

CHILDREN'S...

Miss Binger

Prof. Wiley 1839
June 8th 1840

THE
CHILD'S
FRENCH FRIEND.

4

REPRODUCED FROM THE
ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

TO THE HON. LADY ANN COKE.

MADAM,

I ~~cannot~~ ^{help} ^{expressing} I CANNOT help experiencing some degree of timidity, in offering to your Ladyship's notice this little Work; and I should not presume to do so, did I not feel, that its value must be determined by its UTILITY alone.

Should it receive this *stamp of value*, from an enlightened public, I shall be doubly gratified; FIRST, as it will make it more worthy the honour and sanction of your Ladyship's name: and SECONDLY, I shall be greatly gratified, if I have been able, to render the rough ascent to knowledge, even in a slight degree, more easy and pleasant to the youthful mind.

This STAMP OF VALUE my little Work has not yet received, and the PUBLIC VOICE may even deny it any claim to approbation. But sanctioned by the honour of your Ladyship's permission it cannot deprive me of the pleasure of thus publicly assuring you, that I am, with the greatest esteem,

Madam,

Your Ladyship's

Your Ladyship's

Most obliged

Most obliged

And obedient Servant,

M. Allison

MARGARET ANNE ALLISON,

Bury St. Edmund's,
July 1, 1827.

P R E F A C E .

THE system of education where every thing was trusted to the memory, is daily giving place to that of early awakening the thinking and reflecting faculties ; the pupil is now relieved in a great degree, from the arduous and harassing task of committing daily to memory several pages of dull matter, (of the meaning of which he is too fre-

quently totally ignorant,) for the much more pleasant task of preparing a few exercises ; and the answers to a few questions. As this system gains ground new works will be daily called for, to supercede those which are not suited to this method of instruction. In acquiring a foreign language, the learning to repeat by heart cannot be entirely dispensed with ; in the present little book it has been my aim to blend the advantages of the two systems.

L'Abbé Bossut's little works are generally allowed to be the best extant ; but I always found that the memory of a child, is not sufficiently tenacious, to retain for any length of time a long list of words, though acquired at first with so much difficulty. In learning to repeat the columns of words in the *WORD-BOOK*, and the sentences in the *PHRASE-BOOK*, each lesson must be short to suit the age of the pupil, and I ever found that before the sixth page was attained, the first was forgotten ; thus the whole was to commence over again, which was very discouraging to the pupil. Besides children have always a great aversion to the drudgery required to

learn by heart, whilst in general, they are as proportionably fond of writing.

In the method proposed in the present little work, of the pupil's writing his vocabulary down in a middle sized hand upon a slate, he will at the same time improve himself in writing and in orthography, both English and French; whilst the care and reflection necessary in writing correctly the vocabulary exercises, will imprint them more deeply on his mind.

In the exercises upon the verbs, I have placed the article before the nouns, to render them as easy as possible, knowing how apt the youthful mind is to be discouraged by the slightest difficulty, and that the easier the acquirement of any branch of education is made, the more likely it is to be persevered in.

It was my intention to have considerably extended the exercises, and to have added a few easy reading lessons, but this I found would have increased my

work beyond the limits I had prescribed myself. I have therefore reserved these for another little work, as an accompaniment to the present—the two will, I trust, form an easy introduction to the French Language, and the student, after having perfected himself in the contents, will experience no difficulty in going through the exercises adapted to the Grammars of either Hamel, Rouillon, or Mallet.

M. A. ALLISON.

Bury St. Edmund's,
July 1, 1827.

THE
CHILDREN'S
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PART I.

GRAMMAR AND EXERCISES.

CHAPTER I.

Q. What is Grammar?

A. Grammar is the name given to that art, which teaches how to write, or speak a language, according to the rules laid down by the best authors.

Q. What is French Grammar?

A. That grammar which teaches how to write, and speak the French language.

Q. How many parts is it divided into?

A. Three principal ones.

Q. What are they?

A. Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax.

CHAPTER II.

Q. What is Orthography?

A. That part of grammar which treats of the letters of the alphabet, which are the first principles of a language; and how to spell words.

Q. How many letters are there in French?

A. Twenty-five. Which are, A *aw*; B *bay*; C *say*; D *day*; E *a*; F *eff*; G *gey*; H *haush*; I *e*; J *jee*; K *kaw*; L *el*; M *emme*; N *enne*; O *o*; P *pay*; Q *qu*; R *er*; S *s*; T *tay*; U *u*; V *vay*; X *ex*; Y *egrec*; Z *zed*.

Q. Which of the letters of the alphabet are called vowels?

A. *a, e, i, o, u* and *y*, which has mostly either the sound of *e* or *i*.

Q. Why are these letters called vowels?

A. Because they can be sounded alone without the help of any other letter; the rest are called consonants.

Q. Why are these called consonants?

A. Because they cannot be sounded without the aid of a vowel, as *b, d*, which are sounded as if written *be, de*.

Q. What is spelling?

A. Using the proper letters, in writing the words of a language.

Q. Of what are words composed?

A. Of letters and syllables.

Q. Does Orthography treat of any thing else?

A. Yes, of the accents.

Q. What are the accents ?

A. Marks made over some of the vowels to shew how they are to be sounded.

Q. Are the accents ever used for any other purpose ?

A. Yes, sometimes to distinguish one word from another spelt the same.

Q. How many accents are there ?

A. Three : the acute marked thus ('); the grave thus (`); and the circumflex thus (^).

Questions to exercise the Student.

1. Into how many parts is grammar divided ?
2. Of what does orthography treat ?
3. Which of the English letters is omitted in French ?
4. Which are the vowels ?
5. Of what are words composed ?
6. What are the accents used for ?

PART II.

CHAPTER III.

Q. What is Etymology ?

A. That part of Grammar, which teaches how to class every word of a language, under its proper head, or part of speech.

Q. What do you mean by part of speech ?

A. The words of the English and French lan-

guages have been divided into nine classes, or sorts, to one of which every word belongs ; and these are called parts of speech.

Q. How are these parts of speech named ?

A. ARTICLE, SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN, ADJECTIVE, PRONOUN, VERB, ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION and INTERJECTION.

Questions.

1. What do you call that part of grammar which treats of the parts of speech ?
2. How many parts of speech are there ?
3. What are their names ?

CHAPTER IV.

On the Article.

Q. What is an Article ?

A. A small word put before a noun or adjective principally to shew whether one or more than one thing is meant or what particular one.

Q. How many articles are there ?

A. There are in French three kinds of articles.

Q. What are they called ?

A. The *Indefinite*, the *Definite* and the *Partitive*.

Q. What is the Indefinite Article ?

A. *Un* before a noun masculine, *une* before a noun feminine, in English *a*.

Q. Why is *un* or *une* called the indefinite article ?

A. Because it does not point out or define any particular object or thing as *un homme* a man, which

means any man, no particular one being pointed out. P

Q. Can you tell me which is the definite article ?

A. The definite article is *le*, for the masculine, *la* before a noun feminine, and *les* before a noun plural. +

Q. Give me an example.

A. *Le roi* the king, *la reine* the queen, *les hommes* the men, *les femmes* the women, here *roi*, king, being masculine *le* is put before it, *la* is put before *reine*, queen, because it is feminine, but *les* is put in the plural both for masculine and feminine. R

Q. Why is this called the definite article ?

A. Because it defines, or points out, what particular thing or person is spoken of, as *La dame dansait*, the lady was dancing ; means some lady referred to before. +

Q. How is the definite article written before a noun either masculine or feminine when it begins with a vowel or an *h* which is not sounded ?

A. The *e* or the *a* is left out and the *l* is put alone thus instead of writing *le état* we leave out the first *e* and write *l'état* *l'étoile* the star instead of *la étoile* and *l'homme* the man instead of *le homme*. P

Q. What is the partitive article ?

A. *Du* masculine, *de la* feminine, *de l'* before a vowel or *h* mute, and *des* plural, sometimes stand for the English word *some*, and sometimes for the prepositions *of* or *from* placed before the definite article *the*. ✓

Q. Can you give any examples ?

A. In the sentence, *donnez-moi du fromage*, give me some cheese, *du* stands for *some* ; but in the

sentence *il parla du frère*, he spoke of the brother, *du* stands for *of the*.

Q. Why is it called partitive ?

A. Because it is a contraction of the article *le*, *la*, *les*, with the preposition *de* of or from.

Questions.

1. How many articles are there ?
2. What are the definite articles ?
3. What are the indefinite articles ?
4. What is the difference between *un* and *une* ?
5. How is the word *some* rendered into French ?
6. How is *of the* rendered into French ?
7. What parts of speech are articles put before ?
8. Why is it called the partitive article ?

VOCABULARY AND EXERCISES UPON THE ARTICLES.

Upon the Indefinite Article.

NOTE. Before the pupil attempts to write and commit to memory the following Vocabulary, he should read over or repeat to his perceptor all the preceding chapter upon the article.

m.	f.	
<i>un</i> masculine	<i>une</i> feminine	<i>a</i>
<i>A man</i>	homme <i>m</i>	
<i>A girl</i>	fille <i>f</i>	
<i>A boy</i>	garçon <i>m</i>	
<i>A woman</i>	femme <i>f</i>	
<i>A ring</i>	bague <i>f</i>	
<i>A wonder</i>	merveille <i>f</i>	
<i>A house</i>	maison <i>f</i>	
<i>A garden</i>	jardin <i>m</i>	
<i>A garland</i>	guirlande <i>f</i>	

<i>A falsehood</i>	<i>mensonge m</i>
<i>A misfortune</i>	<i>malheur m</i>
<i>A triumph</i>	<i>triomphe m</i>
<i>A journey</i>	<i>voyage m</i>
<i>A waistcoat</i>	<i>veste f</i>
<i>A hat</i>	<i>chapeau m</i>
<i>A chair</i>	<i>chaise f</i>

VOCABULARY AND EXERCISE. (2.)

<i>A table</i>	<i>table f</i>
<i>A tablecloth</i>	<i>nappe f</i>
<i>A knife</i>	<i>couteau m</i>
<i>A fork</i>	<i>fourchette f</i>
<i>A spoon</i>	<i>cuillère f</i>
<i>A bed</i>	<i>lit m</i>
<i>A gown</i>	<i>robe f</i>
<i>A watch</i>	<i>montre f</i>
<i>A fan</i>	<i>eventail m</i>
<i>A dish</i>	<i>plat m</i>
<i>A carpet</i>	<i>tapis m</i>
<i>A looking-glass</i>	<i>miroir m</i>
<i>A picture</i>	<i>tableau m</i>
<i>A glass</i>	<i>verre m</i>
<i>A chest</i>	<i>caisse f</i>
<i>A candle</i>	<i>chandelle f</i>

VOCABULARY AND EXERCISE. (3.)

Upon the Indefinite Article and Preposition.

<i>d'un masculine</i>	<i>d'une feminine</i>	<i>of a</i>
<i>à un masculine</i>	<i>à une feminine</i>	<i>to a</i>
<i>Of a book</i>	<i>livre m</i>	
<i>Of a tree</i>	<i>arbre m</i>	

Of a pillow	oreiller <i>m</i>
To a sideboard	buffet <i>m</i>
To a salt-cellar	salière <i>f</i>
Of a day	jour <i>m</i>
To a lady	dame <i>f</i>
To a father	père <i>m</i>
To a mother	mère <i>mf.</i>
To a child	enfant <i>m</i>
Of a child	enfant <i>f</i>
Of a beauty	beauté <i>f</i>
Of a penknife	canif <i>m</i>
To a song	chanson <i>f</i>
To a concert	concert <i>m</i>
Of a cage	cage <i>f</i>

LESSON. (4.)

Upon the Definite Article.

NOTE. Before writing the following vocabulary, let the pupil repeat what he has learnt respecting the Definite article.

le masculine, *la* feminine, *l'* before vowel or
h mute, *les* the only plural } *the*

The master	maître <i>m</i>
The mistress	maîtresse <i>f</i>
The writing	écriture <i>v f</i>
The paper	papier <i>m</i>
The desk	pupitre <i>m</i>
The scholar	écolier <i>v m</i>
The preceptor	precepteur <i>m</i>
The pupil	élève <i>v m</i>
The boarding school	pension <i>f</i>
The class	class <i>f</i>

The ink	encre <i>v f</i>
The pen	plume <i>f</i>
The vacation	vacances <i>pl</i>
The usher	sous-maître <i>m</i>
The pencils	crayons <i>pl</i>
The lines	lignes <i>pl</i>

LESSON. (5.)

The ruler	règle <i>f</i>
The copy-book	cahier <i>m</i>
The form	banc <i>m</i>
The books	livres <i>pl</i>
The grammar	grammaire <i>f</i>
The dictionary	dictionnaire <i>m</i>
The page	page <i>f</i>
The margin	marge <i>m</i>
The title page	titre <i>m</i>
The exercises	thème <i>pl</i>
The blot	tache <i>f</i>
The sheet of paper	feuille <i>f</i>
The slate	ardoise <i>v f</i>
The works	travaux <i>pl</i>
The ink-stand	encrier <i>v</i>
The letter	lettre <i>f</i>

LESSON. (5.)

On the Partitive Article.

Q. What is the partitive article?

Why is it so called?—

<i>du m.</i>	<i>de la f.</i>	<i>de l' v or h mute</i>	<i>des pl.</i>	<i>of the</i>
<i>Of the dominion</i>				<i>domaine m</i>
<i>Of the church</i>				<i>église v</i>

<i>Of the clock</i>	horloge <i>h m</i>
<i>Of the moon</i>	lune <i>f</i>
<i>Of the spectacles</i>	lunettes <i>pl</i>
<i>Of the crowd</i>	foule <i>f</i>
<i>Of the glory</i>	gloire <i>f</i>
<i>Of the shame</i>	honte <i>f</i>
<i>Of the riddle</i>	énigme <i>v f</i>
<i>Of the dance</i>	dance <i>f</i>
<i>Of the chamber</i>	chambre <i>f</i>
<i>Of the stars</i>	étoiles <i>pl</i>
<i>Of the ice</i>	glace <i>f</i>
<i>Of the grass</i>	herbe <i>f</i>
<i>Of the months</i>	mois <i>pl</i>
<i>Of the river</i>	fleuve <i>f</i>

LESSON. (6.)

Article and Preposition.

au m. à la f. à l' v or h mute aux pl. to the

<i>To the judge</i>	juge <i>m</i>
<i>To the place</i>	lieu <i>m</i>
<i>To the faith</i>	foi <i>f</i>
<i>To the thorn</i>	épine <i>v f</i>
<i>To the tax</i>	impôt <i>v m</i>
<i>To the morning</i>	matin <i>m</i>
<i>To the seas</i>	mers <i>pl</i>
<i>To the winds</i>	vents <i>pl</i>
<i>To the birds</i>	oiseaux <i>pl</i>
<i>To the blackbird</i>	merle <i>m</i>
<i>To the dove</i>	colombe <i>f</i>
<i>To the raven</i>	corbeau <i>m</i>
<i>To the parrot</i>	perroquet <i>m</i>

To the hen	poule <i>f</i>
To the pigeons	pigeons <i>pl</i>
To the ducks	canards <i>pl</i>

+

LESSON. (7.)

The Partitive Article some.

Q. How is some rendered into French?

du *m.* de la *f.* de l' *v* or *h* mute des *pl.* some

Some goodness	bonté <i>f</i>
Some forest	forêt <i>f</i>
Some wisdom	sagesse <i>f</i>
Some reward	récompense <i>f</i>
Some houses	maisons <i>pl</i>
Some pretext	prétexte <i>m</i>
Some meat	viande <i>f</i>
Some bread	pain <i>m</i>
Some boiled meat	bouilli <i>m</i>
Some roast meat	rôti <i>m</i>
Some crust	croûte <i>f</i>
Some crumbs	mies <i>pl</i>
Some apples	pommes <i>pl</i>
Some pears	poires <i>pl</i>
Some wine	vin <i>m</i>
Some beer	bière <i>f</i>

+

LESSON. (8.)

Upon the Articles in General.

A feather	plumet <i>m</i>
A handkerchief	mouchoir <i>m</i>
The string	cordon <i>m</i>

The comb	peigne <i>m</i>
A tippet	fichu <i>m</i>
Some tweezers	pincettes <i>pl</i>
A thimble	dé <i>m</i>
The jewels	bijoux <i>pl</i>
Some powder	poudre <i>f</i>
Some pins	épingles <i>pl</i>
The door	porte <i>f</i>
Of the bolt	verrou <i>m</i>
Some cloth	drap <i>m</i>
Some velvet	velours <i>pl</i>
Some ribbon	ruban <i>m</i>
Of the key	clef <i>f</i>
To the parlour	salle <i>f</i>
To a dining-room	salle à-manger <i>f</i>
Of the stairs	degrés <i>pl</i>
To the wall	muraille <i>f</i>
Of the window	fenêtre <i>f</i>
To a portrait	portrait <i>m</i>
Of a frame	bordure <i>f</i>
To a trunk	malle <i>f</i>

CHAPTER V.

Upon the Substantive or Noun.

- Q. What is a substantive or noun ?
 A. The name of any person, substance, or thing ;
 as, *Pierre* Peter, *maison* house, *pomme* apple.
- Q. How do you divide nouns ?
 A. Into two kinds, proper and common.
- Q. What is a noun proper ?

A. The name of any particular person, town, or country; as *Pierre*, Peter; *Angleterre*, England; *Paris*, Paris. X

Q. Why are these called proper nouns?

A. Because they belong to, or are proper to only one thing of the kind; every man is not called *Peter*, nor is every town called *Paris*, nor is every kingdom called *England*, but only one.

Q. What is a noun common?

A. A noun is called common, when it belongs to a whole class; as *homme* man, *femme* woman, *ville* town, *royaume* kingdom.

