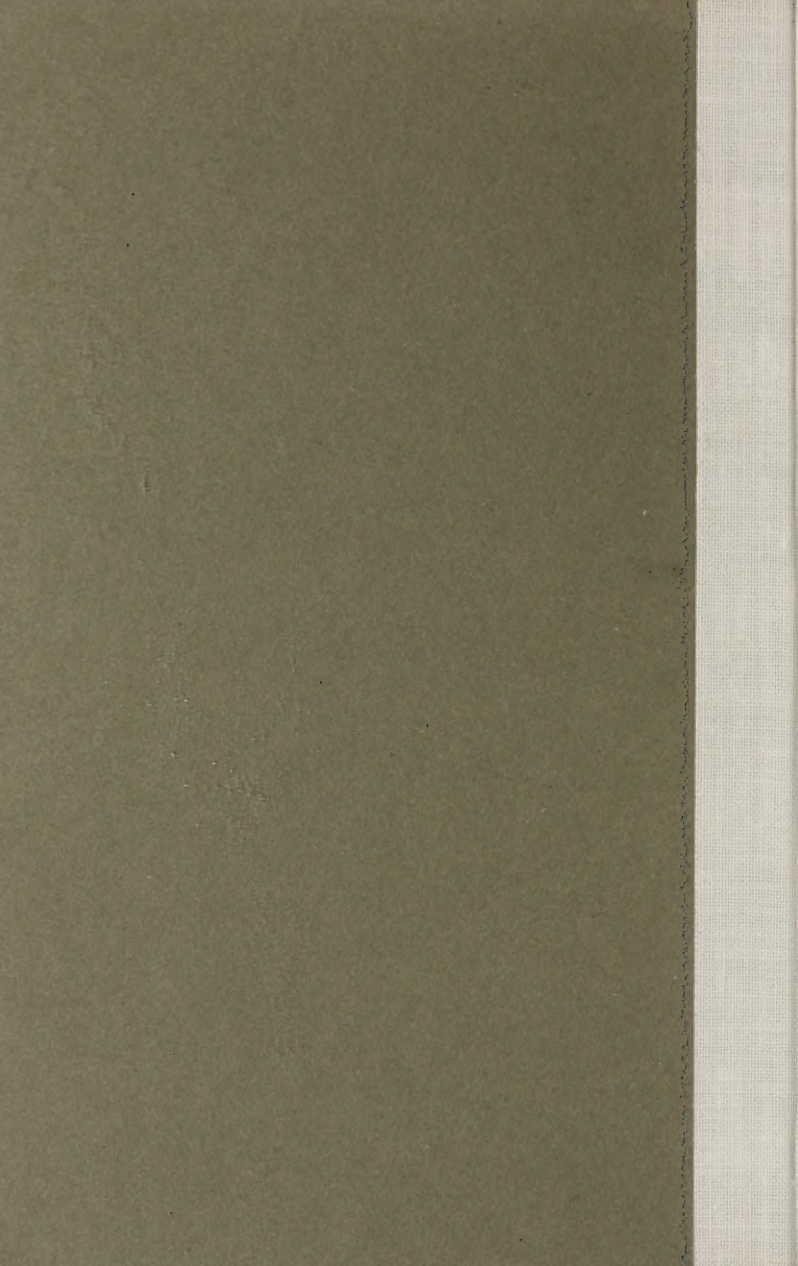




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Alternative Exercises

FOR

FRASER AND SQUAIR'S FRENCH GRAMMAR

PREPARED BY THE AUTHORS

BOSTON, U. S. A.

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PREFATORY NOTE

THESE alternative exercises have been prepared at the request of many teachers who desire to vary the work of their classes from year to year. They will also, it is hoped, meet the wants of teachers who feel the need of additional material for practice on any particular part of the grammar, or for the purpose of occasional review or examination.

The lettering of the subdivisions of exercises on Part I of the Grammar corresponds as nearly as possible to that of the original edition, except that short paragraphs for review have been inserted in Lesson XII and in the odd numbered exercises from XV to LI, inclusive. Reference has been further facilitated by the indication in parenthesis of the section number and page.

In the exercises on Part II the letters have been used to mark off the varying character of the different paragraphs, or to subdivide exercises which might be considered too long for a single lesson. Most of these exercises contain a piece of continuous English for translation into French, based on the same grammatical material as the detached sentences, so that teachers may use either part or both at their option. The French portions (subdivision A) contain, for the most part, model sentences on the points under discussion, and may be advantageously used for oral practice or review.

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ALTERNATIVE EXERCISES

FOR

FRASER AND SQUAIR'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

EXERCISE I. (§§ 22-25, page 14.)

C. 1. Where is the book? 2. There is the book. 3. Show me the ink. 4. Here are the ink and the pen. 5. Show me the pencil. 6. The pencil is with the paper on the table. 7. Where is the pen? 8. There are the pen and paper. 9. Here is the table. 10. There is the pencil. 11. Show me the pen and the book. 12. The book is with the pencil on the table.

EXERCISE II. (§ 26, page 16.)

C. 1. There is a table, and here is a chair. 2. Show me a pencil. 3. Here is a pencil. 4. Show me a picture. 5. There is a picture. 6. Where is the picture? 7. The picture is with the book on the table. 8. Where is the table? 9. The table is behind the door. 10. There is the table, and here is the door. 11. Show me the chair. 12. There is the chair in front of the table. 13. You have the book? 14. No, there is the book on the table. 15. Who has the pen and ink? 16. John has the pen and the ink. 17. He has a pen, and he has the ink also. 18. Mary has a pencil.

EXERCISE III. (§ 27-29, page 17.)

C. 1. Has she the pencil? 2. She has not the pencil. 3. Where is your box? 4. My box is in the other room. 5. Where is your sister? 6. She is not here, she is in the yard. 7. Who has my sister's book? 8. Mary has your sister's book. 9. Your brother's pencil is in the box. 10. Your brother has not his book. 11. He has my book and my paper. 12. Your

sister has her pen and her box. 13. Where is my brother? 14. Is he here? 15. No, he is not here. 16. Mary has not the box, but she has the ink. 17. My pencil is not in my box, it (*il*) is in your box.

EXERCISE IV. (§ 30, page 18.)

C. 1. John, where is your brother? 2. He is in the yard behind the school. 3. There he is. 4. Has he my exercise-book? 5. He hasn't it; there it is on the chair. 6. There is your box too on the table. 7. I beg your pardon; I have it here. 8. Have you the ink? 9. No, sir, I haven't it. 10. Where is Miss B.? 11. She is in the house. 12. Mrs. B. is not in the house. 13. She is here with her sister. 14. Where is your house? 15. Our house is behind the church; there it is. 16. Mr. B., have you my pen? 17. No, sir, but I have your pencil. 18. John has his pen, pencil and exercise-book. 19. Has he the ink? 20. No, he hasn't it; here it is.

EXERCISE V. (§§ 31, 32, page 20.)

C. 1. Where are your pens, sir? 2. Here they are in the box. 3. They (*elles*) are here on the table. 4. Have you your sister's books? 5. No, sir, I haven't them. 6. They are on the chair in front of the window. 7. Have you a good pen-knife? 8. No, sir, but I have a good pencil. 9. The pupil's things are not here to-day. 10. He is not here. 11. Have you the penknife and the pen-holder? 12. Yes, sir, I have them in my box. 13. Where is John's ruler? 14. There it is under the table. 15. The pen-holders are not good. 16. Show me your brother's pencils. 17. They are not here; they are in the other room. 18. I beg your pardon, there they are on the table.

EXERCISE VI. (§§ 33-36, page 23.)

D. 1. Where are your brothers and sisters? 2. They (*ils*) are in the class-room (*classe*, f.). 3. Have they their books and pens? 4. Yes, sir, they have them. 5. Have they any ink? 6. They haven't any ink, but they have pencils. 7. Miss B., have you any ink? 8. Yes, sir, I have some in my

inkstand. 9. We have no ink; we have none. 10. Have you any brothers? 11. I have two. 12. I have friends, but I have no friends here. 13. Have you a ruler, my boy? 14. No, sir, I haven't any. 15. John has no ruler, but I have one. 16. Have you any paper, my boy? 17. I have some, but I have no pen here. 18. Our penknives are good, but your penknives are not good. 19. The pupils have no books to-day. 20. I beg your pardon, their books are in the class-room on the table.

EXERCISE VII. (§§ 37, 38, page 25.)

D. 1. How many pens have you? 2. I have two in my pocket and three in my box. 3. Where are your pencils? 4. There they are on the table. 5. Show me your knife and your ruler. 6. I haven't any here. 7. Have we any ink? 8. Yes, sir, here is some in the inkstand. 9. Where are the children? 10. They are together in the other room. 11. What have they in their bags? 12. They have books in their bags and pencils in their pockets. 13. How many pen-holders have you? 14. I have two at home and one here. 15. There are my good pencils on the table. 16. Our things are in the other room on the table behind the door. 17. Have the pupils their books and paper? 18. They have books, but they have no paper. 19. The children have no ink, but we have some. 20. The good boy has friends. 21. How many knives has the boy? 22. He has one in his pocket and one in his box.

EXERCISE VIII. (§§ 39, 40, page 26.)

D. 1. The pupils are not in the class-room. 2. Where are they? 3. At present they are with their teacher in the yard. 4. Is Mary not in your class? 5. Yes, she is in our class. 6. Are your brothers not at school to-day? 7. No, sir, they are ill; they are not here. 8. The lesson is on the black-board. 9. The master is before the black-board. 10. Now the lesson begins. 11. The master begins the lesson. 12. Our lessons are difficult to-day. 13. I beg your pardon, they are easy. 14. How many books have you? 15. I have three or four in my bag. 16. Is your exercise-book in your bag? 17. No, sir,

I have it here; here it is. 18. Where are your pen and your pencil? 19. Here they are in my pocket. 20. Is the inkstand not here? 21. No, sir, it is on the table in the other class-room.

EXERCISE IX. (§§ 41-44, page 29.)

D. 1. We are collecting our books. 2. We are going to school. 3. Are you going to school too? 4. Yes, and I am picking up my things. 5. Our friend Robert meets the other boys in the street. 6. They walk together. 7. They continue their way. 8. They arrive at the school door. 9. We arrive at the door also. 10. We enter the school with the other pupils. 11. Here we are in the school. 12. The pupils begin their lessons. 13. They have easy lessons (See I. 6, p. 29). 14. Is this lesson difficult? 15. No, sir, it is easy. 16. Does the master give difficult lessons? 17. No, sir, he gives easy lessons. 18. Does the master tell a story? 19. Yes, sir, he tells stories. 20. Do the pupils listen? 21. Yes, sir, we listen. 22. Those pupils are not listening. 23. There is your lesson on the black-board.

EXERCISE X. (§§ 45-47, page 32.)

D. 1. In this picture there are two generals on horseback. 2. The generals are handsome and brave. 3. The one is old, and the other is young (*jeune*). 4. The eyes of this general are blue; the eyes of the other general are black. 5. The horses are fine and spirited. 6. (The) one is black, and the other is white. 7. Now the master continues. 8. He relates the story of the other picture. 9. This picture represents some children on the shore of a lake. 10. The water of the lake is blue. 11. The eyes of the children are blue like (*comme*) the water of the lake. 12. Two of the children are digging in the sand. 13. The other two are picking up pebbles. 14. One of the pupils is not listening now. 15. We are listening, because we like the pictures and the story. 16. The pictures are beautiful and natural, and we like them very much.

EXERCISE XI. (§§ 48-50, page 34.)

D. 1. Here are the children. 2. They enter the house. 3.

They take off their hats. 4. They go up stairs. 5. There is a ring (use *on*). 6. Now they are down stairs. 7. They go into the dining-room. 8. What is there on the table? 9. There is a cloth on the table. 10. There are knives and plates on the table also. 11. There are pictures in the dining-room. 12. The meal begins. 13. The soup is brought. 14. It is eaten. 15. Then the meat is brought. 16. What is eaten at dessert? 17. Fruit is eaten at dessert. 18. People take coffee also at dessert. 19. What are you doing? 20. We are telling stories. 21. What are the children doing? 22. They are eating their fruit. 23. The maid takes away the plates, the spoons, the knives and the forks. 24. We go back to the library.

EXERCISE XII. (§§ 51-55, page 37.)

D. 1. The large trees. 2. The trees are large. 3. What large trees! 4. Black horses. 5. The blue water of the lake. 6. Her eyes are blue. 7. The white pebbles. 8. The pretty houses. 9. Which hats? 10. The black hats. 11. This fine flower. 12. These old books. 13. My aunt is not old. 14. The brave generals. 15. We are not ill. 16. These fine books.

E. 1. The country is beautiful at present. 2. The woods and the fields are beautiful. 3. In the fields one sees (*voit*) the pretty white lambs. 4. Under the trees there are cows and horses. 5. On (*à*) the edge of the road there are white flowers. 6. We have relatives in the country. 7. What relatives have you there? 8. We have an uncle, an aunt and some cousins. 9. We are going to see them to-day. 10. We are going (*y*) by the railway. 11. They have a large white house. 12. Behind their house there is a wood. 13. They have a carriage and horses. 14. We find my cousin Mary at the station with the carriage. 15. Our other cousins are not at the station. 16. Why are they not there? 17. They are at school. 18. We are going to pass two or three weeks with (*chez*) our relatives. 19. How happy we are in the country!

EXERCISE XIII. (§§ 56-58, page 40.)

D. 1. We like apples and pears. 2. We are going to see

our uncle in the country. 3. He has an orchard where (*où*) there are apple-trees and pear-trees. 4. (The) fruit trees are pretty in the month of May (*mai*). 5. In that month they are in bloom (in flower). 6. They are beautiful also in the month of September. 7. In the month of September the fruit is ripening. 8. We like cherries when they are red. 9. We climb the cherry-trees to get them. 10. The pears are not ripe now. 11. Pears ripen in the month of October (*octobre*). 12. We have a pear-tree which bears red pears. 13. They are good. 14. We are going into the orchard. 15. We are going to get (*chercher*) fruit. 16. Does your uncle sell all his apples and pears? 17. No, sir, a great many of them are eaten (use *on*) at home.

EXERCISE XIV. (§§ 59-61, page 42.)

D. 1. In the woods we find large trees and small ones. 2. We do not find fruit trees in the woods. 3. We find them in orchards. 4. In the woods there are trees like (*comme*) the elm, the maple and the beech. 5. There is a maple; what a fine tree! 6. I like the maple; what trees do you like? 7. I like elms and beeches. 8. My uncle has some fine elms in front of his house. 9. Those trees behind the church are very large. 10. The foliage of the trees gives shade. 11. In the woods one sees (*voit*) many little animals. 12. Upon the leaves one finds numerous insects. 13. The trees furnish food to the little animals. 14. The foliage and flowers shelter the insects. 15. The insects are the food of animals also. 16. When people (*on*) are hungry they (*on*) need food. 17. When they are thirsty they need water. 18. When they are warm they like the shade. 19. It is warm to-day. 20. We are going into the woods to find shade. 21. There are many interesting things in the woods. 22. We are going there in order to see them.

EXERCISE XV. (§§ 62-67, page 45.)

C. 1. That apple-tree bears good apples. 2. Are you thirsty? 3. Yes, sir, and I am hungry too. 4. It is very warm to-day. 5. Are there any squirrels in the orchard? 6. Yes, sir, there are some in the orchard behind the house. 7. There is a handsome

man. 8. There are two fine trees. 9. The children are playing under the beech tree.

D. 1. In what season did the farmer sow the wheat? 2. He sowed it in autumn. 3. The wheat sprouted in autumn. 4. The weather is warm in autumn. 5. It is cold in winter. 6. The snow protected the wheat from the cold. 7. In spring the wheat grew large. 8. Then it ripened. 9. Wheat ripens in summer. 10. It is warm when wheat ripens. 11. The wheat was cut (§ 48, 3) in the month of August. 12. It was taken into the barn and it was threshed. 13. My uncle is [a] miller. 14. He bought the wheat. 15. Then he made the flour. 16. Your cousin is [a] baker. 17. He bought the flour. 18. Then he made the bread. 19. Then he sold it to my uncle. 20. Here is a piece of dry bread. 21. It has been here since yesterday.

EXERCISE XVI. (§§ 68-73, page 48.)

D. 1. Here is our garden. 2. On this side we have planted vegetables. 3. On the other side we have planted flowers. 4. Here are some cabbages which are growing well. 5. I planted my potatoes last week. 6. The potato is a very useful vegetable. 7. The potato is the most useful vegetable. 8. Here are red carrots; there are white carrots. 9. The red ones are smaller than the white. 10. They have a better taste. 11. Now show us the flowers. 12. First of all you are going to see the tulips. 13. They are the finest flowers in (*de*) our garden. 14. We have some of all colours. 15. The roses are not yet in bloom. 16. I like roses better than tulips. 17. The lily of the valley is a little white flower, very modest and very charming. 18. Last year the caterpillars ate our roses. 19. But the roses are much better this year. 20. The flowers are prettier this year, and the vegetables are larger. 21. We have seen (*vu*) all the flowers and all the vegetables. 22. What are you going to do now? 23. Let us go and read the newspapers in the library.

EXERCISE XVII. (§§ 74, 75, page 50.)

D. 1. These pictures are beautiful. 2. We picked up pebbles

on the lake shore. 3. We have two spirited horses. 4. We are right, you are wrong. 5. Wheat is useful. 6. Plums ripen in August. 7. The rose is a beautiful flower. 8. Do you like cabbage(s) better than potatoes? 9. Where are you planting your vegetables? 10. How long have you been here?

E. 1. Here are some vegetables which I have bought. 2. I have bought some flowers also. 3. I bought them at the market this morning. 4. We need them this evening. 5. We are going to have some poultry also. 6. Poultry is not dear now. 7. I paid two francs for a chicken. 8. Geese are dearer than chickens. 9. How much did you pay for the lettuce? 10. Lettuce is not dear. 11. I paid ten (*dix*) cents for it. 12. Do you like pinks? 13. Yes, I like them very much. 14. How much did you pay for the bananas? 15. I paid twenty cents for them. 16. Apples are not so dear as bananas. 17. Apples are good, bananas are better. 18. Where is the cook? 19. She is in the kitchen (*cuisine*, f.). 20. What is she doing? 21. She is busy preparing the poultry.

EXERCISE XVIII. (§ 76, page 52.)

