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Let's Learn English

Book 3



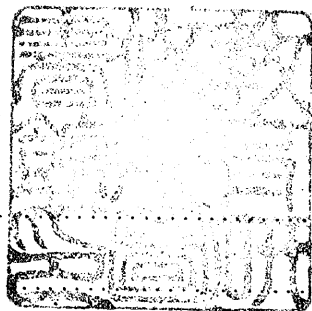
Ministry of Education

Let's Learn English

Book 3

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Part I

PART I

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April: All Fools' Day

"Tom, Tom! Hurry up and wake up! It's snowing," shouted Mary excitedly from the window.

It was already half past six and Tom was still asleep.

"What! Snowing?" said Tom, who loved winter sports, jumping out of bed. It usually took a long time to wake him up, but Tom was so surprised that he forgot he was sleepy.

"Mary, where's the snow?"

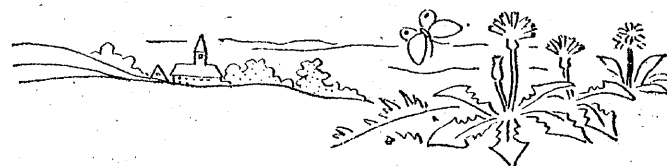
"Ho! ho! April Fool, Tom!"

"Well, you certainly woke me up," said Tom good-naturedly.

About four o'clock that same day, Tom and Mary had tea with their parents.

When everybody was in his place, Mrs. Brown began to pour the tea. Tom went to her place saying,

"I'll pour the tea today, Mother."



"Why, thank you, Tom. That's very kind of you."
When he had poured his parents' tea, he filled Mary's teacup.

"Sugar, Mary?"

"Yes, please."

Mary took her teacup to her lips. She instantly made a face, exclaiming,

"Tom, what in the sugar bowl? My tea is terribly salty."

"April Fool, Mary!" said Tom in high spirits.

Mary laughed and said, "I had it coming. I fooled you this morning."

"I hope you didn't do anything serious," said Mrs. Brown.

"Of course not!" exclaimed both Mary and Tom.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. How many parts are there in this story?
2. In the first part, what did Mary say to Tom?
3. Was it really snowing?
4. In the second part, what did Tom put in Mary's teacup?
5. Was it really sugar?

II. Put quotation marks in the following:—

1. What! Snowing? said Tom.
2. April Fool, Mary! said Tom in high spirits.

III. Write one sentence including the following:—

1. It **took** a long time to wake him up.
2. Tom was **so** surprised **that** he forgot...
3. Mary **took** her teacup to her lips.

IV. Find out a rule from the following:—

excitedly, usually, certainly, good-naturedly, instantly, terribly.

V. Put into Japanese:—

1. That's very kind of you.
2. She made a face.
3. What in the sugar bowl?
4. I had it coming.
5. Of course not.

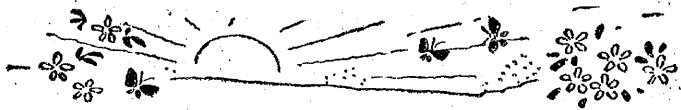
VI. Put into English:—

- 1) こゝから停車場まで歩いて五分かゝります。
- 2) 私の家から学校まで歩いて三十分かゝります。
- 3) この本はとてもおもしろいので、たれでも好きです。
- 4) 先週の日曜日に私は妹を動物園につれて行きました。

Pippa Passes

The year's at the spring,
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world!

—Robert Browning



May: May in England

As an old proverb says, "March winds and April showers bring spring and May flowers." In England spring comes with May.

In earlier times, the young people of the village crowned themselves with flowers, and danced the Morris dance around the maypole. The most beautiful girl was chosen as the May Queen. This festival can still be seen in some places.

Many pretty flowers bloom in May. The hedges are decorated with hawthorn, may and honeysuckle. In the meadows, the buttercups and daisies come out. In the woods, the primrose, the bluebell and the anemone show their yellow, white and blue flowers. In the middle of May daffodils bloom.

Birds, like flowers, are welcome signs of spring; the thrush, the blackbirds and robins sing their merry songs in May.



EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. What does an old proverb say about May?
2. In England, with what month does spring come?
3. In earlier times, what kind of a dance did the young people of the village dance?
4. Where did they dance the Morris dance?
5. What was the most beautiful girl called?
6. What kind of flowers bloom in the hedges of May?
7. What kind of flowers bloom in the meadows?
8. What kind of flowers bloom in the woods?
9. What flowers bloom in the middle of May?
10. What kind of birds come in May?

II. Conjugate the following as examples shown:—

	<i>wait</i>	<i>waited</i>	<i>waited</i>
1.	say	—	—
2.	bring	—	—
3.	come	—	—
4.	—	—	chosen
5.	—	—	seen
6.	sing	—	—

III. Distinguish the following:—

1. In England spring comes with **May**.
2. The hedges are decorated with **may**.
3. You **may** go home.
4. It **may** be true.



June: London Season

May, June and July are called the London Season. To the people who live in London, this season is the finest of all. The best actors and actresses play in the theaters. The best musicians and singers play in the music halls. The best pictures and sculptures are shown in exhibitions. Garden parties are given here and there. Horse races are held and cricket matches are scheduled. People go on picnics.

London is, as you know, the capital of England.

It is a very old city on the Thames. In 1666 it had a great fire, since then it has been reconstructed. Now it is one of the largest cities in the world.

London has a great many famous sights. Tower Bridge is the most beautiful bridge on the Thames. Near Westminster Bridge stand the House of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, in which are buried kings, queens, great statesmen, scholars, poets and writers. Hyde Park is in the west part of the city. Near Hyde Park is Buckingham Palace, where the King of England usually lives. In the middle of the city are the British Museum and the National Gallery. The British Museum is famous for its large collection of books and its large reading-room. The National Gallery has many famous pictures of the world.

