

Where does wheat grow? What do we make from wheat? What is the colour of wheat in Summer?

In the gardens there are flowers, such as roses, tulips, pinks; there are also vegetables and fruit trees. What flowers are there in the gardens? Name some vegetables. Name some fruit.

Apples and pears grow on trees. The strawberry grows on a small plant. Roses grow on bushes.

Where do apples grow? Where do strawberries grow? Where do roses grow? In Spring the trees have buds and blossoms. In Summer they are covered with leaves and fruit. In Autumn the leaves fall. In what season do the trees blossom? What is there on the trees in Spring? In what season are the trees covered with leaves? In what season do the leaves fall? Do the trees bear fruit in Winter?

READING AND CONVERSATION

Edward.—It's very warm here in the room. Let us go out and take a walk. There is a cool breeze which makes the temperature quite pleasant.

Paul.—Very well: but don't let us walk in the sun; the heat and the strong light are very disagreeable.

Edward.—We can sit down under that large tree. It has many leaves. Its dense foliage protects us from the sun. You see how cool it is in the shade. Last week it rained a great deal, so that the plants have grown very fast. The ground is entirely covered with grass. Let us sit down on it. The sight of the beautiful green meadows is very restful to the eyes.

Paul.—What do you call in English those white flowers with yellow centres?

Edward.—They are daisies, and the others that are all yellow are called buttercups. Pick some of them and make a bouquet; we'll take it home. . . . But it is dinner time; we had better return home now. . . .

Paul.—What trees are those in that field?

Edward.—They are apple trees; those a little farther away are cherry-trees and pear-trees. All this belongs to Mr. Cruikshank. He also has a large garden where he grows vegetables and flowers.

Paul.—What a delicious odour! The entire vicinity is scented with it.

Edward.—It comes from those rose-bushes. Look! they are covered with roses, most of them in full bloom. Do you like flowers?

Paul.—Yes, indeed, I am exceedingly fond of them. I am going to pick a small bud to put in my buttonhole.

Edward.—Yes, but look out for the thorns. You will prick your fingers. "There are no roses without thorns."

EXERCISE

1. Which is the hottest month of the year?
2. Where is it warmer, in the house or outside?
3. Do you walk on the sunny side of the street?
4. Do you walk near the houses?
5. Is there shade near the houses?
6. Where is it warmer, in the shade or in the sun?
7. Do you like to take a walk in the country?
8. What do you see in the country?
9. What is very restful to the eyes in Summer?
10. With what are the trees covered?
11. Do the leaves remain on the trees all the year?
12. What grows in the meadows?
13. What is the colour of corn in Summer?
14. Where do you cultivate vegetables?
15. Have you a garden?
16. Are there many flowers in the park?
17. Which flower do you like best?

THE ANIMALS

ORAL INTRODUCTION

On this picture you see a horse, a cow, a dog, a lion, a tiger, and a bear. The horse is a domestic animal. The tiger is a wild animal. These animals have four feet. They are quadrupeds.

Here are birds. The eagle is a bird. The swallow is a bird. The chicken is a bird. Birds have two feet for running, and two wings for flying. Quadrupeds walk on the ground; birds fly in the air. Birds have neither a mouth nor a nose; they have a bill or a beak. The eagle has a beak; the swallow has a bill. Quadrupeds are covered with hair. Birds are covered with feathers.

Give the names of a few domestic animals. Name a few wild animals. How many feet has a dog? How many feet has a bird? What do animals do with their feet? What do birds do with their wings? Where do the animals walk? Where do the birds fly? Has a bird a mouth? Has the eagle a beak? Has the swallow a bill? With what are quadrupeds covered? With what are birds covered?

Fish live in water. They move by swimming. Where are the fish? Can a fish walk? Does it swim? Can a dog swim? Can you swim?

Animals must eat, drink, and breathe, in order to live. If an animal does not breathe, it cannot live. Can we live without eating? Can we live without breathing? What must we do in order to live? If you cut an animal's head off, can it live? If an animal cannot breathe, it dies. Do we die if we stop breathing?

