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TEACHER'S COMPANION
FOR
STANDARD
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
BY
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I & II

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BUNKEN SHOIN

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BOOK ONE

BOOK ONE

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LESSON I

P. 1

whir(r) — continuous buzzing sound.

Sentence — (1) Statement (2) Command or Expression of Wish
 (3) Question (4) Exclamation (How it rains!) を表はすもの
 — *Onions*. Yes. No. は sentence と同じ働をする [Will you
 come? — Yes. (= I will come.)] 有りであるから之等を Sen-

15. 4. 22

内交

tence-words と呼ぶことも出来る。—— Onions.

Elliptical Sentences :

To err is human, to forgive [is] divine.

[It is] Well done!

[I] Thank you.

[Give me] Your name and address, please.

What [will happen] if he dies?

Who did it? — I [did it].

EXERCISE (p. 5)

Subject	Predicate V.	Object	Complement
1. Sunday	is		(a) holiday
2. (The) dog	is		(a faithful) animal
3. you	Have	(an Eng.-Jap.) dictionary	
4. We	named	(our) dog	Dan
5. Edison	is		(a great) inventor
6. I	will meet (at the station)	you	
7. They	chose	him	captain
8. Lincoln	was elected (twice)		president
9. (The) sun	has risen		
[and] birds	are singing		
10. This	is		(the) house
[where] he	lived		
() の内にあるは Modifier			
[] の内にあるは Connective			

LESSON II

P. 6

Parts of Speech → を八種とすることは多くの grammarists の同意する所であるが中には異説もあつて例へば G. Brown の如きは普通の八品詞の外に Article と Participle とを獨立させて十品詞としてこの分類が最も preferable であると主張して居る。

Noun — [Old French *non* (Fr. *non*) — Latin *nomen* (name)]

Pronoun — *pro-* [instead of, for (Lat.) + noun; cf. *pronominal*]

Adjective — [*ad, to; ject, to throw, to add* (cf. *inter-ject-ion*); *ive, noun suffix*]

Article — [*artus* a joint; *cle, diminutive suffix*; — a little joint]

Verb — [Fr. *verbe* — Lat. *verbum* (word)]

Auxiliary — [Lat. *auxilium* (help)]

Adverb — [L. *ad verbum* (*verbum*, word, verb; *ad, to*) It is so called, not because it is added to a verb, but because it is a word joined to, or supplemented of, other words]

Conjunction — [L. *con, together; junctum, to join; ion, noun suf*]

Preposition — [L. *pre, before; positum, to place; ion* (n. suf.)]

Interjection — [L. *inter, between; ject, to throw; ion, n. suf.* — (間投詞)]

EXERCISE (P. 9)

- Men — *N.* who — *Pron.* work — *V.* hard — *Adv.* generally — *Adv.* do — *V.* good — *adj.* work — *N.*
- The — *Art.* horse — *N.* and — *Conj.* cow — *N.* are — *V.* useful — *Adj.* animals — *N.*
- Mr. — *N.* Black — *N.* will — *Aux. V.* black — *V.* the — *Art.* black — *Adj.* shoes — *N.*
- We — *Pron.* shall — *Aux. V.* have — *V.* a — *Art.* holiday — *N.* to-morrow — *Adv.*
- On — *Prep.* Sunday — *N.* they — *Pron.* go — *V.* to

- *Prep.* church — *N.*
6. Ah — *Interj.* it — *Pron.* is — *Adv.* too — *Adv.* late — *Adj.*
7. They — *Pron.* went — *V.* out — *Adv.* for — *Prep.* a — *Art.* walk — *N.* but — *Conj.* I — *Pron.* stayed — *V.* at — *Prep.* home — *N.*
8. The — *Art.* nightingale — *N.* sings — *V.* sweetly — *Adv.*
9. My — *Pron.* son — *N.* alas — *Interj.* is — *V.* very — *Adv.* idle — *Adj.*
10. Little — *Adj.* drops — *N.* of — *Prep.* water — *N.* little — *Adj.* grains — *N.* of — *Prep.* sand — *N.* make — *V.* the — *Art.* mighty — *Adj.* ocean — *N.* and — *Conj.* the — *Art.* pleasant — *Adj.* land — *N.*
11. It — *Pron.* is — *V.* impossible — *Adj.* for — *Prep.* a — *Art.* man — *N.* who — *Pron.* attempts — *V.* much — *N.* to do — *V.* everything — *N.* well — *Adv.*
12. We — *Pron.* foolish — *Adj.* men — *N.* ever — *Adv.* pass — *V.* by — *Prep.* the — *Art.* things — *N.* that — *Pron.* lie — *V.* at — *Prep.* our — *Pron.* feet — *N.* while — *Conj.* we — *Pron.* long — *V.* for — *Prep.* that — *Pron.* which — *Pron.* is — *V.* far, away — *Adv.*

LESSON III

Thames — [temz].

