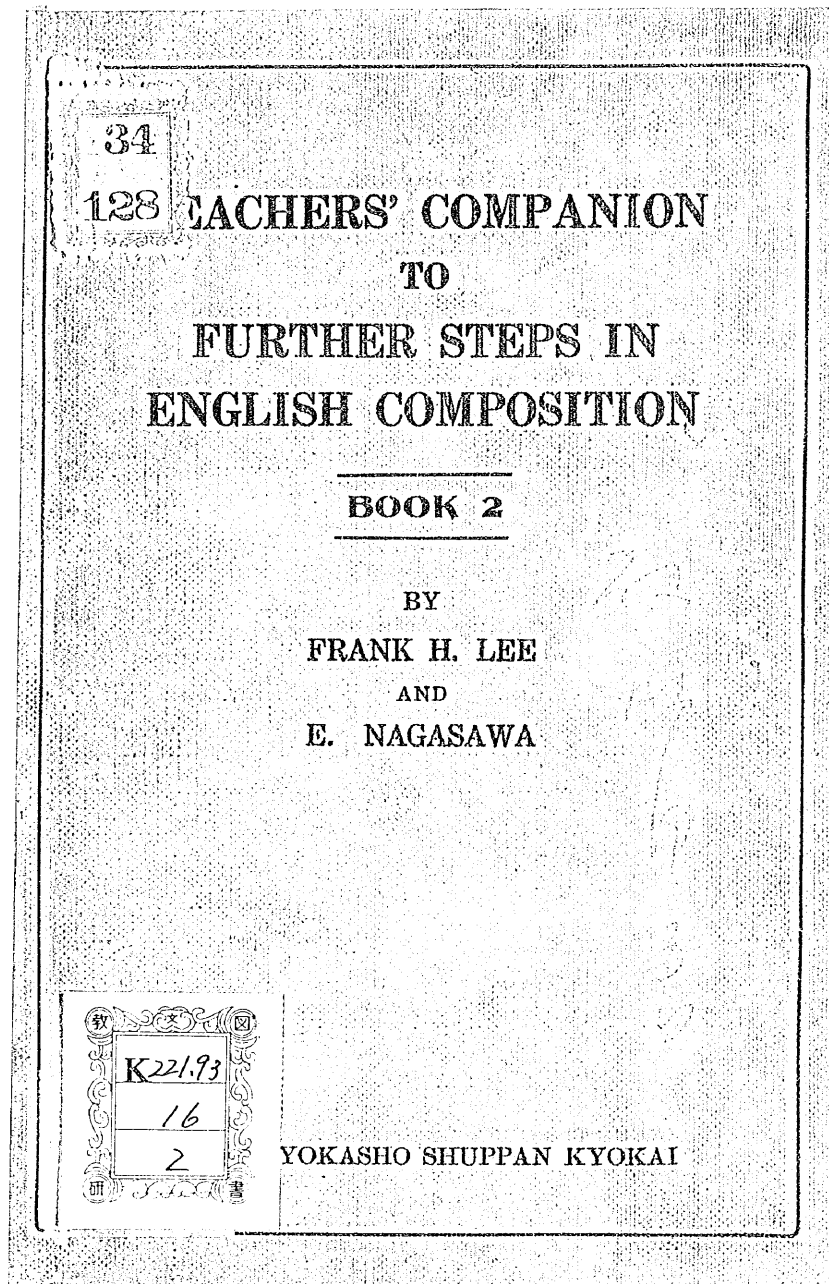


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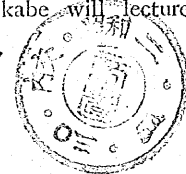
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TEACHERS' COMPANION
TO
FURTHER STEPS IN ENGLISH
COMPOSITION



1. *a.* Broadcasting is in a great vogue at present.
b. Radio is now very popular.
2. *a.* Mr. Tanaka is going to broadcast a speech this evening.
b. A speech by Mr. Tanaka will be broadcast this evening.
3. *a.* There are 'Lessons in English' in the radio programme.
b. "Lessons in English" are included in the broadcasting programme.
4. *a.* Tonight's lecturer on "English Lessons" on the radio is Mr. Okabe.
b. Mr. Okabe will lecture on English tonight on the radio.



5. *a.* Have you got a receiving set in your house?
b. Is a receiving set installed in your house?
6. *a.* I have heard his speech only on the receiving set.
b. I have heard his speech through the receiving set, but not directly.
7. *a.* Do you use a loud-speaker?
b. Do you hear through a loud-speaker?
8. *a.* No, I use receivers, but I can hear fairly distinctly.
b. No, I hear through receivers, but I can hear fairly distinctly.
9. *a.* Those who listen to the broadcast speeches, music, etc. are called "listeners-in."
b. Those who listen to the speeches, music, etc. on the radio are called "listeners-in."
10. *a.* It is said that, in England and Germany, one can listen to the radio on a moving train.
b. They say that one can listen to the radio even on a train in motion, in England and Germany.
11. *a.* My receiving apparatus is a crystal set.
b. The receiving set I am using is a crystal set.
12. *a.* Have you ever broadcast your speech?
b. Have you ever made a speech before the microphone?
13. *a.* Yes, I have once broadcast my speech.

- b.* Yes, I once made a speech in front of the microphone.

EXERCISE (P. 8)

A

1. *a.* Please let me know by telephone as soon as you have decided.
b. Will you please tell me by telephone as soon as you have made up your mind.
2. *a.* I talked with him on (*or* over) the telephone.
b. I had a conversation with him by telephone.
3. *a.* I have rung up several times, but there was no answer.
b. Although I rang up several times, I could get no answer.
4. *a.* Whenever I rang up, the line was engaged.
b. Every time I rang up, the number was engaged.
5. *a.* Please ring off, as the wires are crossed.
b. Ring off please; the wires are crossed.
6. *a.* The telephone is out of order.
b. Something is wrong with the telephone.
7. *a.* I have no telephone in my house and so I used a public telephone.
b. As there is no telephone in my house, I made use of a public telephone to speak to him.

8. *a.* Five *sen* is charged for a single message.
b. We are charged five *sen* for every call.
9. *a.* Hullo! Is that you, Mr. Sakurai?
b. Are you there? Is that you, Mr. Sakurai?
10. Suddenly he rang off.

B

1. *a.* Is there a telephone installed in that house?
b. Has that house got a telephone?
2. *a.* As I cannot talk fully over the telephone, I shall talk the matter over with you when I see you.
b. We cannot talk fully by telephone, and so we shall talk the matter over when we meet.
3. *a.* Owing to the storm, the telephone service is interrupted between Tokyo and Nagoya.
b. The telephone service between Tokyo and Nagoya has been interrupted on account of the hurricane.

EXERCISE (P. 14)

A

1. *a.* I have to wire to a friend in Osaka.
b. I must send a telegram to a friend of mine in Osaka.