London is a center of world trade. The harbor is very big. Boats and ships from all parts of the world gather there.

London is also famous for the dense fog that comes in November. When the fog is as dense as "pea-soup," traffic stops completely.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. What months are called the London Season?
2. In the London Season, who play in the theaters?
3. Who play in the music halls?
4. What are shown in exhibitions?
5. What parties are given here and there?
6. What races are held?
7. Is London a very old city?
8. When had it a great fire?
9. On what river is London?
10. Is it now one of the largest cities in the world?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. May, June and July — — the London Season.
2. The best pictures — — in exhibitions.
3. Garden parties — — here and there.
4. Horse races — —.
5. Cricket matches — —.
6. Kings, queens, great statesmen, scholars, poets and writers — — in Westminster Abbey.

III. Check the right:—

1. Japan is famous $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{with} \\ \text{for} \\ \text{by} \end{array} \right\}$ its cherry blossoms.
2. In spring students go $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to} \\ \text{on} \\ \text{for} \end{array} \right\}$ picnics.

IV. Fill the blanks as examples shown:—

- | | <i>long</i> | <i>longer</i> | <i>the longest</i> |
|----|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. | — | — | the largest |
| 2. | — | — | the finest |
| 3. | — | — | the most beautiful |
| 4. | — | — | the best |

July: Independence Day

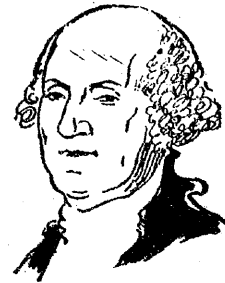
(1)

Columbus discovered a new world in 1492. This new world was named America after Americus Vesputius, a merchant and scholar who wrote much about the new land.

Soon many people came from England, France, Holland and Spain to settle there. They cut down trees, built cabins and cultivated land, fighting against beasts and fierce Indians.

But English rule was not kind to them. It imposed on them high taxes. At last the American people

rose up against their mother country. After many battles, they declared their independence on the fourth of July in 1776. Thirteen states on the east coast established the United States of America. The thirteen stripes of today's national flag represent these thirteen states. George Washington was elected the first president.



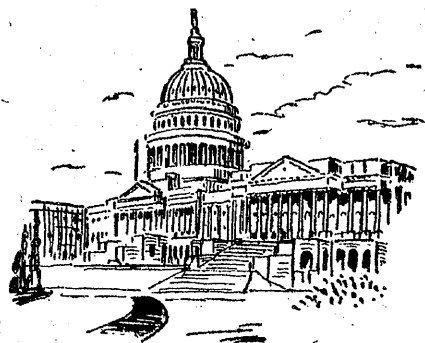
To celebrate Independence Day, the Americans have speeches, parades and other amusements. Children also take part by making as much noise as they can with firecrackers and other noisy toys.

As time went on, other parts of the continent joined the United States, and now there are forty-eight states in America. These are represented by the forty-eight stars of the national flag.

(2)

Now let us think about the government system in America. It is, as Lincoln said, government of the people, by the people and for the people—democracy. This system of government has freedom of speech, religion and assembly.

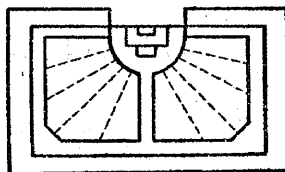
To govern their country, the American people



have a constitution adopted in the year of their independence. According to this statement, the United States of America has a president who is elected every four years. He lives in the White House in Washington. Under the president there is a secretary of state and nine other secretaries. These carry out affairs of government.

In order to make laws, Congress meets in the Capitol in Washington. Congress is made up of two houses—the Senate and the House of Representatives. Both houses must pass a bill. It then goes to the president who may veto it and send it back for reconsideration.

At present the big political parties are the Democratic and the Republican parties. Each of these nominates candidates for each political office.



Inside of the Lower House

The Supreme Court

preserves justice and judges whether a law is against the constitution or not.

Each of the forty-eight states, like the United States as a whole, has its own Senate, House of Representatives, its governor and its court.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Who discovered a new world?
2. When did Columbus discover the new world?
3. After whom was America named?
4. From where did many people come to America?
5. When they came to America, what did they do?
6. Was English rule kind to them?
7. Why did the American people rise up against their mother country?
8. When did they declare their independence?
9. How many states first established the United States?
10. What do the thirteen stripes of the American flag represent?
11. Who was elected the first president?

12. To celebrate the independence day, what do the American people do?

13. What do the children do?

14. How many states are there now in America?

15. What do the stars of the American flag represent?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. Government — the people, — the people and — the people.

2. Freedom of —, — and —.

3. The president is elected — four years.

4. Congress is — — two houses.

5. The Supreme Court judges — a law is against the constitution —.

III. Make a chart of the government system in the United States.

IV. Compare the government system in the United States with that of Japan.

V. Put into English:—

- 1) あの人は民主主義についての本をたくさん書いた人です。
- 2) からだを強くするには、運動をしなければなりません。
- 3) 私はそれがほんとうかどうか知りません。

Bed in Summer

In winter I get up at night

And dress by yellow candle-light.

In summer, quite the other way,

I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see

The birds still hopping on the tree,

Or hear the grown-up people's feet

Still going past me in the street.

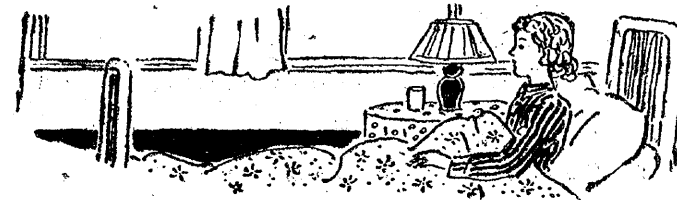
And does it not seem hard to you,

When all the sky is clear and blue,

And I should like so much to play,

To have to go to bed by day?

