

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

NUMERALS — CARDINALS

136. The following examples will be sufficient to illustrate the formation of all cardinal numbers :

1	<i>un, f. une</i>	70	<i>soixante-dix</i>
2	<i>deux</i>	71	<i>soixante et onze</i>
3	<i>trois</i>	72	<i>soixante-douze</i>
4	<i>quatre</i>	73	<i>soixante-treize</i>
5	<i>cing</i>	74	<i>soixante-quatorze</i>
6	<i>six</i>	75	<i>soixante-quinze</i>
7	<i>sept</i>	76	<i>soixante-seize</i>
8	<i>huit</i>	77	<i>soixante-dix-sept</i>
9	<i>neuf</i>	78	<i>soixante-dix-huit</i>
10	<i>dix</i>	79	<i>soixante-dix-neuf</i>
11	<i>onze</i>	80	<i>quatre-vingts</i>
12	<i>douze</i>	81	<i>quatre-vingt-un</i>
13	<i>treize</i>	82	<i>quatre-vingt-deux</i>
14	<i>quatorze</i>	83	<i>quatre-vingt-trois</i>
15	<i>quinze</i>	90	<i>quatre-vingt-dix</i>
16	<i>seize</i>	91	<i>quatre-vingt-onze</i>
17	<i>dix-sept</i>	92	<i>quatre-vingt-douze</i>
18	<i>dix-huit</i>	97	<i>quatre-vingt-dix-sept</i>
19	<i>dix-neuf</i>	100	<i>cent</i>
20	<i>vingt</i>	101	<i>cent un</i>
21	<i>vingt et un</i>	125	<i>cent vingt-cinq</i>
22	<i>vingt-deux</i>	200	<i>deux cents</i>
23	<i>vingt-trois</i>	205	<i>deux cent cinq</i>
30	<i>trente</i>	1000	<i>mille</i>
31	<i>trente et un</i>	1015	<i>mille quinze</i>
32	<i>trente-deux</i>	1400	<i>mille quatre cents</i>
40	<i>quarante</i>	2000	<i>deux mille</i>
50	<i>cinquante</i>	4235	<i>quatre mille deux cent trente-cinq</i>
60	<i>soixante</i>	1,000,000	<i>un million</i>

NOTE 1. Observe in the foregoing list :

(a) Numbers less than one hundred formed of more than one word always have a connective. In *twenty-one, thirty-one, forty-one, fifty-one, sixty-one, and seventy-one*, it is *et*; elsewhere it is a hyphen.¹ Numbers greater than one hundred have no connective other than the one required between the tens and units.

(b) *Vingt* and *cent* are made plural when multiplied, if no number follows.²

(c) *Cent* and *mille* are used without the definite article.

(d) The numbers are invariable for gender, except *un*.

NOTE 2. (a) The final consonants of *cing, six, sept, huit, neuf, and dix* are sounded when counting or at the end of a phrase, final *x* being sounded like *s*. Before a word beginning with a vowel sound the regular rules of linking prevail. Before a word beginning with a consonant these final letters are silent.

(b) There is no elision before *huit* and *onze*.

137. In expressing the time of day, *heure, hour*, is used for *o'clock*. Time past the hour is expressed by the number for the hour and *et*; time previous to the hour, by the hour and *moins*.

one o'clock, *une heure*

two o'clock, *deux heures*

half-past three, *trois heures et demie*

(a) quarter past five, *cing heures (et) (un) quart*

(a) quarter of ten, *dix heures moins (un) quart*

five minutes past eleven, *onze heures (et) cinq (minutes)*

six minutes of eight, *huit heures moins six (minutes)*

What time is it?

Quelle heure est-il?

It is a quarter past six.

Il est six heures (et) (un) quart.

I shall start at four.

Je partirai à quatre heures.

NOTE. Twelve o'clock is never expressed by *douze heures, noon* being *midi, midnight* *minuit*.

half-past twelve (P.M.), *midi et demi*

¹ App. p. 244, Sec. 3, c.

² App. p. 244, Sec. 4, a.

138. In expressing a person's age, *avoir* is used and not *être*. Thus :

How old are you (what age have you)? *Quel âge avez-vous?*
 I am thirty years old (I have thirty years). *J'ai trente ans.*
 She is six. *Elle a six ans.*

139. (a) In expressing the price of a thing, the definite article is used before the noun denoting the unit of measure.

