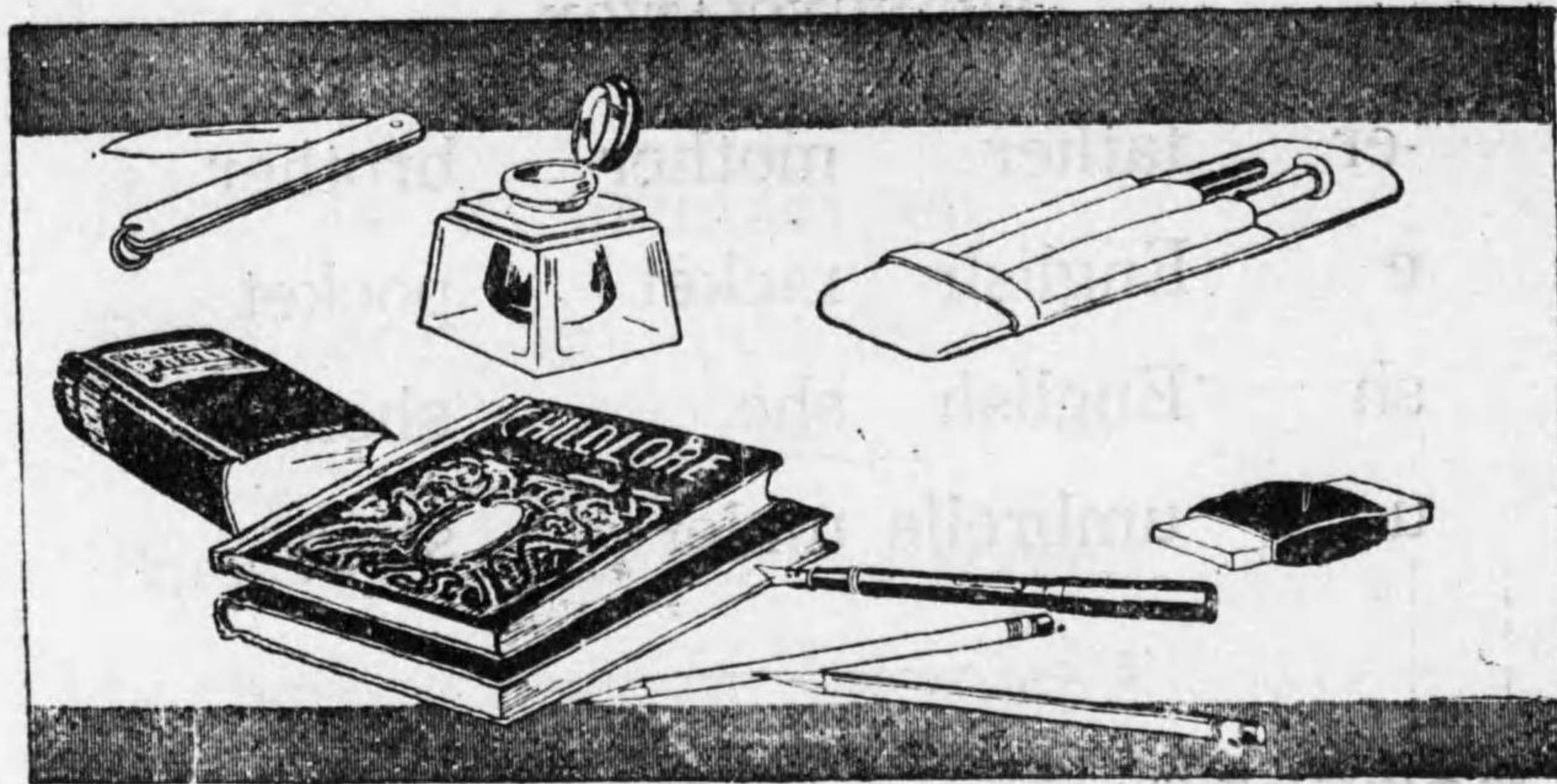
-er	father	mother	brother
e	English	racket	pocket
sh	English	she	sheath
u	umbrella	under	study

次の空所に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. I a book my desk.
2. You . . a pen in . . . hand.
3. He . . . a stick hand.
4. She . . a white rose in . . . hand.

What has the gentleman
in his hand?

What has the lady in her
hand?



LESSON 11 (eleven)

Have you a knife?

No, I have no knife.

Have you a pen?

No, I have not.

Have you no pencil?

Yes, I have one.

11 [i'leven]

knife [naif]

How many pencils and books do you see in the picture?

I see two pencils and three books.

What else do you see?

I see a knife, an ink-bottle, an eraser, a sheath and a fountain-pen.

Are they all your brother's pencils?

No, they are not all his.

Whose pencils are they?

One is mine and the other is my sister's.

How many pencils have you there in all?

else [els]

eraser [i'reizə]

they [ðei]

his [hiz]

whose [hu:z]

mine [main]

other ['ʌðə]

One, two, three, four, five, six—I
have six in all.

GRAMMAR

(1)

How many books **have you** there?

How many books **are there** in the picture?

There are three books **there**.

(2)

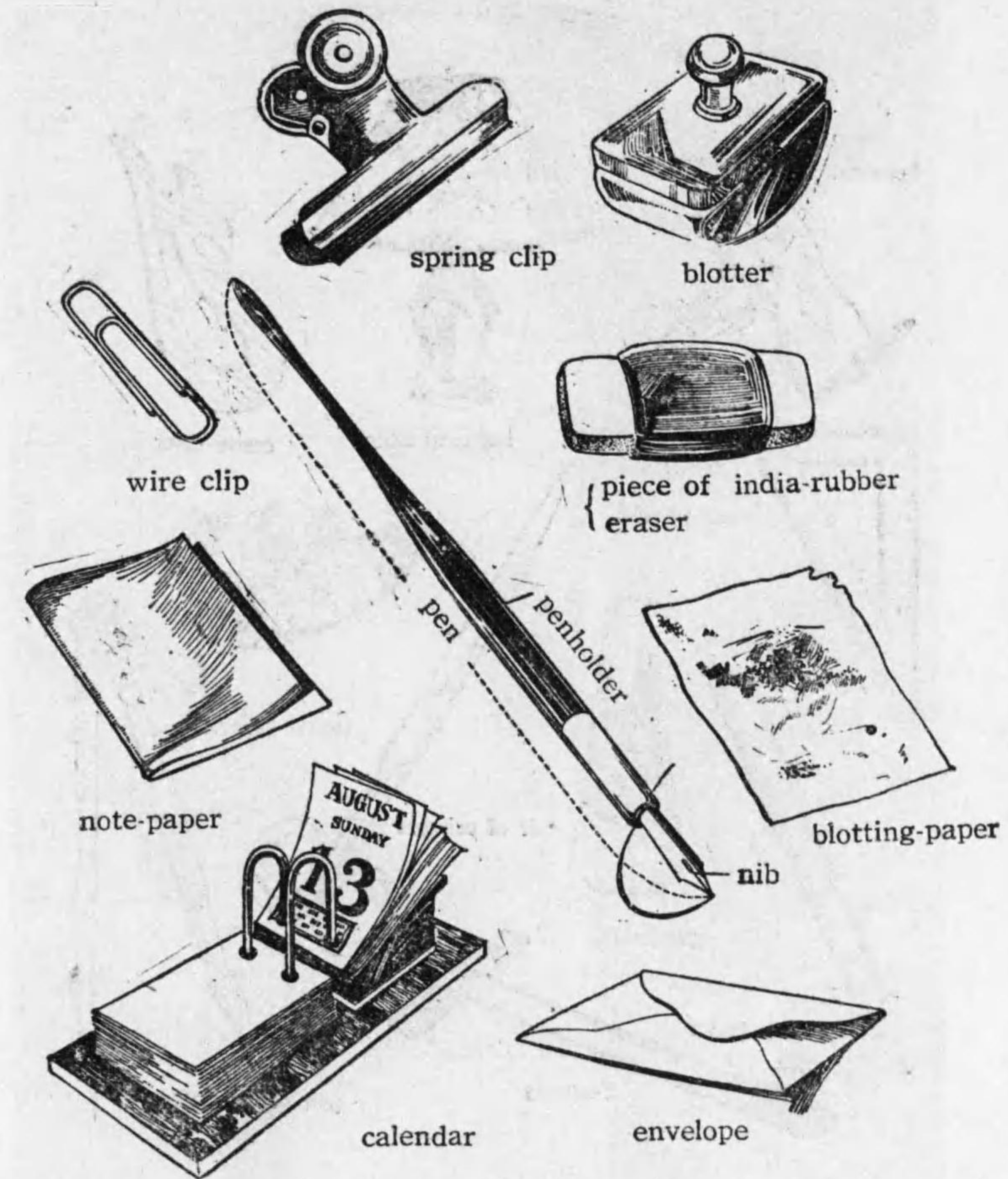
his=his+名詞 **brother's** books

mine=my+名詞 **sister's**=sister's+名詞

和文英譯

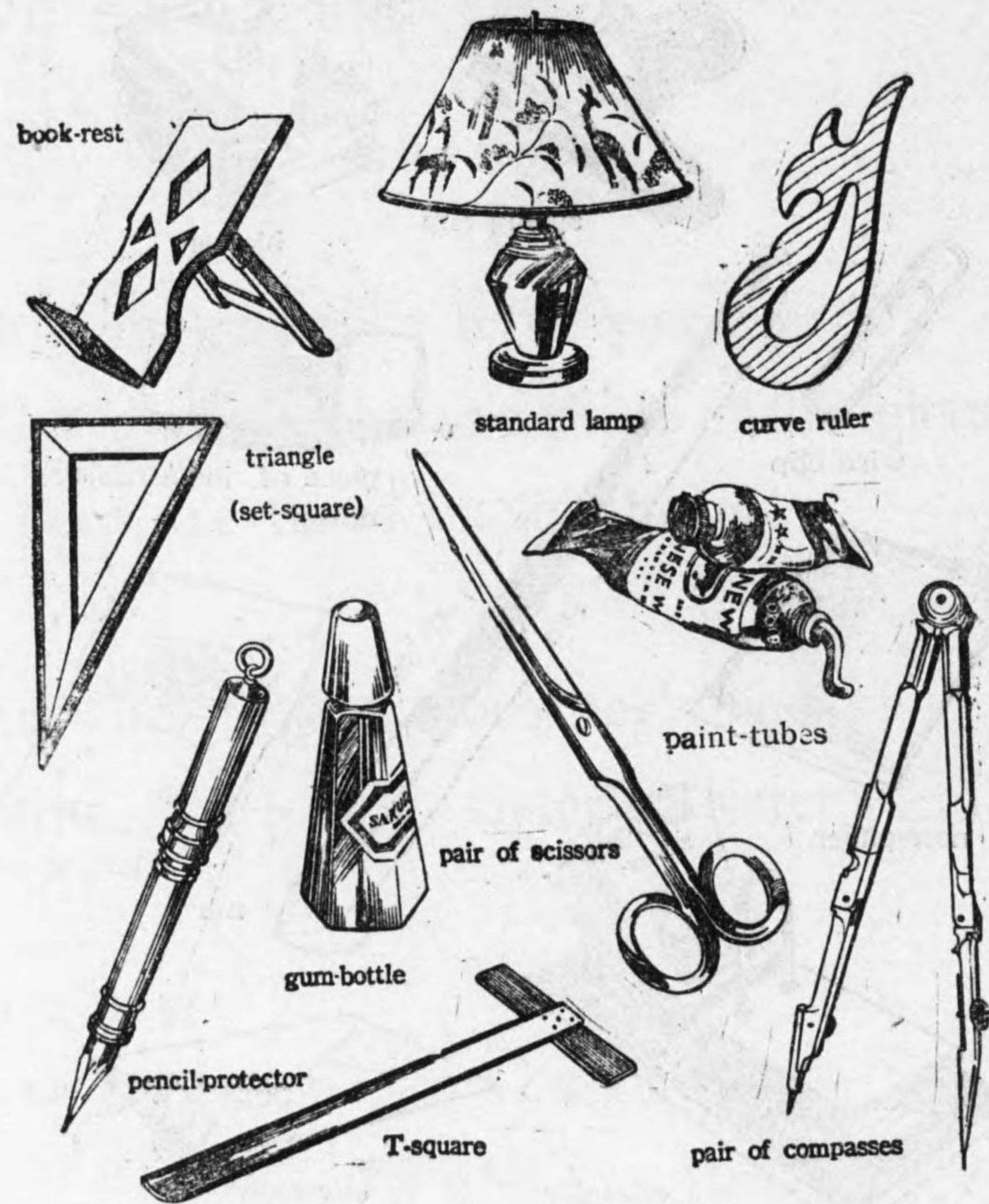
1. あなたは何冊本を持つて居ますか。
2. 私はここに三冊持つて居ます。
3. これはあなたの本ですか。
4. いゝえ、私ではありません。
5. 机の上に幾本鉛筆がありますか。
6. 皆で五本あります。

ARTICLES OF STATIONERY—I



spring [sprɪŋ] clip [klɪp] blotter ['blɒtə] wire ['waɪə]
 piece [pi:s] india-rubber ['ɪndjə'rʌbə]
 penholder ['penhouldə] nib [nɪb] note-paper ['noutpeɪpə]
 blotting-paper ['blɒtɪŋpeɪpə] calendar ['kælɪndə]
 envelope ['envɪləp, 'ɒn-]

ARTICLES OF STATIONERY—II



book-rest ['bukrest]

curve ruler ['kə:v'ru:lə]

gum-bottle ['gam'botl]

triangle ['traɪæŋgl]

paint-tube s ['peɪnt'tju:b(z)]

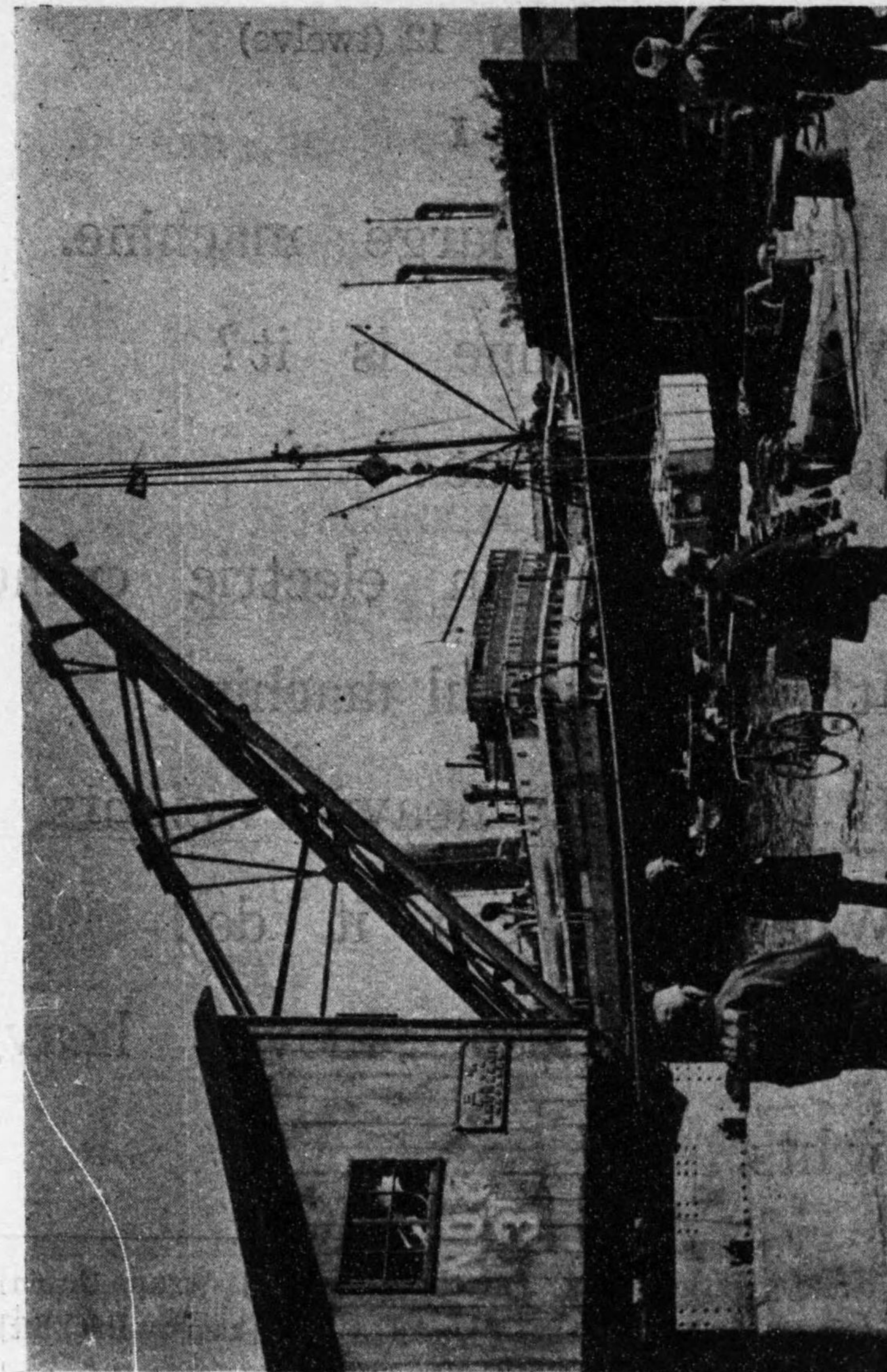
standard lamp ['stændəd'læmp]

scissors ['sɪzəz]

pencil-protector ['penslprə'tektə]

set-square ['setskwɛə]

T-square ['tɪ:skwɛə]



LESSON 12 (twelve)

I

Here is a large machine.

What machine is it?

Is it a crane?

Yes, it is an electric crane.

It is a useful machine.

It can lift heavy weights.

What else can it do?

It can also move heavy weights.

12 [twelv] large [la:dʒ] machine [mə'ʃi:n] crane [krein]
 electric [i'lektrik] useful ['ju:sful] can [kæn] lift [lift]
 heavy ['hevi] weight(s) [weit(s)] move [mu:v]

GRAMMAR

It **can** lift heavy weights.

It **can** move heavy weights.

TECHNICAL TERMS

Jib crane 突梁クレーン

Fixed crane 固定クレーン

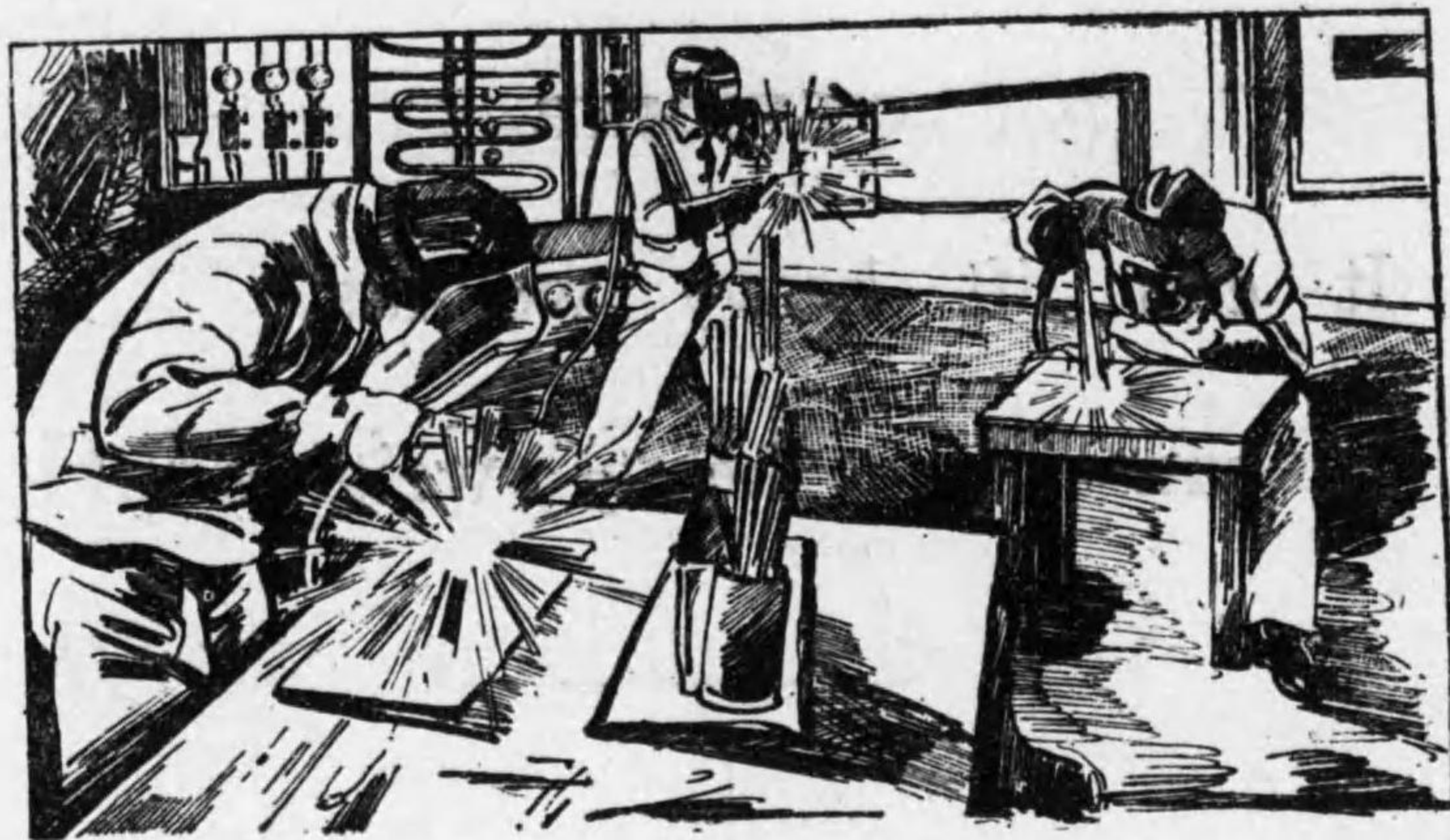
Travelling crane 移動クレーン

Derrick crane 起伏クレーン

Hand crane 手回クレーン

Hydraulic crane 水力クレーン

technical ['teknikəl] **term(s)** [tə:m(z)]
Jib crane ['dʒib'krein] **fixed** [fikst] **travelling** ['trævliŋ]
derrick ['derik] **hand** [hænd] **hydraulic** [hai'drɔ:lik]



II

I see some workmen in the picture.

What are they?

They are welders.