D. 1. Our relatives are at our house at present. 2. Which relatives? 3. My uncle, aunt, and two cousins. 4. They arrived from the country last week. 5. My mother (*mère*, f.) went to the door to meet them. 6. They entered (aux. *être*) the house with her. 7. We have taken them several times (*fois*) into the city to amuse them. 8. Yesterday evening we went to the concert. 9. This evening we are going to the theatre to see Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." 10. My cousin Mary did not go to the concert. 11. She prefers the theatre. 12. To-day we took them to the best shops to make purchases. 13. Then we went to see the town-hall and the principal churches. 14. They admired very much the public buildings. 15. Then my mother and aunt went home in the street-cars. 16. The others went round the city in (*en*) [a] carriage. 17. Last Sunday my mother and aunt went to church to hear a sermon. 18. My aunt likes sermons better than concerts. 19. My father has bought a house on the other side of this street. 20. This evening we are going to see the

house that he has bought. 21. To-morrow (*demain*) the whole family (*famille*, f.) returns to the country.

EXERCISE XIX. (§§ 77, 78, page 55.)

D. 1. We went to meet our friends. 2. You went to meet them. 3. How much did you pay for those cherries? 4. I paid four cents for them. 5. What a beautiful rose! 6. The farmer is busy threshing his wheat. 7. How long has your brother been here? 8. He has been here since Monday. 9. When did you arrive? 10. We arrived yesterday.

E. 1. It is fine to-day. 2. We are going shopping. 3. We are going to buy articles of dress. 4. We need a great many things. 5. We were in a large dry-goods store yesterday. 6. My cousin went with (*accompagner*) me. 7. He bought a nice (*joli*) straw hat. 8. He paid two dollars for it. 9. I bought some collars and two pairs of cuffs. 10. Then my cousin went to the shoemaker's and I went to the confectioner's. 11. The shoemaker showed him a cheap pair of shoes. 12. But he did not buy them. 13. I bought some bonbons for my cousins. 14. Do you like bonbons? 15. I do not like them, but I like apples. 16. Did you buy any lace for your aunt? 17. Yes, sir, and I bought some for my cousin (f.) also. 18. Did you buy gloves for your uncle? 19. Yes, sir, I bought gloves for my uncle and handkerchiefs for my brother.

EXERCISE XX. (§ 79-84, page 58.)

D. 1. This morning we are going for a walk. 2. I go for a walk; you go for a walk; we go for a walk. 3. Good morning; have you slept well? 4. Yes, but it is time to rise now. 5. When we rise we make our toilet. 6. I have washed my hands and face. 7. Robert hasn't washed his face yet. 8. Hasn't he any water? 9. Yes, I have given him some, but he hasn't washed himself yet. 10. Have you brushed your teeth, Robert? 11. Yes, I have brushed my teeth. 12. What are you doing now, my boy? 13. I am looking for my comb and brush. 14. Here they are on the toilet-table; I give them to you. 15. Now I am brushing my hair; I am brushing it. 16. I need my coat and vest. 17. I look for them in the clothes-press. 18. I

have found them in it; here they are. 19. The other children are not up yet. 20. Our father and mother are going down stairs already. 21. Is Mary ready for (the) breakfast? 22. She is ready. 23. When we go for a walk we often meet friends. 24. We shake hands with them. 25. They shake hands with us.

EXERCISE XXI. (§§ 85-89, page 61.)

D. 1. Did your brother give you any apples? 2. Yes, sir, he gave me some. 3. I wash my hands. 4. I washed my face. 5. Are there any books on the table? 6. Yes, sir, there are some on the table and on the chair. 7. Did you (f. pl.) go to church yesterday evening? 8. No, sir, we did not go (there). 9. I like good apples. 10. I ate some good apples yesterday.

E. 1. Our neighbors were at church yesterday. 2. There were not many people at church. 3. They found a seat without difficulty. 4. At first the people (*on*) sang a hymn. 5. Then the pastor prayed. 6. Then he read some verses of the Bible (*Bible*, f.). 7. Another hymn was sung (use *on*). 8. The pastor read the "Sermon on the Mount." 9. He chose a text which compares men with trees. 10. A good tree bears good fruit. 11. Everybody listened attentively while the pastor was explaining the text. 12. The sermon was good. 13. It was an encouragement to do good. 14. After the sermon the collection was taken up. 15. The people sang another hymn. 16. And the pastor pronounced the benediction. 17. A bad tree bears bad fruit. 18. Often a bad tree gives no fruit.

EXERCISE XXII. (§§ 90-94, page 63.)

D. 1. If it is fine to-morrow, I shall go out with my sister Clara (*Claire*) and my mother. 2. It is late now; I shall go to bed. 3. If we do not go to bed early, we shall be tired to-morrow. 4. How will you go to the city? 5. My mother will go in [a] carriage. 6. My sister will take the street-cars, and I shall accompany her. 7. We shall find our mother at the dry-goods store. 8. If she is not there before us, we shall wait for her. 9. What are you going to buy? 10. We shall buy some ribbons and some lace for our hats. 11. We shall take these things with us to the milliner's. 12. We are going there to try

on our hats. 13. Then my mother will go to the dressmaker's. 14. If her dress is ready, she will try it on. 15. She will remain there an hour probably. 16. Where will you pass the time? 17. I shall go with Clara to take an ice at the confectioner's. 18. Then I shall return with her (*elle*) to the dressmaker's. 19. When the carriage arrives, we shall go home. 20. They (*on*) expect us at home before noon.

EXERCISE XXIII. (§§ 95-97, page 65.)

D. 1. The cherries are ripening. 2. We are going to have some. 3. We are going into the orchard to get some. 4. Is there a table-cloth on the table in the dining-room? 5. Yes, sir, and there are plates, knives and forks on the table also. 6. We spent four weeks in the country. 7. We had a good time there (§ 82 and vocab.). 8. We shall go back there again. 9. It is time to rise.

E. 1. We shall take the tramway this morning. 2. When it is fine we go on foot. 3. Who is that gentleman who is waiting for the tramway also? 4. That is a gentleman who is unknown to me. 5. Really! (*vraiment!*) That is the gentleman whom you met the other day. 6. He is my father's friend and is sometimes at our house. 7. He is bowing to us. 8. He is going to speak to us. 9. Who are those two gentlemen who are passing in [a] carriage? 10. They are gentlemen who live in our street, but I have not seen them often. 11. Shall we go to the dressmaker's this morning? 12. Yes; and we shall go to the milliner's also. 13. Who is that lady who is getting into [a] carriage? 14. That is our milliner. 15. What a pretty hat! 16. Milliners do not always wear pretty hats. 17. Here is the tramway. 18. We shall take it and (we) shall go home. 19. We shall be back before noon.

EXERCISE XXIV. (§ 98, page 67.)

D. 1. There are seven days in the week. 2. Monday is the first day of the week; Sunday is the last. 3. The others are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. 4. It is fine to-day, but it will rain to-morrow. 5. It has rained a great deal this summer. 6. It was raining when I was in the coun-

try. 7. Last summer the weather was fine almost all the time. 8. It is often windy when it rains. 9. In winter it snows; it will snow in winter. 10. It is hot to-day, but it will be cooler to-morrow. 11. It is windy; the wind is driving away the clouds. 12. We shall have our picnic on Saturday, if it does not rain. 13. Oh, there will be no rain this week! 14. We shall start early for the lake shore. 15. We shall take luncheon (*goûter*, vb.) in the woods. 16. After that we shall go for a row, if the waves are not too large. 17. Last year it was windy, and we didn't go for a row. 18. In the afternoon we shall play on the lake shore. 19. We shall enjoy ourselves very much. 20. Towards sunset we shall reach home. 21. We shall be tired, but we shall be happy. 22. I like picnics. 23. Everybody likes them.

EXERCISE XXV. (§§ 99-103, page 70.)

D. 1. I am going to sow some cabbage seed here. 2. We have been here a week. 3. Did you see those beautiful white horses? 4. Are you going for a drive? 5. We went for a drive yesterday (§ 82). 6. We shall go to bed now. 7. We shall rise early. 8. Our friends will wait for us. 9. Are you going shopping this morning? 10. I am going down town at once.

E. 1. We like reading very much. 2. We are going to read a novel by (*de*) Dickens. 3. We like to go out, if the weather is fine. 4. When it is warm, we like to go for a row. 5. In winter, when it is cold, we like to skate. 6. Sometimes we go for a sleigh-ride. 7. It is very amusing when it is moonlight. 8. We cannot go out when it rains. 9. But afterwards we like to take a walk. 10. We amuse ourselves (*à*) looking at the flowers and birds. 11. When one is well, it is easy to amuse one's self. 12. Are you well? 13. Yes, thanks, I am very well, but I cannot go out. 14. I shall have to work. 15. I am going to learn my lessons for Monday. 16. That will be easy to do. 17. It is easy to learn our lessons. 18. I like to work, but I like to amuse myself also. 19. I have invited friends to spend the evening with us. 20. My friends like to sing and dance. 21. We shall have a good time.

EXERCISE XXVI. (§§ 104-109, page 73.)

D. 1. I must go (*aille*) to the dentist's. 2. I knock at his door; I enter; I bow to him. 3. What do you wish, Miss B.? 4. I wish you to look at these two decayed teeth. 5. This tooth is very bad; do you wish me to extract it? 6. Yes, sir, I wish you to extract it. 7. The dentist must extract my decayed tooth. 8. But he must save the other if he can. 9. I wish him to try and save it. 10. He will try and save it, although it is slightly (*un peu*) decayed. 11. There is a ring at the door. 12. The dress-maker has come. 13. Madam, is my dress ready? 14. I am sorry it is not finished yet. 15. It is very annoying; I must have it for this evening. 16. You must try and finish it at once. 17. I wish it to be here before dinner. 18. Very well, mademoiselle, although I am not well, I shall try and finish it. 19. My mother desires me to remain at home this afternoon. 20. I cannot; I must take these flowers to my friend (f.) who is ill. 21. Do you wish me to accompany you? 22. Thank you, you are always so kind (f.).

EXERCISE XXVII. (§§ 110-113, page 75.)

C. 1. My coat is in the clothes-press. 2. Give it to me. 3. Let us give them the money. 4. What kind of weather is it? 5. It is raining. 6. It was very hot, and then it rained. 7. This picnic took place yesterday. 8. We shall speak to them when they come. 9. He is washing his hands and face. 10. Next Sunday we shall go to church.

D. 1. Study your grammar, but do not study it too long (time). 2. Stay in this room; we shall not disturb you. 3. Show the lesson to your brother, and show it to me also. 4. We shall work hard. 5. Do not work too much. 6. The professor wishes us to work hard. 7. Where is my ruler? 8. I cannot find it. 9. The professor wishes you to find it. 10. When we are working the professor does not wish us to speak. 11. Be kind enough to give me some ink. 12. I have none, but my brother will give you some. 13. Thank him for it (*en*). 14. Hurry up, it is late. 15. Don't worry, I shall soon finish. 16. Has the master spoken to you about your lessons? 17. Not yet, but I shall speak to him about them. 18. Let us speak to

him about them. 19. He takes advantage of his master's patience. 20. Let him not take advantage of it. 21. Let him work hard. 22. Let him hurry up.

EXERCISE XXVIII. (§§ 114-117, page 78.)

D. 1. What would you do if you were rich? 2. If I were rich, I should amuse myself all the time. 3. If I had a great deal of money, I should not lose my time. 4. If we do not work, we are not happy. 5. You would be much happier, if you studied a little every day. 6. Lend me your French grammar, if you please; I wish to study now. 7. I cannot lend it to you; I have left it in the class-room. 8. If I had it here, I should lend it to you with pleasure. 9. If John's grammar is here, you can use it. 10. I should buy several books, if I had enough money. 11. If you needed books, your father would buy them for you. 12. I should accept them with pleasure, and I should thank him. 13. By the way, what shall we do in the holidays? 14. I shall spend two weeks at the lake shore. 15. My aunt has invited us for the holidays. 16. She will be very glad if we can go and see her. 17. If my cousins were at home, I should accept. 18. If it were not so hot, we should remain at home. 19. If it is cool in the month of August, we shall begin to (*à*) study again.

EXERCISE XXIX. (§§ 118-120, page 80.)

D. 1. I take off my hat. 2. We are building a house. 3. Caterpillars eat plants. 4. That is a fine black horse, isn't it? 5. We shall go to school to-morrow. 6. That is my book, give it to me. 7. Our sisters have arrived. 8. The rose is the queen of (the) flowers. 9. We sowed carrot seed there. 10. Do you like pears?

E. 1. Have you ever been in France? 2. Yes, sir, I was there last year. 3. I shall be there this year also. 4. I shall start next month. 5. We like France. 6. We like French also. 7. Do you speak French fluently? 8. Not yet, but I shall spend some years in France, and then I shall speak it fluently. 9. Do you think (find) French difficult? 10. It is difficult in beginning. 11. You have been in Paris; have you been in

other French cities? 12. Yes, sir, I have been in Lyons (*Lyon*). 13. Have you ever been in Lower Canada? 14. Yes, sir, I have often been there. 15. Montreal and Quebec are large cities. 16. French is spoken there. 17. French is also spoken in New Orleans. 18. That gentleman speaks French like a Frenchman. 19. Our friends live in Canada. 20. They speak French. 21. We live in the United States. 22. There are many Frenchmen in the United States.

EXERCISE XXX. (§§ 121–124, page 83.)

D. 1. The carriages of the trains in Europe are divided into several compartments. 2. Ours are not divided. 3. Our carriages are longer than theirs, are they not? 4. Yes, but theirs are often more convenient than ours. 5. The French say that their trains go (*marcher*) faster than ours. 6. Yes, and we say that ours go much faster than theirs. 7. I don't like those little compartments. 8. They are disagreeable and sometimes dangerous. 9. Especially (*surtout*) when you find yourself face to face with a thief. 10. That happened to me last year. 11. Where did it (that) happen? 12. In France; I was travelling from Lyons (*Lyon*) to Paris. 13. I was in a compartment with a single travelling companion. 14. The train was going very fast. 15. I had bought a fine revolver in Lyons. 16. I draw it from my pocket to look at it. 17. That disagreeable individual draws his from his pocket too. 18. He says to me: "Show me your revolver, and I will show you mine." 19. He takes mine, but he doesn't give me his. 20. Then he says: "Give me your gold watch, and I will give you mine." 21. I give him mine, but he doesn't give me his. 22. The train approaches a station. 23. The thief jumps from the train. 24. He has now two watches, mine and his. 25. He has also two revolvers, mine and his. 26. If I had not given him my revolver, the affair would have been different.

EXERCISE XXXI. (§§ 125–129, page 86.)

E. 1. You know French. 2. They know English. 3. If he is here to-morrow, I shall speak to him. 4. My father would not be pleased if I lost my book. 5. My father wishes

me to do my work. 6. What do you say? 7. I say that I wish you to be here. 8. France is a fine country. 9. I have never been in it. 10. I should be glad if you were to give me my books.

F. 1. A little dog used to amuse himself in his master's house (use *chez*). 2. He used to eat at table with his master. 3. The master had an ass also. 4. To the latter he gave blows. 5. To the former he gave caresses. 6. The ass was dissatisfied with this. 7. He wondered (asked himself) why everybody gave kisses to the dog. 8. He said everybody gives caresses to the one who does not work. 9. The one who works gets (*reçoit*) all the blows. 10. The ass said that he would stop working. He entered his master's dining-room. 11. Then he tried to shake hands with (*donner la patte à*) all those who were there. 12. He saluted his master, but everybody was afraid. 13. He knocked the dishes down. 14. Everybody screamed. 15. The servants entered the dining-room. 16. And they beat (gave blows to) the poor beast. 17. Do you wonder why the one who worked got (*recevait*) blows? 18. Do you wonder why the one who did not work got caresses?

EXERCISE XXXII. (§§ 130-133, page 89.)

D. 1. The "Place de la Concorde" is one of the most celebrated squares in (*de*) the world. 2. It is the point where we begin our walk to-day. 3. Our friend the *député* with whom we are staying (*demeurer*) will accompany us. 4. Now, let us look at what is around us. 5. The church of which you see the façade yonder is the "Madeleine." 6. It is the church where we shall attend mass on Sunday. 7. This great monument near which we are (*se trouver*) is an Egyptian obelisk. 8. There is the "Chambre des Députés" on the other side of the river. 9. Those who make the laws are called *députés*. 10. The building or palace in which the laws are made is called the "Chambre des Députés." 11. Over yonder you see the famous "Champs-Élysées." 12. The monument which you see very far away on the horizon is called the "Arc de Triomphe." 13. The avenue through which the carriages are

Boulogne." 14. The public gardens to which we are going (*se rendre*) now are the gardens of the "Tuileries." 15. If we pass through these gardens, we shall arrive at the "Louvre," where the kings of France used to live. 16. It is there that we are going to see the picture galleries. 17. All that we have seen to-day is very interesting. 18. The pictures we are going to see to-morrow will be still more interesting.

EXERCISE XXXIII. (§§ 134, 135, page 92.)

D. 1. You see what amuses me, do you not (*n'est-ce pas*)? 2. I love those who love me. 3. I know the one whom we saw. 4. The gentlemen of whom we were speaking have arrived. 5. What I need is money. 6. My friends are travelling now in France. 7. My books are more convenient than his. 8. Have you a gold watch in your pocket? 9. How much time have you spent in France?

E. 1. We shall continue our walk. 2. We are going to see some interesting public buildings. 3. We are approaching a large building. 4. It is the court-house. 5. There are judges there who settle the differences between private parties. 6. Do you know that church which is (makes) part of the building? 7. Yes, it is called the "Sainte-Chapelle." 8. Do you know who built it? 9. It was built by a king whose name was Saint Louis. 10. Farther on there is a hospital. 11. It is called the "Hôtel-Dieu." 12. And in front of us there is the ancient church of "Notre-Dame." 13. Do you not remember that I have often spoken to you of it? 14. Oh yes, sir, I remember. How stupid I am! 15. Look at the beautiful façade. 16. Do you not admire it? 17. I admire it very much. 18. Which is the older, "la Sainte-Chapelle" or "Notre-Dame"? 19. "Notre-Dame" is the older. 20. Do you see the rose-window? 21. I do not know; what is a rose-window?

EXERCISE XXXIV. (§§ 136, 137, page 95.)

D. 1. There are all kinds of amusements in Paris. 2. Some of these amusements cost a great deal (*coûtent cher*). 3. But there are some which cost nothing, are there not? 4. Yes, and sometimes the shows that one sees for nothing are the best.

5. You are right; I saw such a show yesterday in the Champs Elysées. 6. I found it even more amusing than the theatre. 7. Near the entrance (*entrée*, f.) I saw several persons who were laughing and applauding. 8. All these persons seemed to be enjoying themselves. 9. Nobody seemed dissatisfied. 10. What was amusing them so much (*tant*)? 11. It was a kind of theatre where all the actors were dogs. 12. Several of the dogs were dressed as men and others as women. 13. The tricks that they were playing were very comic. 14. Some of the larger dogs were carrying the smaller ones on their backs. 15. Others were walking on their hind feet. 16. Several of the little ones were fighting. 17. There were some that seemed to be chatting together. 18. Some of the poodles were the cleverest of all. 19. The tricks of such animals are very amusing. 20. There is nothing more amusing than the tricks of intelligent dogs.

