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THE NEW PIONEER
ENGLISH READERS
FOR GIRLS



KAITAKUSHA



SUMMER

The
New Pioneer English Readers
for Girls

BOOK TWO



KAITAKUSHA

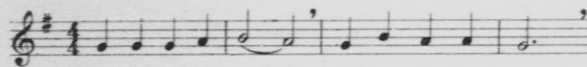
CONTENTS

Lesson	Page
I The Sun is Rising	1
II In the Morning	5
III Things in the Room	9
IV A Letter to a Friend	13
V A Picnic	16
VI Countries and Languages	19
VII Meals	23
VIII How I spent the Summer	26
IX Asking the Way	30
X The Star Dipper	34
XI A Diary	40
XII Shopping	44
XIII Saint Nicholas	48
XIV Abraham Lincoln	51
XV Humorous Stories	55
XVI An Invitation	59
XVII A Birthday Party	63
XVIII Radio	68
XIX The First Prince of Wales	72
XX The Pied Piper of Hamelin	77

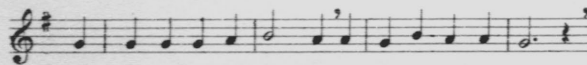
APPENDICES

Poems	Page
The Clouds	87
The Wind	88
The Broken Doll	89
Classroom English	90
Advertisements	91
List of New Words	95

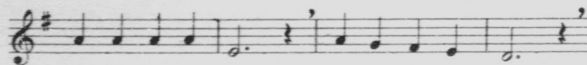
The Wind.



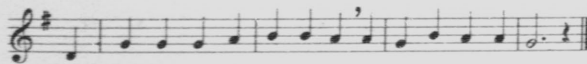
Who has seen the wind? Nei-ther I nor you;



But when the leaves hañg trem-bling, The wind is pass-ing through.



Who has seen the wind? Nei-ther you nor I;



But when the trees bow down their heads, The wind is pass-ing by.

Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star.

Jane Taylor

Wolfgang Mozart

Not too slowly.

1. Twin - kle, twin - kle, lit - tle star;
 2. When the glori - ous sun is set,
 3. Then the trav'ler in the dark
 4. In the dark blue sky you keep,

How I won - der what you are,
 When the grass with dew is wet,
 Thanks you for your ti - ny spark;
 And often through my cur - tains peep,

Up a - bove the world so high,
 Then you show your lit - tle light,
 He could not see where to go,
 For you nev - er shut your eye,

Like a dia - mond in the sky!
 Twin - kle, twin - kle, all the night.
 If you did not twin - kle so.
 Till the sun is in the sky.

Twin - kle, twin - kle, lit - tle star,

How I won - der what you are.

What Does little Birdie Say?

What does lit- tle bird- ie say, In her nest at
 What does lit- tle ba- by say, In her bed at

peep of day? "Let me fly," says lit- tle bird- ie,
 peep of day? Ba- by says, like lit- tle bird- ie,

"Mo- ther, let me fly a- way." "Bir- die, rest a
 "Let me rise and fly a- way." "Ba- by sleep a

lit- tle lon- ger, Till the lit- tle wings are stronger."
 lit- tle lon- ger, Till the lit- tle limbs are stronger."

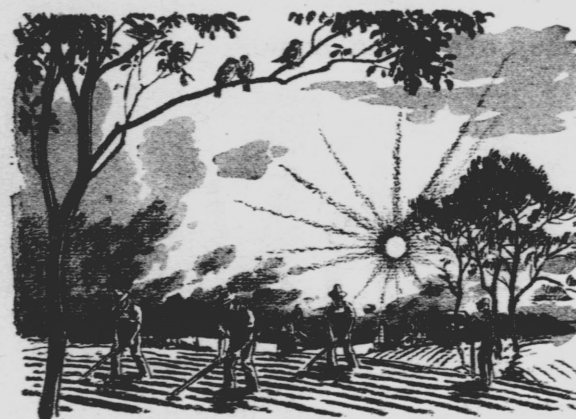
So she rests a lit- tle lon- ger.
 If she sleeps a lit- tle lon- ger,

Then she flies, she flies a- way.
 Ba- by too shall fly a- way.

BOOK TWO

LESSON I

The Sun is Rising



The sun is rising.

It is morning.

The birds are singing in the trees.

Some men are working in the fields.

sun [sʌn]	rising [raɪzɪŋ]	bird(s) [bɜ:d(z)]
sing(ing) [sɪŋ(ɪŋ)]	tree(s) [tri:(z)]	some [sʌm; səm]
men [men]	work(ing) [wɜ:k(ɪŋ)]	field(s) [fi:ld(z)]

The sun is setting behind the hills.

It is evening.

It is getting dark.

Some women are walking along the street.

They are going home.



The sun always rises in the east.

When the sun rises, it is day.

When the sun sets, it is night.

Where does the sun set?

It sets in the west.

set(ting) [sét(iŋ)]

get(ting) [gét(iŋ)]

along [əlɔŋ]

east [i:st]

hill(s) [hil(z)]

dark [dɑ:k]

street [stri:t]

night [nait]

evening [i:vniŋ]

women [wimin]

always [ɔ:lweɪz]

west [west]

It is light during the day, but during the night it is dark.

We work during the day, and sleep during the night.

FOR STUDY

The sun is **rising**.

The birds **are singing**.

The sun **rises** in the east.

We **sleep** during the night.

It is morning.

It is light during the day.

EXERCISES

I. 次の文中の空所を埋めなさい。

1. The sun rises in the — .
2. We work during the — .
3. It is — during the night.
4. When the sun — , it is day.
5. We sleep during the — .

light [lait]

during [djuəriŋ]

sleep [slip]

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 太陽は東から昇ります。
2. 太陽は西に沈みます。
3. 日中は明るい、夜は暗い。
4. 数名の少女が往來を歩いてゐる。
5. 鳥が木で鳴いてゐる。

Spelling and Pronunciation

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. see | sleep | tree | week |
| read | speak | please | teach |
| 2. arm | dark | large | garden |
| 3. all | tall | small | walk |
| 4. bird | girl | first | |



1. ee; ea [i:] 2. ar [ɑ:] 3. a [ɔ:] 4. ir [ɜ:]

LESSON II

In the Morning

Mother. Mary, get up.

Mary. All right, Mother.

What time is it?

Mother. It is just six.

5 Get up and wash yourself.



(Mary gets up. She cleans her teeth, washes her hands, face, and neck with soap
10 and water. She combs her hair. She takes off her night-dress and puts on her clothes.)



- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| all right [ɔ:lraɪt] | wash [wɔʃ] | yourself [juəsɛlf; jɔ:sɛlf] |
| clean(s) [kli:n(z)] | teeth [ti:θ] | face [feɪs] |
| neck [nek] | soap [səʊp] | comb(s) [kəʊm(z)] |
| hair [heə] | off [ɔ:f] | night-dress [naɪtdres] |
| | clothes [kləʊðz] | |

Mother. Mary, come down. Breakfast is ready.

(Mary goes down to the dining-room.)

Mary. Good morning,

Father. Good morning, Mother.

Father and Mother. Good morning, Mary.

(Mary has her breakfast with her parents.)



Mother. It is already half past seven. Run along now, and don't be late for school.



Mary. No, Mother. I am going now. Mother, may I go to Jane's house after school? I want to make a doll's dress with her.

breakfast [brékfəst] ready [rédi]

already [ɔ:lrédi] late [leit]

want [wɒnt]

dining-room [daɪnɪŋrʊm]

may [meɪ]

make [meɪk]

Mother. Yes, you may. But don't forget to come back before five.

Mary. All right, Mother. Good-bye.

Mother. Good-bye.

FOR STUDY

I wash myself.

We wash ourselves.

You wash yourself.

You wash yourselves.

She washes herself.

They wash themselves.

He washes himself.

Don't be late for school.

Don't open the door.

May I go to Jane's house?

You **may** go to Jane's house.

forget [fəɡét]

EXERCISES

I. 次の語を並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

1. to before don't back come forget five .
2. hands soap she her washes with water and .
3. late don't school for be .
4. is half it seven already past .
5. night-dress she her puts takes clothes her off and on .

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 私は顔と手を石鹸で洗ひます。
2. 私は髪をとかします。
3. メアリの家へ行つてもよいですか。
4. 私は寝間着を脱ぎます。
5. 手を洗ふのを忘れてはいけません。



LESSON III

Things in the Room



We can see a lot of things in this room.

We can see a desk, a door, some windows, and other things.

What is the door made of?

5 It is made of wood.

What is the window made of?

It is made of wood and glass.

thing(s) [θɪŋ(z)]

made [meɪd]

room [ru:m]

wood [wud]

lot [lɒt]

glass [glɑ:s]

Is the ink-bottle made of glass, too?

Yes, it is.

What is the knife made of?

It is made of steel.

What do we use a knife for?

We use it for cutting.

What do we use a fork for?

We use it for eating.

There is a purse on the table.

What is it made of?

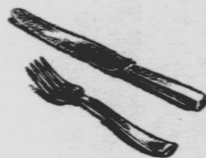
It is made of leather.

Can you see any coins in the purse?

Yes, we can. There are some silver and copper coins in it.

Can you see any gold coins in it?

ink-bottle [ɪŋkˌbɒtl]	steel [sti:l]	use [ju:z]
for [fɔː; fə]	cut(ting) [kʌt(ɪŋ)]	fork [fɔ:k]
purse [pɜ:s]	leather [lɛðə]	any [əni]
coin(s) [kɔɪn(z)]	silver [sɪlvə]	copper [kɒpə]
	gold [ɡəʊld]	



No, we cannot see any.

