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THE NEW PIONEER
ENGLISH READERS
FOR GIRLS



KAITAKUSHA



A PORTRAIT BY GAINSBOROUGH

The
New Pioneer English Readers
for Girls

BOOK FOUR



TOKYO
KAITAKUSHA



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Home, Sweet Home.

John Howard Payne

Henry R. Bishop

1. 'Mid pleas- ures and pal- a- ces though we may
 2. I gaze on the moon as I tread the drear
 3. An ex- ile from home splen- dor daz- zles in

roam, Be it ov- er so hum- ble, there's no place like
 wild, And feel that my moth- er now thinks of her
 vain; Oh, give me my low- ly thatched cot- tage a-

home; A charm from the skies seems to hal- low us
 child, As she looks on that moon from our own cot- tage
 gain; The birds sing- ing gai- ly, that come at my

there, Which, seek thro' the world, is ne'er met with else-
 door, Thro' the wood- bine whose fra-grance shall cheer me no
 call. Give me them. and that peace of mind dear- er than

where, Home, home, sweet, sweet home, There's
 more, all.

no place like home, There's no place like home.

The Last Rose of Summer.

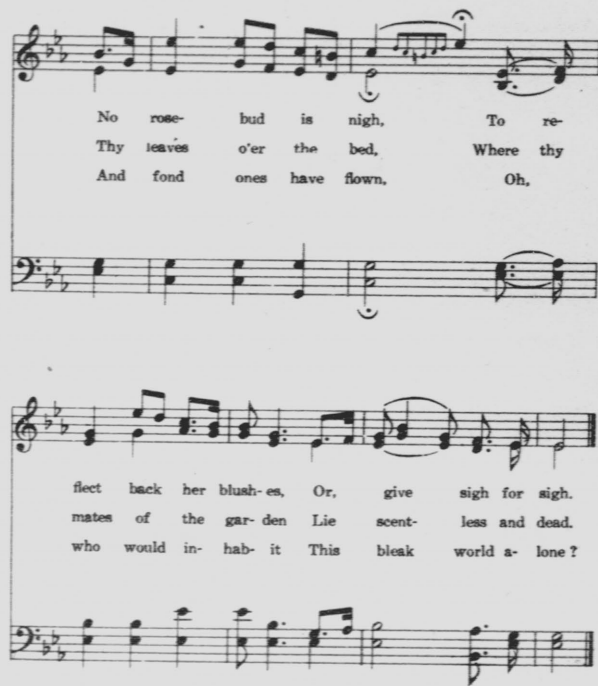
Irish Air:—"The Groves of Blarney."

Thomas Moore

Flotow's "Martha."

- { 'Tis the last rose of sum-mer. Left bloom- ing a-
 All her love- ly com- pan- ions Are fad- ed and
- { I'll not leave thee, thou lone one, To pine on the
 Since the love- ly are sleep- ing. Go, sleep thou with
- { So soon may I fol- low, When friendships de-
 And from love's shin- ing cir- cle The gems drop a-

lone: } No flow- er of her kin- dred,
 gone: }
 stem: } Thus kind- ly I scat- ter
 then: }
 cay. } When true hearts lie withered,
 way. }



No rose- bud is nigh, To re-
 Thy leaves o'er the bed, Where thy
 And fond ones have flown, Oh,

flect back her blush-es, Or, give sigh for sigh.
 mates of the gar-den Lie scent-less and dead.
 who would in-hab-it This bleak world a-lone?

BOOK FOUR

LESSON I

The West Wind



It's a warm wind, the west wind, full of
 birds' cries;

I never hear the west wind but tears are in
 my eyes.

5 For it comes from the west lands, the old
 brown hills,

And April's in the west wind, and daffodils.

daffodil(s) [dæfədɪl(z)]

It's a fine land, the west land, for hearts as
tired as mine,
Apple orchards blossom there, and the air's
like wine.
There is cool green grass there, where men 5
may lie at rest,
And the thrushes are in song there, fluting
from the nest.
"Will you not come home, brother? you
have been long away, 10
It's April, and blossom time, and white is
the spray;
And bright is the sun, brother, and warm is
the rain,—
Will you not come home, brother, home to 15
us again?
"The young corn is green, brother, where
the rabbits run,
It's blue sky, and white clouds, and warm
rain and sun. 20

orchard(s) [ɔ:tʃəd(z)]	air [eə]	wine [wain]
thrush(es) [θrʌʃ(iz)]	fluting [flú:tiŋ]	nest [nest]
spray [sprei]	corn [kɔ:n]	rabbit(s) [ræbit(s)]

It's song to a man's soul, brother, fire to a
man's brain,
To hear the wild bees and see the merry
spring again.
5 "Larks are singing in the west, brother,
about the green wheat,
So will ye not come home, brother, and
rest your tired feet?
I've a balm for bruised hearts, brother,
10 sleep for aching eyes,"
Says the warm wind, the west wind, full of
birds' cries.
It's the white road westwards is the road
I must tread
15 To the green grass, the cool grass, and rest
for heart and head,
To the violets and the brown brooks and
the thrushes' song,
In the fine land, the west land, the land
20 where I belong.

John Masefield

soul [soul]	brain [brein]	wild [waild]	bee(s) [bi:(z)]
merry [méri]	lark(s) [lɑ:k(s)]	wheat [(h)wi:t]	ye [ji:]
balm [bɑ:m]	bruise(d) [bru:z(d)]	aching [éikiŋ]	
westward(s) [wéstwəd(z)]	tread [tred]	violet(s) [váialit(s)]	
	brook(s) [bruk(s)]		

LESSON II

The Wisdom of a Poor Man



One day a poor man tied his horse to a tree, and sat down to eat his lunch.

A rich man came along, and tried to tie his horse to the same tree.

"Please don't tie your horse to that tree," said the poor man in an attempt to prevent a possible accident. "My horse is very wild. He may kill yours."

The rich man answered proudly, "Mind your own business. I'll do as I please."

attempt [ə'tɛm(p)t]

business [ˈbɪznɪs]

prevent [prɪvɛnt]

So he fastened his horse to the same tree, and sat down to eat his lunch.

Suddenly the men heard a big noise. Their horses were fighting. The two men tried to stop them, but it was too late. The rich man's horse was killed by the poor man's horse.

"See what your horse has done!" the rich man cried in great anger. "But you shall pay for it!" So saying, he dragged the poor man before the judge.

"This man's wild horse has killed my horse," he cried. "Make him pay for it, please."

The judge turned to the poor man.

"Did your horse kill his?" But the poor man did not say a word. "Can't you talk?" asked the judge, but there was no reply. The judge asked the man many questions, but he was silent.

At last the judge said to the rich man: "This man is dumb. He cannot speak a word."

noise [noɪz]

anger [æŋɡə]

reply [rɪpláɪ]

silent [saɪlənt]

dumb [dʌm]

"Oh, indeed, sir," said the rich man, "he can talk as well as you or I. He spoke to me on the road."

"Are you sure?" asked the judge. "What did he say?" 5

"Certainly. He said quite clearly: 'Please don't tie your horse to that tree. My horse is wild. He may kill yours.'"

"Ah," said the judge, "now I see. If he warned you, he need not pay for your horse. 10
You should have listened to him."

Then the judge asked the poor man, "Why didn't you answer me? Explain yourself."

"Can't you see?" answered the poor man. "If I had told you that I warned him about 15
the danger, he would have denied it. Then you could not have decided which of us was telling the truth. I knew that if I let him tell the story alone, you would soon learn the truth." 20

clearly [klɪəli]

denied [dɪnaɪd]

warn(ed) [wɔ:n(d)]

decide(d) [dɪsaɪd(id)]

explain [ɪkspleɪn]

truth [tru:θ]

FOR STUDY

"Please don't tie your horse to that tree," said the poor man **in an attempt** to prevent a possible accident.

"See what your horse has done!" the rich man cried **in great anger**.



LESSON III

Sights in Japan



Jane Miller. It is very kind of you to come to see me, Miss Tamura.

Akiko Tamura. No, not at all. By the way, what is your program for to-day?

J. M. What do you suggest, Miss Tamura. I haven't any definite plan as yet.

A. T. Well, then, why not go to the Meiji Shrine first. I can take you there if you like.

J. M. Thank you, but I was there yesterday afternoon with a friend of mine.

suggest [sədʒest]

definite [définit]

shrine [ʃrain]



A. T. Were you? How did you feel?

J. M. Oh, it was wonderful! As soon as I was inside the gate I felt as if I were a thousand miles away from all the rush of the city.

A. T. You are quite right. It doesn't seem possible, does it, that such a quiet and beautiful place is in the midst of a great city!

J. M. That's quite true. By the way, does it take long to go to Nikko?

A. T. No, you can get there in less than three hours.

midst [mɪdst]

J. M. I am longing to see the sacred Red Bridge and the famous Yomei Mon I have read so much about.

A. T. The Yomei Mon is sometimes called "Higurasi Mon," which means a gate ⁵ that will make an admirer forget the passing of time.

J. M. How very interesting! Is the Sleeping Cat on that gate?

A. T. No, it is on a different building. ¹⁰

J. M. Who carved it?

A. T. It is said that the man who carved it was left-handed. So he was called Hidari Zingoro, or Zingoro the Left-Handed.

J. M. Is Karuizawa very far from Nikko? ¹⁵

A. T. No, not very far.

J. M. What kind of a place is it?

A. T. It's a small town about a hundred miles from Tokyo. It is about 3,000 feet high and is very cool in summer. ²⁰ Probably it is one of the best summer resorts in Japan.

sacred [sɛikrɪd] admirer [ədmaɪərə] carve(d) [kɑ:v(d)]
probably [prɒbəbli] resort(s) [rɪzɔ:t(s)]



J. M. I should imagine so. Can you go to Kyoto from there?

A. T. Certainly. In that case you travel in the Centre of Honsyu instead of on the Tokaido which is the coastal line. ⁵

J. M. Which would you advise?

A. T. The Tokaido line is faster and better, but the Central line will give you a lot of mountain scenery.

¹⁰ J. M. That's fine! How many days do you think I had better spend in Kyoto?

A. T. It all depends on how carefully you want to see the place. There are quite

imagine [ɪmædʒɪn] coastal [kəʊstəl] line [laɪn]
central [sɛntrəl] depend(s) [dɪpɛnd(z)]



a few old temples and famous gardens. Some of them have historical interest. So you can spend any amount of time there. If you know Japanese history, your interest will be greater.

J. M. Well, then, I had better go to a foreign-book shop and buy myself a short history of Japan. Thanks very much for your advice.

A. T. Not at all; don't mention it.

temple(s) [tɛmpl(z)] historical [hɪstɔːrɪkəl] interest [ɪntərɪst]
amount [əmaʊnt]

LESSON IV

The Sewing Machine

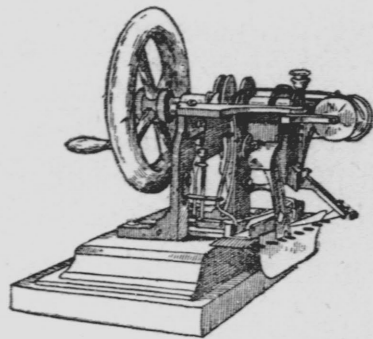
What a long time our sewing would take if we had to make all our clothes by hand!

That is what people had to do before the sewing machine was thought of. Busy mothers had to sit up late at night under a dim lamp to get their children's clothes made with scissors and needles only.

However, in the year 1755 the first step was taken when Charles Wisenthal invented a needle which could be worked in a machine. His machine, however, was not practical, and was very little used.

Years went by, and all the sewing had still to be done by hand, till in the year 1834 a very useful machine for sewing was invented by a French tailor named Barthélemy Thimmonier. It was a real success, and was used for making clothes for the soldiers, and in a few years as many as eighty of these machines were at work.

machine [məʃiːn] dim [dɪm] scissors [sɪzəz]
Wisenthal [waɪz(ə)nθəl] practical [præktɪkəl] tailor [teɪlə]
Barthélemy Thimmonier [bɑːθɛlimi θɪmənʒə]



HOWE'S MACHINE

But the other tailors were jealous and angry, and one day gathered together a great number of people and destroyed all the inventor's machines, because they said these machines would take away their work from them.

It was a terrible loss to him, but he did not despair; he set to work all the harder to make a still better machine, and in 1845 he took out a patent for it.

Those were troubled days in France, and nobody had much help to give the inventor. He therefore went to England for a time,

jealous [dʒələs]	destroy(ed) [distrɔɪ(d)]	inventor [ɪnvəntə]
despair [dɪspɛə]	patent [pəɪt(ə)nt]	troubled [traʊblɪd]
	therefore [ðəfɔː]	

and when the first Great Exhibition was held in Hyde Park his machine was put on show. The Frenchman hoped great things from this, but nobody noticed his invention and, needless to say, he was very much disappointed. He died six years later, a poor, aged, lonely man, yet many years after his death it was found that one of his machines was still at work and in good condition.

Meantime other busy minds were at work, and it was from America that the great-grandfather of all our sewing machines was to come.

In the year 1833 Walter Hunt, of New York, invented a sewing machine very much after the style of those we use to-day. He made several machines, but nobody took out a patent for them, and nothing more was done.

