

plusieurs de ses voisins. Pour éviter le voyage chacun avait sa forme qui remplaçait son pied chez le cordonnier. Une fois le domestique de Curran, envoyé à Dublin pour acheter des souliers, emporta avec lui les formes de plusieurs amis de son maître. Curran avait remarqué que les souliers du pauvre garçon étaient usés et il lui avait donné assez d'argent pour en acheter une paire neuve. Notre homme remercia son maître et s'en alla seul par le chemin le plus court, très content de son cadeau. Quelques jours après, il rentra avec une paire pour chaque ami de son maître. « J'espère, lui dit celui-ci, que tu t'es acheté des souliers neufs avec l'argent que je t'ai donné. — Ne vous fâchez pas, répondit le domestique, quand je suis arrivé chez le cordonnier, j'ai trouvé que j'avais oublié ma forme. » La pensée que son pied remplacerait sa forme n'était point venue à l'esprit du digne garçon.

THEME. There used to be only a few good shoemakers in Ireland, and the landlords and all those who needed fine shoes used to send to large cities for them. The road was often long, and many rich landlords had their lasts which they would send in order to replace the foot at the shoemaker's. One of these landlords who was called Curran said to his servant: "Go to Dublin to-morrow and buy me some shoes. I will send also these lasts, and you will bring some shoes for my friends. Buy a pair for yourself also; yours are worn out." The man thanked him and started for the city. Soon he returned and said to his master: "I have no last; how can I buy me any shoes?" Curran was very much amused, and said to him: "My good fellow, will not your foot replace the last?"

ORAL. 1. Avez-vous bien étudié cette leçon? 2. En avez-vous étudié chaque règle? 3. Trouvez-vous cette grammaire facile? 4. Quand allez-vous mieux étudier? 5. Quand allons-nous finir cette grammaire? 6. Vous a-t-on donné un cadeau? 7. En avez-vous envoyé un à quelqu'un? 8. Qu'avez-vous envoyé? 9. A qui l'avez-vous envoyé? 10. Votre camarade s'en est-il allé?

11. Quelle est la capitale de l'Irlande? 12. Qui est-ce qui y est allé? 13. Quel cadeau lui a-t-on donné? 14. S'est-il acheté de souliers neufs? 15. Pourquoi n'en a-t-il pas acheté?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. Each one sent him a present. 2. Let us go for the fruit by the shortest road. 3. We ought to go to (the) church every Sunday. 4. The old man went home alone. 5. You will send for my grammar to-morrow, won't you? 6. He was going to finish the boat yesterday. 7. Who is going to speak this evening? 8. I went to his house, but he had gone away. 9. If they go away I will send them something. 10. You are hungry; will you not eat something? 11. Everybody is cold; is there no fire? 12. This grammar is easier than the other. 13. These boats go better than those. 14. Each mother loves her children better than those of others. 15. How many rules are there in this grammar? 16. They went away a week ago Thursday. 17. You are not going to go away at 10.10 to-morrow evening, I hope. 18. The king will never send back the soldiers. 19. Have you eaten any apples? Yes, I have eaten several. 20. The peasant will buy many horses and several cows if he has money enough.

LESSON THIRTY-ONE

IRREGULAR VERBS

172. Partir, to start, partant, parti, pars, partis.

Similarly, *dormir, to sleep, mentir, to lie, sentir, to feel, to smell, servir, to serve, sortir, to go out, se repentir, to repent.*

173. Faillir, to fail, faillant, failli, faux, faillis.

NOTE. Many forms of this verb are not in use.

174. The preterit and perfect of *faillir* are often used directly with a following infinitive, in the sense of *nearly, almost.*

J'ai failli partir.
Je faillis tomber.

*I nearly started (failed to start).
I almost fell (came near falling).*

175. Courir, *to run*, courant, couru, cours, courus.

FUT. je courrai.

176. Ouvrir, *to open*, ouvrant, ouvert, ouvre, ouvris.

Similarly, couvrir, *to cover*, offrir, *to offer*, souffrir, *to suffer*.