There are no gold coins in it.

FOR STUDY

What is the door made of?

It is made of wood.

What are the shoes made of?

They are made of leather.

There are **some** coins in the purse.

Can you see **any** coins in the purse?

There are not **any** coins in it.

There are **no** coins in it.



EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. What is your knife made of?
2. What are your shoes made of?
3. What do we use a fork for?
4. Is your desk made of wood?
5. Have you any gold coins in your purse?

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 扉は木で出来てゐます。
2. 窓は何で出来てゐますか。
3. ナイフは何に使ひますか。
4. 切るために使ひます。
5. 財布の中に銀貨があります。



LESSON IV

A Letter to a Friend



50 New Street,

May 15, 1940

Dear Jane,

Next Sunday, if it is fine,
we are going to Greenhill for a picnic,
and I am asking you to come with us.

We shall get up very early and go to
the station. Grace will meet us there

dear [diə]	next [nekst]	if [if]	fine [fain]
Greenhill [grɪnhɪl]	ask(ing) [ɑːsk(ɪŋ)]	shall [ʃəl; ʃæl]	
early [ɜːli]	station [stéɪʃən]	meet [mi:t]	

at seven. We shall buy tickets for Hillside Station. Greenhill is not far from Hillside. So when we get to Hillside, we shall walk from the station to the hill.

We shall find a lot of pretty flowers on the hill. We shall have lunch under the trees, and then play games and pick flowers.

We shall come home before it becomes dark.

We shall be very glad if you can come with us.

Your friend,

Mary

buy [bai]	ticket(s) [tikit(s)]	Hillside [hilsaid]
far [fɑ:]	from [frəm; frɒm]	so [sou]
find [faɪnd]	pretty [priti]	lunch [lʌntʃ]
play [plei]	game(s) [geim(z)]	pick [pick]
	become(s) [bikʌm(z)]	

FOR STUDY

We **shall** get up early in the morning.

Grace **will** meet us at the station.

You **will** find a lot of flowers on the hill.

We shall walk **from** the station **to** the hill.

We are going to Greenhill **if** it is fine.

We shall be glad **if** you can come with us.

EXERCISES

I. 次の文を未来形に直しなさい。

1. I get up very early.
2. Grace goes to the station.
3. They walk from the station to the hill.
4. We have lunch under the trees.
5. You buy tickets for Hillside Station.

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 今度の日曜日に鎌倉へ遠足に行くのです。
2. 私達は丘の上で美しい花を摘むでせう。
3. 私達は木の下で遊ぶでせう。
4. 私達の学校は停車場から遠くはありません。
5. 私達は停車場から学校まで歩きます。

LESSON V

A Picnic



Last Sunday we went to Greenhill for a picnic. The weather was fine. We got up early, and went by train. Jane and Grace met us at the station.

When we got to Hillside, we walked from the station to the hill. It did not take long to get there. It was very

went [went]	weather [wéðə]	got [gɒt]	train [treɪn]
met [met]	walk(ed) [wɔ:k(t)]	did [dɪd]	

pleasant to walk along a country road on such a fine, spring day as that.

There were a lot of beautiful flowers on the hill. We sat down on the green grass under the trees, and had our lunch.

After lunch we played games and picked flowers. At about four in the afternoon we went back to the station, and got home before it was dark.

Greenhill is a beautiful place. I want to go there again later.

pleasant [plézn̩t]	country [kántri]	road [roud]
such [sʌtʃ]	spring [sprɪŋ]	as [əz; æz]
were [wəː; wə]	beautiful [bjú:tɪf(u)l]	sat [sæt]
green [grɪn]	grass [grɑ:s]	had [həd; hæd]
play(ed) [pleɪ(d)]	pick(ed) [pɪk(t)]	afternoon [ɑ:tənú:n]
place [pleɪs]	again [əgéɪn; əgén]	later [léɪtə]

FOR STUDY

Last Sunday we **went** to Greenhill.
 It **did** not take long to get there.
 After lunch we **played** games.

go	went	get	got
meet	met	sit	sat
have	had	are	were
do	did	walk	walked
play	played	pick	picked

EXERCISES

I. 次の文を過去形に直しなさい。

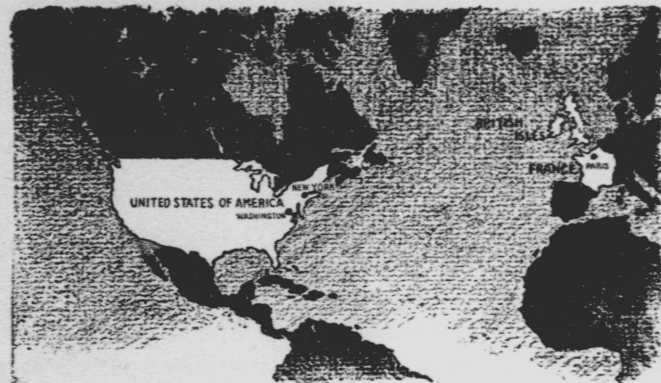
1. I go there by train.
2. I do not walk from the station to the hill.
3. Do you get up early?
4. We get home before it is dark.
5. We sit down under the trees, and have our lunch.

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. この前の日曜日にメアリはグリーンヒルへ行つた。
2. 私達は木の下でお晝を喰べた。
3. 私達は丘の上で花を摘んだ。
4. 私達は汽車でそこへ行つた。
5. 私達は暗くならないうちに家に歸つた。

LESSON VI

Countries and Languages



Mary Brown is an English girl.

She lives in London.

London is a large city in England.

England is her country.

- 5 Japan, England, France, and America
are countries.

language(s) [læŋgwɪdʒ(iz)]	live(s) [liv(z)]	London [lʌndən]
city [sɪti]	England [ɪŋɡlənd]	Japan [dʒəpæn]
France [fraʊns]	America [əˈmɛrɪkə]	

Japan is a long way from England, but France is near.

In Japan people speak Japanese.

Do they speak Japanese in England, also?

No, in England they speak English.

What language do they speak in France?

They speak French.

Are French and English the same language? No, these languages are not the same. They are different languages.

Do they speak different languages in England and America?

No, in those countries they speak the same language.

In Japan and France boys and girls

way [wei]

also [ɔ:lsou]

these [ðeiz]

near [niə]

French [frentʃ]

different [dɪfrənt]

people [pi:pl]

same [seim]

those [ðəʊz]

generally learn English, and most English boys and girls learn French.

Do those boys and girls learn Japanese, too?

No, they don't.

FOR STUDY

In **Japan** people speak **Japanese**.

In **England** people speak **English**.

In **France** people speak **French**.

國 名	形 容 詞	國 語
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
England	English	English
America	American	English
France	French	French

generally [dʒenərəli]

most [moust]

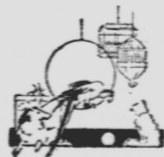
EXERCISES

I. 次の文を否定文及び疑問文に直しなさい。

1. She lives in London.
2. Japan is a long way from America.
3. They speak Japanese in England.
4. They generally learn English.
5. England is your country.

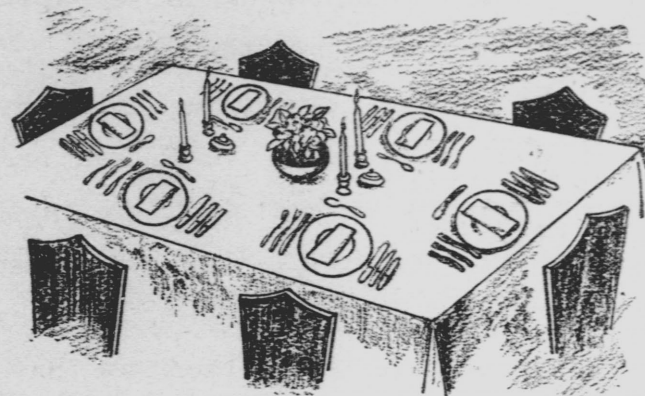
II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 日本では少年少女は大抵英語を学びます。
2. アメリカでは何語を話しますか。
3. アメリカでは英語を話します。
4. フランスでは英語を話しますか。
5. いえ、フランスではフランス語を話します。
6. 神戸は東京から遠いが、横濱は近い。
7. 東京は日本の大都會です。



LESSON VII

Meals



We have three meals a day—breakfast, luncheon, and dinner.

We have breakfast in the morning. For breakfast we have tea or coffee, and
 5 ham and eggs. We also have bread and butter.

meal(s) [mi:l(z)]	luncheon [lʌntʃən]	dinner [dɪnə]
tea [ti:]	coffee [kɒfi]	ham [hæm]
egg(s) [eg(z)]	bread [bred]	butter [bʌtə]

In some homes dinner is served at noon, but in most families it is served in the evening. When dinner is served at noon, we have supper in the evening.

When we have dinner, we generally⁵ have soup, fish, meat, vegetables, and dessert. When we eat meat, we must use a knife and fork. With our meat we generally have vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, etc. Then we have¹⁰ fruit, cake, and coffee at the end.

FOR STUDY

In some homes dinner **is served** at noon, but in most families it **is served** in the evening.