Thirteen years went by, and then another American, Elias Howe, set to work and made

exhibition [ˌɛksɪbɪʃ(ə)n]	Hyde Park [haɪd pá:k]	show [ʃou]
Frenchman [frɛn(t)ʃmən]		needless [niːdlɪs]
disappoint(ed) [dɪsəpɔɪnt(ed)]	age(d) [eɪdʒ(id)]	lonely [lʌnli]
condition [kənɪdɪʃən]		meantime [miːntáɪm]
great-grandfather [greɪtgræɪn(d)fɑːðə]	Walter Hunt [wɔːltəhʌnt]	
style [stáɪl]	Elias Howe [ɪlɪəʃəu]	

a machine very similar to Hunt's. We do not think, though, that Howe had ever seen the other machine; probably they had both thought of the same thing. As all the modern machines resemble Howe's in spite of many differences, we generally give him the credit for being the inventor of this most useful article.

He took out a patent in 1846 and later on sold it to Isaac Merritt Singer, who opened his first factory in Boston, but moved to New York some years afterwards. This was the beginning of the great firm known as the Singer Sewing Machine Company which now has great factories in the United States, Canada, Scotland, and on the continent of Europe. These machines were well advertised. Very soon they became noted, and were sold in all parts of America, and in Europe as well.

20

similar [símilə]	modern [módə'n]	resemble [rizémbəl]
spite [spait]	difference(s) [dífərəns(iz)]	credit [krédit]
article [á:tɪkl]	Isaac Merritt Singer [áizəkméritsɪŋə]	
factory [fækt(ə)ri]	Boston [bóst(ə)n]	firm [fə:m]
United States [ju:náitidstéits]	Canada [kænədə]	
Scotland [skótland]	continent [kóntinənt]	
advertise(d) [ædvətaiz(d)]	note(d) [nóut(id)]	

Of course many improvements were made in the sewing machine as time passed. Every few years something has been added to make it better, and now not only stitching, but all sorts of things such as gathering, hemming, tucking, and even button-holing, can be done by the machine with the greatest ease.

So now those long, weary hours of sitting over sewing are past, but we must bear in mind that the machine can never take the place of hand sewing, which, when well done, is more beautiful and really stronger than machine work. We can use the two together, one helping the other, for clever fingers are needed just as much as this wonderful little machine, which is such a willing helper, but is not meant to do all the work.

improvement(s) [imprú:vmənt(s)]	added [æd(id)]
stitch(ing) [stítʃ(ɪŋ)]	hem(ming) [hém(ɪŋ)]
tuck(ing) [táʔk(ɪŋ)]	button-holing [bátɪnhóulɪŋ]
ease [i:z]	weary [wiəri]
	willing [wɪlɪŋ]

FOR STUDY

In the year 1833 Walter Hunt, of New York, invented a sewing machine very much **after** the style of those we use to-day.

He set to work **all the harder**.

All the modern machines resemble Howe's **in spite of** many differences.



LESSON V

Flags

Once King Edward VII of Great Britain went to Portugal. When he landed at Lisbon, it was very wet and muddy. So the people laid down a carpet for him to walk on. But
 5 just at the last moment it was discovered that the carpet was a little short for this purpose.

Very quickly the people laid down a large flag so that the king should not have to step in the mud. But when the king saw that it
 10 was the flag of the country, he stepped off into the mud rather than walk on it.

The king had the right idea about the national flag of a country and knew how to respect it.

15 One of the things that everybody holds dear is the national flag. Deep down in our nature is the strong feeling that makes us follow the flag and die beside it rather than let it fall into the hands of an enemy.

flag(s) [flæg(z)]	Britain [brítən]	Portugal [pó:tjugəl]
Lisbon [lízbən]	discover(ed) [dískʌvə(d)]	purpose [pó:pəs]
step [step]	national [næʃənl]	nature [néitʃə]

Our country has always been happy in its choice of flags. Japan is the Land of the Rising Sun, and a red ball on a white ground represents our empire.

The Union Jack, by which name the British flag is called, has been the flag of Britain for very many years.

Britain is made up of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Each of these countries has its own cross, and on the Union Jack you will see the three crosses. First of all there is the red cross of St. George, who is the great English saint. At one time this red cross was worn by every English soldier.

Next you will find the white cross, on a blue ground, of St. Andrew, and he is the great saint of Scotland. Last of all you will notice the red cross of St. Patrick, whom the Irish take for their chief saint.

The flag of the United States of America has thirteen stripes on it and forty-eight stars in the corner.

ground [graund]	empire [émpaɪə]	Union [jú:njən]
Jack [dʒæk]	Ireland [áɪələnd]	cross [krɔ:s]
St. [snt]	Andrew [ændru:]	Patrick [pétrick]
	Irish [áɪrɪʃ]	stripe(s) [straɪp(s)]

It is believed that when George Washington designed the flag he showed his rough design to a well-known flag-maker, Mrs. Betsy Ross. She suggested some change in the design, to which Washington at once agreed.

William Barrett, a famous painter, made a finished drawing of the flag, and from that Mrs. Ross made the first "Stars and Stripes."

On August 14th, 1777, it was decided that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes of red and white, and that the union be indicated by thirteen white stars on a blue ground.

At first the stars were arranged in a ring, but this design did not please, and soon made way for one in which the stars were placed in three straight rows.

Later, when new states joined the union, it was decided to increase the number of the stars but keep the original thirteen stripes as they were.

Washington [wɒʃɪŋtən]	design(ed) [dɪzáɪn(d)]	Betsy [bétsɪ]
Ross [rɒs]	Barrett [bærət]	painter [péɪntə]
drawing [drɔ:ɪŋ]	indicate(d) [ɪndɪkeɪt(id)]	ring [rɪŋ]
straight [streɪt]	row(s) [rou(z)]	increase [ɪnkri:s]
	original [əɪdʒɪnəl]	

LESSON VI

Short Stories

(1) The Name on the Suitcase

Mr. Smith, an English traveller, arrived at a hotel in Austria one evening. On the way he had picked up a smart German and engaged him as his servant. In Austria everyone staying in a hotel is obliged to register his name and occupation in a book for the police to see; so Mr. Smith told his servant Fritz to bring this book for him to write his name in.

"I have already registered you, sir," said Fritz, "as an English gentleman."

"But I've never told you my name. How do you know what it is?"

"I copied it from your suitcase," answered Fritz.

"Why, it isn't on my suitcase," cried Mr. Smith; "bring the book and let me see what you've put down."

suitcase [sju:tkeis]	traveller [trævlə]	Austria [ɔ:striə]
smart [smɑ:t]	German [dʒə:mən]	engage(d) [ɪnɡeɪdʒ(d)]
occupation [ɒkjupɪʃən]	Fritz [frits]	copied [kəpiəd]

The book was brought, and Mr. Smith found that this was the name his clever servant had written:—

"Mr. Warranted Genuine Leather"!

(2) Do you know which?

Once a merchant in Tokyo was taking a trip to Osaka on business. He was going to stay in Osaka for more than a month, and so he asked his clerk, who was very honest but rather stupid, to forward all his letters to Osaka, and then he left.

When he got to Osaka he waited for his letters to come, but a week passed without any letters from the clerk. He was quite annoyed and wired to the clerk accusing him of neglect.

Now in the office of this merchant there was a letter-box with a lock. The merchant had taken the key with him by mistake and the clerk could not open the box.

warrant(ed) [wɒrənt(id)]	genuine [dʒenjuɪn]
merchant [mɔ:tʃənt]	trip [trip]
stupid [stju:pid]	forward [fɔ:wəd]
wire(d) [waɪə(d)]	accusing [əkjuzɪŋ]
lock [lɒk]	key [ki:]

When the merchant received the news he was very sorry and sent the key back enclosed in a letter. But still no letters came. Was it because the clerk was lazy or did he have a good reason? Do you know which?

(3) The Doctor's Advice

A man who complained of stomach trouble went to a doctor. After examining him very carefully, the doctor said to the patient, "There's nothing the matter with you. All you require is more outdoor life. Go out for long walks every day; stay outdoors. Anyhow, avoid keeping indoors. By the way, what's your business?"

"I'm a postman, sir," was the very polite reply.

enclose(d) [ɪnkləʊz(d)]	complain(ed) [kəmpleɪn(d)]
stomach [stámək]	trouble [trábl]
patient [peɪfənt]	require [rɪkwáɪə]
outdoors [áutdɔːz]	avoid [əvɔɪd]
postman [póustmən]	polite [pəlaɪt]
	examining [ɪgzæmɪnɪŋ]
	outdoor [áutdɔː]
	indoors [ɪndɔːz]

LESSON VII

The Skylark

The song is loud and clear, but where is the singer? There is not a tree near, and not a living creature but ourselves; yet the song floats on until the whole air seems to echo it, and so happy a melody is it, so joyous, that it sounds like a thanksgiving hymn.

Where can the singer be? Look up! Look up! The skylark is the singer—there he is, so high up in the air that he seems to us no more than a dark spot against the white clouds.

He does not, like other birds, sing his song through and then stop a moment, as if to take breath; he sings away all the time he is up in the air, not seeming to spare himself or to need rest.

The skylark sings nearly all the year round. When the daisy opens its eye, the lark thinks that his hours of duty also have begun, and

skylark [skáɪlə:k]	singer [sɪŋə]	creature [kri:tʃə]
echo [ékou]	melody [mélədi]	joyous [dʒɔɪəs]
thanksgiving [θæŋksgívɪŋ]	spot [spot]	spare [speə]
daisy [deɪzi]	duty [djú:ti]	



when the leaves fall, the brave little bird still sends his melody into the chill air. Who does not love the skylark's song?

Not long ago a poor widow, who almost despaired of making a living in her English home, thought that she might do better in Australia; and she crossed the sea to that distant land.

She took with her a pet skylark, which had sung many a morning in his cage outside her cottage window. She hired a hut in the "gold-diggings" in Australia, and by

chill [tʃɪl] widow [ˈwɪdɒ] Australia [ɔːstreɪljə]
distant [dɪst(ə)nt] pet [pet] sung [sʌŋ] cage [keɪdʒ]
hire(d) [haɪə(d)] gold-digging(s) [ɡoʊlddɪɡɪŋ(z)]

washing the diggers' clothes and cooking their meals, she succeeded in earning money enough to pay back her debt and keep herself in comfort.

Day after day the lark sang his happy song beside her door, and soon the gold-diggers came to listen to it. For years they had not heard that familiar song. As the sweet notes fell upon their ears, they forgot that they stood under a foreign sky—the skylark seemed to bring their old home so near to them.

More than one of the gold-diggers offered to buy the lark, but the widow shook her head in reply to all their offers. "No, no," she said; "I'll never sell it. The only bit of the old country I have is in that cage there. But you may come on Sundays and hear him sing. Perhaps it will do you good."

And Sunday after Sunday the gold-diggers came to hear the skylark sing. There were no places of worship for them to go to, and nothing to make Sunday different from the

digger(s) [dɪɡə(z)] earning [ˈɜːnɪŋ] debt [det]
comfort [kʌmfət] familiar [fəˈmɪljə] shook [ʃuk]
worship [wəˈʃɪp]

other days of the week, except that some of the men, clinging to their old habits, chose that day as their day of rest.

The lark's song brought their English homes nearer to their hearts, if not to their longing eyes; and many a memory of their happy childhood came back to them. They gathered round as the bird sang his wonderful song; and there, in that land of exile, many of those sons of toil remembered the prayers learnt at their mothers' knees, and the innocence and hopes of their childhood and youth.

Ah! the world had changed since that time, and they had changed with it. The hills and valleys of their far-off homeland rose before them, and their hearts were softened. Truly the skylark preached a sermon to them—a sermon in song. And who can doubt that it did “do them good.”

clinging [kɪŋɪŋ]	chose [tʃəʊz]	long(ing) [lɒŋ(ɪŋ)]
childhood [tʃaɪldhʊd]	sang [sæŋ]	exile [eksail]
toil [tɔɪl]	prayer(s) [preə(z)]	knee(s) [ni:(z)]
innocence [ɪnəsns]	youth [ju:θ]	valley(s) [væli(z)]
homeland [hóumlænd]	soften(ed) [sɔ:fn(d)]	
preach(ed) [pri:tʃ(t)]	sermon [sə:mən]	

FOR STUDY

There is **not** a living creature **but** ourselves.

She took with her a pet skylark, which had sung **many** a morning in his cage.

Proverbs

A stitch in time saves nine.

Make hay while the sun shines.

Strike while the iron's hot.

Better late than never.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

Accidents will happen.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

Haste makes waste.

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Well begun is half done.

Where there's a will, there's a way.

LESSON VIII

Letter-Writing

A well-written letter is like a well-managed conversation. It will turn an acquaintance into a friend and bring a friend closer to you. The ability to write a good letter is a great asset for anyone.

Letter-writing is an art. Many people have the wrong idea about it. To young people especially it is a troublesome task. They write "duty" letters to relatives or even friends, but that is as far as it goes. They do not stop to think that it can be a pleasure.

Letters are talks through the pen, and it ought to be a pleasure to chat with our friends and relatives on paper.

