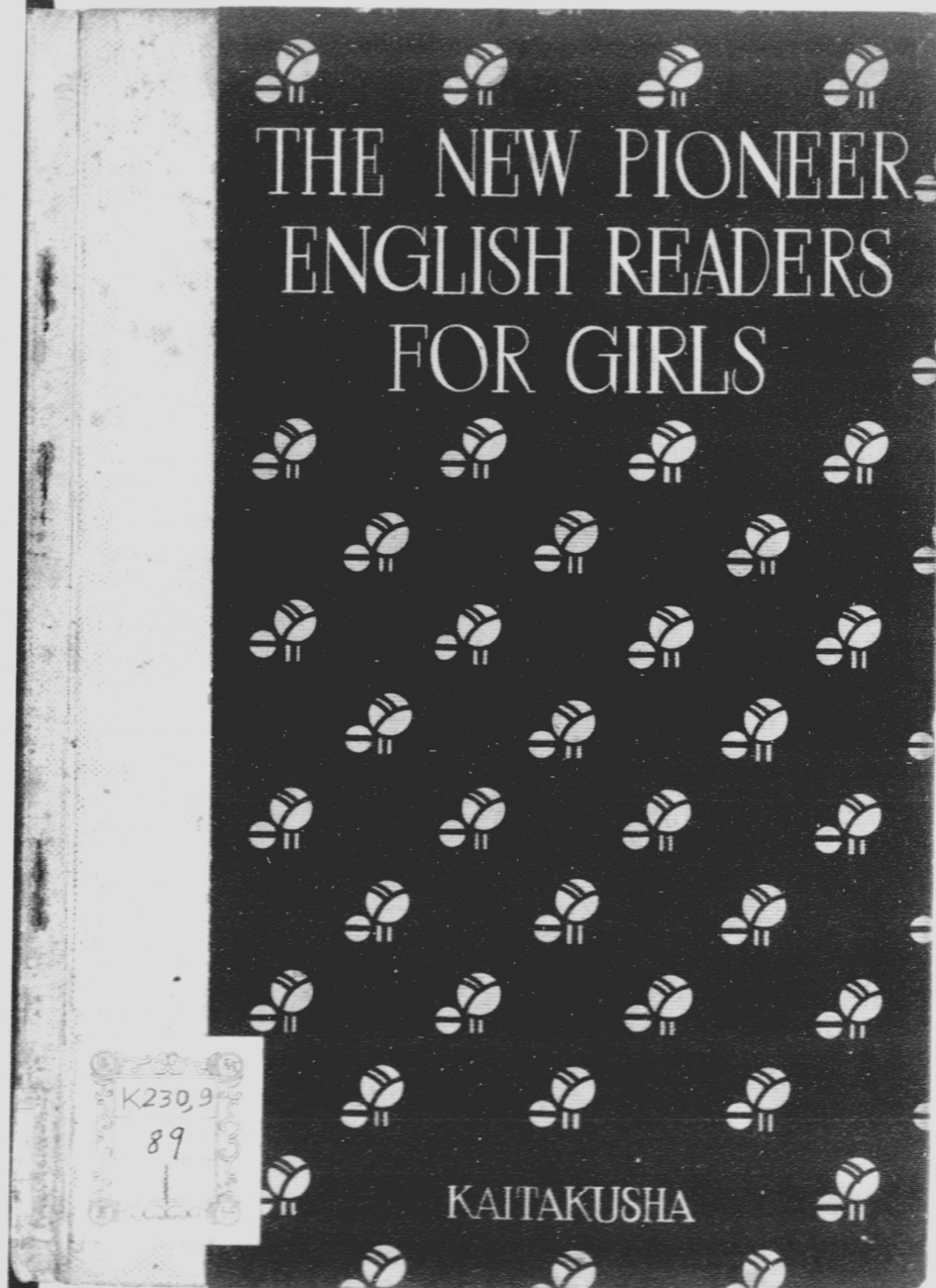


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CHILDREN

The
New Pioneer English Readers
for Girls

BOOK ONE



KAITAKUSHA

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THE ALPHABET

A	a	B	b	C	c	D	d	E	e	F	f	G	g
<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>
H	h	I	i	J	j	K	k	L	l	M	m	N	n
<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>
O	o	P	p	Q	q	R	r	S	s	T	t	U	u
<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>
V	v	W	w	X	x	Y	y	Z	z				
<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>				

The ABC Song.

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N O P

Q R S T U and V

W and X Y Z.

Hap- py hap- py we shall be,

When we learn our A B C.

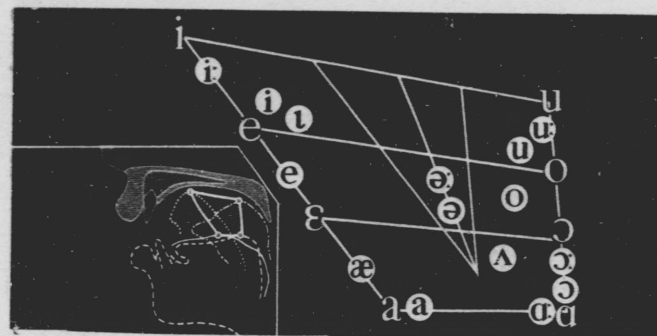
Little Things.

Julia Fletcher Carney.

1. Lit- tle drops of wa- ter, Lit- tle grains of sand,
2. And the lit- tle mo- ments, Hum- ble though they be
3. Lit- tle deeds of kind- ness, Lit- tle words of love

Make the might- y o- cean And the plea- sant land.
Make the might- y a- ges Of E- ter- nit- y.
Make this world a Para- dise Like the one a- bove.

Vowels (母 音)



i

發音要領 舌先を硬口蓋に近づけ「イー」と發する。

練習範例 bee key me
east keep speak

e

發音要領 前舌を弛めて硬口蓋に近づけ日本語の「イ」より稍低い處で發音し稍「エ」を含む氣持で發する。

練習範例 ill ink inch
pin six big

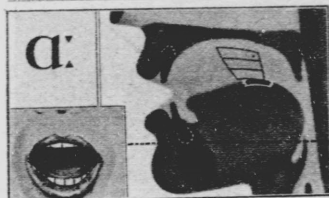
i

發音要領 大體に於て日本語の「エ」と同様と考へてよい。

練習範例 end any else
pen red desk

(本圖はマーティン大西兩氏の英語發音圖表による)

發音要領	唇の兩端を後方に引きつけ日本語の「エ」と「ア」の中間の音を發する心持で發音する。		
練習範例	ant hat	apple bag	stamp cap



發音要領	唇を圓くして突出し日本語の「オー」よりも更に口を開き稍「アー」を加味する。		
練習範例	all tall	organ chalk	four horse



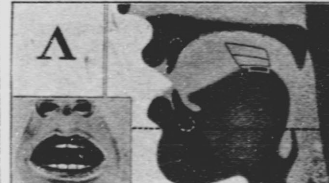
發音要領	大體に於て日本語の「ア」に發音して實用上差支ないが前に軽く「ウ」をつける氣持で「ア」を發すればよい。		
練習範例	up bus	under cup	other love



發音要領	口を廣く開いて發する日本語の「アー」と考へて差支ない。		
練習範例	are star	arm card	car park



發音要領	唇を圓くして突出し舌の奥は日本語「オ」よりも圓めて口を稍開き「ア」を多少加味して「オ」を發する。		
練習範例	on box	ox hot	orange stop



(本圖はマーティン大西兩氏の英語發音圖表による)

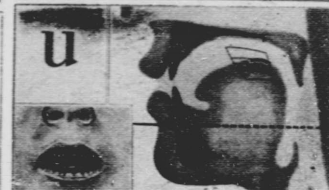


發音要領	[u:] の場合の如く唇を圓めるが幾分唇を開き「ウ」を發すれば近似音が得られる。		
練習範例	book look	foot cook	good put



發音要領	所謂曖昧音で一定の口形はない。極めて軽く「ア」とも「オ」ともつかぬ不明瞭な音を出せばよい。明瞭な「ア」とせぬ様注意。		
練習範例	again father	ago paper	about mother

發音要領	口笛を吹く時の如く唇を圓め「ウー」を發する。日本語の「ウー」には唇の運動の伴はぬことに注意すること。		
練習範例	moon use	school blue	shoe spoon