Q. What other properties belong to nouns?

A. Gender, number, and case.

Questions. †

1. What is a substantive or noun?
2. How are nouns divided?
3. What is a proper noun?
4. Write down upon a slate twelve proper nouns in French and English.
5. What is a noun common?
6. Write down twelve common nouns in French and English.
7. What other properties belong to nouns? †

CHAPTER VI.

On the Gender of Nouns.

Q. What is meant by the gender of nouns?

A. Gender at first related only to the difference

of sex ; as *homme* man, *filz* son, which were called of the masculine gender ; and *femme* woman, *fille* girl, which were called feminine.

Q. Are the genders alike in English and French ?

A. No : the English have three genders *masculine* and *feminine*, which regard sex, and the *neuter*, which relate to things which have not life, as *une maison* a house, *une table* a table.

Q. How many genders are there in French ?

A. Only two, the *masculine* and *feminine* ; there being no neuter gender.

Q. Of what gender in French are those nouns which relate to inanimate objects ?

A. They are called either *masculine* or *feminine* mostly according to their endings, though there is no general rule.

Q. How must the gender of the French nouns be learnt ?

A. By observation and study, and when preceded by an article by marking whether the article be in the masculine or feminine gender.

Questions.

1. How many genders are there in French ?
2. Which gender relates to the female sex ?
3. Which gender relates to the male sex ?
4. Of what gender in French are inanimate objects such as chairs, tables ?

CHAPTER VII.

Of the number of Nouns.

Q. What is meant by number ?

A. That property which words have of pointing out whether one thing is spoken of, or more than one.

Q. How many numbers are there ?

A. Two : the *singular*, when the word points out only one single thing, as *le livre* the book, and the *plural*, when more than one are spoken of, as *les livres* the books.

Q. How is the plural of French nouns formed ?

A. According to their various endings the general rule is to take *s*, but there are a great many exceptions to this rule.

Q. What are the principal exceptions ?

A. Those words which end in *u*, for the most part take an *x* for the plural, as *beau*, *beaux* ; *jeu*, *jeux*, and those which end in *al* or *ail* change these endings into *aux*, as *cheval*, *chevaux* ; *travail*, *travaux*.

Q. How do those nouns which end in *x*, *s*, or *z* become plural ?

A. They are alike in both numbers, and the singular is known from the plural, by the article placed before it, as *le fils*, the son, *les fils*, the sons ; *le voix*, the voice, *les voix*, the voices ; *le nez*, the nose, *les nez*, the noses.

Q. What are the parts of speech which admit the distinction of number ?

A. Articles, substantive or nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, and participles.

Questions.

1. What is number ?
2. How many numbers are there ?
3. What does the plural number express ?
4. How is the plural of French nouns formed ?
5. What is the general rule ?
6. How do those words which end in *u* form the plural ?
7. How do those words which end in *al* or *ail* form the plural ?
8. What parts of speech admit of number ?

CHAPTER VIII.

On the number of Nouns (continued.)

Q. Are there not some nouns which have no plural ?

A. Yes : five kinds.

Q. What are they ?

A. First, the names of all metals, as *l'or*, gold ; *l'argent*, silver ; *le cuivre*, copper ; *le plomb*, lead ; *le fer*, iron ; *l'arain*, brass.

Q. What are the second class ?

A. The names of all virtues and vices have no plural, as *la foi*, faith ; *l'espérance*, hope ; *la charité*, charity ; *la prudence*, prudence ; *l'orgueil*, pride, and many more.

Q. What are the third class ?

A. The infinitives of verbs when substantively used, as *le boire*, the drink; *le manger*, the food; *le gouter*, the afternoon's meal; *le souper*, the supper.

Q. Which are the fourth class?

A. The names by which the five senses are denoted, as *la vue*, the sight; *le goût*, the taste; *l'odorat*, smelling; *le toucher*, feeling; *l'ouïe*, hearing.

Q. What are the fifth class?

A. Those which cannot come under any rule; of these there are twenty-eight.

Q. Are there any French nouns which have no singular?

A. Yes: about thirty; but they come under no particular class

Questions.

1. Of what number are the names of metals?
2. Of what number are the infinitives of all verbs when used as substantives.
3. How many French nouns are there which have no singular?

VOCABULARY AND EXERCISES.

LESSON. (9.)

Q. What is the general rule for the formation of the plural of the French nouns?

Write the following nouns in the plural number with the article and then commit them to memory.

The <i>acts</i>	acte
The <i>eagles</i>	aigle
The <i>angels</i>	ange
The <i>trees</i>	arbre
The <i>shrubs</i>	arbuste
The <i>charms</i>	attrait
Two <i>songs</i>	deux chanson
Some <i>noises</i>	bruit
Three <i>sticks</i>	trois bâton
The <i>fields</i>	champ
Some <i>coals</i>	charbon
Some <i>nails</i>	clou
His <i>duties</i>	ses devoir
The <i>spurs</i>	éperon
Three <i>women</i>	femme
Some <i>flowers</i>	fleur

LESSON. (10.)

Q. How do those words become plural which end in *al* and *ail* and *u* ?

Four <i>horses</i>	cheval
Some <i>works</i>	travail
Three <i>knives</i>	couteau
The <i>waters</i>	eau
The <i>skins</i>	peau
The <i>places</i>	lieu
Two <i>boats</i>	bateau
The <i>flocks</i>	troupeau
The <i>hats</i>	chapeau

Our <i>ancestors</i>	nos aïeul
The <i>heavens</i>	ciel
The <i>generals</i>	general
The <i>animals</i>	animal
Two <i>admirals</i>	amiral
Three <i>ships</i>	vaisseau
Five <i>birds</i>	cinq oiseau

LESSON. (11.)

The following Nouns have no Plural.

NOTE. The article must be always put in French, whether it is put in English or not.

Some <i>wormwood</i>	absinthe <i>v</i>
The <i>artillery</i>	artillerie <i>v</i>
Great <i>wrath</i>	grand courroux <i>m</i>
<i>Scarcity</i>	disette <i>f</i>
<i>Infancy</i>	enfance <i>v</i>
Of the <i>esteem</i>	estime <i>v</i>
The <i>hunger</i>	faim <i>f</i>
The <i>glory</i>	gloire <i>f</i>
The <i>incense</i>	encens <i>v</i>
Of the <i>youth</i>	jeunesse <i>f</i>
Some <i>milk</i>	lait <i>m</i>
Some <i>honey</i>	miel <i>m</i>
The <i>effeminacy</i>	molesse <i>f</i>
Of the <i>nobility</i>	noblesse <i>f</i>
<i>Sleep</i>	sommeil <i>m</i>
Of the <i>smelling</i>	odorat <i>v</i>
To the <i>hearing</i>	ouïe <i>v</i>
Of the <i>poverty</i>	pauvreté <i>f</i>
The <i>neighbour</i>	prochain <i>m</i>
To the <i>fame</i>	renommée <i>f</i>

<i>Repose</i>	repos <i>m</i>
<i>The safety</i>	salut <i>m</i>
<i>Thirst</i>	soif <i>f</i>
<i>Old age</i>	vieillesse <i>f</i>

LESSON. (12.)

Substantives which have no Singular in French.

The <i>annals</i>	annales
Our <i>ancestors</i>	nos ancêtres
Coat of <i>arms</i>	armoiries
The <i>arrears</i>	arrérages
The <i>briars</i>	brossailles
To the <i>catacombs</i>	catacombes
Of the <i>scissars</i>	ciseaux
To the <i>confines</i>	confins
Of the <i>rubbish</i>	décombres
Of the <i>expense</i>	dépens
The <i>shackles</i>	entraves
The <i>expenses</i>	frais
To the <i>funerals</i>	funérailles
Of the <i>people</i>	gens
Of the <i>materials</i>	matériaux
The <i>manners</i>	mœurs
The <i>snuffers</i>	mouchettes
The <i>obsequies</i>	obsèques
Of the <i>tears</i>	pleurs
To the <i>relations</i>	proches
First <i>fruits</i>	prémices
The <i>victuals</i>	vivres

CHAPTER IX.

On the Adjective.

Q. What is an adjective ?

A. An adjective is a word that is mostly joined to a noun to mark its quality.

Q. Give some examples ?

A. *Un bon père*, a good father; here *père*, father is the noun, and *bon*, good; is the adjective, because it points out what sort of a father is spoken of. *Une jolie fille*, a pretty girl; here *fille* is the noun, and *jolie* the adjective, which points out something respecting it.

Q. How may the adjective be known from the noun ?

A. Those words which will make sense with the word, *thing*, or *person*, are adjectives. +

Q. Can you give me any examples ?

A. *Une belle chose*, a fine thing; here *belle* is an adjective, because it makes sense with the word *thing*; but we could not say *a man thing*. *Une mauvaise personne*, a wicked person, is good sense; *mauvaise* is therefore an adjective.

Q. Of what variation does the French adjective admit ?

A. Of the degrees of comparison, of gender, and of number.

Questions.

1. To what part of speech is an adjective mostly joined ?
2. How may an adjective be known from a noun ?
3. Do the French adjectives admit of any change ?

CHAPTER X.

On the comparison of Adjectives.

Q. What is meant by degree of comparison ?

A. That power which they possess, of expressing quality, in a greater or less degree.

Q. Why are they termed degrees of comparison ?

A. Because they imply a comparison between two objects.

Q. How many degrees of comparison are there ?

A. Three: the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

Q. What is the positive state ?

A. The first and simple state of the adjective, and is so called because it has no comparison with the state of any other object, as *ce livre est bon*, this book is good; here *bon*, good, merely describes the state of the book, without reference to the state of any other book.

Q. What is the *comparative* state ?

A. The comparative state is so called because it implies a comparison between the state of two objects or things, as *mon livre est meilleur que le votre*, my book is better than yours, here two books are compared together, and *meilleur*, better, is the adjective which shews the comparison, and is therefore called in the comparative state.

Q. What is the *superlative* state ?

A. The superlative state implies comparison in the greatest possible degree; *ce livre est le meilleur*, this book is the best, means that this book is better than the rest in the greatest possible degree.

Questions.

1. What is meant by degrees of comparison ?
2. How many degrees of comparison are there ?
3. Which is the first or simple state ?
4. What does the comparative state express ?
5. What is that state called, which implies comparison in the greatest possible degree ?

CHAPTER XI.

On the comparison of Adjectives (continued.)

Q. How is the comparative state of adjectives formed ?

A. Mostly by placing the word *plus*, more, before the adjective when it means in a greater degree, as *vous etes plus sage que moi*, you are wiser than I; and placing the word *moins*, less, when it means in a less degree, as *elle est moins heureuse que vous*, she is less happy than you.

Q. How is the superlative state formed ?

A. By placing the definite article before the words *plus* or *moins*, as *le plus savant*, the most learned; *le plus grand livre*, the largest book.

Q. Are there any adjectives which do not follow these rules for the formation of the comparative and superlative ?

A. Yes, three: *bon*, good; *mauvais*, bad; and *petit*, little.

Q. How do these three adjectives form their comparative and superlative degrees ?

A. *bon* good, *meilleur* better, *le meilleur* the best
mauvais bad, *pire* worse, *le pire* the worst
petit little, *moindre* less, *le moindre* the least

Questions.

1. How is the comparative of adjectives formed?
2. When is the definite article placed before the word plus?
3. What are the adjectives which do not follow the general rule?
4. How do these three form their comparative and superlative?

CHAPTER XII.

Upon the feminine of Adjectives.

Q. Of what gender are adjectives?

A. Either masculine or feminine, according to the gender of the nouns they refer to, as *un grand jardin*, a large garden; *une grande maison*, a large house.

Q. How is the feminine of adjectives formed?

A. From the masculine, according to their different terminations, those that follow the general rule add an *e* mute.

Q. How do those adjectives form their feminine which end in *é* with the acute accent *i* or *u*?

A. They follow the general rule and take an *e* mute, as *aimé*, makes in the feminine, *aimée*; *poli*, makes *polie*; and *vertu*, makes *vertue*.

Q. Are there any adjectives alike in both genders?

A. Yes: all those which end in *e* mute in the masculine are alike in both genders.

Q. How do those which do not follow the general rule form their feminine?

A. Adjectives which have any of the ten follow-

ing terminations, *el, eil, ul, ien, on, as, ais, os, et, ot*, mostly double the last letter and add an *e* mute, as *cruel*, masculine, *cruelle*, feminine. X

Q. How do those adjectives become feminine which end in *x*?

A. By changing the *x* into *se*, as *jaloux*, jealous; makes *jalouse* in the feminine, except these four, *doux*, sweet; *faux*, false; *vieux*, old; *roux*, red; which make in the feminine, *douce, fausse, vieille, rousse*.

Q. How do those seven which end in *c* form their feminine?

A. Three change the *c* into *che*, as *blanc*, white; *franc*, frank, and *sec*, dry; which make *blanche, franche, sèche*, the other four, *caduc*, decayed; *grec*, greek; *public*, public; *Turc*, Turkish; make *caduque, grèque, publique, and Turque*, in the feminine. X

Q. How do those adjectives which end in *f* form their feminine?

A. By changing the *f* into *ve*, as *neuf*, *neuve*; *vif*, *vive*.

Questions.

1. What is the general rule for the formation of the feminine of French adjectives?

2. How do those adjectives end which are alike in both genders?

3. How do *doux, faux, roux, vieux*, form their feminine?

4. What are the four adjectives which form their feminine in *que*? X

LESSON. (13.)

NOTE. Previous to writing this vocabulary and exercise, let the pupil repeat what he has learned respecting the formation of the feminine of adjectives, and also the first vocabulary upon the article which is here repeated.

good	bon	A good man <i>m</i>
pretty	joli	A pretty girl <i>f</i>
handsome	beau	A handsome boy <i>m</i>
rich	<i>riche</i>	A rich woman <i>f</i>
small	petit	A small ring <i>f</i>
great	grand	A great wonder <i>f</i>
white	<i>blanc</i>	A white house <i>f</i>
large	grand	A large garden <i>m</i>
pretty	joli	A pretty garland <i>f</i>
odious	<i>odieux</i>	An odious falsehood <i>m</i>
heavy	<i>pesant</i>	A heavy misfortune <i>m</i>
noble	<i>noble</i>	A noble triumph <i>m</i>
long	<i>long</i>	A long journey <i>m</i>
white	<i>blanc</i>	A white waistcoat <i>f</i>
black	<i>noir</i>	A black hat <i>m</i>
narrow	<i>étroit</i>	A narrow chair <i>f</i>

NOTE. That all those adjectives printed in italic letters are placed after the substantive in French.

CHAPTER XIII.

Upon the Plural of Adjectives.

Q. What have you to observe with respect to the number of adjectives?

A. The adjective in French agrees with the noun in number as well as gender, as *un bon homme*, a good man; *de bons hommes*, good men; *une bonne femme*, a good woman; *de bonnes femmes*, good women.

Q. How is the plural of adjectives formed ?

A. In the same manner as the plural of substantives ; therefore *chap.* 8, which shews how the plural of substantives is formed from their terminations will equally apply to adjectives.

Q. How do you know when an adjective is to be put in the singular or plural number ?

A. By observing whether it be put before a singular or plural noun, or whether the noun to which it refers be singular or plural. As every adjective which ends in *e* in the feminine singular, it always ends in *es* in the feminine plural.

Questions.

1. How many numbers have adjectives in French ?
2. How is the plural of adjectives formed ?
3. In what letters do those adjectives and nouns end which are alike in the singular and plural number ?
4. How can you tell when an adjective is to be put in the singular, and when in the plural number ?
5. How is the feminine plural always formed ?

LESSON. (14.)

VOCABULARY AND EXERCISE.

Upon the plural of Adjectives and Substantives.

NOTE. The pupil must make the adjective agree with the substantive in gender as well as number, and place the partitive article *DES* before the substantive in French though it is not placed in English, when the adjective is put before the noun *DE* is put instead of *DES*.

Examples.

Dangerous fevers

Des fièvres dangereuses

Good pens

De bonnes plumes

<i>Dangerous enemies</i>	ennemis dangereux <i>m</i>
<i>Three sweet oranges</i>	Trois orange doux <i>f</i>
<i>Serious tales</i>	conte serieux <i>f</i>
<i>Stormy weather</i>	temps orageux <i>m</i>
<i>Small knives</i>	petit conteau <i>m</i>
<i>Good coals</i>	bon charbon <i>m</i>
<i>Good pens</i>	bon plume <i>f</i>
<i>Whimsical answers</i>	réponse capricieux <i>f</i>
<i>Wonderful news</i>	nouvelle étonnant <i>f</i>
<i>Young birds</i>	jeune oiseau <i>m</i>
<i>Pretty lambs</i>	joli agneau <i>m</i>
<i>New gowns</i>	robe neuf <i>f</i>
<i>Pretty doves</i>	joli colombe <i>f</i>
<i>New hats</i>	chapeau neuf <i>m</i>
<i>Pious girls</i>	fille pieux <i>f</i>
<i>Pious men</i>	homme pieux <i>m</i>
<i>Small pears</i>	petit poire <i>f</i>
<i>Rich relations</i>	parent riche <i>m</i>

OBSERVE.—That in all words of more than one syllable which end in the singular in *nt*, the *t* is left out in the plural and the *s* put in its place, as *parent*, relation; *parens*, relations; but in one syllable words, the *s* is put after the *t*, as *dent*, tooth; *dents*, tecth.

CHAPTER XIV.

Upon the Pronoun.

Q. What is a pronoun?

A. A pronoun is a small word used in the place of a noun, that the same word may not be repeated several times over.

Q. Can you give an example?

A. Yes: *Charles est bon, il á écrit son thème tres*

bien. Charles is good, he has written his exercise very well; here, *il*, he, and *son*, his, are pronouns, and if we had no pronouns we should be obliged to repeat the noun, as, *Charles est bon*, Charles a écrit le theme de Charles tres bien, Charles is good, Charles has written Charles's exercise very well; which would be a very tedious way of writing and speaking. †

Q. How many kinds of pronouns are there? †

A. There are generally reckoned six, which are the *Personal*, the *Possessive*, the *Demonstrative*, the *Relative*, the *Interrogative*, and the *Indeterminate*.