—R. L. Stevenson





August : Summer Holidays

(1)

In England the school year is divided into three terms—the Christmas term, the second term and the summer term.

The school year opens with the Christmas term. This begins about the end of September and ends a few days before Christmas. When this term is over, the students have Christmas holidays for two or three weeks.

Then comes the Easter term, followed by holidays of three or four weeks.

The last term is the summer term. After that students have summer holidays of about two months. They are given a holiday task which consists of studying a famous play or a poem or a portion of the Latin or Greek grammar.

(2)

Next, let us consider the school system in the United States. When American boys and girls are six years old, they go to an elementary school which has six grades.

When they get through the elementary school at the age of twelve, most of them go into junior high school.

After finishing three years of junior high school and three years of senior high school, they may be admitted to colleges and universities.



(3)

The schoolboys and schoolgirls of America and England are very fond of sports. The Americans like baseball, basketball and football, while the English prefer soccer, cricket and tennis. They have matches

not only between teams of one school, but also between different schools. The students learn good sportsmanship through sports. At the same time, their health is promoted.

(4)

The Speech Day of England, or Commencement Day of America, comes in June. Graduates, parents and other guests attend, and the principal of the school makes a speech. On this day some of the students are graduated, and others are promoted to a higher class. Prizes are given to students of distinguished accomplishments.

In some schools, when the speeches are over, lunch is served. In the afternoon, a cricket match or a concert may be held.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. How many terms are there in English schools?
2. What is the first term called?
3. When does the Christmas term begin?
4. When does the Christmas term end?
5. When the Christmas term is over, how many holidays do the students have?

6. What is the second term called?

7. After the second term, how many holidays do they have?

8. What is the last term called?

9. After the summer term, how many holidays do they have?

10. What kind of holiday task do they have?

II. Make a chart of the school system in the United States.

III. Compare the school system in the United States with that of Japan.

IV. Tell the antonyms of the following:—

last	_____
open	_____
begin	_____
high	_____
junior	_____

V. Put into Japanese:—

1. He can speak not only English, but also French.
2. Study hard not only in the classroom, but also at home.
3. Not only graduates but also parents and other guests attend the meeting.

September: Labor Day

On the first Monday in September people in America celebrate Labor Day. It is a legal holiday; all of the banks, stores and factories close. Meetings are held and speeches are made. Parades march down the street.

Many years ago in Europe the workers did not get much for their work. They had to work in dark, dirty places. They were very poor and their families sometimes did not have enough to eat.

To make things better for themselves, they joined together in workers' clubs. These clubs helped the workers get better wages and better places to work in. Then things were better and better with the workers and with the men for whom they worked. In order to show their joy, they held fairs and parades.

This was the origin of Labor Day. It makes us think how much we owe the workers for our food, clothing and houses.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. What is the first Monday of September called in the United States?
2. Is it a legal holiday?
3. On that Labor Day do all of the banks, stores and factories close?
4. Many years ago in Europe, did the workers get much for their work?
5. Where had they to work?
6. Did their families have enough to eat?
7. To make things better, where did they join together?
8. What did those clubs do for the workers?
9. Afterwards did things become better and better?
10. In order to show their joy, what did they hold?

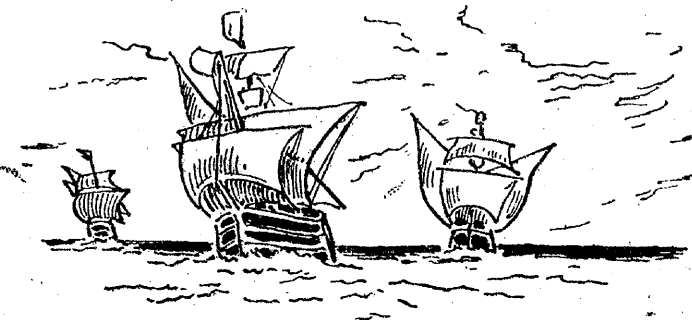
II. Write one sentence including the following:—

1. These clubs **helped** the workers **get** better wages.
2. We **owe** the workers **for** our food, clothing and houses.

October: Columbus Day

Christopher Columbus was born in the beautiful city of Genoa in Italy. When he was about fourteen, he went to sea. He believed that the world was round and that by sailing west he could reach the land of the east.

No one would listen to him in Italy. He went to



Spain. At last Queen Isabella gave him three small ships. On the third of August, 1492, the ships sailed from a Spanish port.

The voyage was long and dangerous. The sailors grew more and more afraid, crying "Let us go back to Spain." But Columbus sailed on and on to the west.

At last on the night of October 11, the voyagers

could see a dim coastline. On the following day they landed on an island. Here they were welcomed by the red men.

Columbus thought that he had reached India and so he called the natives Indians. In the United States, October 12 is celebrated as Columbus Day.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English in complete sentence: -

1. Where was Columbus born?
2. When he was fourteen, what did he become?
3. What did he believe?
4. Would any one listen to him in Italy?
5. As no one would listen to him, where did he go?
6. Who gave him help?
7. How many small ships did Queen Isabella give to Columbus?
8. When did the three small ships sail?
9. From where did they sail?
10. Was the voyage long or short?
11. Did the sailors grow more and more afraid?
12. Did Columbus sail on and on to the west?

13. When did they see a coastline at last?
14. When did they land on the island?
15. Were they welcomed by the red men?
16. Did Columbus think that he had reached India?
17. What date is celebrated as Columbus Day?

