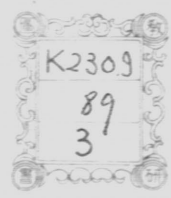
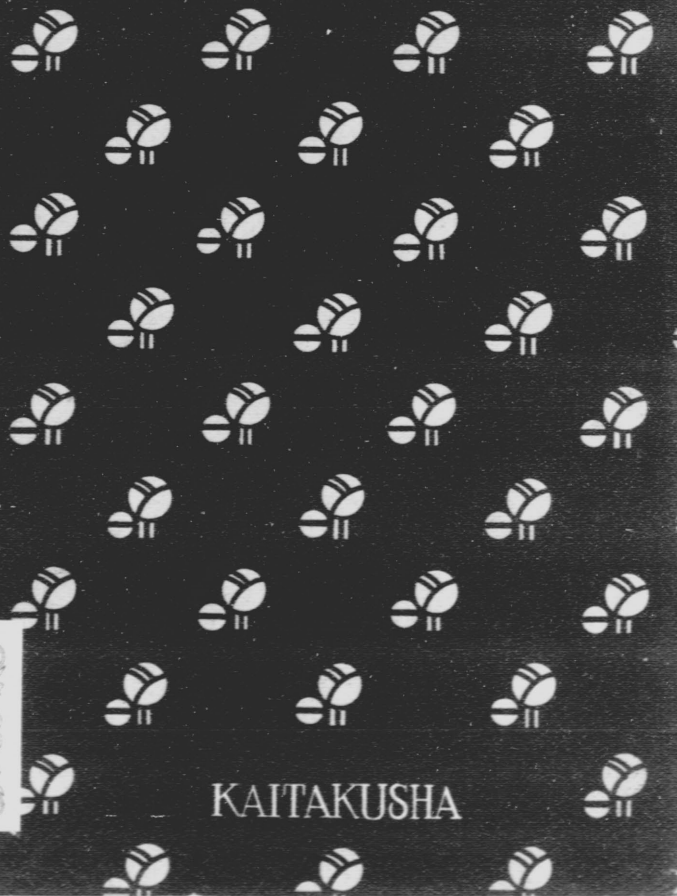


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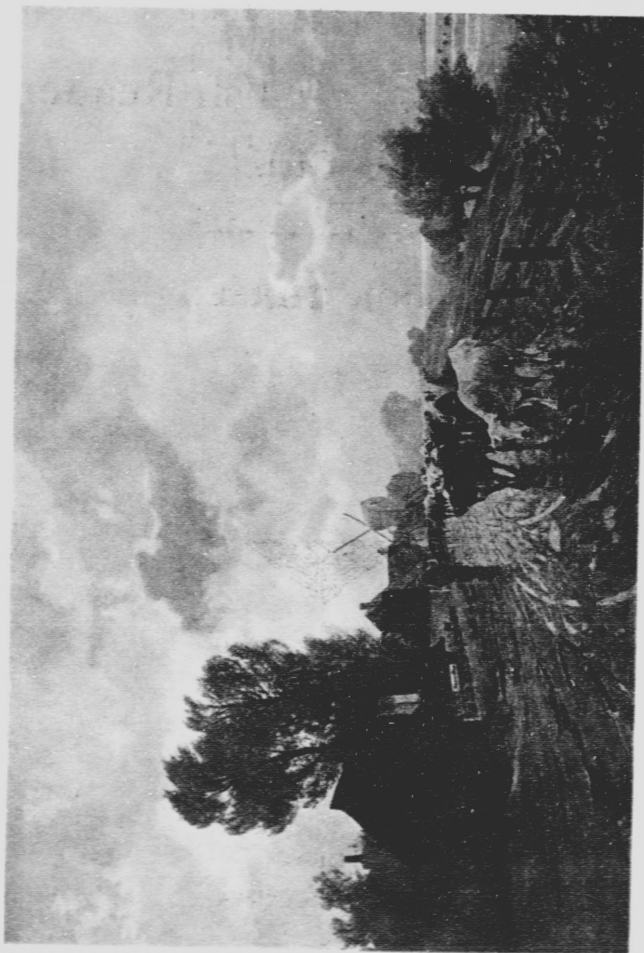
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THE NEW PIONEER
ENGLISH READERS
FOR GIRLS



KAITAKUSHA



A RAINY DAY

The
New Pioneer English Readers
for Girls

BOOK THREE



CONTENTS

Lesson	Page
I The New School Year	1
II The Golden Touch	4
III Rose's House	8
IV At the Post-Office	11
V Some Strange Ways of Telling Time	15
VI New York City	20
VII Bob, the Fire Dog	23
VIII The Sleeping Beauty	28
IX Table Manners	36
X Anecdotes	39
XI A Voyage	43
XII The Olympic Games	47
XIII The Wooden Horse	51
XIV A Call on a Friend	54
XV The Moonlight Sonata	59
XVI Winter Sports	63
XVII Narcissus	66
XVIII The Feast of Cherries	69
XIX A Living God	73
XX King Alfred and the Cakes	77

APPENDICES

Poems	Page
The Night Has a Thousand Eyes	87
Sweet and Low	88
The Lost Doll	89
Exercises	90
Public Signs	100
Advertisements	103
List of New Words	107

Sweet and Low.

Alfred Tennyson.

J. Barnby.

pp Larghetto.

1. Sweet and low, sweet and low, Wind of the west- ern
 2. Sleep and rest, sleep and rest, Fa- ther will come to thee

sea, Low, low, breathe and blow,
 soon; Rest, rest on moth- er's breast,

Wind of the west- ern sea! O- ver the roll- ing
 Fa- ther will come to thee soon; Fa- ther will come to his

wa- - ters go, Come from the dy- ing moon and blow,
 babe in the nest, Sil- - ver sails all out of the west,

Blow him a- gain to me, While my lit- tle one,
 Un- der the sil- ver moon, Sleep, my lit- tle one,

while my pret- ty one, sleep,
 sleep, my pret- ty one, sleep,

BOOK THREE

LESSON I

The New School Year



The holidays are over and the new school year began yesterday. We are now in the third year. Our classroom is on the second floor. There are some
 5 cherry-trees just outside our room. Some of the branches, covered with blossoms,

classroom [klá:srum]

cherry-tree(s) [tʃéritri:(z)]

outside [áutsáid]

branch(es) [brá:ntʃ(iz)]

blossom(s) [blósəm(z)]

look in at our windows, and we are very happy to see them.

This year we are going to study some new subjects. We finished Chinese history last year, and now we shall begin European history. In our geography lessons also we are going to learn about Europe. We have only begun studying the new subjects, so we don't know much about them. But I am afraid some of them are very difficult.

We have English lessons three times a week. We have finished the second reader, and now we are going to use the third.

There have been some changes among the teachers. Miss Yamada who was a

study [stʌdi]

Chinese [tʃaɪnɪz]

European [jʊərəpi(ː)ən]

Europe [jʊərəp]

difficult [dɪfɪk(ə)lt]

subject(s) [sʌbdʒɪkt(s)]

history [hɪst(ə)rɪ]

geography [dʒɪɒɡrəfi]

begun [bɪɡʌn]

reader [riːdə]

teacher of the Japanese language and Miss Tanaka who was a teacher of sewing have left our school. We are told that Miss Tanaka is going to be married shortly.

Two new teachers have come to our school. They are from some colleges in Tokyo.

FOR STUDY

This year we are going to study some new subjects.

In our geography lessons we are going to learn about Europe.



sewing [səʊɪŋ]

married [mærid]

shortly [ʃɔːtli]

college(s) [kɒlɪdʒ(ɪz)]

LESSON II

The Golden Touch

Once upon a time there lived a king whose name was Midas.

King Midas was very rich. He had more gold than any other king in the world. Yet he wanted to get still more. 5

One day when he was counting his money, a fairy came to him. She said, "King Midas, you are the richest man in the world." "That may be," said the king, "but I want much more gold. Gold 10 is the best thing in the world." "All right. You may have your wish. From to-morrow everything you touch will turn into gold," said the fairy.

Early the next morning the king got 15 up, and wondering whether what the

golden [góuld(ə)n] touch [tʌtʃ]

rich [ritʃ]

world [wɜ:ld]

count(ing) [kaunt(iŋ)] fairy [féəri]

wonder(ing) [wʌndə(rɪŋ)]

Midas [maídaes]

yet [jet]

best [best]

whether [(h)wéðə]

fairy had said was true, he touched his bed, which at once turned into gold. As soon as he touched the chair and table, they also turned into gold. He was very 5 glad, and turned everything in the room into gold.

Then the king went down to have his breakfast. When he took up a glass of water to drink, it turned into gold. The 10 bread, the eggs, the salt, the plates, everything he touched turned into gold.

Just then his little daughter, named Marigold, came running up to him. He loved her more than anyone else in the 15 world. He tried to lift her in his arms to love her, but as soon as he touched her hair, she was changed into a golden statue.

salt [sɔ:lt]

plate(s) [pleit(s)] Marigold [mærigould]

love(d) [lʌv(d)]

statue [stætjʊr]



Her bright eyes, pink lips, golden hair,
all changed into hard metal.

Just think of his surprise! All the joy
was gone. He was so sad that he called
the fairy, and said, "O Fairy! take away
all my lands, take away all my gold, take
everything I have; only give me back my
daughter."

In a moment the fairy stood in front
of him. "Do you still think that gold is

pink [pɪŋk]

lip(s) [lɪp(s)]

metal [métl]

surprise [səpraɪz]

joy [dʒɔɪ]

gone [ɡɒn]

stood [stud]

the best thing in the world?" she asked.

"Oh, no," cried the king. "I no longer
think so. I was quite wrong. I see my
mistake. I have learnt a lesson."

"Very well," said the fairy, "go to the
river and get some water. Pour it over
the things you have turned into gold."

The king did as he was told. First he
poured the water over the golden statue,
and it became his own daughter again.
He now hated his golden touch so much
that he poured the water over everything
he had touched and turned into gold.

FOR STUDY

He had **more** gold **than** any **other** king in the world.

He loved her **more** **than** anyone else in the world.

wrong [rɒŋ]

mistake [mɪstéɪk]

learn(t) [lɜ:n(t)]

hate(d) [héit(id)]

LESSON III

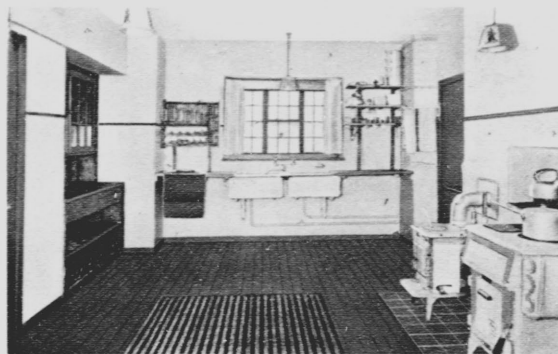
Rose's House

Rose lives in a house not far from the city. Her house, like most ordinary houses in America, has two stories. It stands a little way from the street and in front of it is a small garden.

The house faces the south, and gets plenty of sunshine. There are four rooms upstairs: three bedrooms and a bathroom. Downstairs are a living-room, a dining-room, and a kitchen. There is also a study which is used by her father.

In her bedroom is a bed, a dresser, a desk, and two chairs. In front of the bed and the dresser are small rugs. When Rose studies she often uses this room.

ordinary [ɔ:dnri]	stories [stɔ:rɪz]	face(s) [féis(iz)]
sunshine [sʌnʃaɪn]		upstairs [ʌpstéəz]
bedroom(s) [bédrum(z)]		bathroom [bá:θrum]
downstairs [dáunstéəz]		living-room [lívɪŋrum]
kitchen [kítʃɪn]		dresser [drésə]
	rug(s) [rʌg(z)]	



KITCHEN



BEDROOM



LIVING-ROOM

In the living-room, the floor is covered with a carpet. In the centre of the room is a table, on which is a linen table-cloth. There are several comfortable chairs and
 5 a sofa in the room. At the end of the room there is an open fireplace. A clock and vases are on the mantelpiece. Rose's piano is placed against the wall.

The family have their meals in the
 10 dining-room. A dining-table, a cupboard, a sideboard, and several chairs are all the furniture in the room. The table can be made larger if necessary.