2. *a.* Please give me a telegraph form.
(本文の telegraphic (電報紙))
b. Give me a telegram form, if you please.
3. *a.* This telegraph message is too short to be clear.
b. This telegraphic message is very short and I cannot clearly understand the meaning.
4. *a.* Can I send a telegram in English?
b. Do you take a telegram in English?
5. *a.* Owing to a heavy fall of snow, the telegraphic communication between Tokyo and Aomori is interrupted.
b. A heavy snowfall has suspended telegraphic communication between Tokyo and Aomori.
6. *a.* There is a wireless service between Japan and the United States.
b. A wireless service is maintained between Japan and the United States.
7. *a.* Will you please reply by telegraph?
b. Will you please wire your reply?
8. *a.* Please go to the post-office and send this telegram.
b. Will you go to the post-office and send this telegram?
9. *a.* I received a telegram just now telling me to come home at once.

b. I got a telegram just now. It tells me to come home at once.

10. *a.* London cables that a general strike has broken out in England.

b. A telegram from London says that the general strike has commenced in England.

B

1. *a.* Will you let me know by wire as soon as you have arrived in Tokyo?

b. Please send me a telegram as soon as you have arrived in Tokyo.

2. *a.* This morning I received a telegram from my uncle in Tokyo.

b. I got a wire this morning from my uncle in Tokyo.

3. *a.* I have just received a telegram from my brother who is staying in Kobe. It says that he will be at Shimbashi Station by 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

b. A telegram has just reached me from my brother who has been staying in Kobe. He says that he will arrive at Shimbashi at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

EXERCISE (P. 20)

A

1. *a.* A railway was constructed between A and B last year.

b. The railway between A and B was built last year.

2. *a.* In England railways run in all directions.

b. In England every place is connected by railways.

3. *a.* The Tokaido Line is connected with the Sangu Railway.

b. The Tokaido Line is joined up with the Sangu Line.

4. *a.* If you walk, it will take you more than three hours to go there, but the train carries you there in less than 20 minutes.

b. It will take you more than three hours to go there on foot, but less than 20 minutes by train.

5. *a.* When I go to town on the seventh, I shall take the Chuo Line and I am looking forward to the trip.

b. I am looking forward to the journey I am going to make on the Chuo Line when I go to the capital on the 7th.

6. *a.* This is a limited express train and so it does not stop at Shimbashi.

- b.* This is a special express train and does not stop at Shimbashi.
7. *a.* Unfortunately I missed the train and only arrived here this morning.
- b.* Unfortunately I could not catch the train, and so it was only this morning that I arrived here.
8. *a.* A friend knowing the time of my arrival came to the station to meet me.
- b.* A friend of mine being informed of the time of my arrival came to the station to meet me.
9. *a.* The railway undertakings in Japan have made remarkable progress these last ten years.
- b.* The railways have made strides these last ten years in this country.
10. *a.* Owing to a heavy fall of snow which visited the North-Eastern Districts a few days ago, the railway communications there have completely been interrupted.
- b.* There was a heavy fall of snow in the north-eastern districts a few days ago, and consequently all the railway service there has been entirely suspended.

B

1. *a.* If you leave Nagasaki by the express train at 11.20 in the morning, you will arrive in Tokyo a

- little after 8 the next evening. This is very convenient.
- b.* If you start from Nagasaki by the express which leaves at 11.20 a.m., you will find yourself in Tokyo at about 8 o'clock the next evening, which is very convenient.
2. *a.* I went to Shimbashi Station to see a friend off yesterday.
- b.* Yesterday I went to Shimbashi Station to see off a friend of mine.
3. *a.* I went yesterday to the station to meet a friend, but I could not see him as I was too late.
- b.* I went to the station yesterday to meet a friend of mine, but I was too late to see him.

EXERCISE (P. 27)

A

1. *a.* There are eight masters including three Americans in that evening school.
- b.* That evening school has eight teachers including three Americans.
2. *a.* The geography master being absent today, the geometry lesson in the sixth hour was moved onward to the third hour.

- b.* The geography master was absent today, and so we had the geometry lesson in the third hour instead of the sixth.
3. *a.* Is the new master popular with the boys?
b. Are the boys pleased with the new master?
4. *a.* I intend to go to a high school when I have finished the middle school.
b. I am going to enter a *koto gakko* on finishing the middle school course.
5. *a.* After finishing a high school, he went on to the Imperial University and made a special study of English literature.
b. On finishing a high school, he entered the Imperial University where he made a special study of English literature.
6. *a.* He succeeded in passing the entrance examination of the high school.
b. He passed successfully the examination for entrance to the high school.
7. *a.* They say that he will go abroad as soon as he finishes school.
b. I have heard that he is going abroad on finishing his school course.
8. *a.* The boys of this school have the privilege of temporary exemption from military service.

- b.* The privilege of temporary exemption from military service is given to the boys of this school.
9. *a.* If I go in for the next entrance examination, I shall have been in four times.
b. I shall have been in for the entrance examination four times, if I go in again this time.
10. On graduating at the University of Commerce, he went into business.

B

1. *a.* I went to the middle school in the neighbourhood of my old home for five years.
b. I finished the middle school in the place I was born.
c. I used to go five years to a middle school which is in our old town.
2. *a.* There are many people who regret in later years that they did not work hard at school when young.
b. A great many people are sorry in later years that they were not diligent at school when young.
3. *a.* Some boys do not make much progress in their school work, however hard they may work.
b. Some boys do not improve very much in their school work, no matter how hard they work.

EXERCISE (P. 33)

A

1. *a.* Will you come to see me shortly?
b. Will you please come and see me soon?
2. *a.* I shall call at your house on my way from school tomorrow, if it is fine.
b. I shall drop in to your house on my way from school tomorrow, if it is fine weather.
3. *a.* I called on him yesterday, but he was not in.
b. I called at his house yesterday, but I found him out.
4. *a.* Last Sunday I called on a friend whom I had not seen for a long time.
b. I saw him at his house last Sunday. I had not seen him for a long time.
5. *a.* If you have no previous engagement, will you come to dinner on Thursday at five p.m.?
b. Will you come and dine with us on Thursday at 5 p.m. if you have no other engagement?
6. *a.* Thank you very much for your kind invitation on the 21st, which, I am very sorry, a previous engagement prevents me from accepting.
b. Many thanks for your kind invitation on Wednesday, the 21st. I am very sorry that I cannot accept it owing to a previous engagement.

7. *a.* Will you come the day after tomorrow, as I shall not be at home tomorrow?
b. I shall be out tomorrow, and so will you come the day after tomorrow?
8. *a.* This morning I called on him but I was much disappointed to hear that he had left for Tokyo yesterday.
b. I went to see him this morning, but to my great disappointment he had left for Tokyo yesterday.
9. *a.* You came in very good time, for I should have been out if you had come ten minutes later.
b. You came just in good time, for I should have been away if you had been ten minutes later.
10. *a.* Please come to see me again whenever it suits you.
b. Will you come again to see me whenever it suits you?

B

1. *a.* I shall call on you tomorrow a little after 2 p.m. to talk the matter over with you.
b. I shall call at your house about two o'clock tomorrow to talk the matter over with you.
2. *a.* I should like to come to see you about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, if it suits you.

- b.* I shall come to see you about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, if that suits you.
3. *a.* If you come to my house by 3 p. m. tomorrow, I will tell you the particulars.
- b.* If you come to my house by 3 tomorrow afternoon, I will give you further particulars.

EXERCISE (P. 40)

A

1. *a.* A country where industries are not prosperous is not powerful.
- b.* No country is powerful where industries do not flourish.
2. *a.* It is coal and iron that have made England what she is.
- b.* Coal and iron have made England the prosperous country she is.
3. *a.* We must apply science to industry.
- b.* Science must be applied to industry.
4. *a.* That factory is closed to visitors.
- b.* They refuse permission to visit that factory.
5. *a.* It is said that there are a great many new articles exhibited as compared with the last exhibition.