177. Venir, *to come*, venant, venu, viens, vins.

PRES. IND. Third Pl. ils viennent

PRETERIT je vins nous vîmes

tu vins vous vîtes

il vint ils vinrent

FUT. je viendrai

PRES. SUBJ. je vienne nous venions

tu viennes vous veniez

il vienne ils viennent

Similarly, tenir, *to hold*.

178. Venir de followed by an infinitive signifies *to have just*.

Je viens de partir. *I have just started (am coming from starting).*

Je venais de partir. *I had just started (was coming from starting).*

NOTE. Observe the idiom when venir is followed by the infinitive directly.

Venez acheter des livres. *Come to buy (and buy) some books.*

Il l'est venu acheter. *He came to buy (and bought) it.*

Il vient le faire. *He is coming to do it.*

179 Mourir, *to die*, mourant, mort, meurs, mourus.

FUT. je mourrai

PRES. SUBJ. je meure nous mourions

tu meures vous mouriez

il meure ils meurent

ADDITIONAL WORDS

le bœuf, <i>the ox</i>	quelquefois, <i>sometimes</i>
l'ours, <i>the bear</i>	surtout, <i>especially</i>
le poisson, <i>the fish</i>	tout à coup, <i>suddenly</i>
le renard, <i>the fox</i>	trop, <i>too, too much</i>
au moins, <i>at least</i>	vite, <i>fast</i>
autrefois, <i>formerly</i>	appartenir, <i>to belong</i>
fort, <i>very much</i>	devenir, <i>to become</i>
se servir de, <i>to use (serve one's self with)</i>	

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give: syn. of tenir; syn. of mourir; pres. ind. of mentir; pret. of tenir; pres. subj. of offrir; pres. ind. of servir; imp. subj. of mourir.

2. Translate into French: he sleeps; she would run; they come; we have suffered; hold! you will die; you came; I am covering; thou dost lie.

3. Give: pres. ind. 3d sing. of sentir; pres. subj. 2d pl. of courir; past part. of offrir; pres. subj. 3d sing. of venir; pres. ind. 3d pl. of mourir; pret. 2d pl. of venir.

4. Translate into French: he has just died; he had just died; he is going to die; it belonged to us; they are becoming old; does he use his carriage? I used my two hands; he used to repent of it; we almost died; come and eat; do you repent of your vices?

MODEL. Il y avait une fois dans une petite ville un prédicateur qui se flattait que sa voix était très belle, et qu'elle attendrissait beaucoup ses auditeurs. Un jour après qu'il eut prêché ardemment pendant plus de deux heures, il resta dans l'église pour se reposer. Comme il allait enfin sortir, il vit une pauvre vieille qui était restée seule dans l'église vide, et qui sanglotait fort. Le brave homme s'est approché d'elle et lui dit: « Ma pauvre femme, pourquoi pleurez-vous si amèrement? — Hélas, répondit-elle, je ne puis vous le dire. » Quand le prédicateur entendit cette réponse,

il pensa que c'était sa belle voix qui l'avait attendrie, et il lui parla encore, cette fois pour la consoler. Mais elle pleura de plus en plus. A la fin elle s'écria: « Cessez, mon bon monsieur, ou mon cœur crèvera. Depuis longtemps, j'avais un âne bon et fidèle qui portait mes fruits au marché. Il est mort il y a quelques jours. Quand j'entends votre voix, elle me rappelle mon pauvre âne et mon cœur est sur le point de crever.»

THEME. There was once a peasant who worked every Sunday and never entered a church. Several weeks ago a young man came to preach in his town. As he was approaching the church he noticed that the peasant was working in the field. He called him and said to him: "Do not work any more to-day. Come with me to the church. I am going to preach, and the people think that I have a fine voice." The peasant said that he preferred to work, and remained in the field. Later the preacher saw his man near the door of the church and flattered himself that he had come to hear his beautiful voice. When he was returning home he found the man again in the same field. "I am pleased with you," said he, "because you came to hear me to-day." "No, sir, you are mistaken," replied the peasant; "I had lost my donkey and I heard his voice in the church; at least I thought so."

