

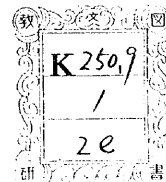
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Let's Learn English

Book 2



Ministry of Education

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Book 2

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Ministry of Education

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Part I



About two thousand five hundred years ago *Aesop* lived in Greece. He was a wise man. He traveled far and wide, and told many fables. The following is one of his fables:—

1. The Crow and the Pitcher

One day there was a thirsty crow.

She was looking for water.

She could not find water anywhere.

She looked around and around.

Then she found a pitcher in the field.

There was a little water in the pitcher, but she could not get to it.

She thought and thought. Again she looked all around.

There was a dry brook near by, and in the brook there were many small stones.

Now she thought of a plan.

She flew away to the dry brook.

Then she brought small stones, and dropped them, one by one, into the pitcher.

The water came up higher and higher.

At last it came to the top, and she could drink the water.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Was the crow thirsty or not?
2. For what was she looking?
3. Could she find water around her?
4. The crow found something in the field. What was it?
5. Was there any water in the pitcher?
6. Could she drink the water at once?
7. Why did she fly away to the dry brook?
8. The crow brought some stones, and what did she do next?
9. Was the crow wise?
10. Could she drink the water at last?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. She was looking (*for*) water.
2. Now she thought (*of*) a plan.
3. She dropped them, one (*by*) one, into the pitcher.

England is an island country. In the eighteenth century many Englishmen went across the sea. At this time "Robinson Crusoe" was written by *Daniel Defoe* (1659-1731). This story made them love the sea more and more.



2. Robinson Crusoe

(1)

Robinson Crusoe was born in England.

While he was young, he left his home and became a sailor. After many dangers, he went on board a ship sailing from Brazil to Guinea.

When he was sailing, there came a strong storm. The wind blew harder and harder. The waves rose higher and higher.

When his ship ran aground at last, he had to leave the ship. He swam as hard as he could and got to the shore.

(2)

By and by he found that he was on a small island, and that there was no man living there. First of all he had to build a house. He gathered the boxes and boards which he brought from the broken ship.

He had to make food for himself. One day he found many goats and kept them. He caught a parrot and named it Poll. Poll became a good friend to him. Near his house he saved the life of a native, who was named Friday and who served Crusoe as a faithful servant.

In this way he lived a simple life on this island for more than twenty years. One day a ship came near to the island. He was saved and went back to his home.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

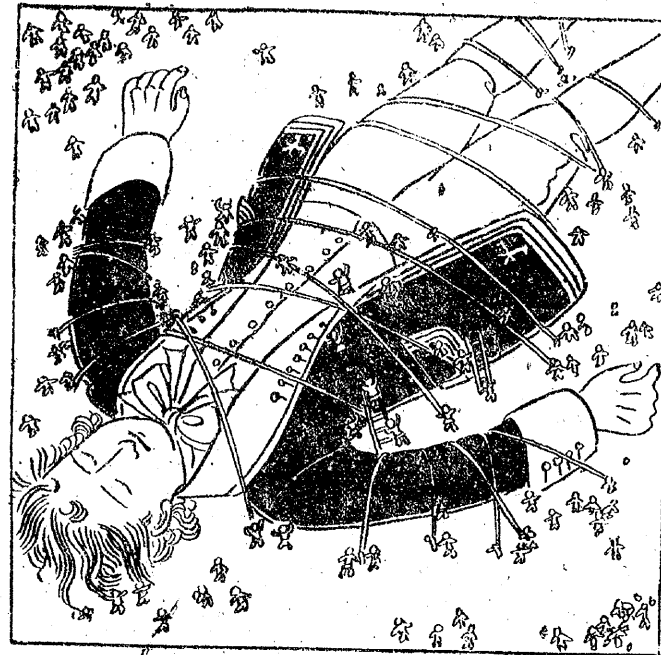
1. Where was Robinson Crusoe born?
2. While he was young, what did he become?

3. Why had he to leave the ship?
4. Where did he get to?
5. Where did he find he was?
6. Was there any man living?
7. First of all what had he to do?
8. How did he build his house?
9. What did he do with the goats?
10. What is Poll?
11. What did he name the native?
12. Was Friday a good servant?
13. How long did he live on the island?
14. Was he saved at last?
15. Would you like to live such a life?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. He swam as (hard) as he could.
2. By (and) by he found that he was (on) a small island.
3. First (of) all he had (to) build a house.
4. Near his house he saved the life of a native, (who) was named Friday and (who) served Crusoe (as) a faithful servant.
5. He lived a simple (life) on this island (for) more than twenty years.

"Gulliver's Travels" was also written in the eighteenth century by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745). Swift thought that man was as weak as an insect and wrote this story as a satire.



3. Lilliput (Gulliver's Travels)

(1)

Gulliver was a doctor and liked to go to sea. He set sail on the Antelope from Bristol, May 4th, 1699. At first the voyage was pleasant. The ship was sailing for the East Indies, but was driven by a storm

to the northwest of Van Diemen's Land. It was wrecked. Most of the crew died from hard work and hunger. On the fifth of November the ship ran against a rock and was broken up at once.

Gulliver and a few of the crew escaped by means of a lifeboat. Soon afterwards the boat was turned upside down by a sudden storm.

Gulliver swam as hard as possible, but was pushed forward by wind and tide. What became of the other members of the crew? Alas, they must have been lost!

He often let his legs drop but could feel no bottom. When he was so tired that he was ready to give up, he suddenly discovered he could touch the bottom!

By this time the sea was becoming calm. At last in the evening he reached the shore. He was so tired that he could do nothing but lie down. He fell into a sound sleep.

(2)

When he got up, the sun was shining above his head. He tried to stand up, but was not able to move. He found that both his arms and legs were fastened to the ground. His hair, which was long

and thick, was tied down in the same way.

Because he was on his back, he could only look upwards. He heard noises about him, but could see nothing but the sky.

Soon he felt something on his left leg. It moved gently forward over his body and came almost up to his chin. He turned his eyes as much as he could, and, to his great surprise, he saw that it was a small man, not six inches high.

He felt at least forty more of the same men. He was so surprised at the strange sight that he gave a loud cry. Then the little men all dashed away for their lives and some of them were hurt when they fell from Gulliver's side.

Gulliver thus knew that he was in Lilliput, or the land of small people. The people were afraid that he would do them some wrong, so they tied him up with a chain. After they found that Gulliver was gentle and harmless, they set him free.

His house and meals were very large indeed and the people came to see him from all parts of the land. He was called Man-Mountain and helped them in every way he could.

As time went on, he wanted to leave the country. One day he happened to find a wrecked boat, in which he set sail again.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Was Gulliver a doctor?
2. What did he like?
3. Where did he set sail from on the fourth of May, 1699?
4. What was the name of the ship?
5. Was that voyage pleasant to him?
6. For where was the ship sailing?
7. Where was the ship driven to by a storm?
8. When did the ship run against a rock?
9. By what means did Gulliver escape?
10. What became of the boat?
11. What became of the other members of the crew?
12. Did he discover at last he could touch the bottom?
13. When did he reach the shore?
14. What could he do, when he was so tired?
15. When he tried to stand up, was he able to move?
16. What became of his arms and legs?

