

✓ 108-181

FIRST STEPS
IN
SENTENCE-MAKING.

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共著

英文組織法



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✓

緒 言

英學生ノ先ツ須ラク知ラサル可カラサルモノハ英文ノ組織ト働詞ノ使用法トニアリ一個ノ文ニハ必ス少ナクトモ一個ノ働詞アリ而シテ此働詞ニ誤謬アラシカ其述フル所ハ何等ノ意味ヲモ與ヘサル一ノ誑言タルニ過キサルナリ英文ニハ英文固有ノ組織アリ苟モ此組織ニ誤リアラシカ是レ徒ラニ語ヲ排列セシノミ亦タ何等ノ意味ヲモ與ヘサルナリ或ハMy father is go to Tokyo. ナル綴文ヲ爲シテ東京ヘ行ツテ居ルト言フナリト自信シ居ルカ如キ或ハBakin, a well known Japanese novelist became blind. ナル文ヲ讀ミテ盲目ナル馬琴ハ有名ナル日本ノ小説家ト成リタリト解スルカ如キ或ハ新橋停車場ヲ立ツタナル和文ヲ英譯セント欲シテ I left Station the Shimbashi from. ナド言ヒfromハ前置詞ニアラズヤト教師ヨリ注意サル、モ尙ホ解スルヲ得ス更ラニ the table I spilt my ink over ノoverハ前置詞ニアラズヤト反問スルカ如キ皆是レ實際ノ例ニシテ言フ所讀ム所一トシテ誤謬ナラサルハナク反覆之レヲ久フスルノ結果終ヒニ英語課ナルモノヲ厭悪スルニ至リ捨テ、之レヲ顧ミズ成績益々不良トナリ到底救済スルヲ得サシムルカ如キ悲境ニ陥ルニ至ル者少ナシトセズ之レ必竟此等ノ智識ニ乏シキヨリ口言ハント欲シテ言フ能ハス目讀マント欲シテ讀ム能ハス英語ニ對シテハ恰カモ盲目聾啞ト擇ムトコロナク

モ其間ニ興味ナルモノ、存スルナキニ由ラスンバ
アラス外國語ノ研究ハ元來無味ナリ意ヲ興味ノ一
點ニ專ラニスルニアラスンバ何ンゾ生徒ノ進歩ヲ
期スルヲ得ンヤ或ハ初學ノ生徒ニイデナムノ暗誦
ヲ爲サシメントスルカ如キ或ハ乾燥無味ナル文法
ニ重キヲ置キ先ツ之レヨリ入ラシメント試ムルカ
如キ是レ唯タ徒ラニ時間ト勞力トヲ浪費シテ生徒
ノ倦怠ヲ買フニ過キサルナリ生徒ノ興味ヲ感スル
ハ文法ノ講義ニアラスイデナムノ暗誦ニアラス唯
タ日常ノ事柄ニ付キ如何ニ短ガクトモ誤リナク英
文ヲ綴リ英文ヲ解スルヲ得ルニアリ而シテ誤リナ
ク英文ヲ綴リ誤リナク英文ヲ解スルヲ得セシメン
トセハ必ス先ツ其第一着トシテ英文ノ組織ト働詞
ノ使用法トヲ習得セシメサル可カラズ本書ハ中學
第一年ノ課程ヲ終了シ幾分ノ單語ヲ習得シタルヲ
期トシ直チニ之レヲ利用シ日常適切ナル實例ニ就
キ英文ヲ綴ルノ法ヲ教ヘントスルニアリ故ニ文法
ノ規則ノ如キハ必要已ムヲ得サル場合ノ外悉ク之
レヲ省キタリ

書中每章ニ掲ケタル英文和譯ハ一種ノ譯解ナリ實
例及ヒ文法ノ講義ヲ終リタル後教師自カラ之レガ
詳解ヲ生徒ニ與フルカ或ハ生徒自身ヲシテ之レガ
詳解ヲ與ヘシムルモノトス本書ヲ第二年ニ用ヒン
ト欲セハ第一ノ方法ヲ採ルヲ良シトシ第三年ニ用
ヒント欲セハ第二ノ方法ヲ採ルヲ良シトス若シ第
三年ニ本書ヲ用ヒ第一ノ方法ヲ採ラハ一週二時間

ノ會話時間ヲ有スル中學ニテハ二學期ニテ終了セ
シムルヲ得可シ

和文英譯ノ例題ヲ多クセハ勢ヒ生徒ヲシテ所謂遣
リ放ハシノ儘ニ放置セサル可カラズ故ニ例題ハ成
ル可ク之レヲ少ナクシ英文和譯ト共ニ生徒ヲシテ
暗誦セシムルモノトス

本書ハ英綴文上必ス知ラサル可カラザル事項ノミ
ヲ教ユルヲ目的トス故ニ little, a little ノ別ノ如キ
either, neither ノ使用法ノ如キ類ノ些細ナル點ニ付テ
ハ附録ニ掲ケタルカ如キ方法ニ依リ本書ヲ教ヘ終
リタル後之レカ教授ヲナスモノトス

欄外ニ補記シタル難語ニハ必要已ムヲ得サル場合
ノ外成ル可ク音符ヲ付スルヲ避ケ生徒自身ノ研
究ニ一任シ以テ啓發ノ資ニ供セリ

明治三十四年八月

著者記

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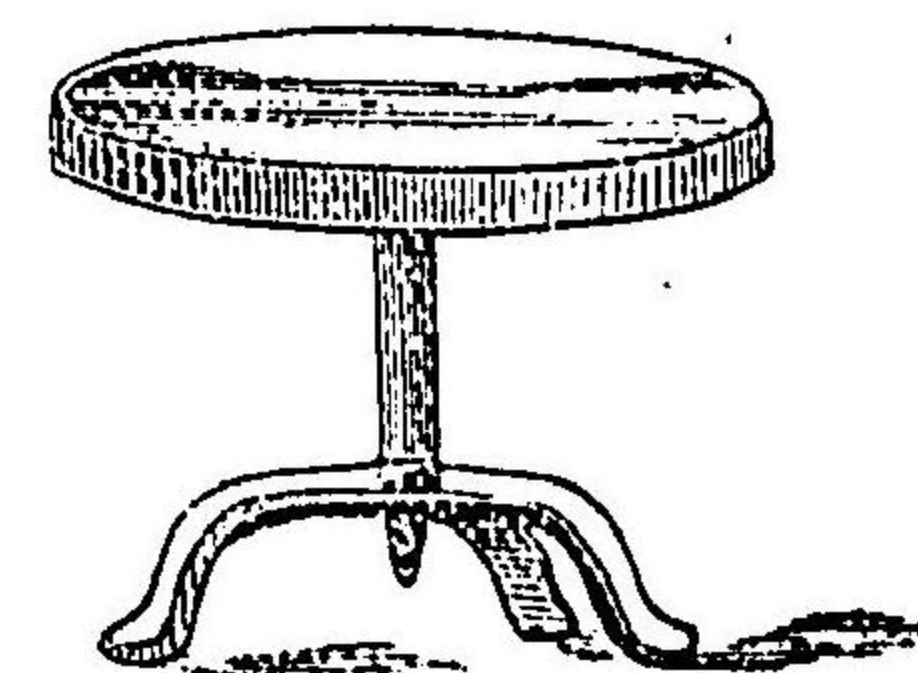
**First Steps
 in
 Sentence-Making.**
LESSON I.

A table.

A big table.

A round table.

A big round table.



A pencil.*

A long pencil.

A black pencil.

A long and black pencil.

pən'-cil.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 1. Table, pencil 等ノ如ク名トシテ用ヒラレタル詞ハ之ヲ名詞 (Noun) ト云フ

Art. 2. 英語ニテハ一個ノ物ヲ言ヒ表ハス場合ニ之レニ a ナル詞ヲ冠セシム big, round, long, black 等ノ如キ詞ト併用スル場合ト雖ヘモ亦同ジ之ヲ冠詞 (Article*) ト云フ

EXERCISE.

A.

以下ノ諸例ヲ和譯シ且ツ其内ヨリ名詞及ヒ冠詞ヲ指示スベシ

- (1) A small book.
- (2) A large book.
- (3) A high bench.

är-ti'-cle.

- (4) A small red book.
- (5) A high black table.
- (6) A low black bench.
- (7) A new strong table.
- (8) A big red book.
- (9) A large and heavy* book.
- (10) A tall and straight tree.

B.

以下ノ諸例ヲ英譯スベシ

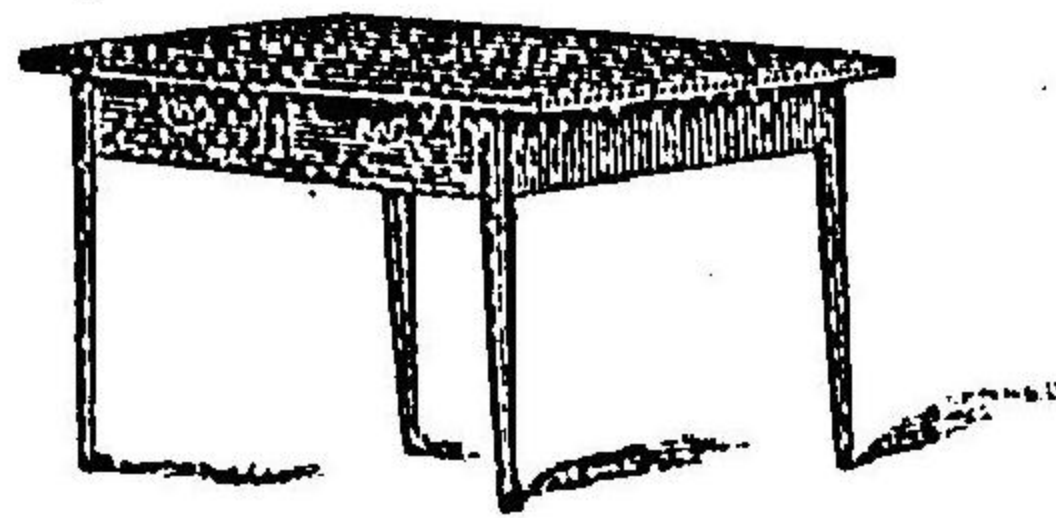
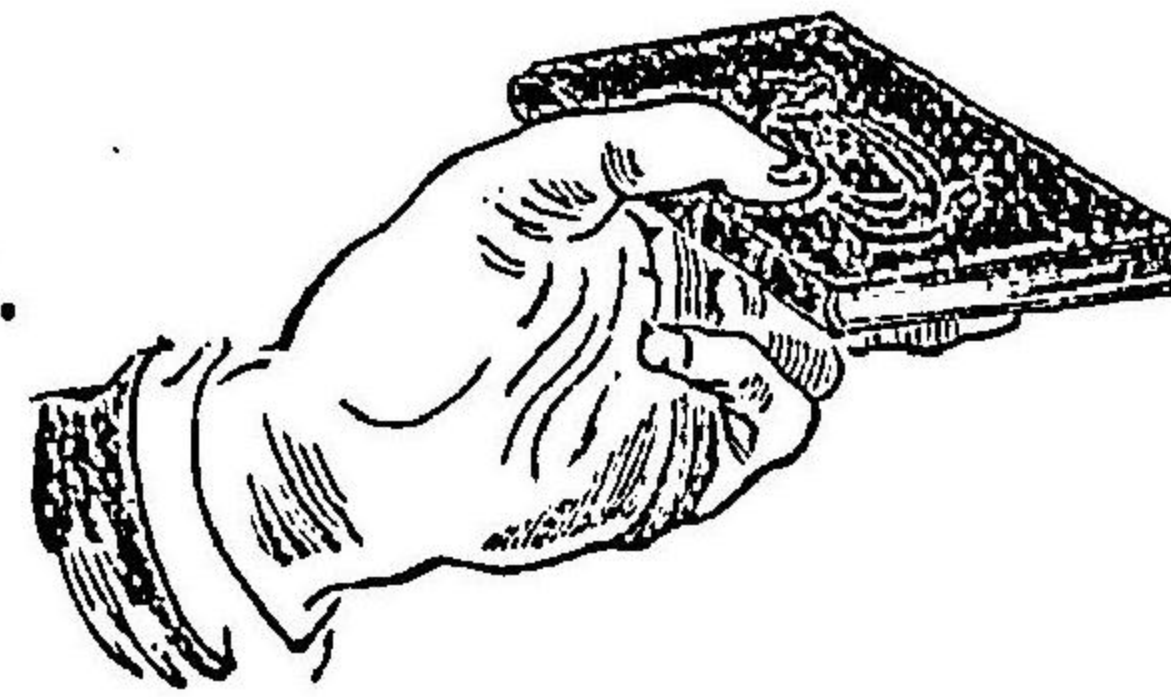
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) 廣キ*机 | 男 |
| (2) 長キ鞭* | (8) 大キナ黒キ帽子 |
| (3) 大キナ箱 | 子 |
| (4) 親切ナ*朋友* | (9) 黒クテ滑ラカナ*石 |
| (5) 高キ瘦セタ*男 | (10) 廣クテ深キ*川 |
| (6) 大キナ醜*キ女 | |
| (7) 親切ナ老タル | |

heavy=重キ 廣キ=wide 鞭=whip 親切ナ=kind 朋友=friend 瘦セタ=lean 醜クキ=ug'-ly 滑ラカナ=smooth 深キ=deep

LESSON II.

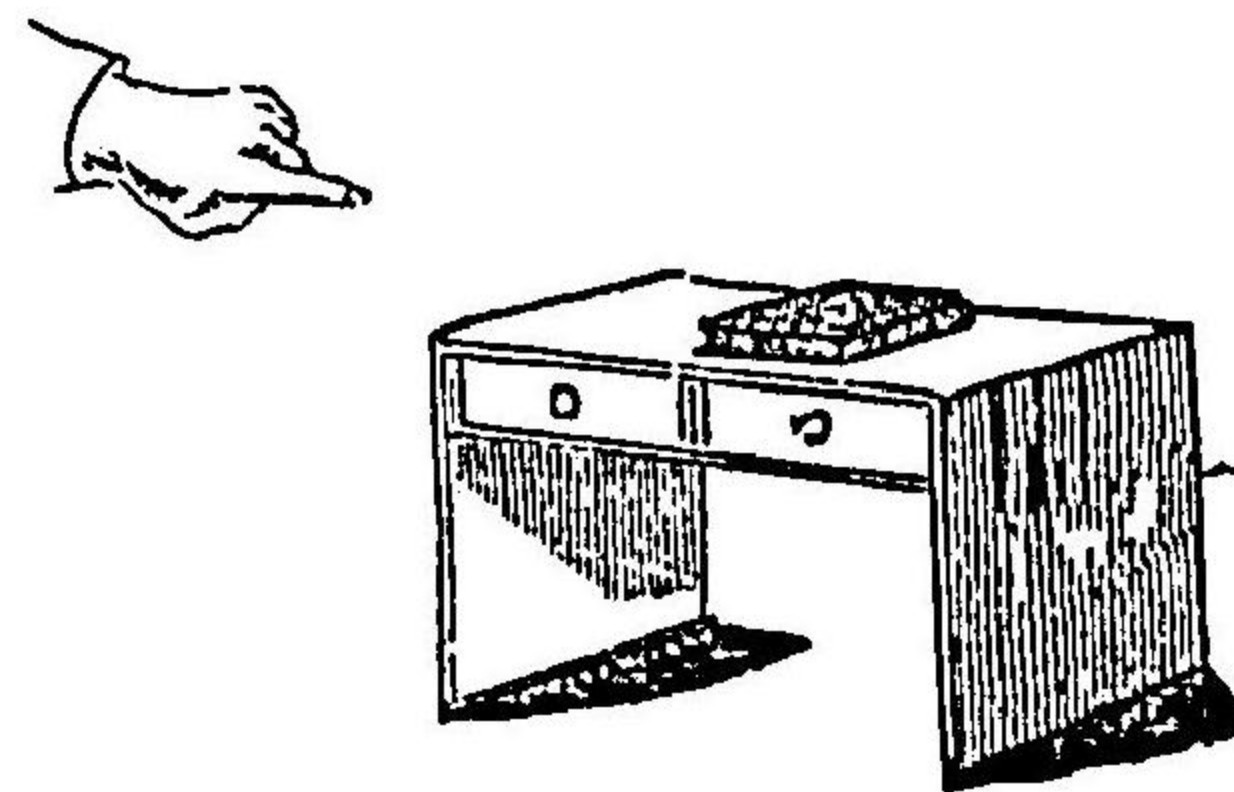
I.

This is a small book.

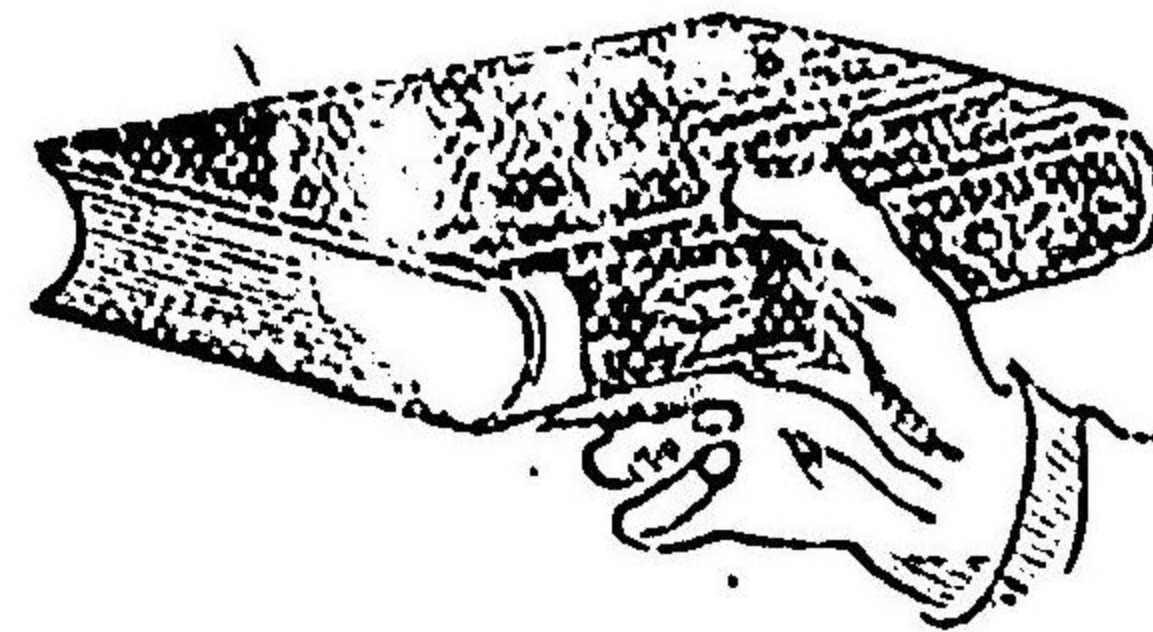


This is a high black table.

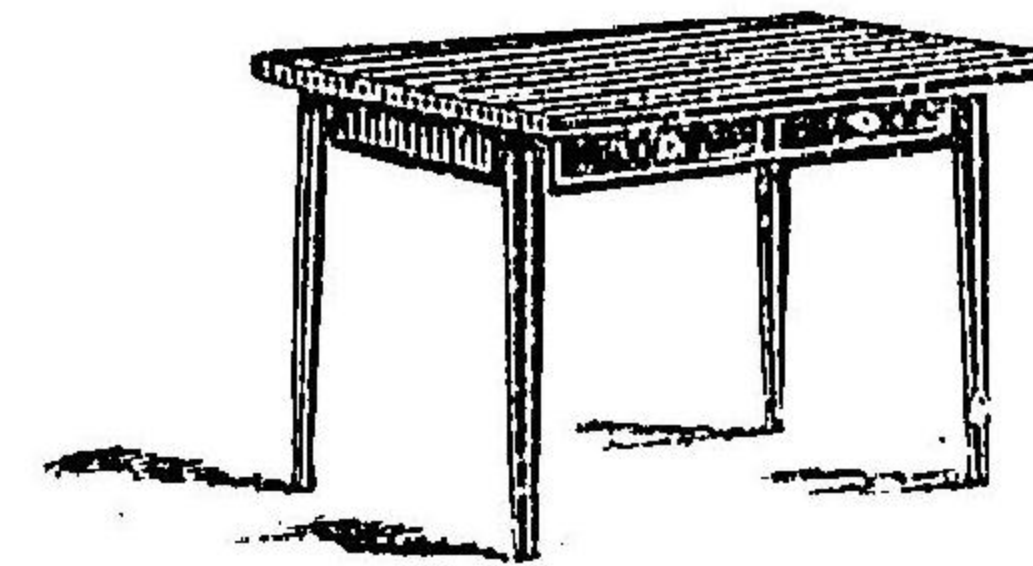
That is a small red book.



2.

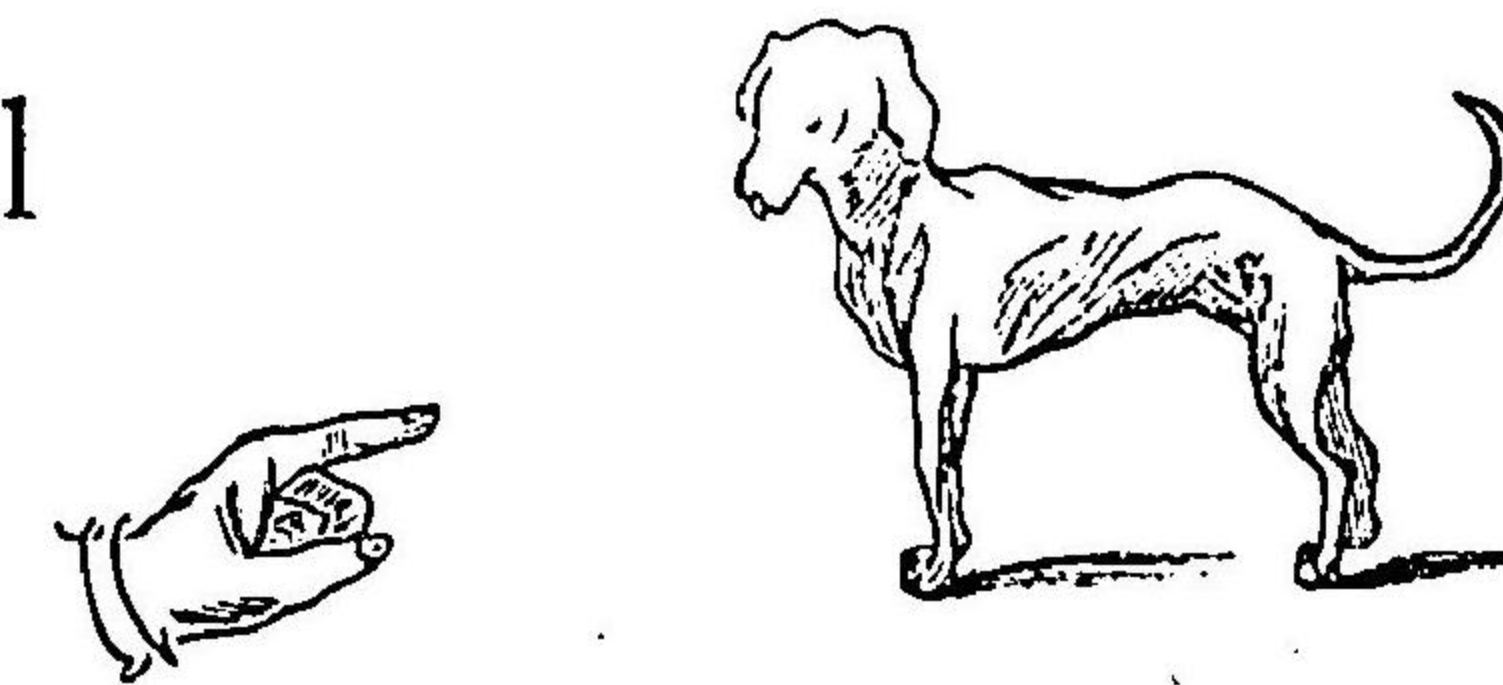


This book is large.