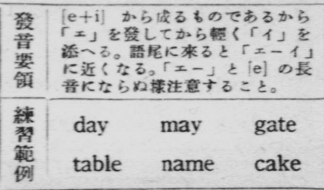
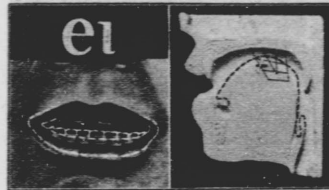
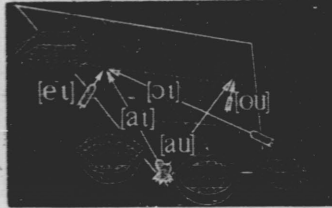
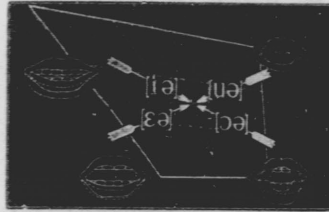


發音要領	全く日本語にない音であるからよく注意して習得せねばならぬ。「ウー」と「アー」の中間の音を發する様で發音する。そして「アー」とならぬ様特に注意する。		
練習範例	girl purse	bird burn	word work



(本圖はマーティン大西兩氏の英語發音圖表による)

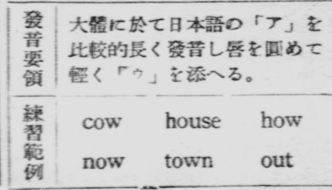
Diphthongs (二重母音)



発音要領 大體に於て日本語の「ア」を比較的長く發音し軽く「イ」を添へる。従つて high は「ハイ」よりも「ハーイ」に近くなる。

練習範例

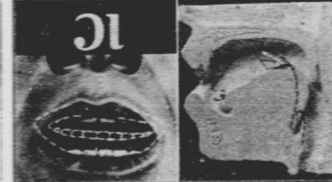
I	my	high
time	nine	white



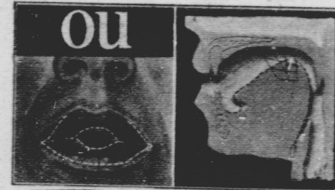
発音要領 [ɔ + i] の複合音であるから既述の [ɔ] に軽く [i] を添へる。但し實用上「オィ」で差支ない。

練習範例

boy	toy	coin
oil	point	boil



(本圖は大西氏發音明解による)



発音要領 大體に於て日本語の「オ」に前述の u 即ち唇を多少圓くして「ウ」をつければよい。之が「オ」の長音にならぬ様注意。

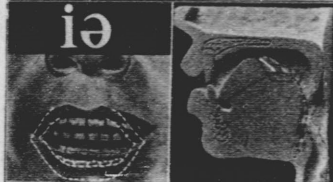
練習範例

nose	boat	snow
coat	soap	rose

発音要領 [i + ə] の複合音であるから [i] の次に來る [ə] を出来るだけ曖昧に軽く發するのである。

練習範例

ear	hear	fear
dear	beer	clear



発音要領 [ɛ] は標準英語では二重母音にのみ現れ [e] よりも舌の位置が低い。發音するには口を稍開いて「エ」を發し [ə] を添へる。

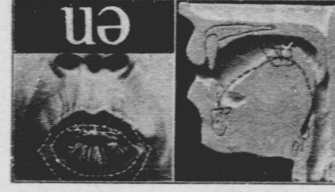
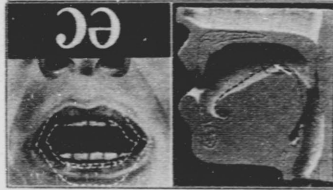
練習範例

air	hair	chair
pair	care	where

発音要領 [ɔ + ə] の複合音であるから [ɔ] を發して [ə] を軽く添へればよい。

練習範例

oar	more	roar
wore	pour	score



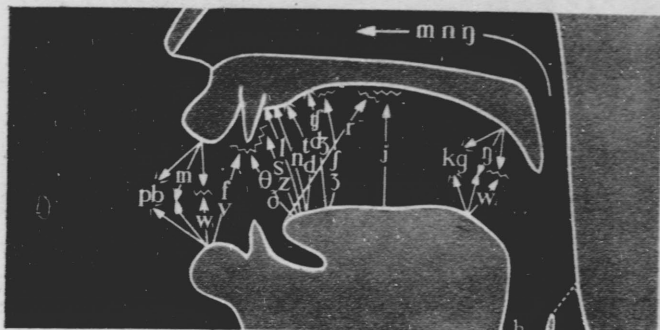
発音要領 [u + ə] の複合音であるから唇を圓めて [u] を發し軽く [ə] を添へる。

練習範例

poor	cure	pure
your	sure	tour

(本圖は大西氏發音明解による)

Consonants (子音)



発音要領 語頭に来る m は「マ」の子音であるから容易であるが語尾に来る時に [u] を入れぬ爲口を閉じて置く事に留意せねばならぬ。

練習範例 man lamp ham
map jump name

発音要領 「ペ」「バ」の子音であるから日本語にも存するが語尾に来る時「プ」「ブ」の如く [u] が餘分につかぬ様に注意。

練習範例 pen spoon cap
bed ribbon cab



発音要領 「タ」「ダ」の子音であるから日本語にも存するが語尾に来る時「ト」「ド」とならぬ様留意すること。

練習範例 take stand tent
dog needle friend

(本圖はマーティン大西兩氏の英語發音圖表による)

発音要領 日本語の「ン」は舌の先が齒茎から離れて居るが [n] は密着して氣息は全部鼻腔へ行く。

練習範例 nose nine nest
net hand sun



発音要領 「カ」「ガ」の子音であるから日本語にも存するが母音を伴はぬ時「ク」「グ」とならぬ様留意。

練習範例 key sky clock
gate begin egg

発音要領 日本語の「ン」と異り氣息は全部鼻腔へ抜け所謂鼻にかゝつた「ガ」の子音である。

練習範例 bank ink finger
ring king sing



発音要領 「サ」「ザ」の子音であるが [si] の時「シ」とならぬ様「スィー」の氣持で發する。

練習範例 sea best face
zoo his nose

発音要領 唇を稍圓く突出して前舌を硬口蓋に近づけて「シ」「ジ」を發すると近似音が出る。

練習範例 ship push fish
measure pleasure

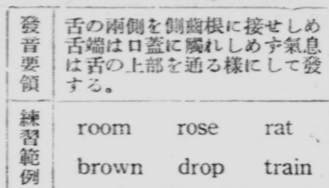


(本圖はマーティン大西兩氏の英語發音圖表による)



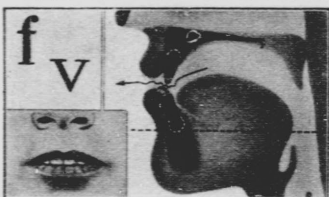
發音要領 舌の先を齒莖によくつけ氣息は舌の兩側から出る様にして發する。

練習範例 leg left help
black ball school



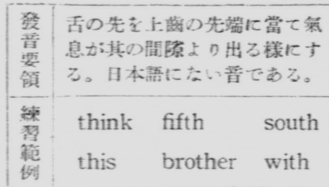
發音要領 舌の兩側を側齒根に接せしめ舌端は口蓋に觸れしめず氣息は舌の上部を通る様にして發する。

練習範例 room rose rat
brown drop train



發音要領 下唇を上齒に接せしめ氣息を間隙から出すので日本語音「フ」「ブ」の兩唇音と大いに異つて居る。

練習範例 foot soft half
vase seven have



發音要領 舌の先を上齒の先端に當て氣息が其の間隙より出る様にする。日本語にない音である。

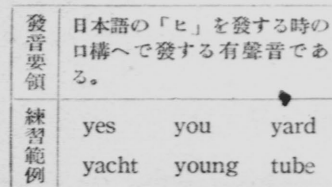
練習範例 think fifth south
this brother with



發音要領 「チ」「ヂ」の子音であるから語尾に来る時母音を入れぬ様に注意すれば大した困難はない。

練習範例 chair match church
jam page bridge

(本圖はマーティン・西爾氏の英語發音圖表による)



發音要領 日本語の「ヒ」を發する時の口構へで發する有聲音である。

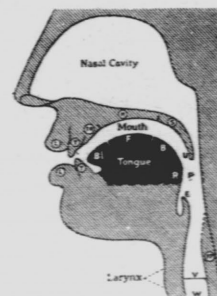
練習範例 yes you yard
yacht young tube



發音要領 「ワ」の子音であるが唇を圓く突出して發音する。

練習範例 watch woman walk
swan queen twelve

Nasal Cavity 鼻腔 Mouth 口腔
TR. 齒 莖 BL. 舌 先
H. 硬口蓋 F. 前 舌
S. 軟口蓋 B. 奥 舌
U. 懸壺垂 R. 舌 根
P. 咽 腔 E. 喉 蓋
F.P. 食 道 Larynx 喉 頭
V. 聲 帶
W. 氣 管



子 音 分 類 表

音 色 別	唇 音						
	兩唇音	唇齒音	齒音	齶音	前齶音	後齶音	喉音
破裂音	p b			t d		k g	
通鼻音	m			n		ŋ	
側音				l			
摩擦音	w	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	r j	h
擦破音				ʃ ʒ			

(本圖はマーティン・西爾氏の英語發音圖表による)

The Alphabet [ði: 'ælfəbit]

A	a	[ei]	N	n	[en]
B	b	[bi:]	O	o	[ou]
C	c	[si:]	P	p	[pi:]
D	d	[di:]	Q	q	[kju:]
E	e	[i:]	R	r	[ɑ:]
F	f	[ef]	S	s	[es]
G	g	[dʒi:]	T	t	[ti:]
H	h	[eitʃ]	U	u	[ju:]
I	i	[ai]	V	v	[vi:]
J	j	[dʒei]	W	w	['dʌblju:]
K	k	[kei]	X	x	[eks]
L	l	[el]	Y	y	[wai]
M	m	[em]	Z	z	[zed (美)] [zi: (英)]

BOOK ONE

LESSON I (One)



This is a book.

