

(C) *Put into English* :—

1. 春枝は毎朝七時四十五分に學校に着きます。
2. 校長先生は時々私どもにお話をして下さいます。

LESSON 8  
A SHOWER

Look, there are black clouds in the sky.

How fast they move along!

They have hidden the sun. I am sure we shall soon have rain.

There is one little bit of blue sky still.

Now there is no blue sky at all. the whole sky is covered with the black clouds. How dark it is!

Now it has begun raining.

What big drops! The ducks are very glad; but the little birds are not glad; they are going back to their nests in the trees.

Now the rain is over. It was only a shower.

The sky is still grey, but the sun is shining brightly through the clouds.

Oh, look at the rainbow! How beautiful it is!

英 語

2

高等女學校用

中等學校教科書株式會社

[中] ¥ 35

# 英語

(高等女學校用)

2

昭和21年3月13日印刷  
昭和21年3月17日發行

【中】

定價 35 錢

著作権所有

APPROVED BY MINISTRY  
OF EDUCATION  
(DATE Mar. 13, 1946)

著者  
發行者

東京都神田區岩本町三番地  
中等學校教科書株式會社  
代表者 龜井 寅雄

印刷者

大阪市東區西區江戶六丁目三番地  
合名會社 交進社印刷所  
代表者 余部 留吉

配給元

東京都神田區淡路町二丁目九番地  
日本出版配給統制株式會社

發行所

東京都神田區岩本町三番地  
中等學校教科書株式會社  
日本出版配給統制株式會社 A 103)13

(略名) 中教英語女 2

## EXERCISE

(A) 空所に適當な語を補へ。

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ a rainbow \_\_\_\_\_ the sky.
2. The ground \_\_\_\_\_ covered \_\_\_\_\_ snow.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ some boats \_\_\_\_\_ the lake.

(B) 次の感動文を普通の文に書き變へよ。

1. How fast they move along!
2. How dark it is!
3. What big drops they are!
4. How beautiful the rainbow is!

(C) 次の文の have の用法を言へ。

1. I have a brother.
2. They have hidden the sun.

(D) Put into English:—

1. あの山を御覽なさい。
2. 山の頂は雪でおぼはれてゐます。
3. 白い雲が動いて行きます。
4. あれは何と美しい山でせう。

## LESSON 9

### THE BRIDGE IN THE SKY

Boats sail on the rivers,  
And ships sail on the seas;  
But clouds that sail across the sky  
Are prettier far than these.

There are bridges on the rivers,  
 As pretty as you please;  
 But the bow that bridges heaven,  
 And overtops the trees,  
 And builds a road from earth to sky,  
 Is prettier far than these.

---

LESSON 10

SUMMER

Summer has come. It is very hot today. Look up into the sky. There are some white clouds sailing across the sky.

Where do they come from and where are they going?

How busy the bees are now gathering honey among the flowers!

The birds are busy, too. They are getting food for their young ones.

Near the meadow we see some boys and girls wading in the clear water of the brook.

In the meadow we see the cows feeding on the grass. In the fields some farmers are busy

making hay.

They are cutting the tall grass and tossing it about in the sun.

The farmers do not like to have any rain while they are making hay, for it will be spoiled if it gets wet.

EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English* :—

1. Has summer come?
2. Are the bees busy or not?
3. For whom are the birds getting food?
4. What are the boys and girls doing near the meadow?
5. Where do we see the cows?
6. What are the farmers busy doing?

(B) *Put into Japanese* :—

1. We see some boats sailing on the river.
2. A child will be spoiled if he is always allowed to do as he likes.
3. Make hay while the sun shines.

(C) *Put into English* :—

1. 今日は非常に暑い。
2. 今日母は針仕事 (sewing) で大層忙しい。
3. 弟は身体が大きく、大層強い。
4. 空は青く、草は緑です。

## LESSON 11

## THE ENGLISH SCHOOL YEAR

In England, the school year is divided into three terms.