Questions.

1. What is a pronoun?
2. For what part of speech does the pronoun stand?
3. How many kinds of pronouns are there?

CHAPTER XV. †

On Personal Pronouns.

Q. What are personal pronouns?

A. Personal pronouns are so called because they stand for persons, and as there can be but three persons, the person who speaks, the person spoken to, and the person spoken of, so there are but three persons of pronouns, which are, the *first*, *second*, and *third*.

Q. How many kinds of personal pronouns are there?

A. In English there is only one kind, but the French have two kinds, the *conjunctive* and the *disjunctive*. †

Q. What are the *conjunctive* personal pronouns ?

A. The nominative are,

		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
1	per. I	<i>je</i>	We	<i>nous</i>
2	thou	<i>tu</i>	you	<i>vous</i>
3	he	<i>il</i>	they	<i>ils</i>
3	she	<i>elle</i>	they <i>fem</i>	<i>elles</i>

The governed or accusative personal pronouns are,

		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
1	me	<i>me</i>	we	<i>nous</i>
2	thee	<i>te</i>	you	<i>vous</i>
3	him	<i>le lui</i>	them	<i>les leur</i>
3	her	<i>la lui</i>	them	<i>les leur</i>

Q. What are the *disjunctive* personal pronouns ?

		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	
1	per. I	<i>moi</i>	We	<i>nous</i>
2	thou	<i>toi</i>	you	<i>vous</i>
3	he <i>m</i>	<i>lui</i>	they <i>m</i>	<i>eux</i>
3	she <i>fem</i>	<i>elle</i>	they <i>fem</i>	<i>elles</i>

Q. Where are the personal pronouns placed in a sentence ?

A. The *conjunctive* are placed before the verb in French, but the *disjunctive* are placed after the verb, both in French and English.

Questions.

1. What are personal pronouns ?
2. How many kinds of personal pronouns are there ?
3. What are the personal pronouns of the first person ?
4. What are the personal pronouns of the second person ?

5. What are the personal pronouns of the third person?

6. Where are the *conjunctive* personal pronouns placed in a sentence?

7. Where are the *disjunctive* personal pronouns placed?

CHAPTER XVI.

On the Possessive Pronouns.

Q. What are the possessive pronouns?

A. Those pronouns which denote the possession of any object, as *mon livre*, my book; here *mon*, my, marks whose book it is.

Q. How many kinds of possessive pronouns are there?

A. They are generally divided into *conjunctive* and *disjunctive* the same as the personal pronouns.

Q. What is the difference between the conjunctive and the disjunctive possessive pronouns?

A. The conjunctive are always placed immediately before the noun to which they belong, as *mon chapeau*, my hat; *ta plume*, thy pen; the disjunctive possessive pronouns relate to some noun going before, as *ma maison est plus grande que la votre*, my house is larger than yours; here *ma*, my, is conjunctive and placed before the noun, but *la votre* is disjunctive because it relates to the noun going before and stands for *your house*.

Q. Of what variation do they admit?

A. Of gender and number agreeing with the nouns they are placed before, or to which they refer.

Q. What are the conjunctive possessive pronouns?

A. <i>mon</i>	m	<i>ma</i>	f	<i>mes</i>	pl	my
<i>ton</i>	m	<i>ta</i>	f	<i>tes</i>	pl	thy
<i>son</i>	m	<i>sa</i>	f	<i>ses</i>	pl	his/her or its
<i>notre</i>	m	and	f	<i>nos</i>	pl	our
<i>votre</i>				<i>vos</i>	pl	your
<i>leur</i>				<i>leurs</i>	pl	their

Q. How are the conjunctive possessive pronouns written, when they precede a noun which begins with a vowel?

A. When a noun begins with a vowel or an *h* which is not sounded, *mon*, *ton*, and *son* are put in the singular both for the masculine and feminine, thus we say, *mon orange*, my orange; *son ami*, his friend, though *orange* is feminine and *ami* masculine.

Questions.

1. Which are the possessive pronouns?
2. How are the possessive pronouns divided?
3. Where are the conjunctive possessive pronouns placed?
4. Which are the conjunctive possessive pronouns that are alike in the masculine and feminine genders?
5. When a noun begins with a vowel or *h* mute, how are the singular possessive pronouns written?

CHAPTER XVII.

On the disjunctive possessive Pronouns.

Q. Which are the disjunctive possessive pronouns?

A. Those which do not immediately precede the noun, but refer to some noun expressed or understood which has been spoken of before.

Q. How many disjunctive possessive pronouns are there ?

A. Six ; which are *mien, tien, sien, nôtre, vôtre, leur.*

Q. In what respects do these pronouns resemble substantives ?

A. In being always preceded by the articles *le, la, les, du, de, la, des, or au, à la, les,* according to their case.

Q. How do these pronouns form their feminine and plural ?

SINGULAR		PLURAL		
<i>mas</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>mas</i>	<i>fem</i>	
le mien	la mienne	les miens	les miennes	<i>mine</i>
le tien	la tienne	les tiens	les tiennes	<i>thine</i>
le sien	la sienne	les siens	les siennes	<i>his her or its</i>
le nôtre	la nôtre	les nôtres	les nôtres	<i>ours</i>
le vôtre	la vôtre	les vôtres	les vôtres	<i>yours</i>
le leur	la leur	les leurs	le leurs	<i>theirs</i>

Questions.

1. In what do the disjunctive possessive pronouns differ from the conjunctive ?

2. What are the disjunctive pronouns ?

3. In what respects do these pronouns resemble substantives ?

4. How is the feminine formed from the masculine ?

CHAPTER XVIII.

On the Demonstrative Pronouns.

Q. What are the demonstrative pronouns ?

A. Those pronouns which more particularly point out the person or thing spoken of, as *cet homme*, that man ; *ce livre*, this book ; which strongly mark what *man* and what book is alluded to.

Q. How many demonstrative pronouns are there ?

A. Three principal ones ; which are *ce*, *celui*, and *ceci*, which vary according to gender and number.

Q. How are the feminine and plural formed ?

A. SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>
<i>ce</i> , <i>cet</i> , <i>cette</i> ,	this or that	<i>ces</i> , <i>ces</i> ,	these, those
<i>celui</i> , <i>celle</i> ,	that	<i>ceux</i> , <i>celles</i> ,	those
<i>ceci</i> , masculine	this		
<i>cela</i> , masculine	that		

Q. When is *ce* used and when *cet* ?

A. *Cet* is used instead of *ce* when the next word begins with a vowel or *h* mute ; *ce* with its feminine *cette* and plural *ces*, are always used when the pronoun goes before a noun.

Q. How are *celui*, *ceci*, and *cela* used ?

A. *Celui*, *ceci*, and *cela*, are used when the pronoun does not relate to the word which follows, but refer to some person or thing before spoken of ; *ceci* and *cela*, are mostly used to point out an object

without naming it, as *donnez-moi ceci*, give me this; *prennez-vous cela*, do you take that.

Questions.

1. How are the demonstrative pronouns used?
2. When is *cet* used instead of *ce*?
3. How do you form the plural of *celui* in the masculine?
4. Which are the demonstrative pronouns used to point out an object without naming it?

CHAPTER XIX.

On the Relative Pronouns.

Q. What are the relative pronouns?

A. The relative pronouns in English are *who*, *which*, and *what*, and are termed *relative*, because they always relate to some person or thing spoken of before, as *le livre qui est sur la table*, the book *which* is upon the table; here *qui*, which, relates to the word *livre*, book, which goes before.

Q. How are these pronouns rendered into French?

A. *Who*, which relates to persons by *qui*

Whom, by *qui* or *que*

Which, which relates to animals or things { by *lequel* m.
laquelle f.

Which, in the plural { by *lesquels* m.
lesquelles f.

What, when followed by a substantive in the singular { by *quel* m.
quelle f.

What, when in the plural { by *quels* m.
quelles f.

What, when not followed by a substantive { by *quoi* or *que*

Q. Have these pronouns any other name?

A. Yes: when used in asking a question they are called INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Questions.

1. What are the relative pronouns?
2. Which are those that relate to persons?
3. What pronoun is used when speaking of animals or things?
4. How is *what* rendered into French when followed by a substantive, and used in asking questions?
5. When are they called Interrogative pronouns?

CHAPTER XX.

ON THE VERBS.

Q. What is a verb?

A. A verb is a word which implies any action or motion, as *marcher* to walk, *écrire* to write, *parler* to speak.

Q. How may a verb be known?

A. In English it may be known by placing *to* before it, as *to walk*, *to write*, or any of the personal pronouns, as *I walk*, *he writes*, in French it may be always known by its termination.

Q. Into how many kinds are verbs divided?

A. Into six; which are, *auxiliary*, *reflected*, *personal*, *impersonal*, *regular*, and *irregular*.

Q. How many auxiliary verbs are there?

A. Only two in French, *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be.

Q. Why are these called auxiliary verbs?

A. Because they are used in conjugating all the

other verbs, as, *J'ai parlé*, I have spoken, *il est aimé*, he is loved.

Q. What are the reflected verbs?

A. The reflected verbs are those which are conjugated through all their tenses with the governed pronoun, *me, te, se, nous, vous, se*, as, *Je me leve*, I rise.

Q. What are the personal verbs?

A. Those which are conjugated with the three persons, *je, tu, il*, in the singular, and *nous, vous, ils*, in the plural, through all their tenses and moods.

Q. What are impersonal verbs?

A. Impersonal verbs are those which are used only in the third person singular of every tense, as *il pleut*, it rains.

Q. What are regular verbs?

A. Those which follow the general rule for the conjugation of verbs with the like terminations, thus *chanter*, to sing, and *danser*, to dance, are said to be regular, because they are conjugated like *parler* and all verbs of the first conjugation.

Q. What are irregular verbs?

A. Those which differ in some of their tenses, from the regular verbs of the same conjugation.

Questions.

1. How may a verb be known?
2. How many kinds of verbs are there?
3. What are the verbs *avoir* and *être* called?
4. What are those verbs called which are conjugated with the pronouns *me, te, se, nous, vous,* and *se*?
5. What are personal verbs?

6. What verbs are those that are used only in the third person singular of each tense ?

7. What is the difference between a regular, and an irregular verb ?

CHAPTER XXI.

ON THE MOODS OF VERBS.

Q. How many *moods* are there ?

A. Four ; which are the *Infinitive, the Indicative, the Subjunctive, and the Imperative.*

Q. What is the infinitive mood ?

A. The infinitive is the verb itself without any variation of tense, and from which all the other moods as well as tenses are formed ; it is from the different terminations of verbs in this mood, that the conjugations are distinguished, as *aimer, finir, recevoir.*

Q. What is the indicative mood ?

A. The indicative mood shews the different time or tense of the verb without any dependance upon what precedes or follows ; as *Je parle, I speak ; Je donne, I give.*

Q. What is the subjunctive mood ?

A. The subjunctive mood has different tenses but dependant on some verb or conjunction going before, as *Je doute qu'il vienne, I doubt whether he will come ; here, qu'il vienne, is in the subjunctive mood being governed by Je doute.*

Q. What does the imperative mood express ?

A. The act of commanding or desiring a thing, as *répondez-moi, answer me ; parlez, speak.*

Questions.

1. What are the four moods?
2. From which of the moods is it that all the other moods as well as tenses are formed?
3. What is the indicative mood?
4. Which mood implies commanding or intreating?

CHAPTER XXII.

ON THE TENSES.

Q. What does tense indicate?

A. Time; of which there are but three distinctions, which are the *present*, the *past* and *future*, or that time which is to come.

Q. How many tenses are used in the conjugation of the French verbs?

A. Five; which are the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *preterite*, the *future*, and the *conditional*.

Q. How many persons are there in each tense?

A. Three; the same as the possessive pronouns, which are placed before the verb in the conjugation.

Q. How many numbers have verbs?

A. Two; the singular and the plural.

Questions.

1. How many tenses or times are there?
2. What are the names of the tenses which are used in the conjugation of verbs?
3. What are the persons of verbs?
4. Have verbs any distinction of number?

CHAPTER XXIII.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb AVOIR,
TO HAVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

	Avoir	to have
Gerund	Ayant	having
Participle	eu <i>m</i> eue <i>f</i>	had

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	1 <i>per.</i>	J'ai	<i>I have</i>
	2	tu as	<i>thou hast</i>
	3	il a	<i>he has</i>
		elle a	<i>she has</i>
PLURAL.	1 <i>per.</i>	nous avons	<i>we have</i>
	2	vous avez	<i>you have</i>
	3	ils ont <i>m</i>	<i>they have</i>
		elles ont <i>f</i>	<i>they have</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	1 <i>per.</i>	J'avais	<i>I had</i>
	2	tu avais	<i>thou hadst</i>
	3	il avait	<i>he had</i>
PLURAL.	1 <i>per.</i>	nous avions	<i>we had</i>
	2	vous aviez	<i>you had</i>
	3	ils avaient	<i>they had</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	1 <i>per.</i>	J'eus	<i>I had</i>
	2	tu eus	<i>thou hadst</i>
	3	il eut	<i>he had</i>
PLURAL.	1 <i>per.</i>	nous eûmes	<i>we had</i>
	2	vous eûtes	<i>you had</i>
	3	ils eurent	<i>they had</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.	1 per.	J'aurai	<i>I shall have</i>
	2	tu auras	<i>thou shalt have</i>
	3	il aura	<i>he shall have</i>
PLURAL.	1 per.	nous aurons	<i>we shall have</i>
	2	vous aurez	<i>you shall have</i>
	3	ils auront	<i>they shall have</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SINGULAR.	1 per.	J'aurais	<i>I would have</i>
	2	tu aurais	<i>thou wouldst have</i>
	3	il aurait	<i>he would have</i>
PLURAL.	1 per.	nous aurions	<i>we would have</i>
	2	vous auriez	<i>you would have</i>
	3	ils auraient	<i>they would have</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'aie	<i>That I may have</i>
	2	Que tu aies	<i>That thou mayest have</i>
	3	Qu'il ait	<i>That he may have</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous ayons	<i>That we may have</i>
	2	Que vous ayez	<i>That you may have</i>
	3	Qu'ils aient	<i>That they may have</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'eusse	<i>That I might have</i>
	2	Que tu eusse	<i>That thou mightest have</i>
	3	Qu'il eût	<i>That he might have</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous eussions	<i>That we might have</i>
	2	Que vous eussiez	<i>That you might have</i>
	3	Qu'ils eussent	<i>That they might have</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	2 per.	Aies	have thou
	3	Qu'il ait	let him have
PLURAL.	1 per.	Ayons	let us have
	2	Ayez	have you
	3	Qu'ils aient	let them have

LESSON. (15.)

Vocabulary and Exercise upon the Verb AVOIR.

NOTE. Before writing this vocabulary the pupil should read over again CHAPTERS, 12, upon the feminine of adjectives, 13 upon the plural of adjectives, and 7 and 8 upon the plural of substantives.

Present.

I have a <i>new waistcoat</i>		veste neuve <i>f</i>
Thou hast a <i>new hat</i>		chapeau neuf <i>m</i>
He has a <i>pretty watch</i>		joli montre <i>m</i>
She has a <i>pretty fan</i>	elle	joli évantail <i>m</i>
We have <i>new shoes</i>		des souliers neufs <i>m</i>
You have <i>new gloves</i>		des gants neufs <i>m</i>
They have a <i>good fire</i>		bon feu <i>m</i>

Imperfect.

I had a <i>good uncle</i>		bon oncle <i>m</i>
Thou hadst a <i>good aunt</i>		bonne tante <i>f</i>
He had a <i>pretty niece</i>		jolie nièce <i>f</i>
She had two <i>brothers</i>		frères <i>m</i>
We had <i>good relations</i>		de bons parens <i>m</i>
You had <i>good sisters</i>		de bonnes soeurs <i>f</i>
They had a <i>pious father</i>		père pieux <i>m</i>

Preterite.

I had a <i>gold watch</i>		une montre d'or <i>f</i>
Thou hadst a <i>muff</i>		manchon <i>m</i>
He had a <i>black coat</i>		habit noir <i>m</i>

We had two <i>letters</i>	deux <i>letters</i> <i>f</i>
You had a <i>mill</i>	moulin <i>m</i>
They had <i>generous friends</i>	des amis <i>genereux</i> <i>m</i>

LESSON. (16.)

The Verb AVOIR (continued.)*Future.*

I shall have a <i>white gown</i>	une robe blanche <i>f</i>
Thou wilt have <i>firmness</i>	de la fermeté <i>f</i>
He will have <i>virtue</i>	de la vertu <i>f</i>
She will have <i>virtue</i>	de la vertu <i>f</i>
We shall have <i>peace</i>	de la paix <i>f</i>
You will have a <i>gift</i>	un présent <i>m</i>
They will have an <i>agree- able walk</i>	une promenade <i>f</i> agréable

Conditional.

I should have an <i>excuse</i>	une excuse <i>f</i>
He would have a <i>choice</i>	un choix <i>m</i>
We should have <i>great joy</i>	d'allégresse <i>f</i>
You would have a <i>pretence</i>	un prétexte <i>m</i>
They should have <i>satisfac- tion</i>	réparation

Subjunctive Present.

That I may have <i>sweet fruit</i>	des fruits doux <i>m</i>
That thou mayest have <i>glory</i>	de la gloire <i>f</i>
That he may have <i>goodness</i>	de la bonté <i>f</i>
That we may have <i>good brothers</i>	de bons frères <i>m</i>

That you may have <i>sincere friends</i>	des amis sincères <i>m</i>
That he may have <i>riches</i>	des richesses <i>f</i>
<i>Preterite.</i>	
That I might have <i>precious stones</i>	des pierres preceusse <i>f</i>
That thou mightest have <i>good health</i>	de bonne santé <i>f</i>
That he might have <i>good wine</i>	de bon vin <i>m</i>
That we might have a <i>horse</i>	cheval <i>m</i>
That you might have a <i>bird</i>	oiseau <i>m</i>
That they might have a <i>garden</i>	jardin <i>m</i>

Imperative.