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. I get up — six every morning.
2. The ships sailed — the third of August.
3. Columbus Day comes — October.
4. Columbus discovered the new world — 1492.
5. The voyagers could see a coastline — the night of October 11.

III. Put into Japanese:—

1. He went to sea.
2. No one would listen to him.
3. The sailors grew more and more afraid.

The Star

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world, so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is gone,
When he nothing shines upon,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

Then the traveller in the dark
Thanks you for your tiny spark!
He could not see which way to go,
If you did not twinkle so.

In the dark blue sky you keep,
Often through my curtains peep,
For you never shut your eye,
Till the sun is in the sky.

'Tis your bright and tiny spark
Lights the traveller in the dark,
Though I know not what you are,
Twinkle, twinkle, little star.

*Ann Taylor
Jane Taylor*



November: Thanksgiving Day

A long time ago, in England, many people could not go to the church they wished. These unhappy people went from country to country and were called "Pilgrims."

It was a bitterly cold day in December, 1620, when the small ship "Mayflower" came sailing into Plymouth Harbor on the east coast of the United States. The men and women on this ship were one hundred and two in all.

After landing, they cut down trees, built their log-houses and tilled the waste land. Some Indians were kind enough to teach them how to plant corn, beans and squash. In winter the pilgrims suffered a great deal and some of them died of illness.

But when the next autumn came, they had so big a harvest to gather that they were very happy and thankful. They decided to hold a thanksgiving festival. The kind Indians were invited and the pilgrims and their friends passed their time in feasting and playing games.

This was the origin of "Thanksgiving Day" in the United States. It comes on the last Thursday in

November.

For thanksgiving students rest from their studies from Thursday until Monday following. They and other people living away from home go to spend the day with their families. Thanksgiving dinner is served with turkey as the main dish.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Why did the "Pilgrims" leave England?
2. When did the Pilgrims come to America?
3. How did they make their living?
4. Why did they hold a thanksgiving festival?
5. Tell the present customs of Thanksgiving Day.

II. Put into Japanese:—

1. These people went from country to country.
2. The butterfly flew from flower to flower.
3. The beggar walked from door to door.

III. Compare the following:—

1. They decided to hold a thanksgiving festival.
2. They had a big harvest to gather.
3. They go to spend the day with their family.

December: Christmas

(1)

When Christmas is near at hand, people send Christmas cards to their friends and relatives. In the schools, there are about two or three weeks' vacation.

On Christmas Eve people decorate their houses with holly, ivy and branches of evergreen trees. Pieces of mistletoe are placed over furniture and doorways.

The children are told that Santa Claus comes at midnight in a sleigh drawn by reindeer, and that he goes down the chimney to fill their stockings with toys and nice presents. So when the children go to bed, they hang their stockings at the foot of their bed.

A Christmas tree is decorated in each home. On the tree are hung many colored balls and lights. Under the tree are put presents with small cards on



them. On every card there is written the name of the person for whom the present is intended.

(2)

When morning comes, the children are very glad to find nice presents in their stockings. They hurry to their parents to show their presents.

At breakfast, letters are opened. The Christmas cards are taken out and placed in rows on the mantelpiece.

While the children are waiting in a room, the candles on the Christmas tree are lighted. Someone dresses like Santa Claus. Then the door is opened and the children come into the hall. They are very surprised to find Santa Claus near the tree. He makes a speech to the children telling them to be good. Then the presents are handed to them. The grown-up people go to church for morning service. In the afternoon there is a special service for children at which they sing Christmas carols to celebrate the birth of Christ.

Christmas dinner is a big event. The relatives and friends of the neighborhood are invited. Roast beef of turkey and plum-pudding are the traditional dishes.

(3)

In some countries, on the following day when the servants, the postman, the milkman and other errand boys come to the master to wish him "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," they are given a Christmas box, or a small sum of money.

During Christmas week, the carol singers visit every door. In the following week also the children are very happy, eating Christmas cake and candy, and playing many kinds of games.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. What date is Christmas?
2. When Christmas is near at hand, what do the people send to their friends and relatives?
3. How many weeks' vacation are there in the schools?
4. On Christmas Eve, with what do the people decorate their houses?
5. What is placed over furniture and doorways?
6. What are the children told about Santa Claus?
7. When they go to bed, where do they hang their stockings?

8. What is decorated in each home?

9. What are hung on the Christmas tree?

10. What things are written on these cards?

II. Combine the left with the right:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A Christmas tree | are taken out and placed |
| | on the mantelpiece. |
| 2. Many colored balls | is decorated in each |
| and lights | home. |
| 3. The Christmas | are handed to the child- |
| cards | ren. |
| 4. The presents | are hung on the tree. |

III. Fill the blanks:—

1. They are given a Christmas box, — a small sum of money.
2. There is a special service for children — which they sing Christmas carols.
3. The children are told that Santa Claus comes at midnight and — he comes down from the chimney.

January: Queen Victoria

On January 22, 1901, Queen Victoria, one of the greatest Queens of England, passed away peacefully. Her death was mourned by the whole nation. Many of her subjects knew no other ruler, for Queen Victoria ruled England for more than 60 years. Born on May 24, 1819, she became Queen of England at



the early age of 18. Her reign was the longest and the most prosperous in the whole history of England. Her reign, covering the period between 1837 to 1901, is called the Victorian Age.

The Victorian Age is a time when England gained full power. In this period England, which had been agricultural, became a manufacturing country. Education was not limited to a privileged class but made free for everybody. People became interested in social conditions and endeavored to improve the society in which they lived. Railways

were laid throughout the country, and the telegraph was invented. Many great poets and writers appeared, and literature flourished. This was a wonderful period and England had a great queen.

