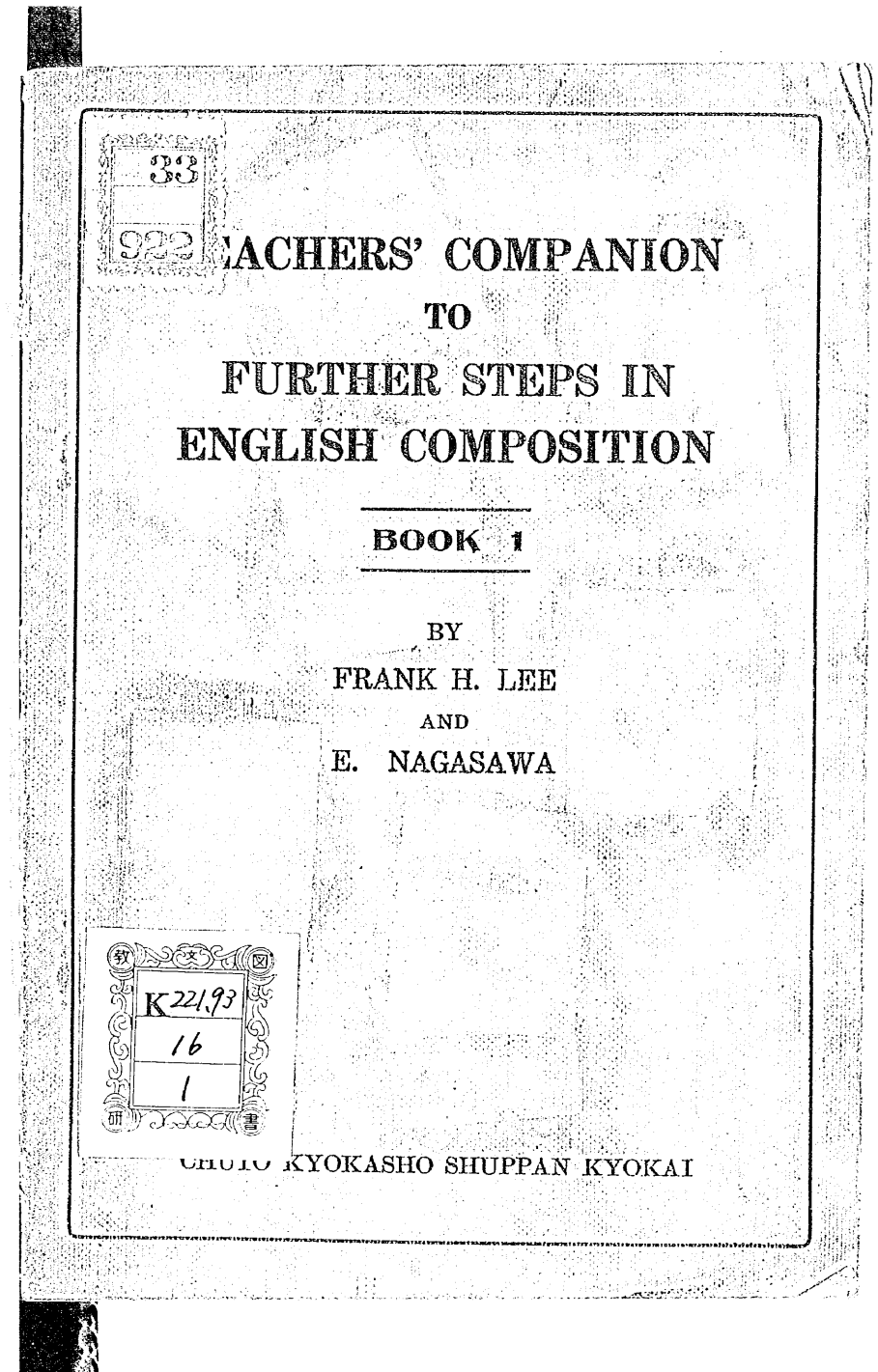


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TEACHERS' COMPANION  
TO  
FURTHER STEPS IN  
ENGLISH COMPOSITION

BOOK 1

BY  
FRANK H. LEE  
AND  
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CHUOKYO SHYOKASHO SHUPPAN KYOKAI

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TEACHERS' COMPANION  
TO  
FURTHER STEPS IN ENGLISH  
COMPOSITION

BOOK ONE

【注意】 Exercise B は凡て入學試験問題より取る。

EXERCISE (P. 3)

A

1. a. In Tokyo cherry-blossoms are usually out at the beginning of April.  
b. Cherry-trees usually bloom at the beginning of April in Tokyo.
2. a. The cherry-blossoms here will be in full bloom in a few days.  
b. The cherry-blossoms will be fully out here in a few days.
3. a. The cherry-blossoms in the school grounds are at their best now.

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内交

- b.* The cherry-blossoms in our school compounds are in full bloom now.
4. *a.* Will you go with me to Ueno next Sunday to see the cherry-blossoms?  
*b.* Will you go with me to Ueno to enjoy the cherry-blossoms next Sunday.
- 【註】 Will you *not* は用ひざるを可ます。
5. *a.* Ueno is overcrowded in the cherry-blossom season.  
*b.* In the cherry-blossom season, Ueno is very much crowded.
6. *a.* Cherry-blossoms are fluttering in the wind.  
*b.* Cherry-blossoms are flitting about in the wind.
7. *a.* Asukayama is a noted place for its cherry-blossoms.  
*b.* Asukayama is well known for its cherry-blossoms.
8. *a.* I like cherry-blossoms better than plum-blossoms.  
*b.* I prefer the cherry-blossom to the plum-blossom.
9. *a.* Most Japanese like cherry-blossoms best of all the flowers.  
*b.* Most Japanese prefer the cherry-blossom to any other flower.
10. *a.* The cherry-blossoms in foreign countries are not so beautiful as Japanese.

- b.* The blossoms of the cherry-trees in foreign countries are not so beautiful as those of ours.