Have a <i>new ribband</i>	ruban neuf <i>m</i>
Let him have <i>good advice</i>	de bon avis <i>m</i>
Let us have <i>sincere friends</i>	des amis sincères <i>m</i>
Have a <i>sword</i>	épée <i>f</i>
Let them have a <i>good excuse</i>	bonne excuse <i>f</i>

CHAPTER XXIV.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb ETRE, TO BE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

	être	<i>to be</i>
Gerund	étant	<i>being</i>
Participle	été	<i>been</i>

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 <i>per.</i>	Je suis	<i>I am</i>
	2	tu es	<i>thou art</i>
	3	il est	<i>he is</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous sommes	<i>we are</i>
	2	vous êtes	<i>you are</i>
	3	ils sont	<i>they are</i>

IMPFREECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'étais	<i>I was</i>
	2	tu étais	<i>thou wast</i>
	3	il était	<i>he was</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous étions	<i>we were</i>
	2	vous étiez	<i>you were</i>
	3	ils étaient	<i>they were</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je fus	<i>I was</i>
	2	tu fus	<i>thou wast</i>
	3	il fut	<i>he was</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous fûmes	<i>we were</i>
	2	vous fûtes	<i>you were</i>
	3	ils furent	<i>they were</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je serai	<i>I shall be</i>
	2	tu seras	<i>thou shalt be</i>
	3	il sera	<i>he shall be</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous serons	<i>we shall be</i>
	2	vous serez	<i>you shall be</i>
	3	ils seront	<i>they shall be</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je serais	<i>I would be</i>
	2	tu serais	<i>thou wouldst be</i>
	3	il serait	<i>he would be</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous serions	<i>we would be</i>
	2	vous seriez	<i>you would be</i>
	3	ils seraient	<i>they would be</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je sois	<i>That I may be</i>
	2	Que tu sois	<i>That thou mayest be</i>
	3	Qu'il soit	<i>That he may be</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous soyons	<i>That we may be</i>
	2	Que vous soyez	<i>That you may be</i>
	3	Qu'il soient	<i>That they may be</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je fusse	<i>That I might be</i>
	2	Que tu fusse	<i>That thou mightest be</i>
	3	Qu'il fût	<i>That he might be</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous fussions	<i>That we might be</i>
	2	Que vous fussiez	<i>That you might be</i>
	3	Qu'il fussent	<i>That they might be</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	sois	<i>be thou</i>
	3	Qu'il soit	<i>let him be</i>
PLU.	1	soyons	<i>let us be</i>
	2	soyez	<i>be ye</i>
	3	qu'il soient	<i>let them be</i>

LESSON. (16.)

Vocabulary and Exercise upon the Verb ETRE,
TO BE.

Present.

I am <i>content</i>	<i>content</i>
Thou art <i>envieux</i>	<i>envieux</i>
He is <i>unjust</i>	<i>injuste</i>
We are <i>industrious</i>	<i>industrieux</i>

You are <i>envious</i>	envieux
They are <i>respectful</i>	respectueux

Imperfect.

I was <i>unworthy</i>	indigne
Thou wast <i>incredulous</i>	incrédule
She was <i>amiable</i>	aimable
We were <i>disdainful</i>	dédaigneux
You were <i>generous</i>	generoux
They were <i>cruel</i>	cruels
Your sisters were <i>cruel</i>	cruelles

Preterite.

I was <i>prudent</i>	prudent
Thou wast <i>ambitious</i>	ambitieux
She was <i>ambitious</i>	ambitieuse
We were <i>guilty</i>	coupables
Your friends were <i>jealous</i>	jaloux

Future.

I will be <i>faithful</i>	fidèle
She will be <i>pretty</i>	jolie
We shall be <i>happy</i>	heureux
They will be <i>grateful</i>	reconnoisans

LESSON. (17.)

Conditional.

I would be <i>attentive</i>	attentif
She would be <i>ready</i>	prête
We would be <i>courageous</i>	courageux
You would be <i>impatient</i>	impatient
They would be <i>charming</i>	charmante

Subjunctive Present.

That I may be <i>able</i>	habile
That he may be <i>bold</i>	hardi
That we may be <i>learned</i>	savans

That you may be <i>free</i>	libres
That they may be <i>brave</i>	braves
<i>Preterite.</i>	
That I might be <i>unhappy</i>	malheureux
That she might be <i>absolute</i>	absolue
That we might be <i>sick</i>	malades
That you might be <i>quiet</i>	tranquille
That they might be <i>pious</i>	pieux
<i>Imperative Mood.</i>	
Be <i>obedient</i>	obéissant
Let him be <i>mournful</i>	plaintif
Let us be <i>just</i>	justes
Be <i>honest</i>	honnête
Let them be <i>indiscreet</i>	indiscretés

CHAPTER XXV.

On the regular Conjugations of Verbs.

Q. How many regular conjugations are there ?

A. Four; which are known by the different endings of the infinitive. All verbs which end in *er* are regular and conjugated like *parler*, except *aller*, to go, and *envoyer*, to send.

Q. How do the verbs of the second conjugation end ?

A. In *ir*; there are a great many of this conjugation, but only those are termed regular, which are conjugated like *punir*.

Q. Which are the verbs of the third conjugation ?

A. Those which end in *oir*; of these all are regular which end in *evoir* and are conjugated like *recevoir*, to receive.

Q. What are verbs of the fourth conjugation ?

A. Those verbs which end in *re*, and which may be again subdivided into four kinds—those which end in *indre*, *endre*, *oître* or *aitre*, and those which end in *uire*.

Questions.

1. How many regular conjugations are there ?
2. Of what conjugation are those verbs which terminate in *evoir* ?
3. How do the verbs of the fourth conjugation end in the infinitive ?

CHAPTER XXVI.

Conjugation of the regular Verb PARLER,
TO SPEAK.

INFINITIVE.

	Parler	<i>to speak</i>
Gerund	Parlant	<i>speaking</i>
Participle	Parlé	<i>spoken</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je parle	<i>I speak</i>
	2	tu parle	<i>thou speakest</i>
	3	il parle	<i>he speaks</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous parlons	<i>we speak</i>
	2	vous parlez	<i>you speak</i>
	3	ils parlent	<i>they speak</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je parlais	<i>I did speak</i>
	2	tu parlais	<i>thou didst speak</i>
	3	il parlait	<i>he did speak</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous parlions	<i>we did speak</i>
	2	vous parliez	<i>you did speak</i>
	3	ils parlaient	<i>they did speak</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je parlai	<i>I spoke</i>
	2	tu parlas	<i>thou spokest</i>
	3	il parla	<i>he spoke</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous parlâmes	<i>we spoke</i>
	2	vous parlâtes	<i>you spoke</i>
	3	ils parlèrent	<i>they spoke</i>

FUTURE.

SING.	1 per.	Je parlerai	<i>I shall speak</i>
	2	tu parleras	<i>thou shalt speak</i>
	3	il parlera	<i>he shall speak</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous parlerons	<i>we shall speak</i>
	2	vous parlerez	<i>you will speak</i>
	3	ils parleront	<i>they will speak</i>

CONDITIONAL.

SING.	1 per.	Je parlerais	<i>I would speak</i>
	2	tu parlerais	<i>thou wouldst speak</i>
	3	il parlerait	<i>he would speak</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous parlerions	<i>we would speak</i>
	2	vous parleriez	<i>you would speak</i>
	3	ils parleraient	<i>they would speak</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je parle	<i>that I may speak</i>
	2	Que tu parles	<i>that thou mayest speak</i>
	3	Qu'il parle	<i>that he may speak</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous parlions	<i>that we may speak</i>
	2	Que vous parliez	<i>that you may speak</i>
	3	Qu'ils parlent	<i>that they may speak</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je parlasse	<i>that I might speak</i>
	2	Que tu parlasses	<i>that thou mightest speak</i>
	3	Qu'il parlât	<i>that he might speak</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous parlâs- sions	<i>that we might speak</i>
	2	Que vous parlâs- siez	<i>that you might speak</i>
	3	Qu'ils parlâssent	<i>that they might speak</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

		Parlons	<i>let us speak</i>
2 p.	Parle	<i>speak thou</i>	Parlez
			<i>speak you</i>
3	Qu'il parle	<i>let him speak</i>	Qu'ils parlent
			<i>let them speak</i>

LESSON. (18.)

VOCABULARY AND EXERCISE.

On Verbs in most common use of the first Conjugation in ER.

Present.

I love <i>my brother</i>	aimer mon frère
Thou assistest <i>the unhappy</i>	aider les malheureux
He called <i>his friend</i>	appeler son ami
We approve <i>your conduct</i>	approuver votre conduite
You water <i>the garden</i>	arroser le jardin
They assist <i>the unfortunate</i>	assister les malheureux

Imperfect.

I kissed <i>the child</i>	baiser l'enfant
She swept <i>the room</i>	balayer la chambre

We blamed *your anger* blamer votre colère
 They caressed *the dog* caresser le chien

Preterite.

I sung *a song* chanter une chanson
 He changed *his name* changer son nom
 We celebrated *the victory* célébrer la victoire
 You charmed *all hearts* charmer tous les cœurs
 They begin *to read* commencer à lire

Future.

I will begin *a poem* commencer une poème
 She will confer a *great ho-* conférer une grande
 nour honneur

We will comfort *the afflicted* consoler les affligés
 You will confirm *his errors* confirmer ses erreurs
 They will correct *your faults* corriger vos fautes

Conditional.

I would seal *my letter* cacheter ma lettre
 He would decide *the quarrel* décider la querelle
 We should lament *our loss* déplorer notre perte
 You would disarm *his anger* désarmer sa colère
 They would guess *the riddle* deviner l'énigme

LESSON. (19.)

Subjunctive Present.

That I may blot out *this word* effacer ce mot
 That he may carry away *the* emporter l'or
 gold
 That we may suffer *with pa-* endurer avec patience
 tience
 That you may marry *the lady* épouser la dame
 That they may empty *the* épuiser la bouteille
 bottle

Preterite.

That I might shun	<i>that danger</i>	éviter ce danger
That she might excuse	<i>her friend</i>	excuser son amie
That we might banish	<i>the wicked</i>	exiler les mechans
That you might shut	<i>the window</i>	fermer la fenêtre
That they might frequent	<i>good company</i>	frequenter de bonne compagnie

Imperative Mood.

Keep	<i>the secret</i>	garder le secret
Let him play	<i>at cards</i>	jouer aux cartes
Let us praise	<i>good actions</i>	louer de bonnes actions
Carry	<i>the child</i>	porter l'enfant
Let them protect	<i>the weak</i>	protéger les faibles

CHAPTER XXVII.

Second Conjugation PUNIR, TO PUNISH.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

	Punir	<i>to punish</i>
Gerund	Punissant	<i>punishing</i>
Participle	Puni	<i>punished</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je punis	<i>I punish</i>
	2	Tu punis	<i>thou punishest</i>
	3	Il punit	<i>he punishes</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Nous punissons	<i>we punish</i>
	2	Vous punissez	<i>you punish</i>
	3	Ils punissent	<i>they punish</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Je punissais	<i>I did punish</i>
2	Tu punissais	<i>thou didst punish</i>
3	Il punissait	<i>he did punish</i>
PLU. 1 per.	Nous punissions	<i>we did punish</i>
2	Vous punissiez	<i>you did punish</i>
3	Ils punissaient	<i>they did punish</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Je punis	<i>I punished</i>
2	Tu punis	<i>thou punishedst</i>
3	Il punit	<i>he punished</i>
PLU. 1 per.	Nous punîmes	<i>we punished</i>
2	Vous punîtes	<i>you punished</i>
3	Ils punirent	<i>they punished</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Je punirai	<i>I shall punish</i>
2	Tu puniras	<i>thou wilt punish</i>
3	Il punira	<i>he will punish</i>
PLU. 1 per.	Nous punirons	<i>we shall punish</i>
2	Vous punirez	<i>you shall punish</i>
3	Ils puniront	<i>they shall punish</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Je punirais	<i>I would punish</i>
2	tu punirais	<i>thou wouldst punish</i>
3	il punirait	<i>he would punish</i>
PLU. 1 per.	nous punirions	<i>we would punish</i>
2	vous puniriez	<i>you would punish</i>
3	ils puniraient	<i>they would punish</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Que je punisse	<i>that I may punish</i>
2	Que tu punisses	<i>that thou mayest punish</i>
3	Qu'il punisse	<i>that he may punish</i>

- PLU. 1 per. Que nous punis-
sions *that we may punish*
2 Que vous punis-
siez *that you may punish*
3 Qu'il punissent *that they may punish*

PRETERITE TENSE.

- SING. 1 per. Que je punisse *that I might punish*
2 Que tu punisses *that thou mightst punish*
3 Qu'il punit *that he might punish*

- PLU. 1 per. Que nous punis-
sions *that we might punish*
2 Que vous punis-
siez *that you might punish*
3 Qu'il punissent *that they might punish*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- SING. 2 per. Punis *punish thou*
3 Qu'il punisse *let him punish*
PLU. 1 per. Punissons *let us punish*
2 Punissez *punish you*
3 Qu'il punissent *let them punish*

LESSON. (20.)

*Vocabulary and Exercise on the Verbs conjugated
like PUNIR.*

Present.

I act <i>with caution</i>	agir avec caution
Thou banishest <i>thy friend</i>	bannir ton ami
He builds <i>ships</i>	batir des vaisseaux
We convert <i>the wicked</i>	convertir les impies
You disobey <i>your relations</i>	désobéir vos parens
They divert <i>the unhappy</i>	divertir les malheureux

Imperfect.

I did embellish <i>the parlour</i>	embellir la salle
He did fill <i>the decanter</i>	emplir la carafe
You did finish <i>the work</i>	finir l'ouvrage
They did furnish <i>their house</i>	fournir leur maison
She grows taller <i>every day</i>	grandir tous les jours

Preterite.

I languished <i>for the coun- try</i>	languir pour la cam- pagne
He obeyed <i>his commands</i>	obéir ses ordres
We polished <i>the jewels</i>	polir les bijoux
You delighted <i>your friends</i>	ravir vos amis
They filled up <i>the bottle with wine</i>	remplir de vin la bou- teille

Future.

I shall set out <i>to morrow for Paris</i>	répartir demain pour Paris
He will roast <i>the turkey</i>	rotir le dindon
We shall unite <i>our friends</i>	unir nos amis
You will punish <i>their conduct</i>	punir leurs conduites
They will invade <i>that province</i>	invahir cette province

LESSON. (21.)

Conditional.

I would enrich <i>my friends</i>	enrichir mes amis
He would pity <i>my misfor- tunes</i>	compatir a mes mal- heurs
We would soften <i>their fate</i>	fléchir leur sort
You would choose <i>a bad co- lour</i>	choisir une mauvaise couleur
They would tremble <i>with horror</i>	frémir d'horreur

Subjunctive Mood.

That I may finish <i>my work</i>	finir mon ouvrage
That he may demolish <i>his house</i>	démolir sa maison
That we may disunite <i>our enemies</i>	désunir nos ennemis
That you may polish <i>your ring</i>	polir votre bague
That they may bless <i>their children</i>	bénir leurs enfans

Preterite.

That I might disunite <i>my enemies</i>	désunir mes ennemis
That he might warn <i>his sister of her danger</i>	avertir sa sœur de son danger
That we might subdue <i>that country</i>	assujettir ce pays
That you might sort <i>the gloves</i>	assortir les gants
That they might act <i>with candour</i>	agir de candeur

Imperative Mood.

Applaud <i>their conduct</i>	applaudir leur conduite
Let him ennoble <i>his family</i>	anoblir sa famille
Let us soften <i>their hearts</i>	adoucir leurs cœurs
Set free <i>your slaves</i>	affranchir vos esclaves
Let them abolish <i>tyranny</i>	abolir la tyrannie

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Third Conjugation, RECEVOIR TO RECEIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je reçois	<i>I receive</i>
	2	tu reçois	<i>thou receivest</i>
	3	il reçoit	<i>he receives</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous recevons	<i>we receive</i>
	2	vous recevez	<i>you receive</i>
	3	ils reçoivent	<i>they receive</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je recevais	<i>I did receive</i>
	2	tu recevais	<i>thou didst receive</i>
	3	il recevait	<i>he did receive</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous recevions	<i>we did receive</i>
	2	vous receviez	<i>you did receive</i>
	3	ils recevaient	<i>they did receive</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je reçû	<i>I received</i>
	2	tu reçû	<i>thou receivedst</i>
	3	il reçût	<i>he received</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous reçûmes	<i>we received</i>
	2	vous reçûtes	<i>you received</i>
	3	ils reçurent	<i>they received</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je recevrai	<i>I shall receive</i>
	2	tu recevras	<i>thou shalt receive</i>
	3	il recevra	<i>he shall receive</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous recevrons	<i>we shall receive</i>
	2	vous recevrez	<i>you will receive</i>
	3	ils recevront	<i>they will receive</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je recevrais	<i>I would receive</i>
	2	tu recevrais	<i>thou wouldst receive</i>
	3	il recevrait	<i>he would receive</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous recevriions	<i>we would receive</i>
	2	vous recevriez	<i>you would receive</i>
	3	ils recevraient	<i>they would receive</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je reçoive	<i>That I may receive</i>
	2	Que tu reçoives	<i>that thou mayst receive</i>
	3	Qu'il reçoive	<i>that he may receive</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous recevions	<i>that we may receive</i>
	2	Que vous receviez	<i>that you may receive</i>
	3	Qu'ils reçoivent	<i>that they may receive</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je reçusse	<i>that I might receive</i>
	2	Que tu reçusses	<i>that thou mightest receive</i>
	3	Qu'il reçût	<i>that he might receive</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous reçussions	<i>that we might receive</i>
	2	Que vous reçussiez	<i>that you might receive</i>
	3	Qu'ils reçussent	<i>that they might receive</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	Reçois	<i>receive thou</i>
	3	Qu'il reçoive	<i>let him receive</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Récevons	<i>let us receive</i>
	2	Recevez	<i>receive you</i>
	3	Qu'ils reçoivent	<i>let them receive</i>

LESSON. (22.)

