

20.

3. This is a hoe.
4. You are a teacher.
5. He is out in the garden.
6. We can speak English.
7. You learn English from her.

LESSON 16 (Sixteen)

WHAT AM I?

You have a face.

I have a face, too.

You have two eyes and two ears, but I have no eyes and no ears.

You have a mouth, but I have no mouth.

You have a nose, but I have no nose.

So my face is very flat.

I have two hands, but I have no fingers.

You have two legs and two feet, so you can walk.

But I have no legs and no feet, and so I cannot walk.

I am very small.

And you can put me in your pocket.

What am I?

文部省検定済
昭和21年3月19日 高等女學校外英語科用

英語

1

高等女學校用

中等學校教科書株式會社

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（略号）中教英語女1

EXERCISE

(A) 次の問を音讀し、英語で答へよ。

1. Have you a sister?
2. Have you blond hair?
3. Have you blue eyes or dark eyes?
4. How many fingers have you?
5. How many hands has a watch?

(B) 次の文の意味を言へ。

1. I have a bag.
2. She has big eyes.
3. We have a piano in this room.
4. "Walls have ears."

LESSON 17 (Seventeen)

TIME

(1)

What is the time? It is ten o'clock.

What is the time now? It is half past ten.

What is the time now?

It is a quarter past eleven.

(2)

It is five minutes to twelve by my watch.

What time is it now by your watch?

It is ten minutes to twelve.
What time is it by that clock?

It is just twelve o'clock. It is noon,
(3)

What time do you get up?

I get up at six.

What time do you leave for school?

I leave for school about half past seven.

When do you come home?

I come home about four.

When do you go to bed?

I go to bed at ten.

EXERCISE

次の時刻を英語で言へ。

1. 七時半です。
2. 五時十五分前です。
3. 十二時十分前です。
4. 六時五分過ぎです。
5. 丁度九時です。
6. 三時十五分過ぎです。
7. 五時五分前です。

LESSON 18 (Eighteen)

A HOUSE BY THE LAKE

(1)

There is a house by the lake.

It is Mary's house.

It has a pretty garden in front.

Mary lives there with her father and mother.

Her uncle and aunt often come to see her.

(2)

Where does Mary live?

She lives in the country.

With whom does she live?

She lives with her parents.

Do her uncle and aunt live with her?

No, they don't.

Where do they live?

They live in London with their son and daughter.

EXERCISE

(A) She を I に變へて、次の文を適當に書き改めよ。

1. She lives with her father and mother.
2. Where does she live?
3. She has blue eyes.
4. She is an English girl.

(B) 次の文を she 又は he を主語とする文にせよ。

1. We are pupils of this school.
2. I visit the zoo.

3. What time do you get up?
4. I go to bed at ten.

LESSON 19 (Nineteen)

WHAT IS HARUE DOING?

(1)

What is Harue doing?

She is going out.

She is walking along the street.

She is drawing near her friend's house.

She is ringing the door-bell.

She is going in.

(2)

What are these girls doing?

They are sewing.

They are knitting.

What are those boys doing?

They are rowing a boat.

They are running a race.

EXERCISE

(A) 次の對の文をそれぞれ比較して違ひを述べよ。

1. { Harue goes to school.
Harue is going to school.

2. { She sews very well.
She is sewing now.
3. { Tom rows a boat every day.
Tom is rowing a boat in the river.
4. { What do you read every morning?
What are you reading now?

(B) この課の (1) の Harue を Harue and Hanako と變へて全文を言ひかへよ。又 1 と變へて全文を言ひかへよ。

LESSON 20 (Twenty)

AEROPLANES

(1)

Look at those black specks over the hill. They are aeroplanes. Can't you hear the buzzing?

Yes, I can. They are coming towards us.

(2)

How many aeroplanes are there? Can you count them?

Yes, I can: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine—I can see nine aeroplanes.

Now I can see them quite clearly.

How fast they are flying!

They are far away now.

EXERCISE

次の文を音讀し、斜體の部分に代名詞にせよ。

1. I see an aeroplane. *The aeroplane* is flying.
2. We see two birds. *The birds* are in the tree.
3. *Harue* can speak English.
4. *Taro* can run very fast.
5. *Harue and Hanako* can swim very well.
6. *Harue and I* learn English.

LESSON 21 (Twenty-one)

DING! DONG! BELL!

Bells are tinkling!

Bells are tinkling!

Work begins,

Work begins,

Merrily come to school!

Merrily come to school!

Ding! dong! bell!

Ding! dong! bell!

LESSON 22 (Twenty-two)

THE EVENING BELL

(1)

The "Angelus" by Millet is a famous picture.
You can see a man and a woman in it. They
are French farmers.

The sun is now setting, and the day's work is
over.

The farmers hear the church bells ringing, and
they are praying to God.

What a peaceful scene it is!