There is a welding machine in the workshop.

They weld metal with it.

workmen ['wɜ:kmen] **welder(s)** ['weldə(z)] **welding** ['weldɪŋ]
workshop ['wɜ:kʃɒp] **weld** [weld] **metal** ['metl]
with [wið]

They work very hard.

We are apprentices.

We also work very hard.

GRAMMAR

(1)

I am...

We are

You are...

You are...

He

She } is...

They are...

It

(2)

welder

welders

apprentice

apprentices

workman

workmen

very ['veri]

hard [hɑ:d]

workman ['wɜ:kmən]

GRAMMAR

(1)

Can you do it?

Yes, I can.

No, I cannot.

(2)

I -- my you -- your

he -- his she -- her

it -- its

和文英譯

1. 彼はその機械を動かすことが出来ますか。
はい、出来ます。
2. 君は其を持ち上げることが出来ますか。
いえ、出来ません。
3. 彼は手に T 形定規を持つてゐます。

MACHINE TOOLS—I



hammer



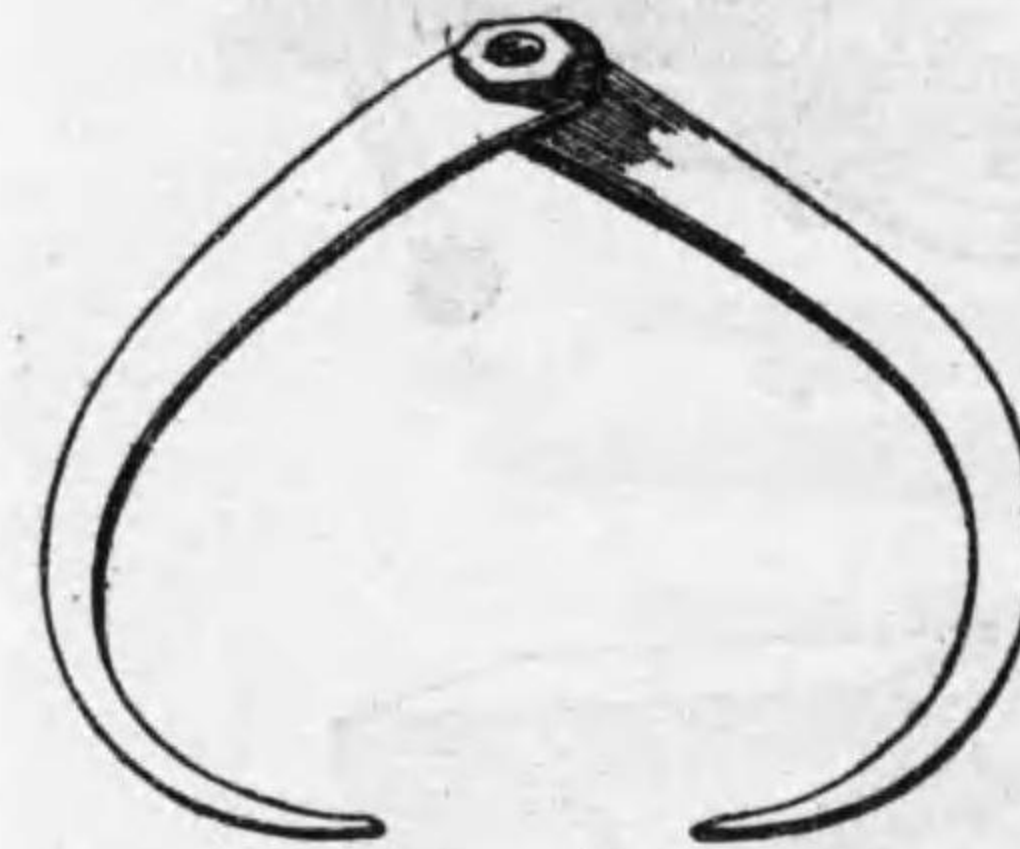
vernier caliper



nail



spanner



(outside)

caliper



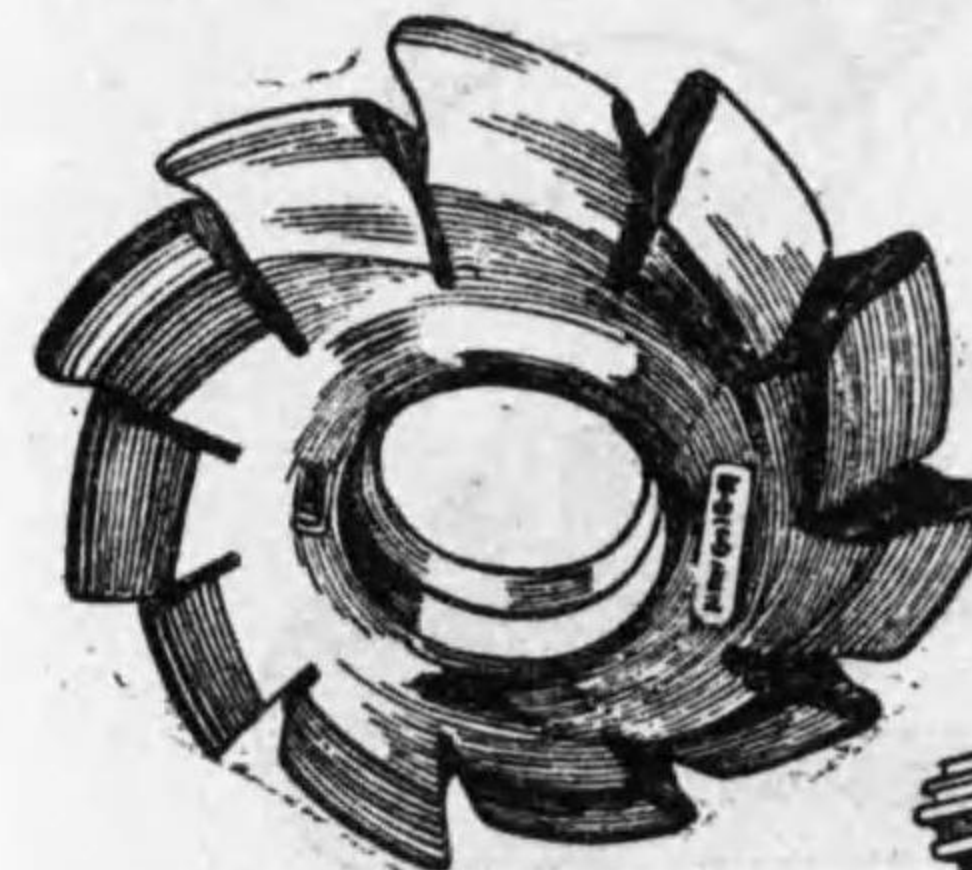
(inside)



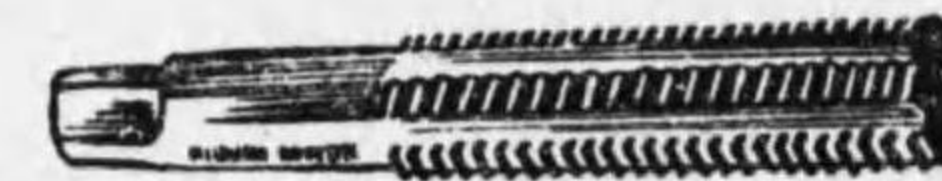
micrometer



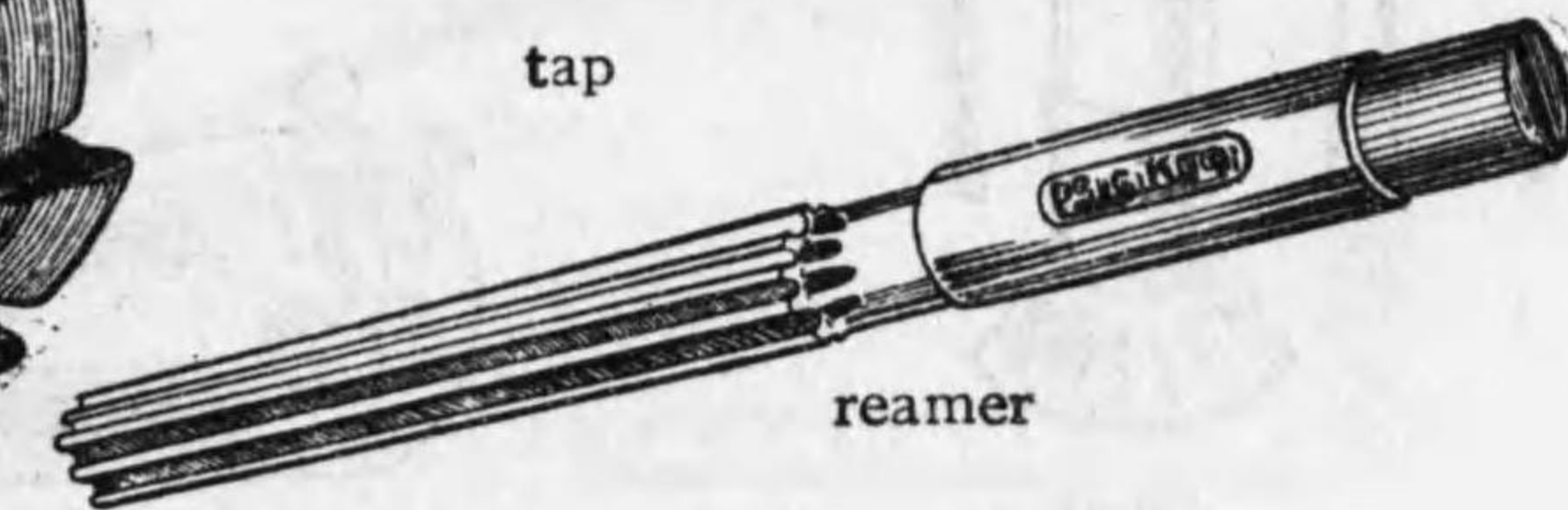
drill



cutter



tap

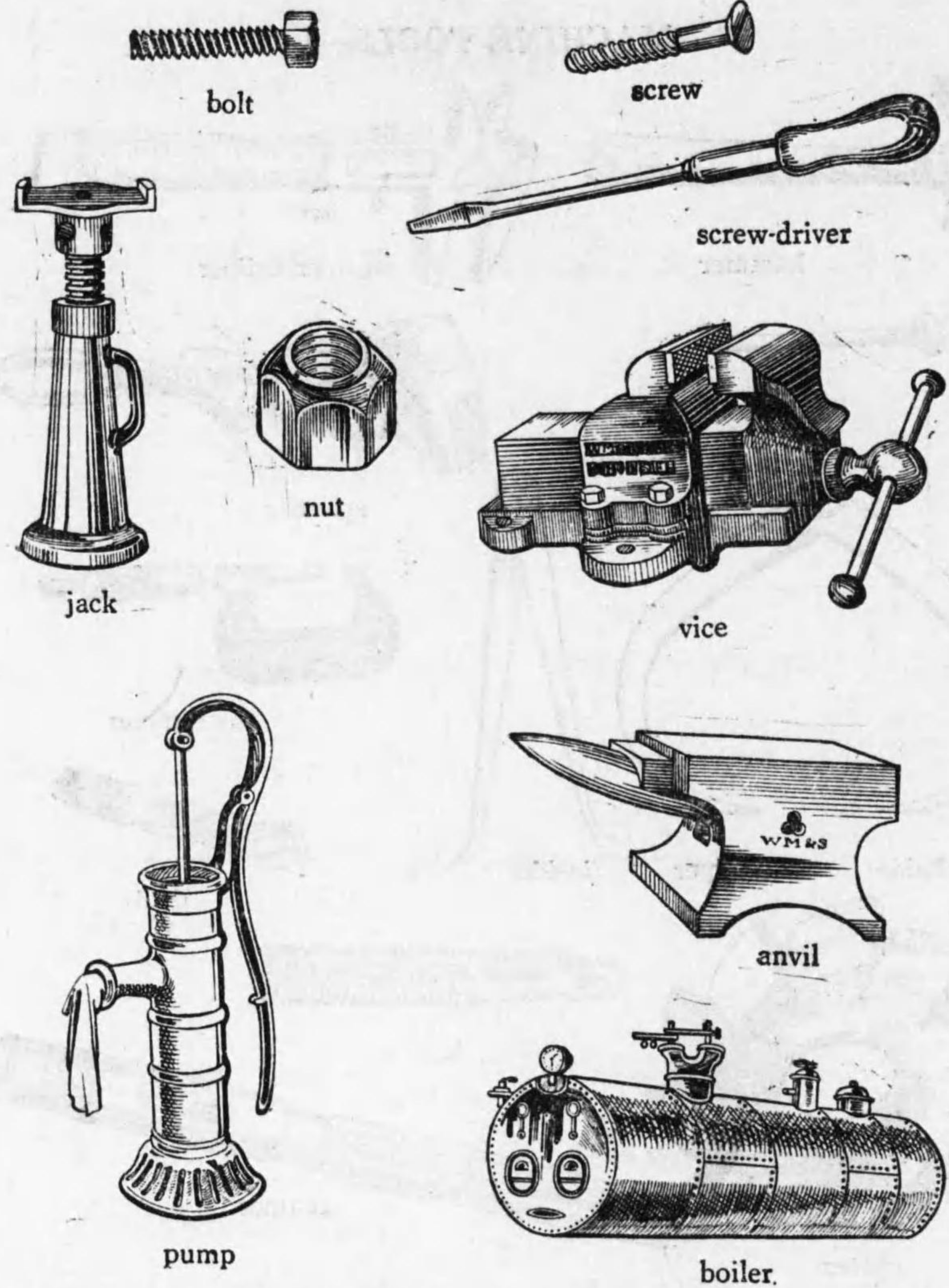


reamer

hammer ['hæmə]
nail [neɪl]
inside ['in'saɪd]
tap [tæp]

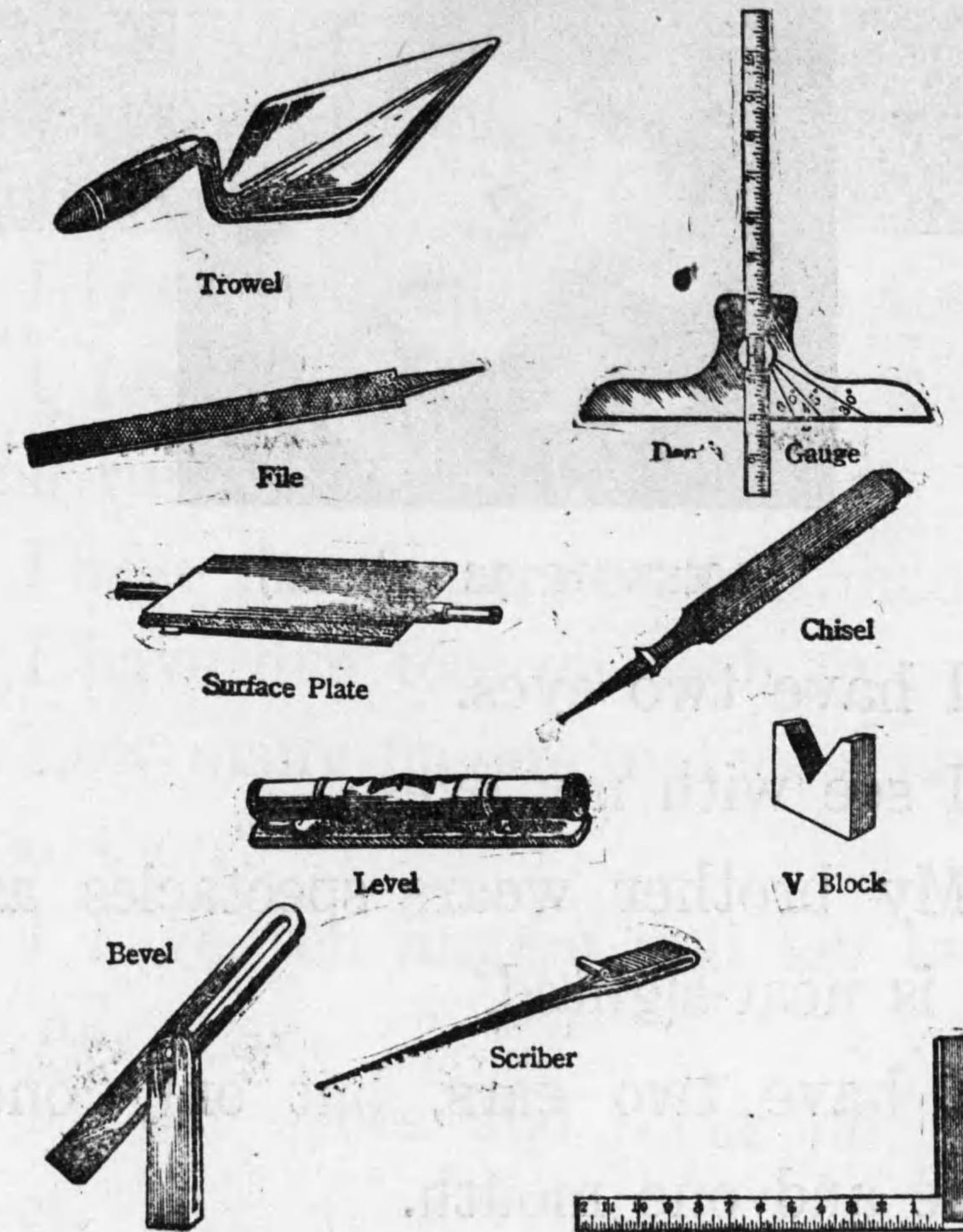
vernier ['vɜːniə]
spanner ['spænə]
micrometer [maɪ'krɒmɪtə]
cutter ['kʌtə]

caliper ['kælɪpə]
outside ['aʊt'saɪd]
drill [drɪl]
reamer ['riːmə]



bolt [bɒlt] **screw** [skru:] **screw-driver** ['skru:draɪvə]
jack [dʒæk] **nut** [nʌt] **vice** [vaɪs] **anvil** ['ænvɪl]
pump [pʌmp] **boiler** ['bɔɪlə]

MACHINE TOOLS-II



trowel ['traʊəl] **file** [faɪl] **depth gauge** [depθ geɪdʒ]
surface plate ['sɜ:fɪs pleɪt] **chisel** ['tʃɪzl] **level** ['levl]
V block [vɪ:blɒk] **bevel** ['bevəl] **scriber** ['skraɪbəl]
square [skwɛə]



LESSON 13 (thirteen)

I have two eyes.

I see with my eyes.

My brother wears spectacles as he is near-sighted.

I have two ears, but only one nose and one mouth.

13 ['θɜː'ti:n]	eye(s) [ai(z)]	wear(s) [weə(z)]
spectacles ['spektəklz]		as [æz, əz, z]
near-sighted ['niə'saitid]	ear(s) [iə(z)]	only ['ounli]
nose [nouz]	mouth [mauθ]	

I hear with my ears and smell with my nose.

I eat and drink and speak with my mouth.

I have two hands and two feet. I feel with my hands and walk and run with my feet.

I have five fingers on each hand.

I have five toes on each foot.

How many fingers and toes have you then?

I have ten fingers and ten toes in all.

I wear shoes and socks on my feet.

hear [hiə]	smell [smel]	eat [i:t]	drink [drɪnk]
speak [spi:k]	feet [fi:t]	feel [fi:l]	walk [wɔ:k]
run [rʌn]	finger(s) ['fɪŋgə(z)]	each [i:t]	toe(s) [tu:(z)]
foot [fʊt]	shoe(s) [ʃu:(z)]	sock(s) [sɒk(s)]	

GRAMMAR

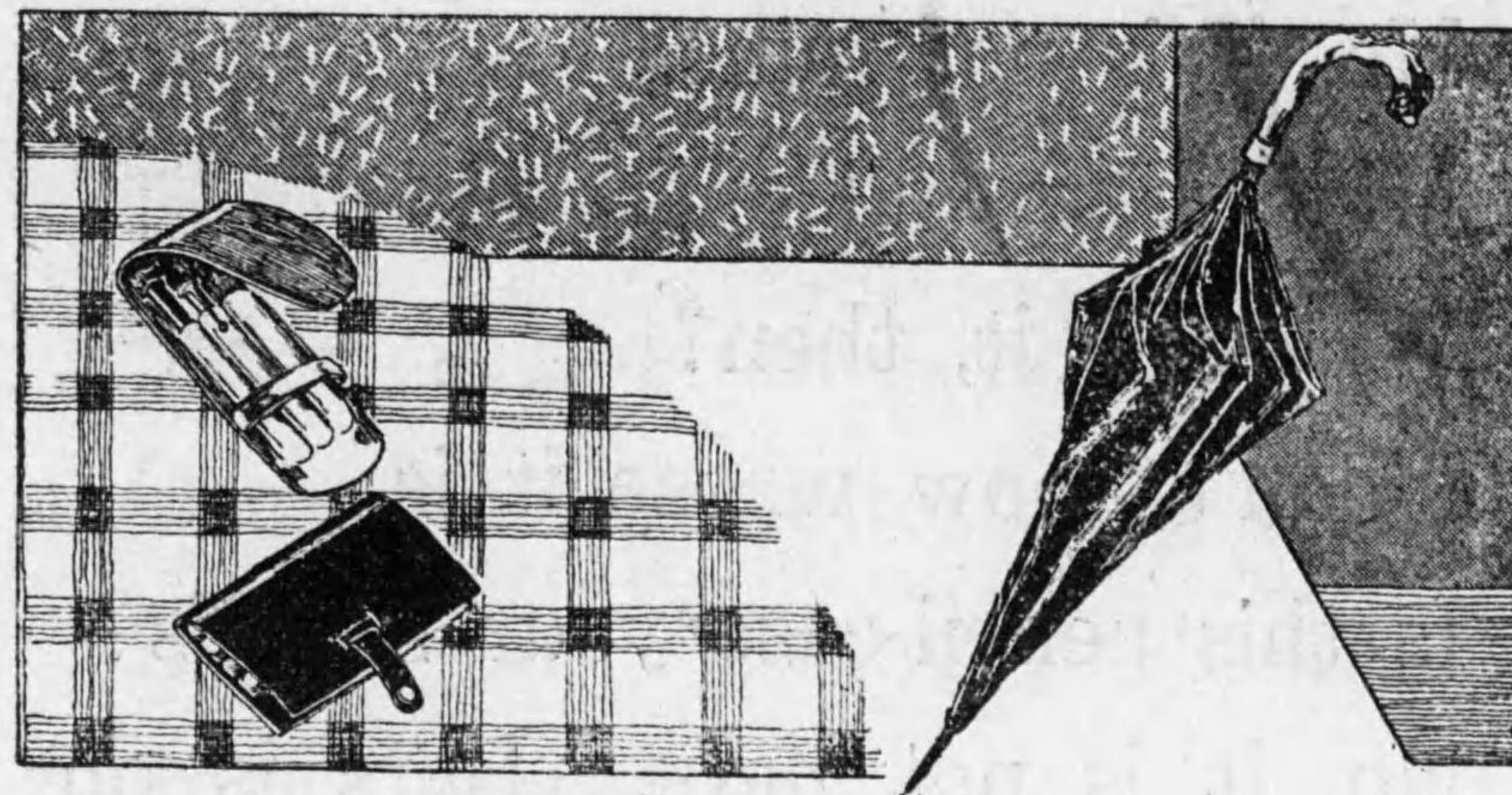
eye — eyes ear — ears nose — noses
 hand — hands finger — fingers toe — toes
 foot — feet

PRONUNCIATION

ea	each	teacher	sheath
ee	see	feed	feet
a	lady	case	grapes
o	don't	nose	only
oo	book	good	foot
a	all	ball	tall

和文英譯

1. あなたは何で見ますか。 2. 私は目で見ます。
3. 犬には足が幾本ありますか。
4. あなたの姉さんは本を澤山持つて居ますか。
5. 姉は澤山持つて居ませんが、兄は澤山持つて居ます。



LESSON 14 (fourteen)

I

Whose umbrella is this?