Although the queen had many duties to attend to, she was also a wife and mother. Can you imagine her doing needlework while her husband, Prince Albert, reads a book aloud to her? When Prince Albert died, there was a period of great grief. The queen who was only 40, remained loyal to his memory. In her later years, Queen Victoria had many grandchildren and great-grandchildren, in whom she took the greatest interest. She led a highly virtuous life, carrying her responsibilities with great dignity. Being precise in her own actions, she required punctuality and obedience in others. She was very severe when there was any breach of etiquette. Toward the end of her life she loved and was loved by the whole nation. She was looked up to as the mother of the country.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. When was Queen Victoria born?
2. When did she die?
3. What is her reign called?
4. Tell about her family life.

II. Fill the blanks:—

1. The Victorian Age is a time — England
gained full power.
2. People endeavored to improve the society —
— they lived.
3. Queen Victoria had many grandchildren —
— she took the greatest interest.

III. Put into English:—

- 1) 私は母が病気で寝ているときに、本を読んであげました。
- 2) あの人はきちょうめんだから、決して約束を忘れません。

Home, Sweet Home

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the skies seem to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.

Home! Home! Sweet, sweet home!

There's no place like home!

There's no place like home!

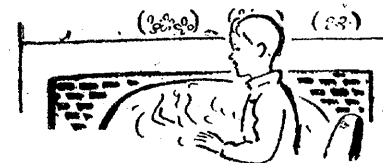
I gaze on the moon as I tread the dreary wild,
And feel that my mother now thinks of her child,
As she looks on that moon from our own cottage door,
Thro' the wood-bine, whose fragrance shall cheer me no more.

Home! Home! Sweet, sweet home!

There's no place like home!

There's no place like home!

— John Howard Payne



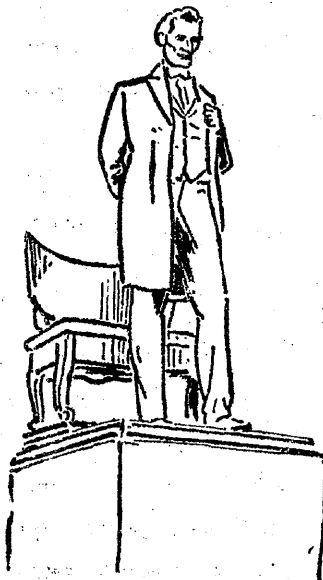
February: Lincoln's Birthday

(1)

Many years ago in a little cabin in America there lived a boy whose name was Abraham Lincoln. He liked to study and read books, but was too poor to buy any for himself. All day he helped his father and mother. He would go out on the farm or in the forest to help his father.

He would cut wood and bring water for his mother. After he had finished his work, he would read and study by the fireside. He did not have any paper or pencils, so he wrote on a board with a piece of charcoal. He borrowed as many books as he could.

One day he lost a book he had borrowed. He was not able to buy a new book to return to the



owner, so he went and worked on the owner's farm to pay back the price of the book. The owner of the book was a very good man. He admired Lincoln's honesty and gave Lincoln a book which the boy had wanted very much.

(2)

One summer day Lincoln was sailing down the Mississippi River with two relatives. The three stopped their boat to rest for a while at a pier where negro slaves were hauling cotton bales. An overseer was standing by with a whip in his hand. If a slave were idle and did not move quickly, he would whip the slave as he would whip a lazy horse.

When Lincoln saw this, he felt very sorry for the negroes, for he had a very kind and gentle heart. He did not like to see the negroes whipped. He thought that no man should be kept as a slave.

He never forgot this scene. Later, when he became the president of the United States of America, he set all of the slaves free. Lincoln was not only a friend of the negroes, but he was a friend of the weak and the helpless. He is one of the most loved and respected men in the world. In the United States February 12 is celebrated as Lincoln's Birthday.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. Many years ago, who lived in a little cabin in America?
2. What was the boy's name?
3. Did he like to read books?
4. Could he buy any book for himself?
5. What did he do all day?
6. What did he do to help his father?
7. What did he do to help his mother?
8. After he had finished his day's work, what would he do?
9. Did he have any paper or pencils?
10. As he had no paper, on what did he write?
11. With what did he write on a board?
12. Did he borrow as many books as he could?

II. Put into Japanese:—

1. After he **had finished** his work, he would read.
2. He lost a book he **had borrowed**.
3. He gave Lincoln a book which the boy **had wanted**.

III. Consider the meaning of "would" in the following:—

1. He **would** go out on the farm to help his father.
2. He **would** cut wood for his mother.
3. He **would** read and study by the fireside.

IV. Fill the blanks:—

1. The three stopped their boat at the pier ——— negro slaves were hauling cotton bales.
2. No man ——— be kept as a slave.
3. Lincoln set all of the slaves ———.



March: British Parliament in Session

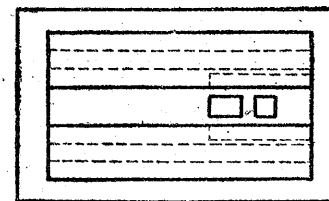
The British Parliament opens in February and closes in August or in September. Let us learn about the British government.

At present the English has no constitutional law, but the most important things of the country are provided for in many laws. These laws state that Parliament is sovereign. Here the word "sovereign" means "the king, lords and commons."

The king of England is said to reign, but not to govern. Laws are made in Parliament and the king has only to sign the bill. When the king rejects bill, it cannot become a law. But the king has never rejected a bill except once.

The House of Parliament stands near Westminster Bridge on the Thames. Parliament consists of the House of Peers, sometimes called the Upper House, and the House of Commons or the Lower House. The commons are called the members of Parliament, or the M.P.'s. They are elected every five years.

In the House of Commons the government party sits on the right hand side of the Speaker, while the opposition party



sits on the left hand. The words "right wing" and "left wing" come from this seating. The present big parties are the Conservatives, the Labor Party, and the Liberals.