EXERCICE (P. 13)

1. coffee, milk, sugar — *Material*
2. Napoleon, Corsica — *Proper*
3. Paper, straw, wood — *Material*

4. Honesty, policy — *Abstract*
5. England — *Proper*; navy — *Collective*
6. Swimming, health — *Abstract*
7. infantry — *Collective*
8. path, way — *Common*; duty, glory — *Abstract*

1. Paris is the capital of France.
2. Diligence is the father of success and patience, its mother.
3. Please put some milk and sugar in my coffee.
4. The German army was very strong before the Great War.
5. The lion is called the king of beasts.

EXERCISE (P. 19)

1. 薔薇に棘あり (花には嵐、月に叢雲)
Rose(s); thorn(s)
2. friend(s); eye(s); looking-glass(es)
3. idle(s); watch(es); hand(s)
4. man — men; goose — geese; egg(s)
5. woman — women; worshipper(s)

1. In this town there are more Americans than Englishmen.
2. Last autumn I visited Miyajima and saw many deer there.
3. Please bring me two bottles of cider and three glasses.
4. I bought a pair of boots for ten yen.
5. The two thieves had run away when the policeman came.

LESSON V

P. 20

English Nouns の Case を三つにすることは多くの grammarians の一

致する所であるが Case なしとの説 (Cardell, *Tools* 等) Possessive Case のみありとする説 (Dr. Adam) Simple, Possessive の二つの Case だけで Objective Case を無用となりとする説 (Webbe) があり又 Nom. Poss. Obj. の外に Absolute Case を擧げて四つの Case とする説 (Dearborn) など種々の異説がある。— G. Brown.

EXERCISE (p. 23)

1. drops — *Nom.*, water — *Obj.* ocean — *Obj.*
2. Man's — *Poss.* candle — *Nom.*
3. Necessity — *Nom.* mother — *Nom.* invention — *Obj.*
4. surgeon — *Nom.* eagle's — *Poss.* eye — *Obj.* lion's — *Poss.* heart — *Obj.* lady's — *Poss.* hand — *Obj.*
5. God — *Obj.* commandments — *Obj.* duty — *Nom.* man — *Obj.*

1. Have you prepared to-morrow's lessons?
2. I saw it in this morning's extra.
3. If you go to the tailor's, [will you] please inquire if my coat is ready [?]
4. My uncle's house is on the other side of the river.
5. The athletic meet of our school will be held the day after to-morrow.

LESSON VI

P. 27

It is . . . to ~ (It = *Formal Subject*; to ~ = *Real Subject*)

EXERCISE (P. 28)

1. It, it, — *Personal*
2. This, that — *Adjective Pron.*
3. You — *Personal*; that — *Adj. Pron.*

4. We, our — *Personal*
5. That — *Adj. Pron.*; your — *Personal*; mine — *Possessive*
6. Who — *Int.rogative*; he — *Personal*; that — *Relative*
7. I, he, me — *Personal*; what — *Relative*

1. It is nearly ten o'clock; it is time to go to bed.
2. How far is it from here to the park? — It is twenty minutes' walk.
3. It is cloudy to-day; it is a little cold.
4. Whose is this wrist-watch? — It is mine.
5. I make it a rule to take a walk before breakfast.
6. You must not bully little boys.

LESSON VII

P. 31

What paper do you take? — (*) = What take in? — (英)

EXERCISE (P. 33)

- | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. whom | 2. who | 3. whom |
| 4. which | 5. his | 6. what |
| 7. which | 8. what | 9. yours |
| 10. what | | |

1. Do you know who that gentleman is?
2. What a tall man he is!
3. Which do you like better, winter or summer?
4. Whom are you looking for?
5. Whose is this racket? — It is mine.
6. Whom do you want to see?
7. What day of the week is [it] to-day?