This table is high and black.

That dog is tall and lean.



GRAMMAR.

Art. 3. this, that ニ名詞ヲ結合セシメテ用ユル場合ニハ之ニ冠詞ヲ付ス可カラス

Art. 4. large, high, long, black, 其他此種ノ詞ハ名詞ヲ形容スルニ用ヒラル故ニ之レヲ形容詞 (Adjective)*ト云フ

ād'jec-tive

This book, that table 等ノ場合ニ於ケル this, that ハ形容詞的代名詞中ノ指示代名詞ト云フモノニシテ代名詞ノ部ニ屬シ純粹ノ形容詞ニアラス

(6)

(注意) This table is large black. That dog is tall lean ナド言フ可カラス必ス上例ニ示セルカ如ク形容詞ト形容詞トノ間ニandヲ用ユ可シ又形容詞三個以上ヲ用ユル場合ニハ最後ノ形容詞ノ前ニandヲ置ク下ノ如シ

That old man is tall lean and shabby.*

EXERCISE.

A.

以下ノ英文ヲ和譯シ且名詞冠詞及ヒ形容詞ヲ指示スヘシ

- (1) This is a book.
- (2) This is a new book.
- (3) This is a nice new book.
- (4) This is new.
- (5) That is old.
- (6) This is new, but that is old.
- (7) This bench is low.

shāb'-by = きたない (着物ノぼろ々々ニ成リ居ルヲ言フ)

(7)

- (8) That bench is high.
- (9) This bench is low, but that bench is high.
- (10) That boy is very old.
- (11) This boy is quite* young.
- (12) That boy is very old, but this boy is quite young.

B.

和文英譯

- (1) 是ハ新シヒペンデ有リマス
- (2) 此ペンハ新ク有リマス
- (3) アレハ新シヒペン軸*デ有リマス
- (4) アノペン軸ハ新シク有リマス
- (5) 此本ハ安價*デ有リマス
- (6) アノ本ハ高價*デ有リマス
- (7) 此本ハ安價デ有リマスケレモアノ

quite = サツバリ ペン軸 = pēn-hōld'-er

安價デ = cheap 高價デ = dear

本ハ高價デ有リマス

(8) アノ男ノ兒ハ高クテ瘦セテ居ル

(9) 此男ノ兒ハ低クテ肥ヘテ居ル

(10) アノ男ノ兒ハ高クテ瘦セテ居ル

ケレモ此男ノ兒ハ低クテ肥ヘテ居ル

LESSON III.

I.

Is this a new book?

Yes, it is a new book.

No, it is not a new book.

2.

Is that a new book?

Yes, it is a new book.

No, it is not a new book.

肥ヘテ=fat

Thatトitトヲ混ス可カラス thatハthisト同シク物ヲ指示スルニ用ユル語ナレモ itハ決シテ指示ノ語ニアラス只ダ同シ名詞ヲ會話中ニ幾度モ操返スノ煩ヲ避ケンカ爲ニ之ヲ用ユルナリ日本語ニテハitハ通

3.

Is Sato a diligent* boy?

Yes, he is a diligent* boy.

No, he is not a diligent boy.

4.

Is Matsu a diligent girl?

Yes, she is a diligent girl.

No, she is not a diligent girl.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 5. 上例ノ This, that, James, Mary, he, she, it. ノ如キ詞ハ之レヲ主辭 (Subject)* ト云フ

主辭トハ吾人カ話シ出サントスル事物ノ何タルヤヲ示サンガ爲ニ用ユル語ナリ

dil'i-gent=勉強ナ sub'-ject

常之ヲ省略シテ言ハス It is a book. =本デス Give it to me. =私ニ下サヒノ如シ he she 等モ亦然リ

Art. 6. 通常ノ文ニ於テハ is ナル語
ハ主辭ノ次ニ置クモノナレモ疑問文
ニ於テハ其順序ヲ轉倒シ主辭ノ前ニ
之ヲ置クヲ法トス

Art. 7. Yes, No 等ハ comma* ニテ
本文トノ間ヲ切ルベシ

Art. 8. 疑問文ハ必ス其終リヲ? (In-
terrogation* mark) ニテ結ブベシ

EXERCISE.

A

以下ノ英文ヲ和譯シ且ツ其内ヨリ主辭ト成リ居
ル詞ヲ指示スベシ

- (1) Is that a book?
- (2) Yes, that is a book.
- (3) No, that is not a book.
- (4) Is John a good boy?
- (5) No, John is not a good boy.

cōm'-mā in-tōr'ro-gā'-tion

(6) Yes, he is a good boy, but he
is weak.

(7) Is that a cat or a dog?

(8) It is a dog.

(9) Is John a kind boy?

(10) Yes, he is a kind boy, but he
is not diligent.

B,

和文英譯

(注意) Art, 9, 日本語ニテハ It is a
new book.=新シヒ本デズ He is a
kind teacher.=親切ナ先生デス等ノ
如ク主辭タル It. He 等ヲ畧シテ言
ハサルヲ多シト雖モ英語ニテハ主
辭ヲ畧スルヲ一切ナシトス

- (1) アレハ新シヒ帽子デスカ
- (2) 左様デス新シヒ帽子デス
- (3) アレハないふデスカ

- (4) 左様デスアレハないふデス
- (5) アレハないふデスカ又ハペン軸デスカ
- (6) ないふデス
- (7) 佐藤ハ親切デをとなしひ*デスカ
- (8) イ、エ我儘デ*不親切*デス
- (9) 伊藤ハ貧乏ナ*人デスカ
- (10) ソウデス貧乏ナ人デ有リマスゲ
レモ親切デ有リマス

LESSON IV.

I.

Is that a dog there?
No, it is **an** ape.

marks monkey.

2.

Is this a German* book?
No, it is **an** English* book.

をとなしひ=gōn'-tle 我儘ナ=self'-ish 不親切=
ūn-kind' 貧乏ナ=poor Gēr'-mān English=
ing'-glish

3.

Is Sato a diligent boy?
No, he is **an** idle boy.

4.

Is that **an** old book?
No, that is a new book.

5.

Is Fuku a beautiful* woman*?
No, she is **an** ugly woman.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 10. Ape, English book, idle boy, old book, ugly woman 等ノ如キ a e i o u ノ音ニテ始マル語ニ付スル冠詞ハ a ニアラス an トスベシ

注意 an ナ用ユルハ a e i o u ノ字ニテ始マル語ニアラス a e i o u ノ音ニテ始マル語ナリト知ルベシ

beautiful=bū'-tī-ful wom'an

EXERCISE.

A.

以下ノ語ニ用ユル冠詞ハaナルカanナルカ

- (1) Ant. *an* (16) Inkstand. *a*
- (2) Bee. *a* (17) Active boy. *a*
- (3) Elephant. *a* (18) Innocent* ani-
mal.
- (4) Cat. *a* (19) Wide table. *a*
- (5) Duck. *a* (20) Young dog. *a*
- (6) Eagle. *a* (21) Unkind boy. *a*
- (7) Nest. *a* (22) Heavy* stone.
- (8) Egg. *a* (23) American *a*
man-of-war.
- (9) Insect.* *a* (24) English gener-
al.*
- (10) Tree. *a* (25) Old and. wise
man.
- (11) Chair. *a*
- (12) Hour.* *a*
- (13) Uncle. *a*
- (14) Indian.* *a*
- (15) Wasp. *a*

in'-sect hour=our in'-di-an in'no-cent
hēav'y gen'er-al

B.

和文英譯

- (1) アレハ傘*デスカ
- (2) イ、エ旗デス
- (3) 彼所ノアレハ馬テ有ルカ或ハ牛
デ有ルカ
- (4) 牛デス
- (5) 其ハ易ヒ*本デ有リマスカ
- (6) 左様デス易ヒ本デス
- (7) 佐藤ハ正直ナ*兒デスカ
- (8) 左様デス正直デ孝行ナ*兒デス
- (9) 權助ハ無學ナ*男デ有リマスカ
- (10) 左様デス無學ナ男デ有リマスケ
レモ正直デ忠義デ*有リマス
- (11) 日本ハ小サナ嶋デアルカ
- (12) 左様デス日本ハ小サナ嶋デ有リ
マスケレモ富テ*且強ク*アリマス

傘=um-brel'la 易ヒ=easy 正直ナ=honest=
ōn'-est 孝行ナ=du'ti-ful 無學ナ=ig'no-rant
忠義ナ=fāith'-ful 富テ=rich 強ク=pow'er-ful

LESSON V.

I.

Has James a new hat?

No, he has no hat.

Yes, he has a new straw hat.

2.

Have you many English books?

No, I have no English book.

Yes, I have many English books.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 11. I, you, he, she, it, we, they 等ノ如キ語ハ名ノ代ハリニ用ヒラルハ語ナレハ之ヲ代名詞(Pronoun)* ト云フ this, that 等ハ名ノ代ハリニ用ヒラルハト同時ニ其物ヲ指示スルモノナルヲ以テ指示代名詞 (Demonstrative* pro-

prō'-noun de-mon'stra-tive

noun) ト云フ

Art. 11. 英語ノ名詞ニハ單數 (Singular)* 複數 (Plural)* ノ別アリ單數名詞ハ一ツノ事物ヲ表ハスニ用ヒラレ複數名詞ハニツ以上ノ事物ヲ表ハスニ用ヒラル a book, two books, four books many books ノ如シ

複數名詞ハ單數名詞ノ語尾ニ s ヲ加ヘテ作ルヲ常法* トス

Art. 13. 代名詞ニモ單數ト複數トノ別アリ I ハ we, he she it ハ they, this that ハ these those トナリテ複數ヲ作ルガ如シ

sin'gu-lar plū'ral

此外複數ヲ作ル規則數多アリ下ノ如シ

(1) s, x, sh, ch ニテ終ル語及ヒ o ニテ終ル語ニシテ其 o ノ前ニ父音 (consonant) ノ有ル場合ニハ es ヲ加フ grass ハ grasses, box ハ boxes, dish ハ dishes, watch ハ watches, hero ハ heroes, potato ハ potatoes, mosquito ハ mosquitoes ト成ルカ如シ

Art. 14. 主辞ガ he she it 若クハ單數名詞ナル場合ニハ has ヲ用ヒ此他ノ場合ニハ皆 have ヲ用ユベシ

EXERCISE.

A

以下ノ諸例ヲ和譯シ且ツ單數名詞ト複數名詞トヲ區別スベシ

- (1) Birds have two wings.
- (2) Dogs have four legs.
- (3) Elephants* have two small eyes.
- (4) We have two legs.
- (5) We have two legs but dogs have four.
- (6) Have you a watch?

el'e-phant=象

(2) y = 終ル語ニシテ其yの前ニ父音カ來リ居ル場合ニハ其yヲ削リテ ies トナス cityハ cities, lilyハ lilies, flyハ flies ト成ルカ如シ左レモ其yノ前ニ母音ノ來リ居ル場合ニハ常法ニ從フテ複數ヲ作ル boyハ boys, dayハ days トナルカ如シ

- (7) Yes, I have a very handsome* watch.
- (8) Has James a gold watch.
- (9) No, he has a silver watch.
- (10) Have you a gold pen?
- (11) No, I have steel* pens.
- (12) Have you a sharp* knife.?
- (13) No, I have no knife.
- (14) Have you many brothers?
- (15) Yes, I have eight brothers and two sisters

hand'-some=奇麗ナ

steel=鋼鐵ノ

shärp=善ク切レル

(3) f 或ハ fe = 終ル名詞中或種ノモノハ其f又ハ fe ヲ削リ ves トナシテ複數ヲ作ル 仮ヘハ knifeハ knives, wifeハ wives, wolfハ wolves, leafハ leaves, thiefハ thieves ト成ルカ如シ但 roofカ roofs トナリ chiefガ chiefs, トナリ gulfガ gulfs ト成ルカ如キ此規則ニ從ハサルモノアレハ注意スベシ

(4) 如何ナル規則ニモ從ハサル不規則ノモノアリ manガ men, childガ children, mouseカ mice ト成ルカ如シ又單複數共同ノモノアリ sheep, deer ノ如キ之レナリ

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 猫ハニツノ丸ヒ目ヲ持テ居リマ
ス
- (2) 百足*ハ澤山ノ脚ガアル
- (3) アノ船*ハ三本ノ帆柱*ガアル
- (4) 此てーぶるハ三本ノ脚ガアル
- (5) 此てーぶるハ四本脚ガ有リマス
ケレモアノてーぶるハ三本デ有リ
マス
- (6) 君ハ定木*ヲ持テ居ルカ
- (7) ハイ私ハ竹*ノ定木ヲ持テ居マス
- (8) 君ハ和カヒ*鉛筆ヲ持テ居ルカ
- (9) ハイ大變和カヒ鉛筆ヲ持テ居マ
ス
- (10) イ、エ和カヒ鉛筆ハ一本モ持テ
居マセヌ
- (11) 伊藤ハ一人モ兄弟ガ有リマセヌ
カ

百足=centi'-pōde 船=ship 帆柱=māst
 定木=rul'er 竹=bam-bōō 和カヒ=soft

- (12) イ、エ一人モ兄弟ハ有リマセヌ
- (13) 佐藤ハ澤山英語ノ小説*ヲ持テ居
ルカ
- (14) イ、エ日本語ノ小説ハ澤山持テ
居ルガ英語ノ小説ハサツバリ*持テ
居ラヌ

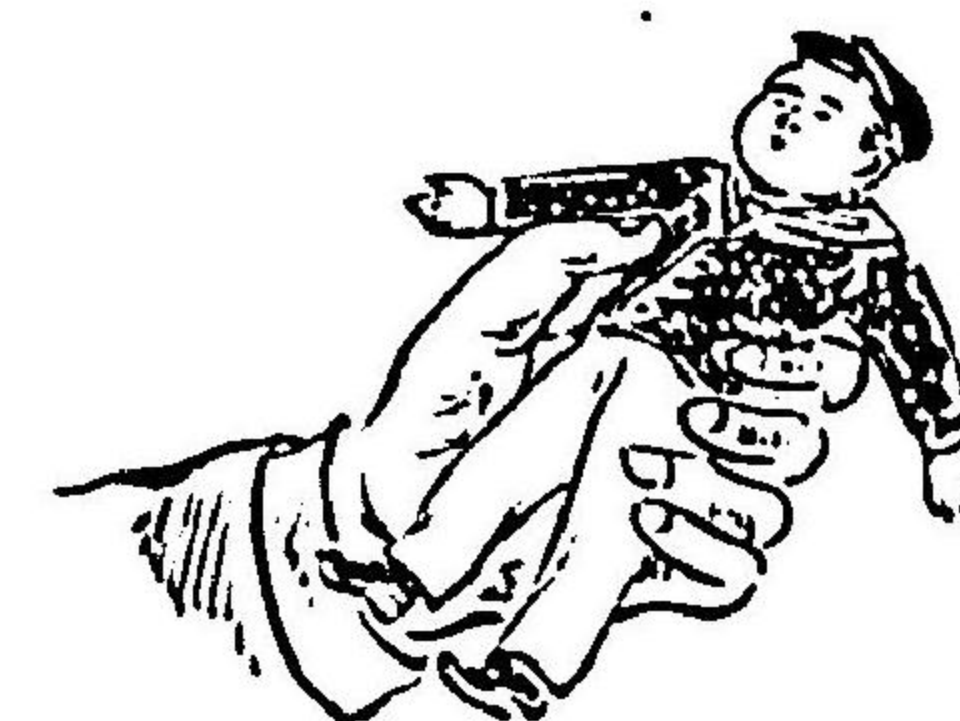
LESSON VI.

Taro has a book in
his hand.

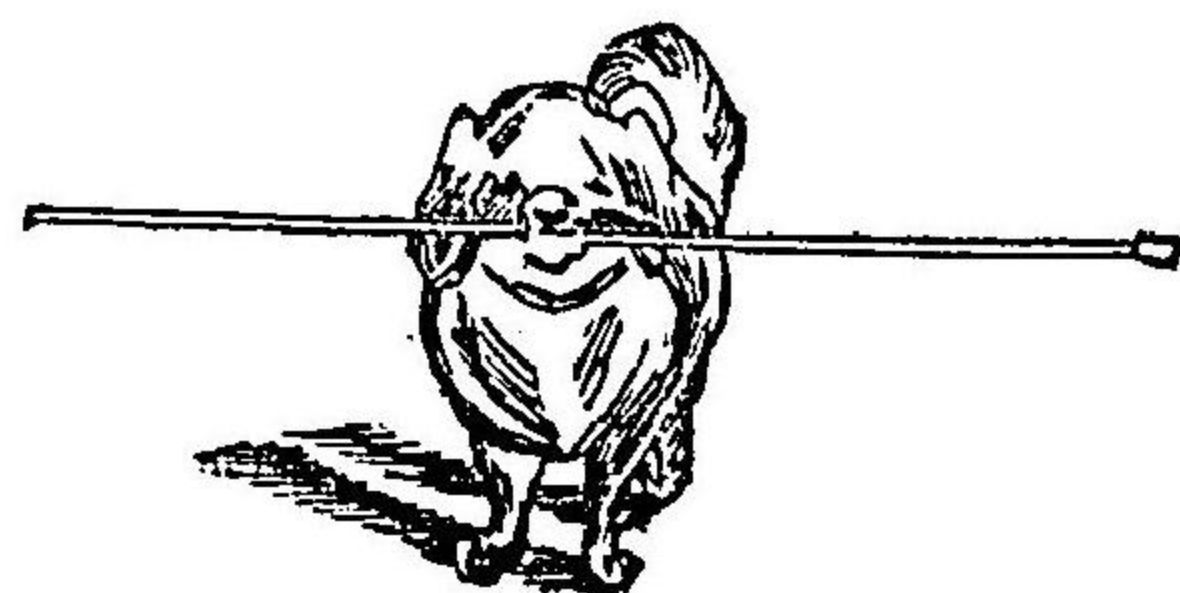


Jiro has a big
knife in his pocket.

This doll has a
black cap on its
head.



小説=nōv'-el サツバリ=at all



Tama has a cane in his mouth.



Taro has a gun on his shoulder.

Matsu has a baby in her arms.



That lady has a beautiful red shawl on her arm.

That old man has a large heavy bag on his back.



GRAMMAR.

Art. 15. my, her, his, its 等ノ如キ
詞ハ代名詞ニシテ所有ヲ表ハスニ用
ユ故ニ之ヲ持格代名詞(Possessive pro-
noun) ト言フ our your their 等モ亦然リ

注意 日本語ニ於テハ冠ツテ居ル, くわへテ居ル,
かつひデ居ル等各別ノ語ヲ用ユレモ英語ニテ
ハ皆等シク has have ニテ言ヒ表ハスニ注
意スベシ下ノ如シ

has.....in.....pocket ポケットニ入レテ居ル

has.....on.....head 頭ニ冠ツテ居ル, 載セテ居
ル 頂ヒテ居ル

has.....in.....mouth 口ニくわへテ居ル

has.....on.....shoulder 肩ニかつひデ居ル

has.....in.....arms 腕ニ抱ヒテ居ル

has.....on.....arm 腕ニ掛ケテ居ル

has.....on.....back 背ニ負フテ居ル

pos-sess'ive

EXERCISE.

A.

以下ノ諸例ヲ和譯シ且ツ其中ヨリ持格代名詞ヲ指示スベシ

- (1) James has a ball in his pocket.
 (2) Mary has a doll in her arms.
 (3) I have a gold watch in my vest-pocket*
 (4) That boy has a cane in his hand.
 (5) That lady has 'an umbrella* in her hand.
 (6) Pussy has a large mouse in her mouth.
 (7) That nurse* has a baby on her back.

vest-pocket=ちよつきノ隠シ um-bröl'lá=傘
 nûrsc=乳母

- (8) James has many apples in his hat.
 (9) This boy has a red cap on his head.
 (10) That large horse has a heavy burden* on his back.

B.