- b.* Many new things are on show in comparison with the last exhibition, so I am told.
6. *a.* The European War has *had* (exercised) great *effect* (influence) upon our industry.
- b.* Our industries have been affected greatly by the late World War.
7. *a.* The present war has impressed us deeply with the importance of the development of chemical industries in Japan.
- b.* We have been deeply impressed in the war now going on by how important the development of the chemical industry is in this country.
8. *a.* They say that there is twenty times as much coal in China as in England.
- b.* It is said that China possesses twenty times as much coal as England does.
9. *a.* An exhibition in commemoration of the opening of the port of Nagasaki will be held at the end of March this year.
- b.* There will be an exhibition in commemoration of the opening of the port of Nagasaki at the end of March this year.
10. *a.* Japan is rich in minerals and produces gold, silver, lead, antimony, and sulphur.
- b.* Japan abounds in minerals such as gold, silver, lead, antimony, and sulphur.

B

1. *a.* Considered merely from a commercial and industrial point of view, it is not too much to say that Osaka ranks far higher than Tokyo.
b. When we consider merely from the commercial and industrial viewpoint, we can say without any exaggeration that Osaka ranks far higher than Tokyo.
2. *a.* Owing to the Great War, our chemical industry has made remarkable progress, but compared with that of Europe or America it is still far inferior.
b. The Great European War has had great effect upon our chemical industry, and it has made striking development, but it is still far inferior to that of Europe or America.
3. *a.* Our industries have made striking development of late, and they will soon affect the world market.
b. Our industries have made remarkable progress of late years and so they will before long affect the world market.

EXERCISE (P. 44)

We all **like** spring. When spring comes, the **cold** winter goes away, the snow melts, **leaves** come out on

the trees, and flowers **begin to** bloom. When spring comes, the farmer begins **to plough** the ground. This loosens and **stirs** up the soil. The farmer and his **horses** work hard all day plodding backwards and forwards across the big field. Plants, as well as people, need food. They do not **grow** well without it. So the farmer often puts **plant food** into the ground. He levels the soft earth **with** his harrow. Then he plants his **grain and** vegetables. We could not live without **the farmer**. There are many farmers in all countries. What things do they grow for our food?

EXERCISE (P. 50)

A

1. *a.* Tea is also one of the staple products of Formosa.
b. Tea is among the principal products of Formosa.
2. *a.* In horse-breeding, North Japan stands foremost in the whole country.
b. With regard to horse-breeding, the north-eastern part of Japan stands first in the whole country.
3. *a.* As it has been warmer and there has been less snow than usual this winter, I am afraid we shall have a bad crop of wheat and barley.

- b.* It has been milder this winter and we have had less snow than usual, and so I fear there will be a poor crop of wheat and barley.
4. *a.* Rice continues to rise in price and the poor are suffering more and more.
- b.* The price of rice is still going up and the poorer classes are suffering more and more.
5. *a.* As we have had more snow this year than usual, I think we shall have a good crop of rice.
- b.* There has been more snow this year than usual, and so I expect there will be a good harvest of rice.
6. *a.* Sericulture is said to be generally in a good condition just now.
- b.* They say sericulture in general is excellent at present.
7. *a.* The rice-crop this year is estimated at a twenty per cent. increase on that of the normal year.
- b.* This year's crop of rice is expected to be twenty per cent. larger than normally.
8. *a.* In the neighbourhood of Tokyo, there was little rain during the months of January and February, and in consequence agricultural products have suffered considerable damage.
- b.* In Tokyo and the vicinity, there was very little rain in January and February, and so crops have suffered much damage.

9. *a.* Tea and raw silk are the most important articles in our exports.
- b.* Tea and raw silk are the most important items on the list of our exports.
10. *a.* There was a good crop of rice this year in various parts of the country, and the price of rice is falling every day so that the poor are much relieved.
- b.* We had a good crop of rice throughout the country this year, and so the price is falling day by day to the relief of the poor.

B

1. *a.* Although rice is produced in great quantities in Japan, yet we must depend upon foreign countries for a certain amount of rice.
- b.* Rice is produced in large quantities in this country, but we cannot do without importing a certain amount of it from foreign countries.
2. *a.* The miserable condition of North-Eastern Japan caused by the failure of the rice-crop is beyond description.
- b.* The rice-crop failed this year in the north-eastern part of Japan, and the miserable condition caused by it cannot be described.

EXERCISE (P. 56)

A

1. *a.* He has made a journey to England and will be back in two years.
b. He has gone to England and will not return until two years later.
2. *a.* I am thinking of making a trip to Hokkaido this year during the summer holidays.
b. I intend to make a trip to Hokkaido during the coming summer holidays.
3. *a.* A certain prominent business man is contemplating building a large hotel for the accommodation of foreign tourists to this country.
b. A certain influential business man is now considering building a large hotel to accommodate foreign tourists to Japan.
4. *a.* My brother who went to Germany three years ago on business has returned home recently by way of Siberia.
b. My brother who went to Germany on business three years ago, came back recently via the Trans-Siberian Railway.
5. *a.* Dr. Tateishi, who went on a tour through Europe and America in April last year, returned home yesterday by the Hakozaki Maru.

- b.* Dr. Tateishi who left Japan in April last year on a tour through Europe and America, came back yesterday on board the Hakozaki Maru.
6. *a.* Were you seasick during the voyage?
b. Did you feel seasick during the voyage?
7. *a.* I am a good sailor but he is a poor sailor.
b. I never get seasick but he does very often.
8. *a.* He went to the United States last month to look into industrial conditions there. I have heard nothing from him yet.
b. He went to America last month to investigate industrial conditions, but nothing has been heard from him yet.
9. *a.* The captain says that the boat will sail tomorrow at 8.45 a. m. without fail.
b. The captain declares that the ship will leave without fail tomorrow at 8.45 a. m.
10. *a.* I am very sorry that I cannot join you in the coming trip owing to a slight cold.
b. I regret to say that a cold prevents me from joining you in the coming trip.

B

1. *a.* The principal of our school made a trip last autumn to Korea and Manchuria.

- b.* Our principal made a tour through Korea and Manchuria in autumn last year.
2. *a.* I am very sorry that I cannot see you off at the station owing to a cold and headache. Will you please let me know your address as soon as you arrive?
- b.* I have caught cold and I am very sorry that I cannot see you off at the station. Please inform me of your address as soon as you have reached your destination.
3. *a.* A friend of mine after two years' study abroad is arriving early the day after tomorrow by a new American boat, and I am going to Yokohama to meet him.
- b.* I am going to Yokohama early the day after tomorrow to meet a friend who is returning home by a new American boat, after two years' study abroad.

EXERCISE (P. 63)

A

1. *a.* Football is played in winter in English schools.
- b.* English school-boys play football in winter.
2. *a.* Baseball is played very much in Japan, but cricket is hardly ever played.

