

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

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II

27

(B) 次の動詞の變化を覚えよ。

feel felt felt
grow grew grown
hear heard heard

(C) Put into English:—

1. 森さんは御両親と一しよに田舎に住んでゐます。
2. 森さんの兄さんは大變讀書 (reading) が好きです。
3. あなたはかれが英語を話すのを聞いたことがありますか。

LESSON 18

WHICH IS THE MOST USEFUL?

“Cock-a-doodle-do!” cried the cock, “What a useful bird I am! I get up first in the morning, and wake up all in the house.”

“Cluck! cluck! cluck!” said the hen, “I am more useful than you are, though you are bigger. Every day I lay a nice egg for my master.”

“Mew! mew! mew!” cried the cat, “I keep the rats and mice from bread and cheese. I am more useful than you are.”

“Bow! wow! wow!” said the dog, “I watch the house at night, and keep away the thieves. I am the most useful of all.”

Just then the master came out. He gave corn to the hen and the cock, milk to the pussy, and bone to the dog.

He loved them all, because they were all of use, though not in the same way.

EXERCISE

(A) 空所に how 又は what a を補へ。

1. _____ clever the dog is!
2. _____ clever dog it is!
3. _____ beautiful the picture is!
4. _____ beautiful picture it is!

(B) Put into Japanese:—

1. You can read and write English better than I, though you are younger.
2. Mt. Huzi is the most beautiful mountain in our country.

(C) Put into English:—

1. 馬と牛とどちらが有用ですか。
2. 私は馬の方が有用だと思ひます。
3. あなたは夏と秋とどちらが好みますか。
4. 私は秋の方が好きです。
5. この組で誰が一番背が高いでせうか。山田さんです。

LESSON 19.

THE TWO GOATS

Once two goats met on a very narrow bridge. The bridge was only an old log.

It was not wide enough for one goat to pass by the other.

There was no room to turn round. They could not go on and they could not go back. So they began to quarrel.

"How stupid we are to quarrel!" said one of the goats at last, "We shall never get across in this way. If I lie down, you can walk over me."

"That is a good plan," said the other, "I will walk as gently as I can."

So the first goat lay down on the bridge. He kept very still.

The other goat put down one foot very softly.

Then he put down another. In a minute he was across.

Then the first one jumped up and went on his way.

"How wise we were to think of this plan!"

said the goats, as they walked on.

EXERCISE

(A) 斜體の部分に注意して、次の文を解釋せよ。

- (a) 1. There was no room *for the old lady to sit in* the tram.
 2. It is not easy *for me to read* an English book.
- (b) 1. While we were playing, it began *to rain*.
 2. The two goats began *to quarrel* at once.
 3. I went to the shop *to buy* some books.
 4. I am very glad *to see* you.

(B) *Put into English* :—

- あなたはひとりで (alone) 行けますか。
- はい、行けます。
- 私は兄から手紙をもらつて、大變嬉しく思ひました。
- 私はできるだけたびたび兄に手紙を出します。

LESSON 20

MEALS

We have three meals a day. The first meal is breakfast. We have it early in the morning.

The second meal is lunch. We have it at noon.

The third and last meal is dinner, and we have it in the evening.

We generally eat boiled rice and a few other

things at meals.

English people have four meals a day. They eat bread and butter with a few other things, and drink a lot of tea.

They call their third meal tea. They have it at five in the afternoon, and they eat some bread and cake with a few cups of tea.

They have their dinner between seven and eight in the evening. This is their fourth and biggest meal.

EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English* :—

- How many meals do we have a day?
- What is the first meal?
- When do we have our breakfast?
- When do we have our lunch?
- What is our third and last meal?
- What do we generally eat at meals?
- How many meals do English people have a day?
- What time do they have tea?
- What do they eat at tea?

(B) *Put into English* :—

- 米國では日に何度食事をしますか。
- 日に三度食事をします。
- 最後の食事を何といひますか。

4. やはり 'breakfast' といひます。
5. 米國では大抵正午に 'dinner' をたべます。

LESSON 21

LETTERS

(1)

10 Queen's Road,
Dec. 7th.

My dear May,

The day after tomorrow will be my birthday. Mother says I may invite some of my friends to tea. I shall be happy, if you will come at five in the afternoon.

Yours sincerely,
Alice.

Stamp

Miss May Brown,

8 King's Street,

London, W. 1.

(2)

8 King's Street,
Dec. 8th.

My dear Alice,

Thank you very much for your kind invitation. I shall be very glad to be present at your birthday party.

Yours sincerely,
May.

EXERCISE

Put into English:—

お元氣でいらつしやいますか。私どもはみんな丈夫でございます。この次の日曜日は私の誕生日でございませす。午前十一時にあいで下さいませんか。かしこ

きかは便郵

切手

小石川區原町一番地

青山文子様

中野區桃園町八番地

十一月十日 吉田雪子

LESSON 22
A TEA PARTY

(1)

Alice: How do you do, May? I am so glad you have come.

