

示すものなればなり然らば by と with との關係を研究する又不必要にあらざるなり。

“By” denotes the doer or chief cause of an action. “With” denotes the instrumental means or the action とは Cox 氏の定義する所なり、即ち by は行爲の行爲者又は行爲の發生原因を表はし with は行爲者の用ふる道具器械を示すものなり。

- (例) 1. Last night my house was burnt by a thief.  
2. I lock the door with the key.

今更に agent, instrument 共に明記されたる場合を掲げん。

1. A small cherry tree was cut down by George Washington with his new hatchet.  
2. He killed the snake by striking it with a stone.

要するに by, with の使用法混合し相互の區別を擧ぐるは頗る困難なり、以上の規則も常に適用せらるゝものにあらずと雖 by は agent を伴ひ with は instrument を伴ふものなることは英文學者の一致する所なり。

(by の部及 with の部参照)。

#### After と Behind との區別。

此兩語が共に位置の後方の意を有することは既に陳べたり今下に適例を掲げて其區別を明らかにせん。

1. a. He entered the gate after me.  
b. He came after me.

2. a. A servant walked behind his master.  
b. He came behind me.

斯の如き場合の after は後れて來れりとの義にして追跡の意を有すること屢なり之に反し behind は追跡の意を有するや否やはさて措き單に背後に來れりとの意なり是れ兩語の性質上より生ずる區別なり、(上例を熟察したる後更に after, behind 各部の用例を参照すべし)。

#### (1) Fill the blanks with Simple Prepositions.

1. He was quite ignorant — the prohibition.
2. He was nothing — salary to live —.
3. They came — the celebration — a body.
4. She killed time — sleeping and reading novels.
5. This elephant is made — timber.
6. I have made peace — all my enemies.
7. He would have perished — starvation.
8. There are persons anxious — the change.
9. She is cramming — the coming examination.
10. I am very much interested — the study — English.
11. I will abide — your decision.
12. The building is ornamented — delicate carvings.
13. I passed my leisure — hunting.
14. He succeeded — accomplishing his task.

15. I have no time to associate — people.
16. I sent — a policeman.
17. His policy is therefore popular — the Chinese and proportionately unpopular — the foreigners.
18. No one is allowed to deal — salt — special permission — the monopoly.
19. I had a fair chance — him and I threw an apple — him.
20. We never pick a quarrel — another dog.
21. I am always — the watch.
22. We followed the trail — the deer — a swift and steady pace.
23. She engaged — housework — two dollars a week.
24. She gazed — the moon, leaning — the rail.
25. Several people ran — the pickpocket.
26. The meditative calm was followed — a conversational storm.
27. We were accompanied — our parents.
28. A poor man was walking — the road, feeling his way — his stick.
29. It is usual — some American students earn their yearly expense — laboring — the vacation.
30. The soldier died — wounds which he had received — the heroic defence — his king.

31. Warships are mostly built — iron now.
32. He dashed the wolf — the door.
33. — America, fish is sold — the pound.
34. They raised a loud cry — the plan.
35. — his death he was honored — a public funeral.
36. He looked out eagerly — land.
37. He has been educated — the bar.
38. He had fled — the country.
39. I was walking — the garden, looking — the moon.
40. He will arrive — Japan — a month.
41. I go — school — half past seven.
42. He was remarkable — his swiftness — walking and running.
43. He felt deep sympathy — the monarch.
44. The widow picks up a scanty livelihood — needle work.
45. Cranes live — fish.
46. The hare laughed — the idea — running a race — a tortoise.
47. He instructed his daughter — amusing arts and music.
48. I passed — the woods — my way — school.
49. An electric car collided — a wagon.

50. He always feels compassion — the affection — others.

(2) **Fill the blanks with Participial Prepositions.**

1. I felt anxious — her health.
2. We discussed violently — his situation.
3. India is the largest country in Asia — China.
4. — — her long sickness, she looked pale and feeble.
5. I shall attend the meeting — the rain.
6. The seed which he had sown did not bear fruit — his life time.

(3) **Insert Simple or Phrase Prepositions:—**

1. There is no question — — his ability.
2. He gained the first prize — — — steady application.
3. — — — rain the sports are to be postponed — the next day.
4. He retired — — the world — — relinquishing his business — — — his son.
5. He was disinherited — — — his dissolute conduct.

(4) **Correct the errors.**

1. I have been ill from yesterday morning.
2. I arrived to England.
3. The bridge is made by iron.

4. He started to Mukden.
5. This watch is made from gold.
6. They work from morning to night.
7. Rome was a great empire at ancient times.
8. Napoleon was dead in the 5th of May, 1821.
9. It must be written by pen and ink.
10. She threw a stone to the dog.
11. Shakespeare died on April 1616.
12. New suit of clothes will be ready till Sunday evening.
13. Sake is made of rice.
14. I bought a book with five yen.
15. He is living in foreign food.
16. I bought it by the money.
17. She lived and worked nobly to duty.
18. I will not accept the office in any such condition (terms).
19. There was love among him and the child, and there was love among the child and the world, from the men and women till the lady-birds and pebbles.
20. The tree converted to a stone.
21. The Trojans were astonished in the number of the Greeks.
22. I have ordered my shoes to Uchida.
23. The bank was divided to three departments.