This cloth costs five francs a meter. *Ce drap coûte cinq francs le mètre.*
 I sell eggs at a franc a dozen. *Je vends les œufs un franc la douzaine.*

But observe :

The French sell cloth by the meter. *Les Français vendent le drap au mètre.*

(b) A unit of time is expressed by *par*.

He earns ten francs a day. *Il gagne dix francs par jour.*
 He sings twice (two times) a week. *Il chante deux fois par semaine.*

(c) The size of an object is expressed as follows :

This table is two meters long. *Cette table a deux mètres de long (longueur).*
Cette table est longue de deux mètres.
 How long is this table? *Combien de longueur a cette table?*
Quelle longueur a cette table?
De quelle longueur est cette table?

ADDITIONAL WORDS

le beurre, <i>the butter</i>	la livre, <i>the pound</i>
le fromage, <i>the cheese</i>	le franc, <i>the franc</i> (about \$0.20)
la pomme de terre, <i>the potato</i>	le sou, <i>the sou</i> (about \$0.01)
le sel, <i>the salt</i>	le centime, <i>the centime</i> (about \$0.00½)
le sucre, <i>the sugar</i>	de (followed by a numeral), <i>than</i>
le kilo, <i>the kilogram</i>	confier, <i>to entrust</i>
le litre, <i>the liter</i>	rapporter, <i>to bring back</i>
	combien avez-vous, <i>how much (money) have you?</i>

EXERCISE

- DRILL. 1. Count from 1 to 110.
 2. Express in French: 82, 121, 780, 71, 1400, 59, 397, 483, 3677, 505.
 3. Express in terms of French money: \$3.00, \$0.40, \$0.56, \$1.10, \$0.08, \$1.80.
 4. Express in French: how old is she? he is twenty-one; what time is it? it is four o'clock; he sells eggs by the dozen; it is twelve o'clock; the newspaper arrives twice a week; it is half past three; this wood is four feet long; it is a quarter of eleven; pens cost fifty centimes a dozen; it is eight twenty-three; it was a quarter past twelve; he will enter the house at nine; how much money has he in his pocket?
 5. Give in French the multiplication table of five (cinq fois un font cinq, cinq fois deux font dix, etc.); the table of three; of seven; of eight.

MODEL. Une mère a dit un jour à son jeune fils: «Tu as maintenant treize ans. Tu peux aller pour moi au magasin et en rapporter ce que j'y ai acheté. Mais, combien veux-tu? Deux livres de beurre, à un franc la livre: deux francs; un kilo de fromage: un franc cinquante centimes; trente livres de pommes de terre, à neuf centimes la livre: deux francs soixante-dix centimes; un paquet de sel: dix centimes; du sucre pour cinq francs; trois douzaines d'œufs, à seize sous la douzaine: deux francs quarante; un litre de vin: deux francs cinquante. Combien cela fait-il, mon fils? — Quinze francs, ma mère. — Non, mon fils, cela fait plus de¹ quinze francs; c'est seize francs vingt centimes, n'est-ce pas? Combien de centimes y a-t-il dans un franc? — Il y en a cent, ma mère. — Tu as raison. Donne cet argent au marchand et rapporte-moi les paquets dans ta petite charrette. Est-elle assez grande? — Je le pense, ma mère, elle est longue d'un mètre. — Si tu ne peux tout rapporter à une fois, tu

¹ *Than*, before cardinal numbers, is expressed by *de*.

141. The following are the names of the months. They are written in French without capitals.

January	<i>janvier</i>	July	<i>juillet</i>
February	<i>février</i>	August	<i>août</i>
March	<i>mars</i>	September	<i>septembre</i>
April	<i>avril</i>	October	<i>octobre</i>
May	<i>mai</i>	November	<i>novembre</i>
June	<i>juin</i>	December	<i>décembre</i>

142. The following are the names of the days of the week, also written without capitals.

Monday	<i>lundi</i>	Thursday	<i>jeudi</i>
Tuesday	<i>mardi</i>	Friday	<i>vendredi</i>
Wednesday	<i>mercredi</i>	Saturday	<i>samedi</i>
	Sunday	<i>dimanche</i>	

143. In dates, the cardinals are used except for the first, the masculine definite article always preceding. No preposition is used in connection with them.