17. What became of his hair?
18. Why could he only look upwards?
19. What could he see lying on his back?
20. Gulliver felt something on his left leg. What was it?
21. How small was the man?
22. When Gulliver gave a loud cry, what happened?
23. What is Lilliput?
24. Why did the little men tie him up with a chain?
25. Why did they set him free afterwards?
26. What was Gulliver called by the little men?
27. Can you find in a map where Van Diemen's Land is?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. The ship was driven (by) a storm to the northwest of Van Diemen's Land.
2. Most of the crew died (from) hard work and hunger.
3. Gulliver and a (few) of the crew escaped by (means) of a lifeboat.
4. Soon afterwards the boat was turned (upside) down (by) a sudden storm.
5. What became (of) the other members of the crew?

6. He was so tired (~~that~~) he was ready to give up.
7. He could do nothing (~~but~~) lie down.
8. He found that (~~both~~) his arms (~~and~~) legs were fastened (~~to~~) the ground.
9. It came almost up (~~to~~) his chin.
10. (~~to~~) his great surprise, he saw (~~that~~) it was a small man.
11. He was very surprised (~~at~~) the strange sight.
12. Then the little men all dashed away (~~for~~) their lives.

III. Fill the blanks with conjunctions:—

1. (~~When~~) he got up, the sun was shining above his head.
2. (~~Because~~) he was on his back, he could only look upwards.
3. (~~Because~~) they found that Gulliver was gentle and harmless, they set him free.
4. (~~As~~) time went on, he wanted to leave the country.

“The Arabian Nights” or “Thousand and One Nights” is a collection of about two hundred and fifty stories. They were collected in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. But it is not known who collected these stories. Their origin is also unknown. Some of them perhaps came from India and others are stories from Moslem countries.



4. The Story of Ali Baba

(1)

Long ago there lived in Persia Ali Baba and his rich brother Cassim. Ali Baba was poor and lived by selling wood which he gathered in the forest.

One day when Ali Baba had just cut wood enough to load his three asses, he saw at a distance a great cloud of dust. It was a group of horsemen. They

were coming across the field towards him. He climbed up a tree and hid himself among the leaves.

Each man took off his saddle-bag which seemed to Ali Baba to be full of gold and silver. They must surely be robbers.

One, whom he took to be their captain, came under Ali Baba's tree and faced a large rock. He said, "Open, Sesame!" As soon as the captain had spoken thus, a door opened in the rocks. After he and all of his men had entered with their bags, the door shut again.

They soon came out and the captain said, "Shut, Sesame!" When they saw the door had shut, they rode away on their horses.

(2)

When Ali Baba saw that they were out of sight, he made his way through the shrubs to the rock.

He said the words in the same way as the captain did. The door opened. He entered and was surprised that the cave was shining with gold and other jewels.

He brought home some bags of gold. There were so many coins in the bag that he and his wife could not count them. So the wife went to Cassim's wife

to borrow a measure. Ali Baba and his wife measured the gold and kept their treasures in secret.

But the secret was discovered by Cassim's wife. She was very curious to know what kind of grain Ali Baba had. She put some paste at the bottom of the measure. When the measure was returned, she found there a gold coin.

She told her husband Cassim about her discovery. He at once came to ask Ali Baba what had happened. Ali Baba could not help telling the truth.

(3)

The next morning Cassim got up very early and set out for the forest with his asses. When he got to the rock, he said the words, "Open, Sesame!"

When he was ready to come out, he could not think of the necessary words to make it open, and said, "Open, Barley!" instead of "Sesame!" The door remained shut. He named several kinds of grain, but still the door would not open. }

Soon afterwards the robbers were surprised to find Cassim in the cave and took his life.

His wife and Ali Baba waited for him all the night. As soon as it was day, Ali Baba started out to see

what had become of Cassim.

When he entered the cave, he found to his surprise that his brother was killed. He was filled with sorrow and hurried home with the body. A

(4)

The robbers had made up their minds to find out who had stolen the body and many bags of gold. The captain went into the town and happened to go by Ali Baba's house. He saw Ali Baba's wife wearing one of the jewels that had been taken from the cave. He then knew that his searching was ended.

He returned to the forest and came into the town again as an oil merchant. He led nineteen asses through the streets till he came to Ali Baba's. On the back of each ass were put two large leather jars. A

He stopped the asses, and asked Ali Baba, "I have brought some oil a long distance to sell at tomorrow's market. If it will not trouble you, please let me pass the night with you."

He was readily received by Ali Baba.

(5)

In each jar, except for one that was really full of oil, there was a robber waiting for a signal from the

captain. It was late at night. A maid-servant named Morgiana was still working in the kitchen. She saw that the lamps needed more oil. She remembered the oil jars carried by the asses. So she went to get some of the oil.

When she came near the first jar, the robber within, thinking that it was the captain, said softly, "Is it time?" Morgiana was so clever that she understood at once the robber's plan. She answered, "Not yet, but soon."

She went quietly in this manner to all the jars, giving the same answer, until she came to the jar containing the oil. Morgiana then filled a great kettle with oil and set it on a large fire. As soon as it was boiling, she went and poured enough oil into every jar to kill the robber within. Then she put out the light, but did not go to rest.

The captain got up a little later and gave the signal by throwing little stones against the jars. But there was no answer and no motion.

He went softly down to the first jar and smelt the hot-boiled oil, which sent forth steam from the jar. He found all his men dead and was so frightened that

he ran away over the walls.

Morgiana thus saved her master and his family.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Where did Ali Baba live?
2. What was his brother's name?
3. What did he see at a distance, when Ali Baba had just cut wood enough to load his asses?
4. They were coming across the field towards him. What did he do?
5. What were the horsemen?
6. What did the captain say in front of a large rock?
7. When they came out of the cave, what did the captain say?
8. When Ali Baba entered the cave, what did he see there?
9. What was there in the bags which Ali Baba brought home?
10. When Ali Baba and his wife found that they could not count the coins, of what did the wife think?
11. Could they keep the secret?
12. How was the secret discovered?

13. Where did Cassim go the next morning?
14. Did Cassim remember the words, when he was ready to come out?
15. What did he say instead of "Open, Sesame!"?
16. Could Cassim escape from the cave?
17. How did Ali Baba feel, when he found his brother dead?
18. How did the captain know where Ali Baba's house was?
19. How many asses did the captain lead through the streets?
20. What was there on the back of each ass?
21. Were the jars all full of oil?
22. What was the maid-servant's name?
23. What did she answer, when she was asked, "Is it time?"?
24. Why did she set an oil kettle on a fire?
25. What did the captain do as the signal?
26. When the captain went down to the first jar, what did he smell?
27. What did he find then?
28. What do you think of Morgiana?