LESSON VIII

P. 34

That's it. -- それ、それ。(今君の云つた) それさ。(= *That's what I wanted to know.*)

That's all -- それ丈(のこと)。

That'll do -- それでよろしい(もう澤山)。

and that -- and *post this letter.*

None -- no person, no one (now rare; *None* can tell.); no persons (*None* but fools have ever believed it.); not any, (Have you no money? -- I have *none.*)

EXERCISE (P. 37)

2. All . . . not -- Partial Negation に注意。
 4. and that = and I saw him only once.
 5. 二兎を追ふ者は一兎をも獲ず。
-
1. One of the two soldiers died in (the) battle and the other was wounded.
 2. One should keep one's promise.
 3. I went to see either of the two, but both of them were out (or neither of them was at home).
 4. I have to go to the station to see a friend (one of my friends) off.
 5. Study of French is more difficult than that of English.
It is more difficult to study French than (to study) English.
 6. Lend me some money if you have any.

EXERCISE (P. 41)

5. 才子短命。

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. who | 2. which | 3. what |
| 4. that | 5. who | 6. whom |
| 7. which | 8. that | 9. who |
| 10. whom | | |

P. 32

1. There are plenty of Japanese who can read English [well] but very few [who] can speak it.
2. On the way I met with an old friend of mine who is a soldier.
3. Have you brought me the book that I asked you?
4. The one that he has brought me is the best.
5. This is a good book of reference which English students cannot do well without (or which is indispensable to English students).
6. What you say is different from what I have heard.

EXERCISE (P. 46)

1. spread -- *Intrans.*
2. tastes -- *Intrans.*
3. stole (a piece) -- *Trans.*, stole -- *Intrans.*
4. Keep -- *Trans.*
5. made -- *Trans.*
6. turns -- *Trans.*
7. looks -- *Intrans. (Incomplete)*
8. bring -- *Trans. (Double Obj.)*
9. has left -- *Trans.*
10. met -- *Trans.*, walked -- *Intrans.*

P.

1. Please lend me your dictionary.
2. His countrymen called him a sage.
3. They elected him chairman.
4. I thought him an honest boy.
(I thought [that] he was an honest boy.)
5. I will write you a letter on (about) this matter.
6. Father bought me a camera (a camera for me).
7. Keep your room neat.

EXERCISE (P. 60)

1. I get up at 6 and go to bed at 10.
2. We have very few fine days at this time of the year.
3. My brother left Kobe on board the *Tango-maru* yesterday.
4. As I studied till late last night, I have a slight headache this morning.
5. I shall tell him so if I meet him.
6. Father goes [up] to Tokyo in autumn every year.
7. When I reached Tokyo it was raining hard [or heavily].
8. School begins at 8 all the year round.
9. [I am afraid] We shall have rain when it stops blowing.
10. If I have time enough, I shall go to Kyoto too.

EXERCISE (P. 64)

1. The *Shun-yo-maru* will enter Yokohama on the 15th of this month.
2. I shall be full eighteen years old on the 15th of next August.
3. I shall come again before long.
4. Good-bye, I shall [be able to] see you again to-morrow.

5. Shall I send for a motor-car, if you are ready?
6. The new school-house will be finished soon.
7. I shall be glad to do anything in my power for you.
8. Where shall you be travelling about this time to-morrow?
9. I wonder if he will come, if it rains to-morrow.
10. Take good care of yourself, or you will fall ill.

EXERCISE (P. 69)

1. When did you go to N?
2. Have you been to E.?
3. He often came here last month.

1. I have read half of this book only.
2. The doctor has just gone home.
The doctor left here just now.
3. I have been so busy of late that I have had no time to call on my friends.
I have been too busy to visit my friends.
4. He came to this country two years ago, and has been staying with us ever since.
5. Please let me know by telegram as soon as you have reached [or arrived at] Tokyo.

EXERCISE (P. 72)

1. 二三歩もあるかぬうちに誰か彼の腕の上に手を置いた。
2. 華族に列せられるか或は Westminster Abbey に葬られるかの榮譽を勝ち得て居るだらう。(W. Abbey に葬られるは我國の國葬にも當る程の榮譽)

1. I got up later than usual ; the sun had (already) risen high.
2. The sun had set when (or before) we reached home.
3. We had not gone far when it began to rain.
4. I had been waiting about an hour when he came.
5. He had been studying English for five years before he went abroad.
6. Mr. Brown will have been teaching English for (full) twenty years by next May.
7. I shall have been full fifteen years (old) by next October.
8. I am thinking of going to Beppu this winter. Then I shall have been there three times.

