

英語受驗準備

解釋之部

特
20

I

和 文 英 譯

(1) As Mrs. Matsubayashi, your aunt, is calling you upstairs, go at once.

二階を“upstairs”とも云ひ又“second story”とも云ふ其他三階を“third story”四階“fourth story”と云ふ五階以上も之に準ず。

(2) Ten to one, that young man will return to Japan from India by the end of this year.

十中八九を譯して“ten to one”或は“in nine cases out of ten”とも云ふ。時として“in ninety nine cases out of one hundred”と云ふともあり意味皆同様と知るべし。

(3) That he has utterly failed is groundless.

(4) It is natural that our Director is very popular with the students, for he is an upright man.

校長を“director”又は“principal”と云ふ。

「生徒に對して人望ある」と云ふを譯して“popular among the students”とする傾向日本學生に多し之れ誤謬なれば能く注意せよ。

(5) The foreigner whom you met when you went to the Imperial Hotel last Sunday, is a military attaché to the French Embassy.

「此前の日曜」を譯して“last Sunday”又は“on Sunday last”とも云ふ。

英 文 和 譯

(1) 四十分時間に千五百餘の兵士を失ひて全隊は列を亂

して潰散し強力なる砲兵保護の下に前の位置へ歸りぬ。

“Under cover of”=保護せられと譯すべし。

(2) 人は須らく時の費やし方に注意すべし何故なれば未來の成功不成功は全く其方法の如何より來るを以てなり。

“kill time”=時を費消する。

(3) 教師は言ひぬ「家に歸りて海軍々人にせらるゝ様父親に頼めよ何故なれば汝の如き腕白者に對して軍艦は最良の學校なる故に。

“On board a man-of-war” は軍艦に乗り込む意義なるを以て茲には海軍々人となるを指す。

(4) 大失敗をなす人々の多數も利用すれば大成功を奏するに足る丈けの勞力をなせり然れども彼等は無方針を以て働き恰も片手にて建造し片手にて破壊する如き無駄勞力をなす故に成功せざるなり。

“At haphazard”=無方針即ち目的なき勞力をなす事。

(5) 然かし是れは實らしく思はれぬなり。若し果して實なりとせば南の方向を取らずして北西に航海したらんが故に。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
surface	sarface	rough	raugh
middle	midle	edges	edgs

through	slough	upper	apper
turns	tarns	smaller	smoller
ground	grawnd	flour	floor

文 法

(1) 是等名詞の feminine forms は下の如し
landlady. niece. queen. goddess.
bride. girl. sister. heroine.

(2) Masculine words は下の如し
actor. count. uncle. father.
waiter. man-servant. ox. horse.

(3) 此問題は any three nouns of common gender とあれば讀者の知れる孰れの名詞にても 正當なり唯普通(或は通有)性の名詞たるを失はざれば足れりとす。今此一例として次の名詞を列記せん。

parent. teacher. friend.

(是等は 男女性何れにも 使用し得べきを以て通有性の名詞とす)

II
和 文 英 譯

(1) When I went to Omori the other day to see the horse-races, I saw many ladies both Japanese and foreign.

「内外の貴婦人」と云ふ事を “both Japanese and foreign ladies” とも譯す。

某所へ行くと云ふ場合には “行く” なる動詞の次ぎへ「某所それまで」なる adverbial phrase を置くを定則とす。一例を擧ぐれば「私は昨日小金井の櫻を見に行きました」を譯して “I went to Koganei to see the cherry-blossoms” と云ふが如し。

(2) A few years ago a great fire took place at Hakodate, and reduced almost the whole of the town to ashes.

“took place” を “broke out” と云ふも可なり
“reduce to ashes” を單に “destroy” 或は “burn down” と譯すを得。

(3) Perhaps he arrived at Vladivostock on the 2nd inst., but I have heard nothing from him.

(4) That officer went mad, regretting very much that he could not go to the front.

「戦争に往く」を “go to war” と云ふ。

(5) If it should rain, the Military Review will not be held on the 8th prox.

“If it should rain” を “Should it rain” と譯するも可なりとす

英 文 和 譯

(1) 已れ等安逸を貪るの極遂に責任本務の全體を擧げて一人の手に委する國民は必ず其報罰を受くべしと云ひしランフレーの言は道理なり。

(一人に政治上の權力を與ぶるときは其人は權威を弄し遂に其國民を壓制し國を亂すに至るべし是れ餘り安逸を好める惡報なりと云ふ義なり)。

(2) 余は直に廣漠たる平原に入りしが其中央に余が曾て想像せざりし程の高山聳えたり。

“To have a conception of” = 覺えある又は想像すると。

(3) 賢慮(聰明)の職分は吾人を監督するにあるを以て困難の場合には絶えず吾人の審判者の位置に立ち吾人が有する總ての能力を指揮し又管理す。

“It” は “to preside” の anticipative subject となり居る。

(4) 吾人は彼等の成功し幸福ならんとを祈るのみならず猶進んで彼等を成功及幸福の位域に達せしめんと勉む。

“So” = happy and to succeed”。

(5) 現存する吾人は彼等の苦勞困難に負ふや甚だ深し。

(吾々は彼等の困難して得たる利益に浴し恩を蒙ると多しとの意)

“Owe to” = “to be indebted to” = 恩を受くる事。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
channel	chanel	were	war
passed	passet	heads	heds
sailors	saelers	unable	aneble

off	of	assailants	ussaerants
bear	bare	pursued	parsued
swarm	swom		

文 法

(i) 是等名詞の複數形は下の如し

Negroes. boxes. halves. shelves. politics (此名詞は意義常に單數のものなれども語尾には何時も“s”を有す然れども此“s”は決して普通の Plural sign にあらず故に此詞は形状複數に似たるも常に單數を表し複數を有せざる例外名詞の一なりとす)

mathematics (此詞も亦 politics と同じく複數形なき例外名詞に屬するものとす故に前同様の説明を加ふべし)

Hindoos. geese. deer (是詞は單複同形なりとす). mice.

(2) (a) 文は次の如く修正すべし

These two houses are very elegant.

(house の複數は houses ならば修正の理由明晰たるべし)

(b) 文は下の如く修正するを要す

That child loves its toy.

(loves なる third person singular の verb あれば child の singular たる事明かなりとす)

(c) 文は修正して “This is the man whose house was burnt down last night”

となすべし何となれば house と man との關係は possessive relative “whose” を以て顯はすべきが故なり)

(d) 文は “He was sitting beside her”

となすべし前置詞 beside の object は “her” なるに依り nominative “she” を誤譯とす

III

和 文 英 譯

- (1) Of the Three Chief Sights of Japan, Matsushima is best known to foreigners.
- (2) How many minutes does it take to go by tram-car from your house to Hibiya Park?
電車は譯して “tram-car,” “electric-car,” 又は “street-car,” と云ふを得べし。
- (3) My grandfather goes to Hakone in summer, and to Atami in winter.
毎年なす習慣なるが故に 現在の形即ち “goes” を以て之を顯はすを規則とす。
- (4) I ought to have repaid you at the end of last month the money I borrowed from you last month, but some unavoidable circumstances have prevented me from so doing. Please pardon me.
「先月中」と云ふとき決して “during last month” と譯すべからず。
- (5) If you are going to your native town this summer, please remember me kindly to your parents.
「御兩親へ宜敷」と云ふは “Please give my best compliments (或は regards) to your parents” と譯するを得。

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 又汝は各人の共有權利とも稱すべき數多の便宜及逸樂を已れに占領せんと企つる勿れ。
- (2) 叫喚、激動ありしと見る間に五十の人間は死せり而

して斯かる 重大事件を 惹き起したるも 只一機關士が 時間を誤りしによる。

“souls” = 人間。

“to be in eternity” = 死すること。

(3) 懸命の突貫を以て此堡壘を陥るゝ事必要なり 然らずんば万事休せんのみ。

(4) 扱て、若し貴君が資本なしに 富者となる道を教へ玉は、私は直ぐさまやつて見ませう。

“Let the grass grow” = 多くの時間を與ふる事を意味す、何となれば草は一時に生長する能はず相當の長時日を要すればなり。

(5) 勤勉の美質だにあらば 青年の遲鈍なるは憂ふるに足らず。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
these	thise	unbound	anbound
rubbed	rabbed	limbs	lims
laughed	raufed	lonely	ronly
island	ailand	company	compani
hunting	hanting	tilling	tiling
Spaniard	speniard	chief	cheif

文 法

(1) 是等形容詞の比較級及び最上級を列記すれば次の如し

	比較級	最上級
well	better	best

little	less	least
easy	easier	easiest
bad	worse	worst
hot	hotter	hottest
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
brave	braver	bravest
benevolent	more benevolent	most benevolent
pretty	prettier	prettiest
small	smaller	smallest

(2) a) 文は “He had many apples in his basket” とすべし何となれば apple は數を顯はし量を顯さざるが故に “many” を正當とす

b) 文は修正して “I am sorry to have only little money with me” とすべし “few” は數を顯はす形容詞なるを以て分量を表すべき貨幣に不適當なる事勿論なりとす 貨幣の kind を表はす時 “many moneys” 即ち “several kinds of money” として用ゐらるゝことなきにしもあらねど是れ普通の用法にあらざると知るべし

c) 文中の large は abstract noun “bravery” を形容すべき適當の詞にあらざるが故に “That lad was of great bravery” と修正すべきなり

IV

和 文 英 譯

(1) The population of Osaka and Nagoya is considerably

increasing, but that of our prefecture is, I regret to say, just the reverse.

“That” は此文章に於ては “population” の代名詞とす

(2) My wife's brother is now so very busy, preparing for the entrance examination, that he has been kept in his study-room since Monday last.

(3) Please go downstairs and bring me my gold-brimmed spectacles lying on the table.

眼鏡は “spectacles” と又 “eye-glasses” と云ふ。

(4) When will the house you are building at Sendagaya be completed?

“house” の次に objective case の relative pronoun “that” は省略せられ居る事と知るべし。

(5) He was formerly a lecturer of the First Higher School, but is now a professor in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

京都帝國大學、東京帝國大學は “the Kyoto Imperial University; the Tokyo Imperial University” と云ふ事を得。

英文和譯

(1) 結論すれば最良の修養は學校に在りて教師より習得すると云はんより寧ろ吾人が大人となれる曉に勤勉なる自修によりて得るものとす。

“so much as” = “in the same degree” = 同程度に。

(2) 小兒が不知不識周邊のものに類似し行く状恰も蟲類が食する葉と同様の色となるが如し。

“Feed on” = 食すること。

(3) 其時彼等は西班牙の皇帝陛下が御用の飲具(酒)として恥かしからぬ莊麗の酒盃を取り出せり。

(4) 此事より吾人は正當に慈しみ深き神の仁愛を認識し且つ自己の幸福を知得するに至らん事を切望す。

“As we ought” = “justly” = 正當に。

(5) 知識の點に於て甲が乙より優る其根源は一に此差異に存す。

書取

正	誤	正	誤
structure	stracture	stairway	stearway
built	bilt	building	bilding
wooden	woodon	dry	dri
stormy	stomy	January	janiary
suddenly	saddenly	numbers	nanbers
inmates	inmates	perished	parished
terrible	tarrible	prompt	promt
courage	carrage	tell	tale

文法

次の如く空所を充すべし

- I wanted (a) watch, and bought one at Tenshiodo's; but I lost (the) same on (the) way to town yesterday.
- (The) Nile is one of (the) longest rivers in (the) world.
- I thought (the) writing excellent, and wished, if possible, to imitate it.

(writing は特定の writing にして一般の writing を意味せざるが故に definite article を使用すべし)

4. Poverty is certainly (a) handicap, but it does not follow that (the) rich are always happier than (the) poor.

(the rich and the poor は adjective に definite article を加へたるものにして常に複数を表はす故に此文中にも夫に對する動詞は "are" として複数動詞の形を用ふと知るべし)

5. There was always (a) hope, even in (the) darkest hour.

V

和 文 英 譯

(1) If I were you, I would make a trip to Europe and America for a year or two to see the customs and manners.

"If I were you" を "were I you" として "if" を省略するも妨げなし。

"make a trip" を "take a trip" と云ふ然れども決して "do a trip" とはいふべからず。

(2) A fire broke out near my house last night, and destroyed about five houses.

"about five house" を "five houses or so" と譯するも可なり。

(3) I went to Hakone alone on the 31st of December of last year, but as I felt very lonely, I returned home after staying there only three days.

"December of last year" を "last December" とすることを得。

(4) Of all the English newspapers published in Japan, which do you think is the best for us students?

"do you think" は "which" と "is" との間に挿入すべきなり。

"students" は "us" と apposition なるを以て objective case なり。

"We, students, should study hard" の如き文章に在りては we と students は亦 apposition なるも case は nominative なりとす。

(5) Some of the leading men of Tokyo are contemplating, in the near future, to establish a big hotel in the city.

英 文 和 譯

(1) 茲に全く犯す等がないと云ふ誤れる考より却つて人々が誤り易き第三種の作法あり。

(此類は決して犯す氣遣なしとの油断よりして大抵犯すやうになるとの意義なり)。

(2) ゲッドル氏は余を保護し呉れぬ依て提督宛の書翰を認め貰ひしも無効なりし。

"It would not do" = to no effect = 好結果を發せざりし。

(3) 彼等は非常の勤勉を以て兩親の住家を建築せんが爲め學校を缺席せるも其間絶えず獨修を怠らざりける。

(4) 生地之都鄙、身分の貧富、身體の強弱、才能の有無は問ふ所にあらず男兒苟も意志と忍耐だにあらば成功疑がひなけん。

(5) 獨立布告文は其反對(人は皆同等に生れたるものなり)を宣告するにも關せず人は皆同等に生れたるものにあらず。

(人は不平等に生れたるものとの義なり。合衆國獨立の檄文には "All

men are created equal" (人は平等に造られたり)故に同等の権利を
所有すと主張すれども事實は然らず人皆不平等なりと云ふ事)。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
several	saveral	before	befor
gladdened	gladened	anxiety	unxity
neither	niether	easier	easier
dinner	diner	officers	oficers
succeed	sacceed	exclaimed	excraimed
different	deferent		

文 法

文中の働詞の voice を變化すれば次の如し

1. The teacher should be obeyed by the student. (此 teacher 及 student は單數なれども representative use に依り一般を指す)
2. An English composition was composed by that pupil yesterday.
3. The crowd was joined by us.
4. He teaches us arithmetic twice a week.
5. The audience did not understand me on the occasion.

(active voice より passive voice に或は passive voice より active voice に變ずる際働詞の變化に注意し其用法を誤らざる様にすると必要なり 讀者之を諒せられよ)

VI

和 文 英 譯

- (1) Mrs. Miyata who had been staying for some time at Atami for her health, died this morning at five o'clock. "was dead" を "died" の代りに誤用する辭學生間にあるが故に能く注意すべし。
- (2) On my way home from school yesterday afternoon, I picked up a purse containing about ten yen; so I am going to report it at the police box at Misakicho. "police box" 即交番所を "police lodge" としてもよし。昨日午後を "last afternoon" とすべからず。
- (3) As his father is a Buddhist, and he a Christian, they are always on bad terms. "on bad terms" は仲が悪るきを意味し "on good terms" は仲の善きを顯はす只注意すべきは "terms" の常に複數なることとす。
- (4) As it is now snowing, you had better postpone your departure. 學生間に較もすれば "had better" の後へ "to" を置くの傾向あれば注意を要す。
- (5) My uncle was to arrive here to-morrow morning at six o'clock, but I have just got a telegram from him saying that he would stop a few days on his way owing to the heavy snow. "saying that" を "to the effect that" と譯するも同意義なり尤も "a telegram to the effect that" 或は "a letter to the effect that" の如き場合に限る。

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 慘怛たる戰場を打ち眺め「此慘景は帝王として平和

の愛すべく戦争の恐るべきを知らしむるに足る」と彼は云へり。

(此惨状を見ては皆戦争は企つるものにあらずとの感
を起すならんとの義)。

(2) 彼れが大に寵愛せる乗馬「リセット」は人に噛み附く
の悪癖あれど迅速を以て貴重せられぬ。

“Was addicted to = was inclined to = 傾向を有せること。”

(3) 此を以て吾人を通行せしめんが爲に世人が道を譲る
ならんと期待する権利なき 恰も世人が已れの通過す
る際吾人の道を譲らん事を豫期すべからざるが如し。

“Any more than” の次に大略左の如き文章を挿入して讀むべし。

“Persons have a right to expect that we should go out of
our way to let them pass.”

(4) 勇氣と不拔の節操とは此王が品性の基礎をなし其幼
稚なる時に於て既に此兩徳の例證を示したり。

(5) 彼は云へり「吾人は子孫として吾人を忘却せしめざ
る程の功績を留めずに此世を去る(死する)べからず」
と。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
dervise	dervice	never	niver
heard	hard	merchants	marchants
truly	truely	brought	braught
jewels	jevells	burden	barden
seized	siezed	town	toun
knew	new	chose	choze
beaten	beaton	foot	fout

文 法

下に各動詞の past tense 及 past participle を列記せん

現在	過去	過去分詞	現在	過去	過去分詞
1. arise	arose	arisen	6. know	knew	known
2. break	broke	broken	7. ride	rode	ridden
3. come	came	come	8. see	saw	seen
4. fall	fell	fallen	9. grind	ground	ground
5. fight	fought	fought	10. swim	swam	swum

各動詞より生ぜる present participle は下の如し

1. dying	2. lying	3. forgetting	4. acquitting
5. referring	6. stopping	7. dyeing	8. beginning

VII

和 文 英 譯

(1) I heard that we had a pretty strong earthquake shock the night before last at 10.15; but as I was then talking with a friend of mine, I did not feel it at all.

十時十五分即ち “at 10.15” を “a quarter past ten” と書しても可なり。

“shock” は “earthquake shock” の意義にして屢々 “earthquake” を省略す。

(2) The lady whom I introduced to you at the Kabukiza the other day has had three boys and as many girls in the short space of ten years.

“as many” 又は “so many” は “three” なる前の数を代表し数の重複を避くるに用ふ。

(3) The gentleman who invited my wife and me to the

Fujimiken last Tuesday, is quite at home in English French and German.

“quite at home in” を “proficient in” としても同じ。

- (4) The man that I have been waiting for has not yet arrived. He may be ill.

