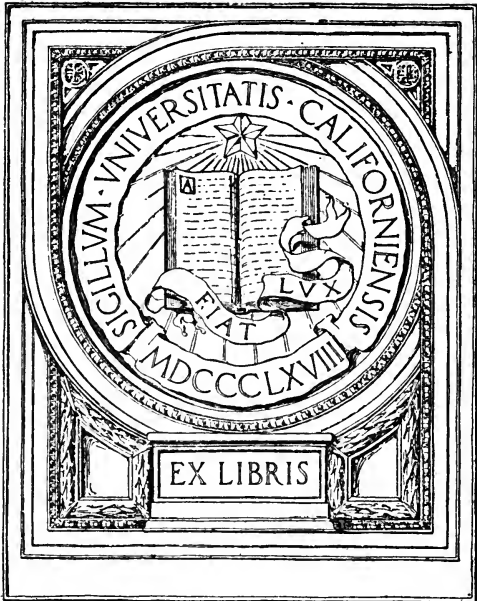


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PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES

IN

SPANISH PROSE COMPOSITION

WITH NOTES AND A VOCABULARY

BY

M. MONTROSE RAMSEY

AND

ANITA JOHNSTONE LEWIS



HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

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PREFACE

IN the study of foreign languages in this country, the importance of translating English sentences seems, unfortunately, not to have been fully appreciated. There are three degrees of attainment in the knowledge of a foreign tongue: *first*, the ability to read it understandingly; *second*, the ability to use it in conversation; *third*, the ability to write what would be accepted for publication. The last of these three grades of proficiency is very rarely attained.

There is a well-known story of a philosopher who had two cats, — a large one and a kitten, — and as he wished to allow them free entrance and egress without being obliged to open the door for them each time, he cut two holes in the back door, — a large one for the cat, and a small one for the kitten. This arrangement worked perfectly. But an acquaintance with an inquiring turn of mind, seeing the two holes and learning their purport, propounded the unanswerable objection, “Why did you cut a second hole for the kitten? Did you not know that it could get in at the large hole?”

This seems in great measure to be a common mistake in language instruction. Months, if not entire years, of a college course are spent in exercising the student in rendering into English a foreign text, whereas the same amount of time devoted to translating English into the foreign language studied would give him not only great

readiness in literary composition in that language, but also such a mastery of it that he would be able to read it as a matter of course. To follow the simile, instead of cutting a small hole for the kitten, he would have cut a large hole that would admit both cat and kitten.

In order to meet the growing demand for a text-book of Spanish composition that should contain exercises of a more advanced character than those found in the various grammatical treatises, it has been decided to lay this little book before the public. The material composing it was originally prepared for the more advanced classes coming under the author's own instruction; and having once successfully borne the test of practical application in class use, it is hoped that it may prove equally satisfactory to other teachers of the Spanish language.

The exercises comprising the work were collected and arranged in their present form by one of the author's post-graduate students, whose name appears on the title page; and it is to her that a large share of whatever credit may attach to the work should be accorded. Grateful acknowledgment is also due to another student, Miss Frances Mabel Jacobs, A. M., for valuable aid in the preparation of the notes and the vocabulary.

The subject matter is divided into two parts: the first consists of sentences, more or less detached, dealing with the several parts of speech, and various idiomatic difficulties; the second comprises connected discourse, designed to afford a review of the entire grammatical structure of the language.

M. M. R.

TO THE STUDENT

Doubtless nearly all students look up words in their vocabulary or dictionary in the order in which they meet with them. The amount of time wasted by this alternating from text to various parts of the vocabulary is in the aggregate considerable. Much time can be saved, and considerable wear and tear of the book be avoided, by the following method:

Procure several hundred slips of paper of good quality, uniformly cut to a size of, say, 2 by 3 inches. Then, when you have to translate an exercise where the number of words to be looked up is comparatively large, simply write on a separate card each unknown word as you come to it. When the exercise has been gone through in this way, arrange your cards alphabetically, and open your vocabulary or dictionary at the first letter. Proceed regularly through the alphabet, writing down on each card the appropriate equivalent of the word already on it.

These cards may be spread out in alphabetical order before you while you are writing the exercise; and should be carried about in the pocket to be consulted at waste moments of time until the words are learned.



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SPANISH PROSE COMPOSITION

PART I

EXERCISE I

ARTICLES

(Study §§ 70-71, 76-78, and 211-222, "Ramsey's Text-Book of Modern Spanish")

1. The heron builds its nest among the rushes along the bank of a stream, or in the grass of a marsh. 2. The tiger inhabits the jungles of *India** and Ceylon; the lion lives in the deserts of *Africa* (*f.* 3.). 3. The planters of the Island of *Cuba* cultivate coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, and corn. 4. The jeweler sells gold rings, and watches, diamond ornaments, and silver *articles*. 5. The *Republic* of *Bolivia* possesses *mines* of copper, silver, and platinum. 6. The king and queen live during the winter in a marble *palace* in the *capital* (*f.*); they spend the summer

* Words in *italics* are convertible into Spanish by attention to the orthographic rules and lists of terminations contained in the Appendix, pp. 89-94.

in their *residence* in the country. 7. The foxes run to their holes because they fear the hunters' dog. 8. The stars of the flag of the United States have five points. 9. We receive letters and newspapers from our correspondents in Europe. 10. The soil of *California* produces in *abundance* oranges, grapes, and plums. 11. Owls eat mice, frogs, and other small *animals*. 12. They do not fly in the daytime, but remain hidden in hollow trees and old houses, whence they emerge at nightfall to seek food.

10. **California:** supply definite article.

12. **remain,** *se quedan.*

to, *para* (§ 506).*

EXERCISE II

THE POSSESSIVE

(Study §§ 70-71 and 250-253)

1. This morning I am going to work in my garden and plant flower seeds. 2. The shoemaker makes leather shoes and the carpenter wooden tables and chairs. 3. I want to speak to the butcher's boy, but he does not come. 4. The *dentist* gives a silk dress to his daughter, and a gold watch to his son. 5. I am going with my guests to drink lemonade in the arbor. 6. We see a boat on the river and two sailors in the boat. 7. The sailors have

* In the grammatical and explanatory notes, numerals preceded by a section-mark (§) refer to sections in the author's "Text-Book of Modern Spanish"; other numerals indicate sentences in the exercises.

oars and row swiftly toward the lighthouse. 8. The girl tells her mother that the soldier is coming to take tea. 9. The baker makes bread, rolls, biscuits, and cakes. 10. The ship sails from *Southampton* to New York with two hundred passengers. 11. The bootblack polishes shoes with banana skin, and the servant-girl polishes silver with a piece of flannel. 12. The travelers in the Desert of *Sahara* employ camels instead of horses, because they subsist a long time without food. 13. Do you wish to go with my father to the city to-morrow? 14. The *artist* does not want a bottle of beer but a bottle of wine. 15. I have in my room portraits of *actors* and a picture of the Duke's *Theater*. 16. The trimming of your sister's straw hat is very pretty; she has excellent taste. 17. My wife's brother has apartments in your father's partner's house.

5. **drink**: use *tomar*, not *beber*.
 12. **Sahara**: supply the definite article.
a long time: omit the article.

EXERCISE III

ADJECTIVES

(Study §§ 105-122)

1. The city from which I come has high houses and narrow streets. 2. I am going to the Island of *San Domingo* in the winter. 3. We see the equestrian statue of the great *general* in the park. 4. I always go to the Spanish *Café* because they have good coffee and good

wine there. 5. *California* has large trees and large fruits and a mild climate. 6. We are having built in the country a small wooden house with *verandas* and balconies. 7. I want to travel in other countries, but want to live in my own country. 8. The castle has large and handsome gardens, with beautiful flowers and refreshing fountains. 9. The New Library of Congress has a gilded dome, magnificent halls and galleries, and contains many thousands of books. 10. We read books in the large rotunda of the Library. 11. The peasants say that the old house on (*de*) the hill has a ghost. 12. The servant-girl fills the silver basket with apples, oranges and grapes. 13. My sister wants red *roses*, but I want yellow *roses*. 14. In the spring come the sweet English violets. 15. The old man in (*de*) the little store on (*de*) the corner sells many *curious* jewels. 16. This cold winter weather gives the little children bright laughing eyes and rosy cheeks.

1. **from which, *de donde***
houses: supply definite article (§ 488).
3. **great**: apocopated (§ 118).
4. **good**: apocopated (§ 117).
5. **California**: supply definite article.
6. **we are having, *mandamos*** (§ 126).
9. **Congress**: supply definite article.

EXERCISE IV

THE PASSIVE

(Study §§ 810-826)

1. The land or *solid* part of the terrestrial globe, is divided into *continents*, islands, *peninsulas* (*f.* 3.), capes, and *isthmuses*. 2. The water, or *liquid* part, is divided into oceans, seas, straits, bays, gulfs, lakes, and rivers. 3. The fishes that live in the lakes and rivers, have not lungs like the *animals* that walk the surface of the earth. 4. Fishes breathe by means of *curious* organs that are called "gills." 5. Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other *precious* stones are dug from the depths of the earth. 6. But pearls are not dug from the earth. 7. They are taken from the sea, for they are found in the shells of oysters and clams. 8. Handsome dresses and hats are made in *Paris* (*m.* 1.) and are *exported* to this country. 9. Great quantities of tobacco and cotton are *cultivated* in the United States. 10. According to a recent novel a *curious medicinal* plant is found in the forests of *Central Africa* (*f.* 3.). 11. Opera glasses are rented during the play. 12. When carpets, curtains and tables are needed, we go to the city where they are bought in the large stores. 13. The supper is quickly despatched. 14. The *artist* is painting a beautiful picture of a scene in the woods, with blue sky, green trees and a sparkling brook. 15. In a *region* quite remote from our country lives a powerful king, with an *immense* army and efficient ships. 16. He has in his court fair ladies and brave gentlemen and gives

splendid feasts. 17. He has magnificent parks and gardens, and in his *palace* are seen rich furniture and a throne of gold.

7. to take, *sacar*.

15. our country: use *tierra* for sake of variety.

EXERCISE V

SER AND ESTAR

(Study §§ 131-143)

1. My watch is not silver but gold. 2. This diamond ring is the musician's. 3. The cook is cross because she is tired. 4. The city is in a valley between high mountains. 5. My old friend *Correa* is in Mexico, where he owns rich silver *mines*. 6. Are you sick to-day? 7. No, I am well, but I am displeased because my friends do not come. 8. The guest in (*de*) the hotel tells the waiter that the soup is not hot enough. 9. It is *probable* that *the President* will go to the *theater* to-night, is it not so? 10. No, he is too busy with the members of his Cabinet. 11. The Russians are a strange and interesting race, and have many gifted *artists* and *authors*. 12. It is *necessary* and very fascinating to study the great world. 13. *Charleston* is a beautiful city and is *situated* on the coast of the *Atlantic Ocean*. 14. It is a pity to throw away good fruit. 15. It is customary to drink beer and eat *sandwiches* in the *Tivoli Theater* in *San Francisco*. 16. The inkstand is full of black ink. 17. The purple grapes on the vines are sour yet. 18. My last exercises are full

of mistakes. 19. The roads are impassable on account of the recent rains. 20. The *condition* of the streets in (*de*) this suburb is *execrable*. 21. This beautiful stream is not a river, but it is nearly as large as a river because it is swollen by the spring rains. 22. It is my chief delight to walk along its banks at sunset and watch the trout that rise to the surface to catch flies. 23. Its waters are turbid now, but in the summer they are of crystalline pureness. 24. The night is dark and gloomy; the long, steep path is not well-defined and the forest is *infested* with robbers.

1. silver: *de plata* (§ 71).
7. come: use *llegar*, not *venir*.
9. will go, *vaya* (§ 891).
is it not so? *¿verdad?* (§ 142).
14. good fruit: supply definite article.
22. trout: plural in Spanish.
flies, *insectos*.
23. crystalline pureness: supply indefinite article.

EXERCISE VI

ARTICLES

(Study §§ 211-224 and 1325-1352)

1. Kettles and pots are usually made of clay in Spain.
2. Iron is not a pretty *metal*, but it is a very useful one.
3. Lead is soft and very heavy. 4. Bullets and shot are made of lead. 5. Quicksilver is heavy, bright, and fluid.
6. On account of this latter quality it is employed in the *manufacture of thermometers*. 7. Oxen are very useful

animals. 8. On account of their *immense* strength, they are employed to draw heavy carts. 9. Their flesh supplies us with healthy and nutritious food. 10. With (*de*) their hides we make shoes, straps, saddles, etc. 11. With (*de*) their horns *curious* things are made, as combs, boxes, handles for (*de*) knives, etc. 12. The swan is a large, white bird, larger than a goose. 13. It does not appear graceful when it walks; but when it is in the water, swimming smoothly and arching its long, *flexible* neck, it is the most graceful of all birds. 14. The learned physician is writing a *comprehensive* treatise on the nerves. 15. The study of the shape of the nails is a subject that now calls the *attention* of physicians in London and *Paris* (*m.* 1.). 16. Pearls are emblems of tears. 17. *Florida* (*f.*) is celebrated for its orange groves and its alligators. 18. Whales are found in the northern seas and are killed for their oil. 19. The cultivation of the currant is a *special* branch of agricultural industry in Greece. 20. That tall and distinguished man is a member of the Cabinet. 21. Opals are *considered* unlucky, but I defy fate. 22. Foreigners are found in all the cities of the United States. 23. In Brazil the inhabitants do not speak 'Spanish, but Portuguese. 24. Diamonds are found in great *abundance* in Southern *Africa* (*f.* 3.). 25. The beautiful and the *poetical*, as well as the 'useful are *necessary* to life. 26. *Olga Nethersole*, a young and talented actress, has now her own *theater* in London. 27. The mountains protect the valleys against (*de*) the winds. 28. I go to school week-days, and to church on Sunday. 29. Ireland is called the Emerald Isle on account of its *verdure*. 30. The Irish are mercurial and

witty. 31. The study of history teaches the knowledge of men. 32. Astronomy is the science of the stars and the heavenly bodies.

1. Put "in Spain" first.
2. **is a very useful one**: render — is very useful.
8. **strength**: plural in Spanish.
9. **healthy . . . food**: supply indefinite article.
11. **made**: use *fabricar*, not *hacer*.
13. **all**, *todos los* (§ 600).
17. **Florida**: supply definite article.
19. **currant**: plural in Spanish.
21. **fate**: supply definite article and personify (§ 1322).
22. **are found**: use *encontrar*.
26. **her own theater**, *un teatro de su propiedad*.
28. **school . . . church**: supply definite articles.
29. **emerald**: supply definite article.

EXERCISE VII

IDIOMS INVOLVING TENER

(Study §§ 75 and 858–859)

1. The Dean of the College has to expel the student on account of his *insolence* and *insubordination*. 2. I have to see my broker this morning about the *condition* of the Exchange. 3. My two best friends and I intend to go to Canada next summer. 4. Do you intend to study Spanish this winter? 5. Yes, and I also have a desire to learn French, German, *Italian* and Greek. 6. I have a desire to go to the opera this week, but I have not time. 7. Emma has time, but no inclination to read the works

of the best *authors*. 8. Men have inclination to do many things, but need courage and *perseverance*. 9. Mr. *Castro* is obliged, although against his will, to pay the tailor. 10. I am afraid to cross the street on account of the bicycles. 11. Are you right to speak so (*de ese modo*) to your servant? 12. Yes, because she is very lazy and neglectful and deserves a severe reprimand. 13. Mr. *Silva* has the inclination to be a great *actor*, but has no ability nor *personal magnetism*. 14. I love to study languages, but am obliged to do other things. 15. We are obliged to close the windows because we are very cold. 16. The night is so beautiful, the moon and the stars so brilliant, that I have to go out though I am very sleepy. 17. The robbers are afraid to awaken the *Baron* (*m. i.*), because he is in the habit of sleeping with a brace of revolvers under his pillow. 18. The stove is very hot, and the cook is afraid of burning the bread. 19. I have to go to the city to-day in order to *consult* my lawyer.

2. **about**, *para hablarle acerca de*.

5. **French**, etc.: supply definite articles (§ 156).

7. Repeat the verb before Spanish equivalent of "inclination."

9. **Mr.**: supply definite article (§ 227).

13. **no . . . nor, no — ni . . . ni** (§ 750).

14. **love to**: use *gustar* (§ 1165).

I am obliged, *me es preciso*.

16. **so brilliant**: repeat the verb.

I have to, *me veo precisado á*.

EXERCISE VIII

THE PAST PARTICIPLE

(Study §§ 196-208, 862-863, and 870)

1. The melancholy days have come, the leaves have fallen from the trees, and the *roses* are dead. 2. The birds that have sung so sweetly in the forests have migrated to milder *regions*. 3. Thomas *Crawford* has sculptured in marble the "Babes in (*de*) the Wood." 4. The birds have covered the darlings with leaves. 5. Miss *Carmen* has not broken her porcelain vase, but her Japanese cup. 6. Have you read Thomas *Hardy's* last novel? 7. No, I am tired of his novels; they are too morbid. 8. I have traveled in Italy; I have seen the Queen of England and the Emperor of Brazil in *Florence*. 9. I find the windows closed and the room is very warm. 10. The flies have been very troublesome and it has been *necessary* to close the windows. 11. My sister and I have been in New York, and (*donde*) we have had a good time. 12. I have been in the house all day on account of the bad weather. 13. He has sent his sons home and has gone to the masquerade ball. 14. That lady has been beautiful, but time and sorrow have silvered her hair and dimmed her splendid eyes. 15. In Stratford many *actors* have inscribed their names on the walls of the great master's house. 16. I am annoyed; I have lost my emerald ring. 17. Perhaps it has fallen under the sofa. 18. The sun had already risen when the escape of the convicts was discovered. 19. There has

been a frightful tempest here; the trees have been uprooted, and the wind has carried off the roofs of many houses. 20. There have been *elections* in various states, and the *Democratic* party has been everywhere defeated. 21. There has been a distinguished traveler in the city lately, and he has given *public* lectures in the Academy of *Music*.

1. **are dead**, *han muerto* (§ 1143).
3. **marble**: supply definite article.
11. **we have . . . time**, *nos hemos divertido mucho*.
12. **I have been**, *me he quedado*.
the house: omit article.
13. **sons**: do not use *á* as sign of the accusative (§ 1313).
14. **has been**: *fué* (§ 1200).
16. **emerald ring**, *sortija con piedra de esmeralda*.
21. Place adverb immediately after verb.

EXERCISE IX

PARTS OF THE BODY

(Study §§ 232-233 and 477-488)

1. *Carmen* is very beautiful; she has golden hair, eyes large, dreamy, blue as the sky of summer, a complexion the color of roses and lilies, a straight nose, a small mouth, curved like Cupid's bow, and pearly white teeth.
2. The soldier sees in the street the girl with the brown dress, and looks at her so long and so attentively that she becomes annoyed.
3. The captain is fifty-six; is a man with silver hair, eyes blue and lively, of distinguished bearing and agreeable manners.
4. *Minnie Maddern Fiske*.

has a graceful figure, red hair, an *expressive* and attractive face, the hands of an *artist*, and a voice sweet and soft that goes *directly* to the heart. 5. While the Count and his new-found daughter are in the ball-room, the gypsy with the flowing hair and piercing black eyes comes into the girl's room. 6. He wears a picturesque, broad-brimmed hat, large golden earrings, and a red cape, and his clothing is torn and dirty

THE HUMAN RACES

7. The anthropologists *generally classify* the human race into five *principal divisions*, which are: the Caucasian or white race; the Mongolian or yellow race; the Ethiopian or black race; the Indian or red race; and the Malay or brown race. 8. The Caucasian race has a white skin, oval face, aquiline nose and high forehead. 9. The *negro* has a flat nose, large mouth with thick lips, and hair curly like sheep's wool. 10. The Indian has *prominent* features, copper-colored skin, straight hair and little or no beard. 11. The Mongolian race has a pale yellow skin, straight hair and oblique almond-shaped eyes. 12. The Malay race has a brown skin, straight hair and *regular* features.

2. **so attentively**: use *con* and noun (§ 568).
becomes, *se pone* (§ 850).
3. **fifty-six**: supply *años* (§ 406).
with, *de* (§ 485).
4. **an artist**: omit article.
goes . . . to, *entra* . . . á.
9. **wool**: supply definite article.
10. **and little or no beard**, *y tiene muy poca barba ó á veces ninguna*.

EXERCISE X

OBJECTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

(Study §§ 288-301)

1. It seems *probable* to me that he has seen the *President* and has spoken to him about (*de*) the matter. 2. The *President* does not give him the position because he does not deserve it. 3. I have written to my sister and have told her that I am ill. 4. They have taken from me my last dollar. 5. It is *impossible* for us to study well while there is so much noise. 6. Where is my Spanish fan? 7. I do not see it anywhere. 8. My cousin has taken it and broken it. 9. I have won from him a pair of gloves. 10. Do you wish to come with me? 11. Yes indeed; I will go with you with a great deal of pleasure. 12. Has the shoemaker mended my shoes? 13. He has not finished them yet, he has been very busy. 14. Why have you beaten the dog? 15. I have beaten him because he has bitten me. 16. Has the servant bought me a new cravat and brushed my clothes? I need them because I am going to the ball to-night. 17. I give him money because he has sold me something. 18. I have given him good advice, but he does not listen to me. 19. That young and handsome actor has much *ambition*, ability and *perseverance*; he lacks only *capital* in order to carry out his *artistic ideas* (*f.*). 20. When I go in the house, I go up to my sick cousin's room, and tell her all the news and read to her the new novels. 21. The waiter has been *negligent* and *insolent*, and the proprietor of the

hotel tells him that he will no longer put up with his conduct. 22. My mistress has just gone out; do you not see her on the corner? She is going to her friend's, Mrs. Carrillo's. 23. The *Americans* love *Lillian Nordica*, their *favorite* singer, and have given her a *tiara* (*f.*) of diamonds. 24. I cannot find my gloves; where have you put them? 25. I have not seen them and I don't know where they are. 26. I have sent her some violets, but I do not know if she has received them. 27. I love this room because I have passed so many happy hours in it.

10. with me, *conmigo* (§ 306).
16. brushed: repeat the auxiliary.
19. he lacks, *le falta* (§ 1163).
20. sick: render — who is sick.
21. will no longer: use present tense (§ 276).
22. has just, *acaba de* followed by infinitive (§ 855).
to, *á casa de* (§ 157).
23. love: use *amar*, not *querer*.

EXERCISE XI

OBJECTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS,

Continued

(Study §§ 303-341)

1. If there are any *roses* in the garden, I will send them to her.
2. She has promised to write to me often.
3. The ring is in my pocket; I will show it to you.
4. My father has given me a new pony; if you want him, I will lend him to you. I have not yet seen him myself.
5. I shall not tell it to him, for I am sure he will repeat it.

6. She has not yet invited us; but her sister told me she intended to do so. 7. He loves her, but he has not the courage to tell her so. 8. I have read the essay you lent me, and have found it very interesting. I will return it to you to-morrow. 9. I gave it to him; I did not sell it. 10. Have you spoken to the Captain about (*sobre*) the conduct of the Lieutenant? 11. I have not said a word to him; I have not had an opportunity of doing so. 12. He does not love us nor we him. 13. She tells me that she has quarreled with him, but she still wears his ruby ring; she does not want to return it to him. 14. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you and your brother frequently this winter. 15. The foreman has sent me to you. 16. He has offered himself to me as *Secretary*. 17. Have you paid the merchant for the sugar? 18. I have not paid him for it yet. 19. Do you ask the butchers for meat? 20. I ask them for it. 21. Whom does your brother pay for his shoes? 22. He pays the shoemaker for them. 23. The howling of the wind deprived me of sleep last night. 24. "Who steals my purse steals trash, . . . but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed." 25. The English do not love us *Americans* much. 26. Instead of ruling his wife, he himself is ruled by her. 27. If you wish to see the proprietor I will *present* you to him with pleasure. 28. She says that she is not sick, but I believe that she is. 29. It will be *necessary* to write to him in order to tell him so. 30. Here is the sketch; do you want to send it to her? 31. He has promised to take me to the *theater* next Monday. 32. If he does not understand *arithmetic*, I have no time to teach it to him.

33. The *doctor* has borrowed my new novel; when do you think he will return it to me? 34. I have seen them to-day and have told it to them. 35. It is true that he makes good verses, but his nephew makes better ones. 36. What beautiful ferns there are in this grove! 37. Yes indeed, but there are larger and more beautiful ones in the woods back of my father's country-house.

5. **sure**: supply *de que* (§ 913).
 6. **intended to**, *se proponía*.
 11. **a word**: omit article.
 12. **nor we**: repeat the verb.
 17. **paid . . . for**: render — paid the sugar to (§ 1172).
 23. **sleep**: supply definite article.
 24. Render "rob" by *quitar*, for sake of variety.
that which, *aquello que*.
 31. **next Monday**, *el lunes que viene* (§§ 386, 392.)

EXERCISE XII

ADVERBS

(Study §§ 178-188 and 1411)

1. The Major salutes courteously the ladies on the *veranda* (*f.*). 2. The cat creeps *gradually* and silently along the wall, springs upon the sparrow, and kills it. 3. The singer is *horribly* ugly; she has an enormous mouth and bad teeth; but she sings *divinely*. 4. Mrs. *Ricardo* listens patiently to the ravings of the sick man, and nurses him as an angel of mercy. 5. Outside the night is frightful; the wind blows *furiously* and the sleet dashes violently against the windows; within, all is comfortable and

peaceful, the curtains are drawn, the fire burns brightly on the hearth and an *abundant* and appetizing supper is on (*en*) the table. 6. Some lovers of *Shakespeare* are representing "As You Like It" in the forest. 7. We are *transported* to the forest of *Arden*, where the sun shines *gloriously* and the birds sing sweet songs. 8. We are set free from the world of stern *realities*. 9. We are in *Arden*. 10. The *actors* pass *rapidly* under the green branches, amid the mossy trunks of old trees, and in dells where sound the warbling of birds, the murmur of running water, and the echoes of the huntsman's horn, while the wind blows serenely in their faces and the deer dash (*se huyen*) frightened through the wood, they play their parts in this sweetly *fantastic* story. 11. It is *evident* that *Shakespeare* loves Rosalind; in drawing her he ceases to jest. 12. For Rosalind is not merely the heroine of an *impossible* courtship in a *visionary* forest; she is the *perfect* type of enchanting womanhood. 13. She is neither an angel nor a fairy. 14. The blood dances merrily in her veins and the light of happy youth sparkles brilliantly in her eyes. 15. In Rosalind we see the *exuberant* nature of a loving and enchanting woman who sees the whole world suffused with golden light, irradiated from her own happy heart, her own healthful and brilliant mind.

2. *creeps*, *se arrastra*.

3. *an enormous*: use the definite article (§ 479).

4. *listens to*, *oye*.

5. *clearly*: use adjective for adverb (§ 1411).

6. *as you like it*, *como se quiera*. (For reason for using subjunctive, see §§ 910, 998.)

7. *we are*, *nos vemos* (§ 814).

10. **old**, *secular* (*lit.* a century old).
warbling: plural in Spanish; supply definite article.
serenely: use adjective for adverb (§ 1411).
11. **in drawing**: do not render "in" (§ 530).
14. **merrily**: use adjective for adverb (§ 1411).
15. **irradiated**, *que se irradia*; repeat preposition before each of the following clauses.

EXERCISE XIII

THE FUTURE TENSE

(Study §§ 274-277)

1. Eight o'clock! Not a ^{very} early hour in the summer, but it appears early in *San Sebastian* (1). 2. The nights of *San Sebastian* are not made for "study and the brow of care," as the poet *N. P. Willis* says. 3. They do not burn the midnight oil, but they burn in ample supply the red fire, the rocket and the *incandescent* lights. 4. Tonight I shall dine at nine o'clock, and then I shall go out. 5. I shall attend the concert on the Boulevard, and step into the *Teatro Principal*, in order to see a single *act*, or perhaps an entire comedy. 6. It is not *necessary* to spend a whole evening there. 7. Then (*luego*) I shall go to the *Casino*, read the newspapers in the reading-room, look at the gaming, or at the dancing in the handsome ball-room. 8. The tables in front of the *Café de la Marina*, on the Boulevard will be occupied by (*por*) people eating (*que comerá*) ice cream. 9. They will remain there all night and see the pale daylight dawn over the bay. 10. The *Queen Regent* will *visit* to-morrow the

cruiser lying (*que está*) in the harbor. 11. It is said that the famous statesman, *Castelar*, is at (*en*) the *Villa Triana*. 12. Good! We shall look for him on the promenade or on the terrace of the *Casino*. 13. The two celebrated bull-fighters, *Guerrita* and *Mazzantini* will arrive soon in order to *participate* in the great bull-fight.

14. The admiral and his family will go to the mountains in the summer. 15. The *Professor* will have his new grammar ready by the first of October. 16. A detachment of soldiers will be sent to protect the frontier. 17. I shall go to the city next month and shall buy myself some books and pictures. 18. She has asked me to *visit* her, but I will not do so, because I am sure of being bored. 19. You will be ill if you do not stop eating so much. 20. I have seen the *architect* and he says that he will have the house finished before the fall.

1. **eight o'clock!** *¡las ocho!* (§ 388).
not a very: supply the verb *es*.
3. **but,** *pero sí* (§ 1408).
Supply an intransitive verb (*brillar*) before "incandescent lights"; *quemar*, being transitive, would be inapplicable.
6. **a whole evening,** *toda una noche* (§ 384).
13. **in order to,** *á fin de*.
15. **by,** *para* (§ 508).
18. **Render** — asked (*solicitado*) . . . that I visit her (§ 888).
20. **will have . . . finished,** *tendrá acabada* (§§ 205, 277, REM.).