With our meat we generally have vegetables, **such** as potatoes, cabbage, **etc.**

serve(d) [sə:v(d)]	noon [nu:n]	families [fæmili(z)]
supper [sʌpə]	soup [su:p]	meat [mi:t]
vegetable(s) [védʒitəbl(z)]		dessert [dizə:t]
pctato(es) [pətéitou(z)]		cabbage [kæbidʒ]
etc. [itsétrə]	fruit [fru:t]	cake [keik]

EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

- How many meals do we have a day?
- Do we have breakfast in the morning or in the evening?
- When dinner is served at noon, what do we have in the evening?
- What do we generally have for dinner?
- What must we use when we eat meat?

II. 次の日本語の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

- 一日に三度食事をします。
- 私は七時に朝飯をいただきます。
- 肉を食べる時はナイフとフォークを用ひます。
- 肉と一緒に野菜を食べます。
- 私は六時半に晩飯をたべます。



LESSON VIII

How I spent the Summer

During the summer holidays my sister and I went to Whitefield, and spent three weeks at my uncle's.

Whitefield is a beautiful place. Mountains and hills are seen in the north; and in the south, not far from



the house, is the sea.

In spring the hills are covered with flowers, and in autumn nuts are found in the woods. It is

spent [spɛnt] summer [sʌmə] Whitefield [(h)waɪtfi:ld]
uncle(s) [ʌŋkl(z)] mountain(s) [maʊntɪn(z)] seen [si:n]
north [nɔ:θ] south [sauθ] sea [si:] cover(ed) [kʌvə(d)]
autumn [ɔ:təm] nut(s) [nʌt(s)] found [faʊnd] cool [ku:l]

cool in summer, and warm in winter. It is a good place to visit in all seasons.

We went in the sea almost every day.



Cousin Jessie is a good swimmer, and she taught us how to swim. Sometimes we went out for a walk in the woods and fields.

We enjoyed it very much, and almost forgot to come home.

At my cousin's house they keep a lot

warm [wɔ:m]	winter [wɪntə]	visit [vɪzɪt]
season(s) [si:zn(z)]	almost [ɔ:lmoust]	every [évri]
cousin [kʌzn]	Jessie [dʒési]	swimmer [swímə]
taught [tɔ:t]	swim [swim]	sometimes [sʌmtaɪmz]
wood(s) [wud(z)]	enjoy(ed) [ɪndʒɔɪ(d)]	forgot [fəɡɒt]
	keep [ki:p]	

of animals. They have cows, sheep, and pigs. And a horse is kept for riding.

The rest of my holidays were spent at home. I was busy helping Mother. I worked so well that she called me her good little helper.

FOR STUDY

Mountains and hills **are seen** in the north.

In spring the hills **are covered** with flowers.

In autumn nuts **are found** in the woods.

A horse **is kept** for riding.

animal(s) [ænim(ə)l(z)]	cow(s) [kau(z)]	sheep [ʃi:p]
pig(s) [pig(z)]	horse [hɔ:s]	kept [kept]
riding [raɪdɪŋ]	rest [rest]	busy [bɪzi]
help(ing) [hɛlp(in)]	call(ed) [kɔ:l(d)]	little [lɪtl]
	helper [hɛlpə]	

EXERCISES

I. 次の文を受動態に直しなさい。

1. We find pretty flowers on the hill.
2. We keep a dog at our house.
3. We spent our holidays at home.
4. We saw a mountain in the north.
5. We found a lot of nuts in the woods.

II. 次の日本語の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 東の方に山が見えます。
2. 朝散歩するのは愉快です。
3. 伯父の家では羊を澤山飼つてゐます。
4. 兄は水泳が上手だ。
5. 兄は私に水泳を教へてくれた。

III. 次の動詞の變化を示しなさい。

1. — saw —
2. find — —
3. — — kept
4. cover — —

LESSON IX

Asking the Way

Mary. Grace, do you know Miss Williams's house?

Grace. Yes, Mary, it's near River Park.

Mary. What's her address, do you know?
She told me, but I have forgotten it. 5



Williams [wɪljəmz]	river [rɪvə]	park [pɑ:k]
address [ədrəs]	told [tould]	forgotten [fə'ɡɒtn]

Grace. I am not quite sure, either, but I believe it is No. 136, Park Road.

Mary. How do I get there?

Grace. You know the new bridge in the
5 park, don't you?

Mary. Oh yes, I do.

Grace. Well, cross the bridge, turn to the left, and walk along the river until you come out of the park.

10 Mary. I think I know the place. There is a police-box at the corner.

Grace. That's true. Turn that corner to the right, and walk for about three minutes, and you will come to a large
15 stone building at the corner of a wide street. That is a bank.

quite [kwaɪt]	sure [ʃʊə]	either [aɪðə; ɪðə]
believe [bɪlɪv]	No. [námə]	bridge [brɪdʒ]
cross [krɒs]	turn [tɜ:n]	until [ən'tɪl]
think [θɪŋk]	police-box [pəlɪs'bɒks]	true [tru:]
corner [kɔ:nə]	stone [stəʊn]	building [bɪldɪŋ]
wide [waɪd]	bank [bæŋk]	

Mary. What's the name of it?

Grace. National Savings Bank, or something like that.

Mary. What do I do then?

Grace. Turn to the left and then turn the
second narrow street to the right.
Her house is the third from the
corner.

Mary. The second narrow street from the
bank to the right, is it? 10

Grace. Yes, it is. It is very easy to find.

Mary. How long will it take me to get
there?

Grace. Oh, about fifteen minutes, I think.

Mary. Thank you, Grace. 15

Grace. Not at all, Mary.

National Savings [næʃnlséivɪŋz]	something [sʌmθɪŋ]
like [laɪk]	second [sékənd]
third [θɜ:d]	narrow [nærou]
	easy [ízi]

FOR STUDY

She **told** me, but I **have forgotten** it.

How long will it **take me** to get there?

It **will take you** about fifteen minutes.

That's true.

Not at all.

EXERCISES

I. 次の文を現在完了形を用ひて書き改めなさい。

1. She forgot it.
2. He came to my house.
3. I tell it to him.
4. Mary and Tom saw the picture.
5. I found it in the street.

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 河に沿つて十分位お歩きなさい。
2. 二番目の廣い通りを左へお曲りなさい。
3. 私の家は角から二軒目です。
4. すぐ見つかりますよ。
5. そこへ行くのに十五分かゝります。

LESSON X

The Star Dipper

Once there was a little girl who was very kind. She lived with her mother in a little house near a big wood.



One very warm night her mother was ill. "Oh, I am very thirsty," said her mother. "I want some cool water to drink." 10



"I will get you some, Mother," said the little girl. She took an old tin dipper and ran to

star [stɑ:]	dipper [dɪpə]	who [hu:]
kind [kaɪnd]	thirsty [θɜːsti]	said [sed]
took [tuk]	tin [tɪn]	ran [ræn]

the well, but it was dry. So she ran to the spring which was in the dark woods. It was so dark that she lost her way among the trees. But she kept on walking. At last she found the spring and filled her dipper.

On her way home she met a little dog. He was so thirsty that 10 he could hardly stand. So she poured some water into her hand,



and let him drink out of it. Then a strange thing happened. The old tin 15 dipper turned into shining silver. It was

well [wel]	dry [draɪ]	spring [sprɪŋ]
which [(h)wɪtʃ]	lost [lɔːst]	among [əˈmɒŋ]
fill(ed) [fɪl(d)]	could [kud]	hardly [hɑːdli]
pour(ed) [pɔː(d)] ; pɔə(d)]		strange [streɪndʒ]
happen(ed) [hæpən(d)]		shining [ˈʃaɪnɪŋ]

so bright that the little girl could now see her way.

She went on faster and faster. Soon she met an old man who was so thirsty that he could hardly talk. "Oh, I am so thirsty!" said the old man. "Where can I get some cool water?"

"I will give you some," said the little girl. And she gave him some water from her dipper. Then another strange thing happened. The silver dipper turned into shining gold. It shone like the sun.

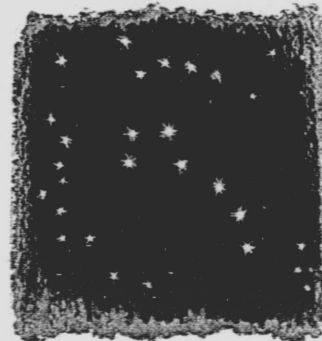


bright [braɪt]	faster [fɑːstə]	talk [tɔːk]
soon [suːn]	gave [geɪv]	shone [ʃɒn]

At last the little girl reached her home. Her mother was waiting for her. She gave her mother the water in the gold dipper.

"Oh, how cool this water is! Thank you, my darling," she said; "I feel so much better."

Then a wonderful thing happened. The dipper turned into bright diamonds. They went up, up, up into the sky, and then turned into seven bright stars.



That was a long, long time ago, but the star dipper is still in the sky.

reach(ed) [ri:tʃ(t)]	wait(ing) [weɪt(ɪŋ)]
darling [dɑːlɪŋ]	much [mʌtʃ]
better [bétə]	wonderful [wʌndəf(ʊ)l]
into [ɪntə]	diamond(s) [dáiəmənd(z)]
sky [skai]	still [stɪl]

FOR STUDY

Once there was a little girl **who** was very kind.
She ran to the well **which** was in the woods.

It was **so** dark **that** she lost her way.
It was **so** bright **that** she could now see her way.

She **kept on** walking.
She **kept on** reading.

He was so thirsty that he could **hardly** talk.
She was so hungry that she could **hardly** walk.

EXERCISES

I. 次の文中の — の個所に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. They lived in a little house — was near a big wood.
2. She took an old dipper — was made of tin.
3. She had a little daughter — was very kind.