November 8th, *le huit novembre*
 the twenty-fifth of December, *le vingt-cinq décembre*
 the first of March, *le premier mars*
 on the Fourth of July, *le quatre juillet*

144. Years above one thousand may be expressed in two ways. Thus, 1899 may be read *mil huit cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf* or *dix-huit cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf*. The former is the more common, though the use of the latter is increasingly prevalent. In expressing years one thousand is *mil*.¹

NOTE. In before the number of a year is *en*.

He was born in 1815. *Il naquit (Preterit)² en 1815.*

She died in 1856. *Elle mourut (Preterit) en 1856.*

¹ App. p. 244, Sec. 4, b.

² When a person is no longer living, the French use the Preterit or the Perfect to express *was born*, etc. When a person is still living, the Perfect is used.

145. In titles of sovereigns the cardinals are used except for first and sometimes second, in which cases the ordinals are used.

Louis I, *Louis premier* (Ier)
 Louis II, *Louis deux* or *second* (II)
 Henry IV, *Henri quatre* (IV)
 Louis XV of France, *Louis quinze* (XV) *de France*

NOTE. Observe that the definite article is omitted with names of countries used in connection with a sovereign.

146. Fractional parts with denominators greater than four are expressed by the ordinals.

one fifth, *un cinquième* three eighths, *trois huitièmes*

The following are the other fractional parts :

one half, *un demi* one third, *un tiers*
 one fourth, *un quart*

NOTE. When *demi* precedes the noun, it is connected by a hyphen and is invariable; when it follows the noun, it is variable. But see App. page 244, Sec. 5.

une *demi-heure*, *half an-hour*

une *heure et demie*, *one hour and a half*

ADDITIONAL WORDS

l'Allemagne, <i>Germany</i>	<i>couronner</i> , <i>to crown</i>
les États-Unis, <i>the United States</i>	<i>durer</i> , <i>to last</i>
l'empereur, <i>the emperor</i>	<i>éclater</i> , <i>to break out</i>
la partie, <i>the part</i>	<i>loin</i> , <i>far</i>
le président, <i>the president</i>	<i>allemand</i> , <i>German</i>
le règne, <i>the reign</i>	<i>presque</i> , <i>almost</i>
la révolution, <i>the revolution</i>	<i>en janvier</i> , <i>in January</i>
la république, <i>the republic</i>	<i>le dimanche (les dimanches)</i> , <i>Sundays</i>
le siècle, <i>the century</i>	<i>lundi dernier</i> , <i>last Monday</i>

EXERCISE

- DRILL.** 1. Give the ordinals from 1st to 110th.
 2. Express in French the dates: March 2, 1872; July 4, 1840; Aug. 1, 1180; Dec. 26, 1833; Jan. 13, 1871; the date of your birth; the date of to-day.
 3. Translate into French: our school finishes in June; we go home Fridays; the second of May; my chum was born in 1892; Lincoln was born on Feb. 12, 1809; William the Second of England; William II of Germany; a century and a half; we remain at home Saturdays; a half-day; his twenty-first year; my first watch; the first of April; in December; in the book; in the city; in 1999; Louis XI; the fifth day; the second president; he came (on) Tuesday.
 4. Answer in French: deux tiers de trois quarts est —; deux cinquièmes et sept dixièmes font —; trois huitièmes moins un quart est —; un demi d'un onzième est —; six fois trois septièmes font —; quatre fois six francs douze sous font —; combien de centimes y a-t-il dans un franc? combien de mois y a-t-il dans une année? combien de pieds y a-t-il dans un mètre?

MODEL. La France a eu des rois, des empereurs et des présidents. Elle a eu beaucoup de rois, mais le plus grand de tous fut Louis XIV, qui naquit le 16 septembre 1638 et mourut le 1^{er} septembre 1715. Il n'avait que cinq ans quand il est devenu roi, et son règne a duré soixante-douze ans, presque trois quarts d'un siècle. Sous le règne de Louis XVI éclata la grande révolution qui a duré presque six ans. Après la révolution le général Bonaparte, né le 15 août 1769, est devenu le maître de la France, à l'âge de trente ans. Il fut couronné empereur le 18 mai 1804 sous le nom de Napoléon I^{er}. Les Français l'ont aimé beaucoup, mais il mourut, loin de la France, à six heures moins cinq du soir le 5 mai 1821, à l'âge de 51 ans. La France est devenue république pour la première fois en 1793, mais elle l'a été en nom seulement. La seconde république a duré moins de cinq ans.