Animals have five senses; they see, hear, smell, taste, and feel. We see with our eyes; the eyes are the organs of sight. We hear with our ears; the ears are the organs of hearing. We smell with our nose; the nose is the organ of smell. We taste with our tongue; the tongue is the organ of taste. We feel with every part of our body; the entire body is the organ of touch. Which are the organs of sight, etc.?

We breathe air. We breathe through the nose. We breathe with our lungs; the lungs are the organs of breathing (respiration). The lungs are in the chest. What do we breathe? With what do we breathe? Which are the organs of respiration? Where are the lungs?

We eat with our mouth. We eat food. We do not keep the food in our mouth; we swallow it. It goes down into the stomach. The food is digested in the stomach. The stomach is the organ of digestion. What do we eat? With what do we eat? Do we swallow our food? Where does the food go when we swallow it? Where is the food digested?

If I cut myself, a red liquid comes from the cut. That is blood. The blood circulates in our body. In our chest, on the left side, there is the heart. The heart makes the blood circulate. The heart is the organ of the circulation of the blood. What is the colour of blood? Is our blood warm or cold? Does the heart make the blood circulate? Where is the heart? The heart beats. If the heart does not beat, we cannot live. Do we die if the heart stops beating?

If your digestion, your respiration, and your circulation are good, you are in good health. If they are bad, you are ill. Are you in good health? Can you digest well if you eat too much? Am I ill if I drink too much? Can I remain in good health if I don't breathe well? Do we like to eat if we are ill?

READING AND CONVERSATION

Domestic animals: the horse, the ox, the cow, the donkey, the sheep, the dog, the cat.

Wild animals: the lion, the tiger, the bear, the wolf, the fox.

Birds: the chicken, the duck, the goose, the peacock, the eagle, the ostrich, the owl, the swallow, the sparrow.

Other animals: the fish, the snake, the frog, the bee.

Objects cannot move, but man and animals can move because they live. In order to live they are obliged to breathe, to eat, and to drink; without air, food, and drink, they cannot live, but die.

Man and most animals have senses, which are: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. The eyes are the organs of sight, the ears those of hearing, the sense of smell is in the nose, that of taste in the tongue and palate, and the

sense of touch is spread all over the body. Through sight we notice the different colours of objects, their shape, their size, the place they occupy, and the position in which they stand. Through our hearing we perceive the different sounds. Through touch we find out whether anything is cold or warm, hard or soft. We feel that ice is cold, that the stove is warm, and we feel a pain if we burn ourselves.

The animals are divided into classes, of which the principal ones are: quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, amphibians, and insects.

Quadrupeds live on land; they have four feet for walking, running, and jumping. Their bodies are covered with hair.

Birds live in the air and on the ground; they have, besides their two feet, two wings, which they use for flying through the air. In place of a mouth they have a beak (or bill); their bodies are covered with feathers.

Man and these two classes of animals have red, warm blood, and a heart, which makes it circulate. They have lungs for breathing, and a stomach to digest food. If these organs do not work well, the person or the animal is ill; if the entire body works well, we are in good health.

A fish lives in water; it has neither feet nor wings, it has fins, and it moves about by swimming; its body is covered with scales.

The principal reptile is the snake, which has no legs. It creeps on the ground.

The frog is an amphibian, because it can live in water and on land.

Among the insects we shall mention the bee, the silkworm, the fly, and the moth.

The bee, which gives us honey, and the silkworm

which produces silk, are useful; the fly and the moth, on the contrary, are harmful.