Letters may generally be divided into three classes:—

- (a) Friendly letters.
- (b) Letters of courtesy such as invitations, acceptances, etc.
- (c) Business letters.

acquaintance [əkwɛɪntəns]	ability [əbɪlɪti]	asset [æset]
art [ɑ:t]	troublesome [trʌblsəm]	relative(s) [rɛlətɪv(z)]
pleasure [plɛʒə]	chat [tʃæt]	courtesy [kɔ:tɪsi]
	acceptance(s) [əkseptəns(ɪz)]	

The correct form of letters of courtesy is as follows:—

	<u>(Address of Sender)</u>
	<u>(Date)</u>
5 <u>(Salutation)</u>	
	_____ (Body of Letter) _____ _____ _____
	<u>(Complimentary Closing)</u>
	<u>(Signature)</u>

The Body of the Letter is a conversation on paper. Friendly letters should be natural and simple. It is the little things, the happenings of every day, our views and ideas that make a friendly letter interesting. Do not imitate others. Be yourself and try to make your letters real and alive.

The Salutation and the Closing remark should have the same degree of formality.

sender [sɛndə]	date [deɪt]	salutation [sælju:tɪfən]
body [bɒdi]		complimentary [kɒmplɪməntəri]
signature [sɪɡnətʃə]	simple [sɪmpl]	imitate [ɪmɪteɪt]
alive [əlaɪv]	remark [rɪmɑ:k]	degree [dɪɡri:]
	formality [fɔ:mælɪti]	

The following are the most usual for us:

(1) Business or Formal letters:—

Dear Sir, Yours truly,
(or) Dear Madam, Yours faithfully,
Yours respectfully, 5

(2) Letters to slight acquaintances:—

Dear Miss Brown,
Yours very truly,
(or) Yours sincerely,
(or) Sincerely yours, 10

Note that it is wrong to use the initials, as in "Dear Mrs. T. Brown."

(3) Letters to friends:—

Dear Mary, Yours (very) sincerely,
My dear Helen, (or) (Very) sincerely 15
yours,

Men often drop "Mr." and write "Dear Brown," etc., but women do not use this form at all.

The ending may often be preceded by a 20 polite phrase, such as "With best wishes to Mr. Brown," etc.

formal [fɔ:məl] truly [tru:li] faithfully [feɪθfʊli]
respectfully [rɪspɛktfʊli] slight [slait] initial(s) [ɪnɪʃl(z)]
precede(d) [pri:si:d(ɪd)] phrase [freɪz]

In these cases, the Christian name may be used without the family name:—

Dear Mary,
My dear Tom,

5 The ending may be:—

Yours very sincerely,
Most sincerely yours,
Yours ever,
Ever your friend,
10 Yours affectionately,

Writing to relatives older than oneself, the salutation will be:—

Dear Mother,
Dear Aunt Grace, etc.

15 The ending may be:—

Yours affectionately,
Your affectionate daughter, etc.
Your loving sister, etc.

Christian [krɪstʃən] ever [evə] affectionate(ly) [əfɛkʃnɪt(ɪ)]
aunt [a:nt]

LESSON IX

London

Anderton's Hotel,
Fleet Street, London, E.C.
Oct. 15, 1940.

Dear Rose,

I must ask you to forgive me for 5
not having written to you for a long time.
I have been so busy sightseeing that it
was almost impossible to write. But to-day
I have made up my mind to tell you some-
thing about London. 10

Miss Armstrong, to whom I brought a
letter of introduction, showed me round
the city. We started at Westminster Abbey,
a famous old church built in the Gothic
style. It commands more respect than any 15
other English building, because there are
so many of the greatest Englishmen buried
there.

Anderton [ændət(ə)n]	Fleet [fli:t]	forgive [fə'gɪv]
sightseeing [saɪtsi:ɪŋ]	impossible [ɪmpə'səbl]	
Armstrong [ɑ:mstrɒŋ]	introduction [ɪntrədʌkʃ(ə)n]	
Westminster Abbey [wɛstmɪnstə'æbi]	Gothic [gəʊk]	
style [stɑɪl]	command(s) [kə'mænd(z)]	buried [bɪrɪd]

Just across the way from the Abbey we
saw the Houses of Parliament standing on
the banks of the River Thames.

Then we went to Trafalgar Square, from
5 the centre of which rises a tall column to
the memory of Admiral Lord Nelson, with
four huge lions around it.

We spent some time enjoying pictures at
the National Gallery. Then we went back
10 to my hotel, passing through the Strand,
where there is a large group of official
buildings, and along Fleet Street.

It was about nine in the morning when
we went to see London Bridge. The pave-
15 ments were crowded with people hurrying to
their offices, while along the road buses
and motor-cars were passing in long lines
across the bridge.

Suddenly Miss Armstrong called my at-
20 tention saying, "Look! The Tower Bridge

Parliament [pɑ:ləmənt]	bank(s) [bæŋk(s)]	Thames [temz]
Trafalgar [trə'fælgə]	column [kɒləm]	admiral [ædmɪrəl]
Lord [lɔ:d]	Nelson [nɛlsn]	lion(s) [laɪən(z)]
around [əraʊnd]	Gallery [gæləri]	Strand [strænd]
official [əfɪʃ(ə)l]	pavement(s) [peɪvmənt(s)]	bus(es) [bʌs(ɪz)]
	tower [taʊə]	

is going to open!" I turned as she spoke, and looked towards the great bridge which goes over the Thames near the Tower of London. It is in truth two bridges, one above the other.

As a tall-masted ship was drawing near, the lower bridge opened and divided into two parts, each part rising in the air. People who were in a hurry could go over the upper bridge, but most of them waited. When the ship had passed through, the arms slowly returned to their places again. In a few seconds, people, buses, and motor-cars were moving across the bridge once more. Really this was one of the most wonderful things I had ever seen.

From here we went to see the Tower of London. On our way there we passed a tall pillar which stands on the spot where the great fire of London broke out in 1666. The fire spread to the upper end of Fleet Street, burning the old St. Paul's Cathedral on its way.

I enjoyed the many interesting things I saw in the Tower. In the White Tower we

tall-masted [tɔːlmɑːstɪd] pillar [ˈpɪlə] St. Paul's [sntpɔːl(z)]
Cathedral [kəθɪˈdrəl]



St. Paul's Cathedral, London



Tower Bridge with Tower of London



Trafalgar Square, London

saw the room where the two young princes
were murdered. In one room we saw several
crowns with very beautiful jewels in them.
The men on guard wore a strange kind of
5 dress which was exactly like that worn by
the king's servants hundreds of years ago.

I have so many things to tell you about,
but as I am to pay a visit to St. Paul's
Cathedral this afternoon, I must stop now.
10 In my next letter I will tell you more
about London. Give my love to all.

Yours lovingly,

Grace

FOR STUDY

I must ask you to forgive me for **not having**
written to you for a long time.

It **commands** more **respect** than any other
English building.

murder(ed) [mɔːdə(d)]

jewel(s) [dʒuːl(z)]

guard [ɡɑːd]

exactly [ɪɡzæktli]

LESSON X

Tom Pear-tree's Strange Portrait

Thomas Gainsborough was a little boy who liked drawing pictures better than anything else. The reason probably was because he could draw very good pictures. By the time he was ten years of age, he had sketched almost every tree and cottage and every boy and girl in his village of Sudbury, England.

Thomas's father one day came into the house and said, "Somebody has been stealing pears out of our pear orchard lately! It may have been merely a naughty boy or a grown-up thief; I don't know which, but I've got to catch him."

Thomas was almost as angry as his father when he heard this remark, for the fine, big pears were just beginning to get juicy and yellow; and if anybody was going to have those pears, Thomas wanted to be the one.

Pear-tree [péətri:]	portrait [pó:treit]	Thomas [tóməs]
Gainsborough [gáinz(b)ə)rə]		sketch(ed) [sketʃ(t)]
Sudbury [sʌdb(ə)ri]	steal(ing) [sti:l(ɪŋ)]	pear(s) [pɛə(z)]
lately [léitli]	merely [miəli]	naughty [nó:ti]
grown-up [grəʊnʌp]	thief [θi:f]	

He decided to try to catch the thief. When he told his father that he would get the fellow, whoever he was, his father just laughed and remarked, "A fine chance a ten-year-old boy like you would have to catch anybody! It requires a man to do that."

Several days went by, and the pears continued to disappear as fast as they ripened. One morning Thomas went out to the orchard to see whether there was not at least one pear left for him to eat. He was walking along slowly, drawing little pictures of all the things on the way, as he often did.

Suddenly he looked up and was amazed to see a big, stout fellow, with an unshaven face, in the act of climbing over the stone wall to reach the pear-tree.

Thomas did not know what to do! He could not capture the man, for he was too big and rough. If he ran to call his father, the man might get away while he was gone. Just as Thomas was trying to collect his wits, the man saw him.

whoever [hu(:)évə]	chance [tʃɑ:ns]	ripen(ed) [ráip(ə)n(d)]
amaze(d) [əmeíz(d)]	stout [staut]	unshaven [ʌnʃéivn]
act [ækt]	collect [kələkt]	wits [wits]

He paused for an instant with one foot hanging over the wall in such a funny manner that Thomas wished he could draw him. Then, quick as a flash, the boy decided that was the very thing for him to do! He instantly opened the sketch-book he had handy and made a few rapid lines. And then he went whistling back to the house.

When the boy's father saw the picture, he recognized the man at once as a fellow who had often been suspected of stealing from people's orchards. In fact, the thief had earned for himself the title of "Old Tom Pear-tree." Thomas's picture of the man was such a good likeness that no further proof was needed to cause him to be punished. And thus Thomas's worry about the pears came to an end.

When Thomas Gainsborough grew to manhood, he became one of England's great portrait painters.

pause(d) [pɔ:z(d)]	instant [ɪnstənt]	flash [flæʃ]
instantly [ɪnstəntli]	sketch-book [skɛtʃbʊk]	handy [hændi]
rapid [ræpɪd]	whistling [(h)wɪslɪŋ]	recognize(d) [rɛkɔɡnaɪz(d)]
suspect(ed) [səspɛkt(ɪd)]	title [taɪtl]	further [fɜ:ðə]
proof [pru:f]	worry [wəri]	manhood [mænhud]
	painter(s) [peɪntə(z)]	

FOR STUDY

I've got to catch him.

Suddenly he looked up and saw a big, stout fellow, with an unshaven face, **in the act of** climbing over the stone wall to reach the pear-tree.

Then, quick as a flash, the boy decided that was **the very thing** for him to do!

And thus Thomas's worry about the pears **came to an end.**



LESSON XI

A Talk about Dinner

Kiyo-ko. I've been invited out to a foreign dinner, but as this is the first time, would you mind explaining to me what I should expect on such an occasion? I mean at table.

Mrs. Johnson. No, certainly not. Well, soup generally comes first. You use the largest spoon for it. Of course you know that you mustn't make a noise when you eat soup.

K. Yes, I know that much, at least.

J. Very well. The next course is fish. You use a blunt silver knife on the right side of your plate and the corresponding fork on the left.

K. Why are they silver instead of steel, may I ask?

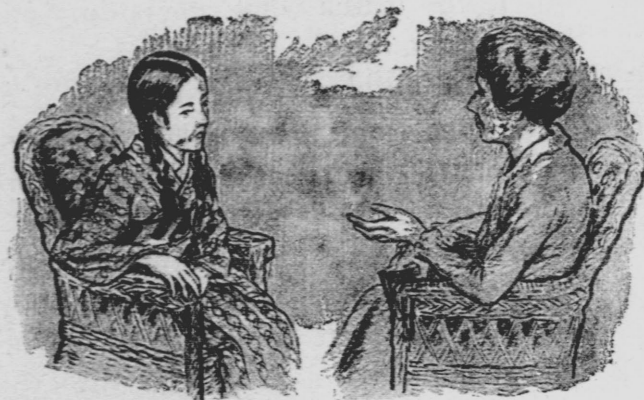
J. Because steel gives an unpleasant taste to fish.

occasion [ə'keɪʒ(ə)n]

Johnson [dʒɒnsn]

blunt [blʌnt]

correspond(ing) [kə'rɪspɒnd(ɪŋ)]



K. When shall I eat bread?

J. With your fish, and whenever you like, usually between the courses. The next course is the principal dish, a roast of beef, pork, mutton or chicken, with some vegetables. Sometimes a made-up dish called an entrée is served before this course. This is usually eaten with a fork only.

10 K. It is rather difficult to remember when and what to use, isn't it?

J. Yes, indeed. You have my sympathy,

principal [prɪnsəpəl]

roast [roust]

chicken [tʃɪk(ɪ)n]

entrée [ɒn'trei; ɑ'tre]

sympathy [sɪmpəθi]

but if you watch what others do, you'll have no trouble.

K. I suppose pudding comes next.

J. Yes; but sometimes salad is served before it. You eat it with a fork. ^s
The last course is fruit and coffee. A finger-bowl will also be brought you on a small plate. Remove the bowl and use the plate for the fruit. When you've finished eating, you dip your ¹⁰ finger-tips in the bowl and wipe them on your napkin.