EXERCISE XIV

AORIST AND IMPERFECT TENSES

(Study §§ 465-476)

1. Did you go to church yesterday? 2. No, I was sick, and the weather was bad. 3. When I saw the princess she wore a blue silk dress and a white hat. 4. Edward, son of King Edward Third, was called the Black Prince, on account of the *color* of the armor that he wore in order to set off his fair complexion. 5. The Black Prince was *generous* as well as brave, and he *invited* the French King to sup in his tent, and afterwards (*luego*), when they entered London, mounted him on a handsome horse, and he himself rode a little pony. 6. He died on the 8th of June, 1376, at the early age of forty-six. 7. He was buried with great *lamentations* in the *Cathedral* (*f.*) of Canterbury, and the whole English *nation* wept for him as one of its most renowned and beloved princes.

8. "We left *Calcutta* toward the end of March, passed a day in *Madras*, then (*luego*) sailed westward. 9. The Captain could not tell the truth in (*de*) a plausible way, and the Scot, who sat opposite him at (*en*) the table, could not tell a lie in an un-plausible way. 10. When the Captain finished a statement the passengers glanced at each other, as if to say, 'Do you believe that?' 11. But when the Scot finished a story, they looked at him and said 'How strange and interesting!' 12. The secret lay in the manner (*el modo*) and method of the two men.

13. The Captain was a little *timid* and *reserved*, and stated the simplest fact as if he was afraid of it, while the Scot delivered himself of the most abandoned lie with such an air of stern *veracity* that all were forced to believe it, although they knew it was not true. 14. For instance, he said that he had a flying fish that lived in a fountain in his *conservatory*, and supported itself by catching birds, frogs, and rats in the neighboring fields. 15. It was *evident* that no one doubted that *extraordinary* statement. 16. He was always believed, although he told nothing but lies, while the poor Captain was never believed, though he always told the truth."

2. **was bad**: use *hacer* (§ 880).
4. **King**: use definite article (§ 236).
5. Supply *de carácter* before Span. equivalent of "generous."
mounted: how are we to use transitively the Span. intransitive verb *montar*? (See § 805.)
6. **on the eighth**: use cardinal numeral (§ 381); do not express the preposition "on" (§ 386).
7. **one**: use *á* as sign of the accusative (§ 1319).
8. **toward the end**, *á ultimos* (§ 395).
10. **as if to say**, *como si dijeran*.
that: use the neuter objective pronoun, *lo*.
11. **when . . . finished**, *al concluir* (§ 1209).
12. **lay**: use *estar*, not *yacer*.
13. **fact**: plural in Spanish.
was afraid of it, *les tuviera miedo*.
Render "such an" by putting *tan* before the adjective (§ 549).
14. Do not express "by" (§ 530).
16. **he was believed**, *se le creía* (§ 823).
nothing but, *no . . . más que*.
was never believed: see first note to this sentence.

EXERCISE XV

VOLVER Á, ACABAR DE, AND ESTAR PARA

(Study §§ 1187, 855, and 512)

1. I am glad to recommence my studies.
2. There will be no chance to see him again.
3. When I looked for it again it had disappeared.
4. If you read it again you will see what I mean.
5. It will be necessary to repaint all the walls and recarpet the stairs.
6. I copied the *article* and sent it to the editor.
7. As I made no answer, he addressed me again.
8. They have refurnished their house from attic to cellar.
9. The captain refilled his glass and said nothing.
10. Having relighted his pipe, the workman continued on his way.
11. I looked at the object again and saw that it was a tree-trunk.
12. I again inserted the key in the lock, and this time the bolt turned.
13. I shall not write to her again.
14. I hope to have the pleasure of hearing you sing again.
15. On the 23d the icebergs were again seen.
16. In 1841 *Martínez* revisited the city of his birth.
17. In 1873 the *revolution* again broke out.
18. At this fresh disappointment the discontent of the crew was again *manifested*.
19. Such an opportunity will not again be *presented*.
20. The natives did not show themselves again that week.
21. I shall write to you again shortly.
22. The engineers have just finished the preliminary surveys.
23. I know he is in town, for I have just seen him and spoken to him.
24. Won't you come and take dinner with me?
25. I thank you very much, but I have

just dined. 26. As he had just learned that he had won his lawsuit, he was in a very good humor. 27. I opened the door, and there stood the coachman that I had just discharged. 28. We have just received a consignment of excellent claret. 29. His Highness has just breakfasted, and is about to go out to drive. 30. My family is about to return to the city. 31. I was about to go out to look for him when I saw him get out of his carriage in front of my door. 32. I understand that the government is about to issue a new set of postage stamps.

1. I am glad to, *me alegro de* (§ 1152).
5. repaint: use *pintar de nuevo*, for sake of variety.
8. from . . . to, *desde . . . hasta*. (Supply definite articles.)
24. and, *á* followed by infinitive.
26. learned: use *saber* (§ 1190).
27. stood: use *estar* (§ 1188).
31. to look for him, *en busca suya* (§ 418).
get out, *bajar* (*lit.* to get down).
32. I understand, *entiendo decir* (§ 1190).



EXERCISE XVI

THE GERUND

(Study §§ 515-535)

1. The ladies arriving late at the *theater* did not find good seats. 2. Mexico, being the country lying closest to the United States, has been made more easy of access by (*con*) the recent *construction* of new railroads, as well as *communications* by steamers. 3. Having enjoyed an *abundant* dinner, he went to sleep. 4. While going wan-

dering through (*por*) the wood, I found an enormous serpent. 5. The *President* passed the night *preparing* his message for Congress. 6. It seems to me I am getting to understand Spanish better. 7. The snow was still falling with *rigorous*, relentless *persistence* when *Francisco* went out.

8. "Glistening like an *imperial* diadem upon the forehead of a dusky queen, we see the Temple of the Sun, of *pure* and polished white marble, which shows out in marvellous contrast to (*con*) the red *granite* of the frowning city. 9. *Penetrating* into the vast *edifice* and advancing to the central *altar*, we look upon as beautiful a sight as the *imagination* of man can conceive. 10. It is of marble, inlaid with *pure* gold, and in the midst of it is burning always a pale but (*y*) steady flame, crowned with curls of faint blue smoke. 11. Hinged to the foundations of the *altar*, are twelve petals of beaten gold. 12. These are closed over the *altar* as the petals of a water-lily close over the yellow crown in stormy weather. 13. At midday the sun pierces through the dome, and lights upon the golden flower, and the petals then open, revealing the hidden mystery; but (*mas*) when the ray passes, they close again. 14. Nor is this all. Standing in *semi-circles*, at equal *distances* from each other, watch ten golden angels, or winged *figures*, *exquisitely* moulded and draped. 15. Bending their heads in an attitude of *adoration*, their faces shadowed by their wings, stand these *figures*, which are slightly larger than life-size, and are most (*lo más*) imposing and of exceeding beauty."

16. There are some that are wiser in their sleep than in their waking. 17. We learn more by studying men than

by reading books. 18. Her image, as it rises in memory, is not that of the actress who stormed the citadel of all hearts in the *delirium* of Juliet, or (*ni*) dazzled with the witchery of Rosalind's glee, or (*ni*) charmed with *Viola's* tender grace; but it is that of the *grave*, sweet woman, playing softly in the twilight, singing in a rich, tremulous, touching voice, as the white angels sing in *adoration* before the throne of God.

1. **arriving**: put the gerund first (§ 519).
2. **being**: see preceding note.
lying, *que se encuentra*.
6. **I am getting to**, *voy* followed by the gerund (§ 525).
10. **in the midst of it**: do not render "of it."
13. Render — and then is when the petals, etc.
14. **nor is this all**, *hay más*.
standing: use *estar*.
from each other, *unos de otros*.
15. **heads . . . faces**: singular in Spanish (§ 1300).
shadowed: render — their wings shading their faces.
17. Do not express "by" (§ 530).
18. **all**: the definite article is here required after *todo* (§ 600).
as . . . sing: put verb before its subject.

EXERCISE XVII

DEBER

(Study §§ 1003-1025)

1. I ought to get up early in the morning, but I don't much like to. 2. You must be cold on account of the draught from that window. 3. She was to have been at the *theater* at a quarter before two in order to procure

good seats. 4. He must have been an eccentric and very disagreeable man. 5. The *antiquary* has been obliged to abandon his studies on account of his bad health, and to take a sea trip. 6. The fire must have been *caused* by the carelessness of the electrician. 7. They must have lost all their money, for they have sold their carriages and their horses, and have gone to live in a small house. 8. You must have enjoyed greatly your stay in the *capital* (*f.*). 9. The prisoner had been obliged to confess that he had killed the man. 10. They ought to have known that it was dangerous to set out in such a small boat that stormy night. 11. It is very dusty, the grass and the flowers seem scorched and withered; it must certainly rain soon. 12. In order to open new markets and conduct business with greater profit, the manufacturer should have the *opportunity* of knowing well the nature of the goods that the consumer desires. 13. Before they return from the ball, I shall have been obliged to go to bed. 14. You ought to study and profit by your advantages instead of spending time in idleness. 15. You should not have left before I arrived. 16. Owing to the bad *condition* of the street, Albert fell from his bicycle, and broke his collar-bone, at the same time ruining the bicycle. 17. Having to sing in the *opera* (*f. 3.*) of Faust that night, *Eduardo de Reske* left his friends in order to rest a little before going to the Opera House.

1. **don't much like to**, *no me gusta mucho* (§ 1165).
2. **be, tener** (§ 881).
from, *que entra por*.
3. **a quarter before two**, *las dos menos cuarto* (§ 389).
10. **such . . . boat**: render — a boat so small.
that . . . night: supply *en* before the demonstrative.

12. **the consumer desires**: reverse the order.
13. **return**: present subjunctive (§ 910).
14. **time**: supply definite article.
15. **arrived**: past subjunctive (§ 986, 3).
16. **his collar-bone**: use definite article (§ 482).
ruining, *quedando arruinada* (making *la bicicleta* subject).

EXERCISE XVIII

PODER

(Study §§ 1026-1033)

1. I cannot pay him what I owe him, because I have not received my (*el*) money yet. 2. The beautiful city with its churches and towers can be seen from this point. 3. The florist has not been able yet to obtain a new *variety* of carnation that pleases him. 4. It has been two months since we have heard from our cousins; they may have gone to the mountains, where there are no *regular* mails. 5. Mary could play the *piano* and *violin* (*m. I.*) magnificently, after a *residence* of three years in *Berlin* (*m. I.*). 6. The robbers could not have been heard, because they carried off all the silver, the watches and jewels of the family. 7. I cannot but hope that my plans for next summer will turn out well. 8. His good nature, his *fidelity* in the fulfilment of his duty, his *sincerity*, his self-denial, and his absolutely blameless and guileless conduct, as well as his *genius* and *artistic* zeal, have not failed to win him many friends. 9. They could not help giving a sigh of *satisfaction* when the guests left. 10. A

storm was imminent, because he could hear the rumbling of distant thunder. 11. The citizens, notwithstanding all their *precautions*, had not been able to *arrest* the progress of the smallpox. 12. Perhaps by the autumn, Congress will have been able to arrive at some *conclusion* on the tariff *question*. 13. By (*con*) waiting a month or so, I am sure we can obtain great bargains in the stores. 14. Instead of burying herself, so to speak, with her talents and her *education*, *Isabel* might have easily made a *reputation* in the world of art or *literature*, but her indolent disposition has hindered her from doing so

15. "You might have been kinder toward the girl, and thus (*de ese modo*) have saved her much anguish, for you cannot hammer a girl into anything. 16. She grows as a flower; she will wither without sun; she will decay in her sheath as a *narcissus* if you do not give her air enough. 17. She may fall and defile her head in dust if you leave her without help in some moments of her life, but you cannot fetter her; she must take her own way if she take any, and will find what is good for herself."

4. **it has been . . . since**, *hace . . . que* (§ 876).
mountains: singular in Spanish.
6. **the robbers**, etc.: combine the constructions explained in §§ 312 and 825; *cf.*, also, § 828.
7. **turn out well**: put this verb-phrase before its subject.
8. **have not failed** = could not help.
9. **left**: put verb before its subject.
10. **was imminent**: put verb first.
distant thunder, supply indefinite article.
12. **by**, *para* (§ 508).
13. **or so**, *poco más ó menos* (§ 377).
14. **art**: plural in Spanish; supply definite article.
from doing so, *que la ganara*.

15. **you . . . you:** use the impersonal *se* (§§ 818, 827) in this and the remaining sentences.
anguish: plural in Spanish.
hammer . . . anything, *modelar á una niña martillándola.*
16. Render — without the sun she will, etc.
17. **dust:** supply definite article.
if she take, *si es que sigue.*

EXERCISE XIX

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

(Study §§ 883-915)

1. Emmanuel tells his servant to brush his clothes and then to go out and (*á*) buy him a new cravat. 2. The employés of the Government have petitioned Congress to keep the *National Library* open at night. 3. The farmer has written to the *President*, asking in recompense of his long and faithful *services* to the party, that His Excellency would see fit to give him a small post office. 4. I propose, if agreeable to the company, that we adjourn the *session*, in order to partake of a collation. 5. The professor does not permit his pupils to speak to each other in the class-room. 6. I should prefer to have you come to my office to-morrow. 7. I am glad that your project has turned out so well. 8. I am sorry that a young man of such talent has been obliged to *abandon* his studies. 9. It is not proper for Grace to write to the young man. 10. It is a pity that you (*f.*) are never ready in time. 11. It is to be hoped that our friends will write to us fre-

quently during their travels. 12. I deny that she intends to deceive anyone. 13. The lawyer wants a clerk who writes a good hand. 14. When she comes she will be surprised to see the room furnished so luxuriously. 15. Whoever he may be, I do not like him. 16. Everything is arranged for them, whenever they may come. 17. Wherever I may find myself, I shall always think with pleasure of (*en*) the happy days that I passed in that beautiful city. 18. Whatever may be the dangers that threaten us, we will advance bravely to meet them. 19. However *tempestuous* the weather may be, I shall not fail to accompany you to the *theater* next Friday. 20. Whatever talents he has he will never attain a high rank, because he does not like work much. 21. The lady of the house secretes her keys, so that the servant girl may not be able to find them. 22. The youth travels in order to know something of the world, and when he returns to his own country, he will apply himself to work. 23. I shall have an arbor built in the garden, in order to pass the summer days among the flowers. 24. We cannot amuse ourselves a little in light *conversation*, without the old lady upbraiding us. 25. It is discreet for us to get out of the way, lest they see us laugh. 26. I shall finish my work to-day, provided they do not interrupt me with questions. 27. I will accompany you to New York with pleasure, on condition that you pay my expenses. 28. Unless everything turns out in an unexpected manner, I shall enjoy many delightful excursions in my sail boat next summer. 29. I cannot talk to you now; I have to finish these letters before the *superintendent* returns. 30. I can wait with patience until he sees fit to speak again.

31. I shall not go to his house while he is so disagreeable.

- 2. at night, *por la noche*.
- 4. if agreeable to, *si es del gusto de*.
- 6. to have you come: render — that you should come.
- 7. that, *de que* (§ 912).
- 8. has been: use *verse* instead of *ser* (§ 814).
- 12. anyone, *nadie* (§ 732, *d*).
- 14. so luxuriously: use *con* and noun (§ 568).
- 19. the weather: supply *que haga* (§§ 880, 894).
- 22. returns: use *regresar*.
- 29. returns: see preceding note.
- 30. until, *hasta el momento en que*.
- 31. is: use *mostrarse* instead of *ser*.

EXERCISE XX

THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Continued

(Study §§ 916-943)

1. The governor insisted that (*en que*) we should all be present. 2. A body has no *motion* unless it receives it from another. 3. When we thoroughly know the world, we despise it; but, before knowing it, we yield ourselves to it, and the heart is led astray before reason instructs it. 4. I shall deny in public that I said it to you. 5. People used the bark of trees to write upon, before paper was *invented*. 6. The Duke ordered the waiter of the hotel to serve him an appetizing dinner, with the best wines that

he had at his disposal. 7. Before studying Spanish, I had had the *idea* (*f.*) that it was a very easy and simple language. 8. I shall wait until the weather has cleared up a little before I go out. 9. It appeared *impossible* to ascertain which of the sisters had stolen the diamonds. 10. I was resolved that (*á que*) he should not leave me behind in studies, although I should have to burn the midnight oil until the small hours of the night. 11. The *general*, supposing that the left wing of the enemy was at his right, ordered his artillery to cannonade all night. 12. Fearing that the roof would be torn off by the *violence* of the wind, we took refuge in the cellar. 13. Draw the curtains and light the lamps. Put the supper on (*en*) the table, because I am very tired and hungry after the day's labors. 14. May you have many happy New Years. 15. Please accept this small token of my esteem. 16. Come here and see what I have bought for my niece. 17. Let us go out to dine in the Swiss *Café* on the Boulevard, where they have such excellent wine and fine game. 18. "Would to God," said the father, "that he may return to us in safety." "Would to God," said the mother, "that he had never gone away." 19. May Heaven grant that the engineer may have skill enough to (*para*) prevent the collision of the trains. 20. Let him say what he will, I intend to manage my affairs in my own way. 21. I am astonished that you have got up so early. 22. I got up early because I was afraid you would start without me. 23. I wish she would return me the books that I lent her. 24. Did you not give her permission for her sister to read them before she should return them to you? 25. That is true, but both of them have had more than enough time

to (*para*) read them and I am afraid they may get lost; besides I need them very much as books of reference.

5. to write upon: render — in order to write.
7. that, *de que* (§ 913).
11. supposing: put the gerund first (§ 519).
14. many happy New Years, *felices años*.
16. and, *para* followed by infinitive.
17. wine: plural in Spanish.
20. in my own way, *á mi modo*.
24. for, *para que*.
25. both of them, *las dos*.

EXERCISE XXI

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

Continued

(Study §§ 966-967 and 971-1002)

1. "The fine autumn night was drawing to a close, when I came out of the cave with the robbers. 2. I was *armed* like them, and I rode a pretty good horse, which had been taken from the same gentleman whose clothes I wore. 3. I had been living so long in the darkness that the breaking day dazzled me somewhat at first, but by degrees my eyes got accustomed to endure it. 4. We went and stationed ourselves in ambush on the outskirts of a forest, along which the highway to (*de*) *León* extended. 5. There we waited for *fortune* to offer us some good prize, when all at once we perceived a priest approaching, mounted on an ill-fed mule. 6. We should have preferred that any other kind of an individual had

made his appearance rather than a priest — not that we had any particular respect for his office — but priests have *proverbially* bad purses. 7. Nevertheless we were *determined* not to lose through *negligence* any gift that *fortune* should see fit to bestow upon us, and I was deputed to advance and speak to the holy wayfarer.”

8. I do not believe that I could have done it better, if I had tried it myself. 9. I am sorry that you refused his offer; everybody wanted you to accept it, and most of us expected that you would. 10. It seemed to us *impossible* that the brigand could have had time to *communicate* with his companions. 11. I should never have thought, if I had not seen your work, that it would have been *possible* to compose so *perfect* a poem in so short a time. 12. I am glad that you avoided a quarrel with him, for I assure you that at one time I did not think it would be *possible* for you to restrain yourself from striking him; I am sure I should not have exhibited as much patience as you did. 13. He did not believe that the Count would have the courage to show himself upon the balcony for fear that some one in (*de*) the mob would shoot him. 14. I ordered the guide to be ready at daybreak, but I scarcely expected that he would exhibit so much promptness when he had no reason to believe that I was able to reward him adequately. 15. It was extremely mortifying to her that this man should make love to her only for the love of her fortune; nevertheless, it would have been still more mortifying if he had not made love to her at all. 16. *Caligula* (*f.* 3.) wished that the *Roman* people had only one head, so that he might cut it off at one blow; and *Lord Byron* wished that all the women in (*de*) the world had only one

mouth, in order that he might kiss them all at the same time. 17. His sweetheart begged him to write to her every day. 18. She entreated him to be careful and not to expose himself to danger. 19. He told her not to be alarmed, and promised that he would return safely within (*en*) a month, and would think of her *constantly* in the meantime.

3. **had been living so long**, *hacía tanto tiempo que vivía* (§ 875).
4. **and**, *á* followed by infinitive.
which, *el que* or *el cual* (§ 687, 4).
5. **for**: use *que* with subjunctive.
6. **any other kind**, *cualquier otra clase*.
an individual: omit the article.
bad purses: supply definite article.
7. **not to**, *á no*.
upon us, *nos*.
and speak: use *á* followed by infinitive.
8. **could have done**: *haber podido hacer* (§§ 992, 1032).
9. **you to**: *que usted* followed by subjunctive.
that you would: supply "do so."
12. **at one time**, *hubo un momento en que*.
15. **at all**, *de ningún modo*.
16. **at one**, *de un solo*.
18. **danger**: supply definite article.

EXERCISE XXII

THE CONDITIONAL

(Study §§ 944-970)

1. If I gave him money, he would spend it ; therefore I will not give it to him. 2. If she had given me the cake, I would have eaten it. 3. We have not bought the *filter* ; but should have bought it if the price had been less. 4. If I had known that the horse was blind, I would not have sold him to you. 5. If she knew the secret, she would tell it to me. 6. If I had the money, I would lend it to you. 7. If you had read the book, you would have known that his statement is *incorrec*t. 8. If I had told it to you, I am sure that (*de que*) you would have repeated it. 9. If we had had time, we would have accompanied you with pleasure. 10. If he had had the courage to (*de*) tell her that he loved her, she would have accepted him. 11. If he had not been disguised, the police would have recognized him. 12. If you had not given me what you promised me, I should have been displeased. 13. If it rained all day, the streets would be wet. 14. If she had written me a letter, I should not have shown it to you. 15. If you had closed the window, you would not have felt the cold. 16. If they had given me the letter, I should not have read it. 17. If he had told it to me, I should not have believed it. 18. If the servant had broken the dish, she would not have told us so. 19. I should not have gone to the wedding, if they had invited me. 20. I should not have bought the horse,

if you had offered him to me for half the price. 21. He could not tell the truth, even though he should try to do so. 22. If they had sung *Tannhäuser*, I should have gone to the *opera* (*f.* 3.). 23. I do not believe he would have gone, even though you had invited him. 24. If they had known that the weather would be so bad, I doubt whether (*que*) they would have come to the city. 25. I am not sure that he would have been able to resist the temptation, if he had been in your place. 26. If my friend's house had not been so far, I should have gone there to-night. 27. If my servant were not so discontented, she would please me *perfectly*. 28. We should have loved to *visit* the Player's Club, when we were in New York, but women are not admitted, except (*sino*) on *Shakespeare's* birthday. 29. I should have liked to go to the seaside last summer, but I did not have time. 30. If he had more patience and more *perseverance*, he would the sooner attain his object. 31. You should have known that the man was a liar. 32. If I had been able to go to Europe, I should have studied art in the galleries of *Paris* (*m.* 1.). 33. If the *general* had known that the enemy was on the opposite hill, he would not have slept so tranquilly. 34. If the bell had not rung, I should have given you (*pl.*) thirty-five sentences.

3. **price**: put noun last.

19. **they**: use impersonal reflexive construction (§§ 818, 824).

20. **half the price**: render — the half of that price.

22. **they**: use reflexive substitute for passive (§ 818).

24. **be**: use *hacer* (§ 880).

25. **had been**: use *hallarse* instead of *ser* (§ 814).

26. **if . . . had not been**, *á no estar* (§ 1210); put subject last.

30. **the sooner**: omit the article.

31. **a liar**: omit the article.
 32. **art**: supply definite article.
 33. **was**: use *hallarse* (§ 814); put verb before its subject.
tranquilly: use adjective for adverb (§ 1411).

EXERCISE XXIII

HABER

(Study §§ 856-857, 860-870, and 882)

1. There will be frost to-night. 2. There has been much rain this month. 3. There had been a great fire in the town the night before. 4. There were violent *volcanic eruptions* during the winter. 5. There will be a *political convention* in the *capital* (*f.*) to-morrow. 6. There will not be many oranges this year. 7. That night there was a terrific earthquake, and many houses were overthrown. 8. The papers say there has been a revolt in the Philippine Islands. 9. If he were in his room, there would be a light in the window. 10. If there were any flour in the house, I would make some biscuits. 11. There appears to have been a freshet here. 12. There have been many *important* occurrences during your absence. 13. There would have been a fight if you had not been there. 14. There being no meeting, I will go home. 15. There having been no rain during the previous month, the grass was extremely dry. 16. There have been no *important* developments in the matter since your departure. 17. There will be no need of *exploring* this *portion* of the coast further. 18. There does not

seem to have been any chemical *reaction* in the substances. 19. I hope there will be another opportunity of hearing that singer.

20. There are some things that will live forever; the statues of Greece, the works of *Shakespeare*, the *music* of *Wagner*. 21. It has been necessary to appropriate money for the coast defences. 22. There was peace after this event for fifty years. 23. There are traces of *Roman* camps overgrown with grass, and of mounds that are the burial places of Britons, in almost all parts of England. 24. In Cornwall, where the sea-coast is very gloomy, steep, and rugged there are very ancient ruins which the people call the ruins of King Arthur's castle. 25. The weapons of the Saxons were very strong, and among them there was a *terrible* iron hammer that gave deadly blows and was long remembered. 26. *Julius Cæsar* (*m.* 2.) expected to find pearls in England, and there may have been some there, but I am sure that (*de que*) he found some stubborn Britons. 27. There being a great fair in the city, the country people flocked thither. 28. It was believed there would be war in *South Africa* (*f.* 3.), and there was. 29. There are beautiful *roses* in the *conservatory*, and there are more beautiful ones in the garden. 30. There will be a great deal to be done before the building is completed. 31. There are many beautiful things to see in the great world, but (*mas*) life is too short for everything. 32. I am to finish this work before four o'clock. 33. The book you are in need of must be in the *National* Library. 34. I am to have the pleasure of dining with the Prince of Wales to-morrow. 35. There has been a celebrated bull-fighter in the city during the last

week. 36. There has been a panic on the Stock Exchange. 37. There will have been many *discussions* before the bill is passed. 38. In days gone by there may have been a castle where these ruins are. 39. There may be a gold mine on this farm, but it (*eso*) is not very likely. 40. God said: Let there be light; and there was light.

5. **to-morrow**: put adverb of time immediately after the verb it qualifies.
17. **further**: put adverb immediately after its verb.
21. **coast**: plural in Spanish.
22. **Render** — peace for fifty years after this, etc.
23. **in almost all parts**, etc., begins the sentence.
Britons: supply definite article.
25. **weapons**: put subject after verb and adjective.
27. **flocked**: put subject after verb.
30. **to be done**: *que hacer* (§ 867).
34. See note to 5th sentence.
38. **in days gone by**, *en algún tiempo*.
are: put subject after verb.

EXERCISE XXIV

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

(Study §§ 783 and 800–809)

1. The Captain disembarked the prisoners on (*en*) a desolate island. 2. The troops disembarked upon the beach twenty miles below the *capital* (*f.*). 3. These three officers formed a conspiracy to blow up the vessel. 4. The magazine blew up and over one hundred men were killed. 5. The warm rays of the sun soon melted

the ice. 6. The butter will melt if you put it so close to the fire. 7. It is a well-known principle of physics that heat expands *metals* and cold contracts them. 8. A small space is left between the rails at their junctions in order that they may have room to (*para*) expand and contract. 9. His remarks angered the Judge. 10. Your brother-in-law gets angry very easily. 11. I can't go to bed until I have put the children to bed. 12. The driver trots the horses. 13. The fire does not burn well, so that the servant girl cannot boil the water. 14. The people proclaimed the *general* king, and seated him firmly on the throne. 15. The ladies seated themselves around the table. 16. The city government will extend the avenue as far as the river. 17. The grass-covered plain extends *interminably*. 18. The strange bird approached us without fear. 19. On hearing the firing, the soldier trembled and turned on his heel in order to escape. 20. The servant-girl has broken my beautiful Japanese cup. 21. The bridge broke and the train was thrown into the water. 22. When winter comes the birds fly away to more temperate *regions*. 23. The bumble-bee flies, although his wings are very little for his heavy body. 24. The army marched through the country, spreading ruin and *devastation* everywhere. 25. The guest left without wishing his hostess goodnight. 26. This muslin is very strong, it does not tear easily. 27. The girl tore her China silk dress on a nail. 28. We must get up very early to-morrow in order to take the train. 29. The man lifted the little girl in his arms. 30. The coming of spring gladdens me. 31. He is glad that my undertaking has turned out so well for me. 32. The vivid car-

mine of her lips enhanced the pearly whiteness of her teeth. 33. I am ashamed to ask you for the money. 34. The teacher put the boy to shame on account of his bad lessons. 35. They went to Europe about the middle of last month. 36. He leaves his country forever. 37. The General-in-Chief opposed an army of 20,000 men to their advance. 38. The Prime Minister opposed this measure. 39. When the Count learned this, he withdrew all *objection*. 40. As I felt that I was "de trop," I withdrew. 41. The King adjourned the meeting until (*para*) the following day. 42. As there was no further business to (*que*) transact, the meeting adjourned. 43. This occurrence recalled to me the Duke's threat. 44. I tried to recall his name, but (*mas*) in vain. 45. The conduct of his son grieved him extremely. 46. You must not grieve so; everything will come right in the end. 47. We decided to drown three of the kittens. 48. It is useless to try to save him; he will drown before you can reach the place. 49. The wounded deer made vain efforts to (*por*) rise. 50. The priest raised his hands to heaven. 51. He hastened his steps as night was coming on. 52. We must hasten or we will not arrive in time. 53. By joining the two ladders we may be able to reach the window. 54. The two roads joined at (*en*) the little *station* of *Santa Ana*, thirty miles north of the *capital* (*f.*). 55. I joined the party as they were leaving the Club. 56. The three conspirators *separated* and proceeded each to his home. 57. My father *separated* us, although with great difficulty, and sent us home.