EXERCISE

1. Can plants move about?
2. What do animals need in order to live?
3. Can we live if we have nothing to eat?
4. What are we obliged to do in order to live?
5. Do all animals die?
6. Can plants grow without water?
7. What are the names of the five senses, and what are their organs?
8. What do we perceive through each of the five senses?
9. What are the principal classes of animals?
10. What are the names of the principal domestic animals?
11. Of what use are they to us?
12. What wild animal looks like a large dog?
13. To which class of animals does the elephant belong?
14. To which class does the moth belong?
15. What are the principal differences between a bird and a quadruped?
16. What is the name of the largest bird?
17. Is it a useful bird?
18. What is the name of the small brown and gray bird that we see so often in the street?
19. What domestic bird has the most beautiful feathers?
20. What are the organs of respiration and digestion?
21. How is your health?
22. Where does the frog live?
23. Does a frog walk?
24. How does a snake move about?
25. Have you ever seen a snake?
26. Of what use are the bee and the silkworm to mankind?

MAN

ORAL INTRODUCTION

We are human beings. Human beings are like animals in that they have to eat, drink, and breathe. But human beings are different from animals because they speak. Animals do

not speak. We speak because we think. We think with the brain, which is in the head. The brain is the organ of thought. In what are we different from animals? (Speech and thought.) Why do we speak? Because we think. Which is the organ of thought? Where is the brain?

We think of objects which are present or absent. Who are the people present in this class? Are there any pupils absent? Is Mr. Berlitz present? Do you think of your lesson now? Did you think of your lesson yesterday? Yes, I thought of it. Do you think it rains when you see that people in the street open their umbrellas? Do you think I feel cold if I sit down near the stove? Did people in olden times think of the earth as flat? Yes, they thought so. What do we think about the shape of the earth?

What do you do here? You learn English. The teacher teaches; the pupils learn. Who teaches you to-day? Who taught you yesterday? What language do you learn? Where do the children learn reading and writing? If you wish to learn, you must study. Do you study your lesson? What language did you learn first? When were you taught reading?

If we have learnt a thing we know it. You know how to count because you learned it in one of the preceding lessons. You know how to write because you learned it at school. We know what we have seen and what we have been told. You know that I have a watch in my pocket, because you saw it. You know what my name is; I told it to you.

Do you know my name? Do you know Mr. Berlitz? Did you know him in 1910? Yes, I knew him. No, I did not know him. Do I know how much money you have in your pocket? Do we know how many stars there are? Do you know what kind of weather we shall have next week? Do astronomers know the distance between the earth and the sun? Do we know if we shall be alive to-morrow? We learn many things, but we cannot keep them all in our mind; we forget them. Have you forgotten in what year Christopher Columbus discovered America? Do you know in what year Christopher Columbus died? You knew it when you went to school. Do you know it now? If you do not forget, you have a good memory. Have you a good memory if you forget quickly?

MAN

CONVERSATION AND READING

Many animals have a sharper sense of sight or of hearing than mankind. The eagle can distinguish an object much farther away than we can, and a dog can follow the scent of his master by his sense of smell; but man has a more developed brain. The brain, which is in the head, is the organ of thought.

When speaking, we think of what we say. We can think of persons and objects whether they are with us or not. You think now of your lesson. If you think of something else, you cannot understand me. You often think of your lesson when you are at home. Of what do you think at noon when the table is set?

If someone thinks much and reasons correctly, we say he is intelligent; and if he is clever in a certain subject we call him talented. You make very good progress in English, because you have a talent for learning languages; and as you are intelligent, you understand quickly the meanings of the different words. A dog is more intelligent than a cat; it understands more quickly.

What we have learnt well, what we have been told, or what we have often seen, we know. You know many English words, because you have learnt them in your lessons. I know your name; you have told it to me. You have not seen how much money I have in my pocket, therefore you do not know. You know this gentleman, because you have often seen him.

We cannot keep in our minds everything we learn. Some things go out of our heads; we forget them. You have learnt many English words, but you have forgotten

the spelling of some of them. Have you forgotten on what day you took your first English lesson?

With human beings the different feelings are much more developed than with animals. Animals like and love their little ones, but our mother's love for us is much stronger.