Sous Napoléon III éclata la guerre entre la France et l'Allemagne qui dura du 15 juillet 1870 au 28 janvier 1871. Enfin elle est devenue république pour la troisième fois et l'est encore. Il y a eu huit présidents dont M. Thiers, choisi le 13 février 1871, fut le premier. Maintenant (en 1907) M. Fallières est président et l'est depuis le 18 février 1906. Sous leurs présidents les Français ont été heureux, et nous pensons qu'ils le seront toujours.

THEME. Washington was the first president of the United States. He was born Feb. 22, 1732, and was president from 1789 to 1797. He died Dec. 14, 1799. John Adams, who was born Oct. 19, 1735, was the second president. He was president only for four years, and died July 4, 1826. The third was Jefferson. He was born April 2, 1743, and died July 4, 1826, the day of Adams' death. He bought from Napoleon, emperor of the French, a large part of our country. Madison, the fourth president, was born March 16, 1751. He was president during the second war between England and the United States. After Madison, Monroe was the fifth president. He was born April 28, 1758, and died July 4, 1831. The sixth president was the second Adams, son of John Adams. The former was born July 11, 1767, when his father was 31 years old. He died in 1848, twenty-four years after his father. These six presidents were at the head of our country forty years, two fifths of a century. Since 1829 we have had nineteen presidents.

ORAL. 1. Quand êtes-vous né? 2. Quel jour avons-nous aujourd'hui? 3. Quels mois sont en été? 4. Quels mois ont trente jours? 5. Quels mois en ont trente et un? 6. Quel jour de la semaine avons-nous aujourd'hui? 7. Quels jours avons-nous la classe de français? 8. Qui est l'empereur allemand? 9. Qui est président de la France? 10. Quelle partie de quarante-deux est sept? 11. Quel est le quart de trois cents? 12. Quand allez-vous à l'église? 13. Quand finira notre école? 14. Combien de mois y a-t-il dans une année? 15. Quel est le huitième mois?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. The shortest day is in December; the longest is in June. 2. Washington, the first president of the United States, was born February 22, 1732. 3. August, the eighth month of the year, has thirty-one days. 4. Thirty minutes make half an hour. 5. Henry VIII of England was crowned in 1509, and died in 1547. 6. 7 is the fourth part of 28. 7. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ make $1\frac{1}{4}$. 8. Her sister was born on the 11th of August, 1872. 9. The reign of William I, one of the greatest kings of England, lasted from 1066 to 1087. 10. There are more than 1,900,000 men in the army of Germany. 11. This room is warmer evenings than in the morning. 12. What part of 1000 is 100? 13. She had only a few francs in her purse last Tuesday. 14. The English built that city more than three centuries ago; it is one of the oldest in this country. 15. Ten times eleven make one hundred and ten. 16. Sunday is the first day of the week, and Saturday the last. 17. He sells books here Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.50. 18. There were only three generals and 16,000 soldiers in that republic when the last war broke out. 19. The prince who arrived last evening had two thirds of his father's army with him. 20. There is a large number of pupils in the first class, seventy-one at the least.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

REFLEXIVE VERBS

147. A reflexive or pronominal verb is a verb which has for its object a personal pronoun referring to the same person or thing as the subject: *he cuts himself*.

148. The pronouns used with reflexive verbs are called reflexive pronouns. They are:

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
First Per.	me	<i>myself</i>	nous	<i>ourselves</i>
Second Per.	te	<i>thyself</i>	vous	<i>yourselves</i>
Third Per.	se	{ <i>himself</i> <i>herself</i>	se	<i>themselves</i>

NOTE. There is a sort of a disjunctive reflexive of the third person, *soi, one's self, itself*, which is rarely used except after prepositions in general statements.

On ne doit pas penser à soi. *One ought not to think of himself.*

But in a special case:

Jean ne doit pas penser à lui-même. *John ought not to think of himself.*

149. The position of reflexive pronouns is the same as that of conjunctive object pronouns (Sec. 92, 93, etc.). *Se*, however, precedes all other object pronouns.