Vocabulary and Exercise on the Verbs conjugated like RECEVOIR.

Present.

I receive <i>news every day</i>	recevoir les nouvelles tous les jours
We owe <i>ten pounds</i>	devoir dix livres
You perceive <i>the truth</i>	apercevoir la vérité
They conceived <i>great hopes</i>	concevoir de grandes espérances

Imperfect.

I received <i>much money</i>	recevoir beaucoup d'argent
You received <i>a reward</i>	recevoir une récom- pense
They deceived <i>their parents</i>	décevoir leurs parens

Preterite.

He perceived <i>the error</i>	apercevoir l'erreur
We conceived <i>great fears</i>	concevoir de grandes craintes
You received <i>a great favour</i>	recevoir une grande faveur
They deceived <i>the king</i>	décevoir le roi

Future.

I shall receive <i>two letters</i>	recevoir deux lettres
He will owe still <i>twenty pounds</i>	redevoir vingt livres
You will perceive <i>her faults</i>	apercevoir ses fautes
They will owe still <i>a large sum</i>	redevoir une grande somme

Conditional.

I would receive <i>a present</i>	recevoir un don
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He would conceive *elevated* concevoir des pensées
thought élevées

You would perceive *the truth* apercevoir la vérité

They would deceive *their* decevoir leur pays
country

Subjunctive Present.

That I may receive *the money* recevoir l'argent

That he may deceive *his bro-* decevoir son frère
ther

That you may perceive *his* apercevoir ses fautes
faults

That they may receive *their* percevoir leurs reve-
revenues nus

Preterite.

That he might owe still *a* redevoir cent livres
hundred pounds

That you might receive *your* recevoir votre recom-
reward pense

That he might receive *the* percevoir l'intérêt de
interest of his money son argent

Imperative Mood.

Receive *my thanks* recevoir mes remercé-
 mens

Let him conceive *their sur-* concevoir leur sur-
prise pris

Receive *my advice* recevoir mon avis

Let us receive *two hundred* percevoir deux mille
crowns écus

Let him *not* receive *my fa-* recevoir mes faveurs
vours with contempt avec mépris

CHAPTER XXIX.

Fourth Conjugation, VENDRE, TO SELL.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

	vendre	<i>to sell</i>
Gerund	vendant	<i>selling</i>
Participle	vendu	<i>sold</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je vends	<i>I sell</i>
	2	tu vends	<i>thou sellest</i>
	3	il vend	<i>he sells</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous vendons	<i>we sell</i>
	2	vous vendez	<i>you sell</i>
	3	ils vendent	<i>they sell</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je vendais	<i>I did sell</i>
	2	tu vendais	<i>thou didst sell</i>
	3	il vendait	<i>he did sell</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous vendions	<i>we did sell</i>
	2	vous vendiez	<i>you did sell</i>
	3	ils vendaient	<i>they did sell</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je vendis	<i>I sold</i>
	2	tu vendis	<i>thou soldest</i>
	3	il vendit	<i>he sold</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous vendîmes	<i>we sold</i>
	2	vous vendîtes	<i>you sold</i>
	3	ils vendirent	<i>they sold</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je vendrai	<i>I shall sell</i>
	2	tu vendras	<i>thou shalt sell</i>
	3	il vendra	<i>he shall sell</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous vendrons	<i>we shall sell</i>
	2	vous vendrez	<i>you shall sell</i>
	3	ils vendront	<i>they shall sell</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je vendrais	<i>I would sell</i>
	2	tu vendrais	<i>thou wouldst sell</i>
	3	il vendrait	<i>he would sell</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous vendrions	<i>we would sell</i>
	2	vous vendriez	<i>you would sell</i>
	3	ils vendraient	<i>they would sell</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je vende	<i>that I may sell</i>
	2	Que tu vendes	<i>that thou mayst sell</i>
	3	Qu'il vende	<i>that he may sell</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous vendions	<i>that we may sell</i>
	2	Que vous vendiez	<i>that you may sell</i>
	3	Qu'ils vendent	<i>that they may sell</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je vendisse	<i>that I might sell</i>
	2	Que tu vendisses	<i>that thou mightst sell</i>
	3	Qu'il vendit	<i>that he might sell</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous vendis- sions	<i>that we might sell</i>
	2	Que vous vendis- siez	<i>that you might sell</i>
	3	Qu'ils vendissent	<i>that they might sell</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	vend	<i>sell thou</i>
	3	qu'il vende	<i>let him sell</i>

PLU.	1 <i>per.</i>	vendons	<i>let us sell</i>
	2	vendez	<i>sell you</i>
	3	qu'il vendent	<i>let them sell</i>

LESSON. (23.)

VOCABULARY AND EXERCISE.

Present.

I hear <i>music</i>	entendre la musique
He spread <i>the news</i>	repandre les nouvelles
We expect <i>company</i>	attendre la compagnie
You lose <i>your time</i>	perdre votre temps
They correspond <i>with our</i> <i>master</i>	correspondre de notre maître

Imperfect.

I sold again <i>my house</i>	revendre ma maison
She lost <i>her purse</i>	perdre sa bourse
We replied <i>to their questions</i>	repondre à leurs ques- tions
You confounded <i>their pride</i>	confondre leur orgueil
They suspended <i>their judg- ment</i>	suspendre leur juge- ment

Preterite.

I defended <i>my country</i>	defendre mon pays
He came down <i>immediately</i>	descendre sur le champ
We melted <i>the wax</i>	fondre le cire
You answer <i>prudently</i>	repondre prudemment
They stretched out <i>the cord</i>	tendre le cordon

Future.

I shall come down <i>to-morrow</i>	descendre demain
He will reply <i>to my letters</i>	repondre à mes lettres
We will hang up <i>his pictures</i>	suspendre ses tableaux
You will pretend <i>to his place</i>	pretendre à sa place
They will return <i>the books</i>	rendre les livres

Subjunctive Present.

That I may hear <i>good news</i>	entendre de bonnes nouvelles
That he may melt <i>the ice</i>	fondre la glace
That you may confound <i>his impudence</i>	confondre son impu- dence
That they may sell <i>their house for a good price</i>	vendre leur maison pour un grand prix

Preterite.

That I might wait <i>your return</i>	attendre votre retour
That she might come down <i>again immediately</i>	redescendre sur le champ
That we might sell again <i>our country house</i>	revendre notre maison de compagnie
That they might hang <i>the thief</i>	pendre le voleur

Imperative Mood.

Listen to <i>what I say</i>	entendre ce que je dis
Let him depend <i>upon my gratitude</i>	dependre de ma recon- naissance
Let us hear <i>his reply</i>	entendre sa reponse
Render <i>your sisters happy</i>	rendre vos sœurs heu- reuses
Let them reply <i>in a few words</i>	repondre en peu de mots

CHAPTER XXX.

On the irregular verbs of the first Conjugation EN-VOYER, TO SEND and ALLER, TO GO.

Q. How many irregular verbs are there, of the first conjugation?

A. Two, *envoyer* to send, and *aller* to go.

Q. Why are these verbs termed irregular ?

A. Because they are not conjugated like *parler*.

Q. In what tenses is *envoyer* irregular ?

A. In the *present*, *y* being changed into *i* in the singular, as *j'envoie*, I send, *tu envoie* in the *future*, which makes *enverrai* instead of *envoyerais* in the *conditional*, which makes *enverrais* instead of *envoyerais*, and in the *subjunctive present* *j'envoie* instead of *j'envoye*

Questions.

1. How many irregular verbs are there of the first conjugation ?

2. How is the present tense written ?

3. How are the future and conditional tenses of *envoyer* formed ?

Conjugation of ENVOYER, TO SEND.

Infinitive	envoyer	<i>to send</i>
Gerund	envoyant	<i>sending</i>
Participle	envoyé	<i>sent</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'envoie	<i>I send</i>
	2	tu envoies	<i>thou sendest</i>
	3	il envoie	<i>he sends</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous envoyons	<i>we send</i>
	2	vous envoyez	<i>you send</i>
	3	ils envoient	<i>they send</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'envoyais	<i>I did send</i>
	2	tu envoyais	<i>thou didst send</i>
	3	il envoyait	<i>he did send</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous envoyions	<i>we did send</i>
	2	vous envoyiez	<i>you did send</i>
	3	ils envoyaient	<i>they did send</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'envoyai	<i>I sent</i>
	2	tu envoyas	<i>thou sentest</i>
	3	il envoya	<i>he sent</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous envoyâmes	<i>we sent</i>
	2	vous envoyâtes	<i>you sent</i>
	3	ils envoyèrent	<i>they sent</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'enverrai	<i>I shall send</i>
	2	tu enverras	<i>thou shalt send</i>
	3	il enverra	<i>he shall send</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous enverrons	<i>we shall send</i>
	2	vous enverrez	<i>you will send</i>
	3	ils enverront	<i>they will send</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'enverrais	<i>I would send</i>
	2	tu enverrais	<i>thou wouldst send</i>
	3	il enverrait	<i>he would send</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous enverrions	<i>we would send</i>
	2	vous enverriez	<i>you would send</i>
	3	ils enverraient	<i>they would send</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'envoie	<i>that I may send</i>
	2	Que tu envoies	<i>that thou mayst send</i>
	3	Qu'il envoie	<i>that he may send</i>

PLU.	1 per.	Que nous envoyions	<i>that we may send</i>
	2	Que vous envoyiez	<i>that you may send</i>
	3	Qu'ils envoient	<i>that they may send</i>

SING.	1 per.	Que j'envoyasse	<i>that I might send</i>
	2	Que tu envoyasses	<i>that thou mightst send</i>
	3	Qu'il envoyât	<i>that he might send</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous envoyassions	<i>that we might send</i>
	2	Que vous envoyassiez	<i>that you might send</i>
	3	Qu'ils envoyassent	<i>that they might send</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	Envoie	<i>send thou</i>
	3	Qu'il envoie	<i>let him send</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Envoyons	<i>let us send</i>
	2	Envoyez	<i>send you</i>
	3	Qu'il envoient	<i>let them send</i>

CHAPTER XXXII.

Conjugation of the Verb ALLER, TO GO.

Infinitive	Aller	<i>to go</i>
Gerund	Allant	<i>going</i>
Participle	Allé	<i>gone</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per	Je vais	<i>I go</i>
	2	Tu vas	<i>thou goest</i>
	3	Il va	<i>he goes</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Nous allons	<i>we go</i>
	2	Vous allez	<i>you go</i>
	3	Ils vont	<i>they go</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'allais	<i>I did go</i>
	2	Tu allais	<i>thou didst go</i>
	3	Il allait	<i>he did go</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Nous allions	<i>we did go</i>
	2	Vous alliez	<i>you did go</i>
	3	Ils allaient	<i>they did go</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'allai	<i>I went</i>
	2	Tu allas	<i>thou wentest</i>
	3	Il alla	<i>he went</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Nous allâmes	<i>we went</i>
	2	Vous allâtes	<i>you went</i>
	3	Ils allèrent	<i>they went</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'irai	<i>I shall go</i>
	2	Tu iras	<i>thou shalt go</i>
	3	Il ira	<i>he shall go</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Nous irons	<i>we will go</i>
	2	Vous irez	<i>you will go</i>
	3	Ils iront	<i>they will go</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'irais	<i>I should go</i>
	2	Tu irais	<i>thou shouldst go</i>
	3	Il irait	<i>he should go</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Nous irions	<i>we would go</i>
	2	Vous iriez	<i>you would go</i>
	3	Ils iraient	<i>they would go</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'aïlle	<i>that I may go</i>
	2	Que tu aïlles	<i>that thou mayst go</i>
	3	Qu'il aïlle	<i>that he may go</i>

PLU.	1 per.	Que nous allions	<i>that we may go</i>
	2	Que vous alliez	<i>that you may go</i>
	3	Qu'ils aillent	<i>that they may go</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'allasse	<i>that I might go</i>
	2	Que tu allasses	<i>that thou might'st go</i>
	3	Qu'il allât	<i>that he might go</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous allussions	<i>that we might go</i>
	2	Que vous allassiez	<i>that you might go</i>
	3	Qu'ils allassent	<i>that they might go</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	Va	<i>go thou</i>
	3	Qu'il aille	<i>let him go</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Allons	<i>let us go</i>
	2	Allez	<i>go you</i>
	3	Qu'ils aillent	<i>let them go</i>

LESSON. (24.)

*Vocabulary and Exercise on the Verbs ENVOYER
and ALLER.*

Present.

I go to school every day	aller tous les jours à l'école
He goes to the play to-night	aller à la comédie ce soir
We are going before the door	aller devant la porte
You go too fast	aller trop vite
They go to church every Sun- day	aller à l'église tous les Dimanches

Imperfect.

I sent for my shoes	envoyer de messouliers
He sent back an umbrella	renvoyer un parapluie

* Did I go to London	aller à Londres
Did he go to Dover	aller à Douvres
We sent a diamond necklace	envoyer un collier des diamans
They sent my brother an answer	envoyer une reponse à mon frère

Preterite.

I went to see the king	aller voir le roi
He went to see the palace	aller voir le palais
We went yesterday to the park	aller hier au parc
You sent back their books	renvoyer leurs livres

Future.

Shall I go to France next week	aller ^{en} à France la se- maine prochaine
Shall he send the child some strawberries	envoyer à l'enfant des fraisés
Shall we go buy some cloth	aller acheter du drap
Shall you go to St. James's Street	aller dans la rue St. Jacques
Shall they send this parcel back to London	renvoyer ce paquet à Londres

Conditional.

They would go to the ball to-morrow evening	aller au bal demain au soir
---	--------------------------------

Subjunctive Present.

That he may go to her house	aller chez elle
That we may go to their house	aller chez eux
That they may send to my house	envoyer chez moi

* When any part of the verb is put before the pronoun in English and a question is asked, the verb must go before the pronoun in French, as, *did I go*, allais-je; *did he go*, allait-il, and a hyphen put between.

Preterite.

That he might go *into the garden* aller dans le jardin

That you might go *to town* aller à la ville

That they might go *into the forest* aller dans le forêt

Imperative Mood.

Go to *sleep* aller dormir

Let him go *to dinner* aller dîner

Let us go *and take a walk* aller faire un tour de promenade

Go and *do it again* aller le refaire

Let them go *and skip with a rope* aller sauter avec la corde

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Different Conjugation of Verbs ending in IR.

Q. How are the verbs ending in *ir* classed ?

A. Some grammarians make four regular conjugations of the verbs ending in *ir*; which are, first, those conjugated like *punir*; second, those ending in *tir*, of which there are sixteen; third, those ending in *voir* or *frir*; fourth, those ending in *enir*.

Q. Are all the verbs ending in *ir* classed under one of these conjugations ?

A. No; there are about eighteen, which can be classed under no regular head; these, therefore, are termed irregular verbs.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Second conjugation in IR as SENTIR, TO SMELL.

Infinitive	Sentir	<i>to smell</i>
Gerund	Sentant	<i>smelling</i>
Participle	Senti	<i>smelt</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je sens	<i>I smell</i>
	2	Tu sens	<i>thou smellst</i>
	3	Il sent	<i>he smells</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Nous sentons	<i>we smell</i>
	2	Vous sentez	<i>you smell</i>
	3	Ils sentent	<i>they smell</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je sentais	<i>I did smell</i>
	2	Tu sentais	<i>thou didst smell</i>
	3	Il sentait	<i>he did smell</i>
PLU.	1	Nous sentions	<i>we did smell</i>
	2	Vous sentiez	<i>you did smell</i>
	3	Ils sentaient	<i>they did smell</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je sentis	<i>I smelt</i>
	2	Tu sentis	<i>thou smelledst</i>
	3	Il sentit	<i>he smelt</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Nous sentîmes	<i>we smelt</i>
	2	Vous sentîtes	<i>you smelt</i>
	3	Ils sentirent	<i>they smelt</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je sentirai	<i>I shall smell</i>
	2	Tu sentiras	<i>thou shalt smell</i>
	3	Il sentira	<i>he shall smell</i>

PLU.	1 per.	Nous sentirons	<i>we shall smell</i>
	2	Vous sentirez	<i>you shall smell</i>
	3	Ils sentiront	<i>they shall smell</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je sentirais	<i>I would smell</i>
	2	Tu sentirais	<i>thou wouldst smell</i>
	3	Il sentirait	<i>he would smell</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Nous sentirions	<i>we would smell</i>
	2	Vous sentiriez	<i>you would smell</i>
	3	Ils sentiraient	<i>they would smell</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je sente	<i>that I may smell</i>
	2	Que tu sentes	<i>that thou mayst smell</i>
	3	Qu'il sente	<i>that he may smell</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous sentions	<i>that we may smell</i>
	2	Que vous sentiez	<i>that you may smell</i>
	3	Qu'ils sentent	<i>that they may smell</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je sentisse	<i>that I might smell</i>
	2	Que tu sentisses	<i>that thou mightst smell</i>
	3	Qu'il sentît	<i>that he might smell</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous sentis- sions	<i>that we might smell</i>
	2	Que vous sentis- siez	<i>that you might smell</i>
	3	Qu'ils sentissent	<i>that they might smell</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	Sens	<i>smell thou</i>
	3	Qu'il sente	<i>let him smell</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Sentons	<i>let us smell</i>
	2	Sentez	<i>smell you</i>
	3	Qu'il sentent	<i>let them smell</i>

LESSON. (25.)