We feel admiration for anything very beautiful, and repulsion when looking at something ugly. You therefore like to look at a beautiful picture, at a fine statue, and you dislike to touch a dead animal or dirty objects.

If we like something, we wish to possess it; you wish to have fine clothes because you like them. You like the English language; that is why you study it.

If something agreeable comes to us, we feel glad (we feel pleasure); and if something disagreeable happens, we feel sorry. You are glad to see people whom you like, and you are sorry when they leave you. You feel glad if your teacher tells you that you are a good pupil; and if it rains, and you are obliged to miss your lesson, you feel sorry. Are you glad this piece is ended now?

EXERCISE

1. Is man superior to the animal in everything? 2. In what things is man inferior to the animal? 3. What bird has a very strong sight and what quadruped has a very acute sense of smell? 4. What is the organ of thought? 5. Where is the brain situated? 6. Do you think of your lessons when you are not here? 7. What did you think of at your last lesson? 8. Can you speak correctly without thinking? 9. Have all people a talent for music? 10. Why do you go to school? 11. What do you learn here? 12. Does a pupil know better than his teacher

whether a word is right or wrong? 13. Do you know in what year Christopher Columbus died? 14. Did you know it when you went to school? 15. What do you feel when you see a dead animal? 16. Do you wish to be rich? 17. What do you wish to learn here? 18. What do you feel when your teacher tells you that your exercise is correct? 19. Are you glad when your lesson is over? 20. Are you sorry to leave the city during the Summer? 21. Are you sorry you are now in America?

THE FAMILY

Arthur.—Do you know where Mr. Porter lives?

Briggs.—I know that his house is in Victoria Street, but I can't think of the number. I knew it but I have forgotten it.

A.—Are you acquainted with Mrs. Porter?

B.—Yes, I have seen her several times. She does not go out much, as the care of her children takes all her time.

A.—How many children has she?

B.—Five: two boys, John and Willy; and three girls, Mary, Betsy, and Jennie.

A.—Is John the eldest?

B.—Yes, he is fifteen years old.

A.—And how old is Willy?

B.—He is ten years old; his sister Mary is older than he.

A.—Is Jennie the youngest?

B.—Yes, she is still a baby, not over two years.

A.—The Porters are very nice people, aren't they?

B.—Yes, indeed; Mr. Porter is an excellent father

and Mrs. Porter a most kind-hearted mother. They care for nothing but their children, and the latter love their parents dearly.

A.—For how long have you known the Porter family?

B.—I have known the husband for quite a long time, but I made the acquaintance of his wife only when they returned to Norfolk.

A.—Didn't they live abroad for some time?

B.—Yes, their two youngest daughters were born abroad.

A.—How long have they been back?

B.—They have been living here now for about a year.

A.—Do Mrs. Porter's parents also live in the same town?

B.—They reside in the same street as their son-in-law. They occupy apartments with their son Paul, the eldest brother of Mrs. Porter.

A.—The two families visit each other a great deal, do they not?

B.—Oh, they are always together. The children are exceedingly fond of their grandfather, grandmother, and uncle, and the latter just spoils them by giving them everything they wish for.

EXERCISE

1. What is the title of the preceding piece?
2. What family is spoken of?
3. What are the names of the persons holding the conversation?
4. Which one begins it?
5. What question does he ask?
6. Where do you live?
7. Do you know where I live?
8. Did Mr. B. know where Mr. P. resided?
9. Where does he live?
10. Do

you know Mr. Berlitz's address? 11. Have you ever known what street he lived in? 12. Are you acquainted with Mr. Berlitz? 13. Where did you get acquainted with your teacher? 14. Is Mr. Briggs acquainted with Mrs. Porter? 15. Has Mr. Briggs seen Mrs. Porter more than once? 16. Why does she go out so little? 17. Is it much work to take care of children? 18. How many children has Mrs. Porter? 19. How many boys? 20. How many girls? 21. Which one is the eldest? 22. Which one is the youngest? 23. How many brothers and how many sisters has John? 24. What is the age of the baby? 25. Have the Porters always lived in England? 26. Where was their baby born? 27. Where does Mr. Porter's father-in-law live? 28. Do the children love their grandparents? 29. And do the latter love their grandchildren? 30. Why does the uncle give his nephews and nieces everything they wish? 31. Who spoils these children? 32. How does he spoil them?