Next to the dining-room, there is the
 15 kitchen. At the left, in a corner, is the sink, and a gas-range is placed next to

carpet [ká:pit]	centre [séntə]	linen [línin]
table-cloth [téiblkloθ]		comfortable [kámf(ə)təbl]
sofa [sóufə]	fireplace [fáiapléis]	mantelpiece [mæntlpi:s]
piano [pjá:nou]	place(d) [pleis(t)]	cupboard [kábd]
sideboard [sáidbɔ:d]		furniture [fê:nitʃə]
necessary [nésis(ə)ri]		sink [sɪŋk]
	gas-range [gæsreindʒ]	

this. The gas-range has four burners and an oven.

On the other side is an icebox and a big kitchen pantry. All the pots and pans can be put in it.

5

FOR STUDY

It stands a **little way from** the street.

Next to the dining-room, there is the kitchen.

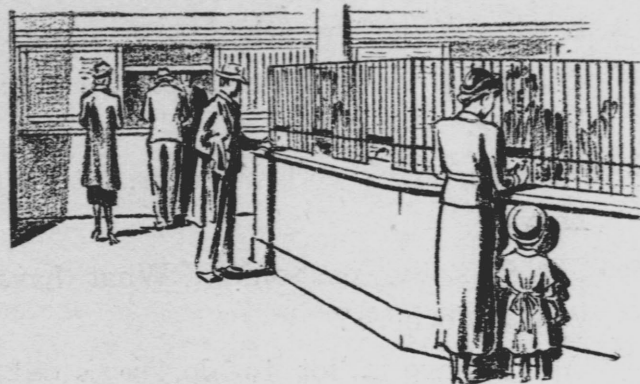
On the other side is an icebox and a big kitchen pantry.



burner(s) [bə:nə(z)] oven [ʌvn] icebox [áisbɔks]
pantry [pæntri] pan [pæn]

LESSON IV

At the Post-Office



Mrs. Mason. I'm just going to the post-office.
I shall try to be back in time for tea;
but if I'm late, don't wait for me.

Anne. May I go with you, Mother? I
5 must post a note to Mary.

Mrs. M. Yes; but you must be quick. Get
your hat and come along.

Anne. It's a lovely afternoon, isn't it?

post-office [póustðfis] Mason [méisn] note [nout]

Mrs. M. Yes, indeed. It makes one feel happy to get out on such a beautiful day as this, especially after we've had unpleasant weather.

Anne. Let me carry that parcel for you, Mother.

Mrs. M. No, thank you, my dear. It isn't heavy.

Anne. Here's the post-office. What have you to do here?

Mrs. M. I have a lot to do. (to a clerk) I should like to send this parcel. How much will it cost, please?

C. That'll be sixpence, madam.

Mrs. M. Anne, take this shilling and get me one sixpenny stamp and three pennystamps.

Anne. (coming back with the stamps) Here are the

indeed [ɪndi:d]	unpleasant [ʌnplézn̩t]	parcel [pá:sl]
heavy [hévi]	clerk [klɜ:k]	should [ʃud]
cost [kɔ:st]	madam [mædəm]	penny [péni]

stamps, Mother. I paid ninepence, so there's threepence change.

Mrs. M. Thanks. (to the clerk) May I register this letter here?

C. No; you must go over to the registration clerk—just across there.

Mrs. M. Thank you. (going to the registration clerk) I want this registered, please.

R. C. Yes, madam. That'll be five pence.

Mrs. M. Here are the stamps.

R. C. Thank you, madam, Here's your receipt.

Mrs. M. Where may I cash a money order?

R. C. At the next counter, madam.

Mrs. M. (to the cashier) Please cash this two-pound money order.

Cashier. Sign your name here, please.

paid [peɪd]	register [rédʒɪstə]
registration [rédʒɪstréɪʃ(ə)n]	across [əkrɔ:s]
receipt [rɪsɪ:t]	cash [kæʃ]
cashier [kæʃɪə]	pound [paʊnd]
sign [sain]	order [ɔ:də]

Mrs. M. Will this do?

Cashier. Yes; here's the money.

Mrs. M. Thanks. (to Anne) Come on, dear,
let's hurry back for tea.

Anne. Yes; but what's that man over there ⁵
doing, I wonder.

Mrs. M. Who? Do you mean the man
who has his back toward us? He's a
telegraph operator.

Anne. I suppose you are tired after this ¹⁰
rush.

Mrs. M. No, not very, but we can have
a rest when we get home.

FOR STUDY

I shall try to be back **in time** for tea.

I **should like** to send this parcel.

hurry [hári]	mean [mí:n]	back [bæk]
toward [tɔ:d]	telegraph [téligra:f]	operator [ópəreɪtə]
suppose [səpóuz]	tired [táɪəd]	rush [ɾʌʃ]

LESSON V

Some Strange Ways of Telling Time

Have you ever wished to know the time
of day when you were far away from a
clock or a watch of any kind? No doubt
you tried to find out what time it was by
⁵ looking at the sun, as peasants and wood-
cutters usually do. But we cannot see
the sun on cloudy days.

Have you ever wondered how people of
long ago told time? They did not have
¹⁰ clocks like ours.

Years and years ago people did not tell
time as we do now. They did not divide
the time into hours. They measured it
in days. They watched the sun and knew
¹⁵ by the number of times it rose and set

doubt [daʊt]	peasant(s) [péz(ə)nt(s)]
woodcutter(s) [wúdkatə(z)]	usually [jú:zuəli]
divide [diváɪd]	measure(d) [méʒə(d)]
	rose [rouz]

how many days had passed. Instead of saying, "It is three days since we caught that bear," they would say, "It is three suns since we caught that bear."

After a while some men found ways of ⁵ telling the hours. Far away in a certain country called Egypt they used what was known as a water clock. A big brass bowl was placed in some water. Down in the bottom of the bowl was a tiny hole ¹⁰ through which the water could get in and the bowl would sink. The bowl at first floated on the water. The water slowly got in through the tiny hole. Lower and lower the bowl sank as the water rose in ¹⁵ it. When the bowl was full to the edge, the people knew that an hour had gone

caught [kɔ:t]	bear [beə]	certain [sə:tin]
Egypt [i:dzɪpt]	known [noun]	brass [brɑ:s]
bowl [bəʊl]	bottom [bɒtəm]	tiny [taɪni]
hole [həʊl]	sink [sɪŋk]	floated [fləʊt(id)]
slowly [sləʊli]	lower [ləʊə]	sank [sæŋk]
	edge [edʒ]	

by, for they had found out that it took just one hour to fill the bowl.

Every time the bowl was filled, a man struck a bell which hung on the branch ⁵ of a tree. When the bowl had filled the first time, showing that one hour had gone by, the man struck the bell once.

That meant that it was one hour since sunrise. When the second hour had ¹⁰ passed, he struck the bell twice. Six strokes on the bell meant that six hours had passed since sunrise.

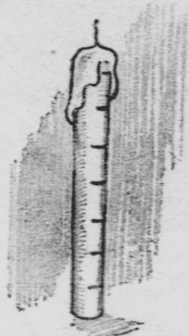
Another way of telling the hours was by the hour-glass. The ¹⁵ hour-glass was divided into two parts, with a tiny opening between the parts. In one part was sand.



struck [strʌk]	bell [bel]	once [wʌns]
meant [ment]	sunrise [sʌnraɪz]	stroke(s) [strʊk(s)]
hour-glass [aʊəglɑ:s]	opening [ɒpnɪŋ]	sand [sænd]

When this part of the glass was turned to the top, the sand would run slowly down into the lower part. When the sand was all gone from the upper part, an hour had gone by. Then the glass was turned upside down, and the sand ran back into the other part to mark another hour.

Long ago, in England, in the time of Alfred the Great, candles were used to tell time. Each candle was divided into twelve parts by colours or by marks. People knew just how long it took for the candle to burn down to a certain mark or colour. When three parts of the candle had burnt down, an hour had passed by. Each candle lasted



top [tɒp]	upside [ʌpsaɪd]	mark [mɑ:k]
Alfred [ælfɪd]	candle(s) [kændl(z)]	burn [bɜ:n]

four hours. Six candles would last from one sunrise to the next.

The king noticed that the wind made the candles burn too fast, so he made a covering of horn to put round them. The light could shine through the horn.

Many strange ways of telling time were used before clocks and watches were invented. Perhaps you have heard of other ways not mentioned in this lesson.

FOR STUDY

No doubt you tried to find out what time it was by looking at the sun, as peasants and wood-cutters do.

When the bowl had filled the first time, showing that one hour had gone by, the man struck the bell once.

last(ed) [lɑ:st(id)]	notice(d) [nóutis(t)]	wind [waɪnd]
covering [kʌv(ə)rɪŋ]	horn [hɔ:n]	invent(ed) [ɪnvént(id)]
perhaps [pə'hæps]	mention(ed) [ménʃ(ə)n(d)]	

LESSON VI

New York City

About three hundred years ago a ship left Holland for America. On this ship were thirty families, one hundred and ten people in all. When the ship reached America, some of the families built their homes on Manhattan Island, which is at the mouth of the Hudson River. They made a small Dutch village where New York City now stands. For three years they lived there until Peter Minuit became governor. He was a wise and good man. He thought that the Island of Manhattan belonged to the Indians and that the Dutch ought to pay for it. So he asked

New York [nju:ɔ:k]	ship [ʃɪp]	left [left]
Holland [hólənd]	built [bɪlt]	Manhattan [mænhæt(ə)n]
island [áilənd]	Hudson [hádsn]	Dutch [dʌtʃ]
village [vɪlɪdʒ]	Peter Minuit [pɪ:tə mínjuɪt]	
governor [gávənə]	Indian(s) [ɪndjən(z)]	ought [ɔ:t]



NEW YORK

the Indians to sell the land to him. And the Dutch bought the whole island for twenty-four dollars' worth of beads, ribbons, knives, and blankets.

5 Now Manhattan Island holds one of the largest and richest cities in the world—New York. It has a population of about seven million people.

The buildings in New York City are
10 very high, and cost millions of dollars to build. Some of them are over fifty stories high, and unless we go up in an elevator, we shall be tired out before we reach the top floor. In some single buildings there
15 are more people than there are in a large country town. Some of the buildings

whole [hou]	dollar(s) [dɒlə(z)]	worth [wɜːθ]
bead(s) [bi:d(z)]	ribbon(s) [rɪbən(z)]	blanket(s) [blæŋkɪt(s)]
hold(s) [hould(z)]	population [pɒpjuleɪʃ(ə)n]	
million [mɪljən]	build [bɪld]	unless [ən'les]
elevator [ɛlɪveɪtə]		single [sɪŋɡl]

have post-offices and barber shops, and many have restaurants in them.

The streets are very noisy with traffic, and crowded with people and motor-cars. Broadway, which is the main business street, is the busiest street in the world.

Looking about the great city to-day, one would never think it was once a small village with meadows where cows and sheep were feeding about on its open land.

FOR STUDY

Unless we go up in an elevator, we shall be tired out before we reach the top floor.

Some of the buildings are **over** fifty stories high.

barber [bá:bə]	restaurant(s) [rɛst(ə)rɔ:ɪ(z)]
noisy [nɔ:zi]	traffic [træfik] crowd(ed) [kráud(id)]
Broadway [bró:dwei]	main [mein] meadow(s) [médou(z)]
	feed(ing) [fi:d(iŋ)]

LESSON VII

Bob, the Fire Dog

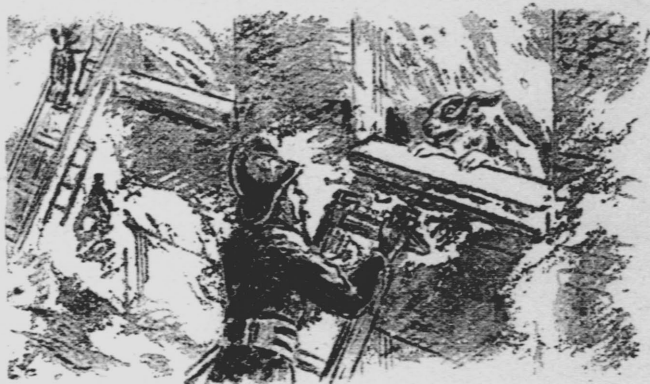
One evening the people in a certain part of London were awakened from their sound sleep by the startling sound of a fire-bell. They at once rushed out to the street to see where the fire was. A big house at the corner of the square was on fire. The firemen were already busy at work and two or three engines were pouring out streams of water on the building in flames.

Most of the people in the house had come out safely, but one or two were still missing.