(2)

What can you see in the picture?

I can see a man and a woman.

What are they doing?

They are praying.

They are praying after their day's work.

EXERCISE

(A) 次の文の意味を言へ。

1. We hear the door-bell ringing.
2. We can see some boys running.
3. Can you hear the bells ringing?

(B) 次の文を進行形に變へよ。

1. Mary plays with Tom.
2. They come home.
3. The bells ring.
4. The girls knit.
5. The boys run.
6. The moon sets in the west.

LESSON 23 (Twenty-three)

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

(1)

Mary goes to church on Sunday.
 She washes her clothes on Monday.
 She irons her clothes on Tuesday.
 She mends her clothes on Wednesday.
 She visits her friends on Thursday.
 She sweeps the floor on Friday.
 She goes to market on Saturday.

(2)

Who goes to market on Saturday?
 Where does Mary go on Sunday?
 What does she do on Monday?

Does she go to school on Sunday?

No, she doesn't.

Why does she not go to school on Sunday?

Because Sunday is a holiday.

On what days does she go to school?

She goes to school on week-days.

EXERCISE

(A) 次の問に英語で答へよ。

1. Is Sunday a week-day?
2. Why do you not go to school on Sunday?
3. Does Mary go to church on Sunday?
4. On what day does Mary wash her clothes?
5. Does Mary go to market on Sunday or on Saturday?

(B) この課の (1) の文の主語を they に變へて、全體を言ひかへよ。

(C) 次の文を進行形に變へて、意味の違ひを述べよ。

1. She goes to church.
2. She washes her clothes.
3. She mends her clothes.
4. She sweeps the floor.

LESSON 24 (Twenty-four)

THE FOUR SEASONS

(1)

There are four seasons in a year.

They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

In spring it is warm. Many pretty flowers come out, and we sometimes go for a long walk.

It is hot in summer. We often go swimming.

In autumn it is cool. Autumn is a good season for work and sports.

In winter it is very cold. We have snow and ice, and we sometimes go skiing.

(2)

How many seasons are there in a year?

There are four seasons.

What are they?

They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Which do you like better, summer or winter?

I like summer better.

Which season do you like best?

I like autumn best.

EXERCISE

(A) 次の間に英語で答へよ。

1. How many days are there in a week?
2. What are the names of the seven days of the week?
3. Which do you like better, Sunday or Saturday?
4. Which day do you like best?

(B) 次の文の事実の誤りを正せ。

1. It is cold in summer.
2. There are five seasons in a year.
3. There are six days in a week.
4. Many pretty flowers come out in winter.
5. A great many people go swimming in spring.
6. Autumn is a bad season for work and sports.

(C) Who.....? What.....? Which.....? How many.....?

を用ひて、それぞれ一つの文を作れ。

LESSON 25 (Twenty-five)

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

On Christmas Day Alice went to see Mary.

Alice said to her, "Good afternoon, Mary!"

Mary said, "Good afternoon, Alice. I wish you a Merry Christmas!"

Alice said, "The same to you, Mary! Here is a Christmas gift for you."

"Oh, thank you very much, Alice," said Mary, and when she opened the box, she found a very pretty doll in it.

EXERCISE

(A) 次の文の意味を言へ。

1. I went to the zoo to see the elephants.
2. I went to bed at ten.
3. I said, "Good morning!"
4. My mother said to me, "You can sew and knit very well."
5. I found a very pretty book on my desk.

(B) 次のやうな場合に、英語で何と挨拶するか。

1. 午後友達に出あつた時。
2. 友達にクリスマスのお祝ひを言ふ時。
3. 友達にクリスマスのお祝ひを言はれた時。
4. お禮を言ひたい時。

LESSON 26 (Twenty-six)

THE SUN AND THE NORTH WIND

Once the Sun and the North Wind had a quarrel.

The Wind said, "I am stronger than you."

"No, I am much stronger than you," said the Sun.

Just then a man came along. He wore a cloak.

"Look at that man," said the Wind, "I can blow off his cloak."

He blew as hard as he could.

The man said, "How cold it is!" and drew his cloak closer about him.

Then the Sun shone warmer and warmer. "How warm it is!" said the man, and took off his cloak.

"Now you see," said the Sun, "I am stronger than you."

EXERCISE

(A) 次の文の意味を言へ。

1. Work as hard as you can.
2. How pretty those flowers are!
3. He took off his cap.
4. In winter it is colder than in autumn.
5. Tom said to me, "My bag is bigger than yours."

(B) 次の文を英語で言へ。

1. Tokyo は Osaka より大きい。
2. 何と今日は寒いでせう。

(C) 次の二つの文を比較して、その違ひを言へ。

How old are you? How old you are!

LESSON 27 (Twenty-seven)

BE A GOOD JAPANESE GIRL!

(1)

I am a Japanese girl. My name is Hanako Kimura.