**B**

1. *a.* The view will be beautiful when the cherry-trees on the mountain are in bloom.  
*b.* It will be a fine view when the cherry-trees bloom on the mountain.
2. *a.* Will you come to my house this evening to see the cherry-blossoms in the garden, as they have begun to bloom.  
*b.* The cherry-blossoms in my garden have begun to bloom, so will you come to my house to see them this evening?

**EXERCISE (P. 7)**

**A**

1. *a.* Spring is the pleasantest time of all the year.  
*b.* Spring is the most delightful season of all the year.
2. *a.* Flowers bloom and birds sing.  
*b.* Flowers are in full bloom and birds are singing.
3. *a.* What season comes after spring?  
*b.* What season comes when spring is over?

4. *a.* Summer is the hot season.  
*b.* The weather is hot in summer.
5. Autumn is a good season for reading.
6. *a.* We have a school excursion in autumn.  
*b.* Our school excursion is made in autumn.
7. *a.* I like autumn better than spring.  
*b.* I prefer autumn to spring.

【註】 秋は fall と云ふは米國流なり。

8. *a.* In winter the cold north wind blows.  
*b.* In winter we have the cold north wind.
9. *a.* We had a hard frost last night.  
*b.* There was a hard frost last night.
10. *a.* The midwinter is the coldest season in all winter.  
*b.* We have the coldest weather in the midwinter.

B

1. *a.* In winter the north wind is always blowing and the cold is piercing.  
*b.* In winter there is always the north wind blowing and the weather is piercingly cold.
2. *a.* January and February are the coldest months in the whole year.  
*b.* The coldest months in all the year are January and February.

EXERCISE (P. 11)

A

1. *a.* It has been fine weather ever since I came here.  
*b.* We have had fine weather ever since my arrival here.
2. *a.* The weather is changeable at this time of the year.  
*b.* We usually have changeable weather at this time of the year.
3. *a.* It is a little too cold for this time of the year.  
*b.* The weather is a little too cold for this time of the year.
4. *a.* I shall start as the weather has settled.  
*b.* As the weather has settled, I am going to start.
5. *a.* It has been raining five days running.  
*b.* We have had five rainy days in succession.
6. *a.* There was a heavy fall of snow yesterday.  
*b.* We had a heavy snowfall yesterday.
7. *a.* I shall go out for a walk as it is fine to-day.  
*b.* I shall have a walk; it is such a fine day to-day.
8. *a.* This is ideal weather for travel.  
*b.* The weather is ideal for travelling to-day.
9. *a.* It is threatening weather.  
*b.* It looks like rain.

10. *a.* The weather forecast predicts fine weather.
- b.* The weather forecast says that it will be fine.

**B**

1. *a.* It has been raining three days running.
- b.* We have had three rainy days in succession.
2. *a.* I think it will be fine to-morrow.
- b.* I hope we shall have a fine day to-morrow.

**EXERCISE (P. 15)**

**A**

1. *a.* Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
- b.* Which do you like better tea or coffee?
2. *a.* I much prefer coffee.
- b.* I like coffee far better.
3. *a.* I like tennis, but I like baseball better.
- b.* I like tennis, but I prefer baseball to it.
4. *a.* I dislike Chinese classics, but I dislike mathematics more.
- b.* I like neither Chinese classics nor mathematics, but I dislike the latter more.
5. *a.* Do you like this oil-painting?
- No, I don't like it much.
- b.* Are you fond of this oil-painting?
- No, not very much.

6. *a.* He likes travelling better than anything else.
- b.* He likes nothing so much as travelling.
7. *a.* I don't like him as he is proud.
- b.* He is so proud that I don't like him.
8. *a.* What do you dislike most of all the animals?
- b.* What animal do you dislike most of all?
9. *a.* I dislike the snake most.
- b.* There is nothing I dislike so much as a snake.
10. *a.* Mr. Kato is liked by all the boys.
- b.* All the boys like Mr. Kato.
11. *a.* He is fond of playing but he doesn't like to work.
- b.* He likes to play but dislikes to work.

**B**

1. *a.* Of all your friends, whom do you like best?
- b.* Whom do you like best of all your friends?
2. *a.* One can generally do well what one likes.
- b.* If one likes anything, one can generally do it well.

**EXERCISE (P. 20)**

**A**

1. *a.* He gets up at half past five every morning.
- b.* He rises at half past five in the morning every day.
2. *a.* I have a walk before breakfast every morning.

【註】 to take a walk より to have a walk と云ふをよします。

- b.* I go out for a walk every morning before breakfast.
3. *a.* Even in winter I wash my face and hands with cold water.  
*b.* I wash my face and hands with cold water throughout the year.
4. *a.* I put on my clothes in a great hurry.  
*b.* I dress myself in great haste.
5. *a.* He wears a new uniform.  
*b.* He has a new uniform on.
6. *a.* Have you had your breakfast yet?  
*b.* Have you finished your breakfast yet?
7. *a.* We have our supper at seven.  
*b.* Our supper is at seven.

【註】 *take* supper, dinner を *take* を用ひず *have* を用ひるをよ  
しとす。

8. *a.* That boy never comes to school too late.  
*b.* The boy never fails to come to school in time.

【註】 學生, 生徒を *student* とは英國にては通例云はず。

9. *a.* Have you prepared your lessons?  
*b.* You have prepared your lessons, haven't you?
10. *a.* I had a visitor and couldn't prepare my lessons.  
*b.* As I had a visitor, I hadn't time to prepare my lessons.

B

1. *a.* I make it a rule to have a walk every day.  
*b.* I make a point of going out for a walk every day.
2. *a.* When the meal was over, we all walked about in the garden.  
*b.* When the meal was finished, we all had a walk in the garden.

EXERCISE (P. 24)

A

1. *a.* I wrote to my mother at home.  
*b.* I sent a letter to my mother at home.
2. *a.* He writes home twice every month.  
*b.* He sends a letter home twice a month.
3. *a.* I received a letter from a friend yesterday.  
*b.* I had a letter yesterday from a friend.
4. *a.* He sent me a letter in English.  
*b.* He wrote to me in English.
5. *a.* What stamp must I put on this letter?  
*b.* What stamp must this letter have?
6. *a.* The address was wrong.  
*b.* It was wrongly addressed.
7. *a.* Please put this letter into a pillar-box.  
*b.* Will you please post this letter?