Vocabulary and Exercise on Verbs conjugated like
SENTIR.*Present.*

I set out <i>for Paris to-mor-</i>	partir pour Paris de-
<i>row</i>	<i>main</i>

She foresees <i>some misfortunes</i>	présentir des malheurs
--------------------------------------	------------------------

We go out <i>every day</i>	sortir tous les jours
----------------------------	-----------------------

You smell <i>a perfume</i>	sentir un parfum
----------------------------	------------------

They serve <i>their own country</i>	servir leur patrie
-------------------------------------	--------------------

Imperfect.

I contradicted <i>that report</i>	démentir ce rapport
-----------------------------------	---------------------

He smelt <i>the dinner</i>	sentir le dîner
----------------------------	-----------------

We did go out <i>without her</i>	sortir sans elle
----------------------------------	------------------

You did lull <i>the child to sleep</i>	endormir l'enfant
--	-------------------

They set out again <i>the next</i>	repartir le jour pro-
<i>day</i>	<i>chain</i>

Preterite.

I consented <i>to his marriage</i>	consentir à son mariage
------------------------------------	-------------------------

He slept at <i>my house</i>	dormir chez moi
-----------------------------	-----------------

We consented <i>to go to the</i>	consentir d'aller à la
<i>Hague</i>	<i>Haye</i>

They set out <i>without my per-</i>	partir sans ma per-
<i>mission</i>	<i>mission</i>

Future.

I shall serve <i>my prince</i>	servir mon prince
--------------------------------	-------------------

He will set out again <i>to-</i>	repartir demain au
<i>morrow morning</i>	<i>matin</i>

We will go out again <i>this</i>	ressortir ce soir
<i>evening</i>	

They will foresee <i>their danger</i>	présentir leur danger
---------------------------------------	-----------------------

Conditional.

He would go to sleep *directly* dormir sur le champ
 We would go out *without her* sortir sans elle
 You would smell *the roast meat* sentir le rôti
 They would consent *to my death.* consentir à ma mort

Subjunctive Mood Present.

That I may consent *to his wishes* consentir à ses desirs
 That he may clear the table desservir
 That we may sleep again redormir
 That you may resent *that affront* ressentir cet affront
 That they may foresee *their fate* pressentir à leur sort

Preterite.

That you might serve *your friends* servir vos amis
 That they might sleep *soundly* dormir profondement

Imperative Mood.

Let us clear the table desservir
 Go out again ressortir

CHAPTER XXXV.

Third conjugation in IR, OUVRIR, TO OPEN,

Infinitive	Ouvrir	<i>to open</i>
Gerund	Ouvrant	<i>opening</i>
Participle	Ouvert	<i>opened</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	J'ouvre	<i>I open</i>
2	Tu ouvres	<i>thou openst</i>
3	Il ouvre	<i>he opens</i>

PLU.	1 per.	Nous ouvrons	<i>we open</i>
	2	Vous ouvrez	<i>you open</i>
	3	Ils ouvrent	<i>they open</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'ouvrais	<i>I did open</i>
	2	tu ouvrais	<i>thou didst open</i>
	3	il ouvrait	<i>he did open</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous ouvrions	<i>we did open</i>
	2	vous ouvriez	<i>you did open</i>
	3	ils ouvriraient	<i>they did open</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'ouvris	<i>I opened</i>
	2	tu ouvris	<i>thou openedst</i>
	3	il ouvrit	<i>he opened</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous ouvrîmes	<i>we opened</i>
	2	vous ouvrîtes	<i>you opened</i>
	3	ils ouvrirent	<i>they opened</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'ouvrirai	<i>I shall open</i>
	2	tu ouvriras	<i>thou shalt open</i>
	3	il ouvrira	<i>he shall open</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous ouvrirons	<i>we shall open</i>
	2	vous ouvrirez	<i>you shall open</i>
	3	ils ouvriront	<i>they shall open</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'ouvrirais	<i>I would open</i>
	2	tu ouvrirais	<i>thou wouldst open</i>
	3	il ouvrirait	<i>he would open</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous ouvririons	<i>we would open</i>
	2	vous ouvririez	<i>you would open</i>
	3	ils ouvriraient	<i>they would open</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'ouvre	that I may open
	2	Que tu ouvres	that thou mayst open
	3	Qu'il ouvre	that he may open
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous ouvrions	that we may open
	2	Que vous ouvrriez	that you may open
	3	Qu'ils ouvrent	that they may open

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'ouvrise	that I might open
	2	Que tu ouvrisses	that thou mightst open
	3	Qu'il ouvrît	that he might open
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous ouvrissions	that we might open
	2	Que vous ouvrissiez	that you might open
	3	Qu'ils ouvrissent	that they might open

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	ouvre	open thou
	3	qu'il ouvre	let him open
PLU.	1 per.	ouvrons	let us open
	2	ouvrez	open you
	3	qu'ils ouvrent	let them open

LESSON. (26.)

Vocabulary and Exercise on the seven Verbs conjugated like OUVRIER, TO OPEN.

Present.

I suffer <i>with patience</i>	souffrir avec patience
He offers <i>his services</i>	offrir ses services
You undervalue <i>that silk</i>	mésouffrir ce soie
They renew <i>all my griefs</i>	rouvrir tous mes douleurs

Imperfect.

I did open <i>the chest</i>	ouvrir la caisse
We did discover <i>his treason</i>	découvrir sa trahison
You did offer <i>a reward</i>	offrir une recompense
They did open a little <i>the window</i>	entrouvrir ^{la fenêtre} vos desseins

Preterite.

I discovered <i>your designs</i>	découvrir vos desseins
He suffered <i>with much courage</i>	souffrir avec beaucoup de courage
We offered <i>a great sum</i>	offrir une grande somme
You discovered <i>my loss</i>	découvrir ma perte
They new covered <i>the book</i>	recouvrir le livre

Future.

I shall open <i>the trunk</i>	ouvrir la malle
He will open <i>the window</i>	ouvrir la fenêtre
We will suffer <i>without complaining</i>	souffrir sans se plaindre
They will open <i>the door</i> again	rouvrir la porte

Conditional.

I would discover <i>the plot</i>	découvrir le complôt
You would offer <i>a great price</i>	offrir un grand prix
They would suffer <i>bad treatment</i>	souffrir mauvais traitement

Subjunctive Present.

That he may offer <i>a great sum for that house</i>	offrir une grande somme pour cette maison
That we may recover <i>our serenity</i>	recouvrir notre sérénité
That they may offer <i>their assistance</i>	offrir nos secours

Preterite.

That he might cover again *recouvrir la boîte*
the box

That they might discover *découvrir toutes ses*
all his faults *fautes*

Imperative Mood.

Cover up *the inkstand* *recouvrir l'encrier*

Let him suffer *what he de-souffrir ce qu'il me-*
erves *rite*

Let them offer *my thanks to offrir mes remercimens*
their father *à leur père*

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Fourth Conjugation in IR, as TENIR, TO HOLD

Infinitive	Tenir	<i>to hold</i>
Gerund	Tenant	<i>holding</i>
Participle	Tenu	<i>held</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING. 1 <i>per.</i>	Je tiens	<i>I hold</i>
2	tu tiens	<i>thou holdst</i>
3	il tient	<i>he holds</i>
PLU. 1 <i>per.</i>	nous tenons	<i>we hold</i>
2	vous tenez	<i>you hold</i>
3	ils tiennent	<i>they hold</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING. 1 <i>per.</i>	Je tenais	<i>I did hold</i>
2	tu tenais	<i>thou didst hold</i>
3	il tenait	<i>he did hold</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous tenions	<i>we did hold</i>
	2	vous teniez	<i>you did hold</i>
	3	ils tenaient	<i>they did hold</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je tins	<i>I held</i>
	2	tu tins	<i>thou heldst</i>
	3	il tint	<i>he held</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous tîmes	<i>we held</i>
	2	vous tîmes	<i>you held</i>
	3	ils tinrent	<i>they held</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je tiendrai	<i>I shall hold</i>
	2	tu tiendras	<i>thou shalt hold</i>
	3	il tiendra	<i>he shall hold</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous tiendrons	<i>we shall hold</i>
	2	vous tiendrez	<i>you shall hold</i>
	3	ils tiendront	<i>they shall hold</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je tiendrais	<i>I would hold</i>
	2	tu tiendrais	<i>thou wouldst hold</i>
	3	il tiendrait	<i>he would hold</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous tiendrions	<i>we would hold</i>
	2	vous tiendriez	<i>you would hold</i>
	3	ils tiendraient	<i>they would hold</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENS.

SING.	1 per.	Que je tienne	<i>that I may hold</i>
	2	Que tu tiennes	<i>that thou mayst hold</i>
	3	Qu'il tienne	<i>that he may hold</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous tenions	<i>that we may hold</i>
	2	Que vous teniez	<i>that you may hold</i>
	3	Qu'ils tiennent	<i>that they may hold</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Que je tinsse	<i>that I might hold</i>
2	Que tu tinsses	<i>that thou mightst hold</i>
3	Qu'il tint	<i>that he might hold</i>
PLU. 1 per.	Que nous tinssions	<i>that we might hold</i>
2	Que vous tinssiez	<i>that you might hold</i>
3	Qu'ils tinssent	<i>that they might hold</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING. 2 per.	tiens	<i>hold thou</i>
3	qu'il tienne	<i>let him hold</i>
PLU. 1 per.	tenons	<i>let us hold</i>
2	tenez	<i>hold you</i>
3	qu'ils tiennent	<i>let them hold</i>

LESSON. (27.)

Vocabulary and Exercise on the Verbs conjugated like TENIR, TO HOLD.

Present.

I maintain <i>order in the school</i>	maintenir l'ordre dans l'école
He obtained <i>much praise</i>	obtenir beaucoup de louange
We relieve <i>the unfortunate</i>	subvenir les malheureux
You maintain <i>your family</i>	maintenir votre famille
They infringe <i>the laws</i>	contrevenir les lois

Imperfect.

I maintained <i>the fact</i>	soutenir le fait
Thou didst detain <i>the money</i>	retenir l'argent
He returned <i>yesterday</i>	revenir hier

We restrained *our anger* contenir leur colère
 You disowned *their friendship* disconvenir leur amitié
 They came back *the next day* revenir le jour prochain

Preterite.

We held *the papers* tenir les papiers
 You infringed *your orders* contrevenir vos ordres
 They became *clever women* devenir des femmes habiles

Future.

I shall maintain *his children* entretenir ses enfans
 He will obtain *justice* obtenir la justice
 We shall return *on Friday* revenir vendredi
 You will relieve *her wants* subvenir ses besoins
 They will come *and see me on Monday* venir me voir lundi

Conditional.

I would detain *my brothers* détenir mes frères
 He would maintain *his opinions* soutenir ses opinions
 We would prevent *his anger* prévenir sa colère
 You would detain *the prisoners* détenir les prisonniers
 They would obtain *justice* obtenir la justice

Subjunctive Present.

That I may retain *his friendship* retenir son amitié
 That he may retain *his place* retenir sa place
 That we may prevent *that ill* prévenir ce mal
 That you may proceed *with that business* provenir de cette affaire
 That they may relieve *my pains* subvenir mes douleurs

Preterite.

That I might obtain	<i>justice</i>	obtenir	la justice
That he might comprehend		contenir	ce que je
	<i>what I say</i>	dis	
That they might disagree		disconvenir	

Imperative Mood.

Keep <i>your rank</i>		tenir	votre rang
<i>These apples belong to me</i>		appartenir	ces pommes
		à moi	

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Second Conjugation in RE, as CRAINDRE, TO FEAR.

Infinitive	Craindre	<i>to fear</i>
Gerund	Craignant	<i>fearing</i>
Participle	Craint	<i>feared</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je crains	<i>I fear</i>
	2	tu crains	<i>thou fearst</i>
	3	il craint	<i>he fears</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous craignons	<i>we fear</i>
	2	vous craignez	<i>you fear</i>
	3	ils craignent	<i>they fear</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je craignais	<i>I did fear</i>
	2	tu craignais	<i>thou didst fear</i>
	3	il craignait	<i>he did fear</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous craignions	<i>we did fear</i>
	2	vous craigniez	<i>you did fear</i>
	3	ils craignaient	<i>they did fear</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je craignis	<i>I feared</i>
	2	tu craignis	<i>thou fearedst</i>
	3	il craignit	<i>he feared</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous craignîmes	<i>we feared</i>
	2	vous craignîtes	<i>you feared</i>
	3	ils craignirent	<i>they feared</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je craindrai	<i>I shall fear</i>
	2	tu craindras	<i>thou shalt fear</i>
	3	il craindra	<i>he shall fear</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous craindrons	<i>we shall fear</i>
	2	vous craindrez	<i>you shall fear</i>
	3	ils craindront	<i>they shall fear</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je craindrais	<i>I would fear</i>
	2	tu craindrais	<i>thou wouldst fear</i>
	3	il craindrait	<i>he would fear</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous craindrions	<i>we would fear</i>
	2	vous craindriez	<i>you would fear</i>
	3	ils craindraient	<i>they would fear</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je craigne	<i>that I may fear</i>
	2	Que tu craignes	<i>that thou mayst fear</i>
	3	Qu'il craigne	<i>that he may fear</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous craignons	<i>that we may fear</i>
	2	Que vous craigniez	<i>that you may fear</i>
	3	Qu'ils craignent	<i>that they may fear</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Que je craignisse	that I might fear
2	Que tu craignisses	that thou mightst fear
3	Qu'il craignît	that he might fear
PLU. 1 per.	Que nous craignis-	that we might fear
	sions	
2	Que vous craignis-	
3	Qu'ils craignissent	that they might fear

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING. 2 per.	Crains	fear thou
3	Qu'il craigne	let him fear
PLU. 1 per.	Craignons	let us fear
2	Craignez	fear ye
3	Qu'ils craignent	let them fear

In this manner are conjugated the following verbs :—

adjoindre, to associate	enfreindre, to transgress
astreindre, to subject	enjoindre, to order
atteindre, to reach	éteindre, to extinguish
contraindre, to compel	feindre, to dissemble
déjoindre, to disjoin	joindre, to join
dépeindre, to describe	peindre, to paint
déteindre, to discolour	plaindre, to pity
disjoindre, to disjoin	se plaindre, to complain
rejoindre, to join again	restreindre, to limit

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Third Conjugation in RE, as CONNAITRE, TO KNOW.

Infinitive	Connaître	to know
Gerund	Connaissant	knowing
Participle	Connu	known

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je connais	<i>I know</i>
	2	tu connais	<i>thou knowst</i>
	3	il connaît	<i>he knows</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous connaissons	<i>we know</i>
	2	vous connaissez	<i>you know</i>
	3	ils connaissent	<i>they know</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je connaissais	<i>I did know</i>
	2	tu connaissais	<i>thou didst know</i>
	3	il connaissait	<i>he did know</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous connaissions	<i>we did know</i>
	2	vous connaissiez	<i>you did know</i>
	3	ils connaissaient	<i>they did know</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je connus	<i>I knew</i>
	2	tu connus	<i>thou knewst</i>
	3	il connut	<i>he knew</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous connûmes	<i>we knew</i>
	2	vous connûtes	<i>you knew</i>
	3	ils connurent	<i>they knew</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je connaîtrai	<i>I shall know</i>
	2	tu connaîtras	<i>thou wilt know</i>
	3	il connaîtra	<i>he will know</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous connaîtrons	<i>we shall know</i>
	2	vous connaîtrez	<i>you shall know</i>
	3	ils connaîtront	<i>they shall know</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je connaîtrais	<i>I would know</i>
	2	tu connaîtrais	<i>thou wouldst know</i>
	3	il connaîtrait	<i>he would know</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous connaîtrions	<i>we should know</i>
	2	vous connaîtriez	<i>you should know</i>
	3	ils connaîtraient	<i>they should know</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je connaisse	<i>that I may know</i>
	2	Que tu connaisses	<i>that thou mayst know</i>
	3	Qu'il connaisse	<i>that he may know</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous connais-	<i>that we may know</i>
		sions	
	2	Que vous connais-	
		siez	<i>that you may know</i>
	3	Qu'ils connaissent	<i>that they may know</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je connusse	<i>that I might know</i>
	2	Que tu connusses	<i>that thou mightst know</i>
	3	Qu'il connût	<i>that he might know</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous connus-	<i>that we might know</i>
		sions	
	2	Que vous connus-	
		siez	<i>that you might know</i>
	3	Qu'ils connussent	<i>that they might know</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	connais	<i>knowst thou</i>
	3	Qu'il connaisse	<i>let him know</i>
PLU.	1 per.	connaissons	<i>let us know</i>
	2	connaissez	<i>known ye</i>
	3	Qu'ils connaissent	<i>let them know</i>

The following verbs are conjugated like connaître :—

accroître, *to increase* reconnaître, *to know again*

croître, <i>to grow</i>	se reconnaître, <i>to recollect</i>	} <i>one's self</i> }
decoître, <i>to decrease</i>	reparoître, <i>to reply</i>	
disparaître, <i>to disappear</i>		
se meconnaître, <i>to forget one's self</i>		
meconnaître, <i>to take one for another, to mistake</i>		
paraître, <i>to appear</i>		

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Fourth Conjugation in RE, as INSTRUIRE, TO INSTRUCT.