“that” は “objective case の relative pronoun として此所に用ゐられ居るが故に省略することを得 又前置詞が 後置詞となる場合には “which” 又は “whom” にあらずして “that” を用ふることを規則とす他の一例を擧ぐれば “This is the house (that) we live in” の如し。

- (5) My old mother was sent to hospital on the 3rd inst., but as she is getting much better, she will be able to leave there in a few days.

英文和譯

- (1) 斯くて「エドワード」が幽閉の鬱々たる日はどうかにかからにかさまで不愉快ならず過ぎ去りぬ。

“In one way or another” = “somehow” = どうかにかかうにか (或は種々の仕方にてと譯するも可なりん)。

- (2) 彼人は殺人の罪を犯せり 然れども抑へ難き奮激の下に之をなせるが故に 世人は盛んなる 同情を彼れに寄せたり

- (3) 四五分間互に凝視して 無言なりし中余は先づ話し初めたり

“break the silence” は沈黙を破るの義にして話し初めるを云ふ。

- (4) 汝等は談話する前に 熟慮すべく用件重大なるときは 特に然りとす 且つ言はんとする事柄の意義を 能く考察せよ。

“Of moment” = “momentous” 重大なる。

“weight” は量るの義なるを以て此には考察と譯せり。

- (5) 小兒は折り々々叔父の訪問に 遣はされたりしが叔父は此小兒を世話の焼け 面倒な子と思ひしならん。

書取

正	誤	正	誤
science	sience	discoveries	discaveries
famous	famos	perhaps	parhaps
lightning	lighting	electricity	erectricity
field	feild	thunderstorm	thanderstorm
thunder	thander	eight	aighty
cloud	croud	states	states
framing	flaming	early	arly
account	accont		
autobiographies	outobygraphys		

文法

- 此文を修正して “It was necessary, he supposed, to drink strong beer, that he might be strong to labour” とすべし何となれば purpose を示す might は “it was” なる過去働作に一致すべきが故に。
- 此文は “If he had known the fact, he would have gone to the rescue” と修正するを要す何故なれば “would have gone.....” なる過去の事實を否定せる principal clause に對する dependent clause は亦 “had

known” と past subjunctive ならざるべからざるを以てなり。

3. 此文章は “Girl as she is, she is a master of music” と正すべし “as” を伴ふ concessive clause 中の as に先つ名詞は article を要せずとの規則に據り “a” を省き去るべきなり。
4. 此文は “If I were a bird, I would fly up into the sky” と修正すべし dependent clause は純粹の想像を顯はすが故に subjunctive mood の規則に據り “were” となし随つて principal clause 中の “will” も “would” として subjunctive の形にすべきなり。
5. “I wish I could do that” と修正す wish に伴ふ dependent clause の verb 又は auxiliary は現在を用ふべからざるが故に。

VIII

和文英譯

- (1) I bought a few copies of books at Maruya's last night, and on my way back, I had my watch stolen by a pickpocket.
“had my watch stolen” を “got my watch stolen” とするも可なり。
- (2) Messrs. Kondo and Tanaka know nothing at all about the matter.
“Messrs.” は佛語 “messieurs” の略字にして Mrs. の複數なり。
- (3) As he takes exercise regularly every day, and is abstemious in his food, and pays much attention to

sanitary matters, there is no fear of his suffering from illness.

- (4) I have brought the manuscript you asked for yesterday: you need not (needn't) return it to me till the end of this week.
“return it to me” を “return me it” とするも可なり。
- (5) The man who was suffering from consumption and who came here the other day, died a few days after.
“suffering from” を “ill of” 或は “ill with” とてしよし。
“after” は “the other day” より後を意味す

英文和譯

- (1) 勇敢なる友よ、我此身は一滴の血液も無くなるまで君を保護せん(必死の勇を以て友の身を禦がんの意)。
“hand and heart” = “body and mind” = 全身と云ふ意義。
- (2) 周圍にある侍者は悉く彼れを人間以上の人の如くに畏敬せしより 彼自身も自ら人間以上のものと思考せり。
“acted” は舉動の意然れど文章の關係上茲には畏敬すると譯す。
“imbibed the same opinion” = cherished the opinion that he is not a common mortal” = 自己を神靈のやうに思ふた。
- (3) 彼は平然として羞づる色なき(無遠慮なる)恰も王を我叔父と思ひ 王子と遊び 仲間の一人と思ひわたるが如し(權威を恐れぬ豪毅の態度を指す)。
“than” の次ぎへ “he would look abashed” を挿入して讀むべし。
- (4) 彫刻師の技術室へ集れる一群の中に妙手となるべき徽候を顯はせる一人の青年ありけり。

“give promise”=豫期せらるゝ。

- (5) 汝は生涯を貴重するか、果して然らば時間を浪費する勿れ時は生涯を組織する材料なればなり。

“That's the stuff life is made of”=“Time is the material of which human life is made.”

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
Napoleon	Napolion	study	stady
war	wor	ready	redy
opportunity	oportunity	struggle	straggle
government	goverment	constitution	constuction
council	counsil	directory	directry
representatives	ripräsentatives		
acceptable	acceptible	ancients	encients
Paris	Pari	provinces	provinces
		bloodshed	bladshed

文 法

- (1) 文中の infinitive “to answer” は noun として使用せられ like の object なり。
- (2) 文中の “to drink” は water を modify する adjective なりとす。
- (3) 文中の “to catch” は adverbial use のものにして “walk” の意味を制限して目的を顯はすと知るべし。此文章を infinitive を使用して翻譯すれば次の如くなるべし。

- I have to go now.
- He wept to have seen that pitiful sight.

IX

和 文 英 譯

- (1) Young as he is, he graduated from a college in America a few years ago, and has a degree of Bachelor of Arts.
 “Young as he is” の “as.” は though 又は although と同意なり。
 “graduate” の後に來るべき前置詞は “from” 又は “at” とす。
- (2) The bookseller whom I introduced to you last Wednesday, made a considerable fortune by publishing 100,000 copies of this text-book.
- (3) The master of the boarding-house where I am now living, is a thorough gentleman and well acquainted with current topics, but he has a bad habit of going to extremes.
 “boarding-house” を “lodging-house” ともしふ。
 「何々する習慣」と云ふときには “habit” の後へ “to” を用ゆる辭學生間に聞々之れあり然れども必ず “habit” の後には “of” を用ふべし例を擧ぐれば “a habit of rising early” 等の如し。
- (4) As soon as the results of the entrance examination are made known, I shall leave for my native town.
 “my native town” の代りに “for home” としても差障なし。
- (5) The clothes you wear are of a new fashion. Where did you get them made?

“of a new fashion” を “up-to-date” としてもよし。
“get them made” は “have them made” と同じ。

英 文 和 訳

- (1) 受験者の数が増加するに随ひ 試験の困難を増さんが
爲めに益々科目を多くす。
“The greater.....the more” = 多ければ.....随ふて多し。
- (2) 此勇敢及節操の二徳若し 當初に適當の指導を受けし
ならば如何なる 良結果をも 奏すべかりしに.....惜し
いかな。
“Had” の前に “if” を supply して讀むべし。
- (3) 此多數なる橋は 僅々二十日に 竣功を告げ大に世人の
賞讃を博せり。
- (4) 火災の難を逃がれたる人々の多數は 數日間丈高き玉
蜀黍の中に 匿くれ 其間その實を食して 生命を繋げり。
- (5) 數日を経てニスベツト夫人 自らも彼れに紹介せられ
たる際夫人は 其少さき 息子が受けたる 寵遇を感謝せ
り。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
begun	began	months	manthes
drearier	drearyer	voyagers	voyegers
compelled	conpelled	throughout	throghout
ocean	ocean	brother	brather
leave	live	vanish	banish
truc	tru	solitude	soritude

embrace	enbrace	would	wood
thousand	thosand	pressure	presure

文 法

- (1) 文中の “courtly” は subject “Normans” を modify
する complement にして勿論 adjective なりとす
- (2) 文中の “rarely” は adverb にして “was heard” な
る verb を modify す
- (3) 文中の “homely” は adjective にして “woman”
なる noun を制限す
- (4) 文中の “lovely” は 前と同じく adjective にして
“child” を modify す
- (5) 文中の “extremely” は adverb にして “kindly”
なる adjective を modify すしかして “kindly” は
adjective にして “brother” の complement なり
とす

X

和 文 英 訳

- (1) In this country, the rich men know only how to make
money, but they do not know how to spend it.
“The rich men” を單に “the rich” として “men” を省略す
ることを得。
- (2) You may make a trip with Yamada, but you must
not fail to get home by the 10th prox.

- (3) Our chief instructor is quite at home not only in science but also in languages.

教頭を“head teacher”とするもよし。

“languages”は即ち“foreign languages”の義なり。

- (4) All the others disapprove your going abroad without graduating from the middle school, but I approve it.

“going abroad”を“going to abroad”と云ふ辭あり能く注意すべし。

- (5) The tourist who had lately employed me as an interpreter, telegraphed to me that he arrived safe at Marseilles.

“tourist”即ち世界漫遊者を“globe-trotter”とするもよし。

“telegraphed to me”=“wired me.”

“safe”は adjective にして“he”なる subject を modify し健全なる身體を以て到着せりの意を顯はすなり。

英文和譯

- (1) 彼等は六脚を持せる二友人と云ふを得べし何故なれば此馬と騎手とは多年の間相離れざりしを以てなり。
“Man has two legs and the horse has four legs”故に六脚となる。

“they”は“horse and man”と同格 (appositively) に用ゐらる。

- (2) 此文句を抜萃し來れる原手紙を讀むときは彼が如何程賢く氣高く王子と交渉せしかを知り得べし。

“deal with”=“transact.”

- (3) 「妾は絶えず皇帝陛下の親友となり居らん」と云ひしが果して其言の如くなりし。

“So it proved”=“The fact proved the words to be true.”

- (4) 經濟主義なる天然は人間が額の汗に酬ゆる外一物をも惠與せざるなり故にあらゆる天然の恵みなるものは一として人間勞力の應報ならざるはなし。

(辛苦なくして幸福あるなしとの意義なりとす)。

- (5) 其頃商人間に多數の破産者ありしより世人は金錢に關し不安(所謂恐慌)の念を懷き初めたり。

“There”の前に“for”と同意義の接續詞を挿入して讀むべし。

(恐慌の爲め銀行會社へ取り付き初めし意なり)。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
period	piriod	interrupted	interrapted
journey	jarney	interval	interbal
stories	storys	amusing	amuzing
various	varius	objects	obiects
beautiful	beatifull	formerly	formarly
recollection	recolection	gift	gyft
repeated	repeted	memory	memry
until	untill	attempted	attented
arithmetical	alismetical	while	whil
necessary	necessaly		

文 法

次の文章中へ適當の接續詞を充たせば

- (When) he arrived at the station, the train had started already.
- I would go, (if) I could.