- b.* We play baseball very much in Japan but we hardly ever play cricket.
3. *a.* If you take proper exercise, you are sure to become strong.
- b.* Take a proper amount of exercise and you will surely become strong.
4. *a.* I take regular exercise every day and so I am strong.
- b.* I keep in good health as I take every day regular exercise.
5. *a.* I take deep breathing exercises for five minutes every morning as soon as I get up.
- b.* I make it a rule to do deep breathing exercises for five minutes every morning on getting up.
6. *a.* Our school sports are to take place next Saturday, but if it rains that day, they will be postponed till the first fine day.
- b.* Our athletic sports will be held on Saturday next, but if it rains on that day, they will be put off till the first fine day.
7. *a.* Football is good for developing muscle.
- b.* Football is very suited for the developing of muscle.
8. *a.* Mountaineering in summer has every year come more and more into fashion.

- b.* Mountain-climbing in summer is every year coming more and more popular.
9. *a.* Since Japan is a mountainous country and abounds in mountains of peculiar attraction, it is rather strange that this fashion should have been so late in coming.
- b.* Japan is a mountainous country and we find everywhere mountains peculiarly attractive to climbers, and so it is rather strange that mountaineering should have come in so late.
10. *a.* I used to play football when young, but I am now too old to do so.
- b.* I played football in my youth, but now I am too old.

B

1. *a.* *Judo* is now popular in foreign countries. This may be a result of the Russo-Japanese War.
- b.* *Judo* is now very popular in foreign countries. I think this is through the influence of the Russo-Japanese War.
2. *a.* Various athletic sports which were hitherto practised only among school-boys, have gradually come to be taken up by all classes of people.

- b.* Athletic sports have hitherto been indulged in only by school-boys, but now they are gradually being practised by all sorts of people.
3. *a.* I have no doubt this will do much towards improving the national health.
- b.* This will, doubtless, tend greatly to promote the health of the people.

EXERCISE (P. 68)

A

1. *a.* At what time do you usually have your breakfast?
- b.* At what time is your breakfast usually?
2. *a.* Milk does not agree with me.
- b.* Milk does not suit me.
3. *a.* Anything tastes nice to a hungry man.
- b.* Hunger gives a relish to food.
- c.* Nothing comes amiss to the hungry.
4. *a.* This apple is not ripe; it is not fit to eat.
- b.* This is not a ripe apple and it is not fit to eat.
5. *a.* This is not clean water and is not fit to drink.
- b.* This water is not pure; you cannot drink it.
6. *a.* Some people say that unhulled rice contains more nourishment than hulled rice.

- b.* Some maintain that unhulled rice is more nutritious than hulled.
7. *a.* Tea has been thought injurious to the health, but it has recently been discovered that tea contains vitamin.
- b.* Tea has been considered to be bad for the health, but a recent discovery tells us that it contains vitamin.
8. *a.* Will you come and dine with us next Saturday at about six?
- b.* Will you come to dinner next Saturday at about six?
9. *a.* Thank you very much. I have no other engagement then, and I shall be pleased to come.
- b.* Many thanks. I shall be very glad to come, as I am free then.
10. *a.* Please tell him that I shall have dinner out this evening.
- b.* Tell him, if you please, that I shall dine out this evening.

B

1. *a.* In summer we should especially be careful about food and drink.
- b.* We should be very careful in summer about what we eat and drink.

2. *a.* Food, clothing, and a dwelling place are necessary for our existence.
- b.* We need food, clothing, and shelter for our existence.
3. *a.* It is surely on account of the strong tea I had before going to bed that I could not sleep well last night.
- b.* I think the strong tea I had before I went to bed is responsible for the bad night I had last night.

EXERCISE (P. 74)

A

1. *a.* Which do you prefer, Japanese or foreign clothes?
- b.* Which do you like better, Japanese clothes or foreign clothes?
2. *a.* This suit is made to order, and so it fits me very well.
- b.* This is a suit made to order, so it fits me perfectly.
3. *a.* He always wears foreign clothes when he goes to school.
- b.* He always goes to school in foreign clothes.
4. *a.* I am more comfortable in Japanese clothes than in foreign clothes.

- b.* I feel more at home in Japanese clothes than in foreign clothes.
5. *a.* My uncle will have a new uniform made for me.
b. My uncle will order me a new uniform.
6. *a.* The man in a lounge-suit is Mr. Tanaka.
b. The man who is wearing a lounge-suit is Mr. Tanaka.
7. *a.* We wear summer clothes and have covers on our caps on and after the 1st of June.
b. We change into summer uniforms and put covers on our caps on the 1st of June.
8. *a.* Will you send this collar to the laundry?
b. Please send this collar to the laundry to be washed.
9. *a.* On what occasion do you wear evening dress?
b. On what occasion is a swallow-tailed coat worn?
10. *a.* We wear it when we go to a dinner-party.
b. We go to a dinner-party in one.

B

1. *a.* The man who is in foreign clothes with a straw hat and clogs on, looks like a workman.
b. The man over there who wears foreign clothes, a straw hat, and clogs, appears to be a workman.

2. *a.* This coat is a little too large for me but it may fit you. Just try it on.
b. This coat does not fit me; it is a little too large, but it may fit you. Will you just try it on?
3. *a.* It is very cold today. You should have gone out with a warmer overcoat on.
【註】 thicker 是は普通云はず。
b. It is a very cold day today and I wish you had gone out with a thicker and warmer overcoat on.

EXERCISE (P. 80)

A

1. *a.* The house is to live in, not to look at.
b. We build a house to live in, but not to look at.
2. *a.* That gentleman has never lived so long as two years in the same place.
b. That man moves very often and he has never lived so long as two years in the same house.
3. *a.* I should like to move into a suburb. Is there a house to let near your house?
b. I am thinking of moving into a suburb. Do you know of any house to let in your neighbourhood?
4. *a.* One sees in streets many houses to let. I wonder if it is owing to business depression.

- b.* There are many houses to let along the streets now. I wonder if this is due to business depression.
5. *a.* One seldom finds a house in Japan which has not a garden, whether large or small.
- b.* There is hardly a Japanese house without some garden either large or small.
6. *a.* Dear Mr.—Jan. 15th.
- I am writing to tell you that I have moved into No. 10, Kawatacho, Ushigome. Please come and see us when you happen to come this way.
- b.* I have moved into No. 10, Kawatacho, Ushigome. Please call on us when you happen to be in this neighbourhood.
7. *a.* The building of Nagasaki Station was begun in January last year, and finished in February this year.
- b.* The building of Nagasaki Station which was commenced in January last year, was completed in February this year.
8. *a.* The construction of the Central Charity Hospital will be commenced in August this year and is expected to be completed by February next year.
- b.* The construction of the Central Charity Hospital which will be begun in August this year, is expected to be completed by February next year.

9. *a.* Our school building now under construction on the new site covers an area of 1036 *tsubo*.
- b.* Our school building now in course of construction on the new site is as large as 1036 *tsubo* in area.
10. *a.* The house is a two-storied one with eight rooms, and electricity, gas, and water pipes are laid on. The rent is 50 *yen* a month.
- b.* It is a two-storied house with eight rooms and is provided with electric lights, gas and water-pipes. The rent is 50 *yen* a month.

B

1. *a.* The new house at Omachi which was being built, has been completed, and we have moved into it today. If you happen to come this way, please drop in.
- b.* The new house at Omachi which was being built, having been finished, we moved into it today. I hope you will kindly come and see us when you happen to pass.
2. *a.* The foreigner I spoke of the other day, lives in the brick building on the hill.
- b.* The foreigner I mentioned to you a few days ago, lives in that brick building on the hill.
3. *a.* The school stands on an ideal spot which commands a view of the neighbourhood.