8. *a.* Yesterday a letter came from my uncle staying in America.  
*b.* I received a letter yesterday from my uncle staying in the United States.
9. *a.* I shall write to my father about this matter.  
*b.* I shall inform my father of this matter.
10. *a.* It is rude to write a letter in red ink.  
*b.* It is not proper to write a letter in red ink.

**B**

1. *a.* Will you put the letter into a pillar-box on your way back?  
*b.* Will you post the letter on your way home?
2. *a.* He went out leaving this letter behind him.  
*b.* Leaving this letter behind him, he went out.

**EXERCISE (P. 29)**

1. *a.* A few of us are arranging to have a picnic next Sunday.  
*b.* A few of us are going to have an outing next Sunday.
2. *a.* We are going to Ukimagahara.  
*b.* We intend to go to Ukimagahara.
3. *a.* If the weather is not fine, we shall give it up.  
*b.* We shall give it up, if it is bad weather.

4. *a.* Will you join our party?  
*b.* Will you come with us?
5. *a.* Thank you for your kind letter.  
*b.* Many thanks for your letter.
6. *a.* As I have no other engagement next Sunday, I shall join you without fail.  
*b.* As I am free next Sunday, I shall be glad to join you.
7. *a.* Unfortunately I have an engagement next Sunday and I am very sorry that I shall be unable to join you.  
*b.* I regret to say that I shall be unable to join you next Sunday, as unfortunately I have an engagement.
8. *a.* Did you enjoy the picnic?  
*b.* Have you enjoyed the outing?
9. *a.* Yes, I enjoyed it very much.  
*b.* Yes, I had a pleasant time.
10. *a.* We missed you very much.  
*b.* You were missed very much.

**EXERCISE (P. 31)**

**EGYPT**

I live in a very old **country**. The name of it is **Egypt**.  
The building that you see in the **picture** is the Great

Pyramid. It was built **thousands** of years ago. It is a tomb. One of the great **kings** of Egypt was buried in it.

It never rains in Egypt. The water we use comes from the **River Nile**. Every year the river overflows its **banks**. The water spreads out over the land and **floods** it. After the water has **dried up**, the people plant their cotton and grain. See the **palms** by the river! I often have dates for my **dinner**.

### EXERCISE (P. 37)

#### A

1. *a.* A drizzle is falling.  
*b.* It is drizzling.
2. *a.* The long rain has come to an end (to-day) at last.  
*b.* It has stopped raining (to-day) at last after a long spell of rainy weather.
3. *a.* I wonder if it will clear up.  
*b.* I doubt whether it will clear up.
4. *a.* It is another rainy day to-day.  
*b.* It is still raining to-day.
5. *a.* You had better take your umbrella with you, lest it should rain.  
*b.* You had better carry your umbrella as it may rain.

6. *a.* It looks like rain.  
*b.* It is going to rain.
7. *a.* What miserable weather!  
*b.* What wretched weather!
8. *a.* This book has got mildewed.  
*b.* This book is tainted with mildew.
9. *a.* Since the rainy season set in, it has been raining continually.  
*b.* The rainy season has set in, and we are having rainy weather.
10. *a.* Does rain get through your mackintosh?  
*b.* Is your mackintosh quite proof against rain?

#### B

1. *a.* During June we had a great deal of rain.  
*b.* There was a great deal of rain in June.
2. *a.* Take your umbrella with you, lest it should rain.  
*b.* Carry your umbrella, as it may rain.

### EXERCISE (P. 42)

#### A

1. *a.* Kato was absent from school owing to illness.  
*b.* Kato stayed away from school on account of illness.
2. *a.* He is laid up with a cold.



- b.* He keeps his bed with a cold.
3. *a.* Have you escaped influenza?  
*b.* Have you had influenza?
4. *a.* I had influenza before the recent attack.  
*b.* I suffered from influenza before I had the recent attack.
5. *a.* I have a cold and feel a severe head-ache.  
*b.* I have a severe head-ache with a cold.
6. *a.* At present smallpox is prevalent in Yokohama.  
*b.* Smallpox is now raging in Yokohama.
7. *a.* Another case of mallpox has appeared.  
*b.* Another case of smallpox is reported.
8. *a.* I caught a cold ten days ago, but I cannot get rid of it.  
*b.* I cannot get rid of the cold I caught ten days ago.
9. *a.* I am sorry that illness prevents me from attending the class-meeting which will be held to-morrow evening.  
*b.* I am sorry that I cannot attend to-morrow evening's class-meeting owing to illness.
10. *a.* He is suffering from consumption.  
*b.* He is attacked with consumption.

B

1. *a.* I am very sorry to hear that you are ill, but I hope you will get quite well in a few days.  
*b.* I regret to learn that you are ill, but I expect you will recover in a few days.
2. *a.* Take care of yourself lest you should have a cold, as it has grown cold.  
*b.* Be careful about your health, lest you should catch cold, as it has become cold.

EXERCISE (P. 46)

A

1. *a.* The heat is unbearable.  
*b.* It is intolerably hot.
2. *a.* Many people go out for the summer.  
*b.* There are many people who go out for the summer.
3. *a.* It is cool for August.  
*b.* The weather is cool for August.
4. *a.* It is sultry weather.  
*b.* It is a close day.
5. *a.* How high does the thermometer stand in the sun to-day?  
*b.* What does the thermometer register in the sun to-day?

6. *a.* The thermometer stands at 90 degrees F. in the shade to-day.  
*b.* The thermometer registers 90 degrees F. in the shade to-day.
7. *a.* It is too hot to go out in the middle of the day.  
*b.* It is so hot in the middle of the day that one can hardly go out.
8. *a.* I cannot bear cold but I don't mind heat.  
*b.* I cannot stand cold weather, but I don't mind hot weather.
9. *a.* It has become cool in the mornings and evenings.  
*b.* In the mornings and evenings, it has grown cool.
10. *a.* It is cool here on the top of the mountain.  
*b.* As this is the top of the mountain it is cool here.