The first term is called the Christmas term. It begins about the middle of September, and ends a few days before Christmas.

The Christmas holidays last four or five weeks.

The second term is the Easter term.

There are three or four weeks' holidays at Easter.

Then comes the summer term, and after that come the summer holidays.

Besides, in the middle of each term, there is what is called the half-term holiday.

At the end of each term there are examinations.

## EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English :-*

1. How many terms has the English school year?
2. What is the first term called?
3. Does the first term begin in April?
4. How long do the Christmas holidays last?
5. Are there examinations at the end of each term?

(B) 次の文を受身の形に直せ。

1. We call this animal 'elephant' in English.
2. We divide a year into four seasons.

(C) *Put into English :-*

1. クリスマスの休暇は幾週間ありますか。
2. 新学年は九月に始まりますか。

## LESSON 12

## ALICE'S TIME-TABLE

Hour Day	9.30—10	10—11	11—12	12—1
Mon.	Literature	Modern Languages	Arithmetic	Astronomy
Tues.	Gymnastics	Needle-work	English Grammar	Geography
Wed.	Scripture	Arithmetic	History	Natural Science
Thurs.	Modern Languages	Geography	Literature	Drawing
Fri.	English Grammar	History	Natural Science	Modern Languages
Sat.	Scripture	Arithmetic	Modern Languages	

This is Alice's time-table. As you see she has

only four lessons a day, but she has all her home work to do and her piano to practise, one hour every day; then she goes for a walk or plays games.

But no games, no walks for girls who have been lazy!

If a girl does not know her lesson, if her exercise is 'returned' because it is not good enough, she must go back to College in the afternoon to learn her lesson or write her exercise over again.

You may take up some other subjects at school, such as dressmaking or cookery.

Very young pupils learn the three "R's," that is to say, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

All the girls learn modern languages (French, German or Spanish), some girls learn Latin and Greek, others botany, physics and chemistry, algebra and geometry.

In some schools they have lessons in the afternoon, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On these days they have a half-holiday.

### EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English.*—

1. Does Alice have four lessons on Saturdays?

2. How long does she practise her piano every day?
3. If a girl does not know her lessons and her exercise is not good enough, what must she do?
4. What are the three "R's"?
5. Do all the girls learn modern languages?

(B) *Put into English.*—

1. これは私どもの時間表です。
2. あなたは練習問題を書かなければなりません。
3. あの女たちは學校でフランス語を習ひます。

### LESSON 13

### WASHING

Alice learned how to make handkerchiefs white at school.

When she came home, she found an old handkerchief.

It was yellow and dirty with stains.

First she filled a bowl with water, and put the handkerchief in it.

She rubbed the stains with soap, and then covered the handkerchief with chalk.

After that, she laid the handkerchief on the grass in the sun.

She sprinkled water on it a few minutes.

In the evening she washed the handkerchief again.

When it got half-dried, she ironed it.

She showed it to her mother the next morning, and then her mother said, "Oh, how white and clean it is!" and Alice was very glad to hear it.

### EXERCISE

(A) 次の文の動詞を現在の形にせよ。

1. She learned English at school.
2. My father came home at five.
3. I wrote five letters.
4. Her dress was clean.
5. She put the handkerchief in the bowl.

(B) 次の動詞の變化を覚えよ。

come	came	come
dry	dried	dried
find	found	found
get	got	got
lay	laid	laid
put	put	put
say	said	said

(C) Put into English:—

1. これは誰のハンケチですか。春枝のです。
2. 私どもは学校で着物の洗ひ方を習いました。
3. 父は昨日夕方帰宅しました。

### LESSON 14

### TOKYO

(1)

Tokyo is the capital of our country.

It stands on Tokyo Bay, and the river Sumida runs through it.

In Tokyo there are the Imperial Palace, the Museum and many famous parks.

Most people who come up to Tokyo visit these places.