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EXERCISE (P. 77)

1. If I had money with me, I would lend it to you.
2. If you went by (an) airplane, you could go there in half an hour.
3. If I were you, I would go to England rather than America.
4. If he had been diligent he would have passed the examination.
5. If he had been here yesterday, what would he have said?
6. I wish I had an automobile!
7. Study harder, or (or If you do not study harder) you may fail in the examination.
8. If you had pushed a little harder, it would have moved.
9. Whenever I see an aeroplane flying high up in the sky, I wish I were a bird.

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EXERCISE (P. 80)

1. The law of gravitation was discovered by Newton.
2. Your letter has just been received (by us).

3. It ought to be done by you.
4. We see the stars at night.
5. The doctor must be sent for by you.
6. I was told an interesting story by him.
An interesting story was told me by him.
7. The boy was given a book by the teacher.
A book was given the boy by the teacher.

~~~~~

P. 81

1. Tennis is being played in every girls' school throughout the country.
2. English is spoken all over the world.
3. When the cherry-blossoms are at their best, the park is crowded with flower-admirers.
4. The work will be finished by noon.  
We shall finish it by noon.
5. You must not leave the door open.  
The door must not be left open.
6. It is said that a fire broke out in Osaka and about ten thousand houses were reduced to ashes.
7. A fire broke out in the school-house at midnight on the 6th of this month ; but it was soon put out by the efforts of the students.

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EXERCISE (P. 85)

1. You will not be able to catch the three o'clock train.
2. I had to wait for as long as two hours till the next train came.
3. Somebody must have told him.
4. My story may seem strange to you, but it is true.

5. You may do as you please.
6. He must be Mr. Ito's younger brother; he resembles Mr. Ito closely.
7. Such a story can not be true.

~~~~~

EXERCISE (P. 90)

1. We ought not to neglect our duty.
2. He ought to speak English well, as he has been in America [for] several years.
3. I did say so [or Surely I said so], but I ought not to have done so.
4. You may keep that book; you need not return it.
5. You need not be in such a hurry, for there is more than thirty minutes before the train starts.
6. You need not read many books, but read well-chosen ones carefully.
7. You need not have come so early.
8. He did come, but told me nothing about it.

~~~~~

EXERCISE (P. 95)

1. to win — *Adj.*
2. to reach — *Noun (Compl.)*
3. to spare — *Adj.*
4. to hear — *Adv.*
5. to endure — *Noun (Subj.)*; to learn — *Noun (Obj.)*
6. to eat — *Adv.*
7. to find — *Adv.*

1. It is not a good habit to eat between meals.

2. We are always ready to lay down our lives for our country.
3. I am sorry to trouble you, but please let me have your answer by telegram.
4. We are very glad to hear that you have recovered from your illness.
5. It is difficult to write English well, but it is still more so (= difficult) to speak it well.
6. I went to the station yesterday to see a friend off.

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EXERCISE (P. 99)

1. punished — *Past Participle — Passive*; being — *Simple Gerund — Obj.*
2. Reading, writing — *Simp. Ger. — Subj.*; called — *Past Part. — Passive.*
3. confessed — *Past Part. — Attributive*; redressed — *Past Part. — Pass.*
4. thinking — *Present Part. — Progressive*; going — *Simp. Ger. — Obj.*
5. whistling — *Present Part. — Compl.*

1. I should like to have my photograph taken.
  2. As my shoes are worn out, I must get a new pair made.
  3. Those who are temperate in eating and drinking are generally healthy.
  4. Smoking is prohibited in the sleeping and dining cars.
  5. He was gazing up at the spring sky, lying down on the green grass.
- ~~~~~

## EXERCISE (P. 106)

1. a foreigner; the railway station.
2. The police station; the school.
3. The moon; the rippling waters; the lake.
4. a lady; a boy; the lady seemed to be the boy's mother.
5. the battle; the Japan Sea; the Mikasa; the flagship.

1. The whale is the largest of all animals.
2. The Japan Red Cross Society is to hold its general meeting at Hibiya Park.
3. The Shunyo-maru will arrive at Yokohama on the 15th of this month.
4. I write home twice a month.
5. The train runs at the rate of 40 miles an hour.
6. Many people like travelling by train and steamer, but I prefer travelling on foot.
7. The day will soon come when we shall travel by aeroplane.

## EXERCISE (P. 111)

1. thousand, one — *Quantitative*
  2. fresh, open, proper — *Qualifying*
  3. three — *Quantitative*; bad — *Qualifying*  
 $12,345 =$  Twelve thousand three hundred and forty-five  
 $45,321 =$  Forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one  
 October [the] eleventh [in the year of] fourteen ninety-two  
 5. 32 a. m. = five thirty-two a. m.  
 3. 18 p. m. = three eighteen p. m.
1. I was born on the eighth of September in the forty-second

- year of Meiji.
2. The launching ceremony of the battleship Hyuga was held on the 27th of January.
  3. A large number of Englishmen, Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, Italians, and Spaniards are staying at that hotel.
  4. The second term began on the 2nd of September.
  5. Please lend me some interesting story-books.