The firemen at once placed a ladder against an open window. In a moment,

Bob [bɒb]	awaken(ed) [əwéik(ə)n(d)]
sound [saund]	startling [stá:tlɪŋ] square [skwɛə]
firemen [fáɪəmən]	engine(s) [éndʒɪn(z)] stream(s) [stri:m(z)]
flame(s) [fleim(z)]	safely [séifli] missing [mísiŋ]
	ladder [lædɚ]

a little black and white dog was seen climbing up as fast as he could until he reached the window, through which he jumped into the house.



They all held their breath and waited 5 in silence until the little dog put his head out of the window and began barking excitedly. Then one of the firemen at once rushed up the ladder and disappeared into the house. A few minutes later he 10

climb(ing) [kláim(iŋ)] jump(ed) [dʒʌmp(t)] held [held]
 breath [breθ] silence [sáiləns] bark(ing) [bá:k(iŋ)]
 excitedly [iksáitidli] disappear(ed) [disəpiə(d)]

was seen at the window carrying a very old woman in his arms.

The dog, however, kept on barking. So another fireman ran up the ladder and 5 carried down the old woman, while the first fireman went back into the house again. This time he came out with a little boy.

The dog waited until the fireman and 10 the boy were safely down the ladder. Then he tried to get down himself, but it was too late. The curtain had caught fire while he was waiting and the flames began to pour out of the window. So he was 15 obliged to go back into the flaming house. The people on the ground all became excited and shouted loudly, but he was nowhere to be seen. Can't he escape?

however [hauérvə] curtain [kát:n] oblige(d) [əbláidʒ(d)]
 excite(d) [iksáit(id)] shout(ed) [ʃaut(id)] loudly [láudli]
 nowhere [nú(h)wɛə] escape [iskéip]

Is there no way of saving him? Must he be left to be burnt to death? No one knew what to do to save the poor dog. One minute passed, and another, and another, but still there was no sign of him, and the people almost gave him up for dead when all of a sudden a window far from the flames was pushed open.

Everybody was beside himself with joy and a large life-net was quickly spread out. The dog at once jumped down upon it. "Bob! Bob!" They all shouted, and patted the brave dog on the head.

Bob now lives at a London fire station. As soon as the fire-bell sounds he jumps upon his seat on the engine and goes rushing to the scene of the fire. If the men think there may be some people in

death [deθ]	push(ed) [puʃ(t)]	beside [bisaɪd]
life-net [laɪfnet]	spread [sprɛd]	pat(ted) [pæt(id)]
brave [breɪv]	scene [si:n]	

the burning building, they send Bob into it. He runs from room to room, and if he finds anyone asleep, he barks to tell of the danger. If he finds anyone unable to move by himself, he goes back to the window and barks for help. In this way he has saved quite a number of lives.

FOR STUDY

In a moment a little black and white dog **was seen climbing up** as fast as he could.

A few minutes later he **was seen** at the window **carrying** a very old woman in his arms.

Everybody was **beside himself** with joy.

They **patted** the brave dog **on the head**.

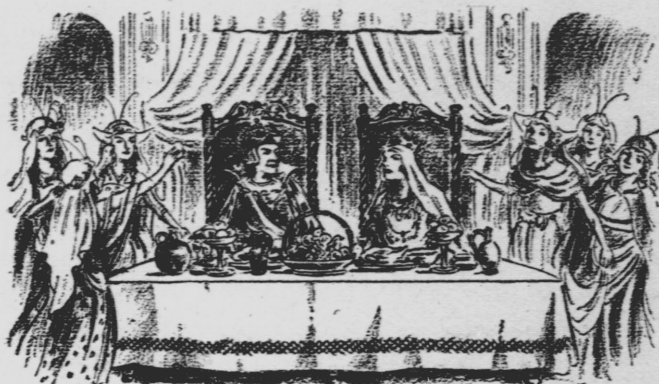
Contraries

able	unable	dress	undress
pleasant	unpleasant	useful	useless
kind	unkind	careful	careless

danger [deɪndʒə]	unable [ʌnéɪbl]	move [mu:v]
	lives [laɪvz]	

LESSON VIII

The Sleeping Beauty



King	Old Woman
Queen	Servants
Princess	Prince
Fairies	

Scene I

(A room in the palace. The feast is nearly over.)

King. My good Fairies, I thank you all
for coming to this feast.

servant(s) [sɔːvənt(s)]	princess [prɪnsɛs]	palace [pælɪs]
	feast [fiːst]	

1st Fairy. We are all very happy to have
been able to come.

Queen. I don't know how to thank you,
my good Fairies.

5 1st Fairy. To your princess I give beauty.
She shall grow up to be the most
beautiful woman in all the world.

2nd Fairy. And I give her the gift of good-
ness.

10 3rd Fairy. I'll give her the gift of a sweet
voice. Everyone will be charmed by
her singing.

4th Fairy. I bring her the gift of sweetness.
She shall be loved by all who meet
15 her.

5th Fairy. I give her riches. She shall be
the richest woman in all the world.

6th Fairy. Before I leave I will give the

beauty [bjʊːti]	grow [grou]	gift [gift]
charm(ed) [tʃɑːm(d)]	sweetness [swiːtnɪs]	riches [rɪtʃɪz]

princess the gift of grace. She shall dance as lightly as a feather.

(While the 6th Fairy is speaking, in walks an old Fairy who was not invited. The 7th Fairy, seeing the old Fairy coming across the room, leaves the table, and hides behind a curtain.)

Old Fairy. Why haven't I been invited? If the King and Queen think in that way, I shall show them what I can do.

King. O good Fairy, we didn't mean anything bad. You were away when we invited the other fairies.

Queen. Please don't do any harm to the baby, my good Fairy.

Old Fairy. (sharply) It's too late to say such things. I bring your daughter the gift of death. When she is sixteen, she will hurt her finger with a spindle, and fall down dead.

grace [greis] lightly [láitli] feather [féðə] hide [haid]
mean [mɪ:n] sharply [ʃá:pli] spindle [spíndl]

King. How unkind!

Queen. (crying) Good Fairies, do help us!

Old Fairy. Ha, ha, ha! I think I have killed your joy. (She goes out.)

5 7th Fairy. (coming back) Not quite; it is not so bad as that. Although I cannot stop that Fairy's wish, I can change it. The princess shall not die, but she shall sleep for a hundred years.

10 King. From this day no spindle shall be used in our country.

(Curtain)

Scene II

15 (Sixteen years later. A room in the palace. An old woman is sitting at a spinning wheel, spinning some wool. The princess comes in, quite surprised.)

unkind [Ankáind] although [ɔ:lðóu] spin(ning) [spín(ɪŋ)]
wheel [(h)wi:l] wool [wu:l]



Princess. What are you doing, my good old woman?

Old Woman. I'm spinning, my dear.

Princess. Oh, what pretty work! How do you do it? Let me try.

5

(The princess takes the spindle, and tries to spin. She hurts her finger with the spindle, and at once falls to the floor in a deep sleep.)

Old Woman. Oh! Oh! What shall I do? Help! Help!

10

(Many servants rush in, saying, "What's the matter? What's the matter?" one servant tries to

wake her up. Another puts cold water on her face, but the princess sleeps on.)

One Servant. Why, it's the princess. What was she doing here?

5 Old Woman. I was sitting here spinning when she came in and wanted to try to spin and

Another Servant. (listening to their conversation) Ah!

10 Now I know what it is. It's the bad old Fairy who did this.

Another Servant. Let's carry her to her room.

(All the servants carry her, saying, "What a pity! What a pity!")

Scene III

(A room in the palace a hundred years later. Everyone is asleep, some sitting, some standing. A prince enters and looks about.)

conversation [kɒnvə'seɪʃən]

pity [pɪti]



Prince. Well, well! How strange! Everything seems to be at a standstill. (To a sleeping servant) Allow me to say you will sleep better in a bed. (Sees the princess farther ahead) What a beautiful lady she is! I've never seen anyone like her before. (He takes her hand, and kisses it.)

Princess. (waking up) Who are you, sir?

Prince. I am a prince from a far-away country.

standstill [stændstil]

ahead [ə'héd]

allow [ə'láu]

kiss(es) [kís(iz)]

farther [fá:ðə]

Princess. Where am I? Why am I in such a dirty room as this?

Prince. You've been sleeping a hundred years, as the Fairy said you would.

Princess. (brushing dust off her clothes with a handkerchief) Then you have come to wake me up. How shall I ever thank you? (King, Queen, and everybody wakes up.)

King. O Prince, what can we do in return for what you have done for us?

Prince. No greater reward could be given me than your daughter's hand.

King. If the princess agrees, I will gladly give you that.

(Curtain.)

FOR STUDY

Everything seems to be at a standstill.

What can we do in return for what you have done for us?

dirty [dɜ:ti]

handkerchief [hændk(ə)tʃif]

brush(ing) [brʌʃ(in)]

gladly [glædli]

dust [dʌst]

reward [riwɔ:rd]

LESSON IX

Table Manners



Good manners is a sign of good home training. Whatever fine clothes a young girl may wear, if her manners are bad, she will never be thought cultured or refined. Well-bred people are always careful of their manners, especially at table.

Never come to the table in untidy clothes or with dirty hands and face.

manner(s) [mænə(z)]

whatever [(h)wətévə]

refine(d) [rifáin(d)]

training [tréiniŋ]

culture(d) [káltʃə(d)]

well-bred [wélbréd]

untidy [ʌntáidi]

Sit close to the table, leaving about seven or eight inches between yourself and the table.

Never let your elbows rest on the table.

Let your hands, when not busy, lie in your lap.

A napkin should be spread across your lap, folded in half, if it is a large dinner napkin.

Bread should be broken with the fingers. It should not be cut with a knife.

It is very rude and ill-bred to make a noise with your mouth when eating or drinking, especially when eating soup. If

you close your mouth immediately after the food is put into it, you can chew your food without making any noise.

close [klous]

lie [lai]

fold(ed) [fóuld(id)]

ill-bred [ilbréd]

inch(es) [íntʃ(iz)]

lap [læp]

broken [bróukn]

immediately [imídiətli]

chew [tʃur]

elbow(s) [élbou(z)]

napkin [næpkin]

rude [ruzd]

It is also bad form to make a noise with knives and forks or dishes.

Keep your elbows as close to your sides as possible when cutting your meat or carrying your fork or spoon to your ⁵ mouth. Sometimes you may find it hard to cut your meat. This is because you do not place your knife close to your fork.

In drinking coffee or tea, a spoon should never be used. It is only for stirring, ¹⁰ and is to be placed in the saucer by the side of the cup so that you may not upset the cup with it by accident.

FOR STUDY

Whatever fine clothes a young girl may wear, if her manners are bad, she will never be thought cultured or refined.

Sometimes you may find it hard to cut your meat.

form [fɔ:m]	dish(es) [dɪʃ(ɪz)]	side(s) [saɪd(z)]
possible [pɒsəbl]	stir(ring) [stɜ:(rɪŋ)]	saucer [sɔ:sə]
upset [ʌpsét]	accident [æksɪd(ə)nt]	

LESSON X

Anecdotes

(1)

Sir Walter Raleigh was the first man in England who smoked tobacco. But as he wished to keep the strange habit a secret, he took care not to smoke in the ⁵ presence of others. One cold winter's night, however, he was sitting in deep thought with a pipe in his mouth, when suddenly the door opened and his faithful old servant came into the room. To his ¹⁰ horror, he saw clouds of smoke coming out of his master's nose and mouth. Thinking that his master's head was burning, he rushed out for some water.

anecdote(s) [ænekdaʊt(s)]	Walter Raleigh [wɔ:lta rɔ:li; rá:li]	
smoke(d) [smouk(t)]	tobacco [təbækou]	
habit [hæbit]	secret [sɪ:krit]	presence [préznz]
deep [di:p]	suddenly [sádnli]	faithful [féiθf(u)l]
horror [hɔ:rə]	cloud(s) [klaud(z)]	master [má:stə]

He found a pail of half-frozen water, and hurried back with it. He threw the water into Sir Walter's face, and ran downstairs as fast as he could, crying at the top of his voice: "Fire! Fire! My master's on 5 fire!" Of course the fire was all put out.

After that a great many men learned to smoke.

(2)

One day a poor woman came to Doctor Goldsmith and asked him to come to see 10 her sick husband. "He is very ill," she said, "and I cannot get him to eat anything."

So Doctor Goldsmith went to see him. He saw at once that the reason why the man could not eat was because he was so 15 poor that he had not been able to buy

pail [peil]	half-frozen [há:f fróuzn]	
threw [θru:]	voice [vois]	course [kɔ:s]
Goldsmith [góuldsmiθ]		sick [sik]
husband [házbənd]	reason [rí:zn]	food [fu:d]

any good food. Then he said to the wife, "Come to my house this evening, and I will give you some medicine for your husband."