The members of the cabinet, now twenty in all, are headed by the prime minister who lives at No. 10 Downing Street in London.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in English:—

1. In what month does the British Parliament open?
2. In what month does it close?

3. Have the English people any constitutional law?

4. Where are the most important things of the country provided for?

5. Do these laws state that Parliament is sovereign?

6. What does the word "sovereign" mean?

7. What is M.P. for?

8. What is the origin of the words "the right wing" and "the left wing"?

II. Make a chart of the government system in England.

III. Compare the government system in England with that of the United States.

IV. Compose one sentence including the following:—

1. have only to

2. except

3. ..., while:...

Part II

PART II

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1. Mr. Morris calls on Mr. Brown.

Morris: Is Mr. Brown at home?

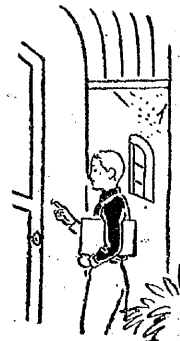
Maid: Yes, sir.

Morris: May I see him?

Maid: Who shall I say is calling?

Morris: My name is John Morris.

Maid: Just a minute, please.



EXERCISE

1. Practise the following:—

Is Mr. Brown at home?

Yes, he is.

Is Miss Brown at home?

No, she is not.

May I open the window?

Yes, you may.

May I take this?

No, you must not.

2. Express in another way:—

Is Mr. Brown at home?

Is Mr. Brown in?

Who shall I say is calling?

What name shall I say?

What is your name?

Your name, please.

My name is John Morris.

I am John Morris.

John Morris.

Tell him that Mr. John Morris wishes to see him.

2. He is shown into the drawing-room.

Maid: Come in, please.

Morris: Thank you.

Maid: This way, please. Please, take this seat.

Morris: Oh, thank you.

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

Come in, if you please.

This way, please.

Step this way, please.

Take this seat, please.

Be seated, please.

3. Mr. Morris greets Mr. Brown.

Morris: Good afternoon, Mr. Brown! How are you?

Brown: Very well, thank you, and how are you?

Morris: Thank you, quite well.

EXERCISE

Practise the following:—

Good morning.

Good afternoon.

Good evening.

Good night.

Very well, thank you.

Quite well, thank you.

4. Mr. Morris inquires after Mr. Brown's family.

Morris: How is your family?

Brown: Thank you, they are all well, but my mother is ill in bed. She has caught cold.

Morris: Oh, I am sorry to hear that. I hope she will get well soon.

Brown: Thank you.

EXERCISE

Practise the following:—

How are you?

Thank you, I am very well.

How is your family?

Thank you, they are all well.

How is your father?

He is very well.

How is your mother?

She is ill in bed.

I am sorry to hear that.

I am sorry.

5. Mr. Morris gives Mr. Brown a present.

Morris: Last Sunday our class went on a picnic.

There I got this as a present for you.

Brown: Oh, thank you. It is very good.

Morris: I hope you like it.

Brown: It's very kind of you.

EXERCISE

Practise the following:—

Did your class go on a picnic?

Yes, we did.

When did your class go on a picnic?

We went on a picnic last Sunday.

Did you get anything?

Yes, I did.

What did you get?

I got this.

Is this your present for Mr. Brown?

Yes, it is.

6. They talk about the weather.

Morris: What a lovely day it is!

Brown: Yes, it's very fine.

Morris: Yesterday I stayed at home all day, since
it was raining.

Brown: That's too bad.

EXERCISE

1. Practise the following:—

Is it a fine day?	Yes, it is.
Is it raining today?	No, it is not.
Was it fine yesterday?	No, it was not.
Was it raining yesterday?	Yes, it was.
Did you stay at home all day yesterday?	
Yes, I did.	

2. Express in another way:—

What a lovely day it is!
What a fine day it is!
What a nice day it is!
Beautiful day, isn't it?

7. Mary enters the room with cups of coffee.

Brown: Let me introduce my sister to you.

Morris: Yes, please.

Brown: This is my sister, Mary.

This is my friend, Mr. Morris.

Morris: How do you do, Miss Brown?

Mary: How do you do, Mr. Morris?

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

Let me introduce my sister to you.

Allow me to introduce my sister to you.

How do you do, Mr. Morris?

I am very glad to see you.

I'm glad to see you.

How glad I am to see you.



8. Mr. Brown offers coffee.

Brown: Help yourself, please.

Morris: Thank you. It's very good coffee.

Brown: I'll ring for another cup.

Morris: Oh, never mind.

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

Help yourself, please.

Help yourself to the cake, please.

I'll ring for another cup.

Will you have another?

Oh, never mind.

No, thank you.

9. They talk about reading.

Morris: How did you spend your time yesterday?

Brown: Since it was raining, I read a book.

Morris: What book did you read?

Brown: I read "Life of Lincoln."

Morris: Was it very interesting?

Brown: Yes, it was very interesting.

EXERCISE

Practise the following:—

Was the weather good yesterday?

No, it was not.

Was it raining yesterday?

Yes, it was.

How did you spend your time yesterday?

I read a book.

Was it a fairy book?

No, it was not.

What book was it?

I read "Life of Lincoln."

Was it interesting?

Yes, it was.

10. They talk about sports.

Morris: How did you spend last Sunday?
Brown: I played tennis.
Morris: I beg your pardon.
Brown: Tennis. How about you?
Morris: I played football with my classmates.
Brown: Really?
Morris: Do you like tennis better than football?
Brown: Yes, I do.

EXERCISE

1. Practise the following:—

Did you play football last Sunday?
No, I did not.
What did you play last Sunday?
I played tennis.
What did you play with your classmates?
I played football with them.
Do you like tennis better than football?
Yes, I do.
Which do you like better, football or tennis?
I like tennis better.