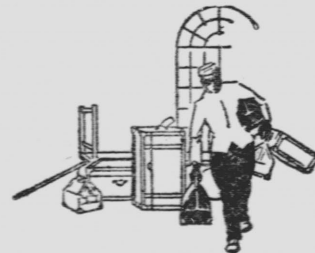


II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 私は殆ど歩けませんでした。
2. 大變暗かつたので私は道に迷ひました。
3. 家へ歸る途中で私は山本さんに逢ひました。
4. お母さんがあなたを待つてゐらつしやいます。
5. 彼女は走り續けた。

III. 次の動詞の原形を示しなさい。

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. said | 2. took |
| 3. ran | 4. lost |
| 5. met | 6. went |
| 7. shone | 8. gave |



LESSON XI

A Diary

Oct. 12th, Thursday. Fine.

In the afternoon sister and I went to the station to see Miss Green off. She was leaving for Paris.



Father came home from his office later than usual. He told us that he was so busy that he could not get back earlier.

10

Oct. 13th, Friday. Cloudy.

In the afternoon the saddest thing happened. Our dog Dolf was run over by a motor-car. He was taken to the hospital

diary [daɪəri]	leaving [liːvɪŋ]	Paris [pæris]
office [ɒfɪs]	usual [juːʒuəl]	cloudy [klaʊdi]
sad(dest) [sæd(ɪst)]	Dolf [dɒlf]	over [oʊvə]
taken [teɪkn]	hospital [hɒspɪtl]	

at once, but the poor dog died an hour later. He was such a clever fellow that we never expected to lose him so soon. We were all sad, and did not talk much at supper-time.



Oct. 14th, Saturday. Fine but windy.

In the afternoon



Mother took me with her to do some shopping. She bought me a French-English dictionary by Martin. It is very thick, and has more than a thousand pages in it.

poor [puə]	die(d) [daɪ(d)]	clever [klévə]
fellow [félou]	never [névə]	expect(ed) [ɪkspekt(id)]
lose [luːz]	windy [wɪndi]	shopping [ʃɒpɪŋ]
dictionary [dɪkʃənəri]		Martin [mɑːtɪn]
thick [θɪk]	more [mɔː]	thousand [θaʊznd]
	page(s) [péɪdʒ(ɪz)]	

Oct. 15th, Sunday. Fine.

Went to church in the morning. After church played tennis with Jane for about two hours. In the afternoon Cousin Mabel came to see us with her baby girl. She is only a year old, but is able to talk a little now. Went to bed earlier than usual.



FOR STUDY

He told us **that** he was **so** busy **that** he could not get back earlier.

He was **such** a clever dog **that** we never expected to lose him so soon.

It has **more than** a thousand pages in it.

church [tʃə:tʃ]

tennis [ténis]

Mabel [méibəl]

baby [béibi]

year [jə:]

EXERCISES

I. 次の空所を埋めなさい。

1. I went — the station to see my teacher —.
2. I went to bed later — usual.
3. Our dog was run — by a motor car.
4. Mother took me — her to — some shopping.
5. I played tennis — Jane — two hours.

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 私は今朝いつもより早く起きました。
2. 子供が交番の前で自動車にひかれた。
3. 彼はすぐ病院にかつぎ込まれた。
4. 私は午後から買物に行つた。
5. 父はいつもより遅く帰宅した。
6. 私は英和辞典を買つた。



LESSON XII

Shopping



(Mary lost her fountain-pen. She looked for it everywhere, but she could not find it anywhere. So she went to a shop to buy a new one.)

Shopkeeper. What can I do for you?

Mary. I want to see some fountain-pens. ^s

S. Here they are. How do you like these?

M. What's the price of this one?

fountain-pen(s) [fáuntinpén(z)]

anywhere [éni(h)wəə]

shopkeeper [ʃɒpkɪ:pə]

everywhere [évri(h)wəə]

shop [ʃɒp]

price [praɪs]

S. It's ten shillings.

M. That's rather high. Haven't you anything cheaper?

S. This is cheaper. It's six shillings.

^s M. That's cheap enough, but it's too big. Show me something a little smaller.

S. How do you like this one?

M. Oh, that's better, but I don't like the colour.

¹⁰ S. Then how will this do?

M. Oh, that's very good. How much is it?

S. Five shillings and sixpence.

M. Well, I'll take it.

S. Thank you. Anything else, Miss?

¹⁵ M. Yes, I want a penknife. Do you sell penknives?

S. No, we don't.

shilling(s) [ʃɪlɪŋ(z)]

anything [éniθɪŋ]

big [bɪg]

sixpence [sɪkspəns]

sell [sel]

rather [rɑ:ðə]

cheap, -er [tʃi:p,-ə]

show [ʃəʊ]

I'll [aɪl]

penknives [pénnaɪvz]

high [haɪ]

enough [ɪnáf]

colour [kʌlə]

penknife [pénnaɪf]



- M. Where can I get them ?
 S. I'm sure you can get them at Harper's,
 just round the corner.
 M. Thank you. Here's the money.
 S. Thank you. Call again, please.
 M. Yes, I will. Good afternoon.
 S. Good afternoon.

FOR STUDY

Haven't you anything cheaper ?
 I want something smaller.

It is rather high.
 It is cheap enough.

Harper's [há:pəz]

I'm [aim]
 money [máni]

round [raund]

You can get them at Harper's.
 We can buy English books at Maruzen's.
 Well, I'll take it.
 How will this do ?

EXERCISES

I. 次の語を並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

- price one what's this of the ?
- smaller me a show something little .
- do what you I can for ?
- this how you do one like ?

II. 次の文の意を英文にて表しなさい。

- 何かもつと安いのはありませんか。
- それは小さ過ぎます。
- この値段は如何程ですか。
- 何かもつと大きいのを見せて下さい。
- これは如何ですか。
- 何卒又いらして下さい。

III. 次の各語の複數形を示しなさい。

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. boy | 2. pen |
| 3. child | 4. potato |
| 5. family | 6. knife |
| 7. country | 8. sheep |
| 9. man | 10. woman |

LESSON XIII

Saint Nicholas



Hundreds of years ago there lived a good man whose name was Nicholas.

He was very kind to everyone; but he was kindest of all to the boys and girls.

Near his home lived an old man who was very poor but also very proud. Now Nicholas wished to give this poor man some money; but he did not know how

Saint Nicholas [seint níkələs] hundred(s) [hándrid(z)]
ago [əgəu] whose [hu:z] proud [praud] wish(ed) [wɪʃ(t)]

to get him to take it. He went to the old man's house on Christmas Eve, and found him fast asleep by the fire. So he got upon the roof and dropped the money
5 down the chimney. Now the old man's stockings had been hung up above the fire to dry by his daughter; and the money fell into one of them.

Next morning the old man found it,
10 and gave it to his daughter as a Christmas present.

Since that day many stockings have been hung up on Christmas Eve, and Saint Nicholas puts presents into those
15 which belong to good boys and girls.

But we call him Santa Claus, which is rather like Saint Nicholas.

eve [irv]	asleep [əslɪ:p]	fire [faɪə]
upon [əpən; əpən]	roof [ru:f]	drop(ped) [drɒp(t)]
chimney [tʃɪmni]	stocking(s) [stɒkɪŋ(z)]	been [bi:n; bin]
hung [hʌŋ]	above [əbʌv]	present [prézent]
since [sɪns]	belong [bɪlɒŋ]	Santa Claus [sæntəklɔ:z]

FOR STUDY

There once lived a good man whose name was Nicholas.

His stockings **had been hung up** above the fire to dry.

Since that day many stockings **have been hung up** on Christmas Eve.

EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. Was Nicholas a kind man or not?
2. Who lived near his house?
3. What did Nicholas wish to do?
4. When did he go to the poor man's house?
5. How did he give him money?
6. Into what did the money fall?

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. ニコラスは少年少女に大層親切でした。
2. 老人は火の傍でよく眠つて居た。
3. 靴下が火の上に乾かしてあつた。
4. 彼はその金を娘にあたへた。
5. 私共はクリスマスの前夜に靴下をさげる。

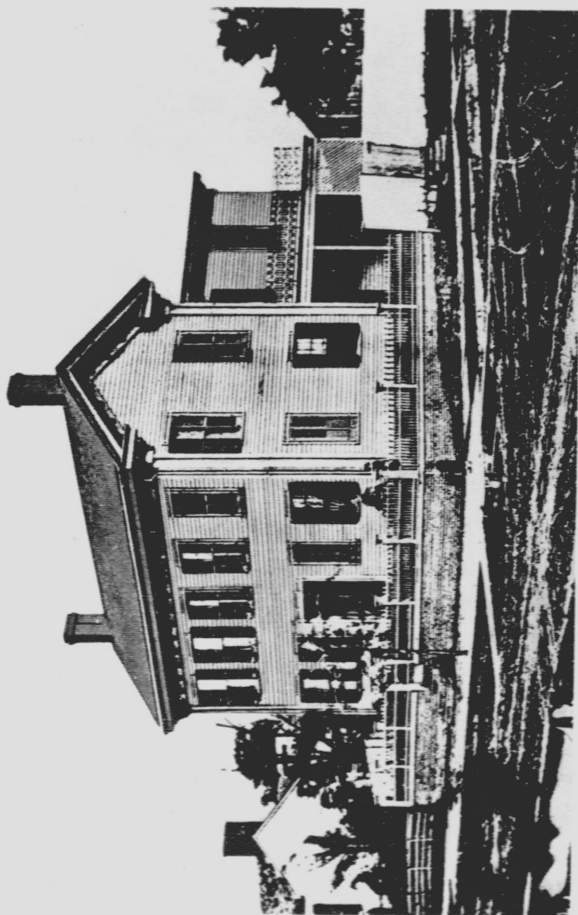
LESSON XIV

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was loved by everyone who knew him. Do you know why? It was because he was kind to everybody. He could not bear to see even an animal suffer. Here is a story which tells you how kind he was to animals.