3. He was clever even (while) he was yet a child.
4. (Whether) good or bad, you must take it.
5. (Although) he is an old man, he is still active.

~~~~~

XI

和 文 英 譯

- (1) If you will give me a receipt, I shall pay all the money I borrowed from you.  
 “money” の後には “that” なる relative pronoun を省略しありと知るべししかして “money” を “all” が modify するが故に “which” を用ゆべからず。
- (2) He said that when he went to Kagoshima last year, he saw the house where Takamori Saigo was born, but I can hardly believe it.  
 “had born” 或は “was borne” など誤る事 學生間に多ければ注意すべし。
- (3) I regret that I could not lend you the other day so much money as you wanted. If I had had it at that time, I should have been glad to lend you.  
 “subjunctive past tense” を顯はすが故に此場合には “had had” 及 “should have been” を用ゆ讀者之を驚味せよ。
- (4) My servant caught a thief last night, but let him go, fearing that he might get hurt.  
 “fearing that he might get hurt” は “lest he should be hurt” と同意義なり。
- (5) As he has often told a lie, he has been abandoned by all his friends.  
 “to tell a lie” を “to tell lies” と複数にするも可なり。

英 文 和 語

- (1) 其翌々日は日曜日にして余は 醫師並に母親の禁制あるに關せず 其日万障を排して必ず 實行せんと決意せる一の計畫を目論見居たりき。  
 “next day but one (day)” = 一日だに除外せば次の日と云ふ意義にして結局翌々日を指す。
- (2) 汝の如く 夫程迄に 心の迷ふたる (徒らをなし過ぎたる) 青年を教誨するは一大難事なり。
- (3) 余は手巾を取り上げ顔を隠くして 他人の手前恥かしきほど涙に暮れたり。  
 “for the world” - “by no means or never” の意轉  
 “would have had nobody to see” = 誰れにも見せなくなかつた。
- (4) 汝が讚嘆する人物を 舉示せられよさすれば汝の人格を語り聞かすべし。  
 「其人の賞讚する人物を見れば其人の人格は自らわかるもの」。
- (5) 門口に立てる際一人の巡禮が通過するを見たりしが 其巡禮は 惠與の金錢を受ける爲めに 用意せる小匣を差し出しけり。

書 取

| 正          | 誤          | 正         | 誤          |
|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| tadpole    | tudpol     | wonderful | wandarfull |
| become     | became     | creatures | creetures  |
| first      | farst      | croak     | crook      |
| afterwards | aftarwords | marshy    | mershy     |



|         |         |            |           |
|---------|---------|------------|-----------|
| appear  | appeir  | curious    | culious   |
| loses   | loozes  | heard      | hard      |
| leaps   | reaps   | conceal    | conceel   |
| insects | ensects | shrubs     | shrabs    |
| worms   | warms   | multitudes | maltituds |
| herbage | arbage  |            |           |

### 文 法

文中に適當なる preposition を挿入すれば下の如し

- (1) Two or three birds were hopping (from) branch (to) branch.
- (2) I felt my bed raised very high (in) the air, and then borne forward (with) great speed.
- (3) He could not succeed (on account of) his rash attempts.  
(此場合の preposition は compound preposition 又は phrase preposition と稱す)
- (4) I called out several times; but all (to) no purpose.
- (5) He is a man (of) patience; so he could perform so great a work (at) length.
- (6) My brother aims (at) a great career.

## XII

### 和 文 英 譯

- (I) I shall have lived in Sendai full eight years at the end of this year, but I do not know where the grave of that celebrated heroine, Masaoka, is.

此文章に於て “shall have lived” なる future perfect tens

を用ゐたるは 未來なる (本年の終りに) live なる動作が完了するを以てなり。

- (2) Won't you come to my house to-morrow afternoon? No, I can not do so owing to a previous engagement.  
“do so” は “come” の重複を避ける爲に用ゆ。  
“to-morrow,” “to-day” 及び “to-night” などには往々誤つて hyphen を書落すものあり注意を要す。
- (3) Whenever I go to the Tokyo Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, I meet many Indians and Chinese.  
横濱正金銀行は “the Yokohama Specie Bank” 或は “the Specie Bank of Yokohama” と二様の譯し方あり孰れも正し。
- (4) When was it that I last met you at Chemulpo? I don't exactly remember, but it was perhaps in December of the 35th year of Meiji.  
“When was it that.....” は emphasize する目的に用ゐられしものにして同じ意義を “When did I last meet you at Chemulpo?” にて顯はすことを得れど 意味弱し 今一例を擧ぐれば「君のおとうさんは何時お亡くなりでしたか」なる文章を譯して “When did your father die?” とすれば意味弱きも “When was it that your father died?” と云へば意義強くなるが如し。
- (5) I heard for the first time this morning why the Miya-giya Bank has suspended payment.

### 英 文 和 譯

- (1) 雪中に待ち居らば死するに相違なし然れどももと來し途へ引き返へす力もなかりし。
- (2) 波の自由々々漂ひて此不運なる船は絶望の域に臨めり。  
“to and fro = “hither and thither” = 彼方此方。



“at the mercy of.....”=の儘になること。

- (3) さて今では吾々人類が如何に塵埃に恩を受くること  
多きかを理解せられしならんと思ふ、人誰れか預々  
たる砂塵にして斯くも人類に貢献するを考慮せんや。
- (4) 君が旅行の準備として我此寸志を受領せられ且つ尊  
父に此手簡を致されんことを乞ふ、君は稚くして吾事  
を見覚えなかるべきも乃父には多分吾が事を記憶せ  
らるゝなるべし。

“deign to”=“please.”

- (5) 彼の人等は只近頃ありし事柄を聞き居たりしが今彼  
れの歸れるを見て急ぎ迎へて懐き占め其虎口を逃が  
れし事を祀ひ喜びぬ。

“with benedictions and thanksgiving”=仕合を祝し  
神に慈恵を感謝するの意。

“from the jaws of death”=虎口即ち正に死せんとす  
る如き危険の所。

書 取

|            |            |          |          |
|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 正          | 誤          | 正        | 誤        |
| cold       | called     | camel's  | camels   |
| saw        | sow        | thrust   | thrust   |
| curtain    | cartain    | moving   | moobing  |
| kindly     | kindry     | uneasily | aneasily |
| suffer     | saffer     | awkward  | oakward  |
| hospitable | haspetable | thus     | thas     |
| head       | had        | were     | ware     |
| readily    | redily     | place    | prace    |

warm [wɔ:m] worm [wɜ:m] entreated [ɪn'treɪtəd] intrated [ɪn'treɪtəd]

文 法

次の如く各文章を修正すべし

- (1) The book was written (by) him (at) twenty-five years (of) age.  
(write の agent を示すを以て him の前に by を要し又 age に対する前置詞は此文中には “of” にして twenty-five の前は “at” とす)
- (2) He ordered a few books (from) England.
- (3) The lady was remarkable (for) energy and talent.  
(此場合の energy 及 talent は agent にあらず “on account of” (即ち……の理由で) と同意義なり故に “for” を適當とするなり)
- (4) Those pencils were purchased (by) the dozen.  
(一「ダース」何程と measurement を顯はす前置詞は “by” とす)
- (5) He had lived (in) Paris (for) the last ten years.

XIII

和 文 英 譯

- (1) As some important business has happened, I regret extremely that I shall not be able to call on you at the appointed hour the day after to-morrow.  
“some important business” は “some business of importance” と譯するもよし。



(2) Though he has not made Chinese his special study, he can speak and write it much better than many of the teachers of that language.

“special study” を單に “specialty” としても可なり “much better” を “far better” としても同意なりとす。

(3) On my way to school last Thursday afternoon, I saw a girl of five or six run over by a bicycle.

“run” は此所にては past participle にして saw の object なる girl を modify すと知るべし。

(4) While you were staying in Germany for the purpose of study, how often a month did you go to the Japanese Embassy? I went there once in a fortnight.

“staying in Germany for the purpose of study” 即ち獨逸に在學すと云ふ事を簡単に “studying in Germany.” と譯するを得。

(5) When His Excellency Count Komura, Japanese Ambassador to England, left for his post last year, my father went to Shinbashi Station to see him off.

英文和譯

(1) 斯かる事に従事せる中時間は面白く経過し八時を報ずるに至りしかば「フランクリン」夫人は一分の時をも誤らず正確に晚餐を宣告せり。

(2) 敢て問ふ總ての自然物は遠きも近きも優美の點に於ては異なることなきにあらずやと、否決して然らず(距離の遠近に依り大に優美の度を異にすると云ふの意)。

(3) 下甲板の吊床に居たる百人以上の人を瞬間に沈没せしめたる位の多量の水は船中へ侵入し來れり。

(4) 此事ありしより余は若し英國に滞留し游泳術教授所を管ひならば多額の金錢を收め得らるゝならんと思考せり。

(5) 此を以て事件を秘密にせよと命じ置きて余は吾計畫の實行に取り懸りぬ素より彼は如何にもして此秘密を守らるべし。

| 正         | 誤        | 正          | 誤         |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| fisher    | fishar   | terrible   | tarrible  |
| sailor    | sailar   | squall     | squol     |
| fill      | fil      | pieces     | peaces    |
| bends     | benze    | returned   | retarned  |
| woman     | wooman   | fierce     | ferce     |
| brave     | blabe    | refusal    | rehusal   |
| widow     | weedow   | slowly     | srowli    |
| months    | monthes  | ship       | sheep     |
| fisherman | fiherman | danger     | denger    |
| last      | rast     | threatened | sreatened |
| calm      | carm     | loss       | ross      |

文法

(1) 文中の adjective clause は “through which.....”



own minds”にして“lenses”なる noun-complement  
を modify す

(2) 文中にて “that we can.....once” は adjective com-  
plement にして “it” なる anticipative subject を  
modify するなり

(3) 文中の “which formed.....mansion” は adjective  
clause にして “hall” なる objective case の noun  
を modify す

(4) 文中の adjective clause は “it offers for consideration  
にして subject “them” を modify すと知るべし

|            |      |            |      |
|------------|------|------------|------|
| 英          | 和    | 英          | 和    |
| order      | 命ず   | order      | 命ず   |
| alone      | 一人   | alone      | 一人   |
| by myself  | 自分一人 | by myself  | 自分一人 |
| by himself | 自分一人 | by himself | 自分一人 |

XIV

和文英譯

(1) Mr. Takahashi who was ordered abroad the other day  
for the purpose of study by the Communications Depart-  
ment will go to France via Siberia early next month.  
“ordered abroad” は “ordered to go abroad” の意なり。

(2) When I went to Sukegawa alone as usual in the latter  
part of August, I found it a much better place than I  
had expected.  
“by myself” は “I alone” の意にして “by yourself” 及び  
“by himself” は “you alone,” “he alone” の義なるを附言  
す。

(3) There are fairly many watering-places in the North-  
East, but the hot-springs are comparatively few.  
(4) Whenever we make a trip by train, we make it a rule

to travel third class, as it is far more interesting to hear  
simple-minded farmers talk than to see the so-called  
gentlemen or ladies.

“travel third class” は “travel by third class” の意にして通  
例 “by” を省略す。

(5) Whatever loss one may sustain, one must be honest.  
英文和譯

(1) 死に瀕せる此人々は婦人小兒の危険を免れしを見て  
漸やく安堵の思ひをなしぬ。  
“with death staring them in the face” = 死が眼前に睨らむと  
云ふ意義にて最早や死せんとすること。

“beyond the reach of harm” = 危険を免るゝを意味す。

(2) 家庭女教師は彼れをお茶の時刻までに連れ歸る事を  
約したりしも其約束を履行する能はざりき。

(3) 常時の如く大膽に彼は聯合軍を攻撃せんと希圖せし  
かど中止の勧告を元帥等より受けたり。

(4) 「ファガン」は泣きながら云へり親愛なる少年余に  
接吻せよ、汝は余の太に好む所の人なり、苟も此「シ  
ヤック、ファガン」が生命ある中は永久汝の友人とも  
なり又輔佐ともならんと  
“after my own soul” = “I like very much” = 非常に好きな  
の意。

(5) 然れども蒸氣は久しからずして機械力を得る一段簡  
單に又一層費用少なき方法に交替せらるゝならんと  
の徴候少なからず。



書 取

| 正        | 誤       | 正       | 誤       |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| attacked | atacket | enemies | enemys  |
| Danes    | danes   | castle  | casle   |
| swept    | swet    | beggar  | begger  |
| master   | muster  | alms    | arms    |
| always   | allways | inquiry | enquily |
| aside    | asied   | loaf    | roaf    |
| supply   | sappry  | halves  | halbes  |
| wants    | wonts   | crust   | crast   |
| occasion | ocasion |         |         |

文 法

是等の文章を 'complex sentences' に變ずれば下の如し

- 1. This is the dictionary which I bought (at Maruya's a courage) few days ago
  - 2. A man who was courageous (or who was a man of courage) was defending that post
- compound sentences に變ずれば次の如し
- a) We should prize this picture ; and there is a good reason for it
  - b) Be generous, and you are sure to be respected by others

XV

和 文 英 譯

- (1) My mother took cold, and has been confined to the house since a few days ago.  
"took cold" を "took a cold" と譯するも可なり。
- (2) If Mr. Sato should call on me, please tell him that I shall be at home to-morrow from noon till four o'clock.  
"call on" は又 "call upon" と同譯するを得。
- (3) No sooner did a pickpocket take a foreign lady's gold watch than a policeman arrested him, and restored it to her.
- (4) How are your parents and the rest of your family getting on in the country? Thank you, all of them are well.  
此場合の如き「はい」は英語にては譯せざるなり。
- (5) The medical books you ordered through us from Germany the month before last have arrived. If you are in urgent need of them, please send one of your servants for them.

此の如き場合に於ける "send for" は通例用ゆる如き「呼びにやる」の意にあらずして「物を取りに遣る」の義なり。

英 文 和 譯

- 1) 翌日我元氣は再び回復せしかば母より手紙に封入し來れる拾[ギ=ー]の爲替券を現金に替へ二三の知己へ相當の饗應をなせり。



(2) 暗號用に電氣を使ふ新法發見せられ且つ實地に使用されしが此方法は無窮にして驚くべき改良の餘地を存するに似たり。

(今後此新法は益々發達改良の見込ありとの意義)

(3) 此目的を以て派遣されたる軍勢は種々の都府より募集せるものにして其數僅かに四千に滿たずと雖も二百萬の敵に對抗して山路を防禦すべきものなりし。

(4) 此思慮なき行爲(慣習)の爲め多大の罰を蒙り遂に失明したりき。

“pay dearly”=多くの損害を受くること。

(5) 度々敵陣を震慄せしめたる勇敢なる風姿強固なる腕は遂に弱り幽鬱なる元帥は精力全く盡き果てゝ地上に横臥し氣息奄々たり。

“carry death into the ranks”=敵中へ殺到せるの意。

“give way”=譲る又は敗北の意。

書 取

| 正         | 誤         | 正        | 誤        |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| costly    | costry    | dentists | dentysts |
| beautiful | beutifull | covers   | cavers   |
| dollar    | doller    | gild     | guild    |
| piece     | pease     | money    | mony     |
| course    | cause     | handsome | hansome  |
| watches   | watchs    | pretty   | pletty   |
| beaten    | beaton    | cups     | caps     |
| thin      | shin      | solid    | sorid    |

文 法

是等の文章を indirect narrative に變ずれば

- a) He said that he was fond of fine arts.
- b) I ordered my servant to bring the book on the table.

direct narrative に變ずれば次の如し

- 1. I said to him, "Please lend me several interesting books now."
- 2. The lady said to me, "Fetch the fruit-basket I left at the portal."

(話法轉換の際注意すべきは働詞、人稱等種々の變化を必要とする點にありて存す讀者能く其心して鍊磨の功を積まれなば其利益淺少ならざるべしと信ず)

XVI

和 文 英 譯

- (1) When Yamada and I went to Misaki by steamer from Reiganjima on the 3rd ult., he got quite sea-sick, vomited, and had to lie on deck all the way.  
日本語にて僕と山田とあるを英語にては“Yamada and I”として己を下位に置き謙遜の意を表する習慣なり。
- (2) Nobody else will do for this business. Either Yamada or I must go and settle it.
- (3) Is the man strolling over there a policeman or a



gendarme? He is neither a policeman nor a gendarme, but he is a detective.

“He is neither a policeman nor a gendarme.”を“ He is neither the one nor the other ”と譯するを得

(4) The lady coming hither from beyond the bridge looks like your elder sister. Don't you think so?

“from beyond ” 或は “from among ” などは文法上 compound preposition 又は double preposition と稱す

(5) No sooner had I heard of the terrible disaster of the Matsushima than I telegraphed to inquire after the safety of Mr. Uriu, our mutual friend.

“no sooner ..... than ” の如き clause に於ける働詞は past perfect tense にても past tense にても差支なし。

英文和譯

- (1) 未知なる此地方の事々物々皆是迄住み慣れたる世界のものと異なれりと彼等は云へり。
(2) 合衆國の南部なる茅屋に住める赤貧の黒色の婦人は三人の男兒を持ちしも生計難澁にして三人に只一組の脚衣(ずぼん)を給し得るのみ。
(5) 「エルドン」正に辯護士控所を去らんとせる途端一狀師は其肩を叩きて云へるやう「青年よ、汝が生涯の糊口の道は此一擧に開かれたり」と。
“Bread and butter is out” = 糊口の道を得たる事換言すれば辯護士としての名聲を得たるが故に生涯生活に困難することなかるべしの意。
(4) 此を以て拾九世紀の發見が前數世紀のものに比し新

機軸を出だせりとの例證は此金屬に於ても亦之を見る。

(5) 已に語りし如く余が當初より彼の人に對して懐ける疑懼の感情益々増加し來りて不快の念を起せり。

書取

Table with 4 columns: 正, 誤, 正, 誤. Rows include shivering/shibering, frozen/flozen, warmed/womed, feet/feat, supper/super, coarse/coase, child/chaeld, lay/lay, before/befor, break/brek, wakened/weakened, music/musik, band/bund, dresed/dressed, harps/halps, guess/gess, wondered/wandered, these/thise, robes/roves, crown/crawn.

文法

- (1) 第一題中の relative pronoun “who” は subject たる “the gentleman” を制限するものにして所謂 restrictive use の代名詞なりとす。
(2) 此文中なる relative “who” は antecedent “Mr. Yoshida's father” を制限せずして只敷衍的に用ゐら



用れたるものなり之れと同様なる關係代名詞の用法を continuative use と名づく

- (3) 本文中の relative "that" は先行詞たる politicians を制限し且つ此先行詞は superlative degree の形容詞に伴ふが故に "who" の代りに that を用うべきものとす  
(最上級の形容詞に伴ふ先行詞は that なる relative pronoun を以て之を代表せしむるを法とす)

XVII

和文英譯

- (1) It is very strange that many of the students going abroad for the purpose of study get home-sick for at least two or three months.  
"get" を "should get" と此場合には譯しても可なり。
- (2) Please change this one yen note, as I am in need of five pieces of ten sen silver coins, six pieces of five sen nickel coins, and twenty pieces of one sen copper coins.  
兩替する (change) を誤つて exchange とする事學生間に屢々見る所なれば注意すべし。
- (3) The American ambassador will leave Yokohama for home on the 22nd prox., but his wife will not accompany him.