(2)

Do you know what city is the capital of England?

Yes, I do. London is the capital.

What river runs through the city?

The Thames does.

Is New York the capital of the United States?

No, it isn't. But it is the largest city in the United States. In the city there are very tall buildings. They are called 'skyscrapers.'

### EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. What is the capital of our country?

2. On what bay does Tokyo stand?
3. Does the river Yodo run through Tokyo?
4. What river runs through London?
5. Is Tokyo Station near Ueno Park or Hibiya Park?
6. Is the capital of the United States New York or Washington?

(B) *Put into English* :—

1. 日本の首府は東京です。
2. 米國の首府はどこであるか知つてゐますか。
3. 利根川はわが國で一番長い川の一つです。

### LESSON 15

### THE WORLD

In the world there are six continents: Asia, Australia, Europe, Africa, North America and South America.

Between the continents of Asia and America, there lies the Pacific Ocean.

The ocean between Europe and America is called the Atlantic.

The ocean to the south of India is called the Indian Ocean.

Our country, Japan, is in Asia. China is our neighbour.

In Japan people speak Japanese. In China they speak Chinese.

English is spoken both in England and in the United States. It is also spoken in Canada and Australia. These countries use the same language.

### EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English* :—

1. How many continents are there in the world?
2. What are they?
3. What ocean lies between Asia and America?
4. Where is the Atlantic Ocean?
5. Is India in Asia or in Europe?
6. Where is China?
7. What countries are our neighbours?
8. What language do they speak in Canada?

(B) *Put into English* :—

1. ここに東京の地図があります。
2. 東京驛はどこにありますか。
3. 宮城の近くに 있습니다。
4. 支那では何語が使はれますか。
5. 支那語が使はれます。

## LESSON 16

## ALICE'S WORK-BASKET

Alice has a very nice work-basket. Here it is.  
What are there in it?

There are pins and needles.

There is a pincushion.

There are two reels of cotton thread. One is black and the other white.

There is a tape-measure.

There is a thimble.

Alice often loses her thimble. "I think it runs away," says Alice.

Alice uses her small scissors when she cuts thread.

When she cuts cloth, she borrows her mother's big scissors.

Her mother teaches Alice sewing.

"Take small stitches," she says, "your thread must not be longer than twenty inches. Cut your thread with your scissors.

You must not break it, or cut it with your teeth."

## EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English:—*

1. Has Alice a work-basket or not?
2. What are there in it?
3. When she cuts thread, what does she use?
4. Does she use her own scissors or her mother's?
5. Who teaches her sewing?

(B) *Put into Japanese:—*

1. I have two dogs: one is black and the other is white.
2. Our teacher teaches us sewing, knitting and cooking.
3. You must not make a noise when you are in the classroom.

(C) *Put into English:—*

1. 私は巻尺をもつてゐます。
2. あなたは鋏をもちですか。
3. いいえ、もつて居りません。母のを使つてゐます。
4. 伊藤さんはお妹さんに毎日裁縫を教へます。

## LESSON 17

## ECHO

Long, long ago, there lived a young girl. Her name was Echo. She served the goddess Diana. Echo was very fond of talking. She never knew



when to stop.

One day Echo talked too much, and Diana grew tired of hearing her.

At last Diana got angry and said to Echo, "After this, you may answer when others speak to you, but you must never again speak first."

Poor Echo! She felt very sad.

She grew thinner and thinner.

Now she is only a voice.

Have you ever heard her speak?

#### PROVERBS

"Silence is better than speech."

"Out of the mouth comes the evil."

#### EXERCISE

(A) 次の文の動詞を現在の形にせよ。

1. There lived a young girl.
2. Echo served the goddess Diana.
3. She was very fond of talking.
4. She talked too much.
5. She grew tired of hearing her.
6. Diana got angry.
7. She felt very sad.

# 英語

## 2

高等女学校用

中等學校教科書株式會社

(後) ¥ 1.05