**B**

1. *a.* Cold in winter is more tolerable to me than heat in summer.  
*b.* I can stand cold in winter better than heat in summer.
2. *a.* I think the heat is intenser this year than last.  
*b.* It seems to me that it is much hotter this year than last.

**EXERCISE (P. 51)**

**A**

1. *a.* We shall have an examination in history to-morrow.  
*b.* There will be an examination in history to-morrow.
2. *a.* He must be a very hard-worker for he passed the recent examinations with honours again.  
*b.* He is no doubt a very hard-worker, for he passed with honours again the examinations held recently.
3. *a.* The entrance examination of the high school is not so difficult as it is reputed to be.  
*b.* The entrance examination for the high school is not so difficult as reported to be.
4. *a.* The examination in geometry was hard.  
*b.* The papers in geometry were difficult.
5. *a.* I could not solve two of the problems.  
*b.* Two of the problems were too difficult for me to solve.
6. *a.* If I fail in the examination this year, I will try it next year.  
*b.* If I cannot pass the examination this year, I will go in again next year.
7. *a.* The results of the examinations will be published next month.

- b.* They will publish the results of the examinations next month.
8. *a.* The result of my examination in algebra was very poor.  
*b.* I have got a very poor result in the examination in algebra.
9. *a.* He has failed in the examination as he was idle.  
*b.* Having been lazy, he failed in the examination.
10. *a.* How many tried the examination?  
*b.* How many went in for the examination?

【註】 to sit for (試 Americanism.)

B

1. *a.* You may find that problem a little difficult, but I think you may possibly solve it, if you try hard.  
*b.* That problem may be a little difficult for you, but I think you may possibly solve it, if you do your best.
2. *a.* He must have worked hard before he passed the examination.  
*b.* He must have done his best before he succeeded in the examination.

【註】 study はかかる場合英人(は)用ひず、「研究する」意味なればなり。

EXERCISE (P. 55)

A

1. *a.* As soon as the summer holidays come, I shall go home.  
*b.* When the summer holidays come, I shall go home at once.
- 【註】 vacation (は)大學の休暇なり。
2. *a.* The long-wished-for summer holidays have come at last.  
*b.* The summer holidays we long wished for have come at last.
3. *a.* Where are you going to spend this summer?  
*b.* Where do you intend to spend this summer?
4. *a.* I intend to go to some sea-side place.  
*b.* I am going to some sea-side resort.
5. *a.* You should not idle away the long holidays.  
*b.* You ought not spend the long summer holidays in idleness.
6. *a.* During the holidays I spent the morning in reading and the afternoon in bathing in the sea.  
*b.* During the holidays I read books in the morning and bathed in the sea in the afternoon.
7. *a.* Last summer I ascended Mt. Fuji.  
*b.* I made an ascent of Mt. Fuji last summer.

8. *a.* The summer holidays are the pleasantest time for us in the whole year.  
*b.* In the whole year there is no time so pleasant for us as the summer holidays.
9. *a.* My brother went to a mountain resort; he prefers the mountains to the sea.  
*b.* My brother likes the mountains better than the sea and so he went to a mountain resort.
10. *a.* Hayama is not only a summer resort but also a health-resort.  
*b.* Hayama is a health-resort as well as a summer resort.

**B**

1. *a.* I am going to the sea-side when the examinations are over.  
*b.* I intend to go to a sea-side place as soon as the examinations are finished.
2. *a.* I have not yet decided how I shall spend this summer, but I find it rather trying to travel in hot weather.  
*b.* I have not yet determined how to pass this summer, but travelling in hot weather seems to be rather trying.

**EXERCISE (P. 61)**

**A**

1. *a.* I am thinking of going to Hakone this autumn.  
*b.* I should like to go to Hakone this autumn.
2. *a.* We shall have a school excursion in the middle of October.  
*b.* There will be a school excursion in the middle of October.
3. *a.* Where did you go on your school excursion?  
*b.* What place did you visit on your school excursion?
4. *a.* How much does it cost to make a tour round the world?  
*b.* How much expenditure does it require to make a round-the-world tour.
5. *a.* He is now on a journey.  
*b.* He is now making a trip.
6. *a.* Which do you like better, travelling by boat or by rail?  
*b.* Which do you prefer, travelling by land or by sea?
7. *a.* I generally travel second class when I make a long journey.  
*b.* On a long journey I generally go second class.

8. *a.* Autumn is the best season for visiting Nikko.  
*b.* No time is better than autumn for going to Nikko.
9. *a.* The ship carries four hundred round-the-world tourists.  
*b.* The ship has four hundred round-the-world tourists on board.
10. *a.* I would go abroad if I could afford.  
*b.* I should like to go abroad if I could afford to do so.

**B**

1. *a.* I shall call on you again before I start.  
*b.* I shall see you again before my departure.
2. *a.* I wish to inform you that I have postponed my departure till the 13th.  
*b.* I want to tell you that I have put off my going away till the 13th.
3. *a.* Are you going anywhere this summer?  
*b.* Are you going to make a trip to any place this summer?

**EXERCISE (P. 65)**

**A**

1. *a.* Our athletic sports will be held next Saturday.  
*b.* We shall have athletic sports on Saturday next.

2. *a.* Last Sunday I went to Nikko with a few friends to see the maples.  
*b.* With a few friends I visited Nikko last Sunday to enjoy the maple leaves.
3. *a.* Did you? How did you find them?—They were at their best.  
*b.* Really. How were the maples?—They were in all their glory.
4. *a.* The days are gradually getting shorter and the nights longer.  
*b.* The days are growing shorter and the nights longer every day.
5. *a.* When the shooting season comes, my father goes out shooting every day.  
*b.* In shooting season, my father goes out shooting every day.
6. *a.* Last night's storm entirely spoiled our chrysanthemums.  
*b.* Our chrysanthemums were entirely spoiled by last night's storm.
7. *a.* What a beautiful moonlight night!  
*b.* How beautiful the moon shines to-night!
8. *a.* Hakone is a famous place for its maples near Tokyo.  
*b.* Hakone is noted for its maples in the neighbourhood of Tokyo.