One day Lincoln was riding along a country road with some other gentlemen. The road was very muddy. All at once they saw a pig stuck in the mud. They laughed at the pig that was trying hard to get out. They thought it looked funny. Do you think that Lincoln laughed? No; he felt sorry for the pig.

Abraham Lincoln	[éibrəhæm línkən]	knew	[nju:]
everybody	[évribɒði]	bear	[beə]
		even	[ívn]
suffer	[sʌfə]	story	[stɔ:ri]
		gentlemen	[dʒéntlmən]
muddy	[mʌdi]	stuck	[stʌk] < stick [stík]
mud	[mʌd]	laugh(ed)	[lɑ:f(t)]
hard	[hɑ:d]	try(ing)	[trái(ɪŋ)]
		thought	[θɔ:t]
		funny	[fʌni]
		felt	[felt]



LINCOLN IN 1860 STANDING WITH HIS TWO SONS, WILLIE AND TAD



He rode on for a little while, but he could not forget the poor pig that was trying so hard to get out of the mud. At last he turned round and rode quickly back to help it.

He took some boards from a fence near by, and with their help he lifted the pig out of the mud. It was not hurt at all, and ran off.

But Lincoln's boots and clothes were covered with mud. When his friends saw

rode [roud]	board(s) [bo:rd(z)]	fence [fens]
lift(ed) [lift(id)]	hurt [hæ:t]	boot(s) [bu:t(s)]

his clothes, they began to laugh. They knew he did not often have a new suit. They told him he was foolish to do so much for a pig.

But Lincoln said to them, "If the farmer loses his pig, it will be a great loss to him. His children may have to go without shoes even in winter."

FOR STUDY

All at once they saw a pig stuck in the mud.

His children may have to go without shoes even in winter.

They were so poor that they had to go without food for many days.

He was foolish to do so much for a pig.

began [bigæn]	often [ó:fn]	suit [s(j)u:t]
foolish [fú:liʃ]	farmer [fá:mə]	loss [lɔ:s]
	without [wiðáut]	

EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. Was Abraham Lincoln an Englishman or an American?
2. What does this story tell you?
3. What did Lincoln see when he was riding along a country road?
4. Did Lincoln laugh at the pig?
5. Was it foolish to do so much for the pig?

II. 次の文中の — の個所に適当な語句を入れなさい。

1. He was kind — everybody.
2. He felt sorry — the pig.
3. His boots were covered — mud.
4. The pig was not hurt — all.
5. They had to — without shoes even — winter.



LESSON XV

Humorous Stories

(1)

Teacher. What is the plural of man,
Willie?

Willie. Men, sir.

Teacher. Correct. And what is the plural
5 of child?

Willie. Twins, sir.

(2)

"It's of no use," sighed Willie, "I can
never learn to spell."

"Why not?" asked his father.

10 "How can I ever learn, when the teacher
changes the words every day?"

humorous [hju:m(ə)rəs]

Willie [wɪli]

twins [twɪn(z)]

sir [sə:]

use [ju:s]

spell [spel]

plural [plu:ər(ə)l]

correct [kə'rekt]

sigh(ed) [saɪ(d)]

(3)

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said Willie's mother.

"That's right, Mother," agreed Willie cheerfully, "so I think I'll just finish the other half of that cherry pie at once." ⁵

(4)

Teacher. We get beef from the ox, and pork from the pig, don't we? Now, Jim, where do we get mutton from?
Jim. The butcher, sir.

(5)

A little girl said to her mother, "Mother, ¹⁰ do you know what I'm going to buy you for Christmas?"

"No, my dear," said the mother; "what is it?"

agree(d) [əgrɪ:(d)]	cheerfully [tʃiəf(u)li]	pie [pai]
beef [bi:f]	ox [ɒks]	pork [pɔ:k]
Jim [dʒɪm]	mutton [mʌtn]	butcher [bʊtʃə]

"I'm going to buy you a pretty mirror for your dressing-table."

"But, my dear," said the mother, "I already have one."

⁵ "Oh no," said the little girl, "I broke that one this morning."

 FOR STUDY

It is **of no use**.

Never **put off** till to-morrow **what** you can do to-day.

I cannot understand **what** you say.

I **am going to** buy you a pretty mirror for your dressing-table.

mirror [mɪrə]	dressing [drésɪp]	broke [brɒk]
---------------	-------------------	--------------

EXERCISES

I. 次の文中の——の個所に適当な語を入れなさい

1. The plural of woman is ——.
2. The plural of foot is ——.
3. The plural of knife is ——.
4. We get beef from the ——.
5. We get mutton from the ——.

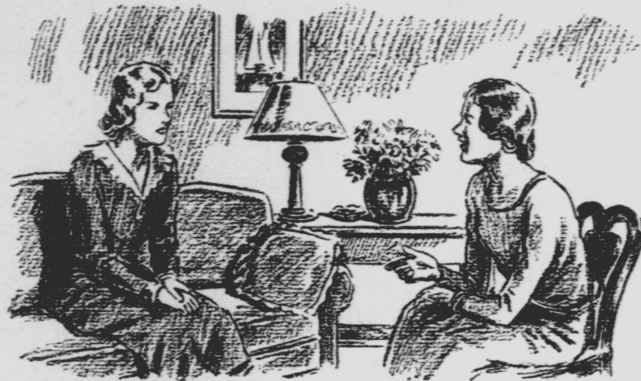
II. 次の語を並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

1. once will I at it finish .
2. Christmas going I a to am buy mirror pretty for .
3. off what to-day can put till do you to-morrow never .
4. understand cannot I you what say .



LESSON XVI

An Invitation



Mary was born on the 17th of January and the day after to-morrow she will be just fourteen years old.

A few days ago her mother said that she would give a party for her, and told Mary to invite all of her best friends.

Here is the letter Mary wrote to Jane :

invitation [invitේifən]

born [bɔ:n]

would [wud]

party [pá:ti]

invite [inváit]

best [best]

wrote [rout]

Jan. 15, 1941.

Dear Jane,

Next Wednesday will be my birthday, and Mother has told me to invite all of my best friends to a party. I shall be very happy if you can come at 4 p.m. Miss Holmes has promised me to be present.

Yours sincerely,

Mary

When Mary finished writing the letter, she put it in an envelope, wrote Jane's name and address on this, put a stamp in the upper right-hand corner, and posted it.

When Jane received the letter, she was very much pleased, and accepted the invitation at once.

birthday [bé:θdi]	happy [hápi]	p.m. [pízém]
Holmes [houmz]	promise(d) [prómis(t)]	sincerely [sinsíəli]
finish(ed) [fínif(t)]	stamp [stæmp]	upper [ápə]
post(ed) [póust(id)]	receive(d) [risí:v(d)]	pleased [plízzd]
	accept(ed) [əksépt(id)]	

Jan. 16, 1941.

Dear Mary,

Thank you very much for the kind invitation to your birthday party. I shall be very happy to come.

Your true friend,

Jane

FOR STUDY

Mary was born **on** the 17th of January and **the day after to-morrow** she will be just fourteen years old.

Her mother said that she would **give a party** for her.

Mary **finished writing** the letter.



EXERCISES

I. 次の空所に括弧中の動詞の適當なる形を入れなさい。

1. Her mother told her to — all of her best friends. [invite, invited, inviting]
2. Miss Holmes has — me to be present. [promise, promised, promising]
3. She finished — the letter. [write, wrote, writing]
4. She was very much pleased and — the invitation. [accept, accepted, accepting]
5. She will — a party for her. [give, gave, giving]

II. 次の文の意味を英文で表しなさい。

1. 私は一月三日に生れた。
2. 今日私の誕生日です。
3. 私は仲の良いお友達を招きました。
4. 山田さんもいらつしやるといふお約束です。
5. 切手を右上の隅にお貼りなさい。

LESSON XVII

A Birthday Party

Mrs. Brown. Everything is ready. Mary, ask everybody to come in.

Mary. Miss Holmes and everybody, please come to the dining-room.

☆ ☆ ☆

5 Mrs. B. Miss Holmes, how do you like your tea?

Miss H. Not too strong, thank you.

Mrs. B. Do you take sugar and milk?

Miss H. Just milk, no sugar, if you please.

10 Mary. Don't you take any sugar? I take a lot of sugar and plenty of milk.

Miss H. Do you? I like rather weak tea with a little milk or a piece of lemon in it.

everything [évriθiŋ]	strong [strɒŋ]	sugar [ʃúgə]
milk [milk]	plenty [plénti]	weak [wɪk]
	lemon [léməŋ]	



Mrs. B. Would you rather have lemon instead of milk? We have lemon, too.

Miss H. No, thank you. Milk will do very well.

Mrs. B. Oh, I forgot to give you a spoon. 5
Mary, hand a spoon to Miss Holmes, will you?

Miss H. Thank you, Mary.

Mrs. B. Now, girls, tell me how you like your tea. 10

instead [instéd]

spoon [spu:n]

Grace. Two lumps of sugar and some milk for all of us, please.