K. Thank you very much, Mrs. Johnson. Now I can go to Mrs. Morrison's dinner without fear. ¹⁵

J. Oh, you've been invited to dinner by her, have you?

K. Yes. Do you know her?

J. Oh, very well. We were neighbours when I lived in Azabu. Besides, her ²⁰ eldest son married my niece.

pudding [púdiŋ]

salad [sæləd]

finger-bowl [fiŋgəboul]

remove [rimú:v]

dip [di:p]

finger-tip(s) [fiŋgətip(s)]

wipe [waip]

Morrison [mórisn]

neighbour(s) [néibəʔ(z)]

niece [ni:s]

K. Oh, I didn't know you had a niece in Tokyo!

J. Well, I never! Frank Watson, my nephew, whom you met last time you ^s were here, is her elder brother.

FOR STUDY

Would you mind explaining to me what I should expect on such an occasion?

I know **that much**, at least.

Well, I never!



Frank [fræŋk]

Watson [wótsn]

nephew [névju:; néfju:]

elder [éldə]

LESSON XII

From Newspapers Here and There



The British Tennis Championship Matches

London, Monday.—G. P. Hughes and H. W. Austin entered the semi-finals of the British tennis championship matches by taking the two remaining singles matches played here to-day. The doubles finals will be played to-morrow.

championship [tʃæmpjənʃɪp]	match(es) [mætʃ(ɪz)]
Hughes [hjuːz]	Austin [ˈɔːstɪn]
remaining [rɪmɛɪnɪŋ]	singles [sɪŋɡlɪz]
	doubles [ˈdʌblɪz]

Fire in Kanda

Fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night at No. 1, 1-tyome, Nisiki-tyo, Kanda, and destroyed three houses. The cause of the fire is unknown. While fighting it a fireman was severely injured, and was at once taken to a hospital.

School Bazaar a Success

The bazaar held in the lecture hall of the Yamato Girls' High School here to-day was a great success, with more than 500 visitors. Among the best sellers were toys, floor lamps, towels, cotton shirts, and school children's suits and skirts which were made by the students of the school.

cause [kɔːz]	unknown [ʌnnəʊn]	severely [sɪvɪəli]
injure(d) [ɪndʒə(d)]	bazaar [bəˈzɑː]	hall [hɔːl]
visitor(s) [vɪzɪtə(z)]	seller(s) [ˈsɛlə(z)]	toy(s) [tɔɪ(z)]
towel(s) [taʊ(ə)l(z)]	cotton [kɒtn]	shirt(s) [ʃɜːt(s)]
skirt(s) [skɜːt(s)]	student(s) [stjuːdənt(s)]	

Hongkong-England Voyage ends

London, Tuesday.—A great welcome was given to-night when the 24-ton boat, Tai-Mo-Shan, arrived after a year's voyage from Hongkong. The whole of the voyage was made under sail by five British naval officers. 5

A Fund for Better International Understanding

A New York telegram reports that a large fund will be established to bring together the students of various countries for better international understanding and friendship. It is planned to invite at least ten students 10 from each country during their summer holidays each year.

FOR STUDY

The whole of the voyage was made **under sail** by five British naval officers.

Hongkong [hóngkóng]	ton [tən]	sail [seil]	naval [néiv(ə)l]
officer(s) [ɒfisə(z)]		international [intənæʃənəl]	
understanding [ʌndəstændɪŋ]		telegram [téligræm]	
establish(ed) [ɪstæbliʃ(t)]		friendship [frɛndʃɪp]	

LESSON XIII

A Letter from America

New York,
Sept. 7, 1940.

Dear Mary,

It is over a month since I wrote to 5
you last, and I must beg a thousand pardons for not having written to you sooner. Everything here is so new and interesting that I have had no time to sit down and write. Please don't think I forgot you or 10
anything of that sort. I have been so busy trying to see as many things and visit as many places as I could during my short stay here that I found it next to impossible to keep up my correspondence.

15 But this time at any rate I have made up my mind to drop you a few lines at least and tell you some of my impressions of this wonderful country.

In my last letter I believe I wrote 20
about the glory of American cities, so I will now talk about something else.

correspondence [kɒrɪspɒndəns]	rate [reɪt]
impression(s) [ɪmprɛʃ(ə)n(z)]	glory [glɔ:ri]

As you know, Americans are made up of so many different nationalities that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that nearly all the races of the world are represented here. It is very important to bear this fact in mind, I was told, in trying to understand America, for the interests of one race may not always be those of another. The fact that each American state is, to a great extent, independent and has the power to make its own laws is another thing we must not forget, for the government is often blamed for the action taken by some state over which it has no power as far as the particular question is concerned. However, Mary, as I have no intention of giving you a lecture on such matters, I will go no further.

Compared with our people, Americans in general seem, in my opinion, to be more

nationalities [nəʃənəˈlɪtɪz]	exaggeration [ɪɡzædʒərɪʃ(ə)n]
race(s) [reɪs(ɪz)]	important [ɪmˈpɔːtənt]
interest(s) [ɪntrɪst(s)]	fact [fækt]
extent [ɪkstənt]	independent [ɪndɪpəndənt]
power [paʊə]	law(s) [lɔː(z)]
law(s) [lɔː(z)]	government [ɡəv(ə)nɪmənt]
blame(d) [bleɪm(d)]	action [ækʃ(ə)n]
action [ækʃ(ə)n]	particular [pəˈtɪkjələ]
concern(ed) [kənˈsɜːn(d)]	intention [ɪntənʃ(ə)n]
intention [ɪntənʃ(ə)n]	
compare(d) [kəmpeə(d)]	general [dʒenərəl]
general [dʒenərəl]	opinion [əˈpɪnjən]
opinion [əˈpɪnjən]	



EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

lively, energetic, and business-like. It is said that Americans do their utmost to have the first in the world in everything. One example is the eighty-six storied
 5 Empire State Building which is 1,250 feet high. It is about 260 feet higher than the Eiffel tower of Paris which was the highest building in the world before this was built. I believe this is one of the
 10 expressions of the progressive American spirit.

As to the language, Americans of course speak English, but their pronunciation is somewhat different from ours. Their vowel
 15 in "dog" and "long" is broader, and in most parts of the country "can't" is pronounced [kænt]. I am speaking, of course, of the dialect of Southern England when I say "our." There is a slight difference in
 20 the use of some words and expressions. They call our "tram" a "street car" and

lively [laɪvli]	energetic [ɛnədʒɛtik]	business-like [bɪznɪsláɪk]
utmost [ʌtmoust]	example [ɪgzæmpl]	Eiffel [áɪf(ə)l]
progressive [prəgrɛsɪv]	pronunciation [prənʌnʃiɪ(ə)n]	
somewhat [sám(h)wot]	vowel [váuəl]	broad(er) [brɔ:d(ə)]
pronounce(d) [prənáuns(t)]	dialect [dáɪləkt]	
expression(s) [ɪksprɛʃən(z)]	tram [træm]	

"flat" "an apartment." They also use "elevator" for "lift," "candy-store" for "sweets-shop," "druggist" for "chemist," etc. What struck me as very curious was that they call our "first floor" the "second floor." Their "first floor" is really our "ground floor." However, the language is, on the whole, nearly the same as ours and I have had practically no difficulty in understanding it. But when the college boys and girls I met used what they call "college slang," I was quite at a loss, for I couldn't understand them at all.

Well, this has been a long letter, longer than I am in the habit of writing, so I will stop now. My next letter will be from Chicago, which is considered one of the most typical American cities.

With much love to you and kind greetings to all,

Lovingly yours,

Jane

flat [flæt]	apartment [əpɑːtmənt]	candy-store [kændɪstɔː]
sweets-shop [swiːtsʃɒp]	druggist [drʌɡɪst]	chemist [kɛmɪst]
curious [kjʊəriəs]	practically [præktɪkli]	slang [slæŋ]
Chicago [ʃɪkɑːɡoʊ]	typical [tɪpɪk(ə)l]	greeting(s) [grɪːtɪŋ(z)]

FOR STUDY

I must **beg** a thousand **pardons** for not **having written** to you sooner.

As to the language, Americans of course speak English.

But when some college boys and girls I met used what they call "college slang," I was quite **at a loss**.

This has been a long letter, longer than I am **in the habit of writing**, so I will stop now.



LESSON XIV

Lincoln and a Soldier



"Dear Father,—When this reaches you, I shall no longer be in this world. At first it seemed awful to me, but I have thought about it so much now that I have no fear. I thought, Father, it might have been on the battle-field for my country, but to be shot down like a dog for nearly betraying it—to die for neglect of duty! O Father, I wonder the very thought does not kill me! But I shall not disgrace you. I am going to write you all about it, and when I am gone you may tell my friends. I cannot now.

awful [ɔ:f(u)l]

betray(ing) [bitrɛi(ɪŋ)]

disgrace [disgrɛis]

"You know I promised Jemmie Carr's mother that I would look after her boy; and, when he fell ill, I did all I could for him. He was still an invalid when he was ordered to join the ranks, and the day before that fatal night I carried all his baggage, as well as my own.

"I was quite tired out when we came into camp, and then it was Jemmie's turn to keep watch, and I insisted upon taking his place; but I was too tired, Father! I could not have kept awake if a gun had been pointed at my head, but I did not know it until—well, until it was too late.

"Please do not blame Jemmie. It was not his fault. The poor boy is broken-hearted, and does nothing but beg them to let him die in my stead.

"I can't bear to think of Mother and Blossom. Comfort them, Father! Tell them I die as a brave soldier should, and that, when the war is over, they will not be

Jemmie Carr [dʒɛmɪkɑ:]

invalid [ɪnvəlɪd]

join [dʒɔɪn]

rank(s) [ræŋk(s)]

fatal [fɛɪt(ə)l]

baggage [bæɡɪdʒ]

insist(ed) [ɪnsɪst(ɪd)]

gun [ɡʌn]

fault [fɔ:lt]

broken-hearted [bróukn-há:tɪd]

stead [sted]

ashamed of me, as they must be now. God
bless you all! Forgive your poor Bennie."

* * * * *

Late that night the door to the back veranda opened softly, and a little girl slipped out. Two hours later the same girl stood at Mill Station, anxiously watching the coming of the night train; and the middle-aged guard, as he reached down to lift her into the carriage, wondered at the tear-stained face that was upturned to the dim lantern he held in his hand.

A few questions and ready answers told him all; and no father could have cared more tenderly than he did for our little Blossom. She was on her way to Washington. She had stolen away unseen, leaving only a note to tell her father where and why she had gone.

The next morning they reached New York, and the guard hurried her on to Washington.

ashamed [ə'feɪmd]	bless [bles]	Bennie [bəni]
veranda [və'reɪndə]	slipped [slɪp(t)]	Mili [mɪl]
anxiously [æŋk'ʒəli]		middle-aged [mɪdl'eiɪdʒ]
tear-stained [ti:əsteɪnd]	upturned [ʌptə:nd]	lantern [læntən]
tenderly [tendəli]	stolen [stəʊln]	unseen [ʌnsi:n]

Blossom impatiently waited for the train to reach the capital and as soon as she arrived there, she hastened to the White House, the official residence of the President.

The President had just seated himself to his morning task of looking over and signing important papers, when, without one word of announcement, the door softly opened, and Blossom, with downcast eyes and folded hands, stood before him.

"Well, my child," he said in his pleasant, cheerful tones, "what do you want so early in the morning?"



impatiently [ɪmp'eɪʃ(ə)ntli]	capital [kæpɪtl]	hasten(ed) [h'eɪsn(d)]
residence [rɛzɪdəns]		president [prɛzɪdənt]
announcement [ə'nəʊnsmənt]		downcast [daʊnkɑ:st]
cheerful [tʃiəf(u)l]		tone(s) [təʊn(z)]

"Bennie's life, please, sir," answered Blossom hesitatingly.

"Bennie? Who is Bennie?"

"My brother, sir. They are going to shoot him for sleeping at his post."

"Oh, yes; I remember! It was a fatal sleep. You see, child, it was a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost through his neglect of duty."

"So my father said," replied Blossom gravely; "but poor Bennie was so tired, sir, and Jemmie so weak. Bennie worked extra. He did the work of two, sir, and it was Jemmie's night, not his; but Jemmie was too tired, and Bennie never thought about himself—that he was tired and sleepy, too."

"What is this you say, child? Come here; I do not understand."

Blossom went to him; he put his hand tenderly on her shoulder. She told him about Bennie and handed Mr. Lincoln Bennie's letter.

hesitatingly [héziteitigli]

gravely [gréivli]

sleepy [slí:pi]

post [poust]

extra [ékstrə]

hand(ed) [háend(id)]

He read it carefully; then, taking up his pen, he wrote a few hasty lines and rang his bell. When the messenger appeared, Blossom heard the order given: "Send this message off at once."

The President then turned to the girl and said: "Go back, or—wait until to-morrow; Bennie will need a change after he has so bravely faced death; he shall go with you."

—Adapted from Mrs. R. D. C. Robbins.

FOR STUDY

I **insisted upon** taking his place.

I **could** not **have kept** awake if a gun **had been pointed** at my head.