- b.* The school-building is situated in an ideal place from where we can have a fine view of the surroundings.

EXERCISE (P. 87)

A

1. *a.* On graduating from the university, Mr. Sano got a position in the Bank of Japan.
b. After graduating from the university, Mr. Sano

{	went into entered	}	the Bank of Japan.
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2. *a.* When 25 years old, he entered the government service.
b. At 25 years of age, he became a government official.
3. *a.* It was when he was 23 years old that he set up as a printer.
b. At the age of 23, he opened a printing office on his own account.
4. *a.* In England most shops are closed on Sundays.
b. They do not open their shops on Sundays in England.
5. *a.* What trade is he in? He is a dealer in toys.
b. What trade does he do? He deals in toys.

6. *a.* He is a government official and draws a monthly salary of 300 *yen*.
b. He is in the government service and gets a salary of 300 *yen* a month.
7. *a.* He is a physician who has a large practice.
b. He is a doctor and has a large practice.
8. *a.* A friend of mine is in a firm engaged in the export trade.
b. A friend of mine is in a firm doing export trade.
9. *a.* It is reported that there are about a million people in England who are out of employment.
b. It is said that the number of the unemployed in England now amounts to a million.
10. *a.* I intend to go into business after passing out from a higher commercial school.
b. After finishing a higher commercial school, I shall go into business.

B

1. *a.* I would rather become a poet than a novelist.
b. I rather prefer to be a poet to becoming a novelist.
2. *a.* Commercial success depends more upon how to use one's capital than the amount of it.

- b.* Success in business depends more upon the way to use the capital than the amount of it.
3. *a.* A man's worth does not depend upon the occupation he engages in, but on whether he is honest or not in it.
- b.* A man's worth cannot be determined by the occupation he follows, but by the way he acts.

EXERCISE (P. 90)

All through the spring and summer the farmer **cares for** his crops. He pulls **the weeds** around them. He keeps the soil loose so that the rain may **sink in**. In the late summer and autumn the harvest time **comes**. The fruit ripens. The plants stop **growing**. The cotton pods **burst** open. The silky fringe on the ears **of corn** turns dark. The **potato** vines become yellow. The wheat and barley nod their **heavy** heads.

Then the farmer begins **to harvest** his crops. He gathers the fruits, **digs** his potatoes, and cuts his corn. On small farms he does this work **by hand**. On large farms he uses big machines to do the work. He stores some things in his lofts and **barns**. He sells others in the city or takes them to the **railway** station. What do the farmers around you **grow**?

EXERCISE (P. 95)

A

1. *a.* All male Japanese are under an obligation for military service.
- b.* Every male Japanese has a duty to service in the army or navy.
2. *a.* My brother joined the colours in the 3rd Regiment last year. He will be released from service next year.
- b.* My brother who went into the Third Regiment last year will be honourably discharged next year.
3. *a.* Peking cables that martial law was proclaimed in the city yesterday.
- b.* According to a cable from Peking the city was placed under martial law yesterday.
4. *a.* The ratio of the young men who have been passed as fit for military service is roughly estimated at 25 per cent. of the whole male population.
- b.* Those who have been passed as fit for military service are roughly estimated at 25 per cent. of the whole male population.
5. *a.* This gun was made in England, but now guns such as this are made in Japan.
- b.* This gun is English made, but such guns are now made in this country.

6. *a.* Europeans imagine that the Japanese are a very warlike nation.
b. Europeans have a mistaken idea that we are a remarkably warlike people.
7. *a.* There have been many wars in the history of Japan, but none is so noteworthy as the Russo-Japanese War.
b. Japan has had many wars in the past, but the Russo-Japanese War is the most striking one she has ever had.
8. *a.* Did you go to see the grand military review?
No, I did not, as I had no admission ticket.
b. Have you been to see the grand military review?
No, I have not, as I had no admission ticket.
- 【註】 Have you *not* been とするは失禮なり。
9. *a.* Serbia has declared war on Bulgaria.
b. War was declared by Serbia on Bulgaria.
10. *a.* Aeroplanes, airships, and submarines were used in the Great European Disturbance.
b. They made use of aeroplanes, airships, and submarines in the European War.

B

1. *a.* My brother had a piercing wound in the left thigh in the battle of Mukden.

- b.* My brother had his left thigh shot through in the battle of Mukden.
2. *a.* I have heard that the casualties in our fleet were very small and did not amount to a thousand.
b. It is reported that the killed and wounded in our fleet were very few in number, being less than a thousand.
3. *a.* What is the ship lying at anchor there called?
It is the Fuso, the largest battleship in our navy.
b. What is the name of the ship lying at anchor over there? It is the Fuso, the largest battleship in the Japanese navy.

EXERCISE (P. 102)

A

1. *a.* There was a fire at a village three *ri* from Kumamoto the night before last, and 15 houses were totally destroyed.
b. A fire broke out the night before last in a village three *ri* from Kumamoto and reduced 15 houses to ashes.
2. *a.* My uncle who is 70 years old, says that very few years have had so many fires as this.

- b.* My uncle who is 70 years of age, says that he has known very few years in which there were so many fires as there have been this year.
3. *a.* It may be due to the fact that most houses in Japan are made of wood that we have large fires so often, but it is also due to want of proper care on the part of the people.
- b.* We have large fires often in Japan. This may be because most houses are wooden, but partly it is because people do not take proper care.
4. *a.* The flames which rose along the door of the barn lighted all around.
- b.* The flames which crept up the door of the barn lighted up all around.
5. *a.* "Fire! fire! I wonder where it is. It does not look very far off."
- b.* "Fire! fire! I wonder where it can be? I am affraid it is not very far off."
6. *a.* They say the draper's shop at the corner is burning now.
- b.* The drayer's at the corner is now on fire, so they say.
7. *a.* Fortunately my uncle's house was to the windward of the fire and so it was safe.
- b.* It was fortunate for my uncle that his house was to the windward of the fire and so all right.

8. *a.* It is said that the cause of this fire was a lighted cigarette end.
- b.* They say that this fire was caused by a lighted cigarette end.
9. *a.* In spite of the efforts of the fire-brigade, it was not until two o'clock that the fire was got under control.
- b.* In spite of the efforts of the firemen, the fire was only extinguished after two o'clock.
10. *a.* The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but it is suspected to be a case of incendiarism.
- b.* The cause of the fire is not yet known, but there is some suspicion of incendiarism.

B

1. *a.* Last night a fire broke out at a temple near and 10 houses were totally and two houses partially destroyed, but fortunately my house escaped the flames.
- b.* A fire occurred last night at a temple near and burnt down 10 houses totally and two partially, but fortunately my house was safe.
2. *a.* How many houses were destroyed in last night's fire? Was your house all right? "If there had

been a strong wind, my house would have been in danger."

b. "How many houses did the fire destroy last night? Did your house escape the flames?"

"If a strong wind had been blowing, my house would have been in danger."

3. a. A fire broke out this morning one *cho* west of the school, but owing to the timely efforts of the fire-brigade, it was brought under control after burning a part of the roof.

b. There was a fire one *cho* to the west of the school this morning, but through the timely efforts of the fire-brigade, it was extinguished after destroying only a part of the roof.