This is a book.

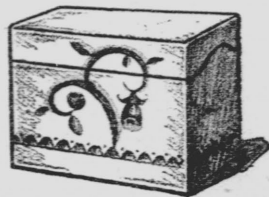
this [ðis]

is [iz]

a [ə]

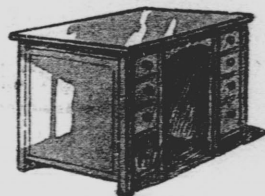
book [buk]

This is a pen.



This is a box.

This is a desk.



This is a pen.

This is a box.

This is a desk.

pen [pen]

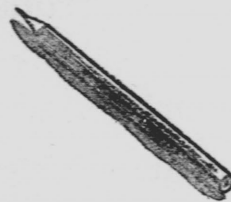
box [bɒks]

desk [desk]

LESSON II (Two)

Is this a knife?

Yes, it is.



Is this a pencil?

Yes, it is.

Is this a knife?

Yes, it is.

Is this a pencil?

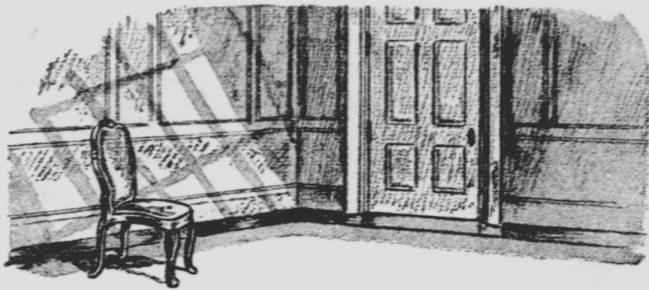
Yes, it is.

knife [naɪf]

yes [jes]

it [ɪt]

pencil [pénsl]



That is a door.

That is a chair.

Is that a door?

Yes, it is.

Is that a chair?

Yes, it is.

Is that a door?

Is that a chair?

that [ðæt; ðət]

door [dɔː]

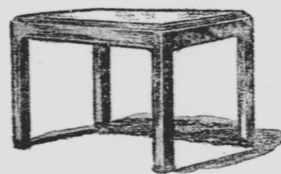
chair [tʃeə]

LESSON III (Three)

Is this a hat?

No, it is not.

It is a cap.



Is that a desk?

No, it is not.

It is a table.

Is this a box?

No, it is not.

It is a bag.



hat [hæt]

no [nou]

not [nɒt]

cap [kæp]

table [téibl]

bag [bæg]

Is this a hat?

No, it is not.

It is a cap.

It is a table.

It is a bag.

FOR STUDY

This is a book. **Is this** a book?

That is a desk. **Is that** a desk?

It is a table. **Is it** a table?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not.

EXERCISES

I. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. これは机です。
2. あれは本ですか。
3. はい、さうです。
4. これは箱ですか。
5. いいえ、ちがひます。袋です。

II. 次の文中の——の個所に適當な語を入れなさい。

1. This —— a pen.
2. Is this —— chair?
3. No, it is ——.
4. —— that a bag?
5. ——, it is.

LESSON IV (Four)

What is this?

It is a flower.

Where is the flower?

It is in the vase.



What is it?

It is a flower.

Where is the flower?

It is in the vase.

what [(h)wɒt]
the [ðə]

flower [flaʊə]
in [in]

where [(h)weə]
vase [væz]

What is that?

It is a cat.

Where is the cat?

It is on the floor.



Where is the cat?

It is on the floor.

FOR STUDY

What is this?

It is a flower.

Where is the flower?

It is in the vase.

Where is the cat?

It is on the floor.

cat [kæt]

on [ɒn]

floor [flɔ:]

EXERCISES

I. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. あれは何ですか。
2. 小刀です。
3. 小刀は何處にありますか。
4. 机の上にあります。
5. これは何ですか。
6. 鉛筆です。
7. 鉛筆は何處にありますか。
8. 箱の中にあります。
9. 箱は何處にありますか。
10. 卓子の上にあります。

II. 次の語句の意味を英語で表しなさい。

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. 袋の中 | 2. 本の上 |
| 3. 椅子の上 | 4. 机の中 |

LESSON V (Five)

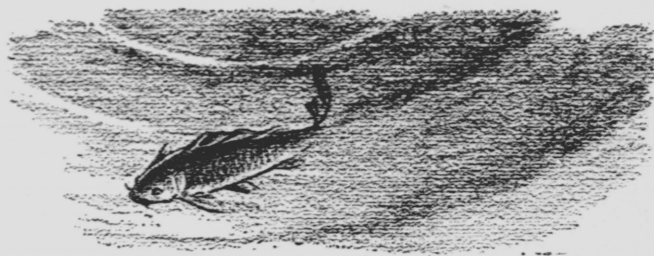


Can we see a doll?

Yes, we can.

Where is the doll?

It is on the table.



Can we see a fish?

Yes, we can.

Where is the fish?

It is in the water.

Can we see a flower?

No, we cannot.

Can we see a vase?

No, we cannot.

fish [fiʃ]

water [wɔ:tə]

cannot [kɑ:nt]

Where is the fish?

It is in the water.

Can we see a flower?

No, we cannot.

FOR STUDY

Can we see a doll?

Yes, we can.

Can we see a flower?

No, we cannot.



EXERCISES

I. 並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

1. is cat where the ?
2. on is it chair the .
3. we hat can a see ?
4. the where knife is ?
5. that a is doll ?

II. 次の文中の — の個所に適當な語句を入れなさい。

1. What is that?

..... a vase.

2. Is that a chair?

Yes,

No,

3. Can we see a desk?

Yes,

No,

LESSON VI (Six)



You are a girl.

Are you a Japanese girl?

Yes, I am.

What is your name?

My name is Tomiko Arai.

you [ju:]

are [ɑ:]

girl [gɜ:l]

Japanese [dʒæpəni:z]

I [aɪ]

am [æm; əm]

your [juə; jɔ:]

name [neim]

my [mai]

Are you a Japanese girl?

Yes, I am.

What is your name?

My name is Tomiko Arai.

FOR STUDY

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

I am a girl. **Am** I a girl?

Your name is

My name is

LESSON VII (Seven)



Here is a girl.

She is not a Japanese girl.

Is she an English girl?

Yes, she is.

What is her name?

Her name is Mary Brown.

here [hiə]	she [ʃi:]	an [ən]	English [ɪŋɡlɪʃ]
her [hə:]	Mary [méəri]		Brown [braʊn]

FOR STUDY

Here is a girl.

Here is a book.

She is an English girl.

Is she an English girl?

Yes, she is.

No, she is not.

What is her name?

Her name is Mary Brown.

EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. Are you a Japanese girl?
2. Are you an English girl?
3. What is your name?

II. 次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

1. 私は日本の少女です。
2. あなたは英國の少女です。
3. あの方は日本の少女ではありません。
4. 私は英國の少女ではありません。

LESSON VIII (Eight)



Here is a boy.

Is he a Japanese boy or an
English boy?

He is a Japanese boy.

What is his name?

His name is Takeo Sakai.

boy [bɔi]

he [hi:]

or [ɔ:]

his [hiz]

FOR STUDY

He is a Japanese boy.

Is he a Japanese boy?

Yes, he is.

No, he is not.

What is his name?

His name is Takeo Sakai.

Is he a Japanese boy **or** an English boy?

He is a Japanese boy.

Is this a desk **or** a table?

It is a table.

EXERCISES

I. 次の文中の — の個所に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. I — a Japanese girl.
2. — you — English girl?
3. He — a Japanese boy.

II. 次の文を疑問文及び否定文に直しなさい。

1. Mary is an English girl.
2. You are a Japanese girl.
3. He is a Japanese boy.
4. I am an English boy.
5. She is a Japanese girl.