9. *a.* Yesterday I went out with my brother to gather chestnuts.  
*b.* I went chestnuts-gathering yesterday with my brother.
10. *a.* In the harvest time the farmers work hard from morning till night.  
*b.* When the harvest time comes, the farmers work heart and soul from morning till night.

**B**

1. *a.* Sep. 1st. Very cool in the morning. The sun peeps out through the cloudy skies from time to time. No wind.  
*b.* Sep. 1. Very cool in the morning. The sunshine comes through the clouds now and then. No wind.
2. *a.* It is getting cool in the mornings and evenings, but it is still warm during the day.  
*b.* It has become cooler in the mornings and evenings, but it is still warm during the daytime.
3. *a.* Yes, quite so. It is very delightful at this time of the year.  
*b.* Yes, quite true. The weather is very pleasant at this time of the year.

**EXERCISE (P. 71)**

**A**

1. *a.* Tennis is a good exercise.  
*b.* Tennis is a fine form of exercise.
2. *a.* In England cricket is played in summer and football in winter.  
*b.* In England cricket is a great game in summer and football in winter.
3. *a.* He has a walk regularly in the evening.  
*b.* He goes out for a walk regularly in the evening.
4. *a.* Baseball is played very much in the United States but is hardly played in England.  
*b.* Baseball is a great game in America, but it is scarcely played in England.
5. *a.* I have been to see the baseball match which was held in the ground of Waseda University.  
*b.* I have been to the play-ground of Waseda University to see a baseball match.
6. *a.* Take more exercise, or you will not be healthy.  
*b.* If you do not take more exercise, you will not become strong.
7. *a.* Swimming is very good for the health.  
*b.* Swimming is conducive to health.
8. *a.* The athletic sports of the Peers' School will be held on the 15th of this month.

- b.* The athletic meeting of the Peers' School will take place on the 15th inst.
9. *a.* I could not take part in the sports owing to the cold I had.  
*b.* I could not partake in the sports on account of the cold I had.
10. *a.* Mountain-climbing in summer is coming into vogue year by year.  
*b.* More people are going in for mountain-climbing yearly.

**B**

1. *a.* The regatta is to be held on Wednesday next, but if it rains it will be postponed till the following day.  
*b.* The boat-races are to be held next Wednesday, but if it rains on the day, it will be put off till the next day.
2. *a.* A baseball match between the teams of Waseda and Keio Universities will be held next week in the ground of Waseda University.  
*b.* A baseball match between the team of Waseda University and that of Keio will take place next week in the ground of the former.
3. *a.* Wrestling has come into vogue of late among

schoolboys. This is very good for the physical training of youth.

- b.* Wrestling has become popular lately with schoolboys. This is a desirable thing for the physical training of young people.

**EXERCISE (P. 74)**

It is never **cold** there ..... India has many long ranges of high **mountains**. Their tops are always **covered** with snow. The very highest mountain in the whole world is **in** India.

I live in a **village**. When I get up in the morning I bathe in the **river**. Then I have **breakfast**. My **father** and I have breakfast first, and my mother and sister theirs afterwards. I **like** to work with my father. ....

..... When he is **too old** to work, I shall be the village **potter**. When I am no longer able **to work** my son will carry on my work. Every boy does the **same** work as his father.

**EXERCISE (P. 78)**

**A**

1. *a.* We had another earthquake this morning.  
*b.* There was another earthquake this morning.  
*c.* Another shock of earthquake was felt this morning.

2. *a.* Did you feel this morning's earthquake?  
*b.* Did you feel a shock of earthquake this morning?
3. *a.* Yesterday a fire broke out at Hongo and destroyed seven houses.  
*b.* There was a fire at Hongo yesterday and seven houses were reduced to ashes.
4. *a.* The flames spread to the adjoining house.  
*b.* The fire caught the adjoining house.
5. *a.* For some time, the efforts of the firemen were unavailing.  
*b.* The fire-brigade did their best but it was unavailing for some time.
6. *a.* How many houses were burnt down in last night's fire? Was your house safe?  
*b.* How many houses did the fire destroy last night? Was your house all right?
7. *a.* A big fire occurred at Naoetsu, Echigo Province, on the 15th inst. and destroyed nearly all the city.  
*b.* A big fire broke out at Naoetsu, Echigo Province, on the 15th of this month, and most part of the city was reduced to ashes.
8. *a.* The cause is said to be a case of incendiarism.  
*b.* The fire is said to be of incendiary origin.
9. *a.* The house I lived ten years ago was burnt down last night.

- b.* A fire destroyed the house in which I dwelled ten years ago.
10. *a.* A fire broke out soon after I moved into that house.  
*a.* It was not long before a fire occurred that I moved into that house.

【註】 *move* into a house. remove from a house.

**B**

1. *a.* I think no year has had so many fires and earthquakes as this.  
*b.* It seems that this year we have had so many fires and earthquakes as we have never had before.
2. *a.* It was a little after midnight that we felt an earthquake.  
*b.* It was a little after midnight that an earthquake shock was felt.
3. *a.* A fire broke out at midnight on the 6th inst. at the school-building, but owing to the efforts of the boys, it was soon brought under control.  
*b.* At midnight on the 6th inst., a fire occurred at the school-building, but after great efforts the boys soon brought it under control.