Il se blesse.

He hurts himself.

Vous ne vous dépêchez pas.

You do not hurry.

Il se le chante.

He is singing it to himself.

150. The auxiliary used in conjugating reflexive verbs is always *être*. When the reflexive pronoun is the direct object of the verb, the past participle agrees with it. When the pronoun is the indirect object, the participle is invariable.

Elle s'est coupée.

She has cut herself.

Elle s'est cassé le bras.

She has broken her arm (to herself has broken the arm).

Nous ne nous y étions pas perdus. *We had not lost ourselves in it.*

151. The synopsis, together with the present indicative in full, of *se trahir, to betray one's self*, is:

	SIMPLE TENSES		
INFINITIVE	se trahir		<i>to betray one's self</i>
PRES. PART.	se trahissant		<i>betraying one's self</i>
PRES. IND.	je me trahis		<i>I betray myself</i>
	tu te trahis		<i>thou betrayest thyself</i>
	il se trahit		<i>he betrays himself</i>
	nous nous trahissons		<i>we betray ourselves</i>
	vous vous trahissez		<i>you betray yourselves</i>
	ils se trahissent		<i>they betray themselves</i>

IMPERFECT	je me trahissais	<i>I was betraying myself</i>
PRETERIT	je me trahis	<i>I betrayed myself</i>
FUTURE	je me trahirai	<i>I shall betray myself</i>
CONDITIONAL	je me trahirais	<i>I should betray myself</i>
IMPERATIVE	trahis-toi	<i>betray thyself</i>
PRES. SUBJ.	je me trahisse	
IMP. SUBJ.	je me trahisse	

PERFECT TENSES

PERF. INF.	s'être trahi	<i>to have betrayed one's self</i>
PERF. PART.	s'étant trahi	<i>having betrayed one's self</i>
PERF. IND.	je me suis trahi	<i>I have betrayed myself</i>
	tu t'es trahi	etc.
	il s'est trahi	
	nous nous sommes trahis	
	vous vous êtes trahis	
	ils se sont trahis	
PLUPERF. IND.	je m'étais trahi	<i>I had betrayed myself</i>
PAST ANT.	je me fus trahi	<i>I had betrayed myself</i>
FUT. PERF.	je me serai trahi	<i>I shall have betrayed myself</i>
COND. PERF.	je me serais trahi	<i>I should have betrayed myself</i>
PERF. SUBJ.	je me sois trahi	
PLUPERF. SUBJ.	je me fusse trahi	

NOTE. A reflexive pronoun used as the object of a dependent infinitive takes the person and number of the subject of the governing verb. We do not wish to hurry. *Nous ne voulons pas nous dépêcher.*

152. The rules given already for the formation of negative and interrogative conjugations apply without change to reflexives. The following examples are sufficient to illustrate:

PRESENT INDICATIVE	PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE
INTERROGATIVE.	
est-ce que je me trahis ?	est-ce que je m'étais trahi ?
te trahis-tu ?	t'étais-tu trahi ?
se trahit-il ?	s'était-il trahi ?
etc.	etc.

NEGATIVE

je ne me trahis pas	je ne m'étais pas trahi
tu ne te trahis pas	tu ne t'étais pas trahi
il ne se trahit pas	il ne s'était pas trahi
etc.	etc.

NEGATIVE-INTERROGATIVE

est-ce que je ne me trahis pas ?	est-ce que je ne m'étais pas trahi ?
ne te trahis-tu pas ?	ne t'étais-tu pas trahi ?
ne se trahit-il pas ?	ne s'était-il pas trahi ?
etc.	etc.

153. (a) A French reflexive verb is often equivalent to an English intransitive verb or verbal phrase.

arrêter, <i>to stop</i> (tr.)	s'arrêter, <i>to stop</i> (intr.)
casser, <i>to break</i> (tr. or intr.)	se casser, <i>to break</i> (intr.)
sauver, <i>to save</i>	se sauver, <i>to run away</i>
tromper, <i>to deceive</i>	sé tromper, <i>to be mistaken</i>
coucher, <i>to put to bed</i>	se coucher, <i>to go to bed</i>
porter, <i>to carry</i>	se porter, <i>to be (in health)</i>
écrier, (simple verb not used)	s'écrier, <i>to exclaim</i>

NOTE. In translating into French special care must be observed in dealing with verbs which when intransitive involve the French reflexive of the verb that is their equivalent when transitive.