I thought, Father, it **might have been** on the battle-field for my country.

hasty [héisti]

messenger [mésindʒə]

message [mésidʒ]

LESSON XV

The Origin of Some Popular Names

The Davis Cup

This is a silver cup presented by Mr. Dwight Filley Davis of America, American doubles championship holder of 1899. It is about 60 centimetres both in height and diameter. The tournaments for this cup were held between England and America until 1904, after which the matches became international. The countries which take part in the Davis Cup matches are divided into two zones, American and European, and the winners of each zone play against each other in the finals match.

Nobel Prizes

These are given from the Nobel Foundation, a fund established under the will of

origin [ˈɔrɪdʒɪn]	Davis [ˈdeɪvɪs]	present(ed) [ˈprɪzənt(ɪd)]
Dwight [dwaɪt]	Filley [ˈfɪli]	centimetre(s) [ˈsɛntɪmɪːtə(z)]
diameter [daɪˈæmɪtə]	zone(s) [zəʊn(z)]	Nobel [ˈnəʊbl]
foundation [faʊndəˈeɪʃən]	will [wɪl]	

Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), a Swedish chemist and engineer.

When Nobel died, he had a huge fortune. He wanted to make the best use of it, so he left a will saying that the interest of his fortune should be given to those who have done the most important work in physics, chemistry, medicine, and literature, and also to the one who has done most for international friendship and peace each year. The first prizes were given on December 10, 1901, the anniversary of Nobel's death, and since then a large sum of money has been given as prizes to the great scholars and peace men of the world.

Utopia

The word, which means in Greek "a place no-where," first appears in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," a book published in Latin in 1586.

Bernhard [ˈbɜːnhɑːd]	Swedish [ˈswɛdɪʃ]	engineer [ˈɛndʒɪniə]
physics [ˈfɪzɪks]	chemistry [ˈkɛmɪstri]	literature [ˈlɪt(ə)rətʃə]
anniversary [ˈænɪvɜːs(ə)ri]		scholar(s) [ˈskɔlə(z)]
Utopia [juː(ː)tʊpiə]	More [mɔː]	publish(ed) [ˈpʌblɪʃ(t)]
	Latin [ˈlætɪn]	

Sir Thomas (1478-1535) gave the name to an imaginary island whose people lived under perfect conditions. Of course such a thing would be impossible in this world. The word, therefore, is used now to express an imaginary reform which fails to recognize the weak points in human nature.

White House

The home of the President of the United States of America was so named in honour of the White House which was the Virginia home of Martha Washington. The house is built of Virginia stone which is full of small holes. It would, therefore, be very damp inside, if it were not for a thick coat of white lead, which is applied about once in ten years at great expense.

imaginary [imædʒɪn(ə)ri]	perfect [pəːfɪkt]	express [ɪksprɛs]
reform [rɪfɔːm]	human [hjuːmən]	Virginia [vəːdʒɪnjə]
Martha [mɑːθə]	damp [dæmp]	lead [led]
	expense [ɪkspens]	

The Marathon Race

The Marathon Race, which is a run over a distance of 26 miles and 385 yards comes from the story of Pheidippides in 460 B.C.

News had reached the Athenians that Darius, the Persian king, was crossing the sea to conquer the Greek States. Pheidippides, an Olympic champion runner, was sent to ask for the help of the Spartans. For two days and two nights he travelled, swimming the rivers and climbing the mountains in his way. Then he returned with the news that the Spartans would start at the full moon. He soon after joined in the battle at Marathon which ended in a victory for the Greeks, and Pheidippides set out to carry the news to Athens. While still carrying his weapons he ran the 22 miles from Marathon to the capital only to fall dead on the outskirts of the city as he gasped, "Rejoice, we conquer."

Marathon [mæɹəθ(ə)n]	Pheidippides [faɪdɪpɪdɪːs]
Athenian(s) [əθɪːniən(z)]	Darius [dərɪəs]
champion [tʃæmpjən]	runner [rʌnə]
victory [vɪktəri]	Athens [æθɪnz]
outskirts [ʌtskɜːts]	gasp(ed) [gæsp(t)]
	rejoice [rɪdʒɔɪs]

FOR STUDY

He wanted to **make the best** use of it.

It **would**, therefore, be very damp, **if it were not**
for a thick coat of white lead.



LESSON XVI

The Little Match Girl

It was very cold; it was snowing fast, and almost dark. The evening—the last evening of the old year—was drawing to a close. But, cold and dark as it was, a poor little
5 girl, with bare head and feet, was still wandering about the streets.

When she left her home she had had slippers on, but they were much too large for her, and had dropped off her feet while
10 she was running quickly across the street to get out of the way of two carriages.

So the little girl now walked on, her bare feet blue with the cold. She had a small bundle of matches in her hand, and a good
15 many more in her apron. No one had bought any of them the whole day.

Snow fell on her long, fair hair, which curled in such a pretty way over her shoulders; but she did not think of her own

bare [beə]	slipper(s) [slɪpə(z)]	carriage(s) [kærɪdʒ(ɪz)]
bundle [bʌndl]	apron [eɪprən]	fair [feə]
		curl(ed) [kɜ:l(d)]
		shoulder(s) [ʃəʊldə(z)]

beauty or of the cold. Lights were shining faintly through every window, and the appetizing smell of roast goose reached her from several houses; it was New Year's Eve, and it was of this that she thought.

In a corner formed by two houses she sat down, brushed the snow from her clothes, and drawing her little feet close under her and rubbing her frozen hands, she tried in vain to warm them. She dared not go home. She had not sold any matches, nor had she earned a single penny, and perhaps her father would beat her. She remembered that once he had kicked her so hard that she was lame for days.

Her hands were nearly dead with cold, which seemed to go through her flesh to the very bone. One little match from her bundle might warm them. She drew one out, and struck it against the wall. Hurrah! It made a bright, warm flame, and, with a sigh of relief, she held her hands over it.

faintly [fɛɪntli]	appetizing [æpɪtaɪzɪŋ]	goose [gu:s]
brush(ed) [brʌʃ(t)]	rub(bing) [rʌb(ɪŋ)]	frozen [fróuzn]
vain [veɪn]	dared [deəd]	kick(ed) [kɪk(t)]
flesh [fleʃ]	lame [leɪm]	hurrah [hʌrə:]
	relief [rɪli:f]	

It was a magic candle, for it seemed to her as if she were sitting before a large iron stove with brass ornaments. The child stretched out her feet to warm them. Alas! In an instant the flame died away; the stove was gone. The little girl sat cold and comfortless, with the burnt match in her hand.

A second match was struck against the wall; it lit up, and, wherever its light fell, the little girl could see into the room within. She saw the table spread with a snow-white cloth, on which were arranged shining china dishes. Under the lid of the vegetable dish must be heaps of hot potatoes. The roast goose stuffed with apples and dried plums stood next to it, smoking hot, and then the goose jumped down from the dish, and came walking along the floor right up to the poor child.

The match burned out, and only the thick, hard wall was beside her.

magic [mædʒɪk]	iron [áɪən]	brass [brɑ:s]
ornament(s) [ɔ:nəmənt(s)]	stretch(ed) [stretʃ(t)]	alas [ə'lɑ:s]
comfortless [kəmfətli:s]	wherever [(h)weə'revə]	china [tʃáɪnə]
lid [lɪd]	heap(s) [hi:p(s)]	stuff(ed) [stʌf(t)]
	plum(s) [plʌm(z)]	



She lighted a third match. Again up shot the flame; and now she was sitting under a most beautiful Christmas tree. Hundreds of wax candles lighted up the green branches from which a great many pretty toys were hanging.

The child stretched out her hands toward them in delight, and in that moment the light of the match went out. Still, however, the Christmas candles burned higher and higher. She saw them shining like stars in the sky. One of them fell, the light streaming behind it like a long, fiery tail.

"Now someone is dying," said the little girl softly; for she had been told by her old

wax [wæks]

fiery [faiəri]

tail [teɪl]

grandmother—the only person who had been kind to her, and who was now dead—that whenever a star falls a spirit returns to God who gave it. She struck yet another match against the wall; it flamed up, and, surrounded by its light, that same dear grandmother appeared before her. She was gentle and loving as before, but she had never looked so bright and happy during her lifetime.

"Grandmother!" cried the girl. "Oh, take me with you. I know you will leave me as soon as the match goes out; you will go away like the warm fire in the stove, like the splendid Christmas tree." She hastily lighted all the remaining matches in the bundle lest her grandmother should disappear.

The matches burned with such a bright blaze that it was as light as day. Never had the good old grandmother looked so tall, so beautiful and kind. She took the little girl in her arms, and they both flew away together.

grandmother [grændmʌðə]

spirit [spɪrɪt]

lest [lest]

whenever [(h)wenəvə]

hastily [hɛstɪli]

blaze [bleɪz]

They flew higher and higher, till they were in that place where neither cold, nor hunger, nor pain is ever known. They were in Paradise.

The New Year's sun shone on the lifeless ⁵ little girl in the corner of the wall, with some matches in her lap, one bundle of them quite burned out.

"She had been trying to warm herself, poor thing!" the people said; but no one ¹⁰ knew of the sweet visions she had had.

FOR STUDY

Cold and dark **as it was**, a poor little girl was still wandering about the streets.

When she left her home she had had slippers on, but they were **much too large** for her.

She hastily lighted all the remaining matches **lest** her grandmother **should** disappear.

neither [náiðə; ní:ðə]

Paradise [pærə'daɪs]

hunger [hʌŋgə]

lifeless [laɪflɪs]

vision(s) [vɪʒ(ə)n(z)]

pain [peɪn]

lap [læp]

LESSON XVII

Japanese Flower Arrangement

Miss Abe. Is Mrs. Baker in?

Servant. Yes, she is. Please step in.

Miss A. Thank you.

Servant. Please take a seat in the drawing-
⁵ room. What name, please?

Miss A. Miss Abe. I'll give you my card.

Servant. I'll tell the mistress. (*Goes out.*)

Mrs. Baker (*Coming in*) Good afternoon, Miss
Abe. I am so glad to see you.

¹⁰ Miss A. Good afternoon, Mrs. Baker. I am
glad I was so fortunate as to find you in.
I ought to have called before, but I have
been so busy lately.

Mrs. B. I quite understand. I have been out
¹⁵ a good deal myself lately. How are you
all at home?

Miss A. We are all quite well, thank you.
What lovely flowers you have, Mrs.
Baker!

arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt]

mistress [mɪstrɪs]

Baker [beɪkə]

fortunate [fɔ:tʃʊnɪt]

Mrs. B. Aren't they beautiful? They are from our garden.

Miss A. Did you arrange them yourself?

Mrs. B. Yes, I tried to, but not with much success. I ought to take a few lessons in that art, now that I am in Japan.

Miss A. Well, those flowers are arranged very prettily, although not quite in our style. If you like, I can give you a little help, because I'm studying Japanese flower arrangement myself.

Mrs. B. Can you? That will be grand. Aren't there a great many schools or branches of that art?

Miss A. Yes, there are; for instance, *Ikenobo*, *Koryu*, *Ensyuryu*, and a hundred others, but the basic principles are the same.



basic [béisik]

principles [prinsipl(z)]

Mrs. B. Will it take long to learn the art?

Miss A. No, if you go about it in the right way. Of course it will take a long time and much practice to master it.

Mrs. B. I should imagine so, but what is most important?

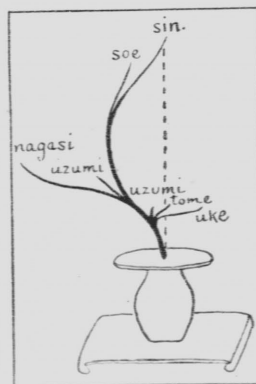
Miss A. It's hard to say in a word, but I should say the balance and the beauty of the lines, and in arranging flowering plants, the harmony of colours.

Mrs. B. It's easier said than done, isn't it?

Miss A. Quite true, so practice is the only key that opens the door. However, the study of principles will help greatly.

Mrs. B. I should think so. But can you give me just one to show what they are like?

Miss A. Well, take the *Ko-ryu* school, for instance. The first and the longest stalk called *sin* goes in the centre.



master [má:stə]

balance [bæləns]

harmony [há:məni]

stalk [stɔ:k]

Next comes *nagasi* about four-fifths the length of *sin* to the left. After that comes *uke* about half the length of *sin* to balance *nagasi*. If you make the *uke* longer, the *nagasi* is made shorter to balance it.

Mrs. B. I see the idea. Thank you very much.

Miss A. Next time I come, I'll try to give you an object lesson.

Mrs. B. Thank you; I'll look forward to that time, Miss Abe.

FOR STUDY

I am glad I was **so** fortunate **as to** find you in.

I ought to take a few lessons in that art, **now that** I am in Japan.

It's easier said than done.

length [leŋθ]

object [ɔbdʒɪkt]

LESSON XVIII

Some First-Aid Measures

Keep Air away from Burns

When you burn yourself you need not bother to wash the burn with water. The first thing to do is to keep the burn covered from the air. Put on some kind of grease or vaseline, and keep it on until the pain is gone.

If Anyone's Clothes get on Fire

If the clothes of anyone catch fire, throw the person down quickly, and wrap him up in anything you find at hand. Then roll him over and over as fast as you can. It is always dangerous to run when one's clothes are on fire. If there is nothing to wrap up in, simply roll on the floor or ground.