III. 次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

1. メアリは英國の少女ですかそれとも日本の少女ですか。
2. 彼女は英國の少女です。
3. それは机ですかそれとも食卓ですか。
4. 食卓です。
5. それはペンですかそれとも鉛筆ですか。
6. 鉛筆です。

LESSON IX (Nine)

Have you a flower
in your hand?

Yes, I have.

What flower is it?

It is a rose.

Is it a red rose or
a white rose?

It is a white rose.



have [hæv ; həv]

red [red]

hand [hænd]

white [(h)wait]

rose [rouz]

FOR STUDY

You have a flower in **your** hand.

I have a book in **my** hand.

Have you a flower in your hand?

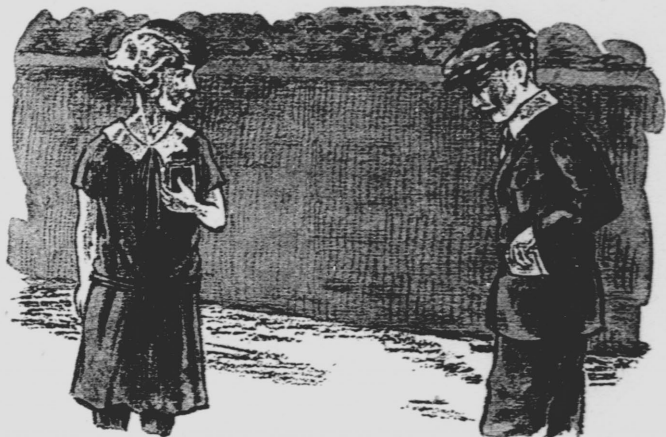
Have I a book in my hand?

What flower is it? It is a rose.

What book is it? It is a Japanese book.



LESSON X (Ten)



We can see a boy and a girl.

Who is the boy?

He is Tom Brown.

Who is the girl?

She is Mary Brown.

and [ænd; ɛnd]

who [hu:]

Tom [tɒm]

What has Mary in her hand?

She has a bag in it.

Is it a new bag or an old bag?

It is a new bag.

What has Tom in his pocket?

He has a book in it.

Is it a large book or a small book?

It is a small book.

Is it a blue book or a red book?

It is a blue book.

has [hæz; həz]

pocket [pɒkɪt]

new [nju:]

large [lɑ:dʒ]

blue [blu:]

old [ould]

small [smɔ:l]

FOR STUDY

Who is the girl? She is Mary Brown.

Who are you? I am Tomiko Arai.

He has a book in his pocket.

Has he a book in his pocket?

Yes, he has.

No, he has not.

What has he in his pocket?

He has a book in it.

EXERCISES

I. 次の語を並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

1. book hand I a in have my .
2. hand she a in has pencil her .
3. his he what pocket in has ?

II. 次の質問に對する答を書きなさい。

1. Has she a book in her hand?

Yes,

No,

2. Is he a Japanese boy?

Yes,

No,

3. Have you a pen in your hand?

Yes,

No,

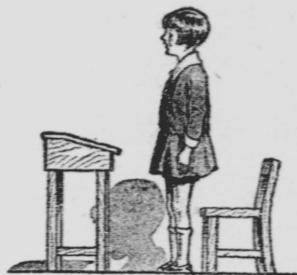
III. 次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

1. 私は手に赤いバラを持つてゐます。
2. トムは手に何を持つてゐますか。
3. 彼は新しい帽子を持つてゐます。
4. それは新しい本ですかそれとも古い本ですか。
5. 古い本です。

LESSON XI (Eleven)

Stand up, please.

I am standing up.



Go to the door,
please.

I am going to
the door.

Open the door,
please.

I am opening
the door.



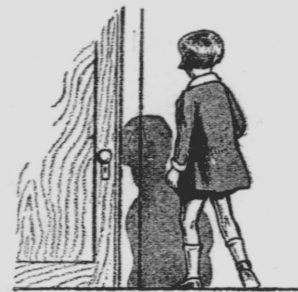
stand [stænd]
standing [stændɪŋ]
going [gəʊɪŋ]

up [ʌp]
go [ɡəʊ]
open [əʊpən]

please [plɪz]
to [tu; tə]
opening [əʊpənɪŋ]

Shut the door,
please.

I am shutting
the door.



Come to the desk,
please.

I am coming to
the desk.

Take the book,
please.

I am taking the
book.



shut [ʃʌt]
coming [kʌmɪŋ]

shutting [ʃʌtɪŋ]
take [teɪk]

come [kʌm]
taking [teɪkɪŋ]

Put it on the desk,
please.

I am putting it
on the desk.



Go back to your
seat, please.
I am going back
to my seat.

Sit down, please.
I am sitting down.
Thank you.



put [put] putting [pútiŋ] back [bæk] seat [si:t]
sit [sit] down [daun] sitting [sítiŋ] thank [θæŋk]

FOR STUDY

Stand up, please.

Open the door, please.

I am standing up.

You are opening the door.

She is shutting the door.

EXERCISES

次の文の意を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 本をお開きなさい。
2. 本をお閉ちなさい。
3. 箱をお取ちなさい。
4. それを椅子の上のせて下さい。
5. 私は白いバラを取つてゐます。
6. 彼女は扉を開けてゐます。
7. 彼は窓を閉ちてゐます。

LESSON XII (Twelve)

(1)

There is an old man
by the window.

Can you see him?

Yes, I can.

What is he doing?

He is reading.

What is he reading?

He is reading a newspaper.



there [ðeə] man [mæn] by [baɪ] window [ˈwɪndəʊ]
him [hɪm] doing [ˈduːɪŋ] reading [ˈriːdɪŋ]
newspaper [ˈnjuːspeɪpə]

(2)

There is a young woman
at the desk.

Can you see her?

Yes, I can.

Is she reading?

No, she is not.

What is she doing?

She is writing a letter.



young [jʌŋ] woman [ˈwʊmən] at [æt; ət]
writing [ˈraɪtɪŋ] letter [ˈlétə]

FOR STUDY

There is an old **man** by the window.

You can see **him**.

There is a young **woman** at the desk.

You can see **her**.

There is a **box** on the desk.

You can see **it**.

There is a book on the desk.

There is a girl by the window.

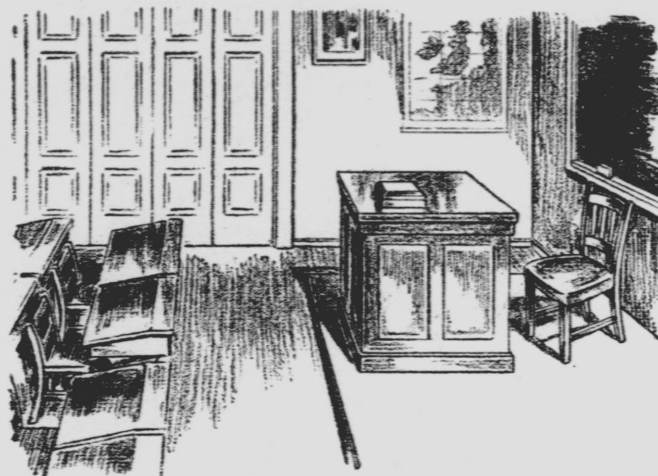
What is he doing?

He is reading.

What are you doing?

I am writing a letter.

LESSON XIII (Thirteen)



We are in the schoolroom.

We can see the blackboard.

We can see a desk and a chair.

They are on the platform.

schoolroom [skú:lrum]

they [ðei]

blackboard [blækbo:d]

platform [plætfo:m]

There is a box on the desk.

There is a piece of chalk in it.

The desk is in front of the
blackboard.

The chair is behind the desk.

FOR STUDY

We are in the schoolroom.

I am in the schoolroom.

We can see a desk and a chair.

They are on the platform.

piece [pi:s]	of [ɔv; əv]	chalk [tʃɔ:k]
front [frʌnt]	behind [biháind]	

EXERCISES

I. 次の語を並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

1. is the on there book a desk .
2. the boy a there by is window .
3. writing she letter is a .