4. were killed: *murieron* (§ 1143, REM.).

8. junctions: singular in Spanish.

14. **the general king**: *rey al general* (§ 1318).
firmly: use adjective instead of adverb (§ 1411).
19. **his heel**, *los talones* (§§ 478, 1300).
22. **when . . . comes**, *al llegar* (§ 1209).
regions: supply definite article.
23. **for**, *para* (§ 509).
25. Bear in mind that "hostess" is dative.
27. Put the adverbial clause immediately after verb.
31. **for me**: dative of advantage (§ 321).
33. **you**: dative of disadvantage (§ 321); do not express "for."
35. **about the middle**, *á mediados* (§ 395).
40. **as I felt**: use gerund (§ 530); dependent verb is infinitive, since there is no change of subject.
51. **his steps**: singular in Spanish; use definite article for possessive pronoun (§§ 478, 1300).
54. **north**: render — to the north.

EXERCISE XXV

MISCELLANEOUS IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

(Study §§ 1149-1190)

1. My right eye pained so that I had to stop reading.
2. I wonder if she missed me during my absence. 3. Nothing more was lacking to make the scene a dream of surpassing beauty. 4. He promised me that he would try to study more than ever this winter. 5. I use my glasses so *constantly* that I cannot do without them. 6. It seems to me that the sun is long in showing himself. 7. It was no longer a question of the patient's recovery, but of how long he had to (*que*) live. 8. It is better for us to remain indoors during the storm that is now raging. 9. She had only one beautiful possession, her golden hair,

but she knew how to turn it to account. 10. As the night was fine and the air balmy, we took a stroll in the garden. 11. I understand that they have quarreled and that they no longer speak to each other. 12. The snow is deep and it is moonlight, so everyone goes sleigh-riding. 13. The Captain has made the tour of the world three times. 14. The brave youth swam the *distance* between the ship and the island, and rescued the unfortunate man. 15. *Isabel* and her brother skated across the pond. 16. The Countess drove around *Central Park* in a carriage. 17. The *general* walks across the bridge. 18. Count *Ivan* traveled across the snow-covered plains in a sleigh. 19. The boy went around the room on all fours, in order to annoy his sister. 20. He went upstairs on all fours, in order not to awaken his wife. 21. The *exasperated* man tried to kill with his shoes the cats that were depriving him of sleep. 22. The *cruel* boy whipped the dog to death. 23. *Ramón* traveled a *distance* of forty miles in two hours on his bicycle. 24. Mr. *Silva* crossed the railroad on horseback. 25. The serpent crawled around the rock. 26. Will they walk or ride to the *theater*? 27. They will ride because the weather is bad. 28. We have walked the whole *distance*.

1. **I had to**, *debt* (§ 1010).
4. **than ever**, *que nunca* (§ 732, c).
8. **for us to**: render — that we (followed by subjunctive).
11. **speak**: reciprocal (§ 795).
13. **three times**: put adverb of time immediately after the verb it qualifies.
14. **unfortunate**: adjective used absolutely; do not express “man.”
16. **Central Park**: supply definite article.
21. **sleep**: supply definite article.
27. **is**: use *hacer* (§ 880).

PART II

EXERCISE I

PRECIOUS STONES

1. When we speak of *precious* stones, the diamond *naturally presents* itself first to our thought. 2. The diamond is distinguished for its hardness and remarkable lustre. 3. It reflects light to such a high degree that it almost appears to store up the light of day and shine in the darkness as if by (*de*) its own fire. 4. The diamond is so hard that it scratches glass as easily as the point of a stick makes a mark in the moist sand of the seashore. 5. Its lustre defies *human* art, and has never been successfully *imitated* by the ingenuity of man. 6. Diamonds are found all over the world, but *principally* in *India*, in *Southern Africa* (*f. 3.*), and in *Brazil*. 7. The diamond is so *precious* that a handsome one the size of a pea is worth more than a hundred dollars.

8. The ruby is almost as rare and as *precious* as the diamond. 9. It is a transparent stone and of a red *color*.

10. The sapphire, a stone also very *precious*, is transparent and brilliant. 11. It is sometimes without *color*, and then it is called the white sapphire and is sold as a

diamond. 12. It frequently exhibits an *exquisite color*, red or blue, sometimes gray, white or green. 13. It is found crystallized in six-sided prisms. It is the blue *variety* that is *usually* called the sapphire.

14. The emerald is *generally considered* to be a *variety* of the same species as (*que*) the beryl, with which it agrees in *composition* and crystallization, and differs only in *color*. 15. It is worth a great deal on account of its beautiful green *color*. 16. The finest are found in South America. 17. Its value greatly depends on the shade of its *color*. 18. It is rarely found without flaws. 19. A *perfect* emerald has been sold for five thousand dollars.

20. The opal is a *mineral* similar to quartz. 21. It is found in Hungary, in *Queensland*, and in Mexico and the United States. 22. It contains *alumina*, silica and oxide of iron. 23. The finest species is called the *precious* opal, or *noble* opal. 24. It is half transparent, of bluish *color*, or yellowish white, and exhibits a beautiful play of brilliant *colors*.

25. There are *numerous varieties* of garnets, which differ *considerably* in their chemical *composition*. 26. They are *generally* red, but are found sometimes in (*de*) some shade of brown, black; green or yellow, and even (*hasta*) white or colorless.

27. The turquoise has been found hitherto only in the *province* of *Khorassan* in *Persia*. 28. It is a *phosphate* of aluminum and contains also oxide of iron and oxide of copper. 29. Its *color* is greenish blue.

30. The amethyst is a *variety* of quartz, of a light purple *color*, which is supposed to be (*es*) due to the *presence* of manganese.

31. Topazes are composed *principally* of *alumina* and *silica*, and are found in *primitive* rocks and in many parts of the world. 32. The finest are found in Brazil, and are valued greatly on account of their *lustre* and beautiful *colors*.

3. Render — to a degree so high.
to store up . . . and shine: render — as if it stored up . . . and shone.
5. been . . . imitated: use the true passive with the auxiliary *ser* (§ 811).
6. Supply definitive article before the name of each country.
7. Render — of the size of, etc.
9. a red color: omit the article.
10. a stone: no article is used before a noun in apposition (§ 1349).
14. to be = as, *como*.
composition . . . color: supply in each case the possessive pronoun *su*.
32. are valued greatly: render — have great value.

EXERCISE II

INDIAN CORN

1. Indian corn is distinctively an *American cereal*.
2. Wherever the early European explorers set foot upon the *American Continent*, they found this tall and luxuriant plant and learned from (*de parte de*) the natives that for many centuries it had been employed for food.
3. In the United States there is perhaps no other agricultural *product* so *universally* raised or that offers an easier and more *lucrative* crop. 4. Indian corn grows (*se da*) well in *Florida* and also gives (*produce*) *abundant* har-

vests in *Minnesota*. 5. It may be found in great (*suma*) *abundance* as well on the coasts of the Atlantic as of the Pacific. 6. It is true that in certain parts of the valleys of the Missouri, the Mississippi and the *Ohio*, known by (*con*) the name of the great corn *region*, is harvested the greater part of the corn produced in the *Republic*, but it is also true that in all the other parts of our country crops of this grain are valuable and *indispensable*. 7. Indian corn is used also as food, in many other countries; but in the European *nations*, which are great consumers of *cereals*, its value is little esteemed. 8. In them, rye, oats, barley and wheat *form* still the great basis of *cereal* food of the population; but if the true value of Indian corn in this regard were adequately known to them, it would soon be seen to come into decided and open competition with the other *cereals* mentioned.

2. **European:** *de Europa*.

found: use *hallar*.

3. **raised,** *que esté*, with past participle.

or, *ni ninguno*.

5. **as of the Pacific,** *así como en las del Pacífico*.

6. In Spanish order, place "the greater part," etc., immediately after "it is true that."

it is also true: for sake of variety use *cierto*, not *verdad*.

all the other, *todas las demás*.

7. **many other,** *otros muchos* (§ 637).

EXERCISE III

THE CONDOR

1. The Condor is the king of the Southern *Andes*.
2. He grows to an *immense* size. 3. Some of the largest specimens have an extent of wing of two and a half *meters*. 4. They are rarely seen in flocks. 5. Generally they hunt *individually*, although at times two can be seen soaring together in the air in search of prey. 6. They prefer living *animals*, but they eat dead *animals* when pressed by hunger, provided the latter are not decomposed. 7. The condor, soaring in wide circles, at an altitude of half a mile, glances over the vast *territory* which extends below him, and when he sees a small *animal*, he pounces upon it with the rapidity of lightning, and seizing it in his strong talons, carries it to some isolated peak to devour it or share it with his mate. 8. The stories of condors that carry off sheep and *llamas*, and steal tender infants from their despairing mothers, are *purely* the *product* of an *exalted imagination*, for the weight of the condor's body is so great that he can rise only with great *difficulty*, and he would not be able to move from the ground if embarrassed by heavy booty. 9. The preferable manner of flight of the condor is to fall from an *elevation*, extending his wings in the manner of a parachute. 10. Once suspended in the air, he can easily maintain himself by beating his wings. 11. When the condor is obliged to raise himself from a *horizontal* surface, he has to run twenty or thirty feet with

his wings extended, and then mount in (*á*) the air as if on an *inclined* plane.

5. **prey**: supply definite article.
6. **provided**, *siempre que*, followed by subjunctive.
they eat dead animals, *los comen muertos* (§ 454).
7. **soaring**, use *volar* for sake of variety; see also § 519.
lightning: supply definite article.
8. **of condors that**, *de que los cóndores*.
only, *no . . . sino*.
great . . . great, *grande . . . suma*.
move from, *dejar*.
if: supply "he were."
9. **flight**: supply the definite article.
10. **by beating**: do not express "by" (§ 530).
11. **Render** — has to extend the wings and run.
as if, *como si fuera*.

EXERCISE IV

COAL

1. Every deposit of coal that is found on our globe marks the place where formerly there was an *exuberant extent* of *vegetation* open to the light of day. 2. To-day it lies black and hidden in the depths of the earth under enormous masses of rock and soil which it is *necessary* to perforate in order to reach the coal. 3. The holes that are dug in order to obtain this valuable fuel are called shafts, and the *excavation* at the bottom of a shaft is termed a *mine*. 4. *Metals* such as iron, copper, etc., are mined in the same way as coal. 5. Coal is the most valuable *agent* of our modern *civilization*, for it furnishes

the heat to produce the steam that operates the engines of factories in all parts of the globe. 6. Steam has revolutionized the present century, as *electricity* will (*ha de*) revolutionize the century to come; but at present, steam is the *principal* source of motive power to operate the *electric dynamo*, and without steam we could not have *electricity* except in those *localities* where the descent of rivers or brooks is sufficiently *rapid* to permit the substitution of water power. 7. In some localities windmills are employed to operate *dynamos*, but this is not always practicable because the wind is a *variable factor*, and at certain seasons of the year calms prevail to such an extent that during entire weeks not a single ampere of *electric* power could be obtained.

3. Put "are called" at the beginning of the sentence.
4. Render — In the same way as coal, are mined, etc.
5. **factories**: supply definite article.
7. **to such an extent**, *tanto*.

EXERCISE V

WATER

1. Water is one of the most common and at the same time one of the most *indispensable* articles in (*de*) the terrestrial globe. 2. It has the peculiarity of occurring *naturally* in all the three forms: the *solid*, the *liquid* and the *gaseous*. 3. No other *natural* object is *familiar* to us in more than two of these forms. 4. Most of them occur only in one (*una sola*) form. 5. This is owing to

the fact that the *temperatures necessary* to *solidify* and *vaporize* water are not very remote. 6. The air which we breathe can be made *liquid* and even *solid* by employing a *temperature* sufficiently low and a pressure sufficiently great. 7. The iron that we see as a *solid metal* can be melted until it runs like water; but for this a very high *temperature* is necessary. 8. Moreover, this *fluid* iron can be converted into *vapor*, but this would require a *temperature* beyond the conception of the *human* mind. 9. The *solid* form of water is called ice, the *gaseous* form *vapor*, and the *temperatures necessary* to produce these two *conditions* have been *adopted* as fixed points in (*para*) measuring the degrees of heat and cold in other objects. ✕

10. The *instruments* employed for measuring heat and cold are called *thermometers*. 11. Of these there are several systems, but the two *principal* ones are that of centigrade and that of *Fahrenheit*. 12. In the former the freezing point of water is *adopted* as zero, and between this and the boiling point the scale is divided into 100 degrees. 13. In the *Fahrenheit* system zero is 32 degrees below the freezing point, and the boiling point is placed at (*en*) 212 degrees. 14. This *apparently arbitrary* location of the freezing point is due to the fact that the *inventor* of the system had discovered that by mixing ice and common salt a *temperature* could be obtained lower than any hitherto known, and therefore jumped to the *conclusion* that (*de que*) this was the lowest *possible temperature* and so *denominated* it zero. 15. The boiling point of water is sometimes termed the vaporization point, because (*pues*) when water boils it is converted

into steam. 16. Just as steam is produced by the *effect* of heat, so it can be reconverted into water by the *effect* of cold. 17. This process is called condensing. 18. If in a tightly-closed room we put upon the fire a kettle full of water and bring it to the boil, we will see the *vapor* rise and mingle with the air until it *finally* permeates the entire room, and the kettle is left dry; and in all parts of the room where the steam touches any cold object, such as the *metal* of the *gas* fixtures, or door knobs, and more *especially*, the window panes, which are kept at a low *temperature* by their *contact* with the outer air, we see the steam settle in the form of a thin haze which soon turns to drops of water.

19. We have in this phenomenon a *representation* in *miniature* of what is going on every day and every night in the great world around us. 20. When the sun's rays strike the surface of the ocean, the lakes, and the rivers, they vaporize a portion of the water which ascends into (*á*) the air to (*para*) form clouds. 21. Whenever these clouds, wafted along by the wind, encounter a current of air sufficiently cold to congeal them, they are converted again into water and descend upon the earth in the form of rain. 22. Sometimes it happens that these drops of water in their descent encounter another current of air of a *temperature* below the freezing point, and then they fall upon the earth in small *globules* of ice, which are known by the name of hail; but if the current of air at (*de*) a freezing *temperature*, should strike a cloud before it has been *condensed* into rain-drops, then there occurs one of the most beautiful phenomena of nature: the cloud itself is frozen; but the *vapor* of which it is composed is

so thin that it does not form a *solid* mass of ice, but is frozen into countless small *crystals* of the most wonderful *geometric* forms, which fall upon the earth like so many white feathers or particles of wool.

2. **the solid, the liquid, etc.:** omit the articles.
4. **occur:** use *existir* for sake of variety.
5. **to the fact that, á que** (§§ 912-913).
6. **by employing:** do not express "by" (§ 530).
7. **it runs:** use the infinitive in Spanish, as there is no change of subject.
is necessary: render — is needed.
9. omit "form" the second time it occurs.
 Render — in other objects the degrees of the heat and of the cold.
10. Begin sentence with "are called."
11. **ones:** not expressed in Spanish (§ 454).
14. **to the fact that:** see above note to the 5th sentence.
the inventor had discovered: put subject after compound gerund.
by mixing, mezclándose (§ 530).
any, ninguna (§ 732, c).
 Omit "and therefore."
16. **reconverted:** use the construction with *volver á* (§§ 1187, 816).
18. **we will see the vapor rise, veremos subirse el vapor** (§ 1211).
it finally permeates: use infinitive, as there is no change of subject.
and the kettle . . .: render — being left dry the kettle.
such as, como.
the form: omit the article.
20. **to form:** supply *allí*.
21. **encounter:** subjunctive (§ 896).
are converted again: see note to the 16th sentence (§ 1187).
22. **are known by the name of, se denominan.**
before it has been: use infinitive, as there is no change of subject; "it" should be expressed by *ésta* (§ 460).
but is frozen: use *congelarse* for sake of variety.

EXERCISE VI

THE SNOW

1. The inhabitants of the *intertropical* countries of this *continent* are entirely unaware of the resplendent beauty of a winter landscape in the *regions* of the north.

2. It is a winter day in the country. 3. The flowers are dead, and the trees which once were so green now raise their bare heads to the winter storms. 4. The air is cold and penetrating, the sky is grey and gloomy, and there is a hushed, expectant feeling, a foreboding in the atmosphere. 5. The *animals* and the birds have sought a shelter against the inclemency of the weather. 6. They know well that the snow is coming. 7. Soon, softly and slowly fall a few flakes, then others, more and more swiftly, covering the desolate earth with a white garment. 8. Is there anything more beautiful than such a *spectacle*? 9. The snow storm continues until a late hour of the night, and the first rays of the dawn gild a scene of marvellous beauty. 10. Everywhere in heaps it lies, this mass of dazzling purity, as yet untrodden by the foot of man. 11. It covers the roofs of the houses, the trees, the shrubs, and the rays of the rising sun striking it, transform the *crystals* into *innumerable* sparkling diamonds. 12. Pitying the desolate earth, nature has clothed her in a *nuptial* robe, perhaps more beautiful than the verdure of spring.

13. Soon we hear the shouts of the happy little ones,

while they are converting the snow into most *extraordinary* images; and the merry sleigh bells delight our ears.

14. Every one goes sleigh-riding; the young men, accompanied by (*de*) charming young ladies, well wrapped in (*de*) furs, with bright eyes, and their cheeks glowing with that *radiant color* that a winter's day paints on young faces.

15. It is *glorious* to dash through the fresh, bracing air, to the music of the sleigh bells, the blue sky overhead, and the spotless snow beneath. 16. It is in such hours that we forget the cares of the work-a-day world, and transport ourselves to the golden age of the poets, and feel that mere *existence* is happiness.

17. The short December day draws to its close, and the last rays of the setting sun still shine upon the snow. 18. He sets in brilliant majesty, crowned with clouds of glory, behind the distant hills, and the pale light of the moon and stars now falls upon this *vision* of *celestial* splendor. 19. The voices of the tired children have been hushed in (*con*) sleep, and an occasional sleigh bell alone interrupts the silence. Then these also cease, the moon withdraws herself, the world is wrapt in sleep, and at last the stars are left alone, that still keep watch above the snowy whiteness of the sleeping earth.

3. are dead, *han muerto* (§ 1143).

4. Render — there is in the atmosphere.

Supply *como si fuera* before "a foreboding."

6. Render — well they know that comes the snow.

7. **slowly**: apply termination *-mente* only to the last adverb (§ 183).

8. **anything**, *nada* (§ 732, a).

10. **in heaps it lies, this . . .**, *se halla amontonada esta . . .*

11. Place the gerund before its subject (§ 519).

13. **we hear**: use impersonal reflexive (§ 818).
while they are converting, *al convertir* (§ 1209).
most, *lo mas*: put adjective after noun.
merry sleigh-bells: place subject last.
14. **with bright eyes**, *los ojos vivos* (§ 487).
16. **Render** — in such hours it is when.
happiness: supply indefinite article.
18. **celestial splendor**: supply indefinite article.
19. **sleep**: supply definite article.
are left, *se quedan*.

EXERCISE VII

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

1. In the last half of the present century, the *political* world has undergone a great change. 2. In Europe, France has endeavored for the third time to obtain supremacy, but has been thwarted more completely than on any previous occasion. 3. Germany and Italy have *respectively* become unified as great *nations*, although the *unification* of Germany is less close than that of Italy. 4. *Austria* has broken away from Germany and Italy to unite under one sovereign with the formerly independent kingdom of Hungary. 5. In Sweden and Norway, the *union* of the two kingdoms under one king has been effected and has proved prosperous; while with regard to *Russia* (*f.*) and Poland, no such thing has occurred, and the (*este*) latter country has been wiped off from the maps of Europe. 6. Denmark has been crippled by the loss of its duchies, and the Low Countries have been divided into two kingdoms. 7. The *Ottoman* Empire and Spain have lost on every hand; Greece and *Servia*

(*f.*) have become independent, and nearly the same has happened with the *Danubian* principalities and with Egypt; while Spain has suffered the loss of all the colonies which she formerly held in the New World and the *Pacific Ocean*. 8. The power of *Russia* continues in the *ascendency* in Europe, and has increased vastly in *Asia*. 9. In the other *regions* of the world this period has been marked by the marvellous advance that has been made in every clime by the *nations* speaking the English tongue. 10. In no country has this been more noteworthy than in the independent *Republic* of the United States of North America (*f.* 3.), which in fifty years has quadrupled its population, and, following its eternal march westward, has conquered mountain and prairie, until it covers one unbroken stretch from the Atlantic to the Western Ocean. 11. Nay, more; extending its *territorial* advance, it has acquired the vast *territory* formerly occupied by *Russia*; it has extended its *possessions* to the extreme limits of the Aleutian Islands and the Hawaiian group; and lastly has acquired from Spain the *Philippine* Islands and the Island of Guam in the Pacific, and *Puerto Rico* in the Caribbean Sea; so that now more than one hundred and sixty degrees of longitude are found between its extreme eastern and its extreme western limits. 12. In many *regions* where formerly the shaggy *buffalo* (*m.* 3.) and the untamed redskin held undisputed sway, are now to be found thriving cities, connected by railroads, while between these stretch the vast grain fields of the western prairies. 13. Mountain chains have been tunneled to permit the passage of railroads; waterfalls have been harnessed to provide motive power for (*á*) the factories

that have arisen everywhere as if by magic; *canals* have been cut, and swamp lands have been reclaimed to (*para*) cultivation; while over all extends the *interminable* network of telegraph lines, which are busied day and night transmitting the thoughts of this untiring people (*gente*). 14. Nor has the progress of the southern half of the *continent* been less surprising. 15. From the sequestered sand flats of the gulf coast, where the red flamingo fished unmolested in the grey dawn of the morning, to the bleak rocks of *Tierra del Fuego*, whose sole inhabitants were the clumsy *penguins*, who knew not the face of man; from the snow-capped peaks of the *Andes*, where blazed the signal light of a hundred volcanoes, to the fertile plains of the *Orinoco* and the diamond fields of Brazil, the spirit of progress has moved steadily on.

2. **the third**: omit the article.

5. **no such thing has**, *tal cosa no ha*.

7. **the same**, *lo mismo*.

9. **that has been made . . . by the**, *que han presentaa las speaking the English tongue, del habla inglesa*.

10. **which**, *la cual* (§ 687, 3).

until it covers: use infinitive, as there is no change of subject.

one unbroken stretch, *una extension superficial*.

from . . . to, *desde . . . hasta*.

11. Render — which Russia occupied formerly.

acquired from Spain: a patriotic Spanish writer would say *arrancado á España*.

12. **undisputed sway**: supply indefinite article.

13. Supply definite article before mountain-chains, waterfalls, magic, canals, motive power, swamp lands, and cultivation.

over, *por encima de*.

day and night, *de día y de noche*.

14. Render — nor (*tampoco*) has been less, etc.

15. Make "blazed" plural, and render — blazed like (*cual*) signal-lights the craters, etc.

EXERCISE VIII

THE ANCIENT BRITONS

1. At (*en*) one time, long, long ago, all England was covered with forests and swamps, and the greater part of it was very cold and misty. 2. There were no roads, no bridges, no streets, and no houses that would merit the name. 3. A town was a *collection* of straw-thatched huts, hidden in a thick wood, with a ditch all around, and a low wall, made of mud, or the trunks of trees placed one upon (*encima de*) another. 4. The people planted very little grain, but lived upon the flesh of their cattle and their flocks. 5. They made no coins, but (*sino que*) used *metal* rings for money. 6. They made boats of basket-work, covered with skins of *animals*, but seldom ventured far from the shore. 7. The ancient Britons, being divided into thirty or forty tribes, each commanded by its own king, were *constantly* fighting with one another, and the *offensive* weapons which they used were swords made of an alloy of copper and tin, shields, daggers, and spears. 8. They were very fond of horses. 9. The standard of *Kent* was the picture of a white horse. 10. They could manage them well, and the horses were so well taught in those days that they understood and obeyed every word of command; and would stand still amid the din of battle, while their riders went to fight on foot.

11. The Britons had a strange and *terrible religion*, called the *religion* of the Druids. 12. It seems to have been a mixture of the worship of the serpent, and of

the sun and moon, with that of some of the heathen gods and goddesses. 13. The Druids professed a kind of *ven-eration* for (*por*) the oak, and for the mistletoe—the same plant that we hang up in our houses at Christmas-time, when (*á cuya época*) its white berries grow upon the oak and the apple tree. 14. They met together in dark woods which they called Sacred Groves; and there they instructed, in their *mysterious* arts, young men who sometimes stayed with them for twenty years.

15. In the old days, the stormy sea roared around England, as it roars now, the foaming waves dashed *furiously* against its cliffs, and the bleak winds blew over (*por entre*) its forests; but the winds and waves brought no adventurers, nor was the sea alive with great ships and brave sailors, sailing from all parts of the world.

1. long, long ago, *muy remota de la nuestra*.
6. ventured far from, *eran bastante emprendedores para apartarse lejos de*.
7. Put compound gerund at beginning of phrase.
9. was the picture of, *llevaba representado*.
10. they could, *sabían* (§ 1179).
Render — they understood every word of command and obeyed it (§ 1449).
would stand, *se quedaban*. (In Spanish the imperfect takes the place of “would” to express custom. See § 468.)
12. it seems to have been, *parecía ser*.
heathen: make adjective masculine plural (§ 149).
14. young men: supply definite article.
15. furiously: use adjective instead of adverb (§ 1411).
the winds and the waves brought, *no traían los vientos ni* (§ 748)
las olas.
no adventurers, *aventurero alguno* (§ 172).
parts, *los puntos*.

EXERCISE IX

THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS

1. In the month of October, in the year 1076, the Normans and the English came front to front at (*en*) *Senlac*, where still remain the grey ruins of an abbey, called "Battle Abbey" in remembrance of them. 2. At the break of day the two armies arose. 3. There in the faint light of dawn, were the English on a hill, and in their midst the royal banner, representing a warrior, woven in (*de*) golden thread, and adorned with (*de*) *precious* stones. 4. Beneath the banner stood King Harold with two of his brothers, and around them, silent as the dead, clustered the soldiers — each covered by his shield and grasping in his hand the dreaded battle-axe.

5. On an opposite (*otra*) hill, drawn up in three *divisions*, archers, foot-soldiers, horsemen, was (*se veían*) the Norman force. 6. Of a sudden a great battle-cry, "God aid us!" burst from the Norman lines. 7. The English answered with their own battle-cry, "God's Rood! Holy Rood!" 8. The Normans then descended (*bajaron por*) the hill to attack the English. 9. The latter cared nothing for the showers of Norman arrows, but (*sino que*) cut down the horsemen, as (*cual*) the tornado levels the young trees of the forest. 10. Duke William pretended to retreat, and the eager English followed. 11. The Norman army closed again, and fell upon them with great slaughter.

12. The sun rose and sank, and the battle still raged. 13. Through (*durante*) all that wild October day, the

clash and din of arms resounded in the air. 14. In the red sunset, and in the white moonlight, heaps upon heaps of dead men lay (*se hallaban*) strewn upon (*por*) the ground. 15. King Harold, wounded with (*de*) an arrow was now (*ya*) almost blind. 16. Twenty Norman Knights, whose battered armor had flashed golden in the sunshine and now looked silvery in the moonlight, dashed forward to seize the Royal banner from the English soldiers, who still gathered around their blinded king. 17. King Harold received a *mortal* wound, and fell. 18. The Normans rallied and the day was won.

19. Ah! (*ay*) what a sight beneath the moon and stars, when lights shone out in the tent of the *victorious* Duke William, in which he and his knights were carousing, and, without, soldiers with torches were seeking for the corpse of Harold; while the Warrior-Standard lay torn and stained with blood, and the three Norman Lions haughtily kept watch over the mournful field of *desolation* and ruin!

1. **in the year**, *del año de*, or, merely, *de*.
came, *se encontraron*.
3. **dawn**: supply the definite article.
representing: render — that represented.
4. **as the dead**, *como muertos*.
5. **force**: plural in Spanish.
7. **the English answered**, *les contestaron los Ingleses*.
10. **and the eager English**, etc., *y le siguieron los*, etc.
11. **closed again**, *volvió á cerrar* (§ 1187).
16. **golden**, *como el oro*.
17. **fell**: supply "to the ground."
18. Render — and won the day.
19. **a sight**: omit the article (§ 431).
beneath, *aclarado de*. **in which**, *en donde*.
haughtily: use adjective instead of adverb (§ 1411).

EXERCISE X

GRANADA

1. "The Moorish *territory* of *Granada* contained, within a circuit of about one hundred and eighty leagues, all the *physical* resources of a great empire. 2. Its broad valleys were (*se veían*) intersected by mountains rich in *mineral* wealth, and its pastures were watered by *abundant* fountains. 3. In the midst of this favored *region*, crowning the whole, as with a diadem, rose the beautiful city of *Granada*. 4. In the days of the Moors, it was encompassed by a wall, with a thousand and thirty towers, and seven *portals*. 5. On the summit of one of the hills of the city was (*se hallaba*) the royal *palace* of the *Alhambra* (*f.*), which has been so *celebrated* in song and story. 6. The light and elegant *architecture* of this *edifice*, whose magnificent ruins still remain the most interesting *monument* in (*de*) Spain for the *contemplation* of the traveler, shows the great advancement undergone by the art since the *construction* of the celebrated mosque of Cordova. 7. Its graceful *porticos* and colonnades, its domes and ceilings, which in that transparent atmosphere, have lost nothing of their *original splendor*, its airy halls, so constructed as to admit the *perfume* (*m.*) of the thousand surrounding gardens, and its fountains which still (*todavía*) shed their refreshing coolness over the deserted courts, manifest the taste, *opulence* and Sybarite luxury of its inhabitants. 8. The streets were narrow, the houses tall, with turrets of marble or larch, and with cor-

nices of shining *metal*, 'that glittered like stars through (*por entre*) the dark foliage of the orange groves'; and the whole has been *compared* to (*con*) 'an enamelled vase, full of hyacinths and sparkling with emeralds.' 9. Such are the words in which the Arabic writers fondly descant on the glories of *Granada*.