EXERCISE (P. 84)

A

1. *a.* This district abounds in beautiful views.  
*b.* There are many fine views in this neighbourhood.
2. *a.* Matsushima consists of over two hundred islands, large and small.  
*b.* Matsushima contains more than two hundred islands, large and small.
3. *a.* Every island, without exception, has pine-trees of great beauty growing on it.  
*b.* On all islands, without exception, there are pine-trees of great beauty growing.
4. *a.* I have never seen such a beautiful view in my life.  
*a.* This is the most beautiful view I have ever seen.
5. *a.* The beauty of the scenery is quite beyond description.  
*b.* It is beyond my power to describe the beauty of the scenery.
6. *a.* The Inland Sea is the foremost in Japan in point of fine scenery.  
*b.* The Inland Sea is matchless for its fine scenery in Japan.

7. *a.* Shiobara is well-known for its fine scenery.  
*b.* Shiobara is famous for its beautiful scenery.
8. *a.* The scenery is mostly dull along the Tohoku Line.  
*b.* The scenery is, for the most part, not attractive along the Tohoku Line.
9. *a.* The top of the mountain commands a magnificent view.  
*b.* We can command a magnificent view from the top of the mountain.
10. *a.* Our country is well-known all over the world for abounding in fine views.  
*b.* Japan is noted all over the world for abounding in beautiful scenery.

B

1. *a.* As the view was fine, I stood gazing at it as long as one hour.  
*b.* The view was so beautiful that I stood gazing at it as long as one hour.
2. *a.* Every one that visits Miyajima cannot but admire its beautiful scenery.  
*b.* No one can visit Miyajima without admiring its beautiful scenery.

EXERCISE (P. 89)

A

1. *a.* Is this train (bound) for Sendai?  
*b.* Does this train go to Sendai?
2. *a.* What o'clock will this train arrive at Kobe?  
*b.* When will this train get to Kobe?
3. *a.* At what o'clock does the last train for Yokohama start?  
*b.* When does the last train for Yokohama leave?
4. *a.* We have only five minutes left for the train.  
*b.* There are only five minutes before the train starts.
5. *a.* Where shall I change cars?  
*b.* Where must I change?
6. *a.* Would you mind if I open the window?  
*b.* I should like to open the window if you don't mind.
7. *a.* It takes eight hours to go to Sendai from Tokyo by an express train.  
*b.* An express train takes you from Tokyo to Sendai in eight hours.
8. *a.* I shall go as far as the station to meet you if you let me know the time of your arrival.

【註】 At は略するも可なり。

- b.* I shall go to the station to meet you if you inform me when you will arrive.
9. *a.* There were many people who came to see him off.  
*b.* Lots of people were there to see him off.
10. *a.* Electric trains start every half an hour for Yokohama.  
*b.* Electric trains depart at an interval of half an hour for Yokohama.

B

1. *a.* I got up early to be in time for the first train.  
*b.* I rose early so as to catch the first train.
2. *a.* I had scarcely arrived at the station when the train started.  
*b.* Hardly had I got to the station when the train departed.
3. *a.* It takes only an hour to go to Yokohama by train, but it will take a whole day on foot.  
*b.* A train will take you to Yokohama in an hour, but if you walk the distance, it will take you a whole day.

EXERCISE (P. 94)

A

1. *a.* Paris is a beautiful city situated on the Seine.  
*b.* Paris is a beautiful city which stands on the Seine.
2. *a.* What is the large city next to London?  
*b.* What city is next to London in size?
3. *a.* New York is said to have a larger population than London.  
*b.* It is said that New York has a greater population than London.
4. *a.* What part of London did you live in?  
*b.* What part of London were you staying in?
5. *a.* The tramcar in London has a second storey.  
*b.* There is a second storey in the tram in London.
6. *a.* A bus will take you any place you like.  
*b.* If you take a bus, you can go any place you like.
7. *a.* A tram there is not so much crowded as one in Japan.  
*b.* Trams in London are not so much crowded as those in Japan.
8. *a.* Underground trains run beneath the Thames.  
*b.* The underground railway runs beneath the Thames.

9. *a.* What is called the City is no larger than one square mile.  
*b.* The City, as it is called, is no larger than one square mile.
10. *a.* You arrive at Victoria Station coming from Paris.  
*b.* If you come from Paris, you will get to Victoria Station.

B

1. *a.* The city of Yonezawa lies two hundred miles north of Tokyo.  
*b.* Yonezawa is situated two hundred miles to the north of Tokyo.
2. *a.* Morioka is on the left side of the Kitakami and our school is situated at the north end of the city.  
*b.* Our school is at the north end of Morioka which lies on the left side of the River Kitakami.

EXERCISE (P. 98)

A

1. *a.* Mr. Kawase will shortly start on a tour round the world.  
*b.* Mr. Kawase will soon depart on a round-the-world tour.

2. *a.* We had the examination in English on Wednesday last week.  
*b.* We were examined in English on Wednesday last week.
3. *a.* We shall have the examination in chemistry to-day week.  
*b.* There will be the examination in chemistry this day next week.
4. *a.* What day of the week was it yesterday? And what day of the month?  
*b.* Will you tell me what day of the week and what day of the month it was yesterday?
5. *a.* To-morrow will be Saturday and the 10th of November.
6. *a.* I expect to go to town one of these days.  
*b.* I am going to Tokyo before long.
7. *a.* I am sorry to hear that you are ill. I hope you will soon get quite well.  
*b.* I am very sorry to learn that you are ill. I hope sincerely that you will recover soon.
8. *a.* It was this day last year that I met you (for the first time).  
*b.* It was this day last year that I made your acquaintance.
9. *a.* He returned home from abroad recently.  
*b.* He came back recently from abroad.

10. *a.* In former days Tokyo was called "Yedo."  
*b.* Tokyo was called "Yedo" in olden days.

**B**

1. *a.* Moving pictures are in great vogue nowadays everywhere.  
*b.* At present movies are in the fashion everywhere.
2. *a.* This house will *be* (have been) finished about this time next year.  
*b.* This house will be completed by this time next year.
3. *a.* The meeting was to be held yesterday, but it was put off till next Sunday.  
*b.* The meeting was arranged to be held yesterday, but it was postponed to next Sunday.