It is John's.

Is that sheath John's, too?

No, it is not his. His is a new one.

Is it yours, Mr. Smith?

14 ['fɔː'ti:n] new [njuː] yours [jɔːz, juəz] Smith [smiθ]

No, it is not mine.

Mine is an old one.

Whose is it, then?

I don't know whose it is.

Is this pencil-case your sister's?

No, it is not hers. Hers is on that table.

Do you know whose it is?

No, I don't know.

Where is my cap?

Here is yours.

II

Look, Jane! You see a large

old [ould] one [wʌn] hers [hɜ:z] cap [kæp] look [luk]

building over there.

Is it your middle school?

No, it is not our school.

Our school is quite a big one.

It is my younger brother's primary school.

Where is John's technical school?

His school is in the suburbs.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Who is he?

Whose is it?

Whose book is it?

building ['bɪldɪŋ] **over** ['oʊvə] **middle** ['mɪdl]
school [sku:l] **our** ['aʊə] **quite** [kwaɪt] **younger** ['jʌŋgə]
primary ['praɪməri] **technical** ['teknɪkəl] **suburbs** ['sʌbə:bs]

(2)

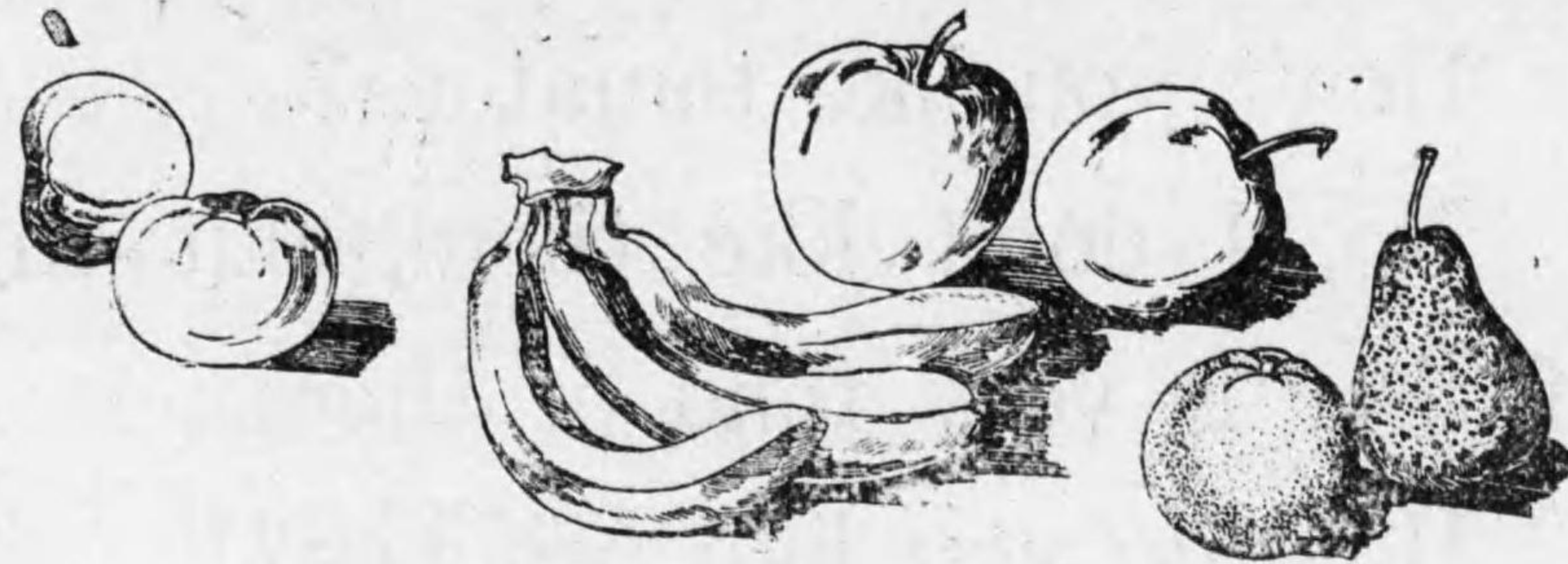
Whose=whose+名詞 **John's**=John's+名詞
hers=her+名詞 **yours**=your+名詞

(1) 和文英譯

1. 部屋に椅子が幾つありますか。
2. 机の上に本が三冊あります。
3. その本は誰のですか。
4. 私のです。
5. この美しい帽子は誰のですか。

(2) 次の問に對し mine, yours, his, hers 等を用ひて yes, no 兩様に答へなさい。

1. Is this your pen?
2. Is that his book?
3. Is this her bag?
4. Is that John's pencil?
5. Is this ball your sister's?



LESSON 15 (fifteen)

Do you like apples?

Yes, I like apples.

Do you see a pear?

Yes, I see one.

How many bananas are there?

There are three in the picture.

15 ['fif'ti:n] like [laik] pear [pɛə] banana [bə'nɑ:nə]

Do you like apples and oranges?

Yes, I like them both.

Don't you like tomatoes?

No, I don't like them, but my father is very fond of them.

How do you like peaches?

I am very fond of them.

GRAMMAR

Do you like **an orange**?

Yes, I like **it**.

Do you like **oranges**?

Yes, I like **them**.

PRONUNCIATION

y any many only

them [ðem, ðəm]

tomato [tə'mɑ:tou]

father ['fɑ:ðə]

fond [fɒnd]

peach(es) [pi:tʃ(iz)]

和文英譯

1. あなたは梨がお好きですか。
2. はい、梨は大好きです。
3. トマトは如何ですか。
4. トマトは餘り好みません。
5. 併し母は大層好きです。
6. あなたは犬がお好きですか。
7. はい、犬好きです。



plum



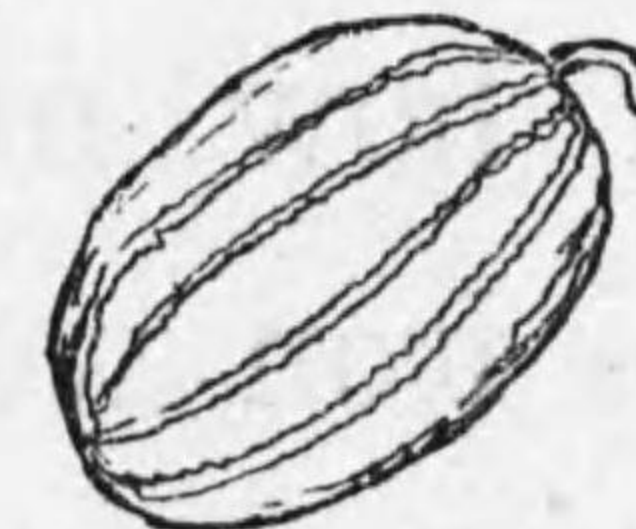
pineapple



walnut



fig



water-melon



chestnut

plum [plʌm]

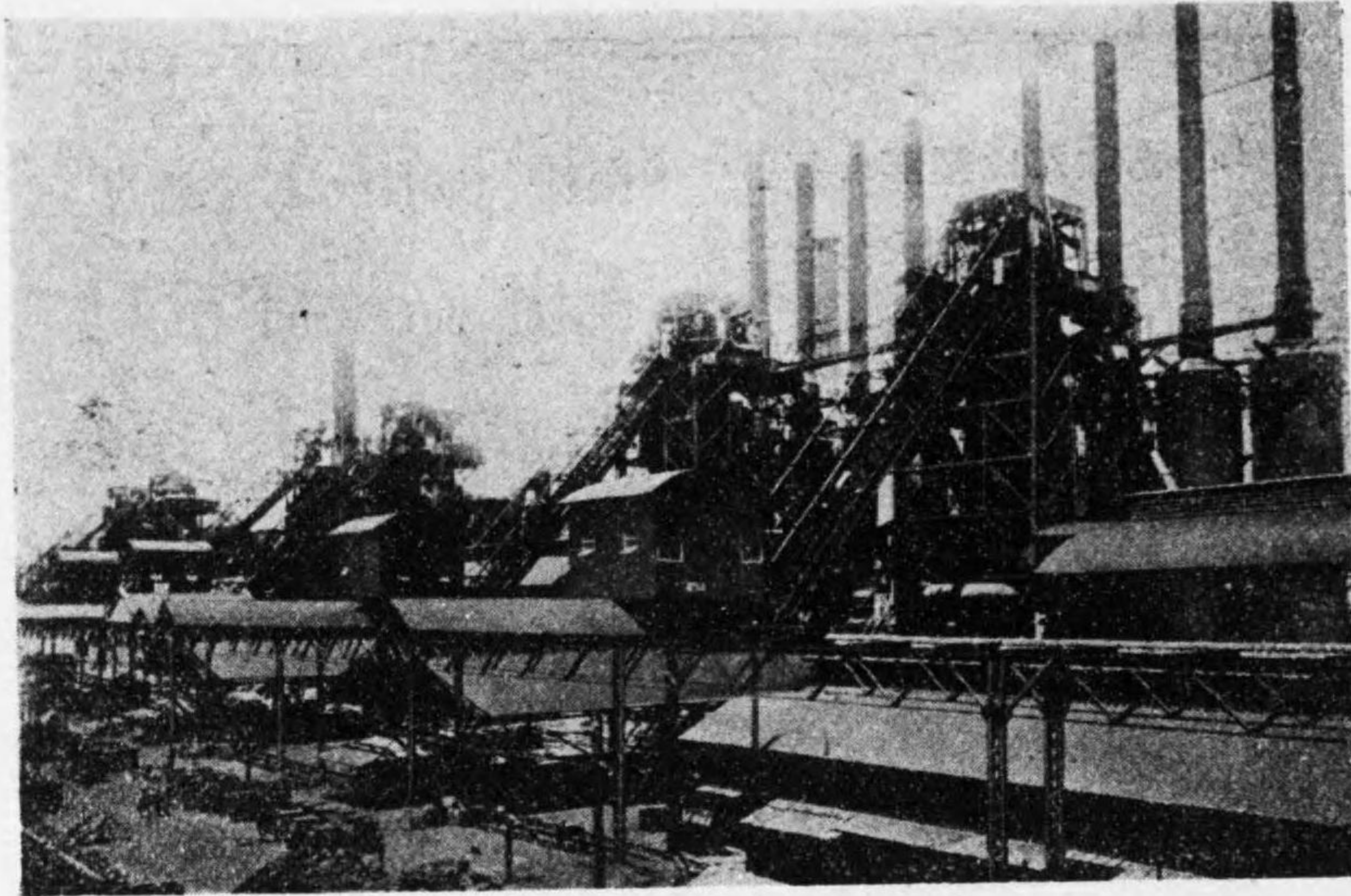
pineapple ['paɪnæpl]

walnut ['wɔ:lnʌt]

fig [fɪg]

water-melon ['wɔ:tə'melən]

chestnut ['tʃesnʌt]



LESSON 16 (sixteen)

Here is a picture of a large iron works.

Can you tell how many shops there are in the iron works?

Yes, I can. There are four shops.

sixteen ['siks'ti:n]
tell [tel]

iron ['aɪən]
shop(s) [ʃɒp(s)]

works [wɜ:ks]

They are the pattern shop, the forging shop, the foundry shop, and the machine shop.

GRAMMAR

How many shops **are there**?

How many pencils **are there** in the box?

Can you tell how many shops **there are**?

和文英譯

1. 机の上に幾本鉛筆がありますか。
二本あります。
2. 工場には幾つ汽罐がありますか。
3. 室内に幾人の生徒がゐますか。

pattern ['pætən] forging ['fɔ:dʒɪŋ] foundry ['faʊndri]