May: How do you do, Alice? It was very kind of you to invite me. I wish you many happy returns of the day.

Alice: Thank you. Will you please come this way? Jane is waiting for us in the drawing-room.

(2)

Alice: Jane, may I give you a cup of tea?

Jane: Yes, please.

Alice: How do you take your tea?

Jane: With milk and sugar, if you please.

Alice: Here it is; please see if it is quite all right.

Jane: It is very nice.

Alice: May, do you like your tea strong or weak?

May: Weak, please.

Alice: Milk and sugar?

May: No, thank you. I take it clear, with just

one lump of sugar.

Alice: Please help yourself to the sandwiches and cake. Will you have another cup of tea, Jane?

Jane: Yes, please.

Alice: Now, May?

May: No more, thank you. I have had enough.

EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English:—*

1. When an English girl meets a friend on her birthday, what does she say to her?
2. When an English girl meets a friend on Christmas Day, what does she say to her?

(B) *Put into Japanese:—*

1. Will you please bring me a glass of water?
2. Will you please lend me the book?
3. May I use your knife? Yes, you may.
4. May I go out for a walk? No, you must not.

(C) *Put into English:—*

1. どうぞこちらへおいで下さい。
2. 春子、こちらへ来てはいけません。

LESSON 23

ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL

Dora and John are great friends.

On their way to school they always wait for each other. Then they tell each other what they have done since they saw each other last.

One morning Dora said to John, "I went to Granny yesterday. What about you? What did you do yesterday?"

John answered, "Mother did not allow me to go out yesterday. I looked after my rabbits."

Dora: "I took Rover for a walk."

John: "I did not take our dog for a walk, as I had to stay in. I read a book."

Dora: "Why did your mother keep you in? What did you do? Were you very naughty? Do tell me!"

John: "Well, when I was in the garden yesterday, I picked up a stone, and tried to hit the wall, just for fun. The stone hit the drawing-room window and smashed it. Mother got very cross with me and sent me to bed without any supper. Father wants me to pay for the pane out of my own pocket, and mother says she will keep me in for a week. Isn't it a pity?"

Dora was very sorry for her friend, and promised to keep him company during the week.

EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English:—*

1. Who is your great friend?
2. Do you wait for anyone on your way to school?
3. Does your mother allow you to go out after supper?
4. Do you look after any animal at home?
5. When you were naughty, did your mother send you to bed without supper?
6. When John smashed the window, what did his father want him to do?
7. Are you sorry for John?
8. Is Dora a kind girl or not?

(B) 次の各文の斜體の部分か動詞に對してそれぞれどんな關係にあるか。

1. Miss Ikeda gives us *English lessons*.
2. I will show you *some interesting pictures of the South Seas*.
3. Then they tell each other *what they have done since they saw each other last*.

(C) *Put into English:—*

1. 私は昨日外出しました。
2. あなたは朝食前讀書をいたしましたか。

LESSON 24
KINDNESS

You all wish to be kind to other people.

But it is not very easy to be really kind to others.

Sometimes you are not very kind even to your brothers and sisters.

If you wish to be kind to others, you must always be ready to do little deeds of kindness to others.

Here are some of the little things which you can easily do.

You can help up a child who has fallen down on the street.

You can offer your seat in the tram to little children or to old people.

You can pick up a coat that has fallen on the floor. You can help a classmate who carries a heavy bag. You can hold the door open for your teacher who is going out.

If you are careful, you will be able to find some little kind things to do at any time.

And, of course, you must not forget to say "Thank you," when someone helps you.

EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English.*—

1. Is it easy or difficult to be really kind to others?
2. What can you do when you see a child who has fallen down?
3. What do you do when you see an old woman standing in the tram?
4. When someone helps you, what do you say to him (or her)?

(B) *Put into Japanese.*—

1. I will try to be kind to other people.
2. Let us try to do little deeds of kindness to others.

(C) *Put into English.*—

1. 散歩に行かうではありませんか。
2. お友だちに親切にするやう努めませう。
3. 寝る前に御両親に「お休みなさい」("Good night")といふのを忘れてはいけません。

TWELVE MONTHS

Snow in January.

Ice in February.

Wind in March.

Rain in April.

Buds in May.
 Rosés in June.
 Play in July.
 Warm days in August.
 School in September.
 Apples in October.
 Cold days in November.
 Christmas in December.

LESSON 25

MR. GREEN'S HOUSE

Mr. Green and his family live in London and, like most English people, they have a house of their own.

It is a small house and consists of a cellar, the ground floor and two storeys.

The house has two doors—the front-door and the back-door.

The front-door is for the members of the family and for their visitors. The back-door is near the kitchen.

The butcher, the baker, and the milk-man come

to the back-door, when they bring the meat, the bread, and the milk.

At the side of the front-door there is a bell, and on the door there is a knocker.

Visitors sometimes ring the bell, and if the family do not hear the ring, they knock with the knocker.