EXERCISE (P. 109)

A

1. a. Floods are reported from various places in Tochigi Prefecture owing to the heavy rainfall of the day before yesterday.

b. It is reported that the heavy rainfall of the day before yesterday has caused floods in various places in Tochigi Prefecture.

2. a. Not a year passes in this district without floods.

b. There are floods in this district every year.

3. a. The River Tone is said to have risen 5 feet owing to the heavy fall of rain.

b. It is reported that the Tone has risen five feet on account of the recent heavy rainfall.

4. a. It has been raining for the last four or five days, and now there are floods.

b. We have had rain these last four or five days, and now we are having floods.

5. a. In the lower parts of the city, all the houses are flooded.

b. All the houses are under water in the lower parts of the city.

6. a. They say that there are over 200 houses which are flooded in Honjo and Fukagawa.

b. It is reported that more than 200 houses are under water in Honjo and Fukagawa.

7. a. There are floods in this locality and our house is flooded, but fortunately we are all safe.

b. Floods occurred in this locality and our house was inundated, but fortunately we are all right.

8. a. Owing to the floods the rice-fields suffered considerable damage.

b. The floods caused great destruction in the rice-fields.

9. *a.* The leading citizens have opened a subscription list for the sufferers from the recent disastrous floods.
- b.* A subscription list has been opened by leading persons in the city for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent floods.
10. *a.* The River Kiso overflows its banks every year in that locality and the fields are inundated.
- b.* In that locality the Kiso overflows its banks every year which ruins the fields.

B

1. *a.* In Japan summer is the rainy season with continuous rain and not seldom there are floods. On the other hand in Europe summer is the season of little rain with the brightest and finest weather.
- b.* In Japan summer is the rainy season when it rains continually, often causing floods, while in Europe summer is the season when there is little rain, the weather being the brightest and finest then.
2. *a.* The bridge was washed away by the recent floods and the villagers are suffering inconvenience.
- b.* The recent floods have washed away the bridge and the villagers are suffering much inconvenience.

3. *a.* According to today's paper, there are serious floods in your locality. Is your house all right?
- b.* Today's paper reports that serious floods have occurred in your locality. Are your family all right? (Is your house safe?)

EXERCISE (P. 116)

A

1. *a.* The beautiful scenery of Yabakei has become famous through the fine description of Rai Sanyo.
- b.* The pen of Rai Sanyo has made the scenery of Yabakei well-known throughout the country.
2. *a.* The outline of the mountain stands out clearly against the bright blue sky.
- b.* The outline of the mountain shows clearly against the bright blue sky.
3. *a.* Nothing is to be compared with the beauty of the white beach and the green pines.
- b.* The beauty of the white beach and the green pines defies description.
4. *a.* If you look far away towards the coast of Shinagawa on a day when the sky is clear and the sea is calm, the view is delightful.

- b.* You can obtain a very delightful view, if you look far away towards the coast of Shinagawa, when the sky is clear and the sea is calm.
5. *a.* Far away to the north-east is seen the majestic form of Mt. Fuji.
- b.* The majestic figure of Mt. Fuji is visible far away towards the north-east.
6. *a.* Japan is rich in lakes, but Lake Biwa in Omi especially delights the eye of visitors with its fine scenery and large size.
- b.* Japan abounds in lakes but Lake Biwa in Omi, especially pleases visitors with its beautiful scenery and large size.
7. *a.* It is delightful to see the mountains and trees covered with silvery white after a snowfall, isn't it?
- b.* When there has been a snowfall, the mountains and trees are very beautiful covered with silvery white, are they not?
8. *a.* Pretty flowers were blooming on the hills, and farmers were working in the fields.
- b.* I saw pretty flowers on the hills and farmers working in the fields.
9. *a.* It is a wonderful sight to see snow on the full-blown cherry-blossoms.
- b.* What a wonderful sight it is—snow lying on the full-blown cherry-blossoms!

10. *a.* There are many famous places for cherry-blossoms in and around Tokyo, but among them all, Mukojima is the oldest and the best known place.
- b.* Not a few places are famous for cherry-blossoms in and around Tokyo, but Mukojima is the oldest and most celebrated place.

B

1. *a.* Suma has no equal in Japan for fine scenery as well as for pure air which is very good for one's health.
- b.* Not only in point of fine scenery but also in point of pure air which is beneficial to one's health, Suma has no equal in Japan.
2. *a.* When I got up in the morning, I found the whole world was covered with one white sheet of snow. The beauty was beyond description.
- b.* Getting up in the morning I saw the whole world covered with a vast sheet of silver. Nothing could be compared with the grandeur of the scene.
3. *a.* The unique scenery of Yabakei was first made known to people through the powerful pen of Rai Sanyo.
- b.* The pen of Rai Sanyo has first shown to the world the beautiful scenery of Yabakei.

EXERCISE (P. 121)

A

1. *a.* Will you kindly tell me all the newspapers published in Tokyo which have English columns?
b. I shall be much obliged if you kindly let me know all the papers published in Tokyo which contain English columns.
2. *a.* How much is the annual subscription to the *Jokyu Eiigo*?
b. What is the subscription to the *Jokyu Eiigo* for a year?
3. *a.* Which among the magazines for young people has the largest circulation?
b. Of the magazines for young people, which has the largest circulation?
4. *a.* The *Asahi* is a morning paper which publishes an evening edition.
b. The *Asahi* publishes an evening edition, although it is a morning paper.
5. *a.* The March number of the *Shinshosetsu* has been suppressed on the ground that its contents are injurious to public morals.
b. The authorities have prohibited the circulation of the March number of the *Shinshosetsu* on the

- ground that its contents are detrimental to public morals.
6. *a.* Do you take the English Edition of the *Osaka Asahi*?
b. Do you subscribe to the English Edition of the *Osaka Asahi*?
 7. *a.* That paper is not good as it contains exaggerated reports.
b. That paper is not good; its reports are generally exaggerated.
 8. *a.* I saw it in yesterday's issue of the *Yomiuri*.
b. I read it in the *Yomiuri* issued yesterday.
 9. *a.* The newspaper is a very important thing for us, but not seldom its reports are unreliable.
b. The newspaper is indispensable to our daily life but often contains unreliable news.
 10. *a.* If there were no newspaper we could not learn events in the world.
b. Were there no paper we could not know what was happening in the world.

B

1. *a.* I have not yet seen today's paper. Is there anything interesting?
b. I have not seen today's paper yet. Is there any interesting news in it?

2. *a.* Will you kindly let me see the paper after you have done with it?
b. Will you please lend me the paper when you have read it?
3. *a.* The advertisement columns of the newspapers nowadays are mostly occupied by advertisements of toilet articles and patent medicines.
b. Advertisements of toilet articles and patent medicines take up the greater part of the advertisement columns of the newspapers at present.

EXERCISE (P. 128)

A

1. *a.* This book looks very interesting. Will you kindly lend it to me for a few days?
b. May I have the loan of this book? It looks very interesting.
2. *a.* I have been given this book, but it is too difficult for me.
b. This book has been given me, but it is so difficult that I cannot read it.
3. *a.* When you have done with the book, please put it on the table where it was.
b. Will you please put the book on the desk where it was, when you have read it?