He stopped the horse.	<i>Il a arrêté le cheval.</i>
He stopped before me.	<i>Il s'est arrêté devant moi.</i>

(b) A French reflexive verb with preposition is often equivalent to an English transitive verb, or an English intransitive verb or verbal phrase with preposition.

approcher, <i>to bring near</i>	s'approcher de, <i>to approach</i>
moquer, <i>to mock</i>	se moquer de, <i>to make fun of</i>
passer, <i>to pass</i>	se passer de, <i>to do without</i>
réjouir, <i>to gladden</i>	se réjouir de, <i>to rejoice at</i>

154. The plural reflexive pronouns are often used to denote reciprocal action. To distinguish this from the

reflexive, *l'un l'autre*, *the one the other*, in the case of two persons, or *les uns les autres*, *the ones the others*, in the case of more than two, are often added.

We love each other.

Nous nous aimons.

They (two) love each other.

Ils s'aiment l'un l'autre.

They (several) flatter one another.

Ils se flattent les uns les autres.

ADDITIONAL WORDS

attendre, *to wait for, expect*

grimper, *to climb*

rentrer, *to return*

comment, *how*

aimable, *kind*

content (de), *satisfied (with)*

comment vous portez-vous? *how do you do?*

difficile, *difficult*

fatigué, *tired*

fidèle, *faithful*

malade, *sick*

plein, *full*

vrai, *true*

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give full conjugation of *trahir* in simple tenses.

2. Give: pret. of *se couper*; cond. of *se réjouir*, neg.; perf. of *se blesser*, int.; pres. subj. of *se passer*, neg.-int.; imp. of *se trahir*, int.; inv. of *se sauver*; past ant. of *se coucher*, neg.-int.; imp. subj. of *s'arrêter*; syn. of *se porter*; fut. perf. of *se perdre*, neg.; inv. of *s'aimer*, neg.

3. Express in French: he had cut; he had cut himself; she had cut herself; she had broken her finger; she has broken her pencil; they would have gone to bed; he punishes himself; he punishes his children himself; we were stopping; we stopped the cart; hurry; let us hurry; shall I show myself? I was not mistaken; did he not love himself? he did not love himself; they loved each other; we love one another; would you not have hurt yourself? she approached me; can you do without us? are you not satisfied with me? he exclaimed; "How are you?" we shall find it ourselves; we found ourselves; he deceived me; had she betrayed herself? some money which I can do without; I cannot do without it; he is talking to himself.

4. Give full tense of: (a) *je m'approche de la forêt*; (b) *je ne me coupe pas*; (c) *je coupe le bois moi-même*; (d) *je ne me suis pas déjà couché*?

MODEL. J'ai un cher camarade, et nous nous aimons beaucoup l'un l'autre. Nous ne pouvons nous passer de pommes, et hier matin je suis sorti de l'école avant six heures pour en chercher. Je me suis arrêté dans une rue et j'y ai attendu mon fidèle camarade. A six heures et demie il est arrivé. « Comment te portes-tu? » s'écria-t-il; « nous avons un travail difficile; des paysans cruels et de gros chiens nous attendent. » Mais moi, je n'avais pas peur, et bientôt nous nous approchions d'un arbre où nous avions trouvé de belles pommes l'année passée. Mais cette fois nous nous sommes trompés; sur l'arbre il n'y avait que des feuilles. Après quelques minutes nous avons trouvé un second arbre qui était près d'une maison. Celui-ci était plein de notre fruit favori, et j'ai grimpé dans cet arbre. Nous nous flattions que nous serions contents de nos pommes, mais quand j'étais dans les feuilles, et quand je chantais doucement, mon camarade s'est écrié: « Dépêche-toi; voilà un paysan et son chien. » Lui s'est sauvé tout de suite. Moi, je suis tombé de l'arbre, je me suis blessé à la jambe et à la tête, et le chien m'a mordu le bras. Le paysan m'a grondé et je me suis dépêché de rentrer à l'école. J'y ai trouvé mon camarade et je lui ai dit qu'il m'avait trahi. Les élèves se sont moqués de moi, et je me suis couché fatigué et malade.