The postman always comes to the front-door. He knocks twice loudly, and then he puts the letters into the letter-box.

When the visitor rings the bell, the servant opens the door.

The visitor says, "Is Mrs. Green at home?"

The servant answers, "Yes, she is. Will you come in, please?"

The visitor now goes into the hall after wiping her shoes on the mat, and walks into the sitting-room.

Soon Mrs. Green comes into the room, and the visitor rises from her seat.

They shake hands with each other, and then they sit down and begin to talk.

EXERCISE

(A) Answer in English:—

1. Do Mr. Green and his family live in a flat or in a house of their own?
2. What does their house consist of?
3. How many doors has the house?
4. For whom is the back-door?
5. What do visitors do at the door?

(B) Put into English:—

1. お父さまがお歸りになると、お母様は玄関まで迎へに
出られます (goes to see)。
2. もし靴が汚れてゐたら、マッドでよく拭かなければな
りません。

LESSON 26

WHAT THE MOON SAW

This is what the moon saw.

One night she looked down from the sky.

She looked down on a pleasant home.

In the yard she saw a hen with some chickens.

A little girl was playing about the yard.

She frightened the hen, and the chickens ran here and there.

Then her father came out of the house.

“Do not play here,” he said, “you frighten the

hen and her babies. You are not a good girl to frighten them.”

In a little while clouds came before the moon and she could see neither the girl nor her father.

The next night the moon looked down again on that yard.

The chickens were asleep under their mother's wings.

But soon the little girl came out.

She waked the hen and the little chickens.

They ran about the yard.

Then the father came out.

“What are you doing here?” he asked, “Did I not tell you not to frighten the hen and chickens?”

“I did not wish to frighten them,” said the little girl. “I only wished to say ‘Good night’ to them. I came back to say I am sorry I frightened them last night. But they would not hear me.”

Then the father smiled and took his little daughter up in his arms.

The moon, too, smiled and blessed the little girl.

EXERCISE

(A) *Answer in English:—*

1. What did the moon see in the yard?
2. Who was playing about the yard?
3. Why did the chickens run here and there?

(B) *Put into English:—*

1. 昨日あなたは何時にも歸りになりましたか。
2. 四時半頃歸りました。

LESSON 27

THE WIND

Who has seen the wind?

Neither I nor you:

But when the leaves hang trembling,

The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?

Neither you nor I:

But when the trees bow down their heads,

The wind is passing by.

APPENDIX

I. CLASSROOM ENGLISH

Teacher: Miss Sato is absent this morning. Does anyone know why she is absent?

A Pupil: I am afraid she has caught cold. Yesterday she went home at the beginning of the third hour.

Teacher: I am sorry to hear that. I hope she will soon get well again.

Let us have dictation now. Take out your notebooks.

Write with pen and ink. Do not write in red ink. What have you done with your notebook, Miss Abe?

Abe: I am sorry I have left it at home. May I borrow a sheet of paper from Miss Tanaka?

Teacher: Yes, you may. Now listen to me carefully. Are you ready?

Put down your pens. Bring me your notebook, Miss Ito. Show it to me.

Ito: Have I made many mistakes?

Teacher: No, you have done very well.

II. GRAMMAR

I. 文

(主部)	(述部)
<i>This</i>	<i>is a map.</i>
Many <i>students</i>	<i>come to Tokyo to study.</i>
(主語)	(述語動詞)

II. 文の種類

A. 平叙文

(1) 肯定

This is a flag. A bird can fly.
 Mary goes to church on Sunday.
 Boys and girls like me very much.
 Echo served the goddess Diana.
 I will walk as gently as I can.

(2) 否定

This is *not* a hat. I *cannot* fly.
 They do *not* live with Mary. She has *no* books.
 I *won't* come in, either.

B. 疑問文

- (1) a) Is this a map? (This is a map.)
 Are you a boy? (You are a boy.)
 b) Have you a book? (You have a book.)
 Has she a pen? (She has a pen.)
 (2) a) Do you go to school? (You go to.....)
 Does she go to school? (She goes to.....)
 Did she go to Nikkō? (She went to.....)
 b) Will you go? (You will go.)

Can you swim? (You can swim.)

- (3) What is this? Who is that girl?
 Where is the flower?
 How many books have you?
 Why did the chickens run here and there?

C. 命令文

Stand up. Bow. Sit down.
 Be a good Japanese girl.
 Cut your thread with your scissors.

D. 感動文

Oh, how beautiful the sky is!
 What a useful bird I am!

III. 文の成分

- (1) *Birds sing.* [s+v]
 (主語) (述語動詞)
 (2) *This is a map.* [s+v+c]
 (主語) (述語動詞) (補語)
 (3) *You have a book.* [s+v+o]
 (主語) (述語動詞) (目的語)
 (4) *I gave him a book.* [s+v+o+o]
 (主語) (述語動詞) (目的語) (目的語)
 (5) *We call it dew.* [s+v+o+c]
 (主語) (述語動詞) (目的語) (補語)

[注意] 國語と比較して英語の配語法を知れ。

IV. 八品詞

(1) 名詞

This is a *map*. The *sun* is rising.
 Her *name* is *Mary*. What is the *time*?