- (4) It is now eight years since I began to study English, but, to my shame, I can not correctly write even a short letter in English.

此の如き文章にて "It is" を "It has been" と誤譯する勿れ。

- (5) When small-pox prevailed in the city last year, my nephew who had just come from the country to take the entrance examination, died of it.

何々の病氣にて死せるといふときは preposition "of" を用ひ惟我又は機體などの爲に死ぬといふときには "from" なる前置詞を用ふる也

|            |               |                 |                 |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| influenza  | small-pox     | cholera         | dysentery       |
| typhoid    | scarlet fever | measles         | whooping cough  |
| diphtheria | typhus        | leishmaniasis   | leishmaniasis   |
| glanders   | brucellosis   | trypanosomiasis | trypanosomiasis |
| anthrax    | anthrax       | anthrax         | anthrax         |

英文和譯

- (1) 積細なりと雖も嫉の悪しきを人に示す事多々あり男兒も女兒もみな勉めて之を避けざるべからず。  
"to get rid of" = 除去する。
- (2) 船舶の未だ曾て航行せし事なき又は迄人間の冒險せし所より遙か隔たる未知の洋上に彼等は侵入したりき。
- (3) 彼れを知れる年已に久しと雖も彼の其時盲目の少女と其同胞を相手に奏せし程の巧みに演ぜるを聞きしことなし。
- (4) 成功せる生涯を檢すれば少しく躊躇又は勇氣沮ゆまば萬事休するが如き大切の時期(瞬時)間髪を容れざる瞬間あるを見る。
- (5) 茲に話したる寫眞術の起原及發達に關する簡單の歴史は前きに他の發見の場合に詳論(喋々)したる同一事實を證明す。  
"dwelt upon" = 稽しく説きたりの意。



書 取

|             |            |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| rapid       | lapid      | sufficient | safficient |
| manufacture | manifature | America    | Amerika    |
| marvellous  | marbelous  | reputed    | leputed    |
| inventions  | inbentions | million    | milion     |
| reduced     | redused    | fabrics    | fablics    |
| extensive   | extencive  | clothing   | clotheing  |
| quantity    | quontity   | household  | househord  |
| increased   | increesed  | ornament   | olnament   |

文 法

- (1) 本文中なる relative "who" は誤りなり何となれば "such" を有する antecedent は "as" なる関係代名詞を以て之を代表せざるべからざるを以てなり故に "whom" を "as" と修正すべし
- (2) 此場合に於ける relative "that" も又誤謬とす何となれば "as many" なる adjective を有する先行詞は "as" なる relative を以て代表すべければなり依て "that" を "as" と交換すべし
- (3) 此文中なる関係代名詞 "which" は誤謬にして "that" なる relative に修正するを要す是れ "the same" に伴ふ antecedent は "that" を以て代表せしむべきを規則とすればなり

XVIII

和 文 英 譯

- (1) As your father is waiting for you in Shizuoka, you must start to-morrow morning rain or shine.
- (2) When I went to Dr. Takayama's yesterday morning to get vaccinated, the patients were so numerous that I was kept waiting for a long time.  
"to get vaccinated" を "to be vaccinated" とするも妨げなし。
- (3) In order to live comfortably in Tokyo, one must have an income of at least five hundred yen per month.  
"per month" を "a month" とするも可なり。  
"at least" は成るべく数の前に置くを通則とす。
- (4) When I went to the garden party given by Count Makise on the 13th ult., I met the French Consul there, and enjoyed myself very much talking with him for several hours.
- (5) The silver watch on the table is mine. It is not his.

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 幸に余が精神を鼓舞し幾分か吾不運を慰藉せる事起らざりせば落膽せしならん。  
"but that" = "unless" = 無かりせば。
- (2) 偉大の科學者「サア・ハムフレ・ダッピ」氏は未だ天道歷程を読み解する力なき時已にその大部分を暗誦しぬ。



“read” は此場合 意義を解すると譯するを適當とす、「ダッピ」氏は幼稚にして未だ其書を読む力なき頃早や其本の大部分を暗誦し得たりとの義なり。

(3) 蓋し其青年は日々其所へ歩行にて通ひしならん然れども學びたる事は少なく思はれしかも其少しを直ぐ忘却せり。

(4) 奈は夫れを疑ふと云ふ事を得ず然れどもまた全然夫れを信ずると斷言するを憚るなり、若し果して眞實ならんには余は喜んで全力を注ぐべきに。

(5) 最も成功し易き男兒は級中の首位を占むると否とに關せず學校の與へ得べき總てを修得する其男兒なり。

“liable to be a success” = 成功し易き。

書 取

| 正              | 誤            | 正           | 誤           |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| finally        | finaly       | inclination | inclinasion |
| decision       | decesion     | picture     | pictur      |
| evident        | ebident      | convey      | conbay      |
| Providence     | Probidense   | instruction | instraction |
| painter        | peanter      | heart       | hart        |
| abilities      | abilitys     | discourse   | descourse   |
| thrown         | slown        | therefore   | therefor    |
| business       | busines      | committed   | comitted    |
| resolved       | resolbed     | assured     | assared     |
| acknowledged   | acknowledged | proper      | propar      |
| affectionately | affecionatly | Benjamin's  | Benjamins   |

文 法

(1) 本文中の働詞を active voice より passive voice に變ずれば下の如し。

All things in the world were created by God.

(2) 本文中の働詞を passive にすれば

Right and wrong are not discriminated by fools.

(3) 本文中の働詞を active に換ふれば

Their Principal gave them only two holidays in a month.

(4) My father bought this gold watch last year.

(active より passive に變ずる際注意すべきは active に於ける働詞の tense は passive tense と同じく其次には past participle を置くを要す)

XIX

和 文 英 譯

(1) That professor is so well known all over Japan that there is scarcely any but knows his name.

此場合の “but” は relative pronoun にして “who.....not” を意味し結局 “There is scarcely any one who does not know” の義となる。

(2) Last summer I went with a friend of mine to Yumoto of Iwaki in Fukushima Prefecture, and put up at an inn called Tsutaya for a week or so.

(3) On the coast line between Ueno and Aomori, Oarai,



Sukegawa, Isohara, Nakoso, Haragama, &c. are very good watering-places; and are worth visiting.

“worth” の後には “of” が常に省略され “worthy” の後には “of” を用ゆ一例を擧ぐれば “worthy of a visit” の如し。

- (4) I went to school yesterday, and copied the time-table; so, I will show it to you.

「何々……ですから」といふときに必ず “as” を以て始めるにも限らず文章の後に semi-colon を置き其次へ “so” を用ひて同じ意味を顯はすを得上文の如きは其一例なりとす。

- (5) When you go back into the country and send me my middle school graduation certificate, please send it registered.

### 英文和譯

- (1) 結局の效を奏するは生徒が學校に於ける席順にあらずして寧ろ如何に學校を利用するか換言すれば學校は生徒の心中に如何なる關係に立つかに在りて存す。  
“counts in the end” = “tells in the long run” = effectual at last = 結局大關係を有すること。
- (2) 老人は話を續けて云ひぬ「余は四邊を見廻はし瀑布の片側に人か四、爬へにて漸やく通行し得る丈けの洞窟を見た」と。
- (3) 彼れの才能は中等なりしかども非常に勤勉に疑がひなき正廉の志を持し居たり其一生の箴言とせし所は耐忍にして克く之を守りける。
- (4) 不知不識の間に此意想は他の考へを驅逐して彼れの腦裏を占領せり。

“to the exclusion of all besides.” = excluded all other thoughts in his mind.

- (5) 余は此等の事に關連して殆んど第二の天性を作りぬ。

### 書取

| 正             | 誤             | 正         | 誤          |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| wealthy       | wæthy         | preserve  | preserb    |
| respected     | respacted     | show      | sow        |
| knew          | new           | signs     | sins       |
| battles       | batles        | influence | infrudence |
| country       | countory      | occasion  | ocasion    |
| Revolutionary | Reborutionary | twelve    | twelbe     |
| familiar      | familiar      | across    | acros      |
| scenes        | sense         | errand    | erand      |
| learned       | larned        | ferry     | fery       |
| prudent       | pludent       | ford      | fold       |

### 文法

- (1) 助働詞 “do 及 did” は三つの場合に用ゐらる即ち一は negation 二は interrogative 三は emphasis なりとす  
I do not write any letter. (negative)  
Does he write novels? (interrogative)  
Indeed, she does write even a book. (emphasis)  
“did” も又之に準ず



(2) 第一文を "I do not know his name." と正す否定文  
なればなり

第二文を "He did not come yesterday, but the day  
before yesterday." と修正す是亦否定文なるが故に  
第三文を "Did he not praise one of his pupils a few  
days ago?" と正すべし疑問文なるが故なり

(此外 do 及 did は疑問文中の働詞の代りとなる事  
あり例へば "Do you go to school every day?"  
の間に對して "Yes, I do" 又は "No, I don't" と  
答ふるべきの此 "do" 又は "don't" は "go" なる  
働詞の代りとなる、或は "I want a hat." に對し  
て "Do you?" と尋ねるときは此 do は want の代  
りなり然れども普通の場合にては上に掲げたる三  
つの場合を擧ぐれば充分なるべし)

## XX

### 和 文 英 譯

- (1) When we go to Koganei next Sunday to see the cherry blossoms, you need not come to my house for me. Please wait for me at the Suidobashi Station, as I will join you there.
- (2) That old man is eighty-five years old, but he can walk without using a walking-stick, and can read without spectacles.

(3) My younger brother likes to go to the Botanical Garden at Koishikawa or to the Zoological Garden at Ueno on Sunday, but my younger sister likes to go to the Aquarium at Asakusa.

(4) When I have even a little spare time, I go to the Ohashi Library near my boarding house, and consult the reference books.

上の文章中 "and consult the reference books" を "to consult the reference books" とするもよろし。

(5) Many say that Otojiro Kawakami and Sadayakko are the most celebrated players in the Far East. I think so, too.

### 英 文 和 譯

- (1) 此等の物を變じて我用に供せんと勉むる人間すらも其餌食となる。
- (2) 諸君は僅々四五時間にして夫れを讀了せらるゝならん然れども(作者たる)余に在りては(此の本を著はすに)慥に白髪となる迄の辛勞を積みたり。
- (3) 天才なるものは遠方より光りを放つ燈明臺の如くにして其れを所有する人は燈臺の立てらるゝ岩石たるに過ぎず。
- (4) 斯くして彼は恐るべき其夜の災難より遁れ其後多年の間生存し充分の年齢を積み且つ夥多の榮譽を荷ひて平和の往生を遂ぐるを得たり。  
"which he survived for many years," 此 which の先行詞は night にして其夜より生き延びる事多年なり。



(5) 遂に犬は路傍に坐はり其主人が路の曲り角を廻り終りて姿の見えずなるまで悲しげに跡見送りけり。

### 書 取

| 正            | 誤           | 正       | 誤       |
|--------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| served       | sarved      | off     | o       |
| up           | ap          | leg     | reg     |
| mother       | mather      | wearily | wearly  |
| servant      | sarvant     | sight   | site    |
| reward       | reword      | fresh   | flesh   |
| piece        | peise       | loud    | roud    |
| handkerchief | hankercheif | surely  | surly   |
| lump         | lamp        | leather | reather |
| threw        | sru         | knows   | nows    |

### 文 法

此和文を英譯すれば

- (1) It was only two or three years ago that his eldest brother returned from abroad.
- (2) Japan has made considerable progress in civilization since the Restoration.
- (3) Before I visited him, that friend had read through the novel which I lent him the other day.

(以上の英譯は過去、現在完了、過去完了の使用を試みるものなれば讀者能く此文中に用ゐられたる verb の tense に注意あるべし)

### XXI

### 和 文 英 譯

- (1) According to rumour, two or three more Japanese consulates will be established in South America. This may, perhaps, be owing to the development of trade.  
 “According to rumour” を “Rumour has it that.....” とするも可なり。
- (2) My elder sister goes to Yokohama for shopping every other month, and whenever she goes there, she buys a lot of tinned provisions.  
 “every other month” を “every second month” とするも可なり。
- (3) On the 3rd of April, a regatta is to be held by the Tokyo Higher Commercial School on the River Sumida. Can't you get me an admission-ticket?  
 “regatta” を一名 “boat-race” と云ふ。
- (4) If you have Maruya's catalogue, please show it me for a few minutes, as I am going to order a few copies of books from abroad.  
 「どこそれへ注文する」を譯して “order to.....” とする譯學生間にあり必ず “order from.....” とすべし注意あれ。
- (5) That old man is not very rich, but a great philanthropist. Whenever he happens to see a beggar by the



roadside, he can not pass by without giving him some thing.

### 英 文 和 譯

- (1) 競争は廣義に解釋せば他人に損耗を與へて物を獲得するなり換言すれば他人が濫々見捨てるか或は競争の爲め受得する能はざるものをば己れに取る事を意味す
- (2) 品性には赤貧（劣等の品格）にして同時に又財寶には巨富なる少數の例外人ある事を余は勿論知れり
- (3) 彼等は毎朝一定の時刻に起き例令來客あるのときと雖も定時に臥するを常とせり
- (4) お前は私が其所に行く事を好まず爲めにあらゆる卑劣の手段を用ゐて我行を妨げやうとする  
“have me go”=私を行かしめる。
- (5) 兵士等は急速に飛び出て絶壁の上より不整なる一齊射撃を與へ蒼皇にして逃込みたりしも中隊長のみ獨り負傷せるに係はず踏み止まりて戦ひける  
“stood his ground”=kept his position=此場合の stood は transitively に用ゐられ ground を其目的格とす。

### 書 取

| 正         | 誤         | 正       | 誤       |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| request   | rekest    | replied | replied |
| confusion | comhusion | confess | confes  |

|            |            |               |               |
|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| humour     | umor       | whole         | hole          |
| utter      | atter      | company       | company       |
| indiscreet | endiscreat | assure        | asure         |
| unjust     | anjast     | nature        | natur         |
| resent     | recent     | extraordinary | extordinaly   |
| acquired   | acquaird   | deprive       | depribe       |
| attain     | atteen     | miser         | misar         |
| enduring   | induring   | leave         | reave         |
| trouble    | trauble    | encountered   | encontered    |
| imagined   | emagined   | uninteresting | aninteresting |

### 文 法

- (1) 此文中に在る “will” は正し何となれば “that he will succeed in his undertaking” は noun clause なるを以てなり
- (2) 此文中なる “will” は誤謬なりとす何となれば till, if, as soon as 等の conjunction に導かる、adverbial clause にありては現在形を以て未來を顯はすを規則とするが故なり之を以て “will arrive” を “arrives” と修正すべし
- (3) “will be” を “is” と修正すべし是れ前例と同じく “if” に導かる、clause は adverbial なるが故なり



## XXII

## 和文英譯

- (1) Won't you dine with me at my house at 7 p.m. on Saturday (the 28th inst.), as my nearest relation at Hokkaido gave me a smoked salmon?
- (2) If you are going to the water-closet downstairs, please tell a maid-servant to bring me two bottles of champagne cider and some nice cakes.  
 "water-closet" = W. C. と略す。
- (3) As a young gentleman is bathing in the bath-room, we will wait here a little while.
- (4) Though he is hard up, he is happier than most of rich men, for he has a lot of interesting books.  
 "is hard up" を "in great straits" と譯するも可なり。  
 "a lot of books" を "many books" と譯するを得。  
 "though" を "even if" とするを得。
- (5) As Miss Yoneyama is a eurasian, all of you, who are her class-mates, must sympathize with her.  
 "sympathized" の "z" を "s" とするも可なり二三の他の例を舉ぐれば "organize" 又は "organise," "civilize" 又は "civilise", "apologize" 又は "apologise" 等の如し。

## 英文和譯

- (1) 此詞未だ終らざる折から一發の散彈我等の間に爆發し彼れの頭部に<sup>(あて)</sup>的中り全く之を粉塵せり。  
 "The words were hardly out of his mouth" = 詞が口より出づるや出でざるに。

- (2) かばかり刺さるゝを平氣に忍び目も廻はる計りの高處に在りて沈着に其仕業を繼續せるは余の想像以外なりし。
- (3) 四五夜の中彼れが祈禱の爲めに跪づく毎に輕侮の聲又は笑聲起りしが間もなく其侮辱は經過し去り三四人を除きて他の生徒は悉く順次に彼の例に倣ひて祈禱するやうになりぬ。
- (4) 余は我系統及他の藝能を以て誇とする心持ある事を白狀して憚らざるなり。  
 "to own" = "to confess."  
 "I am disposed to brag of" = "I am inclined to boast of".
- (5) 土耳其王(サルタン)は「リチャード」王を擒にせりと期待しむたりしが其誤謬を發見せるときの驚きは些少なざりける。  
 "not a little" = "much" 又は "considerably".

## 書取

| 正          | 誤         | 正          | 誤         |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| planters   | plantars  | written    | writen    |
| Virginia   | Varginia  | overseers. | oberseers |
| usually    | usualy    | entries    | entrys    |
| Washington | Washinton | carefully  | carefully |
| except     | excet     | of         | off       |
| combed     | comed     | visit      | bisit     |
| queue      | quew      | hundred    | handred   |
| seated     | seeted    | carriage   | cariage   |
| answered   | answard   | ordinary   | ordinery  |



## 文法

(1) a 文中には補助動詞“shall”を挿入し“when shall I return the album that I borrowed the other day?”とすべし是れ一人稱の疑問には“will”を用ふべからざればなり

b 文は“shall”を挿入して“Shall you be able to finish so much work in a short time?”とすべし何となれば二人稱の疑問に mere future を顯はすときは shall を用ゆるを法とするを以てなり

c 文は空所に“will”を挿入して“He will often visit his father-in-law to pay him respects.”とすべし此場合の“will”は習慣を意味す

(2) a) 文を英譯すれば

I fear (that) he will probably not pass the entrance examination.

b) 文を英譯すれば次の如し

If you have copied this letter by to morrow-morning, you shall have this picture.

## XXIII

## 和文英譯

(1) The Baron who is the author of the English grammar which we were taught in the middle school is the best and most celebrated professor of English in this country.

“most”を用ゐて superlative を形づくる形容詞と“best,” “worst”等の如く most を用ゐずして superlative を形づくる形容詞とが並用せらるゝときは“most”を用ゐて superlative を形づくる形容詞を後に置くを以て通則とすると上文の如し。

(2) If it should rain, it will spoil the cherry-blossoms at Mukojima; so I am going there in a day or two to see them.