Caring for Small Cuts

It is very important to care for every break in the skin, for even the scratch of a pin may

aid [eid]

grease [greɪs]

measure(s) [mɛʒə(z)]

vaseline [væzili:n]

skin [skɪn]

bother [bɒðə]

wrap [ræp]

scratch [skrætʃ]

lead to blood-poisoning. As soon as the bleeding from a cut ceases, the cut should be washed or painted with iodine. If necessary, put some medicine on after that.

Care of Bruises and Sprains

Usually bruises need not be paid any particular attention to. However, if you feel very uncomfortable, one of the best things to do is to lay over the bruise a cloth soaked in hot water. Heat will soon relieve the pain.

If you have a sprain, the sprained joint should be placed in water as hot as can be borne. As this water cools, more hot water should be added, little by little, to keep the water hot for at least an hour.

How to treat a Blister

Take a needle that has been passed through a flame, and gently make holes in the blister. Do not squeeze it, but press it softly to let the water run out. Then put some medicine on, and keep it tied up.

blood-poisoning [blʌdpɔɪznɪŋ]	sprain(s) [spreɪn(z)]	bleed(ing) [bli:d(ɪŋ)]
iodine [aɪədaɪn]	sprain(ed) [spreɪn(d)]	soak(ed) [səʊk(t)]
relieve [rɪli:v]	joint [dʒɔɪnt]	
borne [bɔ:n]	blister [blɪstə]	squeeze [skwi:z]
		press [pres]

What to do for Nosebleed

When the nose begins to bleed, remember not to wash or blow the nose. The head should be held high up. Lying down encourages bleeding. If the bleeding does not stop soon, wet cloths should be applied at the back of the neck and over the nose.

FOR STUDY

If you have a sprain, the sprained joint should be placed in water **as hot as can be borne**.

When the nose begins to bleed, remember not to wash or **blow the nose**.



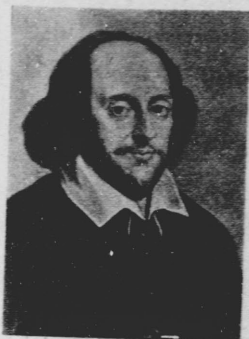
encourage(s) [ɪnkə'ri:dʒ(ɪz)]

applied [ə'pláɪd]

LESSON XIX

William Shakespeare

Stratford-on-Avon where William Shakespeare, the greatest English poet and dramatist, was born, is perhaps cleaner and better paved than it was in his time. There have been built, during the last half century, hotels, inns, tea-rooms, and shops where the traveller may buy things to remind him that he has been to the birth-place of the great poet. The old-fashioned house which belonged to the poet's father still stands on the north side of Henley Street. A room on the first floor is shown to visitors as the room in which the poet was born. New Place, the house where Shakespeare died, was pulled down in the middle of the eighteenth century.



Shakespeare [ʃeɪkspɪə]
dramatist [draɪmətɪst]
birth-place [bɜːθpleɪs]

Stratford-on-Avon [strætʃədɒneɪvən]
pave(d) [peɪv(d)] inn(s) [ɪn(z)]
old-fashioned [əʊldfæʃ(ə)nd]
Henley [hɛnli]

The church where he is buried stands near the river. It is a beautiful building of a type common in that part of the country. He lies seventeen feet deep, with an inscription over the grave asking that his bones be not removed.

Shakespeare was born in 1564, entered the Stratford Grammar School at the age of seven, and left it when he was about fourteen. He married when he was eighteen, and after some years went up to London where he became an actor, and at the same time wrote wonderful plays. About the year 1609 he returned to Stratford where he had bought a large house. He died there in 1616.

The country about Stratford is one of the most beautiful parts of England. The stream, called the Avon, is clear, winding, and bordered with green fields dotted with tall oaks and beeches. A few miles away are seen the old castles of Warwick and Kenilworth.

type [taɪp]	common [kɒmən]	inscription [ɪnskɪpʃ(ə)n]
grave [ɡreɪv]	grammar [ɡræmə]	actor [æktə]
play(s) [pleɪ(z)]	wind(ing) [waɪnd(ɪŋ)]	border(ed) [bɔːdə(d)]
dot(ted) [dɒt(ɪd)]	oak(s) [oʊk(s)]	beech(es) [biːtʃ(ɪz)]
Warwick [wɔːrɪk]	Kenilworth [kɛnɪlwɜːθ]	

Shakespeare wandered about, as a boy, in the Forest of Arden close at hand, or in the fields where dew-drops shone on cowslips, wild roses were in flower over the hedges, and the sweet notes of birds were heard all day. Here, with his eyes wide open, he observed the beauty of the world.

He speaks of a flower, a tree, a starlight night, a moonlit beach, a hilltop touched by the sunrise, and instantly we know what our hearts felt, but could not quite express when we saw the same thing.

Not only did he observe Nature closely, but he also studied men carefully. As when he mixed with the plain people of his native Warwickshire, he observed and studied human nature thoroughly, so when later he gained entrance to the society of gentlemen and scholars, among whom he had a good many friends, he wove his knowledge and observation into his dramas.

forest [fɔːrɪst]	Arden [ɑːdn]	dew-drop(s) [djuːdrɒp(s)]
cowslip(s) [kaʊslɪp(s)]	hedge(s) [hedʒ(ɪz)]	observe(d) [əbzəːv(d)]
starlight [stɑːlaɪt]	moonlit [muːnlɪt]	beach [biːtʃ]
hilltop [hɪltɒp]	mix(ed) [mɪks(t)]	Warwickshire [wɔːrɪkʃɪə]
thoroughly [θəˈrɒli]	gain(ed) [geɪn(d)]	entrance [ɛntrəns]
society [səˈsaɪəti]	wove [wouv]	knowledge [nɒlɪdʒ]
	observation [əbzəˈveɪʃ(ə)n]	

Of his plays "Hamlet," "King Lear," and "The Merchant of Venice" are perhaps the best known. These, and, in fact, most of his works, have been translated into many languages and are still read and admired. With the exception of the Bible, the influence of his works on English thought and language is greater than any other author's.

FOR STUDY

He **lies** seventeen feet **deep**.

Shakespeare wandered about, **as** a boy, in the Forest of Arden.

With the exception of the Bible, the influence of his work over English thought and language is greater than any other author's.

drama(s) [dræmə(z)]	Hamlet [hæmlɪt]	Lear [liə]
Venice [vénɪs]	translate(d) [træːnslɛɪt(ɪd)]	
exception(s) [ɪksɛpʃ(ə)n(z)]	Bible [baɪbl]	influence [ɪnfluəns]
	author [ɔːθə]	

LESSON XX

The Merchant of Venice

In the beautiful old city of Venice, in Italy, there lived a rich merchant named Antonio, who was loved and respected by everybody, except a Jew called Shylock, a wicked, greedy money-lender.

Shylock hated Antonio, for Antonio always spoke ill of the Jews, and particularly of this Shylock, whom he despised as mean and nasty.

Antonio's best friend, Bassanio, was a handsome young man, but by no means rich. Now Bassanio was going to marry a rich heiress named Portia, but he could not afford to buy the fine clothes, horses, and presents necessary for the wedding. As Antonio had lent him large sums of money before, he decided to go to his friend again for help.

Italy [itali]	Antonio [æntóuniou]	Jew [dʒu:]	Shylock [ʃáilɒk]
wicked [wikid]	greedy [grí:di]	money-lender [mániléndə]	
particularly [pətikjuləli]	despise(d) [dispáiz(d)]	mean [mi:n]	
nasty [ná:sti]	Bassanio [basá:niou]	handsome [hænsəm]	
heiress [éarís]	Portia [pó:fə]	wedding [wédɪŋ]	

Antonio would gladly have lent him the money, but at that time he had invested all he had in ships with rich cargoes going to different parts of the world. So he suggested that Bassanio should go to a money-lender and borrow the necessary sum. He would hold himself responsible for repaying the debt.

So they went together to Shylock, for they could not think of anyone else who had enough money to lend. To their surprise, Shylock consented not only to lend the money, but to lend it without interest, on a sporting condition, namely, that if the debt were not repaid by a certain date, he would have the right to cut off a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.

Antonio, feeling perfectly sure that his ships would be back long before that date, accepted the offer, and signed the contract for the sake of his friend.

invest(ed) [invést(id)]	cargo(es) [ká:gou(z)]
responsible [rispónsəbl]	repay(ing) [ripéi(ɪŋ)]
consent(ed) [kənsént(id)]	sporting [spó:tɪŋ]
namely [néimli]	repaid [ripéid]
pound [paund]	contract [kóntrækt]

sake [seik]

Bassanio made great preparations, and set out for Belmont where Portia lived. They soon married, and lived together very happily.

One day a messenger arrived with a letter from Antonio saying that his ships were lost, and that, as the date of repayment was past, Shylock had demanded his pound of flesh.

At once Bassanio went up to Venice with enough money to settle the debt twelve times. He came before the court of the Duke of Venice, and offered the old Jew twice the sum borrowed, but Shylock would accept nothing except the pound of flesh.

The Duke was puzzled, and did not know what to do. At that moment, there appeared in court a young doctor of laws named Balthasar. He said he had been sent to the defence of Antonio.

Balthasar, finding that nothing would satisfy Shylock but the pound of flesh, pleaded with him for mercy. But it had no

preparation(s) [prepə'reɪʃən(z)]	Belmont [bélmənt]
repayment [ripéimənt]	demand(ed) [dimaénd(ɪd)]
settle [sétl]	
court [kɔ:t]	duke [dju:k]
twice [twais]	sum [səm]
puzzle(d) [pázl(d)]	Balthasar [bælθəzár:]
defence [diféns]	
satisfy [sætɪsfai]	plead(ed) [plí:d(ɪd)]



effect on the Jew, so the young judge said that, according to the law, Shylock had the right to cut off a pound of flesh from Antonio's body. On hearing this, Shylock brought out a knife and scales, and called upon Antonio to prepare to die.

But, just as Shylock's triumph seemed certain, the young lawyer dashed his hopes to the ground; he pointed out that the contract gave him no right to a single drop of blood, and that he must cut off exactly a pound, neither more nor less.

"If you spill a single drop of blood," he said, "your lands and wealth will, by the laws of Venice, belong to the state."

effect [ifékt]	according [əkó:dɪŋ]	scales [skeɪlz]
triumph [traíəmf]	lawyer [lɔ:je]	blood [bləd]
	spill [spɪl]	
	wealth [welθ]	

So now the triumph was all on the other side. Shylock found that not only had he lost his money, but that, for plotting against the life of a citizen of Venice, he must give half of his wealth to that citizen, and half to the state, while his life was at the mercy of the Duke.

Antonio asked the Duke to pardon Shylock, so the Duke did so on condition that he would become a Christian.

When the court broke up, Bassanio begged the lawyer to accept a large sum of money in payment for his services. But the lawyer asked only for the ring on Bassanio's finger. Now this ring was a present from his wife, one with which he had promised never to part. But at Balthasar's earnest request Bassanio finally gave in, and handed it to him.

At last Bassanio and Antonio went back to Belmont. Portia noticed that her husband no longer wore her ring. When he explained the situation in which he was obliged to give it to the lawyer, she seemed very angry.

plot(ting) [plɒt(ɪŋ)] payment [peɪmənt] service(s) [sɜːvɪs(ɪz)]
earnest [ɜːnɪst] request [rɪkwɛst] situation [sɪtʃuːɪʃ(ə)n]

Antonio begged her to forgive her husband, and declared that Bassanio would never break any other promise.

"Very well," said Portia, "then give him this ring, and tell him to keep it better than he did the other."

To his great surprise, Bassanio found that it was the one that he had given to the lawyer. It was now discovered that the learned young lawyer was none other than Portia herself who, in order to save her husband's best friend, had disguised herself, and come to Venice. Just then there came another bit of happy news. Antonio's ships which had been given up as lost were safe in the harbour.

FOR STUDY

Balthasar pleaded **with** him **for** mercy.

Shylock **called upon** Antonio to prepare to die.

His life was **at the mercy of** the Duke.

learned [lɔːnɪd] disguise(d) [dɪsgáɪz(d)] harbour [hɑːbə]

Appendices

EXERCISES

LESSON II

I. 次の文中の空所を埋めなさい。

1. "See — your horse has done!" the rich man cried — great anger.
2. He can talk — well as you or I.
3. If he warned you, he need not pay — your horse.

II. 次の名詞から形容詞を作りなさい。

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. anger | 2. truth |
| 3. wisdom | 4. danger |

LESSON III

次の日本語の意を英文で表はしなさい。

1. 日光へ行くのに長くかゝりますか。
2. 三時間以内で行けます。
3. 軽井澤は日本の最もよい避暑地の一つです。
4. 今日の御豫定は何ですか。
5. 第一に明治神宮へいらつしやつては如何ですか。

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. He — to work — the —.
(彼は尙更一生懸命に仕事に取かゝつた。)
2. His machine was — — used.
(彼の機械は餘り使はれなかつた。)
3. Walter Hunt invented a sewing machine very much — the — of those we — to-day.
(ウォルターハントは今日我々の使つてゐるものに大層型のよく似たミシンを發明した。)
4. — few — something has been — to make it —.
(二三年毎にそれをより良くする爲に何か附加へられてゐる。)

LESSON V

次の文を完結しなさい。

1. Japan is the Land.....
2. On the Union Jack you will see.....
3. The flag of the United States has.....
4. Deep down in our nature is the strong feeling that makes us.....
5. The flag of the United States of America was designed by.....