II. Fill the blanks:--

1. He saw (at) a distance a great cloud of dust.
2. They were coming (across) the field.

3. He hid (himself) among the leaves.
4. He said the words in the same way (as) the captain had.
5. Ali Baba and his wife kept their treasures (in) secret.
6. She was very curious (to) know what (how) of grain Ali Baba had.
7. Ali Baba could not (help) telling the truth.
8. As (soon) as it was day, Ali Baba started out to see what (had) become (of) Cassim.
9. The robbers (had) made (up) their minds to find out (who) had stolen the body and many bags of gold.
10. In each jar, except (for) one (that) was really full of oil, there was a robber waiting (for) a signal (from) the captain.
11. She went quietly (in) this manner (to) all the jars, giving the same answer, (until) she came to the jar containing the oil.
12. But there was (no) answer and (no) motion.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the people of Europe came to be interested in the story of the area where they lived. These "Fairy Tales" were written by *Hans Christian Andersen* (1805-1875), and welcomed and liked by the young and old.



5. The Story of the Two Candles

(1)

In a rich house there stood a candle box on a shelf. In the box there were wax candles and a tallow candle. One of the wax candles was very proud of its birth.

"I was born in wax," it said, "I shine better and burn longer than other lights. My place is in the chandelier or the silver candle-stick."

The tallow candle said, "I am only of tallow, but I am something more than a decorative light. I am quite satisfied. No doubt it is luckier to be born in wax. The wax candles get into the glass chandelier in the diningroom. I remain in the kitchen, but the kitchen is a good place, too. The whole house gets its food there."

(2)

"But there is something more important than food," said the wax candle. "Society! To see people shine makes one shine himself. There will be a dancing party this evening. Now you'll see that I and my family will soon be sent for."

All the wax candles were sent for, but the tallow candle came along with them also. The lady of the house carried it into the kitchen. There stood a little boy with a basket which was filled with potatoes and apples. The good lady gave all of them to the little boy.

"And here's a candle for you also, my little friend," said she. "Your mother sits and works through the night. She can make use of it."

(3)

The little daughter of this house stood close by. She said, "I shall be up all the night, too. We are going to have a dancing party. I shall have on my large red ribbon."

How bright her face shone! No wax candle could match the brightness of the little girl's eyes. So the tallow candle was placed in the basket and the boy went away with it.

The candle was carried to a poor family that lived in a little room just opposite the rich house.

"God bless the good lady for her gifts!" said the mother. "'Tis really a lovely light. It may last the whole night." And the tallow candle was lighted.

(4)

In the rich house the candles were lighted. They shone over the street. The carriages went along with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen and the music sounded.

"Now they are beginning over there," said the tallow candle and it thought of the rich little girl's bright face, much brighter than all the wax lights. "I shall never see it again."

Then the smallest child of that poor family came in, a little girl. She put her arms round her brother and sister. She had something important to tell them. She whispered, "This—evening—we—are—going—to—have—*hot*—potatoes!"

And her face shone with joy. "Is it such a great thing to have hot potatoes?" thought the candle.

(5)

The table was laid, the potatoes were eaten. Oh, how delicious they were! It was a very good dinner. After dinner the little ones went to bed, the mother sat and sewed late into the night.

The candles shone from the rich house over the road and the music sounded. The stars twinkled over

all the homes as brightly on the poor as on the rich.
"I think the wax candles had a good time in the silver candle-stick. I want to know that before I burn down," said the tallow candle.

And it thought of the two happy girls.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English :—

1. Why was the wax candle proud of its birth?
2. Was the tallow candle satisfied with its birth?
3. Why was the tallow candle satisfied?
4. Do you think the kitchen is a good place?
5. Which did the wax candle think more important, food or society?
6. Which do you think more important, food or society?
7. When all of the wax candles were sent for, what became of the tallow candle?
8. What was standing with a basket in the kitchen?
9. Why did the lady give the tallow candle to the boy's mother?
10. Why did the rich daughter want to be up all the night?
11. Why did the daughter's face shine brightly?

12. To where was the tallow candle carried?
13. Was the mother thankful for the lady's gifts?
14. What became of the wax candles in the rich man's house?
15. Was the smallest child of that poor family a boy or a girl?
16. Why did the poor little girl whisper to her brother and sister?
17. What did she whisper to them?
18. Did the poor little girl think it a great thing to have hot potatoes?
19. What do you think of it? Is it a great thing or not?
20. Were the potatoes delicious to them?
21. After the children went to bed, what did the mother do?
22. Do you think the wax candles had a good time in the silver candle-stick?
23. Do you think the tallow candle had a good time, too?
24. Which do you think was happier, the wax candle or the tallow one?
25. Do you think this story is interesting?

II. Fill the blanks :—

1. One of the wax candles was very proud (of)

its birth.

2. I shine (better) and burn (longer) than other lights.
3. I am only (of) tallow.
4. Now you'll see (that) I and my family will soon (be) sent (for).
5. Your mother sits and works (though) the night.
6. She can make use (of) it.
7. I shall have (on) my large red ribbon.
8. The little ones went (to) bed.
9. The stars twinkled over all the homes (as) brightly on the poor (as) on the rich.
10. I want to know that (before) I burn down.

III. Compare the following:—

1. God bless the good lady for her gifts!
2. How bright her face shone!
3. How delicious they were!



Many centuries ago the Greeks loved learnings, poetry and fine arts. They had particular stories of gods and particular events.

G. The Olympic Games

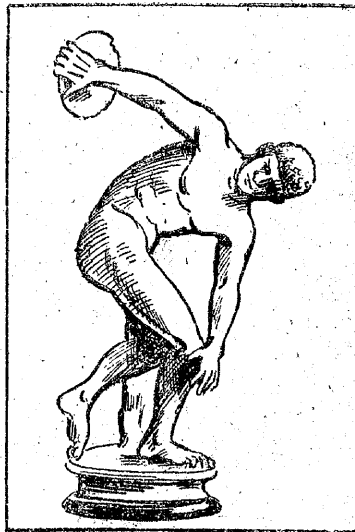
There is a mountain, named Olympus in Greece. The top of the mountain is always covered with snow. It is about 9,700 feet high.

Many centuries ago the Greeks thought that it was the home of Zeus, who was called the father of the gods and men.

In order to favor the gods, the Greeks held an athletic meeting at Olympia every four years. There the Greeks had not only races and games, but contests of poetry, speech and fine arts.

Branches from the sacred olive tree were handed to all the victors as a prize at the end of the contests.

The Greeks thought that the Olympic olive-branch was of



high value. Not only the victor, but also, his family and his relations were praised all over the land. This was the origin of the Olympic Games, and these games were held for about a thousand years afterwards.

In 1896 the Olympic Games were revived at Athens in Greece, since that time the games have been held every four years. The players come from all parts of the world and for about two weeks hold many kinds of contests.

The purpose of the Olympic Games is to make the different nations of the world more friendly.

EXERCISE

1. Answer in English:—

1. Where is Mt. (Mount) Olympus?
2. How high is it?
3. What did the Greeks of old think of that mountain?
4. What was Zeus?
5. Why did the Greeks hold athletic meetings?
6. What kind of contests did they have at these athletic meetings?

7. What was given to the victors as a prize?
8. Why did they want to win the prize?
9. For how many years were the games held after the first meeting?
10. When were the games revived again?
11. Where were they held then?
12. How many days were the contests continued?
13. What is the purpose of the Olympic Games?
14. Can you tell your class about the origin of the Olympic Games?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. It is about 9,700 feet (high).
2. In (order) to favor the gods, the Greeks held an athletic meeting at Olympia (every) four years.
3. There the Greeks had not (only) races and games, (but) contests of poetry, speech and fine arts.
4. The Greeks thought (that) the Olympic olive-branch was (of) high value.
5. The purpose of the Olympic Games is (to) make the different nations of the world (more) friendly.