Mrs. B. Very good. Now, Mary, cut the birthday cake and pass it round.
5 Don't cut it too thin. Everybody, help yourselves to sandwiches. Here are some chocolates. These are hard inside and the ones in the middle are soft.

10 All. Thank you, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. B. Are you ready for another cup of tea?

Miss H. Yes, if you please.

Mrs. B. Mary, tell the cook to put the big
15 pot on the stove. We want more hot water.



lump(s) [lʌmp(s)]	pass [pɑ:s]	thin [θin]
sandwich(es) [sændwɪtʃ(iz)]		chocolate(s) [tʃɒkəlɪt(s)]
inside [ɪnsaɪd]	middle [mɪdl]	soft [sɔ:ft]
ready [rédi]	cup [kʌp]	cook [kuk]
pot [pɒt]	stove [stouv]	

Miss H. I'm afraid I must be going home now. It is nearly five o'clock.

Mrs. B. Don't go so soon. Stay a little longer.

Miss H. Thank you, but I must stop on the way. I have had a very good time.

Mrs. B. I am sorry you have to leave so soon.

FOR STUDY

Would you **rather** have lemon **instead of** milk?

Don't cut it **too** thin.

Help yourselves to sandwiches.

Are you ready for another cup of tea?

I am sorry you **have to** leave so soon.

afraid [əfréid] nearly [níəli] stay [stei] stop [stɒp]

EXERCISES

I. 次の語を並べ變へて文を作りなさい。

1. forgot give a I to you spoon .
2. cut thin don't it too .
3. for tea cup are ready of you another?
4. rather would lemon milk have you of instead?
4. am have leave so I you soon sorry to .

II. 次の語の反対の意を表す語を示しなさい。

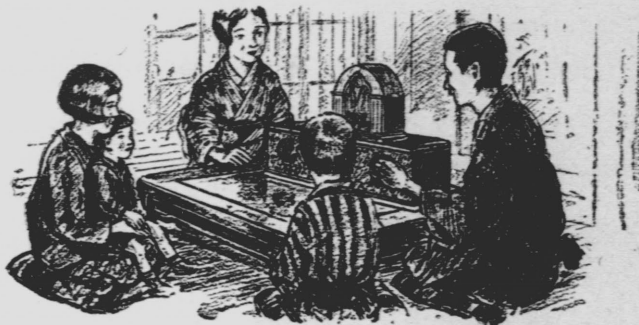
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. hard | 6. left |
| 2. weak | 7. hot |
| 3. big | 8. warm |
| 4. different | 9. dark |
| 5. early | 10. far |

III. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. お砂糖をお入れになりますか。
2. 何卒お菓子を召上れ。
3. お茶をもう一杯如何ですか。
4. もうお暇しなくてはなりません。
5. まあおよろしいではありませんか。

LESSON XVIII

Radio



Radio, which is called wireless in England, has been very popular in our country for the last several years, and there are now many broadcasting stations in various parts of the country. Each broadcasting station has its own call letters. At the

radio [réidiou]	wireless [wáíəlis]	popular [pópjulə]
several [sévərəl]	broadcast(ing) [bró:dkə:st(ɪŋ)]	
various [vêəriəs]	part(s) [pɑ:t(s)]	each [i:tʃ]
own [oun]	letter(s) [létə(z)]	

beginning and the end of each broadcasting, announcers use these call letters to let people know what station is broadcasting.

In order to “listen in,” we must have a receiving set. Some receiving sets are very expensive, but we can make them cheaply and without much difficulty. If we have a loud-speaker, all the family can hear the programme at the same time.

It is very pleasant to sit at home and “listen in,” especially on autumn or winter evenings when it is raining or snowing. Every day lectures, speeches,

beginning [bigíniŋ]	announcer(s) [ənáunsə(z)]
order [ɔ:də]	listen [lísɪn]
expensive [ɪkspénsɪv]	cheaply [tʃi:pli]
difficulty [dífikəlti]	loud-speaker [láudspí:kə]
programme [próugræm]	especially [ispéʃ(ə)li]
lecture(s) [léktʃə(z)]	speech(es) [spí:tʃ(iz)]

music, songs, news, etc. are broadcast, and very often we can hear lessons given in foreign languages by well-known teachers.

FOR STUDY

At the beginning and the end of each broadcasting, announcers use these call letters to **let** people **know** what station is broadcasting.

In order to "listen in," we must have a receiving set.



music [mjúzzik]	song(s) [sɔŋ(z)]	news [nju:z]
given [gívn]	foreign [fórin]	well-known [wél'nóun]

EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. What is radio called in England?
2. Are there many broadcasting stations in Japan?
3. What do announcers use to let people know what station is broadcasting?
4. What must we have in order to "listen in"?
5. What programmes are broadcast every day?

II. 次の文中の — の個所に適当な語を入れなさい。

1. Radio has been very popular in Japan — the last several years.
2. It is very pleasant to sit — home and "listen in."
3. We can hear lessons given — foreign languages — well-known teachers.



LESSON XIX

The First Prince of Wales

About six hundred years ago, when Wales was not part of England, there was a war between England and Wales. The English fought bravely against the Welsh and won many battles. At last⁵ the Welsh king, who was leading his men, was killed in one of these battles, and the Welsh people asked King Edward to make peace.

Then King Edward said, "I'll make¹⁰ peace if you will take me for your king."

But the people said, "No, we cannot have an English king; we must have a Welsh king."

prince [prɪns]	Wales [weɪlz]	war [wɔː]
between [biˈtwiːn]	fought [fɔːt]	bravely [bréivli]
against [əgéinst]	Welsh [welʃ]	won [wɒn]
battle(s) [bátl(z)]	king [kiŋ]	lead(ing) [lí:d(ɪŋ)]
kill(ed) [kɪl(d)]	Edward [édwəd]	peace [piːs]



So they began to fight again, and the English won more battles. King Edward took Carnarvon Castle in Wales, and he and the Queen lived there.

⁵ When the Welsh people came and asked for peace again, King Edward met them before the castle and spoke thus to them:

"This time I'll not ask you to take me for your king; I'll give you a prince who¹⁰ was born in Wales, and has never been

fight [fait]	Carnarvon [kənár:vən]	castle [kɑːsl]
queen [kwɪːn]	spoke [spouk]	thus [ðʌs]

to England. He cannot speak a word of English. Will you obey this king?"

Then the people were very glad and said, "Yes, we'll have him for our king, and we'll obey him."

Then a little baby was brought out. King Edward took him in his arms and held him up, and said, "Here is your king." The baby was the King's own son, and had been born in Carnarvon Castle a few days before.

Now the Welsh people had promised to obey and they did not want to fight any more, so they kept their promise and agreed.

This is the story of the first Prince of Wales. When his father died he became king of England, and made his own son

obey [obéi]

brought [brɔ:t]

promise [prɔ:mis]

Prince of Wales. So from that time to this, the eldest son of the King of England has been called Prince of Wales.

FOR STUDY

The Welsh people asked King Edward to **make peace**.

He **has never been to** England.

The baby **was** the King's own son, and **had been born** in Carnarvon Castle a few days **before**.

Now the Welsh people **had promised** to obey, so they **kept their promise** and agreed.



eldest [éldist]

EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. Was Wales part of England about six hundred years ago?
2. What was there between England and Wales?
3. Which side won many battles, the English or the Welsh?
4. What did King Edward say when the Welsh people asked for peace?
5. Why did the Welsh agree to take King Edward's son as their king?
6. Who has been called Prince of Wales from that time to this?

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 日本とロシアとの間に戦争があつた。
2. 日本は多くの戦ひに勝つた。
3. 私は英國へ行つた事がない。
4. 彼は決して約束を守つた事がない。



LESSON XX

The Pied Piper of Hamelin



Long, long ago the people who lived in the town of Hamelin were much troubled by the great number of rats there. The rats killed the cats, dogs, and sometimes even the babies. They were getting worse and worse every day and the people did not know what to do.

The mayor called the wise men of the

pied [paɪd]	piper [paɪpə]	Hamelin [hæm(i)lɪn]
town [taʊn]	rat(s) [ræt(s)]	worse [wɔːs]
mayor [meɪə]	wise [waɪz]	

town together and tried to think of a plan to drive the rats away. The mayor said, "I will give all my gold to the man who can drive the rats away."

Just then a strange man entered the room. He wore a strange suit which was half red and half yellow. No one knew who he was.

The stranger went up to the mayor and said, "I am called the Pied Piper, and I can drive the rats out of this town. If you will promise to give me a thousand pieces of gold, I will do it."

"A thousand!" cried the mayor. "I will pay you five times as much. I will give you five thousand."

plan [plæn]

wore [wɔə; [wɔː]

drive [draiv]

yellow [jélou]

pay [pei]

enter(ed) [éntə(d)]

stranger [stréindʒə]



Then the Pied Piper went into the street. He took his pipe and began to play a strange tune.

Soon the rats came running from all the houses. A great number of them followed the Piper down the street. When they came to the river every rat danced into the water and was drowned.

The Piper said to the mayor, "Now, please give me the thousand pieces of gold."

"A thousand pieces of gold!" cried the

pipe [paip]

dance(d) [dɑːns(t)]

tune [tjuːn]

follow(ed) [fɔːlou(d)]

drown(ed) [draun(d)]



mayor. "That is too much. I will give you fifty."

"If you don't do as you promised, you will be sorry," said the stranger.

"You can't do us any harm," said the mayor. "The rats are all dead. You can't bring them back."