ORAL. 1. A quelle heure êtes-vous venu? 2. Quand viendrez-vous me visiter? 3. Dormez-vous bien toujours? 4. Sent-on le froid en hiver? 5. Voulez-vous sentir mes fleurs? 6. Qu'est-ce que je vous offre? 7. Couvrirez-vous le feu ce soir? 8. Mourrons-nous tous? 9. Que tenez-vous dans la main? 10. A qui appartiennent ces chaises? 11. La vieille femme a-t-elle entendu la voix de l'âne? 12. Pourquoi la femme sanglotait-elle? 13. Qu'a-t-elle dit au prédicateur? 14. Courez-vous souvent quand vous venez à l'école? 15. Qui peut courir le plus vite?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. A dog barked suddenly and we ran away. 2. He often lies when I ask how many fish he has. 3. Does he not start at half past six to-morrow evening? 4. You almost fell when you went out of the room. 5. Do we always use all that God has

given us? 6. Let us smell the flowers she has sent us. 7. Sometimes we sleep too late mornings, especially Sundays. 8. Perhaps his friends will not weep when he dies. 9. If you open all the windows we shall feel the cold too much. 10. Will the ladies of whom you were speaking come to visit us? 11. A fox runs faster than a bear. 12. You have just offered him a beautiful present; has he given you one? 13. Open this window and close that. 14. He was cold and also suffered very much from (the) hunger. 15. Louis XIV, one of the greatest kings of France, died Sept. 1, 1715. 16. Let us cover the fire and go to bed. 17. Formerly these oxen belonged to our father. 18. The fifth day God also created the fish, great and small. 19. All men do not become great, but all can be good. 20. You, at least, do not need so much sleep as I.

REVIEW

(Lessons Twenty-nine to Thirty-one)

A. GENERAL DRILL

1. Name all forms in which verbs in *cer* and *ger* undergo orthographic change.
2. Name the mute endings found in the first conjugation.
3. What change occurs in conjugating verbs ending in *yer*? Where does it occur? How does it depend on the preceding vowel?
4. How does the inflection of verbs having *é* in the last syllable but one differ from that of verbs having *e* in that position?
5. What verbs ending in *ler* and *ter* are exceptional in conjugation?
6. Name verbs that illustrate respectively: Sec. 167, *c*; 167, *e*; 167, *j*; 167, *l*, note; 167, *n*.
7. Give principal parts of: *partir*; *sortir*; *faillir*; *ouvrir*.
8. Give synopsis of: *aller*; *envoyer*; *s'appeler*; *courir*; *venir*; *mourir*.

9. Give : pres. subj. of *aller* ; inv. of *aller* ; imp. of *manger* ; pres. subj. of *renvoyer* ; pres. ind. of *s'en aller*, int. ; pres. ind. of *payer* ; pres. ind. of *mentir* ; fut. of *souffrir* ; pres. subj. of *mener* ; pres. ind. of *tenir* ; pret. of *venir* ; cond. of *espérer* ; pres. subj. of *mourir* ; pres. ind. of *mourir* ; inv. of *s'appeler*.

10. What verbs are inflected like : *partir*? *ouvrir*?

11. Translate into French : he was going to send it ; they were going to send it back ; do you like to go to bed early? he almost died from the cold ; I almost forgot it, his name is John ; he has just offered it ; you had just eaten, come and pay us for these books ; she had gone away ; let us go away ; I have used the boat ; the boat used to belong to me ; bring me the book ; bring him with you ; does he get up early? he is coming to visit me early ; I went for my chum ; send for me ; I shall never pardon them ; she asked me for the flowers.

B. TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

1. There's the school to which he used to send his children years ago. 2. We are poor, but we are satisfied with what we have. 3. My friend went away at half past four, as soon as she had arisen. 4. What is your name, my little girl? What a pretty hat you have! 5. These men have no money ; we just gave them some bread and meat. 6. You will not get up early if you go to bed so late, my son. 7. As soon as I call, send him to me. 8. I am going to start to-day at a quarter of five, if all goes well. 9. Let us not forget that God has given us all that we have. 10. Many dogs that bark bite also, but not all. 11. He has employed two of his clerks for more than eleven years ; he cannot do without them. 12. If you bring it to me this evening or to-morrow morning, I shall be at home, and I will pay you for it. 13. He has hurt himself and has sent for a doctor. Which, the old one or the young one? 14. My father had formerly the most beautiful black hair, but it has become white now. 15. Will he not use the gifts which somebody has given him?