Rome was a very old city. After the Greeks, the Romans became famous in the world. They were good at making laws. Here is one of their stories.



7. Cornelia's Jewels

(1)

Many hundred years ago in the old city of Rome, two boys were standing in a beautiful garden. They

were looking at their mother and her friend, who were walking among the flowers and trees.

"Did you ever see so handsome a lady as our mother's friend?" asked the younger boy. "She looks like a queen."

"Yet she is not so beautiful as our mother," said the elder boy. "She wears a fine dress, it is true; but her face is not noble and kind. It is our mother who is like a queen."

"That is true," said the other. "There is no woman in Rome so much like a queen as our own mother."

Soon Cornelia, their mother, came down the way to speak with them. She was in a plain white dress. Her arms and feet were bare, as was the custom in those days. Neither rings nor chains were about her hands and neck. But her tender smile lighted up her noble face as she looked into her sons' proud eyes.

"Boys," she said, "I have something to tell you." They bowed before her, as Roman boys were taught to do, and said, "What is it, mother?"

(2)

"You are to dine with us today, here in the

garden, and then our friend is going to show us that wonderful casket of jewels of which you have heard so much."

The brothers looked shyly at their mother's friend. Had she other rings besides those on her fingers? Could she have other jewels besides those which sparkled in the chains about her neck?

When the simple outdoor meal was over, a servant brought the casket from the house. The lady opened it. Ah, how those jewels dazzled the eyes of the boys! There were pearls white as milk; rubies red as fire; sapphires as blue as the summer sky; and diamonds that sparkled like the sunlight. The brothers looked long at the jewels.

At last the casket was closed and carried carefully away.

"Is it true, Cornelia, that you have no jewels?" asked her friend. "Is it true that you are poor?"

"No, I am not poor," answered Cornelia, and as she spoke she drew her two boys to her side; "for here are my jewels. They are worth more than all your jewels."

I am sure that the boys never forgot their mother's

pride and love and care. When they had become great men of Rome, they often thought of this scene in the garden.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Where did this story happen?
2. Where were the two boys standing?
3. What were the boys looking at?
4. Was their mother's friend handsome?
5. Which was more beautiful, their mother or her friend?
6. Why did they think that their mother was more beautiful?
7. What was their mother's name?
8. Why were her arms and feet bare?
9. Had she rings or chains about her hands and neck?
10. Why did the boys look shyly at their mother's friend, when they were told that they were to dine with her?
11. What kinds of jewels were there in the casket?
12. When Cornelia was asked whether she was poor or not, what did she answer?

13. Which do you think was richer, Cornelia or her friend?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. Did you ever see (so) handsome a lady (as) our mother's friend?
2. She looks (like) a queen.
3. She is not (so) beautiful (as) our mother.
4. There is no woman in Rome (so) much like a queen (as) our own mother.
5. She was (in) a plain white dress.
6. Her arms and feet (were) bare, (as) was the custom in those days.
7. (Neither) rings (nor) chains were about her hands and neck.
8. I have (something) to tell you.
9. Our friend is (going) to show us that wonderful casket of jewels (of) which you have heard so much.
10. There were pearls white (as) milk; rubies red (as) fire; sapphires (as) blue (as) the summer sky.
11. The brothers looked (long) at the jewels.
12. When they (had) become great men of Rome, they often thought (of) this scene in the garden.

The story of Rip Van Winkle is an American legend and has been loved by all American boys and girls. Washington Irving (1783-1859) tells the story in his famous book, "The Sketch Book."



3: The Story of Rip Van Winkle

(1)

Rip Van Winkle lived in a little village near the Hudson River. He was a good man. He loved the children in the village and was loved by them all. Sometimes he told them stories and sometimes he played marbles with them.

He also liked to hunt. One fine day in autumn, he took his hunting gun and dog and went about the woods as usual. Toward evening, when it was getting dark, some one called him, "Rip Van Winkle! Rip Van Winkle!"

Rip looked around, and saw a ^{little} small man coming up the mountain. He was wearing strange clothes and was carrying a keg. Rip was asked to carry the keg, so he took it and followed ^{him} ~~him~~ ^{the little man}.

Soon Rip was so tired and thirsty that he took a drink from the keg. Then he lay down and fell asleep.

(2)

When Rip awakened, the morning sun was shining brightly. He looked around and found there an old

rusty gun instead of his own. His dog was gone, too. Rip called the dog's name, but no dog came. Rip thought that the little man had played a trick on him. He stood up and started for home.

As he came near the village, he found everything changed. He met many people on the street, and they looked at him with wondering eyes.

To his surprise he found that his beard was a foot long and very grey.

He called a dog which looked like his own, but it barked and passed on. He found his house was empty and broken down. He asked the people on the street about his neighbors. They were dead and gone.

At last he cried, "Don't you know poor Rip Van Winkle?"

An old woman looked into his face and said, "Dear me, it is Rip Van Winkle himself! Why, where have you been these twenty years?"

Rip Van Winkle had slept for twenty years. His wife was dead and his daughter had grown up and married.

He amused the villagers by telling over and over the story of his wonderful sleep.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Where did Rip Van Winkle live?
2. Did he love children?
3. What did he like to do?
4. What kind of man did Rip meet in the mountain?
5. When Rip awakened, did he find his own gun?
6. Where was his dog then?
7. As he came near to the village, what did he find?
8. Did he meet with his dog on the street?
9. Why did the people look at him with wondering eyes?
10. Why was he surprised when he touched his face?
11. Did he find his house?
12. What had become of his house?
13. How many years had Rip Van Winkle slept?
14. Was his wife living still?
15. Is there any Japanese story like this?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. He loved the children () the village and (was) loved by them all.
2. He took his hunting gun and dog and went about the woods () usual.

3. (Toward) evening, when (it) was getting dark, some one called him, "Rip Van Winkle! Rip Van Winkle!"

4. Soon Rip was (so) tired and thirsty (that) he took a drink (from) the keg.

5. He looked (around) and found there an old rusty gun (instead) of his own.

6. He stood (up) and started (for) home.

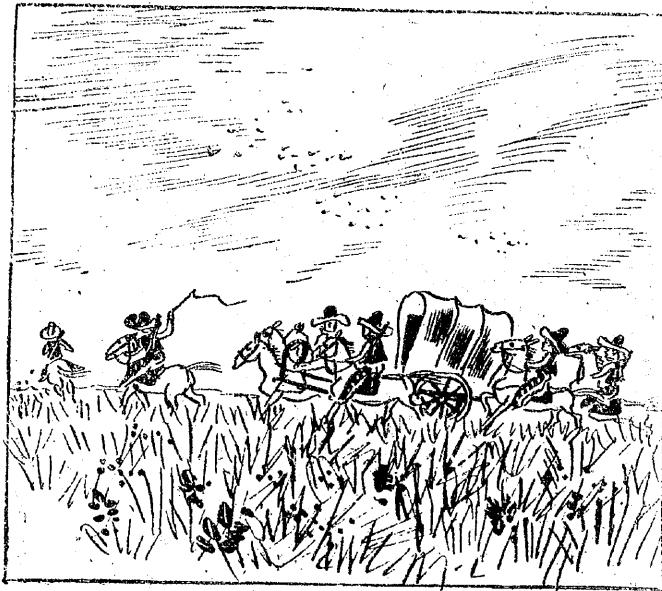
7. He asked the people (on) the street (about) his neighbors.