24. It will be interesting to touch to Port Arthur.  
 25. In this occasion a review was held at Aoyama.

### 演 題

下の文章中より前置詞を撰出し何れの意を有するやを説明すべし。

1. Joy carried too far change into sorrow.
2. Defeat and victory are but common incidents in a soldier's career.
3. Saigo Takamori was superior to ordinary people.
4. Education in Geomany is at fever-heat.
5. He died gloriously for his country and made his name for a thousand years.
6. They were suffocated to death.
7. As he had neither a clock nor a watch he contrived to measure time by ingenious scheme.
8. He went into the city on some business, accompanied by his son, a lad of fourteen.
9. The Americans appeared on the scene and received a handcrap from the thousand of spectators.
10. We must be on our guard against boasting and exaggeration.
11. As he was aggrieved at this unfortunate event, he called on his uncle at Akasaka on Sunday evening to ask

his advice about the affair, but having met with not such sympathy and encouragement he came home in dejection.

12. He has recently been reduced to poverty through business reserves and consequently taken leave of his right senses.

13. He was fond of learning from his childhood and became a great scholar in after years by means of diligence and perseverance.

14. Those discoveries were made by him with very poor instrument for his observation, and without any telescopes.

15. A certain husbandman, lying at the point of death, and being desirous that his son should persue the same occupation in which he himself had been engaged all his life made use of this expedient to induce them to do so.

THE END.