## EXERCISE (P. 114)

5. Neptune — 海王星。
1. fine, finer, finest; interesting, more — , most — ;  
 happy, happier, happiest; good, better, best; late, later (latter)  
 latest (last); little, less, least; far, farther, farthest; ill, worse  
 worst; many, more, most; weary, wearier, weariest.
  2. thin, thinner, thinnest; free, freer, freest; well-known,  
 better-known, best-known; gay, gayer, gayest; tender, tenderer,  
 tenderest.

## III

1. I am much better than yesterday.
2. any other metal.

## P. 115

1. Of the six continents, Asia is the largest, and Australia is the smallest.
2. The entrance examination for the High Schools is not so difficult as people say.
3. I think it is much colder this year than last year.
4. Fish is as nourishing as meat.

5. The book [which] I read the other day was more interesting than this.
6. My grandmother is greatly advanced in years (is very old) but she is hale and hearty (very strong.)
7. Autumn is a far more suitable season for study than spring.

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EXERCISE (P. 121)

1. This is the house where General Nogi was born.
2. When does the telegram say he will reach here?
3. Whom do you like best of all your friends?
4. Please give me two second class return tickets to Kyoto. How much is the fare?
5. He went to America two years ago, but I do not know where he is now.
6. It seldom snows in Kagoshima.

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EXERCISE (P. 126)

1. during the night      2. at Akasaka in Tokyo
3. for H. on the m. of the 15th
4. from the 25th of July to (till, until) the end of August
5. from here by the 7. 30 train at half past 6 in the morning...  
.....after to-morrow.

\_\_\_\_\_

P. 127

1. School begins at 8 o'clock in the morning and ends at 3 in the afternoon.
2. In the afternoon [I] went to the library. On my way home [I] took supper at a restaurant in Kanda.
3. Please come by all means by 5 to-morrow afternoon.