III. Compare the following:--

1. Why, where have you been these twenty years?

2. Rip Van Winkle had slept for twenty years.

Early Americans set up their colonies along the Atlantic. Then certain Americans pushed westward and westward, overcoming difficulties after difficulties. These men were called pioneers or frontiersmen. Daniel Boone was one of the best-known pioneers.



9. Boone, the Frontiersman

(1)

Daniel Boone was born in a little cabin in Pennsylvania. In those days most of the white people lived on the coast of the Atlantic. Hunting and farming were their main means of livelihood. In his boyhood Daniel hunted deer, ^{hawi} buffalo, bear, wild turkey and other small animals. ^{hapiou} Since there were

many Indians around his village, he was often in contact with them and learned to speak their language.

(2)

When Daniel was a young man, he moved to the Yadkin Valley in North Carolina. He spent many days and nights in the woods sleeping on beds of leaves and cooking his food over a campfire.

One day he heard from a hunter that there was a wonderful hunting country west of the mountains. The Indians called this region Kentucky. Boone was eager to see this new country and at last went there for hunting with some friends.

Afterwards he became famous for his bravery and skill in working with Indians, and he was made a leader to lay out a road over the mountains to Kentucky. That road was called the Wilderness Road, and at the end of it Boone built a fort on the Kentucky River. Many settlers built their cabins close to the fort. They called this first settlement "Boonesborough" in honor of their leader.

(3)

After several years, Boone was captured by the Indians in a snowstorm. He pretended to be unable

to understand their language and prepared for his escape.

When he heard the Indians talking over the attack on Boonesborough, he was much frightened. He made up his mind to save Boonesborough, one hundred and sixty miles away. In five days Boone reached the fort and gave the warning. Boonesborough was saved and was never attacked again.

When he was more than sixty years of age, he decided to go farther west to Missouri, saying, "It is too crowded. I need more elbow room."

When Boone left for Missouri, pioneers and settlers came from all around to say good-bye to him. In Missouri he was still hunting at the age of eighty-two. He was eighty-six when he died in 1820.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Where was Daniel Boone born?
2. Where did most of the white people live in those days?
3. What were their main means of livelihood?
4. Can you tell me what animals were in America

in those days?

5. Why did he learn to speak the Indian's language?
6. In Yadkin Valley how did he spend his days?
7. What did the Indians call a wonderful hunting country west of the mountains?
8. A road was laid out over the mountains to Kentucky. What was the name of that road?
9. What did Boone do at the end of that road?
10. Why did the settlers name this settlement "Boonesborough"?
11. By whom was Boone captured in a snowstorm?
12. Why did he pretend to be unable to understand their language?
13. When he heard the Indians talking over the attack on Boonesborough, what did he make up his mind to do?
14. How far was Boonesborough from there?
15. How many days did it take him to reach the fort?
16. What became of the fort then?
17. How old was Boone, when he decided to go farther west to Missouri?
18. When Boone left for Missouri, did the settlers come from all around to say good-bye to him?
19. When did he die?

20. Don't you think Boone was a good man?
Why do you think so?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. Daniel Boone (was) born in a little cabin (in) Pennsylvania.
2. (In) those days most (of) the white people lived (on) the coast of (the) Atlantic.
3. (Since) there were many Indians (around) his village, he was often (in) contact with them.
4. Afterwards he became famous (for) his bravery and skill in working (with) Indians, and he (was) made a leader to lay (out) a road (over) the mountains (to) Kentucky.
5. That road (was) called the Wilderness Road.
6. Many settlers built (small) cabins (close) to the fort.
7. They called (this) first settlement "Boonesborough" in (honour) of their leader.
8. After several years, Boone (was) captured (by) the Indians (in) a snowstorm.
9. He pretended to be (weak) to understand their language and prepared (for) his escape.
10. He (was) much frightened.
11. Boonesborough (was) saved and (was) never attacked again.

12. (When) he was more than sixty years (of) age, he decided to go (farther) to Missouri.

III. Compare the following:—

1. **Hunting** and **farming** were their main means of livelihood.
2. He spent many days and nights in the woods, **sleeping** on beds of leaves and **cooking** his food over a campfire.
3. There was a wonderful **hunting** country.
4. Boone at last went there for **hunting**.
5. He heard the Indians **talking** over the attack on Boonesborough.
6. He decided to go farther west to Missouri, **saying**, "It is too crowded. I need more elbow room."
7. In Missouri he was still **hunting** at the age of eighty-two.

The world sometimes owes a single person a great deal. Such a person may be called a hero. Let us read about *Graham Bell* (1847-1922) as one of the American heroes.



10. Graham Bell and the Telephone

Many years ago, Alexander Graham Bell was born in Scotland. Even when he was a young boy, he was interested in speech and later when he grew to

be a man, he became a teacher of speech. While a teacher of speech, he became interested in the laws of sound. After school hours, he would work at his experiments late at night. He believed that musical tones could be carried over a wire by means of electricity, just as the clicking sounds of the telegraph. He had not yet thought of reproducing the human voice over the wire, but these experiments were the beginning of his great work.

Because of overwork, he was forced to go to Canada for his health. In a year he was completely recovered and went to Boston to teach in a school for deaf and dumb children. There he enjoyed his work very much, but was not able to continue his experiments.

Gradually Bell succeeded in making some people interested in his work. With the help of his assistant, Watson, he succeeded in making an instrument which carried the human voice over the wire fairly well. The sounds were not very clear at first, and the two men worked very hard for many months in order to get distinct sounds.

At an exposition in Philadelphia, this instrument was exhibited. People were not interested in it at

first, but when a famous man tried the instrument and found that it talked, they were very excited. Many could not believe that such a wonderful thing could happen. When they tried, in their turn, they found it was true. People said that Bell's instrument was the greatest gift to the nation in the past one hundred years.

Not long after this, the Bell Telephone Company was formed and Bell gained the means to improve and complete his wonderful invention. This invention is the telephone, which is one of the most indispensable means of communication in our modern world.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Where was Alexander Graham Bell born?
2. In what was he interested, when he was a young boy?
3. What did he become later?
4. In what did he become interested, while a teacher of speech?
5. After school hours, what would he do?
6. By what means can musical tones be carried over a wire?

7. Had he thought of reproducing the human voice, when he believed that musical tones could be carried over?
8. Why was he forced to go to Canada?
9. After he was recovered, where did he go?
10. Why did he go there?
11. Could he continue his experiments there?
12. Could he succeed in making the instrument for himself?
13. Who was his assistant in his work?
14. After his first success, why had he to work more?
15. How many months did they work in order to get distinct sounds?
16. Where was the instrument first exhibited?
17. When a famous man found that the instrument talked, why were the people very excited?
18. What did he gain at the Bell Telephone Company?
19. Do you think the telephone is one of the most indispensable things in the modern world?
20. Why was Graham Bell an American?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. He believed () musical tones could () carried () a wire () means of electri-

city, just () the clicking sounds () the telegraph.