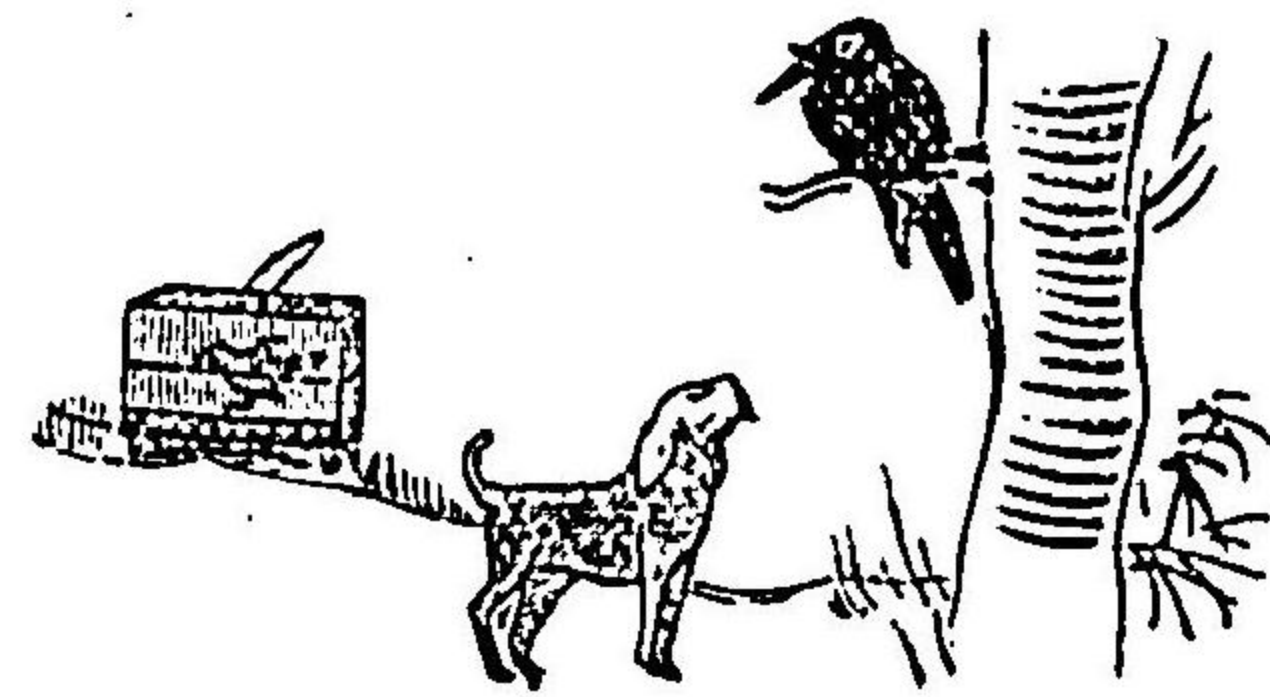
和文英譯

- (1) アノ男ノ兒ハ手ニ美クシヒ本ヲ持テ居ル
 (2) アノ女ハ背ニ重ヒ荷ヲ負フテ居ル
 (3) 此男ノ兒ハ頭ニ黒ヒ帽子ヲ着テ居ル
 (4) アノ女ハ腕ニ小サナ籠*ヲ掛ケテ居ル
 (5) 私ハ重ヒ鐵砲ヲかつひデ居ル

bûr'-den=荷

- (6) 彼女ハぽけつとニ大キナ梨*ヲ入
レテ居ル
- (7) に-*ハ小サナ鳥ヲくわへテ居ル
- (8) アノ大キナ馬ハ背ニ二人ノ男兒
ヲ載セテ居ル
- (9) アノ背ノ高ヒ男ノ兒ハ可笑*ナ黒
ヒ帽子ヲ冠ツテ居ル
- (10) アノ婦人ハ手ニ美クシヒ赤ノは
んげち*ヲ持テ居ル

LESSON VII



I.

Here is a small bird in a cage.

It is a sparrow.*

梨=pear 可笑ナ=fūn'-ny ハンケチ=handkerchief
 (hānk'er-chif) spār'-rōw=雀 に-=Pussy

There is a large black bird on a ~~tree~~
 tree. It is a crow.*

2.

The bird on the tree is large
 and black.

The large black bird on the
 tree is a crow.

The dog under the tree is a
 mastiff.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 16. 已ノガ述ヘントスル名詞
 ニシテ之レニどのナル問ヲ加ヘテ自
 問自答ヲ試ミ之レカ明答ヲ得ル場合
 ト得サル場合トアリ此明答ヲ得ル場
 合ノ名詞ハ之レヲ特定セルモノト云
 ヒ之レニ the ナル冠詞ヲ冠セシメ明

crow(krō)=からす

答ヲ得サル場合ノ名詞ハ之レヲ特定
セサルモノト云ヒ單數ナレハ之レニ
a 若クハ an ナル冠詞ヲ付スルヲ法ト
ス

故ニ the ヲ定冠詞 (Definite* article), a 及
ヒ an ヲ不定冠詞 (Indefinite* article) ト
云フ

試ミニ以下ノ文中ノ名詞ニ就テ特定
シ居ルモノト然ラサルモノトヲ區別
スベシ

- (1) 昔シ爺ト婆ト有ツテ爺ハ山ヘ柴刈リニ婆ハ
河ヘ洗濯ニ行ツタ
- (2) 昨日本町テ盗人カ巡查ニ捕縛サレテ警察署
ヘ引カレテ行ツタ
- (3) 田中氏カ見ヘマシタガ客間ヘ御通シ申シマ
セウカ
- (4) 控所デ大キナ音ガシマシタ何テセウカ
- (5) 一寸理化室ヘ行テ小サナ瓶ヲ取テ來テ下サ
ヒ

冠詞ハ一種ノ形容詞トシテ論スル學者モアリ
dēf'i-nīte in-dēf'i-nīt

- (6) 体操場デ犬ガ吠ヘテ喧カマシヒカラ小使ノ
誰レカニ逐ハシテ下サヒ
7. 昨日私ガ大阪カラ京都ヘ行ク間ニ山崎テ瀛
車ガ損ジマシタ
8. 昨夜歸リカケニ心齋橋カラ車ヲ雇フタガ車
夫ガ酔テ居テ困ツタ
- (9) 私ハ今日本箱ヲ買フタガ蓋ガ破レテ居ツタ
- (10) 昨夜和田岬ノ邊テ瀛船カ沈没シタガ乗客ト
荷物ハ皆助カツタ

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) The book on the table.
- (2) The bird in the cage.
- (3) The nails* in the box.
- (4) The map on the wall.
- (5) That big book on the shelf.*
- (6) That big book on the shelf is
a dictionary.

nāil=釘 shelf=棚

- (7) That cat on the box has a large mouse in her mouth.
- (8) That little bird on the tree has a long tail and a short bill.*
- (9) The tree in the garden is tall and straight.
- (10) The bird in the cage has a beautiful red crest* on its head.
- (11) Here is a small yellow* bird in the cage. It is a canary-bird.
- (12) There is a beautiful red book on the table. It is a picture-book.
- (13) There is a big cat on the box. It has a young mouse in its mouth.
- (14) There are two books on the shelf. The large book is a dictionary.

bill=嘴 crüst=とさか yōl'-lōw黄色ナ

- (15) There are four boys in the play-ground. The large boy has a drum and he has a stick in each* hand.

B.

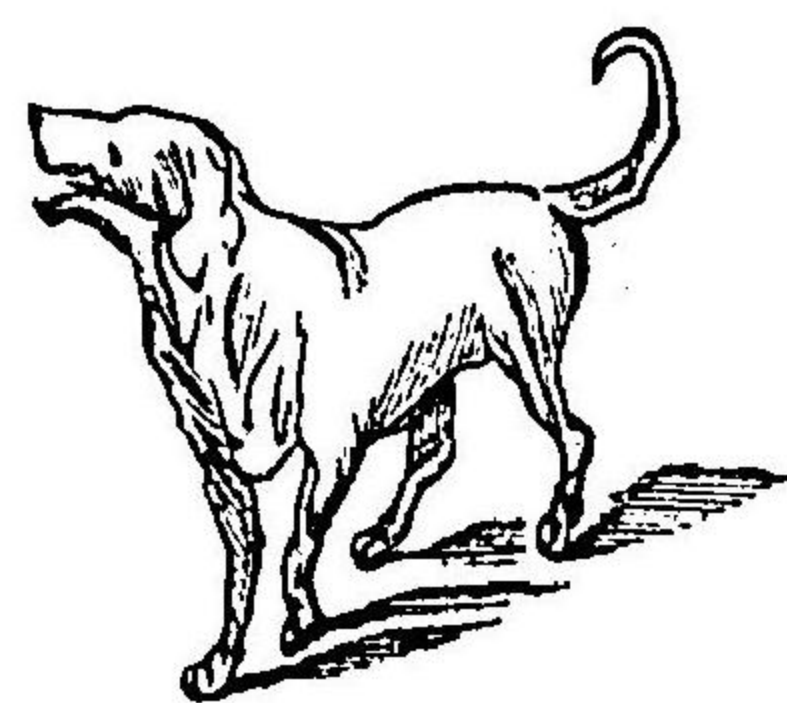
和文英譯

- (1) 門ノ前*ノ木
- (2) 家ノ前ノ門
- (3) 屋根ノ上ノ男ノ兒
- (4) 落シノ中ノ大キナ鼠
- (5) 河ノ彼方*ノ村
- (6) 橋ノ側*ノ家
- (7) 家ノ後*ノ高ヒ木
- (8) 河ノ側ノ家ハ大キクテ美クシヒ
- (9) 屋根ノ上ノ男ノ兒ハ頭ニ赤ヒ帽子ヲ被ツテ居ル
- (10) 籠ノ中ノアノ小サナ黄色ナ鳥ハかなりヤデス

ōach=各ノ 前ノ=be-fōre' 彼方ノ=be-yōnd'
側ノ=by 後=āft'-er

LESSON VIII.

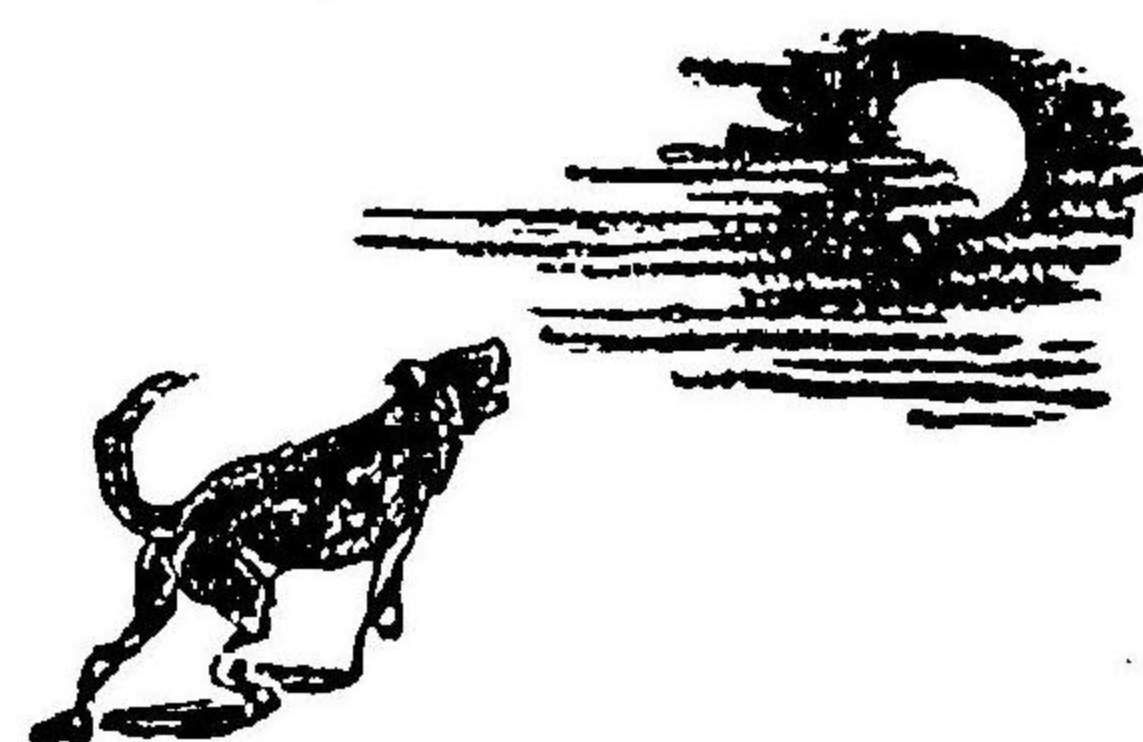
A dog barks.



Kato smokes.

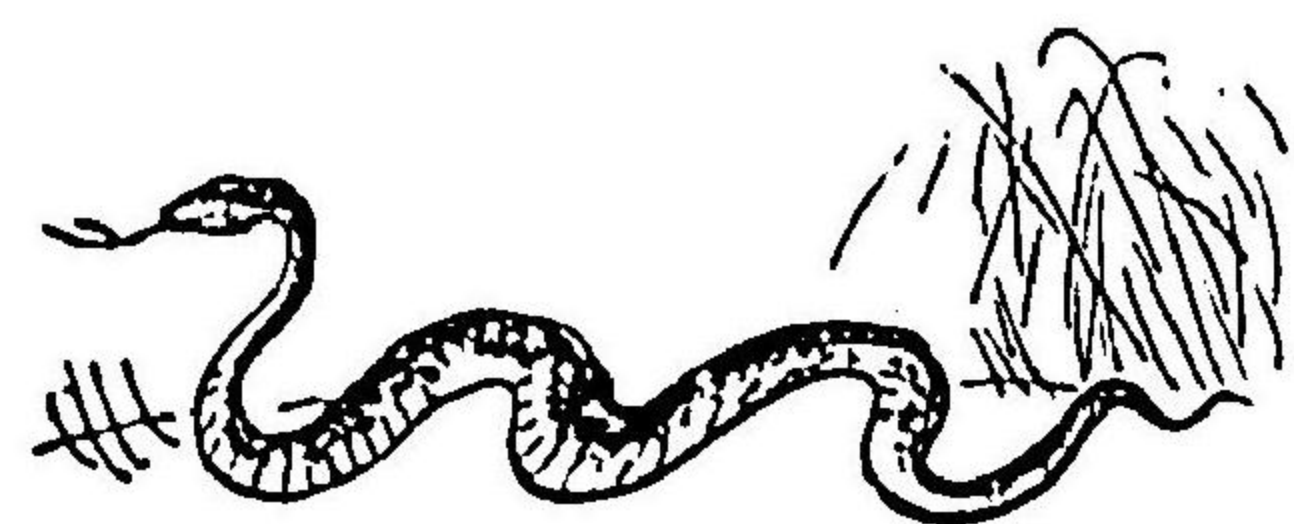


This dog barks loudly.



This dog barks loudly at* the moon.

Snakes crawl.



Snakes crawl silently*

Snakes crawl silently on the ground.

at=目掛ケテ si'lent-ly=静カ=

The fox sleeps in a den by day.



The fox leaves* his den when night comes.

The fox goes slyly* to the farm-yard.*

The fox goes slyly to the farm-yard to seek for* food.

The fox sleeps in a den by day, and

when night comes he leaves his den, and

(he) goes slyly to the farm-yard to seek for food.

lōaves=出ル sly'ly=狡猾 = fārm-yārd=畑
seek for=探カス

The fox sleeps in a den by day, and when night comes he leaves his den and goes slyly to the farm-yard to seek for food.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 17. 總名トシテ名詞ヲ用ユル場合ノ言ヒ方ニ三種アリ下ノ如シ

(1) A snake crawls silently on the ground.

(2) The snake " " " " "

(3) Snakes crawl " " " " "

(注意) The sun, the moon, the ground 等ノ the ハ總名トセシ意ニアラス日月地面ナト言ヘハ吾人ノ此地球ヲ照ラシ居ル日月或ハ吾人カ住テ居ル所ノ此地面ナドノ事ヲ言フニ限リ居ルヲ以テ此ク the ナル定冠詞ヲ付スルナリ

Art. 18. 所爲ヲ表ハス詞ハ働詞 (Verb) ナル語類ニ屬スルモノナリ

本章ノ bark, smoke, crawl, sleep, leave, go, seek 等ノ如キ之レナリ

Art. 19. 主辭ガ he she it 若クハ單數形ノ名詞ナル場合ニハ其働詞ノ語尾ニ s ヲ加フルヲ猶ホ Art. 12. ノ複數ヲ作ル場合ノ如クスベシ下ノ如シ

A snake crawls silently on the ground.

The snake crawls " " " "

Snakes crawl " " " "

EXERCISE.

A.

以下ノ英文ヲ和譯シ且ツ其内ヨリ働詞ヲ指示スベシ

(1) Bells ring.*

(2) Rivers flow.

(3) The robin sings sweetly.

ring=鳴ル又ハ鳴ルモノシヤ

- (4) A deer runs swiftly.
- (5) A cricket* chirps* loudly by night.
- (6) A whale swims in the sea.
- (7) The whale lives in the sea.
- (8) Birds fly in the air.
- (9) A cat sleeps on the floor.
- (10) The earth moves round the sun.
- (11) Men sail round the earth in ships.
- (12) The robin sings sweetly in the morning.
- (13) The cricket chirps best in the evening.
- (14) A bad horse kicks at a boy.

crick'-et=こゝろぎ chirp=鳴ク

- (15) A bad boy speaks angrily* to his friends.
- (16) The sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening.
- (17) The peacock is a beautiful fowl. He struts* proudly on the ground.
- (18) Cats are gentle animals. They sleep in the day-time on the rug* before the fire.
- (19) The lion seldom* leaves his den before evening.

an'gri-ly=怒ツテ strut=氣取ツテ歩ク rug=氈

səl'-dòm=たまに若クハめつたに……せぬノ意ナリ下ノ如シ

He is seldom at home in the morning.

めつたに在宅せぬ又ハたまニ居る

He seldom smokes.

めつたに喫煙せぬ又ハたまに喫煙する

(20) The lion seldom leaves his den before evening, but when he is hungry he comes out of it even* in the day-time and roams* over the plains to hunt.*

A.

和文英譯

- (1) 牛ハ大キナ聲デ啼*キマス
 (2) 大山ハ上手*ニ泳キマス
 (3) 田中ハ毎日喫煙シマス
 (4) 田中ハ毎朝彼レノ部屋デ喫煙シマス
 (5) 悪ヒ犬ハ小供ヲ目掛ケテ吠ヘマス
 (6) 日ハ晝輝*ヤキ月ハ夜輝ヤキマス
 (7) 水鳥*ハ水ノ上ヲ泳キマス

even=ē-'vn=デモ rōam=ウロツク hūnt=食ヲサガス
 啼ク=bōl'-lōw 上手=well 輝ク=shine
 水鳥=wā'ter-bīrd

- (8) 獅子ハ熱帶國ニ住テ居マス
 (9) 吾々ハ地球ノ上ニ住テ居マス
 (10) 怠惰ナ小供ハ晝眠リマス
 (11) 田中ハ怠惰ナ小供テ晝眠リマス
 (12) 田中ハ勉強ナ小供デ善ク覺*ヘマス
 (13) 善ヒ兒ハ親切ニ物ヲ言ヒマス*
 (14) 善ヒ兒ハ彼レノ友達ニ親切ニ物ヲ言ヒマス
 (15) 鹿ハ森ノ中ニ住ンデ居リマス
 (16) 鹿ハ早ク走リマス
 (17) 鹿ハ森ノ中ニ住デ居リマシテ早ク走リマス
 (18) 櫻ハ暖國*ニ生長シマス
 (19) 櫻ハ五月*ニ花カ咲*キマス
 (20) 櫻ハ暖國ニ生長シマシテ五月ニ花カ咲キマス

熱國=hot cōn'-trÿ (kūn'-tre) 覺ヘル=lēarn 物ヲ言フ=spēak 暖國=wārm cōn'-trÿ 五月=Māy (月ノ名ハ大文字ニテ始ムベシ) 花カ咲ク=blōom

LESSON IX.

1.

I love John.

I love James.

I love Robert.

I love John, James, and Robert, but Brown hates them.

2.

The fox likes a duck.

The fox likes a hen.

The fox likes a goose.*

The fox likes a duck, or a hen, or a goose

3.

I steal sugar.*

You steal sugar.

gōose=鶩鳥

sug'-ar (shōōg'-ar)=砂糖

He steals sugar.

John steals sugar.

A bad boy steals sugar.

A bad boy steals sugar every day.

4.

I wash my face in the morning.

I comb* my hair in the morning.

I wash my face and comb my hair in the morning.

I wash my face and comb my hair early in the morning.

I wash my face and comb my hair early in the morning every day.

5.

The hen scrapes* the ground.

cōmb (kom)=梳

scrāpe=刮

The hen scrapes the ground with her feet.

The hen scrapes the ground with her feet to find seeds, worms, and insects.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 20. 働詞ニ他働詞 (Transitive* verb) ト自働詞 (Intransitive*verb) トノ別アリ他働詞トハ他ニ加フル所爲ヲ表ハス働詞ニシテ自働詞トハ自己ノミニ止マル所爲ヲ表ハス動詞ナリ下ノ如シ

Bells ring. (自働詞)

The fox sleeps in his den during the day. (自働詞)

I love John. (他働詞)

trān'-si-tive

in-trān'-si-tive

I wash my face early in the morning. (他働詞)

Art. 22. 上例 3 ノ sugar ノ如キ數ヲ以テ計算スルヲ得サル物ノ名ヲ物料名詞 (Material* noun) ト云フ salt, pepper, rice, wheat, wine, soup,* gold, copper, glass, money, mud, hay, ノ如キ之レナリ
物料名詞ハ複數ヲ有セズ又冠詞ヲ付セズ

EXERCISE.

A.

以下ノ英文ヲ和譯シ且ツ他働詞及ヒ物料名詞ヲ指示スベシ

- (1) John loves Charles.
- (2) James loves Charles.
- (3) John and James love Charles.

ma-tō'-ri-al

soup=ソップ

- (4) We eat rice.
(5) We drink tea.
(6) We eat rice every day.
(7) We drink tea every day.
(8) We eat rice and drink tea every day.
(9) Good cats catch mice.
(10) Good cats catch rats.
(11) Good cats catch mice and rats.
(12) A bad cat kills birds.
(13) A bad cat eats birds.
(14) A bad cat kills and eats birds
(15) A person sees with his eyes.
(16) A person hears with his ears.
(17) A person smells* with his nose.
(18) A person sees with his eyes,

smell = 嗅ク

- hears with his ears, and smells with his nose.
(19) In winter we make a snowman.
(20) In winter we throw snowballs.
(21) In winter we make a snowman and throw snowballs.
(22) In spring the lark builds its nest.
(23) In spring the lark builds its nest on the ground.
(24) In spring the lark builds its nest on the ground of mud and straw.
(25) In spring the lark builds its nest on the ground of mud and straw to rear its young ones.

B.

和 文 英 譯

Sトアルハ單數 Pトアルハ複數ニ譯スベシ

I.

- (1) *錐^Sデ (2) *鉋^Sデ (3) *掛^Pデ
- (4) 彼^Lノ*爪^Pデ (5) 彼ノ腕^Pト手^Pデ
- (6) 家^Sヲ建テル爲ニ (7) 金ヲ儲ケル*爲ニ
- (8) 雀ノ巢^Sヲ取リニ
- (9) 其^Lノ巢^Sヲ作ル爲ニ
- (10) 彼病氣ヲ兄弟^Sヲ喜バス*爲ニ

2.