**EXERCISE (P. 104)**

**A**

1. *a.* It is five o'clock by my watch. What time is it by yours?  
*b.* It is just five o'clock by my watch. What o'clock is it by your watch?
2. *a.* It is five minutes past five by mine, but mine may be fast.
3. *a.* What time is it now?—It is a quarter to ten.

- b.* What is the time now? It is a quarter to ten.
4. *a.* It is a quarter to eight now and I am in a hurry.  
*b.* It is already a quarter to eight, and I am making haste.
5. *a.* This watch is out of order and I want to have it regulated.  
*b.* This watch does not keep good time and so I want to get it mended.
6. *a.* This clock (*watch*) is not correct.  
*b.* This watch (*clock*) is wrong.
7. *a.* Did you set your watch by the noon-gun?  
*b.* Was your watch set by the midday-gun?
8. *a.* I must get up at half past five and go out to-morrow morning.  
*b.* I have to get up at half past five and go out to-morrow morning.
9. *a.* I got this watch from my uncle. It is out of fashion now but it keeps good time.  
*b.* I was given this watch by my uncle. It is a little old-fashioned but it keeps good time.
10. *a.* This is strange. This watch has never stopped before.  
*b.* I can't understand why this watch has stopped. It has never stopped before.

B

1. *a.* It is just six o'clock. I think my watch is right as I set it by the noon-gun.  
*b.* It is just six. I think my watch is correct for I set it by the midday-gun.
2. *a.* Your watch is wrong; it is still a quarter to ten.  
*b.* Your watch is not right; it is still a quarter to ten.
3. *a.* What time is it now by your watch?—It is six minutes to ten.  
*b.* What is the time by your watch?—It is six minutes to ten now.

EXERCISE (P. 110)

A

1. *a.* You will get there sooner if you change at Kasugacho.  
*b.* You will arrive there sooner by changing at Kasugacho.
2. *a.* I go to school by tram every day.  
*b.* I go to school by train every week day.  
【註】 山手線の如きものは train と云ふ。
3. *a.* Every tram is overcrowded in the mornings and evenings.  
*b.* In the mornings and evenings, one finds every tram crowded very much.

4. *a.* The tram was overcrowded and I was obliged to hang on to a strap.  
*b.* The tram was so crowded that I had to hold on to the strap to steady myself.
5. *a.* Don't get in a moving tram. It is very dangerous.
6. Never get in a tram when it is moving; it is dangerous.
6. *a.* On the 31st of December tramcars run all the night.  
*b.* Tramcars run throughout the night on New Year's Eve.
7. *a.* I offered my seat to an old woman.  
*b.* I gave my seat to an old woman.
8. *a.* Please take my seat.  
*b.* Will you take my seat?
9. *a.* The current is off.  
*b.* The current is cut off.
10. *a.* Something is wrong with the line.  
*b.* There is a breakdown on the line.

**B**

1. *a.* As the tram was overcrowded, I could not sit down and so I remained standing all the way.  
*b.* The tram was so crowded that I could not take a seat and so I was kept standing all the way.
2. *a.* What tram will you take?

- b.* What tram are you going to take?
3. *a.* Every tram that came was full and I was obliged to keep standing for half an hour in the rain.  
*b.* Each tram that came was overcrowded and I had to remain standing in the rain as long as half an hour.

**EXERCISE (P. 114)**

**A**

1. *a.* We had snow last night. It is the first snow of the season.  
*b.* There was a fall of snow last night. This is the first snow of the season.
2. *a.* It is very cold to-day, but I don't think it is so cold as yesterday.  
*b.* The cold is very severe to-day, but I don't think it is so severe as yesterday.
3. *a.* January and February are the coldest months in the whole year.  
*b.* The coldest months throughout the year are January and February.
4. *a.* And the thermometer often falls below the freezing point.  
*b.* And often the thermometer stands below the freezing point.

5. *a.* They say that Lake Suwa is frozen over.  
*b.* I hear that Lake Suwa has been frozen over.
6. *a.* All the trees except evergreens are bare of leaves.  
*b.* No tree except the evergreen has leaves now.
7. *a.* Even in winter lawns are green and beautiful in England.  
*b.* In England lawns are beautifully green even in winter.
8. *a.* The ice is hard and we can skate on it.  
*b.* The ice is so hard that we can safely skate on it.
9. *a.* Look out! The road is slippery.  
*b.* Take care! The street is slippery.
10. *a.* It frosted last night.  
*b.* There was a white frost last night.

**B**

1. *a.* We have snow about the end of December every year, and it is hardly possible to stay out-of-doors about that time.  
*b.* There is snow about the end of December every year, and then it is very difficult to remain outside the house.

2. *a.* However severe the cold may be in Tokyo, it is not so severe as in Hokkaido or Karafuto.  
*b.* However cold it may be in Tokyo, it is not to be compared with the cold in Hokkaido or in Saghalien
3. *a.* The cold is growing severer day by day. There will soon be snow.  
*b.* It is getting colder every day, and we shall soon have snow.

**EXERCISE (P. 120)**

1. Do you play cards at New Year's time?
2. *a.* He is good at card-playing.  
*b.* He is good at cards.
3. *a.* This evening we shall have a card-playing party at my house.  
*b.* We are having a card-playing party this evening at my house.
4. *a.* Will you please come and join us bringing your brother?  
*b.* Please come and join us with your brother.
5. *a.* I sent New Year's greetings to Mr. Kono.  
*b.* I sent Mr. Kono New Year's greetings.
6. *a.* It snowed and was very cold on the 2nd of January.

- b.* We had snow on the 2nd of January and it was very cold.
7. *a.* I have made a resolution to work harder this year.  
*b.* I have made up my mind that I should work harder this year.
8. *a.* I often make good resolutions at New Year's time, but seldom do I carry them out.  
*b.* At New Year's time I make good resolutions, but usually I fail to carry them out.
9. *a.* I intend to keep a diary in English from next year.  
*b.* I am going to keep a diary in English beginning with next year.
10. *a.* We had a celebration in the school on the 1st of January.  
*b.* There was a ceremony celebrating New Year in the school on January 1st.