Automatic Telephone



Lock



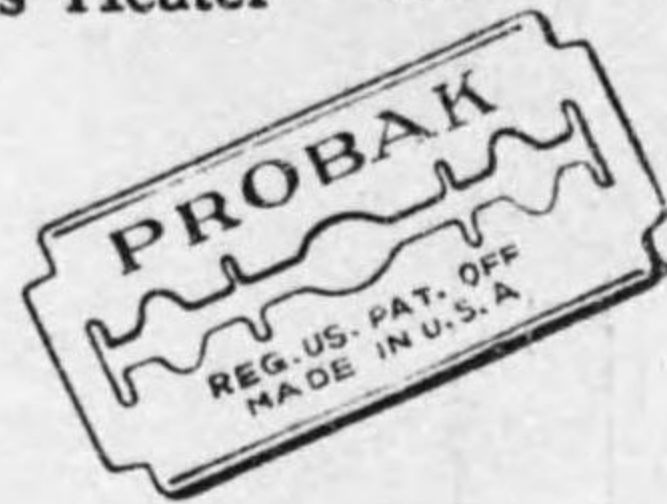
Gas Heater



Ultra-Violet Ray



Dry Battery



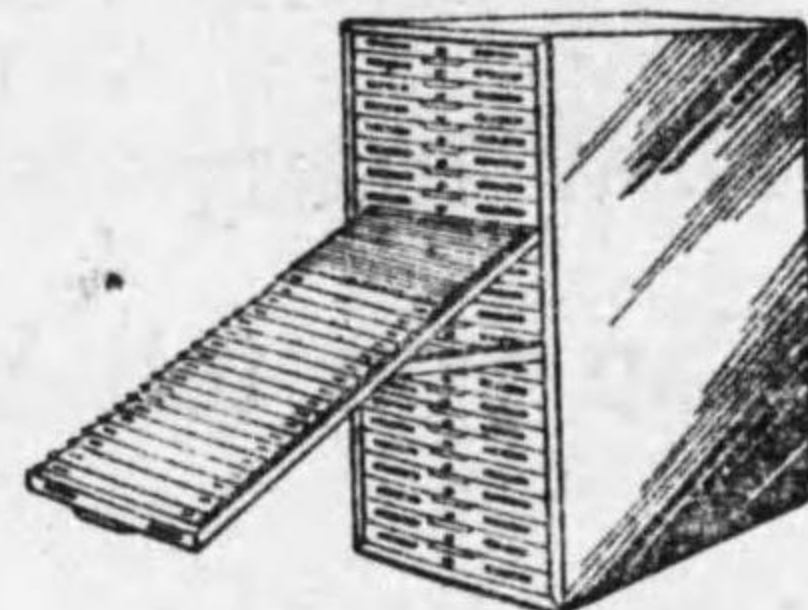
Safety Razor Blade



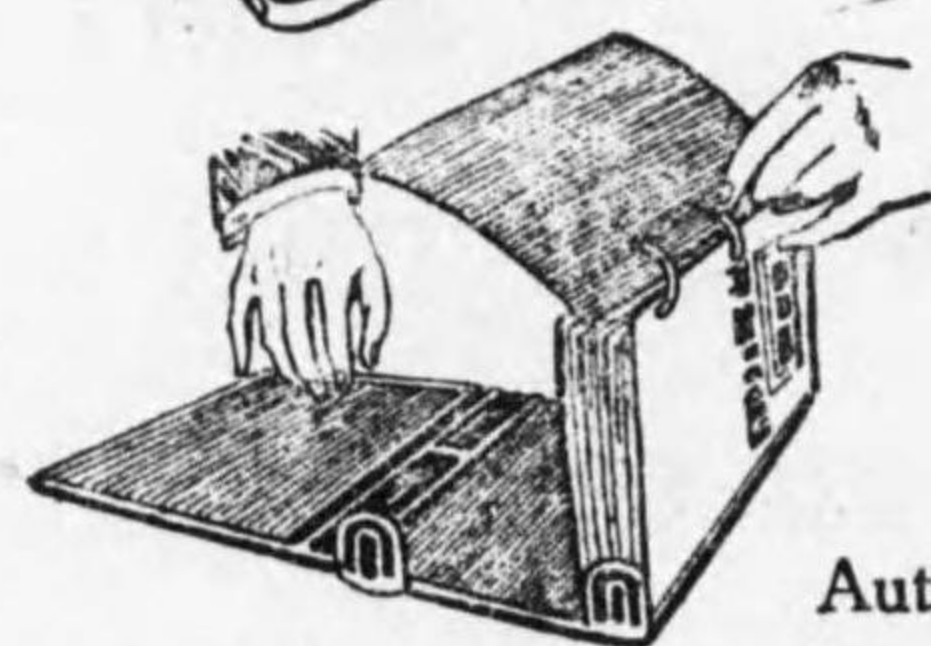
Leica



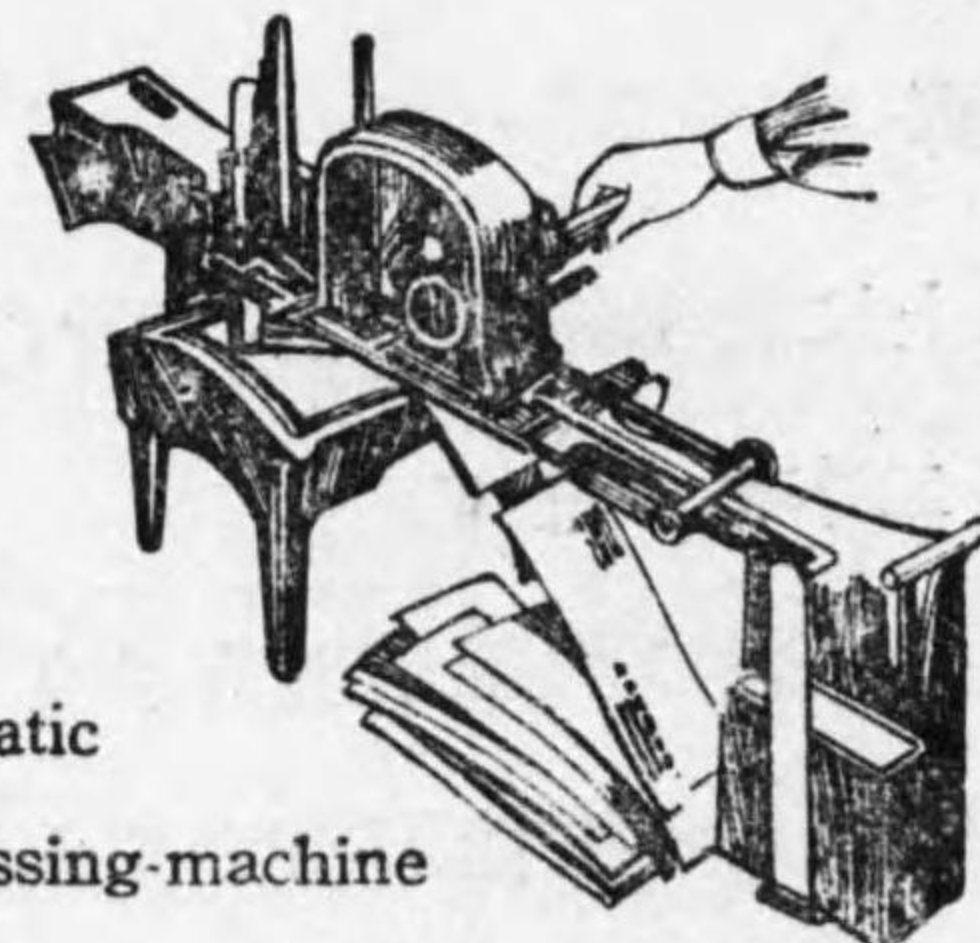
Iron



Pigeon Hole

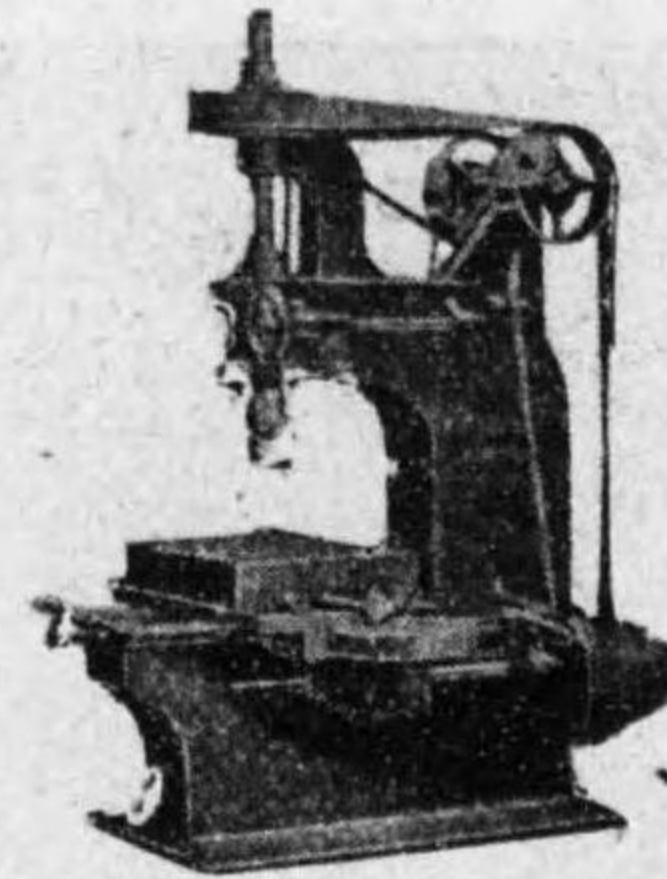


File

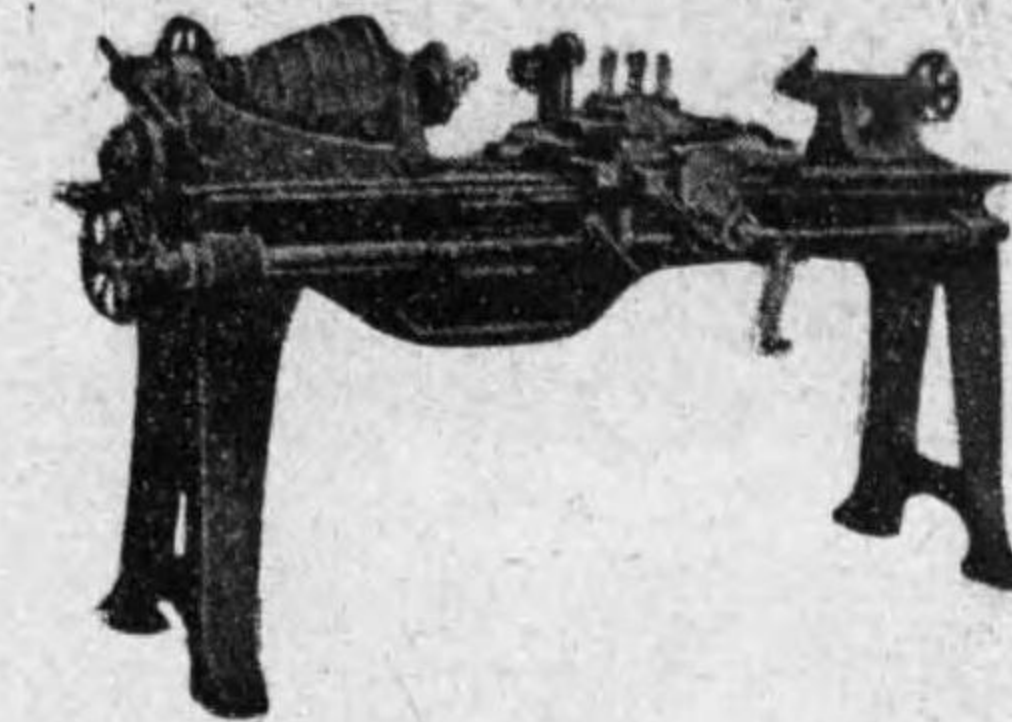
Automatic
Addressing-machine

Vacuum Tube

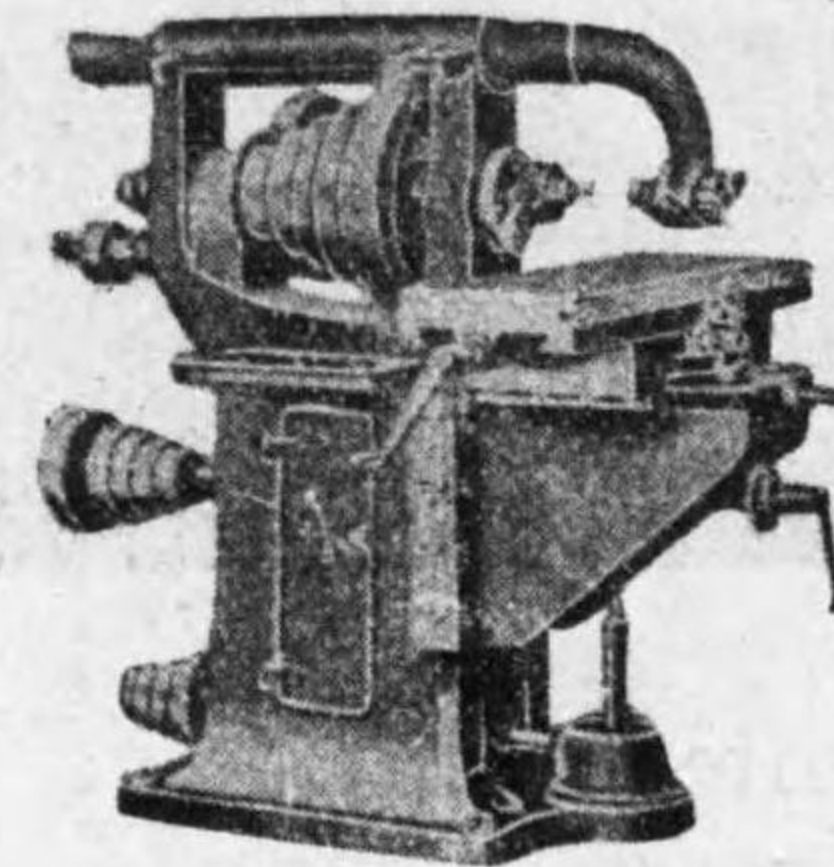
automatic [ɔ:tə'mætɪk] **telephone** ['telɪfəʊn] **lock** [lɒk]
gas heater ['gæs'hɪtə] **ultra-violet** ['ʌltrə'vaɪələɪt] **ray** [reɪ]
dry battery ['draɪ'bætəri] **safety** ['serftɪ] **razor** ['reɪzə]
blade [bleɪd] **Leica** ['laɪkə] **pigeon** 'pɪdʒɪn] **hole** [həʊl]
file [faɪl] **addressing-machine** [ə'dresɪŋməʃɪn]
vacuum ['vækjuəm] **tube** [tju:b]



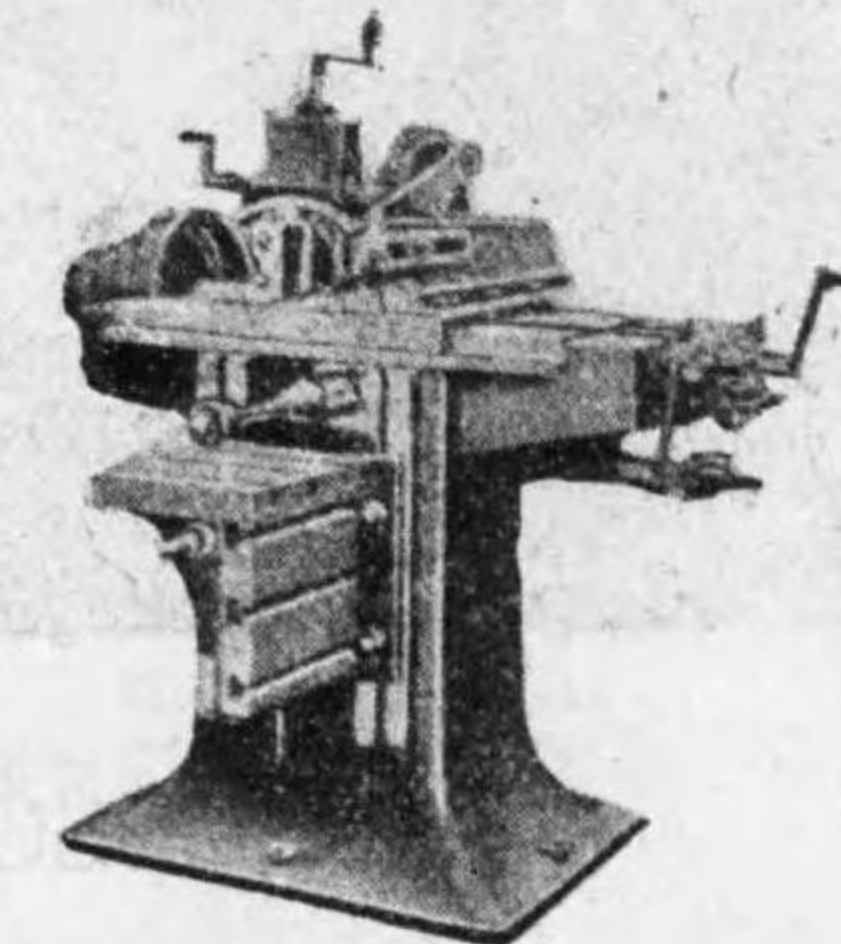
Drilling Machine



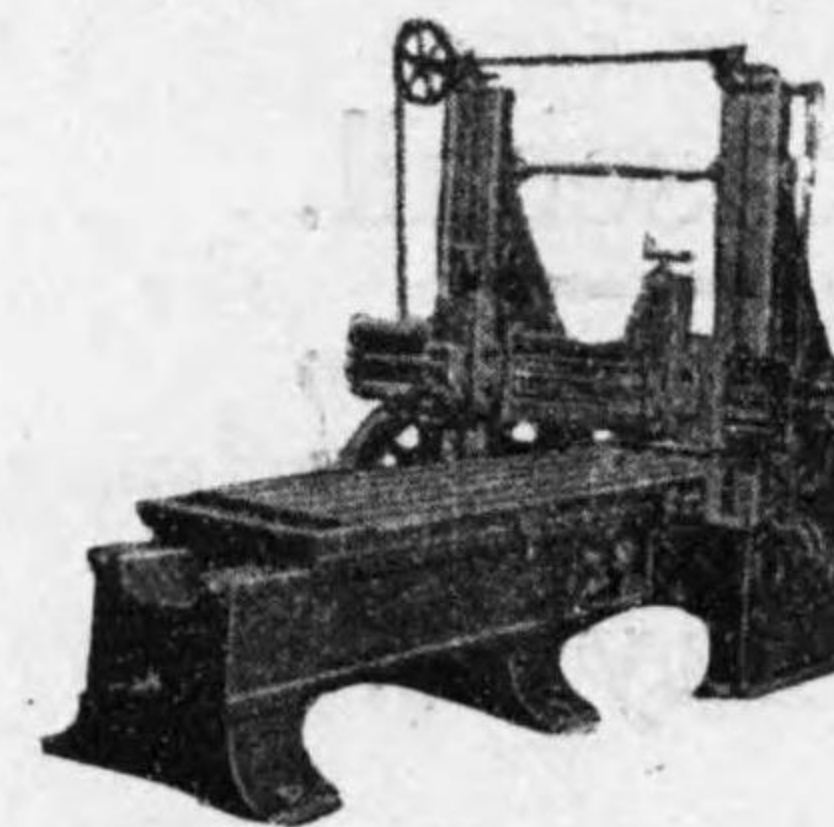
Lathe



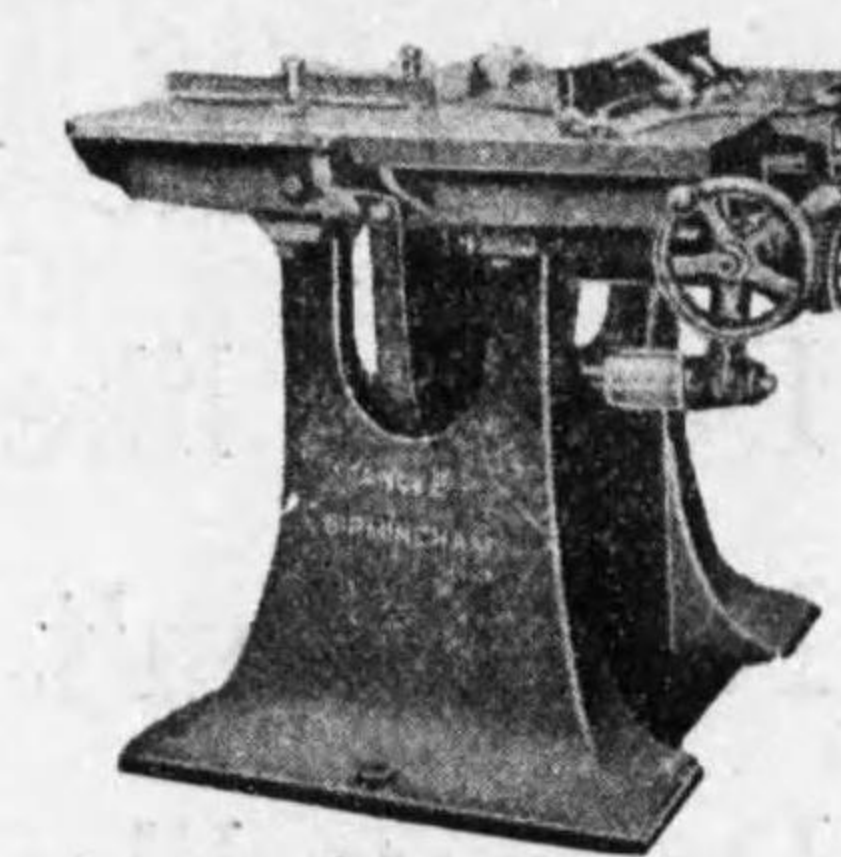
Milling Machine



Shaping Machine

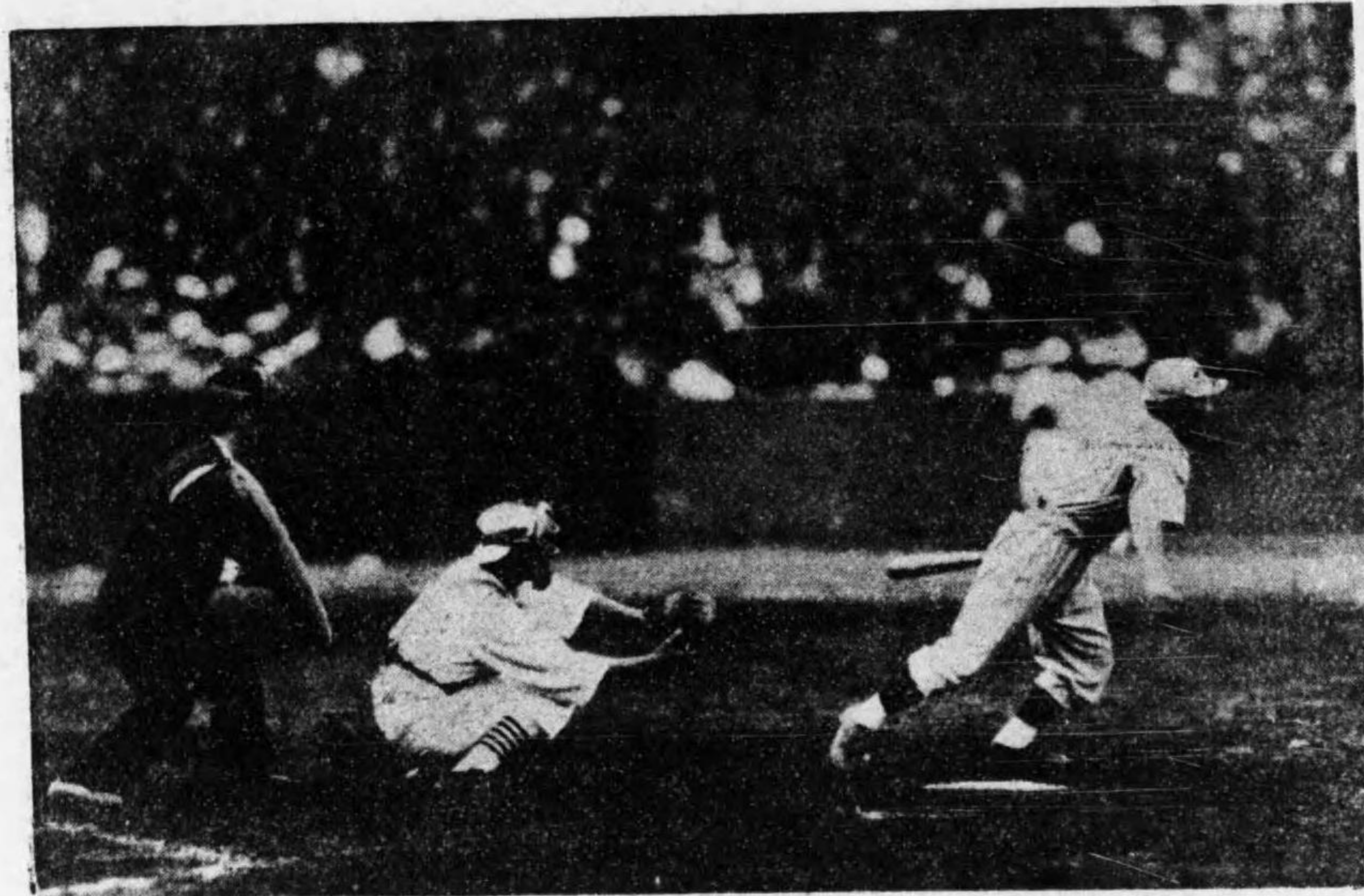


Planing Machine



Sawing Machine

drilling ['drɪlɪŋ] **lathe** [leɪð] **milling** ['mɪlɪŋ]
shaping machine ['ʃeɪpɪŋ mə'ʃɪn] **planing** ['pleɪnɪŋ]
sawing ['sɔ:ɪŋ]



LESSON 17 (seventeen)

Do you like to play baseball?

Yes, I like to play baseball.

Do you like to play tennis?

No, I don't like to play it.

Do you like to sing a song?

17 ['sevn'ti:n]

tennis ['tenis]

play [plei]

sing [siŋ]

baseball ['beisbɔ:l]

song [sɔŋ]

Yes, I like to do so.

Don't you like to swim in the sea?

Yes, I do, but I cannot swim well yet.

How far can you swim, then?

I can swim only fifty yards.

Can you ride a bicycle?

Yes, I can ride a bicycle.

Can you row a boat?

Yes, I can row a boat.

Can you play football and tennis?

No, I can't, but I can play baseball.

Can't you play the organ?

Yes, I can play it a little.

to [tu:, tu]

cannot ['kænət]

fifty ['fifti]

boat [bəʊt]

so [səʊ]

well [wel]

yard [jɑ:d]

football ['fʊtbɔ:l]

swim [swim]

yet [jet]

ride [raid]

can't [kɑ:nt]

sea [si:]

far [fɑ:]

row [rəʊ]

organ ['ɔ:gən]

Can your sister play the piano?
 Yes, and she can sing well, too.
 Can your brother read English?
 Yes, and he can write and speak
 it quite well, too.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Do you like to read? Yes, I do.

Don't you like to read? { Yes, I do.
 No, I don't.

(2)

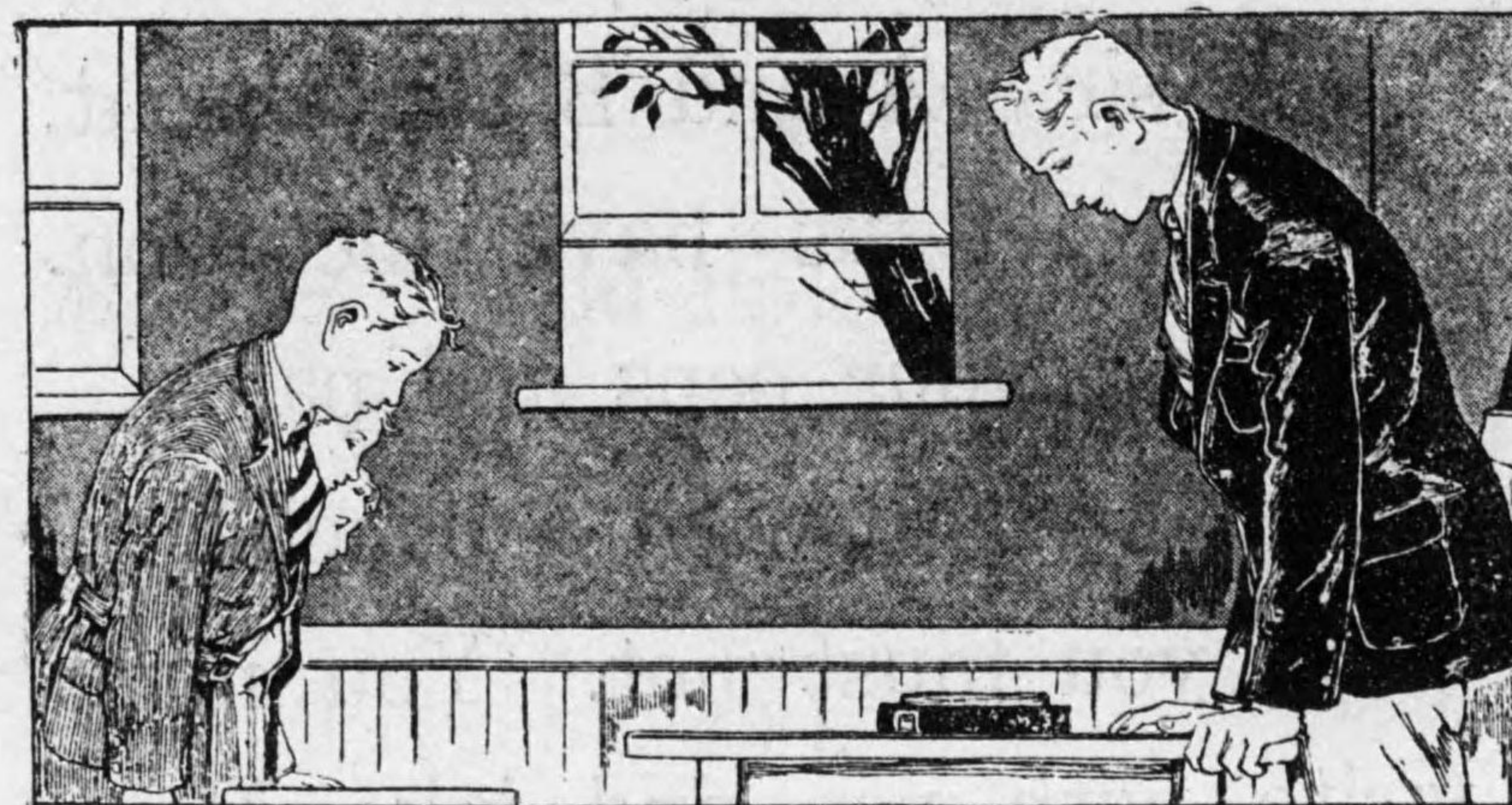
Can you sing? { Yes, I can.
 No, I can't.

Can't you sing? { Yes, I can.
 No, I can't.

piano ['pi:ənoʊ, pi'ɑ:-]

read [ri:d]

write [rait]



LESSON 18 (eighteen)

I

Pupils. Good morning, sir.

Teacher. Good morning, boys. How
 are you?

P. We are all very well, thank
 you, sir.

T. Is anyone absent to-day?

18 ['ei'ti:n]

good [gud]

morning ['mɔ:niŋ]

sir [sə:]

thank [θæŋk]

anyone ['eniwʌn]

absent ['æbsnt]

to-day [tə'dei, tu'd-]

P. Yes, sir. A and B are absent.

T. Now, let us have dictation.

Take out your pens and paper.