(3) Mr. Iwamura who has lately returned from St. Petersburg left for Otaru about a week ago with a view of investigating the state of the commercial affairs, and will come back to Tokyo by the end of this month.

(4) Mr. Murakami who was formerly a teacher in the girls school where you are teaching, has been engaged as a private tutor by Prince Taguchi.

(5) Please telephone him to go to the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce to-morrow-morning at 9 o'clock.

“telephone”は“telegraph”の如く名詞としても動詞としても用ふるを得、上文にては“telephone”は動詞なり。

## 英文和譯

(1) 健康の源因に關せる多量の智識を持つに係はらず甚しく生命を短縮する状態の下に人民の大部が生存し勞働するを見るも吾人は默過するのみならず甚しきは之を強制す(慘酷の事共なり)。

“With ample.....”=“In spite of the fact that we have ample knowledge.....” or “Although we have ample.....”

(2) 我軍の猛勇を妨げるもの一として無く都府の各部直ちに我有となれり。

(3) されど間もなく蜘蛛は此生涯に飽き來り已れ自身の



網を織る事能はざりしが故に他の蜘蛛の所有物を占領せんと決意しけり。

“Of this life.....weary” 迄の文章を natural order に書き直せば “However, it (the spider) soon began to grow weary of this life” となる。

(4) 再び夜に入りしとき此都會は空前にして到底筆紙の書き盡くし能はざる光景を現出せり。

“which の antecedent は “spectacle” とす。

(5) 彼れは云ひぬ「尻尾は吾々が身體のほんとの部分でない。見るに醜いのみならず其上馬鹿に重ひ厄介物だ」と。

“beside” は proposition にして “being very ugly to see” なる phrase を其目的とす。

### 書 取

| 正       | 誤       | 正       | 誤       |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| thirsty | tharsty | despair | despear |
| flew    | frew    | bottom  | buttom  |
| amount  | amont   | there's | their's |
| efforts | eforts  | upon    | apon    |
| wet     | whet    | bright  | blight  |
| bill    | bil     | thought | sought  |
| reach   | rcech   | rise    | lise    |

### 文 法

(1) 第一文中の “save” は subjunctive mood のものにして願望を顯はし第二文中の該働詞は indicative mood のものにして事實を云ひ第三文中のものは命令法 (imperative mood) の働詞にして祈願の意を示す是れ即ち三文章の異點なり。

(2) 此和文を英譯すれば下の如し。

“It is just that you should have been praised by the teacher so much.”

(propriety を顯はすときは “should” を用ゆべきが故に)。

(3) 此文は英譯して次の如くす。

“If I were ten years younger, I would go abroad with my son.”

(supposition を顯はすが故に subjunctive past を用ひしなり)。

### XXIV

### 和 文 英 譯

(1) If your younger brother will come here, I will do my best for him.

“do my best” を “do all I can” としてもよし。

(2) No one drinks and smokes so much as he.

(3) My telephone number is 509 Honkyoku. Please write it down in your note-book.



(4) No sooner did I go to bed last night than a fire broke out near the middle school I go to; so I went there to inquire after its safety.

“A fire broke out”を“A fire took place”或は“*There was a fire*”と譯すも可なり。

(5) That professor says that he will fail Yamada of the fifth year class A division, for he does not come to school one day out of three.

“fail”は intransitive verb のときは「落第する」又は「失敗する」と云ふ意にして transitive verb のときは「落第させる」と云ふ義となり随つて object を有するなり上文に於ける“fail”は transitive verb にして“student”を object に持つ。

日本語にて「何々ですから」と云ふ場合には主として“as”又は“for”を以て譯す“because”は理窟がましき事を云ふ場合に多く用ふるものと認めて可なり。

英文和譯

(1) 「此様に陸上の危険を慮かり注意を周到にし安全ならんと思ふて折角來た此海岸は結局陸上よりまだ多く危険であることを見る私は何たる因果なるかな」  
“As I did”=as I took care in this case”=實際私のなした此様に。

“O unhappy creature that I am.”の“that”は exclamative use にて感嘆の意義(書き換ゆれば‘Oh, what an unhappy creature I am!’となる)。

(2) しかし二個の列車が同時に交叉點に来るなら互に衝突し列車の一個或は兩方か災を蒙るべし。

“will come to grief”=“will be destroyed”=破壊等の災害を受けるならん。

(3) 此の如き熟練此のき 勞力及近代科學より得たる結果の此の如き多量を全く破壊的(殺人等)の道に使用するを思慮ある人に見せしめば悲哀の感を起すべし。

“It”を以て引出さるる real subject は“to see...destruction”なりとす、“makes”の object は“thoughtful person”にして“sad”は objective complement なり。

(4) 家畜の群は飼養場に歸り鳥は埒に在り反響も睡り寂として聲なき夜半に於てすら晝ならば如何に注意するも聴き取り難きほどの微妙なる音樂の音折々聞ゆ。  
“too soft for even the listening ear to catch by day=so soft that it was impossible for even the listening ear to hear in the daytime.”

(5) 此奇異なる要求を聞きて皆々驚きしが就中王は其最たるものなりし。

文取

| 正         | 誤         | 正            | 誤            |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Quebec    | Quabec    | expedition   | expedation   |
| capital   | captal    | army         | amy          |
| dominion  | dominon   | oppose       | appose       |
| North     | north     | their        | there        |
| America   | america   | unknown      | annown       |
| fortified | fortifyed | operations   | aperations   |
| midst     | midest    | unfavourable | anfavourable |
| hostile   | hostil    | sanguine     | sunguine     |
| defended  | difended  | attached     | attatched    |
| regulars  | regulers  | resolution   | resorution   |
| number    | number    | difficult    | difficalt    |



## 文 法

- (1) study を gerund に用ゐたる場合は  
 “Studying regularly is important for pupils.”  
 之を noun infinitive に使用するときは “It is almost impossible for his idle brother to study as we do.” の如し。  
 又 abstract noun とすれば “He mastered the science by study.”
- (2) 1. “Having fought a glorious fight with his antagonist, is a sign of his courage.” (Cognate object 及 perfect gerund を含むもの)  
 2. “He has the bad habit of overeating himself.” (reflexive object 及 simple gerund を含有するもの)

## XXV

## 和 文 英 譯

- (1) As the streets of Tokyo are everywhere being widened year after year to facilitate communication, they look very nice.  
 “year after year” は “year by year” 又は “every-year” と同意なりとす。
- (2) Dr. Ito died at his house at Honjo at the age of eighty-five.  
 “died” “breathed his last” と譯するも可なり。  
 “eighty-five” の如く “twenty-one” 及び “ninety-nine” に至るまでの何十何個の数字間に hyphen を置くを規則とす。

- (3) If you will let me know at what time you will come to my house the day after to-morrow, I shall make a point of being at home at that hour.
- (4) As this is the gold finger-ring which my mother gave me while living, I appreciate it in her memory.  
 上文に於ける “living” の前には “she was” を略せるものと知るべし他の例を擧ぐれば “While young I was at Sendai” 中の “young” の前に “I was” を省略せり。
- (5) As there is thunder, it must be raining somewhere in this neighbourhood.

## 英 文 和 譯

- (1) 斯の如き性情の人は、勉めて上官に巧言を捧げ阿諛を呈する事を勉めずんば必ず上官と争ふに至るべし。  
 “fall out with” = “quarrel with.”
- (2) 余が平素の如く狂人に擬し暴言を吐きながら近隣の店頭に立ちゐたりし際、其主婦は家内に腰懸けて余の言を聞きたり。  
 “sat with” = “sat within the house.”
- (3) 適宜なる新奇品を案出し以て時代の流行に並行すべしとは折々引用せらるゝ成功の一秘訣なり。  
 “keep up with” = 並行即ち後れざること。
- (4) 其國の道路は悪しくして且つ不安なる故に余は二頭立の驛馬車を備ひしが上に馬丁の外猶二人の従僕を連れざるを得ざりし。  
 “a coach and pair” = 二頭曳きの馬車。
- (5) 單一の教育自身は餘り價值あるものにあらず智識の利器は其人の應用如何に在り。



## 書 取

| 正         | 誤        | 正         | 誤         |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| tea       | tee      | invited   | inbited   |
| country   | countly  | stuff     | staff     |
| lived     | rived    | threw     | slew      |
| son       | sun      | pepper    | pippar    |
| traded    | treaded  | scarcely  | scarsly   |
| present   | precent  | enjoy     | injoy     |
| of course | of cause | surprised | sarprised |
| pleased   | preased  | greens    | greans    |

## 文 法

- (1) 此文中の副詞は“extremely”にして“fond”なる形容詞を modify す。
- (2) 副詞は“desperately”にして“fought”なる働詞を制限す。
- (3) 副詞“just”は前置詞“over”を制限す(又“over the roof”なる prepositional phrase を modify すと見るが良し)。
- (4) “only”なる副詞は“because”なる conjunction を制限す(又“because he was.....”なる clause を modify すると見るも可なり)。
- (5) 副詞“unfortunately”は全文の意義を制限す(此種類副詞を一名 modal adverb と云ふ)。

## XXVI

## 和 文 英 譯

- (1) As we are covered with dust, we must have a bath before taking supper.
- (2) As he is in urgent need of a young man who can talk English fairly well, if you have a mind to apply, I shall recommend you to him.  
「英語を話す」は譯して“speak English”或は“talk English”といふべきを學生中に問々“tell English”と誤譯するものあり注意すべし。
- (3) Athletic sports are to be held by the Waseda University on Sunday the 10th of this month. Won't you go with me?  
日本語にて「来る十日」といふときは「本月十日」なるを以て“on the 10th instant”或は“on the 10th of this month”と譯す。
- (4) If your son be free to-morrow, I should like to go to Kameido with him to see the wisteria; so when he gets home, please tell him so.  
“free”を“at leisure”と譯するも可なり。
- (5) When I took a walk to Asakusa Park with my parents, we had our photograph taken. Let me exchange mine with yours.  
「私が寫眞を取つた」といふ文章を英譯して“I had my photograph taken”といふべきを學生間には誤つて“I took my photograph”といふものあり注意を要す。



英文和譯

(1) 鐵の如き勇氣、忍耐ある人はいざ知らず他の人々にとつては兵卒の送る生涯ほど厭らしき(恐ろしき)ものはなし。

“frightful one”=“spiteful life”=恐るべき生涯の義なれば茲には厭やしきと譯せり。“Any but”=all persons except.

(2) 牧師、教導職及少なくとも、教會員の多數にして能く夫れ々々の仕業に 勤勉せずんば 教會は人間救助の事業に大功を奏すること能はざるべし。

a goodly percentage=a greater part.

(3) 男兒の訓練は兩親の希望を基とせずして須らく其男兒が才能の如何に據るべし。

(4) 泥中を歩むに馬の速力鈍く吾等が 道程の三分の二を越えざる前既に夜となりぬ。

(5) 「ミルトン」が讀書に従事せる其規律正しき恰も商人或は檢事が其職に従事するが如く而して其時代のあらゆる學問に精通しむたり「ベーコン」も亦其時代の智識の總てを修得せる事「ミルトン」と同様なりしと云ふ。

“So had Bacon”=Bacon had mastered all the knowledge of his time just in the same way as Milton had done.

書

|       |      |          |         |
|-------|------|----------|---------|
| 正     | 誤    | 正        | 誤       |
| ways  | weys | world    | word    |
| found | fond | persuade | parsade |
| want  | wont | honest   | onest   |

|        |        |           |           |
|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| street | stleet | countries | country   |
| shirt  | shart  | wrote     | rote      |
| wrong  | rong   | everybody | eberybody |
| these  | thise  | persuade  | parsade   |
| honest | onest  |           |           |

文法

- (1) 此文中の“before”を“ago”と改むべし
- (2) 此文章にある“ago”を“before”と正すべし
- (3) “Struck”を“striking”と修正すべし
- (4) “very”を“much”と修正すべし
- (5) take と young との間へ infinitive sign “to” を挿入すべし

XXVII

和文英譯

- (1) As the tram car was full of passengers yesterday, I had to be holding on to the strap all the way from Shinbashi to Hongo.
- (2) How many new students does your school intend to admit in July this year?  
日本語で「来る七月に」といふときは本年の七月を意味するを以て “in July this year” と譯す。
- (3) Can you repay me by the end of this month one hundred yen which I lent you last month?



「金員を返済する」といふときは“return”よりも寧ろ“repay”の方を多く用ふ。

(4) In order to become a business man, one must now-a-days be able to speak either English or German or French fluently, whether one likes it or not.

“fluently”を“freely”と譯しても可なり。

(5) If you will ascend Mt. Fuji next summer, please take my younger sister with you.

“ascend a mountain” (山に登る) “descend a mountain” (山を下る) の場合には “ascend” も “descend” も transitive verb なるを以て “to” なる前置詞を要せず。

英文和譯

(1) 余は現在五磅の金を携へてゐるが之を爲替で送るもよし今茲て手渡しするも差支ない茲て手渡しすりや郵税丈けの經濟となりませう。

“may as well as” = どちらでもよしい。

(2) 此頃「ネルソン」は海軍大佐に昇進せり是れ氏が豫期以上に望として持しゐたる實力を認識されたるものと云ふべし。

“long wished for” = 永く心の中にかくあれと希ひしの意。

“expected” = かくあるべしと豫期せること。

故に “he had long wished for rather than expected” は心裏には希ひしも豫期は殆んどせざりし待遇の義なれば此文章には豫期以上に云々と譯せり。

(3) 之に加ふるに人間の手は已れの所用を達するに止らず若し五官中の他の官能無能となるときは代りて其用をもなす。

(4) 「ノル」の風采を評すれば丈まだ小なりと雖も毅然たる軀幹獅子の如く勇猛に王子は愚か王及王國全體をも相手に戦はんずる風情ありける。

“As for Noll” は “If we say anything about Noll's expressions” 位の文章を省略せるものと見て讀むべし。

(5) 然れども種々の感情起れるに關らず晝間旅行の疲勞甚しく到底目を醒ましゐる事能はざりし。

“sat too heavily upon me to let me keep awake” = I was so much tired that I could not keep me awake.”

書取

| 正          | 誤          | 正        | 誤        |
|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| snow-white | snaw-white | were     | ware     |
| coverlet   | coberlet   | threads  | sreads   |
| snow       | snaw       | spread   | spred    |
| girl       | garl       | think    | sink     |
| cheeks     | cheaks     | delicate | dericate |
| wondered   | wandard    | breathe  | breeth   |
| real       | reel       | angel    | engel    |
| alive      | arive      | heaven   | haven    |

文法

(1) 前置詞とは名詞或は名詞同様の詞の前に位し名詞或は名詞同様の詞にて顯はさるゝ人或は物と他詞との關係を示すものを云ふ

(Preposition is a word placed before a noun or noun-equivalent to show in what relation the person or thing denoted thereby stands to something else) 之れ前置詞



の定義にして注意すべき主要の諸點は (一) 名詞或は名詞同様の詞の前に在ること (二) 人或は物と他物との關係を顯はすことなりとす 或二三の例を下に掲げん

- (1) The books on the table have fine bindings. (table と books との關係を顯はすものは前置詞 "on" なり)
- (2) They are playing at base-ball. (base-ball と are playing との關係は前置詞 "at" 之れを示す)
- (3) He started for Europe. (Europe と started との關係を示すものは preposition "for" なりとす)  
(前置詞に支配さるゝ名詞或は名詞同様のものを其目的格と稱す 前置詞は目的格の後に來ることあれど之れ例外なれば茲に其説明を省く)
- (2) a) は "English" の前に "in" を a pencil の前に "with" を入るべし
- b) 文中の "park" の前に "in" を入るべし
- c) "us" の前に "for" を入るべし

### XXVIII

#### 和文英譯

- (1) Mr. Kawamura is now studying commercial law in Germany, but when he returns to Tokyo in April next year, he will, I hear, be appointed professor in the Imperial University of Kyoto.
- (2) Between us, the keeper of the restaurant was sum-

moned to the Kanda Police Station on suspicion of theft.

"between us" を "between ourselves" 或は "between you and me" とも譯するを得。

- (3) This is the gentleman who told me that he wanted to buy your villa at Kamakura.  
"別荘は英語にて "villa," "country seat" といひ又は單に "seat" といふともあり。
- (4) Excuse me for interrupting you, but is it true that you are going to sell your ground at Sugamo?
- (5) I shall be exceedingly busy this month, but as I shall be at leisure about the middle of October, I shall then be glad to correct your English compositions at any time that may suit your convenience.  
"I shall be glad" を "I shall be willing" と譯するを得。

#### 英文和譯

- (1) 封糊半分に就き彼是云ふ如き 吝嗇家が五百弗の大金を慈善に投ずるとは 不思議の至りとして 請願者は一驚を喫せり。  
"particular" = 彼是小言を云ふこと。
- (2) 軍事上の勇氣より價值多きが如く 軍事上の勇氣よりも世に稀なるしかも 是れなくんば 軍人の豪膽も 折々無効となる如き 此美質をば 彼れは 著しく有しむたり。  
"more valuable" の次ぎへ "than military courage" を入れて讀むべし。
- (3) 此冒險の結果如何ならんとの推測にのみ心を奪はれ 世間話の隙なかりけり。



“too much” は “to seek...” の phrase に關係す。

(4) 年少の一士官忿怒の爲めに其身を忘れ 無謀にも人格高潔にして勇名著るしき一兵卒を毆打したり。

“so far” は “as to.....” に關聯す。

(5) 其時彼は王國の休戚に懸りて 其双肩に在る事を忘れむたり。

書 取

| 正           | 誤           | 正          | 誤          |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| August      | Augast      | courage    | caourage   |
| sight       | cight       | ready      | leady      |
| beat        | bate        | meantime   | meentime   |
| approach    | aproach     | aware      | awar       |
| adversary   | adbersary   | gallantly  | galrantry  |
| eager       | eeger       | suddenly   | saddenly   |
| renowned    | renound     | observed   | abserved   |
| foe         | fo          | vessels    | bessels    |
| distributed | dystrivuted | perceiving | parcieving |

文 法

- (1) 此文中の前置詞 “with” を “by” と改め “on” を “in” と修正すべし
- (2) 前置詞 “on” を “in” と改むべし
- (3) 前置詞 “on” を “at” と正す
- (4) “with” を “for” とすべし
- (5) “to” を “into” と直すべし

XXIX

和 文 英 譯

(1) When you come to my house next Friday afternoon, I shall have finished all my work.

(2) I heard that Prof. Takayama had a mind to spend July and August at Odawara, but as typhus was prevalent there, he had to spend those two months at Katase.

“had to.....” は何れしなればならぬといふ事を意味す例へば “I had to go to Yokohama yesterday.” の場合には私は昨日横浜へ往かなければならぬので往きました。

(3) Next time you go to Nagoya, please stay at my uncles. If you should do so, he will be extremely glad.

(4) We will leave for the Haragama Watering-place in Iwaki to-morrow by the 1.30 a.m. train, and stay at the Haragama Hotel for a week or ten days.

「午前一時三十分の列車で」といふを英語にて讀むときは「バイ、セ、ア、ン、サー、テイ、エー、エム、ト、レ、ーン」といふ。

(5) According to the latest census, the population of Hokkaido does not exceed 1,200,000.

前文中の 數の如き大なる 數は詞を以て表はさず 數を以てするを通則とす。

英 文 和 譯

(1) 夫より彼等は悉く殆んど眠るを得ざりし程狂喜の狀態もて歸宅せり。

(2) 吾人は自己現在の人格のみならず 猶ほ未來に何程ま



て發達し得るかとも 認知するの力を 有するは 注目の 價値ある事ならずや。

“what we already are”=現在まで發達し來れる状態 即ち 自己現在 の人格を意味す。

“what we may become”=人格の將來に於ける 進歩を指す。

- (3) しかし、其名稱は何なりとも 夫れこそ各人の眞の主 義にして 吾人心裏の最高權力なれば 何より先きに之 を訓練せざるべからず。

“be its name what it may”=“whatever name it may bear”にして名何たる 問ふ所にあらずと云ふ意義。

- (4) 節儉は偉大なる運命製造者にして 蒙昧なる生涯と開 化したる生活との差異は此に存す。