I live near Mt. Huzi with my parents, brothers, and sisters.

We all get up very early in the morning. When we get up, it is still dark.

We wash our faces with cold water, clean our teeth, and go out into the garden. We do exercises to the radio.

(2)

When our exercises are over, the sun begins to rise in the east. It begins to shine on the mountain. It is so beautiful!

As I gaze at it, it begins to smile on me and says, "My dear Hanako! Be a good Japanese girl!"

I say to myself, "Yes, I will do my best in everything, and I will be a good Japanese girl."

EXERCISE

次の文の意味を英語で言へ。

1. 私は毎朝早く起きます。
2. 私の母は毎朝大層早く起きます。
3. 私は姉と一しよに学校へ行きます。
4. 私の叔父は東京の近くに住んでゐます。
5. 私どもは何事にも最善を盡くす積りです。

LESSON 28 (Twenty-eight)

WHAT DID HANAKO DO YESTERDAY MORNING?

Hanako got up very early yesterday morning. When she got up, it was still dark.

She washed her face with cold water, cleaned her teeth, and went out into the garden. She did exercises to the radio.

When the exercises were over, the sun began to rise in the east.

It began to shine on the top of Mt. Huzi.

It was so beautiful.

EXERCISE

(A) 次の文の意味の違いを言へ。

1. {She gets up very early every morning.
She got up very early yesterday.
 2. {Do you work in the garden every day?
Did you work in the garden last Sunday?
- (B) 次の文の動詞の現在形は何か。
1. I was a little baby.
 2. You were a strong child.
 3. She was a good daughter.
 4. We were little babies.
 5. They were good daughters.

LESSON 29 (Twenty-nine)

GOOD-BYE TO THE OLD SCHOOL YEAR

The coldest month is over and we are in March now.

We are near the end of the first year.

How fast time passes!

We came to this school last April. At that time most of us did not know any English. But now we can read easy English stories.

Very soon we shall be in April again, and we shall be second year girls.

We shall learn some other new subjects.

How happy we shall be then!

EXERCISE

(A) 次の間に英語で答へよ。

1. Which is the coldest month?
2. Is the coldest month over?
3. Are we near the end of the first year?
4. Does time pass very fast or not?
5. Did you know English last March?
6. Can you read easy English stories?
7. Shall you be second year girls very soon?

(B) 次の文を感嘆文に變へよ。

1. The bird is flying very fast.
2. We shall be very happy.
3. Time passes very fast.
4. It is very cold.
5. It is a very peaceful scene.

APPENDIX

I. RŌMAZI-TUZURI

(括弧内はハボン式綴りを示す)

五十音

	(ア段)	(イ段)	(ウ段)	(エ段)	(オ段)
(ア行)	a	i	u	e	o
(カ行)	ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
(サ行)	sa	si (shi)	su	se	so
(タ行)	ta	ti (chi)	tu (tsu)	te	to
(ナ行)	na	ni	nu	ne	no
(ハ行)	ha	hi	hu (fu)	he	ho
(マ行)	ma	mi	mu	me	mo
(ヤ行)	ya	i	yu	e	yo
(ラ行)	ra	ri	ru	re	ro
(ワ行)	wa	i	u	e	o

濁音

(ガ行)	ga	gi	gu	ge	go
(ザ行)	za	zi	zu	ze	zo
(ダ行)	da	zi (ji)	zu (dzu)	de	do
(バ行)	ba	bi	bu	be	bo

半濁音

(パ行)	pa	pi	pu	pe	po
------	----	----	----	----	----

拗音

kya	—	kyu	—	kyo
gya	—	gyu	—	gyo
sha (sha)	—	shu (shu)	—	sho (sho)
cha (cha)	—	chu (chu)	—	cho (cho)
ja (ja)	—	ju (ju)	—	jo (jo)

hya	—	hyu	—	hyo
mya	—	myu	—	myo
nya	—	nyu	—	nyo
pya	—	pyu	—	pyo
bya	—	byu	—	byo
rya	—	ryu	—	ryo
		kwa		gwa

撥音

「ン」は總べて n を用ひる。

安心.....ansin 甲板.....kanpan (kampan)
 任務.....nimmu (nimmu) 全部.....zembu (zembu)

促音

同じ文字が重なることに注意せよ。

{女學校.....zyogakkō	{出席.....syusseki
{鐵橋.....tekkyō	{決勝.....kessyō
{服部.....Hattori	{突風.....toppū
{發着.....hattyaku	{八百.....happyaku

〔注意〕 長音を表すには、母音字の上に (ー) をつける。

常に大文字を用ひる例

- (1) 文章の書き始め。
- (2) 人・都市・山・川・湖・書籍・新聞名などの書き始め。
 Ikeda Matumoto Hanako Takeo Kōbe
 Sapporo Kyūsyū Huzi Sumida Tyūzenzi-ko
 Kagaku-tisiki Asahi-sinbun