P. May I write with a pencil?

T. No, you must not. You must write with pen and ink. Now, get ready, please.

Listen to me carefully.

T. Now, put down your pens.

C and D, please collect the papers and bring them to me.

let [let]	us [ʌs, əs]	dictation [dik'teiʃən]	take [teik]
out [aut]	may [mei]	must [mʌst, məst]	get [get]
ready ['redi]	please [pli:z]	listen ['lɪsn]	carefully ['keəfʊli]
put [put]	down [daʊn]	collect [kə'lekt]	bring [brɪŋ]

II

Monitor. Stand up! Bow! Sit down!

Teacher. Now I am going to call the roll. Kato!

Kato. Present, sir!

T. Sato! Is he absent?

M. No, he will come soon.

T. Ito! Is he absent?

M. Yes, sir, he is absent.

T. Is he ill?

M. I am sorry, I don't know, sir.

T. Who else is absent?

M. Mori is absent, sir.

monitor ['mɒnɪtə]	stand [stænd]	up [ʌp]	bow [bau]
sit [sɪt]	going ['gouɪŋ]	call [kɔ:l]	roll [roul]
present ['preznt]	will [wɪl]	come [kʌm]	soon [su:n]
	ill [ɪl]	sorry ['sɒri]	

T. What is the matter with him?
Do you know why he is absent,
Kato?

K. He has a cold. Yesterday he was
complaining of a headache.

T. I am sorry to hear that. I
don't see Ota here. Is he
absent, too?

M. No, sir, he is not absent. He
is coming soon.

T. Ah, here he comes. He is late.

Ota. May I come in, sir?

T. Why are you late for school

matter ['mætə]	why [hwaɪ]	cold [kəʊld]
yesterday ['jestədi]	was [wɒz]	complaining [kəm'pleɪnɪŋ]
headache ['hedeɪk]	coming ['kʌmɪŋ]	ah [ɑ:]
	late [leɪt]	for [fɔ:]

this morning?

O. I overslept this morning. I sat
up till late last night, as I had
many home tasks to do.

T. You should not say such a
thing. Look at the other boys.
They all came to school in time.
Be more careful in future!

O. I am very sorry, sir. I will try
not to be late again.

T. All right. Go to your seat
quickly.

overslept [ouvə'slept]	sat [sæt]	till [tɪl]	last [lɑ:st]
night [naɪt]	had [hæd, həd]	home [həʊm]	task [tɑ:sk]
should [ʃʊd]	say [seɪ]	such [sʌtʃ]	thing [θɪŋ]
look [lʊk]	at [æt, ət]	came [keɪm]	time [taɪm]
be [bi:]	more [mɔ:, mɒ]	careful ['keəfʊl]	future ['fju:tʃə]
try [traɪ]	again [ə'geɪn]	right [raɪt]	go [gəʊ]
	seat [si:t]	quickly ['kwɪkli]	

GRAMMAR

(1)

Take out your books.**Don't take out** your books.Let **us** have dictation.**Listen** to me. **Get ready.**

(2)

May I write with a pencil?Yes, you **may**.No, you **must not**.You **must** write with pen and ink.

(3)

You **may** go.The bird **can** fly.You **cannot** fly.He **does not** fly.

LESSON 19 (nineteen)

How old are you?

I am fourteen years old.

How old is your brother Fred?

He is sixteen years old.

Which is older, you or Fred?

Fred is older than I.

19 ['nain'ti:n]

which [hwitʃ]

year's [jə:(z), jiə(z)]

older ['ouldə]

Fred [fred]

than [ðæn, ðən, ðn]

How many years is he older than you?

He is two years older than I.
How old is your cousin Rose?
She is eleven years old.

Which is younger, you or Rose?
Why, Rose is younger than I.

How many years is she younger than you?

She is younger than I by three years.

Rose is the youngest of us all.
How tall are you, John?
I am four feet seven inches.

cousin ['kʌzn]
feet [fi:t]

youngest ['jʌŋgɪst]
inch(es) ['ɪntʃ(ɪz)]

by [baɪ]

My brother is just five feet tall.
Which is taller, you or your brother?

My brother is taller than I.
How many inches is he taller than you?

He is five inches taller than I.

How long is this pencil?

It is five inches long.

How wide is this desk?

It is three feet wide, I think.

How far is it from here to your school?

It is one mile and a half.

just [dʒʌst]
think [θɪŋk]

taller ['tɔ:lə]
from [frɒm]

long [lɒŋ]
mile [maɪl]

wide [waɪd]
half [hɑ:f]

GRAMMAR

(1)

How old are you?I am **fourteen** (years old).**How tall** are you?I am **four feet seven inches** (tall).**How long** is this pencil?It is **five inches** long.**How wide** is this desk?It is **three feet** wide.**How far** is it?It is **two miles**.

(3)

He is two years **older than** I.She is **younger than** I by three years.

(3)

Rose is the **youngest of** us all.Fred is the **oldest of** us three.

LESSON 20 (twenty)

Take out your drawing paper.

I take out my drawing paper.

He takes out his drawing paper.

Pin the paper on the board.

I pin the paper on the board.

He pins the paper on the board.

20 ['twenti]

pin [pin]

board [bɔ:d]

What drawing is it?

It is a drawing of a lathe.

Trace the drawing.

I trace the drawing.

He traces the drawing.

Put off your tracing paper.

I put off my tracing paper.

He puts off his tracing paper.

Roll up both the tracing
paper and the drawing paper.

I roll up both the tracing paper
and the drawing paper.

trace [treis] off [ɔ:f] tracing ['treisiŋ] roll [roul]

He rolls up both the tracing
paper and the drawing paper.

Put them away.

I put them away.

He puts them away.

GRAMMAR

I take out my drawing paper.

You take out your drawing paper.

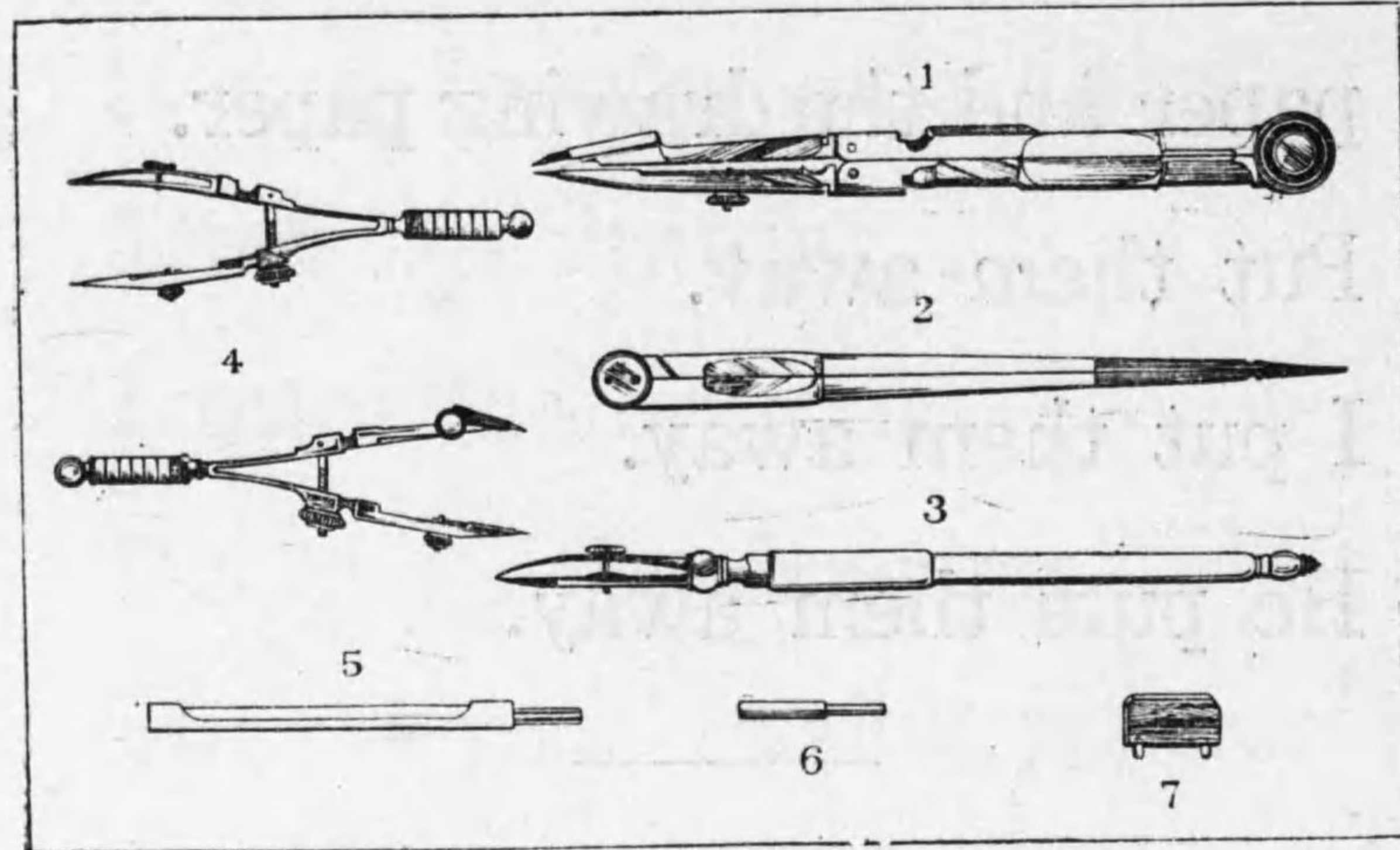
He takes out his drawing paper.

The boy takes out his drawing paper.

The girl takes out her drawing paper.

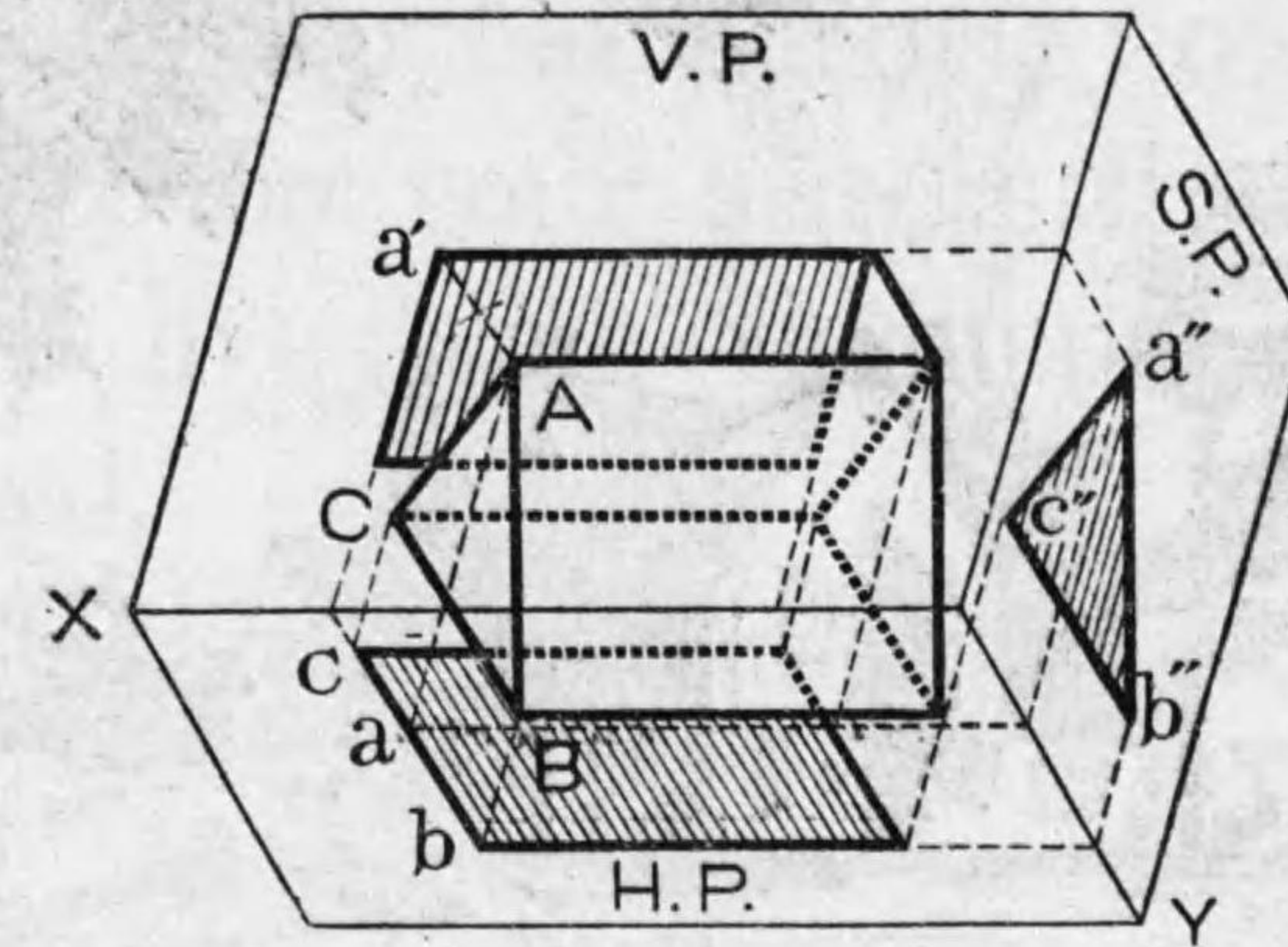
away [ə'wei]

A SET OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

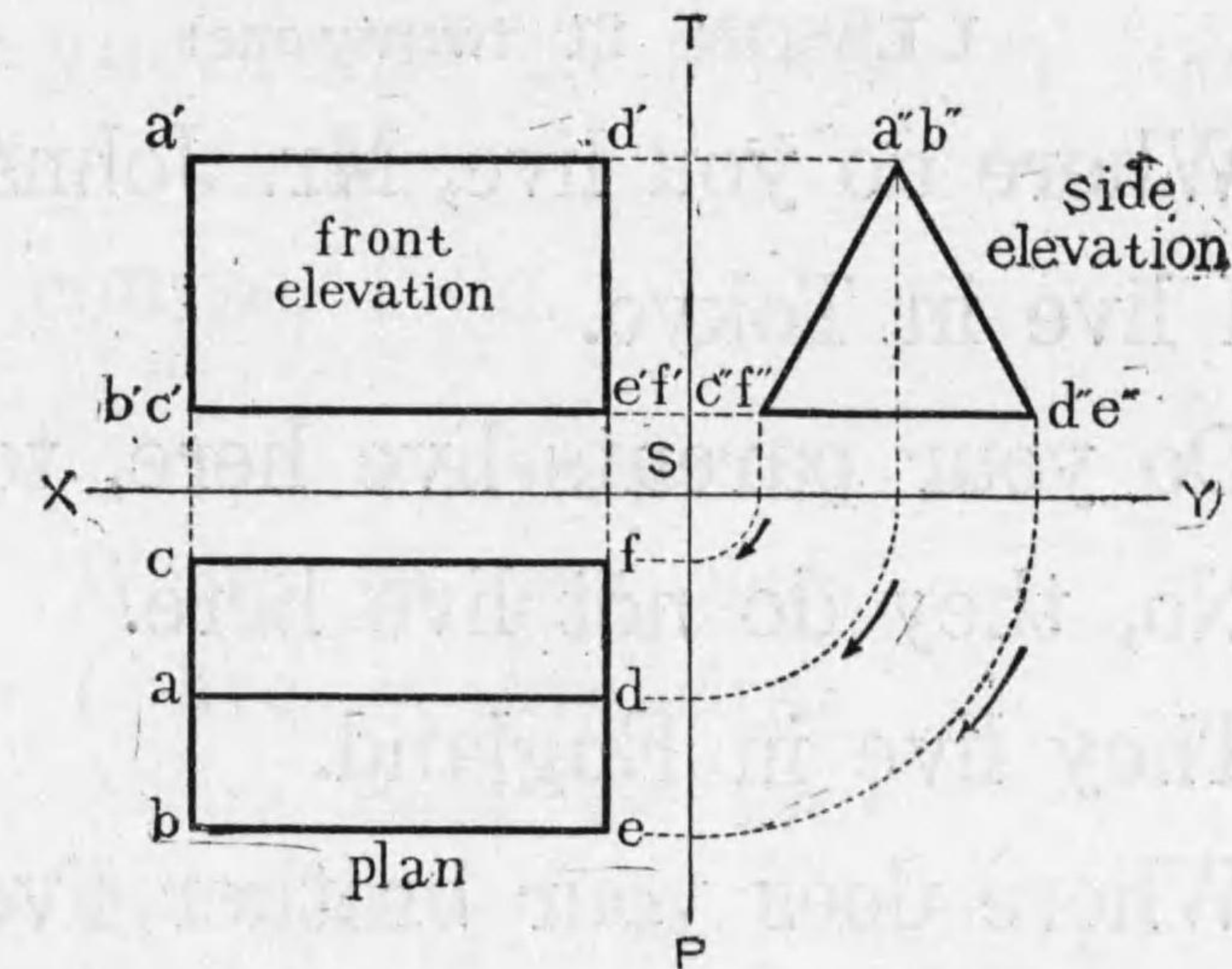


- 1. compasses.
- 2. divider.
- 3. drawing pen.
- 4. spring compasses.
- 5. lengthening bar.
- 6. tube for leads.
- 7. screw-driver.

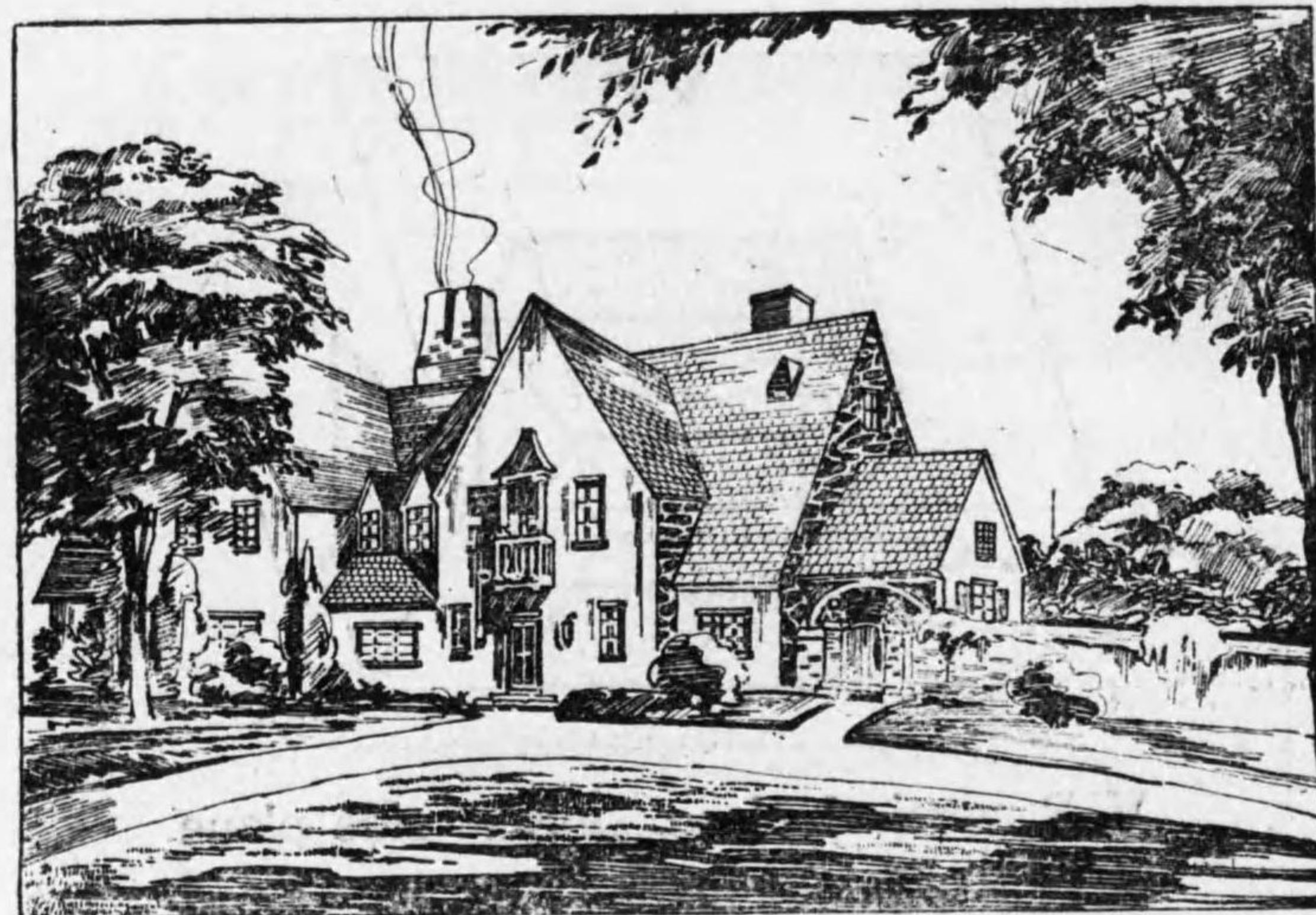
set [set] instrument s) ['instrumənt(s)] divider [di'vaɪdə]
 spring [sprɪŋ] lengthening ['lɛŋθnɪŋ] bar [bɑ:]
 lead(s) [led(z)]



V. P. vertical plane S. P. side plane
 H. P. horizontal plane



vertical ['vɜːtɪkəl] plane [pleɪn] side [saɪd]
 horizontal [hɒrɪ'zɒntl] front 'frʌnt] elevation [eli'veɪʃən]
 plan [plæn]



LESSON 21 (twenty-one)

Where do you live, Mr. Johnson?

I live in Tokyo.

Do your parents live here, too?

No, they do not live here.

They live in England.

Where does your brother live?

live [liv]	Johnson ['dʒɒnsn]	parents ['peərənts]
England ['ɪŋɡlənd]	does [dəz, dəz, dz]	

He lives in New York now.

Where do your sisters live?

They live with their parents in England.

Mr. Kato, do you live near the school?

Yes, sir, I live quite near the school.

Do you come to school on foot, then?

Of course, I do.

GRAMMAR

Where **do you** live?

I **live** in the city.

Where **does he** live?

He lives in the country.