“It draws the line.....”=“Thrift expresses the very dif- ference between.....”

- (5) 一生涯斯くの如き思想を同伴するは悲しからずや。  
“bear company”=同伴、生涯此の如き事を 忘るゝ能はずとせば困 ったものなり。

書 取

| 正       | 誤      | 正         | 誤         |
|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| haste   | hast   | money     | maney     |
| wished  | wisht  | led       | red       |
| came    | come   | danger    | danjer    |
| aunt's  | ants   | blow      | brow      |
| instead | insted | manage    | manag     |
| off     | of     | struggled | straggled |
| there   | their  | became    | become    |
| plenty  | prenty | row       | low       |
| row     | low    |           |           |

文 法

- (1) 此和文を英譯すれば  
Please write to me as soon as you have arrived (or upon your arrival) at your native place.
- (2) That lazy boy does nothing but play.
- (3) Sake is made from rice.
- (4) These stockings are sold by the dozen.
- (5) That man came from beyond the woods.

XXX

和 文 英 譯

- (1) Please let me know by telephone whether you will come to my house to-morrow or not.
- (2) He is thirty-five years old, but is still unmarried.  
獨身てといふときは男女にかゝらず “unmarried” 又は “single” といひ男の獨身者といふ事は “a bachelor” といふ。
- (3) The house which my niece's husband is now building is not very far from the site of the Grand Exhibition to be held in the 50th year of Meiji.
- (4) Please request Professor Okada to translate this letter into Italian for me as soon as possible.
- (5) I understood that the number of the subscribers to this newspaper is 170,000. This may be owing to the fact that it contains a lot of news such as may interest the lower classes.

“I understood” は “I heard” と同じ。  
“such” の後へ來る relative pronoun は “as” なりとす。



英文和訳

- (1) 小兒等は屢々思慮なく放擲すれど若し貯蓄し置かば他日自己に有用ならずとするも他人に有要たるべき瑣末の物を空費せざる様小兒等へ教訓せよ。  
"take sarcasm in good part" = 嘲弄に善意を以て解し決して立腹するやうの事なきなり。
- (2) 已れ他を支配する才幹なしと感ずる人は皆少なくも有力なる頭梁に従はん事を希ふものなり。
- (3) 相手の態と嘲弄するを善意に解し時には夫れを利用するを以て「ジョンソン」の特色とす。  
"turn to account" = "use it to advantage" にして嘲弄の詞を己の利益あるやうに仕向けること。
- (4) 彼れは權威又は聲譽と云ふ特權を所有する人々を羨まし氣に見送りむたりしが余は笑を以て引き締りたる其唇より其心裏に往來せる總ての意想を読み取りぬ。
- (5) 彼れは年中何かかにか遊戯を樂みむたり。  
"all the year round" = 年中絶えずの意。

書取

| 正         | 誤        | 正          | 誤          |
|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| bedstead  | bedsted  | physician  | phisisian  |
| thin      | shin     | neighbours | neghbours  |
| want      | wont     | illness    | ilness     |
| furniture | farnitur | service    | sarvice    |
| disposēd  | desposed | hesitation | hēcitation |
| nearly    | neary    | paying     | paing      |

|              |             |           |          |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| possessed    | posessed    | attention | atention |
| obtain       | obtean      | account   | accout   |
| entered      | intered     | repaid    | repead   |
| astonishment | astnishment | health    | heals    |

文法

- (1) "About noon" は adverb として使用されたる phrase なり
- (2) "On the table" は adjective phrase なり
- (3) "In the house" は adverbial phrase, "near the temple" は adjective phrase とす
- (4) "with great difficulty" は adverbial phrase なり
- (5) "of Japan" は adjective に用ゐられたる phrase とす

XXXI

和文英訳

- (1) Go and ask the station master at what time the up-train will arrive here.
- (2) By my watch, it is precisely twelve o'clock; so in order to catch the down-train we must leave this inn at once.  
少し俗語に渉るが正十二時を "twelve o'clock sharp" といふこともあり。
- (3) Mr. Nishimura is a graduate of the Tokyo Higher Technical School, but has more income than Mr. Aki-



yama, his great friend, who is a graduate of the Engineering College of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

何々学校の卒業生即ち出身者は "a graduate of.....school" と譯す。

- (4) Let us give that maid-servant a large tip as she has been very kind to us.

"kind" (親切なる) の次に來る preposition は "to" にして "for" にはあらず。

- (5) After the Russo-Japanese War, not only the number of warships but also that of the Divisions of the army was remarkably increased.

"remarkably" を "considerably" としても可なり。 "not only.....but" の後へは必ず "also" を伴ふものと心得べし。

英文和譯

- (1) 巧みに些少の貯蓄をなす人こそ遂に大なる又は相當の財産家となるべしとは何時も新なる箴言なり。

"every generation teaches anew" = 何時の時代にも換らぬ訓誡にして不變の金言なり故に日々に新なる格言と譯するも可なり。

此冒頭にある "it" の real subject は "that" より以下の clause 全體なりとす又 that の次の "it" は savings. の次なる "who" と云ふ relative pronoun の antecedent とす。

- (2) 時ありて吾人は有要ならざるものを人に驕りながら却つて眞實吾人の助けとなり力となる物に對し感謝することを忘る。
(3) 之を見て驃馬は不平を洩らし「余はこんなに精々と

働けど毆打と嘲罵の外一つも報酬を得られない」と云へり。

"pay" = "reward" = 報酬の義。

- (4) 戦場の不運は有り勝ちの事之れも其一なるべし憐れむべき旗手は其爲め生命を失ひし攻撃に幸なる軍曹は成功したりき。
(5) 吾々が勤務は常に繁忙にして困難なりしかど尙ほ日中數時間の隙あり其隙に若し拂ふ金だにあらば充分の快樂を貪る事を得たりしなり。

"had we means....." "if we had means."

書取

Table with 4 columns: 正 (Correct), 誤 (Incorrect), 正 (Correct), 誤 (Incorrect). Rows list various words and their misspellings: up/ap, brave/blade, beams/beems, knees/nees, river/liber, jumped/jamped, ran/run, clothes/crothes; hardly/hardry, minute/minite, stopped/stoped, brave/grave, think/sink, children/childlen, saved/sabed.

文法

- (1) 第一文の "before" は adverb として用ゐられたるもの



第二文の“before”は“the portal”を目的格に持つ前置詞なり

第三文に於ては“before”は conjunction にて二個の clauses を結合せるものなり

- (2) “John and James are intimate friends”  
 “He did his best, but failed in his undertaking.”  
 “He took much exercise, lest he should weaken his body”  
 “Whether he is a good man or not, I will not employ him”

XXXII

和文英譯

- (1) When I went to Nikko last summer, their Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess were staying at the Imperial Villa there.

本年の夏をまだ経過せざるとき即ち本年の一月より八月頃までなれば  
 昨年の夏を“last summer”と譯すれど若し本年の夏を経過せる後  
 なれば昨年の夏を譯して“the summer of last year”といふべき  
 なり上文に於てはまだ本年の夏を経過せざるときの前なる事を知り得べし。

- (2) Here is a registered letter for you. It must contain a postal money order.  
 (3) When was it that your elder brother was engaged as clerk of the Hypothec Bank? Was it five years ago?  
 “Hypothec Bank”を“Mortgage Bank”と譯してもよし。

- (4) Where are you going in such a hurry? I am going to the barber's.

理髮師“barber”ともまた“hair-dresser”ともいふ。

- (5) As I haven't brought my lunch, I must buy bread and milk.

“milk”は單に乳を意味するを以て牛乳を數格に譯せば cow's milk  
 といふしかし通常は“cow's”を略して牛乳を單に“milk”と云ふ  
 と知るべし。

英文和譯

- (1) 中隊長は若年の人にして戦争中功名を博したること  
 疑ひなし、若し然らずんばさほど若かりし中にかほど  
 昇進するを得ざりしならん。  
 “or”は此場合には然らずんば(即ち功名を博せずんば)と譯す。
- (2) [アーキメデス]は砂上に書いて研究せる問題に熱中  
 し爲に羅馬の軍隊が[シラクユス]城を陥れしを知ら  
 ざりしとぞ。
- (3) 直ぐ後に一見確固らしく見えたる漂流の木片に纏り  
 足を失して河中に流されたりしも直ちに突出せる岩  
 石に引掛かりて止まりぬ。  
 “was taken off my feet”=立ち居りしものが足場を失して倒れる  
 ことを云ふ。
- (4) 「リンコルン」氏は一冊の文法を借用せん爲め六哩も  
 歩行せる後家に歸り 匏屑を燃きながら其貴重なる書  
 籍を研究せり。  
 “the precious prize”=the precious book.



- (5) 彼れが彼等を走り抜けること遠きを見て余は 大に雀躍し若しあれ丈けの速力を今半時間繼續すれば全く彼等の危難を免れ得るならんと思へり。

“outrun to a long distance” = 存分遠く走り抜けること。

### 書 取

| 正        | 誤        | 正         | 誤        |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| enough   | enogh    | draw      | drow     |
| fellow   | ferrow   | soldiers  | soljers  |
| buried   | beryed   | daylight  | deyright |
| mound    | mond     | still     | stil     |
| towards  | towolds  | unhurt    | anhurt   |
| although | althovgh | rang      | lang     |
| waist    | west     | mountains | montains |
| right    | light    | rejoice   | rejoise  |
| rope     | roop     | chafing   | chaffing |
| bound    | baund    | tenderly  | tindarly |
| firmly   | farmly   | live      | rive     |
| signal   | signul   |           |          |

### 文 法

- (1) 此文章中の conjunction は “because” にして principal clause “I did not.....” と dependent clause “the rain was.....” とを結合し居るが故に subordinative conjunction なりとす。
- (2) “but” は此文中の co-ordinate clauses 即ち “They were enjoying.....” 及び “We remained.....” を

結合し居るが故に co-ordinative conjunction なり。

- (3) “When” は “we will go.....” なる principal clause と he has.....” なる dependent clause を連結するが故に subordinative conjunction なり。
- (4) “because” は此文中の principal clause “He is sure to.....” を dependent clause “he is studious” に結び付けるの働らきをなすを以て subordinative conjunction なりとす。
- (5) “or” は co-ordinate clauses 即ち “Get out of.....” と “you shall.....” とを連結するが故に co-ordinative conjunction に屬す。

### XXXIII

### 和 文 英 譯

- (1) On the 10th of July, His Majesty the Emperor was present at the graduation ceremony of the Imperial University of Tokyo. On the same day, Her Majesty the Empress went to the Korakuen Park at Koishikawa.
- (2) On the 11th instant, His Highness the Korean Crown Prince Kong will, I understand, leave Tokyo for Yokosuka, where he will embark on a warship, and go to the Kure Admiralty.

此場合に於て “embark” は intransitive verb なるを以て on なる preposition を要す。

“on the 11th instant” を文章の冒頭に置きしは “where” と “Yokosuka” とを密接せしめんが爲なり。



- (3) I read in to-day's Hōchi Shimbun that the Fujikawa swelled more than six feet owing to yesterday's rainfall.

富士川を表すに三種あり即ち “the Fujikawa” “the River Fuji,” “the Fuji River” 之れなり他の川名も之に準ず。

- (4) It is but half a year since Consul-general Koike went to San Francisco, but it is a matter of congratulation that he has done so many good things, as to make him very popular with his countrymen there as well as foreigners.
- (5) He was my class-mate when I was a student of the Commercial Department of the Waseda University.

### 英文和譯

- (1) 彼の女は竊かに忍び入り空椅子の方へ進みぬ然れど椅子に腰下ろすや否や其所業を悔ひ元へ戻らんことを希へり。

“slipped in” = stole in = 差し足抜き忍にて忍び入ること。

- (2) 「思慮ある人物は何事にも決して驚く勿れ」を格言の一として彼れは信じむたり。

- (3) 近傍に一人として[ヂェッシ]の如き善き娘を有する父親なかりける。

“Jessie is to hers” = Jessie is a good child to her father.

- (4) 「ブリタニー」より來れる一旅人が取り次ぎ呉れし家族よりの書翰二三通を彼の處へ持ち行きぬ。

“left for him” = 懸々携へ來りしことによりてつまり取次ぎの職となる。

- (5) 彼は數人の舊知己を持てり其友人に對して尙私交上の尊敬を保存するも其意見には甚しき反對を表し居れり。

### 書取

| 正           | 誤           | 正        | 誤        |
|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| philosopher | phyrosopher | covered  | cobered  |
| walk        | work        | future   | huture   |
| contemplate | comtenplate | earth    | arth     |
| occupation  | ocupation   | of       | off      |
| strayed     | straied     | believed | beleived |
| tumbled     | tambled     | their    | there    |
| woman       | wuman       | migrated | miglated |
| family      | famiry      | birds    | bards    |
|             |             | affirmed | affarmed |

### 文法

- (1) 此空所には subordinative conjunction なる “therefore” を挿入すべし
- (2) 此空所には co-ordinative conjunction たる “either” “or” 或は “neither” “nor” を入るべし
- (3) 茲には “as” なる subordinative conjunction を入るべし
- (4) 此括弧内には “but” なる co-ordinative conjunction を挿入すべし



- (3) 此文中の空所に “or” (co-ordinative conjunction) を  
入るを要す

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XXXIV

和 文 英 譯

- (1) It does not follow that one who writes ordinary sentences well writes letters well. Letter-writing is an art.
- (2) Next time you come to my house, please bring your wife with you, and my wife will surely be very glad.
 嚙を英譯すれば “surely,” “no doubt” “I have no doubt that.....” 等となる。
 “next time” の次に來るべき “that” は省略せらる。
- (3) Even when I am in a bad humour, I can not help laughing at seeing his funny face.
 “can not help laughing” と “can not but laugh” と同意義なり。
- (4) If you have an intention to make a trip in the autumn of this year, I advise you to buy the latest guide-book, as it is very convenient to travellers.
 秋を譯して “autumn” ともまた “fall” ともいふ。“convenient” なる形容詞の次に來る preposition は “to” にても “for” にても妨げなし。
- (5) He paid three yen for his comforter. I do not buy a comforter at such a high price, as I can do without one.
 “at such a high price” を “at so high a price” とするもよし。

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 「汝の所持するものは大小に關せず悉く自己の所有物なり」(人より借りたるもの一としてなし)との好都合を以て今社會に打つて出てんとす(何たる幸福ぞやの意義)。
- (2) 負債の苦痛を避くるには如何なる不自由も忍び難しと云ふべからず(如何なる不自由我慢をなしても借金丈けはすべからず)一個の男子として自己の負へる責任を熟考して且つ其本務を立派に盡くすを要す。
 “sacrifice” = inconvenience and privation.
- (3) 「バンヤン」は正直なる其父親と同じく家族の生計に努力するは人間本務の第一なりとの考を以て力役したりき。
 “as did his honest father” = “as his honest father felt.”
- 4) 容貌は薄弱に見えしかど彼は遠距離の歩行運動を行ひ性來花、鳥、空等を好みしが故其運動中自然を研究したり。
- (5) 此所にて吾々は數次三四十艘に互る多數の小舟に行遭へり。
 “fell in with” = met with.

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
proposal	propozal	appointed	apointed
received	recieved	whole	hole
uprorious	aprorious	assembled	assenbled

usually	usualy	remove	remoove
delight	deright	calculated	carculated
suits	sutes	requisite	requicite
right	light	laid	raid
building	bilding	heavy	havy
wharf	warf	fastened	fasned
commence	commense	resolute	resorute
enterprise	interpraise	spirit	spirite
persevere	persevare		

文 法

- (1) 此和文を simple sentence に翻譯すれば下の如し
 He was awarded a prize on account of his great diligence.
 (“was awarded” なる finite verb 一個を有するのみ故に simple sentence なり)
- (2) Please translate this novel, when you are free.
 (“Translate” 及 “are” なる二個の finite verb を有し且つ “when” (subordinate conjunction) にして兩 clause を結合する故 complex sentence なりとす)
- (3) He graduated from the Tokyo University, and has been serving in the Imperial Household Department since two years ago.
 (此文中には二個の finite verb を有す “graduated” 及 “has been serving” 是れなり而して二個の independent clauses を “and” にて結附くるが故に compound sentence なり)

XXXV

和 文 英 譯

- (1) The Minister of State for Education who left Tokyo for Kyushiu on the 23rd ultimo accompanied by the Director of the Special School Affairs Bureau and his private secretary, with a view to inspecting the state of educational affairs, returned to Tokyo on the 21st instant.

「視察の爲に」の如き場合に於ては三様の譯し方あり即ち “with a view of inspecting” “with a view to inspecting” 及び “with a view to inspect” 之れなり。

- (2) I regret I was unfortunately out when you called last night. If you be at leisure to-morrow night, I hope you will call upon me at about half past seven.
 “called” の後には屢々 “on me” 又は “upon me” を省略す。
- (3) In some parts of Manchuria, pest and cholera prevail at present.
- (4) I must pay to the school my tuition-fee for September by the 3rd of next month at latest, but as I have not yet got a postal money order from my father in the country, I must have money sent me to-day by telegraphic transfer.
- (5) When I was returning to Tokyo from Shimonseki the year before last, I broke the journey at Kobe and Shizuoka.

餘り長距離の場所へ汽車で旅行するとき所々にて下車用務を辨じ或は疲勞を慰する事あり之を英語にて “break the journey” といふ。

英文和譯

(1) 「ソールト」の青年時代に受けたる教育は甚だ稀少にして佛國の外務大臣となれるまで殆んど地理學だも知らざりき。

“next to no geography” = almost no geography.

(2) 以上列擧し來れる各例に於て名譽の代價は忍耐強き個人的勤勉なるを見る如何となれば苟も優秀と名の附くべきものは到底怠惰人の達し能はざるが故なり。“distinction” 即ち名譽を得るには是非とも勤勉忍耐と云ふ代價を拂つて購ざるべからずと云ふ意義なり。

(3) 彼は歴史上の一時代(假令ば拾五世紀の如き)を撰んで充分に之を研鑽し夫れに關する詳密の註釋を書かんと計りぬ。

“like” は此文章にて “for instance” と同様なり。

(4) 「アーノルド」は常に云へり「人は何時も是れより成功せんとの希望を懷き決して最早や成功し終れりと考へてはならない」と。

(5) 佛國人は直段を減けよと懇願したれど此農夫は初めの要求より一厘も減ずる事を肯んせざりし。

“take less” = 直段を減ける。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
before	befor	freedom	fleedom
birth	barth	steep	steap
armies	armys	force	forse

Greece	greece	would	wood
split	sprit	die	dye
peace	pease	lost	rost
risk	lisk	chosen	choozen
through	srough	Greeks	Greecs

文 法

此文の voice を變ずれば

(1) He was heard to sing the Chinese songs. となる。

(2) We saw many policemen run after the thief.

(3) My servant was made to polish my boats.

Infinitive を用ゐて此文を英譯すれば下の如し

(4) He must have studied very much to have passed the examination so splendidly.

(5) Nowadays I am working hard to earn my livelihood.

XXXVI

和 文 英 譯

(1) Yamada has not yet reached the age of conscription, but at the entrance examination held in June by the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, he was one of those who passed.