10. At the foot of this *fabric* of the genii lay the plain or *vega*, so celebrated as the arena where, for more than two centuries *Christian* and Moorish chivalry fought.

11. The Arabs exhausted on it all their agricultural knowledge, and distributed the waters of the *Xenil*, which flowed through (*por*) it, into a thousand channels for its more *perfect* irrigation. 12. A *constant* succession of fruits and crops was obtained throughout (*por todo*) the year. 13. The *products* of the most remote *latitudes* were transplanted there with success; and the hemp of the north grew luxuriant under the shadow of the vine and the olive."

PRESCOTT, "Ferdinand and Isabella."

1. Render — within . . . leagues contained the . . . Granada all, etc.
2. **were**, *se veían*.
3. **the whole**, *lo todo* (§ 611).
5. **so** = so much, *tanto*.
song and story: put both in plural.
6. Render — the magnificent ruins of this edifice remain still as the monument most interesting . . . traveler, and its architecture light and elegant shows . . . advancement which had undergone the art since, etc.
7. Render — the taste . . . inhabitants are manifested in its graceful, etc. (repeat *en* throughout).
so constructed as to, *construidas para*.
8. **stars**: supply definite article.
the whole, *el todo* (§ 616).

10. **lay**, *se hallaba desplegada*.
more than, *más de* (§ 543).
 Render — fought the . . . chivalry.
11. **exhausted on it**, *le prodigaron*.
 Render — and for its . . . irrigation distributed into . . . channels the waters, etc.
12. Put verb first.
13. Put “were transplanted” first.

EXERCISE XI

AUTUMN

1. We may soon expect the weather to become stormy. 2. The *equinoctial* gales are approaching. 3. This time is always very bad for sailors. 4. Last year about this time we had several shocking accounts in the papers about the *different* shipwrecks caused by (*de*) the *equinoctial* gales. 5. I hope we shall have a fine autumn, the summer having been so exceedingly wet. 6. The other day, I made a little visit to (*á casa de*) a friend of mine in (*que reside en*) the country, and was astonished to see the condition of the fields. 7. The farmers complain *terribly* everywhere. 8. The summer last year was very fine indeed, but this year we have had an *extraordinary* quantity of rain. 9. A great deal of hay was spoiled by the *constant* rain. 10. Sometimes the month of September is exceedingly fine, and perhaps it will be so this year. 11. I am sure the farmers and everyone would be thankful. 12. Last year, the heat in September was much greater than it had been the whole summer. 13. I

remember, it was almost insupportable at the beginning of the month. 14. Many horses fell down dead on (*en*) the road, owing to the *excessive* heat. 15. I fear we cannot expect such a fine autumn this year; we must be contented with a few fine days now and then. 16. The mornings begin to be very cold. 17. We shall soon be obliged to have fires again. 18. The leaves begin to drop from the trees. 19. Yes, they do; but at present the *variety* of *colors* affords a very pretty sight. 20. I am exceedingly fond of an autumnal landscape. 21. I almost prefer it to (*más que*) the fresh green in (*de*) spring. 22. The days are getting very short; it is almost dark at five o'clock. 23. Have you had fires already? 24. Yes, we have warmed our rooms for several weeks. 25. It would be too chilly and too uncomfortable without fires. 26. We have had frosts several nights. 27. We shall soon have the shortest days. 28. When does the sun rise and set at present? 29. I do not know *exactly*. 30. I think it must rise about seven o'clock and set about five o'clock. 31. You can easily ascertain it by (*con*) looking into the almanac. 32. I wish it were Christmas already, for (*pues*) then the days begin to lengthen, and the weather is generally more settled after Christmas than (*de lo que es*) in the months of November and December. 33. Besides there is something cheering in the *idea* of approaching spring again. 34. One bears what is disagreeable more cheerfully, if one knows it will soon be at an end.

Adapted from a conversational exercise in
"Cours gradué de langue anglaise," par
H. Plate. Dresde, L. Ehlermann, 1871.

1. Put "soon" after "become."
2. **are approaching**, *se nos acercan* (begin sentence with this phrase).
3. **time**, *estación* (*tiempo* would mean "weather").
4. Render — we had in the newspapers several.
gales: use *viento* for sake of variety.
5. **the summer having been**: render — because the summer was (do not express "so").
6. **I was astonished to**, *me sorprendí al*.
8. Render — the summer of the last year.
11. **I am sure**: supply *de que* (§ 913); supply also "if that were so," *si fuera así*.
would be thankful, *se alegraría mucho*. (Why make this verb singular? See § 1461, i.)
12. **the heat . . . was much greater**, *hizo mucho más calor* (§ 881).
than it had been, *de lo que hizo* (§ 541).
the whole summer: prefix "during."
13. **remember**: supply "that."
at the beginning of, *á primeros de* (§ 395).
14. **owing to**, *siendo esto debido á*.
15. **fear**: supply "that."
can: use future tense.
Render — this year expect an autumn so fine.
Put adverb of time immediately after verb.
16. Render — it begins to be very cold in the morning.
17. **to have fires again**, *volver á encender lumbre*.
19. **they do**, *es verdad*.
affords, *nos proporciona*.
20. **exceedingly fond of**, *muy aficionado á*.
landscape: put in the plural.
22. Put subject last.
23. **fires**: singular in Spanish.
24. **for several weeks**: see § 875.
Consider "rooms" as subject of verb; do not repeat "to."
25. **fires**: see note above.
26. **we have had**: see § 875.
29. **know**: supply "it."
30. **I think it must rise**, *se levantará* (§ 1195).
about: use *ácerca de* and *á cosa de* as synonyms.

32. more settled, *raso*.
 33. approaching spring again: render — the return of the spring.
 34. what is disagreeable: use neuter article with adjective (§ 224).
 will soon, *pronto ha de*.

EXERCISE XII

WINTER

1. Cold winter is coming on again with all its afflictions. 2. The cold wind has completely stripped the trees and shrubs. 3. How (*qué*) dismal the forest looks now *compared* with the sight it afforded us a few months ago (*há*). 4. Yes, it is very pleasant now to have a nice, comfortable fire in one's (*su*) room. 5. The wind is very high. 6. It blows quite a storm. 7. I am afraid it will occasion a great deal of damage at (*en el*) sea. 8. There is also a sleet falling, which makes walking extremely disagreeable. 9. In some countries, *Russia*, for instance, they have had a severe frost, and in Scotland there has been a great fall of snow. 10. It is freezing to-night. 11. The sleet is frozen to the ground; it is scarcely *possible* to walk. 12. How changeable the weather is! 13. A short time ago we had a clear sky, and now it begins to snow in great flakes. 14. I hope the snow will not be so deep this winter as it was last winter. 15. The boys are beginning to play at snowball. 16. Each season affords them its peculiar pleasures. 17. Do you see the sleighs driving past? 18. How fine they look, and how pretty the bells sound. 19. It is a great pleasure to drive along in a sleigh with the swiftness of

the wind. 20. We shall soon have the river frozen, if this weather continues. 21. Are you fond of skating? 22. O yes, passionately fond of it (*eso*). 23. It is my greatest (*principal*) amusement in (*durante*) winter. 24. Are there good skaters at (*en*) X.? 25. Yes, a great many elegant and skilful skaters, who can cut all sorts of *figures* on (*en*) the ice, and assume the most graceful and difficult attitudes. 26. Wherever there is plenty of ice, you will always find good skaters. 27. It is a great misfortune that some people are too daring and venture on (*en*) the ice before (*antes de que*) it can bear. 28. Many accidents happen from (*á causa de*) the breaking of the ice. 29. Your friend Brown nearly met with an accident last year; do you remember it? 30. No, what was it? 31. When skating under (*por debajo de*) a bridge the ice broke and let him in. 32. How did he get out? 33. The ice all around being thick, his companions pulled him out with his stick. 34. Do you notice the icicles on (*en*) the houses opposite (*de enfrente*)? 35. It is freezing now very sharp. 36. That I could imagine, for the fire burns so very clear. 37. Although it is not yet five o'clock, it is almost dark; the days shut down very early now. 38. Tell James to light the gas and poke the fire. 39. Tell him also to fasten down the cellar skylight, lest the frost get at the wine. 40. The ice is now nearly nine inches thick. 41. There is no danger of falling in (*al agua*) now. 42. Don't say so (*eso*); there are always some dangerous places, let the ice be ever so thick; and young people very seldom have patience to (*de*) explore such places. 43. It is astonishing how *imprudent* young people are. 44. They think only of the

present *moment*, and seldom look into futurity. 45. The weather has become cloudy; I think it is beginning to thaw. 46. Yes, it is quite sloppy in the streets. 47. The sweepers ought to clean the snow from the streets; they are abominably dirty just now. 48. What a sudden change in (*de*) the weather. 49. There is quite a thick fog. 50. Foggy weather is the most disagreeable of all. 51. It begins to get colder again; we shall have hoarfrost. 52. The cold is insupportable to-day; it is ten degrees below (*bajo*) zero.* 53. There is no feeling comfortable but (*á no ser que sea*) by the fireside. 54. I beg your pardon; if you were to take a long, brisk walk, you would find yourself warm enough, I have no doubt. 55. The frost is so piercing that fires are *indispensable*.

Adapted from a conversational exercise in
 "Cours gradué de langue anglaise," par
 H. Plate. Dresde, L. Ehlermann, 1871.

1. cold winter, *el invierno con sus hielos*.
6. quite a, *casi como*.
8. there is falling, *cae* (put this first).
 a sleet: omit article.
 makes walking, *pone el piso*.
9. Russia: repeat preposition "in."
13. we had a: render — the sky was.
 Render — and now begin to fall great flakes of snow.
14. will not be: use present subjunctive.
 as it was, *como lo fué* (§ 341).
17. driving past: use infinitive (§§ 553, 1211).
19. to drive along, *andar*.
 a sleigh: omit the article.
20. Render — if continues this weather we shall have soon frozen
 the river.

* This means zero Centigrade = 32° Fahrenheit.

22. **O yes, sí señor.**
26. **is:** subjunctive (§ 896).
you will find, *se encuentran* (§ 818).
27. **are:** subjunctive (§ 891).
can bear: supply "them"; use subjunctive (§ 910).
28. Put verb first.
29. **your friend Brown nearly,** *poco faltó para que el amigo de V., Moreno,* followed by past subjunctive.
31. **the ice broke,** *rompióse el hielo* (§ 1370).
let him in: render — let him fall into (*á*) the water.
35. **very sharp,** *de una manera atroz.*
39. **lest the frost get at,** *para que el hielo no eche á perder.*
42. **let the ice . . . thick,** *por espeso que sea el hielo.*
patience: supply definite article.
43. **astonishing:** supply "to note."
how imprudent . . . are, *lo imprudentes que son,* etc. (§ 1359).
46. Render — the streets are very sloppy.
47. **to clean,** *llevarse.*
 Render — from the streets the snow.
49. Render — a fog quite thick.
50. **all:** plural in Spanish.
51. **hoar-frost:** supply indefinite article.
52. **the cold is . . . ,** *hace un frío . . .*
it is, *la temperatura es de* (§ 353).
53. Render — it is impossible to be comfortable.
54. **you . . . enough:** Render — you would have enough warmth (§ 75).
I have no doubt, *sin duda.*

EXERCISE XIII

SPRING

1. I have a great longing for spring again; it is the most pleasant of all seasons. 2. Yes, I like it best too. 3. Though we are in the middle of March, we have scarcely had any spring weather; it is still as cold as it was in February. 4. The season is very backward. 5. There is hardly any flower to be found, not even crocuses, or (*ni*) violets. 6. How suddenly the weather has changed; it was quite (*casi*) a summer's day to-day. 7. Everything seems to leap into existence. 8. All nature is smiling again. 9. Did you notice how beautiful all the trees in (*de*) our neighbor's orchard look? 10. All the fruit-trees are in full blossom. 11. If the weather continues so *favorable*, we shall have plenty of fruit this year. 12. I should be glad of that; for (*porque*) *last* year we had scarcely any fruit at all; at least all the stone-fruit failed entirely. 13. How delightful it is now in the country! 14. The air is quite reviving after having lived so long in town. 15. How fragrant everything smells! 16. How warm it was this morning, and how lovely the sky looked when (*mientras*) the sun was rising! 17. The dew was very heavy on the grass this morning, and when the first rays of the sun fell upon the dew-drops, they looked like diamonds. 18. It was a sight worth getting up early in the morning for. 19. Are you fond of rising early? 20. Yes, I am, particularly in summer. 21. I consider the early hours of the

morning the best part of the whole day. 22. Everything looks so refreshed. 23. The birds sing then their most joyous carols. 24. What a pity it is that so many people should never enjoy the pleasures of the early morning. 25. Look at that white thorn in the hedges. 26. It looks quite ornamental, and how beautifully (*dulce*) it smells. 27. See, they are going to cut the grass already. 28. It has grown very fast. 29. The crop appears likely to be very fine. 30. It must (*debe*) be hard work for the mowers. 31. How well they keep time with their strokes. 32. It is *really* a pretty sight. 33. The hay-makers in (*que están en*) the next field seem to be very merry. 34. Hay-making is a delightful *occupation*. 35. The hay is nearly ready to be housed. 36. How promising the corn looks in the field. 37. In some places it has been laid by the rain, but the present dry weather will, I hope, recover it. 38. Hark, what strange noise was that? 39. It is a cuckoo. Have you never heard one (*ninguno*)? 40. Never in my life. I should like to see one. 41. The late showers have been very refreshing. 42. They will very much improve the harvest. 43. In several parts of the country the weather is said to have been very dry. 44. Yes, in traveling through (*por*) the country a few weeks ago I perceived that the ground was quite parched. 45. Yesterday afternoon it was very sultry, and the sky looked very lowering. 46. I really thought we should have a thunderstorm. 47. It did look very lowering, and I dare say there was heavy rain at some *distance*, for (*puesto que*) the air felt much cooler afterwards. 48. The evening (*noche*) was most lovely; I never saw a finer tint than at sunset. 49. After supper

we took a short walk through (*por*) the park. 50. The birds were so *musical* that our walk was most delightful. 51. The storm, I suppose, kept you at home this afternoon. 52. Of course; who would think of going out in (*con*) such weather? 53. The hail was tremendously heavy, and the thunder louder than I ever remember to have heard it. 54. The flashes of lightning were exceedingly vivid, so much so that the whole town seemed to be on fire. 55. You have heard, I suppose, that Mr. Blanco's house has been struck? 56. Yes, I understand the chimney has been damaged. 57. The heavy rain has swollen the river so much that the banks have given way and several meadows have been overflowed. 58. The number of accidents from lightning has caused the use of lightning-rods to be very *general*. 59. Yes, and even on (*á bordo de*) ships they are almost universally adopted, and have proved to be very beneficial.

Adapted from a conversational exercise in
 "Cours gradué de langue anglaise," par
 H. Plate. Dresde, L. Ehlermann, 1871.

1. **spring again:** render — the return of the spring.
 Render — of all the seasons is it the most, etc.
2. Render — it is the one that most pleases me also; (notice that the objective pronoun is emphatic, § 310).
3. **as it was,** *como lo hacía.*
5. **is . . . to be:** render — can be.
6. **it was . . . to-day:** render — to-day has been.
13. **it is now,** *es estar ahora.*
16. **how warm it was,** *qué de calor hacía.*
17. Render — and seemed diamonds the drops of dew when the first, etc.
18. Render — a sight that was worth while that we should get up early to (*para*) see it.

20. **Yes, I am**, *sí, que me gusta*.
29. **Render** — it is *probable* that the crop be (subjunctive).
33. **Put** “seem to be very merry” first.
35. **is ready to be housed**, *está para* (§ 512) *almacenar*.
36. **Render** — the corn in (*de*) the field seems to promise much.
37. **Render** — but I hope that the present, etc.
38. **Render** — what is that strange noise? (what = *cual*, § 427).
43. **Render** — it is said that the weather has been very dry in, etc.
44. **in traveling**, *al viajar* (§ 1209).
47. **felt**: **render** — we felt the air much, etc.
48. **was most lovely**, *era de las más divinas* (§ 578).
finer tint: plural in Spanish.
than, *de las* (§ 542) *que se dibujaban*.
50. **most delightful**: **render** — of the most delightful (§ 578).
51. **Render** — I suppose that the storm, etc.
kept: use imperfect subjunctive.
53. **Render** — there was a *terrible* fall of hail, and I never remember having heard thunder so loud.
54. **were . . . so much so that**: **render** — were so vivid that, etc.
55. **Render** — I suppose that you have heard that.
Mr. B.’s . . . struck: **render** — the lightning (*el rayo*) has fallen on (*en*) the house of, etc.
58. **the number of**: **render** — the many.
from lightning, *causados por el rayo*.
Render — have made very general the use of the, etc.

EXERCISE XIV

A FIRE IN A WASHINGTON SUBURB

WASHINGTON, Sunday, November 12, 1899.

I. My dear Jennie:

Thank you for sending such a nice letter to jog the memory of your lazy correspondent. 2. Instead of making excuses for my idleness, I will try to return your kindness as well as I am able.

3. We had quite a scare last night. 4. There was a fire real near here. 5. We were all sitting in the parlor, playing cards, and Mrs. Allison had just said that it was time to go to bed, when I heard what seemed like a very heavy cart rattling past the door at full speed. 6. "What (*qué cosa*) can that be," cried I, "that comes driving along at such a rate?" 7. "A fire-engine, I should imagine, by the noise," replied Dr. Allison. "Come! let's go out and (*á*) see what is the matter." 8. We were down-stairs in a jiffy, and we saw people running towards the corner, where a *considerable* crowd had already collected. 9. You will remember that I told you in one of my letters that we are living at (*en*) *Eckington*, a suburb of the *capital* (*f.*), and most of the houses are built of wood. 10. There is a law prohibiting the building of frame houses within the city limits.

11. When we got to the corner the firemen were unrolling the hose from the reel and policemen were stretching ropes to keep back the crowd (*gente*). 12. Soon, two or three more engines and reels came up at full gallop,

followed by (*de*) a hook-and-ladder truck. 13. We saw the flames shining in an upper room of a large house near the corner; they presently broke the windows and burst out with great fury and a volume of smoke. 14. The engines played upon them, but (*mas*) in vain; the fire gained rapidly. 15. The courage and *activity* of the firemen were wonderful. 16. Some of them climbed up on the roof and cut through the shingles with their axes and then pointed the nozzles of the hose down into the burning mass beneath. 17. Others turned the hose upon the neighboring houses and washed away the showers of burning fragments of wood that fell upon them. 18. Soon the whole building was in a blaze, and then the roof fell in with a *terrible* crash. 19. Two of the firemen narrowly escaped being crushed by (*con*) the fall of the chimneys when the roof gave way. 20. They did escape, however, and so did the whole family, and a good deal of their furniture was saved; but the house itself was burned quite down. 21. The policemen were kept busy all the time in (*con*) keeping back the crowd and protecting the things that were brought out of the burning house and those on each side of it. 22. In the midst of the blaze, we saw some poor pigeons, which had been kept in the garret, fluttering about in (*con*) great distress. 23. They seemed so bewildered that we thought they would drop into the flames; and I think if they had been *human* creatures, the people could hardly (*casi no*) have been more anxious about them. 24. It was *impossible* to do anything for them; but at last one of them flew away to the eaves of a house on (*de*) the other side of the street; and all the rest soon had sense enough to follow its example.

25. The neighboring houses were kept so wet that they could not catch fire; although the heat cracked some of the panes of glass and the water got in and damaged the furniture and carpets. 26. In about an hour's time the flames were pretty well got under; and we returned home to bed, but I could dream of nothing else all night long than (*que con*) being burned alive.

27. We had intended to *visit* the *zoölogical* gardens this afternoon, but in the morning the sky clouded over, and now it looks as though it might rain at any *moment*.

28. Perhaps we shall have better luck next Sunday. 29. The weather here is very changeable, and you never know what it is going to do next. 30. Mrs. Allison says the only safe way to do, if you are going to be out long, is to take a mackintosh and a fan, and a winter wrap and an umbrella.

31. Please give my love to your mother and sister, and believe me as ever

Your sincere friend,

ANNA.

1. **such . . . letter:** render — a letter so nice.

2. **as well . . . able,** *del mejor modo posible.*

5. **time to,** *la hora de.*

what seemed like, *algo muy parecido á.*

rattling past: render — that passed rattling.

6. **can . . . be,** *será* (§ 1196).

comes driving . . . rate, *marcha con tanta furia.*

7. **I should imagine,** *creo yo.*

what is the matter, *lo que haya* (§ 894).

8. **people:** supply definite article.

running: infinitive in Spanish, and immediately follows the verb

“to see” (§ 1211).

9. a suburb: omit the article.
10. prohibiting the building of: render — which prohibits to build.
11. Render — from the reel the hose.
12. came up: put verb before its subjects.
13. shining: see note to the 8th sentence.
fury and: omit “and”; supply a gerund (*arrojando*).
16. hose: plural here in Spanish.
down into, *hacia*.
beneath, *que tenían por debajo*.
17. and washed: omit “and,” and put the verb in the gerund.
18. soon: use *á poco*, as the final syllable of *pronto* would not be euphonic followed by the initial syllable of *todo*.
a terrible: omit the article.
19. two of the . . . escaped being, *poco faltó para que dos bomberos no fuesen*.
20. and so did, *lo mismo que*.
was burned quite down: render — was reduced to ashes.
21. were kept busy, *tuvieron bastante que hacer*.
those, *las vecinas*.
on each side of it, *en ambos lados*.
22. Render — saw fluttering about in great distress some poor, etc.
(Infinitive after verb of seeing, § 1211.)
had been kept = had lived.
24. to do anything for them: render — to give them any help.
had sense enough = knew how to, *supieron* (§ 1179).
25. were kept: do not express “kept.”
26. in about an hour’s time, *á eso de una hora*.
return: use *regresar*.
to bed, *para acostarnos*.
all night long, *en toda la noche*: put this before the verb.
else: not expressed in Spanish.
being burned alive, *el quemarme viva* (§ 1208).
27. as though, *que*.
29. Render — is here.
you never know, *no se sabe nunca*.
it is going to do next, *va á pasar después*.

30. the only . . . to do, *el único modo seguro*.
 out long, *largo tiempo fuera*.
 to take, *proveerse de*.
 winter, *de invierno*.
31. Render — please (*sírvase Vd.*) give to your mother and your sister
 my love (*la expresión de mi cariño*).

EXERCISE XV

THROUGH THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN

On board the SS. "Oriental,"
 Off Cape Virgins,

Thursday, September 7th, 1899.

1. My dear father:

We are now in sight of *Dunganess* Point, the *extremity* of Cape Virgins, so named because Magellan discovered it on the day on which the *Catholic* Church *celebrates* the Feast of the Eleven Thousand Virgins. 2. This Point, and the corresponding Catherine Point of Cape *Espiritu* (*m. 3.*) *Santo*, form the eastern *portal* of the *famous* straits discovered by Magellan in 1520. 3. Steamers bound for the *Pacific* Ocean *generally* prefer to take (*seguir*) this route rather than to double Cape Horn, which is more worthy than its brother, the Cape of Good Hope, to the title of "Cape of Storms." 4. Sailing vessels, however, are at a disadvantage here, as the wind is interrupted or deflected by the high cliffs that border the (*este*) narrow and winding passage. 5. Its *total* length is not more than 376 miles, and the vessels of greatest draught and burden find everywhere a *suf-*

ficient depth, a good bottom, numerous springs for watering, rivers abounding in fish, woods rich in game, safe and easy landing-places, and a thousand resources which are lacking in *Lemaire's* Straits and on the terrible rocks of Cape Horn, incessantly beaten by hurricanes and storms.

6. I expect the passage of these Straits to be the most interesting feature of the voyage, and I do not wish to miss a single detail of the *region* towards which our prow is now directed. 7. I can already distinguish the red and white, pyramidal iron tower which marks *Dunganes* Point, with (*y*) Mount *Denero* in the background, and (*mientras que*) to the south, like a half obliterated line on (*en*) the horizon, lies the coast of *Tierra del Fuego*. 8. I must abandon the pen for the field-glass and will record my *observations* when I lay down the latter. 9. The Quartermaster says that the passage will barely take thirty-five hours.

* * *

10. After passing through the Capes we entered a spacious basin, pear-shaped in form, whose shores are barren and uninteresting; and it was not until we entered the Narrows at the western end of the bay, after steaming at least fifty miles, that we entered the Strait proper. 11. It is perhaps not generally known that the entire *territory* on both sides of the Strait from the Atlantic to the Pacific belongs to the *Republic of Chile*, in (*de*) which it forms part of the *territory* of Magellan, the *area* (*f.* 3.) of which is some 195,000 square kilometers (3). 12. These Narrows are about ten miles long and not over two in width. 13. Then we came out into St. Philip's Bay,

much smaller than the one just mentioned, having to the north the chain of peaks of *Saint Gregory*; and then, passing between *Cape Barranca* and *Low Point* we found ourselves in the *Second Narrows*, which are twelve miles in length and about twice as wide as the first. 14. The scenery began now to be wilder and the cliffs more precipitous. 15. After rounding *Cape Gregory*, at the western *extremity* of the narrows, we entered what is called the *Broad Reach*. 16. Then the Straits widened between granite masses of stupendous effect. 17. Immense woods covered the slopes of the mountains that shut in the view on both sides. 18. Seventy miles farther on we left to starboard the penal settlement of *Punta Arenas*. 19. There appeared for a moment between the trees the Chilean flag and the steeple of the church; towards the southwest *Mount Tarn* loomed up to the height of 2,600 feet. 20. Night came on, preceded by a long twilight. 21. The light melted *insensibly* into new shades; the sky became sprinkled with bright stars, and the Southern Cross pointed out the direction of the South Pole. 22. In the midst of that semi-darkness, by the light of those stars which are unknown to the inhabitants of northern climes, the steamer continued resolutely on its way. 23. At times the tips of its yards touched the branches of the antarctic beeches that overhung the waves, and at others its screw churned the waters of large rivers, disturbing wild ducks and other feathered denizens of these secluded regions. 24. Then appeared ruins and heaps of fallen stone to which the night imparted a *romantic aspect*, the lamentable remains of an abandoned colony whose name will protest eternally against the fertility of these coasts

and the richness of these woods stocked with game. 25. We were passing by Port Famine.

26. It was here that the Spaniard *Sarmiento*, with four hundred emigrants, founded the town of *San Felipe*.

27. Rigorous cold decimated the colony, and hunger made an end of those that the cold had spared. 28. The

English pirate *Cavendish* gave it its present sad name when, in 1587, he found only eighteen of the four hundred unfortunates, perishing of exhaustion amidst the ruins of a city that had aged centuries in only six years of *existence*.

29. At day-break, the "*Oriental*" was steaming through narrow passages, between forests of beeches, ashes and birches, amidst which rose elevations covered with *vigorous* holly trees and sharp-pointed pines. 30.

We passed by St. Nicholas Bay, called by *Bougainville* "French Bay," and at a distance we saw *numerous* whales

disporting themselves, which must have been enormous to judge by the water that they threw up, for it was *visible* at a *distance* of four miles. 31. We doubled finally

Cape *Froward*, which still bristled with the last icicles of winter. 32. On the other side of the Strait, in *Tierra del Fuego*,

the two peaks of Mount *Buckland* and Mount *Sarmiento* cleft the clouds at the elevations of 4,100 and 7,200 feet above the sea level. 33. At (*en*) Cape *Froward* the *American continent* really ends, for Cape Horn

is nothing but an isolated rock projecting above (*de*) the waves.

34. After this point is passed, the straits lie between *Brunswick Peninsula* (f. 3.) and *Desolation Island*, a large island stretched out between a thousand islets like an enormous leviathan among a shoal of dolphins. 35.

What a *difference* between this shattered *extremity* of *America* (f. 3.) and the sheer and well-marked points of *Africa* (f. 3.) or *India* (f.)! 36. What unknown cataclysm could have *pulverized* in such wise that *immense promontory* cast amidst the oceans?

37. Then the *fertile* shores were followed by a succession of desolate coasts of wild appearance, cut by the thousand creeks and inlets of that *interminable* labyrinth. 38. The "*Oriental*" followed these turns and windings without hesitation or mistake, mingling its clouds of smoke with the torn mists of the mountains. 39. She passed by, without diminishing her speed, some Chilean factories established on these *desolate* shores. 40. Beyond Port *Tamar* the passage widened, and there the steamer was able to command more room to round the jagged coast of the numerous islets that lay to starboard, and approached the south shore. 41. Thirty-two hours after having entered the Straits we saw Cape Pillar looming up at (*en*) the *extremity* of *Desolation* Island. 42. Before us stretched an *immense* open sea, gleaming in (*con*) the sunlight, and, saluting it enthusiastically, I felt no less excited than did Magellan himself when the "*Trinidad*" first careened under the influence of the winds of the Pacific.

1. **Cape Virgins:** all the ensuing geographical names, such as Cape Horn, Catherine Point, Mount Denero, etc., require the definite article.

the extremity: omit article before a noun in apposition (§ 1349).

Magellan discovered: reverse the order.

3. **rather than,** *en vez de*.

which, *el cual* (§ 687, 3).

storms: supply definite article.