THEME. One day I visited two of my friends in the country. We love one another much, and we visit one another often. When I arrived at their house I saw a large dog of which I was afraid. I did not dare approach the door. Then my friends exclaimed, "Hurry; we have been waiting for you a long time. Enter, the dog will not bite you." I entered and played all day with my friends. We looked for some apples, a fruit which boys will not do without if there is any. We found a tree full of this fruit, and we climbed into this tree at once. I fell from the tree and hurt¹

¹ Idiom with *blesser*: *me blesser au bras*, *to hurt my arm*.

my arm. Then we crossed a field where there were some cows. As soon as I had seen them I said, "There are some cows; I am afraid. Let us run away." My friends made fun of me and said, "Stop; you are mistaken. These cows are our good friends." I rejoiced at it because I like the fields, but I am afraid of cows. At six o'clock I returned home and went to bed very tired, but satisfied with my day in the country.

ORAL. 1. Vous êtes-vous dépêché ce matin? 2. A qui parlez-vous? 3. Vous parlez-vous? 4. Votre camarade s'est-il blessé? 5. Ne s'est-il pas coupé? 6. Comment vous portez-vous? 7. Monsieur votre père se porte toujours bien, n'est-ce pas? 8. Vous portez-vous mieux en été ou en hiver? 9. Madame votre mère se porte-t-elle bien? 10. Vous aimez-vous les uns les autres? 11. Quand vous couchez-vous? 12. M'avez-vous attendu longtemps? 13. Pouvez-vous vous passer de pain? 14. Vous trompez-vous? 15. Ne me suis-je pas trompé?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. He always flatters himself. 2. He stopped before my friend's house. 3. They did not go to bed immediately. 4. She was very kind and waited for me a long time. 5. He betrays his best friends. 6. It is true that she is mistaken. 7. Don't make fun of the sick man. 8. Both tea and coffee are useful, but I can always do without them. 9. This lesson is easy, but he who does not study will find it difficult. 10. The city was full of faithful soldiers. 11. All these children loved one another. 12. Those two friends love each other and are happy. 13. Why does she rejoice at the death of her friend? 14. He has broken his leg. 15. The boy climbed into the tree and his friends ran away. 16. "How do you do?" said he¹ to us. 17. The army easily approached the city. 18. We are satisfied with our new horses. 19. "I am tired," she exclaimed.¹ 20. How did you hurt your arm?

¹ If a quotation wholly or in part precedes the governing verb of saying, this verb and its subject are inverted as in questions.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

PASSIVE VOICE

155. The Passive Voice of transitive verbs is formed in French by combining the Past Participle with the auxiliary être. Thus, the synopsis of the passive of *sauver*, *to save*, is:

SIMPLE TENSES

INFINITIVE	être sauvé	<i>to be saved</i>
PRES. PART.	étant sauvé	<i>being saved</i>
PRES. IND.	je suis sauvé	<i>I am saved</i>
IMPERFECT	j'étais sauvé	<i>I was saved</i>
PRETERIT	je fus sauvé	<i>I was saved</i>
FUTURE	je serai sauvé	<i>I shall be saved</i>
CONDITIONAL	je serais sauvé	<i>I should be saved</i>
IMPERATIVE	sois sauvé	<i>be saved</i>
PRES. SUBJ.	je sois sauvé	
IMP. SUBJ.	je fusse sauvé	

PERFECT TENSES

PERF. INF.	avoir été sauvé	<i>to have been saved</i>
PERF. PART.	ayant été sauvé	<i>having been saved</i>
PERF. IND.	j'ai été sauvé	{ <i>I have been saved</i> <i>I was saved</i>
PLUPERF. IND.	j'avais été sauvé	<i>I had been saved</i>
PAST ANT.	j'eus été sauvé	<i>I had been saved</i>
FUT. PERF.	j'aurai été sauvé	<i>I shall have been saved</i>
COND. PERF.	j'aurais été sauvé	<i>I should have been saved</i>
PERF. SUBJ.	j'aie été sauvé	
PLUPERF. SUBJ.	j'eusse été sauvé	

NOTE. In the Passive Voice the Past Participle must agree with the subject, since être is the auxiliary. See Sec. 74.

Elle est sauvée. *She is saved.*
Ils ont été trouvés. *They have been found.*