(2) 代名詞

This is a flag. I can walk.
You can run. Her name is Mary.

(3) 形容詞

It is a pretty doll. The leaf is green.
There are four books on the table.

冠詞

This is a hat. It is an atlas. Go to the door.

(4) 動詞

I am a Japanese girl. We have new books.
Stand up and go to the door.

助動詞

A bird can fly. Soon you will be women.
Mary, may I give you a cup of tea?
You must not cut it with your teeth.

(5) 副詞

Stand up. Sit down. Come here.
They are very big trays.
A fish can swim very well.

(6) 前置詞 國語の「てにをは」と比較して、その位置に注意せよ。

What can you see in this picture?
The doll is on the piano.
Look at the bird flying over the sea.

(7) 接續詞

You see a man and a woman in the picture.
I can speak English, but I can't read it.

Is India in Asia or in Europe?

(8) 感動詞

Oh, how beautiful the sky is!

V. 特に注意すべき事柄

(1) 単数と複数

This is a map. (an atlas, etc.)
These are maps. (atlases, etc.)
He lives in the country.
They live in the country.

(2) 固有名詞

Japan Tokyo Harue Kato
England London Mary Smith

(3) 人稱代名詞

単 数	複 数
(は、が) (の) (を、に) (...のもの)	(は、が) (の) (を、に) (...のもの)
I my me mine	we our us ours
you your you yours	you your you yours
he his him his	they their them theirs
she her her hers	they their them theirs
it its it	they their them theirs

cf. *Mary Mary's Mary Mary's*
 (は、が) (の) (を、に) (...のもの)

(4) 関係代名詞

- You can help up a child who has fallen down on the street.*
- Here are some of the little things which you*

can easily do.

3. You can pick up a coat *that* has fallen on the floor.

(5) 形容詞の比較

This is long.	原級
This is <i>longer</i> than that.	比較級
This is <i>the longest</i> of all.	最上級
This is beautiful.	原級
This is <i>more beautiful</i> than that.	比較級
This is <i>the most beautiful</i> of all.	最上級

(6) Be の變化

I am (was)	we are (were)
you are (were)	you are (were)
he is (was)	they are (were)
she is (was)	they are (were)
it is (was)	they are (were)

(7) 進行形

She *is walking* along the street.

A little girl *was playing* about the yard.

(8) 受身の形

The first term *is called* the Christmas term.

English *is spoken* in England.

This language will *be used* more and more.

(9) 完了形

We *have come* here today.

Mary *has been* ill in bed since yesterday.

III. 不規則動詞

(語根)	(過去)	(過去分詞)	(現在分詞)
be	(am, is) was (are) were	been been	being being
bear	bore	born	bearing
become	became	become	becoming
begin	began	begun	beginning
blow	blew	blown	blowing
break	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brought	brought	bringing
build	built	built	building
burst	burst	burst	bursting
buy	bought	bought	buying
catch	caught	caught	catching
come	came	come	coming
cut	cut	cut	cutting
do(es)	did	done	doing
draw	drew	drawn	drawing
drink	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drove	driven	driving
eat	ate	eaten	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falling
feed	fed	fed	feeding
feel	felt	felt	feeling
find	found	found	finding
fly	flew	flown	flying
get	got	got	getting
give	gave	given	giving
go	went	gone	going
grow	grew	grown	growing
hang	hung	hung	hanging
have, has	had	had	having
hear	heard	heard	hearing

(語 根)	(過 去)	(過去分詞)	(現在分詞)
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
hold	held	held	holding
keep	kept	kept	keeping
know	knew	known	knowing
lay	laid	laid	laying
learn	learned	learned	learning
leave	left	left	leaving
let	let	let	letting
lie	lay	lain	lying
lose	lost	lost	losing
make	made	made	making
meet	met	met	meeting
put	put	put	putting
read	read	read	reading
ride	rode	ridden	riding
ring	rang	rung	ringing
rise	rose	risen	rising
run	ran	run	running
say	said	said	saying
see	saw	seen	seeing
send	sent	sent	sending
set	set	set	setting
sew	sewed	sewn	sewing
shine	shone	shone	shining
show	showed	shown	showing
shut	shut	shut	shutting
sing	sang	sung	singing
sit	sat	sat	sitting
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
stand	stood	stood	standing
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping
swim	swam	swum	swimming

〔語 根〕	〔過 去〕	〔過去分詞〕	〔現在分詞〕
take	took	taken	taking
teach	taught	taught	teaching
tell	told	told	telling
think	thought	thought	thinking
wake	woke	waked	waking
win	won	won	winning
write	wrote	written	writing