EXERCISE XXXV. (§§ 138-143, page 99.)

C. 1. I know what your father told you. 2. That is what I was speaking of. 3. Nobody was there. 4. I have something good in my pocket. 5. Whose book is this? 6. It is mine. 7. He did not give me anything. 8. Look at what is around you. 9. Do you know what that gentleman's name is? 10. Your watch is gold, mine is silver.

D. Give in dollars and cents the equivalents of: 1. Cinq centimes. 2. Dix centimes. 3. Quinze centimes. 4. Vingt centimes. 5. Vingt-cinq centimes. 6. Cinquante centimes. 7. Soixante-quinze centimes. 8. Quatre-vingt-quinze centimes. 9. Un franc dix (centimes). 10. Un franc vingt-cinq. 11. Un franc soixante-quinze. 12. Un franc cinquante. 13. Dix sous. 14. Vingt sous. 15. Cinquante sous. 16. Cent francs. 17. Cent cinquante francs. 18. Deux cents francs. 19. Cinq cents francs. 20. Mille francs. 21. Deux millions de francs.

E. Give in French, in francs and centimes, the equivalents of: 1. One cent. 2. Five cents. 3. Eight cents. 4. Ten cents. 5. Fifteen cents. 6. Eighteen cents. 7. Twenty cents. 8. Twenty-five cents. 9. Thirty cents. 10. Fifty cents. 11. Seventy-five cents. 12. Ninety cents. 13. One dollar. 14.

One dollar and twenty-five cents. 15. One dollar and fifty cents. 16. One dollar and seventy-five cents. 17. Two dollars. 18. Ten dollars. 19. Fifty dollars. 20. A hundred dollars. 21. A thousand dollars.

F. 1. In the United States the value of articles is indicated by dollars and cents. 2. The dollar is worth about five francs. 3. The cent is the hundredth part of the dollar. 4. A cent is worth about five centimes. 5. The French *sou* is nearly of the same value as (*que*) the cent. 6. To find the value in French money of any sum expressed in dollars you multiply it by five. 7. Thus \$12.50 is worth, in French money, about sixty-two francs fifty centimes (62 fr. 50). 8. My father arrived half an hour after me. 9. This picture cost two hundred francs. 10. Ten times twelve make a hundred and twenty.

EXERCISE XXXVI. (§ 144, page 102.)

E. 1. The half of two-thirds is one sixth. 2. One fourth and one third make seven-twelfths. 3. There are twenty-four hours in a day. 4. There are seven days in a week, and three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. 5. Some of the months have thirty days. 6. There are others which have thirty-one days. 7. One of the months has only twenty-eight or twenty-nine days. 8. Which month has only twenty-eight days? 9. The month of February. 10. Name the months which have thirty-one days. 11. The months of January, etc. (write out). 12. Now I shall tell (*dirai*) you which months have thirty days; they are the months of April, etc. (write out). 13. [On] Christmas day we (*on*) celebrate the birth of Christ. 14. The 1st of January comes (*vient*) a week (*huit jours*) later; it is New Year's Day. 15. It is the day on which people give each other New Year's gifts in France.

F. 1. The four kings of France of whom people speak most are Francis I., Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. 2. The first of these kings was born (*est né*) in 1494, on the 12th of September. 3. At the age of twenty years he began to reign. 4. Louis XIV. reigned more than seventy years. 5. He was only five years old when he began to reign. 6. At that age he succeeded his father, Louis XIII. 7. The famous French Revo-

lution broke out in 1789. 8. At that time (*époque*, f.) Louis XVI. was reigning in France. 9. He had succeeded his grandfather, Louis XV., at the age of twenty. 10. Louis XVI. was decapitated on the 21st of January, 1793, during the revolution. 11. How old are you? 12. I was twelve years old on the 15th of May. 13. To-day is the 15th of February. 14. Three months from to-day I shall be thirteen. 15. What day of the month is this? 16. To-day is the 24th of June. 17. A week from to-day (it) will be the first of July.

EXERCISE XXXVII. (§ 145, page 104.)

D. 1. We are going to start for France on the fifth of May. 2. To-day is the first of April. 3. The Revolution began in seventeen hundred and eighty-nine. 4. What are you doing? 5. I am doing nothing. 6. What is doing that? 7. It is the wind. 8. Who did that? 9. It was my brother.

E. 1. You have a letter to write, have you not? 2. Yes, I am going to write my brother a letter. 3. I am going to tell him what we did yesterday. 4. What day of the month is it? 5. It is the twenty-first, is it not? 6. Yesterday I went to the tailor's. 7. I tried on my suit. 8. It will fit me well. 9. At half-past nine I went to the hatter's. 10. I bought two hats. 11. They cost me thirty-seven francs. 12. At the glover's I bought four pairs of kid gloves. 13. I paid twenty-four francs for them. 14. At noon I was at the shoemaker's. 15. I ordered a pair of shoes. 16. The price of them will be (of) twenty-nine francs. 17. At one o'clock precisely I was at the doctor's. 18. I shall visit him again a week from to-day. 19. Then I had lunch in a restaurant. 20. The bill was three francs and the tip (*pourboire*, m.) six sous. 21. Then I was at the theatre. 22. I paid three francs for a seat, and saw the Cid. 23. At half-past seven we dined. 24. Now it is a quarter to nine.

EXERCISE XXXVIII. (§§ 146-149, page 107.)

D. 1. Last spring it was very cold in the month of March. 2. One day I heard [a] knocking (*frapper*) at my window. 3. I went to see what it was. 4. At first I saw nothing. 5. Then I heard the same sound again. 6. This time I discovered a

little robin (which was) knocking at the window. 7. I opened the window and withdrew a little. 8. Then this nice little robin flew into the room with his companion (f.). 9. They were afraid, but they were hungry too. 10. They picked up and ate some crumbs that were on the table. 11. Then they flew away into the neighbouring wood. 12. They came back (*revinrent*) the next morning. 13. They did not seem to be afraid this time. 14. For (*pendant*) several days they used to come every morning. 15. We used to give them food. 16. Soon the snow melted, and the trees were covered (reflex.) with leaves. 17. One day I opened the window, but my birds did not enter. 18. They remained in the wood. 19. All summer we used to hear their joyous songs. 20. In the autumn they left us and set out for another country. 21. We shall be glad to see them again next spring.

EXERCISE XXXIX. (§§ 150-152, page 109.)

D. 1. If he had any money, he would give you some. 2. We speak French. 3. Our friends know French well. 4. We shall be comfortable (p. 77) here. 5. You are looking for something; what do you need? 6. Let us finish our work, it is late. 7. Don't worry (p. 75); we shall not be late. 8. I have no paper, and you have none either. 9. French is difficult, but in time (p. 79) you will learn it. 10. Tell me what you desire.

E. 1. Henry IV. of France was the grandson of Henri d'Albret. 2. Usually people bring princes up with too much delicacy. 3. Delicacy gives you a soft body. 4. Feeble minds dwell in feeble bodies. 5. The grandfather did not wish his grandson to have a soft and weak mind. 6. He directed the young prince's education. 7. He did not wish people to flatter the prince. 8. He forbade people to give him trinkets. 9. If we flatter children, their hearts will be full of pride. 10. The grandfather forbade the grandson to be richly dressed. 11. He wished the prince to be dressed and fed like other boys. 12. He ordered him to climb the rocks. 13. He desired the boy to be accustomed to fatigue. 14. We wish our children not to have feeble bodies. 15. We know that if they have

feeble bodies, they will have feeble minds. 16. We should like them to have generous sentiments. 17. We should not like them to have pride.

EXERCISE XL. (Page 110.)

D. 1. Here is a story of the loss of a silver tea-pot. 2. It was a beautiful tea-pot. 3. Everybody used to admire it. 4. When the cook was washing it one day, it fell overboard. 5. One of the sailors went to the captain, and told him that it was lost. 6. He did not tell him how it had been lost. 7. He did not tell him anything about the clumsiness (*maladresse*, f.) of the cook. 8. The captain ordered the sailor to call the cook. 9. They (*on*) tell me you have lost my silver tea-pot. 10. Do not worry, sir, it is not lost. 11. A thing is not lost if you (*on*) know where it is. 12. Well, if you know where it is, bring it to me. 13. I cannot bring it to you, but I know where it is. 14. I was washing it this afternoon, and I let it fall overboard. 15. It is now at the bottom of the sea. 16. The captain was very angry, but he didn't say anything.

EXERCISE XLI. (Page 111.)

D. 1. I should not like you to have a feeble body. 2. My brother will be here precisely at noon. 3. At half-past twelve, I shall start for New York. 4. The train arrives at half-past eight in the evening. 5. We get up at a quarter-past six in the morning. 6. How long had you been there, when your brother arrived? 7. We had been there an hour. 8. How old was Louis XIV. when he began to reign? 9. He was only five years old. 10. What day of the month is it?

E. 1. Arabs lose their way (*s'égarer*) sometimes. 2. In the desert people may (*pouvoir*) die of hunger. 3. When a French man is very (*bien*) hungry he says sometimes, "I am dying of hunger." 4. There are wells in the desert. 5. At these wells the Arabs water their camels. 6. This poor Arab passed near one of these wells. 7. He saw something on the sand. 8. He picked it up. 9. It was a leathern bag. 10. Would you have picked it up, if you had seen it on the sand? 11. Yes, I should have picked it up.

F. 1. There is much desert in Arabia (*Arabie*, f.). 2. One day an Arab had lost his way in the desert. 3. He knew that he would soon starve, for he had not eaten for two days. 4. But at one of the wells, where camels are watered (use *on*), he saw a little bag on the sand. 5. He said to himself (*se dire*): "There is something good." 6. He thought that he would find hazel-nuts in the bag. 7. He picked up the bag and felt it. 8. "Alas!" he exclaimed, "these are not hazel-nuts, they are only pearls."

EXERCISE XLII. (Page 113.)

D. 1. Look at the ears of wheat. 2. The ear is the part of the plant which contains the grain. 3. Some of the ears are bent towards the ground. 4. Others hold themselves upright. 5. Those which incline their heads are full. 6. On the contrary, those which lift up their heads contain almost nothing. 7. They are not worth much.

Use either the past definite or the past indefinite for the narrative tenses of the following:

E. 1. In the month of August of last year I went to the country. 2. The farmer with whom I was staying was talking about the crops. 3. He said to his son: "Let us go and see our wheat-field this afternoon. 4. The wheat is almost ripe. 5. If it is ripe, we shall cut it to-morrow." 6. Then he invited me to (*à*) accompany them. 7. When we arrived at the field, the farmer took two or three of the ears of wheat. 8. Some were full of good wheat; others were almost empty. 9. Then he said to me: "I wish to give you a good lesson. 10. Look at those ears which are heavily bent down. 11. Now look at those others which hold themselves upright. 12. Which are the best?" 13. I answered: "I prefer those which are straight." 14. "You are wrong, my boy; those of which you speak are almost empty. 15. They are light (*léger*) and raise their (*la*) head[s] proudly. 16. The others are heavy, because they are full of wheat. 17. One can observe the same thing among men. 18. Those who are modest and humble are like the full ears."

EXERCISE XLIII. (Pages 114, 115.)

D. 1. We bought cuffs and collars in that shop. 2. How well you have slept! 3. We took a walk in the field. 4. How tired I am! 5. We rose this morning at a quarter to seven. 6. Do you need anything now? 7. I do not need anything. 8. I desire you to be here to-morrow. 9. I never saw anything more amusing. 10. The dog was dressed like a man.

E. 1. The father knew that he was at the point of death. 2. He was a husbandman who had ploughed his field. 3. His father had owned the field. 4. His children would own it after him. 5. The field had fed his family. 6. A field well stirred produces a harvest. 7. Plough the field and you will have a harvest. 8. You will find neither gold nor silver, but you will find a treasure.

F. 1. A wise old man sent for his children to come to him. 2. He told them that he was at the point of death, and that he wished them to have a proof of his love. 3. "I own the field which fed my father. 4. You will own it after me. 5. It will feed your families also. 6. If you turn it over in all directions, you will find a treasure in it." 7. After his death, his children dug and ploughed the field, but they found no gold. 8. They thought that their father had deceived them. 9. But he had taught them the good lesson that work is a treasure.

EXERCISE XLIV. (Page 116.)

D. 1. One day Louis XIV., accompanied by his courtiers, was passing through the great gallery of the palace (*château*, m.) which he had built at Versailles. 2. The king perceived the famous seaman Jean Bart smoking his pipe near an open window. 3. Approaching him he told him that he had just appointed him rear-admiral. 4. Jean Bart did not cease smoking, and replied in a blunt tone: "Sire, you have done well." 5. This reply caused a burst of laughter among the courtiers who were present. 6. They all cried out (p. 111): "What a blunt answer!" 7. The king sent for them afterwards and told them that they were very stupid. 8. He told them that Jean Bart had spoken thus because he felt his own worth. 9. Continuing, he said: "If you can do what he has

done, you will have the right (*droit*, m.) to speak like him. 10. He is a man who loves his king and who loves France; and he will soon give us new proofs of it."

EXERCISE XLV. (Page 117.)

D. 1. The king sent for Jean Bart. 2. Are you not mistaken, sir? 3. No, sir, I am not mistaken. 4. What is the name of that church? 5. It is called "Notre-Dame." 6. What is the "Hôtel-Dieu?" 7. What is that large building in front of us? 8. What are you thinking of? 9. Which of the gentlemen is here? 10. What does that mean?

E. 1. Do you remember the ant we saw the other day? 2. As it was running hither and thither, it found a blade of grass. 3. But the blade of grass was big, and the ant was weak. 4. It thought: "I should like to carry it off, but I am too small. 5. Ah! here is a pebble. 6. I shall climb upon it and I shall look at the country." 7. When it had climbed upon the pebble, it looked all about (*tout autour*), and it saw two other ants which were passing that way. 8. It knew them. 9. They were two of its companions. 10. When they noticed it, they ran to it, and it said to them: "If you come with me, you will find something good. 11. There is a blade of grass. Let us rush at it (*dessus*). 12. We shall easily carry it off. 13. What I could not do, you will do very easily." 14. The three seized it and bore it off in triumph.

EXERCISE XLVI. (Pages 118, 119.)

D. 1. If a Samaritan saw a poor traveller half dead, he would be touched with compassion. 2. He would pour oil and wine into his wounds. 3. He would bind them up. 4. Let us put the poor man on our own beast. 5. Let us take him to the inn. 6. The innkeeper will take care of him. 7. After having given money to the innkeeper we shall depart. 8. On our return he will give us back all that remains (*fut.*) of the money. 9. We shall give to the traveller all that is (*fut.*) not spent.

E. 1. A Levite was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho. 2. Upon the road he saw a poor Jew who by chance had fallen among thieves. 3. After having wounded him, the thieves

had stripped him. 4. Then they had gone away leaving him half dead. 5. The Levite looked at him and passed by on the other side. 6. A priest also, coming to that same place, did the same thing. 7. A Samaritan, who was passing by there, approached the unhappy man (*malheureux*). 8. After having bound up his wounds, he took him to an inn, putting him on his own beast. 9. On the morrow the Samaritan departed. 10. Before leaving the inn he sent for the innkeeper, gave him money, and told him to (*de*) take care of the wounded man (*blessé*). 11. He told the innkeeper also that if he spent more money, he would give it back to him on his return.

EXERCISE XLVII. (Page 120.)

D. 1. They went away quickly. 2. He was clumsy enough to let his money fall overboard. 3. He took pity on the little bird. 4. The little bird flew away. 5. What o'clock is it? 6. It is a quarter-past ten. 7. What day of the month is it? 8. It is the thirty-first of May. 9. I arrived here a fortnight ago. 10. I shall start a week from to-day.

E. 1. The rich banker's offices were full. 2. Rich bankers cannot always admit young men into their employ. 3. M. Laffitte had presented himself at the rich banker's office. 4. Did you notice a pin on the ground? 5. Pick up pins if you notice them. 6. He watched me as I was going away. 7. He saw me pick up a pin. 8. That very evening I received a note from the young man. 9. Come and fill your position not later than to-morrow. 10. He will become my partner. 11. Influential statesmen pick up pins sometimes.

F. 1. When M. Laffitte was a young man, he came to Paris to get a position in a banking-house. 2. The rich banker at whose office he presented himself told him that he could not admit him. 3. The young man retired. 4. As he was crossing the court, he picked up a pin. 5. From his office the banker was watching him. 6. He saw the young man pick up the pin. 7. The banker was pleased with his action. 8. He sent the young man a note, saying, "Come and fill a place in my office." 9. The young man became the famous M. Laffitte, banker and statesman under Louis Philippe.

EXERCISE XLVIII. (Page 122.)

D. 1. Our pockets were filled with money. 2. We were going to the shop where they sell toys. 3. On the way we bought a whistle from (*à*) a little boy. 4. We returned home very happy with our purchase. 5. Soon everybody was tired of the sound of the whistle. 6. Benjamin, how much did you pay for the whistle? 7. I paid twenty-five cents for it. 8. you have paid three times too much (*trop cher*) for it. 9. When you are tempted to buy things that are of no use, do not do so (*le*). 10. Save your money.

E. 1. Benjamin Franklin was an American statesman who lived in the 18th century. 2. Many of the anecdotes (*anecdote*, *f.*) which he relates contain a good lesson. 3. This is (*voici*) the lesson of the following anecdote: "Do not give too much for your (the) whistle." 4. When Franklin was a little boy, he was celebrating a holiday. 5. His kind relatives had filled his pockets with coppers. 6. Like most little boys, he wished to spend his money at once. 7. He set out alone for a shop where toys are sold. 8. However, he soon came back, and was whistling all over the house. 9. His brothers and sisters, tired of this sound, asked him where were his other toys. 10. He told them that he hadn't any; that he had given all his money for this wretched instrument. 11. They laughed so much that he began to weep about it. 12. He confessed that he had paid too dearly for it. 13. He had paid ten times as much for the whistle as it was worth, but he had learnt a lesson which would be of some utility later.

EXERCISE XLIX. (Pages 123, 124.)

D. 1. The Arab felt his leathern bag. 2. We lost ourselves in the woods. 3. What a pity the ears of wheat are so straight! 4. The farmer is ploughing the field. 5. The workmen are labouring (work). 6. Do you wonder (ask yourself) why he is happy? 7. You are mistaken; he is unhappy. 8. To-morrow will be the twenty-first.