The woman came in the evening, and 5 the doctor gave her a small paper box tied up tight.

"It is very heavy," she said. "May I see what it looks like?"

"No," said the doctor, "wait until you 10 get home."

When she got home, she and her husband opened the box. What do you 15 suppose they found? The box was filled with silver money. This was the generous doctor's medicine.

wife [waif]	medicine [médisin]	tied [taid].
tight [tait]	generous [dʒénərəs]	

(3)

Newton one day was thinking deeply on a difficult problem, when his servant entered his study.

She brought an egg which she intended to boil on an alcohol lamp, in his presence. 5

Newton, who wanted to be left alone, told her that she should leave and that he would boil the egg himself.

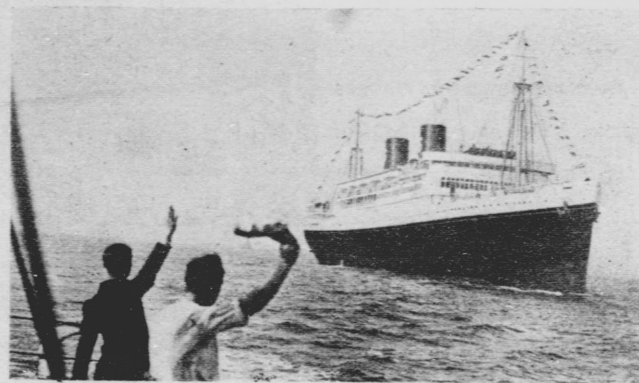
The servant put the egg on the table beside Newton's watch and said, "The 10 egg should not be left in the boiling water more than two minutes and a half."

When she came in again, to her astonishment, she found her master standing in front of the mantelpiece looking attentive- 15 ly at the egg which he held in his hand, while the watch was being boiled in the little kettle over the lamp.

Newton [njúrtən] problem [próblem] intend(ed) [inténd(id)]
 boil [bóil] alcohol [ælkəhəl] lamp [læmp] alone [əlóun]
 astonishment [əstóniʃmənt] attentively [əténtivli]
 while [(h)wail] being [bí:ɪŋ] kettle [kétl]

LESSON XI

A Voyage



Dear Rose,

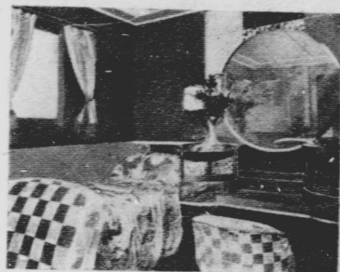
How are you all? It was indeed very kind of you to come to see me off. The flowers you brought me are very lovely, 5 and are still filling my cabin with their fragrance.

We have had a very pleasant voyage since we left except one day when the sea was very rough and the waves were high. But 10 I was not seasick, though I am not a very

voyage [vóidʒ] cabin [káebɪn] fragrance [fré:gr(ə)ns]
 except [iksépt] rough [raʃ] wave(s) [weiv(z)]
 seasick [sí:sɪk] though [ðou]

good sailor, for
the steamer rolled
comparatively lit-
tle.

Our steamer is s
more like a float-
ing hotel than a
ship. The first-class cabins are furnished
with silk curtains, beautiful carpets,
and the most lovely furniture. Each has 10
its own bathroom with hot and cold water
laid on. For leisure hours there are
drawing-rooms, smoking-rooms, a music-
room, libraries, etc. The dining-room is
arranged with a number of small tables, 15
each seating from four to six people. It
is so large that all the saloon passengers



sailor [séilə]	steamer [stí:mə]	roll(ed) [roul(d)]
comparatively [kəmpærətívlɪ]		hotel [houtél]
furnish(ed) [fə:nɪʃ(t)]		silk [sɪlk]
laid [leɪd]		leisure [leʒə; lɪ:ʒə]
drawing-room(s) [drɔ:ɪŋrʊm(z)]		libraries [laɪbrərɪz]
arrange(d) [ə'reɪndʒ(d)]		seat(ing) [sí:t(ɪŋ)]
saloon [sə'lʊ:n]	passenger(s) [pæsɪndʒə(z)]	

can dine together. The menu is equal to
that of any first-class hotel, and the
choice of dishes offered is quite sur-
prising.

5 I was afraid it might be very tiresome
to travel by sea, but in reality it is
quite the contrary.

In the morning a stewardess knocks at
our door and tells us it is time to get up.
10 A turn or two on deck gives me a good
appetite for breakfast. When the sea is
calm, I usually read, but sometimes I play
deck-golf. In the evening we have all
sorts of amusements and pastimes, such as
15 dancing and cards.

The speed of the ship is a never-failing
topic of conversation, and a prize is

dine [daɪn]	menu [ménju:]	equal [i:kw(ə)l]
travel [trævl]	choice [tʃɔɪs]	offer(ed) [ɔ:fə(d)]
tiresome [taɪəsəm]	reality [rɪælɪtɪ]	contrary [kɒntrəri]
stewardess [stju:ədɪs]	knock(s) [nɒk(s)]	deck [dek]
appetite [æpɪtaɪt]	calm [kɑ:m]	deck-golf [dɛkgɒlf]
amusement(s) [əmju:zmənt(s)]		pastime(s) [pɑ:stáɪm(z)]
card(s) [kɑ:d(z)]	speed [spi:d]	never-failing [nevəféɪlɪŋ]
	topic [tɒpɪk]	prize [praɪz]

offered to the one who most nearly guesses the number of miles covered each day. We all take part in this guessing match. My cabin-mate won the prize this morning.

I will stop now, as I hear the first ^s call for dinner and must get dressed. I will write again soon. Kindly remember me to the other members of your family.

Yours sincerely,

Anne

FOR STUDY

It was indeed very kind of you to come to see me off.

The menu is equal to **that** of any first-class hotel.

Kindly **remember me to** the other members of your family.

guess(es) [gés(iʔ)]	miles [mail(z)]	match [mætʃ]
cabin-mate [kæbinmeit]	kindly [káindli]	
	member(s) [mémbə(z)]	

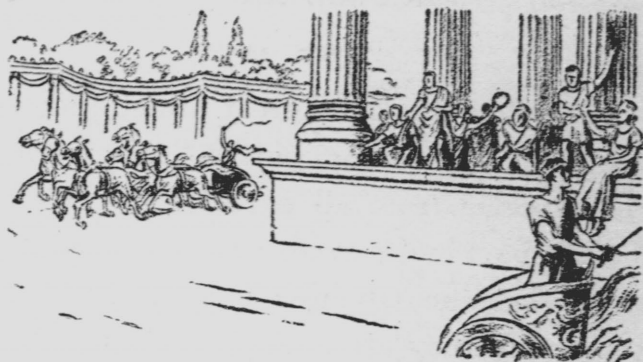
LESSON XII

The Olympic Games

Every fourth year a great athletic meeting is held in some part of the world. People come from all parts of the world to take part in the races and games, which ^s are called the Olympic games. Do you know why they are so called?

Some centuries before the birth of Christ. the Greeks, who lived in the country called Greece, were in many ways a very civilized ¹⁰ people. They had six gods and six goddesses who lived on Mount Olympus. These were the god of music, the god of the sea, the goddess of wisdom, the goddess of beauty, etc. The Greeks held games every fourth

Olympic [olímpik]	athletic [æθlétik]	meeting [mí:tiŋ]
race(s) [réis(iz)]	centuries [séntʃuriz]	birth [bɜ:θ]
Christ [kraist]	Greek(s) [gri:k(s)]	Greece [griz]
civilize(d) [sívilaiz(d)]		god(s) [gɒd(z)]
goddess(es) [gɒdis(iz)]		Mount [maunt]
Olympus [olímpəs]		wisdom [wízdəm]



year at Olympia in honour of the Olympian gods. So the games came to be called the Olympic or Olympian games, and the custom is still kept up.

The Greeks loved all beautiful things, and they liked everyone to be tall and strong. All the young men were trained with great care so that they might become strong enough to take part in the Olympic games. They had to take special exercises

Olympia [olímpia]	honour [ónə]	Olympian [olímpian]
custom [kástəm]	care [keə]	special [spéʃ(ə)l]
	exercise(s) [éksəsaiz(iz)]	

for at least ten months in order to be able to take part in the games.

The chief games were running, jumping, wrestling, boxing, and throwing sharp-edged iron rings. Besides these, there were horse-races and chariot-races.

But you must not think that the Greeks cared only for running races and sports of that kind. They liked to hear good music, to listen to good speeches, and to see beautiful statues. Poets would sing their songs and play on the harp; orators would make their finest speeches; and sculptors would show their best statues. They loved justice and fair play as well.

least [list]	chief [tʃi:f]	wrestling [résliŋ]
boxing [bóksiŋ]	sharp-edged [ʃá:pedʒd]	
iron [áian]	chariot-race(s) [tʃáeriətreis(iz)]	
sport(s) [spɔ:t(s)]	statue(s) [stætju:(z)]	poet(s) [pó(u)it(s)]
harp [há:p]		orator(s) [órətə(z)]
sculptor(s) [skálpə(z)]		justice [dʒástis]
	fair [feə]	

In the Olympic games judges were always chosen who would judge fairly.

The winners did not get large sums of money, or gold cups. The only prize was a crown of olive leaves. This was to make them strive for the honour of winning, and not for the prize.

Any man who won a prize in the Olympic games was treated with great honour and respect. His statue would be made and set up at Olympia and also in his own city so that he might be remembered for a very long time.

FOR STUDY

Every **fourth** year a great athletic meeting is held in some part of the world.

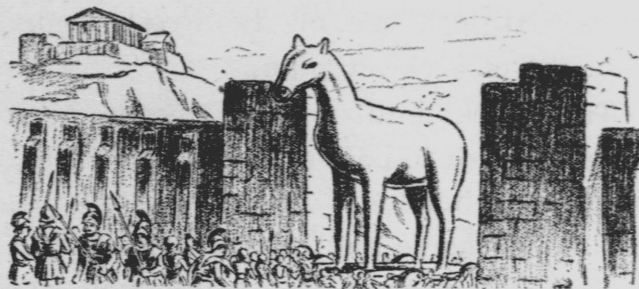
The Greeks held games every fourth year at Olympia **in honour of** the Olympian gods.

So the games **came to be called** the Olympic or Olympian games.

judge(s) [dʒʌdʒ(iz)]	winner(s) [wɪnə(z)]	crown [kraun]
olive [ɒlɪv]	leaves [li:vz]	strive [straiv]
treat(ed) [tri:t(id)]		respect [rɪspɛkt]
	remember(ed) [rɪmɛmbə(d)]	

LESSON XIII

The Wooden Horse



In the olden days there lived in Greece a poet named Homer, who wrote wonderful poems about heroes and about the gods and goddesses.

One of these great poems tells the story of the siege of Troy, which ended in the destruction of that ancient city.

For ten years the Greek armies had surrounded the city, losing many of their

wooden [wúdn]	olden [óuld(ə)n]	Homer [hóumə]
poem(s) [póuim(z)]	hero(es) [híərou(z)]	siege [sɪdʒ]
Troy [trɔɪ]	destruction [dɪstrákʃ(ə)n]	
ancient [éɪnf(ə)nt]		armies [á:mɪz]
	surround(ed) [səraund(id)]	

heroes in the terrible battles, but they were unable to conquer their brave enemies. At last, one of the Greek leaders thought of a clever plan.

The Greeks built a huge wooden horse, 5 large enough to hold a great many soldiers in it. One hundred Greek soldiers climbed inside the horse and fastened the door.

The rest of the Greek army then went away, pretending that they had given up 10 the siege and were returning to Greece. What they really did was to go off only three miles from the shore.

Then the people of Troy, believing their enemies gone, rushed out of the city and 15 found, to their surprise, the huge wooden horse which the Greeks had left behind them. Contrary to the advice of their leaders, the people broke down a part of

terrible [térəbl]	conquer [kónkə]	enemies [énimiz]
leader(s) [lí:də(z)]		huge [hju:dʒ]
soldier(s) [sóuldʒə(z)]		fasten(ed) [fá:sn(d)]
pretend(ing) [príténd(ɪŋ)]		really [ríəli]
shore [ʃɔ:]		advice [ədvaís]

the walls of the city, and through the breach they dragged the huge horse in.