英語高女用 (二) P. 53 の印刷脱落シマシタ。ドウカ本票ヲ御
使用下サイ。





IV. VOCABULARY

A		always		B	
a ...につき	18	America [ə'mɛrɪkə]	7	back-door	裏口 40
a day	一日に	メリカ	22	baker	パン屋 40
able	可能な	among ...の間で	14	bay	灣 21
will be able to...	(...)	angry [æŋgrɪ]	怒れる	became (過)<become	
することが)できる	4	got angry	怒つた 26	「...になる」	3
でせう	4	another	別の(もの) 6	bee(s)	蜜蜂 14
across (prep.)	...を横	another cup of tea	お茶をもう一杯	been (過分)<be	7
ぎつて	13	one another	お互いに	before ...の前に	16
across (ad.)	向かふ側	one behind another	一人一人順に(縦に)	beginning	始め<begin
に	29	answered<answer	「答へる」	gin	45
get across	向かふ側	any [卷一]	at any time	at the beginning of	45
に着く、渡る	29	arithmatic [arɪθmətɪk]	算術	...の始めに	45
afraid	恐れて、懸念し	arm(s)	腕	begun (過分)<begin	2
て	45	arrive(s) (at) (...に)着	く	behind ...の背後に	10
I am afraid...	と思ひ	asleep	ねむつて	belong (to) (...に)属す	9
ます(悪いことを)	45	Atlantic [ət'læntɪk]	大西洋	besides そのほかに	16
Africa [ə'frɪkə]	アフリ	August [ɔ:gəst]	八月	between ...の中間に	22
カ	22	Australia [ɔ:streɪljə]	オーストラリヤ	biggest	最も大きな
ago (何年、何月等)前	に	bit	片	<big	31
air	空	birthday	誕生日	birthday party	誕生
algebra [ældʒɪbrə]	代	birth(s)	産	日のお祝ひの會	33
數學	18	blessed < bless	「...の	幸福を祈る、...を祝	43
all [卷一]		August	八月	「...を祝	43
at all	少しも (...な	bloom	開花	in full bloom	満開で
い)	12	boarder(s)	寄宿生徒		9
allowed [ə'ləʊd]	(過及				
過分)<allow	「許す」				
	11				
alone	ひとりで				
already	既に				

boarding-house(s)	寄	butterfly('s)	蝶(の)	3	Chinese [tʃaɪni:z]	支那
宿舍	9	buy	買ふ	30	語	23
boiled<boil	「炊く」	by (ad.)	過ぎて	44	classmate	級友 38
boiled rice	御飯	by and by	やがて	3	clean (a.)	清潔な、
bone	骨				れいな	20
borrow(s)	借りる				clear	澄んだ
botany [bɒtəni]	植物學	called<call	「呼ぶ、稱	31	clever	利口な
		する」		16	cloth	布
both (ad.)	両方に	Canada [kænədə]	カナ	23	cloud(s)	雲
both...and~ ...も~	も(両方とも)	capital	首府	21	cloudy	曇りの
bow	弓、虹	careful [keəfʊl]	注意深	38	ciuck	コッコウ(雄鶏の
bow!	咄	carefully [keəfʊli]	注	45	cock	雄鶏
Bow!	wow!	意深く		10	cock-a-doodle-do	
(大の吹える聲)	27	carries<carry	「携帯	27	[kɒkədʊ:dlɔ:do:]	コケッ
bread	パン	する」		3	college [kɒlɪdʒ]	學院
bread and butter	パ	catch	捕らへる	11	caught (過分)<catch	
タつきパン	31	「(病氣に)かかる」	45	13	caterpillar [kætəpɪlə]	青蟲
break (v.)	ちぎる	cellar	地下室	40	chalk	白堊、白墨
break (n.)	休み時間	cheerful	嬉しさうな	1	cheerfully [tʃɪəfʊli]	嬉
breakfast	朝食	しさうに		1	cheerful	嬉しさうな
bridge (n.)	橋	bring	持つて来る	35	cheese	チーズ
bridge(s) (v.)	橋をかけ	brook	小川	14	Cheltenham [tʃelt-	
る	14	Brown[braʊn]	(人名)	32	nom]	(地名)
bright	明かるく	bud(s)	蕾、芽	40	chemistry [kɛmɪstri]	化學
brightly	明かるく、	building(s)	建物	21	build(s)	建てる、築く
らきらと	12	busy	忙しい	14	cherry-flower(s)	櫻の
bring	持つて来る	butcher [bʊtʃə]	肉屋	40	花	2
brook	小川	butter [bʌtə]	バタ	31	cherry-tree(s)	櫻の木
Brown[braʊn]	(人名)	butterflies [bʌtəflaɪz]	「蝶」<butterfly	5	chicken(s)	雞
32		chicken(s)	雞	42	China	支那
nom]	(地名)	China	支那	22	cow(s)	牝牛
8						14