4. Some wild animals sleep during the day and go out at night.
5. Of late wrestling has become very popular among students.
6. The flight between Tokorozawa and Keijo (or Seoul) has at last been carried out by some military aviators.

- ~~~~~
- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. that, that | 2. As    |
| 3. though     | 4. while |
| 5. if         | 6. that  |
| 7. That       |          |

- \_\_\_\_\_
1. Frogs can live both on land and in (the) water.
  2. I don't know if that foreigner is an Englishman or an American.
  3. I thank you for the postcard you sent me last evening. As I have no engagement (or I am free) the day after to-morrow, I shall not fail to call on you.
  4. I think my elder brother will pass the conscription examination as he is strong and healthy.
  5. He studied as hard as he could that he might pass the entrance examination.
  6. Fifteen years have already passed (elapsed) since the school was established.
  7. The author must be a very learned man, as (since) he has written such a splendid book as this.

THE END

BOOK TWO

## BOOK TWO

### LESSON I

*P. 1*

as well — also ; besides

*P. 2*

(5) Adjective — *cf.* p. 63. (6) ; p. 64 (3)

*P. 4*

are not always — 常に ..... とは限らず (Partial Negation)

*P. 5*

Men apt — Men *who are* apt .....

to excess — excessively ; to an enormous degree.

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## EXERCISE

| Connective | Subject                  | Modif.                                       | Pred. V.             | Modif.              |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1)        | Something<br>(something) | attempted<br>done                            | has earned           |                     |
| (2)        | man                      | a<br>with know-<br>ledge but<br>..... energy | is                   |                     |
| (3)<br>and | children<br>they         |                                              | are<br>will perceive | often               |
| (4)<br>as  | men<br>men               | young<br>drunken                             | are<br>are           |                     |
| (5)        | People<br>(who)          | (who .....<br>..... laugh)                   | are<br>(do know)     | always<br>(not)     |
| (6)        | poor<br>(who)            | The                                          | are<br>(feel)        | only                |
| (7)        | To be angry              |                                              | is                   | (upon<br>ourselves) |

(P. 6)

| Obj.              | Modif.               | Compl.                            | Modif.                                |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| repose            | a night's            |                                   |                                       |
|                   |                      | house                             | a<br>furnished but<br>..... inhabited |
| defects           | our slightest        | ...observers                      | very nice                             |
| (themselves)      |                      | apt (to think<br>..... wise)      | (enough)                              |
| (themselves)      |                      | (to think<br>..... sober)         | (enough)                              |
| (how to<br>laugh) |                      | pompous and<br>self-conceited     |                                       |
|                   |                      | they<br>(poor)                    | (who feel<br>poor)                    |
| (faults)          | (the)<br>(of others) | to avenge .....<br>.....ourselves |                                       |

## LESSON II

## P. 7

**Manchester** ['mæntʃɪstə] — a city and inland seaport of Lancashire, England. It stands on the river Irwell at its confluence with the Irk and Medlock, 187 m. N. W. of London and 31 m. E. of Liverpool.

**Edisons** — inventors like Edison (Thomas Alva Edison [1847— ] An American investigator and inventor in the field of electricity.)

## EXERCISE (P. 13)

- (a) breadth, width, neutrality, splendour.  
 (b) bravery, nobility, beauty, height, depth, choice, failure, belief, judgment, invention.  
 (c) fluency, wisdom, heat, ugliness, curiosity

*a flow of words* — 豊富なる詞藻。

1. My ancestors served the Hojos (*or* the Hojo family).
2. Perseverance, endeavour, and diligence (*or* industry) are the three elements of success.
3. To go to bed early and get up early (*or* Early to bed and early to rise) is the secret of success in life.  
*cf.* Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. — *B. Franklin.*
4. Knowledge is the common property of mankind, so that (*or* and) it is wrong to think that knowledge is a private property.

## EXERCISE (P. 18)

1. *Virtue* — Neuter (sometimes Fem.). Nomin.

*wealth* — Neuter (sometimes Fem.), Nomin.

*harmony* — Neut., Nomin. (Compl.)

*man* — Mas., Obj.

2. *death* — Mas., Obj.

*enemy's* — Com., Poss.

*ranks* — Neut., Obj.

3. *education's* — Neut., Poss.

*sake* — Neut., Obj.

4. *Heaven's* — Neut., Poss.

*sake* — Neut., Obj.

*moment* — Neut., Obj.

*corner* — Com., Nom.

*haste* — Neut. Obj.

1. It is natural that Japan should protect her interests in China.
2. They say there are few who can understand Einstein's theory of relativity well.
3. There is but little difference between the earth's and Venus's diameters.
4. Of late I have chiefly been reading books on history and politics.
5. The wireless telegraphy was invented by Mr. W. Marconi, an Italian electric engineer.

## LESSON IV

## P. 21

*between ourselves* — between you and me — among ourselves

— speaking confidentially — 内々だが、茲きりの話だが。

*beside oneself* — to be out of one's wits or senses; lose one's self-command (through strong feeling) . . .

## EXERCISE (P. 22)

1. station — position in life
3. Acts XXVI, 24.

1. Please help yourself to as many as you like.