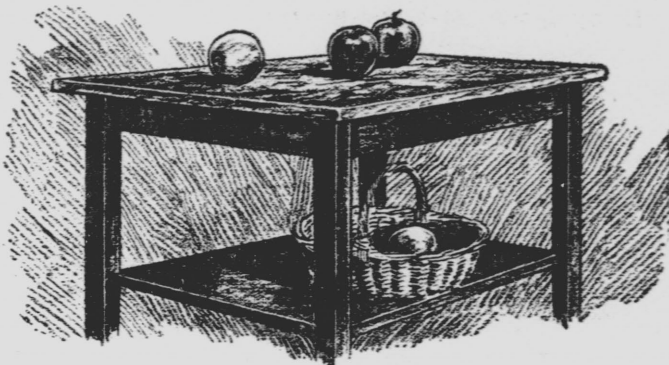
II. 次の文を疑問文及び否定文に直しなさい。

1. There is a flower in the vase.
2. He is reading a book.
3. We can see the blackboard.

III. 次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

1. 老婦人が本を讀んでゐます。
2. 窓の傍にテーブルがあります。
3. テーブルの上には花瓶があります。
4. あなたは何をしていらつしやいますか。
5. 私は新聞を讀んでゐます。

LESSON XIV (Fourteen)



Here is a table.

There are three apples on it.

Look! There is another apple
in the basket.

Where is the basket?

It is under the table.

three [θri:]

apple(s) [æpl(z)]

look [luk]

another [ənəðə]

basket [bɑːskɪt]

under [ʌndə]

How many apples are there on
the table?

There are three.

How many apples can you see
in the basket?

I can see only one.

FOR STUDY

There is an apple in the basket.

There are three apples on the table.

How many apples are there on the table?

There are **three**.

apple.....apples

girl.....girls

bookbooks

hathats

how [hau]

many [méni]

only [óunli]

one [wan]

EXERCISES

I. 次の語を並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

1. books the how desk you many see
can on ?
2. basket there a the is under table .
3. girls the there how are schoolroom
in many ?

II. 次の文中の空所を埋めなさい。

1. There — a rose in the vase.
2. There — three boys in the school-
room.
3. I can see — one apple.
4. How — flowers — there in the
vase ?

III. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. How many windows can you see in
this schoolroom ?
.....three.
2. How many pens are there in the box?
.....three.

LESSON XV (Fifteen)



I am your teacher.

You are my pupils.

I give you English lessons.

You take English lessons.

teacher [títʃə]

pupil(s) [pjú:pl(z)]

give [gív]

lesson(s) [lésn(z)]

I teach you English.

You learn English.

Do I give you English lessons
three times a week?

Yes, you do.

Do I give you Japanese lessons,
too?

No, you do not.

FOR STUDY

I teach you English.

Do I teach you English?

Yes, you do.

No, you do not.

teach [ti:tʃ]

time(s) [taim(z)]

learn [lɜ:n]

week [wi:k]

do [du:]

too [tu:]

EXERCISES

I. 次の文を疑問形に直しなさい。

1. I learn English.
2. You learn English.
3. You take English lessons.
4. I give you Japanese lessons.
5. I am a pupil.

II. 次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

1. 私は一週に三度英語を習ひます。
2. 私は一週に五度國語を習ひます。
3. あなたは英語を教へます。
4. あなたは一週に三度英語の授業をします。
5. あなたは國語は教へません。



LESSON XVI (Sixteen)



Look at this picture.

We can see a man, a woman,
and two children in it.

One child is a boy, and the
other child is a girl.

Can you see them?

Yes, I can.

picture [pɪktʃə]	two [tu:]	children [tʃɪldrən]
child [tʃaɪld]	other [ʌðə]	them [ðem]

The boy's name is Tom, and
the girl's name is Mary.

The man is Mr. Brown, and
the woman is Mrs. Brown.

Tom is their son, and Mary is
their daughter.

Tom is Mary's brother, and
Mary is Tom's sister.

Mr. Brown is their father, and
Mrs. Brown is their mother. Mr.
and Mrs. Brown are their parents.

Mr. [mɪstə]	Mrs. [mɪsɪz]	their [ðeə]	son [sʌn]
daughter [dɔ:tə]	brother [brʌðə]	sister [sɪstə]	
father [fɑ:ðə]	mother [mʌðə]	parent(s) [péərənt(s)]	

FOR STUDY

There are **two** children.

We can see **them**.

Mr. Brown is **their** father.

The **girl's** name is Mary.

Tom is **Mary's** brother.

child children

EXERCISES

空所を埋めなさい。

1. Mary is Mr. Brown's —.
2. Mrs. Brown is Tom's —.
3. Tom is Mary's —.
4. Mr. Brown is Tom's —.
5. Mary is Tom's —.
6. Tom is Mr. Brown's —.

LESSON XVII (Seventeen)



Here is a lady.

She is our teacher.

She teaches us English.

How many times a week does
she give you English lessons?

She gives us English lessons
three times a week.

lady [léidi] our [áua] us [ʌs; əs] does [dʌz]

Does she give you Japanese lessons, too?

No, she does not.

Please tell me her name.

Her name is Miss Green.

She is an American.

FOR STUDY

She **teaches** us English.

Does she teach us English?

Yes, she **does**.

No, she **does not**.

tell [tel] me [mi:] Miss [mis] Green [grɪn]
American [əˈmɛrɪkən]

I	my	me
we	our	us
you	your	you
he	his	him
she	her	her
it	its	it
they	their	them

I	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do} \\ \text{teach} \\ \text{give} \\ \text{take} \\ \text{learn} \end{array} \right.$	she	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{does} \\ \text{teaches} \\ \text{gives} \\ \text{takes} \\ \text{learns} \end{array} \right.$
we			
you		he	
they		it	

EXERCISES

I. 次の文を疑問形に直しなさい。

1. She gives us English lessons.
2. He takes Japanese lessons.
3. They learn English.
4. Mr. Brown teaches us English.
5. Mary learns Japanese.

II. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. Does Miss Green teach you English?

Yes,

No,

2. Do you take English lessons?

Yes,

No,

3. Is Miss Green an American?

Yes,

No,

III. 次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

1. グリーンさんは私共に英語を教へます。

2. 一週に何度英語の時間がありますか。

3. 私はあなた方に英語を教へます。

4. グリーンさんは一週に何度あなた方に
英語を教へますか。

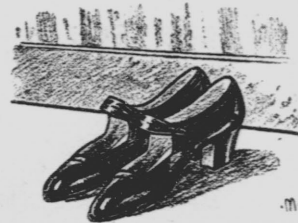
5. グリーンさんはアメリカ人ですか。

6. はい、さうです。

LESSON XVIII (Eighteen)

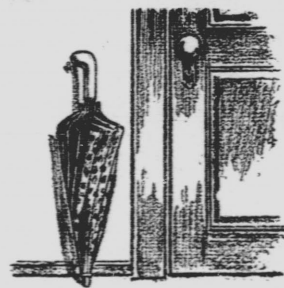
What can you
see on the
floor?

I can see a pair
of shoes.



Whose shoes are they?

They are my sister's.



There is a parasol
by the door.

Is it yours?

No, it is not
mine.

pair [peə]

shoe(s) [ʃu:(z)]

whose [hu:z]

parasol [pærəsól]

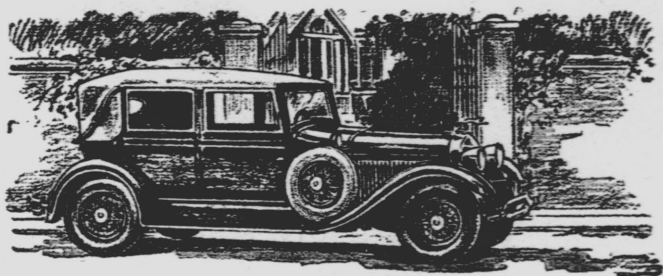
your [juəz; jɔ:z]

mine [main]

Is it your mother's?

Yes, it is hers.

I can see a motor-car at the gate.



Is it your father's?

No, it is not his.

Whose is it?

It is Mr. Brown's.

He is my father's friend.

hers [həɜz]

motor-car [móutəkɑ:]

gate [geit]

friend [frend]

FOR STUDY

This is **my** parasol.

This parasol is **mine**.

This is **your** book.

This book is **yours**.

This is **his** cap.

This cap is **his**.

This is **her** hat.

This hat is **hers**.

This is **our** house.

This house is **ours**.

This is **their** garden.

This garden is **theirs**.

This is **Mary's** doll.