(2) As fireworks will be let off at Ryogoku to-night, let us go and see them, and also enjoy the cool breeze.

“enjoy” なる詞は種々に使用される詞なり假令ば上文中の “enjoy the cool breeze” といへば「涼風に當つて楽しむ」の義となり “enjoy smoking” といへば煙草を吸ふて喜ぶ事をいひ “enjoy

the journey” ならば旅をして楽しむこととなるまた “enjoy the concert” は合奏を聴いて楽しむの意味をあらわすが如し。

- (3) On the coast line between Ueno and Aomori, Sukegawa and Haragama are the best summer resorts.
- (4) The Tōmeikwan is the largest bazaar in Kanda, but as it is very far from the boarding house where I now live, I seldom go there.

“bazaar” は “bazar” とし書くことを得之れと類似の一例を挙げれば “Hawaii を Hawai とするを得るが如し。

- (5) When I went to the Kinkikwan a month or two ago to see the kinematograph, the spectators were so numerous that the building was filled to the very door.

英文和譯

- (1) 熊に人間が命を救はれしとは 珍らしい冒険譚に相違ない、何卒其顛末(一伍一什)を語り玉へ。

- (2) なにしる金錢を巧みに使用し玉へますれば世の中には是れほど忠實なる奴僕はない。

“let money work for you” は金錢をして汝の爲に働かしめよと云ふ意義にして換言すれば金錢の奴隸とならず却つて人間より金錢を巧く使役する事なり。

- (3) 汝が吾々の役に立つべき他の機會あり若し其折成功せば汝が報酬を得ること疑なし。

“depend upon it” = surely = 儘かに。

- (4) 此故に彼は二十年間に亘る 友情を捨て第二の天性となり居し深厚の愛を放擲するの 止むを得ざるに至れり。

“twenty year's standing” = 二十年間も繼續せる。

“sacrifice attachment” = 愛を斷つ。

- (5) 實に貧困は人間の不運たらざるのみならず勇猛なる自助的精神を以て之を天恵となすことを得。

“far from” =所が却つて。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
course	cause	piccs	peaccs
bectles	beatols	eat	eight
caught	cought	wildly	willdry
fly	fry	mice	mise
flicir	there	easily	easly
trunks	tranks	ferce	fcirs
weeds	wéads	eatén	eaton
climb	clim	could	coud
wasp's	wosp's	were	war
early	arly	log	rög
hundreds	handreds	leaf	rcaf

文 法

- (1) adjective clause を adjective phrase に變ずれば
A man of great diligence is sure to succeed at last.
- (2) The inkstand on the table belongs to my sister.
- (3) adjective phrase を adjective に變換すれば
A prize was given to that diligent student.
- (4) He has a special oratorical ability.

XXXVII

和 文 英 譯

(1) He telephoned to me to ask you to come to his house to-day as soon as school is over.

“as soon as school is over”を“soon after school”と譯するも可なり。

(2) There are many great men in the world, but few are so great as he.

(3) Nothing can be more foolish for students to spend much time in the study of the English grammar. In my opinion, if one thoroughly understands Nesfield's Grammar No. III, it will be quite enough.

“In my opinion”は“I think that……”とするも妨なし。

(4) I think that it is far better to read as many books, and write as many short sentences, as possible than to stick to the rules of grammar.

“many books”と“many sentences”の後へ comma を置きし理由は“as possible”を兩方へ共通ならしめんが爲なり。

(5) If you are going to the club this afternoon, please take me with you, though I myself will become a member sooner or later.

「今日の午後」といふことを誤つて“to-day afternoon”といふもの間々あり注意せよ。

英 文 和 譯

(1) 時々刻々兩陛下の舉動を監督する西班牙朝廷の規則を知らざるものなかるべし。

“hour by hour”=時々即ち一時間の休もなく絶えずの意候。

(2) 其夕歸宅の途中にて余は狀貌我父に酷似せる老人が或る家の戸口に立てるを見たり。

“reminded of”=憶ひ起させる事即ち茲には容貌酷似と譯するを適當とす。

(3) 我米國人の多數は其神聖なる場所に立ち僅々一人の善人と雖も其事業延ひては國民全體の名譽を發揚し得べきものなるかを感嘆せり。

(4) 經驗(即ち時間の經過)は必ず夫れを生長せしむるならんと信じ彼は只善良の種子を蒔くを以て満足しむたり。

(善根は時を経て何時しか善き果實を結ぶならんと信ぜること)。

(5) 斯の如き献身的事業は決して忘却し去らるゝものにあらず其名は米國歴史の讀まれん限り記憶せらるべし。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
vineyard	bineyard	blood	brood
ugly	agly	malice	marice
just	jast	collects	corrects
attack	atack	derives	delives
brake	break	perhaps	parhaps
prisoner	prisnar	injustice	enjustisc
saw	sow	otherwise	otherwais
regardless	legardress	shield	sheild
prepared	prepeared	thirst	sarst

ingenuity engenuity dexterity dextality
replied replied

文 法

- (1) phrase を object に持つ二文章を組成すれば下の如し
I want to buy those handkerchief.
He doesn't know even to write.
- (2) clause を subject とすれば
That they are honest fellows, is true.
Whether we succeed or not matters little.
- (3) phrase を subjective complement とすれば
To fight with so strong an antagonist, is to risk my life
We are to go.

XXXVIII

和 文 英 譯

- (1) His father is a lawyer by profession, but in music, he is second to none.
- (2) Mrs. Hirata has never been abroad, but she cooks European food exceedingly well.
- (3) My younger brother has often been to America, but he has never been to Europe; so I am going to send him to the Continent next year or the year after the next.
“I am going to send” を “I will send” 又は “I intend to send” と譯するを得。

- (4) The older that young lady grows, the more she looks like her mother.
- (5) He was a conductor of tram car two or three years ago, but he married a daughter of a rich merchant at Chiba in the spring of the year before last, and is now a thorough gentleman. He has so changed that when I met him at Ueno Station yesterday morning, I could scarcely recognize him.
“yesterday morning” を誤つて “last morning” と譯する學生往々あり注意するを要す。

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 母親が政治上及商業上に關せる智識常識の豊富なるより判断し他の婦人等も亦世界的事業に與る力あるべしと思へり。
“From” の前に “judging” と云ふ字を略せりとして讀むべし。
- (2) 幼稚より老齡に至るまで人は其養育訓練に關し多少他人より世話を受くるものなり。
(人は徹頭徹尾獨立にて身を養育し品性を訓練すること能はず必ず多少の恩を他人より蒙むるとの意義)。
- (3) 「アレツキニス」に於ては最も有益なる談話を以て最も面白き談話と思考せり。
“With Alexis” = “As for Alexis.”
有益ならざる話柄は假令興味あるも面白しとは思はざりしなり。
- (4) 我父は週中絶えず束縛せられ其閑暇にして已の氣儘になし得るは只一日曜あるのみ。
“call himself his own” は己が身を己の所有と云ひ可き意義にして結局閑暇自由を指す。

(5) 彼れは級中の高位を占めしのみならず外に廣く世界歴史及重學（機械學）をも涉獵するたり。

“Besides” = in addition to that.

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
clock	crook	lodged	loged
slept	sleeped	beasts	beests
hours	ours	mathematical	masemactical
well	will	neatly	neetly
people	ppeople	grew	glew
curiosity	culiocity	charcoal	charcol
air	eir	desire	desir
sitting	siting	falling	faling
cause	couse	power	pawar

文 法

- (1) complex sentence に變ずれば
The ceremony commenced as soon as he arrived.
（“as soon as” を “when” とするも差支なし）
- (2) He succeeded in his attempt, because he had an unwavering patience.
- (3) compound sentence に變ずれば
It seemed to rain, and we went carrying umbrellas

He was poor, but did not condescend to get money meanly.

XXXIX

和 文 英 譯

- (1) I have made up my mind not to buy a book of tickets of electric car hereafter, for I always lose it before I use them all.
“hereafter” を “after this” と譯するを得。
- (2) I knew from my experience that if one patiently takes a cold bath for a year or two, one very seldom catches cold. So, I advise you to have a cold bath.
“if one patiently takes a cold bath for a year or two” を “if one be patient enough to take a cold bath for a year or two” とするも同意義なりとす。
- (3) In Japan, as in Europe and America, a young man now-a-days wishes to marry, not for love but for fortune, a daughter of a rich merchant or a rich farmer or a government officer of rank. Isn't it a really lamentable fact?
“a government officer of rank.” は “a government officer of high rank” を味意す。
- (4) Somebody is calling you, saying Mr. Ando, Mr. Ando. So, you must go at once.
- (5) You say you have one more call to make. Whom do you intend to call upon from now?
上文中に於ける interrogative pronoun “whom” を支配す。

preposition "upon" は "whom" の前に置かずして "call" なる verb の次に置くをよしとす他の一例を擧ぐれば "whom are you looking for?" 中の "whom" と "for" の如し。

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 正しくなすべきものと知れば余は直ちに之をなせり。
 (なすに厭やと思へば之をなすに勇氣を要すれどなすを當然と思へば之をなすに少しも勇氣を要せざるなり)。
- (2) 彼れは「ボストン」の「コルト」街に事務所を開き怠惰以て名聲を得難きを悟りて規律ある事務に着手しぬ。
- (3) 夫れを讀む快樂に心を奪はれ爲めに四邊なる物も見ず聲も聞えざりける。
 "delight absorbed him" は面白くて夢中になりぬしこと。
- (4) 斯の如き發明ありし爲め人類一般の幸福を増進し吾人は日々其利益たる個人の幸福と公衆の快樂とを收得し居れり。
- (5) 彼は化學的の白髮染料を賣捌き巧みに其染液を實地に使用せしより夥多の利を占めたり。
 "dealt in" = 商賣すること。
 "adroitly" = skilfully.

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
fairies	fairys	stream	streem
were	ware	fell	fel
queen	quean	asleep	asreep
told	tord	sunniest	suniest
heard	hard	cosiest	cosyest
difference	defferance	dreamt	dreemt
thirsty	tharsty	meadows	medows
longed	ronged	tall	toll
tumbled	tunbled	cow	caw

文 法

- (1) 此文中の "will" を "would" と修正すべし何となれば principal clause の finite verb "was" は過去なるが故に随つて dependent clause の "will" も "would" とせざるべからず
- (2) 此文中の "strikes" を "struck" と直すべし是れ上文と同様なればなり
- (3) 本文中の "does" を "did" 即ち past tense に修正すべし理由は前文と同じ
- (4) 本文中の "was" は "is" と修正すべし何となれば假令ひ principal clause の finite verb "were" は過去を示すとも此 dependent clause は永久の眞理を顯はすが故に present tense になさざるべからず

XL

和文英譯

- (1) This is the graduation essay which I have been writing for some time.
- (2) In summer, express trains are, as a rule, full of passengers; so, they must beware of pickpockets.
「掏兒から害を蒙らぬやうに用心せよ」といふ場合には “beware of pickpockets” といひ「老ひたる御兩親にお氣を附けなさい」といふ場合即ち保護を意味するときば譯して “take care of your old parents” といふべし兩者は甚だ誤用し易き詞なるが故に注意するを要す。
- (3) Moriyama went to Shikoku last winter, and on his way back, he put up at an inn, where he had his gold watch and three hundred and eighty yen stolen.
- (4) The child I took to Asakusa last Sunday is not my daughter. She is my granddaughter.
“child” の次に “whom” 又は “that” なる relative pronoun を省略す之れ objective case にあるが故に。
- (5) Baron Shibusawa, President of the First Bank, had a several hours' talk with the Premier yesterday about the financial affairs.
“about the financial affairs” を “concerning the financial affairs” とするもよし。

英文和譯

- (1) 佛國には度々ある一兵卒より最上武官の榮職に昇進する例は英國にては曾てなし。

“of the promotion” は “instances” に関係する adjective phrase なり。

“which” の先行詞は “instances” なりとす。

- (2) 吾々が精神の安慰を汝に與へ得るとは云はざるべし何となれば精神の安慰を得るは自己の需むるより外道なき故に。
- (3) 世の中には甚だ迅速に幸運を享くる人も間々あるが此場合には功績の有無に關せず偉大なる保護者あるを常とす。
“with some” = 或る人には.....。
- (4) 船は漸やく出港せる計りにて甲板上に仕事多かりし故に吾等は終日働らき續けぬ。
“from port” = 港を出る。
- (5) 朝四時に強ひて人を起せさすれば其人は大抵夜入時に喜んで臥床に就くならん。
“more that probably” = almost certain.

書取

正	誤	正	誤
happened	happend	untaught	antought
poet	poit	simplicity	sinpricity
dwelt	dwert	summer	summar
Ernest	ernest	passage	pasage
meditated	medetated	decline	decrine
character	caracter	alighted	arighted
deemed	deamed	formerly	formaly
desirable	desireable	close	crose

inquired enquired guest gcst

文 法

(1) 此文章を indirect narrative に變ずれば

We told him that his merit would be recognized, if he could finish that work in a short time.

(2) He said that the teacher had arrived just then

(3) He said to me that he was glad to hear that I had succeeded

(4) Mary told me that she would start for Tokyo, as soon as she could

(注意 direct narrative より indirect narrative に變ずるときは働詞の tense の變化すべき事と pronoun の人稱の變化すべき事等を忘るべからず)

XLI

和 文 英 譯

(1) If he continues so extravagant, he will run into a debt. Were he my friend, I would advise him.

上文中の "were he my friend" は "if he were my friend" の "if" を省略せるものにしてそれが爲働詞 "were" が subject の前に置かれしと知るべし。

(2) I have nothing to say against my servant, for he gives me satisfaction in every respect.

"in every respect" を "in every point" 或は "in all respects" としても可なり。

(3) Please give me ice-cream or lemonade, as it is very hot and I am thirsty.

"as" より以下の文章と "as" より以上の文章との位地を轉倒するも意義に於ては同じ尤も其場合には "as" を文章の冒頭に置くべきものとす他の一例を擧げて説明せん。

"I could not come to school yesterday, as I was ill" を轉倒すれば "As I was ill, I could not come to school yesterday" となり意義に變化を來さざるが如し。

(4) As I like curry and rice immensely, I make it a rule to take it once a day.

(5) Though I have been to Kobe several times, I have not yet seen the Waterfall of Nunobiki, for I always go there on business.

英 文 和 譯

(1) 國外へ一步も踏み出せし事なき汝等は捕虜の境遇中に親切なる聲を聞きし時の嬉しきを知らざる可し。

"knows little what it is to hear....." = 聞きし時の心持がどんなであるか分からぬ。

(2) 余は將來一塵の人物にならんと囑望せられしかも静肅にして丁寧なる恰かも謙遜なる婦人の如き一壯漢を知れり。

"A leader in his life" = 彼の職業にて嶄然頭角を顯はすもの。

(3) 彼れは余より二十七磅計り(二百七十圓計)を借りゐたれど今は多分返済するの見込なし小収入なる余に取りては中々多額の損耗にあらざるか。

- (4) 彼れは少しも余が詞の眞なるを疑はざりし。
 “question the truth” は眞實なるやを疑ふこと。
- (5) 吾等は當初より我會合を秘密になし置く規約なりしが此約束は可なり能く守られけり。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
near	nare	spear	speer
realized	rearized	voyage	boyage
circumnavigate	cercumnabigate	September	september
globe	grove	weary	wearly
philippine	phillipine	Spain	spain
navigators	navigaters	endured	indured
skirmish	skarmish	brought	brout
thickest	sickest		
struck	strack		

文 法

- (1) 此文章を indirect narrative より direct に變ずれば
 He said to me, “I regret that I can not understand what you say.”
 (時及人稱の變化せるに注意すべし)
- (2) They said to him, “We are thankful for what you have done for us.”
 (注意は前文の通り)

- (3) He said, “I would dare to climb this high mountain, if I were as strong as you.”

(注意——“reported speech”の働詞若し subjunctive mood ならば direct narrative に變ずる際も時は換ることなし)

- (4) They said to me, “We would tell the secret, if we knew it.”

(前文と同じく reported speech の働詞は subjunctive mood なるが故に tense は變ぜずと知るべし)

XLII

和 文 英 譯

- (1) As that dog barks at me whenever he sees me, I am going to report it in the police station, and have him killed.
 “have him killed” (撲滅してもらふ)を “get him killed” とするも可なりしかして上文中 “have him killed” の “have” の前に “to” は略せられたるものにて “am going” に連結するものなり。
- (2) The book I gave that young man is so useful for students that every one of them likes to have it.
- (3) I felt pretty lonely, for I slept alone in this room last night.
- (4) As this clock sometimes gains and sometimes loses, we can not depend upon it.

“we can not depend upon it” を “it can not be depended upon”
又は “it can not be relied upon” と訳するも可なり。

- (5) It is commonly said in Europe and America that the
dying crane has such as weat voice as no other bird has.
“dying” (死にかゝつて) “dyeing” (染めつゝ) とは發音同きを以
て學生は屢々混同するの傾向あり注意すべし前者の原形働詞は “die”
にして後者のそれは “dye” なり。

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 伯林は除き他の都會ほど見たく思ふものは世の中に
なしと余は云ひぬ。
“longed or” = wished.
- (2) 華盛頓街上の騒々しき人群れを見しより彼れは好奇
心禁じ難く帽子を冠りて其騒動の原因探索に出懸け
たり。
- (3) 若し之を楽しむの時間なくんば 朋友も書籍も健康も
旅行の興味も將來家庭の快樂も果して何等の効あり
や。
(如何なる大なる悅樂と雖も夫を楽しむ丈けの餘裕即ち時間なくんば少
しも効力なきものなり)。
“what are.....?” は何の利益、効果あるや。
- (4) 叔父は今や彼の父親の近狀に關し詳細洩らさず尋問
せんとの念慮堪え難くなりぬ。
“impatient” = 堪え難き。
“every particular” = 詳細の情態。
- (5) 午前五時半頃太陽の微光初めて認められ徐々と光を
増し夫より急激に光加はりて六時十五分前全く明け
渡るなり。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
reason	reasn	observance	obsarbance
for	fore	bestow	bestaw
enter	inter	last	rast
dollars	dallers	pressed	presset
poorer	poorar	patriarchal	patrycal
fortune	fortun	fashion	fasion
getting	geting	invoked	inboked
third	thard	blessing	bressiug

文 法

- (1) 此文章に於ける働詞 “is” は subjunctive mood たる
べきが故に次の如く修正す。
If he were not rich, he would not give so splendid a
donation.
- (2) 此の文章を下の通りに修正すべし。
If you had committed fault in the case, you might have
been blamed by all the men present.
(此文章中の働詞 “may be” は potential past perfect
ならざるべからず故に上の如く, “might have been”
と直せるなり)。
- (3) 此和文を英譯すれば次の如し。
If I were you, I would not do such a thing.
- (4) It is strange that the merchant should have failed.

(surprise を顯はすときは “should” を用ふるを法とするが故に)

XLIII

和 文 英 譯

- (1) If you travel this summer, take care lest you should get sun-struck.
 (2) Thank you, we, Japanese, unlike Europeans, entertain no fear of getting sun-struck, but if we make a trip late at night, we may get moon-struck.
 俗に所謂「露に打たれて病氣に罹る」といふ事を英語にて “moon-struck” (月射病) といふ。
 (3) Who is it that arrived from the country this morning? Isn't it Mr. Ueda?
 學生間に往々誤つて “this morning” を “to-morning” とするものあり注意せよ。
 (4) Didn't Mr. Matsuno come in my absence? Yes, he came, and said that he would come again to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.
 問が否定なるも可定なるも若し答の事實が可定なれば常に “yes” を用ゐる事實が否定なれば “no” を用ゆ。
 (5) If you can postpone your departure to-morrow, I shall be glad to accompany you, as I shall be quite free from to-morrow.
 時としては學生間に “departure” を “starture” と譯するが如き甚しき誤謬をなすものあれば注意すべきなり。