2. He () not yet thought () reproducing the human voice () the wire.

3. Because () overwork, he () forced to go to Canada () his health.

4. In a year he () completely recovered and went to Boston.

5. () the help of his assistant, Watson, he succeeded () making an instrument () carried the human voice () the wire fairly well.

6. This instrument () exhibited.

7. They () very excited.

8. This invention is the telephone, () is one of the () indispensable means () communication in our modern world.

III. Compare the following:—

1. Even when he was a young boy, he was interested in speech.

2. While a teacher of speech, he became interested in the laws of sound.

Part II

1. On the Way to School

Tom: Hello, Jane!

Jane: Good morning, Tom!

Tom: Good morning. Did you do your homework?

Jane: Yes, I did. How about you?

Tom: Oh, last night my uncle came over for dinner and we sat up late. So I did my homework this morning.

Jane: That's too bad.

Tom: I am afraid we are late.

Jane: Maybe we are. Let's run.

EXERCISE

Good morning.	{ That's too bad.
Good afternoon.	{ I'm very sorry.
Good evening.	

{ I'm afraid we are late.	{ maybe
{ I hope we are in time.	{ perhaps

2. In the Classroom

James: Good morning, Tom.

Tom: Good morning, James.

James: Why are you so late this morning?

Tom: Oh, I prepared my lessons this morning.

James: Did you? Say, the bell is ringing. Let's go.

EXERCISE

(this morning	(tomorrow morning
in the morning	yesterday morning

Say. Look. Listen.

3. In the Corridor

Austin: Hey, Tom, are you going to be late?

Tom: No, I was held up by other business, but I'll get to the meeting on time.

Austin: Good, I'll go on now. See you at the meeting.

EXERCISE

on time in time in no time
(I'll) See you at the meeting.

4. After the Lesson

Jane: Why didn't you talk more in our discussion?

Tom: Well, I like social studies, and I say a good deal about social service, but I don't know much about social activities in the school.

Jane: Is that so? But you may give your opinion and help the group form its opinion better.

Tom: Maybe, but I don't like to talk about things unless I really know.

Jane: You are very cautious.

EXERCISE

(a good deal

a great deal

... help the group form ...

(unless I really know

(without real knowledge about it

5. At Lunch Time

James: Do you go home for lunch?

Tom: Yes.

James: Let's go together. We go the same way.

Tom: Yes, let's. But your home is much farther

than mine. How long does it take to get there?

James: Just a quarter of an hour.

Tom: It takes you about five minutes more than it does me to get home.

James: Mother said she would make something I like for lunch today.

Tom: Oh, that's good. I hope mother has a surprise for our lunch, too.

EXERCISE

far { farther { farthest
 farthermost
 further { furthest
 furthermost

mine ... my (home) ours
yours yours
his, hers theirs

... more than it does me to get home

(Mother said she would make ...

(Mother says she will make ...

I hope mother has a surprise for our lunch.

6. Sports in the Afternoon

Jane: What are we going to play this afternoon?



Tom: I don't know. What should we play?

Jane: I like running races.

Tom: That's good. Let's compete with other grades.

Jane: Oh, fine.

* * * * *

Austin: I am afraid I cannot run so fast today.

James: Why?

Austin: I have a slight headache from my eyes.

James: Oh, I am sorry, but if you don't run, our team will be defeated.

Austin: Well, I shall run the best I can.

James: Thank you.

EXERCISE

What should we play?

I have a { headache.
 stomachache.

I feel sick. (ill)

7. In the Dressing Room

Tom: Whew! I am hot.

Ned: That was a good game, wasn't it?

Tom: Yes, I ran so much that I feel tired out.

Ned: Oh, you will be all right after you take a shower.

Tom: Come on. Let's go. The shower will feel good.

EXERCISE

That was a good game, wasn't it?

I ran so much that I feel tired out.

I ^{feel}_{am} tired ^{with}_{of} something.

The shower will feel good.

8. Good-bye to Teachers

Tom: Good-bye, sir.

Professor: It's good of you to come to say "Good-bye." You are a good runner, aren't you?

Tom: Thank you, sir.

Professor: You helped the team a great deal at the last track meet.

Tom: Yes, sir.

Professor: I think you will win other kinds of races now that you are out of school.

Tom: I hope so, sir.

Professor: Good-bye, Tom.

Tom: Good-bye, sir.

EXERCISE

It's good of you to come to say "good-bye."

It's kind of you.

You are a good runner, aren't you?

9. On the Way Home

James: Hello, Tom. Let's go home.

Tom: Yes.

James: Will you come over tonight to do our lessons?

Tom: That's a good idea, but—

James: But what?

Tom: But I am so tired.

James: Well, we shall do lessons another time.

Tom: I should like that.

EXERCISE

Will you come over tonight to do our lessons?

Would you mind coming over...?

(Please come over tonight to do our lessons.

{ I should like that...

{ I want to...

{ I wish to...

10. In the Editing Room

Tom: Have you the sports column?

Ned: Yes, here it is. John wrote about that basketball game we had with Flushing High School last week.

Dick: Here is an article on the school concert. I asked Mary to write it for this issue of our school paper.

Tom: This issue is going to be good. Mr. Arnold, our principal, wrote an article for us, too.

Ned: Yes, so far we have several good articles and there are still more coming.

EXERCISE

{ Yes, here it is. { last week { so far
{ There it is. { next week { until now

11. On the Play Day

Mary: Who are they?

Jane: They are girls from Washington High School.

Mary: Are they? I have made many friends among them. They are very good and happy.

Jane: I made friends with some of the girls from Lincoln High School. They are very kind, and they said that some day they would invite us to one of their play days.

Mary: That's good. We certainly had a good time today.

Jane: Yes, I like play days.

EXERCISE

{ certainly { We had a good time.
{ surely { We had a hard time (of it).
{ to be sure

12. To a Music Concert

Bess: Mary, where are you going?

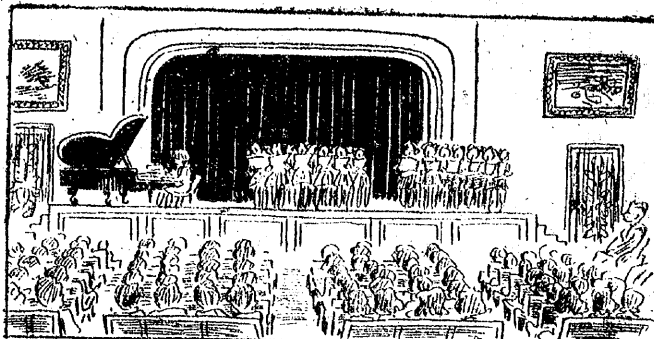
Mary: I am going to the school concert.

Bess: So am I. Let's go together.

Mary: I'm glad you are going with me. Have we much time before the concert begins?

Bess: Yes, we still have fifteen minutes.

Mary: Jane's going to play the piano in our class. She plays beautifully, you know.



Bess: Yes, she played last time, too. Mother said she was very talented.