2. He was beside himself with terror by the earthquake.
3. It was by the mistake that he swallowed the poison.
4. Let this be between ourselves.  
Let us keep this secret.
5. Is it I that you want to see?

## EXERCISE (P. 28)

2. Whate'er's — Whatever is
4. at large — in general; as a whole.

1. I cannot understand at all what is written in this letter.
2. One who praises others in their presence often speaks ill of them behind their backs.  
He who praises you to your face is apt to speak ill of you behind your back.
3. Whoever wants to keep himself in good health, must take proper exercise.  
He who wants to keep his health, must take moderate exercise.
4. I will write to you about whatever (or any thing that) happens in your absence.
5. There are neither Japanese nor foreigners who visit Miyajima but admire its beautiful views.
6. Such being the case, it is natural that Mr. A and Mr. B should have quarrelled with each other.

## EXERCISE (P. 34)

3. have patience with — to show forbearance toward.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. was sold    | 2. occupies    |
| 3. were saved  | 4. was adorned |
| 5. is to blame |                |

1. When the doctor reached, he had already breathed his last.
2. This watch and chain was made in England and cost 19 pounds 8 shillings and 6 pence (£ 19. 8s. 6d.)
3. No one is so foolish as to believe it.

## LESSON VII

P. 37

of an evening — 夕方などに。

## EXERCISE (P. 39)

- |                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. Shall he          | 2. shall I  |
| 3. I will, he will   | 4. you will |
| 5. You shall, I will | 6. You will |
| 7. anything will     | 8. men will |
| 9. Shall you         | 10. shall I |

1. If it rains on that day, we shall have school (or there will be school) as usual, I hear.
2. Do you want me to do anything for you? I shall be glad to do anything in my power for you.
3. A cat will not catch mice when she is always well fed.
4. How many students will (or are to) be admitted (into your school) through the entrance examination this year?

5. I am sorry that I was out yesterday when you came to see me. Please call again the day after to-morrow afternoon (Wednesday) as I shall be at home then.

I was told that you came to see (*or* called on) me yesterday and I was sorry that I was not at home; but I shall be at home the day after to-morrow (Wednesday) in the afternoon, so please come to see me on that day.

EXERCISE (P. 42)

1. I have not seen him .....
  2. He had been ill .....
  3. She no sooner had heard .....
  4. .... I shall have crossed the Channel.
  5. .... Columbus discovered America.
1. I have been in Kyoto once or twice, but I have never been in Tokyo.
  2. It is five days since I wrote to him but I have not heard from him yet (*or* I have not yet received his answer).
  3. When you reached (*or* got to) the station, the train had already started, I hear.
  4. During the past twenty years various events have happened to me.
  5. The house will have been completed by this time next year.
  6. He will have spent about one thousand yen by the time he graduates from the school.

EXERCISE (P. 47)

2. (新約聖書) Mark ix, 47.

4. stand still — stop; be motionless

1. You depend on others too much. If I were you, I would do such a thing by myself.
2. If you had half a million yen at your disposal, what would you do with it (*or* how would you use it)?
3. Don't you think you had better give him a picture-book rather than a plaything?
4. He was familiar with the conditions in foreign countries, so if he had lived till now he would have become an able diplomat.
5. If we should miss the steamer, we shall have to wait for two weeks till the next steamer sails.
6. You had better take your overcoat with you, as it may turn cold towards evening.
7. Although he is a Chinese he speaks English (as naturally) as if he were an Englishman.
8. Take a walk in the park for a while, and you will enjoy your breakfast.

LESSON X

P. 50

He works hard lest he (should) fail — should なきは古殿なり。

EXERCISE (P. 52)

- |              |                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I should  | 2. would you do, if you should |
| 3. he should | 3. Would you                   |
| 5. I would   | 6. you should                  |
1. He cannot be dishonest, for none of his friends speaks ill of him (*or* everyone who knows him speaks well of him).

2. I never dreamed that I should meet you here.  
This is the last place where I expected to meet you.
3. It was natural that he should be so angry.  
He might well be so angry.  
It is no wonder that he should have been very angry.
4. Beyond this village there runs a little stream. I would go there to swim in summer and to fish in autumn.
5. Young men should avoid a luxurious life, but train themselves both bodily and mentally (*or* train both mind and body).

## LESSON XI

P. 53

to do her justice — to treat her fairly (by acknowledging her merits or the like).

P. 54

to be sure — certainly; indeed.  
so to speak — if I may use such an expression.  
to begin with — in the first place.

## EXERCISE (P. 56)

1. I called at Mr. Yamada's but found him out (*or* he was out).  
It seems that he is (*or* he seems to be) away on a journey somewhere.
2. My father is very fond of oranges, so I make it a rule to send him a box of them every year.
3. The Shin-no-maru, which was to arrive at Yokohama on Jan. 26th, returned to Kobe and waited for weather to improve.
4. "Are you going (*or* Do you intend) to stay here long?"

"I intend to stay here about a week and visit noted places (*or* places of interest)."

## LESSON XII

P. 57

laugh until one cries — to laugh so immoderately that tears are forced out.

## EXERCISE (P. 61)

1. at all — in any degree; for any reason — 苟も、兎も角も。

1. I could not help bursting out laughing when I saw a country man trying hard to blow out the electric lamp.