NOTES AND LETTERS

INVITATION TO DINNER

Mrs. — requests the pleasure of Mr. —'s company at dinner at seven o'clock on Tuesday, September the twenty-ninth.

ACCEPTANCE OF INVITATION

Mr. — accepts with pleasure Mrs. —'s very kind invitation for Tuesday, September the twenty-ninth.

DECLINATION OF INVITATION

Mr. — regrets extremely that owing to a previous engagement, he is unable to accept Mrs. —'s kind invitation for Tuesday, September the twenty-ninth.

INVITATION TO THE OPERA

Chicago, February the tenth.

Dear Mr. —,

We are planning to go to the Opera next Thursday evening to hear Gigli and Tetrzzini in "Faust" and shall be very glad to have you join us. We expect to leave the house promptly at eight o'clock.

Trusting to have the pleasure of having you with us, I am, with kind regards

Yours sincerely,

Dear Mrs. —,

Thank you for your very kind invitation for Thursday evening. I shall be especially pleased to come as I have never heard Gigli in "Faust." I have made a note of the time and shall call promptly at eight o'clock.

Yours sincerely,

The Ritz-Carlton,
New York.

Dear Sirs:

Please reserve for me a single room with bath, preferably on one of the lower floors, for Friday evening, May 29th I shall arrive on the 8:20 Chicago express.

Yours truly,

Edward A. Jones.

TELEGRAM

The Ritz-Carlton,
New York.

Reserve single room with bath lower floor. Arrive Friday evening.

Edward A. Jones.

Spink & Co.

67 Regent Street,
London, England.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me by return of post your latest catalogue. I am especially interested in leather goods and stationery.

Yours truly,

James Henderson.

Mr. James Henderson,
King Street,
Warwick.

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover we are sending you to-day a copy of our catalogue as requested. We have now in press a revised edition of this catalogue, copy of which we shall forward to you in a few days. Trusting to hear from you further, we are

Yours truly,
Spink & Co.

The Brown-Jones Company,
New York.

Dear Sirs:

During a recent visit to New York I ordered from you a set of Dickens, bound in ¾ morocco, to be sent C. O. D. Upon their arrival I find the books are not as represented, the binding being of an inferior quality, and very much shop-soiled. I have, therefore, refused to accept the books.

Yours truly,

Henry Simpson.

My dear Friend:

Here is some good news for you! We are coming to Chicago on the 25th inst. to visit my brother John. He lives in a very pretty cottage on the Sheridan Road not far from Highland Park. You will know it by the roses which climb almost to the top of the house. We expect to remain in Chicago for at least one week, perhaps for two, and hope to see you very often. My wife and children join in sending best regards to you all.

Yours sincerely,

My dear Miss James:

When I came away from your home last evening I found on the sidewalk a very pretty pearl and gold scarf-pin. As it was lying very near your door, I think it perhaps was lost by one of your other guests. Will you please ask any of them whom you see and tell me if you find out who lost it? The scarf-pin has the letters "B" and "F" on the under side.

Yours sincerely,

My dear Friend:

You will be glad to learn that I have been invited to make a trip to Vera Cruz on a large yacht. We shall sail slowly down the coast of the United States, stopping at all the important seaports, and then cross the Gulf of Mexico to Vera Cruz. I have always loved the sea, so that I am looking forward with great pleasure to the coming voyage.

Yours very sincerely,

Arthur Johnson.

APPENDICES

- I. SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES
- II. TABLE OF IRREGULAR VERBS
- III. PRACTICE ON ELEMENTARY SOUNDS