Infinitive	Instruire	<i>to instruct</i>
Gerunt	Instruisant	<i>instructing</i>
Participle	Instruit	<i>instructed</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	J'instruis	<i>I instruct</i>
2	tu instruis	<i>thou instructest</i>
3	il instruit	<i>he instructs</i>
PLU. 1 per.	nous instruisons	<i>we instruct</i>
2	nous instruisez	<i>you instruct</i>
3	ils instruisent	<i>they instruct</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	J'instruisais	<i>I did instruct</i>
2	tu instruisais	<i>thou didst instruct</i>
3	il instruisait	<i>he did instruct</i>
PLU. 1 per.	nous instruisions	<i>we did instruct</i>
2	vous instruisez	<i>you did instruct</i>
3	ils instruisaient	<i>they did instruct</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'instruisis	<i>I instructed</i>
	2	tu instruisis	<i>thou instructedst</i>
	3	il instruisit	<i>he instructed</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous instruisîmes	<i>we instructed</i>
	2	vous instruisites	<i>you instructed</i>
	3	ils instruisirent	<i>they instructed</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'instruirai	<i>I shall instruct</i>
	2	tu instruiras	<i>thou shalt instruct</i>
	3	il instruira	<i>he shall instruct</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous instruirons	<i>we shall instruct</i>
	2	vous instruirez	<i>you will instruct</i>
	3	ils instruiront	<i>they will instruct</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'instruirais	<i>I would instruct</i>
	2	tu instruirais	<i>thou wouldst instruct</i>
	3	il instruirait	<i>he would instruct</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous instruirions	<i>we would instruct</i>
	2	vous instruiriez	<i>you would instruct</i>
	3	ils instruiraient	<i>they would instruct</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'instruise	<i>that I may instruct</i>
	2	Que tu instruises	<i>that thou mayst instruct</i>
	3	Qu'il instruise	<i>that he may instruct</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous instruisions	<i>that we may instruct</i> <i>that you may instruct</i>
	2	Que vous instruisiez	<i>that they may instruct</i>
	3	Qu'il instruisent	<i>that they may instruct</i>

PRÉTERITE TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Que j'instruisse	<i>that I might instruct</i>
2	Que tu instruisisses	<i>that thou mightst instruct</i>
3	Qu'il instruisît	<i>that he might instruct</i>
PLU. 1 per.	Que nous instruisissions	<i>that we might instruct</i>
2	Que vous instruisissiez	<i>that you might instruct</i>
3	Qu'ils instruisissent	<i>that they might instruct</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING. 2 per.	Instruis	<i>instruct thou</i>
3	Qu'il instruisse	<i>let him instruct</i>
PLU. 1 per.	Instruisons	<i>let us instruct</i>
2	Instruisez	<i>instruct thou</i>
3	Qu'ils instruisissent	<i>let them instruct</i>

The eighteen following are conjugated like *instruire* :—

construire	<i>to build</i>	reconduire	<i>to reconduct</i>
cuire	<i>to cook</i>	réduire	<i>to reduce</i>
déduire	<i>to subtract</i>	reluire	<i>to glitter</i>
détruire	<i>to destroy</i>	renduire	<i>to new plaister</i>
éconduire	<i>to refuse</i>	reproduire	<i>to reproduce</i>
introduire	<i>to introduce</i>	séduire	<i>to seduce</i>
nuire	<i>to hurt</i>	traduire	<i>to translate</i>
produire	<i>to produce</i>	conduire	<i>to conduct</i>

CHAPTER XL.

Fifth Conjugation in RE, as ECRIRE, TO WRITE.

Infinitive	écrire	<i>to write</i>
Gerund	écrivant	<i>writing</i>
Participle	écrit	<i>written</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'écris	<i>I write</i>
	2	tu écris	<i>thou writest</i>
	3	il écrit	<i>he writes</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous écrivons	<i>we write</i>
	2	vous écrivez	<i>you write</i>
	3	ils écrivent	<i>they write</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'écrivais	<i>I did write</i>
	2	tu écrivais	<i>thou didst write</i>
	3	il écrivait	<i>he did write</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous écrivions	<i>we did write</i>
	2	vous écriviez	<i>you did write</i>
	3	ils écrivaient	<i>they did write</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'écrivis	<i>I wrote</i>
	2	tu écrivis	<i>thou wrotest</i>
	3	il écrivit	<i>he wrote</i>
PLU.	1 per.	écrivîmes	<i>we wrote</i>
	2	vous écrivîtes	<i>you wrote</i>
	3	ils écrivirent	<i>they wrote</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'écrirai	<i>I shall write</i>
	2	tu écriras	<i>thou shalt write</i>
	3	il écrira	<i>he shall write</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous écrirons	<i>we shall write</i>
	2	vous écrirez	<i>you shall write</i>
	3	ils écriront	<i>they shall write</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	J'écrirais	<i>I would write</i>
	2	tu écrirais	<i>thou wouldst write</i>
	3	il écrirait	<i>he would write</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous écririons	<i>we would write</i>
	2	vous écririez	<i>you would write</i>
	3	ils écriraient	<i>they would write</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'écrive	<i>that I may write</i>
	2	Que tu écrives	<i>that thou mayst write</i>
	3	Qu'il écrive	<i>that he may write</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous écrivions	<i>that we may write</i>
	2	Que vous écriviez	<i>that you may write</i>
	3	Qu'ils écrivent	<i>that they may write</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que j'écrivisse	<i>that I might write</i>
	2	Que tu écrivisses	<i>that thou mightst write</i>
	3	Qu'il écrivît	<i>that he might write</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous écrivis- sions	<i>that we might write</i>
	2	Que vous écrivis- siez	<i>that you might write</i>
	3	Qu'ils écrivissent	<i>that they might write</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	écris	write thou
	3	qu'il écrive	let him write
PLU.	1 per.	écrivons	let us write
	2	écrivez	write you
	3	qu'ils écrivent	let them write

In this manner are conjugated the eight following:—

circonscire	to circumscribe	inscrire	to inscribe
décrire	to describe	prescrire	to prescribe
proscrire	to proscribe	souscrire	to subscribe
récrire	to write over again	transcrire	to transcribe

CHAPTER XLI.

On the reflected Verbs.

Q. How are reflected verbs conjugated?

A. With two pronouns before the verb as *je me lève*, I rise; *nous nous levons*, you rise.

Q. How are these verbs written in the infinitive?

A. With *se* or *s'* placed before the verb, as *se lever*, to rise; *s'asseoir*, to sit down.

Q. How are the compound tenses of a reflected verb formed?

A. With the auxiliary verb *être*, to be, instead of *avoir*, to have; which is used in forming the compound tenses of most of the other verbs.

Q. How are the pronouns placed when the verb is used for asking a question?

A. One pronoun is placed before the verb and the other after, as *nous, levons, nous*, do we rise up.

Questions.

1. How are the reflected verbs conjugated?

2. With which of the auxiliary verbs are the compound tenses formed?

3. In what case is one pronoun placed before the verb and the other after it?

CHAPTER XLII.

Conjugation of the reflected Verb SE LEVER, to RISE.

Infinitive	se lever	<i>to rise</i>
Gerund	se levant	<i>rising</i>
Participle	levé	<i>risen</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Je me lève	<i>I rise</i>
2	tu te lèves	<i>thou risest</i>
3	il se lève	<i>he rises</i>
PLU. 1 per.	nous nous levons	<i>we rise</i>
2	vous vous levez	<i>you rise</i>
3	ils se lèvent	<i>they rise</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING. 1 per.	Je me l'étais	<i>I did rise</i>
2	tu te l'étais	<i>thou didst rise</i>
3	il se l'évait	<i>he did rise</i>

PLU.	1 per.	nous nous lèvisions	<i>we did rise</i>
	2	vous vous lèviez	<i>you did rise</i>
	3	ils se lèvaient	<i>they did rise</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je me levai	<i>I rose</i>
	2	tu te levais	<i>thou didst rise</i>
	3	il se leva	<i>he rose</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous nous levâmes	<i>we rose</i>
	2	vous vous levâtes	<i>you rose</i>
	3	ils se levèrent	<i>they rose</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je me leverais	<i>I shall rise</i>
	2	tu te leveras	<i>thou wilt rise</i>
	3	il se levera	<i>he will rise</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous nous leverons	<i>we shall rise</i>
	2	vous vous leverez	<i>you will rise</i>
	3	ils se leveront	<i>they will rise</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Je me leverais	<i>I would rise</i>
	2	tu te leverais	<i>thou wouldst rise</i>
	3	il se leverait	<i>he would rise</i>
PLU.	1 per.	nous nous leverions	<i>we would rise</i>
	2	vous vous leveriez	<i>you would rise</i>
	3	ils se leveraient	<i>they would rise</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je me lève	<i>that I may rise</i>
	2	Que tu te lèves	<i>that thou mayst rise</i>
	3	Qu'il se lève	<i>that he may rise</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous nous levions	<i>that we may rise</i>
	2	Que vous vous leviez	<i>that you may rise</i>
	3	Qu'il se lèvent	<i>that they may rise</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	Que je me levasse	<i>that I might rise</i>
	2	Que tu te levasses	<i>that thou mightst rise</i>
	3	Qu'il se levât	<i>that he might rise</i>
PLU.	1 per.	Que nous nous levassions	<i>that we might rise</i>
	2	Que vous vous levassiez	<i>that you might rise</i>
	3	Qu'ils se levassent	<i>that they might rise</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.	2 per.	lève toi	<i>rise thou</i>
	3	Qu'il se lève	<i>let him rise</i>
PLU.	1 per.	levons-nous	<i>let us rise</i>
	2	levez-vous	<i>rise you</i>
	3	Qu'il se lèvent	<i>let them rise</i>

CHAPTER XLIII.

The compound tenses of all reflected verbs are conjugated in the following manner.

Compound of the Present.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je me suis levé	<i>I have risen</i>
2	tu t'es levé	<i>thou hast risen</i>
3	il s'est levé	<i>he has risen</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	nous nous sommes levés	<i>we have risen</i>
2	vous vous êtes levés	<i>you have risen</i>
3	ils se sont levés <i>m</i>	<i>they have risen m</i>
	elles se sont levées <i>f</i>	<i>they have risen f</i>

Compound of the Imperfect.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je m'étais levé	<i>I had risen</i>
2	tu t'étais levé	<i>thou hadst risen</i>
3	il s'était levé	<i>he had risen</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	nous nous étions levés	<i>we had risen</i>
2	vous vous étiez levés	<i>you had risen</i>
3	ils s'étaient levés	<i>they had risen</i>

Compound of the Preterite.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je me fus levé	<i>I had risen</i>
2	tu te fus levé	<i>thou hadst risen</i>
3	il se fut levé	<i>he had risen</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	nous nous fûmes levés	<i>we had risen</i>
2	vous vous fûtes levés	<i>you had risen</i>
3	il se furent levés	<i>they had risen</i>

Compound of the Future.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je me serai levé	<i>I shall have risen</i>
2	tu te seras levé	<i>thou wilt have risen</i>
3	il se sera levé	<i>he will have risen</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	nous nous serons levés	<i>we will have risen</i>
2	vous vous serez levés	<i>you will have risen</i>
3	ils se seront levés	<i>they will have risen m</i>
	elles se seront levées	<i>they will have risen f</i>

Compound of the Conditional.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je me serais levé	<i>I would have risen</i>
2	tu te serais levé	<i>thou wouldst have risen</i>
3	il se serait levé	<i>he would have risen</i>

PLURAL.

- 1 p. nous nous serions levés *we would have risen*
 2 vous vous seriez levés *you would have risen*
 3 ils se seraient levés *they would have risen*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Compound of the Present.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Que je me sois levé *that I may have risen*
 2 Que tu te sois levé *that thou mayst have
risen*
 3 Qu'il se soit levé *that he may have risen*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. Que nous nous soyons levés *that we may have risen*
 2 Que vous vous soyez levés *that you may have risen*
 3 Qu'ils se soient levés *that they may have risen*

Compound of the Preterite.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Que je me fusse levé *that I might have risen*
 2 Que tu te fusses levé *that thou mightst have
risen*
 3 Qu'il se fût levé *that he might have risen*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. Que nous nous fussions levés *that we might have
risen*
 2 Que vous vous fussiez levés *that you might have
risen*
 3 Qu'ils se fussent levés *that they might have
risen*

CHAPTER XLIV.

Conjugation of a Verb interrogatively.

Q. What is meant by interrogatively?

A. The asking of a question; the English always ask a question by the help of the auxiliary verb *do*, as *do I love*; the French never use the verb *faire*, to do, in this sense, but place the pronoun after the verb, and a hyphen between, as *parlé-je*, do I speak.—REMARK that when the verb is of the first conjugation, an acute accent is placed over the last *e*, in the first person singular of the present tense.

AIMER, TO LOVE, *conjugated interrogatively.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	aimé-je	<i>do I love</i>
	2	aises-tu	<i>dost thou love</i>
	3	aime-t-il	<i>does he love</i>
PLU.	1 per.	aimons-nous	<i>do we love</i>
	2	aimez-vous	<i>do you love</i>
	3	aiment-ils	<i>do they love</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	aimais-je	<i>did I love</i>
	2	aimais-tu	<i>didst thou love</i>
	3	aimait-il	<i>did he love</i>
PLU.	1 per.	aimions-nous	<i>did we love</i>
	2	aimiez-vous	<i>did you love</i>
	3	aimaient-ils	<i>did they love</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	aimai-je	<i>did I love</i>
	2	aimas-tu	<i>didst thou love</i>
	3	aima-t-il	<i>did he love</i>
PLU.	1 per.	aimâmes-nous	<i>did we love</i>
	2	aimâtes-vous	<i>did you love</i>
	3	aimèrent ils	<i>did they love</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SING.	1 per.	aimerai-je	<i>shall I love</i>
	2	aimeras-tu	<i>wilt thou love</i>
	3	aimera-t-il	<i>will he love</i>
PLU.	1 per.	aimerons-nous	<i>shall we love</i>
	2	aimerez-vous	<i>will you love</i>
	3	aimeront-ils	<i>will they love</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SING	1 per.	aimerais-je	<i>should I love</i>
	2	aimerais-tu	<i>shouldst thou love</i>
	3	aimerait-il	<i>should he love</i>
PLU.	1 per.	aimerions-nous	<i>should we love</i>
	2	aimeriez-vous	<i>should you love</i>
	3	aimeraient-ils	<i>should they love</i>

NOTE. That the Subjunctive Mood can never be conjugated in this manner.

LESSON. (28.)

Vocabulary and Exercise on Verbs conjugated interrogatively.

Present.

Do I grant <i>your pardon</i>	accorder votre pardon
Dost thou accuse <i>thy brother</i>	accuser ton frère

Does he admire <i>that picture</i>	admirer ce tableau
Do you abjure <i>your religion</i>	abjurer votre religion
Do they light <i>the candles</i>	allumer les chandelles

Imperfect.

Did I alarm <i>the assembly</i>	alarmer l'assemblée
Did he sharpen <i>his sword</i>	aiguiser son épée
Did you amass <i>much money</i>	amasser beaucoup d'argent
Did they call <i>your sister</i>	appeler votre sœur

Preterite.

Did I bring <i>the basket</i>	apporter le panier
Did he approve <i>their design</i>	approuver leur dessein
Did we water <i>the garden</i>	arroser le jardin
Did you arm <i>your domestics</i>	armer vos domestiques
Did they set <i>the cups</i> in order	arranger les tasses

Future.

Shall I confess <i>the truth</i>	avouer la vérité
Wilt thou embroider <i>thy gown</i>	broder ta robe
Shall we seal up <i>the letters</i>	cacheter les lettres
Will you celebrate <i>your marriage</i>	célébrer votre mariage
Shall she warm <i>the bed</i>	bassiner le lit

Conditional.

Would he blame <i>my impatience</i>	blâmer mon impatience
Should we change <i>our coats</i>	changer nos habits
Would you expell <i>the wicked</i>	chasser les mechans
Would they confess <i>their faults</i>	confesser leurs fautes

CHAPTER XLV.

Conjugation of a Verb with the Negation NE PAS, NOT.

Infinitive	ne pas donner	<i>not to give</i>
Gerund	ne donnant pas	<i>not giving</i>

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je ne donne pas	<i>I do not give</i>
2	tu ne donnes pas	<i>thou dost not give</i>
3	il ne donne pas	<i>he does not give</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	nous ne donnons pas	<i>we do not give</i>
2	vous ne donnez pas	<i>you do not give</i>
3	ils ne donnent pas	<i>they do not give</i>

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je ne donnais pas	<i>I did not give</i>
2	tu ne donnais pas	<i>thou didst not give</i>
3	il ne donnait pas	<i>he did not give</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	nous ne donnions pas	<i>we did not give</i>
2	vous ne donniez pas	<i>you did not give</i>
3	ils ne donnaient pas	<i>they did not give</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je ne donnai pas	<i>I did not give</i>
2	tu ne donnas pas	<i>thou didst not give</i>
3	il ne donna pas	<i>he did not give</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	nous ne donnâmes pas	<i>we did not give</i>
2	vous ne donnâtes pas	<i>you did not give</i>
3	ils ne donnèrent pas	<i>they did not give</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je ne donnerai pas	<i>I shall not give</i>
2	tu ne donneras pas	<i>thou shalt not give</i>
3	il ne donnera pas	<i>he shall not give</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	nous ne donnerons pas	<i>we shall not give</i>
2	vous ne donnerez pas	<i>you shall not give</i>
3	ils ne donneront pas	<i>they shall not give</i>

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Je ne donnerais pas	<i>I would not give</i>
2	tu ne donnerais pas	<i>thou wouldst not give</i>
3	il ne donnerait pas	<i>he would not give</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	nous ne donnerions pas	<i>we would not give</i>
2	vous ne donneriez pas	<i>you would not give</i>
3	ils ne donneraient pas	<i>they would not give</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1 p.	Que je ne donne pas	<i>that I may not give</i>
2	Que tu ne donnes pas	<i>that thou mayst not give</i>
3	Qu'il ne donne pas	<i>that he may not give</i>

PLURAL.

1 p.	Que nous ne donnions pas	<i>that we may not give</i>
2	Que vous ne donniez pas	<i>that you may not give</i>
3	Qu'ils ne donnent pas	<i>that they may not give</i>

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Que je ne donasse pas *that I might not give*
 2 Que tu ne donasses pas *that thou mightst not give*
 3 Qu'il ne donât pas *that he might not give*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. Que nous ne donnassions pas *that we might not give*
 2 Que vous ne donnassiez pas *that you might not give*
 3 Qu'ils ne donnassent pas *that they might not give*

CHAPTER XLVI.