4. **here**: put adverb of time immediately after its verb.
border: *se levantan á los lados de*.
5. **is not more than**, *no es de* (§ 353) *más que* (§ 543).
greatest . . . burden, *más calado y mayor porte*.
watering: supply definite article.
hurricanes . . . storms: supply definite article in each case.
6. **a single**, *ni un solo* (§ 752).
our prow: render — the prow of the vessel; do not express “now”; put verb before its subject.
7. **red and white**: render — painted in (*de*) white and red.
to = towards.
8. **for** = in order to take up.
when I lay down the latter, *al cesar de usarlo* (§ 1209).
9. **will barely take**, *ha de durar apenas* (§ 856).
10. **pear-shaped in form**: render — of the form of a pear.
uninteresting, *carecen de interés*.
 Render — and we did not find ourselves in the strait proper except (*sino*) after having gone at least fifty miles and entering the Narrows, that are at, etc.
11. **the entire** = all the.
some, *de unos* (§§ 353, 376).
12. **are**: use *tener* (§ 403).
not over . . . width: render — its width does not exceed (*no pasa de*) two miles.
13. **the one just mentioned**, *la ya nombrada*.
length: use *longitud* for sake of variety.
about twice as wide as, *casi el doble de la anchura de*.
14. **the cliffs**: supply a verb, — *se mostraban*.
15. **after rounding** = after having rounded.
23. **tips**: singular in Spanish (§ 1300).
that overhung, *inclinadas sobre*.
at others, *con frecuencia*.
large rivers . . . wild ducks: supply definite article in each case.
24. **heaps**: supply *algunos*.
the night imparted: reverse the order.

26. it was here that, *en aquel mismo punto fué donde.*
27. rigorous cold: plural in Spanish.
the cold: use *el invierno* for sake of variety.
28. when, in 1587: render — in 1587 when.
perishing of exhaustion, *que perecían extenuados* (bear in mind that the gerund in Spanish has no adjective value).
30. we passed: understand “the Oriental” as subject.
we saw . . . disporting themselves, *se vieron retozando* (§§ 521, 818).
must have been, *debían de ser* (§§ 1005, REM., 1009).
for it, *y que.*
at a distance . . . miles: render — at four miles of distance.
31. we doubled: see first note to 28th sentence.
which still bristled with the, *que erizaban aún los*, etc.
33. ends: let verb precede its subject,
is nothing but, *no es más que.*
projecting: see second note to 28th sentence.
34. after this point is passed, *pasado este punto* (§§ 1228–9).
lie, *se pierde* (for sake of variety).
between . . . among: use *entre* and *en medio de* as synonyms.
36. could have, *pudo* followed by infinitive (§ 1032).
37. the fertile . . . by a succession, *sucedió á las playas fértiles una serie.*
38. without hesitation or mistake, *sin vacilar ni equivocarse nunca* (§ 751).
40. at Port . . . widened, *pasado* (§ 1228) *el Puerto Tamar ensanchóse* (§ 1370) *el estrecho.*
shore: plural in Spanish.
41. we saw . . . looming up, *vimos destacarse*, etc. (§ 1211).
42. gleaming, *que relucía* (*cf.* second note to 28th sentence).
than did Magellan himself, *que el mismo M.* (§ 657).
first, *por primera vez*: do not express “the influence of.”

APPENDIX

WORDS COMMON TO SPANISH AND ENGLISH

1. The English language being largely derived from the Latin and Greek through the medium of one or other of the Romance languages, a large number of words have nearly, and in some cases exactly, the same form and meaning in Spanish and English.

The differences, in the words here referred to, have a certain regularity, the understanding of which will greatly assist the learner.

2. The following orthographic peculiarities are to be observed:—

Spanish admits of no doubled consonants except **rr**, **cc** and, in a few cases, **nn**, (§ 19,)—**ll** not being regarded as a doubled letter, but as the sign for a particular sound; hence *college* = *colegio*. And **cc** occurs only before **e** and **i**; hence *accommodation* = *acomodación*.

The **n** of the prefixes **in** and **con** does not change to *m* before a word beginning with **m**, as is the case in English and Latin; therefore *immersion* = *inmersión*; *immortal* = *inmortal*; *commotion* = *conmoción*.

Qu becomes **cu**: *frequent* = *frecuente*; *consequence* = *consecuencia*; *adequate* = *adecuado*.

The diphthongs *æ* and *α* become **e**: *Cæsar* = *César*; *diæresis* = *diéresis*; *fætus* = *feto*; *ædema* = *edema*.

Initial *s*, followed by a consonant, takes an **e** before it: *sceptic* = *escéptico*; *squadron* = *escuadrón*; *spiral* = *espiral*; *strict* = *estricto*.

3. The following modifications apply only to words of Greek origin:—

Y becomes **i**: *typographic* = *tipográfico*; *sympathy* = *simpatía*.


Ph becomes **f**: *phonography* = *fonografía*; *philosophic* = *filosófico*.

Th and *rh* drop the *h*: *thesis* = *tesis*; *orthographic* = *ortográfico*; *rheumatism* = *reumatismo*; *rhapsody* = *rapsodia*.

Initial *pn*, *ps* and *pt* drop the *p*: *pneumatic* = *neumático*; *psalmist* = *salmista*; *pterocarpus* = *terocarpo*; *Ptolemaic* = *tolemaico*.

Ch becomes **c** (except before **e** and **i**, when it is represented by **qu**): *anachronism* = *anacronismo*; *characteristic* = *característico*; *chloroform* = *cloroformo*; *choleric* = *colérico*. But, *chelonian* = *queloniano*; *chimera* = *quimera*; *chiromancy* = *quiromancia*.

4. The following is a list of the principal terminations common to both languages, embracing, with proper attention to the above orthographic changes, over 5,000 Spanish words:—

 The accentuation is uniform throughout the entire class of words formed with any given termination. Those indicated by an asterisk (*) regularly bear the accent-mark on the antepenultimate syllable. The remainder require none, unless one is shown on the termination or in the sample words.

NOUNS

GENDER OF
THE CLASS

<i>f.</i>	ADE,	becomes ada : <i>brigada</i> , <i>parada</i> .
<i>m.</i>	AGE,	“ aje : <i>equipaje</i> , <i>personaje</i> .
<i>m.</i>	AL,	no change: <i>canal</i> , <i>metal</i> , <i>coral</i> .
<i>m.</i>	ALT,	adds o : <i>asfalto</i> , <i>basalto</i> , <i>cobalto</i> .
<i>m.</i>	AN,	“ o : <i>meridiano</i> , <i>veterano</i> .
<i>m.</i>	ANT,	“ e : <i>instante</i> , <i>litigante</i> .

GENDER OF
THE CLASS

<i>m.</i>	ARIAN,	becomes	ario : centenario, unitario.
<i>m.</i>	ATE,	“	ato : sulfato, carbonato, clorato.
<i>m.</i>	ATOR,	“	ador : orador, regulador.
<i>m.</i>	CE,	“	cio : palacio, precipicio, comercio.
<i>m.</i>	*CLE,	“	culo : círculo, obstáculo.
<i>m.</i>	CT,	adds o :	contacto, efecto, producto.
<i>f.</i>	CY,	becomes	cia : aristocracia, potencia.
<i>m.</i>	ENT,	adds e :	accidente, agente, regente.
<i>m.</i>	GE,	becomes	gio : privilegio, vestigio.
<i>m.</i>	*GEN,	adds o :	oxígeno, nitrógeno.
<i>m.</i>	*GRAPH,	becomes	grafo : autógrafo, fonógrafo.
<i>f.</i>	*IC,	adds a :	música, lógica, retórica.
<i>m.</i>	ICE,	becomes	icio : edificio, servicio.
<i>f.</i>	INE,	“	ina : doctrina, disciplina.
<i>f.</i>	ION,	(not preceded by t), no change :	confusión, religión.
<i>m.</i>	ISK,	becomes	isco : asterisco, basilisco.
<i>m.</i>	ISM,	adds o :	despotismo, paganismo.
<i>m.</i>	IST,	“	a : artista, dentista, florista.
<i>m.</i>	ITE,	becomes	ito : granito, lignito, nitrito.
<i>m.</i>	MENT,	adds o :	fragmento, monumento.
<i>m.</i>	*METER,	becomes	metro : anemómetro, gasómetro.
<i>f.</i>	MONY,	“	monia : ceremonia, parsimonia.
<i>f.</i>	NCE,	“	ncia : abundancia, violencia, provincia.
<i>m.</i>	OID,	adds e :	alcaloide, celuloide, esferoide.
<i>m.</i>	OR,	no change :	actor, horror, vapor.
<i>f.</i>	OSE,	becomes	osa : glucosa, tuberosa.
<i>m.</i>	OT,	adds a :	despota, patriota.
<i>m.</i>	*PHONE,	becomes	fono : teléfono, xilófono.
<i>m.</i>	RY,	“	rio : adversario, misterio, directorio.
<i>m.</i>	SCOPE,	“	scopio : microscopio, telescopio.
<i>f.</i>	SIS,	no change :	crisis, sinopsis, tesis.
<i>m.</i>	{ TER, } { TRE, }	become	tro : centro, ministro, pilastro.
<i>f.</i>	TION,	becomes	ción ¹ : condición, nación.

¹ So, also, when another termination is added to *-tion*; e.g.: *diccionario, proteccionista, seccional*.

GENDER OF
THE CLASS

<i>f.</i>	TUDE,	becomes tud : multitud, solitud.
<i>f.</i>	TY,	(Latin <i>tas</i>), becomes dad : eternidad, sociedad.
<i>m.</i>	*ULE,	becomes ulo : cápsulo, glóbulo.
<i>f.</i>	URE,	“ ura : figura, agricultura.
<i>m.</i>	UM,	“ o : ateneo, museo, geranio, premio.
<i>m.</i>	US,	“ o : aparato, censo, genio.
<i>f.</i>	Y,	(not otherwise provided for above), becomes ía : anatomía, energía, geografía, zoología.

ADJECTIVES¹

ACIOUS,	becomes az : fugaz, sagaz, tenaz.
AL,	no change: moral, central, natural.
AN,	adds o : pagano, americano.
ANT,	adds e : abundante, dominante.
AR,	no change: circular, solar.
ARIOUS,	becomes ario : vicario, precario.
ARY,	“ ario : ordinario, contrario.
ATE,	“ ado : duplicado, ornado.
BLE,	no change: notable, noble, sensible, soluble.
CT,	adds o : perfecto, intacto.
ENSE,	becomes enso : denso, inmenso.
ENT,	adds e : evidente, prudente.
*EOUS,	becomes eo : calcáreo, erróneo, ígneo.
*FEROUS,	“ fero : aurífero, carbonífero.
*IC, } *ICAL, }	become ico : público, satírico.
*ID,	adds o : rápido, sólido.
ILE,	becomes il : frágil, dócil, fértil.
INE,	“ ino : aquilino, felino.
ITE,	“ ito : definitivo, erudito.
IVE,	“ ivo : activo, decisivo.

¹The student need scarcely be told that it is only the masculine singular of adjectives, and the infinitives of verbs, which are given here.

LENT,	adds o :	violento, turbulento, virulento.
NAL,	becomes no :	diurno, eterno.
OCIOUS,	“ oz :	atroz, feroz, precoz.
ORY,	“ orio :	preparatorio, satisfactorio.
OSE,	“ oso :	jocoso, verboso.
OUS,	“ oso :	luminoso, monstruoso.
TIAL,	“ cial :	substancial, potencial.
TIONAL,	“ cional :	condicional, nacional.
UND,	adds o :	moribundo, rubicundo.
URE,	becomes uro :	puro, futuro.

VERBS

ATE,	becomes ar :	calcular, investigar.
FY,	“ ficar :	fortificar, magnificar.
IZE,	“ izar :	civilizar, organizar.

E. A great many verbs of this termination, which come to us through the French, may be turned into Spanish by changing *e* to **ar** : **determinar**, **curar**, **causar**, **continuar**, **admirar**, **combinar**, **imaginar**, **observar**, etc., etc.

REMARK.—The student is cautioned against supposing that all English words having the terminations above specified, can be turned into Spanish by the respective changes indicated; or that all words spelled alike in both languages have the same meaning; e.g.: Spanish **pan** (Latin *panis*) means *bread*; **red** (Latin *rete*), a *net*; **moroso** (*from* Latin *mora*), *dilatory*.


5. Throughout the exercises in this work, words which have the same form and meaning in both languages, or which can be changed from one language to the other by attention to the preceding directions, are printed in *italics*, and are not to be sought in the Vocabulary.

6. The following special devices are employed: —

a. When a Spanish noun is identical to the English, and belongs to none of the classes in the list, its gender is indicated in parenthesis after the English noun; thus: She has bought a dress of black *merino* (*m.*); that is an excellent *idea* (*f.*).

b. The position of an accent-mark, required by identical words not belonging to any of the classes, is indicated by a numeral in parenthesis, *viz.* (1) for final syllable, (2) for penultimate, and (3) for antepenultimate; thus: *Panama* (*f.* 1), *condor* (*m.* 2), *peninsula* (*f.* 3).

c. Verbs which do not come under any of the classes in the list, when appearing in *italics* in the exercises, are to be understood as regular and of the first conjugation; thus *exhort* would become **exhortar**, *present*, **presentar**, *form*, **formar**, etc.

 The orthographic peculiarities above enumerated (§§ 2-3) are to be observed in all cases.

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

ADJ.	adjective, or word used adjectively.	<i>m.</i>	masculine.
ADV.	adverb.	<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>com.</i>	commercial.	PP.	past participle.
CONJ.	conjunction	PREP.	preposition.
<i>f.</i>	feminine.	S.	substantive or noun.
<i>lit.</i>	literal, literally.	<i>sing.</i>	singular.
<i>naut.</i>	nautical.	VA.	active or transitive verb.
		VN.	neuter or intransitive verb.

(These are employed only when there would otherwise be danger of mistaking the part of speech to which the English word belongs.)

A dash (—) denotes the repetition of the English word; an initial letter, the repetition of a Spanish word.

Fig. implies that a word is used in a figurative sense.

Spanish verbs preceded by an asterisk (*) are irregular.

Exceptional renderings are followed by the number (in parentheses) of the Exercise and sentence in which the word occurs.

References to sections indicate where the usage of a Spanish word is explained in the author's "Text-Book of Modern Spanish."

a, an, un (*f.* una).

abandon, VA., abandonar á; dejar (II, 15, 8).

abandoned, PP., abandonado; —
lie, mentira atroz.

abbey, la abadía.

abominably, horriblemente (II, 11, 47).

ability, la habilidad.

able: *to be* — *to*, *poder.

abounding, abundante.

about, PREP., acerca de, sobre;
(*followed by numeral*) cerca de,
á cosa de; *to talk* —, hablar
de.

above, PREP., sobre, encima de.

- absence**, la ausencia.
absolute, absoluto.
academy, la academia.
accept, VA., aceptar.
access, el acceso.
accident, la desgracia; *to meet with an* —, *tener una d.
accompany, VA., acompañar.
according to, según.
account, (*narrative*) el relato; *on* — *of*, á causa de; *to turn to* —, hacer valer.
acquire, VA., *adquirir.
actor, el comediante, el actor.
actress, la comediante, la actriz.
address, VA., *dirigirse á.
adequate, adecuado.
adequately, debidamente.
adjourn, VA., suspender.
admiral, el almirante.
admit, VA., admitir.
advance, (*fig.*) el adelanto; (*forward movement*) el avance.
advance, VN., (*fig.*) adelantar; (*mil.*) *avanzar.
advancement, el adelanto.
advantage, la ventaja; la ocasión (I, xvii, 14).
adventurer, el aventurero.
advice, los consejos (*pl.*).
affair, el asunto.
afford, VA., proporcionar.
afraid, medroso; *to be* —, temer (II, xi, 7); *to be* — *of* [noun], *to be* — *to* [infinitive], *tener miedo de.
after, PREP., (*position*) tras, detrás de; (*time*) después de.
afternoon, la tarde; *yesterday* —, ayer por la t.
afterwards (*time*), después.
against, contra.
age, la edad.
age, VN., *envejecer.
ago, há; *months* —, meses há; *a short time* —, poco tiempo há.
agree [*to*], VN., *convenir [en].
agreeable, agradable.
agricultural, agrícola.
aid, VA., ayudar.
air, el aire.
airy, airoso.
alarmed, con cuidado; *not to be* —, *estar sin c.
Albert, Alberto.
Aleutian, aleuto.
alive, vivo; — *with*, atestado de.
all, todo (-a, -os, -as); (*objective meaning* "everything"), lo . . . todo; — *at once*, de sopetón; *not . . . at* —, no . . . de ningún modo.
alligator, el caimán.
alloy, la liga.
almanac, el calendario.
almond, la almendra; — *shaped*, almendrado.
almost, casi.
alone, ADJ., solo.
along, PREP., á lo largo de.
already, ya.
also, también.
although, aunque.
altitude, la altura.
aluminum, el aluminio.

- always, siempre.
- ambush, la emboscada; *to go into* —, ponerse en e.
- amethyst, la ametista.
- amid, amidst, PREP., entre, en medio de.
- among, entre.
- ampere, el ampero.
- amuse, VA., *divertir.
- amusement, la diversión.
- ancient, antiguo.
- and, y; (*before i- and hi-*) é.
- angel, el ángel.
- anger, VA., enfadar.
- angry, enfadado; *to get* —, enfadarse.
- anguish, las angustias (*pl.*).
- annoy, VA., molestar.
- annoyed, irritado.
- another, otro (-a, -os, -as); *one* —, uno á o.; *with one* —, entre sí.
- answer, la contesta; *to make an* —, *dar c.
- answer, VA., contestar á.
- antarctic, antártico.
- anthropologist, el antropólogo.
- anxious, ansioso; *to be* — *about*, sufrir ansiedad por.
- any, alguno (-a, -os, -as); (*whatever*) cualquiera, *pl.* cualesquiera (cualquier, cualesquier *before a noun*); (*with negative*) ninguno.
- anywhere, en alguna parte; (*with negative*) en ninguna parte.
- apartment (*suite of rooms*), el apartamento.
- appear, VN., *aparecer; (*to seem*) *parecer.
- appearance, el aspecto; *to make one's* —, *hacerse ver.
- appetizing, apetitoso.
- apple, la manzana.
- apple-tree, el manzano.
- apply, VA., aplicar.
- approach, VA., (*meaning "to bring or put near to"*) acercar; —, VN., (*meaning "to come or go near to"*) acercarse á.
- appropriate, VA., apropiar; (*legislative act*) votar.
- aquiline, aguileño.
- Arab, el árabe.
- Arabic, árabe.
- arbor, el emparrado.
- arch, VA., arquear.
- archer, el arquero.
- arena, el anfiteatro.
- arm, el brazo; (*weapon*) el arma (*f.*).
- armor, la armadura.
- army, el ejército.
- around, PREP., alrededor de; *all* —, al rededor suyo; — *us*, á nuestro rededor; *to go* —, *dar la vuelta á.
- arrange, VA., arreglar.
- arrive, VN., llegar; *to* — *at a conclusion*, alcanzar una conclusión.
- arise, VN., levantarse; *surgir.
- arrow, la flecha.
- art, el arte (*f.*).
- Arthur, Arturo.

- article**, el objeto.
artillery, la artillería.
as, como; tal cual; (*like*) cual;
 — *if*, cual si; — . . . —, tan . . .
 como; — *well* —, lo mismo que
 (I, xvi, 2).
ascend, VA., VN., subir.
ascertain, VA., averiguar.
ash, el fresno.
ashamed, avergonzado; *to be* —
 [*of, to*], avergonzarse [de].
ashes, la ceniza (*sing.*); *to reduce*
to —, *reducir á cenizas.
ask, VA., *pedir.
assume, VA., *hacer (II, xi, 25).
assure, VA., asegurar.
astonished [*at*], sorpreso [de].
astonishing, asombroso.
at, á, en; — *last*, por fin; — *least*,
 por lo menos.
Atlántic, el Atlántico.
atmosphere, la atmósfera.
attack, VA., arremeter (II, ix, 7).
attain, VA., llegar á; *alcanzar;
 lograr.
attend, VN., asistir; —, VA., asis-
 tir á.
attentively, con atención.
attractive, simpático.
attic, el desván.
attitude, el ademán.
autumn, el otoño.
autumnal, de otoño.
avenue, la avenida.
avoid, VA., evitar.
awake, VA., *despertar; —, VN.,
 *despertarse.
- awaken**, VA., *despertar.
axe, el hacha (*f.*); *battle* —, h. de
 batalla.
babe, el niño; el nene.
back, la espalda; — *of*, PREP.,
 detrás de.
background, el fondo.
backward, ADJ., atrasado.
bad, malo (*apocopated to* mal *be-*
fore masc. sing. noun); — *purse*,
 bolsa flaca.
baker, el panadero.
balcony, el balcón.
ball, (*dancing*) el baile; *masque-*
rade —, b. de máscaras; — *room*,
 salón de baile.
balmy, embalsamado.
banana, la banana, el plátano.
bank, (*com.*) el banco; (*of river*)
 la margen.
banner, el estandarte.
bare, desnudo.
bargain, la compra muy barata.
bark, la corteza.
barley, la cebada.
barren, desnudo.
basin, (*geog.*) la bahía.
basis, la base.
basket, el canasto; — *work*, mim-
 bres (*m. pl.*).
batter, VA., mellar.
battle, la batalla.
bay, la bahía; *French* —, B. de
 los Franceses.
be, VN., *ser; *estar (§§ 131-144).
beach, la playa.

bear, VA., *sostener; sufrir (II, xiii, 33).

beard, la barba.

bearing, los ademanes (*pl.*).

beat, VA., batir; (*chastise*) pegar; (*wind or wave*) azotar.

beaten, PP., (*metals*) batido.

beautiful, bello; hermoso, lindo.

beauty, la belleza.

because, porque; (*for*) pues.

become, VN., *hacerse; llegar á ser (I, xx, 1); *ponerse; — *cloudy*, nublarse.

bed, la cama; *to put to* —, *acostar; *to go to* —, *acostarse.

beech, el haya (*f.*).

beer, la cerveza.

before, ADV., antes; *the day* —, el día anterior; —, PREP., (*with regard to time*) antes de; (*place, location*) delante de.

beg, VA., *pedir [algo á alguien].

begin, VA., *empezar; — [*to*], VN., *empezar [á], *comenzar [á] (II, xi, 51); — *to be*, llegar á ser.

behind, ADV., atrás, detrás; —, PREP., detrás de.

believe, VA., *creer.

bell, (*large*) la campana; (*small*) la campanilla; (*of sleigh*) el cascabel.

belong, VN., *pertenecer.

beloved, amado.

below, ADV., abajo, debajo; —, PREP., debajo de.

bend, VA., encorvar; —, VN., encorvarse.

beneath, ADV., por debajo; —, PREP., debajo de.

beneficial, ventajoso.

berry, la baya.

beryl, el berilio.

besides, ADV., además; —, PREP., además de.

best, mejor.

bestow, VA., *acordar.

better, mejor; *it is* —, más vale.

between, entre.

bewilder, VA., turbar.

bicycle, la bicicleta; *on a* —, á b.

bill, (*of bird*) el pico; (*in Congress*) el proyecto de ley.

birch, el abedul.

bird, el ave (*f.*); el pájaro.

birth, el nacimiento.

birthday, el cumpleaños.

biscuit, la galleta.

bite, VA., *morder.

black, negro.

blaze, VN., arder.

blaze, s., las llamas (*pl.*); *to be in a* —, estar en llamas.

blameless, intachable.

bleak, (*unsheltered*) desamparado; (*cold*) glacial; (*wind*) recio.

blind, ciego.

blind, VA., *cegar.

blood, la sangre.

blossom, la flor; *full* —, la plena flor.

blow, el golpe.

blow, VN., soplar; *volar; — *up*, VN., *volar; —, VA., hacer v.

blue, ADJ., azul; *faint* —, azulado.

bluish, azulado.

board, la tabla; *on — of*, á bordo de.

boat, el bote.

body, el cuerpo.

boil, VN., *hervir; — VA., hacer h.

boiling, la ebulición; — *point*, el punto de e.

bolt, el cerrojo.

bone, el hueso; *collar —*, la clavícula.

book, el libro; — *of reference*, l. de consulta.

boot, la bota; — *black*, el limpia-botas.

booty, el botín.

bore, VA., (*fig.*) aburrir; *to be —ed*, aburrirse.

borrow, VA., tomar prestado; *they have —ed my cups*, han tomado prestadas mis tazas.

both, ambos (-as); — *of them*, ambos (-as) á dos, ellos (-as) dos.

bottle, la botella.

bottom, el fondo.

boulevard, el bulevardo.

bow, (*archery*) el arco.

box, la cajita.

boy, el muchacho; (*menial*) el mozo.

brace, el soporte; (*couple*) el par.

bracing, (*fig.*) invigorante.

branch, (*on a tree*) la rama; (*fig.*) el ramo.

brave, valiente.

Brazil, el Brasil.

bread, el pan.

break: *at the — of day*, al asomar el día.

break, VA., romper (PP. roto); — *away from*, VA., separar de; — *away from*, VN., separarse de; — *out*, VN., estallar.

breakfast, VN., *almorzar.

breaking, el rompimiento.

breaking, ADJ.: — *day*, el alba (*f.*)

breathe, VA., respirar.

bridge, el puente.

brigand, el bandido.

bright, claro; vivo; reluciente.

brilliant, brillante.

bring, VA., *traer; — *out*, sacar (II, xiv, 21); — *to a boil*, *hacer hervir.

brisk, rápido.

Briton, el bretón.

broad, (*fig.*) extenso; — *brimmed*, de alas anchas; — *Reach*, el Canal Ancho.

broker, el corredor.

brook, el arroyo.

brother, el hermano.

brother-in-law, el cuñado.

brow, la ceja.

brown, castaño, moreno.

brush, VA., acepillar.

build, VA., *construir; *erigir (I, iii, 6); levantar (I, xix, 24).

building, el edificio.

bull, el toro; — *fight*, la corrida [de toros]; — *fighter*, el torero.

bullet, la bala.

- bumble-bee**, el abejarrón.
burden, (*naut.*) el porte.
burial, el entierro; — *place*, la sepultura.
burn, VN., arder; —, VA., quemar; — *the midnight oil*, despabilar.
burning, ADJ., incendiado (*appl. to building on fire*).
burst, VN., estallar; —, VA., hacer estallar; — *out*, salir.
bury, VA., *enterrar; sepultar.
business, los negocios (*pl.*).
busy, ocupado.
busy, VA., ocupar; *to be busied*, ocuparse (*followed by gerund*).
but, CONJ., pero; (*after negative clause*) sino.
butcher, el carnicero.
butter, la manteca; (*Span. America*) la mantequilla.
buy, VA., comprar.
by, por; de (§ 1440 *k*); — *the fire-side*, cerca de la lumbre.

cabinet, (*of ministers*) el consejo.
cake, el bollo.
call, VA., llamar.
calm, s., la calma.
camel, el camello.
camp, el campo.
can, VN., *poder (§§ 1026-1032); *I — not but think*, no puedo menos de pensar (§ 1033).
Canada, el Canadá.
cannonade, VN., *hacer fuego.
Canterbury, Cantorberri.
- cape**, (*clothing*), la capa; (*geog.*) el cabo; — *of Good Hope*, el C. de la Buena Esperanza; — *Horn*, el C. de Hornos; — *Pillar*, el C. de Pilares.
captain, el capitán.
card, la tarjeta; (*playing —*), el naípe; *to play —s*, jugar á los naipes.
care, (*carefulness*) el cuidado; (*worry*) el pesar.
care, VN.: *to — for*, *hacer caso de; *to — nothing for*, no *hacer caso de.
careen, VN., inclinarse.
careful, cuidadoso; *to be —*, cuidarse.
carelessness, el descuido.
Caribbean Sea, el Mar Cáribe.
carmine, el carmín.
carnation, el clavel.
carol, el trino.
carouse, VN., jaranear.
carpenter, el carpintero.
carpet, la alfombra.
carpet, VA., alfombrar.
carriage, el coche.
carry, VA., llevar; llevarse; — *off*, llevarse; — *out*, llevar á cabo.
cast, VA., echar.
castle, el castillo.
cat, el gato.
cataclysm, el cataclismo.
catch, VA., *coger; — *fire*, incendiarse.
Catherine, Catalina.
cattle, el ganado.