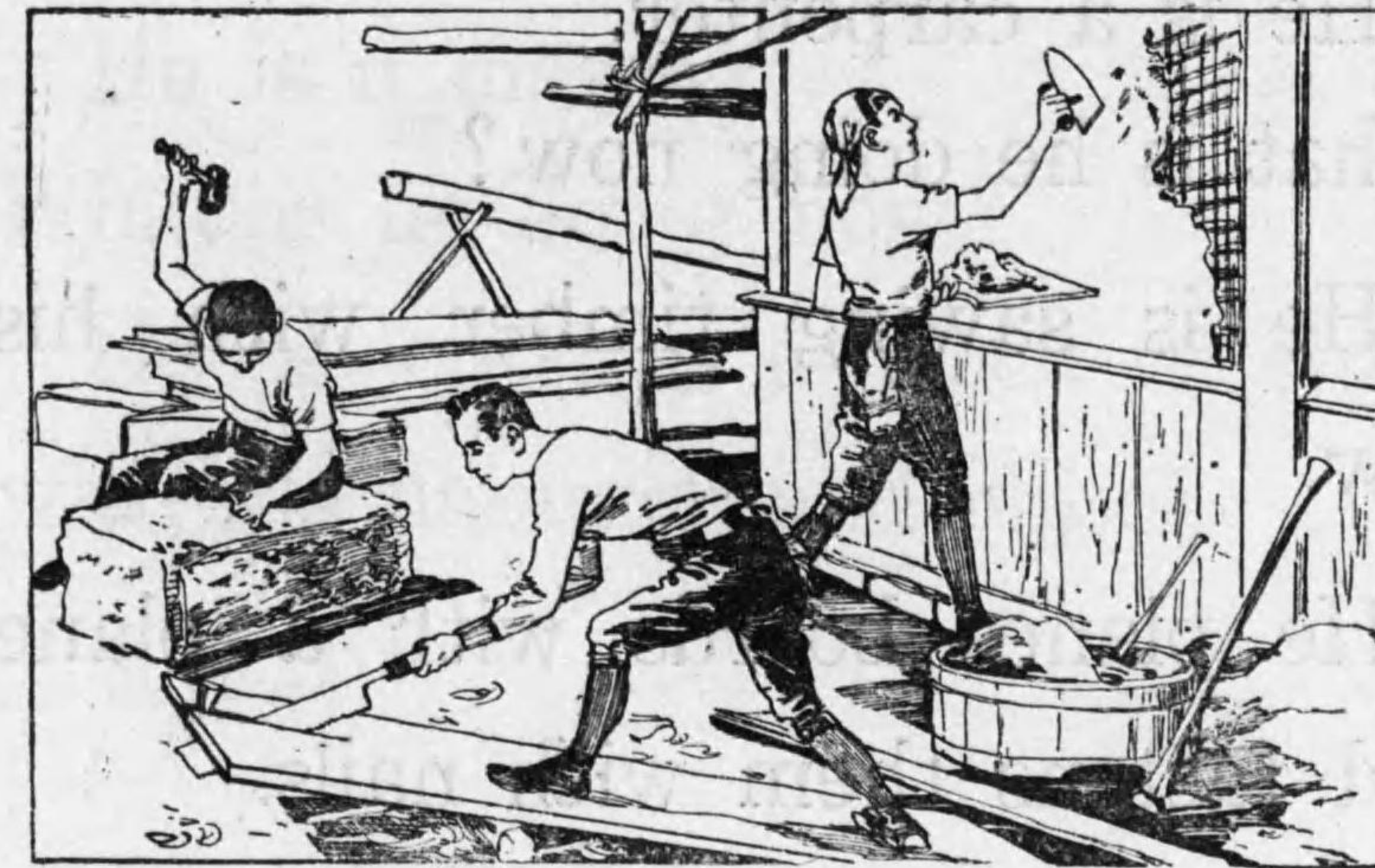
New York ['nju:jo:k]	Now [naʊ]	their [ðeə]
near [niə]	of course [ɒf'kɔ:s]	city ['siti]
	country ['kʌntri]	

PRONUNCIATION

u	us	must	number
y	year	young	York
ar	are	far	lark
ea	read	speak	seat
or	or	organ	morning
i	mine	quite	write
ow	how	now	down
ou	out	mouth	fountain
ear	ear	hear	year
ge	orange	gentleman	German

和文英譯

1. あなたは市に住んで居ますか。
2. あなたの兄さんは何處に住んでおいでですか。
3. あなたの姉さんは東京にお住ひではありませんか。
4. 安藤さん、君は何處に住んで居ますか。
5. 君は兩親と一緒に住んで居ますか。
6. 君の弟さんは田舎に住んでおいでですか。
7. 君は學校の近くに住んで居ますか。
8. 君は學校へ徒歩で來ますか電車で來ますか。



LESSON 22 (twenty-two)

I

Here are three men in the picture?

These three men are working very hard.

What is the man on the left?

men [men]

working ['wɜ:kɪŋ]

left [left]

He is a carpenter.

What is he doing now?

He is sawing timber with his saw.

He planes boards with a plane and fastens them with nails.

What is the man in the center?

He is a plasterer.

What is he doing now?

He is plastering the wall with his trowel.

What is the man on the right?

carpenter ['kɑ:pɪntə]	doing ['du:ɪŋ]	sawing ['sɔ:ɪŋ]
saw [sɔ:]	fasten s) ['fɑ:sn(z)]	plane [pleɪn]
timber ['tɪmbə]	center ['sentə]	plasterer ['plɑ:stərə]
plastering ['plɑ:stərɪŋ]	wall [wɔ:l]	trowel ['traʊəl]
	right [raɪt]	

He is a mason.

What is he doing now?

He is cutting a block of stone with his hammer and chisel.

GRAMMAR

Three men **are working**.

What **is he doing**?

He **is sawing** timber.

He **is plastering** the wall.

He **is cutting** a block of stone.

mason ['meɪsn]	cutting ['kʌtɪŋ]	block [blɒk]	stone [stəʊn]
	chisel ['tʃɪzəl]		

II

What do you see in the picture?

I see a shoemaker and a blacksmith.

Do you know what tools the shoemaker uses?



shoemaker ['ʃu:meɪkə]

blacksmith ['blæksmiθ]

use(s) ['ju:z(ɪz)]

Yes, I know. He uses his needle, thread and awl.

The blacksmith is working in the shop.

He works with his iron and hammer on his anvil.



He is now beating iron on the anvil with his hammer.

With what does he hold the hot iron?

needle ['ni:dl]

thread [θred]

awl [ɔ:l]

hold [hould]

He holds the hot iron with his
tongs.

GRAMMAR

What is he doing?	He is reading.
What am I doing?	I am reading.
What are you doing?	You are reading.

play — playing	learn — learning
live — living	write — writing
run — running	sit — sitting

和文英譯

1. あなたの兄さんは何をしていますか。
2. 兄は本を讀んでいます。
3. 姉さんは何をしていますか。
4. ピアノを弾いています。
5. あの人は何をしていますか。
6. テニスをしています。

hot [hot]

tongs [tɒŋz]



LESSON 23 (twenty-three)

OUR SCHOOL

Where are you going?

I am going to school.

What school do you go to every day?

I go to a technical school.

Is yours a new school or an old one?

It is not so old.

every ['evri]

day [dei]

How old is it?

It is about ten years old.

How do you go to school?

I go to school by car. But some of us go on foot and others go by train.

Where do you get on the car?

I take it at Ueno.

Why do you go to school?

Because I want to be a good man in future.

GRAMMAR

I go to school **by car**.

You go to school **on foot**.

He goes to school **by train**.

about [ə'baʊt] **by** [baɪ] **others** ['ʌðəz]
because [bi'kɔz, -'kɔ:z] **want** [wɒnt]

PRONUNCIATION

o	some	does	other
a	after	can't	pasture
ar	car	cardinal	farmer
a	any	anyone	many
oo	too	room	school
or	forty	York	platform
ay	play	day	may

和文英譯

1. 君は何(處の)學校へ行つてゐますか。
2. 僕は中學校に行つてゐます。
3. 何(處の)中學校に行つてゐますか。
4. 第一中學校に行つてゐます。
5. 君は電車で通學しますか、又は徒歩ですか。
6. 電車でいきます。
7. 君は今何處く行くところですか。
8. 工場へ行くところです。

commercial school	technical school
normal school	military academy
high school	university

commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃəl] **normal** ['nɔ:m(ə)l]
military ['militəri] **academy** [ə'kædəmi] **high** [hai]
university [ju:ni'vɜ:siti]



LESSON 24 (twenty-four)

WORKERS

What do you see in this picture?
I see a man with a drawing
before him.

Is he an engineer?

No, he is not.

He is a designer.

He can design a building.

worker(s) ['wɜ:kə(z)] **designer** [di'zainə] **design** [di'zain]

well [wel]

material [mə'tiəriəl]

He can make a drawing of a
building.

His brother is a turner.

He works in a factory.

Can he operate a lathe well?

Yes, he can. He is a skilful
worker.

He can cut metal, wood, or other
materials with the lathe.



make [meik]

well [wel]

material [mə'tiəriəl]

turner ['tɜ:nə]

cut [kʌt]

skilful ['skilfʊl]

operate ['ɒpəreit]

wood [wʊd]

Their cousin Brown is an electrical engineer.

He can design the dynamo and the motor.

He can also drive them.

GRAMMAR

(1)

Do you know him?

Does he know you?

(2)

He designs a building.

He can design a building.

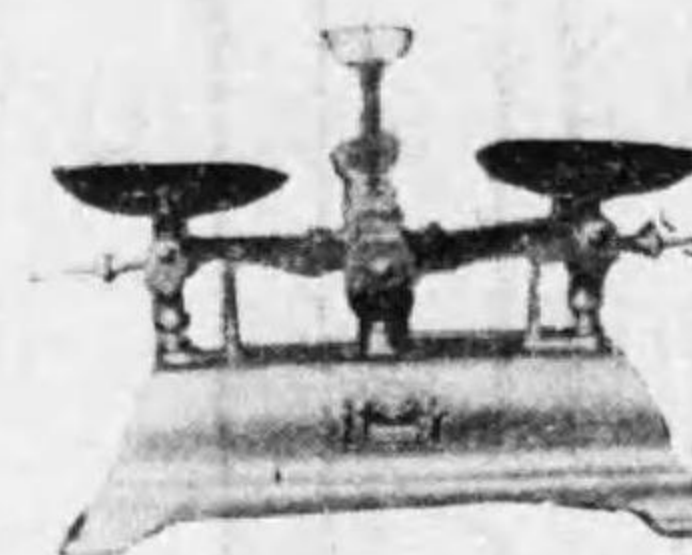
(3)

he his him

they their them

electrical [i'lektrikəl] dynamo ['dainəməu] drive [draiv]

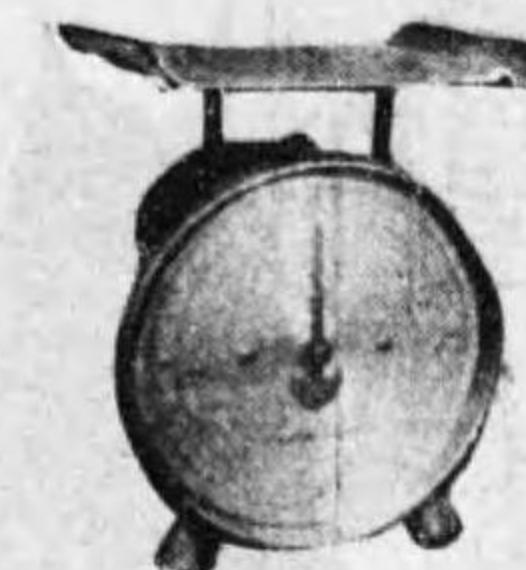
INSTRUMENTS



scales (天秤)



flat-iron (火熨斗, 鏡)



balance (秤)



sewing-machine (ミシン)



weighing-machine (臺秤)



cash-register
(金錢精算器)

TECHNICAL TERMS

electricity 電氣

electric lamp 電燈

coil 線輪

switch 開閉器

transformer 變壓器

battery 電池

laboratory 實驗室

chemist 化學者、藥劑師

chemistry 化學、藥品

scales [skeilz]

flat-iron ['flæt'aɪən]

balance ['bæləns]

sewing-machine ['souɪŋmə'ʃi:n]

weighing ['weiɪŋ]

cash-register ['kæʃ're'dʒɪstə]

electricity [ilek'trisiti]

electric [i'lektrik]

coil [kɔɪl]

switch [swɪtʃ]

transformer [træns'fɔ:mə]

battery ['bætəri]

laboratory ['læbərətəri]

chemist ['kemɪst]

chemistry ['kemɪstri]



LESSON 25 (twenty-five)

A CALL

(The bell rings.)

Manager. I think someone is at the door. John, go and see who it is.

Boy. Yes, sir.

(The boy goes to the door.)

B. What can I do for you, sir?

call [kɔ:l] rings [rɪŋz] someone ['sʌmwʌn] door [dɔ:]
for [fɔ:, fə]

Mr. Smith. Is the manager in the office?

B. Yes, sir. May I ask your name?

S. My name is Smith. Please tell the manager I want to see him.

B. Please wait a moment, sir.

(The boy goes back.)

B. Sir, Mr. Smith wants to see you.

M. Ask him to come in.

B. Yes, sir.

B. Please come in.

S. Thank you.

ask [ɑ:sk] wait [weit] moment ['moumənt]

LESSON 26 (twenty-six)

GREETING

John. Good morning, Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. W. Good morning, John. How are you?

J. Thank you, Mrs. Wood. I'm very well. I hope you are the same.

W. I am quite well, thank you. It's very cold today, isn't it?

J. Yes, it's quite cold.

W. How is your mother?

greeting ['gri:tiŋ] **Wood** [wud] **I'm** [aim] **hope** [houp]
same [seim] **it's** [its] **cold** [kould] **isn't** ['iznt]

J. She is very well, thanks. But my little brother is not well.

W. I'm sorry to hear that. What is the matter?

J. He has a cold.

W. That's too bad. Is he in bed?

J. Yes, he is, but he is not very ill.

W. I hope he will soon get well.

Please give my love to your mother. Good-bye.

J. Certainly, Mrs. Wood. Good-bye.

thanks [θæŋks] **that's** [ðæts] **bad** [bæd] **bed** [bed]
love [lav] **good-bye** ['gudbai] **certainly** ['sɜ:tnli]

GRAMMAR

(1)

It is very cold, **isn't it?**It is pretty, **isn't it?**

(2)

It is **cold**. He has a **cold**.This is a **bed**. He is in **bed**.

(3)

Uncle says (**that**) he is going to take me with him.I think (**that**) some one is at the door.Please tell your father (**that**) I want to see him.

Good afternoon. Good evening.

Good night.

afternoon [ɑ:ftə'nun]

evening ['i:vnɪŋ]

What is the matter with you?

(Is anything the matter with you?)

You look very pale.

I don't feel well.

Please take good care of yourself.

PRONUNCIATION

ea head ready pleasant

u pupil tulip future

ew new

eau beautiful

a what swan want

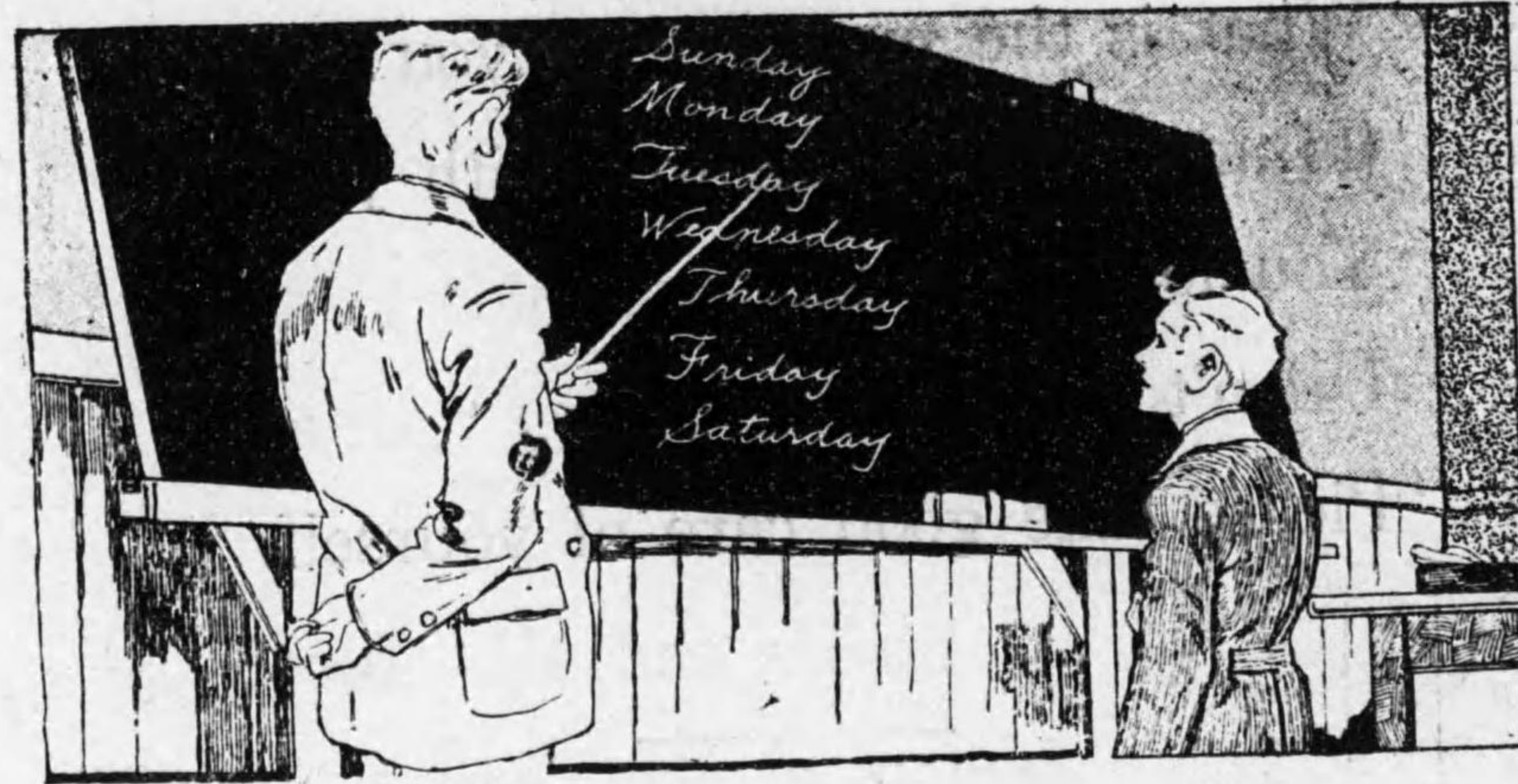
a small call

ar quarter

anything ['eniθɪŋ]

pale [peɪl]

care [keə]



LESSON 27 (twenty-seven)

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

I

A week has seven days.

The first day of the week is Sunday.

We do not go to school on that day, because it is a holiday and we

week [wi:k] first [fə:st] Sunday ['sʌndi] holiday ['hɒlədi]

have no school.

What is the second day of the week?

It is Monday.

What do we call the third day?

We call it Tuesday.

Wednesday comes next; it is the fourth day.

The fifth day of the week we call Thursday.

Then we have Friday; it is the sixth day.

You know the seventh day of the week. It is Saturday. It is a

second ['sekənd] Monday ['mʌndi] third [θɜ:d]
 Tuesday ['tʃu:zdi] Wednesday ['wenzdi] next [nekst]
 fourth [fɔ:θ] fifth [fifθ] Thursday ['θɜ:zdi] Friday ['fraidi]
 sixth [siksθ] seventh ['sevntθ] Saturday ['sætədi]

half-holiday. We have school only in the morning and are free in the afternoon.

II

To-day is Monday.

To-morrow will be Tuesday.

The day after to-morrow will be Wednesday.

Yesterday was Sunday.

The day before yesterday was Saturday.

We come to school on week-days but not on Sunday.

free [fri:] to-morrow [tə'mɒrəʊ, tu-] after ['ɑ:tftə]
before [bi'fɔ:] week-day(s) [wi:kdeɪ(z)] but [bʌt]

GRAMMAR

(1)

A week **has** seven days.

There are seven days in a week.

(2)

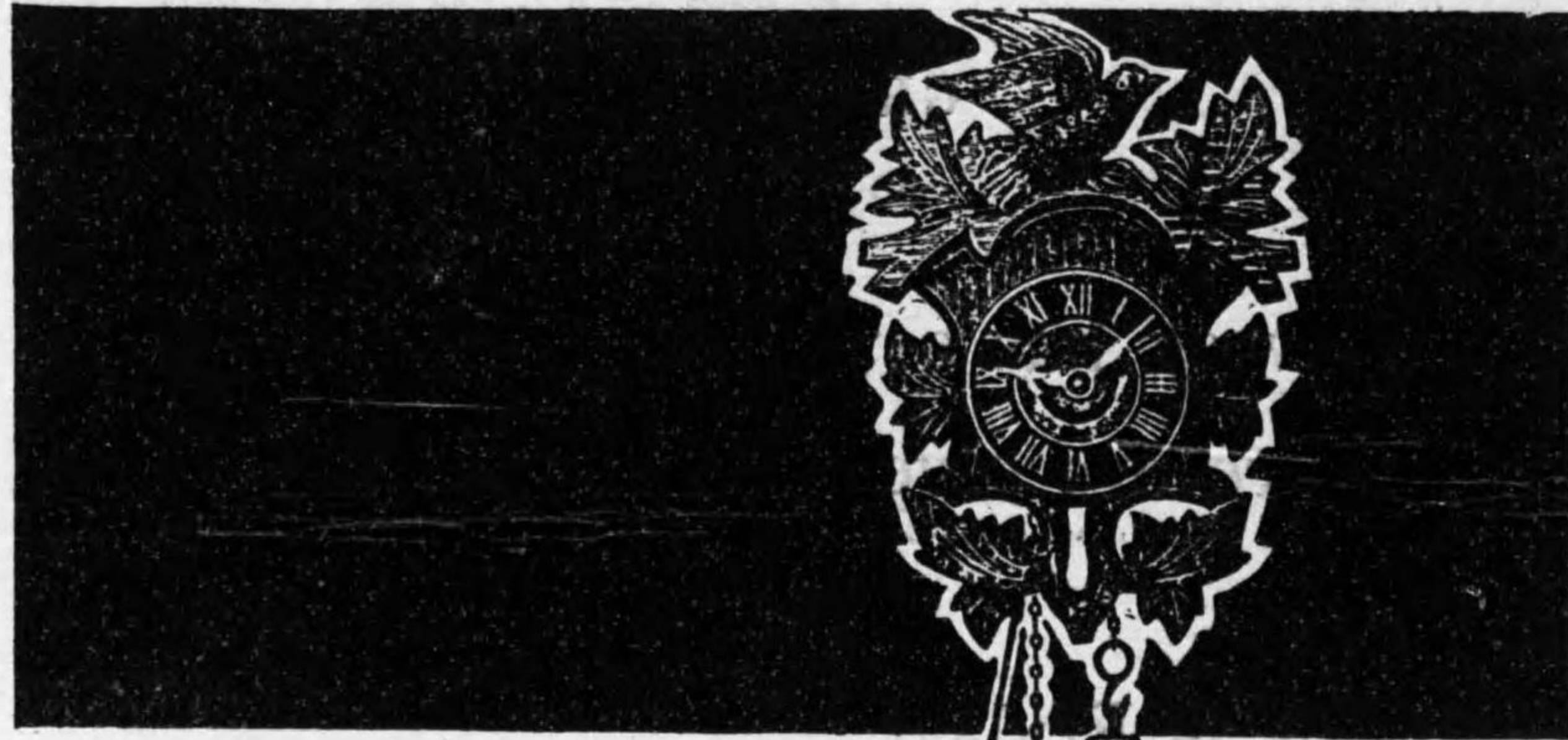
This **is** Friday.