This was the worst thing for the mayor to say. When the Piper heard this he went into the street again. He took his pipe and played a sweet and lovely tune again.

harm [hɑ:m] dead [ded] bring [brɪŋ]
worst [wɜ:st] heard [hɜ:d] sweet [swi:t] lovely [lɔ:li]

At once all the children came out, and followed him down the street and through the fields, until they came to the foot of the hill. All of a sudden the hill opened
5 and the Piper went in, still playing the same sweet tune. All the children followed him and then the hill closed.

The mayor sent men north, south, east, and west to find the Piper. He said,
10 "Tell him that I will give him all the gold in the town if he will bring back the children."

The fathers and mothers of Hamelin waited and waited, but their children
15 never returned.

through [θru:] sudden [sʌdn] close(d) [klaʊz(d)]
return(ed) [rɪtə:n(d)]

FOR STUDY

The people were troubled by **the great number of** rats there.

They were getting **worse and worse** every day.

No one knew **who he was**.

You cannot **do** us any **harm**.

They tried to think of a plan to **drive** the rats **away**.

You cannot **bring** them **back**.

The rats **came running** from all the houses.

I'll give you five **times as much**.



EXERCISES

I. 次の質問に答へなさい。

1. By what were the people of Hamelin troubled?
2. What did the rats do?
3. What did the mayor do?
4. Who came and said he could drive the rats out of the town?
5. How much money did the Piper ask for?
6. Did the mayor pay the Piper the thousand pieces of gold?
7. What did the children do when the Piper played a sweet and lovely tune?
8. Could the mayor find the Piper again?

II. 次の文の意味を英文にて表しなさい。

1. 私はどうしてよいかわからない。
2. 彼女が何者だか誰も知らなかつた。
3. 貴女の約束した通りになさい。
4. 何卒庭から猫を追ひ拂つて下さい。
5. 彼等は貴女方に害を加へないでせう。

Appendices



The Clouds

White sheep, white sheep

On a blue hill.

When the wind stops,

You all stand still.

When the wind blows,

You all go away.

White sheep, white sheep,

Why won't you stoy?

Christina G. Rossetti.



The Wind

Who has seen the wind?

Neither I nor you;

But when the leaves hang trembling,

The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?

Neither you nor I;

But when the trees bow down their heads,

The wind is passing by.

Christina G. Rossetti.



The Broken Doll

1

All the bells were ringing,

All the birds were singing,

When Molly sat down crying

For her broken doll.

2

O you silly Moll!

Sobbing and sighing

For a broken doll,

When all the bells are ringing,

And all the birds are singing.

Christina G. Rossetti.

Classroom English

Questions

- May I leave the room a minute? 一寸教室から出てよろしく御座いますか。
- May I ask a question? 質問してもよろしく御座いますか。
- Is there any other way of saying it? 他に何か言ひ方はありませんか。
- How do you pronounce this word? 此の単語はどう発音しますか。
- What is the Japanese for that word? その単語の譯語は何ですか。
- Will you please say it again? もう一度言つて下さいませんか。
- May I write with a pencil? 鉛筆で書いても宜しく御座いますか。
- Is there any question? 質問がありますか。

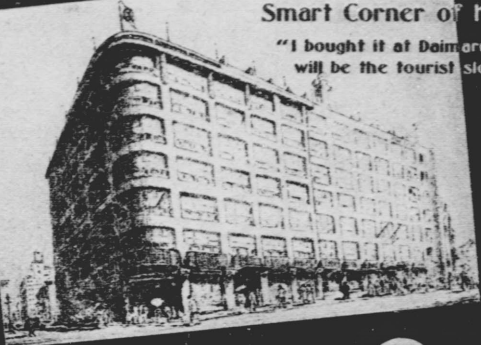
Statements, Commands, etc.

- I am sorry, but I don't know. すみませんが知りません。
- I am sorry, but I've forgotten it. すみませんが忘れました。
- Please translate the whole sentence into Japanese. 全文を日本語に譯して下さい。
- Go on, please. 続けなさい。
- That'll do, thank you. そこまででよろしい。
- Read more loudly. もつと大聲で読みなさい。
- Your accent is on the wrong syllable. アクセントの置き所が違つてゐます。



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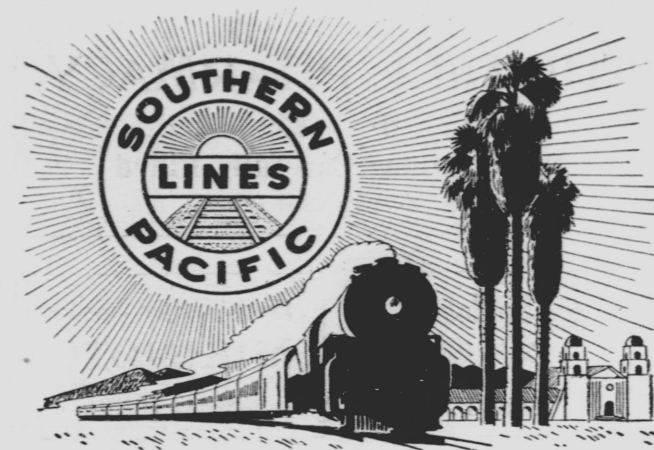



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LIST OF NEW WORDS

LESSON I

sun 太陽
rise (rising) 昇る
bird(s) 鳥
sing(ing) 歌ふ; 囀る
tree(s) 樹木
some 数人(個)の
men 男; man の複数
work(ing) 働く
field(s) 畑; 野原
set(ting) (太陽が)沈む
hill(s) 低い山; 丘陵
evening 夕方
get(ting) なる
dark 暗い
women 女; woman の複数
along 沿つて
street 往来, 街路
always 常に; いつも
east 東
night 夜
west 西
light 明るい
during ...の間
sleep 眠る

LESSON II

all right よろしい; 承知しました
wash 洗ふ
yourself あなた自身
clean(s) 清潔にする
teeth 歯; 単数形 tooth
face 顔
neck 頸
soap 石鹸
comb(s) とかす; 梳る
hair 髪
take off 脱ぐ
night-dress 寝間着
clothes 着物
breakfast 朝食
ready 用意してある
dining-room 食堂
already 既に; もはや
late 遅い
may ...してもよい
want 欲する; ...したい
make 作る
forget 忘れる

LESSON III

thing(s) 物; 品物
 room 部屋
 a lot of 澤山の
 made of... ...で出来てゐる
 wood 木; 木材
 glass 硝子
 ink-bottle インキ瓶
 steel 鋼鐵
 use 用ひる; 使ふ
 for ...のために
 cut(ing) 切る
 fork フォーク
 purse 財布; 褡口
 leather 皮革
 any 幾らかの(否定, 疑問の文に用ひる)
 coin(s) 貨幣
 silver 銀(の)
 copper 銅(の)
 gold 黄金(の)

LESSON IV

dear 親愛なる
 next 次の; 今度の
 if もし...ならば
 fine 晴天の; 天氣のよい
 Greenhill 地名
 ask(ing) 訊く; 尋る

shall 一人稱の未來形に用ひる語
 early (朝)早い
 station 停車場
 meet 出會ふ
 buy 買ふ
 ticket(s) 切符
 Hillside 地名
 far 遠い
 from... ...から
 so それ故
 find 見出す; 見つける
 pretty 綺麗な
 lunch 晝食; 辨當
 play (運動, 競技を)する; 遊ぶ
 game(s) 勝負事; 遊び事
 pick 摘む
 become(s) なる

LESSON V

went 行つた; go の過去形
 weather 天氣; 氣候
 got get の過去形
 train 汽車
 met meet の過去形
 walk(ed) 歩いた; walk の過去形
 did do の過去形
 pleasant 愉快な; 楽しい
 country 田舎; 國
 road 道; 往來

such この様な; こんな
 spring 春
 as... ...の様な
 were are の過去形
 beautiful 美しい
 sat 坐つた; sit の過去形
 green 緑色(の)
 grass 草
 had have, has の過去形
 played play の過去形
 picked pick の過去形
 afternoon 午後
 place 場所; 處
 again 再び; 又
 later あとで

LESSON VI

language(s) 國語, 言語
 live(s) 住む
 London ロンドン
 city 都市
 England 英國
 Japan 日本
 France フランス
 America アメリカ
 way 道; a long way 遠い
 near 近い
 people 人口
 also ...も亦

French フランス語
 same 同じ; 同一の
 these これ等の; this の複数
 different 異つた; 別の
 those それ等の; that の複数
 generally 一般に; 大抵は
 most 大概の; 大抵の