- (1) 惡ヒ小供ハ罪ノ無ヒ*動物ヲ殺シマス
- (2) 馬ハ新シヒ枯草ヲ好ミマス
- (3) 馬ハ吾々共ノ地面ヲ耕*シマス
- (4) 馬ハ吾々共ノ荷車*ヲ引キ*マス

錐=gim'-let 鉋=plane 楫=ōar 爪=claw
 儲ケル=cārn (ērn) 喜ハス=a-mūse 罪ノ無ヒ=in'-no-cent
 耕ス=plough (plou) 荷車=wāg'-on
 引ク=draw

- (5) 馬ハ吾々共ノ地面ヲ耕ヤシ荷車ヲ引キマス
- (6) 吾々ハ錐テ穴ヲ明ケ*マス
- (7) 栗鼠ハ彼ノ爪デ樹ヘ登リマス
- (8) 吾々ハ楫デぼーとヲ漕ギ*マス
- (9) 大工ハ木ヲ切りマス
- (10) 大工ハ板*ヲ削ヅリ*マス
- (11) 大工ハ家ヲ建テル爲ニ木ヲ切り板ヲ削リマス
- (12) 大工ハ鉋デ板ヲ削リマス
- (13) 聾啞者*ハ彼ノ腕ト手デ仕方*ヲシマス
- (14) John ハ彼ノ近所ノ人*ヲ手傳ヒ*マス
- (15) John ハ金ヲ儲ケル爲ニ彼ノ近所ノ人ヲ手傳ヒマス
- (16) 惡ヒ小供ハ樹ヘ登リマス

明ケル=bōrc 漕ク=rōw 板=plānk 削ル=smōoth
 聾啞者=dōaf-mūte 仕方=sign 近所ノ人=neighbor (nā'-bur) 手傳フ=help

(17) 悪ヒ小供ハ雀ノ巢ヲ取リニ樹ヘ
登リマス

(18) 木啄キ*ハ其レノ嘴デ古ヒ樹ヘ穴
ヲ啄ツキ明ケ*マス

(19) 木啄キハ其レノ巢ヲ作ル爲ニ其
レノ嘴デ古ヒ樹ヘ穴ヲ啄キ明ケマス

(20) John ハ毎日彼レノ笛ヲ吹キマス

(21) John ハ彼レノ病氣ノ兄弟ヲ喜ハ
ス爲ニ毎日彼ノ笛ヲ吹キマス

(22) John ハ毎日彼ノ課業ヲ學フ爲ニ
學校ヘ参リマス

(23) 吾々共ハ木ヤ石デ吾々共ノ家ヲ
建テマスガ如クも一人ハ氷デ建
テマス

(24) 善ヒ小供ハ朝早ク學校ヘ行テ熱
心*ニ彼ノ課業ヲ勉強スル

木啄キ = wōd-pēck'-er

啄キ明ケル = pēck

吹ク = plāy

熱心 = ēar'-nōst-ly

(25) 園作り*ハ地ヲ堀*ツタリ又園ニ種
ヲ播タリ*シマス

LESSON X.

I.

Do you Smoke ?

Yes, I smoke.

No, I do not Smoke.

No, but Kato smokes.

2.

Does Kato Smoke ?

Yes, he smokes.

No, he does not smoke.

Yes, he smokes much every day.

3.

Do they love James ?

園作り = gār'-dēn-er 堀ル = dig 播ク = sōw

Yes, they love him.

Yes, they love him dearly.

No, they do not love him at all.

4.

Do you get up* early in the morning.

Yes, I get up very early in the morning.

Yes, I get up at 5 o'clock every morning.

No, but James gets up at 5 o'clock regularly* every morning.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 22. 主辞が he, she, it, 若クハ單數名詞ナル場合ニハ does ヲ用ヒ其

get up=起キル rēg'-ū-lar-ly=規則正シク

他ノ場合ニハ do ヲ用ユベシ

Art. 23. Do, does ハ問ヒノ場合及ヒ not ノ來ル場合ニ用ユルモノトス

Art. 24. 他働詞ハ必ス其所爲ノ目的物ヲ有スルカ故ニ英語ニ於テハ常ニ之ヲ言明スルヲ法トス日本語ニテハ往々之レヲ省畧シテ言ハサルニアレモ英語ニテハ決シテ斯ル事ナシトス下ノ如シ

Do you love James ?

Yes I love *him*. (愛シテ居マス)

Do you like sake ?

No, I do not like *it* at all. (少シモ好ミマセヌ)

Art. 25. 働詞ト結合シテ方法, 時, 場所, 程度等ヲ表ハサンカ爲ニ用ヒラル、語アリ此ヲ副詞ト云フ下ノ如シ

No tiger lives *here*.

The robin sings *sweetly*.

Idle boys lie in bed *late*.

Sato speaks English *very well*.

EXERCISE.

A.

以下ノ英文ヲ和譯シ且ツ副詞及ヒ他働詞ノ目的トシテ用ヒラレ居ル名詞若クハ代名詞ヲ指示スベシ

- (1) Do you like coffe?
- (2) Yes, I like it very much.
- (3) No, I do not like it
- (4) No, but my father likes it very much.
- (5) Does your father speak English.
- (6) Yes, he speaks it.
- (7) Yes, he speaks it a little.
- (8) Yes, he speaks it very well.
- (9) Do you go to school.
- (10) No, I do not go to school.
- (11) Do you go to school every day ?

- (12) Yes, I go to school every day.
- (13) Yes, but I do not go to school on Sundays.
- (14) Does the fox live in a den ?
- (15) Yes, he lives in a den.
- (16) Does your father go out* in the afternoon ?
- (17) Yes he goes out in the afternoon.
- (18) Yes he generally* goes out in the afternoon to see* his friends.
- (19) No, he does not go out in the afternoon.
- (20) No, he does not go out in the afternoon except* on Sundays.
- (21) The bird picks up* its food

go out=外出スル gōn'er-al-ly=大概ハ see=會フ
ex-cept'=云々ノ外

from the ground with its bill and eats it.

(22) In summer many fire-flies fly about* in the air at night.

(23) The eagle takes up* and carry off* pigs and lambs to eat

(24) The buzzard* sails about* slowly* in the air, and when he smells a carcass he flies down to eat it.

(25) As soon as* the sun peeps out* a bee mounts up* into* the air and flies away* to look for* honey*

pick up=拾ヒ上ゲル fly a-bout'=飛ヒマワル take up
=取リ上ゲル carry off=持チ去ル bŭz'-zard=鷂
sail about=翔リ廻ハル slōw-ly=ソロソロト cār'-cass
=死体 fly down=飛ヒ降ル as soon as=云々スル
ト直グ= peep out=顔キ出ル mount up=上ボル
fly away=飛ヒ去ル look for=探ガス

B.

和 文 英 譯

(1) 君ハ英語ヲ話シテサルカ

(2) ハイ話シマス

(3) ハイ然シ私ノ父ハ話シマセヌ

(4) ハイ少シ*話シマス

(5) イ、エ話シマセヌ

(6) 虎ハ暖國ニ住テ居マスカ

(7) イ、エ暖國ニ住テ居マセヌ

(8) イ、エ熱國ニ住テ居リマス

(9) イ、エ熱國特ニ*亞細亞及ヒ亞弗
利加ニ住テ居リマス

(10) 君ハ毎日髮ヲ梳クカ

(11) 君ハ毎朝顔ヲ洗フカ

(12) 君ハ毎朝髮ヲ梳キ而シテ顔ヲ洗
フカ

(13) 私ハ毎日起キルト直ク髮ヲ梳キ
而シテ顔ヲ洗ヒマス

少シ=a little 特==ōs-pō'-cial-ly==es-pesh'al-ly

- (14) 君ノ御父様ハ毎朝牛乳ヲ飲ミナサルカ
- (15) ハイ毎朝起キルト直ク飲ミマス
- (16) 雲雀ハ樹ノ中へ巢ヲ作りマスカ
- (17) イ、エ樹ノ中へ作りマセヌ
- (18) イ、エ地面ノ上へ作りマス
- (16) 蜂ハ毎朝早ク飛テ行キ*マスカ
- (20) ハイ太陽ガ窺キ出ルト直クニ目ヲ覺マシテ*蜜ヲ探カス爲ニ飛テ行キマス

LESSON XI.

I.

Robert is studying.

Robert is studying his lessons in his room.

2.

Is Robert studying?

飛テ行ク=fly away 目ヲ覺マス=wake up

Yes, he is studying.

No, he is not studying. He is playing in the garden.

3.

Is Robert studying in his room?

Yes, he is studying in his room.

No, he is studying in the parlor.*

4.

Is Robert studying his lessons in his room?

Yes, he is studying his lessons in his room.

No, he is playing ball in the garden with John and James.

Are you writing a letter?

pār-lor=座敷, 客間

No, I **am writing** my exercise.

Yes, I **am writing** a letter to my father.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 26. 根形 (root-form) ノ 働詞 即チ前二章ノ働詞ハ常ニ云々スルトノ意ヲ表ハシ本章ノ働詞即チ働詞ノ根形ニ ing ヲ付シテ am, is, are 等ト結合セシメタルモノハ現ニ今云々シテ居ルトノ意ヲ表ハスモノトス下ノ如シ

I.

教ヘテ居ル (常ニ)

I *teach* the Second Year students.

You *teach* " " " "

He *teaches* " " " "

We *teach* " " " "

They *teach* " " " "

2.

教ヘテ居ル (現ニ今)

I *am teaching* the Second Year students.

You *are teaching* " " " "

He *is teaching* " " " "

We *are teaching* " " " "

They *are teaching* " " " "

Art. 27. 根形ノ働詞ニ ing ヲ付ス

ルニハ下ノ例ニ依ル

read + ing = reading.

write + ing = writing.

get + ing = getting.

run + ing = running.

tie + ing = tying.

試ニ上例ニ依リ下ノ根形働詞ニ ing ヲ付スベ

1. speak. 2. tell. 3. eat. 4. drink. 5. make.

6. take. 7. ride. 8. come. 9. go. 10. sit.

11. cut. 12. set. 13. stop. 14. lie. 15. die.

16. begin. 17. spin. 18. shut 19. open. 20. fly.

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) Is Henry sleeping?
- (2) Yes, he is sleeping.
- (3) Are you writing your composition*?
- (4) No, I am drawing a map.
- (5) Are Taro and Jiro playing ball in the garden?
- (6) No, they are chasing* a dog.
- (7) Are you fishing, James?
- (8) No, I am looking at the stream.
- (9) James, are you drinking milk?
- (10) No, I am not drinking milk. I am drinking tea.

com'-po-si''-tion (zish-un)=作文 chāse=追ヒカケル

B.

以下ノ前置詞(Preposition)ノ意味ヲ説明セヨ

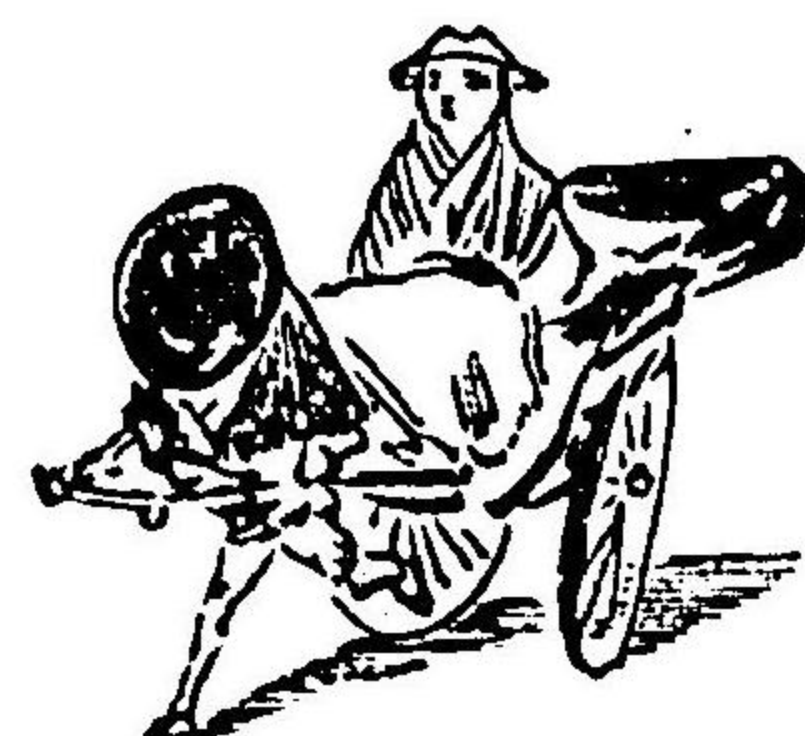


The dog is running after the rabbit.

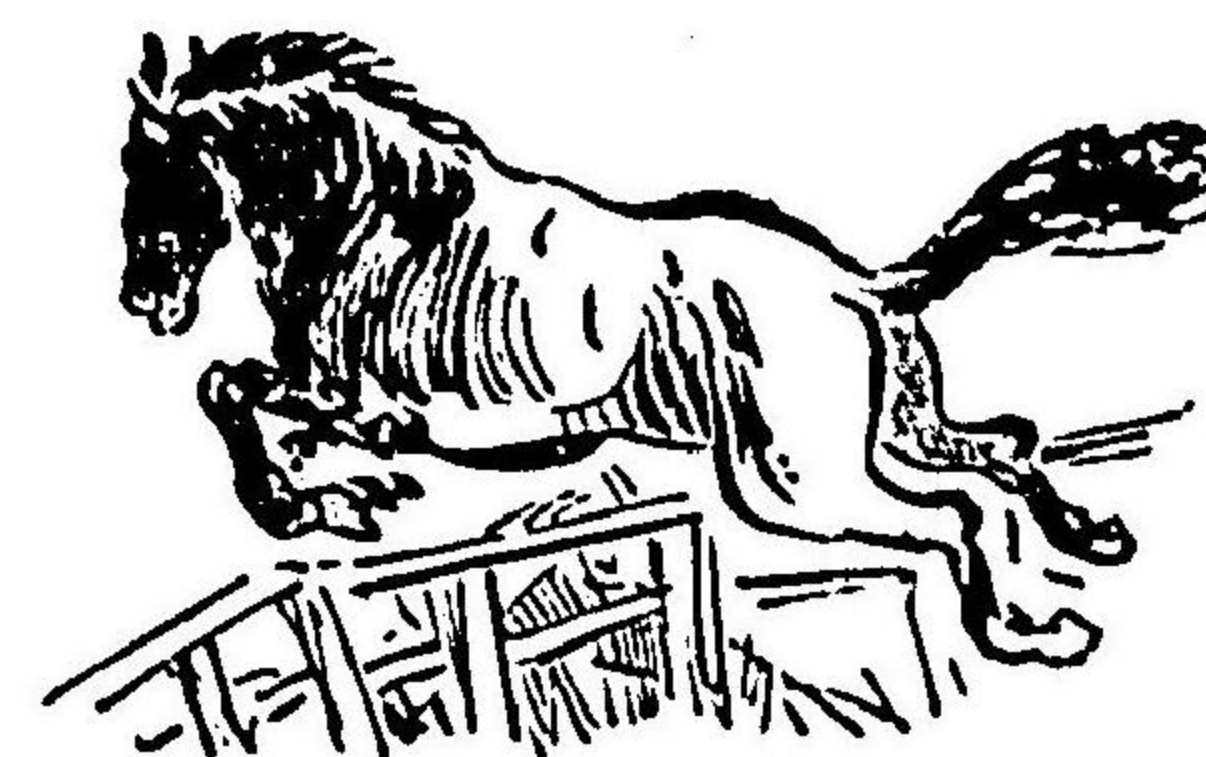
The boy is shooting* at a bird.



The man is riding in a jinrikisha.

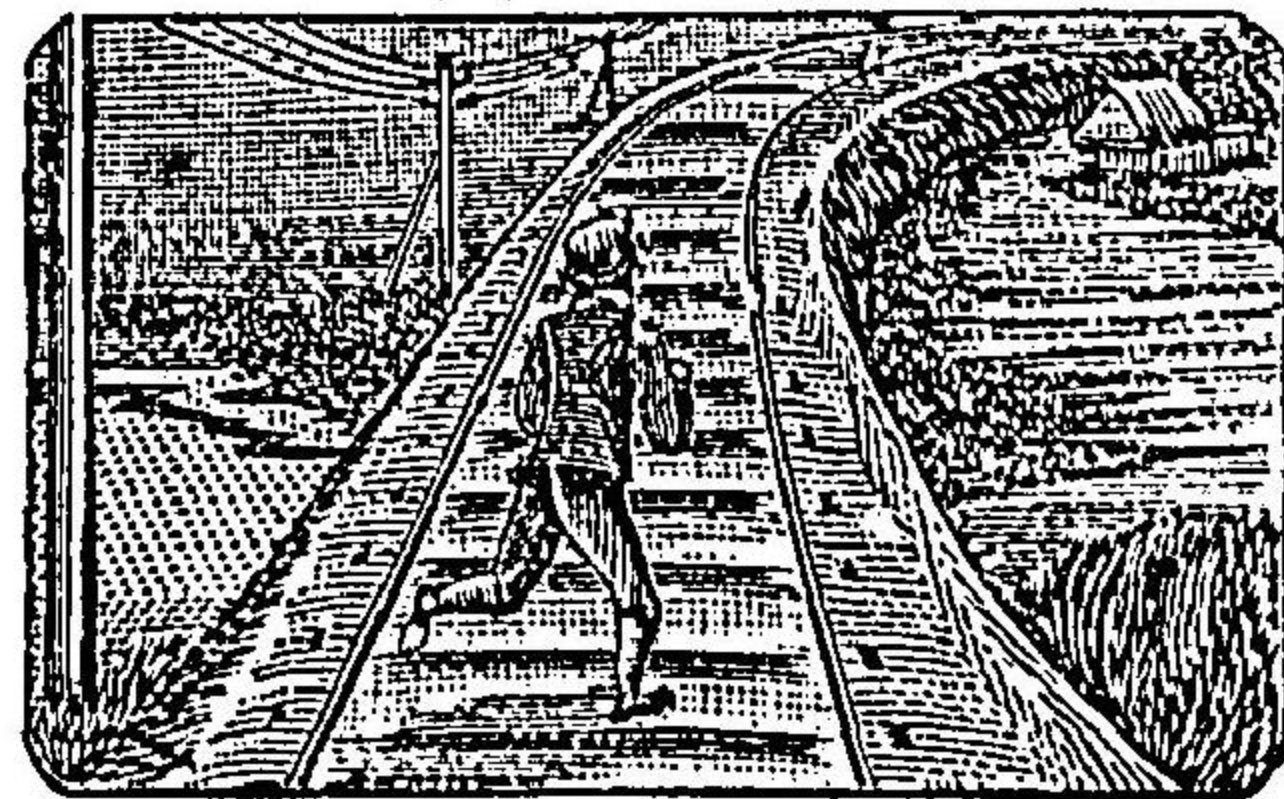


The horse is jumping* over the fence.



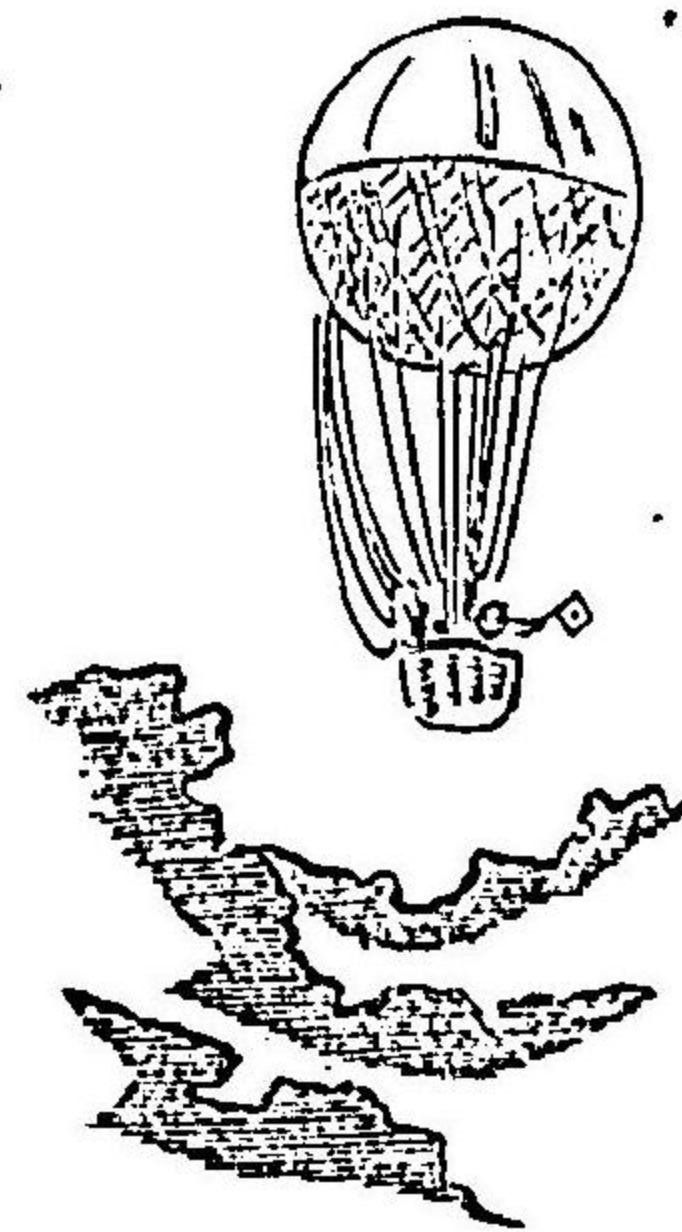
shōt=發射スル

jūmp over=跳ヒ越ヘル



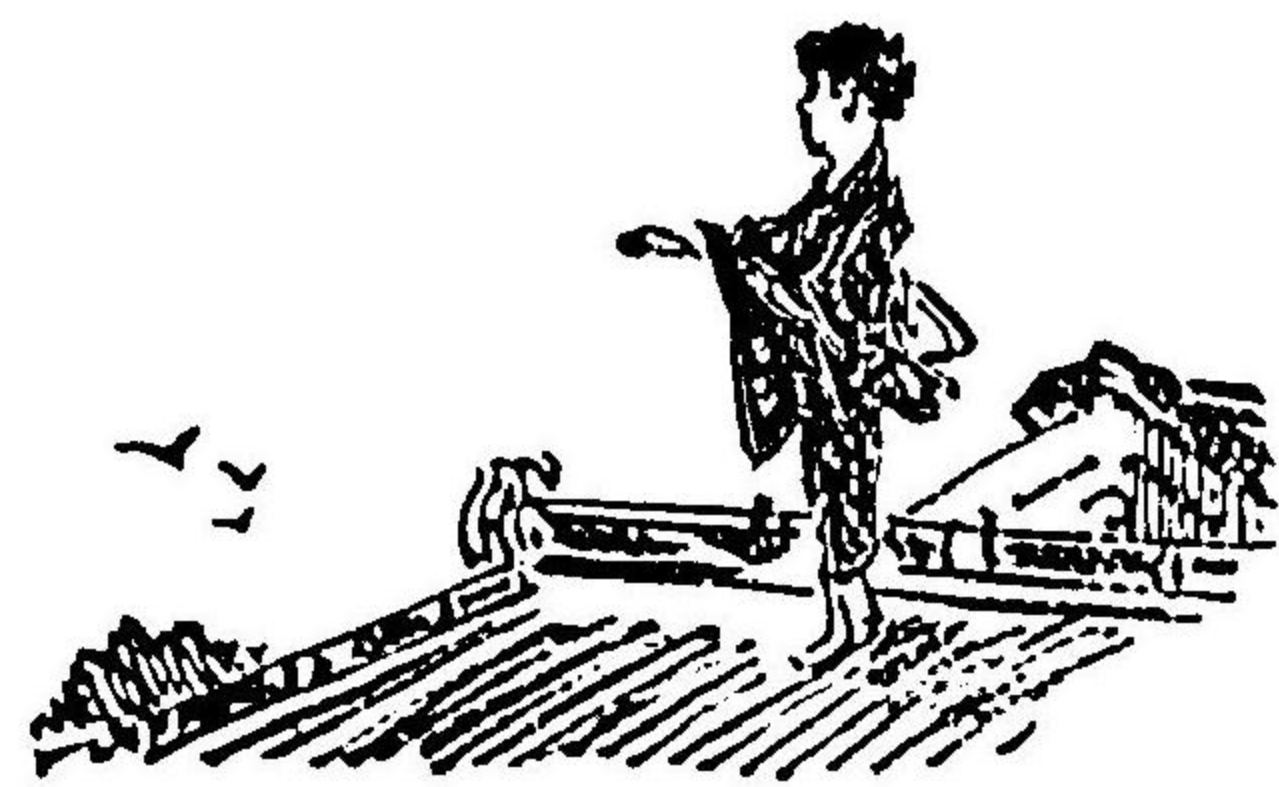
The boy is running **along** the rail-road.