To-morrow **will be** Saturday.

Yesterday **was** Thursday.

和文英譯

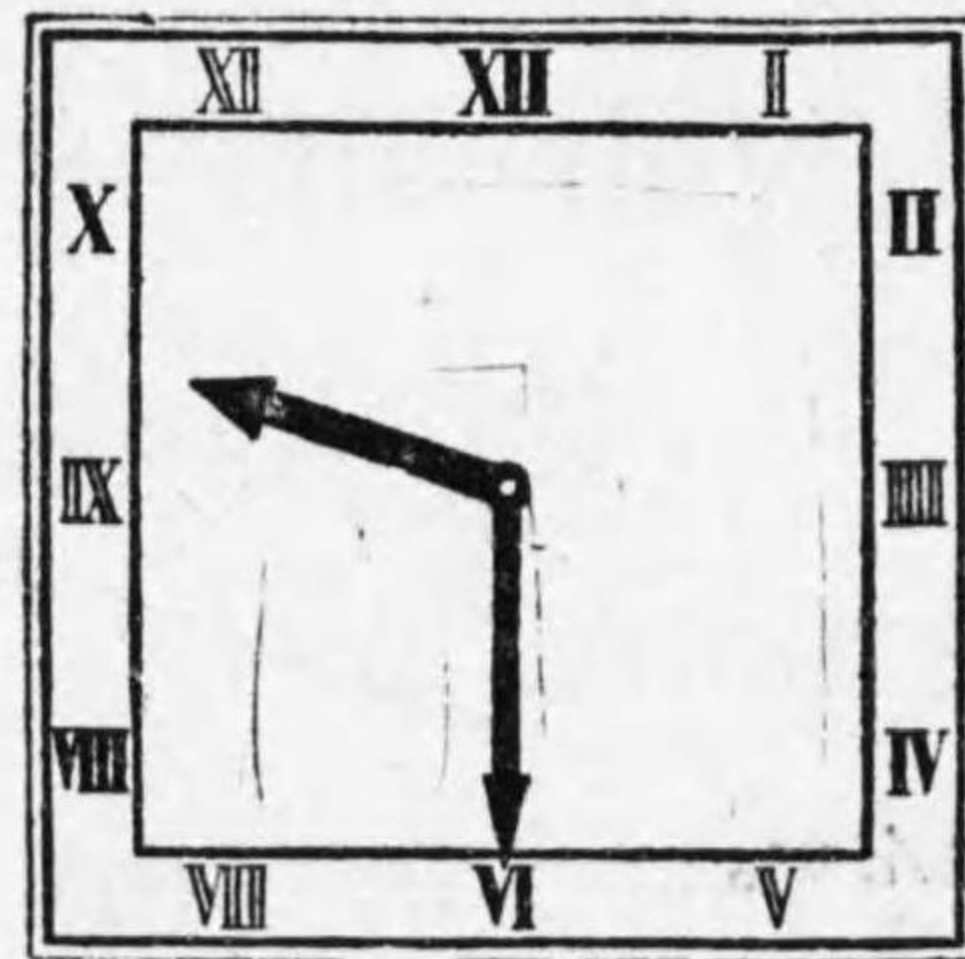
1. 一週間には何日ありますか。
2. 月曜日の名は何々ですか。
3. 週の第一日は何曜日ですか。
4. 君は日曜日には工場へ来ませんか。
5. 今日は何曜日ですか。
6. 昨日は何曜日ですか。
7. 昨日は何曜日でしたか。



LESSON 28
(twenty-eight)

A CLOCK

See the clock on the wall. It



has a face and two hands.

One is long and the other is short.

clock [klɒk]

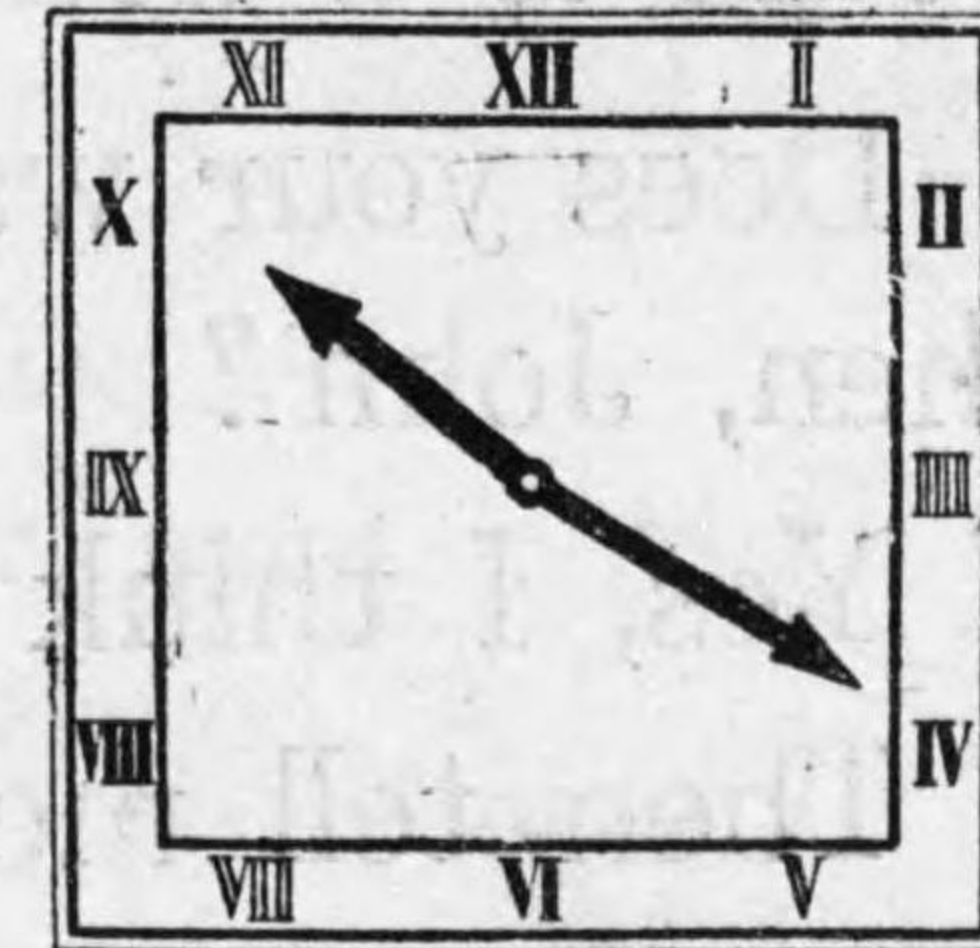
face [feɪs]

short [ʃɔ:t]

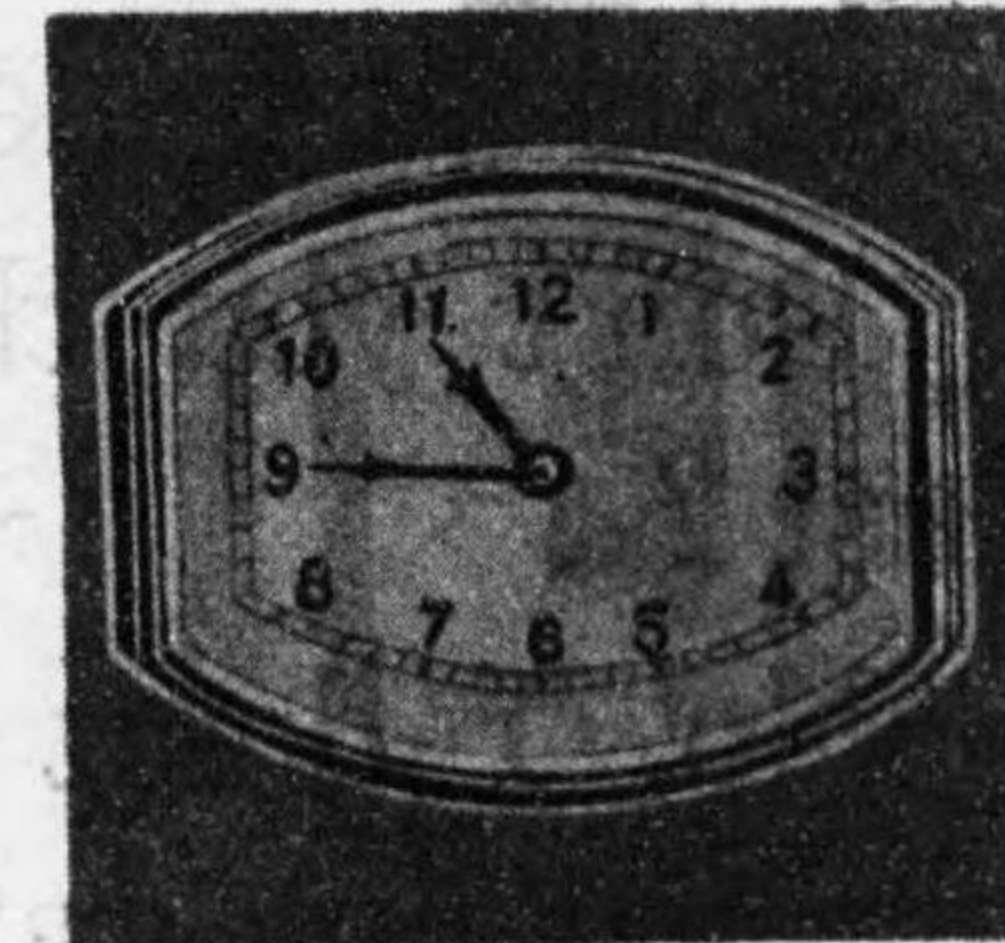
The long hand is the minute-hand, and the short one is the hour-hand. The clock usually has a hand for the seconds, although this one has not.

What time is it now?

It is twenty minutes past ten.



Have you a watch with you, Henry? Yes, I have. Mine is a wrist-watch.



minute ['mɪnɪt]

hour ['aʊə]

usually ['ju:ʒuəli]

second(s) ['sekənd(z)]

although [ɔ:l'dəʊ]

past [pɑ:st]

watch [wɒtʃ]

wrist (rɪst)

What time is it by your watch?
It is a quarter to eleven by mine.

No, that's not right. I think yours is a little slow.

Does your watch keep good time, then, John?

Yes, I think so.

Then tell me what time it is by yours?

It is just eleven o'clock by mine.

Don't you think yours is a little fast?

No, I don't think it is, because it does not gain or lose at all.

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] slow [sləʊ] keep [ki:p]
o'clock [ə'klɒk] fast [fɑ:st] gain [geɪn] lose [lu:z]

I didn't think it was so late. I thought it was only half past ten.

By the way, how do you keep your watch correct?

I set my watch by the siren every day.

GRAMMAR

It is twenty minutes **past** ten.

It is a quarter **to** eleven.

What time **is it**?

Tell me what time **it is**.

和文英譯

1. 何時ですか。
2. 六時半です。
3. 君の時計では何時ですか。
4. 十一時十五分過です。
5. 此柱時計はよく合ひますか。
6. はい非常に正確です。

didn't [didnt] thought [θaʊt] correct [kə'rekt]
set [set] siren ['saɪərɪn, rən] way [wei]



LESSON 29 (twenty-nine)

WHAT I DO EVERY DAY

What time do you get up?

I get up at six o'clock every morning.

What do you do when you get up?

I go to the bathroom, brush my teeth with a tooth-brush and wash my face and hands with soap.

Then I change my clothes, and go to my parents and say, "Good morning, father. Good morning, mother."

At half past six I take breakfast with my family.

I leave my house for the office at ten past seven, and get there at a quarter to eight.

Our office opens at eight, and

bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm] **brush** [brʌʃ] **teeth** [ti:θ] **tooth** [tu:θ]
wash [wɒʃ] **soap** [səʊp] **change** [tʃeɪndʒ] **clothes** kləʊðz
mother ['mʌðə] **breakfast** ['brekfəst] **family** ['fæmili]
leave [li:v] **house** [haʊs] **open(s)** [əʊpən(z)]

closes at five.

In the office I work very hard.

I like my work very much.

At noon I take my lunch in the office.

I take it in the same room as other office-boys.

In the afternoon I work again from one till five.

close(s) [klouz(iz)] **much** [matʃ] **noon** [nu:n] **lunch** [lantʃ]

I must help the clerks tidy the office-rooms.

When I come home from the office at about a quarter to six I am hungry and tired.

Then mother gives me a cup of tea and some cake.

About a quarter past six in the evening I take my dinner with all the family.

clerk(s) [kla:k(s)] **tidy** ['taidi] **when** [hwen]
hungry ['hʌŋgri] **tired** ['taɪəd] **give(s)** [giv(z)] **cup** [kʌp]
tea [ti:] **cake** [keik] **dinner** ['dɪnə]

After dinner I study or listen in for some hours.

At ten I clean my teeth, wish my family good night, and go to my bedroom. There I take off my clothes and put on pyjamas.

When I go to bed, I soon fall fast asleep.

I take a hot bath every second night before going to bed.

listen ['lɪsn]

clean [kli:n]

wish [wiʃ]

pyjamas [pə'dʒɑ:məz]

fall [fɔ:l]

asleep [ə'sli:p]

PRONUNCIATION

a	ask	grass	past
al	half		
ee	green	queen	sweep
ie	piece		
eo	people		
ei	ceiling		
o	woman	to-day	to-morrow
a	was	wash	swallow

和文英譯

1. 君の兄さんは何時に起きますか。
2. 彼は起きたら何をしますか。
3. 彼は何時に朝食を食べますか。
4. 彼は何時に工場へ行きますか。
5. 君の工場は何時に始まつて何時に終わりますか。



LESSON 30 (thirty)

WHAT I DID THIS MORNING

When did you get up this morning?

I got up at five o'clock this morning.

What did you do when you got up?

did [did]<do

got [gɒt]<get

When I got up, I went to the wash-stand to wash my face and hands.

At what time did you take breakfast?

I took breakfast at seven with my parents.

When did you leave for school?

I left for school at half past seven.

Did you go to school on foot?

No, I went to school by car.

What time did your school begin and end?

went [went]<go wash-stand ['wɒʃstænd] took [tuk]<take

left [left]<leave

car [kɑ:]

end [end]

Our school began at eight and ended at half past two as usual.

GRAMMAR

What time do you get up?

I get up at six.

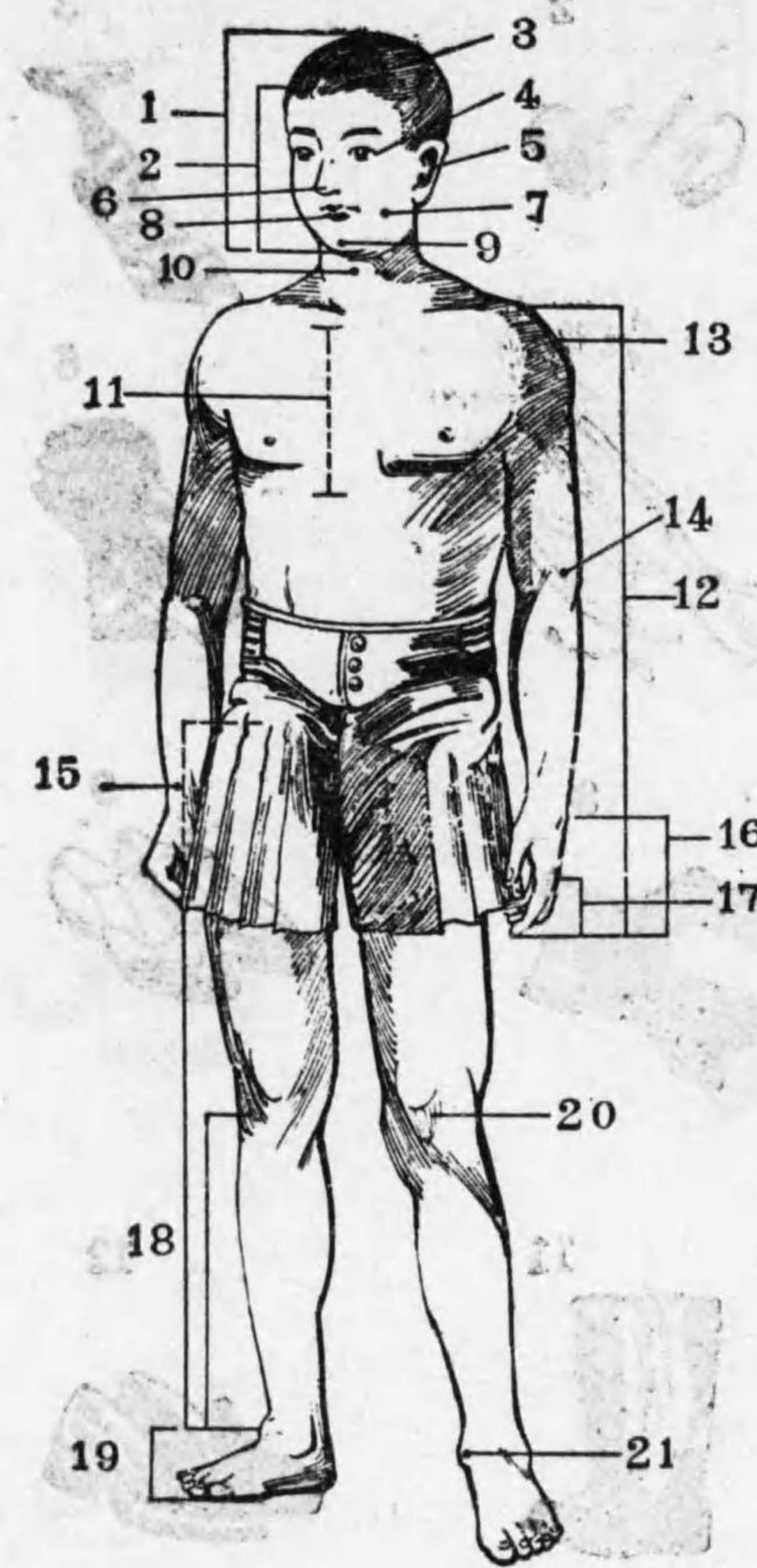
What time did you get up?

I got up at six.

和文英譯

1. 君は今朝何時に工場に来ましたか。
2. 君は今朝歩いて来ましたか。
3. 私は今朝電車で来ました。
4. 工場は昨日何時に始まりましたか。

began [bi'gæən] < begin ended ['endɪd] usual ['ju:ʒuəl]



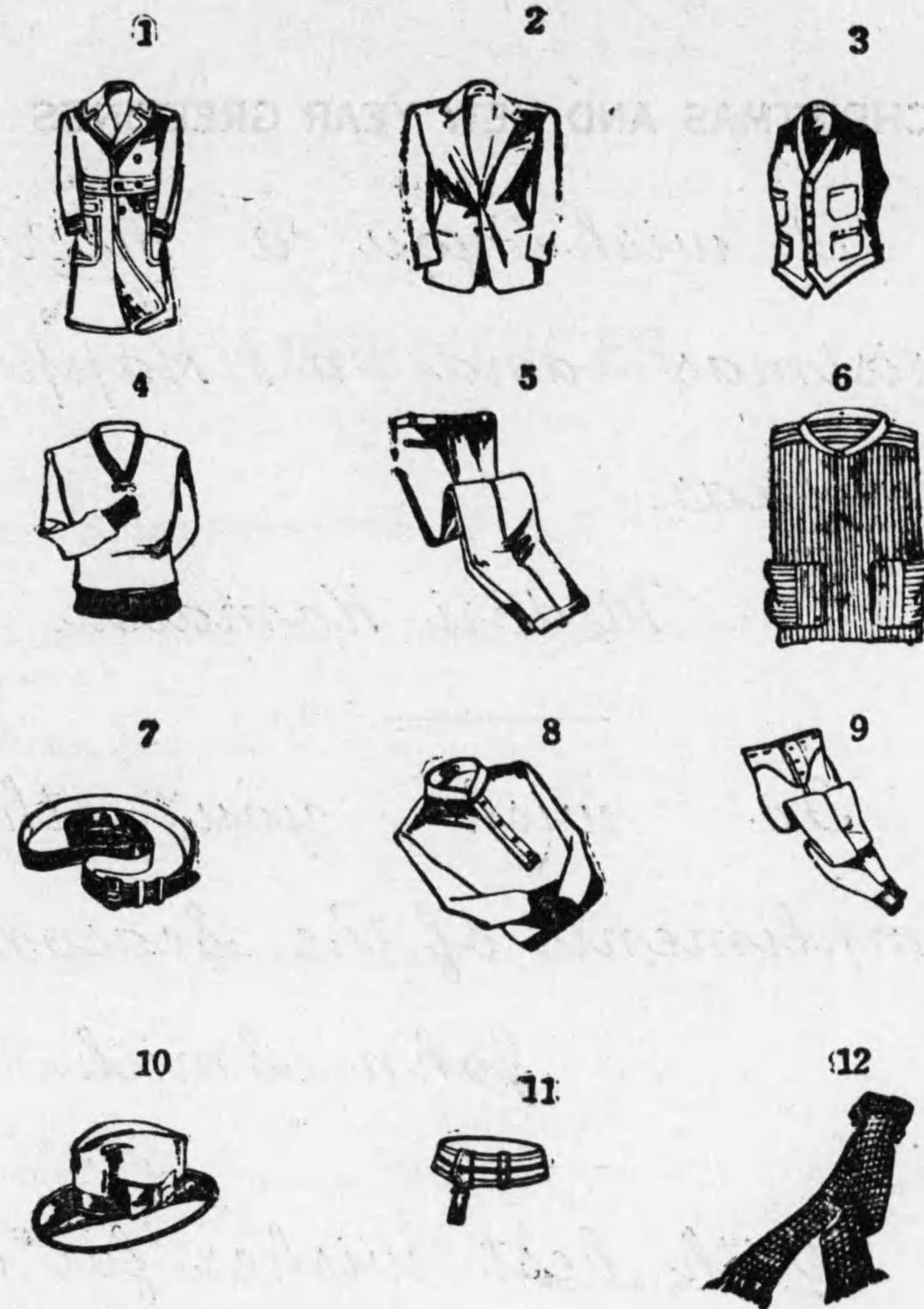
1. head
2. face
3. hair
4. eye
5. ear
6. nose
7. cheek
8. mouth
9. chin
10. neck
11. chest
12. arm
13. shoulder
14. elbow
15. wrist
16. hand
17. fingers
18. leg
19. foot
20. knee
21. ankle

cheek(s) [tʃi:k(s)] wrist [rɪst] chest [tʃest] ankle [æŋkl]
 foot [fʊt]

PICTURE VOCABULARY



1 collar ['kɒlə] 2 collar-stud(s) ['kɒləstʌd(z)] 3 necktie ['nektai]
 4 sleeve-link(s) ['sli:vliŋk(s)] 5 braces ['breisɪz] 6 glove(s) [glʌvz]
 7 stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] 8 sock(s) [sɒks] 9 shoe(s) [ʃu:z]
 10 boot(s) [bu:t] 11 rubber(s) ['rʌbə(z)] 12 overshoe(s) ['əʊvəʃu:(z)]



1 overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] 2 coat [kəʊt] 3 waist-coat ['weɪskəʊt] (or vest)
 4 sweater ['swetə] 5 trousers ['traʊzəz] 6 shirt [ʃɜ:t]
 7 belt [belt] 8 undershirt ['ʌndəʃɜ:t] 9 drawers ['drɔ:z] or pants [pænts]
 10 hat [hæt] 11 suspender [səs'pendə] 12 scarf [skɑ:f]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETINGS

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

Midori Komatsu.