E. 1. It was the king's custom to wander from the courtiers. 2. They are sitting (seated) under a tree. 3. Our field is distant. 4. We met the peasant at the very peep of day. 5. He

got up beside the king. 6. As we were going along, the peasant told us that he would recognize the king. 7. The king has his hat on. 8. We are bareheaded. 9. The courtiers take their hats off. 10. Take off your hat. 11. Put on your hat (cover yourself).

F. 1. The peasant was ploughing his field. 2. He was told (use *on*) that the king would pass that way (*par là*). 3. But the king had wandered from his courtiers, and he found the peasant sitting under a tree, where he had been (§ 67) since (*depuis*) the break of day. 4. The king told the peasant to get up behind him, that he was going where the king was, and that he would take the peasant along. 5. The peasant was delighted, and got up beside the king. 6. As they went along, the king explained to the peasant how they could recognize the king. 7. The king would have his hat on, and all the others would be bareheaded. 8. When they arrived where the courtiers were, everybody took off his hat except the king and the peasant. 9. Then the peasant said: "You are the king, or I am (*moi, je suis*) the king, for we two have our hats on."

EXERCISE L. (Pages 125, 126.)

D. 1. We are crossing the country on foot. 2. Will you stoop to pick up the lost horse-shoe? 3. Stoop and pick it up. 4. If it were worth the trouble, I should pick it up. 5. I have picked it up; here it is. 6. Put it into your pocket. 7. We shall sell it for a few centimes in the neighbouring village. 8. We shall buy cherries with the money we receive (*fut.*). 9. If I were thirsty, would you give me cherries? 10. I should drop a few cherries, if you were willing to pick them up. 11. The cherries are on the ground; will you pick them up? 12. Yes, and I shall eat them eagerly.

E. 1. A young peasant, named Thomas, and his father were travelling together on foot. 2. On the way the father observed a horse-shoe that somebody had lost. 3. He told Thomas to pick it up, but the son was unwilling to do so. 4. It was not worth while to stoop for that. 5. Then the father picked it up himself, without saying anything to his son. 6. The horse-shoe having been sold to the blacksmith of a neigh-

bouring village, the father bought some dozens of cherries with the money. 7. Setting out again they pursued their way. 8. Both were very thirsty, especially Thomas, who was following his father. 9. Soon two or three cherries slipped from the father's pocket, as if by chance. 10. Thomas stooped down to pick them up, and put them into his mouth eagerly. 11. He did the same thing with all the cherries, which (*lesquelles*) the father let fall one by (*à*) one. 12. When the son had eaten the last cherry, his father turned round and told him that if he had given himself the trouble to pick up the horse-shoe, he would not have been obliged to stoop so many times for the cherries.

EXERCISE LI. (Pages 127, 128.)

D. 1. I am very hungry and thirsty (*mourir de*). 2. We set out again on our journey. 3. Would you make use of that book if you had it? 4. No, sir, I can not make use of it. 5. Have you ever lived in Canada? 6. No, sir, I have never lived there. 7. I could have bought many nice things with my money. 8. You paid three times more for that box than it was worth. 9. Enter the house. 10. Those books are worth nothing.

E. 1. If we ring, nobody will answer. 2. Did you find the page asleep? 3. He had fallen asleep. 4. The son helped his mother in her poverty. 5. She sent him a letter. 6. The king wakened the page. 7. Have you had a good sleep (slept well)? 8. A paper was sticking out of his pocket. 9. They were ashamed. 10. We tried to excuse ourselves. 11. He has been asleep. 12. What is the matter with the page? 13. He is ruined. 14. Give my respects to your mother. 15. We shall take care of you.

F. 1. Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, had a page whose mother was in poverty. 2. One day he rang, and the page did not answer the call. 3. The page had fallen asleep on his chair. 4. The king would have wakened the page, but he noticed a letter which was sticking out of the page's pocket. 5. The king learned from it that the son often sent to his mother a part of his wages. 6. The king then slipped the letter and a roll of ducats into the young man's pocket. 7. When the page

awoke, he found the money in his pocket. 8. He did not know where the money had come from. 9. He thought that somebody wished to ruin him. 10. But the king told him to send the ducats to his mother, and assured him that the King of Prussia would take care of him and his mother.

EXERCISE I, a. (§§ 156-161.)

IRREGULAR VERBS.

A. Complete the following, orally or in writing (cf. p. 110, B):
 1. Ils avancèrent lentement. 2. Est-ce qu'elle nettoie l'escalier? 3. Nous ne céderons jamais. 4. Il faut que je mène le cheval à l'écurie. 5. Nous jetons des pierres dans le fossé. 6. Il faut que nous allions au marché.

B. 1. Let us advance. 2. I was advancing, but you were not advancing. 3. I wish them to buy my house. 4. Let us eat to live. 5. It will freeze to-night. 6. I shall not throw stones. 7. Who will wipe the dishes? 8. Let us wipe them. 9. The farmer must sow the seed. 10. He will sow it in the month of March. 11. I shall go to France in the spring. 12. We must go to see him. 13. Where were you going this morning? 14. Let us send for the doctor. 15. I shall send them the money to-morrow. 16. Where did they go?

C. 1. We are servants in a French family. 2. My name is Mary, and the other servant's name is Sophia (*Sophie*). 3. We have to (use *il faut*) rise early every morning. 4. Sophia rises before me and calls me. 5. Then we begin our work. 6. I make the fire, and then I send Sophia to the market to buy meat and vegetables. 7. When it is raining or freezing, she takes my little sister with her to help her. 8. During her absence, I wipe the dishes and sweep (*balayer*) the kitchen. 9. On her return, Sophia peels the potatoes and cleans the dining-room. 10. It is thus that we divide (*partager*) our work. 11. Order reigns everywhere in our house.

EXERCISE II, a. (§§ 162-166.)

IRREGULAR VERBS, *continued*.

A. Complete the following as above: 1. Je parcourais le

journal. 2. Il acquerra de l'expérience. 3. Nous nous endormîmes à minuit. 4. Il ne dort pas bien. 5. Il s'endort vite. 6. Il faut que nous partions demain. 7. Nous sortîmes du bois. 8. J'y consens. 9. Je m'en sers.

B. 1. We are gathering roses. 2. The horses were running in the field. 3. The milk boils. 4. We shall not go out. 5. We shall make use of it now. 6. Holy water is used (use *on*) in church. 7. It is necessary that one should sleep (pres.) 8. The children started with (*de*) fear. 9. That property is acquiring value. 10. The city was conquered. 11. The children will gather roses. 12. They do not feel the cold. 13. The dog was sleeping before the door.

C. 1. The children gathered the flowers in the wood. 2. They ran a great deal in gathering them. 3. Then they went out of the wood. 4. They were tired, and they fell asleep under a tree. 5. After some time they wakened. 6. They started for the village. 7. When they arrived there it was six o'clock. 8. Their mother had gathered vegetables in the garden for their dinner. 9. The water was boiling over the fire. 10. The mother called them. 11. They entered (*dans*) the dining-room. 12. They ate the vegetables. 13. In eating we acquire strength. 14. After having eaten they go out. 15. They play in front of the house. 16. After having run an hour they go into the house again. 17. They go to bed and they fall asleep.

EXERCISE III, a. (§§ 167-179.)

IRREGULAR VERBS, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Il ouvre les fenêtres. 2. Je mourais de faim. 3. Ils se tiennent bien droits. 4. Vous viendrez la semaine prochaine. 5. Je n'ai rien obtenu. 6. Nous haïssons la tyrannie. 7. J'en ai découvert la cause. 8. Il s'est endormi à minuit.

B. 1. Let her open the door. 2. Come, little dog. 3. We shall come back next year. 4. It is necessary that they should come back. 5. They say that the queen is dying. 6. She is dead. 7. Napoleon died in 1821. 8. If the daughter died, the mother would die also. 9. Here lies a hero. 10. Columbus discovered America. 11. Those boxes contain money.

12. The army is coming back. 13. It is necessary for us to go out. 14. Our enemies have fled. 15. The country was flourishing. 16. What has become of my pen? 17. This would not suit me.

C. 1. We go to school in the morning, and come back in the afternoon. 2. At school we acquire much useful knowledge. 3. One may say that we gather there the flowers of wisdom. 4. During the rest (*reste*, m.) of the day we sleep and eat, we run and play. 5. It is thus that we become large and strong. 6. A child must (use *il faut*) sleep and eat well in order to grow larger. 7. Let us take care of our health. 8. We must love good and hate evil. 9. Let us never lie, but let us always love the truth. 10. Let us keep our eyes open, and we shall learn many things that are not found (*reflex.*) in books. 11. By (*en*) making use of the advantages (*avantage*, m.) which the school offers (§ 237, 6) us, we shall become useful citizens (*citoyen*, m.).

EXERCISE IV, a. (§§ 180-188.)

IRREGULAR VERBS, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Il abat l'arbre. 2. Je me bats. 3. Je bus du vin. 4. Il ne faut pas que vous concluiez l'affaire. 5. Nous tradusions un livre. 6. Il construisit une maison. 7. Je connais cet homme. 8. Il disparaîtra. 9. Je bois de l'eau. 10. Il se conduit bien.

B. 1. We recognize our friends. 2. It was necessary that we should drink wine. 3. The door was closed. 4. The affair was concluded. 5. We led the horses to the field. 6. We drink milk; they drink water. 7. They do not know us. 8. We recognized them. 9. She was preserving plums. 10. It is necessary that you should know him. 11. Three francs will be sufficient. 12. It was necessary that we should conclude the affair. 13. The clouds (*nuage*, m.) disappeared. 14. They will construct a bridge. 15. The enemy destroyed the city.

C. 1. The farmer is leading his cows to the field. 2. They know him well. 3. When he appears they are glad. 4. They do not flee when he comes into the field. 5. They do not hate him; they love him. 6. In the field they will graze. 7. They

will drink water in the field. 8. After having eaten and drunk, they will lie down. 9. They will sleep for (*pendant*) an hour or two. 10. In the evening the farmer will come for them (*venir chercher*). 11. He will call them, and they will come to him. 12. He will open the gate. 13. They will come out of the field. 14. He will drive them to the stable. 15. They will not run, for he will not beat them. 16. They will go quietly to the stable. 17. Cows are useful creatures (*bête, f.*). 18. The farmer uses their milk. 19. If one of his cows died, the farmer would be sorry.

EXERCISE V, a. (§§ 189-193.)

IRREGULAR VERBS, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Qu'est-ce qu'il craint? 2. Ne craignons pas la mort. 3. Il fallait que nous le dissions. 4. Il faut que vous le croyiez. 5. Je ne me plains pas de sa conduite. 6. Elle coud mieux que sa soeur.

B. 1. What do you say? 2. What did you say? 3. He will tell you the truth. 4. They would tell you the same thing. 5. Say nothing. 6. Let us say what we believe. 7. Do you believe me? 8. I do not believe you. 9. Let us not believe that story. 10. I used to believe what he said. 11. We do not believe what he says. 12. I do not fear you. 13. Do they fear me? 14. Fear nothing. 15. Let us not fear. 16. The tree was not growing. 17. I do not complain of that. 18. We are painting pictures. 19. Where are the pictures which we have painted?

C. 1. They have put out the fire. 2. Put out that lamp. 3. We rejoined our friends at Marseilles. 4. Do not contradict me. 5. Let us not curse our enemies. 6. Let them be accursed. 7. Do not slander. 8. You have said that twice already. 9. What do you say? 10. They will not fear. 11. We have not feared him. 12. He did not believe me. 13. They will not believe it. 14. He would not have believed it. 15. Believe me. 16. The old women are sewing. 17. What have they sewn? 18. Will they sew to-morrow? 19. Sew this for me. 20. It is necessary that she should sew.

EXERCISE VI, a. (§§ 194-200.)

IRREGULAR VERBS, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. J'écrivis une lettre. 2. Il fallait que nous fissions cela. 3. Je me mettrai à table. 4. Je lisais mes livres, tu . . . tes, etc. 5. Il disait toujours la vérité. 6. Il ne craint pas le froid. 7. Il moud le blé. 8. Écrivons nos lettres.

B. 1. Let them write their letters. 2. The miller was grinding the wheat. 3. Let us do our work. 4. Do your work. 5. The children must do their work. 6. We were reading the newspapers. 7. They never read the newspapers. 8. We shall put the book on the table. 9. He promised it to me. 10. He does not permit it. 11. You must not commit that crime. 12. That man was born (past indef.) [on] the tenth of October. 13. We had (*il fallait*) to put our hats on. 14. Do what (*ce que*) I do. 15. The traveller will describe his travels. 16. We shall write our exercises. 17. He did his duty. 18. He read our exercises.

C. 1. We were writing our exercises. 2. Our friend came in (*entrer*). 3. We told him (that) we should not go out. 4. At first he did not believe what (*ce que*) we said (were saying). 5. But we told him that we had to do our history and our Latin. 6. Then our friend went away (*partir*). 7. He will come back in an hour or two. 8. We shall do our lessons, and then we shall go out too. 9. It is fine, and we shall take a walk. 10. We shall go to the park (*parc*, m.). 11. We shall open the gate and (we shall) go in (there). 12. We shall leave the park before nine o'clock. 13. We do not fear the darkness (*obscurité*, f.). 14. But our parents do not permit us to (*de*) return home late. 15. And we shall do our duty. 16. After we have (shall have) read our Latin, we shall read a fairy story. 17. We shall put out our lamp. 18. We shall say good-night to each other (*se dire bonne nuit*), and we shall go to bed.

EXERCISE VII, a. (§§ 201-211.)

IRREGULAR VERBS, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Je ne comprends

pas cela. 2. Nous apprenions la leçon d'allemand. 3. Il vaincra tous les obstacles. 4. Il faut que je vive bien. 5. Je ne lui plais pas. 6. Tais-toi. 7. Nous rîmes follement. 8. Je résolu de quitter la ville.

B. 1. Take your books and read. 2. What has the thief taken? 3. If he offered it to me, I should not take it. 4. His actions please (*à*) nobody. 5. That pleases him well. 6. Let me go at once, (if you) please. 7. This hat will please my sister. 8. Where is the house that your father has sold? 9. Was it necessary that he should sell it? 10. Does that surprise you? 11. You do not understand what I have said. 12. Is she learning her lesson? 13. She has learnt it already. 14. Do not live for yourself. 15. He has always lived like a (*en*) prince. 16. Racine lived in the 17th century.

C. 1. Follow my example. 2. Let them follow my example. 3. We shall follow you. 4. A wise man conquers his passions. 5. We shall conquer our passions. 6. Happy those who conquer their passions. 7. Let us pursue our way. 8. I was following him closely (*de près*). 9. Who milks the cows? 10. Let us milk the cows. 11. The servant has milked them already. 12. Do not laugh at (*de*) my misfortune. 13. Why were they laughing? 14. We have never laughed so much. 15. If I were to laugh, he would be angry. 16. Let us conquer or let us die. 17. Let us have pity on (*de*) the conquered. 18. Be silent. 19. The noise has distracted me from my work. 20. Let him solve the difficulty. 21. Hurrah for the King! 22. Hurrah for liberty!

EXERCISE VIII, a. (§§ 212-222.)

IRREGULAR VERBS, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Nous ne vivons qu'une heure. 2. Nous lui devons une visite. 3. Il a dû partir. 4. Je m'assieds. 5. Il ne peut pas le faire. 6. Je ne pourrais pas le faire. 7. Il ne sait pas le faire. 8. Vous le saurez. 9. Nous recevons ce qu'on nous donne.

B. 1. We shall receive it to-day. 2. He must receive it. 3. He receives his letters [in] the morning. 4. They received their parcel (*paquet*, m.). 5. We owe you nothing. 6. They

owe us something. 7. Let us not sit down. 8. He often used to sit in that chair (*fauteuil*, m.) 9. The payment will fall due to-morrow. 10. Steam drives (*mouvoir*) machines. 11. The crowd was excited (*émouvoir*). 12. It will rain to-morrow. 13. We cannot go away. 14. They cannot write; they have no paper. 15. They cannot write; they are too young. 16. We do not know (§ 188) that gentleman. 17. We do not know how to swim.

C. 1. The gentleman whom you used to know has come back. 2. Oh! I did not know (it); I am glad of it. 3. Where has he been living? 4. He told me that he had been in Europe. 5. Do you know what he was doing there? 6. I do not know, but I think he was travelling for his amusement. 7. He must be rich, for he was a long time absent. 8. He told me that he was going to see you. 9. I shall be glad to see him. 10. I used to know him so well; we were born (past indef.) in the same town. 11. He has travelled a great deal. 12. He takes pleasure (*se plaire à*) in travelling. 13. He will describe his travels to us. 14. He will tell us where he has been. 15. We shall know the habits (*habitude*, f.) of other nations. 16. We shall know what people (*on*) eat and what people drink. 17. We shall know what they (*on*) do and how they live.

EXERCISE IX, a. (§§ 223-225.)

IRREGULAR VERBS, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Ils ne valent rien. 2. Nous les verrons demain. 3. Je vins, je vis, je vainquis. 4. Il faut que je les voie tout de suite. 5. Qu'est-ce que je voudrais? 6. Je fais comme je veux, tu . . . comme tu, etc.

B. 1. This is worth nothing. 2. That was not worth the trouble. 3. It will not be worth the trouble to (*de*) go there. 4. These houses are worth more than mine. 5. Have you seen them (f.)? 6. No, but I shall see them soon. 7. What do you see? 8. I see nothing. 9. If I saw him, I should tell him so (*le*). 10. It is necessary that we should see him. 11. Tell him so when you see (fut.) him. 12. Cesar (*César*) said: "I came, I saw, I conquered." 13. I wish to set out this evening. 14. I should like to set out sooner. 15. They could go

there if they would. 16. They would go to the concert if they could. 17. What would you like to do? 18. I should like to travel in Europe. 19. He was not willing to sell his house. 20. Be so good as to listen to me. 21. I do as I please. 22. We do as we please. 23. She was doing as she pleased. 24. Do as you please (fut.).

EXERCISE X, a. (§§ 227-229.)

USE OF AUXILIARY VERBS.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Nous sommes sortis. 2. Il a disparu. 3. Je suis monté. 4. Il a monté la malle. 5. Ils sont partis. 6. Qu'est-ce que je deviendrai? 7. Je ne sais pas ce que je deviendrai, tu . . . tu, etc. 8. Elle est née le 10 octobre.