Late that night, when everyone else was asleep, the Greek soldiers, quite pleased 5 with the success of their trick, climbed out of their hiding-place.

Then one of them, running to the shore, lighted a fire as a signal to the soldiers at sea. Soon thousands of Greeks were 10 pouring into the city through the breach in the walls. The people of Troy fought bravely, but were entirely defeated. Nearly all were killed, and so Troy was at last taken through the carelessness and stu- 15 pidity of some of her people.

FOR STUDY

The people of Troy rushed out of the city and found, **to their surprise**, the huge wooden horse which the Greeks had left behind them.

wall(s) [wɔ:l(z)]	breach [brɪtʃ]	drag(ged) [dræg(d)]
success [səksés]	trick [trɪk]	light(ed) [laɪt(id)]
signal [sɪgnəl]	entirely [ɪntáɪəli]	defeat(ed) [dɪfɪt(id)]
carelessness [kæəlɪsnɪs]	stupidity [stju(:)pɪdɪti]	

LESSON XIV

A Call on a Friend

Miss Williams. Is Mrs. Thomson in?

Maid. Yes, she is. What name shall I give?

W. Please tell her that Miss Williams wants to see her.

M. Please take a seat in the drawing-room.

Mrs. Thomson. Good afternoon, Miss Williams. I'm so glad to see you. 10

W. Good afternoon. I'm glad to find you in.

T. How are you all at home?

W. We are all quite well, thank you. My mother was down with a cold on the chest some time ago, but she's better now. 15



call [kɔ:l]

Thomson [tɒmsn]

chest [tʃɛst]

maid [meid]

T. I'm glad she's better. Many people are having colds, I'm told.

W. Yes, indeed. By the way, I've come to ask a favour of you.

5 T. Have you? What is it?

W. A concert is to be held on Saturday next week at Carnegie Hall to raise a fund for the deaf and blind. I wonder if you would like to buy a ticket or two. 10

T. What time does it begin?

W. At seven. Here's a programme.

T. I see Miss Andersen is going to play Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.

15 W. Yes, she's a fine pianist. Her playing and Miss Homer's soprano solo will be the chief attractions, I understand.

favour [féivə]

hall [hɔ:l]

deaf [def]

Beethoven [béit(h)ouvɪn]

sonata [sə'nɑ:tə]

solo [sóulou]

concert [kɒnsət]

raise [reiz]

blind [blaɪnd]

pianist [pjænɪst]

attraction(s) [ə'trækʃ(ə)n(z)]

Carnegie [ká:nɪgi]

fund [fʌnd]

Andersen [ændəsən]

moonlight [mú:nlaɪt]

soprano [səprá:nou]



- T. I've never heard Miss Homer sing, but judging from what the papers say, I'm sure she must be very good.
- W. She came back from Europe only a few months ago, after studying there for several years. I heard her about a fortnight ago. The quality of her voice is very unusual.
- T. Is that so? I'd very much like to hear her.
- W. Have you heard Mr. Rowland on the violin?
- T. Yes; he played Schubert's Ave Maria

quality [kwóliti] unusual [Anjú:zu(ə)] Rowland [róulənd]
violin [vaiəlin] Schubert [ʃúbə:t] Ave Maria [á:viməríə]

- last time with Mr. Davies's accompaniment. It was a great success.
- W. Really? Do you think you can find time to go to the concert? Tickets are seventy-five cents, a dollar and fifty cents, and three dollars.
- T. I shall be delighted to go. I'll take Marion along, too, so please give me two three-dollar tickets.
- W. Thank you very much, Mrs. Thomson.
- T. You might leave a few more tickets here. I'll try to sell them for you, if I may return them in case I don't succeed.
- W. Oh yes, that's perfectly all right. I'll leave two of each kind, if you don't mind. Now I must be going.
- T. Oh, don't hurry away. Can't you stay a little longer?

Davies [déivis]	accompaniment [əkámp(ə)nɪm(ə)nt]
cent(s) [sent(s)]	delighted [diláitid] Marion [mɛəriən]
might [mait]	case [keis] succeed [səksɪd]
	perfectly [pɜ:fɪk(t)li]

W. No; I'm sorry, but I have to call on some other friends and ask them to buy tickets, too.

T. Then please come again soon.

W. Thank you, I will. Good-bye.

T. Good-bye.

FOR STUDY

My mother was down with a cold on the chest some time ago.

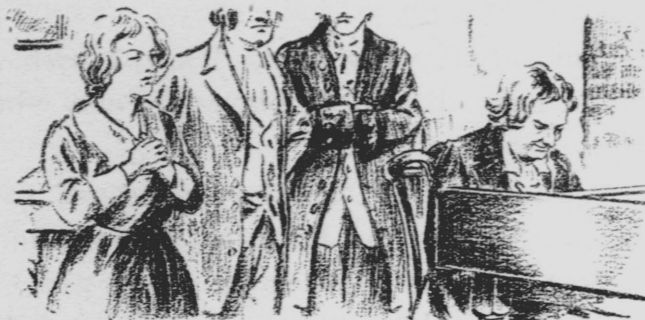
I've come to ask a favour of you.

I will try to sell them for you, if I may return them in case I don't succeed.



LESSON XV

The Moonlight Sonata



Ludwig van Beethoven, a famous composer of music, was born in 1770.

One of his well-known compositions is called "The Moonlight Sonata." There is a pretty story telling how this sonata came to be written.

One evening Beethoven and a friend were passing the door of a little cottage. Sounds of music came from within, and

Ludwig van [lú:dvikvæn]

famous [féiməs]

composer [kəmpóuzə]

composition [kəmpəzɪʃən]

cottage [kótɪdʒ]

Beethoven stopped to listen. The player was trying one of Beethoven's most beautiful pieces.

Suddenly a voice said, "How I wish I could hear that piece played by one who could do it justice!"

Without a word Beethoven entered the house. It was the home of a poor shoemaker. At the piano sat a young girl.

"Pardon me," said the great composer, "I'm a musician. I heard you say you wished to hear someone play. Will you permit me to play for you?"

"Thank you very much," answered the girl, "but our piano is very old, and we have no music."

"No music? How did you play, then?" The young girl turned her face towards him. Looking at her more closely he saw that she was blind.

player [pléiə] shoemaker [jú:meikə] pardon [pá:dn]
musician [mju(:)zíf(ə)n] permit [pəmit] closely [klóusli]

"I play from memory," she said.

"Where did you hear the piece that you were playing just now?"

"I heard it played by a street musician," she answered.

Beethoven seated himself at the piano. The blind girl and her brother listened to the master's playing. At last the shoemaker came near and asked, "Who are you, sir?"

Beethoven made no answer. The shoemaker repeated his question and the master smiled as he began to play the piece which the young girl had been trying. The listeners held their breath. When the playing ceased, they cried, "You are the master himself. You are Beethoven."

He rose and went towards the door, but they would not let him go.

memory [méməri] repeat(ed) [ripí:t(id)]
question [kwéstʃ(ə)n] smiled [smaíl(d)]
listener(s) [lísənə(z)] cease(d) [sí:s(t)]

"Play one more for us," they begged. He seated himself again at the piano. The brilliant moonlight was streaming into the bare little room.

"I will compose a sonata to the moon-⁵ light," he said. He looked intently for some time at the bright sky lit up by the moon and a few twinkling stars.

At last his fingers moved over the keys of the old, worn piano; and then in low,¹⁰ sad, sweet strains Beethoven played for the first time "The Moonlight Sonata."

FOR STUDY

How I wish I could hear that piece played by one who could **do it justice!**

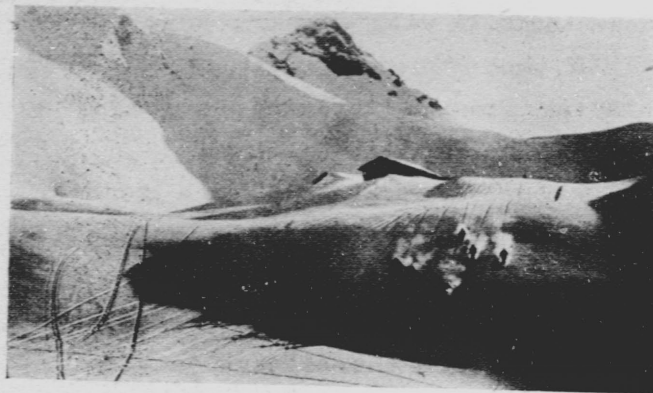
He **seated himself** at the piano.

I will compose a sonata **to** the moonlight.

beg(ged) [beg(d)]	brilliant [brɪljənt]	stream(ing) [stri:m(ɪŋ)]
bare [beə]	compose [kəm'pəʊz]	intently [ɪntɛntli]
lit [lɪt]	twinkling [twɪŋkliŋ]	worn [wɔ:n]
	strain(s) [streɪn(z)]	

LESSON XVI

Winter Sports



Lakeside Hotel,
Dec. 28, 1941

Dear Grace,

I am staying here with my cousins.

⁵ There are a lot of people staying in the hotel; not less than two hundred, I suppose. They've all come to enjoy skiing during the Christmas holidays.

We go about skiing all day. You have¹⁰ no idea what fun it is to slide down the

Lakeside [lɛɪksaɪd]	less [les]	skiing [skiɪŋ; ʃiɪŋ]
idea [aɪdɪə]	fun [fʌn]	slide [slaɪd]

hill at great speed. After three days' practice everybody can easily go up and down the hill with skis on.

In the evening we sit by the fire, playing games, listening to the gramophone, or sometimes talking.

On Christmas Eve we had a beautiful moon. We opened the window, and admired the wonderful view of the snow-covered mountains and the lake before our eyes. Just then from the cottage on the other side of the lake came the sound of Christmas hymns. It came faintly to us, and with the pale moonlight it made us feel very sentimental.

Yesterday they held a ski-jumping competition. Cousin George won with a jump of 42 feet. To-morrow there will be

practice [præktis]	easily [i:zili]
ski(s) [ski:(z); ji:(z)]	gramophone [græməfoun]
admire(d) [ədmaia(d)]	view [vju:]
hymn(s) [him(z)]	faintly [féintl]
sentimental [séntiméntl]	pale [peil]
	competition [kəmpitiʃ(ə)n]
George [dʒɔ:dʒ]	

ice-hockey and figure-skating tournaments on the lake.

Yours lovingly,

Mary

FOR STUDY

There are a lot of people staying in the hotel, not less than two hundred, I suppose.

You have no idea what fun it is to slide down the hill at great speed.



ice-hockey [áis hóki]	figure-skating [figəskéitin]
tournament(s) [túənəmənt(s)]	

LESSON XVII

Narcissus



Long, long ago there lived in Greece a young shepherd named Narcissus. All day long he watched his sheep on the hills, and drove them from place to place to find the best pasture.

One day the sheep stopped to drink from a little stream. The water in this stream was so clear that it reflected everything that leant over it.

Narcissus [ná:sisəs]	shepherd [ʃépəd]
drove [drouv]	pasture [pá:stʃə] clear [kliə]
reflect(ed) [riflékt(id)]	leant [lent]

Now it happened that while Narcissus was waiting for the sheep to drink, he chanced to see his own face in this stream. He had never seen his likeness
5 before, and he was so pleased with it that he looked and looked at it in the water, and forgot all about his sheep.

The sheep waited for a long time near the stream, but at last they wandered
10 away without the shepherd and were lost.

Jupiter, the great god of that country, was very angry with Narcissus for forgetting his sheep, and made up his mind to punish him. So when Narcissus had
15 looked at himself long enough and turned to go after his flock, he felt as if his feet had been tied fast with chains. He could not move from the side of the stream.

chance(d) [tʃa:ns(t)]	likeness [láiknis]
wander(ed) [wóndə(d)]	Jupiter [dʒú:pitə]
angry [æŋgri]	punish [pániʃ]
flock [flɒk]	chain(s) [tʃein(z)]

He could not lift his head, but had to keep it bent down just as it was when he was looking at the reflection of his face in the water.

Little by little, he changed into the flower that we know so well, the narcissus. Now you see why it is that we find this dainty flower growing on the bank of a stream and always with its pretty head hung down.

FOR STUDY

He **chanced to see** his own face in the stream.

He felt as if his feet **had been tied** fast with chains.