cried (過) < cry 「泣き 叫ぶ」	27	しましたか	45	enough [ɪnʌf] 十分に	18
cross 不機嫌な、怒れ る	36	door(s) 出入口	40	Europe [jʊərəp] ヨー ロッパ	22
got very cross 大變 機嫌を損じた	36	Dora (少女の名)	35	even ... さへも	38
cup(s) 「茶碗」より一ぱ い二はいはい	31	drawing-room 客間、 應接間	34	ever これまでにかいつか	26
cutting < cut 「切る」	15	dress (v.) 着物を着る、 更衣する	11	evil [ɪvɪl] 禍	26
		dress (n.) 着物	20	examination(s) [ɪgzæ- mɪnɪʃən(z)] 試験、考 査	16
		D		except ... を除いては	18
danced < dance 「踊る、 舞ふ」	5	dressmaking 婦人服・ 子供服の作り方、洋 裁	18	exercise 課題、練習問 題	18
day [卷一]		drink 飲む	31		
all day long 一日中	6	drop(s) 粒、滴	12	F	
one day 或る日	26	drove (過) < drive 「追 ぶ」	6	fallen (過分) < fall 「こ ろぶ」	38
the day after to- morrow 明後日	32	drove away 追ひ拂 つた	6	far 遙かに	13
day-girl(s) 通學生	9	during ... の間	37	fasten(s) [fɑːsn(z)] 靴紐 などを結ぶ、即ち(靴 を)はく	11
Dec. [dɪsɛmbə] = De- cember 十二月	32	E		feed (他動) [卷一]、(自 動) たべる	10
Diana ダイアナ(月の 女神)	25	each 各々の	9	feeding on ... をたべ てゐるのが(を)	14
dictation [dɪktɪʃən]	45	each other お互(を、 に)	36	felt (過) < feel 「感ず る」	26
die 死ぬ	3	earth 大地、地球	14	felt very sad 大層悲 しく思つた	26
difficult [dɪfɪkəlt] むづ かしい	39	easily 容易に	38	felt フェルトの	10
dinner 正餐、晚餐	30	Easter [ɪˈstɔː] 復活祭	16	felt hat フェルト帽	10
dirty きたない	19	eat たべる	30	few 少数の	16
divided < divide 「分け る」	16	Echo [ɛkəʊ] 山彦の女 神、山彦	25	a few cups of tea 二三ばいの茶	31
division [dɪvɪʒən] 部	9	either [aɪðə] 矢張り (... せぬ)	5	a few days 數日	16
done (過分) < do 「...す る」	36	not ... either ... もまた ... しない	5	field(s) 田畑	14
What have you done with...? ...をどう		end(s) (v.) 終る	16	filled < fill 「満たす」	19
		England [ɪŋɡlənd] 英 國	8		
		enjoy 楽しむ	2		

fine 晴天の、りつばな	7	as gently as I can できるだけ静かに	29	H	
first (ad.) 先づ	19	geometry [dʒiəmitri]	18	had [卷一]	
flat アパート(各階にあ つて一家族が住める 設備の出来た一組の 室)	42	get [卷一]		had to... ...しなけ ればならなかつた	36
flew [flu:] (過) < fly	5	get across 向かふ側 に着く、渡る	29	half-dried なま乾きの	20
fond 好きで	25	give(s) 與へる	2	half-holiday [hɑːfɔːlə- di] 半休日	18
was fond of... ...か 好きであつた	25	gives us English lessons 私どもに 英語の授業をして	2	half-term 学期半ばの	16
food 食物	14	glass (ガラス製の)コッ プ	35	hall 講堂、玄関の間	10, 41
foot 足	29	a glass of water 一 ばいの水	35	handkerchief [hændkə- tʃɪ] ハンケチ	19
for (conj.) そのわけは ...だから	3	goat(s) 山羊	29	hang (自動) 垂れる、懸 る	44
forget 忘れる	39	goddess 女神	25	hang(s) (他動) 懸ける、 下げる	10
form(s) 級	9	got [卷一]		hangs up 懸ける	10
forty 四十	9	got angry 怒つた	26	harder もつと烈しく <hard	5
fourth 第四の	9	granny [græni] おばあ ちゃん	36	harder and harder 益々烈しく	5
fresh 新鮮な	1	grass 草	1	has, have + 過分	
frightened < frighten 「驚かせる、びつク りさせる」	42	Greek [ɡriːk] ギリシヤ 語	18	has caught cold 風 邪を引いた	45
front-door 玄関口	40	Green's [ɡriːnz] グリー ン(人名)の	40	has come (いよいよ) やつて来た	2
full 十分な	2	grew (過) < grow 「... になる」	26	Have you ever heard? これまで に聞いたことがあ りますか	26
fun [fʌn] 慰み	36	grew thinner and thinner 益々やせて 来た	26	have たべる、飲む	30, 31
for fun おもしろ半 分に	36	grew tired of... ...に あきて来た	26	hay 乾し草	15
		grey 灰色の	12	making hay 乾し草 を作るのに(で)	15
		ground 地面	13		
		ground floor 一階	40		
		generally [dʒənərəli]			
		大抵、一般に	30		
		gently 静かに	29		