B. 1. The children have gone to (the) school. 2. The men have come back from (the) town. 3. What has become of my ink? 4. I do not know what has become of it. 5. They have agreed (*convenir*) on the price of the house. 6. The lady has entered the house. 7. Have your brothers arrived? 8. They have not yet arrived. 9. My mother was born on the 19th of April. 10. Her aunt died this morning. 11. That lady has gone back to the city. 12. We have taken down (*descendre*) that large picture. 13. Our friends have gone to (*partir pour*) France. 14. When did they go? 15. They went yesterday. 16. When did you come? 17. We came this morning. 18. We went out at ten o'clock. 19. We came back at noon. 20. They have fallen several times.

C. 1. A horse went down (§ 229, 2, a) the street. 2. He was running very fast. 3. It was slippery, and he fell. 4. He remained (aux. *être*) there several minutes. 5. Soon some people (*personnes*) arrived. 6. Some (*quelques-uns*) said, "he is dead." 7. Others said, "he will die." 8. But he was not dead. 9. The men raised him [up]. 10. And he started off again (*re-partir*).

D. 1. Do you see that man? 2. He was born rich, but he is poor now. 3. He became poor because he did not work. 4. He spent his youth in (the) idleness. 5. You see what he has become. 6. He has (*avoir*) grown old (*vieillir*), and he cannot

work. 7. He has fallen very low (*bas*). 8. He is much changed (*changer*). 9. He has arrived almost at the end of his life. 10. He has not died, but he will not live long.

EXERCISE XI, a. (§ 230.)

USE OF VERB PHRASES.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. On ne veut pas qu'il parte. 2. Il devrait agir bien autrement. 3. Pourrais-je lui demander une faveur? 4. Ils auraient pu venir plus tôt. 5. Je peux le faire si je veux, tu . . . tu, etc. 6. Nous aurions dû y rester.

B. 1. I told him that he was to come at once, but he said he couldn't come. 2. He ought not to say that; he could come if he would (it). 3. He ought not to have said that; he could have come, if he had liked. 4. Might I ask a favor of you? 5. Certainly. 6. Have the kindness to send for the doctor. 7. At what tailor's did you have your coat made. 8. I had it made by (*par*) the tailor who lives near by. 9. Make them work hard. 10. Make them write an exercise every day. 11. Mary can sing well, but she cannot sing this evening; she has caught cold. 12. I know that she would like to sing, if she could.

C. 1. We cannot always do what we wish. 2. Yesterday, for example, I was to dine at my old uncle's. 3. I told my servant to send for a carriage. 4. The carriage was to be at the door at ten o'clock, but it did not come before half-past ten. 5. I said to the driver (*cocher*, m.): "You must not lose a moment, or we shall be late." 6. He answered: "Be so good as to get in (*monter*), and we shall do what we can (fut.)." 7. He set out at once, but his horse was so tired that he could not go (*marcher*) very fast. 8. Unfortunately also, we were obliged to stop on account of a procession which was passing. 9. We did not dare to interrupt (*interrompre*) it. 10. As we were approaching the station, we saw the train start. 11. What a misfortune! 12. I ought to have gone to the station on foot. 13. My uncle must have been very angry.

EXERCISE XII, a. (§ 230.)

USE OF VERB PHRASES, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Nous venons d'arriver. 2. Je vais me faire couper les cheveux, tu vas te, etc. 3. Il a dû partir. 4. Je voudrais aller voir mes amis, tu . . . tes, etc.

B. 1. He is going to have his hair cut. 2. The doctor has just come; will you speak to him? 3. Where is he? I should like very much to speak to him. 4. Did you make the children write? 5. Yes, I made them write their exercises. 6. Have the servant come in; I should like to speak to him. 7. They might have come, if they had been willing. 8. They did not dare to come, they were so much afraid. 9. Would you like to see the Louvre? 10. Yes, but first I must go to see Notre-Dame. 11. There is a gentleman at the door. 12. Will you kindly show him in? 13. I had my pupils read that charming book.

C. 1. We have just arrived in Paris. 2. We have not seen many interesting places yet. 3. We should like to go and see the Louvre to-day. 4. May I accompany you to the Louvre? 5. Yes, I should like to go there with you. 6. You will be kind enough to show us the fine pictures, will you not? 7. We should like to have the great pictures shown to us. 8. We do not know yet how to look at pictures. 9. We are to go to the Bois de Boulogne to-morrow. 10. I should have liked to go there with you, but I cannot.

EXERCISE XIII, a. (§§ 231-234.)

AGREEMENT OF VERB AND SUBJECT.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. C'est moi qui viens de sonner, c'est toi, etc. 2. Est-ce qu'ils se sont arrêtés? 3. Je lui ai fait lire ce livre. 4. Nous aurions voulu l'accompagner. 5. Que devais-je faire en ce cas? 6. Oserait-il dire une telle sottise?

B. 1. Most people believe now that the earth is round. 2. Very few people believe the contrary (*le contraire*). 3. Many

think we shall have a cold winter this year. 4. A great number of persons were killed in that accident. 5. The greater part of my friends are artists. 6. More than one author has written on this subject. 7. Was (pres.) it you who knocked at the door a few minutes ago? 8. Yes, it was we. 9. You and he are of the same opinion, are you not? 10. Yes, he and I always agree (*être d'accord*). 11. The majority are not always in the right. 12. It was (pres.) he who lost the purse, and it was I who found it. 13. Many things have happened since that time. 14. Either he or his brother will buy this house. 15. The mother, as well as the daughter, has come. 16. This kind of pears is better than that. 17. Everybody thinks so. 18. In America it is the people who govern (*gouverner*). 19. You and I are good friends. 20. It is they who have always told us the truth.

EXERCISE XIV, a. (§§ 235-238.)

POSITION OF SUBJECT.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Ne suis-je pas? 2. Est-ce que nous le donnons? 3. Est-ce que nous ne parlons pas? 4. Quand partez-vous? 5. Ou est-ce que nous en sommes?

B. 1. Does that man speak English? 2. Yes, sir, he speaks English and French. 3. I was told (use *on*) that his father was dead; is that true? 4. That child is crying; what is the matter with him? 5. I do not know what is the matter with him. 6. Why do your friends go away? 7. I do not know why they are going away. 8. Perhaps they will not go. 9. At least (*du moins*) they ought to wait. 10. My apples are good; are yours not good? 11. "Where did you find that book?" the teacher asked. 12. Do you not know where his brother is? 13. I do not know where he is. 14. "Go away," he said, "and do not come back." 15. However old that man is, he can hear well. 16. The crowd shouted "hurrah for liberty!"

C. 1. What will you do to-morrow? 2. We do not know what we shall do. 3. Perhaps we shall go for a sail. 4. At least we shall not go to school, for to-morrow is a holiday. 5. What will your cousin do? 6. He did not tell me what he was

going to do. 7. He will probably do what we shall do. 8. He has finished all his work. 9. Is he not very clever? 10. However clever my cousin is he cannot do that. 11. "Yes, I like to (à) read," he says, "and I like to play." 12. What! (*comment!*) are you going already? 13. Yes, I have not finished my work yet. 14. I have more work than your cousin has, and I am less clever.

EXERCISE XV, a. (§§ 239-241.)

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. J'ai été trompé par ce coquin. 2. Nous serons respectés de tout le monde. 3. On m'obéit, on t'obéit, etc. 4. Il fut puni par le roi. 5. On m'a pardonné mon crime, on t'a, . . . ton, etc.

B. 1. Great Britain was conquered by Julius Cesar (*Jules César*). 2. The phonograph (*phonographe*, m.) was invented by Edison. 3. Our friends have been deceived by a man whom they trusted. 4. It is said that he has been caught. 5. That is true; I saw him caught. 6. By whom was he caught? 7. By the police. 8. They say that he will not be punished. 9. No, for the sum which he took will be given back to our friends. 10. He will be pardoned for his crime. 11. Such things are done everywhere. 12. A teacher who is loved will be obeyed by all. 13. Although they always tell (subj.) the truth, they are not always believed. 14. I am told that we have made a mistake. 15. Here is something to be done. 16. Some insects are so small that they can hardly be seen.

C. 1. The custom of giving honors and distinctions is thus turned into (*en*) ridicule (*ridicule*) by a certain author. 2. In Europe, those who have behaved well are rewarded. 3. They are not given money, for distinguished services cannot be bought. 4. How is the difficulty avoided? 5. They are presented with two yards of blue ribbon. 6. This ribbon is worn on the shoulder. 7. Those who are honored by this distinction are called knights. 8. If the leg of a nobleman has been lost on the battlefield, the king presents him with two yards of ribbon, and he is thus recompensed for his loss. 9. If an ambassador spends his fortune in his country's service, he is made

a knight. 10. It is fortunate for kings that the services of their subjects can be bought so cheap. 11. As long as the king has (fut.) ribbon enough, he will not want (*manquer de*) statesmen, generals and soldiers.

EXERCISE XVI, a. (§§ 242-247.)

REFLEXIVE VERBS.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Je me suis dit. 2. Je me le rappelle. 3. Elle s'en est souvenue. 4. Nous nous en sommes doutés. 5. Je me porte bien. 6. Elle se l'est rappelé. 7. Ils s'en sont servis. 8. Elle s'est cassé le bras. 9. Elle s'est assise. 10. Elle est assise.

B. 1. Why are you going away? 2. We are going away because it is late. 3. You have forgotten me, have you not? 4. No, sir, I remember you well. 5. Do you remember what he told you? 6. I do not remember it. 7. She remembered what she had done. 8. Those young ladies have written letters to each other. 9. Those are (*voilà*) the letters which they have written to each other. 10. Have the lady sit down, when she comes in (fut.). 11. Sit down, sir, if you please. 12. Can you make use of that pen? 13. No, sir, I cannot use it. 14. He cannot do without wine. 15. Did you hurt yourself when you fell? 16. Yes, I hurt my head. 17. The old lady fell and broke her arm. 18. The little girls sat down behind the door. 19. They were sitting before the fire. 20. We cannot do without food. 21. How are you this morning? 22. I am very well, I thank you. 23. Open the door. 24. The door opens (reflex.). 25. Do not trust what he says.

C. 1. We went to the theatre last evening. 2. The theatre opened at eight o'clock. 3. The curtain (*rideau*, m.) rose at a quarter past eight. 4. We were much amused (reflex.). 5. There was a miser in the play (*pièce*, f.). 6. Nothing (*de*) more amusing was ever seen (reflex.). 7. He had hidden his money in a box. 8. He was afraid of losing it. 9. He hid (reflex.) behind (the) doors and furniture (*meubles*, m. pl.) to see what was going on (*se passer*). 10. He thought everybody was a thief. 11. He saw his son and daughter (who were) speaking to one another. 12. He thought they were speaking about

his money, and he made them be silent. 13. He trusted nobody. 14. He did not use his money. 15. He might have done without it.

EXERCISE XVII, a. (§§ 242-247, *continued.*)

REFLEXIVE VERBS, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Elle s'est levée de bonne heure. 2. Nous ne nous sommes pas attendus à le voir. 3. Elle s'est mariée hier. 4. Ils se sont endormis en étudiant. 5. Vous connaissez-vous en tableaux?

B. 1. The sun rises late in winter, and sets (*se coucher*) early. 2. We rise early and go to bed early in summer to avoid the heat. 3. If we had not gone to sleep early, we could not have risen early. 4. Why don't you get married? 5. I am not rich enough to (*pour*) marry yet. 6. John and Mary are engaged (*fiancé*). 7. They will be married in the month of May. 8. What is the name of the gentleman who is going to marry (*épouser*) your cousin? 9. Mr. L., the rich banker, has married his daughter to a Russian prince. 10. Who married them? 11. The Bishop (*évêque*, m.) of Nantes. 12. I am not a good judge of paintings. 13. I know nothing about them.

C. 1. When I was at college, I had a dear friend called Dumont. 2. We loved each other very much. 3. On leaving college, he went away to America. 4. At first we used to write to each other sometimes. 5. Finally he withdrew to (*dans*) a small town in the mountains, and he sent me no more letters. 6. Well, yesterday, as I was taking a walk in the Champs Élysées, I met a gentleman who had a distinguished air (*air*, m.). 7. We looked at each other, pausing (*s'arrêter*) at the same moment. 8. I said to myself: "Have we ever seen each other?" 9. He probably asked (*faire*) himself the same question. 10. Then he said: "We are old (*vieux*) friends; don't you remember me?" 11. "I think you are mistaken, sir," said I. 12. "Oh! no, I am your school-fellow Dumont." 13. One can imagine the joy (*joie*, f.) with which we shook hands, and the pleasure we experienced (*éprouver*) in (à) meeting.

EXERCISE XVIII, a. (§§ 248-253.)

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Il faut que nous nous en allions. 2. Il se peut que je me trompe. 3. Il a fallu que nous partissions.

B. 1. When it thunders, it generally rains. 2. It rained and then it froze. 3. Will there be anybody in the house? 4. Yes, sir, I think somebody will be there. 5. It was windy, but now it is fine. 6. It was getting late, and we went home. 7. There may be pens and ink on the table. 8. Our friends came an hour ago. 9. How far is it from here to Paris? 10. It is three hundred miles. 11. Are there any pens on the table? 12. No, sir, there are the pens on the desk (*bureau*, m.). 13. What kind of weather is it? 14. It is a fine morning (= it is fine this morning). 15. They have just arrived; it is late, but better late than never. 16. It is snowing; but no matter, we do not fear the snow. 17. It was very warm when we were there. 18. There is a crowd in the street; what is the matter? 19. It is about (*s'agir de*) a horse which has fallen. 20. It was windy, it was cold. 21. It snowed, the sun shone, it is mild. 22. It was dark, it is daylight. 23. The sun shines, it is comfortable.

C. 1. Three days ago we received a letter from France (no article). 2. It was very mild there (*y*). 3. It had scarcely frozen. 4. It had not snowed. 5. But it had rained a good deal. 6. Sometimes it had been foggy also. 7. But in America it had been cold. 8. It had frozen and there was ice. 9. Many people had been skating. 10. It had snowed also, and people had been sleigh-riding. 11. But it was not always comfortable in French houses. 12. Sometimes French houses are not well heated (*chauffé*). 13. It is often more comfortable in American houses. 14. It is cold sometimes in America, but the sun shines. 15. Then it will thaw (*dégeler*). 16. The snow will disappear. 17. It will be warm in spring and summer. 18. It will rain, and the grass will grow.

EXERCISE XIX, a. (§§ 254-267.)

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Nous sommes ici depuis un mois. 2. Il y a trois jours que j'attends. 3. C'est moi qui l'ai vu le premier, c'est toi, etc. 4. Elle ne savait pas si elle y resterait plus longtemps.

B. 1. How long have you been studying French? 2. We have been studying it for almost two years. 3. My brother had studied German for a long time before coming here. 4. He knows it well, and will often read German books to amuse himself. 5. I shall be glad when I know as much German as he. 6. It was he who advised me to study that language. 7. We often used to go to the Louvre, when we were in Paris. 8. We would go there [in] the morning, and [in] the afternoon we would take a long walk in the city. 9. Will you give him this letter, when he comes? 10. I shall give it to him, as soon as he comes. 11. Do as you please in this affair. 12. We shall do as we please. 13. I shall work as long as I have strength. 14. If you will not work, you will starve. 15. As soon as he learned that I was here, he came to see me. 16. Will you not go for a walk, when you have finished your lessons? 17. My aunt does not know whether she will remain in Paris any longer. 18. I think she will go to London, as soon as the weather is warmer.

C. 1. When I was [a] boy, I was often very idle. 2. Even in [the] class I used to play with other (*d'autres*) idle boys. 3. One day the master talked to us seriously. 4. He told us that we must study while we were young, for we should not be able to study later. 5. He said that we should not raise our (the) eyes, and that we should tell him (it) if the others were not studying. 6. There was a boy in the class called John Durand, whom I did not like. 7. I said to myself: "When he raises his eyes, I shall tell (it)." 8. A good opportunity soon presented itself. 9. John was looking out of the window, and I told the master (it). 10. "Indeed!" said he, "and how did you know that he was not working?" 11. "I saw him." 12. "And where were (had you) your eyes when you saw him?" 13. I was very much (*bien*) ashamed, and the master said it would be a good lesson for me.

EXERCISE XX, a. (§§ 254-267, *continued.*)THE INDICATIVE MOOD, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Voilà deux ans que je suis ici. 2. Il y avait quinze jours qu'ils y étaient. 3. Je n'irai pas.

B. 1. When you come, we shall set out. 2. I should be glad if he came. 3. They are making a great deal of noise; they should be silent. 4. Will you not give it to me? I need it. 5. Shall I give it to my brother? 6. Yes, you should give it to him. 7. He will not speak; he is angry with me. 8. He will not go away if you speak to him. 9. "Thou shalt not kill" is one of the commandments. 10. I do not know whether he will do his work. 11. I knew that he would not do his work. 12. They asked me to be there, but I would not go (there). 13. When I was young, I would often do that. 14. I think that he will come. 15. I thought he would come. 16. Shall I bring the book? 17. Do as you please. 18. He will stay there as long as he lives. 19. Even if I had gone away, you would not have stayed. 20. Come! Come! What are you talking about? 21. One would say that he is rich; he spends so much money. 22. Let us not go away; let them go away. 23. Could you not tell me where my friend is?

C. 1. We were at the theatre again yesterday. 2. In the play (*pièce*, f.) there was a man who had made [a] fortune. 3. He was not, however, well educated. 4. But he would not remain ignorant. 5. He would have good professors. 6. He engaged (took) a music master (*maître de musique*) and a dancing master (*maître de danse*). 7. He said: "Even if my parents have not given me education (*instruction*, f.), I will not be ignorant. 8. If I work well, I shall know as much as the others. 9. When I have my new (*neuf* after noun) clothes, I shall be fine-looking. 10. When I am in society (*monde*, m.), I shall speak well, for I shall have taken lessons in (*de*) grammar. 11. I shall bow nicely (*gentiment*) to the ladies, for the dancing master will have given me lessons." 12. He thought he would be fine-looking and polite. 13. One should take lessons, but lessons will not be sufficient. 14. One should not forget that (the) good sense is important.

EXERCISE XXI, a. (§§ 258, 260, 261.)

IMPERFECT AND PAST DEFINITE.

A. 1. One day when the king was dictating (*dicter*) letters to a secretary (*secrétaire*), a bomb (*bombe*, f.) fell upon the house and burst (*éclater*) near the king's room; the half of the ceiling (*plancher*, m.) fell to pieces (*en pièces*); the cabinet (*cabinet*, m.) where the king was dictating, being situated in part in a thick (*gros*) wall (*muraille*, f.), did not suffer from the shock (*ébranlement*, m.), and, by an astonishing piece-of-good-luck (*bonheur*, m.), not one of the fragments (*éclat*, m.) which leapt into (*en*) the air entered that cabinet of which the door was open. 2. At the noise of the bomb and at the crash (*fracas*, m.) of the house which seemed to be falling, the pen escaped from the hands of the secretary. 3. "What is the matter now (*donc*)?" said the king to him (§ 237) with a quiet air (*air*, m.); "why don't you write?" 4. The latter could only answer these words: "Ah! (*Eh!*) sire, the bomb!" 5. "Very well," replied (*reprendre*) the king, "what has the bomb to do (*avoir de commun*) with the letter which I am dictating to you? Continue."