The boy is running **across** the rail-road.

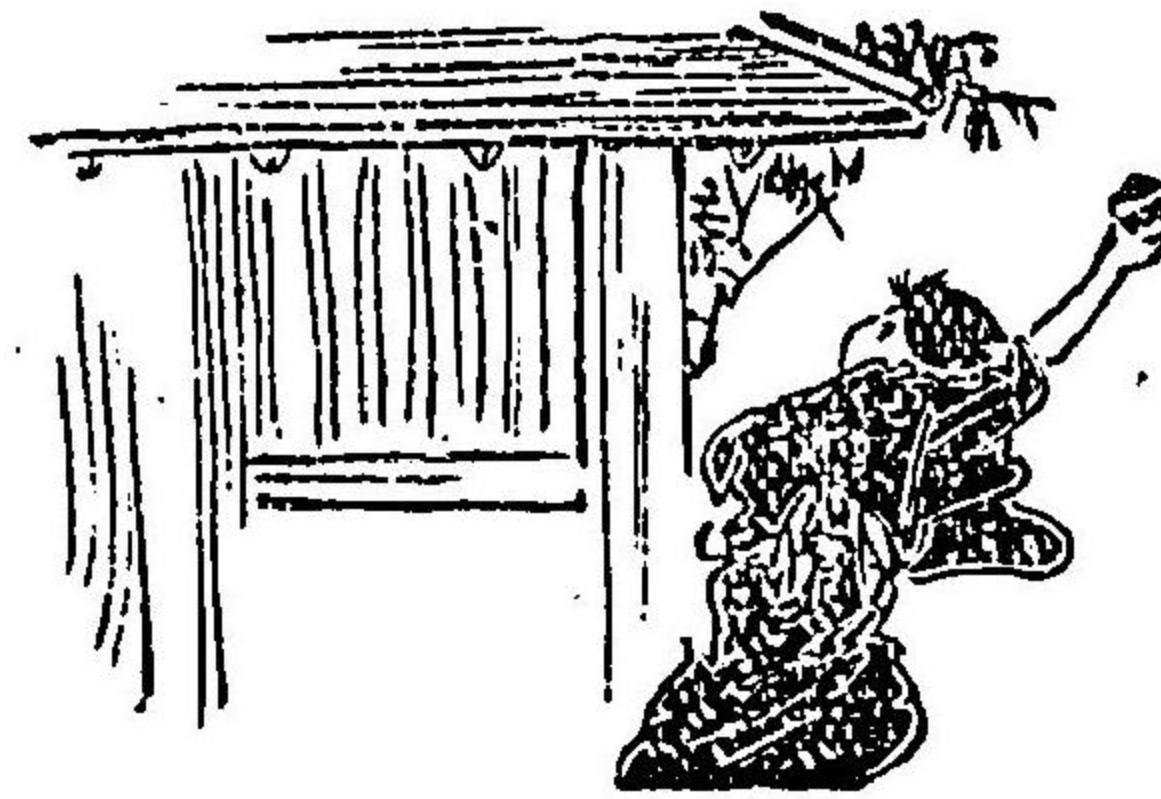


The balloon is rising **above** the clouds.

The boy is standing **on** the roof.

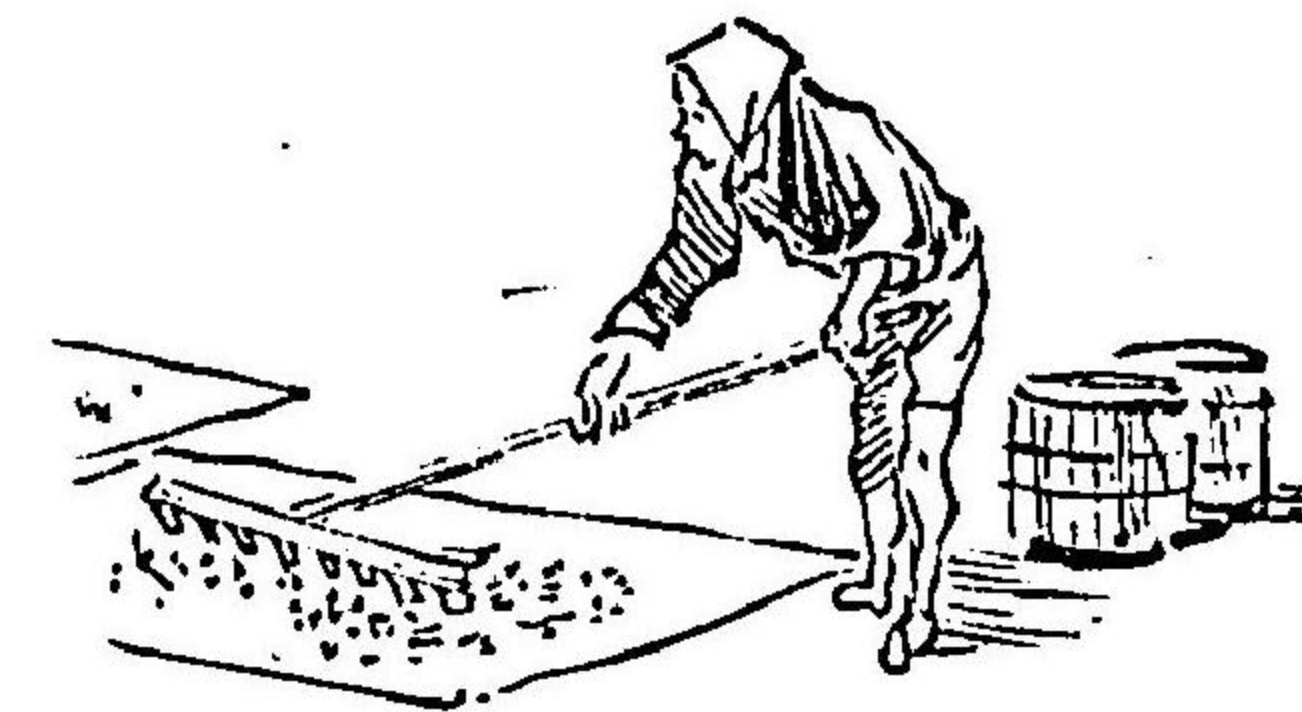


The boy is throwing stones **into** the pond.



The boy is throwing stones **upon** the roof.

The farmer is spreading* his wheat **over** the mat.



The maid* is carrying water **in** a bucket.

The maid is carrying water **in** a bucket **on** her head.



C.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 鳥カ 謠フテ居ル
- (2) 鳥カ 樹ノ上テ愛ラシク謠フテ居ル
- (3) 人カ 走テ居ル
- (4) 人カ 土手*ノ上ヲ急ヒテ*走テ居ル
- (5) 犬カ 狐ヲ追ヒカケテ居ル
- (6) 小供等ガ 蛙ヲ目掛ケテ石ヲ投ケテ居ル
- (7) 怠惰ナ 男兒ガ椅子ニ掛ケテ眠テ居ル
- (8) 怠惰ナ 男ノ兒ガ樹ノ下テ眠テ居ル
- (9) 怠惰ナ 男ノ兒ガべんちノ上テ眠テ居ル
- (10) 惡ヒ 男ノ兒ガべんちヲ跳ビ越ヘテ居ル
- (11) 老人ガ 道ヲ歩ヒテ居マス

土手=bank

急ヒテ=hāst'i-ly

- (12) 犬ガ池ノ中テ泳ヒテ居マス
- (13) 犬ガ川ヲ横切テ泳ヒテ居マス
- (14) 雨カ机ノ上ヘ落ち*テ居マス
- (15) 女ノ兒カ机ノ上ヘ机掛ケ*ヲ擴ゲテ居マス
- (16) 男ノ兒ガ錐テ穴ヲ明ケテ居ル
- (17) 男ノ人ガ斧テ*木ヲ切ツテ居ル
- (18) John ト James ガ走ツテ居マス
- (19) John ト James ガ雀ヲ捕ヘヤウトシテ走テ居リマス
- (20) 君ハ謠フテ居ルノカ
- (21) 私ハ讀書シテ居リマス
- (22) 長吉ハ眠テ居マスカ
- (23) イ、エ眠テ居リマセヌ庭テ遊テ居リマス
- (24) 君ハ茶ヲ飲テ居ルノカ
- (25) イ、エ茶ヲ飲テハ居リマセヌ珈琲ヲ飲テ居リマス

落ちル=drop 机掛ケ=table-cloth 斧=axe

- (26) JohnやJamesハ庭デ遊テ居リマスカ
- (27) ハイ庭デ Katoト一所ニ紙鳶*ヲ揚ケテ*居マス
- (28) イ、エ坐敷テ眠テ居マス
- (29) John サン君ハ紙鳶ヲ作ラヘテ居ルノカ
- (30) ハイ大キナ紙鳶ヲ作ラヘテ居リマス

LESSON XII.

I.

Are you well?
 Yes, I am very well.
 Is your father ill?
 Yes, he is a little unwell to-day.
 No, he is perfectly* well.

2.

Were you ill yesterday?

紙鳶=kite 揚ゲル=fly pēr'-fect-ly=十分、スツカリ

Yes, I was ill yesterday.
 No, I was not ill. I was very well.

3.

Shall you be at home to-morrow?
 Yes, I shall be at home to-morrow.
 No, I shall not be at home to-morrow.

4.

Will your father be at home to-morrow?
 No, he will not be at home to-morrow.
 Yes, he will be at home in the morning to-morrow.
 Yes, but he will be out in the afternoon.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 28. Be ナル動詞ノ過去現在
未來ノ變化下ノ如シ

現在 (Present)*

I am. We are.
You are. You are.
He is. They are.

過去 (Past)

I was. We were.
You were. You were.
He was. They were.

未來 (Future)*

問ヒニアラザル場合

I shall be. We shall be.
You will be. You will be.
He will be. They will be.

問ヒノ場合

Shall I be ? Shall we be ?
Shall you be ? Shall you be ?
Will he be ? Will they be ?

(注意) 以上何レモ單純ナル未來ヲ表ハス場合ナリトス

prös'-ent füt'-üre

* To the teacher.—Children should not be troubled too soon with the distinction between "Shall" and "Will." •

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) Are you better to-day ?
- (2) Yes, I am much better;* thank you
- (3) Is James still* sick in bed ?
- (4) Yes, he is not quite well yet.
- (5) Were you out last evening ?
- (6) No, I was at home.
- (7) Is Ota absent* to-day ?
- (8) No, he will be here immediately.*
- (9) Were John and James present* yesterday ?
- (10) No, they were absent.
- (11) Were you at Suma last summer ?

better=宜シク(前日ヨリモ) still=ヤハリ äb'-sent=欠席 im-mō'-dī-ate-ly=直ク prös'-ent=出席

(12) No, I was not at Suma. I
was at Hakone.

(13) Shall you be here* to-morrow
morning?

(14) Yes, I shall be there again
early to-morrow morning.

(15) Was James a soldier*?

(16) Was James a soldier when he
was young?

(17) Yes, he was a brave* soldier.

(18) No he was not a soldier. He
was a merchant.*

(19) Was Franklin a great states-
man*?

(20) Yes, he was a great statesman
and a great scientist* too.

be here=來ル be there=行ク sōl'-dier(sōl'-jer)=
兵卒 brave=勇敢ナル mēr'-chant=商人 stātes'-
man=政治家 scī'-en-tist=學者

B.

和 文 英 譯

(1) 君ハ昨日病氣デ有リマシタカ

(2) イ、エ病氣テ有リマセナンダ

(3) 佐藤ハ昨日出席デシタカ

(4) 伊藤ヤ佐藤ハ昨日欠席テシタカ

(5) ハイ二人共欠席デシタ

(6) 君ハ明日朝外出*ナサルカ

(7) イ、エ終日*宅ニ居リマス

(8) 君ハ明朝太田サンノ宅ヘ*行キナ
サルカ

(9) イ、エ學校ヘ行キマス

(10) 君ノ先生ハ英國ニ御居デノ時ニ
ハ商人デ有タカ

(11) 左様商人デ有リマシタ

(12) 私ハ小供ノ時ニハ大層怠惰デ有
ツタ

外出スル=go out 又ハ be out

終日=all day

太田サンノ宅=Mr. Ota's

(13) 此美シヒ蝶*ハ曾*テ醜クヒ青虫*デ
有ツタ

(14) James ハ英國ニ居タ時ニハ大變
貧乏デ有ツタケレモ今ハ大變金持
チデス

(15) James ハ去年ハ英國ニ居リマシ
タガ今ハ佛國ニ居リマス來年ハ米
國ヘ行キ*マス

LESSON XIII.

I.

Did you smoke last evening?

Did you smoke at Sato's last evening?

Yes, I smoked.

No, I did not smoke.

No, but James smoked.

蝶=but'-tēr-fly 曾テ=once (wūns) 青虫=worm
又ハcaterpillar(kat'-er-pil-ler)行ク=be at,.....

2.

Did you wash your face this morning?

Yes, I washed my face early this morning.

Yes, but **James did not wash** his face this morning.

No, **I did not wash** my face this morning, because I am not quite well yet.*

3.

Did you buy a new dictionary?

Yes, I bought **one** last Sunday at Maruya's.

Did you buy your new picture-books at Maruya's also ?

No, **I did not buy it.** My father gave it to me.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 29. Did モ 亦 do, does ト 同シク問ヒノ時若クハ not ノ來ル時ニ使用スルモノトス

Art. 30. 働詞ノ過去形ヲ作ルノ法下ノ如シ

1.

規則働詞 (Regular verb)

(根形ノ働詞ニ ed ヲ加ヘテ過去形ヲ作ルモノ)

根形	過去形
wash	washed.
walk.	walked.
laugh.	laughed.
help.	helped.
finish.	finished.

2.

不規則働詞 (Irregular verb)

(各自各箇ノ過去形ヲ有スルモノ)

根形	過去形
speak.	spoke.

write.	wrote.
buy.	bought.
teach.	taught.
rēad.	rēad.
put.	put.

Art. 31. 根形ノ働詞ニ ed ヲ付加スルハ下ノ例ニ依ル

- ask+ed = asked.
- smoke+ed = smoked.
- stop+ed = stopped.
- study+ed = studied.
- try+ed = tried.

試ミニ上例ニ依リテ以下ノ働詞ニ ed ヲ加フベシ

- 1. wait. 2. reach. 3. live 4. like.
- 5. pay. 6. lay. 7. cry. 8. dry.
- 9. clap. 10. skip. 11. shove. 12. knit.

(注意) It 及ヒ one ノ使用法ニ就キ注意スベキヲアリ下ノ如シ

Have you *my* knife?

No, I don't have *it*.
 Have you *a* knife?
 Yes, I have *one*?
 Did you catch *a* rabbit last Sunday?
 Yes, I caught a very big *one*.

上例ノ如ク特定シタル物ヲ尋ネラレタル場合
 ノ答ニハ *it* ヲ用ヒ不特定ナル物ヲ尋ネラレタ
 ル場合ノ答ニハ *one* ヲ用ユルナリ但シ複数ナ
 ル場合ニハ *them* 若クハ *ones* ヲ用ユルヲ無論
 ナリトス

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) Did you cry?
 (2) No, I only laughed.*
 (3) Did you sleep well last night?
 (4) Yes, I slept very well last
 night; thank you.

laugh=lāf=笑フ

- (5) Did you drink much beer last
 night?
 (6) No, I did not drink much.
 (7) Did you meet Mr. Kato
 yesterday?
 (8) Yes, I met him in the park*
 last evening.
 (9) Did you love James when he
 was a boy?
 (10) Yes, I loved him dearly when
 he was a boy, but now I hate*
 him.
 (11) Did you call on* Mr. Sato last
 Sunday?
 (12) Yes, I called on him last Sun-
 day with my brother.

pārku=公園 hāte=悪ムテ居ル call on=訪問スル

- (13) Did you go to the theatre* last night ?
- (14) No, I went to my uncle's to play with his sons at* cards.
- (15) Did you strike Taro yesterday.
- (16) Yes, I struck him.
- (17) Yes, I struck him severely.*
- (18) Yes, I struck him severely on the head.
- (19) Yes, I struck him a hard blow on the head.
- (20) Did you catch Jiro by the neck and strike him.
- (21) Yes, I caught him suddenly* by the neck and struck him a hard blow on the head.

thē'-ā-ter at=ナシテ se-vōre'-ly=ヒドク
 sūd'-den-ly=不意= get up=起キル

- (22) Did you get up* early this morning ?
- (23) Yes, I got up before sunrise this morning.
- (24) Did you see off Mr. Ito to the rail-way station.
- (25) Yes, I saw him off to the rail-way station at Namba.

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 貴君ハ昨日佐藤君ニ會*フタカ
 (2) 左様昨晚太田君ノ宅*デ會ヒマシタ

wind up=巻ク 會フ=see 太田君ノ宅=Mr. Ota's

Get up, see off 等ノ如ク二字ニテ成リ居ル働詞ハ其最初ノ文字ノミヲ變化シテ過去ヲ作ルナリ又注意スベキハsee Mr. Ito off, see off Mr. Ito, see him off 等ハ正シト雖モ代名詞ヲ名詞ト全ク同一ニ使用スルモノト即斷シ see off him ノ如ク云フ可カラス

- (3) イ、エ會ヒマセナンダ妻君ニ會
ヒマシタ
- (4) 君ハ今朝郵便局*へ行ツタカ
- (5) 左様今朝早ク吉田君ト一所ニ郵
便局へ行キマシタ
- (6) 左様今朝早ク新聞紙ヤ手紙ヲ取
リニ行キマシタ
- (7) 君ノ新シヒ繪本ハ James ニ御上
ゲニナサレタカ
- (8) イ、エ James ニ遣ツタノデハナ
ヒ John ニ遣タノデス
- (9) 君ハ今朝下僕ヲ郵便局へ遣*リナ
サレタカ
- (10) イ、エ郵便局へ遣ツタノデハ有
リマセヌ。私ノ新シヒ靴ヲ取りニ靴
屋へ遣タノデス
- (11) 君ハ今朝髪ヲ梳ヒタカ

郵便局=post-office 取ル=get 下僕=servant
遣ル=send 取りニ遣ル=send for

- (12) 今朝顔ハ洗ヒマシタガ髪ハ梳キ
マセナンダ
- (13) 私ノ馬ハ君ノ腕ヲ蹴*リマシタ
カ
- (14) イ、エ脚ヲ蹴リマシタ
- (15) ニーハ今朝君ヲ搔*キマシタカ
- (16) ハイ顔ヲヒドク搔キマシタ
- (17) 君ハ象ヲ怒*ラシタ事カ有リ*マスカ
- (18) 左様一度大キナ象ヲ怒ラシマシ
タ彼ハ鼻*テ私ヲ打タキ倒*シマシ
タ
- (19) 君ハ其兎ヲ落シテ*御捕ニ成リマ
シタカ
- (20) イ、エ落シテ捕タノデハ有リマ
セン腕ヲ穴ノ中へ突キ込シテ後脚
ヲ捕マヘテ引キ出シ*マシタ

蹴ル=kick 搔ク=scratch 怒ラス=pro-vōke'
事が有ル=ever 鼻=trūnk 打タキ倒ホス=knock
down 落シテ=in a trap 突キ込ム=run into
引キ出ス=pull out

以下ノ問ニ yes ナ以テ答ヲ與ヘヨ

- (21) Did you buy a new cap last night?
- (22) Did you lose your knife this morning.
- (23) Have you a soft pencil?
- (24) Have you my pen-holder?
- (25) Is this a sharp knife?

LESSON XIV.

I.

Were you **crying** when I saw you this morning?

No, I **was** **singing**.

2.

Were you **washing** your face when I called to see you this morning?

Were you **combing** your hair when I called to see you this morning?

Were you **washing** your face or **combing** your hair when I called to see you this morning?