II. NEW WORDS

Lesson 1.	park [pa:k] 公園 schoolroom[skú:lrum] 教室 playground [pléigraund] 運動場 window [wíndəu] 窓 door [dɔ:] 扉(戸) what [h]wɔt] 何(か) globe [gləub] 地球儀 too [tu:] ...もまた then [ðen] ...それでは an [ən] (一つの)	here [hiə] ここに <i>Here is...</i> ...ここに... があります flower [fláuə] 花 rose [rəuz] ばら red [red] 赤い this [ðis] この tulip [tjú:líp] チューリップ what どの colour [kɔlə] 色 yellow [jéləu] 黄色 that あの lily [lɪli] ゆり white [h]waɪt] 白い leaf [li:f] 葉 blue [blu:] 青い or [ɔ:] 又は green [grɪn] 緑色(の) vase [vɑ:z] 花瓶(器) brown [braʊn] 茶色(の) pink [pɪŋk] 桃色(の)
one [wan] 一 this [ðis] これ(は) is [ɪz] ...です a [ə] (一つの) map [mæp] 掛け地図 flag [flæg] 旗 hat [hæt] (縁のある)帽子 cap [kæp] (縁のない)帽子 pen [pen] ペン pin [pɪn] 留め針 book [buk] 本 box [bɒks] 箱	Lesson 4. four [fɔ:] 四 stand [stænd] 立つ up [ʌp] 上へ <i>stand up</i> 起立する I [aɪ] 私(は) bow [bau] お辭儀をする sit [sɪt] 腰を掛ける down [daʊn] 下に <i>sit down</i> 腰をおろす please [plɪ:z] どうぞ <i>look at</i> [luk æt, ət] ...を見る the [ðə] (その) picture [pɪktʃə] 繪 <i>point to</i> [pɔɪnt tu, tə] ...の方を指す	Lesson 6. six [sɪks] 六 teacher [tɪ:tʃə] 先生、教師 Miss [mɪs] ...嬢 <i>Miss Sato</i> 佐藤さん go [gəʊ] 行く to ...の方へ open [əʊpən] 開ける shut [ʃʌt] 閉める it (それ(を))
Lesson 2. two [tu:] 二 yes [jes] はい it [ɪt] (それ(は)) bag [bæg] 手さげ desk [desk] 机 chair [tʃeə] 椅子(子) no [nəʊ] いいえ not [nɒt] ...ではない pencil [pénsəl] 鉛筆 table [tébəl] 卓(子) ball [bɔ:l] まり、ボール knife [naɪf] 小刀	Lesson 5. five [faɪv] 五	
Lesson 3. three [θri:] 三 school [sku:l] 學校 that [ðæt] あれ(は)		

thank [θæŋk] 感謝する you [ju:] あなた(に) <i>Thank you.</i> ...ありがとう back [bæk] 後へ <i>go back</i> 歸つて行く your [jɔ:, ju:] あなたの place [pleɪs] 場所、席 my [maɪ] 私の wall [wɔ:l] 壁(土)	はる <i>fly about</i> 飛びまはる do [du:] する sing [sɪŋ] 歌ふ sweetly [swi:tli] 美しく swallow [swɔləu] 燕 hen [hen] 化鴉(子) well [wel] 上手に duck [dʌk] あひる egg [eg] 卵	she [ʃi:] かの女(は) her [hɜ:, hɔ] かの女の Mary Smith [mə'ɔ:ri smiθ] メアリー・スミス (少女の姓名) little [lɪtl] 小さい boy [bɔɪ] 男の子 he [hi:] かれ(は) Mary's [mə'ɔ:rɪz] メアリーの brother [brʌðə] (男の)きやうだい his [hɪz] かれの Tom [tɒm] トム(男の子の名) speak [spi:k] 話す American [ə'merɪkən] アメリカの and [ænd, ənd] 及び write [raɪt] 書く has [hæz, hɔz] もつてある、(兄弟などが)ある brother's [brʌðəz] (男の)きやうだいの nurse [nɜ:s] 看護婦 doctor [dɔktə] 醫者 sister's [sɪstəz] (女の)きやうだいの
Lesson 7. seven [sévn] 七 can [kæn, kən] (...すること)ができる walk [wɔ:k] 歩く you あなた(は) run [rʌn] 走る jump [dʒʌmp] 跳ぶ bird [bɜ:d] 鳥 fly [flaɪ] 飛ぶ fish [fɪʃ] 魚 swim [swɪm] 泳ぐ cannot [kənəʊt, kæn't] (...することが)できない doll [dɒl] 人形 cat [kæt] 猫 dog [dɒg] 犬 very [véri] 大層、非常に fast [fa:st] 早く baby [bæbi] 赤ん坊	Lesson 9. nine [naɪn] 九 am [əm, əm] ...です girl [gɜ:l] 少女 Japanese [dʒə'pəni:z] 日本の name [neɪm] 名前 Harue Sato 佐藤春枝 read [ri:d] 読む English [ɪŋglɪʃ] 英語 but [bʌt] しかし French [frentʃ] フランス語 are [ɑ:, ə] ...です how [hau] いか(に)、どの位 old [əʊld] 老いて、年とつて <i>How old.....?</i> 何歳(ですか) thirteen [θɜ:ti:n] 十三年 years [jɜ:z] (複)年 <i>...years old</i> ...歳 English 英國の	Lesson 11. eleven [ilévən] 十一 see [si:] 見る in [ɪn] ...の中に on [ən] ...の上に piano [piænoʊ] ピアノ pretty [prɪti] きれいな eyes [aɪz] (複)目 blond [blɒnd] 淡褐色の
Lesson 8. eight [eɪt] 八 robin [rɒbɪn] 鶉鳥(子) about [ə'baʊt] (...し)ま	Lesson 10. ten [ten] 十	