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 彼等兩人は古るく見すぼらしげの外衣を着けるたりしが此外衣は 身體を雨に濡らさざると同時に人目を惹かざる様にする效ありしなるべし。
 (2) 其同行者が最終の詞を發せる調子の激せるに驚き我父は何と答ふる術を知らざりける。
 (3) 此時より「ウエンデルフキリツプス」の名聲高くなれり然れども 其若かり夫人の賛同する外彼れを庇護する人殆んど無かりし。
 “save for” = “except.”
 (4) 我が父を我家屋の建設者(即ち先祖)と云ふも蓋し過言にあらざるべし。
 (5) 自制心なくんば人に耐忍力あるなく随つて自己を管理すべき力なし 又常に最強なる感情の弄ぶ所となるを以て自倚心あることなかるべし。
 “Can have no……” = ……のある筈なし。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
become	became	anybody	anybady
dissatisfied	desatisfyed	journey	jarney
life	rife	importance	importanse
lotus	Rotas	occurred	occard
dull	dall	cities	citys
mud	mad	footsore	footsor

travel	trabell	websore	wabsore
world	word	their	there
instance	instanse	manner	mannar

文 法

- (1) 此文章に於ける“most”なる adverb は absolute superlative として用ゐられたるものなれば indefinite article “a” に伴はるゝことを得結局“非常に壯大なる”の意義なり。
- (2) 本文中なる“most”は ordinary superlative に使用せられたるものにして“第一等に結構なる”の義なりとす。
- (3) 此文中の“most”は第一文章のときと同じく absolute superlative に使用せられ“extremely”或は“exceedingly”の意を顯はし通常比較の最上級にあらざるなり茲に注意すべきは absolute superlative の場合には通常比較の如く“est”を以て最上級を作らず syllable の多少に關はらずして“most”を附すること是なり本文“a most great” (not a greatest) とあるを見て知るべし。
- 4) 本文の“most”は第二文章と同じく通常最上級に用られしものなり故に definite article “the” に伴ふ。

XLIV

和 文 英 譯

- (1) If you should start so late, it will be dark before you arrive at Kawasaki.
“you arrive at Kawasaki”を“you get to Kawasaki”或は“you reach Kawasaki”となすを得。但し“reach”は transitive verb なるを以て次に preposition を用ゆべからず。
- (2) Why did Mr. Mishima call back his eldest son from Berlin? If he had made him stay there a little longer, he could have made him graduate from the university.
- (3) I think German is far more difficult than French. How do you think?
- (4) If you know when General Kawamura will return from abroad, please let me know, for I should like to go to Yokohama to receive him on the day of his arrival.
同じく大將にても陸軍に在りては“General”といひ海軍にては“Admiral”といふを以て混同せざるやう注意すべし。
- (5) I heard he lost about 100,000 yen by stock-jobbing.

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 其思想は簡單なりしと雖も後日非常に實用的價值を有するに至りし蒸汽機關の種子は之れに胚胎せり。
- (2) 十三年の昔を追憶するにこのやさしき微笑に感動せざりし余の心は木石なりしに相違なし、嗚呼。
“not to have been melted.....”=感じなかつとは。

(3) 此所にて又再び老人は 談話を中絶し一盃の葡萄酒を傾けたり。

“help himself”=勝手に飲食する事。

(4) 實驗せざる人は科學が何程興味多く變化に富むかを想像し兼ねるなるべし。

“adds to the interest and variety”=興味と變化とに加ふるの意
義なれど此文章にては興味及變化に富むと譯するも可なり。

(5) 斯かる露營は人の身體を頑丈にする傾向あれど全體の健康を進むるや否やは疑問に屬す。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
auditors	auditers	leaving	reaving
wide	waid	immediately	inmediatery
really	realry	hopping	hoping
oddest	odest	fluttering	fruttering
circumstances	curcamstances	rest	lest
story	stoly	gravity	grabity
staff	staf	decorum	decoram
recollect	reorrect	attending	atending
cottage	cotage	guests	gests
master	muster		

文 法

(1) 此文章中の“the”と“flowers”との間に“other”を挿入せざれば誤謬なり何となれば“all the flowers”

の中には subject たる“this flowers”をも含み無意味のものとなるべきが故に other を加へて此花丈けを除外せざるべからず

(2) “Dexterity”の前に definite article “the”を加へざるべからず如何となれば此名詞は“of that man”なる adjective phrase に限定せらるゝか故に

(3) “his”を“one's”と修正すべし“one”に對する代名詞は“one”ならざるべからざるを以てなり

(4) 本文を“Did you ever see a lion?”又は“Have you ever seen a lion?”に修正するを要す何故なれば過去の經驗を語る場合に“ever”を疑問文に使用するを法とし“once”は affirmative に用ゆべきを規則とするを以てなり且つ本文は疑問文なるを以て補助働詞“did”を用ゐ“saw”を“did see”と修正すべき事は容易に了解せらるべし

(5) “I will.....”の“will”は“shall”と正し“nobody shall.....”の shall を“will”と直すべし何となれば“I will”は意志を顯はすが故に罰せらるゝ積りとは無意味とならん故に一人稱未來の“shall”に換ゆべし又 nobody も同理にて三人稱未來なる“will”を用ゆべきなり

XLV

和文英譯

- (1) I read in yesterday's Official Gazette that His Highness the Crown Prince who has been staying for some time at the Imperial Villa at Numazu would return to Tokyo on the 11th instant.
- (2) The Hongomaru was wrecked on her way from Hakodate to Aomori on the 25th ult., and of the 120 passengers, 95 were drowned.
「破船する」「溺死する」といふ事を譯して“was wrecked”の代りに單に“wrecked”又“were drowned”の代りに單に“drowned”と誤つていふもの多し讀者此種の誤譯に陥るなかれ。
上文の如き文章を英譯するとき。
- (3) The old man with grey hair whom we met at the Peers' Club last Saturday night is not a member of the House of Representatives, but one of the highest taxpayers for Saitama Prefecture.
- (4) Either Mr. Kimura or I will call at your house tomorrow afternoon between four and five.
家又は場所を訪ねると云ふときは“call at”を用ゐる人を訪問するときには“call on”又は“call upon”を用ゆるなり。
- (5) Why don't you smoke? When I met you last year, I remember you smoked very much. The price of tobacco has lately gone up considerably; so, I can not afford to smoke.

英文和譯

- (1) 然れども汝若し一科學を好めば隨ふて他の科學にも多くの興味を感ずるや疑ひなし。

“can not but feel.....”=感ぜざるを得ざる事。

- (2) 「ヘンリー」の去るや「ライマー」は直ぐ副監牧師の許に伺候し其聞ける事を言上せり。
“waited on or upon”=侍べる事。
- (3) 「バトリック」は全く適當なる貯蓄機關即ち名望ある貯蓄銀行に其金を預けざりし。
“lay money by”貯蓄する事なれど茲には銀行へ預金と譯すべし。
- (4) 彼れは數日間其問題に思考を凝らし遂に返事を認めんと決心を以て鉛筆と紙を取り上げぬ。
“work out”=思を凝らして認むること。
- (5) 私は一室を要求せり然れども空室は一もなき故食堂に眠る外なき由を旅館の主人より話されぬ。

書取

正	誤	正	誤
son	sun	walks	works
were	war	heard	hurid
their	there	ass's	asss
country	contry	came	come
fair	feir	shows	shaws
drawing	drowing	young	yong
those	thos	riding	liding
silly	silry	women	wimen
trudging	tradging	looks	rooks

文法

- (1) These works are instructive.
- (2) I found his brother agreeable.

- (3) We made them happy.
 (4) His father was a great statesman.
 (5) Our party elected him leader.

XLVI

和文英譯

- (1) When did you return from Europe? As I didn't know about it at all, I didn't go to receive you on the day of your arrival. Please pardon me.
 (2) I firmly believe that the Japanese are physically inferior, but mentally superior, to Europeans or Americans.
 “to” なる preposition は上文に於て “inferior” と “superior” とに共通なるを以て此兩形容詞の直ぐ後へ comma を置くことを忘るゝ勿れ。
 (3) Though I have been waiting for him more than five hours, he hasn't come. Perhaps he will not come to-day.
 此場合の “though” は “although” とするもよし。
 「先刻以來」といふことは “has been waiting” なる present perfect tense の動詞の中に含まれ居ることに注意せよ。
 (4) Will you attend Mr. Tanaka's farewell dinner to be given at the Seiyoken at Ueno to-day?
 “will you attend” を “will be present at” と譯するも同意なり。
 (5) With all his riches, he is a mean fellow; so, he is shunned by almost all people who know him.

“上文の如く文章の冒頭に來る “with all.....” は “in spite of.....” の意なり。

英文和譯

- (1) 其説は全然眞實なりと云ふを得ずと 雖も兎に角眞の基督教信者は金錢又は智能を重んぜず人間(精神)を以て主要の目的とすとの一大眞理を含む。
 “mind” は此場合には mental abilities の意義にして智識才能を指す。
 “men” は “souls” と同じく精神或は魂を意味す。
 (2) 彼れは心底より其父を愛し其老年に於ける負擔(心勞)より父を救ひ得べくんば已れ如何なる不自由を忍ぶも厭ふ所にあらずと感じぬ。
 “willing to make.....” =喜んでなす事。
 (3) しかり彼れは身體弱りて元氣なく到底剛情にして亂暴なる子息に抵抗する事叶はざりける。
 “too feeble and too much out of spirits to contend with...” = “so feeble and dispirited that he could not contend with.....”
 (4) 實際人が完全に其家族的義務を盡くせば其行爲によりて益々完全に全體に對する責任を盡くせりと云ふを得べし。
 “the more..... the more” = correlative adverb にして.....すればする程益々となる。
 (5) 余は世の中に斯様の例斷じてなしと云はずされど夫れ等は全く例外なるべしと思ふ。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
rejoiced	rejoised	satisfied	satisfyed
hero	hiero	already	allready
valiant	baliant	worthy	worthi
deeds	deads	honour	onour
danger	dangar	adventure	adbentur
achieve	acheive	maidens	maidons
garden	gardon	paused	powsed
wonders	wandars	repose	lepose
toilsome	tolsome	margin	marjin

文 法

- (1) 本文中の“had sold”を“sold”と修正すべし何となれば definite past を顯はせる“yesterday”に限定せらるときは past perfect を用ゆべからざるを以てなり
- (2) 本文章には文法上の誤謬なし
- (3) 此文中に於ける“was”を“had been”と直すべし私の病院を訪問せる迄友人が宛かも一ヶ月間病氣なりし事完成し居りしが故なり
- (4) 第四は誤謬なし
- (5) 本文中に於ける“has”を除去すべし definite past を顯はせる“many days ago”に限定せらるるを以てなり

XLVII

和 文 英 譯

- (1) At Onuma Park only a few miles distant from Hakodate, the bronze statues of Marshal Oyama and Admiral Togo were erected last year in memory of the Russo-Japanese War.
- (2) The man with whom we conversed at church last Sunday morning, is the chief editor of the Tokyo Shinbun, and in writing he is one of the five greatest writers in Tokyo.
- (3) What you say may be right from foreigners' standpoint, but from Japanese point of view, it is very far from the fact.

上文の“what”は“that which”の意にして subject となる場合にはそれに伴ふ所の動詞は必ず単数なりとす。

- (4) When are you going to leave here? I will leave here this day week, but my wife and children say that they will remain here a week or two after my departure.
- (5) Please call a porter, and give him this big trunk and that basket.

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 我國民ほど科學を應用して將來の幸福繁榮を圖らんとするものは世界にあらざるならん。
- (2) 「フラックスマン」は普通教育進歩と稱すべき一大事業に自ら従事し居れる事を考へぬ。
“no less than”は殆んど namely と同様に讀むべし。

(3) あらゆる事業に骨身を惜まず勤むるは「フラックス」氏が特質の一なりし。

“thoroughly painstaking” = extremely laborious or diligent.

(4) 如何なる幸運の廻り合せにや其日の成す事皆我希ふ通りになり汝が出發せる後二時間半ほど臥床にゐたりしとき汝の前艦長（前中隊長）入り來りぬ。

“things turned out to my wish” = 事々余が思ふ通りになれり。

(5) 世の中に精良なる書籍あると同時に粗悪或は疑はしげの書物も存在す、而して青年に讀ましむる新聞及雜誌に關しても亦然り。

“This is true of.....” = にも矢張り同様なり即ち新聞雜誌類にも善長なるものと惟しげなるものとあるの意。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
glorious	grorious	conquer	conquor
struggle	straggle	valour	balour
inhabitants	enhabitants	beaten	beeten
projected	proacted	address	adress
archduke	urchduke	replete	reprete
vessels	bessls	produced	prodused
conveyed	conbeyed	effect	efect
soldiers	souldiers	fell	fill
choice	choise	dignity	degnity

fall foll violence viorence
bravery bravary speedy spiedy

文 法

- (1) 本文の括弧内に “as well as” なる conjunction を入るべし
- (2) 此括弧内には “whether—or” なる接讀詞を適當とす
- (3) “Boy” の次なる空所には “as” なる接讀詞を要す此場合は “Although he was a boy,” と同意義なればなり
- (4) 此文中の空所には “as if” を挿むべし

XLVIII

和 文 英 譯

- (1) As the Tokyo Girls' Music School at Iidamachi will give lessons in singing, organ, &c. from the 1st till the 15th of August, what do you say to sending your sister there?
- (2) How long did your family stay at Misaki? Did they enjoy themselves?
此場合には “how long” は “how many days” を意味す。
- (3) The American Atlantic Fleet which was expected at Yokohama on the 17th instant informed us through

wireless telegraph that they could not arrive before the 18th owing to the inclemency of weather.

- (4) That teacher graduated from the Tokyo Higher Normal School only three years ago, but he is widely read.
- (5) If a washerwoman should come to-day, please let me, know, as I want her to wash my night-gown and socks. "socks," "spectacles," "scissors," "tongs" "trousers" 等の如く對をなすものは常に複數にすべし。

英文和譯

- (1) 足を下ろす間もなく一寸法師（小人國の人）等は火腿（ラカン）の香に惹かれて彼れの周邊に群り集れり。
- (2) 斯くて第一週の間は極少の不節制をも避けんと注意しける。
"my guard was" = I was careful.
"even the least offence" = every least offence 少し計りの犯則をも。
- (3) 機會だにあらば他を訓戒せんと欲するも自己の缺點を看過する如きは劣等の宗教にあらずや。
- (4) 航海中起りし事柄を知らんと欲せば宜しく我日記を見るべし其日記には精しく書留め置けり。
"refer you to my Journal" = 我日記を見よと汝に勧む。
- (5) 消えなんとする蠟燭の光りに依りて所有せし二三の裝飾衣類を手巾に包み夫より長椅子に憑りながら夜の明くるを待ちぬ。
"avail himself of" = 彼は利用して。

書取

正	誤	正	誤
punctuality	panctuarity	flood	frood
cultivated	caltibated	poured	paured
possible	posible	severest	seberest
enormous	inormous	rise	lise
amount	amont	o'clock	ocrock
literary	riterary	shaved	saved
received	recieved	arranged	arenged
inquiry	enquiry	accurate	acculate
deliberation	deribelation	reference	refelence
requisite	requicite	marshalled	marshaled
enabled	inabled	floor	froor
abreast	abreest		

文法

- (1) 此文を indirect narrative に變ずれば下の如し
He asked us where we were going (on) that day
(時及人稱の變換に注意すべし)
- (2) They told their son to start for Tokyo at once.
- (3) 此文を direct narrative に變ずれば
I said to his father, "Please give me a cup of coffee."
- (4) My mother said to me, "Why do you stay here so long?"
(時及人稱の變化に注意せよ)

XLIX

和文英譯

- (1) According to the Tokyo Asahi Shinbun of August 13th, those students of the Waseda Higher Preparatory School who were admitted upon examination into the Higher Schools are 326, and those admitted into the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, the Medical Schools, &c. are 76.
- (2) I asked him to copy my manuscript, but though more than a month has since elapsed, he has not brought; so, I am out of patience with him.
上文に於て "since" は "since that time" の意なり "more than a month" を "over a month" と譯するも可なり。
- (3) As that well-known author will shortly come to Japan, all of us are going to welcome him. Won't you join us?
"welcome" を "wellcome" と誤つて書くもの多し注意を要す又 "welcome" の past tense 及 past participle は "welcomed" なる事を記憶せよ 例を擧げて之を簡単に説明すれば "I welcomed him." 又は "He was welcomed by us." の如し。
- (4) A gentleman walking there with a stick in hand and smoking a cigar looks like the man whom I saw somewhere.
- (5) This book helps us a great deal in preparing for the entrance examination.

英文和譯

- (1) 家庭に在り見馴れ聞き馴れしものと全然異なる倫敦の華美なる生活は大に彼女の健康を害せりとぞ。

"accustomed to" = 馴れたる。

"proved injurious" = 有害の結果を呈せり。

- (2) 不幸にして童兒の大多數は秀でたる材幹なき故多分普通以上の成功すると思はれず。

"more than moderately" = 尋常以上に。

- (3) 彼女は再三同じ要求を繰り返へせしが當初より一層慳食の拒絶を受けぬ。

- (4) 収入の範圍内に經濟的 生計を營まんと欲する人には算術の知識缺くべからず。

"within means" は收支相償ひ且つ多少の貯蓄をなし得べきこと。

- (5) 彼等が儲けし數百萬の財貨は 收得後間もなく一時的快樂の爲めに流出し去る。

"slip out of hands" = 消費されること。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
money	monay	living	riving
became	become	hard	heard
sometimes	sometime	thousand	thausand
portraits	portoraitis	travelling	trabeling
turned	tarned	cut	cat
idea	idia	teeth	tees
studied	studyed	broke	break
birds	bards	many	meny
teaching	teatching	lost	rost

文 法

- (1) 本文中の part of speech を顯はせば
 he (pronoun) summoned (past participle)
 before (preposition) civil (adjective)
 jury (noun) though (conjunction)
 soon (adverb)
- (2) in (preposition) his (possessive adjective)
 sent (past participle) to (preposition)
 Roslin (proper noun) for (preposition)
 whom (relative pronoun) herded (verb)

L

和 文 英 譯

- (1) A young gentleman whom I sent to you with my letter of introduction a fortnight ago will go abroad for the purpose of study at his own expense early next month with a view of staying two years at Oxford University of England, and a year in Berlin, and a year and a half in America.
- (2) That there are many flies in this house may be owing to the fact that there are many farmers' houses near it.
- (3) This knife cuts better than yours, and its price is comparatively low.
 subject が "price" のとき廉なりといふときに "low" を用ゐ若し品物が subject なるときは "cheap" を用ゐるなり之れと同様に「その直段が高い」と云ふときは "Its price is high." にして「それは高い」といふときは "It is dear." とすべきなり。

- (4) While I am studying this book, I feel as if I were actually taking the examination.
- (5) I heard that the author of this book will shortly publish a book on translation from English into Japanese with notes intended for the students preparing for entrance examination.

"a book on" の "on" は "about" (關する) の意なり。

英 文 和 譯

- (1) 夫れが爲め吾人の幸福及智力を増進することなくんば斯る高尚なる才能を許多持てりとして何の益あらんや。
 "are neither the wiser nor the happier" = 吾人の利益にならぬ意味にして此場合に於ける the は adverbial use なり。
- (2) 然し其聲調低くして到底意義を解するに由なく加ふるに其國の語を全く知らざりし。
 "make out nothing" = 少しも意義の分らぬこと。
- (3) 名高き「ガルダニ」氏のものと同らべる女教授が紀念碑の側に立てるとき余は非常の光榮と思ひぬ。
 "gloried" は Intransitive verb にして自分で名譽と思ひしことなり。
 "that of the....." = the monument of the....." なりとす。
- (4) 何か口實を設けて黒色人を捕らへ之を奴隸の境遇に戻せり。
- (5) 富貴に暮しては多く人は其品性を汚かすと雖も彼は其轍を覆まざりける。
 "spoil him" = 墮落して品性を害ふの意なり。

書 取

正	誤	正	誤
freckled	fleckled	logs	rogs
taught	taugh	holes	foles
knot	not	wonder	wander
shaggy	shagy	bright	blight
covering	cobering	mud	mad
looks	rooks	coarse	corse
deal	dale	polished	porished
squirrels	squarrels	jacket	jucket
rough	laugh		

文 法

次の詞の三要部分を列挙せん。

present	past	past participle
(1) arise	arose	arisen
(2) choose	chose	chosen
(3) slay	slew	slain
(4) swear	swore	sworn
(5) hurt	hurt	hurt
(6) spin	spun	spun
(7) think	thought	thought
(8) beat	beat	beaten
(9) mow	mowed	mown

THE END

特72

20

特 72

20