I was **combing** my hair when you called to see me this morning.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 32. 過去形ノ働詞即チ前章ノ働詞ハ過去ノ時ニ於テ如何ナル所爲ヲ爲シタルヤヲ表ハスモノナレ^ルing形ノ働詞ト was, were トヲ結合セシメタル本章ノ働詞ハ過去ノ時ニ於テ如何ナル所爲ヲ爲シ居リシ途中ナルヤヲ表ハスナリ下ノ如シ

I cried.
(泣ヒタ)

I was crying.
(泣ヒテ居ッタ)

The bell rang.
(鳴ッタ)

I combed my hair.
(髪ヲ梳ヒタ)

George whipped James.
(ヒねむすヲ鞭ッタ)

The bell was ringing.
(鳴ツテ居ッタ)

I was combing my hair.
(髪ヲ梳ヒテ居ッタ)

George was whipping
James.
(ヒねむすヲ鞭ツテ居ッタ)

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) Were you sleeping when the fire broke out* last night?
- (2) No, I was talking with my father.
- (3) Were you playing hide-and-seek with Taro and Jiro in the park last evennig.

broke out=燃へ出シタ

(4) No, I was playing ball.

(5) Was Tarō reading when you entered* his room?

(6) No, he was not reading. He was nodding* in his arm-chair.

(7) Were the boys reading or writing when you entered the class-room*?

(8) Some of the boys were reading; the others were writing.

(9) Were you fishing when I saw you this morning?

(10) No, I was only looking at the stream.

B.

和文英譯

- (1) 君ハ今朝御兄弟ニ教授ヲシテ居
- enter=入ル nod=居眠リスル class-room=教場

ナサレタカ

- (2) イ、エ手紙ヲ書ヒテ居マシタ
 (3) 太郎ハ君カ部屋ヘ御入りナサイ
 マシタ時ニ讀書シテ居リマシタカ
 又ハ居眠リヲシテ居リマシタカ
 (4) 肘掛ケ椅子デ眠テ居リマシタ
 (5) 君ハ今朝君ノ犬ヲ打*ヒテ御居デ
 ニナリマシタカ
 (6) ハイヒドク打ヒテ居リマシタ彼
 ハ大變惡ヒ犬デ御座ヒマス
 (7) 昨朝私ガ君ノ阿母様ト話シテシ
 テ居マシタ時君ハ顔ヲ洗フテ居ツ
 タカ
 (8) イ、エ私ハ眠床デ眠テ居リマシ
 タ
 (9) 昨夜火事半鐘*カ鳴リマシタ時君
 ハ本ヲ讀テ居タカ又ハ阿母様ト話
 シテ居ツタカ

打タリ=whip 話シテスル=talk(speak=物ヲ言フ)

火事半鐘=fire-bell 又ハ fire-alarm

- (10) 火事カ燃ヘ出シマシタ時ニハ母
 ト話ヲシテ居リマシタガ鐘ハとん
 と*聞キマセナンダ

LESSON XV.

I.

Shall I open the window?

Yes, open it.

Yes, open it, if you please.

No, don't open it if you please.

2.

Shall I come to-morrow?

Yes, come early in the morning,
if you please.

No, you need not come to-
morrow.

とんと=at all

3.

Shall I tell the milk-man to come again to-morrow?

Yes, tell him to come early in the morning, if you please.

Yes, please tell him to come again early to-morrow morning.

4.

The boys are very noisy. Shall I tell them not to make such a noise?

Yes, please tell them not to make such a big noise.

5.

Stand up!

Open the door!

Sit down in this chair!

Don't stand up!

Don't open the door!

Don't sit down in this chair!

shall, will
will, shall
shall, will

Be diligent!

Be polite!

Be kind to your friends!

Don't be idle!

Don't be rude!

Don't be unkind to your friends!

(注意) Don't = do not.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 33. Shall I — ? 對話ノ相手方ノ意思ヲ問フニ用ヒラル下ノ如シ

Shall I bring you a chair?

(君ニ椅子ヲ持テ來テ上ゲマセウカ)

Shall I tell the servant to light the lamps?

(ランプヲ付ケヨト小使ニ言ヒマセウカ)

Art. 34. Do ハ意味ヲ強ムル爲メニ用ヒラル、コトアリ下ノ如シ

Sit down, boys! Do sit down.

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) Shall I light your lamp?
 (2) Yes, light it, if you please.
 (3) Shall I go for* your new shoes?
 (4) No, you need not go for them now. Take these letters to the Post office first.
 (5) Shall I write my composition with pen and ink?
 (6) Yes, please do so.
 (7) Shall I wake* you up at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning?
 (8) No, wake me up at 6, if you please.

go for = 取り = 行ク (物ヲ), 呼ヒ = 行ク (人ヲ)
 wake up = 起コス

- (9) Get up! Get up! The sun is up.
 (10) Charley, do not make such a noise! Do not blow* that noisy thing in the house! Do not beat* that drum here! Charley, Charley, put* them away, do put them away!

B.

和文英譯

- (1) 机ヲ搖リ*ナサルナ
 (2) ベんちノ上ヘ坐ハリナサヒ
 (3) 君ノないふヲ私ニ貸*シテ下サイ
 (4) 机ノ上ノアノ大キナ本ヲ持テ來テ下サイ
 (5) 紙一枚*下サヒ
 (6) 此ないふヲ田中ノトコロヘ持テ

blow = 吹ク beat = 打、ク put away = 仕舞フテ置ク
 搖ル = shāke 貸ス = lönd 一枚 = a shēet (of paper)

行テ下サレ

- (7) 善ク課業ヲ覺*ヘナサレ
 (8) 私ノトコロ*ヘ佐藤ヲ呼*テ下サレ
 (9) 君ノ本ヲ行テ取ツテ來*ナサレ
 (10) 兄弟ヤ姉妹ニ親切ニシテ御上ゲ
 ナサレ
 (11) 私ハ明日早ク起キマセウカ
 (12) ソウデス六時ニ御起キナサレ
 (13) 靴屋ヘ参リマセウカ
 (14) 今君ノ新シヒ長靴ヲ取リニ靴屋
 ヘ参リマセウカ
 (15) ハイ何卒直クニ行テ下サレ
 (16) 明日ハ讀本ヲ持テ來マセウカ
 (17) 明日ハ持テ來ルニ及ヒマセヌ
 (18) 君ニ椅子ヲ持テ來ヒト小使ニ言
 ヒマセウカ
 (19) ドウカ左様願ヒマス
 (20) 此所ヘ私ノ名ヲ書キマセウカ

覺ヘル＝learn 私ノ所ヘ＝to me 呼フ＝call
 取テ來ル＝get 直クニ＝at once(wūns)

- (21) 紙ノ裾*ヘ私ノ名ヲ書キマセウカ
 (22) 小使ヲ呼ヒニ遣リマセウカ
 (23) ハイ直クニ呼ヒニ遣テ下サイ
 (24) 小使ニ君ノ字引ヲ取リニ遣*リマ
 セウカ
 (25) 明朝學校ヘ行ク前ニ君ノ部屋ヲ
 箒キ*マセウカ

LESSON XVI.

I.

Will you lend me your knife?

Yes, certainly.*

Will you kindly take this parcel to
 Mr. Sato?

Yes, with pleasure.*

Will you go to school to-morrow?

裾ヘ＝at the bottom (bōt'-tom) 呼ヒニ遣ル＝send for
 取リニ遣ル＝send for 箒ク＝sweep cēr'-tain-ly
 plēas'-ure(plōzh'-ur)

Yes, **I will** go, rain or shine.

Will you go out this evening?

Yes, but **I will** come home in a few minutes.*

2.

Will Sato be here this evening?

Yes, **he will** positively be here at six this evening.

Will Sato go home to-morrow?

Yes, **he will** go home early to-morrow morning.

3.

Do you think **Sato will** be here this evening?

Yes, I think **he will** positively be

minute (min'-it)

here at six this evening.

No, I don't think **he will** be here this evening.

Do you think **Sato will** go home to-morrow?

Yes, I think **he will** go home early to-morrow.

No, I don't think **he will** go home so soon.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 35. Will you? 相手方ノ意思ヲ尋ヌルニ用ユ

Will he? 單純ナル未來ノ問ニ用ユ

I will. 自己ノ意思ヲ表ハスニ用ユ

He will. 單純ナル未來ヲ表ハスニ用ユ

例

Will you go to Kyoto to-morrow?

(明日京都へ御出デスカ)

Will you go to Kyoto with me to-morrow?

(明日私ト一所ニ京都へ御出デニナリマセヌカ)

Will you kindly lend me your pen-holder,
please?

(ドウカ貴君ノペン軸ヲ貸シテ下サヒマセヌカ)

Will the Gaelic sail to-night?

(げーりつく號ハ今夜出マスカ)

Will James be here this evening?

(じほーむすハ今夜來マスカ)

Will breakfast be ready by seven o'clock
to-morrow?

(朝飯ハ明朝七時迄ニ出來テ居マスカ)

I will give you a handsome watch to-morrow.

(明日奇麗ナ時計ヲ上ゲマス)

I will go to see Mr. Sakamoto next Sunday.

(次ノ日曜日ニハ坂本君ニ會ヒニ行キマス)

If you don't obey me I will punish you
severely.

(私ノ言フ事ヲ聞カヌトヒドク罰シマスゾ)

The Gaelic will sail to-night,

(げーりつくハ今夜出マス)

James will be here this evening.

(じほーむすハ今夜來マス)

Breakfast will be ready by seven o'clock
to-morrow.

(朝飯ハ明日ノ七時迄ニ出來テ居マス)

GRAMMAR.

A.

(1) Will you please tell me a
story?

(2) Well, sit down by me and I
will tell you something about
George Washington.

(3) Will you kindly lend me your
dictionary for a few days?

(4) Yes, certainly.

(5) Will you please get me a new

dictionary.

- (6) Yes, I will get you a good dictionary to-morrow.
- (7) Will you go to the theatre with me this evening?
- (8) Will you come and dine with me to-morrow?
- (9) Yes, with much pleasure.
- (10) Will you get up at* five to-morrow?
- (11) Yes, I will get up at five without fail.
- (12) Do you think James will get up at five to-morrow?
- (13) No, I don't think he will get up so early. He is a great

時ノ前置詞ハ at. 日ノ前置詞ハ on. 週, 月, 年, 時代等
ハ in ヲ用ユ

sleeper.

- (14) Do you think the river will rise* to-morrow?
- (15) Yes! I think it will rise and overflow its banks if the rain does not stop.
- (16) Do you think the rain will stop this afternoon?
- (17) No, but I think it will hold up* a little by noon.
- (18) Do you think James will call again in a few days?
- (20) Yes, I think he will call again early to-morrow morning with his wife.

rise=増水スル

ō'-vēr-flōw=溢レル

hold up=止マル

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 明日私ノ新シヒ靴ヲ取りニ靴屋*
ヘ行テ下サラヌカ
- (2) カシコマリ舛夕明朝早ク参リマス
- (3) 明日私ヲ五時ニ起シテ下サラヌ
カ
- (4) ハイ必ス五時ニ起シマス
- (5) 今年ノ夏ハ箱根ヘ御出ナサヒマ
スカ
- (6) イ、エ箱根ヘ参リマセヌ有馬ヘ
参リマス
- (7) ドウゾ君ノ新シヒ字引ヲ見セテ*
下サヒマセンカ
- (8) ハイ明日見セマセウ
- (9) ドウゾ*明日復夕御出テ下サヒマ
センカ
- (10) ハイソナラ明朝早ク復夕伺ヒ
マス

靴屋へ＝to the shoe-maker's 見セカ＝shōw

- (11) 今日午後外出*シテ私ト一所ニ散
歩ヲナサラヌカ
- (12) 難有フ雨ガ少シ止ミマシタラー
所ニ散歩致シマス
- (13) 明朝ドウゾ私ノ部屋ヲ箒ヒテ下
サラヌカ
- (14) ハイ明朝五時ニ起キマシテ學校
ヘ行ク前ニ君ノ部屋ヲ箒キマセウ
- (15) 太田ハ金持ニ成ルト御思ヒデス
カ
- (16) イ、エ金持ニ成ルトハ思ヒマセ
ヌ大變怠惰デスカラ
- (17) 山城丸ハ今夜出ルト思ヒナサル
カ
- (18) イ、エ今夜ハ出ヌ*ト思ヒマス
- (19) アノ柱時計ハ今夜止マルト思ヒ

外出スル＝go out 散歩スル＝take a walk

英語ニテハ「云々セヌト思フ」トハ言ハス「云々スルト
思ハス」ト云フナリ即チ I think……, I don't think……. ニ
テ表ハスナリ

ナサルカ
(20) ハイ直クニ止マルト思ヒマス

LESSON XVII.

I.

Shall you meet Mr. Sato to-morrow?

Yes, I shall meet him at the railway station to-morrow morning.

2.

Shall you be busy to-morrow?

Yes, I shall be very busy all to-morrow?

3.

Do you think you will be able to pass the examination*?

ex-am-i-nā'-tion

Yes, I think I shall be able to pass it.

No, I dont think I shall be able to pass it.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 36. Shall you? 單純ナル未來ノ問ニ用ユ

I shall. } 單純ナル未來ヲ表ハスニ用ユ
You will. }

Shall you be sixteen next year?

(貴君ハ來年十六ニ御成リデスカ)

Yes, I shall be sixteen next May.

(ハイ來年ノ五月デ十六ニ成リマス)

You will never be a rich man if you are so idle.

(ソナニ怠惰デ有ルト金持ニハ決シテ成ラレマセヌ)

I shall soon be a rich man if I work* a little harder.

(モウ少シ一生懸命ニ働ヒタラ直クニ金持ニ成リマス)

(注意) 英語ニテ Will I? ナル問ハ一切用ヒズ自己ニ係ル未來ノ問ニハ悉ク皆 Shall I? ナ用ユルナリ

The clock is striking four. Shall I be too late for the train?

(時計ガ四時ヲ打ツ居マスガ瀛車ニ乗ルノニハ遅リ過キテイマスカ)

No, walk a little faster and you will be in time.

(イ、エモウ少シ速カニ御歩ヒナサヒ、ソウスレバ間ニ合ヒマス)

If, when, as soon as, before 等ノ語ヲ用ユル場合ニハ未來助働詞ヲ用ヒスシテ未來ノ意トナルヲ本書ノ所々ニ散見セリ注意スベシ

EXERCISE.

A.

(1) Shall you be able to pass the examination?

(2) No, I am afraid I shall fail in it.

(3) Shall I be able to catch the train? The clock is striking four.

(4) Yes, you will be able to get to the station in five minutes if you walk a little faster, I am sure.*

(5) Shall you need your dictionary to-morrow?

(6) No, I shall not need it. We have a holiday tomorrow.

I am sure=キツト、必スノ意

- (7) Shall we have a holiday tomorrow?
- (8) Yes, we shall have a half holiday.
- (9) Shall you have time* this evening?
- (10) Yes, I shall have plenty* of time this evening.

B.

- (1) 君ハ明日學校デ田中君ニ逢ヒナサルカ
- (2) ハイ逢フト思ヒマス
- (3) 君ハ明晩私ノ家ヘ來ル1ガ出來マスカ
- (4) イ、エ、明晩ハ大變急ガシヒデス
澤山客*ガ來マスカラ

time=暇 plēn'-ty=澤山 客=guest

- (5) 學校ノ鐘ガ鳴ツテ居マスガ私ハ
間ニ合ヒマセウカ
- (6) 早*ク御走シリナサヒソウスレバ
(and) 遅刻ニナリマセ*ヌ、間ニ合ヒ
マス
- (7) 今晚夕飯後暇ガアリマスカ
- (8) ハイ澤山暇ガ有リマス今晚ハ早
クドウカ御出テナサヒ
- (9) 私ハ餘マリ澤山ニ食ヘマスト病
氣ニ成*リマスカ
- (10) ソンナツマラヌ*問ヒヲ尋*ネナサ
ルナ
- (11) 君ハモット一生懸命*ニ勉強セヌ
ト試験ニ落第シマスゾ
- (12) 私ハトテモ*英語ヲ話ス1カ出來
マヒト思ヒマス

間=合フ=be in time 早ク=faster 遅刻=ナル=be late
病氣=ナル=be sick ツマラヌ=fool'-ish
尋子ル=ask モット一生懸命=harder トテモ……
セヌ=never

(13) 君ハモウ少シ一生懸命*ニ勉強ナ
サヒマスト直クニ英語ヲ話ス¹ガ
出来マス

(14) 君ハ隠シヘ入レヌト其¹ないふヲ
落*シマスゾ

(15) ソノないふヲ持テ遊ビナサルナ
指ヲ切リマスゾ

LESSON XVIII.

I.

May I go out.

May I go out and play in the
play-ground?

Yes, you may go out and play.

Yes, you may go out and play but
you must not play in the class-room.

No, you may not go out now. You
must study your lessons.

モ少シ一生懸命 = a little harder 落ス = drop

No, you must not go out now.
You must study your lessons till three
o'clock.

2.

Can you read?

Yes, I can read a little.

Can you read this book?

Yes, I can read it a little.

Yes, I can read it very well.

No, I can not read it at all.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 37. May 及ビ may not ハ許
可ノ有無ヲ表ハシ can, can not ハ能力
ノ有無ヲ表ハシ must, must not ハ必
要ノ有無ヲ表ハスモノトス

(注意) 必要トハ下ニ説ク所ノ如シ

You must study your lessons.

(課業ヲ勉強スルヲ必要トスル意即チ勉強セネ
バナラヌノ意ナリ)

You must not go out now.

(外出セザルヲ必要トスル意即チ外出シテハ
ナラヌノ意ナリ)

Art. 38. 實際能力ヲ有スルモ許可
ヲ得サレハ殆カモ其能力無キト同一
ナリ此意ニテ can ヲ用ユルヲアリ

We *can* see the inside of the prison if we
get a permit.

(許可ヲ得レハ監獄ノ中ヲ見ルヲガ出来マス)

We *can* not sell it without government
permission.

(政府ノ許可カ無ケレハ賣ルヲガ出来マセヌ)

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

(1) May I bring my composition

pēr'-mit 又ハ per-mit' gov'-ēr-n-mēnt pēr-mis'-sion
(mish'-un)

to-morrow?

(2) Yes, you may bring it to-
morrow.

(3) May I open the windows?

(4) Yes, if the other boys do not
object*

(5) Can you write capital letters?

(6) No, I can not write them
properly*

(7) May I go to the bath* now?

(8) Yes, but you must return be-
fore dark.

(9) Can we see the inside of the
laboratory*?

(10) Yes, if we get a permit.

ob-ject=異議ヲ云フ

prōp'-er-ly=正當ニ

bāth=湯屋

lāb'-o-ra-to-ry=化學室

B.

- (1) 君ハ英語デ*手紙ヲ書ク1ガ出來ルカ
- (2) イ、エ出來マセヌ然シ佐藤君ハ英語デ長ヒ手紙ヲ書ク1ガ出來マス。
- (3) 私ハ鉛筆デ作文ヲ書イテモ宜ロシヒカ
- (4) イ、エべんトいんきデ書カネバナリマセヌ
- (5) 明日讀本ヲ持テ來ネバナリマセヌカ
- (6) 左様持テ來ネバナリマセヌ
- (7) 君ハ明日學校ヘ行ク前ニ私ノ家ヘ來ル1ガ出來マセヌカ
- (8) 明日ハ君ノ御宅ヘ行ク1ガ出來マセヌ私ハ京都ヘ行カネバナリマセヌ
- (9) 今日君ノ父上ガ留守*デ有ルノナ

英語デ=in English 留守=out

- ラ君ハ外出シテハナリマセヌ
- (10) 君ノ母上ガ御病氣ナラ君ハ喧シ*クシテハナリマセヌ

LESSON XIX.

I.

- { John loves James.
- { James is loved by John.
- { John loves me.
- { I am loved by John.
- { John loves you.
- { You are loved by John.

2.

- { A horse kicked a boy.
- { A boy was kicked by a horse.
- { A horse kicked me.
- { I was kicked by a horse.

喧シクスル=be noisy

{ A horse kicked him
He **was kicked** by a horse.

3.

Keep very still!

{ The bees will sting you.
Keep very still!
You **will be stung** by the bees.

If you don't obey me,

{ I will punish* you severely.
If you don't obey me,
You **shall be punished** by me
severely.

Don't touch the snake!

{ It will bite you.
Don't touch the snake!
You **will be bitten** by it.

pūn'-ish

GRAMMAR.

Art. 39. 以下ノ文ニ於テ write ナル語ハ幾種ノ變化ヲナシ居ルヤ

- (1) I write to my father twice a month.
- (2) I can write a long letter in English.
- (3) He is writing a letter in English.
- (4) He is writing his composition.
- (5) I wrote six letters yesterday.
- (6) James wrote a letter to his father yesterday.
- (7) I have written three letters to-day.
- (8) He has written me a long letter in English.

動詞ノ變化ヲナス下ノ如シ

I 不規則動詞 (Irregular* Verb)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	根形	過去形	現在分詞*	過去文詞*
(A) write	wrote	writing	written	
go	went	going	gone	
fall	fell	falling	fallen	

ir-rög'-ū-lar 現在分詞=present pār-'ti-ci-ple

過去分詞=past participle.

	take	took	taking	taken
(B)	teach	taught	teaching	taught
	buy	bought	buying	bought
	tell	told	telling	told
	keep	kept	keeping	kept
(C)	put	put	putting	put
	cut	cut	cutting	cut
	shut	shut	shutting	shut
(D)	rēad	rēad	rēading	rēad

規則動詞 (Regular Verb)

love	loved	loving	loved
smoke	smoked	smoking	smoked
wash	washed	washing	washed
pass	passed	passing	passed
open	opened	opening	opened

規則動詞ハ過去形及ヒ過去分詞形共ニ同一ニシテ何レモ根形ノ語尾ニ edヲ付シテ之ヲ作ルナリ動詞ノ多數ハ之レニ屬ス
不規則動詞ハ規則動詞ノ如ク一定ノ

規則ニ從ハス各自各箇ノ過去形及ヒ過去分詞形ヲ有ス動詞ノ中四百有餘ノ語ハ此種ノモノナリ

規則動詞不規則動詞トモ何レモ根形ニ ingヲ付シテ現在分詞形ヲ作ル点ニ於テハ同一ナリトス

Art. 40. Beノ諸變化ト過去分詞形トヲ結合セシメテ受働形ヲ (Passive-form) 成ス下ノ如シ

loveノ受働形

	現在	過去	未來
am	} loved	} loved	} loved
is			
are			
		were	shall be
			will be
(愛サル、)	(愛サレタ)	(愛サレマセウ)	

John is loved by his parents.

(ジョンハ二親ニ可愛ガラレテ居ル)

A thief was arrested last night in Do-tonbori.