LESSON VI

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. Everyone staying in a hotel is — to — his name and — in a book for the — to see.
(ホテルに滞在する者は警察に見せる爲に姓名と職業を記録しなくてはならぬ。)
2. He asked his — to — all his letters — Osaka.
(彼は彼の秘書に彼に來た手紙を皆大阪へ廻すように頼んだ。)
3. There's — the matter — you.
(あなたは何ともありません。)
4. He accused his clerk — —.
(彼は秘書の怠慢を責めた。)

LESSON VII

次の文中の空所に適當な語句を入れなさい。

1. There is not a living creature — ourselves.
2. She earned money enough — keep herself — comfort.
3. He seems to us no more than a dark spot — the white clouds.
4. As the sweet notes fell upon their ears, they forgot that they stood — a foreign sky.

LESSON VIII

I. 次の語句の意を英語で表はしなさい。

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. 面倒な事 | 2. 儀禮の手紙 |
| 3. 間違つた考 | 4. 一寸した知合ひ |

II. 次の語の正しい發音を示しなさい。

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. courtesy | [kôrtisi] | [kúrtisi] |
| 2. remark | [rímak] | [rimá:k] |
| 3. precede | [prisí:d] | [prési:d] |
| 4. alive | [əláiv] | [éliv] |
| 5. ability | [éibiliti] | [əbiliti] |

LESSON IX

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。

- Miss Armstrong — me — the city.
(アームストロングさんが市を案内して下さつた。)
- A tall pillar stands on the spot where the great fire of London — — in 1666.
(高い柱が1666年にロンドンの大火の起つた場所に立つてゐる。)
- The man — — wore a strange kind of dress.
(番人は奇妙な服裝をしてゐた。)
- I have been very — — .
(私は見物で忙しかつた。)

LESSON X

次の質問に答へなさい。

- What did Thomas like to do better than anything else?
- What did Thomas's father say one day?
- One morning when Thomas went to the orchard what did he see there?
- What did Thomas do?
- When Thomas's father saw the picture what did he do?

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。

- You mustn't — a — when you — — .
(スープを召上る時に音をたてゝはいけません。)
- If you watch — others —, you will — no — .
(他の方々のする事を見てゐるならば困る事はないでせう。)
- It is rather — to remember — and — to — .
(何時何を使ふか記憶するは大分むづかしいですね。)
- I know — —, at — .
(渺くともその位は知つてゐますよ。)

LESSON XII

次の文の意味を英文で表はしなさい。

1. シングルス決勝戦が明日行はれる。
2. 昨夜十二時半本郷三丁目に火事があつた。
3. 木綿のシャツが一番よく賣れた。
4. 音楽會は一千人以上の來會者があつて大成功だつた。
5. 火事の原因は不明である。

LESSON XIII

I. 次の語句の意味を英語で表はしなさい。

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. 私の考では | 2. 通信を續ける |
| 3. 途方に暮れる | 4. ちよつとした違ひ |
| 5. 心に留める | 6. 進歩的なアメリカ精神 |

II. 次の語の正しい發音を示しなさい。

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. interest | [íntrist] | [intərəst] |
| 2. extent | [ékstint] | [ikstént] |
| 3. exaggeration | [eksədʒərəíjən] | [igzædʒərəíjən] |
| 4. druggist | [drágist] | [dráɹdʒist] |
| 5. pronounce | [prənáns] | [prənáuns] |
| 6. lively | [láivli] | [lívli] |
| 7. chemist | [kémist] | [fémist] |
| 8. pronunciation | [prənʌnsiéíjən] | [prənaunʃiéíjən] |

LESSON XIV

次の質問に答へなさい。

1. What did Bennie promise Jemmie's mother to do?
2. How ill was Jemmie when he was ordered to join the ranks?
3. What did Bennie do while keeping watch?
4. Why couldn't Bennie keep awake?
5. Where did Blossom go to ask for Bennie's life?
6. What was Lincoln's message?

LESSON XV

次の文を完結しなさい。

1. The Davis Cup was presented by.....
2. The countries which take part in the Davis Cup matches are divided into two zones, American and European, and the winners of each zone.....
3. Nobel Prizes are given to those who have done the most important work in.....
4. The word Utopia is used now to express.....
5. The Marathon Race is a run over a distance of.....

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. The shoes were much — — — her.
(靴は彼女には餘りにも大きすぎた。)
2. She tried to — — — of the — — — of the motor-car.
(彼女は自動車を避けようとした。)
3. It seemed to her — — — if she — — — sitting before a large stove.
(まるで大きなストーブの前に坐つてゐる様に思へた。)
4. The — — — of the match — — — .
(マッチの光は消えた。)
5. She lighted all the remaining matches — — — her grandmother — — — .
(彼女は祖母が消えて了ふといけなから残つてゐるマッチを全部点火した。)

LESSON XVII

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. I have been — — — a — — — lately.
(私は最近外出勝でございます。)
2. Did you — — — them — — — ?
(御自分でお活けになつたのですか。)
3. Yes, but — — — with much — — — .
(えい、でもあまりうまく行きません。)
4. It's — — — to — — — in — — — .
(一口には云ひ表しにくいです。)

LESSON XVIII

次の文を完結しなさい。

1. When you burn yourself the first thing to do is.....
2. If the clothes of anyone catch fire, throw the person down quickly, and.....
3. When the nose begins to bleed, remember.....
4. The sprained joint should be placed in water.....
5. Even the scratch of a pin may lead to.....

LESSON XIX

次の質問に答へなさい。

1. Where was Shakespeare born?
2. What did Shakespeare do while he was an actor in London?
3. When did Shakespeare observe the beauty of Nature?
4. Have Shakespeare's works been read in England only?
5. What are the best known of his plays?

LESSON XX

I. 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 was by — — rich.
(彼は決して金持ではなかつた。)
2. I cannot — to — such a thing.
(私はこんな物を買ふ餘裕はない。)
3. She was — — beautiful — also very kind.
(彼女は美しいのみならず親切であつた。)
4. The triumph was all — the — —.
(勝利は反対側に行つて了つた。)
5. Nothing will — him — money.
(金の外には彼を満足させるものはないであらう。)

II. 次の語句の意を英語で表はしなさい。

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. 償却の期日 | 2. 必要の金額 |
| 3. 契約に署名する | 4. 失つたものと諦める |

III. 次の文を譯しなさい。

1. She pleaded with him for mercy.
2. His life was at the mercy of the Duke.
3. He plotted against the life of a citizen of Venice.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's
kind invitation for dinner
on Tuesday the second of October*

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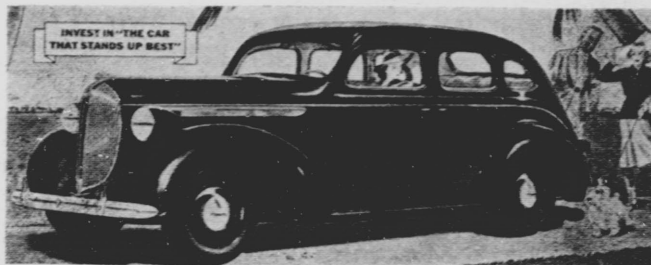
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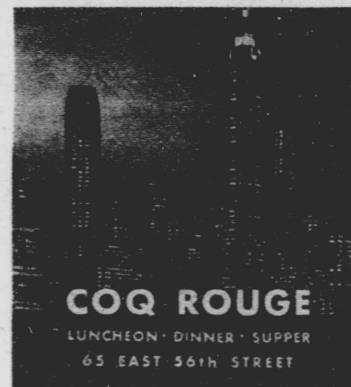
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LIST OF NEW WORDS

LESSON I

doffodil(s) 黄水仙
 orchard(s) 果樹園
 wine 葡萄酒
 thrush(es) 鶇(つぐみ)
 fluting 笛を吹く
 nest 巢
 spray 小枝
 corn 小麥; 穀物
 rabbit 兎
 soul 魂
 brain 頭腦
 wild 野生の
 bee(s) 蜜蜂
 merry 楽しい
 lark(s) 雲雀
 wheat 小麥
 ye あなたは(が) (古)
 balm 鎮痛劑; 慰安; 香液
 bruised 傷ついた
 aching 痛む
 westwards 西の方へ
 tread 踏む
 violet(s) 堇
 brook(s) 小川; 流
 air 空氣

LESSON II

attempt 試み
 prevent 妨げる; 豫防する
 business 職務; 事務
 noise 音
 anger 怒
 silent 沈黙せる
 dumb 啞の
 clearly はつきりと
 warn(ed) 警告する
 explain 説明する
 denied 拒否した
 decide(d) 決定する
 truth 眞實
 reply 返答

LESSON III

suggest 暗示する; 提議する
 definite 確定せる; 判然たる
 shrine 神社
 midst 眞中
 sacred 神聖な
 admirer 賞讃者
 carve(d) 彫刻する
 resort(s) 盛り場; 人の集る處
 imagine 想像する
 coastal 海岸の

probably 多分
 line 線
 central 中央の
 depend ...に依る
 temple 寺院
 historical 歴史上の; 歴史的
 interest 興味
 amount 分量; 額

LESSON IV

machine 機械
 dim 薄暗い
 scissors 鋏
 Wisenthal 人の姓
 practical 實用的
 tailor 洋服屋; 仕立屋
 Barthelemy Thimmonier
 人の名
 jealous 嫉妬せる
 destroy(ed) 破壊する
 inventor 發明家
 despair 失望; 絶望
 patent 特許權
 troubled 混亂せる
 therefore そこで
 exhibition 展覽會; 博覽會
 Hyde Park 公園の名
 show 陳列
 Frenchman フランス人
 needless 不必要な

disappointed 失望せる
 aged 年老いた
 lonely 淋しい
 condition 状態
 meantime その間に
 great-grandfather 曾祖父
 Walter Hunt 人の名
 style 型
 Elias Howe 人の名
 similar 類似の
 modern 現代の
 resemble 似る
 in spite of ...に拘らず
 difference(s) 相違; 差違
 credit 名譽; 信用
 article 品物
 Isaac Merrit Singer
 factory 工場
 Boston 地名
 firm 會社
 United States 合衆國
 Canada カナダ
 Scotland スコットランド
 continent 大陸
 advertise(d) 廣告する
 noted 有名な
 improvement 改良
 add(ed) 附加する
 stitching 縫ふ事

hemming 端を折まげて縫ふ事
tucking 襷をつけて縫ふ事
button-holing ボタン孔かきこり
ease 容易さ
weary 疲勞せる
willing 機嫌よくする; 進んでやる

LESSON V

flags 旗
Britain 英帝國
Portugal ポルトガル
Lisbon ポルトガルの首都
discover(ed) 発見する
purpose 目的
step 踏む
national 國家の
nature 性質; 自然
ground 地
empire 帝國
Union Jack 英國の旗の名
Ireland アイルランド
cross 十字
St. Saint (聖徒)の略
Andrew 人の名
Patrick 人の名
Irish アイルランドの
stripe(s) 縞
Washington 人の名
disign(ed) 考案する

Betsy 女の名
Ross 人の姓
Barrett 人の姓
painter 畫家
drawing 描く事; 描いたもの
indicate(d) 示す
ring 環
straight 眞直の
increase 増す
original もとの; 根元の

LESSON VI

suitcase 旅行用小箱
traveller 旅行者
Austria オーストリア
smart 氣のきいた; すばしこい
German ドイツ人
engage(d) 雇ふ
occupation 職業
Fritz 男の名
copied 寫した
warranted 保證された
genuine 純粋の
merchant 商人
trip 旅
honest 正直な
stupid 愚鈍な
forward 轉送する; 届ける
annoyed 困つた; 迷惑した

wire(d) 打電する
accusing 責める
neglect 怠慢
lock 錠
key 鍵
enclosed 封入して
complain(ed) 不平を云ふ
stomach 胃
trouble 病氣; 苦勞
examining 検査する; 調べる
patient 患者
require 要求する
outdoor(s) 戶外の(で)
avoid 避ける
indoors 屋内の(で)
postman 郵便配達夫
polite 丁寧な; 禮儀正しい