4. *a.* He is, so to speak, a bookworm.
b. He is what they call a bookworm.
5. *a.* This is a good reference book which is indispensable to the student of English.
b. This is a good book of reference and indispensable to the students of English.
6. *a.* The number of books published in England in 1911 totaled 11014.
b. The books published in England in 1911 amounted to 11014 in all.
7. *a.* If you want to read books, I will lend you as many books as you like.
b. If you are going to read books, I will lend you any number of books.
8. *a.* The author of this book must be a great scholar since he has written such a fine book.
b. This is a fine book and so the author must be a very learned man.
9. *a.* I am often asked by my pupils what the best English-Japanese and Japanese-English dictionaries are. What shall I say on such occasions?
b. The boys often ask me what English-Japanese and Japanese-English dictionaries I think best. What dictionaries shall I recommend?

10. *a.* My cousin has gone out in a great hurry saying that he was going to the library.
b. My cousin has gone out in a great hurry. He said that he was going to the library.

B

1. *a.* Many libraries which have been established of late will do much to create a taste for reading among the general public.
b. Many libraries have been established of late. This will doubtless go a long way to promote a taste for reading among the public in general.
2. *a.* I found the night before last an interesting book at a second-hand bookseller's in Kanda and went there yesterday morning to buy it but it had already been sold.
b. The night before last I found an interesting book at a second-hand bookseller's in Kanda and yesterday morning I went for it but I found it had been sold.
3. *a.* I inquired for a copy of that book at all the booksellers' in the city but could not get one.
b. I asked all the booksellers in the city if they had a copy of the book, but I could not get one.

EXERCISE (P. 134)

A

1. *a.* He will surely succeed in life as he always performs his duties honestly.
b. He is sure to succeed in life as he is conscientious in his duties.
2. *a.* Just as he was industrious at school, so he is honest in doing his work now.
b. He does his work now just as honestly as he did at school.
3. *a.* Those who want to succeed in life, must have a strong constitution.
b. If you want to succeed in the world, you must have a good physique.
4. *a.* However able one may be, one cannot succeed in life, if one is not honest.
b. Even the most able man cannot get on in the world, if he is dishonest.
5. *a.* Nothing is more important to a man than to perform his duty.
b. The most important thing for a man is to do his duty.
6. *a.* Nothing is more important than the spirit of independence.

- b.* The spirit of independence is more important than anything else.
7. *a.* Honesty is the secret of winning good reputation as a merchant.
b. If you want to win good reputation as a merchant, you must be honest.
8. *a.* I wonder if he is in earnest in this matter.
b. I should like to know if he is in earnest in this matter.
9. *a.* Industry is the father of success and perseverance its mother.
b. Industry and perseverance are the parents of success.
10. *a.* What I am is due to your assistance.
b. I owe to you what I am.

B

1. *a.* The seafaring life is manly and exhilarating.
b. Nothing is more manly and refreshing than life at sea.
2. *a.* If you had done then as I did, you would have succeeded.
b. Had you done what I did at that time, you would surely have been successful.

3. *a.* His uncle is an honest man and never fails to perform what he has promised to do.
b. His uncle is an honest man and so he never breaks his promises.

EXERCISE (P. 137)

1. *a.* He drew his sword and rushed at the enemy.
b. Drawing his sword, he rushed at the enemy.
2. *a.* When I was walking along the street, I met with an old friend unexpectedly.
b. Walking along the street, I met with an old friend unexpectedly.
3. *a.* The fog was so dense that no one could see through the street.
b. The fog being very dense, no one could see through the street.
c. The fog was very dense and no one could see through the street.
4. *a.* There were 350 persons on board but all went down with the ship except one.
b. There were 350 persons on board of whom only one escaped and all the rest went down with the ship.
5. *a.* Not only he made a promise but also he kept it.

- b.* Besides making a promise, he kept it.
6. *a.* He worked hard so that he might earn his own living.
b. He worked hard in order to earn his own living.
7. *a.* He is a good man who is known to everybody.
b. He is a good man and is known to everybody.
8. *a.* I went down the street and found all the shops closed.
b. Going down the street, I found all the shops closed.
9. *a.* He told us that he intended to return soon.
b. He intended to return soon and he told us so.
10. *a.* Here are some letters which must be posted at once.
b. Here are some letters and they must be posted at once.
11. *a.* Seeing me, the thief ran away.
b. When the thief saw me, he ran away.
12. *a.* He was not very strong and often stayed away from school.
b. As he was not very strong, he often stayed away from school.
13. *a.* Make haste or you will be late for school.
b. If you do not make haste, you will be late for school.

EXERCISE (P. 142)

A

1. *a.* Health is above wealth; the former can give us the happiness which the latter cannot give.
b. Health is better than wealth, for the latter cannot give the happiness which the former can give.
2. *a.* Take good food and a proper amount of exercise.
b. Eat nutritious food and take a proper amount of exercise.
3. *a.* Early rising is good for the health, but few practise it.
b. Early rising does one good, but few practise it.
4. *a.* I am in quite good health now but there is no knowing when I may fall ill.
b. I am in splendid health now, but I never know when I may be taken ill.
5. *a.* One is truly happy when one is in good health.
b. We are really happy when we are quite well.
6. *a.* I have been ill since I left school.
b. I have been indisposed ever since I finished school.
7. *a.* Nothing is more necessary to the soldier than health.
b. Health is more necessary to the soldier than anything else.

8. *a.* I went to Atami the other day to recuperate.
b. I went to Atami a few days ago for the benefit of my health.
9. *a.* I am very healthy now, and do not stay away from school so often as I used to do.
b. I am strong now, and do not miss school so much as I used to do.
10. *a.* How is your father? Thank you, the doctor says that he will be quite well in a week more.
b. How is your father? Thank you, the doctor says that he will have completely recovered in another week.

B

1. *a.* We are very glad to learn from your letter that you are all very well in spite of the extreme heat of these last few days.
b. We are much delighted to hear from you that you are all very well although the heat in these last few days has been very great.
2. *a.* He never fails to take a cold bath every morning however cold the weather may be.
b. He makes a point of taking a cold bath every morning even in the severest weather.

3. *a.* I have been here over ten years, but fortunately I have never been ill.
b. It is over ten years since I have been here, but fortunately I have never been taken ill.

EXERCISE (P. 149)

A

1. *a.* I received a letter from Mr. Yamada who is staying in Saghalien. It says that he is very well and working hard.
b. I got a letter from Mr. Yamada who is in Saghalien. According to it he is in good health and working hard.
2. *a.* I receive a letter once or twice a month from my father who is staying in Paris.
b. My father who is staying in Paris writes to me once or twice a month.
3. *a.* The letter came back as it was wrongly addressed.
b. The letter had the wrong address and so it came back undelivered.
4. *a.* He seldom writes a letter, but when he does, he has something important to tell.
b. He does not often write, but when he does, he has something important to say.

5. *a.* Many people do not write to their friends unless compelled by business. This is a great mistake.
b. There are many people who do not write letters unless they have some business to write about. This is really a mistake.
6. *a.* One ought occasionally to inquire after one's friends and one should be pleased if they are quite well.
b. We ought to inquire after our friends from time to time and we should be pleased if they are all right.
7. *a.* I request you to kindly let me know your full address as soon as possible.
b. I request you to let me know your full address at your earliest convenience.
8. *a.* I have heard nothing from him these last three months.
b. Nothing has been heard from him these last three months.
9. *a.* Will you kindly give me a reply within a week from to-day?
b. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly give me an answer within a week.
10. *a.* Please take this letter to the post-office and get it registered.
b. Take this letter to the post-office and get it registered, will you?