(盗人カ道頓堀デ昨夜捕縛サレタ)

You will be punished by our teacher, if

you disobey him.

(言フ事ヲ聞カヌト先生ニ罰セラレマスゾ)

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) Is corn planted* in summer?
 (2) No, it is planted in spring.
 (3) Is hay cut with a knife?
 (4) No, it is cut with a scythe.*
 (5) Are hogs killed in summer?
 (6) No, They are killed in fall* when the weather gets* cold.
 (7) Are fishes caught with a bow

plant=植ヘル scythe(sith)=鎌 fall=秋
 gets=成テ行ク

and arrow*?

- (8) No, they are caught with a hook and line, and also with nets and seines.
 (9) Was Taro scolded* by his father this morning?
 (10) Yes, and he was whipped very severely on the back too.*
 (11) Were you bitten by a dog this morning?
 (12) Yes, I was bitten by a dog in the leg this morning when I was playing in the garden.
 (13) Were you awaked by the fire last night?

bōw and ār'-rōw=弓矢 scold=(大聲デ)叱リ付ケル
 too=其上=

- (14) Yes, I was awaked suddenly by the fire-alarms, jumped down from my bed, and waked up my father.
- (15) Will this world be destroyed* by fire at the day of judgment*?
- (16) Yes, it will be destroyed by fire at the day of judgment and we shall all be judged by God.
- (17) Do you think a rail-road will be built some of these days* to Bakwan?
- (18) Yes, it will soon be built by the Government.
- (19) Do you think you will be examined before you enter the Ko-

de-stroy=亡ボス jūdg'-mēnt=審判 some
of these days=何時カ此頃 =

togakko?

- (20) Yes, we shall all be examined; so we must study hard.

B.

以下ノ文ヲ受働詞ニ變スベシ

- (1) James hates John.
- (2) James hates me.
- (3) I love James.
- (4) A shoe-maker makes shoes.
- (5) God created* all things.
- (6) A farmer raises* corn and wheat.
- (7) A man shot a deer.
- (8) A boy caught a fish with a hook and line.
- (9) A dog bit a boy on the leg.

cre-āte'=創造スル rāise=作ル

- (10) A bee stung a boy on the eye.
 (11) This dog will bite you.
 (12) James will make a new kite to-morrow.
 (13) John will buy a handsome watch next Sunday.
 (14) Put your books away. The baby will tear them.
 (15) If you treat* your friends kindly, they will love you.

C.

以下ノ和文ヲ英譯スベシ

- (1) ないふハ鋼鐵*デ作ラル、
 (2) 印度ハ英人*ニ支配サ*レテ居ル
 (3) 伊藤ハ昨日先生ニ賞メ*ラレタ
 (4) 坂本ハ先生ニ愛サレテ居ル

treat=取扱フ 鋼鐵=steel 英人=the English
 支配スル=rule 賞メル=praise

- (5) 私ハ明治十三年ニ生マレタ
 (6) アノ家ノ屋根ハ昨夜風ニ吹き飛*
 バサレマシタ
 (7) 私ハ昨夜地震ニ驚カサレマシタ
 (8) 此古猿ハ幼ナヒ時ニ丹波デ生捕*
 ラレマシタ
 (9) 善人ハ神ニ恵*マレマセウ
 (10) 今夜蚊帳*ヲ釣ラヌト君ハ蚊ニ噛
 マレマセウ

LESSON XX.

I.

Iron is hard.

Iron is **harder** than copper.

Steel is **the hardest** of all metals.

2.

Iron is **more useful** than copper.

吹き飛ハス=blow off 生捕ル=catch alive 恵ム=
 bless 蚊帳=mos-qui'-to net 釣ル=put up

Iron is **the most useful** of all metals.

Of all metals platinum* is **the heaviest**, gold **the most prized**, iron **the most useful**.

3.

Is silver **as soft as** gold?

Yes, it is **as soft as** gold.

No, it is **not so soft as** gold.

Gold and silver are **not so useful as** iron.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 41. 一綴音 (syllable)* ノ形容詞ニ有テハ其原級 (Positive* degree) ノ語尾ニ er ヲ付シテ比較級 (Comparative*

plăt'-i-nūm sŷl'-la-ble pōs'-i-tive com-pār'-a-tive

degree) ヲ作り est ヲ付シテ最上級 (Superative* degree) ヲ作ルニ綴音以上ノ形容詞ニ有テハ通常其原級ニ more ヲ付シテ比較級ヲ作り most ヲ付シテ最上級ヲ作ル

以上ノ規則ニ従ハスシテ比較級及ビ最上級ヲ作ルモノアリ下ノ如シ

原級	比較級	最上級
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many	more	most
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest

一綴音ノ形容詞ナルト二綴音ノ形容詞ナルト將タ不規則ノ形容詞ナルトヲ問ハス最上級ノ前ニハ必ス the ナル冠詞ヲ付スルヲ法トス

Art. 42. 形容詞ニ er 及ビ est ヲ付

sū'-per-a-tive

スルニハ下ノ例ニ依ル

heavy heavier heaviest

pretty prettier prettiest

hot hotter hottest

white whiter whitest

試ミニ以下ノ語ニ er, est ヲ付スベシ

1. happy 2. red 3. easy 4. sad 5. early

6. fat 7. narrow 8. long 9. shabby 10. big

Art. 43. 副詞モ亦形容詞ト同シク

比較ナルモノアリ下ノ如シ

The sun shines *brightly*.

The sun shines *most brightly* in the morning.

The sun shines *more brightly* in the morning than in the evening.

(注意) 副詞ニ於テハ最上級ニ the ヲ冠セシムル
ヲナシ

Art. 44. so ... as ハ打消シノ文ニ用
ヒ其他ノ場合ニハ as ... as ヲ用ユ可シ

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) Is Kato as tall as Sato
- (2) No, he is not so tall as Sato.
- (3) Ito is as tall as Sato, but he is not so tall as Kato
- (4) Can you read as well as James?
- (5) No, I can not read so well as James.
- (6) The sun is larger than the moon
- (7) Spring is more pleasant than winter.
- (8) A male bird is much more beautiful than a female.

pləʊs'-ant (plɔ:z'-ant)

- (9) Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan.
- (10) John is the taller* of the two.
- (11) John is the tallest of all the boys in his class.
- (12) This book is far better than that book.
- (13) This is the best of all the books I have.
- (14) Hold your book a litte higher up.
- (15) Come to my house to-morrow morning not later than eight o' clock.

the taller=高ヒ方

the large boy 又ハ the larger boy 大キヒ方ノ兒等ノ如キ場合ニハ比較級ト雖モ the ナ付スルナリ

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 伊藤ハ佐藤程肥ヘテ居ルカ
- (2) イ、エ佐藤程ニハ肥ヘテ居リマセヌ
- (3) 左様佐藤程ニハ肥ヘテ居マスガ田中程ニハ肥ヘテ居マセヌ
- (4) 君ハ田中程ニ早ク走ルゝガ出來マスカ
- (5) イ、エ田中君程ニ早ク走ルゝハ出來マセヌ
- (6) 佐藤ハ田中ヨリ若ヒデスカ
- (7) 左様ズツト (much) 若ヒデス私ハ全生徒中デ一番若ヒト思ヒマス
- (8) 木ハ水ヨリモズツト輕ヒ
- (9) 女ハ男ヨリ余程 (much) 臆病*デス
- (10) 雉子*ハ七面鳥*ヨリ奇麗デスガ孔雀*程ニ奇麗デナヒ

臆病=tim'id 雉子=phēas'ant 七面鳥=tur'-key
孔雀=pēa'-cock

- (11) 此ハ其レヨリ安ヒガ棚ノ上ノ其
等ヨリハズツト高ヒ
- (12) 吉田ハ田中ヨリモズツト上手ニ
英語ヲ話ス₁ガ出来マス 私ハ彼
レノ組テハ一番善ヒ生徒シヤト思
ヒマス
- (13) 全生徒中デ田中ガ一番若クテ吉
田カ一番年取テ居ルト思ヒマス
- (14) モウ少シ本ヲ下ゲテ持テ居ナサ
ヒ
- (15) 明日ハ朝ノ六時ヨリ遅ナラヌ様
ニ早ク起キネバナリマセヌゾ

LESSON XXI.

I.

What is this?

It is a plant.

What is this plant?

It is a tea-plant.

What plant is this?

It is a tea-plant.

2.

What is that?

What is that bird?

What is that flying there?

What is that bird flying there?

What is that on the tree?

What is that little bird on the tree?

3.

What bird is that?

What bird is that singing there?

What bird is that singing on the top of the tree?

It is a thrush

What is that little bird singing

in the tree?

It is a thrush.

4.

Who is that crying?

Who is that crying there?

Who is that crying in the playground?

It is Ito.

5.

What was that you picked up just now?

It was a pencil.

Who was that woman you met a little while ago.

It was the milk-man's wife

GRAMMAR.

Art. 45. What, who 及 他ノ疑問代名詞ハ疑問文ノ始メニ用ユルヲ法トス

What is this?

Who is that walking there?

What is in that box?

Who is in the next room?

What swims in the sea?

Who came to see me yesterday?

Art. 46. Thatハ指示ノ語ナレモitハ指示ノ語ニアラス唯々同シ名詞ヲ幾度モ會話中ニ操リ返スノ煩ヲ避ケンガ爲メニ之レヲ用ユルナリ第三課欄外ノ註ヲ照合スベシ

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

(1) What is your name?

- (2) My name is Sato Taro.
 (3) What is that beside you?
 (4) It is a dictionary.
 (5) What is that in that bottle?
 (6) It is wine.
 (7) What is that black thing on the ceiling?
 (8) It is a fly.
 (9) What bird is that chirping there?
 (10) It is a sparrow.
 (11) Who is that sleeping there?
 (12) It is Denkichi.
 (13) Who is that swimming in the river?
 (14) I can't tell you exactly*
 (15) What is that boy standing on the roof.

ex-äct'-ly (egz-äkt-lÿ) = ハツキリト

- (16) I think it is the carpenter's son.
 (17) What is that big book lying on the table?
 (18) That is a dictionary.
 (19) Who is that tall boy with a red cap on his head?
 (20) It is Sato. He is just on his way home from school.

B.

- (1) アノ本ハ何デスカ
 (2) アレハ何本デスカ
 (3) 君ノ隠シノ中ノソノ本ハ何デスカ
 (4) アノ古ヒ建物ハ何デスカ
 (5) 其所ニ立テ居ルアノ古ヒ建物ハ何デスカ
 (6) 君ノ父上ノ職業*ハ何デスカ

職業 = business (biz'-ness)

- (7) 君ノ宅ノ番地*ハ何デスカ
 (8) 椽側*ノ下ニ眠テ居ルアレハ何デスカ
 (9) 水ノ上ヲ泳キ廻ハ*ツテ居ルアレハ何鳥デスカ
 (10) 其所ニ喫煙シテ居ルアノ男ノ兒ハ誰レデスカ
 (11) 街デ喫煙シテ居ルアノ大キナ男ノ兒ハ誰レデスカ
 (12) 其所ヲ走ツテ居ルアノ大キナ男ハ誰レデスカ
 (13) 頭ニ白ヒ帽子ヲ着テ其所ヲ走テ居ルアノ大キナ男ノ兒ハ誰デスカ
 (14) 手ニずてつきヲ持テ土手ノ上ヲ歩ヒテ居ルアノ背ノ高ヒ男ハ誰デスカ
 (15) アノ箱ノ中ノソレハ何デスカ
 (16) アノ鳥籠ノ中ノソノ大キナ白ヒ

番地=nūm'-ber 椽側=vē-rān'-dā 泳キ廻ハル=swim about

- 鳥ハ何デスカ
 (17) アノ鳥籠ノ中デ鳴ヒテ居ルソノ小サナ赤ヒ鳥ハ何デスカ
 (18) 背ニ乳呑兒ヲ負フテ其所ヲ歩ヒテ居ルアノ若ヒ婦人ハ誰レデスカ
 (19) 君カ今隠シニ御入レナサレタ白ヒ物ハ何デ有リマシタカ
 (20) 今サキ君ガ御逢ヒナサレタアノ紳士ハ誰レデシタカ

LESSON XXII.

I.

What do you generally have for breakfast?

I generally have rice, milk, and tea for breakfast.

What did you have for breakfast this morning?

I had rice, milk, and tea.

What shall you have for breakfast to-morrow?

I shall have rice, milk, and tea.

2.

What are you doing?

I am reading a book.

What were you doing when I called to see you this morning?

I was writing a letter.

What shall you be doing when your brother returns home from school this afternoon?

I shall be taking a walk in the park.

3.

Whom do you love?

I love my parents.

Whom did you take to Kobe with

you last Sunday.

I took with me Ito, Sato, Yoshida and my younger brothers.

Whom shall I send for your new shoes?

Send Chokichi, if you please.

4.

Whose is that book?

It is mine.

Whose is that book lying on the floor?

That is yours.

Whose cap is this?

It is my brother's.

Whose cap is that hanging there?

It is Sato's.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 47. Who 及ビ what ナル疑問
代名詞ノ格 (case) ハ下ノ如シ

主 格 (Nominative*case)	領 格 (Possessive*case)	目的格 (Objective*case)
who	whose	whom
what	what	what

参 考

主 格	領 格	目的格
Sato	Sato's	Sato
I	my	me
you	your	you
he	his	him
it	its	it
they	their	them

(注意) 目的格ノ疑問代名詞ヲ用ヒテ疑問文ヲ
作ル場合ニハ最初ニ其疑問代名詞ヲ置キ次キニ
通常ノ疑問文ヲ作ル例ニ依リ主辭ノ前ニ働詞ヲ

nōm'-i-na-tive pos-sōss-ive ob-jēct'-ive

置クヲ法トスレモ主格ノ疑問代名詞ヲ用ヒテ疑
問文ヲ作ル場合ニハ前章ノ例ニ示セルカ如ク疑
問ニアラサル通常ノ文ニ於ケルト同一ノ順序ニ
依ルヲ法トス下ノ如シ

What revolves round the sun?

Who killed Nobunaga?

What happened after the death of Nobu-
naga?

Who will take care of your house during
your absence?

EXERCISE.

A.

英 文 和 譯

- (1) What are you writing?
- (2) I am writing a letter.
- (3) What are you looking* at?
- (4) I am looking at the moon.
- (5) What are you looking for*?

look at=観ル look for=探ガス

- (6) I am looking for my cap.
- (7) What chapter are you reading now?
- (8) I am reading the second chapter.
- (9) What were you writing when I called on you yesterday?
- (10) I was writing a letter to my father.
- (11) What book were you reading when I entered your room this morning?
- (12) I was reading an English novel.
- (13) What did you buy at Maruya's last Sunday?
- (14) I bought a dictionary and a beautiful picture-book.

- (15) What volume* of the reader shall you be studying when I return from school next summer?
- (16) I shall be studying the second volume.
- (17) Whose cap is this?
- (18) It is my cap.
- (19) Whose is that book lying on the table?
- (20) It is mine.
- (21) Whose knife is that on that table?
- (22) I don't know whose it is.
- (23) Whom do you love best in your class?

- (24) I love Sato best.
- (25) Whom did you meet in the church last Sunday?
- (26) I met Mr Sato, Miss Ito and her cousins.
- (27) Whom did your father employ* to have* the walls plastered?
- (28) He employed Smith and his sons.
- (29) Whom did your father invite* to the supper last evening?
- (30) He invited some of his friends in Kobe.
- (31) Whom shall I tell to light the lamps?
- (32) Tell Omatsu to sweep the

em-ploy' = 雇フ
in-vite' = 招ク

have.....plás-ter-ed = 塗ラセル

rooms first and then to light the lamps, if you please.

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 君ハ何ヲ食ヘテ居マスカ
- (2) 君ハドンナ本ヲ一番好ミナサルカ
- (3) 先生ハ今何章ヲ讀テ御居デスカ
- (4) 昨夜火事ガ燃ヘ出シタ時君ハ何ヲシテ居マシタカ
- (5) 君ハ昨晚丸屋デドンナ本ヲ買ヒナサレタカ
- (6) 君ハ今晚丸屋デドンナ本ヲ買ヒナサルカ
- (7) 次*ハ何ヲ致シマセウカ
- (8) 君ハ外出ヲナサル時大概ドンナ帽子ヲ御冠ムリナサルカ
- (9) 机ノ上ノアノ本ハ誰レノデスカ
- (10) 犬ガ口ニ脚ハヘテ居ルアレハ誰

次ハ = next

- ノ帽子デスカ
- (11) 机ノ上ノアレハ誰レノ本シヤト
思ヒナサルカ
- (12) 机ノ上ノアノ本ハ誰レノシヤト
思ヒナサルカ
- (13) 君ハ先日四百メートル競走*デ誰
レヲ負カシ*ナサレタカ
- (14) 君ハ誰レヲ待*ツテ居ナサヒマス
カ
- (15) らんぶヲ点火サセルノニ誰ヲ呼
ビマセウカ
- (16) 君ハ昨日公園デ誰レニ逢ヒナサ
レタカ
- (16) 前ノ日曜日ニ誰レヲ訪問*ナサレ
マシタカ
- (18) 次回神戸ヘ行キナサル時誰レヲ
一所ニ連レテ行キナサヒマスカ
- (19) 君ノ先生ハ誰レヲ愛シテ御居デ

四百メートル競走=four hundred metre race 負カス
=beat 待ツ=wait for 訪問スル=vis'it

- 有ルト思ヒナサルカ
- (20) 今朝君ノ御父様ハ誰レヲ叱*ツテ
居ナサツタノカ
- (21) 誰レガ私ノ石盤ヲ割ツタノカ
- (22) ドンナ鳥ガ水ノ上ヲ泳キマスカ
- (23) 今年ハ誰レガ君ニ英語ヲ教ヘテ
居マスカ
- (24) 去年ハ誰レガ君ニ英語ヲ教ヘテ
居マシタカ
- (25) 來年ハ誰レガ君ニ英語ヲ教ヘマ
スカ

LESSON XXIII.

I.

Of what is calico made?

It is made of cotton.

From what is wine made?

It is made from grapes.

叱カル=scold

With what do we write?

We now write with steel pens;
formerly* we wrote with quill pens.

2.

Of whom are you speaking?

I am speaking of my father.

From whom did you borrow* that
dictionary?

I borrowed it from my uncle.

With whom does Sato go to school
every day?

He generally goes to school with
Ito and Kato; sometimes he goes
alone.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 38. 前置詞ト結合シテ用ヒラ

fôr'-mer-ly bôr'-rōw (bōr'-rō)

ル、ハ唯ダ目的格ノ疑問代名詞ノミ
ニ限ルモノトス

(注意) 前置詞ヲ其目的タル疑問代名詞ノ前ニ
置カスシテ又下ノ如ク云フヲモ得可シ

What is calico made of?

What do we write with?

What is a dog useful for?

然レモ初學ノ學生ハ此方法ニ依ラザルヲ安全
ナリトス。

EXERCISE.

A.

英 文 和 譯

- (1) Of what are shoes made?
- (2) They are made of leather.*
- (3) From what is *sake* made?
- (4) It is made from rice.
- (5) In what do you keep your
money?

lōath'-er=ナメシ皮

- (6) I keep it in a purse.
- (7) With what do you feed your dog?
- (8) I feed him with bread and milk.
- (9) Of what country is the lion a native?
- (10) The lion is a native of Asia and Africa.
- (11) By* whom did you send your letter to Mr. Sato.
- (12) I sent it by one of my servants.
- (13) With whom do you live?
- (14) I live with my uncle.
- (15) With whom did you go to Osaka last Sunday?
- (16) I went with my father.

by=托シテ

- (17) From whom did you hear that news?
- (18) I heard it from my mother last night.
- (19) Of what and with what were pens made in olden times?
- (20) In olden times pens were made of quills with a knife.

B.

和文英譯

- (1) 君ノ古ヒ繪本ハ誰レニ御上ケナサレタカ
- (2) 君ハ何デ指ヲ切ツタノカ
- (3) 今朝君ハ誰ト一所ニ遊歩場デ遊デ御居デマアリマシタカ
- (4) 君ハ何所ノ國*カラ御出デニナリ

國=prōv'-ince 國=coūn'-try=kūn'-tre

山城大和ト云フカ如キ國ヲ province ト云ヒ英國米國ノ如キヲ country ト云フナリ

マシタカ

- (5) 虎ハ何所ノ國*ノモノデスカ
 (6) 獵師*ハ何デ鹿ヲ取リマスカ
 (7) 眼鏡*ハ誰レニ入用*デ有リマスカ
 (8) 猫ハ何ノ爲ニナリマスカ
 (9) 誰レカラ君ハ其手紙ヲ受取ツタ
 カ
 (10) 紙ハ何カラ作ラレマスカ
 (11) 君ハ毎朝何テ顔ヲ洗ヒマスカ
 (12) 此包ミハ何テ括ク*リマセフカ
 (13) 君ハ昨日誰レニ打タカレタノカ
 (14) 蒸氣機關*ハ誰レニ發明*サレタカ
 (15) 燕ハ何デ巢ヲ作りマスカ
 (16) 君ハ今朝誰レニ叱カラレタノカ
 (17) 君ハ誰レニ物言フテ居ナサルノ
 カ
 (18) 此書物ハ誰レニ書カレタノカ

獵師=hunter 眼鏡=spéc'-ta-cles 入用=useful
 受取ル=re-cōive' 括クル=tie 蒸氣機關=steam
 en'gine 發見スル=in-vent'

- (19) 君ハ昨日何ノ爲メニ大阪へ御行
 キナサイマシタカ
 (20) 誰レニ此手紙ヲ渡*シマセウカ

LESSON XXIV.

I.

What is a baker?

A baker is a **man who** bakes bread.

What is tea?

It is the leaves of a small **tree which** grows plentifully* in China, Japan, and other Eastern countries.

From what is India-rubber made?

It is made from the sap of a **tree that** grows in South America.

渡ス=give又ハde-liv'-er plōn'-ti-ful-ly

2.

Is that the **dog that** barked at you last night?

Yes, that is the dog.

Who is that boy standing there with a brush in his hand?

He is an orphan **boy whom** my father is supporting.*

What is an orphan?

An orphan is a **child whose father and mother** are both dead.

3.

Who was that tall **man to whom** you spoke just now?

He is one Mr. Yamada.

Is he the **man with whom** you

sup-pōrt'-ing

went to Kobe last Sunday?

Yes, he is the man.

4.

(A) The **box in which** you keep your pencils.

The **box that** you keep your pencils **in**.