EXERCISE XXII, a. (§§ 268-273.¹)

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. On désire que nous partions. 2. On désirait que nous partissions. 3. On ne veut pas que je fasse mes devoirs. 4. Il vaut mieux que nous restions.

B. 1. Are you glad that your friends are here? 2. Yes, sir, we are glad that they have come. 3. Our friends do not wish us to go away. 4. My father wishes to go away to-morrow. 5. My father wishes me to go away next week. 6. I am anxious that you should learn French. 7. We prefer that you should stay. 8. We shall avoid his speaking to us about it. 9. Shall I go and see our friends? 10. Yes, it is better that you should go and see them. 11. My neighbor told me that he had seen you. 12. I am astonished that he should say that. 13. It is

¹ See note on limited use of the imperfect subjunctive, p. 108.

just that you should pay that debt. 14. That child deserves to be punished (use *on*). 15. It is natural that we should regret our defects. 16. We approve of his coming. 17. We long for their return. 18. That man is not worthy that you should be his friend. 19. We are very sorry that you were not there. 20. We should like him to know what we are doing.

C. 1. I do not approve of your reading those books. 2. I am astonished that you like them. 3. They are not worthy of being read (use *on*). 4. There is nothing in such books which can give strength to the mind. 5. One must give food to the mind as well as the body. 6. I fear that you read too many novels. 7. Some novels are good, but it is important that one should read other books. 8. I do not insist (*exiger*) that you should read history continually. 9. I shall permit you to read all good books. 10. It is better that you should know a great many books. 11. I am anxious that you should learn poetry. 12. It is a shame that you should not know science. 13. I should like also that you should learn music. 14. You must also know how to speak French and Italian. 15. It is time that you should begin to learn these languages.

EXERCISE XXIII, a. (§§ 268–273, *continued.*)

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, *continued.*

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Il vaut mieux que je m'en aille, que tu, etc. 2. Il est juste qu'ils soient punis. 3. Je crains que je n'aie trop dit, tu . . . tu, etc. 4. Je doute si je peux venir, tu . . . tu, etc. 5. Il semble que je sois arrivé trop tard.

B. 1. It is a pity that educated persons are not always good. 2. I am afraid that some accident has happened. 3. I am surprised that he has not written yet. 4. Is it possible that you have not received his letter yet? 5. It seems that he has lost much money in that enterprise. 6. It seems to me that he ought to withdraw from business. 7. I do not doubt that he is clever. 8. I do not deny that he is honest. 9. It is well that we have saved a part of our fortune. 10. Are you not glad that spring has come at last? 11. I should be glad if they had the courage to tell the truth. 12. They were afraid it would rain.

13. I do not fear that they will not succeed. 14. I am certain they will (succeed). 15. It may be that they have come; but I doubt (of) it. 16. It cannot be that you doubt (of) what I have said.

C. 1. My father wishes me to go into business. 2. He desires, however, that I should first receive a good education. 3. He is anxious that I should learn at least French and German. 4. He says that, in modern business, it is important that one should know pretty well at least two or three languages. 5. I do not think he is right, but I shall do my best (*mon possible*). 6. You may be certain that he has his reasons, and it will be better that you should follow his advice (pl.). 7. In any (*tout*) case it is a pity that I did not begin sooner. 8. Nevertheless, it is possible for you to learn to read and write these languages in three or four years. 9. If he wishes you to speak them well, he will have to send you abroad. 10. I am afraid he will not do that; he thinks that it would be time lost. 11. Well, in that case, let him find you a teacher who knows how to teach. 12. And don't forget this: However clever the teacher may be, you cannot make progress unless you work hard yourself.

EXERCISE XXIV, a. (§§ 268-273, *continued*.)

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, *continued*.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. On espère qu'il réussira. 2. Quoi que je fasse, je ne réussis pas, tu . . . tu, etc. 3. Il faut que je parte. 4. Il est étonnant qu'il soit parti.

B. 1. We do not think our neighbor will succeed. 2. It is certain that our friends will come. 3. Is it certain that you will be there? 4. Do you think it will be fine to-morrow? 5. No, sir, I think it will rain. 6. Do you see a book that will suit you? 7. Yes, sir, I have found one (of them) which will suit me. 8. Do you know an arithmetic which has good exercises? 9. Yes, sir, I know several (of them). 10. There is nothing in that house which is of value. 11. There is nobody here who can do that work. 12. That is the most beautiful thing I have ever seen. 13. That is the strangest thing one

can imagine. 14. There is not a single person here who can come back to-morrow. 15. We started before he came. 16. I did that for fear you would be angry.

C. 1. Do you know that picture? 2. No, sir, what (*comment*) is it called, and what is the painter's name? 3. It is called the "Raft of the Medusa" (*le Radeau de la Méduse*), and the painter was called Géricault. 4. Do you think it is a good picture? 5. I am not sure that it is a good picture. 6. I should like you to explain to me what it represents. 7. It represents some ship-wrecked-people (*naufragés*, m. pl.) who are on a raft. 8. They have eaten nothing for several days. 9. They hope that a ship will come to save them (*à leur secours*). 10. They fear that if a ship does not come, the sea will swallow them up (*engouffrer*). 11. I understand better now why people (*on*) have said that it is a good picture. 12. The painter had to represent men who were suffering. 13. He had to make a picture which would show hunger and fear. 14. However clever a painter may be, it is difficult for him to paint these things. 15. I have never known any one who has succeeded better than Géricault.

EXERCISE XXV, a. (§§ 268-273, *continued*.)

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, *continued*.

A. Complete the following sentences by adding an appropriate clause in French: 1. C'est la seule personne qui . . . 2. Je continuerai jusqu'à ce que . . . 3. Nous vous le ferons savoir, au cas que . . . 4. Nous ne partirons pas avant que . . . 5. Il était parti sans que . . . 6. Ne dites rien, à moins que . . . 7. Nous n'irons pas les voir, de crainte que . . . 8. Je ne dirai rien, bien que . . . 9. Travaillez ferme, pour que . . . 10. Partons tout de suite, de sorte que . . .

B. 1. There is nobody here who knows me. 2. Is there nobody here who knows me? 3. We wish to find a house that is more comfortable than this one. 4. You are the only friend in whom I have confidence. 5. Do not go out before I come back. 6. Do not worry (*s'inquiéter*), I shall stay here until you return. 7. Write his address (*adresse*, f.) on a card, for fear you forget it. 8. In order that you may have friends, be

friendly. 9. Save your money, so that you may have enough when you are (fut.) old. 10. Write soon, so that I may receive your letter before I go away. 11. We did not go to see him, for fear he might be busy. 12. I shall not trust him, until I know him better. 13. Always act so that people will respect you. 14. Everything will be ready before you come. 15. That young man has lost his fortune, so that now he can't pay his debts. 16. Unless you save your money, you will not be able to pay your debts.

C. 1. In case I cannot come, I shall send you word early. 2. Don't repeat that story, unless you are sure it is true. 3. Even if it were true, I should not repeat it. 4. Though France is my native land (*patrie*, f.), I love America better. 5. He finds time to write occasionally, although he is very busy. 6. Speak louder, so that we can hear what you are saying. 7. In case you need paper, you will be able to find it. 8. Although he has lived ten years in France, he cannot speak French. 9. However weak you may be, do not lose courage. 10. Although you are weak, there is no danger. 11. Not that he is angry, but he cannot understand your action. 12. You left without his knowing it. 13. You cannot do such things without everybody knowing it. 14. If they come, and you find an (the) opportunity, remember me to them.

EXERCISE XXVI, a. (§§ 268-273, *continued*.)

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, *continued*.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Je viendrai à moins que je ne sois retenu, tu . . . tu, etc. 2. Je cherche un endroit ou je sois en paix, tu . . . tu, etc. 3. On défend que je fasse cela.

B. 1. Although we are poor, we are honest. 2. The rain hindered you from doing your work, did it not? 3. The rain did not hinder the work from being done (use *on*). 4. My father was glad that you had come. 5. The doctor gave orders that we should not go out. 6. We were afraid that you had gone away. 7. Would that you were here! We should like you to help us. 8. They told us they were going away unless we stayed. 9. I did not doubt that they would come. 10. They will not

come unless you desire it. 11. Were you anxious that we should bring the children? 12. We were very anxious to see (infin.) them. 13. Why have those Russians come to the United States? 14. They were looking for a country where they might be free. 15. We wrote letters to our friends, so that they might know how we are. 16. That was the only thing he had said. 17. Will you kindly remain here until I come back? 18. It was impossible that you should not be mistaken. 19. Were you sure that they would come? 20. We were not (sure of it).

C. 1. That is (*voilà*) a beautiful landscape (*paysage*, m.), is it not? 2. I think (that) it is a fine picture. 3. What is the painter's name? 4. He is a painter whose name was Claude le Lorrain. 5. The picture is sometimes called "Noon." 6. The painter wished us to see in it a quiet landscape. 7. There are people and cows in the picture. 8. The cows are standing in the water, so that they may seem to be warm. 9. The painter put the men under a tree, so that we might think they were resting. 10. The trees seem to be motionless (*sans mouvement*). 11. There (*il*) does not seem to be wind. 12. Everything has the quiet appearance of (the) noon. 13. We do not see the sun in the sky. 14. But the painter has put light in the sky and shade under the trees, so that we may think the sun is shining. 15. There are but (*ne . . . que*) few painters who have made better landscapes.

EXERCISE XXVII, a. (§§ 274-275.)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

A. 1. If it should rain, don't expect me this evening. 2. You must come, even if it should rain. 3. I knew you would come, even if it rained. 4. I didn't know whether it was going to rain or not. 5. Had I known it was going to rain, I should have brought my umbrella (*parapluie*, m.). 6. If I could find an umbrella, I should lend it to you. 7. I could go out for a walk now, if I liked. 8. Do so; if I were (*de*) you, I should not study so much. 9. If you do not wish to go out, I shall stay here with you. 10. If he had risen earlier, he would not have missed the train. 11. If he hadn't missed the train, we should not have had the pleasure of seeing him. 12. If you are in

New York, and if you should have time, don't fail to (*manquer de*) come and see me. 13. If he complains, tell him to have patience. 14. If he had complained, I should have told him to have patience. 15. Had Columbus not discovered America, the history of the world would have been different.

B. 1. We often say that if a certain thing had happened, another thing would not have happened. 2. Now (*or*), are we certain that this is true? 3. For example, thirty years ago my neighbour's son had the misfortune to lose his (*la*) right hand. 4. At that time he was twenty years of age, and, although he was very intelligent, his education had been neglected. 5. But he was a young man of courage and energy (*énergie*, f.). 6. As soon as he was well (*guéri*), he learned to write with his left hand. 7. Afterwards, he went to college, and now he is an eminent (*éminent*) statesman. 8. You will say, no doubt, that if he had not lost his hand, he would have remained ignorant like his father, and would have become [a] farmer. 9. But you do not know whether that is true. 10. If he had not lost his hand in that accident, he might have lost both hands, or even his life, on account of some other misfortune. 11. And even if he had not lost his hand, he might, nevertheless, have distinguished himself in some other calling (*carrière*, f.). 12. If it were not that God directs the fate of man, one might say that life is a series (*série*, f.) of accidents.

EXERCISE XXVIII, a. (§§ 276-285.)

THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

A. Complete the following, as above. 1. Je désirerais lui parler. 2. Je me réjouis de le faire. 3. Je me suis fait faire un habit, tu . . . t'es, etc. 4. Je viens de le faire. 5. J'ai commencé à travailler de bonne heure.

B. 1. It would be better to be silent. 2. We like to sing, but they prefer to read. 3. They have invited us to dine with them. 4. If you come to see us, we shall be glad (of it). 5. Our friends have just gone out. 6. They had just arrived (impf.), as we were going away. 7. After having written my letters, I took them to the post. 8. When do they expect (*compter*) to be here? 9. They expect to come next week. 10.

We do not know how to do that work. 11. I nearly fell on that ice. 12. Do you see them coming? 13. They have just arrived. 14. We are thinking (*songer*) about going away. 15. Those people do not try to do their duty. 16. The children are in the dining-room. 17. We should like to speak about that affair to your father. 18. We should like your father to speak about it. 19. It will be useless for me to say so to him; he will not believe me. 20. They amuse themselves by going to the theatre. 21. We should like better to go away than to stay. 22. We are ready to listen to you.

C. 1. We went for a walk this morning. 2. It had snowed a little, and the sun was shining. 3. It was good walking, for it was cool. 4. We like to take a walk in winter. 5. We like better to walk in winter than to walk in summer. 6. One sees fewer (*moins de*) birds in winter. 7. But this morning we saw some in a tree. 8. We heard them chirping (*gazouiller*), as we were taking our walk. 9. We saw some squirrels (*écureuil*, m.) also running in the branches. 10. One squirrel came down, and we should have liked to catch it. 11. I hope to catch one (of them) another time. 12. Perhaps it will be vain (*avoir beau*) for me to chase it. 13. They are very difficult to catch. 14. We saw some men in the forest who were busy cutting wood. 15. They seemed to be doing their work with pleasure. 16. they were not regretting that it was necessary to cut wood. 17. We have just returned from our walk, and we have enjoyed ourselves.

EXERCISE XXIX, a. (§§ 276-285, *continued*.)

THE INFINITIVE MOOD, *continued*.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. J'étais à travailler dans le jardin. 2. Ils y sont accoutumés. 3. Elle pleurerait à faire pitié. 4. Nous avons une maison à vendre. 5. Je n'y tiens pas.

B. Supply the proper preposition in each of the following: 1. Il est impossible . . . croire tout cela. 2. Nous avons réussi . . . le ramener à la vie. 3. Ils s'ennuient . . . lire ces ouvrages difficiles. 4. Nous sommes contents . . . recevoir de vos nouvelles. 5. Nous nous plaisions . . . danser.

6. Mettez-vous tout de suite . . . écrire. 7. Le train tardait beaucoup . . . arriver. 8. Nous tenons beaucoup . . . faire sa connaissance. 9. Continuez . . . lire jusqu'à ce qu'on vous appelle. 10. Il enseigne l'enfant . . . lire. 11. J'étais occupé . . . écrire une lettre.

C. 1. Continue to do your duty, as long as you can. 2. I have my verbs to learn; I cannot go to skate before I have finished. 3. Will you help me to learn them? 4. I will teach you to pronounce them; that is the first thing. 5. Thank you; I have so much to do that I do not know where to begin. 6. He has difficulty in recognizing his friends, because he is near-sighted (*myope*). 7. We have begun to learn Latin. 8. We are occupied every evening now in writing exercises. 9. Do not spend your evenings playing cards. 10. Set about preparing the lessons for to-morrow. 11. If we persist in doing wrong, we shall come to a bad end. 12. The wicked delight in evil-doing. 13. We used to delight in dancing, when we were young.

D. 1. The postman (*facteur*, m.) is long in coming this morning. 2. I long to receive news from home. 3. Let us invite him to dine with us. 4. I am anxious to help him. 5. Those who have nothing to do are to be pitied. 6. The child had fallen, and was crying pitifully. 7. A maid of all work is difficult to find now. 8. That apple is not good to eat; throw it [away]. 9. I am glad to know that you are always ready to help others. 10. He is never tired (*s'ennuyer*) of helping others. 11. He likes to help everybody. 12. Everybody would like to help him. 13. We are used to rising early. 14. You are not used to it. 15. You will never succeed in making me believe that story. 16. You cannot persuade me to believe it. 17. It is impossible for me to believe it.

EXERCISE XXX, a. (§§ 276-285, *continued*.)

THE INFINITIVE MOOD, *continued*.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Prends garde de tomber. 2. Nous ne devrions pas vivre pour manger. 3. Nous sommes partis sans qu'on nous ait vus.

B. 1. They are wrong to believe what he says. 2. I think he is pretending to read. 3. If it is easy to read that book,

read it. 4. Our children are afraid to go out when it is dark. 5. It is too fine to stay in your room. 6. I should like to go out after I have (having) finished my lessons. 7. If we hasten to start, we shall arrive (there) in (à) time. 8. It is too warm to hasten. 9. I began by writing a letter to my father. 10. I shall finish by writing the exercises which I have neglected to write. 11. Those poor people are much to be pitied. 12. My father does not permit me to do that. 13. He would not run for fear of falling. 14. I have not promised to go with (*accompagner*) him to the theatre. 15. We are sorry to say that our friends have not come. 16. We are sorry that your friends are ill. 17. Hasten, or you will be late. 18. Has your brother come yet? 19. Yes, sir, he has just arrived. 20. Can you hinder your friend from going away? 21. I do not think I can hinder him from it. 22. Before leaving, be kind enough to do what you promised.

C. 1. The picture before you represents a funeral (*enterrement*, m.). 2. You see the priest who has just arrived. 3. He is beginning to read the prayer for the dead (*prière*, f. *des morts*). 4. In front of him we see the grave (*fosse*, f.) which has been opened by the grave-digger (*fossoyeur*, m.). 5. To the left of the priest we see the grave-digger kneeling (*à genoux*). 6. Behind the priest we see the coffin (*cercueil*, m.) carried by four men. 7. Round about (*tout autour*) you can see the friends and relatives of the dead person (*mort*, m.). 8. It (*il*) is easy to see that it (*c'*) is a funeral. 9. The people all seem to be sad. 10. They appear to have loved and respected the deceased (*mort*, m.). 11. He may have been an old man who had lived a long time in the neighbourhood. 12. He loved, no doubt, to do good (*le bien*). 13. He feared to do wrong. 14. He was always eager (*s'empresse*) to help the poor. 15. His family and friends are sorry to lose him. 16. But they should not complain too much.

EXERCISE XXXI, a. (§§ 286-287.)

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Elle paraît bien portante. 2. Étant malades nous ne sortirons pas. 3. Ayant

tout dit, ils n'ont plus rien à dire. 4. Ils s'en étaient allés en grondant. 5. En agissant ainsi vous perdrez tout. 6. Elle partit sans rien dire. 7. Je les ai vus s'approcher. 8. Il sera puni pour ne pas avoir appris sa leçon.