2. I am sorry that unavoidable business prevents me from having the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation.
3. After breakfast my nephew went out in a hurry, saying he would go to the library.
4. He went out saying he would go [to the barber's] to have his hair cut.
5. Having received a telegram from his elder brother, Mr. Ito returned home (*or* went back to his native place) yesterday.

## LESSON XIII

P. 62

Birds of a feather etc. — Persons of like tastes, dispositions, and pursuits seek and enjoy each other's society.

P. 63

Court of St. James's — the British court: so called from the palace of St. James's, Pall Mall, London, the town residence

of the sovereigns of England from William III. to William IV., now only used for levees (接見), etc.

EXERCISE (P. 67)

1. Travelling on foot is much more interesting and instructive than travelling by train, but there are very few who try it.
2. The travelling expenses of the Japanese champions who are going to take part in the International Olympic Games are estimated at 3,500 yen a man.
3. I will inform my father of this matter by letter.
4. If it is fine to-morrow, I will call at your house on my way home from school.
5. Matches are sold at three or four *rin* a box, so we can buy as many as three hundred boxes for one yen.

LESSON XIV

P. 69

(Waseda) **nine** — the players forming one side in a base-ball game: *cf.* eleven — eleven persons forming side at cricket &c.

EXERCISE (P. 71)

1. Nothing is pleasanter than (*or* There is nothing so pleasant as) to take a walk on the seashore on a fine spring day (*or* in spring when the weather is fine).
2. About two-thirds of my class-mates say that they intend to enter schools of higher grade after graduation and the rest [*say*] that they will be engaged in business.
3. In our school, there are about five times as many students as in your school.
4. Generally the number of applicants for the entrance exami-

nation of schools of higher grade is several times as the number to be admitted, so it is very difficult for them to pass at their first attempt.

EXERCISE (P. 76)

1. Can't you speak a little more slowly? You speak so fast that I cannot follow you. (*or* You speak too fast for me to understand what you say.)
2. However swift of foot one may be, one cannot walk forty *ri* a day.
3. Please come and see me again whenever it is convenient to you (*or* whenever it suits you).
4. However rich a man may be, he cannot afford to have his son idle, especially when the son is more than twenty [years old].
5. The busier the world is, the more developed is the idea of saving time.

EXERCISE (P. 83)

1. .... absent *from* school
2. .... famous *for* its scenery.
3. .... congratulate you *upon* your success.
4. .... arrived *at* Kobe *on* the 11th of October.
5. .... *whether* you go now *or* to-morrow
6. .... are not valuable *because* they are .....
7. .... interesting *as well as* instructive
8. Inform me fully *of* .....
9. .... *such* eloquence *that* all were .....
10. *Although* he is sick, *yet* he may .....

2. close by — near (by)
3. so that — if.            make room — to open a way or passage, make place (for him) to enter or pass.
4. I am with — I am *acquainted* with

1. He neither smokes nor drinks, but as to eating, he eats as much as two men.
2. So long as you can not (or Unless you can) give me a really strong reason, I am sorry I cannot comply with your request.
3. In spite of the heavy rain I went to Kobe last night to see my friend off.
4. He was both poor and uneducated, but by dint of honesty and diligence he succeeded in his business.
5. Whether you pass the examination or not depends entirely upon your preparations.
6. He has not only a strong constitution, but is diligent, so he is a promising young man.
7. According to reliable statistics, the whole population of the Japanese Empire at the end of last year, including Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Korea) was more than seventy-seven million (or millions).

EXERCISE (P. 90)

1. Emerson said that self-trust is the essence of heroism.
2. I asked him if he was going to school.
3. He asked me why I stopped there.
4. I said, "I am going to call on him (you?) to-day."
5. They said to him, "Is your father still staying in London?"
6. He said to me, "Are you ready?"

1. He said, "I have been studying German since last year."  
He said that he had been studying German since the previous year.
2. Iyeyasu said, "Man's life is like a long journey with a heavy load on his back."
3. He said, "I think it will cost us at least several thousand yen to go round the world."  
He said that it would cost at least several thousand yen to make a trip round the world.
4. The doctor advises me to give up smoking, but I think it is hard to give up smoking at once.
5. "How is your sick father?" — "Thank you; the doctor says that he will get well in a week or so."

EXERCISE (P. 96)

- (a) He worked hard only to fail.  
He failed in spite of his hard work.
- (b) The report turned out to be false (not to be true).
- (c) He went out for a walk after studying for an hour.
- (a) As I finished my work, I went out for a walk.
- (b) If you first learn your lesson, you may play.
- (c) The house we now live in suits us exactly.
- (d) If you are kind, you are sure to be loved by others.  
You must be kind so that you may be sure to be loved by others.
- (a) The problem is very difficult and it cannot be solved.
- (b) He is a rich man and he is proud of it.
- (c) He fled away and thus he tried to escape being killed.

THE END

大正十五年四月二十日印刷納本  
大正十五年四月二十五日發行

スクラード  
インクマシン  
グランマー  
バイ  
コピナタ

不許  
複製

教授参考書  
(非賣品)

著者 文献書院編輯部

京都市下長者町油小路西入

發行兼 株式会社文献書院

印刷者 代表者 武藤 欽

京都市下長者町堀川東入

印刷所 文献書院印刷所

### 發賣所

京都市下長者町油小路西入  
振替口座大阪六三〇九二番

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