Caucasian, caucásico.
cause, la causa.
cause, VA., ocasionar.
cave, la caverna.
cease, VN., cesar (*requires de before a dependent infinitive*).
ceiling, el techo.
celebrated [*for*], célebre [*por*].
cellar, el sótano.
centigrade, ADJ., centígrado.
central altar, el altar del centro.
century, el siglo.
certain, cierto.
Ceylon, Ceilán, (*m.*).
chair, la silla.
chance, la oportunidad.
change, el cambio.
change, VA., cambiar.
changeable, variable.
channel, el canal; la acequia (II, x, 11).
charm, VA., encantar.
charming, encantador.
cheek, la mejilla.
cheerfully, con alegría.
cheering, ADJ., alegre.
chemical, ADJ., químico.
chief, ADJ., principal.
child, el niño.
Chilean, chileno.
chilly, fresco; *it is* —, hace f.
chimney, la chimenea.
chivalry, los caballeros (*pl.*), (II, x, 10).
Christmas, Pascuas (*f. pl.*) de Navidad; — *Day*, el día de

Navidad; *at — time*, por Navidad.
church, la iglesia.
churn, VA., (*fig.*) azotar.
circuit, el ámbito.
citadel, la ciudadela.
citizen, el ciudadano.
city, la ciudad.
clam, el marisco.
claret, el vino tinto.
clash, s., el choque; el estruendo.
class, la clase; — *room* (*in a school*) la sala de c.; (*in a college*) el aula (*f.*).
clay, la arcilla.
clear, ADJ., despejado; *so very* —, con tanta claridad.
clear up, VN., aclararse.
cleave, VA., *hender.
clerk, el dependiente, *escribiente*.
cliff, el despeñadero; el peñasco (II, xv, 14).
climate, el clima.
climb, VN., trepar; — *up on*, subirse á.
clime, el clima.
close, s., el fin; *to draw to a* —, tocar á su f.
close, ADJ., estrecho; inmediato.
close, VA., cerrar.
close to, PREP., cerca de.
clothe [*in*], VA., *vestir [*de*].
clothes, la ropa (*sing.*)
clothing, la ropa.
cloud, la nube; (*of smoke*) el torbellino.
cloud over, VN., nublarse.

cloudy, nublado; *to become* —, nublarse.
 club, el casino; el círculo.
 clumsy, tosco.
 cluster, VA., agrupar; —, VN., agruparse.
 coach, el coche.
 coachman, el cochero.
 coal, el carbón.
 coast, la costa.
 coffee, el café.
 coin, la moneda.
 cold, el frío.
 cold, ADJ., frío; *I am [very] cold*, tengo [mucho] frío; *it (i.e. the weather) is [very] cold*, hace mucho frío; *it is as — as*, hace tanto f. como.
 colder, más frío; *to get* —, hacer más f.
 collar, el cuello; — *bone*, la clavícula.
 collation, la colación.
 collect, VA., *recoger; — VN., agruparse.
 college, el colegio.
 collision, el choque.
 colonnade, la columnata.
 colony, la colonia.
 colorless, sin color.
 comb, el peine.
 come, VN., *venir; (*arrive*) llegar; *salir (I, xxiv, 45); —! ¡ vamos! — *into*, entrar en; — *on*, *acercarse, *venir (II, xv, 20); — *on again*, *estar para volver otra vez; — *out*, *salir.

comedy, la comedia.
 comfortable, cómodo.
 coming, s., la llegada.
 command, s., el mando.
 command, VA., mandar; *disponer de (II, xv, 40); — *ed by*, bajo el mando de.
 common, ADJ., común.
 companion, el compañero.
 company, la compañía.
 competition, la competencia.
 complain, VN., quejarse.
 complete, ADJ., completo.
 complete, VA., terminar; acabar (I, xxii, 30).
 completely, por completo.
 complexion, la tez.
 compose, VA., *componer; (*poetry*) *hacer.
 conceive, VA. concebir.
 conception, la concepción; *beyond the — of*, inconcebible á.
 concert, el concierto.
 condensing, s., la condensación.
 condition, (*when not in italics*) el estado.
 condor, el cóndor.
 conduct, la conducta.
 conduct, VA., *conducir; — *business*, *hacer los negocios.
 confess, VA., *confesar.
 congeal, VA., congelar; —, VN., congelarse.
 Congress, el congreso.
 connect, VA., enlazar; unir.
 conquer, VA., conquistar.
 consignment, la consignación.

- conspiracy**, la conjuración.
conspirator, el conjurador.
construct, VA., *construir.
consumer, el consumidor, la consumidora.
contain, VA., *contener.
contented, contento; *to be — with*, contentarse [con].
continue, VA., VN., continuar; — *on one's way*, seguir su camino.
contract, VA., *contraer; —, VN., contraerse.
contrast [*to*], el contraste [con].
convert [*into*], VA., *convertir [en].
convict, s., el presidiario.
cook, el cocinero, la cocinera.
cool, fresco.
coolness, la frescura.
copper, el cobre; — *colored*, de color cobrizo.
copy, VA., copiar.
Cordova, Córdoba (*f.*).
corn, (*maize*) el maíz; *Indian —*, el maíz.
corner, (*salient angle*) la esquina; (*re-entrant angle*) el rincón.
cornice, la cornisa.
Cornwall, Cornualla (*f.*).
corpse, el cadáver.
correspondent, el corresponsal, la corresponsal.
corresponding, correspondiente.
cotton, el algodón.
count, el conde.
countess, la condesa.
countless, innumerable.
country, (*in its political aspect*) el país; (*in contradistinction to "city"*) el campo; (*one's native land*) la patria.
country house, la quinta.
courage, el valor; *to have the — to*, tener el v. de.
course, el curso; *of —*, por supuesto.
court, (*open space*) el patio; (*of sovereign*) la corte.
courteous, ADJ., cortés.
courtship, el cortejo.
cousin, el primo, la prima.
cover [*with*], VA., cubrir [de]; ocultar (II, xv, 17).
covered [*with*], cubierto [de].
crack, VA., *quebrar.
crash, el estruendo.
cravat, la corbata.
crawl, VN., arrastrarse; — *around*, a. alrededor de.
creek, el abra (*f.*).
creep, VN., arrastrarse.
crew, la tripulación.
cripple, VA., derrengar.
crocus, el azafrán.
crop, la cosecha.
cross, la cruz; *the southern —*, la c. del sur.
cross, VA., *atravesar; — *on horseback*, a. á caballo.
cross, (*ill-humored*) bravo.
crowd, el gentío.
crown, la corona.
crown [*with*], VA., coronar [de].
cruiser, el crucero.
crush, VA., estropiar.

cry, el grito; *battle* —, g. de batalla.

cry, VN., (*exclaim*) llamar.

crystalline, cristalino.

crystallization, la cristalización.

crystallize, VA., cristalizar.

cuckoo, el cuclillo.

cultivation, el cultivo.

cup, la taza.

Cupid, Cupido.

curl, el rizo.

curly, rizado.

currant, la grosella.

current, la corriente.

curtain, la cortina.

curved, curvo.

custom, la costumbre.

customary, acostumbrado; *it is* —, es costumbre.

cut, VA., cortar; trazar (II, xi, 25); entrecortar (II, xv, 37); — *a canal*, construir un canal; — *down*, tumbar; — *off*, cortar; — *through*, cortar.

dagger, la daga.

damage, el daño.

damage, VA., dañar; echar á perder (II, xiv, 25).

dance, VN., bailar.

dancing, el baile.

danger, el peligro.

dangerous, peligroso.

daring, ADJ., atrevido.

dark, oscuro.

darkness, la oscuridad.

darling, ADJ., querido.

dash, VA., lanzar; —, VN., lanzarse; precipitarse (II, vi, 15).

daughter, la hija.

dawn, la alborada.

dawn, VN., amanecer; romperse (I, xiii, 9).

day, el día; *at the break of* —, al asomar el d.; *breaking* —, el alba (*f.*); *in the old* —s, en lo pasado.

daybreak: *at* —, al amanecer; al rayar el alba (II, xv, 29).

daylight, la luz matutina.

daytime: *in the* —, de día.

dazzle, VA., deslumbrar.

dazzling, deslumbrador.

dead, muerto; — *men*, muertos; *he is* —, ha muerto.

deadly, mortal.

deal: *a good* — [*of*], mucho (—a, —os, —as); *a great* — *of*, mucho; muchísimo.

dean, el decano.

dear, querido.

death, la muerte; *to whip to* —, matar á latigazos.

decay, VN., *decaer.

deceive, VA., engañar.

December, el diciembre.

decide, VA., decidir; — [*to*], VN. decidirse [á].

decided, decidido.

decimate, VA., diezmar.

decomposed, descompuesto.

deer, el ciervo.

deep, hondo, profundo.

defeat, VA., derrotar.

defence, la defensa.
defile, VA., ensuciar.
defined, marcado.
deflect, VA., desviar.
defy, VA., desafiar. [poco.
degree, el grado; *by —s*, poco á
dell, la cañada.
delight, el deleite.
delight, VA., deleitar.
delightful, delicioso; agradable
 (I., xii, 34).
deliver, VA., librar; — *one's self of*,
 desembucharse de.
denizen, el habitante.
Denmark, Dinamarca (*f.*).
deny, VA., *negar.
departure, la partida.
depend [*upon*], VN., depender [de].
deposit, el depósito.
deprive [*of*], VA., privar [de]; qui-
 tar [algo á alguien].
depth, la hondura; (*naut.*) el fon-
 deadero; —*s*, las profundidades.
depute [*to*], VA., diputar [para].
descend, VA., bajar; —, VN., *des-
 cender.
descent, el descenso.
desert, el desierto.
deserted, desierto.
deserve, VA., *merecer.
desire, el deseo; *to have a — to*
 [*infin.*], tener ganas de.
desire, VA., desear.
desolate, desolado; desnudo (II,
 xv, 37).
despairing, desesperado.
despatch, VA., despachar.

despise, VA., despreciar.
detachment, el destacamento.
detail, el pormenor.
de trop, ADV., demás.
development, el desarrollo.
devour, VA., devorar.
dew, el rocío.
diadem, la diadema.
diamond, el diamante; — *field*,
 el campo diamantífero.
die, VN., morir.
differ, VN., *diferir; diferenciarse.
difficult, difícil.
difficulty, la dificultad.
dig, VA., cavar.
dim, VA., enturbiar.
diminish, VA., *disminuir; amen-
 guar (II, xv, 39).
din, el estruendo.
dine, VN., comer.
dinner, la comida; *to take —*, co-
 mer.
direct, VA., dirigir; encarar (II,
 xv, 6).
direction, el camino (II, xv, 21).
dirty, sucio.
disadvantage, la desventaja; *to*
be at a —, llevar la d.
disagreeable, desagradable.
disappear, VN., *desaparecer.
disappointment, el contratiempo.
discant, VN., discurrir.
discharge, VA., *despedir.
discontent, el descontento.
discontented, descontento.
discover, VA., descubrir (PP. des-
 cubierto).

- discreet**, discreto.
disembark, VA., desembarcar; —, VN., desembarcarse.
disguise, VA., disfrazar.
dish, (*platter*) el platón; (*deep dish*) la fuente.
dismal, lúgubre.
displease, VA., disgustar.
disport one's self, VN., retozar.
disposal: *to have at one's* —, tener disponible.
disposition, la índole.
distance: *at a* —, *in the* —, á lo lejos.
distant, lejano.
distinctive, distinto.
distinguish, VA., distinguir.
distinguished, distinguido.
distress, la angustia.
distribute, VA., *distribuir.
disturb, VA., molestar; *despertar (II, xv, 23).
ditch, el foso.
divide [*into*], VA., dividir [en].
do, VA., *hacer; — *without*, pasarse sin.
dog, el perro.
dollar, el duro; (*Spanish America*) el peso.
dolphin, el delfín.
dome, la cúpula.
door, la puerta.
double, VA., doblar.
doubt, la duda.
doubt, VA., dudar; dudar de.
downstairs, abajo.
drape, VA., arropar.
- draught**, la corriente de aire; (*naut.*) el calado.
draw, VA., (*picture*) dibujar; (*pull*) tirar de; — *up*, (*mil.*) alinear; *to — the curtains*, tirar las cortinas; —, VN., *to a* (or *its*) *close*, tocar á su fin; aproximarse á su fin (II, vi, 17).
drawn, (*curtains*) puesto.
dreaded, formidable.
dream, el sueño.
dream [*of*], VN., *soñar [con].
dreamy, soñoliento.
dress, el traje; (*child's*) el vestido.
drink, VA., beber.
- drive**, s., el paseo [en coche]; *to take a* —, dar un paseo; *to go out for a* —, *salir á paseo.
drive, VN., pasearse [en coche]; — *around*, dar la vuelta [en coche] á; — *along*, pasar por aquí (II, xiv, 6); *to go out to* —, *salir á paseo.
driver, el conductor; (*coachman*) el cochero.
drop, la gota.
drop, VN., *caer; precipitarse (II, xiv, 23).
drown, VA., ahogar; —, VN., ahogarse.
Druid, el Druido.
dry, seco.
dry, VA., secar; —, VN., secarse.
duchy, el ducado.
duck, el ánade; *wild* —, a. silvestre.

- due**, ADJ., debido.
duke, el duque.
during, durante.
dusky, moreno.
dust, el polvo.
dusty, polvoriento; *it is —*, hay polvo.
duty, el deber; *to do one's —*, cumplir con su d.

each, cada; (*when not followed by noun*) cada uno, cada cual; — *other*, el uno al otro.
eager, anheloso.
ear, la oreja; (*hearing*) el oído.
early, temprano; primitivo (-a, -os, -as) (II, ii, 2); *the — morning*, la mañana temprana.
earring, el zarcillo.
earth, la tierra.
earthquake, el terremoto.
easily, fácilmente; con mucha facilidad.
eastern, oriental.
easy, fácil.
eat, VA., comer.
eaves, el socarrén (*sing.*).
eccentric, singular.
echo, la reverberación.
editor, el redactor.
Edward, Eduardo.
effect, verificar; *to be —ed*, verificarse.
efficient, efectivo.
effort, el esfuerzo.
Egypt, Egipto (*m.*).
eight, ocho.
eighteen, dieciocho.
eighty, ochenta.
electrician, el electricista.
elegant, gracioso (II, xi, 25).
elevation, la altura; la loma (II, xv, 29).
eleven, once.
Emanuel, Manuel.
embarrass, VA., embarazar.
emblem, el emblema.
emerald, la esmeralda.
emerge, VN., *salir.
emigrant, el emigrado.
Emma, Manola.
emperor, el emperador.
empire, el imperio.
employé, el empleado.
employ [*for*], VA., emplear [como].
enamelled, esmaltado.
enchanting, encantador.
encompass [*with*], VA., cercar [de].
encounter, VA., *encontrarse con (II, v, 21).
end, el último; *in the —*, al fin; *to be at an —*, *concluirse; *make an — of*, acabar con.
end, VN., terminar.
endeavor, VN., procurar.
endure, VA., sufrir.
enemy, el enemigo.
engine, la máquina; *fire —*, la bomba.
engineer, el ingeniero.
England, la Inglaterra.
English, inglés (*f.* inglesa).
enhance, VA., *hacer resaltar.
enjoy, VA., gozar de.

- enormous, enorme.
enough, ADJ., bastante; *more than* —, sobrado.
enrich, VA., *enriquecer.
enter, VA., entrar en; internarse en (II, xv, 10).
enthusiastically, con entusiasmo.
entire, entero; todo (-a, -os, -as).
entirely, por completo.
entreat, VA., suplicar.
equal, ADJ., igual.
equestrian, ADJ., ecuestre.
escape, S., (*of prisoners*) evasión.
escape, VN., escapar; escaparse.
essay, el ensayo.
establish, VA., *establecer.
esteem, S., aprecio.
esteem, VA., apreciar; *to* — *little*, a. en poco.
etc., etcétera, etc.
eternal, eterno.
Ethiopian, el etiópico.
Europe, Europa (*f.*).
European, europeo.
even, aun; *not* —, ni aun; — *though*, aun cuando.
evening, la noche.
event, el acontecimiento.
every, todo, todos los, cada; — *day*, todos los días; — *one*, todo el mundo.
everybody, todos, todo el mundo.
everything, todo.
everywhere, en todas partes, por todas partes.
example, el ejemplo.
exceeding, sumo (I, xvi, 14).
exceedingly, extremadamente.
excellency, la excelencia.
excellent, excelente.
except, excepto; salvo; sino; *not* . . . —, no . . . sino.
exchange, (*Stock and Produce*) la Bolsa.
excited, conmovido.
excursion, el paseo.
excuse, la excusa; *to make* —s, *dar excusas.
exercise, el tema; el ejercicio.
exhaust [*on*], VA., prodigar [á] (II, x, 11).
exhibit, VA., exhibir; *demostrar.
expand, VA., dilatar; —, VN., dilatarse.
expect, VA., esperar.
expectant, esperante.
expel, VA., expulsar.
expense, el gasto.
explorer, el explorador.
expose, VA., *exponer.
extend, VA., *extender; —, VN., *extenderse.
extent, la extensión.
extreme, extremo; extremado.
extremely, extremadamente; muy.
eye, el ojo.
face, la cara; el rostro (II, vii, 15).
fact, el hecho.
factory, la fábrica; (*trading post*) la factoría.
fail [*to*], VN., dejar [de]; ser arruinado (II, xii, 12).
faint, pálido; — *blue*, azulado.

fair, s., la feria.
fair, ADJ., rubio; (*meaning* "beautiful") lindo.
fairy, el hada (*f.*).
faithful, leal.
fall, la caída.
fall, VN., *caer; arrojarse (II, iii, 9); — *down*, — *in*, *caer; — *upon*, c. sobre.
fallen: *heap of — stones*, el derumbamiento.
family, la familia. [Hambre.
famine: *Port —*, el Puerto de fan, el abanico.
far, ADV., lejos; *as — as*, hasta.
farm, la hacienda; la granja.
farmer, el granjero; el estanciero; el labrador.
farther on, más allá.
fascinating, fascinador.
fast, ligero (II, xii, 28).
fasten down, VA., *cerrar.
fate, el hado.
father, el padre.
Faust, Fausto.
favored, favorecido de la naturaleza (II, x, 3).
fear, el miedo; el temor; *for — that*, por miedo de que (*followed by subjunct.*).
fear, VA., temer.
feast, la fiesta; (*court function*) el besamanos.
feather, la pluma.
feathered, plumado.
feature, la facción; el particular (II, xv, 6).

February, el febrero.
feel, VA., *sentir; —, VN., *sentirse.
feeling, el sentimiento.
fern, el helecho.
fertile, feraz.
fetter, VA., encadenar.
few, pocos (—as); *a —*, algunos (—as); unos cuantos.
field, el campo; *grain —*, c. granero; *diamond —*, c. diamantífero.
field-glass, el binóculo.
fifty, cincuenta.
fight, s., la pelea.
fight, VN., pelear; luchar (II, viii, 10).
figure, la forma.
filch, VA., hurtar.
fill [*with*], VA., llenar [de].
finally, por fin.
find, VA., hallar; *encontrar.
fine (*weather*), hermoso; bonito (II, xi, 18); bueno (II, xii, 29); delicioso (I, xx, 17).
finish, VA., (*conclude*) *concluir; (*complete*) terminar; (*use up*) acabar.
finished, acabado.
fire, el fuego; (*for warmth*) la lumbre; (*conflagration*) el incendio; *to catch —*, incendiarse; *on —*, incendiado.
fire-engine, la bomba de incendios.
fireman, el bombero.
fireside: *by the —*, cerca de la lumbre.

- firing**, la descarga.
firmly, firme (I, xxiv, 14).
first, primero (*apocopated to primer before masculine noun*); anterior (II, xv, 13); *at* —, al principio.
fish, (*in the water*) el pez; (*as an article of food*) el pescado; la pesca (II, xv, 5).
fish, VA., VN., pescar.
fit: *to see* — *to*, dignarse.
five, cinco; *it is* — *o'clock*, son las cinco.
fixed, fijo.
fixture, el aparato.
flag, la bandera; el pabellón (II, xv, 19).
flake, el copo.
flame, la llama.
flamingo, el flamenco.
flannel, la franela.
flash, VN., brillar.
flat, chato.
flaw, el defecto.
flesh, la carne.
flight, el vuelo.
flock, (*birds*) la bandada; (*sheep*) el rebaño.
flock, VN., concurrir.
Florida, la Florida.
florist, el floricultor.
flour, la harina.
flow, VN., *fluir.
flower, la flor.
flowing, (*hair*) suelto.
fluid, s., el líquido; —, ADJ., líquido.
flutter, VN., agitarse.
- fly**, la mosca.
fly, VN., *volar; — *away*, *volar; *volarse.
flying, volante.
foaming, espumoso.
fog, la niebla.
foggy, nebuloso.
foliage, el follaje.
follow, VA., *seguir.
following, siguiente.
fond: *I am fond of . . .*, me gusta . . .; *are you — of . . .?* ¿le gusta á Vd. . .? (§ 1165); *to be [very] — of*, tener [much] afición á; *I am passionately — of*, estoy sumamente aficionado á.
fondly, cariñosamente.
food, el alimento; la comida (II, ii, 8).
foot, el pie; *on* —, á pie; *to set* —, poner el p.
for, PREP., para (§§ 504-513); por (§§ 490-503); —, CONJ., (*because*) porque, pues; puesto que.
force, las fuerzas (*pl.*) (II, ix, 5).
forced, obligado.
foreboding, el presagio.
forehead, la frente.
foreigner, el extranjero.
foreman, el capataz.
forest, el bosque; (*unbroken*) la selva.
forever, para siempre.
forget, VA., olvidar.
form, s., la forma.
form, VA., formar; (*a conspiracy*) tramar, maquinarse.

former, anterior; antiguo (II, vii, 12); *the* —, el primero (II, v, 12).

formerly, antiguamente (II, iv, 1).

fortune, (*chance*) la fortuna; (*property*) el caudal.

forty, cuarenta.

forward, ADV., adelante.

found, VA., *establecer.

foundation, el fundamento.

fountain, la fuente.

four, cuatro; *on all* --s, á gatas.

four-hundred, cuatrocientos.

fox, la zorra.

fragrant, fragante.

fragment: — *of wood*, la astilla (II, xiv, 17).

frame: — *house*, la casa de madera.

France, la Francia.

freeze, VA., *helar, congelar; —, VN., *helar; *it is* —ing, hiela.

freezing: *at a* — *temperature*, de la temperatura de congelación; — *point*, el punto de congelación.

French, francés (*f.* francesa); — *Bay*, la bahía de los franceses.

frequently, frecuentemente; con frecuencia.

fresh, fresco; adicional (I, xv, 18).

freshet, el desborde; la avenida (I, xxii, 11).

Friday, el viernes.

friend, el amigo.

frightened, lleno de espanto.

frightful, espantoso; horrendo.

frog, la rana.

from, de; desde; — . . . *to*, desde . . . hasta, de . . . á.

front: *in* — *of*, delante de; — *to* —, frente á frente.

frontier, la frontera.

frost, la helada; la escarcha.

frowning, sombrío.

frozen, helado; *to be* — *to something*, estar pegado á algo.

fruit, la fruta; (*in quantities*) las frutas (*pl.*); — *tree*, el árbol frutal.

fuel, el combustible.

fulfilment, el cumplimiento.

full, lleno; *at* — *gallop*, á todo escape.

function, la función.

fur, la piel.

furnish, VA., proporcionar; (*a room or house*) amueblar.

furniture, los muebles (*pl.*).

further, más (I, xxii, 17).

fury, la furia.

futurity, lo futuro (*n.*).

gain, VN., (*fire*) *extenderse.

gale, el viento; la tormenta.

gallery, la galería.

gallop, el galope; *at full* —, á todo escape.

game, (*hunting*) la caza.

gaming, el juego.

garden, el jardín.

garment, el vestido.

garnet, el granate.

garret, el desván.

gather, VA., (*crops*) recoger; unir (II, ix, 16).

general-in-chief, el generalísimo.

generally, generalmente; por lo general.

genii, los genios (*pl.*).

gentleman, el caballero.

Germany, la Alemania.

German, alemán (*f.* alemana).

get, VA., *adquirir; —, VN., llegar á ser; *to — colder*, hacer más frío; — *in*, entrar; — *lost*, perderse; *to — out*, salir; — *out of the way*, VN., apartarse; — *to*, llegar á; — *to be*, ir poniéndose (II, xiii, 22); — *under*, VA., dominar (II, xiv, 26); — *up*, VN., levantarse; — *up early*, ma-
drugar.

ghost, el duende; el aparecido.

gift, el don.

gifted, ADJ., de mérito.

gild, VA., dorar.

gill, la agalla.

girl, la niña.

give, VA., *dar; — *a sigh*, emitir un suspiro; *to — lectures*, celebrar conferencias; — *way*, ceder; hundirse (II, xiv, 19).

glad: *to be glad [of, to]*, alegrarse [de]; *to be — that*, alegrarse de que (*fol. by subjunctive*).

gladden, VA., alegrar.

glance, VN., mirar; *to — over*, pasear la mirada por.

glass, (*material*) el vidrio; (*table*

ware) el vaso; *pane of —*, el cristal.

glasses, (*spectacles*) las gafas (*pl.*); (*eye-glasses*) los quevedos (*pl.*).

glee, la alegría.

glisten, VN., *relucir.

glitter, VN., *relucir.

globe, el globo.

gloomy, triste; lúgubre; sombrío.

glory, la gloria.

glowing [*with*], súfuso [de].

glove, el guante.

go, VN., *ir; *to — around*, VA., dar la vuelta á; *to — away*, marcharse, irse; *to — in, into*, entrar en; *to — on*, suceder; *to — out*, salir; *to — to bed*, acostarse; *to — up*, subir.

God, Dios (*m.*); *would to —*, ojalá que (*followed by subjunctive*).

goddess, la diosa.

gold, el oro.

golden, ADJ., de oro; como el oro (II, ix, 16).

good, bueno; *to wish — night*, desear las buenas noches.

goods, los géneros.

goose, el ganso.

government, el gobierno; *city —*, el ayuntamiento.

governor, el gobernador.

Grace, Gracia.

grace, la gracia.

graceful, gracioso; esbelto; elegante (II, x, 7; II, xi, 25).

- grain**, el grano; — *field*, campo granero.
- grammar**, la gramática.
- granite**, s., el granito; —, ADJ., granítico.
- grant**, VA., otorgar; *may God* —, *may Heaven* —, plegue á Dios que (*followed by subjunctive*).
- grape**, la uva.
- grasp**, VA., agarrar.
- grass**, la yerba; — *covered*, cubierto de yerba.
- great**, grande (*apocopated to gran before noun beginning with consonant*); sumo; a — *deal of*, mucho; *in* — *abundance*, en suma abundancia.
- greater**, mayor; *the* — *part*, la m. parte.
- Greece**, Grecia (*f.*).
- Greek**, el griego.
- green**, s., el verde; el verdor (II, xiii, 21).
- green**, ADJ., verde.
- greenish**, verdoso.
- grey**, gris; pardo.
- grieve**, VA., afligir; —, VN., afligirse.
- ground**, el suelo.
- grove**, la arboleda. [ii, 4).
- grow**, VN., *crecer; *darse (II, Guam, Guajam (*m.*)).
- guest**, (*hotel*) el huésped; (*invited* —) el convidado.
- guide**, el guía.
- guileless**, sin dolo.
- gulf**, el golfo.
- habit**, la costumbre; *to be in the* — *of (infin.)*, *tener c. de.
- hail**, el granizo.
- hair**, el pelo; los cabellos (*pl.*); (*head of hair*) la cabellera.
- half**, s., la mitad.
- half**, ADJ., medio (—a, —os, —as); — *obliterated*, medio borrado.
- hall**, la sala.
- hammer**, el martillo.
- hammer**, VA., amartillar.
- hand**, la mano; (*i.e., writing*) la letra; *to write a good hand*, tener buena letra; *on every* —, por todas partes.
- handle**, (*of knife*) el puño.
- handsome**, hermoso.
- hang**, VA., *colgar; *to* — *up*, *colgar.
- happen**, VN., suceder.
- happiness**, la felicidad.
- happy**, feliz.
- harbor**, el puerto.
- hard**, duro; (*difficult*) difícil.
- hardly**, apenas; casi.
- hardness**, la dureza.
- hark!** ¡escuche Vd.!
- harness**, VA., enganchar.
- Harold**, Haroldo.
- harvest**, la cosecha.
- harvest**, VA., cosechar.
- hasten**, VA., apresurar; —, VN., apresurarse.
- hat**, el sombrero.
- haughty**, airoso.
- have**, (*auxiliary verb*) *haber; *tener; — *to*, *tener que.

- hay**, el heno; — *-maker*, el cosechero de heno; — *-making*, la cosecha del heno.
haze, la neblina.
he, él.
head, la cabeza.
health, la salud. [bueno].
healthy, sano; — *food*, alimento
heap, el montón; — *s upon -s*, montones sobre montones; *in -s*, amontonado; — *of fallen stone*, derrumbamiento.
hear, VA., *oír; escuchar; — *from*, *tener noticia de; — *that*, *oír *decir que.
heart, el corazón.
hearth, el hogar.
heat, el calor.
heathen, el pagano.
heaven, el cielo; *may — grant*, plegue á Dios que (*followed by subjunctive*).
heavenly, celeste.
heavy, pesado; (*rain*) recio; (*dew*) denso.
hedge, el seto.
heel, el talón.
height, la altura; — *s*, los cerros (II, xv, 13).
help, el auxilio; la ayuda.
help, VA., ayudar; *I cannot — thinking*, no puedo menos de pensar.
hemp, el cáñamo.
her, (*possessive*) su; (*objective*) la; (*dative*) le.
here, aquí.
heroine, la heroína.
heron, la garza.
hide, el cuero.
hidden, oculto.
high, alto; elevado (II, xv, 4); *the wind is very —*, hace mucho viento.
highness, la alteza.
highway, la calzada.
hill, la colina.
him, le.
hinder, VA., *impedir.
hinge, VA., atar.
his, su (*pl. sus*).
history, la historia.
hither, acá; allá (I, xxii, 27).
hitherto, anteriormente.
hoar-frost, la escarcha.
hold, VA., poseer (II, vii, 7); mantener (II, vii, 12).
hole, el hoyo; (*lair of wild animal*) el cubil.
hollow, ADJ., hueco.
holly-tree, el acebo.
holy, santo.
home, la casa; *to send —*, mandar á c.; *at —*, en c.
hook, el gancho; *fish —*, el anzuelo; — *-and-ladder truck*, el carro de escalas.
hope, la esperanza; *Cape of Good —*, el cabo de la Buena E.
hope, VN., esperar.
horn, el cuerno; *Cape —*, el cabo de Hornos.
horizon, el horizonte.
horse, el caballo.