B. 1. Feeling ourselves tired, we came back to the inn. 2. Besides (*outré cela*), we saw a storm approaching. 3. Here we are now, eating and drinking like princes. 4. Remember what I have been telling you. 5. You have behaved in (*de*) an astonishing manner. 6. Reading and writing (*écriture*, *f.*) are not taught (use *on*) in this school. 7. Hunting and fishing are the amusements that I like best. 8. I saw you passing my window as you were going home. 9. Yes, and as I was passing, I saw you looking out of the window. 10. What a sight! The streets were filled with the dead and dying. 11. A learned man has said that man is the only speaking creature. 12. There are many so-called learned men who do not know much. 13. My grandfather remembers the invention of the sewing-machine. 14. What is the use of (*à quoi servir*) studying all the time. 15. I always find you busy reading or writing, when I come to see you. 16. One's appetite comes while eating; "but," said the Gascon, "I have been eating two hours, and it has not come yet."

C. 1. The Prince of Conti having invited Dr. Voisenon to dinner, the doctor mistook the (*se tromper de*) day, and did not appear at the prince's dinner. 2. A few days after one of his friends having met him in the street, said to him: "What have you been doing, Voisenon, the prince is very angry with you." 3. The doctor went next day to the prince's palace with the purpose of making (the) peace with him. 4. The prince, on seeing Voisenon approach, turned his (the) back on him (*lui*). 5. "Oh! (my) Prince," cried (*s'écrier*) the doctor, "how thankful (*reconnaissant*) I am to your Highness (*Altesse*, *f.*)! 6. They told me you were angry, and had been speaking ill of me; now I see that it is not true." 7. "What do you mean?" said the prince, turning around quickly. 8. "Your Highness has turned your back on me; and I know that you never do so to your enemies."

EXERCISE XXXII, a. (§§ 288-292.)

THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Je me suis fait mal à la main. 2. Je me suis bien amusé. 3. Il s'est battu avec l'ennemi. 4. Je m'en suis souvenu. 5. Je me le suis rappelé.

B. 1. That is the house which our friend had built last year. 2. Those are the horses which we saw fall in the street. 3. Those two ladies did not shake hands. 4. My friend and I have written each other several letters. 5. That is the letter which my friend had written before his departure (*départ*, m.). 6. That is the lady whom our friends have asked (*prier*) to sing. 7. What a fine day it was (*faire*) yesterday! 8. What books did you bring this morning? 9. I brought those which the teacher had asked for. 10. Did you ever hear Patti sing? 11. Yes, I have heard her sing several times. 12. Where are the children? 13. We have let them go out. 14. I have done all the exercises I could. 15. Those are not the books which I wished to have. 16. Did you like it in the country? 17. Yes, I like to be there. 18. Did you enjoy yourself at the concert yesterday evening? 19. Yes, I enjoyed myself there, the songs I heard sung were good. 20. What difficulty he had to do what you wished! 21. Those brothers have fallen out. 22. They have not spoken to each other for a long time. 23. We have said good-bye to one another. 24. They were looking for my house, but they took the wrong road.

C. 1. I have heard (say) that the concert was very good; were you there? 2. Yes, sir, I was there, and I enjoyed myself well. 3. My brother was there too; he accompanied me. 4. We had good seats (*place*, f.), and we heard well what was sung (use *on*). 5. There were several ladies and gentlemen who sang well. 6. We had not heard them sing before. 7. We knew some of the songs which we heard sung. 8. There were others (of them) which we had never heard. 9. We liked the old [ones] better than the new [ones]. 10. There was also a lady who played on (*de*) the violin. 11. She took delight in playing on that instrument. 12. She loved her violin, and her music pleased the audience. 13. After the concert we were

introduced to her (use *on*). 14. Her music had charmed us, and we wished to make her acquaintance. 15. We congratulated (*féliciter*) her, we shook hands with her, and we departed.

EXERCISE XXXIII, a. (§§ 293-299.)

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Qu'est-ce que je deviendrai? 2. Elle ne s'en était pas aperçue. 3. Je ne le lui pardonnerai jamais. 4. Ils vont payer les légumes au marchand. 5. Il pensait à ce qu'il fallait faire. 6. Qu'est-ce que je dois penser de cela? 7. Ils demanderont de l'argent au banquier.

B. 1. Make them read. 2. Make them read good books. 3. Show that man in; I wish to see him. 4. I wish to pay him for his work. 5. What are you thinking of? 6. I am thinking of what I have to do this evening. 7. That coat does not fit him; he will not pay the tailor for it. 8. If it does not suit him, he should not be obliged to pay for it. 9. Those children love and obey their parents. 10. I shall ask advice of my friend. 11. What I shall do will depend on what he says (fut.). 12. Perhaps they will laugh at me, but that doesn't matter. 13. Don't play cards. 14. My sister plays the harp, but I prefer to play the violin. 15. If he comes, I shall not permit him to enter. 16. I shall never pardon them [for] it. 17. I shall always remember the injustice they have done. 18. What are they looking at? 19. What are you laughing at? 20. Wait for me. 21. One cannot do without money in this town. 22. Your pen is not good; use mine.

C. 1. (The) senator (*sénateur*, m.) L. of C—— is very fond of taking long walks. 2. Some time ago, having walked several miles in the country, he sat down to (*pour*) rest. 3. A farmer, who happened to be passing, invited him to get into (*monter dans*) his carriage. 4. The senator accepted his invitation (*invitation*, f.). 5. For some minutes they continued their way in silence (*silence*, m.). 6. The farmer was the first to speak (spoke the first). 7. "I have been asking myself what is your profession." 8. "Guess (*deviner*) then." 9. "Well, you are not a lawyer (*avocat*, m.), because you do not talk much:

you are not a doctor, because you don't carry a satchel (*trousse*, f.), and to judge by (*d'après*) your coat you are not a minister (*pasteur*, m.); I should like to know what is your profession." 10. "I am a politician (*politicien*, m.)," replied Mr. L. 11. The farmer began to laugh, and the senator asked him why he was laughing. 12. "Oh!" said he, "politics (*politique*, f.) isn't a profession; it's a disease (*maladie*, f.)."

EXERCISE XXXIV, a. (§§ 300-306.)

GENDER OF NOUNS.

A. 1. The frying-pan is not on the stove. 2. The intelligence (*esprit*, m.) is often the dupe of the heart. 3. The complete works of Molière are in that volume. 4. All the people were present there yesterday. 5. That man sold me a penholder. 6. Did he receive a large sum of money? 7. Havre is a seaport of France. 8. The critic describes the works of the poets. 9. His criticisms are not always good. 10. We saw all those young men at the ball. 11. All the old people of the village were there. 12. He says that his memory is not good. 13. Give him a memorandum of that affair. 14. Canada and Russia are large countries. 15. Cairo (*Caire*, m.) is a large city in Egypt (*d'Égypte*). 16. The old lady has (*faire*) a nap every afternoon. 17. That steamer goes fast. 18. We all make numerous errors. 19. The beautiful is not always the good.

EXERCISE XXXV, a. (§§ 307-314.)

NUMBER OF NOUNS.

A. Write or spell the plural of the following, stating the rule in each case: 1. Garde-robe. 2. Garde-malade. 3. Tête-à-tête. 4. Arc-en-ciel. 5. Demi-heure. 6. Chou-fleur. 7. Madame. 8. Mademoiselle. 9. Tramway. 10. Œil-de-bœuf. 11. Ciel. 12. Travail. 13. Détail. 14. Bail. 15. Chacal. 16. Bijou. 17. Clou. 18. Sou. 19. Voix. 20. Nez.

B. 1. There are many masterpieces of Greuze in the Louvre. 2. Which of your father's arms was broken. 3. The courtier fell on his knees before the monarch. 4. With tears in his eyes he begged him to pardon his crime. 5. On the seashore are

found pebbles and corals of all kinds. 6. Frenchmen say that the newspapers of Paris are the best in (*de*) the world. 7. Good generals are rarer than good soldiers. 8. Balls are forbidden during Lent (*carême*, f.). 9. The Minister of Public Works has ordered post-offices (*maison*, f. *de poste*) to be built in several county-towns. 10. Tell the maid to bring the ladies' fans (*éventail*, m.). 11. Te-deums are sung to celebrate great victories (*victoire*, f.). 12. When you are (fut.) down town, buy me a few postage-stamps, if you please. 13. He broke two corkscrews without succeeding in opening the bottle (*bouteille*, f.). 14. Both these lamp-shades are pretty, but I prefer this one. 15. The Bourbons still reign in Spain (*Espagne*, f.). 16. Corneilles and Racines will always be rare in literature (*littérature*, f.). 17. There are several Greuzes in this museum. 18. American toothpicks are of (*en*) wood. 19. Those brave little fellows looked very handsome, as they were marching in the Champs-Élysées.

EXERCISE XXXVI, a. (§§ 315-335.)

THE ARTICLE.

A. Complete the following, as above: 1. Il parle bien français. 2. Nous savons bien le français. 3. Ils connaissent bien ce Français. 4. Nous n'avons pas les cheveux longs. 5. Je gagne cinq francs par jour.

B. 1. They have a house and garden. 2. The horse and cow were in the field. 3. My brother showed remarkable patience in his difficulties. 4. My cousin has not enjoyed good health since his arrival. 5. Iron is very useful; it is abundant in the world. 6. There is much gold and silver in America. 7. The horse is the friend of man. 8. Man needs many friends. 9. The grocer (*épicier*, m.) has good sugar for sale. 10. I have some of your books in my library. 11. Books go astray (*s'égarer*) very easily. 12. We have no more ink, and we cannot write any more. 13. That is not water; it is tea. 14. You say (that) you have no friends; I am your friend. 15. We have some of the good wine (which) we bought last year. 16. Will you give me something good for this? 17. Yes, madam, I will give you something very beautiful. 18. Blue does not

become her well. 19. Most people think that you will succeed. 20. They shook hands and went away. 21. My daughter has blue eyes and blond hair. 22. General B. is at the head of the army.

C. 1. We love trees very much. 2. But many people do not seem to love them. 3. Trees are the friends of men. 4. In the winter trees protect us from the wind. 5. Generally it is less cold in the shelter (*à l'abri*) of trees. 6. In summer, on the contrary, it is less warm where there are trees. 7. So that, both in summer and in winter, trees do us good. 8. Where there are trees, it rains more regularly (*régulièrement*). 9. Where it is cold, trees are useful in order to heat (*chauffer*) the houses. 10. Men also use trees in the construction (*construction*, f.) of houses. 11. Pine-wood (*bois de pin*, m.) is useful to the carpenter. 12. Oak-wood is good when one wishes to build carriages. 13. People used to employ oak-wood in the construction of ships. 14. But ships are usually of (*en*) iron now. 15. Many trees give fruits also. 16. Apple-trees and pear-trees give food to many people. 17. Trees are often very beautiful too. 18. A landscape (*paysage*, m.) without trees would not be very beautiful.

EXERCISE XXXVII, a. (§§ 315-335, *continued.*)

THE ARTICLE, *continued.*

A. 1. I am a Frenchman; I was born in Paris. 2. Those gentlemen are Americans, born at New Orleans. 3. New Orleans, as you know, is a large city in the United States. 4. Spring follows winter, summer follows spring, and then comes autumn. 5. It is thus also in the life of man and in history. 6. Men of genius (*génie*, m.) have sometimes neither riches nor friends. 7. Persons of little merit, on the contrary, have often both riches and friends. 8. The king of Prussia (*Prusse*, f.) is at the same time Emperor of Germany. 9. The King of England, Edward the Seventh, is Emperor of India (*Indes*, f. pl.). 10. Good pears are very dear this year; I paid two cents apiece for these. 11. Don't come on Wednesday; I am never at home on Wednesday. 12. I would come on Sunday, but there is no train on Sundays. 13. Masons (*maçon*, m.) are earning

three dollars a day at present. 14. Dr. Ribot is a distinguished surgeon. 15. He lives at Havre, in Normandy. 16. He spends much time in Paris every winter.

B. 1. The principal countries of Europe are France, Germany, Russia, Austria (*Autriche*, f.), Italy, and Spain (*Espagne*, f.). 2. Great Britain is an island to the west of Europe. 3. To go from England to France or the Netherlands (*Pays-Bas*, m. pl.), you must cross the Channel (*La Manche*, f.). 4. To go from France to Italy or Switzerland, you must cross the Alps (*Alpes*, f. pl.). 5. The inhabitants of France are called Frenchmen. 6. The inhabitants of Russia are called Russians, and so on (*et ainsi de suite*). 7. Portugal (*Portugal*, m.) is a little country to the west of Spain. 8. The language of Portugal is different from that of Spain. 9. Most of the countries of North America and South America are inhabited by persons who have come from Europe, or by their descendants (*descendant*, m.). 10. In the United States, for example, we find people of all European nations. 11. Canada was colonized (*coloniser*) by the French and English. 12. We generally speak of France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States as the most powerful nations. 13. However, quite (*tout*) lately, Japan has become very powerful.

EXERCISE XXXVIII, a. (§§ 336-358.)

THE ADJECTIVE.

A. 1. We know those old gentlemen well. 2. They are both our old professors. 3. What a beautiful tree! 4. Those peasant women are very beautiful in their nice costumes (*costume*, m.). 5. That old lady is very anxious (*inquiet*). 6. I like those roses; they smell so sweet. 7. One of the seven capital sins is avarice (*avarice*, f.). 8. There are deaf-mutes who can understand what you say (use *on*). 9. We saw the newly-married couple coming out of the church. 10. Ten pounds sterling are worth nearly fifty dollars. 11. We were in the house during two hours and a half. 12. These apples are good, but those are better. 13. My sister is older than you by five years. 14. Those people are getting richer and richer. 15. That little girl has beautiful blue eyes. 16. Those people

are least happy when they are alone. 17. That gentleman is younger than you think. 18. This apple is bad, but that one is worse.

B. 1. The most beautiful trees are not always the most useful. 2. An oak is at the same time (*à la fois*) beautiful and useful. 3. The leaves and branches are beautiful, and the wood is beautiful and useful. 4. Hugo has a beautiful poem, in which he speaks of a woodman who went into the forest to look for a tree. 5. The trees said to him that if he wished a Yule-log (*bûche*, f. *de Noël*), they would give it to him. 6. "If you wish to make a plow (*charrue*, f.), we will give you some wood. 7. A plow makes the blond wheat grow; God loves the plow. 8. If you wish to build a humble house, take some wood; a house is a temple (*temple*, m.). 9. Perhaps, O man, you wish to cross the blue waters. 10. You need a larger and stronger ship. 11. Take one of our tall trees to make a mast (*mât*, m.)." 12. But the man said: "The judge has sent me here. 13. He wishes to have a gibbet (*gibet*, m.) made." 14. "We will not give you good wood to make a gibbet. 15. Tell your judge that he is a bad man. 16. The little birds have sheltered themselves (*s'abriter*) in our branches. 17. Let the judge and hangman (*bourreau*, m.) not touch them (*y*)."

EXERCISE XXXIX, a. (§§ 336-358, *continued*.)

THE ADJECTIVE, *continued*.

A. 1. Living languages are more studied (use *on*) at present than dead languages. 2. It is true that we have been deceived by his pretended friendship. 3. We are not angry with you, but we are surprised at (*de*) your action. 4. You are not free to do as you will. 5. These pupils are clever at sports, but very slow in learning. 6. Now that we have rested, we are ready for anything (*tout*). 7. These long political meetings (*réunion*, f.) are very tiresome. 8. Some of the old streets of Paris are long and narrow. 9. Waiter (*garçon*, m.) bring me a little cold meat and a cup of hot coffee. 10. Politeness (*politesse*, f.) is always charming. 11. Let us be polite towards young and old, rich and poor. 12. Our grandmother was always kind to us when we were small. 13. How I used to

admire her beautiful white hair, and her face, sweet but distinguished!

B. 1. The sad fate (*sort*, m.) of Napoleon's army in Russia is thus described (use *on*). 2. The unhappy soldiers of the grand (*grand*) army, long accustomed (*accoutumer*) to victory, were marching almost without arms (*arme*, f.), falling at each step on the ice, beside their dead horses and (*de*) the frozen (*glacer*) bodies of their companions. 3. Their eyes were dull (*êteindre*), their cheeks (*joue*, f.) sunken (*creuser*) and their clothes torn. 4. Many (*plusieurs*), even the strongest, could hardly drag (*traîner*) themselves on their half frozen feet. 5. Others had fallen asleep in the snow, to awake no more. 6. It is said that sometimes, when the barn or the house where they had sheltered themselves commenced to burn, they threw themselves into the fire, "to be warm (yet) once [more]," as they said with (a) mad (*insensé*) laughter.

EXERCISE XL, a. (§§ 359-373.)

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

A. 1. Do you speak to him and to her? 2. I speak to her, but not to him. 3. Did you see my brother and sister? 4. I saw him only. 5. Do our neighbours know your uncle and aunt? 6. They know him and her. 7. Have you any ink? 8. I have none. 9. Have you spoken to the teacher about the lesson? 10. I have just spoken to him about it. 11. Are you that lady's daughter? 12. I am. 13. Are you the lady (whom) we saw yesterday? 14. I am. 15. Do you think of your daughter when she is away? 16. I think of her often. 17. What are you thinking of? 18. I am thinking of the lesson (which) we shall have to-morrow; I am thinking of it. 19. Do you see that box? 20. Put the paper and ink into it. 21. Are you glad to see them? 22. We are. 23. That man is a good judge of pictures, but I am not. 24. He has not done his work; I shall make him do it. 25. Whose book is that? 26. It is mine. 27. The flowers need water; give them some, my daughter. 28. There is a concert this evening; let us go to it.

B. 1. Do you like that picture? 2. I like it very much.

3. The painter (of it) was an artist called Greuze. 4. What do we see in it? 5. We see in it a family gathered together (*réunir*) in a room. 6. Is that (*est-ce là*) the father, who is sitting at the table? 7. Yes, it is he. 8. Are those (*sont-ce là*) his daughters, who are on the other side of the table? 9. Yes, it is they. 10. There are three of them. 11. There are two who are grown up (*grandir*) and one who is small. 12. Is that the mother who is behind the daughters? 13. Yes, it is she. 14. She is holding back (*retenir*) a little boy who would like to play with the dog. 15. She does not wish him to disturb his father. 16. What is the father reading? 17. He is reading the Bible (*Bible*, f.). 18. Perhaps he is reading the story of Joseph (*Joseph*). 19. The children are listening attentively to him.