now [卷一]	her own かの女自身	please 申し分ない
now~now... 時に~	の	ほどきれいな
し、又時には...し 5	25	14
	P	if you please どうぞ
O		34
ocean 大洋	pacific [pə'sɪfɪk] 平和の	Will you please...?
22	22	どうぞ...して下さ
the Indian Ocean	the Pacific Ocean	いませんか
インド洋	太平洋	5
22	22	poor かわいさうな
October [ɒk'təʊbə] 十	pane (一枚の)窓ガラ	postman 郵便集配人
月	ス	41
40	33	practise [præktɪs] 練
offer 提供する	party 会	習する
38	33	18
on (ad.) 前へ	passage(s) [pæ'sɪdʒ(ɪz)]	prayer(s) [preɪə(z)] お
29	廊下	祈り(の文)
walked on 歩いて行	11	10
つた	30	prettier もつときれい
30	passing < pass [卷一]	な < pretty 13
one [卷一]	passing by 通り過ぎ	principal [prɪnsɪpəl]
one another お互に	つつ	校長、院長
6	44	10
one behind another	passing through 通	Lady Principal (女
一人一人順に(縦に	り抜けつつ	の)院長先生
並んで)	10	10
10	pay 支拂ふ	promised < promise
one day 或る日	36	「約束する」
26	pay out of my own	37
one morning 或る朝	pocket 自腹を切つ	proverb(s) [prə'vɜ:b(z)]
3	て拂ふ	格言
3	36	26
one night 或る夜	peg 掛釘	pussy 猫(小兒語)
42	11	28
one ~ the other ...	physics [fɪzɪks] 物理学	put(s) [卷一]
(二つの中)一方は	18	puts on 着る
~他方は...	24	10
24	picked < pick 「拾ふ」	Q
only ただ	36	queen(s) 女王(の)
12	36	32
other(s) (pron.) 他の	picked up 拾ひ上げ	Queen's Road 女王
人(々)	た	通り(街名)
38	36	32
out [卷一]	pincushion [pɪnkʊʃɪn]	quickly 敏速に
out of... ...から	24	11
26	24	R
over [卷一]	pity 残念なこと、情な	R's [ɑ:z] (複) < R
over fifteen 十五歳	いこと	the three R's (三つ
以上	36	の R) 即ち(読み、
9	plan 案、策	書き、算術)
over again もう一度	29	18
18	pleasant [pléznt] 感じ	
18	のよい、楽しい	
overtop(s) ...の上に	42	
抜き出る	please 好み、気に入る	
14	14	
own 自身の	25	
25	as pretty as you	

rabbit(s) 家兎	36	run [卷一]	side 脇、側面	41
rain (n.) 雨	12	run after... ...を追	at the side of... ...	
rained (v.) < rain 「雨	5	ひかける	の脇に	41
が降る」	5	3	silence [saɪləns] 沈黙	11
raining 雨が降ること	24	runs away 逃げ去る	in silence 黙つて	11
12			since 以来	7
rainbow 虹	12	S	since then その時以	7
ran (過) < run	43	sad 悲しい	since then 来	7
rat(s) 鼠	27	sail 帆走する、航行す	sincerely [sɪnsɪəli] 心	32
read (過) < read	36	る	から	32
reader 読本	2	sandwich(es) [sæn-	Yours sincerely 敬	32
ready 用意の出来た	38	wɪdʒ(ɪə)] サンドウィッ	sitting-room 居間	41
be ready to... ...す	35	チ	skyscraper(s) [skáɪ-	21
る心構へでゐる	33	saw (過) < see 「見る、	sleep (n.) 眠り	3
really ほんたうに	38	會ふ」	slept (過) < sleep 「眠	3
reel(s) 糸巻	24	36, 42	る」	3
return(s) めぐつて来	2	school-bag 學校鞆	slept and slept 眠り	3
ること	34	school-gate 校門	に眠つた	3
(I wish) you many	34	2	smashed < smash 「こ	36
happy returns of	2	schoolgirl 女學生	なごなにする」	36
the day. (誕生日)	24	schoolground(s) 校庭	soap 石鹸	19
おめでとうござい	38	scissors [sɪzəz] 鉄	softly 柔かに	29
ます	34	24	someone 誰か或る人	39
returned < return 「返	36	seat 席	south 南(の)	39
す」	18	sent (過) < send 「行	spanish [spænɪʃ] スペ	18
rice 米	50	かせる」	イン語	18
boiled rice 御飯	30	September 九月	several 幾つかの	8
right ちやうど宜しい、	41	serious [sɪəriəs] (病氣	shake 振る	41
適當な	34	が)重い	shake hands 握手す	41
all right 結構	34	7	る	41
ring (n.) 呼鈴の音	41	servant 召使	shoe-bag 靴袋	11
rise(s) 立ち上る	41	41	shop 店	30
road 道路	14	serve 奉仕する、給仕	showed < show 「見せ	23
room 餘地	29	する	る」	20
round (ad.) ぐるりと	29	4	shower 驟雨	12
35	29	speech 話、言葉	spoiled < spoil 「だい	15
rubbed < rub 「こする」	19	26	なしにする」	15
19	19	spoken (過分) < speak	「話す」	23
		sprinkled < sprinkle	「こする」	20
		「ふりかける」		19