hair [heə] 髪(髪)
 blond hair 金髪
 French フランスの
 where [(h)weə] どこに
 dark [dɑ:k] 暗黒の
 hasn't [hæznt] もつて
 ゐない
 isn't [ɪznt] (...では)な
 い

Lesson 12.
 twelve [twelv] 十二
 our [aʊə] (複) 私ども
 の
 near [niə] ...の近くに
 we [wi:] (複) 私ども
 (は)
 pupils [pjʊ:plz] (複) 生徒
 of [ɒv, ov] ...の
 Mrs. [mɪsɪz] ...夫人、...
 先生(女)
 Mrs. Ito 伊藤先生
 learn [lɔ:n] 学ぶ
 from [frɒm, frɒm] ...
 から
 her [hə] の女(を、に)
 work [wɜ:k] 働く、勉
 強する
 in ...の中で
 and さうして
 play [pleɪ] 遊ぶ
 whose [hu:z] 誰の
 station [stɛɪʃən] 駅、
 停車場
 who [hu:] 誰(が)
 your (複) あなたがた
 の
 music [mju:zɪk] 音楽

Mr. [mɪstə] ...氏、...先
 生(男)(misterの略)
 Mr. Kimura 木村先
 生
 do (...し)ます
 Do you.....? あな
 たは...しますか
 him [hɪm] かれ(を、
 に)
 girls [gɜ:lz] (複)少女
 teachers [tɪ:tʃəz] (複)
 先生、教師
 What do you do...?
 あなたは何をします
 か

Lesson 13.
 counting [kaʊntɪŋ] 数
 へること
 song [sɒŋ] 歌
 Counting Song 数へ
 歌
 shoe [ʃu:] 短靴
 floor [flɔ:] 床(畳)
 sticks [stɪks] (複) 棒切
 れ
 plate [pleɪt] 平皿
 men [men] (複) 男の人
 and (...)と(...)
 many [mɛni] 多くの
 How many.....? 幾
 つの.. (が)ありま
 すか
 twice [twɑɪs] 二倍
 times [taɪmz] ...倍
 three times four 四
 の三倍
 There is... ...が
 ある、
 ...がある

tree [tri:] 木
 There are... (複) ...が
 ある
 birds [bɜ:dz] (複) 鳥
 all [ɔ:l] すべて、全體
 in all すべてで
 apples [æplz] (複) 林檎
 basket [bɑ:skɪt] 籠(かご)

Lesson 14.
 fourteen [fɔ:ti:n] 十四
 some [sʌm, sɒm] 幾つ
 かの、若干の
 parks [pɑ:ks] (複) 公
 園
 city [sɪti] 市
 large [lɑ:dʒ] 大きな、
 広い
 one もの
 a great many 非常に
 たくさん
 flowers [flaʊəz] (複)
 花、草花
 trees [tri:z] (複) 樹木
 sometimes [sʌmtaɪmz]
 時々
 to ...へ
 visit [vɪzɪt] 訪れる
 zoo [zu:] 動物園
 there その
 elephants [ələfənts]
 (複) 象
 lions [laɪənz] (複) 獅子
 monkeys [mʌŋkɪz] (複)
 猿
 other [ʌðə] ほかの、他の
 and many other...
 その他たくさん
 の

animals [ænɪməlz] (複)
 動物
 any [eni] 幾らか(ある
 か)
 some 幾らか(ある)
 house [haʊs] 家
 none [nʌm] 何も
 ない、
 一つもない
 pond [pɒnd] 池
 often [ɒfn] しばしば
 take [teɪk] 連れて行く
 little sister 妹
 feed [fi:d] ...に餌を
 や
 る
 fish (複) 魚 (単数複数
 同形)
 doors [dɔ:z] (複) 戸、扉
 room [ru:m, rum] 部
 屋(さ)