EXERCISE XLI, a. (§§ 359-373, *continued.*)

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN, *continued.*

A. Substitute corresponding pronominal constructions for the substantival constructions in the following: 1. Le soldat obéit à son capitaine. 2. Je prête de l'argent au fils, pas à la mère. 3. Nous avons remercié notre ami de son obligeance. 4. Voulez-vous prêter de l'argent à ces messieurs? 5. Nous avons été au concert. 6. J'ai besoin du premier volume. 7. Servez-vous de ma plume. 8. Ne donnez pas de bonbons aux enfants. 9. On a volé son argent à ce pauvre homme. 10. Nous attendons Jean et Marie. 11. Voici vos lettres. 12. Je pense toujours à ma patrie.

B. 1. Let us go away; it is time to go away now. 2. Oh, no! Don't let us go away yet; it isn't late. 3. The selfish [man] thinks only of himself and of his own interests. 4. Do you need the second volume of Molière this week? 5. I do not; at least (*au moins*) I can do without it. 6. Italy is my native country; I love its bright (*brillant*) sun and blue sky. 7. When it is foggy in London, I often think of it with regret. 8. I have planted this tree, but I am too old to eat its fruit. 9. If you are looking for your books, here they are. 10. John and I were using them; you are not displeased (*mécontent*) about it, I hope. 11. I have thanked him for it; it was very kind of him to do so. 12. (My) grandmother always used to give my

brother and me bonbons when she came to our house. 13. You know, he and I were her favourite grandsons.

C. (Translate "you" by the second singular in this exercise.)

1. Who is knocking? Is it you, Robert? 2. Yes, and I have come to ask you to ascend the Righi (*Righi*, m.) with me to-morrow. 3. You and I all alone! Will you not invite your friend George? 4. I didn't think of him. 5. If I were (*de*) you, I should certainly invite him. 6. Well, I shall invite him and his sisters too. 7. You forget that their two cousins (f.) are with them now. 8. Let us invite them also, if you think they would like to accompany us. 9. I am sure of it; and besides, they like to take long walks. 10. Shall we start from their house (*chez eux*) or my house? 11. It will be better to start from their house. 12. Very well, we must be there at eight o'clock. 13. I must go away now, and by the way, it will be necessary to rise at seven. 14. If I rise before you, I shall call you; and if it is you who rise first, you will call me, will you not?

EXERCISE XLII, a. (§§ 374-377.)

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

A. 1. Have you my books as well as your own? 2. Yes, I have yours and mine. 3. That house is mine. 4. Is that my hat or yours? 5. It is yours. 6. A friend of mine gave me this book. 7. That little boy is crying. 8. What is the matter with him? 9. He says that his head aches. 10. The sight of that apple makes his mouth water. 11. I fell and broke my arm. 12. Have you cut your finger (cut yourself in (*à*) the finger)? 13. Yes, sir, I have cut my finger. 14. Those children have blue eyes. 15. That little boy has had his hair cut this morning. 16. He has a large nose. 17. Close your eyes and go to sleep (use 2nd sing.). 18. If your hands are cold, warm them. 19. Is it *her* father or *his* father? 20. It is *her* father. 21. Will you give me those books of mine (§ 377, 3)? 22. They are not your books, they are mine.

B. 1. Here is another of your pictures which I like. 2. It is not mine, it is my brother's. 3. It is one of the paintings of Greuze. 4. It is called "The Village Bride" (*l'Accordée de*

village). 5. There are twelve persons in the picture. 6. In the centre (*centre*, m.) there is the father, who is speaking to the young man. 7. He has just given the young man his daughter's dowry (*dot*, f.). 8. To our left we have the mother, who is holding her daughter by the hand. 9. At her side (*à côté d'elle*) there is her sister, who seems ready to weep. 10. At our right we see the notary (*notaire*, m.) with his papers before him. 11. He seems to be making his contract with the greatest care (*soin*, m.) 12. He will not shut his eyes to the conditions of the contract. 13. He will put into it all that (which) his duty demands (*demander*). 14. Beside him we see a little boy, who is playing with the papers. 15. Another of the young lady's sisters is also there. 16. There are also two maids, whom we hardly see. 17. They are standing there [with] their hands folded. 18. They are thinking that some (*un*) day it will be their turn (§ 376, 3) to get married.

EXERCISE XLIII, a. (§§ 378-388.)

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

A. 1. You should not speak in that way; it is very vulgar (*vulgaire*). 2. She of whom you were speaking is my cousin. 3. Of these two pens this is the one that I like best. 4. This one writes better than that one. 5. Look at those two ladies; this is Mrs. Ribot, and that is Mrs. Carnot. 6. That is a fine neck-tie (*cravate*, f.); how much is it worth? 7. Who broke this chair? 8. It was I who broke it. 9. Why did you not tell me that before? 10. What o'clock is it? 11. It is half-past nine; it is time to stop (*cesser*). 12. What I heard was not in his favour. 13. What day of the week is it? 14. To-day is Monday, and to-morrow will be Tuesday. 15. Is that the house which is for sale? 16. Do you see those men behind us? Take care; they are thieves. 17. It was they who followed me yesterday. 18. Sully Prudhomme and Daudet were both distinguished Frenchmen; the former was a poet and the latter a novelist (*romancier*, m.)

B. 1. Where shall I find that shoe-store (*magasin de chaussures*) you were speaking of this morning? 2. It is in this street, I think; yes, I am right, it is that shop over yonder at

the corner. 3. Let us go in; I have to buy some shoes for my son. 4. Show me some shoes for a boy of ten years, if you please. 5. Here are some very good ones; these with the strong soles (*semelle*, f.) will cost you twelve francs a pair, and those others of (*en*) patent-leather (*cuir verni*, m.) are nicer, but dearer. 6. Oh! I don't want those; they wouldn't last a week. 7. But tell me, is this leather good? 8. All that we sell is of the best. 9. Well, I shall take this pair at twelve francs. 10. And, by the way, as I am not very sure that these are large enough, send me this pair and that other also. 11. I shall keep the ones that fit him best, and (I shall) send you back (*renvoyer*) the others.

EXERCISE XLIV, a. (§§ 378-388, *continued*.)

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN, *continued*.

A. 1. What you say is true. 2. It is easy, no doubt. 3. It is easy to do that; that is easy to do. 4. What you were speaking of has happened. 5. It is not to her that I am writing. 6. What a beautiful thing is (§ 385, a, n,) truth. 7. You are doing what I was thinking of. 8. It is to be desired that he should not succeed. 9. It is we who have done that work. 10. They have this good thing, that they are diligent (*diligent*). 11. The one who did that was my brother. 12. Give him this; keep that for me. 13. It would be a good thing to (*que de*) keep that book. 14. We are the ones who did that. 15. It is unfortunate that our friends are not here. 16. I will tell you why I came. 17. It is to be feared that he will never come back. 18. What a pity that he is absent!

B. 1. It is a fine story ('is') the fable (*fable*, f.) of the fox and the stork. 2. It is in the "Fables of La Fontaine" that we find it, is it not? 3. It was the fox who invited the stork to dinner. 4. What he had prepared for dinner was a thin (*clair*) soup. 5. It was in a plate that the soup was served (*servir*). 6. The poor stork could not catch a drop (*goutte*, f.) of it. 7. The fox ate it all. 8. [On] the following day (*le lendemain*) it was the stork who invited the fox. 9. It is a very fine thing to be polite. 10. The stork took some meat, and cut it into pieces. 11. She put these pieces into a long-necked ves-

sel (*vase*, m. à *long cou*). 12. The fox had [a] good appetite, but he did not eat. 13. And it was not because he was too polite. 14. The stork put her long bill (*bec*, m.) into the neck of the vessel, but the fox had a large mouth (*museau*, m.). 15. It was impossible for him to put it into the vessel. 16. He had to return home without having eaten.

EXERCISE XLV, a. (§§ 389-402.)

THE INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUN.

A. Continue the following, as above: 1. C'est ce dont j'ai besoin. 2. Laquelle des deux avez-vous vue? 3. À quoi pensais-je? 4. Qui est-ce que vous êtes? 5. Qu'est-ce qu'elle serait devenue? 6. Voici de quoi je me suis plaint. 7. En quelle année suis-je né?

B. 1. Tell me what you want. 2. Tell me what your reasons are. 3. One of those boys has broken my pen, but I do not know which. 4. Of what are you thinking? 5. I am thinking of what I have still to do this evening. 6. It is of you I am thinking in this affair. 7. What we need is not always what we desire. 8. The pen with which the Peace of Paris was signed exists (*exister*) still. 9. A young man whose father is rich has many advantages (*avantage*, m.). 10. They went away without saying good-bye, which displeased me very much. 11. The gentleman for whose son you obtained that position has not thanked you. 12. It is you in whom I trust. 13. The cause for which we are fighting always seems to us the most just. 14. Tell me what you complain of. 15. I do not know what will become of the poor in (*par*) this cold weather. 16. The rich should give the poor what they need. 17. Which of your exercises have you not done yet?

C. 1. In England there is a book called "Who's Who?" (*Qui êtes-vous?*), which gives answers to questions like the following regarding (*à l'égard de*) well-known persons: 2. Who is he? 3. Where was (*pres.*) he born? 4. Whose son is he? 5. Who are his distinguished relatives? 6. In what country was he born? 7. In what year was he born? 8. In what schools did he study (*faire ses études*)? 9. Who were the professors whose classes (*cours*, m.) he attended (*suivre*)? 10.

What is his profession (*profession*, f.) at present? 11. How many books has he written? 12. What are they? 13. Of what do they treat? 14. To what political (*politique*) party (*parti*, m.) does he belong (*appartenir à*)? 15. In what street does he live? 16. At what number? 17. Whom did he marry? 18. How many children has he? 19. What is the name of his eldest son? 20. What other sons has he? 21. Which of (*d'entre*) them are military [men]? 22. What are his amusements?

EXERCISE XLVI, a. (§§ 403-407.)

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

A. 1. Certain people say that you must be wrong. 2. No one can say how often he was there. 3. Every morning brings its duties. 4. We have been there many a time. 5. We come home every evening at five o'clock. 6. However just we are, we make mistakes sometimes. 7. However good their intentions were, they did not have success. 8. The rights of others should be respected. 9. "Every one for himself" is not a good maxim. 10. There is a ring. Who is wanted? 11. My mother is wanted, but she is not in. 12. It is known that the ship was wrecked. 13. People wonder (ask themselves) whether that is true. 14. When one sees virtue, it (*cela*) always pleases one (§ 405, 3, c). 15. I have never seen any one who was so strong. 16. I have never seen that lady anywhere. 17. I have one house, and I should like to have another. 18. This is a bad pen, give me another. 19. Those are the same children that we saw yesterday. 20. Are there any horses in the field. 21. Yes, there are several. 22. All men will die. 23. They have their lessons every other day. 24. He goes to Europe every three years. 25. Whatever he does he succeeds in it. 26. Any book whatever will suit me. 27. Did you see his three sisters? 28. Yes, all three were at the ball. 29. Whoever he is, who speaks thus, he is mistaken.

B. 1. The frogs had no king. 2. They asked (*prier*) Jupiter to send them one. 3. People (*on*) are often anxious to get something which they have not. 4. Everybody thinks others happier than himself. 5. At first Jupiter would not listen to them. 6. But finally he yielded, and said, "I will give them

whatever they wish." 7. So he threw into their pond a big log. 8. In falling it made a great noise, and they were afraid of it. 9. Not one of them dared (*oser*) to look at it at first. 10. But nothing stirred; everything was quiet. 11. And some of the frogs jumped upon the log. 12. And still nobody spoke. 13. Then the frogs asked Jupiter for another king. 14. And he sent them a stork. 15. At once it began to eat the poor frogs. 16. It devoured a hundred of them the first day. 17. Then the frogs complained to Jupiter. 18. But he laughed at them, and would not send them another. 19. It is often better to keep what one has than to get something new.

EXERCISE XLVII, a. (§§ 408-420.)

THE ADVERB.

A. 1. He is respected, not only by his friends, but even by his enemies. 2. Nobody knows more of that affair than those who say they know nothing about it. 3. "He who (*qui*) risks (*risquer*) nothing has nothing" is a French proverb. 4. Neither he nor his brother is living in this city now. 5. I believe neither one nor other of those stories. 6. Do nothing and say nothing before my return. 7. Very well, if anybody comes, I shall not tell him anything. 8. They had not had news of him (say: of his news) for two years. 9. No more tears! Think of the future (*avenir*, m.). 10. You have slandered me. 11. I tell you I have not. 12. Mark Twain says that when you (*on*) begin to be seasick (*avoir mal de mer*) you are afraid of dying. 13. Later on, on the contrary, you are afraid of not dying.

B. 1. There are people who always say yes, and there are others who always say no. 2. My neighbour, Mr. S., is one of the latter. 3. He has neither wife nor children, and he has no other interest in life than his studies. 4. He doesn't go out more than once a (*par*) week. 5. He receives nobody, and makes no visits. 6. He has only one servant, and this servant is no longer young. 7. Nobody can deny that Mr. S. is a great scholar (*savant*). 8. Last week my wife asked me if I would not invite him to dinner. 9. "If he won't come, it doesn't matter," said she. 10. I did not find Mr. S. at all amiable, when I went to see him. 11. I asked him if he had no relatives

here. 12. He said he hadn't a single one. 13. "But you have friends?" 14. "Not one." 15. "It is a tiresome life, is it not?" 16. "Not at all; I have my books, and there is nothing which interests me so much." 17. I then approached (*aborder*) the subject of my visit. 18. "Could you not find time to dine with us on Sunday?" 19. "No; it is impossible for (*que*, etc.) me to accept." 20. "But have you no reasons?" 21. "No other reason than my desire (*désir*, m.) to be alone." 22. That is all I said. 23. I shall never go to see him again.

EXERCISE XLVIII, a. (§§ 421-430.)

NUMERALS.

A. 1. The last train leaves here at a quarter to twelve (night). 2. We shall be here at one o'clock precisely. 3. Our friends said (that) they would be there at three o'clock precisely. 4. We had lunch (*déjeuner*, vb.) at noon precisely. 5. The first volume contains novels, the second poetry, and the third speeches. 6. My father was eighty-one years old when he died. 7. The father gave his son a quarter of his property, and his daughter a fifth. 8. How old is your son? 9. He is twenty-one. 10. This room is five metres long by four wide. 11. Our neighbours are going to have a large house built. 12. It will be eighty feet long by thirty-eight wide. 13. They paid one thousand one hundred francs for that horse. 14. Eight times nine make seventy-two. 15. Nine and eight make seventeen. 16. Two thousand people were at the meeting (*réunion*, f.). 17. That boy is older than his sister by three years. 18. Is your daughter eight or nine years old? 19. She is nine. 20. I arrived at ten minutes past three, and I departed at five minutes to four.

B. 1. Napoleon the First attracted the attention of the public at Toulon on December 19th, 1793. 2. [On] that day the French army took possession of Toulon. 3. Later on, in 1794, he became chief of the army of Italy. 4. On the 13th of *Vendémiaire*, that is to say (*c'est-à-dire*) on October 5th, 1795, he crushed (*écraser*) the royalists (*royalistes*), who were attacking the *Convention* (f.). 5. In the two following years, that is to say in 1796 and 1797, he won important victories over the Austrians (*Autrichien*). 6. Some of these victories were at

Lodi, Arcole, and Rivoli in Italy. 7. On the 18th of *Brumaire*, that is to say on November 9th, 1799, he overturned (*renverser*) the *Directoire* (m.). 8. Then he became First Consul (*Consul*, m.), and was chief of the government of France.

C. 1. For sale twelve watches: the first at twelve centimes, the second at twenty centimes, and so on (*ainsi de suite*); the buyer (*acheteur*, m.) will be obliged to take the whole (*entier*) dozen. 2. Is not that cheap? 3. Let us make the calculation (*calcul*, m.) on a piece of paper. 4. The first watch costs ten centimes, the second twenty, the third forty, etc., but no one of you has enough money in his pocket to pay for the twelfth. 5. Guess (*deviner*) what it would cost . . . two hundred and four francs [and] eighty centimes! 6. The total (*total*, m.) amounts to (*s'élever à*) four hundred and nine francs [and] fifty centimes, which makes thirty-four francs [and] two and a-half centimes per (*par*) watch.

EXERCISE XLIX, a. (§§ 431-454.)

THE PREPOSITION.

A. 1. It is sweet to die for one's country. 2. It was in winter, that I was at a friend's house. 3. I had not gone out for (*depuis*) two days, on account of the cold. 4. Don't look about you; don't look out of the window. 5. We must set out about four o'clock; what time is it now by your watch? 6. From that date till now I have not seen him again. 7. A good captain marches before his soldiers. 8. Do you know that man with the bald (*chauve*) head who is in the third row (*rang*, m.) before us? 9. I know him by sight, but I don't know his name. 10. Do not joke at the expense of others; it is not kind (*aimable*) of you. 11. If you laugh at me, I have the right to laugh at you, have I not? 12. This table is too large by (the) half. 13. Make me another, four feet and a half long by three feet wide.

B. 1. On Saturday we shall set out for Normandy. 2. The train for Rouen departs from La Gare Saint Lazare. 3. The merchant who buys goods under their value and sells them over (*au-dessus de*) their value will soon get rich. 4. That child with the blue eyes takes after his mother. 5. The crowd was

so great that several persons were trodden under foot. 6. Some people were on foot, others on horseback. 7. Wine is drunk from a glass (*verre*, m.); coffee is drunk from a cup. 8. Among the Spartans (*Spartiate*, m.), drinking wine was not permitted. 9. He divides what he has to give amongst so many poor people that each one receives very little. 10. I am ordered to appear before the court on the 15th of May. 11. Hence, I must be back before that date. 12. I have a good lawyer (*avocat*, m.) who will watch over my interests.

EXERCISE L, a. (§§ 455-459.)

THE CONJUNCTION.

A. 1. I did not go away, for fear that he might be angry. 2. Unless you do your work well, no one will be pleased with you. 3. Wait till (*que*) I come. 4. Both she and her sister were here. 5. Go and get them the books of which we were speaking. 6. That poor fellow is without money or friends. 7. You will not be there; nor I either. 8. They have not come, nor will they. 9. If you (*tu*) are good (*sage*) and do your work, we shall give you something. 10. Since he has been here, I have not seen him. 11. Since they are poor, they must work. 12. Write your exercises, while I write mine. 13. We are poor, whilst they are rich. 14. When he comes, we shall speak to him. 15. When they have finished, and have had time to rest, I shall speak to them. 16. As long as you are here, we shall protect you. 17. It rained and blew (*faire du vent*) so that we were cold. 18. He makes that noise so that we may know that he is here. 19. Since we came he has not spoken. 20. Since we have been here he has not spoken. 21. When the weather is cold and it rains, we need fire. 22. If the weather is cold and it rains, we shall have some fire. 23. He is poor; he has neither gold nor silver.

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