LESSON VII

meal(s) 食事
 luncheon 晝飯
 dinner 正餐; 御馳走
 tea 茶
 coffee コーヒー
 ham ハム
 egg(s) 卵
 bread パン
 butter バタ
 serve(d) (食物を)出す
 noon 正午
 families 家族; 家庭; 單數は family
 supper 夕食
 soup スープ
 meat 肉
 vegetable(s) 野菜
 dessert 食後の菓子
 potato(es) 馬鈴薯
 cabbage キャベツ; 玉菜
 etc. 等; 其他

fruit 果實

cake 菓子

LESSON VIII

spent 過した; 費した; 現在形 spend

summer 夏

Whitefield 地名

uncle 叔父

mountain(s) 山

seen see の過去分詞

north 北

south 南

sea 海

cover(ed) 掩ふ; 包む

autumn 秋

nut(s) 胡桃の類

found find の過去及び過去分詞

cool 涼しい

warm 暖い

winter 冬

visit 訪れる

season(s) 季節

almost 殆ど

every 一つ残らず; every day 毎日

cousin 従姉妹; 従兄弟

Jessie 女の名

swimmer 泳ぎ手

taught 教へた; teach の過去形

swim 泳ぐ

sometimes 時々; 時には

woods 森

enjoy(ed) 楽しんだ; 現在形 enjoy

forgot forget の過去形

keep 飼ふ; 保つ

animal(s) 動物

cow(s) 牝牛

sheep 羊

pig(s) 豚

horse 馬

kept keep の過去及び過去分詞

riding 乗ること; 乗るは ride

rest 残り

busy 忙しい

help(ing) 手傳ふ; 助ける

call(ed) 呼んだ; 現在 call

little 小さい

helper 助手; 手傳ふ人

LESSON IX

Williams 人の姓

river 河; 川

park 公園

address 宛名; 住所

told 話した; tell の過去形

forgotten forget の過去分詞

quite 全く

sure 確かな

either ...も亦; 否定文に用ひる

believe 信じる

No. 番號; number の略

bridge 橋

cross 渡る; 横切る

turn 曲る

until まで

think 考へる; 思ふ

police-box 交番

true 本當の

corner 角

stone 石; 石造の

building 建物

wide 幅の廣い

bank 銀行

National Savings Bank
内國貯蓄銀行

something 何か; あるもの

like ...の様な

second 第二(の)

narrow 狭い

third 第三(の)

easy 容易な

LESSON X

star 星

dipper 柄杓

who ...であるところの; 關係代名
詞で人の場合に用ひる

kind 親切な

thirsty のどが渴く

said 云つた; 現在形 say

took 取つた; 現在形 take

tin ブリキ(の)

ran 走つた; 現在形 run

well 井戸

dry 乾いてゐる

spring 泉

which ...であるところの; 關係代
名詞

lost 失つた; 現在形 lose

among ...の中で

fill(ed) 一杯にした; 現在形 fill

could can の過去形

hardly 殆ど...しない

pour(ed) 注いだ; 現在形 pour

strange 妙な; 變な

happen(ed) 起つた; 現在形 happen

shining 輝ける

bright キラキラした

faster より早く; 早い fast

talk 喋る; 物を云ふ

soon 間もなく; やがて

gave 與へた; 現在形 give

shone 輝いた; 現在形 shine

reached 着いた; 現在形 reach

wait(ing) 待つ

darling 愛する者

much 多く; 非常に

better よりよい
wonderful 素晴らしい
diamond(s) 金剛石
sky 空
still まだ; 今もなほ

LESSON XI

diary 日記
leave (leaving) 立去る。あとに残す
Paris パリ
office 事務所; 會社
usual 平常; いつも
cloudy 曇天の
sad (saddest) 悲しい
Dolf 犬の名
over 上に; run over 轢き倒す
taken take の過去分詞
hospital 病院
poor 可哀想な; 貧しい
die(d) 死ぬ
clever 賢い
fellow 奴(ヤツ)
never 決して...ない
expect(ed) 豫期する; 期待する
lose 失ふ
windy 風のある
shopping 買物
dictionary 辭書
Martin 人の姓

thick 厚い
more より多い
thousand 千
page(s) 頁
church 教會
tennis テニス
Mabel 女の名
baby 赤ん坊
year 年; 歳

LESSON XII

fountain-pen 万年筆
everywhere 到處に(で、へ)
anywhere 何處に(も、へ)
shop 店
shopkeeper 店主
price 値段
shilling 英貨で我が約五十鎊にあたる
rather むしろ、幾分か; やゝ
high 高い
anything 何か(も)
cheap 安い; 廉價の
enough 十分に; し得るだけ; 可なり
big 大きい
show 見せる; 示す
colour 色
pence 英貨; 單數 penny 我が約四鎊にあたる
penknife 懐中小刀

LESSON XIV

Abraham Lincoln アメリカの偉人
knew 知つた; know の過去形
everybody 誰でも
bear 堪へる; 忍ぶ
even ...さへも
suffer 苦しむ; 害を受ける
story 話
gentleman 紳士
muddy 泥深い; ぬかるみの
stuck 固着した; 現在 stick
mud 泥
laugh(ed) 笑ふ
try(ing) 試みる; やつてみる
hard 一生懸命に
thought 思つた; think の過去形
funny 滑稽な; をかしな
felt 感じた; feel の過去形
rode 乗つた; 現在形 ride
board(s) 板
fence 垣
lif(ed) 持ち上げる
hurt 傷つける; 怪我をさす; 過去、過去分詞同形
boot(s) 長靴
began 始めた; begin の過去形
often 屢々
suit (着物の)一揃

sell 賣る
Harper 人の姓
round まはつて; 周りに
money 金

LESSON XIII

Saint Nicholas 聖ニコラス
hundred 百
ago 以前
whose その人の; 關係代名詞 who の所有格
proud 高慢な
wish(ed) 望む
eve (祭の)前夜
asleep 眠つてゐる
fire 火
upon の上に
roof 屋根
drop(ped) 落す
chimney 煙突
stocking(s) 長靴下
been be の過去分詞
hung 吊した; hang の過去及び過去分詞
above の上に
present 贈物
since 以來
belong 屬する; ...のものである
Santa Claus サンタクロース

foolish 馬鹿らしい; 愚な
farmer 百姓; 農夫
loss 損失
without ...なしで

LESSON XV

humorous 滑稽な
plural 複数
Willie 男の名; William の略
sir 長上の男子に対する呼掛け
correct 正確な
twins 双生児
of no use 無駄な; 役に立たぬ
sigh(ed) 吐息をする; 嘆息する
spell 綴る
agree(d) 同意する
cheerfully 元氣よく
pie パイ(菓子の一種)
beef 牛肉
ox 牡牛
pork 豚肉
Jim 男の名
mutton 羊肉
butcher 肉屋
mirror 鏡
dressing-table 化粧臺
broke 壊した; 現在形 break

LESSON XVI

invitation 招待; 招待状
born 生れた
would will の過去形
party 集會
invite 招待する
best 最もよい; best friend 親友
wrote 書いた; write の過去形
birthday 誕生日
happy 幸福な
p.m. 午後
Holmes 人の姓
promise(d) 約束する
sincerely 誠實に; 手紙の末尾に用ひる語
finish(ed) 終る
stamp 切手
upper 上部の; 上方の
post(ed) 投函する
receive(d) 受取る
pleased 喜べる; 満足せる
accept(ed) 受ける; 招待に應じる

LESSON XVII

everything 何もかも
strong (茶が)濃い; 強い
sugar 砂糖
milk 牛乳
plenty 澤山; 多量
weak (茶が)薄い; 弱い

lemon レモン
instead 代りに
spoon 匙
lump(s) 塊
pass 渡す; 手渡しする
thin 薄い
sandwich(es) サンドキッチ
chocolate チョコレート
inside 内部(の, に)
middle 真中
soft 軟い
cup 茶碗; a cup of ...一杯
cook 料理人; コック
pot 鍋壺; 瓶
stove ストーブ
afraid 恐れる; ではないかと思ふ...
nearly 殆ど
stay とゝまる; 滞在す
stop 止る

LESSON XVIII

radio ラヂオ
wireless 無線
popular 流行の; 人気のある
several いくつかの; 五六の
broadcasting 放送
various 種々の
part(s) 部分; 地方
own 自身の
letter(s) 文字

beginning 始め
announcer(s) アナウンサー
in order to... ...する爲に
listen 聴く
set (道具の)一揃
expensive 高價な
cheaply 安く
difficulty 困難
loud-speaker 高聲機
programme 番組
especially 特に
lecture(s) 講演; 講義
speech(es) 演説
music 音楽
song(s) 歌
news ニュース
given give の過去分詞
foreign 外國の
well-known 有名な

LESSON XIX

prince 公; 王子; 君主
Wales 英の一地方
war 戦争
between 間に
fought 戦つた; 現在形 fight
bravely 勇敢に
against 對抗して
Welsh ウェールズ人
won 勝つた; 現在形 win

battle(s) 合戦
 king 王
 lead(ing) 導く; 先導する
 kill(ed) 殺す
 Edward 男の名
 peace 平和
 fight 戦ふ
 Carnarvon castle カナーヴァン城
 queen 王妃; 女王
 spoke 話した; speak の過去形
 thus かくの如く; この様に
 obey 従ふ
 brought 連れて来た; 現在形 bring
 promise 約束
 arm(s) 腕
 eldest 一番年上の(兄弟の場合)

LESSON XX

pied 斑の
 piper 笛吹く人
 Hamelin 地名
 town 町; 都會
 rat(s) 鼠
 worse より悪い
 mayor 市長

wise 賢い; 智慧のある
 plan 計畫
 drive 遂ひ拂ふ
 enter(ed) 這入る
 wore 着た; wear の過去形
 yellow 黄色(の)
 stranger 見知らぬ人
 pay 支拂ふ
 pipe 笛
 tune 調子; 節
 follow(ed) 従ふ; ついて行く
 dance(d) 躍る
 drown(ed) 溺らす
 harm 害
 dead 死せる
 bring 連れて来る; 持つて来る
 worst 最も悪い
 heard 聞いた; hear の過去形
 sweet 楽しい; こゝろよい; 優しい
 lovely 愛らしい; 楽しい
 through ...を通つて; 透して
 sudden 俄の; 突然の
 close(d) 閉ぢる
 return(ed) 戻る; 歸つて来る

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