stain(s) よごれ	19	入れずに飲む	34	through (prep.) ...を	
stamp 切手	32	take small stitches	針の目を細かく縫	通して	12
stand(s) (on) (...に)		針の目を細かく縫	ふ	through (ad.) 通つて、	
面する	21	ふ	24	貫ぬいて	44
star(s) 星	1	take up 採る、(學課	を)修める	time-table 時間表	17
state(s) (米國の)州	21	を)修める	18	tired (of) (...に)あき	
stay 留る	36	talk 話をする	11	た	26
stay in 家に居る	36	talking おしゃべり	25	Tokyo Bay 東京灣	21
stitch(es) [stítʃ(iz)](—)		tall 脊の高い	15	tomorrow 明日	32
針二針の針	24	tape-measure 巻尺	24	the day after to-	
stone 石	36	tea 茶	31	morrow 明後日	32
stop やめる	26	teach(es) 教へる	24	tossing < toss 「投げ上	
when to stop いつや		tell 告げる、話して聞	ける」	15	
めてよいか(を)	26	かせる	36	tossing about そちこ	
storey(s) (一階二階の)		term(s) 學期	16	ちに投げ上げつつ	
階	40	Thames [temz] テーム			15
story 物語、身の上話	3	ス川	21	tram (市街)電車	38
street 通り、街	32	thank [巻一]		trembling < tremble	
stripe(s) 縞	5	No, thank you. いい		「ふるへる」	44
stupid 馬鹿な	29	え、結構でござい		true まことの、誠實な	
such (as) 例へば...	18	ます	34	turn 向きを變へる	29
sugar 砂糖	34	that (pron.) [巻一]		turn round 廻れ右	
sun [巻一]		that is to say 即ち		をする	29
in the sun 日の當る		thieves [θi:vz] (複)			
所に、日なたに	15	< thief 「泥棒」	27	U	
sunshine 日光	5	thimble 指貫き	24	under ...以下の	9
in the sunshine 日		thing(s) 物	31	under twelve 十二歳	
光を浴びて	5	think [巻一]		未滿の	9
supper 夕食	36	think of... ..を思ひ		united [ju(:)náitid] 聯	
sure 確かな	12	つく	29	合せる	21
I am sure 私は確信		thinner もつとやせた		the United States	
してゐる、確かに	12	< thin	26	(アメリカ)合衆國	
T		third 第三の	9		21
take 飲む、いただく		though ...であるけれ		used (v.) 用ひる	2
34		ども	27	use (n.) 有用、有益	28
take clear (コーヒー		thousand [θáuzənd] 千		of use 有用な	28
や紅茶に)ミクルを		thread 糸	24	useful 有用な	27
				more useful もつと	

有用な	27	いゝな方面で	4	in a little while 間	
the most useful 最		in the same way 同		もなく	43
も有用な	27	じやうに	28	who (rel. pron.) ...す	
V		in this way こんな		るところの	38
visitor(s) 訪問客	40	ふうにしては	29	whole 總べての	12
voice 聲	26	on their way 途中で		wide 広い	29
			36	wing(s) 翼	3
W		this way こちらへ	34	wiping < wipe 「拭ふ」	
W. I 西一區(ロンドン		weak 弱い、薄い	34	wise 賢い	29
の郵便區名)	32	wear(s) かぶつてゐる、		without ...なしに	36
wading < wade 「徒渉		着てゐる	10	women [wímin] (複)	
する」	14	went [巻一]		< woman	4
wake 目をさますせる	27	went on his way か		won't=will not	5
wake up 起す	27	れの行く方に行つ		work-basket 藪縫籠	
walk [巻一]		た	29	'went to sleep 眠りに	24,
for a walk 散歩に	36	'went to sleep 眠りに		就いた	3
walked on 歩いて行		wet 濡れた	15	would (過) < will	43
つた	30	get wet 濡れる	15	written (過分) < write	
washing 洗濯	19	what (rel. pron.) ...		wrote (過) < write	7
Washington ワシント		するところのもの	16	Y	
ン(地名)	22	what is called いは		yard 中庭	42
watch (v.) 見張る、番		ゆる	16	young 若い	14
をする	27	which (rel. pron.) そ		younger 年下の	
way(s) 方面、道、方法		してそれを	11	< young	28
in many ways いろ		while (conj.) (...して		yourself あなた自身	35
		ゐる)間に	5		
		while (n.) 暫く	43		