Mary: Is anybody in your class taking part in the concert?

Bess: Yes, Dick is going to play the violin. Have you heard him before?

Mary: No. Oh, there are the others. Let's run and catch up with them.

EXERCISE

Have we much time **before** the concert begins?

You see.

You know.

Have you heard him before?	{	So am I.
Have you heard of him before?		So does it.
Have you heard from him before?		So were they.

APPENDIX

I. Various Units in America & England

Linear Measure:

	English to Metric:
1 inch	25.40 millimeters.
1 foot (12 inches)	0.3048 meter.
1 yard (3 feet)	0.9144 meter.
1 mile (1760 yards)	1.609 kilometers.

Square Measure:

1 acre	0.4047 hectare.
1 square mile (640 acres)	259.0 hectares.

Measure of Capacity:

1 pint	0.568 litre.
1 quart (2 pints)	1.136 litres.
1 gallon (4 quarts)	4.546 litres.
(in America & Japan)	3.785 litres.
1 bushel (8 gallons)	3.637 decalitres.
1 quarter (8 bushels)	2.909 hectolitres.

Weight:

1 grain	0.0648 gramme.
1 ounce (oz)	28.35 grammes.
(480 grains in Apothecaries' Weight)	
1 pound (lb.) (16 oz.)	0.4536 kilogram.
1 ton (2,240 lb.) (in America 2,000 lb.)	1.016 tonnes.

II. Familiar Proverbs

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Art is long, life is short.

A sound mind in a sound body.

Honesty is the best policy.

Make hay while the sun shines.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Rome was not built in a day.

Seeing is believing.

Slow and steady wins the race.

Time and tide wait for no man.

III. Helps to Study

Part I. 第一部

1. The Crow and the Pitcher

Aescop イソップ
Greece ギリシア
wise 賢い
man 人
travel 旅行する
far 遠く
wide 廣く
told tell(告げる)の過去
fable ぐう話
following 次の
crow からす
look for 探がす
pitcher 水差し
thirsty のどの渇いた
water 水
could can の過去
find 見いだす
anywhere どこにも
around まわりに
look around 見まわす
found find(見いだす)の過去
little 小さな
a little 少し
but しかし
get to といく
thought think(考え

る)の過去
dry 乾いた
brook 小川
near by かたわらの
stone 石
thought of 思いついた
plan くわだて
flew fly(飛ぶ)の過去
away あちらへ
brought bring(持つて来る)の過去
drop(ped) 落ち
one by one 一つずつ
came come の過去
high(er) 高く
drink 飲む

2. Robinson Crusoe

England イギリス
island 島
century 世紀
Englishmen イギリス人(複数)
across 越えて
Robinson Crusoe ロビンソン・クルーソー
written write(書く)の過去分詞
Daniel Defoe ダニエル・デフォー
love 愛する

more ますます
while ...の時に
left leave(離れる)の過去
became become(なる)の過去
sailor 水夫
danger 危険
board 板
on board a ship 船に乗って
ship 船
Brazil ブラジル
Guinea ギニア
strong 強い
storm あらし
blew blow(吹く)の過去
wave 波
rose rise(高まる)の過去
ran run(走る)の過去
ran aground 浅瀬に乗り上げた
at last ついに
had to have to(ねばならない)の過去
swam swim の過去
as hard as he could できるだけ努力して
got to get to の過去
shore 海辺
by and by まもなく
first of all まず第一に
build 建てる

gather 集める	set set (配する) の過去	tide 潮
box 箱	set sail 帆を張る	what became of...は どうなったか
which (関係代名詞)	Antelope アンテロープ	member 人員
broken 壊れている	Bristol ブリストル	alas (感嘆詞) あゝ
food 食物	voyage 航海	must ...に違いない
for himself 独力で	the East Indies 東 インド諸島	been be の過去分詞
goat やぎ	driven drive (追いや る) の過去分詞	lost lose (失う) の過去 分詞
kept keep (保存する) の過去	Van Diemen's Land バンディームス島	arm 腕
caught catch (捕え る) の過去	wreck 難破させる	leg 脚
parrot おうむ	most たいてい	feel 感じる
name 名づける	crew 乗組員	bottom 底
Poll ポル(おうむの名)	die 死ぬ	so...that あまり...なの で
save 救う	hunger 飢え	tired 疲れている
native 土人	against 向かって	give up あきらめる
who (関係代名詞)	run against ぶつかる	discover 発見する
serve 仕える	rock 岩	touch 触れる
faithful 誠実な	once 一度	calm おだやかな
servant 召使	at once 直ちに	reach 着く
way 方法, 道	few わずかな	nothing 何物も...ない
simple 簡単な	escape 逃げる	nothing but ...のみ
3. Lilliput (Gulliver's Travels)	means 手段	fell fall (落ちる) の過去
Jonathan Swift ジ ョナサン・スウィフト	lifeboat 救命ボート	sound 深い(眼り)
weak 弱い	afterwards 後に	sleep 眠り
insect こん虫	turn 変わる	shining 輝いて
wrote write の過去	upside 上側	above 上に
satire ひにく	was turned upside down くつがえった	head 頭
doctor 医者	sudden 突然の	tried try (試みる) の過 去
like 好む	possible できる	able できる
	push 押す	move 動く
	forward 前方へ	both...and ...も

...も両方	lives life(生命)の複数	Moslem 回教の
fasten 結びつける	for their lives 命が けで	Ali Baba アリ・ババ
hair 髪	hurt けがをさせる(過 去, 過去分詞も同形)	ago 以前
thick 厚い	side わき腹	long ago 昔
tie 結ぶ	thus かくて	Persia ペルシア
same 同じ	knew know の過去	rich 金持の
back 背中	people 人々	Cassim カシム
on his back 仰向け	afraid おそれて	poor 貧乏な
only ...のみ, ...だけ	would will の過去	sell 賣る
upwards 上方を	wrong 悪い事	wood 木材
heard hear(聞く)の過去	chain 鎖	forest 森
noise 騒がしい音	gentle おとなしい	cut 切る(過去, 過去分詞 も同形)
felt feel(感じる)の過去	harmless 害のない	enough 十分な
something 何か, あ る物	free 自由な	load 積む
left 左	set free 放逐する	ass ろば
gently おとなしく	meal 食事	distance 距離
body からだ(頭, 手足 を除いた部分)	large 大きい	at a distance 遠方に
almost ほとんど	indeed 全く	cloud 雲
up to まで	Man-Mountain 人間 山	dust 砂ほこり
chin あご	happen (偶然にある事 が)起る	group 群
surprise 驚き	4. The Story of Ali Baba アラビアの	horsemen 馬に乗って いる人(複数)
to his great surprise たいへん驚いたことには	Arabian アラビアの	towards の方へ
saw see(見る)の過去	collection 集められた もの	climb 登る
inch インチ	collect 集める	hid hide(かくす)の過去
least little の最上級	origin 起源	hide oneself かくれる
at least 少なくとも	unknown 知られてい ない	leaves leaf(葉)の複数
strange 見なれない	India インド	each おのおの
sight 様子, 光景		took off take off(はず す)の過去
loud 声の大きい		saddle-bag 馬のくら の後につけるかばん
cry 叫び声		seem 思われる, 見える
dash われがちに進む		

fine arts 美術
particular 特殊な
event 行事
mountain 山
Olympus オリンパス
always 常に
cover おおる
feet foot の複数 (長さの単位)
Zeus ゼウス
in order to するために
favor 好意を示す
held hold (催す) の過去
athletic meeting 運動会
Olympia オリンピア
every four years 四年毎に
race 競走
contest 競技
speech 演説
branch 枝
sacred 神聖な
olive オリーブ
hand 手渡す
victor 勝利者
prize ほうび
value 価値
of high value 価値の高い
not only...but also ...ばかりでなく...も又
relation 親類
praise ほめる
revive 復活させる