This doll is **Mary's**.

my shoe(s)

mine

our house

ours

your desk(s)

yours

his knife

his

her doll(s)

hers

their cat

theirs

ours [áuz]

house [haus]

theirs [ðeɜz]

garden [gá:dn]

EXERCISES

次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

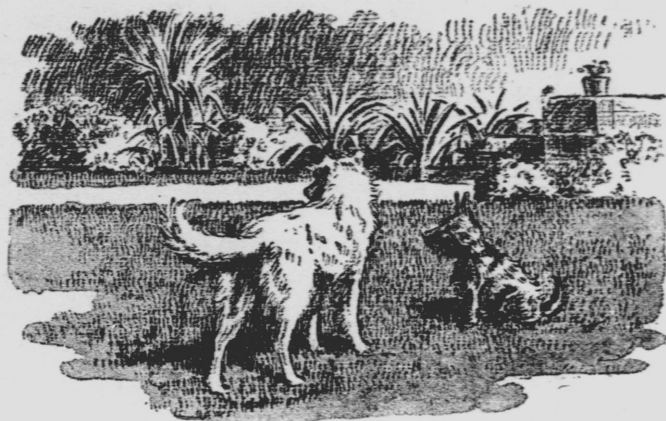
1. これは私の弟の本です。
2. この鉛筆は妹のです。
3. この日傘はあなたのですか。
4. いゝえ、これは私ではありません。
5. あの家はブラウン氏のです。
6. この自動車は誰のですか。
7. この自動車は私の父ではありません。
8. この猫はメアリのですか。
9. いゝえ、これは彼女ではありません。
10. これは彼女の妹のです。

Spelling and Pronunciation

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. | man | has | hat | stand |
| 2. | pen | yes | letter | pencil |
| 3. | in | his | sit | lily |
| 4. | on | box | not | pocket |
| 5. | | up | shut | |

1. a [æ] 2. e [e] 3. i [i] 4. o [ɔ] 5. u [ʌ]

LESSON XIX (Nineteen)



How many dogs can you see
in the picture?

I can see two.

One dog is black, and the
other dog is white.

dog(s) [dɔɟ(z)]

black [blæk]

The white dog is larger than
the black one.

Is the black one smaller than
the white one?

Yes, it is.

Which is larger, the black one
or the white one?

The white one is.

Which is smaller, the black one
or the white one?

The black one is.

larger [lɑ:dʒə]

than [ðæn; ðən]

smaller [smɔ:lə]

which [(h)wɪtʃ]



Here are two girls.

Do you know them?

Yes, I do.

They are Mary and Jane.

Which is taller, Mary or Jane?

Mary is.

They have books in their hands.

They are going to school.

know [nou]

Jane [dʒeɪn]

taller [tɔ:lə]

school [sku:l]

FOR STUDY

The white {one
dog} is **larger than** the black {one.
dog}.

Mary is **taller than** Jane.

Which is larger, the white dog or the black one?

large	larger
small	smaller
old	older
young	younger
tall	taller



EXERCISES

I. 次の語を並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

1. are yours my larger shoes than .
2. taller Tom Mary is than .
3. is Mary which taller or Jane , ?
4. black the the is larger one dog
than white .
5. desk is my which yours smaller
or , ?

II. 次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

1. 私のペンはあなたのより大きい。
2. 私の犬はあなたのより小さい。
3. トムとメアリとどつちが脊が高いの
ですか。
4. 赤い花は白いのより小さい。
5. 赤い本と黒い本とどつちが大きい
の
ですか。
6. 赤いのです。

LESSON XX (Twenty)



I see with my eyes.

I hear with my ears.

I speak with my mouth.

I smell with my nose.

I have two eyes; a right eye
and a left eye.

with [wið]	eye(s) [ai(z)]	hear [hiə]	ear(s) [iə(z)]
speak [spi:k]	mouth [mauθ]		smell [smel]
nose [nouz]	right [rait]		left [left]

Do you hear with
your ears?

Yes, I do.

What do you do
with your nose?

I smell with it.



What do you
speak with?

I speak with
my mouth.



What else do
you do with your mouth?

I eat and drink with it.

else [els]	eat [i:t]	drink [drɪŋk]
------------	-----------	---------------

I have two hands, and I have
five fingers on each hand.

I have two feet; a right foot
and a left foot.

I walk and run with my legs
and feet.

FOR STUDY

I see **with** my eyes.

What do you **hear with**?

I **hear with** my ears.

What do you **do with** your nose?

I **smell with** it.

an eye.....two eyes a hand.....two hands

an ear.....two ears a foottwo **fee**'

five [faiv] finger(s) [fɪŋgə(z)] each [i:tʃ] feet [fi:t]

foot [fut] walk [wɔ:k] run [rʌn] leg s [leg(z)]

EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. How many hands have you?
2. How many feet have you?
3. Do you see with your eyes?
4. What do you do with your ears?
5. What do you do with your nose?
6. What do you speak with?
7. What do you walk with?
8. What do you eat with?

II. 空所を埋めなさい。

1. I speak — my mouth.
2. You smell with — nose.
3. I walk with my — and — .
4. What do you eat —?
5. Mary sees with — eyes.



wide and narrow



up and down



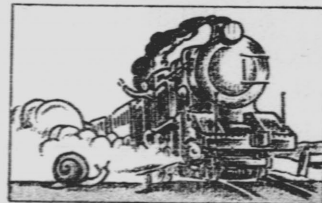
lean and fat



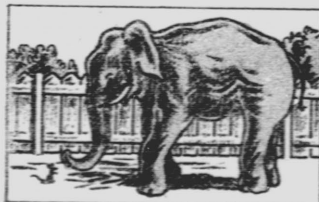
light and heavy



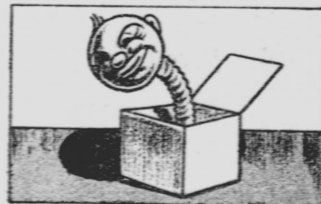
tall and short



slow and fast



large and small



round and square

LESSON XXI (Twenty-one)

Snow in January.



Ice in February.



Dolls in March.



School in April.

snow [snou]

January [dʒænjuəri]

ice [ais]

February [fébruəri]

March [mɑ:tʃ]

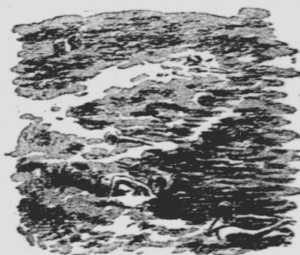
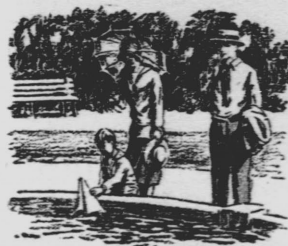
April [éipril]

Picnics in May.



Rain in June.

Hot days in July.



Swimming in
August.

picnic(s) [píknik(s)] May [mei]

June [dʒu:n] hot [hɒt]

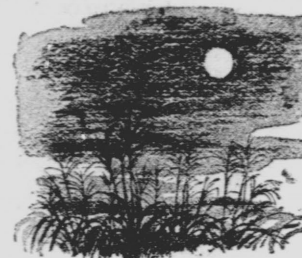
July [dʒulái] swimming [swímɪŋ]

rain [rein]

day(s) [dei(z)]

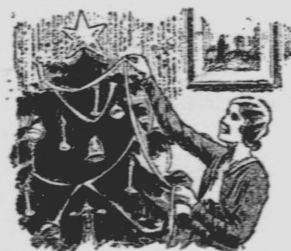
August [ɔ:gəst]

A bright moon
in September.



Apples in October.

Cold days in
November.



Christmas in
December.

bright [braɪt]

moon [mu:n]

September [septémbə]

October [ɒktóubə]

cold [kould]

November [novémbə]

Christmas [krísməs]

December [disémbə]

LESSON XXII (Twenty-two)



(1)

On a clock or a watch there are two hands. One hand is longer than the other.

What time is it now?

It is six o'clock.



What time is it now?

It is a quarter to seven.

clock [klɒk]

watch [wɒtʃ]

longer [lɒŋgə]

now [naʊ]

six [siks]

o'clock [əklɒk]

quarter [kwɔːtə]

seven [sévn]

What time is it now?

It is half past seven.



What time is it now?

It is ten minutes past eight.

What time is it now?

It is just two o'clock.



half [ha:f]

past [pɑːst]

ten [ten]

minute(s) [mínit(s)]

eight [eit]

just [dʒʌst]

(2)

When do you
get up?

I get up at
six o'clock.



At what time do
you go to school?

I go to school at
a quarter past seven.

When does your
school begin?

It begins at ten
minutes past eight.



when [(h)wen]

get [get]

begin(s) [bɪɡɪn(z)]

At what time does it end?

It ends at two.

Then we go home.

When do you
go to bed?

I go to bed
at nine.



How many minutes are there
in an hour?

There are sixty minutes.

How many hours are there in
a day?

There are twenty-four hours.

end(s) [end(z)]

then [ðen]

home [houm]

bed [bed]

nine [nain]

hour [áuə]

sixty [sɪksti]

twenty-four [twéntifɔː]

FOR STUDY

What time is it?

It is one o'clock.

It is ten minutes **past** two.

It is a **quarter** to three.

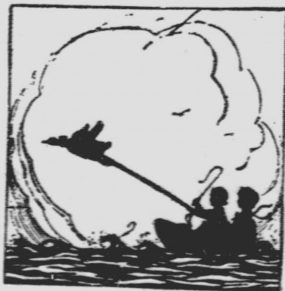
It is **half past** four.