- horseman**, el jinete.
hose, la manguera; *to turn the — upon*, lanzar chorros sobre.
hostess, la huésped.
hot, caliente.
hotel, la fonda. [horas].
hour, la hora; *small —s*, altas.
house, la casa.
house, VA., almacenar. [cuán].
how, cómo; (*in exclamations*) qué,
however, sin embargo; al contrario (II, xv, 4); (*followed by adjective*), por [*adjective*] que (*followed by subjunctive*).
howling, s., el aullido.
humor, el humor; *in a good —*, de buen h.
hundred, ciento (*apocopated to cien before a noun*).
Hungary, Hungría (*f.*).
hunger, el hambre (*f.*).
hungry, hambriento; *to be —*, *tener hambre.
hunt, VA., cazar.
hunter, el cazador.
hurricane, el huracán.
hush, VA., acallar.
hut, la choza.
hyacinth, el jacinto.

ice, el hielo.
iceberg, la montaña de hielo.
ice-cream, los helados (*pl.*).
icicle, el carámbano; el témpano (II, xv, 31).
idleness, la ociosidad.
if, si.
- ill**, malo; enfermo; — *fed*, mal alimentado, mal nutrido.
image, la imagen.
imagine, VA., figurarse.
imminent: *to be —*, amenazar.
impart, VA., *dar.
impassable, impracticable.
imposing, imponente.
improve, VA., mejorar.
I, yo.
in, en; — *front*, enfrente; — *order to*, para, á fin de.
inch, la pulgada.
inclemency of the weather, la intemperie.
inclination, la gana; *to have an — to (infin.)*, *tener ganas de.
increase, VA., aumentar; —, VN., aumentarse.
indeed, de veras.
independent, independiente. .
India, la India.
Indian, indio; — *corn*, el maíz.
individual, el individuo.
indolent, ocioso.
indoors, en casa.
industry, la industria.
infant, el niño.
infliction, el disgusto.
ingenuity, el genio.
inhabit, VA., habitar.
inhabitant, el habitante.
ink, la tinta.
inkstand, el tintero.
inlay [*with*], incrustar [de].
inlet, el canalizo. [crito].
inscribe, VA., inscribir (PP. ins-

insert, VA., *introducir.
insist, VN., insistir.
instance, el ejemplo; *for* —, por e.
instead of, en vez de.
instruct, VA., enseñar; *instruir;
to — *anyone in anything*, en-
 señar algo á alguien.
insupportable, insoportable.
intend [*to*], *tener intención [de].
interesting, interesante.
interrupt, VA., interrumpir.
intersect, VA., entrecortar.
into, en.
invite, VA., convidar.
Ireland, Irlanda (*f.*).
Irish, irlandés.
iron, el hierro.
irrigation, el riego.
island, la isla.
islet, el islote.
isolated, aislado.
issue, VA., emitir.
isthmus, el istmo. [*noun*].
it, lo (la *if representing a feminine*).
Italy, Italia (*f.*).
its, su.
itself, mismo (-a, -os, -as).

jagged, escarpado.
James, Diego.
Japanese, japonés (*f. japonesa*).
Jennie, Juanita.
jest, VN., burlarse.
jewel, la alhaja.
jeweler, el joyero.
jiffy, el nada.
jog, VA., estimular.

join, VA., (*put together*) unir; (*as-
 sociate one's self to*) unirse á.
joyous, alegre.
judge, el juez. [j. por.
judge, VA., juzgar; *to* — *by*, á
Juliet, Julieta.
jump, VN., saltar; — *at a conclu-
 sion*, llegar á una conclusión.
junction, la unión.
June, junio.
jungle, el matorral.
just, justo; — *as*, justamente
 como; — *now*, en la actualidad.

keep, VA., *mantener; *retener; —
back, reprimir; — *open*, *tener
 abierto; — *time*, echar el com-
 pás; *to* — *watch over*, velar.
kettle, la caldera.
key, la llave.
kill, VA., matar; *to* — *with one's
 shoes*, m. á zapatazos.
kind, la especie; la clase; *any
 other* —, cualquier otra clase.
kind [*toward*], bueno [con].
kindness, la bondad.
king, el rey.
kingdom, el reino.
kiss, VA., besar.
kitten, la gatita.
knife, el cuchillo.
knight, el caballero.
knob, (*of door*) el puño.
know, VA., *conocer; *saber.
knowledge, el conocimiento; los
 conocimientos (*pl.*) (II, x, 11).
known, conocido.

labyrinth, el laberinto.
labor, el trabajo.
lack, VN., faltar (§ 1163).
lacking: *to be* —, VN., faltar.
ladder, la escala.
Ladrones, las Marianas, las islas Marianas.
lady, la dama; la señora; *old* —, la anciana; *young* —, la señorita.
lake, el lago.
lamp, la lámpara.
land, la tierra.
landing-place, el punto de escala.
landscape, el paisaje.
language, el idioma.
larch, el lárice.
large, grande (*gran before singular noun beginning with consonant*).
larger, más grande, mayor.
largest, más grande; mayor.
last, último; — *night*, anoche; — *week*, la semana pasada; — *month*, el mes pasado; — *year*, el año pasado; *at* —, al fin.
late, tarde; último; (*hour*) avanzado.
lately, últimamente.
latter, este (-a, -os, -as); último.
laugh, VN., *reír.
law, la ley.
lawsuit, el pleito.
lawyer, el abogado.
lay, VA., derribar (II, xiii, 37).
lazy, ADJ., holgazán (*f. holgazana*); perezoso.
lead, el plomo. [extraviar.
lead, VA., *conducir; — *astray*,

leaf, la hoja.
league, la legua.
leap, VN., saltar; — *into existence*, *renacer de un salto.
learn, VA., (*by study*) aprender; (*hear news*) *saber.
learned, sabio.
least, ADJ., menor.
least, ADV., menos; *at* —, por lo m.
leather, el cuero.
leave, VA., dejar; — *behind*, d. en zaga; —, VN., (*depart*) *irse, marcharse; (*set off on a journey*) partir, *salir.
lecture, la conferencia; *deliver a* —, celebrar una c.
left, izquierdo.
leg, la pierna.
lemonade, la limonada.
lend, VA., prestar.
length, la longitud.
lengthen, VN., *ser más largo (II, xi, 31).
lesson, la lección.
less, ADJ., menor.
less, ADV., menos.
lest, para que no (*followed by subjunctive*) (I, xix, 25); para el caso de que (I, xix, 26).
let, VA., dejar; — *alone*, d. en paz; *with an imperative value and followed by a dependent verb, the latter in Spanish becomes subjunctive, preceded or not by que*: — *him come in*, que entre; — *him do what he may*, haga lo que pueda.

- letter**, (*of alphabet*) la letra; (*communication*) la carta.
- level**, s., el nivel; *the sea* —, el n. del mar.
- level**, VA., (*throw down*) abatir.
- liar**, el embustero.
- library**, la biblioteca. [atroz.]
- lie**, la mentira; *abandoned* —, m.
- lie**, VN., *yacer.
- lieutenant**, el teniente.
- life**, la vida; *never in my* —, en mi v. (§ 728); — *size*, del tamaño de la v.
- lift**, VA., levantar.
- light**, s., la luz; *by the* — *of*, al resplandor de (II, xv, 22).
- light**, (*in color*) claro; (*in weight*) ligero; (*trifling*) frívolo; esbelto (II, x, 6).
- light**, VA., (*kindle*) *encender; (*illumine*) alumbrar; — *upon*, *caer sobre (I, xvi, 12).
- lighthouse**, el faro.
- lightning**, el relámpago; *flash of* —, el relámpago; — *rod*, el pararrayo.
- like**, ADV., como, cual.
- like**, VA., *querer; *often equivalent to* gustar: *I* — *her*, ella me gusta; *do you* — *to sew*? ¿le gusta á Vd. coser? *I should* —, quisiera.
- likely**, probable.
- lily**, el lirio.
- limit**, el límite.
- line**, la línea.
- lion**, el león.
- lip**, el labio.
- listen** [*to*], VA., escuchar.
- little**, (*size*) pequeño; (*quantity*) poco; — *one*, el niño.
- live**, VN., vivir; residir (II, xii, 14); — *upon*, vivir de.
- lively**, vivo.
- living**, ADJ., vivo.
- location**, la colocación.
- lock**, la cerradura.
- locksmith**, el cerrajero.
- London**, Londres.
- long**, largo; *two feet* —, dos pies de l.; (*of time*) largo tiempo; *how* —, cuanto tiempo; *so* —, tanto tiempo; *to be* — *in*, tardar mucho en.
- longer**, ADJ., más largo; —, ADV., más tiempo; *no* —, (*with verb*) ya no.
- longing**, anhelo; *to have a great* — *for anything*, anhelar mucho alguna cosa.
- longitude**, la longitud terrestre (la longitud *ordinarily means* "length" *except where the number of degrees is expressed*).
- look**, VN., mirar; (*to seem*)*parecer; — *at*, mirar; echar una ojeada á (I, xiii, 7); — *for*, VA., buscar; — *into*, mirar; ver (II, xii, 44); — *like*, *parecer; *parecer ser (II, ix, 16).
- loom up**, VN., subir.
- lose**, VA., *perder.
- loss**, la pérdida.
- lost**, perdido; *to get* —, *perderse.
- loud**, formidable (II, xiii, 53).

- love, el amor; *for the — of*, por a. de; *to make — to*, galantear.
- love, VA., (*a person*) *querer; (*a thing*) amar; *I love to see*, me gusta ver.
- lovely, bello.
- lover, el pretendiente; (*colloquial*) el cortejo.
- loving, ADJ., cariñoso.
- low, ADJ., bajo.
- lowering, amenazante.
- luck, la suerte.
- lung, el pulmón.
- lustre, el brillo.
- luxuriant, exuberante; con exuberancia (II, x, 13).
- luxuriously, con lujo.
- luxury, el lujo.
- mackintosh**, el impermeable.
- made, PP., hecho.
- magazine, (*com.*) el almacén; *powder —*, la santa bárbara.
- Magellan, Magallanes.
- magic, la magia.
- magnificent, magnífico.
- majestic, majestuoso.
- mail, el correo.
- maintain, VA., *mantener.
- major, el comandante.
- make, VA., *hacer; — *excuses*, *dar excusas (*f.*); — *coins*, acuñar moneda; — *an end of*, acabar con.
- Malay, malayo. [ven.
- man, el hombre; *young —*, el joven.
- manage, VA., manejar.
- manganese, el manganeso.
- manifest, VA., *manifestar.
- manner, la manera, el modo; *in the — of*, á manera de.
- manners, los modales.
- manufacturer, el manufacturero.
- many, muchos (-as); *so —*, tantos (-as); otros tantos (II, v, 22); *so — people*, tantos hombres.
- map, el mapa.
- marble, el mármol.
- march, (*mil.*) la marcha; (*month*) el marzo.
- march, VN., marchar.
- mark, la señal.
- mark, VA., indicar; señalar; marcar (II, xv, 7).
- market, el mercado.
- marsh, el pantano.
- marvellous, maravilloso.
- Mary, María.
- masquerade-ball, el baile de máscaras.
- mass, la masa; la mole (II, xv, 16).
- master, el maestro.
- mate, la compañera.
- matter, la materia; (*business*) el asunto; *what is the —?* ¿qué hay?
- me, me.
- meadow, el prado.
- mean, VN., *querer decir.
- means, el medio (*sing.*); *by — of*, por m. de.
- meantime: *in the —*, entretanto.
- measure, s., la medida.
- measure, VA., *medir.
- meat, la carne.

meet, VA., *encontrar; —, VN., reunir; — *together*, reunirse; — *with an accident*, *tener una desgracia; *to — them*, á su encuentro.

meeting, la reunión; la sesión.

melancholy, ADJ., melancólico.

melt, VA., fundir; *derretir (II, v, 7); —, VN., fundirse; *derretirse; *deshacerse (II, xv, 21).

member, el miembro.

memory, la memoria.

mend, VA., *remendar.

mention, VA., indicar.

merchant, el comerciante.

mercurial, (*fig.*) veleidoso.

mercy, la misericordia.

mere, ADJ., mero.

merely, tan sólo.

merit, VA., *merecer.

merry, alegre.

message, la comunicación.

method, el método.

Mexico, Méjico (*m.*).

midday, el mediodía.

middle, el medio; *in the — of, about the — of*, á medias de.

midnight, la medianoche; *the — oil*, el aceite del estudiante nocturno (I, xiii, 3).

midst, el medio; *in the — of*, en medio de; *in their —*, en medio de ellos.

migrate, VN., emigrar.

mild, benigno.

mile, la milla.

mind, la mente.

mine, s., la mina.

mine, VA., sacar de las minas.

mingle, VA., mezclar; —, VN., mezclarse.

minister, el ministro.

misfortune, la desgracia.

Miss, Doña, la Señorita.

miss, VA., *perder; (*a person who is absent*) echar menos.

Mississippi, el Misisipí.

Missouri, el Misuri.

mist, la bruma (II, xv, 38).

mistake, la falta; el error.

mistletoe, el múerdago.

mistress, el ama (*f.*).

misty, nebuloso.

mix, VA., mezclar.

mixture, la mezcla.

mob, el motín.

modern, moderno.

moist, húmedo. [(II, xiv, 27).

moment, el momento; el instante

Monday, el lunes.

money, el dinero.

Mongolian, mongólico.

month, el mes.

moon, la luna.

moonlight, la luz de la luna; el claro de luna; *it is —*, hay claridad de luna.

Moor, el Moro.

Moorish, morisco.

morbid, lúgubre.

more, más; — *than ever*, m. que nunca.

moreover, hay más. [por la m.

morning, la mañana; *in the —*,

- mortifying**, *to be* — *to anyone*, contrariar á alguien.
mosque, la mezquita.
mossy, musgoso.
most, más; (*majority*) los más, las más; — *of*, los (las) más de.
mother, la madre.
motive, ADJ., motriz.
mould, VA., modelar.
mound, el túmulo. [Tharn.
mount, el monte; — *Tarn*, el M.
mount, VN., montar; subirse.
mountain, la montaña; — *chain*, la cordillera.
mournful, lúgubre.
mouse, el ratón.
mouth, la boca.
move, VA., *mover; —, VN., *moverse; *to — on*, *seguir su marcha.
mower, el guadañador.
Mr., Señor.
much, mucho (-a); *so —*, tanto (-a); *very —*, muchísimo.
mud, el lodo.
mule, la mula.
murmur, el murmullo.
music, música; *to the — of*, al compás de.
muslin, la muselina.
musician, el músico.
my, mi (*pl.* mis).
myself, (*as subject*) yo mismo.
mystery, el misterio.

nail, el clavo; (*of finger*) la uña.
name, s., el nombre.
name, VA., llamar; *so —ed*, así llamado.
narrow, angosto.
narrows, la angostura (*sing.*).
native, el indígena.
nature, la naturaleza; *good —*, buen humor (*speaking of a person*).
nay more, hay mas.
near, cerca de.
nearly, casi.
necessary, preciso.
neck, el cuello.
need, s., la necesidad; *to be in — of*, necesitar.
need, VA., necesitar.
neglectful, negligente.
neighbor, el vecino.
neighboring, vecino.
nephew, el sobrino.
nerve, el nervio.
nest, el nido.
network, la red.
never, nunca, jamás (*require, when following a verb, that no precede the verb*); — *in my life*, en mi vida (§ 728).
nevertheless, sin embargo.
new, nuevo; reciente (I, x, 20); — *-found*, recién hallado; — *world*, el Nuevo Mundo.
news, las noticias.
newspaper, el periódico.
New-York, Nueva York.
next, próximo; (*adjoining*) contiguo; — *winter*, el invierno p. (*or, que viene*); — *Tuesday*, el

- martes que viene; — *month*, el mes que viene; — *summer*, el verano que viene.
nice, bueno, delicioso.
Nicholas, Nicolás.
niece, la sobrina.
night, la noche; *last* —, anoche; *to* —, esta n.
nightfall: *at* —, al anoecer.
nine, nueve.
no, ninguno (-a), (*shortened to ningún before masc. sing. nouns*); — *one*, — *body*, nadie. —
noise, el ruido.
none, ninguno (-a, -os, -as).
nor, tampoco; *neither* ... —, ni ... t.
Norman, normando.
north, el norte; *of the* —, septentrional; — *America*, Norte-América.
north, ADV., al norte.
northern, del norte; septentrional (II, xv, 22).
Norway, Noruega (*f.*).
nose, la nariz.
not, no.
noteworthy, notable.
nothing, nada; — *more*, nada más.
notice, VA., notar.
notwithstanding, á pesar de.
novel, la novela.
November, noviembre.
now, ahora, ya; — *and then*, de vez en cuando; *just* —, en la actualidad.
nozzle, la boca (*the technical term is el boquerel, boca being popular*).
nurse, VA., cuidar.
nutritious, nutritivo.
oak, el roble.
oar, el remo.
oats, la avena.
obey, VN., *obedecer; —, VA., *obedecer á.
object, S., el objeto.
oblige, VA., obligar; *to be —d to*, *tener que (II, xi, 17).
obliged [*to*], obligado [á].
oblique, oblicuo.
obliterate, VA., borrar.
obtain, VA., *obtener; *conseguir (II, x, 12).
ocean, el océano.
occasion, S., la época.
occasion, VA., ocasionar.
occasional: *an* —, uno que otro.
occupied, ocupado.
occupy, VA., ocupar.
occur, VN., presentarse; ocurrir (II, v, 22; II, vii, 5).
occurrence, el suceso.
o'clock: *at one* —, á la una; *at two* —, á las dos; *it is one* —, es la una; *it is two (three, etc.)* —, son las dos (tres, etc.).
October, el octubre.
of, de.
off, (*naut.*) á la altura de.
offer, la oferta.
offer, VA., *ofrecer. [xxi, 6].
office, el despacho; la función (I, **officer**, el oficial.
often, á menudo.

- oil, el aceite; *midnight* — (*see burn*).
- old, viejo; (*of long standing*) antiguo; *an — man*, un viejo, (*more politely*) un anciano.
- olive, la aceituna; — *tree*, el aceituno.
- on, en; sobre; — *board of*, á bordo de; — *all fours*, á gatas.
- once, una vez; antes (II, vi, 3); *all at —*, de sopetón.
- one, uno; un solo; un mismo; — *another*, unos á otros; *to speak to — another*, hablarse unos á otros; *with — another*, entre sí; *some —, any —*, alguien; *no —, not any —*, nadie; *every —*, todo el mundo.
- only, ADJ., (*sole*) único.
- only, ADV., sólo; solamente; no . . . sino; únicamente (II, v, 4).
- opal, el ópalo.
- opera, la ópera; — *glasses*, los gemelos; — *house*, la ópera.
- operate, VA., *hacer funcionar.
- open, ADJ., abierto; (*sea*) libre.
- open, VA., abrir.
- oppose, VA., *oponer.
- opposite, opuesto; de enfrente; al frente de (I, xiv, 9).
- opportunity, la ocasión.
- or, ó; ú (*before o — or ho*—).
- orange, la naranja; (*tree*) el naranjo; — *grove*, el naranjal.
- orchard, la huerta.
- order, el orden; *in — to*, para; á fin de; *in — that*, á fin de que.
- order, VA., mandar.
- organ, el órgano.
- ornament, el adorno.
- ornamental, pintoresco.
- other, otro (—a, —os, —as); (*meaning “the remaining”*) demás; *the —s*, los (las) demás; *on the — side*, al otro lado.
- ought, VN., deber.
- our, nuestro (—a, —os, —as).
- ourselves, nos.
- outer, exterior.
- outside, afuera.
- outskirt, el borde.
- oval, ADJ., ovalado.
- over, encima de; por; sobre; (*with numerals*) más de.
- overflow, VA., inundar.
- overgrown [*with*], cubierto [de].
- overhead, por arriba (II, vi, 15).
- overlaid [*with*], incrustado [de].
- overthrow, VA., derribar; *to be —n*, desplomarse (I, xxiii, 7).
- owe, VA., deber.
- owing [*to*], debido [á].
- owl, el buho.
- own, propio (—a, —os, —as).
- own, VA., poseer.
- ox, el buey. [rosa.
- oxide, el óxido; — *of iron*, capaso.
- oyster, la ostra; (*Span. America*) el ostión.
- Pacific, el Pacífico.
- paint, VA., pintar.
- pair, el par.
- pale, pálido.

- pane, el cristal; — *of glass*, el cristal.
- panic, el pánico.
- paper, el papel; (*newspaper*) el periódico.
- parachute, el paracaídas.
- parched, agostado.
- pardon, el perdón; *I beg your* —, perdóneme Vd.
- pardon, VA., perdonar.
- Paris, París.
- park, el parque.
- parlor, el salón.
- part, la parte.
- partake, VA., participar.
- particle, la partícula.
- particular, especial.
- particularly, especialmente.
- partner, (*business*), el socio.
- party, la compañía; (*political*) el partido.
- pass, VA., pasar; (*a bill*) *aprobar; — *by*, pasar por delante de.
- passage, el paso; la travesía; el paso (II, xv, 29); *to permit the* — *of*, dar p. á
- passenger, el pasajero.
- passionately: *to be* — *fond of*, *estar sumamente aficionado á.
- pasture, el pasto.
- path, el sendero; la senda.
- patient, s., el enfermo.
- patiently, con paciencia.
- pay, VA., pagar; — *one's expenses*, sufragar los gastos de.
- pea, el guisante; (*Span. America*) el chícharo.
- peace, la paz.
- peaceful, pacífico.
- peak, el pico.
- pear, la pera.
- pearl, la perla. [nacarado.
- pearly, blanco como las perlas;
- peasant, el campesino.
- peculiar, propio (II, xi, 16).
- peculiarity, la particularidad.
- pen, la pluma.
- penal, penitenciario.
- penetrating, penetrante.
- people, la gente; el pueblo; los hombres, (*pl.*) (I, xx, 5); las personas (II, xi, 27); *young* —, los jóvenes (*pl.*).
- perceive, VA., apereibir; echar de ver (II, xiii, 44).
- perforate, oradar.
- perhaps, quizá; quizás (*before vowel sound*); tal vez.
- period, el período.
- permeate, VA., penetrar por.
- permission, el permiso.
- permit, VA., permitir; — *the passage of*, *dar paso á.
- petal, el pétalo.
- petition, VA., *rogar.
- phenomenon, el fenómeno.
- Philippine, Filipino; *in the* —, en Filipinas.
- Philip, Felipe.
- physician, el médico.
- physics, la física (*sing.*).
- picture, el cuadro.
- picturesque, pintoresco.
- piece, el pedazo.

- pierce**, VA., penetrar.
piercing, penetrante.
pigeon, la paloma.
pillar, el pilar; *Cape* —, el cabo de Pilares.
pillow, la almohada.
pine, el pino.
pipe, la pipa.
pirate, el corsario.
pistol, la pistola.
pity, la lástima; *what a* —, qué l.
pity, VA., *compadecerse de.
place, el lugar; el sitio; el caso (I, xxii, 25); *landing* —, punto de escala.
place, VA., colocar; fijar (II, v, 13).
plain, el llano; la llanura; la planicie (I, xxv, 18); la sabana (II, vii, 15).
plan, el proyecto.
plane, (*flat surface*) el plano; (*tool*) el cepillo.
plant, la planta.
plant, VA., plantar; (*seeds, grain*) sembrar.
planter, el colono.
platinum, la platina.
plausible, fidedigno.
play, el juego; (*theatrical performance*) la función.
play, VA., (*musical instrument*) tocar; tañer (I, xvi, 17); — *cards*, jugar á los naipes; — *a part*, *hacer un papel; — *upon*, lanzar torrentes sobre.
player, el comediante.
pleasant, agradable.
- please**, VA., gustar; *convenir; — *give me . . .*, sírvase Vd. darme . . .; — *be seated*, sírvase Vd. tomar asiento.
pleasure, el gusto; el deleite (I, xix, 17, 18; II, xii, 19); el placer (II, xii, 16).
plenty, la abundancia.
plum, la ciruela.
pocket, el bolsillo.
poet, el poeta.
point, (*tip, extremity*) la punta; (*locality*) el punto; *boiling* —, punto de ebulición; *freezing* —, punto de congelación.
point, VA., dirigir; — *out*, VA., indicar.
poke, VA., atizar.
Poland, Polonia (*f.*).
police, la policía.
policeman, el sereno.
polish, VA., pulir.
pond, el estanque; la laguna.
pony, la jaca; *little* —, jaquita.
poor, pobre.
population, la población; el pueblo (II, ii, 8).
porcelain, la porcelana.
portion, la parte.
portrait, el retrato.
Portuguese, portugués.
position, el puesto.
possess, VA., poseer.
possession, el bien.
postage-stamp, el sello de correo.
post office, la oficina del correo.
pot, la olla.

pounce [*upon*], VN., precipitarse [sobre].

power, el poder; (*mechanics*) la fuerza; *water* —, f. de agua.

powerful, poderoso.

practicable, dable (II, iv, 7).

prairie, la pradera.

preceded [*by*], precidido [de].

precipitous, escarpado; empinado.

prefer, VA., *preferir.

preferable, preferible.

preliminary, preliminar.

present, (*time*) actual; (*position*) presente; *at* —, al presente, ahora.

presently, luego.

pressed, acosado.

pressure, la presión.

pretend, VA., fingir.

pretty, bonito; dulce (II, xi, 18); (*tolerably*) bastante; — *well*, bastante bien.

prevail, VN., *prevalecer.

prevent, VA., *impedir.

previous, anterior.

prey, la presa.

price, el precio.

princess, la princesa.

principality, el principado.

priest, el cura.

prime, ADJ., primer.

prince, el príncipe.

principle, el principio.

prism, el prisma.

prisoner, el prisionero.

prize, la presa.

proceed, VN., dirigirse.

process, el procedimiento.

proclaim, VA., proclamar.

procure, VA., *conseguir (I, xvii, 3).

produce, VA., *producir.

profess, VA., *profesar. [tico.

professor, (*university*) el catedrático.

profit, s., el provecho.

profit, VA., valer; — *by*, aprovecharse de.

progress, el progreso.

project, s., el proyecto.

project, VN., surgir.

promenade, el paseo.

prominent, prominente.

promise, VA., prometer.

promising, prometedor.

promptness, la prontitud.

proper, conveniente; propiamente dicho (II, xv, 10); *it is — that*, conviene que; *it is not — that*, no está bien que.

propose, VA., *proponer.

proprietor, el amo; el propietario (I, xi, 27).

prosperous: *to prove* —, *dar pruebas de prosperidad.

protect, VA., guardar; proteger; — *against*, proteger de.

prove, VA., *probar; —, VN., *mostrarse; *to — to be*, resultar; — *prosperous*, *dar pruebas de prosperidad.

provide, VA., proporcionar.

provided, con tal [de] que; siempre que.

prow, la proa.

public, s., el público; *in* —, en público, públicamente.

pull out, VA., sacar.
 pupil, el alumno.
 pureness, la pureza.
 purity, la pureza.
 purple, morado.
 purse, la bolsa; *bad* —, b. flaca.
 put, VA., *poner; — *to bed*, *acos-
 tar; — *up with*, aguantar.

quadruple, VA., cuadruplicar.
 quality, la calidad.
 quantity, la cantidad.
 quarrel, la querella.
 quarrel, VN., reñir; — *with*, re-
 ñirse con.
 quartermaster, el contramaestre.
 quartz, el cuarzo.
 queen, la reina.
 question, la pregunta; *it is a* —
of, se trata de.
 quickly, pronto.
 quicksilver, el azogue.
 quite, muy; bastante; — *a scare*,
 un gran susto.

race, la raza.
 rage, VN., bramar; rugir (II,
 ix, 12).
 rail, (*rr.*) el riel (*or* rail).
 railroad, el camino de hierro, el
 ferrocarril.
 rain, s., la lluvia.
 rain, VN., llover.
 raise, VA., elevar; (*crops*) cultivar;
 levantar (II, vi, 3).
 rally, VN., recuperarse.
 rank, el rango.

rapidity, la rapidez.
 rare, raro.
 rarely, raras veces.
 rat, la rata.
 rather than, más bien que.
 rattle, VN., retumbar.
 raving, el delirio.
 ray, el rayo; — *of dawn*, la albo-
 rada.
 reach, s. (*see broad*).
 reach, VA., llegar á.
 read, VA., leer.
 reading-room, la biblioteca; la
 sala de lectura.
 ready, listo.
 real, ADJ., verdadero.
 real, ADV., (*quite, very*) bien, muy.
 really, de veras; verdaderamente
 (II, xv, 33).
 reason, la razón; *to have* — *to*,
 *tener motivo para.
 recall, VA., *recordar.
 receive, VA., recibir; (*welcome a*
person) acoger.
 recent, reciente.
 reclaim, VA., reclamar.
 recognize, VA., *reconocer.
 recompense, la recompensa.
 record, VA., apuntar.
 recover, VA., reparar (II, xiii, 37).
 recovery, el restablecimiento.
 red, rojo; colorado; encarnado
 (II, i, 9); *in the* — *sunset*, bajo
 los rojos rayos del sol poniente.
 redskin, el piel rojo.
 reduce, VA., *reducir; *to* — *to ashes*,
 r. á cenizas.

reel, el carretel.
 reference: *books of* —, libros de consulta.
 reflect, VA., reflejar.
 refresh, VA., refrescar.
 refreshing, refrescante; vivificante.
 refuse, VA., rechazar.
 regard, el concepto (II, ii, 8); *with* — *to*, en respecto de.
 relentless, inexorable.
 remain, VN., quedar; *permanecer; quedarse.
 remains, s., los restos (*pl.*).
 remarkable, notable.
 remarks, las palabras.
 remember, VA., *recordar; *acordarse de.
 remembrance, el recuerdo; *in* — *of*, en memoria de.
 rent, VA., alquilar.
 renowned, célebre.
 remote, remoto.
 repeat, VA., *repetir.
 reprimand, la reconvención.
 require, VA., exigir.
 rescue, VA., rescatar.
 residence, la casa.
 resist, VN., resistir; —, VA., resistir á.
 resolute, resuelto.
 resolved, resuelto.
 resound, VN., repercutir.
 resource, el recurso.
 respect [*for*], el respeto [á].
 resplendent, resplandeciente.
 rest, VN., descansar.

restrain, VA., *contener.
 retreat, VN., retirarse.
 return, la vuelta.
 return, VA., (*give back*) *devolver; (*pay back*) repagar (II, xiv, 2); —, VN., (*come or go back*) *volver; (*go back*) regresar.
 reveal, VA., revelar.
 revisit, VA., *volver á visitar.
 reviving, vivificante.
 revolt, la sublevación.
 revolutionize, VA., revolucionar.
 revolver, el revólver.
 reward, VA., recompensar.
 rich, rico.
 richness, riqueza.
 ride, VA., (*an animal*) *ir montado en; —, VN., (*in carriage*) *ir en coche; (*on horseback*) *ir á caballo.
 rider, el jinete.
 right, el derecho.
 right, ADJ., correcto; *to be* — *to* (*inf.*) *tener razón de; (*opposite of "left"*) derecho.
 right, ADV., bien.
 rigorous, rigurosísimo (II, xv, 27).
 ring, (*for finger*) la sortija.
 ring, VN., tocar.
 rise, VN., subir; levantarse; subirse; (*sun*) *salir, levantarse; (*get out of bed*) levantarse; (*mountain, building*) elevarse; — *early*, madrugar.
 rising, ADJ., naciente.
 river, el río.
 road, el camino.

roar, VN., bramar, rugir.
robber, el ladrón.
robe, el manto.
rock, la roca; el peñasco (II, vii, 15; II, xv, 33).
rocket, el cohete.
roll, (*bread*) el panecillo.
rood, la cruz.
roof, el tejado; la techumbre (I, viii, 19).
room, el cuarto; (*living room*) la habitación; (*space in which to be or move*) el espacio.
rope, la cuerda.
Rosalind, Rosalinda.
rotunda, la rotonda.
round, VA., rodear; doblar.
route, la ruta; (*naut.*) el rumbo.
row, VN., remar.
royal, real.
ruby, el rubí.
rugged, escabroso.
ruin, la ruina.
ruin, VA., arruinar.
rule, VA., gobernar.
rumbling, el retumbo.
run, VN., correr.
running, ADJ., corriente.
rush, (*bot.*) el junco.
Russian, ruso.
rye, el centeno.

sacred, sagrado.
sad, triste.
saddle, la silla [de montar].
safe, seguro.
safely, salvo (I, xxi, 19).

safety: *in* —, salvo, sin novedad.
sail, VN., navegar; (*meaning to "set sail" from*) zarpar.
sail-boat, el bote de vela.
sailing-vessel, el buque de vela.
sailor, el marinero.
saint, el santo; (*as a title*) san (*f.* santa); (*before masculine names beginning with to- or do-*) santo.
salt, la sal.
salute, VA., saludar.
same, mismo (-a, -os, -as); *at the — time*, á la vez; *in the — way as*, de la misma manera que.
sand, la arena; — *flat*, el arenal.
sapphire, el záfiro.
save, VA., salvar.
Saxon, el Sajón.
say, VA., *decir; *I dare — that*, me figuro que.
scale, la escala.
scare, el susto; *quite a —*, un gran s.; *to have a —*, llevarse un s.
scarcely, apenas; casi no (II, xiii, 3).
scene, la escena; la perspectiva.
scenery, paisaje.
school, la escuela.
science, la ciencia.
scorch, VA., achicharrar.
Scot, el Escocés.
Scotland, Escocia (*f.*).
scratch, VA., rascar (II, i, 6).
screw, (*naut.*) el hélice.
sculptor, VA., esculpir.