LESSON VII

skylark 雲雀
singer 歌手; 歌ひ手
creature 生物; 動物
echo 反響する
melody 旋律
joyous 喜ばしい
thanksgiving 感謝祭
spot 點
spare 惜む; 容赦する
daisy 雛菊
duty 務; 本分
chill 冷い
widow 寡婦
Australia オーストラリヤ
distant 遠方の
pet 愛玩物
sung sing の過去分詞
cage 籠
hire(d) 賃借する
gold-diggings 砂金掘り場
diggers 掘り手; 鑛夫
earn(ing) 稼ぐ; 得る
debt 借金
comfort 慰め
familiar 親しい; 慣れた
shook shake の過去形
bit ほんの少量
worship 禮拜
cling(ing) すがりつく
chose 選んだ; 現在形 choose
longing 切望する
childhood 幼年時代
sang sing の過去形
exile 放浪; 追放
toil 骨折リ; 勞苦
prayer(s) 祈り
knee(s) 膝
innocence 無邪氣
youth 青年時代

valley(s) 谷
 homeland 故國
 soften(ed) 柔らかく
 preach(ed) 説教する
 sermon 説教

LESSON VIII

acquaintance 知り合
 ability 能力
 asset 利益となる事; 財産
 troublesome 厄介な; 面倒な
 relative(s) 親戚
 pleasure 快楽; 喜び
 art 技術; 藝術
 chat 喋る
 courtesy 儀禮
 acceptance(s) 受諾
 sender 送り手
 date 日附
 salutation 挨拶
 complimentary 儀禮の
 signature 署名
 body 本體
 emble 簡単な
 imitate 真似る
 alive 生きてゐる
 remark 言葉
 degree 程度
 formality 儀禮

formal 正式の; 禮式の
 truly 本當に
 faithfully 忠實に
 respectfully 尊敬して
 slight 一すした; 僅の
 initial(s) 頭文字
 precede(d) 先に立つ
 phrase 句
 Christian キリスト教(徒)の
 ever 常に; いつも
 affectionately 愛情に満ちて
 aunt 叔(伯)母

LESSON IX

Anderton 人の姓
 Fleet 通りの名
 forgive 許す
 sightseeing 見物
 impossible 不可能な
 Armstrong 人の姓
 introduction 紹介
 Westminster Abbey ウェスト
 ミンスター寺院
 Gothic ゴシック風の
 style 型; 様式
 command ...に値する; 指揮する
 buried 埋葬した
 Parliament 議會
 bank(s) 堤防; 岸
 Thames 河の名

Trafalgar 地名
 column 圓柱
 admiral 海軍大將
 Lord 卿
 Nelson 人の姓
 lion(s) 獅子
 around 周りに
 Gallery 繪畫館
 Strand 通りの名
 official 公の; 公儀の
 pavements 鋪道
 bus(es) 乗合自動車
 tower 塔
 tall-masted 高い檣の
 pillar 柱
 St. Paul's 寺院の名
 Cathedral 大寺院
 murder(ed) 殺害する
 jewel(s) 寶石
 guard 見張り; 警戒
 exactly 丁度

LESSON X

Pear-tree 梨の木
 portrait 肖像
 Thomas Gainsborough 人の名
 sketch(ed) 寫生する
 Sudbury 地名
 steal(ing) 盗む
 pear(s) 梨の實

lately 近頃
 merely ほんの; 單なる
 naughty 惡戯な
 grown-up 成長したる; 大人の
 thief 盗人
 whoever 誰でも
 chance 機會
 ripen(ed) 熟す
 amaze(d) 喫驚する
 stout 頑丈な
 unshaven 髭を剃らぬ
 act 動作; 行爲
 collect 集める
 wit(s) 智慧
 pause(d) 休止する
 instant 瞬間
 flash 閃光
 instantly 直ちに
 sketch-book 寫生帳
 handy 手近の
 rapid 迅速な
 whistling 口笛を吹いて
 recognize(d) 認める
 suspect(ed) 疑ふ
 title 肩書; 稱號
 further それ以上の
 proof 證據
 worry 悩み; 心配
 manhood 大人

LESSON XI

occasion 場合
 Johnson 人の姓
 blunt 刃のない; 鈍い
 correspond(ing) 應ずる
 principal 主な
 roast 焼いたもの; 焼つたもの
 chicken 鶏肉
 entrée 魚と肉との間に出す料理
 sympathy 同情
 pudding 菓子的一种; プリン
 salad サラダ
 finger-bowl 指洗ひ
 remove 移す
 dip 浸す
 finger-tip(s) 指先
 wipe 拭ふ
 Morrison 人の姓
 neighbour(s) 隣人
 niece 姪

LESSON XII

championship 選手権
 match(es) 試合
 Hughes 人の姓
 Austin 人の姓
 semi-finals 準決勝
 remaining 残りの
 singles 単試合
 doubles 複試合

cause 原因
 unknown 不明なる
 severely 酷く
 injure(d) 害する; 傷ける
 bazaar 慈善市
 visitor(s) 訪問者; 來會者
 seller(s) 賣れたもの
 toy(s) 玩具
 towel(s) タオル
 cotton 木綿
 shirt(s) シヤツ
 skirt(s) スカート
 student(s) 學生
 Hongkong 香港
 ton 噸
 sail 帆
 naval 海軍の
 officer(s) 士官
 international 國際的
 understanding 理解
 telegram 電報
 establish(ed) 設立する
 friendship 友情

LESSON XIII

correspondence 通信
 rate 割合
 impression(s) 印象
 glory 榮光; 立派さ

nationalities 國民; 國籍
 exaggeration 誇張
 race(s) 人種
 important 重要な
 fact 事實
 interest(s) 利益
 extent 程度; 範圍
 independent 獨立の
 power 力
 law(s) 法律
 government 政府
 blame(d) 責める
 action 動作
 particular 特別の
 concern(ed) 關係する
 intention 意志
 compare(d) 比較する
 general 一般
 opinion 意見
 lively 元氣な; 活潑な
 energetic 活動的な; 精力ある
 business-like 事務的
 utmost 極力; 全力
 example 例
 Eiffel エッフェル塔
 progressive 進歩的
 pronunciation 發音
 somewhat いくらか
 vowel 母音

broad(er) 廣い
 pronounce(d) 發音する
 dialect 方言; 言葉
 expression(s) 表現; 言ひ廻し
 tram 市街電車
 flat アパート
 apartment アパート
 candy-store 菓子屋
 sweets-shop 菓子屋
 druggist 藥屋
 chemist 藥屋
 curious 奇妙な
 practically 實用上には
 slang 俗語
 Chicago 市の名
 typical 典型的
 greeting(s) 挨拶

LESSON XIV

awful 怖い
 betray(ing) 裏切る
 disgrace 不名誉; 恥辱
 Jemmie Carr 人の名
 invalid 病人
 join 加はる
 ranks 軍勢
 fatal 最も重要な; 致命的な
 baggage 荷物
 insist(ed) 言張る

gun 鐵砲
 fault 落度; 過失
 broken-hearted 落膽せる
 stead 代り
 ashamed 恥ちて
 bless 祝福する
 Bennie 男の名
 veranda 縁側
 slip(ped) そつと出る
 Mill 停車場の名
 anxiously 心配相に
 middle-aged 中年の
 tear-stained 涙に汚れた
 upturned 上に向けた
 lantern 提燈
 tenderly やさしく
 stolen steal の過去分詞
 unseen 見られずに
 impatiently 焦々して
 capital 首都
 hasten(ed) 急ぐ
 residence 住居
 president 大統領
 announcement 通告
 downcast 俯向きの
 cheerful 元氣な
 tone(s) 調子
 hesitatingly 躊躇し乍ら
 post 驛場; 持場

gravely 莊重に
 extra 餘分に
 sleepy ねむい
 hand(ed) 手渡す
 hasty 大急ぎの
 messenger 使者
 message 通信

LESSON XV

origin 起源
 Davis 人の姓
 present(ed) 提出する
 Dwight 人の名
 Filley 人の名
 centimetre(s) 釐
 diameter 直径
 zone(s) 地帯; 區域
 Nobel 人の姓
 foundation 基本金
 will 遺言
 Bernhard 人の名
 Swedish スウェーデン人(の)
 engineer 技師
 physics 物理學
 chemistry 化學
 literature 文學
 anniversary 記念日; 年忌
 scholar(s) 學者; 學生
 Utopia 理想郷
 More 人の姓

publish(ed) 出版する
 Latin ラテン語
 imaginary 想像の
 perfect 完全な
 express 表現する
 reform 改革
 human 人間の
 Virginia 地名
 Martha 女の名
 damp 濕氣のある
 lead 鉛
 expense 費用
 Marathon 地名
 Pheidippides 人の名
 Athenian(s) アテナ人
 Darius 人の名
 Persian ペルシヤの
 champion 選手
 runner 走り手
 Spartan(s) スパルタ人
 victory 勝利
 Athens アテナ
 weapon(s) 武器
 outskirts 郊外; 外邊
 gasp(ed) 喘ぐ
 rejoice 喜ぶ

LESSON XVI

slipper(s) 上靴
 carriage(s) 馬車; 車

bundle 束
 apron 前掛
 fair 金髪の
 curl(ed) 縮れる; 捲く
 shoulder(s) 肩
 faintly 微かに
 appetizing 食慾をそゝる
 goose 鶩鳥
 rub(bing) 擦る
 frozen 凍れる; 現在形 freeze
 kick(ed) 蹴る
 lame 跛の
 flesh 肉
 hurrah 萬歳
 relief 安堵
 magic 魔法の; 不思議な
 iron 鐵(の)
 brass 眞鍮(の)
 ornament(s) 飾
 stretch(ed) 伸す
 alas あゝ; 悲しみを表はす語
 comfortless 慰安もなく
 wherever 何處でも
 china 陶器(の)。
 lid 蓋
 heap(s) 堆; 山盛り
 stuff(ed) 詰める
 plum(s) 西洋李
 wax 蠟

fiery 火の
tail 尾
grandmother 祖母
whenever 何時でも
spirit 精神; 魂
hastily 急いで
lest... ...しない様に
blaze 焰; 炎
neither どちらも...ない
hunger 飢餓
pain 苦痛
Paradise 樂園
lifeless 生命のない; 死せる
lap 膝
vision(s) 幻想

LESSON XVII

flower arrangement 活花
Baker 人の姓
mistress 女主人
fortunate 幸運な
basic 基礎的の
principle(s) 原理; 原則
master (v) 熟達する; こなす
balance 釣合
harmony 調和
stalk 茎
length 長さ
object 目的

LESSON XVIII

first aid measure(s) 應急手當
bother 手数をかける
grease 油; 脂肪
vaseline ヲセリン
wrap 包む; 捲ふ
skin 皮膚
scratch ひつ掻く
blood-poisoning 血毒症
bleed(ing) 出血する
iodine 沃度
sprain(s) 挫き
soak(ed) 浸す
relieve 和ける; 樂にする
sprain(ed) 挫く
joint 關節
borne 堪へる; 現在形 bear
blister 水泡; 火傷れ
squeeze 絞り出す
press 押す
encourage(s) 元氣づける; なほ
盛にする
applied あてる; 附ける

LESSON XIX

Shakespeare 人の名
Stratford-on-Avon 地名
dramatist 劇作家
pave(d) 舗装する

inn(s) 宿屋
birthplace 誕生の地
old-fashioned 古風な
Henley 通りの名
type 型
common 普通の
inscription 銘; 碑文
grave 墓
grammar school 小學校
actor 俳優
play(s) 戯曲
wind(ing) 曲る
border(ed) 縁どる
dot(ted) 點をうつ
oak(s) 櫟の木
breech(es) 山毛櫨(ぶな)の木
Warwick 城の名
Kenilworth 城の名
forest 森
Arden 森の名
dew-drop(s) 露の玉
cowslip 西洋櫻草
hedge(s) 生垣
observe(d) 觀察する
starlight 星の光
moonlit 月に照された
beach 濱邊
hilltop 丘の頂
mix(ed) 混り合ふ

Warwickshire 地名
thoroughly すつかり
gain(ed) 得る
entrance 入る事
society 社會; 仲間
wove 織つた; 現在形 weave
knowledge 知識
observation 觀察
drama(s) 劇
Hamlet 人及び戯曲の名
Lear 人及び戯曲の名
Venice 地名
translat(ed) 翻譯する
exception(s) 例外
Bible 聖書
influence 影響
author 著者

LESSON XX

Italy イタリア
Antonio 人の名
Jew ユダヤ人
Shylock 人の名
wicked 悪い
greedy 慾張りな
money-lender 金貸し
particularly 特に
despise(d) 輕蔑する
mean 賤しい

nasty 厭な
 Bassanio 人の名
 handsome 立派な
 heiress 女子相続人
 Portia 人の名
 wedding 結婚式
 invest(ed) 投資する
 cargo(es) 積荷
 responsible 責任ある
 repay(ing) 返却する
 consent(ed) 同意する
 sporting 戯れの
 namely 即ち
 repaid repay の過去、過去分詞
 pound ポンド
 contract 契約
 sake 爲に
 preparation(s) 準備
 Belmont 地名
 repayment 返却; 償却
 demand(ed) 要求する
 settle 解決する
 court 法廷
 duke 公爵

twice 二度
 puzzle(d) 當惑さす
 Balthasar 人の名
 defence 辯護; 守備
 satisfy 満足させる
 plead(ed) 歎願する
 effect 效果
 according ...に従つて
 scales 秤
 triumph 勝利
 lawyer 法律家; 辯護士
 blood 血
 spill こぼす
 wealth 富
 plot(ting) 陰謀を企てる
 payment 支拂
 service(s) 奉仕
 earnest 熱心な
 request 要求
 situation 状態
 learned 學識ある
 disguise(d) 變装する
 harbour 港

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