B

1. *a.* I want to get this letter registered. How much is the charge?
b. I should like to send this letter registered. What is the charge?
2. *a.* Thank you very much for your card which I received last night. I shall come without fail as I am free to-morrow.
b. I am much obliged for your card which I received last night. I shall be happy to come to-morrow as I have no other engagement.
3. *a.* I cannot understand why the parcel which is said to have been forwarded a week ago from Sendai, has not been delivered yet.
b. It is strange that the parcel which is said to have been sent from Sendai a week ago should not have reached me yet.

EXERCISE (P. 156)

A

1. *a.* The weather is changeable at this time of the year.
b. We have usually changeable weather at this time of the year.

2. *a.* I am hopelessly sleepy every day at this time.
b. I am terribly sleepy every day at this time.
3. *a.* Will you kindly tell me whether your coming trip will be to Manchuria or Korea?
b. May I ask whether you are going to make a trip to Manchuria or to Korea?
4. *a.* I went with my brother to Tokyo last autumn for the first time to see the sights of the city and I was much surprised at its prosperity.
b. I went to Tokyo last autumn with my brother to see the noted places there. This was my first visit to the capital and I was astonished at its prosperity.
5. *a.* Work hard when you are young, or the time will come when you will regret that you did not so.
b. You will be sorry in later years if you are not diligent at school when young.
6. *a.* He came to see me as soon as he arrived in Tokyo.
b. Immediately on arriving in Tokyo, he called on me.
7. *a.* We generally have delightful weather at this time of the year.
b. The weather is delightful at this time of the year.

8. *a.* Days are very short at this time of the year.
b. We have very short days at this time of the year.
9. *a.* Owing to the bad weather we are now having the trams are very crowded.
b. We are having bad weather these days and so the trams are very crowded.
10. *a.* When you have arrived safely, please let me know by telegram.
b. Will you please let me know by wire as soon as you have arrived safely?

B

1. *a.* You came in good time for if you had been a little later, I should have gone out.
b. You were fortunate in coming now, for if you had come a little later, I should have been out.
2. *a.* They say that Mr. Sato will go abroad as soon as he finishes school.
b. Mr. Sato is said to be going abroad on finishing school.
3. *a.* I have never consulted a doctor in my life.
b. I have such a strong constitution that I have never consulted a doctor in my life.

EXERCISE (P. 162)

A

1. *a.* How far is it from Osaka to Tokyo?
b. What is the distance from Osaka to Tokyo?
2. *a.* The harbour of Nagasaki is deep and convenient for large ships to enter.
b. The harbour of Nagasaki being deep is very convenient for large ships to enter.
3. *a.* Tokyo is situated on the Bay of Tokyo.
b. Tokyo lies at the head of Tokyo Bay.
4. *a.* Japan is surrounded by sea.
b. Our country has sea all round.
c. Japan is a sea-girt country.
5. *a.* Thirty years ago, Kobe was no more than a small fishing village, but now it is the fourth or fifth largest city in Japan.
b. Kobe was nothing but a small fishing village 30 years ago, but now it has grown into the fourth or fifth largest city in this country.
6. *a.* From the commercial point of view, Odaru ranks first in Hokkaido.
b. Considered from the commercial viewpoint, Odaru is the foremost city in Hokkaido.

7. *a.* The Tokaido is the highway from Tokyo to Kyoto. In olden days it took 12 days to walk this distance if one covered ten *ri* a day.
b. The Tokaido is the highway from Tokyo to Kyoto. In former days, 12 days were required to cover the distance between these two cities, ten *ri* being covered a day.
8. *a.* Now if one leaves Tokyo by the morning express, one will arrive in Kyoto in the evening.
b. But now, leaving Tokyo by express in the morning, one can get to Kyoto in the evening.
9. *a.* There are not many cities in Japan with a population of over 100,000.
b. Few cities in Japan have a population of over 100,000.
10. *a.* The city of Morioka is situated on the left bank of the Kitakami and our school is in the north of the city.
b. Morioka is on the left bank of the Kitakami and our school is situated in the northern part of the city.

B

1. *a.* Atsuta was opened to foreign trade recently but I do not think trade will be so brisk there as in Kobe.

- b.* Atsuta is a new port opened to foreign trade. Trade, I am afraid, will not be carried on so actively there as in Kobe.
2. *a.* The climate of Osaka is not at all bad. When we have succeeded in clearing the air of smoke, it will become a suitable and comfortable city to live in.
- b.* The climate is not at all bad in Osaka, and when the air has been cleared of smoke, it will be a city convenient and comfortable to live in.

EXERCISE (P. 169)

A

1. *a.* I have been learning German three years but I cannot yet write or speak it well.
- b.* I have learned German for three years and yet I can neither write nor speak it well.
2. *a.* I have been learning English five years, but I must confess that I cannot read without difficulty a leading article in an English paper.
- b.* I have learned English five years, but as a matter of fact I cannot read with ease a leading article in an English paper.
3. *a.* It is difficult to write English well but it is still more difficult to speak it well.

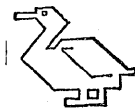
- b.* Writing English well is very difficult but speaking it well is still more difficult.
4. *a.* I have learned English five years but I don't find it as interesting as he does.
- b.* I have been learning English for five years, and yet I don't take so much interest in it as he says he does.
5. *a.* If you learn English for five years, you will be able to read it pretty well, but you will find it difficult to write.
- b.* When you have taken lessons in English for five years, you will be able to read fairly well, but as to writing it, you will find that very difficult.
6. *a.* Nowadays schoolboys are poor at writing English, only because most of them neglect to practise.
- b.* Nowadays most schoolboys do not improve in writing English. This is because they generally neglect the practice of it.
7. *a.* By February this year I shall have learned English for five years.
- b.* I shall have been learning English just five years by February this year.
8. *a.* Literal translation should be more carefully avoided in translating from Japanese into English than from English into Japanese.

- b.* We should avoid literal translation in Japanese-English translation more than in English-Japanese translation.
9. *a.* However hard you work, you cannot learn English in a few months.
- b.* Work as you may, you cannot get a good knowledge of English in two or three months.
10. *a.* You do not improve in your conversation only because you do not speak English, being afraid of making mistakes.
- b.* You are afraid of making mistakes and do not speak English and so you are poor in conversation.

B

1. *a.* If you learn three English words a day, you will have learned some 3,000 words in three years. If you know 3,000 words you can read most English books.
- b.* Learn by heart three English words a day and you will have learned some 3,000 English words in three years. If you know 3,000 words you will be able to read most of the English books.
2. *a.* If you work very hard, you will surely get a fair knowledge of English in a short time.

- b.* If you are diligent and attentive I am sure you will learn a fair amount of English in a short time.
3. *a.* You ought at least to be able to write a receipt properly in English, when you have learned English as long as five years.
- b.* When one has learned English so long as five years, one should at least be able to write a receipt properly in English.



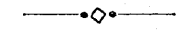
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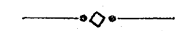
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