Little by little, he changed into the flower that we know so well, the narcissus.

bent [bent] reflection [riflɛkʃ(ə)n] dainty [dəinti]

LESSON XVIII

The Feast of Cherries



In the early part of the 16th century cherries were very rare in Germany. A man named Wolf, of Hamburg, had in the middle of the town a walled garden, in which he had gathered a great many cherry-trees. By his constant care the trees bore the very finest fruit every year. He sold it at the highest prices possible, and soon grew rich and famous.

rare [rɛə] Germany [dʒɛ:m(ə)nɪ] Wolf [wʊlf]
Hamburg [hæmbɜ:g] constant [kɒnst(ə)nt] bore [bɔ:]

At one time, when his trees were in blossom, a war broke out and Hamburg was surrounded by the enemy. The people had eaten up almost all the food they had stored, and there was no hope 5 of any help coming to them. Yet they dared not yield to the enemy, for in those days there was little mercy shown to the conquered.

Meanwhile, outside the walls, the enemy 10 had grown more fierce. The heat was intense, and all the streams and wells had dried up. Thirst made the enemy very wild. The general in command declared that they would destroy the city, and put 15 all the people to death.

One day when Wolf came back to his garden after a week's fighting, he found

store(d) [stɔ:(d)]	dare(d) [deə(d)]	yield [ji:ld]
mercy [mɔ si]	meanwhile [mi:n(h)wáil]	fierce [fiəs]
heat [hi:t]	intense [inténs]	wild [wáild]
general [dʒɛn(ə)r(ə)l]	command [kəmənd]	
declare(d) [di:kliə(d)]		

the cherries were fairly bursting with red juice. A sudden thought came to him as he looked at them. He called all the children of the town, to the number of 5 three hundred, and had them dressed wholly in white. He brought them into his garden and made each of them carry off a branch heavy with rich, juicy cherries. Then he sent them out of the city 10 to the camp of the enemy.

When the general of the enemy troops saw the group of children coming near, he suspected some trick. Then he was told that they were the children of Hamburg 15 who, hearing that he and his army were suffering from thirst, were bringing ripe cherries to stop it. He grew very angry at first, for he thought they had come to make fun of him.

burst(ing) [bə:st(ɪŋ)]	juice [dʒu:s]	wholly [hóuli]
camp [kæmp]	troop s [trup:(s)]	group [gru:p]
suspect(ed) [səspékt(id)]	thirst [θə:st]	ripe [raip]

The procession came nearer and nearer. When he saw the poor children, so thin and so pale, he felt very sorry for them, and tears came to his eyes. The children conquered the hard heart of the general! 5 That evening the little conquerors returned to the town, and with them went a great procession of carts filled with food for the starving people. And the very next day a treaty of peace was signed. 10

The people of Hamburg still keep a festival called the Feast of Cherries, when children dressed in white and carrying branches of cherries march through the streets. 15

FOR STUDY

He called all the children of the town, **to the number of** three hundred.

He thought they had come to **make fun of** him.

procession [prə'seʃən]	tear(s) [tiə(z)]	heart [hɑ:t]
conqueror(s) [kɒŋk(ə)rə(z)]		cart(s) [kɑ:t(s)]
starving [stɑ:vɪŋ]	treaty [tri:ti]	festival [fɛstəvəl]
	march [mɑ:tʃ]	

LESSON XIX

A Living God

In a little village of Japan, near the sea, lived an old Japanese gentleman. He was the leader in the village, and owned many rice-fields. All the villagers came to him 5 for advice when they were in difficulties. He helped them with money and rice if they needed help.

One day after the rice harvest there was a festival in the village, and all the 10 villagers were busy playing. The headman had not gone out with the other villagers, but had stayed at home with his little grandson.

Suddenly there was an earthquake, but 15 nobody paid any attention to it. Only the

rice-field(s) [raɪsfɪ:ld(z)]	villager(s) [vɪlɪdʒə(z)]
harvest [hɑ:vɪst]	headman [hédmæn]
grandson [græn(d)sən]	earthquake [ɜ:θkweɪk]
attention [əténj(ə)n]	



old headman, watching from the doorway, saw the sea running back from the land, quite a long way out. He was old, and knew what this meant. The villagers were surprised, and ran down to the beach 5 to watch the strange sight.

As soon as the old gentleman saw them run to the beach, he began setting fire to his rice-stacks one after the other. They burnt very brightly, and the fire could be 10 seen from a distance.

doorway [dɔːweɪ] beach [bi:tʃ] sight [saɪt]
 rice-stack(s) [raɪsˌstæk(s)] distance [dɪstəns]

The people on the beach caught sight of the great fire, and the fire-bell of the temple soon rang out. Back they all came as fast as they could run. Those who 5 arrived first began to put out the fire, but the old man said, "No, no, let it burn. I want all the people to gather here."

When the villagers found that he himself 10 was setting fire to the rice-stacks which represented his whole fortune, they said, "Poor old man, he is mad."

"Are they all here?" asked the old man, and they answered, "Yes, we are here, 15 but what does it all mean?"

"Look at the sea," he cried, and when they looked, they saw that the sea a few hundred yards away was rolling back to

temple [ˈtɛmpl] rang [ræŋ] gather [ˈɡæðə]
 represent(ed) [rɛprɪzɛnt(id)] fortune [ˈfɔːtʃ(ə)n]
 mad [mæd] yard(s) [jɑːd(z)]

the land again in a huge wave. It seemed as high as a mountain. It dashed in over the village and spread over the fields. Then it rolled back to its old bed, sweeping all the village away.

And the old headman stood there, amid the villagers, with the grateful tears in every eye, himself as poor as any of them.

FOR STUDY

The people on the beach **caught sight of** the great fire.

Those who arrived first began to **put out** the fire.



dash(ed) [dæʃ(t)] sweep(ing) [swi:p(ɪŋ)] amid [əˈmɪd]
grateful [gréɪtʃ(u)l]

LESSON XX

King Alfred and the Cakes

King Alfred. A woodcutter.

His wife.

Two soldiers of the King.

Time. Long, long ago.

5 Place. The woodcutter's hut.

(The woodcutter enters, followed by the King in peasant's clothing.)

Woodcutter. Here we are. Sit down by the fire and warm yourself; you are wet and cold. Where are you, wife? (The King sits down, the wife enters, carrying barley cakes.)

10 Wife. Well, what's the matter? You are making as much noise as if all the Danes were chasing you. Who is this man?

hut [hʌt] clothing [klóʊðɪŋ] wet [wet]
barley [bá.li] Dane(s) [deɪn(z)] chasing [tʃéɪsɪŋ]

Wdc. I found him wandering in the woods. He has no place to go, and is very tired and hungry.

Wife. This is no time to be bringing strangers home. How do you know ⁵ he is not a Dane? (She arranges the cakes over the fire.)

King. No, my good woman. I'm as Saxon as yourself, and I have no reason to love the Danes, for they have taken ¹⁰ nearly everything I had. I shall be very happy if you will give me a seat by your fire and a little food to eat.

Wdc. Come, wife, you would not refuse food and fire even to a dog, would ¹⁵ you?

Wife. Well, we can do that much for him, though we have not much food ourselves. Come, my man, will you watch these cakes for me while I get ²⁰ some milk from the cow?

hungry [háŋgri]

Saxon [sæksn]

refuse [rifjúz]

King. Yes, gladly.

Wife. Watch them carefully, and don't let them burn. When they are brown on one side you must turn them over. (to ⁵ the woodcutter) Come, bring some water from the well. (She goes out.)

Wdc. Don't mind what she says. Though her tongue is sharp, she has a good heart. And then she is a bit upset ¹⁰ with hard times. (He picks up a pail, and goes out.)

King. Hard times, indeed! I've fought in vain for you, my poor people! The Danes seem stronger than ever, and all my friends are scattered or killed. ¹⁵ Shall we ever succeed in driving the Danes away? (He covers his face with his hands. A few minutes later the woman enters, followed by the woodcutter.)

tongue [taŋg]

bit [bit]

vain [vein]

scatter(ed) [skæt:(d)]



Wife. Are the cakes done? They are burning! I smell them! (She quickly takes up the cakes.) Why, you lazy fellow, you have not even turned them over. Take that for your carelessness and stupidity. (She strikes the King.)

King. I'm sorry, my good woman. It was very careless of me. I deserve to go without food.

Wdc. No, no, you shall not do that. (to his wife) Come, wife, give us a drink of

lazy [léizi]

deserve [dizərv]

milk and we will eat the cakes. I don't mind if they are a bit burnt.

Wife. (pouring out the milk) How stupid! To let cakes burn under his very nose and never even smell them! (They all sit down and eat.)

Wdc. I heard bad news to-day. They say the King has been defeated, and has run away.

King. I heard that, too. But if he escaped from the battle, how could he hide himself?

Wdc. He would be safe in these woods, and among all these faithful people.

(A knock is heard at the door.)

King. Listen, what's that?

Wdc. Someone is at the door.

Wife. Oh, the Danes have come to kill us! (The knocking grows louder.)

King. You two hide yourselves. I'll open

louder [láudə]



the door. (The wife drags the woodcutter away.

The King opens the door. Two soldiers enter.)

First Soldier. Why didn't you open at once?
Get us something to eat. We are
hungry.

King. You are welcome, but there's not
much left, Cuthbert.

First S. What? You know my name?
Who are you?

Second S. Why, it's the King, Cuthbert! 20
the King himself!

First and Second Soldiers. Thank heaven, our
King is safe! We thought you were

welcome [wélkəm] Cuthbert [kʌθbət] heaven [hévn]

killed or captured. Our men have
gathered once more. There are some
five hundred on the hill over there.
Let's go to them. When they see you,
they will be full of hope and courage.
(They drink the milk and eat the cakes.)

King. That's splendid. I'll go with you at
once, but I must thank the woodcutter
and his wife before I leave. (The wood-
cutter and his wife enter and kneel down before the
King.)

Wdc. and Wife. (together) Pardon! pardon!

King. Stand up, my good friends. You
have no reason to ask my pardon.

15 Wife. Oh, I've struck our King with this
hand. What shall I do?

King. Never mind. I thank you very
much for the food. When the war is
over, I will reward you for your kind-

capture(d) [kæptʃə(d)] courage [kʌrɪdʒ] splendid [spléndɪd]
kneel [ni:l] reward [rɪwɔ:d]

ness. And listen,—never tell anybody
that the King has been here.

Wdc. and Wife. No, we will not.

King. Good-bye, my kind friends. (The King
and the two soldiers go out.)

Wdc. and Wife. Good-bye! May God give you
great success!

(Curtain)



Appendices

The Night Has a Thousand Eyes

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one ;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one ;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

Francis William Bourdilon

Sweet and Low

Sweet and low, sweet and low,

Wind of the western sea,

Low, low, breathe and blow,

Wind of the western sea!

Over the rolling waters go,

Come from the dying moon, and blow,

Blow him again to me ;

While my little one, while my pretty one, sleeps.

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,

Father will come to thee soon ;

Rest, rest, on mother's breast,

Father will come to thee soon ;

Father will come to his babe in the nest,

Silver sails all out of the west

Under the silver moon :

Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one, sleep.

Alfred Tennyson

The Lost Doll

I once had a sweet little doll, dears,

The prettiest doll in the world ;

Her cheeks were so red and so white, dears,

And her hair was so charmingly curled.

But I lost my poor little doll, dears,

As I played in the heath one day,

And I cried for more than a week, dears,

But I never could find where she lay.

I found my poor little doll, dears,

As I played in the heath one day :

Folks say she is terribly changed, dears,

For her paint is all washed away,

And her arm trodden off by the cows, dears,

And her hair not the least bit curled ;

Yet for old sake's sake, she is still, dears,

The prettiest doll in the world.

Charles Kingsley

EXERCISES

LESSON I

括弧内より適當なる形の動詞を選んで空所を埋めなさい。

1. This year we shall — European history.
(begin, began, begun, beginning)
2. We have begun — the new subjects.
(study, studied, studying)
3. The new school year — yesterday.
(begin, began, begun, beginning)
4. We have — the second reader.
(finish, finished, finishing)
5. There have — some changes among the teachers.
(be, are, is, was, were, been)

LESSON II

次の質問に答なさい。

1. Was King Midas rich or not?
2. Did he want more gold or did he think he had enough?
3. What did the fairy say to him?
4. What could King Midas do the next morning?
5. How did King Midas feel when his daughter changed into a golden statue?

LESSON III

次の文中の空所を埋めなさい。

1. They have their meals in the —.
2. A clock and vases are on the —.
3. In the living-room, the floor is covered with a —.
4. Downstairs are a —, a dining-room, and a —.
5. All the pots and pans can be put in the —.