2. Express in another way:—

I beg your pardon.
I beg your pardon; I don't understand you.
Excuse me, will you say that again?
Excuse me, will you please say that again?
Really?
Did you?
Is that so?

11. The telephone rings.



Receiver: Is this 1 2 3 0 (one two three 0)?
Brown: Yes, who is this speaking?
Smith: This is Mr. Smith speaking. Is Mr. Brown at home?
Brown: Hello! This is Mr. Brown speaking.
Smith: Oh, is that you, Mr. Brown?
I am leaving tomorrow morning. I wish to call on you to say good-bye. But as I am busy, I cannot.
Brown: Is that so? Then I will go to see you off. What train are you taking?
Smith: The 10:30 (ten-thirty) train.
Brown: All right. I'll see you tomorrow.
Smith: Thank you. Good-bye.

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

Who is speaking?

Who is this speaking?

Who are you?

To whom am I speaking?

This is Mr. Smith.

This is Mr. Smith speaking.

The number is busy.

The number is engaged.

Please call Mr. Smith to the phone.

I can't hear you.

Speak a little louder, please.

Hold the line for a moment, please.

**12. Mr. Morris says that he will also see
Mr. Smith off.**

Morris: Who is that?

Brown: He is my friend, Mr. Smith.

Morris: Oh, I know him very well.

Brown: He is going to Washington tomorrow morning.

Morris: I shall see him off, too.

Brown: He will take the 10:30 (ten-thirty) train.

Morris: Let us get to the station by ten.

Brown: Certainly.

EXERCISE

Practise the following:—

Is he your friend? Yes, he is.

Who is he? He is Mr. Smith.

Do you know him well?

Yes, I know him very well.

Where is he going? He is going to Washington.

When is he going? He is going tomorrow.

tomorrow morning

tomorrow afternoon

this morning

this afternoon

yesterday morning

yesterday afternoon

13. Mr. Morris invites Mr. Brown to dinner.

Morris: Will you come and dine with us next Sunday?

Brown: Next Sunday?

Morris: Yes, have you any engagement?

Brown: No, I should be very glad to come.
What time?

Morris: Six o'clock.

Brown: Thank you very much.

Morris: We shall be expecting you.

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

Will you come to dine with us?

Will you come to see us?

Will you come to have a cup of tea?

Will you dine with us?

I have no engagement.

I am not engaged.

I am free.

I should be very glad to come.

I should be delighted to see you.

14. Mr. Morris says "Good-bye" to Mr. Brown.

Morris: I must say "Good-bye" now.

Brown: Oh, don't go so soon.

Morris: But it is getting rather late.

Brown: Then I hope you will come again.

Morris: Thank you. I shall see you tomorrow.

Brown: Oh, yes. Good-bye.

Remember me to your parents, please.

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

I must say "Good-bye" now.

I must be going now.

I must leave now.

I hope you will come again.

Will you come again next Sunday?

**15. On the way back a gentleman asks
Mr. Morris the way to the station.**

Gentleman: Hello, my young
man!

Morris: Good afternoon,
sir!

Gentleman: Excuse me, but
can you tell me the
way to the station?



Morris: Oh, go straight on; turn to the left at
the second crossing. Then you will be
in front of the station.

Gentleman: Did you say the second crossing?

Morris: Yes, at the second crossing.

Gentleman: I see. How far is it?

Morris: It's only five minutes' walk from here.

Gentleman: Thank you very much.

Morris: Not at all.

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

Excuse me, but can you tell me the way to the
station?

Will you kindly tell me the way to the station?

Would you kindly tell me the way to the station?

Could you direct me to the station?

Is this the right way to the station?

Is this the way to the station?

Go straight on.

Walk straight on.

Turn to the left at the second crossing.

Take the second turn to the left.

Follow the main path.

Follow the tram line.

Cross the bridge.

It is only five minutes' walk.

It is about ten minutes' walk.

It is a walk of about half a mile.

Not at all.

Don't mention it.

**16. On the way back Mr. Morris
drops in a shop.**

Morris: Good afternoon!

Salesman: Good afternoon, sir! What can I do
for you?



Morris: I want some notebooks.
 Salesman: Oh, I see. How about this?
 Morris: How much is it?
 Salesman: Two dollars a dozen.
 Morris: Oh, that's too dear. Show me another one.
 Salesman: These are smaller (one), but the paper is of the same quality.
 Morris: What's the price?
 Salesman: A dollar and a half.
 Morris: Then, I'll take this.
 Salesman: Thank you. Shall I wrap them up?
 Morris: Yes, please.
 Salesman: Here is your change, sir.

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

What can I do for you?

What may I show you?

What do you wish to have?
 Is there anything I can show you?

I want some notebooks.
 I want to see some notebooks.
 I want you to show me some notebooks.
 Will you show me some notebooks?
 Just let me see some notebooks.

What's the price?
 How much are they?
 How much must I pay for it?
 How much is it?
 How much?

That's too dear.
 That's too expensive.
 The price is too high.

17. Mr. Morris goes to the station.

Brown: Hello, Mr. Morris.
 Morris: Hello, Mr. Brown.
 Brown: I'm sorry to have kept you waiting so long.
 Morris: Don't mention it.
 Brown: Has Mr. Smith come here?
 Morris: Not yet.

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

Don't mention it.

Not at all.

Never mind.

That's quite all right.

18. They see Mr. Smith off.

Morris: There he comes.

Brown: Hello, Smith! We have been waiting for you.

Smith: It's very kind of you to come all of the way.

Morris: I wish you a good trip.

Smith: Thank you very much.

Morris: Please write to us when you get there.