- sea**, el mar; *the* — *level*, el nivel del m.; — *trip*, el viaje por m.
search, la busca.
seashore, la playa.
seaside, los baños de mar (*pl.*).
season, la estación.
seat, el asiento.
seat, VA., *sentar.
secluded, apartado.
second, segundo.
secret, el secreto.
secrete, VA., esconder.
see, VA., *ver; — *fit to*, dignarse; —! ¡mire usted!
seed, la semilla.
seek, VA., buscar.
seem, VN., *parecer.
seize, VA., *asir; apoderarse de.
seldom, raras veces.
self-denial, la abnegación.
sell, VA., vender. [nosa.
semi-darkness, la oscuridad luminosa.
send, VA., mandar.
sentence, la frase.
September, septiembre *or* setiembre.
sequestered, apartado.
serene, bonancible.
serpent, la serpiente; la culebra.
servant, el criado.
servant-girl, la criada.
serve, VA., *servir.
set, la serie.
set, VA., *poner; *to* — *foot*, p. el pie; — *free*, libertar; —, VN., (*the sun*) *ponerse; sumirse (II, vi, 18); — *out*, partir.
setting sun, el sol poniente.
settle, VA., *establecer; —, VN., *establecerse.
settled, raso (II, xi, 31).
settlement, el establecimiento.
seven, siete.
seventy, setenta.
several, varios (-as); una porción de (II, xi, 4).
severe, severo.
shade, la sombra; (*of color*) el matiz.
shade, VA., sombrear.
shadow, la sombra.
shadow, VA., sombrear.
shaft, el socabón.
shaggy, hirsuto.
shame, la vergüenza; *to put to* —, VA., *avergonzar.
shape, la forma.
share, VA., compartir.
sharp-pointed, agudo.
shattered, desmenuzado.
sheath, la gavilla.
shed, VA., derramar.
sheep, la oveja.
sheer, franco.
shell, la concha.
shelter, el abrigo.
shield, el escudo.
shine, VN., brillar; — *out*, brillar.
shingle, el tejamanil.
shining, brillante.
ship, el buque.
shipwreck, el naufragio.
shoal, la tropa.
shocking, espantoso.

- shoe, el zapato; *to kill with one's*
—s, matar á zapatazos.
- shoemaker, el zapatero.
- shoot, VA., tirar; *to — any one*,
pegar un tiro á alguien.
- shore, la costa; la playa.
- short, corto; *a — time ago*, poco há.
- shortly, pronto.
- shot, las postas (*pl.*).
- shout, el grito; (*collectively*) —s,
la gritería (*sing.*).
- show, VA., *mostrar; enseñar (I,
xxii, 14); *demostrar; — out,
VN., *mostrarse.
- shower, el aguacero; la lluvia; (*of*
sparks) la granizada.
- shrub, el arbusto.
- shut, VA., *cerrar; — in, limitar
(II, xv, 17); — down, acabarse
(II, xi, 37).
- sick, malo; enfermo; — man, el
enfermo.
- side, el lado; *on the other —*, al
otro lado.
- sigh, el suspiro.
- sight, el espectáculo; *in — of*, á
la vista de.
- signal light, el farol.
- silence, el silencio.
- silent, silencioso.
- silica, la sílice.
- silk, la seda.
- silver, la plata.
- silver, ADJ., plateado.
- silver, VA., platear.
- silvery, *to look —*, *parecer ser
de plata.
- similar, semejante.
- simple, sencillo.
- since, desde; después de.
- sincere, sincero; fiel; — friend,
fiel amigo.
- sing, VA., cantar.
- singer, el cantador; la cantatriz.
- single, sólo; simple (I, xiii, 5).
- sink, VN., hundirse (II, ix, 12).
- sister, la hermana.
- sit, VN., (*i. e.*, *to be seated*) *estar
sentado; — down, *sentarse.
- sitting, sentado.
- six, seis; — sided, hexilátero, de
s. lados.
- sixty, sesenta.
- size, el tamaño.
- skate, el patín.
- skate, VN., patinar; *to — across*,
*atravesar patinando.
- skater, el patinador.
- skating, el patinar.
- sketch, el bosquejo.
- skilful, hábil.
- skill, la habilidad.
- skin, la piel; (*human*) el cutis;
(*of banana*) la cáscara.
- sky, el cielo.
- skylight, la tragaluz.
- slaughter, la matanza.
- sleep, el sueño.
- sleep, VN., *dormir; *to go to —*,
echarse á dormir.
- sleeping, dormido; (*fig.*) soño-
liento.
- sleepy, soñoliento; *to be [very]*
sleepy, *tener [mucho] sueño.

- sleet, la aguanieve.
 sleigh, el trineo; *to go* — *-riding*,
 pasearse en trineo.
 slightly, algo.
 slope, la falda.
 sloppy, cenagoso.
 slow, lento.
 small, pequeño.
 smaller, menor (II, xv, 13).
 small-pox, las viruelas (*pl.*).
 smell, VA., VN., *oler.
 smile, VN., sonreírse (II, xii, 8).
 smoke, el humo.
 smooth, suave.
 snow, la nieve; *fall of* —, la ne-
 vada; — *ball*, la pelota de nieve;
to play at — *ball*, tirarse pelotas
 de nieve; — *-capped*, — *-cov-
 ered*, nevado; — *-storm*, la ne-
 vada; la tempestad de nieve.
 snowy, niveo.
 so, así; tan; (*absolutely*) tanto;
 — *that*, — *much that*, tanto que;
 — *that*, (*causative*) así que, de
 modo que; — *long*, (*time*) tanto
 tiempo; — *many people*, tantos
 hombres.
 soar, VN., *cernerse.
 sofa, el sofá.
 soft, suave; blando.
 softly, suavemente.
 soil, el suelo; la tierra (II,
 iv, 2).
 soldier, el soldado; *foot* — *s*, la
 infantería.
 sole, ADJ., único.
 some, alguno (—*a*, —*os*, —*as*)
 (*shortened to algún before masc.
 sing. nouns*).
 something, algo.
 sometimes, algunas veces.
 somewhat, algo.
 son, el hijo.
 song, la canción; el canto.
 soon, pronto.
 sorrow, la angustia.
 sorry: *to be* —, VN., *sentir; *to be*
 — *for*, *sentir, VA.; *to be* — *that*,
 *sentir que.
 sort, la clase; *all* — *s of*, toda
 c. de.
 sound, VN., *sonar.
 soup, la sopa.
 sour, agrio.
 source, la fuente.
 south, ADJ., meridional.
 South America, Sud América (*f.*).
 southern, meridional; — *cross*,
 la cruz del sur.
 southwest, s., el sudoeste.
 sovereign, el soberano.
 space, el espacio; el intervalo
 (I, xxiii, 8).
 spacious, anchuroso.
 Spain, España (*f.*).
 Spanish, español; (*language*) cas-
 tellano; *the* — *language*, el cas-
 tellano.
 spare, VA., perdonar.
 sparkle [*with*], VN., centellear
 [con].
 sparkling, centelleante; (*brook*)
 cristalino.
 sparrow, el gorrión.

speak [*about*], VN., hablar [de];

so to —, por decirlo así.

spear, la lanza.

species, la especie.

specimen, la muestra.

speed, la velocidad.

spend, VA., gastar; (*time*) pasar.

spirit, el espíritu.

splendid, espléndido; brillante.

splendor, el esplendor.

spoil, echar á perder.

spotless, inmaculado.

spread, VA., derramar.

spring, S., (*season*) la primavera;
(*water source*) el manantial.

spring, ADJ., primaveral.

spring, VN., brincar.

sprinkle, VA., rociar; *to become*
— *d with*, tachonarse de.

SS., (*abbrev. for "steamship"*) el vapor.

stain [*with*], VA., manchar [de].

stair, stairs, la escalera. [re.]

stamp: *postage* —, el sello de cor-

stand, VN., *estar; *estar parado;
quedarse (II, viii, 10).

standard, el estandarte.

star, la estrella; el astro (II,
xv, 22).

starboard, el estribor.

start, VN., (*set out*) *salir; partir.

state, el estado.

state, VA., relatar.

statement, la declaración.

statesman, el estadista.

station, VA., *establecer.

statue, la estatua.

stay, S., la permanencia.

stay, VN., quedarse.

steadily, sin interrupción.

steady, fijo.

steal, VA., robar; hurtar (I, xx, 9).

steam, S., el vapor.

steam, VN., navegar.

steamer, el vapor.

steep, empinado; pendiente.

steeple, el campanario.

step, S., el paso.

step, VN., *dar pasos; — *into*,
entrar á.

stern, ADJ., austero.

stick, el palo; (*walking*) el bastón.

still, ADJ., quieto.

still, VDV., aun; todavía.

stocked [*with*], poblado [de].

stone, la piedra; — *-fruit*, fruta
de hueso.

stop, VN., cesar (*requires de be-*
fore a dependent infinitive).

store, la tienda.

store up, VA., almacenar.

storm, la tempestad; el temporal;
la tormenta (II, xi, 6); *thunder*
—, la tronada.

storm, VA., asaltar.

stormy, tempestuoso.

story, el cuento.

stove, la estufa.

straight, (*nose*) recto; (*hair*) de-
recho.

strait, straits, el estrecho.

strange, extraño.

strap, la correa.

straw-thatched, cobijado de paja.

- stream**, la corriente.
street, la calle.
strength, las fuerzas (*pl.*).
stretch, s., la extensión.
stretch, VA., *tender; —, VN., *extenderse; —*ed out*, extendido.
strew, VA., desparramar.
strike, VA., *herir; (*with the fist*) pegar [á alguien] un puñetazo; *dar contra (II, v, 20); chocar con (II, v, 22).
strip, VA., despojar.
stroke, (*of scythe*) guadaña.
stroll, la vueltecita; *to take a —*, *hacer una v.
strong, fuerte; poderoso.
stubborn, terco.
student, el alumno.
study, el estudio.
study, VA., estudiar.
stupendous, imponente.
subject, el asunto.
subsist, VN., subsistir.
substance, la sustancia.
substitution, la sustitución.
suburb, el arrabal.
success, el buen éxito.
successfully, felizmente.
succession, la sucesión; la serie (II, xv, 37).
such, semejante; tal; como; — *a*, semejante; — *as*, como; — *a thing*, tal cosa; *in — wise*, de tal manera.
sudden, repentino; *of a —*, de repente.
suddenly, repentinamente.
- suffer**, VA., (*undergo*) sufrir.
sufficiently, bastante.
suffuse, VA., bañar.
sugar, el azúcar.
sultry: *it is [very]* —, hace un tiempo [muy] sofocante.
summer, el verano; *next —*, el v. que viene.
summit, la cima.
sun, el sol.
Sunday, el domingo.
sunlight, los rayos solares (II, xv, 42).
sunset, la puesta del sol; *at —*, á la puesta del sol; *in the red —*, bajo los rojos rayos del sol poniente.
sunshine, la claridad del sol.
sup, VN., cenar.
supper, la cena; *after —*, después de cenar.
supply: *in ample —*, en gran abundancia.
supply, VA., suministrar.
support, *mantener (I, xiv, 14).
suppose, VA., *suponer.
supremacy, la supremacía.
sure [*of*], seguro [*de*]; *to be — that*, *estar s. de que.
surface, la superficie.
surpassing, incomparable; trascendente.
surprise, VA., sorprender.
surprising, sorprendente; *it is —*, es cosa s. (II, xiv, 15).
surrounding, cercano (II, x, 7).
survey, el estudio.

suspend, VA., suspender.

swamp, la ciénaga; — *land*, el cenagal.

swan, el cisne.

sway, el poder.

Sweden, Suecia (*f.*).

sweeper, el basurero.

sweet, dulce.

sweetheart, el novio; la novia.

sweetly, dulcemente.

swell, llenar (II, xiii, 57).

swiftly, con rapidez; ligero (II, vi, 7).

swiftness, la celeridad.

swim, VN., nadar; —, VA., recorrer á nado.

Swiss, suizo.

swollen, hinchado.

sword, la espada.

Sybarite, sibarito.

system, el sistema.

table, la mesa.

tailor, el sastre.

take, VA., tomar; llevar; cojer (I, x, 9); *to* — *from anyone*, quitar á alguien; *to* — (*meaning "to steal"*) *from anyone*, robar á alguien; *to* — *a journey*, *hacer un viaje; — *one's way*, *seguir su camino; — *refuge*, refugiarse; — *up*, tomar; — *a walk*, *dar un paseo, *dar una vuelta; — *a short walk*, *dar una vueltecita.

talent, el talento.

talented, de talento.

tall, alto.

talon, la garra.

tariff, el arancel; — *question*, la cuestión arancelaria.

Tarn, *Mount* —, el monte Tharn.

taste, el gusto.

tea, el té; *to drink* —, tomar té; *to take* — (*i.e. supper*), tomar el té.

teach, VA., enseñar; educar (II, viii, 10).

teacher, el maestro.

tear, la lágrima.

tear, VA., desgarrar; — *off*, arrancar.

tell, VA., *decir; (*a narrative*) *contar; (*give an order*) mandar (*followed by subjunct.*).

telegraph line, la línea telegráfica.

temperate, templado.

tempest, tempestad.

temple, el templo.

temptation, la tentación.

ten, diez.

tender, tierno.

tent, la tienda.

term, VA., llamar; *conocer con el nombre de (II, iv, 3).

terrace, el terrado.

terrestrial, terrestre.

terrific, espantoso.

than, que.

thankful, grato.

thank, VA., *agradecer; — *you*, se lo agradezco á Vd.; *I* — *you very much*, se lo agradezco á Vd. infinito.

that, (*relative*) que; (*demonstrative*) ese (-a, -os, -as); (*neuter*) eso; (*remote time or place*) aquel (*f.* aquella, *pl.* -os, -as).

thaw, VN., *deshelar.

the, el (*f.* la; *pl.* los, las).

their, su (*pl.* sus).

then, (*at that time*) entonces; (*next in order*) luego.

there, allí; — *is*, — *are*, hay; — *was*, — *were*, había; — *will be*, habrá.

therefore, por eso.

thick, espeso; grueso; denso (II, xii, 49); *to be* [*two feet*] *thick*, *tener [dos pies] de espesor.

thin, sutil (II, v, 18); tenue (II, v, 22).

thing, la cosa; el artículo (II, xiv, 21); *such a* —, tal cosa.

think [*of*], VN., *pensar [en]; aversarse [de] (II, xiii, 51); — *that*, creer que.

third, tercero.

thirty, treinta; — *five*, t. y cinco.

this, este (-a, -os, -as); (*neuter*) esto.

Thomas, Tomás (*m.*).

thorn, el espino.

thoroughly, á fondo.

though, aunque.

thought, el pensamiento.

thousand, mil; *a* —, mil.

thread, el hilo.

threat, la menaza.

threaten, VA., amenazar.

three, tres.

thriving, prosperante.

throne, el trono.

through, por; por entre (II, xv, 10); (*in title*, II, xv,) travesía de.

throw, VA., arrojar; *away*, lanzar, (*colloquial*) botar; — *up*, arrojar.

thunder, el trueno.

thus, así; de ese modo.

thwart, VA., frustrar.

tiger, el tigre.

tightly closed, bien cerrado.

time, el tiempo; el espacio (I, xxi, 11); la época (II, viii, 1); (*considered as part of a series*) la vez; *this* —, esta v., *three* —s, tres veces; *at the same* —, á la v.; *at* —s, á veces; *to have a good time*, divertirse mucho; *to have* — *to*, tener tiempo de; *in* —, á tiempo; *a long* —, por largo t. (I, xxii, 25); *about this* —, acerca de esta estación.

tin, el estaño.

tint, el matiz.

tip, el extremo.

tired, cansado.

title, el título.

to, á; (*up to, as far as*) hasta; (*in order to*) para.

tobacco, el tabaco.

to-day, hoy.

together, juntos, (*f.* -as).

token, la prueba.

to-morrow, mañana.

tongue, la lengua; (*speech*) el habla (*f.*).

- to-night**, esta noche.
too, (*excessively*) demasiado; (*also*) también; — *much*, demasiado (-a), — *many*, demasiados (-as).
tooth, el diente.
topaz, el topacio.
torch, la antorcha; (*of resinous wood*) la tea.
torn, PP., roto; desgarrado (II, xv, 38).
tornado, el huracán.
touch, VA., tocar; acariciar (II, xv, 23).
touching, simpático.
tour, la vuelta; *to make the — of*, *dar la v. á.
toward, **towards**, hacia; (*fig.*) para con.
tower, la torre.
town, la población; (*small*) el pueblo; (*large*) la ciudad; la ciudad (II, xv, 26).
trace, el vestigio.
train, el tren.
transact, VA., despachar.
transform [*into*], VA., transformar [en].
transmit, VA., transmitir.
transparent, trasparente; diáfano (II, x, 7).
transplant, VA., trasplantar.
transport, VA., trasportar.
tranquil, tranquilo.
trash, una bicoca.
travel, el viaje.
travel, VN., viajar; — *across*, *atravesar; *to — (a certain distance)*, recorrer, VA.
traveler, el viajero.
tread, VA., pisar.
treatise, el tratado.
tree, el árbol; *young —*, el arbolito.
tremble, VN., *estremecer.
tremulous, trémulo.
tribe, la tribu.
trodden, pisado.
troop, la tropa.
trot, VN., trotar.
troublesome, molesto.
trout, la trucha.
truck, el carro; *hook-and-ladder —*, c. de escalas.
true, verdadero; cierto; *it is [not] —*, [no] es verdad.
trunk, el tronco.
truth, la verdad.
try [*to*], VN., tratar [de]; intentar (I, xxi, 8).
tunnel, VA., tunelar.
turbid, turbio.
turn, la vuelta.
turn, VA., *convertir; *mover (I, xv, 12); — *to account*, *hacer valer; — *the hose upon*, lanzar chorros sobre; —, VN., girar; — *out*, *salir; — *out well*, *tener buen éxito.
turquoise, la turquesa.
turret, el torreón.
twelve, doce.
twenty, veinte.
twenty-five, veinticinco.

twilight, el crepúsculo.

two, dos.

type, el tipo.

ugly, feo.

umbrella, el paraguas.

unaware: *to be — of*, VA., ignorar.

uncomfortable, incómodo.

under, bajo; debajo de; (*motion*)
por debajo de.

undergo, VA., sufrir.

understand, VA., comprender; *entender (I, xvi, 6); — *that*, *entender decir que; *I understand that*, entiendo decir que.

undertaking, la empresa.

undisputed, incontestable.

unexpected, inesperable.

unfortunate, desgraciado; *an — man*, un d.

unify, VA., unificar; *to become unified*, unificarse.

unite, VA., unir.

united, unido; *the — States*, los Estados Unidos.

unknown [*by*], desconocido [*por*].

unless, á menos que; á no ser que (*followed by subjunctive*).

unlucky, fatal.

unmolested, sin estorbo.

un-plausible, improbable.

unroll, VA., *desenvolver.

untamed, indómito.

until, hasta (*followed by infinitive*); hasta que (*followed by indicative or subjunctive*).

untiring, incansable.

upbraid, VA., *reconvenir.

upon, en; sobre; encima de.

upper, superior.

uproot, VA., arrancar por completo; arrancar de cuajo.

upstairs, arriba; *to go —*, subir la escalera.

up to, hasta.

us, nos.

use, S., el uso.

use, VA., usar; emplear; *servirse de.

useful, útil.

useless, inútil.

usually, ordinariamente.

vain, inútil; *in —*, en vano.

valley, el valle.

valuable, valioso; precioso.

value, el valor.

vaporize, VA., evaporar; *convertir en vapor (II, v, 20).

vaporization, la evaporación.

various, varios (-as).

vase, el vaso.

vast, vasto.

vein, la vena.

venture, VN., aventurarse.

verdure, la verdura.

verse, el verso.

very, muy; (*often expressed by termination -ísimo*) — *much*, muchísimo.

vessel, el buque; *sailing —*, buque de vela.

view, la perspectiva.

vine, la vid.

violently, con violencia.

violet, la violeta.

virgin, la virgen; *Cape* —s, el cabo de Vírgenes.

visit, la visita.

vivid, vivo.

voice, la voz.

volcano, el volcán.

volume, el volumen; (*book*) el tomo; (*smoke*) el torbellino.

voyage, el viaje.

waft, VA., llevar.

wait, VA., esperar.

waiter, el mozo.

waking, el despertamiento.

Wales, Gales (*m.*).

walk, el paseo; (*stroll*) la vuelta; *short* —, la vueltecita; *to take a* —, *dar un paseo; *to take a short* —, *dar una vueltecita.

walk, VA., pisar; (*a certain distance*) recorrer á pie; —, VN., *andar, caminar, *ir á pie; — *across*, *atravesar á pie.

wall, la muralla; (*inner wall*) la pared.

wander, VN., vagar.

want, VA., querer.

war, la guerra.

warbling, el gorgeo.

warm, caluroso; (*to the touch*) caliente.

warm, VA., *calentar.

warrior, el guerrero.

wash, VA., lavar; — *away*, arrastrar.

watch, el reloj (*or* reló) [de bolsillo].

watch, VA., (*look at*) mirar; (*guard*) velar; *to keep — over* (*or above*), velar.

water, el agua (*f.*); — *power*, fuerza de a.

water, VA., *regar.

waterfall, la cascada.

watering, la aguada.

water-lily, la azucena.

wave, la ola.

way, (*route*) el camino; (*manner*) el modo, la manera; *to continue on one's* —, *to take one's* —, *seguir su c.; *in a . . . way*, de una manera . . .; *in my own* —, á mi modo; *in the same* — *as*, de la misma manera que.

wayfarer, el viandante.

weapon, el arma (*f.*).

wealth, los productos (*pl.*) (II, x, 2).

wear, VA., llevar.

weather, el tiempo; *bad* —, mal t.; *dry* —, la seca; *the — is bad*, hace mal t.

wedding, la boda.

week, la semana; *last* —, la semana pasada.

week-day, el día de trabajo.

weep, VN., llorar; — *for*, VA., llorar.

weight, el peso.

well, ADV., bien; (*exclamation*) bueno; *as — as*, lo mismo que, así como; — *known*, bien cono-

- cido; — *marked*, bien determinado.
- western**, occidental.
- westward**, hacia el occidente.
- wet**, húmedo; mojado.
- whale**, la ballena.
- what**, (*interrogative*) qué, cuál; qué cosa; (*relative*) lo que.
- whatever**, sea el que quiera . . . que (*followed by subjunctive*).
- wheat**, el trigo.
- whence**, de donde.
- when**, cuando; (*as soon as*) en cuanto.
- whenever**, cuandoquiera que (*followed by subjunctive*).
- where**, donde.
- wherever**, dondequiera que (*followed by subjunctive*).
- which**, (*interrogative*) cuál; (*relative*) que, el cual.
- while**, mientras; mientras que.
- whip**, VA., azotar; *to — to death*, matar á latigazos.
- white**, blanco; pálido (II, ix, 14).
- whiteness**, la blancura.
- who**, (*interrogative*) quién; (*relative*) quien, que.
- whoever**, quienquiera que (*followed by subjunctive*).
- whole**, todo (-a, -os, -as); entero; *a — day*, todo un día; *the — day*, todo el día.
- whom**, á quien, que.
- whose**, cuyo (-a, -os, -as).
- why**, por qué.
- wide**, dilatado.
- widen**, VN., ensancharse; abrirse (II, xv, 16).
- width**, la anchura.
- wife**, (*one's own*) mujer, esposa; (*another's*) señora (§ 229).
- wild**, agreste (II, xv, 14); salvaje (II, xv, 37); funesto (II, ix, 13).
- will**, la voluntad.
- William**, Guillermo.
- win**, VA., ganar.
- wind**, el viento; *the — is very high*, hace mucho v.
- winding**, S., la revuelta.
- winding**, ADJ., sinuoso.
- windmill**, el molino de viento.
- window**, la ventana.
- wine**, el vino.
- wing**, el ala (*f.*).
- winged**, alado.
- winter**, el invierno; *last —*, el i. pasado.
- winter**, ADJ., invernál.
- wipe**, VA., limpiar; — *off from*, borrar de.
- wise**, sabio.
- wish**, VA., desear; *querer; *I — I had*, quisiera tener; *I — that*, quisiera que (*followed by past subjunctive*).
- witchery**, el encanto.
- with**, con; — *me*, conmigo.
- withdraw**, VA., retirar; —, VN., retirarse.
- wither**, VA., marchitar; — VN., marchitarse.
- within**, ADV., dentro; —, PREP., dentro de.

- without**, PREP., sin; —, ADV., (*out doors*) afuera.
- witty**, chistoso.
- woman**, la mujer.
- womanhood**, la mujer.
- wonder**: *I — if*, quisiera saber si.
- wonderful**, maravilloso.
- wood**, (*material*) la madera; (*fuel*) la leña; (*woods*) el bosque.
- wool**, la lana.
- word**, la palabra; — *of command*, la voz de mando.
- work**, (*labor*) el trabajo; (*performance*) la obra; (*literary production*) la obra.
- work**, VN., trabajar.
- work-a-day**, ADJ., trabajador.
- workman**, el obrero.
- world**, el mundo; el globo; el g. terrestre (II, viii, 15); *the New* —, el Nuevo M.
- worship**, el culto.
- worth**: *to be* —, *valer; *to be* — *while*, v. la pena.
- worthy** [*of*], acreedor [á] (II, xv, 3).
- would**: — *to God*, ojalá que (*followed by subjunctive*).
- wound**, la herida.
- wounded**, herido.
- woven**, tejido.
- wrap**, el abrigo.
- wrap**, VA., abrigar.
- wrapt**, (*fig.*) encapotado.
- write**, VA., escribir (PP. escrito); — *a good hand*, *tener buena letra.
- writer**, el escritor.
- yard**, (*measure*) la vara; (*naut.*) la verga.
- year**, el año; *last* —, el a. pasado.
- yellow**, amarillo.
- yellowish**, amarillento.
- yes**, sí; — *indeed!* ¡ya lo creo!
- yesterday**, ayer; — *afternoon*, a. por la tarde.
- yet**, todavía; *not* —, no [*verb*] t.; (*without verb*) t. no.
- yield**, VA., ceder.
- you**, Vd. (*abbrev. of usted*).
- young**, joven; juvenil (II, vi, 14); — *man*, el joven; — *tree*, el arbolito.
- youth**, la juventud; (*young man*) el joven.
- zeal**, el celo.
- zero**, el cero.



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