The box you keep your pencils **in**.

Is this the box you keep your pencils in?

No, it is a box I put waste-papers in.

(B) The **knife with which** you cut your finger.

The **knife that** you cut your finger **with**.

The knife you cut your finger **with**.

Is that the knife you cut your finger with?

Yes, that is the knife.

(C) The **table over which** you spilt your ink.

The **table that** you spilt your ink **over**.

The table you spilt your ink **over**.

Is this the table you spilt your ink over.

Yes, that is the table.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 49. Who, which 及ヒ that ナル
關係代名詞 (Relative* pronoun) ノ格
rel'-a-tive

ハ下ノ如シ

主格	領格	目的格
who	whose	whom
which	of which	which
that	——	that

Art. 50. Who ハ人ニ用ヒラレ which
ハ動物及ヒ物ニ用ヒラレ that ハ人動
物或ハ物ノ區別ナク何レニモ用ヒラ
ル、下ノ如シ*

A boy who studies hard.

The book which was lost.

The dog which barks.

The boy that reads well.

The book that was lost.

(注意) 前置詞ト that トナ結合シテ用ユベカラ
ス斯カル場合ニハ which ナ用ユルヲ法トス下ノ
如シ

必ス that ナ用ユ可キ場合アリ下ノ如シ

(1) 最上級ノ形容詞ノ後ニ用ヒラル例ヘハ He is
the richest man that I know. ノ如シ

The knife *that* I cut my finger with.

The knife *with which* I cut my finger.

The box *in which* you keep your pencils.

Art. 51. 關係代名詞ハ動詞若クハ前置詞ノ目的 (Object) トナリ居ル場合ニハ之ヲ省略スルヲ得下ノ如シ

The man (*whom*) I saw.

The tallest man (*that*) I ever saw.

The book (*which*) I am so fond of.

An American *with whom* I am acquainted.

An American (*whom*) I am acquainted *with*.

EXERCISE.

A.

英 文 和 譯

(1) A boy who is idle will never be a rich man.

(2) It is he Is that the ? What is that ?
ノ如キ句ノ後ニ用ヒラル例ヘハ It is he that did it.
Is that the dog that is sleeping there? What is that that is hanging there? ノ如シ

(2) The candy*-seller who came yesterday came again this morning.

(3) Tell the boys not to touch the flower that grows in the garden.

(4) A man whose name is Smith came to see you this morning.

(5) The book that you sent me was lost by the boy that carried it.

(6) The man with a white cap whom we met yesterday was the master of a steamer that belongs to the Yusengwaisha.

(7) A man whose wife is dead and

căn-dỹ = 菓子

(3) 人ト人ニアラサル物トナ同時ニ受クル場合ニ用ヒラル例ヘハ A man and his dog that were walking on the bank were hit by a bullet.

not married again is called a widower.

(8) The man of whom I spoke this morning came to see you a few minutes ago

(9) The boy with whom I went to Kobe last Sunday is a son of the governor.*

(10) Camels live in the vast plains of sand in Asia and Africa upon which no grass grows, and through which no river runs.

gōv'-ern-or=知事

(4) 疑問代名詞及ヒ some, all, same 等ノ如キ語ノ後ニ用ヒラル例ハ Who that is honest can do so? There are some that don't know the alphabet. This is all that I have. That is the same person that I met in the park yesterday. ノ如シ

B.

下ノ諸例中ヨリ關係代名詞ヲ省略シ且ツ之レニ伴フ變化ヲ施スベシ

(1) The man to whom I spoke.

(2) The man of whom I was speaking.

(3) The man to whom I bowed.

(4) The knife with which I sharpened my pencil.

(5) The jinrikisha in which I rode.

(6) The stool on which I sat.

(7) The fence over which I jumped.

(8) The tea-house at which I stopped.

(9) The boy with whom I

quarrel (kwōr' rel)=喧嘩スル

quarrelled.

(10) The stream into which I fell.

C.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 今讀書シテ居ル生徒ハ去年一等賞ヲ得マシタ
 (2) 私ノ住デ居ル家ハ大キクテ奇麗デ有リマス
 (3) 昨夜君ニ吠ヘ付ヒタ犬ハ今朝犬殺シニ殺サレマシタ
 (4) 私ノ父カ世話シテ居ル孤兒ハ賢クテ柔順デ有リマス
 (5) 私ハ數日前道頓堀デ鼻ノ無ヒ人ヲ見マシタ
 (6) 太陽ハ地球ニ光ト熱ヲ與ヘル大キナ火ノ球デ有リマス
 (7) アレハ君ガ昨日丸屋デ買フタ本

一等賞—the first prize 得ル=get 犬殺シ=dog-killer
 數日前—a few days ago 火ノ球=ball of fire

デ有リマスカ

- (8) 私ガかなりや鳥ヲ入レテ居ル籠ハ鐵デ作ラレテ有リマス
 (9) 夫ノ死ンデ居ル婦ハ後家ト呼バレマス
 (10) 今私ガ禮ヲシタ人ハ私ノ學校ノ英語ノ先生デ有リマス
 (11) 先刻警察署ノ前デ見タ老人ハ探偵デ有リマス
 (12) 昨日私ガ君ノ所ヘ手紙ヲ托シテ遣タ子供ハ私ノ弟デ有リマス
 (13) 昨夜私カ話シテ居マシタ兵隊ハ今朝早ク東京ヘ出發シマシタ
 (14) 吉田ト云フ名ノ人が今朝早ク君ニ會ヒニ來マシタ
 (15) 昨日君ガ傘ヲ貸シタ生徒ガ今朝早ク其レヲ返ヘシニ來マシタ

カナリヤ鳥=canary-bird 入レテ居ル=keep 後家=widow 禮ヲスル=bow 先刻=a few minutes ago 警察署=police office 探偵=detective 托シテ=by 遣ル=send 返ヘス=return

LESSON XXV

1.

Which is your knife?

This one is mine.

Which Knife is yours?

Mine is that one with four blades.

Which of these knives is yours?

Mine is that one in your left hand.

2.

Which reads better, Ito or Sato?

Sato reads far better than Ito?

Which studied harder before the examination, Ito or Sato?

Sato studied much harder than Ito.

3.

Which do you like better, spring or autumn?

I like spring far better than autumn.

Which of these picture-books will you give James?

I will give that red one with guilt edges to James.

4.

In which drawer shall I put this book of yours?

Put it in the right hand drawer and lock it up.

In which of these books did you find that story?

I found it in that book with a red cover and guilt edges.

To which of the two Johns did you give my letter?

I gave it to John major.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 52. Which ハ格ニヨリ變化スルナシ

(注意) (1)比較ノ問ヒニハニツノ定マレル形アリ即チ

(1) Which is (the) faster, the Gaelic or the Tosamaru?

(2) Which of those ships is (the) faster?
ノ如シ

此二種ノ形ヲ混合シテ Which of the Gaelic and the Tosamaru is (the) faster? トス可カラス名ヲ表シテ問フ場合ニハ第一ノ形ヲ用ヒ名ヲ表ハサスシテ問フ場合ニハ第二ノ形ヲ用ルチ法トス

(2) 日本語ニテハ二個ノ物ニ付キ問フ場合ニハどちらナル語ヲ用ヒ二個以上ノ物ニ付キ問フ場合ニハどれナル語ヲ用ユルノ別アレモ英語ノ which ニハ全ク此ノ如キ區別ナシ下ノ如シ

(1) Which of these two books is yours?

(2) Which of these three books is yours?

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

(1) Which is your cap?

(2) Which cap is yours?

(3) Which of these caps is John's?

(4) I can't tell you exactly* which is his.

(5) Which of these caps do you think is John's?

(6) I think that one with a black shining visor* is his.

(7) Which is the taller, Ito or Sato?

(8) Sato is by far* the taller of the two.

exactly=正シク

visor=vis'-or=まびさし

by far=ズット

- (9) Which is the more powerful, China or Japan?
- (10) Japan is by far the more powerful of the two.
- (11) Which of these books will you buy?
- (12) I will buy this one, if it is cheap.
- (13) Which of these books shall I read first?
- (14) Read this book first.
- (15) Over which table shall I spread this cloth?
- (16) Spread it over that table in front of* the stove.
- (17) By which of those boys were you struck yesterday?

in front of=前ノ

- (18) I was struck by that boy with a white helmet* hat on his head.
- (19) On which leg can you hop* longer?
- (20) I can hop longer on my right leg.
- (21) From which of your brothers did you hear that news?
- (22) I heard it from my brother in Osaka.
- (23) On which side of the street is your house?
- (24) My house is on the right side of the street.
- (25) In which drawer did you find my purse?
- (26) I found it in the right hand

helmet=かぶと形ノ hop=跳フ

drawer, wrapped* up in a silk handkerchief.

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 君ノ本ハドレデスカ
 (2) 棚ノ上ノアレガ私ノデ有リマス
 (3) ドノ本ガ君ノデスカ
 (4) 赤ヒ表紙ノ付ヒテ居ルアレガ私ノデス
 (5) 此ノ本ノ中ドレガ君ノデスカ
 (6) 是レガ私ノデス
 (7) 机ノ下ニ横タハツテ居*ルアレハ君ノ本デスカ
 (8) イ、エ私ノハ赤ヒ表紙デ金縁ノアノ本デ有リマス
 (9) ドレガ君ノ本デスカ此レデスカ又ハアレデスカ
 (10) 金ト銀トドチラガ重ク有リマスカ

wrap=包ム

横ハル=lie

- (11) 此等三ツ金屬*ノ中ドレガ最モ重ヒデスカ
 (12) 支那ト日本トドチラガ大キヒデスカ
 (13) 君ハ牛肉ト豚肉*トドチラヲ好ムカ
 (14) 此ノ鉛筆ノ中デドレヲ私ニ下サヒマスカ
 (15) 君ハ此ノ本ノ中デドレヲ上手ニ讀ム¹ガ出来マスカ
 (16) 此ノ籠ノ中ドレガ最モ澤山ニ這入*リマスカ
 (17) ドノ家ニ君ハ住ンテ居ナサヒマスカ
 (18) 此ノ本ノ中ドレニ其嚙シガ有リマシタカ
 (19) ドノ引き出シニ私ノ此ペ^ん軸ガ有リマシタカ
 (20) 此ノ小供ノ中ダレ(which)ニ君ノ

金屬=metal

豚肉=pork

這入ル=hold

字書ヲ貸^{*}シタノカ

(21) 此ノ小供ノ中ダレカラ其字書ヲ
借^{*}リタノカ

(22) 此小供ノ中ダレガ昨日罰セラレ
タノカ

(23) 君ハ懷中字典ヲドチラノ隠シニ
入レテ持チ歩^{*}クカ

(24) 君ハドノ机ノ上ヘ私ノいんき入
レヲ置ヒタ^{*}カ

(25) 君ハドノ机ノ上ヘいんきヲコボ
シ^{*}タカ

貸ス=lend 借ル=borrow=bōr'-rōw 持チ歩ク=
carry 置ク=leave コボス=spill

日本語ニ於テハ人ニ付テ云フ場合ニハ^どれト云ハ
スシテ^だれト云フノ別アレ^ル英語ニテハ物モ人モ
等シク皆 which ヲ用ユルナリ又此ト同シク注意スベ
キハ君ノ國ハ何所カト問フニハ where ト云ハスシ
テ What is your country? ト云ヒ君ノ年ハ幾ツカト問フ
ニハ How many ヲ用ヒス What is your age? ナド云フ
ナリ

LESSON XXVI.

I.

When were you born?

I was born in^{*} the sixteenth year
of Meiji.

When did Napoleon die?

He died on^{*} the 5th of May 1821.

When did you lose your dictionary?

I lost it this morning when I was
on my way to school.

When shall I bring my composition?

Bring it to-morrow morning.

時ニ關スル前置詞ノ用法下ノ如シ

1 時間ヲ表ハスニハ at ヲ用ユ At five o'clock; at half
past two. ノ如シ

2 日ヲ表ハスニハ on ヲ用ユ On Wednesday; on the 5th
of November. ノ如シ

3 週月年時代等ヲ表ハスニハ in ヲ用ユ In the 16th
year of Meiji; in the 19th century; in may 1821. ノ如シ

2.

Why didn't you go to school yesterday?

Because I was ill.

Why were you punished yesterday?

Because I did not know my lesson

Why are you running so fast?

Because the school bell is ringing.

Why is John loved by his teacher?

Because he is an honest boy.

3.

Where are you running so fast?

I am going to school.

Where is your school?

It is in Honmachi.

Where do you live?

I live in Shinmachi.

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

(1) When was Tokyo built?

(2) It was built long ago.

(3) When did you meet Miss Yamagata?

(4) I met her yesterday when I was coming home from school.

(5) At what time* did you come back from school?

(6) I came back a few minutes ago.

(7) When will you give me the new dictionary?

(8) I will give it to you to-morrow.

(9) Why are you crying so bitterly?

(10) Because I can not find my

At what time=何時=

purse.

- (11) Why was James scolded by his father this morning?
- (12) Because he spilt his ink over the floor.
- (13) Why do you wear spectacles?
- (14) Because I can not see far without them.
- (15) Where were you born?
- (16) I was born in Osaka.
- (17) Where did you find my purse?
- (18) I found it in your book-case wrapped* up in a silk handkerchief.
- (19) Where shall I put this dictionary of yours?
- (20) Put it back into its place.

spēc'-ta-cleŝ (klz) = 眼鏡 wrap = ツ、ム

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 君ハ此字書ヲ何時買フタカ
- (2) 此家ハ何時建テラレタカ
- (3) 君ハ何時高等學校ヘ行クカ
- (4) 次回ハ*何時伯父様ニ會ヒニ行キ
ナサルカ
- (5) 君ハ今日何時ニ湯*ヘ行クカ
- (6) 君ハ何時此作文ヲ書ヒタカ
- (7) 何時君ハ私ヲ有馬ヘ連レテ行*テ
下サルカ
- (8) 何故君ハ今朝お松ニ怒テ物言フ
タカ
- (9) 何故木ハ浮ヒ*テ鐵ハ沈ム*カ
- (10) 何故君ハ今日學校ヘ行カヌカ
- (11) 君ハ昨日何故吉田ヲ打ツタカ
- (12) 君ハ何故中村ヲ惡テ居*ルカ
- (13) 何故私ハソナニ一生懸命ニ學

次回 = next time 連レテ行ク = take 浮ク = float

沈ム = sink 惡ンテ居ル = hate

バネバナリマセヌカ

(14) 何故アノ犬ハソシナニ大聲デ吠
ヘテ居ルノデスカ

(15) 君ノ伯父様ハ何所ニ住テ居ナサ
ルカ

(16) 君ハ昨日何所デ佐藤氏ニ逢フタ
カ

(17) 君ハ何所ヘ私ノ帽子ヲ置ヒタカ

(18) 前ノ日曜ニ何所ヘ君ハ行タカ

(19) なほれをんハ何時何所デ死ニマ
シタカ

(20) 昨日逢フ時君ハ何所ヘ行ク途中*
デ有タカ

LESSON XXVII.

I.

How is your father to-day?

He is still sick in bed.

How is the weather to-day?

行ク途中=going

It is a little cloudy.

Is **it** raining?

Yes **it** is raining, but I think
it will soon clear up.*

How is the road to school to-day?

It is muddy, but I think it will
soon dry up.

2.

How early do you generally get up?

I generally get up as soon as the
sun is up.

How many friends do you have in
Osaka?

I have eight or ten friends here in
Osaka.

How much money do you have in

clear up=晴レル

your purse?

I have five or six yen.

3.

How do we light our rooms at night?

We light them by candles, oil-lamps, or gas.

How is gas brought to the house?

It is brought from the gas-works* in iron pipes laid under the road or street.

How is it carried through the house?

It is carried in tin pipes.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 53. How ニ三種ノ用法アリ下

gäs-works=ガス製造所

ノ如シ

1 有様ヲ問フニ用ユ

How are you to-day?

How do you do this morning?

3 程度ヲ問フニ用ユ

How do you like coffee?

How long were you ill?

How old is your father?

2 方法ヲ問フニ用ユ

How do you swim?

How is sugar made?

How did you come here?

Art. 54. 時, 天氣, 氣候, 等ニ付テ述フル場合ニハ其主辭ニ *it* ヲ用ユ下ノ如シ

What o'clock is *it*?

It is nine o'clock.

Is *it* snowing?

Yes, *it* is snowing in great flakes.

Is *it* summer now?

It is always winter in the north pole.

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) How is your health?
- (2) How do you feel to-day?
- (3) Quite well; thank you.
- (4) How are the trees in your orchard*?
- (5) They are loaded* with fruit.
- (6) How old are you?
- (7) I am 15 years old.
- (8) How far did you ride last Sunday?
- (9) I rode as far as* Sakai.
- (10) How big is your dictionary?
- (11) It is 8 inches long, 6 inches

ōr'chard=果樹園 loaded with fruit=果ガナツテ居ル
as far as=迄

wide and 3 inches thick.

- (12) How much money do you need?
- (13) I need two or three yen.
- (14) How many pencils did you buy?
- (15) I bought two, one black and the other red.
- (16) How soon will the examination be over*?
- (17) It will be over in a few days.
- (18) How early does your school begin?
- (19) It begins at 8 o'clock in the morning.
- (20) How do we keep our houses warm in winter?

be over=済ム

- (21) We have fires in our rooms ?
 (22) How is salt made from sea-water ?
 (23) The water is boiled till it all goes off* in steam* and leaves* the salt behind.
 (24) How is cotton made into cloth ?
 (25) It is spun* into yarn,* and then woven* into a web* of cloth.

- (26) How is the weather ?
 (27) Is it snowing ?
 (28) Yes, it is snowing, but it will soon be over.
 (29) Do you think it will be fine

go off=無クナル in steam=蒸氣ト成テ leave=残ヨス spun=spinノ過去分詞 yarn=糸 woven=weave(織ル)ノ過去分詞 web=織物

to-morrow ?

- (5) Yes, to-morrow will be a bright Sunday.
 (6) Can you tell me what o'clock it is ?
 (7) It is one o'clock.
 (8) It is half past one.
 (9) It is striking two.
 (10) It wants* ten minutes to two.

B.

和 文 英 譯

- (1) 大阪ノ君ノ兄弟ハ如何カ
 (2) 矢張*リ病氣デ有リマス
 (3) 君ノ園ノ櫻花ハ如何デスカ
 (4) 今年梨ハ如何デスカ
 (5) 靴ハ如何シテ作ラル、カ
 (6) 如何シテ鑽石*カラ鐵カ取*レマスカ

want=欠ケテ居ル 矢張り=still 鑽石=ore 取ル=obtain

- (7) 如何シテ米ガ酒ニ造ラル、カ
 (8) 今年休暇ハ如何御暮シデ有タカ
 (9) 君ハソノ兎ヲ如何シテ捕ヘタカ
 (10) 如何シテ君ハ此様ナ間違*ヒヲシ
 タノカ
 (11) 昨夜風ハドノ位吹キマシタカ
 (12) 君ハドノ位君ノ新シヒ字書ヲ好
 ムカ
 (13) アノ山ハドノ位高クアルカ
 (14) 此川ハドノ位深ク有ルカ
 (15) 此箱ニハいくら入りマスカ
 (16) 此箱ニハいくつ入りマスカ
 (17) 君ハ大概ドノ位早ク(何時ニ)學校
 ヘ行クカ
 (18) 君ノ伯父様ハ子ガ幾人アルカ
 (19) 上等ノ石炭油*ハ一箱何程デスカ
 (20) 何時又此所へ御出*デスカ
 (21) 今日ハ天氣ハ如何デ有リマスカ

間違ヒ = mistake 石炭油 = kerosene = kōr'-o-sōne
 御出デ = be here

- (22) 奇麗ナ天氣デス
 (23) 霰*ガ降テ居ルノカ
 (24) 夕立*カ降テ居ルノカ
 (25) 否大片デ雪カ降テ居リマスガ直
 クニ止マリマス
 (26) 君ノ時計デハ*何時デスカ
 (27) 十時二十分過キデス
 (28) 十時ヲ打テ居マス
 (29) 未*タ二時半デス
 (30) 殆ント三時デス

LESSON XXVIII.

I.

Do you like to smoke?

No, I don't like to smoke; be-
 cause it makes me giddy.

Do you like to swim?

Yes, I like to swim on a hot

霰カ降ル = hail 夕立カ降ル = shower デハ = by
 まだ = but

summer day.

2.

What is a baker?

A baker is a man whose business is **to bake bread**.

What is the business of a physician?

It is **to heal sick persons**.

3.

Is it sinful **to smoke**?

Yes, it is very sinful **to smoke**.

Is it sometimes right **to tell a lie**?

No, it is always wrong **to tell lies**.

GRAMMAR.

Art. 55. To smoke is sinful.

It is sinful to smoke.

以上両ツナカラ其意味互ニ相等シト
雖モ Itヲ主辞トスル方最モ普通ニ用

ヒラル

(注意) 根形ノ働詞ニ Toヲ冠セシメタル形ハ
Infinitive form ナルモノニ屬ス

EXERCISE.

A.

英文和譯

- (1) To disobey parents is sinful.
- (2) It is wrong to waste* time.
- (3) It is sinful to steal.
- (4) To teach idle pupils is disagreeable* work.
- (5) To learn is difficult for* some people.
- (6) To learn to speak English is very difficult for some pupils.
- (7) To meet danger boldly is better

waste=浪費スル
for=ニハ

dis-a-gree'-a-ble=不愉快ナ

than to wait for it.

- (8) It is bad for health to eat too much.
- (9) It is good for health to get up with the sun, and run about in the fresh* morning air.
- (10) It is very dangerous to cross the rail-road in front of a train.
- (11) It is not easy to spring up from bed at the first moment of waking.*
- (12) The business of a teacher is to teach boys in school.
- (13) James loves to sleep in the day-time and does not love to study. Lazy boys will be lazy men, and lazy men will be poor.
- (14) Mr. Sato came just now and

fresh=新鮮ナル waking=目覺メ

wants to see you. Shall I show* him in?

- (15) The clock does not go. Did you forget to wind it?
- (16) James, it is school-time*now. Were you permitted to get out of the class-room?
- (17) Until a few years ago foreigners were not allowed* to live in the interior.*
- (18) Timid boys are afraid to go out alone in the night.
- (19) To travel by land is much safer than to travel by sea.
- (20) To give is much happier than to receive.*

show in=通ス al-low'=許ス in-tō'ri-or=内地
re-cēive'=受ケル shcool-time=授業中