When do you get up?

At what time do you go to school?

I get up **at** six (o'clock).

I go to school **at** a quarter past seven.



EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. When do you get up?
2. When do you go to school?
3. At what time does your school begin?
4. When does your school end?
5. At what time do you go to bed?

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 一時半です。
2. 三時十五分前です。
3. 五時十五分過です。
4. 七時二十分前です。
5. 九時十分過です。
6. 十時五分前です。



LESSON XXIII (Twenty-three)



There are seven days in a week.

The names of the days are:
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Sunday is the first day of the week, and Saturday is the last day of the week.

Sunday [sáandi]	Monday [mándi]	Tuesday [tjúrzdi]
Wednesday [wénzdi]	Thursday [θérzdi]	Friday [fráidi]
Saturday [sætədi]	first [fæ:st]	last [læ:st]

Do you come to school on Monday?

Yes, I do.

Do you come to school on Sunday?

No, I do not.

Why not?

Because it is a holiday.

What day is to-day?

It is Tuesday.

What day was yesterday?

It was Monday.

why [(h)wai]	because [bikózz]	holiday [hólədi]
to-day [tədəi]	was [wɔz]	yesterday [jéstədi]

What day will to-morrow be?

It will be Wednesday.

About how many weeks are
there in a month?

There are about four.

FOR STUDY

I go to school **on** Monday.

I go to school **at** seven.

To-day **is** Monday.

Yesterday **was** Sunday.

To-morrow **will be** Tuesday.

will [wil]
about [əbáut]

to-morrow [təmərou]
month [manθ]

be [bi]
four [fɔ:]

EXERCISES

次の質問に對する答を書きなさい。

1. What day is to-day?
2. What day was yesterday?
3. What day will to-morrow be?
4. Do you come to school on Tuesday?
5. Do you come to school on Sunday?
6. Why not?
7. What is the first day of the week?
8. What is the last day of the week?
9. How many days are there in a week?
10. About how many weeks are there in
a month?



LESSON XXIV (Twenty-four)



Mary. Good morning, Grace.

Grace. Good morning, Mary.

How are you?

Mary. I am very well, thank you.

Grace. How is your mother?

Mary. She is very well, thank you.

And your mother?

good [gud]

morning [mó:niŋ]

Grace [greis]

very [véri]

well [wel]



Grace. She is not feeling very well to-day.

Mary. I am sorry to hear that.
What is the matter?

Grace. She has a cold.

Mary. That is too bad. Is she in bed?

Grace. No, she is not. She is not very ill.

feeling [fí:lɪŋ]

sorry [só:ri]

matter [mæ:tə]

bad [bæd]

ill [il]



Mary. I am glad to hear that.
Can she go out?

Grace. No, she cannot. I am going
to the doctor's.

Mary. Oh, are you?

Grace. Here we are. I must say
good-bye now.

Mary. Good-bye.

glad [glæd] out [aʊt] doctor's [dɒktəz] oh [oʊ]
must [məst; məst] say [seɪ] good-bye [gʊdbaɪ]

FOR STUDY

How are you?

I am very well, thank you.

How is your mother?

She is not feeling very well to-day.

I am sorry to hear that.

I am glad to hear that.

That is too bad.

What is the matter?

EXERCISES

I. 次の語を並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

1. is father how your ?
2. am that I to glad hear .
3. feeling am I to-day not very well .

II. 次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

1. 御機嫌いかがですか。
2. 御蔭様で達者でございます。
3. 御父様はいかがでいらつしやいますか。
4. 父は病氣でございます。
5. それはいけませんね。

Appendices

1. Romazi
2. Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers
3. Punctuation and Other Marks
4. Classroom English
5. List of New Words

ROMA ZI

a	i	u	e	o
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
sa	si (shi)	su	se	so
ta	ti (chi)	tu (tsu)	te	to
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha	hi	hu (fu)	he	ho
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	i	yu	(y)e	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	i	u	e	(w)o

n (m)

ga	gi	gu	ge	go
za	zi (ji)	zu	ze	zo
da	zi (ji)	(d)zu	de	do
ba	bi	bu	be	bo

pa	pi	pu	pe	po
----	----	----	----	----

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

協 調	kyō-tyō	一 致	itti
決 心	kessin	繁 榮	han-ei
今 日	konniti	心 配	sinpai
勤 勉	kinben	お千代さん	O-Tiyo-san
四 月	4-gatu	修ちゃん	Syū-tyan
發 達	hattatu	服部さん	Hattori-san

4-gatu 10 ka, 1940

Hanako-san ;

Uti no oniwa no sakura ga sakihazime-
masita. Kondo no Nitiyō goro niwa mankai desyō.
Matuko-san ya Huziko-san nado wo osasoiawasete
odekake kudasaimase. Omati site orimasu.

Sayonara.

Sizuko.

Miyoko Nagai

7, 2-tyōme, Hon-mati,
Takasaki, Gunma-ken.

切
手

Miss Tokiko Watanabe,

16, 1-tyōme, Moto-mati,
Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

%. Mr. Ogura.

I. KOBAYASI

3, Benten-dōri, Yokohama

Jiro Suzuki

Yosiko Miyata

Kaigan-dori, Kobe.

Cardinal Numbers

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

100 one hundred

101 one hundred and one

112 one hundred and twelve

234 two hundred and thirty-four

1,000 one thousand

1940	{	one thousand nine hundred
		and forty
		nineteen forty

Ordinal Numbers

1st first	11th eleventh	21st twenty-first
2nd second	12th twelfth	22nd twenty-second
3rd third	13th thirteenth	25th twenty-fifth
4th fourth	14th fourteenth	30th thirtieth
5th fifth	15th fifteenth	40th fortieth
6th sixth	16th sixteenth	50th fiftieth
7th seventh	17th seventeenth	60th sixtieth
8th eighth	18th eighteenth	70th seventieth
9th ninth	19th nineteenth	80th eightieth
10th tenth	20th twentieth	90th ninetieth

100th one hundredth

101st one hundred and first

112th one hundred and twelfth

223th two hundred and twenty-third

Punctuation and Other Marks

.	Full stop [fulstɒp]; Period [pɪəriəd]
,	Comma [kámə]
;	Semicolon [sémikóulən]
:	Colon [kóulən]
?	Question mark [kwéstʃən mɑ:k]; Interrogation mark [interogéifən mɑ:k]
!	Exclamation mark [ikskləméifən mɑ:k]
“ ”	Quotation marks [kwoutéifən mɑ:ks]
‘ ’	
,	Inverted commas [invé:tɪd káməz]
'	Apostrophe [əpóstrəfi]
—	Dash [dæʃ]
-	Hyphen [háifn]
'	Accent Mark [æksnt mɑ:k]
()	Parenthesis [pəréntəsis]; Round brackets [raund brækits]
[]	Square brackets [skwéə brækits]

Classroom English

Monitor: Stand up!	級長「起立!」
Bow!	「禮」
Teacher: Good morning, girls!	教師「お早う、皆さん」
Class: Good morning, sir*!	全級「お早う御座います」
Monitor: Sit down!	級長「着席」
Teacher: Now I am going to call the roll.	教師「これから出席をとります」
Teacher: Miss Asada!	教師「朝田さん」
Asada: Present, sir*!	朝田「はい」
Teacher: Miss Harada!	教師「原田さん」
Pupils: She is absent, sir!	生徒「缺席です」
Teacher: Where do we begin to-day?	教師「今日は何處から始めますか」
Pupils: Lesson 10, sir.*	生徒「十課です」
Teacher: Open your books at page 50.	教師「五十頁をお開けなさい」
Teacher: Please read after me.	教師「私のあとをついて読みなさい」

- Teacher: Have you any questions? 教師「質問がありますか。」
- A pupil: What's the meaning of this word? 生徒「此の言葉の意味は何ですか。」
- Teacher: Do you know it? 教師「あなたはそれを知つて居ますか。」
- A pupil: I am sorry I don't know. 生徒「すみませんが知りません。」
- Teacher: Well, time is up. Let us stop here. That will be all for to-day. 教師「さあもう時間です。ここでやめて置きます。今日はここまで。」

* Sir は男子の教師に對してのみ用ゐる。

LIST OF NEW WORDS

LESSON I

- P. 1 this これは、この
is ある、ゐる (he, she, it の時)
a 一つの(名詞の前に置く不定冠詞, a book 一冊の本)
book 本
P. 2 pen ペン
box 箱
desk 机

LESSON II

- P. 3 knife 小刀、ナイフ
yes はい、然り
it それは、それを
pencil 鉛筆
P. 4 that あれは、あの
door 扉、戸
chair 椅子