The same Verb conjugated with NE PAS in its compound tenses.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Je n'ai pas donné *I have not given*
 2 tu n'as pas donné *thou hast not given*
 3 il n'a pas donné *he has not given*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. nous n'avons pas donné *we have not given*
 2 vous n'avez pas donné *you have not given*
 3 ils n'ont pas donné *they have not given*

IMPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Je n'avais pas donné *I had not given*
 2 tu n'avais pas donné *thou hadst not given*
 3 il n'avait pas donné *he had not given*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. nous n'avions pas donné *we had not given*
 2 vous n'aviez pas donné *you had not given*
 3 ils n'avaient pas donné *they had not given*

PRETERITE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Je n'eus pas donné *I had not given*
 2 tu n'eus pas donné *thou hadst not given*
 3 il n'eut pas donné *he had not given*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. nous n'eûmes pas donné *we had not given*
 2 vous n'eûtes pas donné *you had not given*
 3 ils n'eurent pas donné *they had not given*

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Je n'aurai pas donné *I shall not have given*
 2 tu n'auras pas donné *thou shalt not have given*
 3 il n'aura pas donné *he shall not have given*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. nous n'aurons pas donné *we shall not have given*
 2 vous n'aurez pas donné *you will not have given*
 3 ils n'auront pas donné *they will not have given*

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Je n'aurais pas donné *I would not have given*
 2 tu n'aurais pas donné *thou wouldst not have given*
 3 il n'aurait pas donné *he would not have given*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. nous n'aurions pas donné *we would not have given*
 2 vous n'auriez pas donné *you would not have given*
 3 ils n'auraient pas donné *they would not have given*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Compound of the Present.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Que je n'aie pas donné *that I may have given*
 2 Que tu n'aies pas donné *that thou mayst have given*
 3 Qu'il n'ait pas donné *that he may have given*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. Que nous n'ayons pas donné *that we may have given*
 2 Que vous n'ayez pas donné *that you may have given*
 3 Qu'ils n'aient pas donné *that they may have given*

Compound of the Preterite.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. Que je n'eusse pas donné *that I might not have given*
 2 Que tu n'eusse pas donné *that thou mightst not have given*
 3 Qu'ils neût pas donné *that he might not have given*

PLURAL.

- 1 p. Que nous n'eussions pas donné *that we might not have given*
 2 Que vous n'eussiez pas donné *that you might not have given*
 3 Qu'ils n'eussent pas donné *that they might not have given*

LESSON. (29.)

Vocabulary and Exercise on Verbs conjugated with
NE PAS.*Present.*

I do not teach <i>Greek</i>	enseigner la langue Greque
He does not try <i>his strength</i>	éprouver sa force
We do not hope <i>to succeed</i>	espérer a réussir
You do not examine <i>the fact</i>	examiner le fait
They do not excel <i>their master</i>	exceller leur maître

Imperfect.

I did not excuse <i>her folly</i>	excuser sa folie
He did not explain <i>the riddle</i>	expliquer l'enigme
We did not expose <i>our lives</i>	exposer nos vies
You did not finish <i>your letter</i>	finir votre lettre
They did not strike <i>the ball</i>	frapper le bal

Preterite.

I did not spoil <i>the child</i>	gâter l'enfant
He did not keep <i>the secret</i>	garder le secret
You did not furnish <i>your house</i>	garnir votre maison
They did not live in <i>that town</i>	habiter cette ville

Future.

I shall not immortalize <i>my name</i>	immortaliser mon nom
He will not print <i>that work</i>	imprimer cet ouv- rage
We will not inform <i>your uncles</i>	informer vos oncles
You will not praise <i>the idle</i>	louer les paresseux
They will not leave <i>the room</i>	laisser la chambre

Conditional.

I could not walk	<i>two miles</i>	marcher	deux milles
He should not offend	<i>the laws</i>	offencer	les loix
We should not oppress	<i>the poor</i>	opprimer	les pauvres
You should not forget	<i>the un-</i>	oublier	les malheu-
	<i>fortunate</i>		reux
They could not prolong	<i>their</i>	prolonger	leur pro-
	<i>walk</i>		menade

LESSON. (30.)

Subjunctive Present.

That I may not punish	<i>the good</i>	punir	les bons
That he may not protect	<i>the</i>	protéger	les mechans
	<i>wicked</i>		
That we may not relate	<i>our</i>	raconter	nos aven-
	<i>adventures</i>		tures
That you may not bring	<i>back</i>	ramener	les chevaux
	<i>the horses</i>		
That they may not subscribe		signer	ces termes
	<i>to those terms</i>		

Preterite.

That I might not suspect	<i>their</i>	soupçonner	leur con-
	<i>conduct</i>		duite
That he might not succeed		succéder	contre mon
	<i>against my friend</i>		ami
That we might not shiver	<i>with</i>	trembler	de froideur
	<i>cold</i>		
That you might not deceive		tromper	votre mère
	<i>your mother</i>		
That they might not trouble		troubler	notre repos
	<i>our repose</i>		

CHAPTER XLVII.

Conjugation of a verb with its compound tenses interrogatively and negatively.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Compound of the Present.

SINGULAR.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 p. | N'ai-je pas donné | <i>have I not given</i> |
| 2 | N'as-tu pas donné | <i>hast thou not given</i> |
| 3 | N'a-t-il pas donné | <i>has he not given</i> |

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 p. | N'avons-nous pas donné | <i>have we not given</i> |
| 2 | N'avez-vous pas donné | <i>have you not given</i> |
| 3 | N'ont-ils pas donné | <i>have they not given</i> |

Compound of the Imperfect.

SINGULAR.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 p. | N'avais-je pas donné | <i>had I not given</i> |
| 2 | N'avais-tu pas donné | <i>hadst thou not given</i> |
| 3 | N'avait-il pas donné | <i>had he not given</i> |

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 p. | N'avions-nous pas donné | <i>had we not given</i> |
| 2 | N'aviez-vous pas donné | <i>had you not given</i> |
| 3 | N'avaient-ils pas donné | <i>had they not given</i> |

Compound of the Preterite.

SINGULAR.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 p. | N'eus-je pas donné | <i>had I not given</i> |
| 2 | N'eus-tu pas donné | <i>hadst thou not given</i> |
| 3 | N'eut-il pas donné | <i>had he not given</i> |

PLURAL.

- | | | |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 p. | N'eûmes-nous pas donné | <i>had we not given</i> |
| 2 | N'eûtes-vous pas donné | <i>had you not given</i> |
| 3 | N'eurent-ils pas donné | <i>had they not given</i> |

Compound of the Future.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. N'aurai-je pas donné shall I not have given
 2 N'auras-tu pas donné shalt thou not have given
 3 N'aura-t-il pas donné shall he not have given

PLURAL.

- 1 p. N'aurons-nous pas donné shall we not have given
 2 N'aurez-vous pas donné shall you not have given
 3 N'auront-ils pas donné shall they not have given

Compound of the Conditional.

SINGULAR.

- 1 p. N'aurais-je pas donné should I not have given
 2 N'aurais-tu pas donné shouldst thou not have given
 3 N'aurait-il pas donné should he not have given

PLURAL.

- 1 p. N'aurions-nous pas donné should we not have given
 2 N'auriez-vous pas donné should you not have given
 3 N'auraient-ils pas donné should they not have given

LESSON. (30.)

*Vocabulary and Exercise.**Present.*

Have I not abandoned *their* abandonner leur soci-
society etie

Hast thou not abdicated *thy* abdiquer ton trône
throne

Have we not abolished super- abolir la superstition
stition

Have you not abused *their* abuser leur confiance
confidence

Have they not accused *the king* accuser le roi

Imperfect.

Had I not bought *that house* acheter cette maison

Had he not adopted *my opi-* adopter mon opinion
nion

Had we not asserted *the truth* affirmer la vérité

Had you not set free *the slaves* affranchir les esclaves

Had they not alarmed *their* alarmer leur pays
country

Preterite.

Had I not lighted *the fire* allumer le feu

Had he not brought *the child* amener l'enfant

Had we not anticipated *that* anticiper cet évène-
event ment

Had you not planted *those* planter ces fleurs
flowers

Had they assembled *their* assembler leurs troupes
troops

Future.

Shall I not have increased *their salary* augmenter leur sa-
 laire

Shall she not have warmed *the bed* bassiner le lit

Shall we not have built *a* bâtir un grand vais-
*large ship*seau

Shall you not have baked *the* boulanger le pain
loaf

Shall they not have censured *his conduct* censurer sa conduite

Conditional.

Should I not have sung *two* chanter deux chan-
 songs sons

Should he not have confessed avouer son erreur
 his error

NOTE. It would extend too much the limits of this little work, to enter on the conjugation of the irregular verbs; but these, the pupil will very soon attain, after he has learned perfectly to conjugate the regular verbs; and to write and repeat them, both negatively and interrogatively.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ON ADVERBS.

Q. What is an adverb?

A. A small word so called from its being frequently joined to a verb though it is very often placed before an adjective.

Q. Give me a list of the principal.

Devant	<i>before</i>	où	<i>where</i>
Derrière	<i>behind</i>	d'où	<i>from whence</i>
Après	<i>after</i>	ici	<i>here</i>
Là	<i>there</i>	dedans	<i>within</i>
Dehors	<i>without</i>	en haut	<i>above</i>
Loin	<i>far</i>	en bas	<i>below</i>
Près	<i>near</i>	hier	<i>yesterday</i>
A présent	<i>now</i>	aujourd'hui	<i>to-day</i>
Autrefois	<i>formerly</i>	bientôt	<i>soon</i>
Dans peu	<i>shortly</i>	désormais	<i>hereafter</i>
Combien	<i>how much</i>	comme	<i>as</i>
Beaucoup	<i>much</i>	de même	<i>in the same</i>
Peu	<i>little</i>		<i>manner</i>
Assez	<i>enough</i>	aussi	<i>as</i>

Tant	<i>so much</i>	autant	<i>as much</i>
Trop peu	<i>too little</i>	plus	<i>more</i>
Oui	<i>yes</i>	moins	<i>less</i>
Vraiment	<i>truly</i>	pourquoi	<i>why</i>
Non	<i>no</i>	comment	<i>how</i>
Ne pas	<i>not</i>	peut-être	<i>perhaps</i>
Quand	<i>when</i>	certainement	<i>certainly</i>

CHAPTER XLIX.

PREPOSITIONS.

The following is a list of the principal Prepositions.

Après	<i>after</i>	malgré	<i>in spite of</i>
A travers	<i>through</i>	moyennant	<i>for</i>
Avant	<i>before</i>	nonobstant	<i>notwith-</i>
Avec	<i>with</i>		<i>standing</i>
Chez	<i>at</i>	outré	<i>besides</i>
Contre	<i>against</i>	par	<i>by</i>
Dans	<i>in</i>	parmi	<i>among</i>
Depuis	<i>since</i>	pendant	<i>during</i>
Derrière	<i>behind</i>	pour	<i>for</i>
Dès	<i>from</i>	proche	<i>near</i>
Devant	<i>before</i>	sans	<i>without</i>
Durant	<i>during</i>	sauf	<i>safe</i>
En	<i>in</i>	selon	<i>according to</i>
Entre	<i>between.</i>	sous	<i>under</i>
Envers	<i>towards</i>	suisant	<i>according to</i>
Environ	<i>about</i>	sur	<i>upon</i>
Excepté	<i>except</i>	touchant	<i>concerning</i>
Hormis	<i>except, but</i>	vers	<i>towards</i>
		jusqu'à	<i>as far as</i>

CHAPTER L.

ON CONJUNCTIONS.

Q. What is a conjunction ?

A. A small word used to connect together the different parts of a sentence though sometimes used only to connect words.

The following are a few of the Conjunctions in most common use.

Et	and	depuis que	since
Jusqu'à	till	dès que	as soon as
Sans	without	donc	then
Quoique	though	enfin	in short
Sans que	without	lorsque	when
Ainsi	thus	mais	but
Aussi	also	même	even
Car	for	ni	nor
Cependant	however	ou	or
Comme	as	outré	besides

THE NUMBERS.

un <i>m</i> une <i>f</i>	one	douze	twelve
deux	two	treize	thirteen
trois	three	quatorze	fourteen
quatre	four	quinze	fifteen
cinq	five	seize	sixteen
six	six	dix-sept	seventeen
sept	seven	dix-huit	eighteen
huit	eight	dix-neuf	nineteen
neuf	nine	vingt	twenty
dix	ten	vingt et un	twenty-one
onze	eleven	vingt-deux	twenty-two

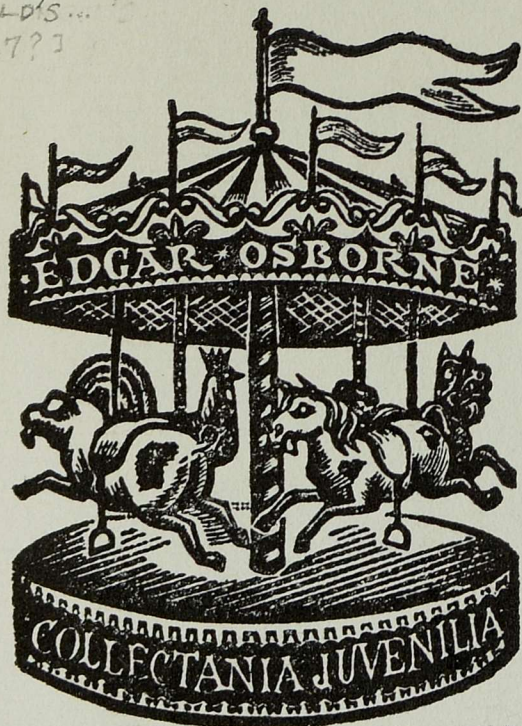
vingt-trois	<i>twenty-three</i>	quarante-sept	<i>forty-seven</i>
vingt-quatre	<i>twenty-four</i>	quarante-huit	<i>forty-eight</i>
vingt-cinq	<i>twenty-five</i>	quarante-neuf	<i>forty-nine</i>
vingt-six	<i>twenty-six</i>	cinquante	<i>fifty</i>
vingt-sept	<i>twenty-seven</i>	cinquante et un	<i>fifty-one</i>
vingt-huit	<i>twenty-eight</i>	cinquante-deux	<i>fifty-two</i>
vingt-neuf	<i>twenty-nine</i>	cinquante-trois	<i>fifty-three</i>
trente	<i>thirty</i>	cinquante quatre	<i>fifty-four</i>
trente et un	<i>thirty-one</i>	cinquante-cinq	<i>fifty-five</i>
trente-deux	<i>thirty-two</i>	cinquante-six	<i>fifty-six</i>
trente-trois	<i>thirty-three</i>	cinquante-sept	<i>fifty-seven</i>
trente-quatre	<i>thirty-four</i>	cinquante-huit	<i>fifty-eight</i>
trente-cinq	<i>thirty-five</i>	cinquante-neuf	<i>fifty-nine</i>
trente-six	<i>thirty-six</i>	soixante	<i>sixty</i>
trente-sept	<i>thirty-seven</i>	soixante et un	<i>sixty-one</i>
trente-huit	<i>thirty-eight</i>	soixante-deux	<i>sixty-two</i>
trente-neuf	<i>thirty-nine</i>	soixante-trois	<i>sixty-three</i>
quarante	<i>forty</i>	soixante-quatre	<i>sixty-four</i>
quarante et un	<i>forty-one</i>	soixante-cinq	<i>sixty-five</i>
quarante-deux	<i>forty-two</i>	soixante-six	<i>sixty-six</i>
quarante-trois	<i>forty-three</i>	soixante-sept	<i>sixty-seven</i>
quarante-quatre	<i>forty-four</i>	soixante-huit	<i>sixty-eight</i>
quarante-cinq	<i>forty-five</i>	soixante-neuf	<i>sixty-nine</i>
quarante-six	<i>forty-six</i>	soixante et dix	<i>seventy</i>
soixante et onze			<i>seventy-one</i>
soixante-douze			<i>seventy-two</i>
soixante-treize			<i>seventy-three</i>
soixante-quatorze			<i>seventy-four</i>
soixante-quinze			<i>seventy-five</i>
soixante-seize			<i>seventy-six</i>
soixante dix-sept			<i>seventy-seven</i>
soixante dix-huit			<i>seventy-eight</i>

soixante dix-neuf	<i>seventy-nine</i>
quatre vingt	<i>eighty</i>
quatre-vingt-un	<i>eighty-one</i>
quatre-vingt-deux	<i>eighty-two</i>
quatre-vingt-trois	<i>eighty-three</i>
quatre-vingt-quatre	<i>eighty-four</i>
quatre-vingt-cinq	<i>eighty-five</i>
quatre-vingt-six	<i>eighty-six</i>
quatre-vingt-sept	<i>eighty-seven</i>
quatre-vingt-huit	<i>eighty-eight</i>
quatre-vingt-neuf	<i>eighty-nine</i>
quatre-vingt-dix	<i>ninety</i>
quatre-vingt-ouze	<i>ninety-one</i>
quatre-vingt-douze	<i>ninety-two</i>
quatre-vingt-treize	<i>ninety-three</i>
quatre-vingt-quatorze	<i>ninety-four</i>
quatre-vingt-quinze	<i>ninety-five</i>
quatre-vingt-seize	<i>ninety-six</i>
quatre-vingt-dix-sept	<i>ninety-seven</i>
quatre-vingt-dix-huit	<i>ninety-eight</i>
quatre-vingt-dix-neuf	<i>ninety-nine</i>
cent	<i>a hundred</i>
deux cents	<i>two hundred</i>
trois cents	<i>three hundred</i>
quatre cents	<i>four hundred</i>
cinq cents	<i>five hundred</i>
six cents	<i>six hundred</i>
sept cents	<i>seven hundred</i>
huit cents	<i>eight hundred</i>
neuf cents	<i>nine hundred</i>
mille	<i>a thousand</i>

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