Athens アテネ
since 以来
purpose 目的
different 異なる
nation 民族
world 世界
friendly 友情の厚い

7. Cornelia's Jewels

Rome ローマ
city 都市
Romans ローマ人
famous 有名な
good at ...のじょうずな
law 法律
Cornelia コルネリア
beautiful 美しい
ever かつて、これまでに
handsome りっぱな
so...as...ほど...な
look like 似ている
queen 女王
not so...as...ほど...でない
elder 年長の
true 真の
noble 上品な、気高い
own 自身の
plain 無地の
bare 裸の
custom 習慣
neither...nor ...でもない
ring 指輪
chain 首かざり

neck 首
tender 優しい
smile はくえみ
bow おじぎをする
taught teach (教える) の過去分詞

dine 食事をする
show 示す
wonderful すばらしい
casket 小箱
shyly 恥ずかしげに
besides その上
finger 指
sparkle きらめく
outdoor 戸外の
was over 終わった
dazzle まぶしがらせる
pearl 真珠
milk 乳
rubies ruby (ルビー) の複数

sapphire サファイア
diamond ダイヤモンド
sunlight 日光
carefully 注意深く
drew draw (引く) の過去
worth 値する
forgot forget (忘れる) の過去

pride 誇り
care 保護
scene 場面

8. The Story of Rip Van Winkle

legend 傳説
Washington Irving ワシントン・アービン
The Sketch Book スケッチ・ブック

Rip Van Winkle リップ・ヴァン・ウィンクル
village 村
the Hudson River ハドソン河

marble おはじき
hunt 狩をする
hunting gun 銃
as usual いつもの通り
wood 森
dark 暗い
clothes 衣服
keg たる
follow 従う

lay lie (横たわる) の過去
asleep 眠っている
awaken 眼をさます
rusty さびた
instead of ...の代りに
was gone 行ってしまった

trick いたずら
play a trick on ...にいたずらをする
everything あらゆるもの

change 変る
met meet (逢う) の過去分詞

wondering ふしぎに
beard ひげ
grey 灰色
bark (犬が) ほえる

empty からの
neighbor 隣の人
Don't you know... = Do you not know...

dear me おやおや
slept sleep (眠る) の過去分詞

grown grow (成長する) の過去分詞

married marry (結婚する) の過去分詞

amuse おもしろがらせる

villager 村の人
over and over くり返し

9. Boone, the Frontiersman

colony 植民地
the Atlantic 大西洋
certain ある

westward 西の方へ
overcome 打ち勝つ

difficulty 困難

pioneer 開拓者
frontiersmen 先駆者 (複数)

Daniel Boone ダニエル・ブーン

cabin かり小屋

Pennsylvania ペンシルヴァニア (州)

livelihood 生計

boyhood 少年時代

deer しか
buffalo 野牛

bear くま
wild 野生の

turkey しちめしちめ
animal 動物

Indian アメリカインディアン

contact 接触
in contact with ...と接触して

language 言語

Yadkin Valley ヤドキン谷

North Carolina 北カロライナ (州)

spent spend (費やす) の過去分詞

campfire 野營の火

region 地域

Kentucky ケンタッキー (州)

eager 熱心な

new 新しい

bravery 勇敢

skill 巧みさ

leader 指導者

Wilderness Road 荒れ路

fort とりで

settler 植民者
settlement 植民地
Boonesborough ブ
ーンズバラ
honor 名誉
in honor of ...を
記念して
capture 捕える
snowstorm ふじき
pretend ふりをする
unable 不可能な
prepare 用意する
talk 話をする
attack 攻撃
mile マイル (距離の單
位)
warning 警告
age 年
sixty years of age
= sixty years old
decide 決定する
farther より遠く
Missouri ミズーリ (州)
crowded 込みあって
いる
elbow ひじ

10. Graham Bell and the Telephone

owe 負う
single 単一の
person 人
deal 部分
a great deal 非常に

hero 英雄
Graham Bell グラハ
ム・ベル
telephone 電話
Scotland スコットラ
ンド
even ...でさえ
speech 話しことば
sound 音
hour 時間
would ...したものである
experiment 実験
believe 信ずる
musical 音楽の
tone 音調
wire (電)線
electricity 電気
click (電信機の音)
telegraph 電信
reproduce 再生する
human 人間の
voice 声
overwork 過労
force 無理に...させる
Canada カナダ
health 健康
completely 完全に
recover 回復する
Boston ボストン
deaf つんぼの
dumb おしの
enjoy 楽しむ
continue 続ける
gradually だんだん

succeed 成功する
assistant 助手
Watson ワトソン
instrument 器械
fairly かなり
distinct はっきりした
exposition 博覧会
exhibit 見せ物にする
excite 興奮させる
turn 順番
company 会社
form つくる
gain 手に入れる
improve 改良する
complete 完成する
invention 発明
indispensable なく
てはならない
communication 通信
modern 現代

Part II. 第二部

[登場人物]

Tom 少年の名
Jane 少女の名
James 少年の名
Austin 少年の名
Ned 少年の名
Professor 教授
Dick 少年の名
Mary 少女の名
Bess 少女の名

(1)
hello おーい (呼びかけ
の言葉)

How about you? あ
なたはどうしましたか

sit up late 遅くまで
起きている

homework 家庭の作
業

maybe 多分

(2)
bell ベル
ring 鳴る

(3)
hey おーい (呼びかけ
の言葉)

business 仕事

(4)
discussion 話し合い
well ええと

a good deal たくさん

service 奉仕
activities 活動(複数)

opinion 意見
form つくる

unless もし...でないな
らば

cautious 慎重な

(5)

surprise 驚き
has a surprise for ...
で驚かす

(6)

sports 運動

compete 競う

grade 学年

fast 早く

headache 頭痛

team チーム

defeat 負かす

(7)

whew ひゅう(叫び)

shower シャワー

(8)

track 競走場

track meet 競走

win 勝つ

(9)

idea 考え

another もう一つの

(10)

edit(ing) 編集する

column 欄

basketball バスケッ
トボール

Flushing High
School ニューヨーク
のハイスクールの名

article 記事

concert 音楽会

issue 号

paper newspaper のこ
と

principal 校長

so far 今まで

(11)

Washington High
School ハイスター
ルの名

gay たのしい
Lincoln High School
ハイスクールの名

certainly 確かに

(12)

So am I 私もそうです
piano ピアノ

violin ヴァイオリン

talented 手腕のある
take part in ...に出演
する

catch up with 追いつく

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Chinese

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