LESSON III

- P. 5 hat 帽子(縁のある)
no いいえ、否
not ない (is not...でない)
cap 帽子(縁のない學生帽の類)
table テーブル、食卓
bag 袋

LESSON IV

- P. 8 what 何?
flower 花
where どこ? どこへ
the その(名詞の前に置く定冠詞, the flower その花)
in 中に
vase 花瓶
P. 9 cat 猫
on 上に
floor 床

LESSON V

- P. 11 can ...出来る
we 我々が、我々は
see 見る
doll 人形
P. 12 fish 魚

water 水
cannot ...出来ない can not
に同じ

LESSON VI

- P. 15 you あなたが、あなたは
are ある、...です (you, they
の時)

girl 女の子
 Japanese 日本の, 日本人,
 日本語
 I 私が, 私は
 am である (I の時)
 your 貴方の
 name 名前
 my 私の

LESSON VII

P. 17 here ここ, こゝに, こゝへ
 she 彼女が, 彼女は
 an 一つの (a と同じく不定冠
 詞にして母音で始まる名詞の
 前に置かれる)
 English 英吉利の, 英語
 her 彼女の, 彼女に
 Mary 女の名
 Brown 人の姓

LESSON VIII

P. 19 boy 男の子
 he 彼が, 彼は
 or 或は, 又は
 his 彼の

LESSON IX

P. 22 have 持つ (一人稱単数及複数
 の場合即ち I, we, you, they
 の時)
 hand 手
 rose バラの花

red 赤(い)
 white 白(い)

LESSON X

P. 24 and そして, ...と
 who 誰?
 Tom 男子の名
 P. 25 has 持つ (三人稱単数の場合,
 即ち he, she, it の時)
 new 新しい
 old 古い
 pocket ポケット, かくし
 large 大きい
 small 小さい
 blue 青色(の)

LESSON XI

P. 28 stand 立つ
 up 上へ (stand up 立ち上る)
 please どうぞ
 standing 立ちつゝある (stand
 の進行形)
 go 行く
 to ...へ, ...に
 going 行きつゝある (go の進
 行形)
 open 開く, 開ける
 opening 開きつゝある (open
 の進行形)
 P. 29 shut 閉ぢる
 shutting 閉ぢつゝある (shut
 の進行形)

come 来る
 coming 来つゝある (come の
 進行形)
 take 取る
 taking 取りつゝある (take の
 進行形)
 P. 30 put 置く, 入れる
 putting 置きつゝある (put
 の進行形)
 back 後ろに (go back 歸る)
 seat 席
 sit すわる
 down 下に (sit down すわる)
 sitting すわりつゝある (sit
 の進行形)
 thank 感謝する (thank you
 有難うございます)

LESSON XII

P. 32 there 其處, 其處に (there is
 ... 居る, ある, 單に主語を引
 出す爲に用ひる)
 man 男の人
 by ...の側に
 window 窓
 him 彼を, 彼に
 doing ...をしてゐる (do の進
 行形)
 reading 讀んでゐる (read
 の進行形)
 newspaper 新聞
 P. 33 young 若い
 woman 女, 婦人

at ...に於て, ...で
 writing 書いてゐる (write
 の進行形)
 letter 手紙

LESSON XIII

P. 35 schoolroom 教室
 blackboard 黒板
 they 彼等が, 彼等は
 platform 教壇, 演壇
 P. 36 piece 一片 (a piece of chalk
 一本のチョーク)
 of ...の
 chalk 白墨
 front 正面 (in front of ...の
 前方に)
 behind 後に

LESSON XIV

P. 38 three 三つ, 三つの
 apple 林檎
 look! 見よ
 another 他の, 別の
 basket 籠, 箆(ザル)
 under 下に
 P. 39 how どれ程 (how many い
 くつ)
 many 澤山の
 only 只の
 one 一つ, 一つの

LESSON XV

- P. 41 teacher 先生
pupil 生徒
give 與へる
lesson 學課

- P. 42 teach 教へる
learn 習ふ
do ...をなす
time(s) (何)度 (three times
a week 一週に三度)
week 一週間
too も亦

LESSON XVI

- P. 44 picture 繪
two 二つ, 二つの
children 子供 (複數)
child 子供 (單數)
other 他の
them 彼等に, 彼等を
P. 45 Mr. Mister の略 (男子の場合
の様, さん, 君)
Mrs. Mistress の略 (夫人, 奥
様)
their 彼等の
son 息子
daughter 娘
brother 兄弟
sister 姉妹
father 父
mother 母

parents 兩親 (parent 親, 父
又は母)

LESSON XVII

- P. 47 lady 婦人, 淑女
our 吾々の
us 吾々に, 吾々を
does (do の三人稱, 現在, 單
數の場合)
P. 48 tell 物語る, 話す
me 私に, 私を
Miss 嬢 (未婚婦人の場合)
Green 人の姓
American 亞米利加の, 亞米
利加人

LESSON XVIII

- P. 51 pair 一對の (a pair of shoes
一足の靴)
shoe(s) 靴
whose 誰の?
parasol 日傘
yours あなたのもの
mine 私のもの
P. 52 hers 彼女のもの
motor-car 自動車
gate 門
friend 友達
P. 53 ours 吾々のもの
house 家
theirs 彼等のもの
garden 庭園

LESSON XIX

- P. 55 dog(s) 犬
black 黒(い)
P. 56 larger より大きい (large の
比較級)
than ...よりも
smaller より小さい (small
の比較級)
which どちらが
P. 57 know 知る
Jane 女の名
taller より背の高い (tall の
比較級)
school 學校

LESSON XX

- P. 60 with ...を以て, で
eye(s) 眼
hear 聞く
ear(s) 耳
speak 話す
mouth 口
smell 嗅ぐ
nose 鼻
right 右
left 左
P. 61 else その他に
eat 食べる
drink 飲む
P. 62 five 五つ, 五つの
finger(s) 指

each 各々
feet 足 (複數の場合)
foot 足 (單數の場合)
walk 歩く
run 走る
leg(s) 脚

LESSON XXI

- P. 65 snow 雪
January 一月
ice 氷
February 二月
March 三月
April 四月
P. 66 picnic(s) 遠足, 行樂
May 五月
rain 雨
June 六月
hot 暑い
day(s) 日
July 七月
swimming 水泳
August 八月
P. 67 bright 輝いた
moon 月 (天體の)
September 九月
October 十月
cold 寒い, 冷たい
November 十一月

Christmas クリスマス、基
 督降誕祭(12月25日)
 December 十二月

LESSON XXII

- P. 74 clock 柱時計, 置時計
 watch 懐中時計
 longer より長い (long の比較級)
 now 今
 six 六つ, 六つの
 o'clock ...時
 quarter 四分の一, 一時間の四分の一, 即ち十五分
 seven 七つ, 七つの
 P. 75 half 半分, 一時間の半分, 即ち三十分
 past 過ぎた (pass の過去, 及び過去分詞)
 ten 十, 十の
 minute(s) 分
 eight 八つ, 八つの
 just 丁度
 P. 76 when いつ?
 get up 起る
 begin 始まる
 P. 71 end(s) 終る (三人稱現在の場合なれば s をつける)
 then それから
 home 家へ, 家庭
 bed 床, 寢臺

nine 九つ, 九つの
 hour 時間
 sixty 六十, 六十の
 twenty-four 二十四, 二十四の

LESSON XXIII

- P. 74 Sunday 日曜日
 Monday 月曜日
 Tuesday 火曜日
 Wednesday 水曜日
 Thursday 木曜日
 Friday 金曜日
 Saturday 土曜日
 first 第一の
 P. 75 why 何故?
 because 何故ならば
 holiday 休日
 to-day 今日
 was ...あつた (be の過去一人稱, 三人稱單數)
 yesterday 昨日
 P. 76 will ...であらう (二人稱, 三人稱未來)
 to-morrow 明日
 be あり, 存在する
 month 月
 about 約
 four 四つ, 四つの

LESSON XXIV

- P. 78 good よい (good morning 朝の挨拶)
 morning 朝
 Grace 女の名
 very 非常に, 大變に
 well 健康な, 丈夫な
 P. 79 feeling 感ずる (feel の進行形)
 sorry 氣の毒に思ふ (I am sorry to hear that それはいいませんね)
 matter 事柄 (what is the matter どうしたのですか)

- bad 悪い
 ill 病氣の, 不快の
 P. 80 glad 嬉しい (I am glad to hear that それは結構です)
 out 外へ, 外に (go out 出掛ける)
 doctor's 醫者の家
 oh おゝ
 must ...しなければならない (I must say good-bye お暇をしなければならない)
 say 云ふ
 good-bye 左様なら

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