Lesson 15.
 fifteen [fɪfti:n] 十五
 garden [gɑ:dn] 花園、
 菜園
 out [aʊt] 外へ出て(お
 出る)
 have [hæv] 持つて
 むる
 rake [reɪk] 耙(きり)
 hoe [hu:] 草掻き鉞(きり)
 spade [speɪd] 鋤(きり)
 now [naʊ] 今、さあ
 let [let] ...せしめる
 us [ʌs, əs] (複) 私ども
 (を、に)
 let us ...しよ
 うでは
 ありませ
 んか
 work 働く
 together [təgeðə] 一
 しょに

hands [hændz] (複) 手
 watch [wɒtʃ] (懐中)時
 計
 hands (複) (時計の)針
 long [lɒŋ] 長い
 short [ʃɔ:t] 短い

Lesson 16.
 sixteen [sɪksiti:n] 十六
 face [feɪs] 顔
 ears [ɪəz] (複) 耳
 no (ない)
 have no eyes 目が一
 つも
 ありません
 mouth [maʊθ] 口
 nose [nəʊz] 鼻
 so [səʊ] それ故に
 flat [flæt] 平で
 fingers [fɪŋgəz] (複) 手
 指
 legs [legz] (複) 脚(た)
 feet [fi:t] (複) 足
 and so それ故に
 small [smɔ:l] 小さい
 put [put] 置く
 me [mi:, mi] 私(を、
 に)
 put me in... ...の中
 に私を
 入れる
 pocket [pɒkɪt] ポケッ
 ト
 big [bɪg] 大きな
 walls [wɔ:lz] (複) 壁

Lesson 17.
 seventeen [sevniti:n]
 十七
 time 時、時刻
 (ten) o'clock [ɒklɒk]

(十)時
 half [ha:f] 半分
 past [pɑ:st] 過ぎて
 half past ten 十時半
 quarter [kwɔ:tə] 四分
 の一、十五分
 a quarter past e-
 'leven 十一時十五分
 minutes [mɪnɪts] (複)
 分(分)
 to ...までに
 five minutes to
 twelve 十一時五十
 五分
 by [baɪ] ...によれば、...
 では
 clock [klɒk] (柱・掛け
 置き)時計
 just [dʒʌst] ちやうど
 noon [nu:n] 正午
 get [get] up 起床する
 at (...時)に
 at six 六時に
 leave [li:v] 出発する
 for ... に向けて
 about およそ
 when [(h)wen] いつ
 come [kʌm] 来る
 home [həʊm] 家に
 come home 帰宅する
 bed [bed] 寝床、ベッド
 go to bed 寝(る)
 (寝る)

Lesson 18.
 eighteen [eɪtɪn] 十八
 by ...のそばに
 lake [leɪk] 湖
 front [frʌnt] 前面
 lives [lɪvz] [住んで]ゐる

there そこに
with [wið] ...と共に
father [fɑ:ðə] 父
mother [mʌðə] 母
uncle [ʌŋkl] 叔(伯)父
aunt [aʊnt] 叔(伯)母
to see あふ爲に、あひ
に
her かの女(に)
does [dəz, dɔ:z] (...し)
ます
country [kʌntri] 田舎
whom [hu:m] 誰(と)
parents [pə'rents] (複)
親
they [ðei] かれら(は)
don't [daʊnt] (...し)ま
せん
London [lʌndən] ロン
ドン
their [ðei] かれらの
son [sʌn] 息子(等)
daughter [dɔ:tə] 娘

Lesson 19.

nineteen [naɪn'ti:n] 十
九
doing [dɔɪŋ] ...しつ
is doing (...を)して
ゐる
going [gəʊŋ] 行きつ
walking [wɔ:kɪŋ] 歩
きつ
along [ə'lɒŋ] ...に沿つ
て
street [stri:t] 街路
drawing near... ..に
近づきつ
friend's [frendz] 友人

の
ringing [rɪŋɪŋ] 鳴らし
つつ
door-bell [dɔ:lel] 玄関
の呼鈴
these [ði:z] これらの
are doing ...をしてゐ
る
sewing [səʊɪŋ] 縫物を
しつ
knitting [nɪtɪŋ] 編物
(糸)をしつ
those [ðəʊz] あれらの、
それらの
boys [bɔɪz] (複) 少年
rowing [raʊɪŋ] 漕(り)
ぎつ
boat [bəʊt] 小舟
running [rʌnɪŋ] 走り
つつ
race [reɪs] 競走
running a race 競走
をしつ
goes [gəʊz] 行く
sews [səʊz] 縫ふ
rows [raʊz] 漕ぐ
every [evri] ごと、毎(日)
day [deɪ] 日
every day 毎日
river [rɪvə] 川
morning [mɔ:niŋ] 朝
reading [ri:diŋ] 讀み
つつ