EXERCISE (P. 124)

A

1. *a.* To-day is the 11th of February and is the Kigensetsu.  
*b.* To-day is the 11th of February which is the Kigensetsu.

2. *a.* The Imperial Birthday Celebration is held on the 31st of October.  
*b.* We celebrate the Emperor's Birthday on the 31st of October.
3. *a.* What is to-day? The national flag is displayed at every house.  
*b.* What is to-day? I see the national flag hoisted at every door.
4. *a.* To-day is a national holiday called the Shunki-Koreisai.  
*b.* To-day is the Festival of the Vernal Equinox, which is one of our national holidays.
5. *a.* Never forget to display the national flag on national holidays.  
*b.* Never fail to hoist the national flag on a national fête day.
6. *a.* The Harvest Festival is the last fête day of the year.  
*b.* The Festival of the First Fruits is the last national holiday in the year.
7. *a.* Next fête day follows a Sunday.  
*b.* The coming national holiday follows a Sunday.
8. *a.* The 3rd of April, the memorial day of the Emperor Jimmu, falls on a Sunday this year.  
*b.* The memorial day of the Emperor Jimmu, which is the 3rd of April, falls on a Sunday this year.



9. *a.* Last evening the Imperial Birthday Ball was given at the Foreign Minister's official residence.  
*b.* A ball was given at the official residence of the Foreign Minister last evening in celebration of the Imperial Birthday.
10. *a.* The grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine was held on the 28th and 29th of April.  
*b.* The grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine was observed both on the 28th and 29th of April.

**B**

1. *a.* To-day is the Emperor's Birthday and the flag of the Rising Sun is fluttering at every door.  
*b.* To-day is the Imperial Birthday and we see the flag of the Rising Sun displayed at every house.
2. *a.* In order to celebrate the Emperor's Birthday a ball was given on Wednesday evening last week at the official residence of the Foreign Minister.  
*b.* A ball was given on Wednesday evening last week at the Foreign Minister's official residence in celebration of the Imperial Birthday.

**EXERCISE (P. 128)**

**A**

1. *a.* He has improved in health.  
*b.* He has become healthy.

2. *a.* He has a strong constitution but does not take good care of his health.  
*b.* He is strong in constitution but is not very careful about his health.
3. *a.* It is a duty of us, schoolboys, to take great care of ourselves.  
*b.* We are schoolboys and it is one of our duties to be very careful about our health.
4. *a.* Nothing is so necessary to schoolboys than health.  
*b.* Health is necessary to schoolboys than anything else.
5. *a.* He looks as if weak but really he is strong.  
*b.* He appears as if he were weak but he is strong in reality.
6. *a.* Drinking and smoking are injurious to the health.  
*b.* Drinking and smoking are bad for the health.
7. *a.* The sound mind dwells in the sound body.  
*b.* Mens sana in corpore sano. (Latin)
8. *a.* It is good for one's health to take a cold bath every morning.  
*b.* Taking a cold bath every morning is beneficial to the health.
9. *a.* It is strange that a man with such a strong body should fall ill.

- b.* I am quite surprised that such a robust man should be taken ill.
10. *a.* That child looks very sickly.  
*b.* The child looks very weakly.

**B**

1. *a.* A friend of mine went to Atami the other day to recuperate his health.  
*b.* A friend of mine went to Atami for the benefit of his health the other day.
2. *a.* You should avoid overworking yourself lest you should become ill.  
*b.* You had better not overwork yourself for fear that you should make yourself ill.

**EXERCISE (P. 130)**

**A**

1. It was Robert Bruce **who** was crowned King of Scotland.
2. I saw the man **whom** the efforts of the spider had attracted.
3. The spider **which** hangs upon a thread is determined to succeed.
4. The king **who** had been lying in a cave drove the English out of Scotland.

**B**

1. Market day arrives, **when** countrymen have a very busy time.
2. There is a tent **where** a fair will no doubt be held.
3. The farmer spoke of the time **when** he had had ten cows.

**C**

1. The tiger is angry **because** he has been aroused from his lair.
2. The tiger is difficult to see among the reeds **although** he is so large an animal.
3. He steps silently **because** he has pats beneath his paws like a cat.
4. He is braver than the lion **because** he does not care to fight in the open.

**EXERCISE (P. 135)**

**A**

1. *a.* This room is three times as large as that.  
*b.* This room is three times as spacious as that.
2. *a.* The river is a large one, measuring 60 yards in the widest place.  
*b.* That is a large river and measures 60 yards in the widest part.

3. *a.* How large is the pond in the schoolgrounds?  
*b.* How much in circumference is the pond in the school compounds?
4. *a.* The Amazon is 3,550 metres long and is one of the longest rivers in the world.  
*b.* The Amazon, being 3,550 metres in length, is one of the longest rivers in the world.
5. *a.* This river is eight or nine feet deep in some places.  
*b.* Some places of this river are eight or nine feet in depth.
6. *a.* The Kokugikan is so spacious that it can hold as many as a thousand people.  
*b.* The Kokugikan is a large amphitheatre and can hold as many as one thousand people.
7. *a.* The flea can leap two hundred times as long as its own length.  
*b.* A flea can leap very well; it is said that it can leap two hundred times as long as its own length.
8. *a.* Miyashima is no less than 17 miles round.  
*b.* Miyashima is no less than 17 miles in circumference.
9. *a.* This is heavier than it appears.  
*b.* I have found this heavier than it appears.
10. *a.* The long hand goes round twelve times as fast as the short one.

- b.* The minute hand goes round twelve times as fast as the hour hand.

**B**

1. *a.* Our school has five times as many boys as yours.  
*b.* There are five times as many boys in our school as in yours.
2. *a.* This stone is light for its size.  
*b.* This stone is light considering its size.
3. *a.* The River Tone is one of the largest rivers in Japan and is about 73 *ri* in length.  
*b.* The Tone is one of the longest rivers in Japan, being some 73 *ri* in length.



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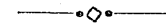
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著 作 者 長 澤 英 一 郎

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