LESSON IV

次の文中の空所に下の日本語の意を表はす語句を入れなさい。

1. — me carry that — — you.
(その包をお持ちいたませう。)
2. I — this —.
(これを書留にして戴きたいのです。)
3. Let's — — for —.
(急いでお茶に歸りませう。)
4. If I am —, don't — — me.
(もし遅くなつたら私を待たないで下さい。)
5. — — will it —?
(いくらかゝりますか。)

LESSON V

次の質問に答へなさい。

1. How do peasants and woodcutters usually know the time of day?
2. In what country was a water clock used?
3. What was inside the hour-glass?
4. In what country were candles used to tell time?
5. What did King Alfred make to put round the candles?

LESSON VI

次の文中の空所を埋めなさい。

1. Manhattan Island is — the mouth — the Hudson River.
2. The streets are crowded — people and motor-cars.
3. The ship left Holland — America.
4. They cost millions — dollars — build.
5. You ought — pay — it.

LESSON VII

次の文中の空所に下の日本語の意を表はす語句を入れなさい。

1. We — out to see — the — was.
(火事が何處だか見に走り出た。)
2. The dog was — to — —.
(犬は何處にも見えなかつた。)
3. He — the dog — the —.
(彼は犬の頭を撫でてやつた。)
4. We — him — for —.
(我々は彼を死んだものと諦めた。)
5. They were — at —.
(彼等は忙しく働いてゐた。)

LESSON VIII

次の文中の空所に適當な語を入れなさい。

1. Thank you — your letter.
2. She danced as — as a feather.
3. What can we do — return — your kindness.
4. I shall show them — I can do.
5. Please don't — any harm — the baby.

LESSON IX

I. 次の文を完結しなさい。

1. A napkin should be spread.....
2. Bread should be broken.....
3. Bread should not be.....
4. A spoon is only for.....
5. The spoon should be placed in.....

II. 次の意味を英語で表はしなさい。

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. 音を立てる | 2. 過(あやま)つて |
| 3. 家庭の躰 | 4. 二つに折りたゝむ |

LESSON X

次の質問に答へなさい。

1. In England who smoked tobacco first?
2. What did his servant do when he, for the first time, saw Sir Walter Raleigh smoking?
3. What kind of a man was Goldsmith?
4. What did Newton boil instead of an egg?
5. Why did Newton boil his watch?

LESSON XI

次の文中の空所に下の日本語の意を表はす語句を入れなさい。

1. It was very — of — to come to — me —.
(御親切に御見送り下さつて有難う。)
2. She is a — —.
(彼女は船に強い。)
3. A walk in the morning — me a — —.
(朝の散歩は御飯を美味しくします。)
4. The menu is — to — of any — hotel.
(献立は一流のホテルに劣らない。)
5. Kindly — me — the other members of your family.
(御家族の方々に何卒よろしく。)

LESSON XII

次の質問に答へなさい。

1. In what country did the Greeks live?
2. Where did the Greek gods and goddesses live?
3. Where did the Greeks hold the Olympic games?
4. What did the winners in the Olympic games get?
5. Why didn't the winners get large sums of money?

LESSON XIII

次の質問に答へなさい。

1. What city had the Greek armies surrounded?
2. How many soldiers did the wooden horse hold?
3. What did the people of Troy do with the wooden horse?
4. What happened that night?
5. Which side won the day, the Greeks or the people of Troy?

LESSON XIV

次の文中の空所に下の日本語の意を表はす語句を入れなさい。

1. My mother is — with a —.
(母は風邪で床に就いて居ります。)
2. Have you — Mr. Smith — the —?
(スミス氏の提琴を御聞きになつた事がありますか。)
3. — from — the papers —, the fire —
have been very great.
(新聞の云つてゐる事から判断すると火事は大きかつたに違ひない。)
4. You may — it — — you don't need it.
(もし必要でない場合にはお返し下さつてよろしくごします。)
5. What — shall — say?
(誰方様でいらつしやいますか。)

LESSON XV

次の質問に答へなさい。

1. Where were Beethoven and his friend passing?
2. What was the player trying to do?
3. Who was the player?
4. What was streaming into the bare little room?
5. What was the sonata Beethoven composed at that time?

LESSON XVI

次の文中の空所に下の日本語の意を表はす語句を入れなさい。

1. You — no — what — it is to — down
the hill — great —.
(非常な速力で丘を滑降するのは如何に面白いにお解りにならないでせう。)
2. Last night we — a — —.
(昨夜は月が良かつた。)
3. We sat — the —, — to the —.
(蓄音器を聴き乍ら火の傍に坐つてゐた。)
4. He won — a — of 40 feet.
(彼は 40 呎跳んで勝つた。)
5. — three days' — you can — go about
— skis —.
(三日練習すれば樂にスキーを穿いて歩き廻れます。)

LESSON XVII

次の文中の空所を埋めなさい。

1. He drove his sheep — place — place to find the best pasture.
2. Jupiter was very angry — Narcissus — forgetting his sheep.
3. He felt — if his feet — been tied fast with chains.
4. Little — little he changed — a flower.
5. The water was — clear — it reflected everything that leant over it.

LESSON XVIII

次の文中の空所に下の日本語の意を表はす語句を入れなさい。

1. He sold it — the — prices —.
(彼はそれを出来るだけ高く賣つた。)
2. There was — — of any — coming to them.
(彼等に救援の来る望みは無かつた。)
3. — made them very —.
(渴のために彼等は狂暴になつた。)
4. He made — of —.
(彼は私を嘲弄した。)
5. A war — — between — and —.
(ドイツと英國の間に戦争が起つた。)

LESSON XIX

次の質問に答へなさい。

1. Is this a story of Japan or a story of Germany?
2. What was there in the village after the rice harvest?
3. Did anybody pay any attention to the earthquake?
4. What did the sea do after running back from the land?
5. What did the headman do to save all the villagers?

LESSON XX

次の文中の空所に下の日本語の意を表はす語句を入れなさい。

1. We can do — — for him.
(その位は彼にしてやれます。)
2. Please — it —.
(何卒それを裏がへして下さい。)
3. I — to — without —.
(食物を戴く資格はないのです。)
4. He — in — the enemy —.
(彼は敵を逐ひ拂ふ事に成功した。)
5. I don't — if they are a — —.
(少し位焦げてゐたつてかまひません。)

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Hands Off	手ヲ觸ルベカラズ
Keep Off the Grass	芝生ニ入ルベカラズ
Post No Bills	貼札無用
No Smoking	禁煙
No Thoroughfare	通行止
No Parking	自動車置クベカラズ
No Admittance Except on Business	無用ノ者入ルベカラズ
Keep to the Left	左側通行
Drive Slowly	徐行
Close the Door After You	開放嚴禁
Danger	危險
Wet Paint	ペンキ塗タテ
Admission Free	入場無料
Closed to Business	本日休業
Pull	引ク
Push	押ス
Way Out; Exit	出口
Entrance	入口

Waiting Room	待合室
Smoking Room	喫煙室
Cloak Room	携帶品預リ所
Booking Office	出札所; 切符賣場
Enquiry Office	案内所
Toilet	化粧室; 便所
Lavatory	洗面所; 便所
Fire-Alarm	火災報知器

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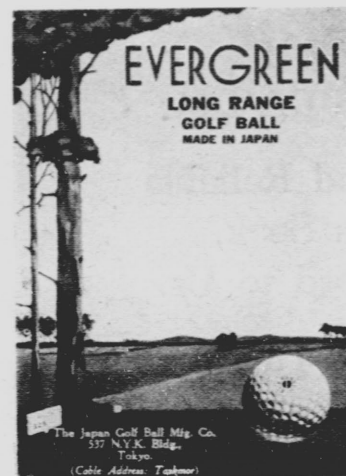
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I DIDN'T DREAM A POWDER
COULD BE SO DELIGHTFUL
AS SOAPLESS
LISTERINE TOOTH POWDER



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THE NEW GRAND

LIST OF NEW WORDS

LESSON I

classroom 教室
cherry-tree(s) 櫻の木
outside 外側の; 外で
branch(es) 枝
blossom(s) 花(特に果樹の花)
study 勉強する
subject 科目
Chinese 支那の
history 歴史
European ヨーロッパの
geography 地理
Europe ヨーロッパ
begun begin の過去分詞
difficult むづかしい; 困難な
reader 読本
sewing 裁縫
married 結婚した; 現在形 marry
shortly 間もなく
college(s) 専門学校; 單科大學

LESSON II

golden 黄金の; 黄金色の
touch 觸れる(こと)
Midas 人の名

rich 富める
world 世界
yet まだ
count(ing) 算へる
fairy 仙女; 妖精
best 最もよい; good の最上級
wonder 驚く; 不思議に思ふ
whether ...かどうか; ...か否か
salt 鹽
plate 皿
Marigold 女の名
love(d) 愛する
statue 像
pink 桃色(の)
lips 唇
metal 金屬
surprise 驚き
joy 喜び
gone go の過去分詞
stood 立つた; 現在形 stand
wrong 間違つた; 過れる
mistake 間違
learnt 學んだ; 現在形 learn
hate(d) 憎む

LESSON III

ordinary 普通の
 stories 階
 face (v) 面す; 向ふ
 sunshine 日光
 upstairs 二階に; 階上に
 bedroom(s) 寝室
 bathroom 浴室
 downstairs 階下に
 living-room 居間
 kitchen 臺所
 dresser 化粧臺; 鏡臺
 rug(s) 絨氈
 carpet 毛氈
 centre 中央
 linen リンネル
 table-cloth テーブル掛
 comfortable 気持ちのよい
 sofa 長椅子
 fireplace 暖爐
 mantelpiece 暖爐の棚
 piano ピアノ
 place(d) 置く
 cupboard 戸棚
 sideboard 食器棚
 furniture 家具
 necessary 必要な
 sink 流し

gas-range ガス臺
 burner 火口
 oven 竈(カマド)
 icebox 冷蔵庫
 pantry 食料室; 食器室
 pan(s) 鍋

LESSON IV

post-office 郵便局
 Mason 人の姓
 note 短い手紙
 indeed 本當に; 全く
 unpleasant 不愉快な
 parcel 小包; 包み
 heavy 重い
 clerk 書記; 局員
 should shall の過去形
 cost (金が)かかる
 madam 奥さん
 penny 英貨(我が約四錢)
 paid 拂つた; 現在形 pay
 register 書留にする; 記録する
 registration 書留; 記録
 across 向ふに; ...を横切つて
 receipt 受取
 cash 現金(にかへる)
 counter 窓口; 勘定臺
 cashier 出納係
 pound ポンド(英貨; 我が十圓)

order 爲替
 sign 署名する
 hurry 急ぐ
 mean 意味する
 back (n) 背中
 toward ...の方に
 telegraph 電信
 operator 技手; 交換手
 suppose 想像する; 思ふ
 tired 疲れた
 rush 走り廻ること

LESSON V

doubt 疑; 疑ふ
 peasant(s) 農民
 woodcutter(s) 樵夫
 usually 通常; 大抵
 divide 分ける
 measure 測る
 rose 昇つた; 現在形 rise
 caught 捕へた; 現在形 catch
 bear 熊
 certain 或る
 Egypt エジプト
 known know の過去分詞
 brass 眞鍮
 bowl 鉢
 bottom 底
 tiny 小さい
 hole 孔

sink 沈む
 float(ed) 浮ぶ
 slowly 徐々に; ゆつくりと
 lower より低く; low の比較級
 sank sink の過去形
 edge 端; 縁(ふち)
 struck 打つた; 現在形 strike
 bell 鐘; 鈴
 once 一度
 meant mean の過去
 sunrise 日の出
 stroke(s) 打撃; 打つこと
 hour-glass 砂時計
 opening 隙間
 sand 砂
 top 上部; 頂上
 upside 上部; upside down 逆さに
 mark 印; 印をつける
 Alfred 男の名
 candle(s) 蠟燭
 burn 燃える
 last(ed) 續く
 notice(d) 気がつく; 注意する
 wind 風
 covering 掩ひ
 horn 角(製の)
 invent(ed) 發明する
 perhaps 多分; おそらく
 mention(ed) 記述する; 舉げる