Smith: Surely. Good-bye.

B. & M.: Good-bye.

EXERCISE

Express in another way:—

Surely.

Certainly.

Yes, certainly.

19. Mr. Brown receives a letter from Mr. Smith.

102, Brightwood,

Washington, D.C.

October 5, 1947

Dear Tom,

Here I am back again. It was very good of you to see me off. It is very cold here in Washington.

I have found an interesting book. I am sending it to you by next mail. I hope you will like it.

Write to me when you have time. Please remember me to your mother.

So long,

W. Smith

20. Mr. Brown writes a letter to Mr. Smith.

25, Forest Hill,
Maryland.

October 15, 1947

Dear Smith,

Thank you for your letter. I came here last Saturday. I am staying with my uncle and aunt. They live on a large farm. Farm life is very interesting. Every morning I get up very early and help my uncle with the farming. Sometimes I go fishing in a river close by. Yesterday I caught three fish.

I am going to stay here till the end of this week.

With best wishes,

Your friend,

T. Brown

21. Mr. Brown keeps a diary.

Oct. 1st. Sunday. Fine.

Played tennis with my parents and my sister Mary.
Very tired.

Oct. 2nd. Monday. Rainy.

Read "Life of Lincoln" till late at night.
Thought that he was a man of strong will.

Oct. 3rd. Tuesday. Cloudy.

Mr. Morris came to see us and invited me to dinner next Sunday. Got a telephone call from Mr. Smith.

Oct. 4th. Wednesday. Fine after cloudy.

Went to the station to see Mr. Smith off. He was going back to Washington.

Oct. 5th. Thursday. Fine.

Got a letter from my uncle in the next village inviting me to come to his house tomorrow.

Oct. 6th. Friday. Windy.

Went by bicycle to my uncle's house in the next village with a birthday present from my father.
Got many apples from aunt.

Oct. 7th. Saturday. Fine.

Gardening with my sister Mary.

Oct. 8th. Sunday. Bright.

Was invited to dinner by Mr. Morris. After dinner, we played chess. Mr. Morris won the game.

APPENDIX

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I. Familiar Abbreviations

A. D.	Anno Domini (In the years of Christ)
a. m.	ante meridiem (before noon)
A. P.	Associated Press
B. B. C.	British Broadcasting Corporation
B. C.	Before Christ
Co.	Company
c/o	care of
etc.	et cetera
GHQ	General Headquarters
G-I	Government Issue
I. N. S.	International News Service
M. P.	Member of Parliament, Military Police
mph	miles per hour
N. B. C.	National Broadcasting Corporation
O. K.	all right
p. m.	post meridiem (afternoon)
P. O.	Post Office

P. X.	Post Exchange
R. T. O.	Railway Transportation Office
SCAP	Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
S. O. S.	Save our souls
U. N. O.	United Nations Organization
U. P.	United Press
U. S. A.	United States of America
U. S. S. R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
W. C.	Water Closet
Y. M. C. A.	Young Men's Christian Association
Y. W. C. A.	Young Women's Christian Association

II. Public Signs

Caution
 Closed
 Danger
 Entrance
 Exit
 Fire Alarm
 Go
 Hands off
 Information
 Keep off
 Newly Painted
 No Admittance
 No Parking
 No Smoking
 Off Limits
 Out of Order
 Road Closed
 Stop
 Toilet
 Way Out

III. Familiar Proverbs

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

All is not gold that glitters.

Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Eloquence is silver, silence is golden.

Heaven helps those who help themselves.

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

Jack of all trades and master of none.

The good seaman is known in bad weather.

When in Rome, do as the Romans.

Where there is a will, there is a way.

IV. Notes

April: All Fools' Day

in high spirits=cheerfully

I had it coming.=I deserved to be fooled.

Pippa Passes:

year's=year is

morn=morning. (used in poetry)

on the wing=flying

Robert Browning (1812-1889)=an English poet

May: May in England

This festival can still be seen in some places. In colleges and high schools girl students perform this festival for fun.

June: London Season

Thames=a river in England which flows through London

peasoup=thick soup of dried peas

July: Independence Day

Christopher Columbus (1446?-1506)=an Italian sailor

Americus Vesputius (1451-1512)=an Italian

Thirteen states on the east coast=Massachusetts, Georgia,

North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia,

Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, New

Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)=the sixteenth president of the United States

Washington=the capital of the United States named
after George Washington

veto=reject

Bed in Summer :

by=beside

Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894)=a Scottish novelist
and poet

August : Summer Holidays

Latin=language of ancient Rome

Greek=language of ancient Greece

college=forming part of a university

football=rugby

socket=association football

September : Labor Day

legal=appointed by law

Clubs were called "Guilds."

October : Columbus Day

Queen Isabella (1451-1504)=a Spanish queen

three ships=named the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the
Nina

The Star :

he nothing shines upon=he shines upon nothing

through my curtains peep=peep through my curtains

'Tis=It is

I know not=I do not know

Jane Taylor (1783-1824)=an English writer for the
young

Ann Taylor (1782-1866)=Jane's sister

November : Thanksgiving Day

a bitterly cold day in December=21st

Plymouth=a town in Massachusetts

December : Christmas

service=religious ceremony

January : Queen Victoria

Prince Albert (1819-1861)=husband of Queen Victoria

Home, Sweet Home

'Mid=Amid

Be it ever so humble=However humble it may be

ne'er=never

Thro'=Through

John Howard Payne (1791-1852)=an American actor
and playwright

February : Lincoln's Birthday

the Mississippi river=a long river which flows south

through the United States to the Gulf of Mexico

when he became the president=in 1861

he set all of the slaves free=in 1862

March : British Parliament in Session

lord=member of the Upper House

common=member of the Lower House

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