Lesson 20.

twenty [twenti] 二十
aeroplanes [æ'rəpleɪnz] (複) 飛行機
black [blek] 黒い

specks [speks] (複) 點
over [əʊvə]...の上方の
hill [hil] 小山、岡
can't [kɑ:nt] = cannot
hear [hiə] 聞く
buzzing [bʌzɪŋ] ぶんぶ
んいふ音、爆(音)音
coming [kʌmɪŋ] 来つ
つ
towards [təwɔ:dz] ...
の方へ
count [kaʊnt] 数へる
them [ðem, ðəm] それ
らを
quite [kwaɪt] 全く
clearly [kɪəli] 明らか
に、はっきりと
flying [flaɪɪŋ] 飛びつ
How...! 何と...よ
far [fɑ:] 遙か
away [əweɪ] あちらへ
the (その)(語音の前で
は [ð] と發音する)

Lesson 21.

twenty-one [twenti-
wʌn] 二十一
ding [dɪŋ] (鐘の音)
dong [dɒŋ] (鐘の音)
bell [bel] 鐘
bells [bels] (複) 鐘
tinkling [tɪŋklɪŋ] ちり
んちりんと鳴りつ
work [wɜ:k] 仕事、授業
begins [bɪɡɪnz] 始る
merrily [mɛrɪli] 樂し
く

Lesson 22.

twenty-two [twenti-
tu:] 二十二
Angelus [æŋdʒɪləs] 御
告の祈り (ミレー作
の畫名)
Millet [mɪl] ミレー
(佛國の畫家)
by Millet ミレー作の
evening [i:vnɪŋ] 夕方
famous [fə'mʌs] 有名
な
woman [wʊmən] 女の
人
farmers [fɑ:məz] (複)
農夫
sun [sʌn] 太陽
setting [setɪŋ] 没しつ
つ
the day's work その日
の仕事、日課
over 終つて
church [tʃɜ:tʃ] 教會堂
ringing [rɪŋɪŋ] 鳴りつ
praying [preɪɪŋ] 祈り
つつ
God [gɔ:d] 天帝
What...! 何と...よ
peaceful [pi:sfʊl] 平和
な
scene [si:n] 光景
after [ɑ:tə] ...のあと
で
plays [pleɪz] 遊ぶ
knit [nɪt] 編物をする
moon [mu:n] 月
sets [sets] 没する
west [west] 西

Lesson 23.

twenty-three [twenti-
θri:] 二十三
days [deɪz] (複) 日
week [wi:k] 週
days of the week 曜
日
Sunday [sʌndi] 日曜日
on Sunday 日曜日に
washes [wɔ:ʃɪz] 洗濯(を)
する
clothes [kloʊðz] 着物
Monday [mʌndi] 月曜
日
irons [aɪənz] 火のしを
かける
Tuesday [tʃu:zdi] 火曜
日
mends [mendz] 修繕
(を)する
Wednesday [wɛnzdi] 水曜
日
visits [vɪzɪts] 訪問する
friends [frendz] (複) 友
人
Thursday [θɜ:zdi] 木
曜日
sweeps [swi:ps] 掃除
する
Friday [fraɪdi] 金曜日
market [mɑ:kit] 市場
Saturday [sætədi] 土
曜日
doesn't [dɔ:znt] (...し)
ません
why [(h)waɪ] なぜ
because [bɪkəʊz] その
わけは...だから

holiday [hɒlədi] 休日
week-days [wi:kdeɪz]
(複) 週日

Lesson 24.

twenty-four [twenti-
fɔ:] 二十四
seasons [si:zənz] (複) 季
節
spring [sprɪŋ] 春
summer [sʌmə] 夏
autumn [ɔ:təm] 秋
winter [wɪntə] 冬
warm [wɜ:m] 暖かい
come out-(花が)咲く
hot [hɒt] 暑い
walk [wɔ:k] 歩行
go for a long walk
遠足に行く
swimming [swɪmɪŋ] 游
泳(を)
go swimming 泳ぎ
に行く
cool [ku:l] 涼しい
good [gʊd] よい
for ...のために、...には
work 勉強
sports [spɔ:ts] (複) 運
動
cold [kəʊld] 寒い
snow [snəʊ] 雪
ice [aɪs] 氷
skiing [skɪɪŋ, sɪɪŋ] ス
キーをすること
go skiing スキーに
行く
which [(h)wɪtʃ] どれ
(を)
like [laɪk] 好む