*To wish you the
Compliments of the Season.*

John Smith.

With best wishes for a

Prosperous New Year.

Noboru Nishi.

APPENDICES

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ENVELOPE

Stamp
Mr. T. Ando,
<i>clo Mr. K. Abe,</i>
3, 2-tyome, Jinbo-tyo,
Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

NAME CARDS

Miss Jane Smith.
10, Atago-tyo, Siba.
Tel. Siba 2135

Mr. John Smith.
10, Atago-tyo, Siba,
Tel. Siba 2135

CARDINAL NUMBERS

0	zero	10	ten	20	twenty
1	one	11	eleven	21	twenty-one
2	two	12	twelve	22	twenty-two
3	three	13	thirteen	30	thirty
4	four	14	fourteen	40	forty
5	five	15	fifteen	50	fifty
6	six	16	sixteen	60	sixty
7	seven	17	seventeen	70	seventy
8	eight	18	eighteen	80	eighty
9	nine	19	nineteen	90	ninety

100 one hundred 1,000 one thousand

101 one hundred and one

112 one hundred and twelve

234 two hundred and thirty-four

one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine

1939 nineteen hundred and thirty-nine

nineteen thirty-nine

ROMAN NUMERALS

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XX
7	8	9	10	11	20
XL	L	C	D	M	
40	50	100	500	1000	

ORDINAL NUMBERS

1st	first	11th	eleventh	21st	twenty-first
2nd	second	12th	twelfth	22nd	twenty-second
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth	30th	thirtieth
4th	fourth	14th	fourteenth	40th	fortieth
5th	fifth	15th	fifteenth	50th	fiftieth
6th	sixth	16th	sixteenth	60th	sixtieth
7th	seventh	17th	seventeenth	70th	seventieth
8th	eighth	18th	eighteenth	80th	eightieth
9th	ninth	19th	nineteenth	90th	ninetieth
10th	tenth	20th	twentieth		
100th	one hundredth				
101st	one hundred and first				
112th	one hundred and twelfth				
223rd	two hundred and twenty-third				

MONTHS, DAYS, ETC.

THE MONTHS		THE DAYS OF WEEK	
January	(Jan.)	Sunday	(Sun.)
February	(Feb.)	Monday	(Mon.)
March	(Mar.)	Tuesday	(Tues.)
April	(Apr.)	Wednesday	(Wed.)
May		Thursday	(Thurs.)
June	(Jun.)	Friday	(Fri.)
July	(Jul.)	Saturday	(Sat.)
August	(Aug.)	THE FOUR SEASONS	
September	(Sept.)	Spring	
October	(Oct.)	Summer	
November	(Nov.)	Autumn	
December	(Dec.)	Winter	

January 1st } = January the first.
Jan. 1

3rd January } = the third of January.
3rd Jan.

Friday, February 22nd, 1939.
the 14th year of Showa.
the 20th century.

Kokutei Rōmaji

(括弧内は Hebon Shiki Romaji)

	(ア列)	(イ列)	(ウ列)	(エ列)	(オ列)
(ア行)	a	i	u	e	o
(カ行)	ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
(サ行)	sa	si (shi)	su	se	so
(タ行)	ta	ti (chi)	tu (tsu)	te	to
(ナ行)	na	ni	nu	ne	no
(ハ行)	ha	hi	hu (fu)	he	ho
(マ行)	ma	mi	mu	me	mo
(ヤ行)	ya	i	yu	e	yo
(ラ行)	ra	ri	ru	re	ro
(行ワ)	wa	i	u	e	o

(ガ行)	ga	gi	gu	ge	go
(ザ行)	za	zi (ji)	zu	ze	zo
(ダ行)	da	zi (ji)	zu	de	do
(バ行)	ba	bi	bu	be	bo
(パ行)	pa	pi	pu	pe	po

kya	kyu	kyo
sya (sha)	syu (shu)	syo (sho)
tya (cha)	tyu (chu)	tyo (cho)
nya	nyu	nyo
hya	hyu	hyo
mya	myu	myo
rya	ryu	ryo
<hr/>		
gya	gyu	gyo
zya (ja)	zyu (ju)	zyo (jo)
bya	byu	byo
pya	pyu	pyo

綴り方

1. 促音(ッ)は後に続く子音を重ねる。

一般 ippan 月謝 gessya 四日市 Yokkaiti

但しへボン式にては後に続く子音が ch の場合はその前に t を加へる。

一致 itti (itchi) マッチ matti (matchi)

2. 鼻音の「ン」はすべて n を用ふ。但しへボン式にては b, p, m 等の兩唇音の前では m を用ひ、他の場合は n を用ふ。

日本橋 Nihonbasi (Nihombashi) 心配 sinpai (shimpai)

任務 ninmu (nimmu) 音 on

3. 「ン」の次に母音又は y が来る時は hyphen (-) を挿む。但しへボン式では apostrophe (') を挿む事あり。

安逸 an-itu, an'itsu 儉約 ken-yaku, ken'yaku

4. 長音は母音字の上に (ー) を附す。但し特に注意を要する時以外はこの記號を省く事が多い。例へば

東京 Tōkyō, Tokyo

猶ほ外人間には東京, 京都を次の如く綴る者多し。

Tokio, Kioto

man-in (満員)	Tarō-kun (太郎君)
maningen (眞人間)	Hanako-san (花子さん)
mannin (萬人)	12-gatu (十二月)
Masao Itō (伊藤正男)	M. Itō.

Ayako Tanaka (田中綾子) A. Tanaka

shinbun	} 新聞	kinpai	} 金盃
(shimbun)		(kimpai)	
ranma	} 欄間	issin	} 一心
(ramma)		(isshin)	

Ettyu	} 越中	kyodo-itti	} 協同一致
Etchu		kyodo-itchi	

Ko wa hyakko no moto nisite (nishite)

kinben (kimben) wa seiko no haha nari.

孝は百行の本にして勤勉は成功の母なり。

Sikishima (shikishima) no yamatogokoro wo hito towaba

asahi ni nio yamazakura-bana.

敷島の大和心を人間はば

朝日に匂ふ山櫻花。

PUNCTUATION AND OTHER MARKS

{	Full stop	
.	Period	, Comma
:	Colon	; Semicolon
?	Question mark	! Exclamation mark
?	Interrogation mark	· Hyphen
'	Apostrophe	— Dash
'	Accent	“ ” } Quotation mark
[]	Square brackets	‘ ’ } Inverted commas
()	Brackets; Parenthesis; Round brackets	

VOCABULARY

Lesson 1

lesson	課
one	一つ
a	一本の(冠詞)
pen	ペン
this	これは
is	である
pin	ピン
bat	バット, 打球棒
bag	鞆

Lesson 2

two	二
dog	犬
that	それは, あれは
cat	猫
mitt	ミット, (指無の)手袋
yes	はい
it	それは
glove	グローブ, (指有の)手袋
grammar	文法
pronunciation	發音

Lesson 3

three	三
-------	---

cow	牝牛
too	も亦
no	いゝえ
not	でない
an	一(匹)の(冠詞)
ox	牡牛
big	大きい
apple	林檎
egg	卵
ink-bottle	インキ壺
orange	オレンジ, 蜜柑
umbrella	洋傘

Lesson 4

four	四
what	何
table	テーブル
desk	机
little	小さい
train	汽車
tram	電車
bus	バス
picture	繪
vocabulary	語彙
bicycle	自轉車
motor-cycle	オートバイ
cart	馬車

tank 戦車
warship 軍艦

Lesson 5

five 五
here ここに
thick 厚い
book 本
English 英語の
where 何處(に)
the (その)
on 上に
album 寫眞帖
chair 椅子
under の下に
by 傍に

Lesson 6

six 六
am である
are である
boy 少年
you あなたは
he 彼は
we 吾々は
all 皆
girls 少女(複數)
do ます
me 私を(に)
tree 木

John 男の子の名
Henry 男の子の名
my 私の
brother 兄弟
George's ジョージの
friend 友人
pupil 生徒
teacher 教師
who 誰
she 彼女は
Jane 女の子の名
sister 姉妹
her 彼女の
Charles 男の子の名

Lesson 7

seven 七
both 二人とも
gentleman 紳士
or 或は
Mr. 君
Brown 人名
Manager 支配人
of の
Company 會社
Englishman 英國人
American 米國人
lady 婦人
Mrs. 夫人
tall 丈の高い

Miss 嬢
Master 君
Tom 人名(男)

Lesson 8

eight 八
man 大人
engineer 技師
work 働く
in に於て
factory 工場
typist タイピスト
office 事務所
schoolboy 生徒
draftsman 圖案工
apprentice 見習工
May 人名(女)
shopgirl 女店員

Lesson 9

nine 九
stick ステッキ, 棒
in ...の中に
hand 手
have 持つ
your あなたの
his 彼の
has 持つ
pencil 鉛筆
ruler 定木

pocket ポケット
sheath シース
purse 財布

Lesson 10

ten 十
study 書齋
there そこに
there is ある
room 部屋
inkstand インキ壺
a pair 一對
compasses コンパス
drawing 製圖をする
drawing pen 烏口
also 亦
tape 卷尺
and と
metric メートルの
scale 物差
set-square 三角定木
fountain-pen 万年筆
pencil-case 鉛筆入れ
how 如何に
many 澤山の
how many 幾つ
book-case 本箱
some 幾つかの
don't do not, ...しない
know 知る

folding	たゝむ
any	いづらか
rose	薔薇
vase	花瓶

Lesson 11

eleven	十一
knife	ナイフ
else	他に
eraser	消ゴム
they	彼等は, 其等は
his	彼のもの
whose	誰の
mine	私のもの
other	他の, も一つのもの

Lesson 12

twelve	十二
large	大きな
machine	機械
crane	起重機
electric	電氣の
useful	有用な
can	出来る
lift	揚げる
heavy	重い
weights	重量, 重い物體
move	動かす
workmen	労働者, 職工

welder	溶接工
welding machine	溶接機
workshop	工場
weld	溶接する
metal	金屬
with	で
very	甚だ
hard	精出して
hammer	槌, 鐵槌
vernier calipers	遊尺
nail	釘
spanner	スパナ, ネヂ廻し
calipers	彎脚器, 測徑器, カリパス
drill	錐, 鑽孔機
cutter	カッター, 截斷機
tap	雌螺(メネヂ)型
reamer	擴孔器(錐)

Lesson 13

thirteen	十三
eyes	目(複數)
wear	着ける
spectacles	眼鏡
as	故に
near-sighted	近眼の
ears	耳(複數)
only	只
nose	鼻
mouth	口

hear	開く
smell	嗅ぐ
eat	食ふ
drink	飲む
speak	話す
feet	足(複數)
feel	觸る
walk	歩む
run	走る
fingers	手指(複數)
each	各
toes	足指(複數)
foot	足(單數)
in all	皆で
shoes	短靴
socks	靴下(短い)

Lesson 14

fourteen	十四
his	彼のもの
new	新しい
yours	あなたのもの
Smith	人名
old	古い
one	もの
hers	彼女のもの
cap	帽子(縁なし)
look	御覽, 見る
large	大きい
building	建物

over	向ふに
middle	中
school	學校
our	吾々の
quite	全く
younger	より若い
primary	初歩の
primary school	小學校
technical	工業の
suburbs	郊外

Lesson 15

fifteen	十五
like	好む
pear	梨子
banana	バナナ
them	彼等(其等)を(に)
tomato	トマト
father	父
fond	好いた
is fond of	好いて居る
peaches	桃(複數)
plum	李, 梅
fig	無花實
walnut	胡桃(クルミ)
chestnut	栗
watermelon	水瓜
pineapple	パイナップル

Lesson 16

sixteen	十六
iron	鐵
works	工場
tell	告げる
shops	工場, 店
pattern	型
forge	鐵工場, 鍛へる
foundry	鑄造(場)
shaping machine	セイパー (形 削り盤)
milling machine	ミリング(フラ イス盤)
sewing machine	機械鋸
planing machine	プレイナー(平 削り盤)
drilling machine	ボール盤, 鑽 孔器
lathe	旋盤

Lesson 17

seventeen	十七
play	遊戯(をやる)
baseball	野球
tennis	庭球
sing	歌ふ
song	歌
to do	する事
so	さう

swim	泳ぐ
sea	海
cannot	出来ない
well	よく, 上手に
yet	未だ
far	遠く
fifty	五十
yard	ヤード
ride	乗る
bicycle	自轉車
row	漕ぐ
boat	ボート
football	蹴球
can't	can not, 出来ない
organ	オルガン
piano	ピアノ
read	讀む
write	書く

Lesson 18

eighteen	十八
good	よい
morning	朝
good morning	お早う
Sir	先生
thank	感謝す
anyone	誰か
absent	缺席して
to-day	今日
let	せしめる

us	吾々に	him	彼に(を)
dictation	書取	matter	事件
take	取る	why	何故
out	外へ	cold	風邪
paper	紙, 答案	yesterday	昨日
may	してもよい	was	あつた
must	せねばならぬ	complaining	不平をならす, か こつ
get	得る	of	について
ready	用意して	coming	来つゝ
please	何うぞ	headache	頭痛
listen	聽く	ah!	ああ!(間投詞)
carefully	注意深く	late	遅れた
put	置く	for	に
down	下に	overslept	寢過した
collect	集める	sat	座つた
bring	持つて来る	till	迄
monitor	級長	last night	昨夜
stand	立つ	had	持つた
up	上に	home	家庭
bow	お辭儀をする	task	仕事
sit	座る	home task	宿題
am going to	...せんとして居る	should	べきである
call	呼ぶ	say	云ふ
roll	出席簿	such	こんな
present	出席して居る	thing	事, 物
will	あらう	look	見る
come	来る	at	を
soon	直ぐに	careful	注意深き
ill	病氣の		
sorry	悲しい, 氣の毒な		

came	来た	think	思ふ
time	時間	from	から
in time	間に合ふて	mile	哩
be	ある	half	半
more	もつと	oldest	一番年長の
future	未來		
try	勉める, 試みる		
again	再び		
right	正しい		
go	行く		
seat	席		
quickly	速に		

Lesson 19

nineteen	十九	twenty	二十
years	歳(複數)	drawing paper	製圖用紙
Fred	人名(男)	pin	ピンで留める
which	どちら	board	板(製圖板)
older	年上の	trace	描く, 謄寫する
than	よりは	put off	離す
cousin	従兄弟, 従姉妹	roll	巻く
youngest	一番年下の	tracing paper	謄寫紙
by	丈	put away	片附ける
feet	呎(複數)	a set of	一揃の, 一組の
inches	吋(複數)	instrument	器具
just	丁度	divider	分割器
taller	より丈の高い	spring compasses	小圓規
long	長い	lengthening bar	接脚
oldest	一番年上の	tube for leads	鉛筆の心入れ
wide	広い	vertical plane	立面
		side plane	側面
		horizontal plane	平面
		front elevation	正面圖
		side elevation	側面圖
		plan	平面圖

Lesson 20

Lesson 21

live	住む	cutting	切りつゝ
Johnson	人名	log	丸太
parents	兩親	stone	石
England	英國	chisel	鑿(ノミ)
does	ます	use	用ひる
New York	ニューヨーク	awl	錐
now	今	shoemaker	靴屋
their	彼等の	blacksmith	鍛冶屋
near	近くに	needle	針
of course	勿論	thread	糸
city	都市	hold	持つて居る, 支へ る
country	田舎	hot	熱い
		tongs	火箸

Lesson 22

men	人々
working	働いて
left	左
doing	しつゝ
sawing	挽きつゝ
timber	材木
center	中央
plasterer	左官
plastering	壁を塗りつゝ
wall	壁
trowel	鍬
mason	石工
carpenter	大工
right	右

Lesson 23

every	各々の
day	日
about	約
others	他の人達
by	...に依つて
because	何となれば...故に
want	欲する
future	將來
commercial	商業の
normal	師範の
military	陸軍
academy	(中等)學校
high	高い
university	大學

Lesson 24

designer	設計家
design	設計する
make	作る
turner	旋盤工
operate	動かす
well	よく
cut	切る
wood	木材
material	材料
skilful	熟練な
electrical	電気の
dynamo	発電機, ダイナモ
drive	運転する

Lesson 25

call	訪問
rings	鳴る
someone	誰か
door	戸口
for	...の爲めに
ask	尋ねる
wait	待つ
moment	一寸の間

Lesson 26

greeting	挨拶
Wood	姓名
I'm	I am

hope	希望す
same	同じ
it's	it is
cold	寒い
isn't	is not
thanks	感謝
that's	that is
bad	悪い
bed	寢床
love	愛
good-bye	左様なら
certainly	確に
afternoon	午後
evening	夕方, 夜
anything	何か
pale	蒼白い
care	注意
take care of	に気をつける

Lesson 27

week	週
first	第一の
Sunday	日曜日
holiday	休日
second	第二の
Monday	月曜日
next	次の
third	第三の
Tuesday	火曜日
Wednesday	水曜日

fourth	第四の
fifth	第五の
Thursday	木曜日
Friday	金曜日
sixth	第六の
seventh	第七の
Saturday	土曜日
half-holiday	半休日, はんどん
free	自由の, 授業のな い
afternoon	午後
to-day	今日
to-morrow	明日
after	後
will	であらう
yesterday	昨日
before	...の前に, より先 に
was	であつた
week-days	週日(日曜日を除 いた週間の日)
but	而し

Lesson 28

clock	置時計, 掛時計
face	文字面, 顔
short	短い
hour	時間
minute	分
usually	普通に

seconds	秒
although	たとへ...とも
past	過ぎた
watch	懐中時計
wrist	腕
slow	遅れた
o'clock	時
fast	早い, 進んで
time	時, 時間
quarter	$\frac{1}{4}$, 十五分
by the way	序乍ら, 時に
keep	保つ
gain	進む
lose	遅れる
didn't=did not	
thought	思ふた
correct	正しい
set	合はす
siren	サイレン

Lesson 29

get	得る, 着く
get up	起きる
bath-room	浴室
brush	楊子で磨く
teeth	齒(複數)
tooth	齒(單數)
wash	洗ふ
soap	石鹼

change	變へる	wish	願ふ, ...を云ふ
clothes	衣服	good night	お寢み
mother	母	take off	脱ぐ
breakfast	朝飯	pyjamas	パジャマ. 寢衣
family	家族	fall	落ちる
leave	去る, 出る	asleep	眠つて
house	家	every second night	隔晩に
open	開く		
close	閉ぢる		
very much	大變		
noon	正午		
lunch	中食, ランチ		
clerk	事務員, 書記, 店員		
tidy	片附ける		
when	時に		
hungry	空腹な		
tired	疲れた		
give	與へる		
cup	湯呑		
cake	菓子		
dinner	夕食		
listen in	ラヂオを聴く		
clean	掃除する		

Lesson 30

did	した, 爲した
got	した, 得た
went	行つた
wash-stand	洗面臺
took	取つた, 食つた
left	立去つた
on foot	徒歩で
by car	電車で
end	終る
began	始つた
ended	終つた
usual	平常の
as usual	平常通り

A LIST OF WORDS

* Picuture Lessons

A			
a	2	apple	8
about	92	apprentice	27
absent	67	are	17
academy	93	*arm	IV, 121
addressing	61	as	50
after	106	ask	99
afternoon	102	asleep	116
again	71	at	71
ah	70	at all	108
album	15	automatic	61
all	17	away	77
also	32	awl	86
although	109	B	
am	17	bad	101
American	23	bag	3
an	7	balance	97
and	32	banana	57
*ant	IV	bar	80
*akle	121	baseball	64
*anvil	46	bat	3
any	33	bathroom	113
anyone	67	*battery	97
anything	103	be	71
		beautiful	62
		because	92
		bed	101
		before	106
		*beg	XI
		began	120
		*bevel	47
		bicycle	13
		big	7
		*bird	VI
		blacksmith	88
		blade	61
		*block	47
		*blotter	39
		*blotting-paper	39
		board	77
		boat	65
		*boiler	47
		*bolt	47
		book	14
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