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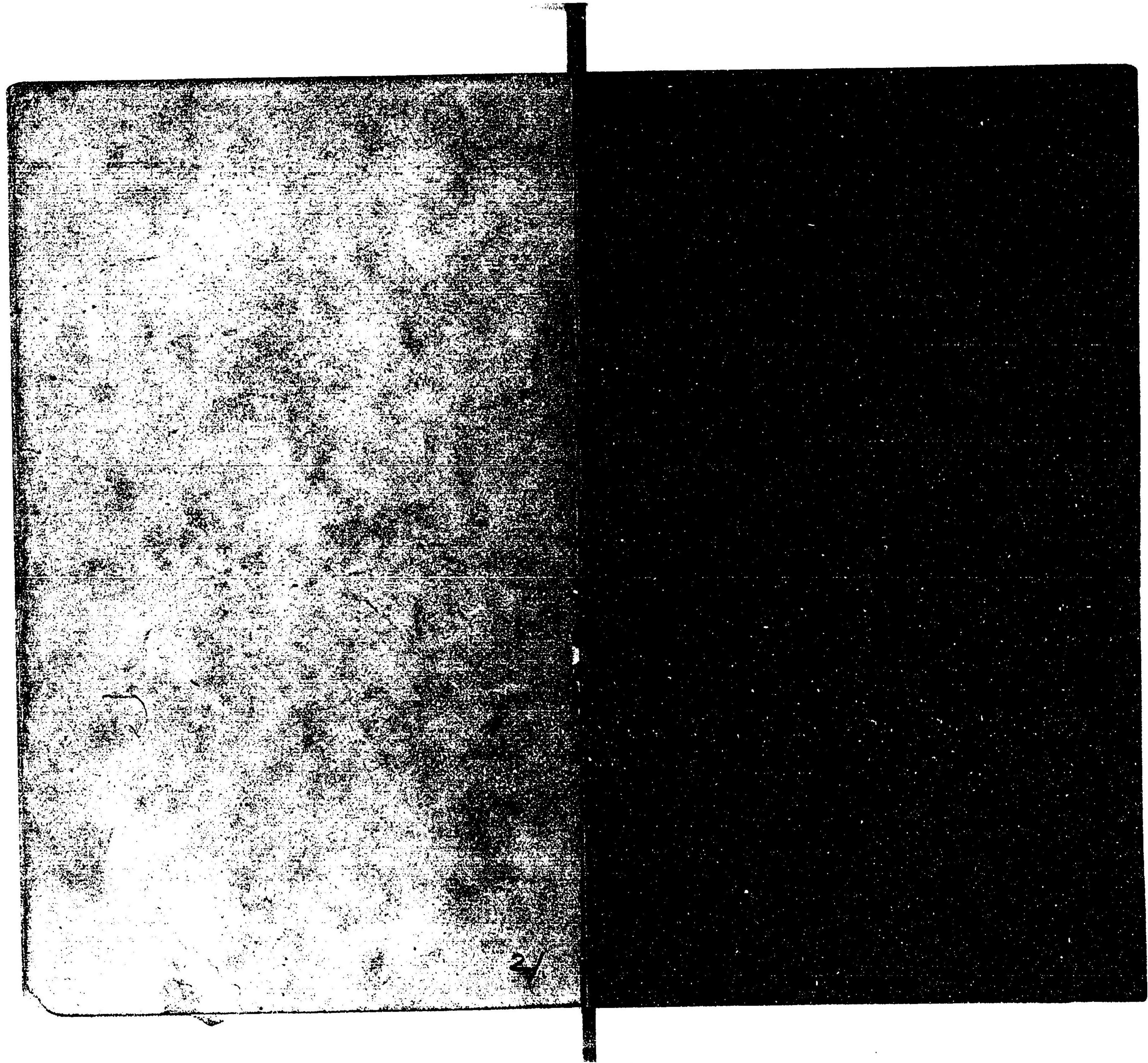
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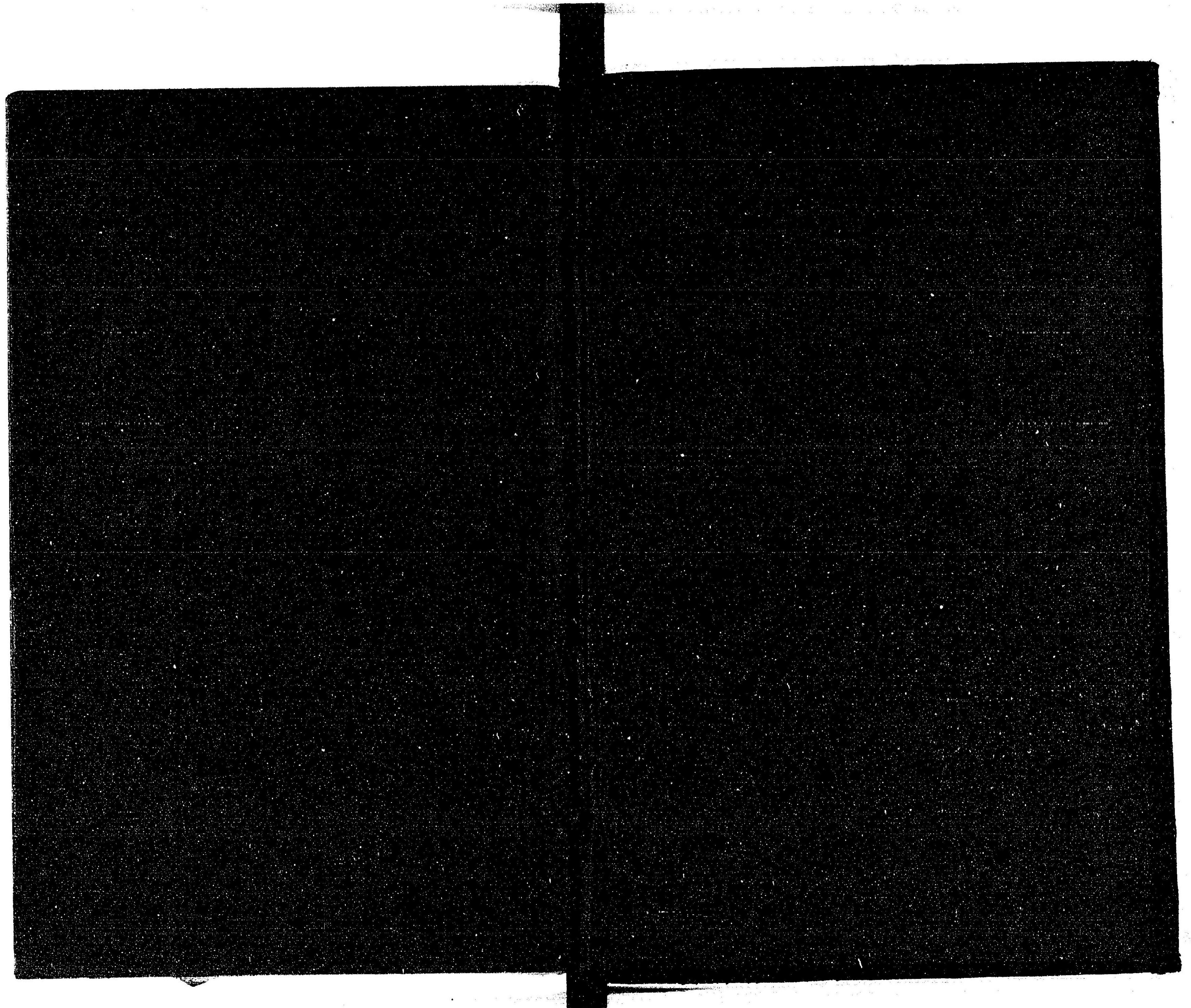
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