LESSON VI

New York ニューヨーク
 ship 船
 left 出発した; 現在形 leave
 Holland オランダ
 built 造った; 建てた; 現在形 build
 Manhattan 島の名
 island 島
 Hudson 河の名
 Dutch オランダの
 village 村
 Peter Minuit 人の名
 governor 統治者
 Indian(s) 印度人(アメリカ土人)
 ought ...あるべき
 whole 全体の
 dollar ドル; 米貨(我が二圓)
 worth 価値ある
 bead(s) 珠数玉
 ribbon(s) リボン
 blanket(s) 毛布
 hold(s) 容れる
 population 人口
 million 百萬
 unless ...でなければ
 elevator 昇降機
 single 一つの
 barber 理髪店

restaurant(s) 料理店
 noisy 騒がしい; やかましい
 traffic 交通
 crowded 混み合へる
 Broadway 通りの名
 main 主なる
 meadow(s) 牧場
 feed(ing) 草を食ふ

LESSON VII

Bob 犬の名
 awaken(ed) 目を覺ます
 sound 音
 startling 爽驚させる
 square 廣場; 四角
 firemen 消防夫
 engine(s) 機關
 stream(s) 流れ
 flame(s) 焰
 safely 安全に
 missing 見附からぬ
 ladder 梯子
 climb(ing) 登る
 jump(ed) 跳ぶ
 held 保持する; 控へる; hold の過去形
 breath 呼吸; 息
 silence 沈黙
 bark(ing) 吠える
 excitedly 興奮して

disappear(ed) 見えなくなる
 however しかし
 curtain 幕; 窓掛け
 obliged ...せねばならぬ
 excite(d) 興奮する
 shout(ed) 叫ぶ
 loudly 聲高く
 nowhere 何處にも...ない
 escape 脱出する; 逃げる
 death 死
 push(ed) 押す
 beside ...の側に; を外れて;
 beside oneself 我を忘れる
 life-net 救命網
 spread 擴げる
 pat(ted) 撫でる; 輕くたたく
 brave 勇しい
 scene 光景; 場面
 danger 危険
 unable 出来ない
 move 動く
 live(s) 生命

LESSON VIII

servant(s) 召使
 princess 王女
 palace 宮殿
 feast 宴會
 beauty 美
 grow 生長する; なる

gift 贈物
 charm(ed) 魅惑する
 sweetness やさしさ
 riches 富
 grace 優美さ
 lightly 輕やかに
 feather 羽毛
 hide 隠す; 隠れる
 sharply 鋭く
 spindle 紡錘(つむ)
 unkind 不親切な
 although ...ではあるが
 spin(ning) 紡ぐ
 wheel 車
 wool 羊毛
 conversation 會話
 pity 憐み; 哀憐; What a pity!
 まあ可哀想に
 standstill 静止
 allow 許す
 farther なほ遠く
 ahead 前に; 先に
 kiss(es) 接吻
 dirty 汚い
 brush(ing) 拂ひおとす
 dust 埃
 handkerchief ハンケチ
 reward 報いる; 報酬
 gladly 喜んで

LESSON IX

manners 行儀; 作法
 training 訓練; しつけ
 whatever どんなに
 cultured 教養ある
 refined 上品な; 洗練された
 well-bred 育のよい
 untidy だらしない
 close 近い
 inch(es) 吋
 elbow(s) 肘
 lie 横たはる; ある
 lap 膝
 napkin ナプキン
 fold(ed) たゝむ
 broken break の過去分詞
 rude 不作法な
 ill-bred 育の悪い
 immediately 直ちに
 chew 噛む
 form 作法; 型
 dish(es) 皿
 side(s) 側面; 脇腹
 possible 出来る
 stir(ring) かき廻す
 saucer 茶碗の下敷の皿
 upset ひっくり返す
 accident 過失; 椿事; by accident
 過つて

LESSON X

anecdotes 逸話; 珍談
 Walter Raleigh 人の名
 smoke(d) 煙草を喫む
 tobacco 煙草
 habit 習慣
 secret 秘密(の)
 presence 面前; 人の居る處
 deep 深い
 suddenly 不意に
 faithful 忠實な
 horror 恐怖
 cloud(s) 雲
 master 主人
 pail 手桶
 half-frozen 半ば凍つた
 threw 投げた; 現在形 throw
 voice 聲
 cause 経過; 成行; of course 勿
 論
 Goldsmith 人の名
 sick 病める
 husband 夫
 reason 理由
 food 食物
 wife 妻
 medicine 藥
 tie(d) 縛る; 結ぶ
 tight 堅く

generous 寛大な
 Newton 人の名
 problem 問題
 intend(ed) ...する積りである
 boil 煮る
 alcohol アルコール
 lamp ランプ
 alone 一人(の)で
 astonishment 驚
 attentively 注意深く
 while ...の間
 being be の現在分詞
 kettle 釜; 湯沸

LESSON XI

voyage 航海
 cabin 船室
 fragrance 芳香
 except ...を除いて
 rough 荒い
 wave(s) 波
 seasick 船酔ひせる
 though ...ではあるが
 sailor 船乗り
 steamer 汽船
 roll(ed) 揺れる
 comparatively 比較的
 hotel ホテル
 furnish(ed) 設備する; 造作をつ
 ける

silk 絹(の)
 laid on (瓦斯, 水道を)引いた; 現在
 形 lay
 leisure 暇(の)
 drawing-room(s) 應接室
 libraries 圖書室
 arrange(d) 整へる
 seating 坐らせる
 saloon 客船の上等室; 集會室
 passenger s) 船客
 dine 食事する
 menu 献立表
 equal 匹敵する; 同等の
 choice 選擇
 offer(ed) 差出す
 tiresome 退屈な
 travel 旅行する
 reality 實際
 contrary 反對の
 stewardess 船の女給仕
 knock(s) 叩く
 deck 甲板
 appetite 食慾
 calm 静謐な
 deck-golf 遊戯の名
 amusement(s) 娛樂
 pastimes 慰み; 遊戯
 cards カルタ; 札
 speed 速度

never-failing いつも變らぬ
topic 話題
prize 賞品(金)
guess(es) あてる
mile(s) 哩
match 競技
cabin-mate 同室の人
kindly 親切に
member(s) (會, 社, 議)員

LESSON XII

Olympic オリンピック
athletic 運動の
meeting 會
race(s) 競争
centuries 百年; 世紀
birth 誕生
Christ キリスト
Greek(s) ギリシヤ人
Greece ギリシヤ
civilized 文明の
god(s) 神
goddess(es) 女神
Mount ...山
Olympus 山の名
wisdom 智慧
Olympia 地名
honour 名譽
Olympian オリンピアの

custom 慣習
care 注意
special 特別の
exercises 練習; 訓練; 運動
least 最も少い; at least 少くとも
chief 主な
wrestling 相撲
boxing 拳闘
sharp-edged 鋭い端の
iron 鐵(の)
chariot-race(s) 戦車競争
sport(s) 運動
poet(s) 詩人
harp 堅琴
orator 雄辯家; 演説者
sculptor 彫刻家
justice 正義
fair 公平な
judge 裁判官; 審判官
winner 勝利者
crown 冠
olive 橄欖樹
leaves 葉; 單數 leaf
strive 努める; 競ふ
treat(ed) 扱ふ
respect 尊敬
remember(ed) 記憶する; 思ひ出す

LESSON XIII

wooden 木製の
olden 往昔の
Homer 人の名
poem(s) 詩
hero(s) 英雄
siege 包圍
Troy 地名
destruction 破滅; 崩壊
ancient 古代の
armies 軍隊; 陸軍
surround(ed) 取圍む
terrible 恐ろしい
conquer 征服する
enemies 敵; 單數 enemy
leader(s) 指導者
huge 巨大な
soldier(s) 兵士
fasten(ed) 締める
pretend(ing) 伴る; 見せ掛ける
really 本當は(に)
shore 岸
advice 忠告
wall(s) 壁
drag(ged) 引く
success 成功
trick 計略; 奸策
light(ed) 點火する

signal 信號
breach 破れ口
entirely 全く
defeat(ed) 打敗る
carelessness 不注意
stupidity 愚鈍; とんま

LESSON XIV

call 訪問
Thomson 人の姓
maid 女中
chest 胸
favour 好意; 恩惠; 援助
concert 音楽會
Carnegie 人の姓
hall 會館
raise 集める(金等を)
fund 資金
deaf 聾(の)
blind 盲目(の)
Andersen 人の姓
Beethoven 人の姓
moonlight 月の光
sonata 曲
pianist ピアノを弾く人
soprano 高音部
solo 獨唱(奏)
attractions(s) 呼び物
quality 性質; 音質; 音色

unusual 異常なる; 珍しい
 Rowland 人の姓
 violin 提琴
 Schubert 人の姓
 Ave Maria 曲の名
 Davies 人の姓
 accompaniment 伴奏
 cent(s) セント(米貨, 我が二銭)
 delighted 喜べる
 Marion 女の名
 might ...てもよい; may 過去形
 case 場合
 succeed 成功する
 perfectly 完全に

LESSON XV

Ludwig van 人の名
 famous 有名な
 compose 作曲家
 composition 作品; 作文
 cottage 小屋
 player 弾き手
 shoemaker 靴屋
 pardon 許を乞ふ
 musician 音楽家
 permit 許可する
 closely 綿密に
 memory 記憶
 repeat(ed) 繰返す

question 質問
 smile(d) 微笑する
 listener 聴く人
 cease(d) 止む
 beg(ged) 乞ふ
 brilliant 輝かしい
 stream(ing) 流れる
 bare 裸の; 飾のない
 compose 作曲する
 intently 熱心に; じつと
 lit 照らした; light の過去, 過去
 分詞
 twinkling またゝいてゐる
 worn 使ひ古した
 strain 調子; 旋律

LESSON XVI

Lakeside ホテルの名; 湖畔
 less より少い(く)
 skiing スキーをすること
 idea 考
 fun 面白い
 slide 滑る
 practice 練習
 easily 容易に
 ski(s) スキー
 gramophone 蓄音器
 admire(d) 賞める
 view 眺

LESSON XVIII

rare 稀な
 Germany ドイツ
 Wolf 人の名
 Hamburg 地名
 constant 絶えざる
 bore (實を)結んだ; 現在形 bear
 store(d) 貯へる; 金庫に保管する
 dared 敢へて...した
 yield 降参する
 mercy 慈悲
 meanwhile その間に
 fierce 猛々しい
 heat 熱; 暑さ
 intense 強烈な
 wild 野性の; 狂暴の
 general 將軍
 command 指揮
 declare(d) 宣言する
 bursting 破れん許りなる
 juice 果汁
 wholly 全く; 悉く
 camp 陣地
 group 群; 集團
 suspect(ed) 疑ふ; 怪しむ
 thirst 渴
 ripe 熟せる
 procession 行列
 tear(s) 涙

hymn 讃美歌
 faintly 微かに
 pale 青白い
 sentimental 感傷的な
 competition 競技(争)
 George 男の名
 ice-hockey 氷上遊戲
 figure-skating スケート競技の一
 種
 tournament 試合

LESSON XVII

narcissus 水仙
 shepherd 羊飼
 drove 追つた; 現在形 drive
 pasture 牧場
 clear 澄んだ
 reflect 反映する
 lean(t) 凭りかゝる
 chance(d) 偶然に...する
 likeness 面影; 様子
 wander(ed) 徘徊する
 Jupiter 神の名
 angry 怒れる
 punish 罰する
 flock 群
 chain(s) 鎖
 bent 曲げた; 現在形 bend
 reflection 映像; 反映
 dainty 優雅な; 美しい

conqueror 征服者
 cart(s) 荷車
 starving 飢えたる
 treaty 條約
 festival 祭
 march 行進する

LESSON XIX

rice-field 稲田
 villager(s) 村人
 harvest 收穫；取入
 headman 首領；かしら
 grandson 孫
 earthquake 地震
 attention 注意
 doorway 戸口
 beach 海岸
 sight 光景
 rice-stack 稻叢；稻の堆
 distance 遠方
 temple 寺院
 rang 鳴つた；現在形 ring
 gather 集める
 represent 表す；示す
 fortune 財産
 mad 狂氣の
 yard(s) 裏庭
 dash(ed) 突進する

sweep(ing) 一掃する；浚ふ
 amid 露中
 grateful 感謝せる

LESSON XX

hut 小屋
 clothing 衣服
 wet 濡れたる
 barley 大麦
 Dane(s) デンマーク人
 chasing 追ひかける
 hungry 空腹の
 Saxon サクソン人
 refuse 拒絶する
 tongue 舌
 heart 心
 vain 空しく
 scatter(ed) ちりちりになる
 lazy 怠惰な
 deserve ...に値する
 louder より聲高く
 welcome よく來た；歡迎する
 Cuthbert 人の名
 heaven 天
 capture(d) 捕へる
 courage 勇氣
 splendid 素晴らしい
 kneel 跪く

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 Book Three

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