better [bétə] (...より) 一層 Which season どの 季節(を) best [best] 一番 names [neimz] (複) 名 前 come out (花が)咲く bad [bæd] 悪い	when (...した) 時に opened [óupnd] 開けた found [faund] (過) 見 出した、(物のあると とが)分つた	(...することが) でき た as hard as he could 出来るだけ強く drew [dru:] 引いた closer [klóusə] 一層び つたりと about ...のまはりに drew closer about him 一層しつかり と身にまとつた
Lesson 25. twenty-five [twénti- fáiv] 二十五 Christmas [krísməs] ク リスマス、キリスト 降誕節(祭) greetings [grítíŋz] (複) 挨拶 Alice [éilis] アリス(女 の名) went [went] (過) 行つ た said [sed] (過) 言つた afternoon [á:ftənu:m] 午後 Good afternoon! 今 日は(午後の挨拶) wish [wíʃ] 欲する merry [méri] たのしい I wish you a Merry Christmas! クリ スマスおめでとう same [seim] 同じこと gift [gíft] 贈物 for you あなたへの oh [ou] おお much [mʌtʃ] たくさん very much 大層、大 變	Lesson 26. twenty-six [twéntisiks] 二十六 North Wind [nɔ:θ wind] 北風 once [wʌns] 或る時、か つて had [hæd] (過) もつた quarrel [kwɔ:rl] 喧嘩 (争)、口論 had a quarrel 口論 をした stronger [strɔŋgə] (... より) 強い than [ðæn, ðən] ...より much 遙かに Just then ちやうどそ の時に came [keim] (過) 来た came along やつて 来た wore [wɔ:] (過) 着てゐ た cloak [kləuk] 外套、(カ コ)、マント blow [bləu] 吹く off [ɔ:f] (...し) 離す blow off 吹き飛ばす blew [blu:] (過) 吹いた as... as [æz, əz] ...と 同様に hard [hɑ:d] 強く could [kud, kəd] (過)	Lesson 27. twenty-seven [twénti- évn] 二十七 be [bi:, bi] です Be.....! ...であれ、 ...となれ Hanako Kimura 木村 花子 Mt. [maunt] ...山 Mt. Huzi 富士山 brothers [brʌðəz] (複)

兄弟 sisters [sístəz] (複) 姉 妹 early [ɔ:li] 早く early in the morning 朝早く still [stíl] まだ dark 暗い faces [féisiz] (複) 顔 with ...で、...を用ひて cold 冷たい water [wɔ:tə] 水 clean [kli:n] 清める teeth [ti:θ] (複) 歯 into [íntə] ...の中へ exercis:s [éksəsaiziz] (複) 運動、體操 radio [réidiou] ラジオ to the radio ラジオ に合せて rise [raiz] 昇る begins (...し) 始める begins to rise 昇り 始める east [i:st] 東 shine [ʃain] 輝く shine on... ...を照 らす mountain [mauntin] 山 so 非常に beautiful [bjú:təful] 美 しい as ...の時に、...すると gaze [ge:z] 見つめる gaze at... ...を見つ める smile [smáil] 微笑する dear [diə] 親愛なる My dear Hanako 花	子さんよ say [sei] 言ふ myself [maiseif] 自分 自身 say to myself 心に 思ふ best 最善 do my best 自分の最 善を盡くす everything [évriθiŋ] あ らゆること in everything 何事 にも will [wil] (...で)せう、 (...し)ませう will be... (...に)な りませう	last [la:st] この前の、 先週の last Sunday この前 の日曜日(に) child [tʃáild] 子供 babies [béibiz] (複) 赤 ん坊 daughters [dɔ:təz] (複) 娘、息女
Lesson 28. twenty-eight [twénti- éit] 二十八 did [did] (過) (...し)ま した did.....do? (...し)ま したか yesterday [jéstədi] 昨日 got [gɔt] up 起きた was [wɔz, wəz] (過) ...であつた washed [wɔʃt] 洗つた cleaned [kli:nd] 清めた did なした were [wɔ:, wə] ...であ つた were over 終つた began [bigən] (過) 始 めた top [tɒp] 頂上 gets [gets] 立つ起きる	Lesson 29. twenty-nine [twénti- náin] 二十九 good-bye [gudbaí] さや うなら old 古い old school year 舊學 年 coldest [kóuldíst] 最も 寒い month [mʌnθ] 月 March [mɑ:tʃ] 三月 end [end] 終り first [fí:st] 第一の the first year 第一 學年 passes [pásiz] 通過す る、過ぎる April [éiprəl] 四月 last April 去年の四 月(に) At that time その頃に は most [məust] 大抵の もの most of us 私ども は大抵 know [nou] 知つてゐる any どんな	

easy [i:zi] やさしい	again [ə'geɪn] 再び	subjects [sábɔ:dʒɪkts] (複) 學科
stories [stɔ:ri:z] (複) 話	second year [sekənd jɜ:] 二年の	happy [hæpi] たのしい
soon [su:n] 間もなく	second year girls 二年生(女)	then その時には、さうなると
Very soon もう直ぐに	new [nju:] 新しい	
shall [ʃel, ʃəl] (...で) せう		