LESSON THIRTY-TWO

IRREGULAR VERBS

180. *Devoir*, to owe, devant, dû (due, f.), dois, dus.

FUT.	je devrai	
PRES. SUBJ.	je doive	nous devons
	tu doives	vous deviez
	il doive	ils doivent

181. *Devoir* is used :

(a) To express obligation from the standpoint of duty. If a general principle is involved, the Present is always used ; if a particular instance, the Conditional is more commonly found.

People ought to (should, must) go to bed early. *On doit se coucher de bonne heure.*

He ought to go to bed now. *Il devrait se coucher maintenant.*

He ought not to have remained. *Il n'aurait pas dû rester.*

(b) To express a probability inferred from known circumstances.

It is very late ; you must be sleepy. *Il est très tard ; vous devez avoir sommeil.*

You must have wept when you heard that. *Vous avez dû pleurer quand vous avez entendu cela.*

(c) To express what is to be done in accordance with some destiny or plan.

I am to start to-morrow. *Je dois partir demain.*

I was to start yesterday. *Je devais partir hier.*

182. *Recevoir*, to receive, recevant, reçu, reçois, reçus.

FUT.	je recevrai	
PRES. SUBJ.	je reçoive	nous recevions
	tu reçoives	vous receviez
	il reçoive	ils reçoivent

NOTE 1. Before o and u, the c takes cedilla.

Similarly, all verbs ending in *cevoir*.

NOTE 2. Verbs like *recevoir*, including *devoir*, are sometimes classified as a distinct conjugation.

183. *Pouvoir, to be able, can, pouvant, pu, peux (puis), pus.*

PRES. IND. Sing.	je peux (puis)	
	tu peux	
	il peut	
FUT.	je pourrai	
IMV.	(wanting)	
PRES. SUBJ.	je puisse	nous puissions
	tu puisses	vous puissiez
	il puisse	ils puissent

184. *Savoir, to know, sachant, su, sais, sus.*

PRES. IND. Pl.		nous savons
		vous savez
		ils savent
IMP.	je savais	
FUT.	je saurai	
IMV.		sachons
	sache	sachez

NOTE. When *can* in English signifies mental ability in the sense of *know how to*, it is rendered in French by *savoir*, followed by an infinitive directly.

Je sais parler français. *I can (know how to) speak French.*
 Je suis malade et je ne puis parler. *I am sick and I cannot (am not able to) speak.*

185. *Voir, to see, voyant, vu, vois, vis.*

FUT.	je verrai
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ADDITIONAL WORDS

<i>apercevoir, to perceive</i>	<i>obéir à, to obey</i>
<i>descendre, to come down, descend</i>	<i>sembler, to seem</i>
<i>revoir, to see again</i>	<i>se souvenir de, to remember</i>
<i>se souvenir que, to remember that</i>	

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give: syn. of *savoir*; syn. of *recevoir*; pres. ind. of *devoir*; imp. subj. of *apercevoir*; pres. ind. of *pouvoir*; pres. subj. of *savoir*; pres. subj. of *revoir*.

2. Translate into French: they would know; they see; I receive; know; thou shalt owe; they are perceiving; he will be able; you can; we were knowing.

3. Give: pres. subj. 3d sing. of *devoir*; pret. 3d sing. of *recevoir*; pres. subj. 2d pl. of *pouvoir*; pret. 1st pl. of *voir*; past part. of *devoir*; imv. of *voir*.

4. Translate into French: he owes a hundred francs; he ought to speak well; he ought to speak well now; he ought to have spoken better; he must speak; he is to speak; he was to speak; he can speak; he is sleepy and he can't speak; he is going to speak; he has just spoken; he almost spoke; I shall obey my father; I shall obey him; he remembered me; I shall remember it; I remembered that he was sick.

MODEL. Deux musiciens se disputaient sur leur habileté à jouer la musique la plus difficile sur le piano. « Je parie, dit l'un d'eux, que je sais composer un morceau que vous ne pourrez pas jouer jusqu'au bout et que je jouerai, moi. — Composez; et je parie que je le jouerai. — Venez demain chez moi, et nous verrons. » Le lendemain le morceau était composé, et le musicien qui avait accepté le pari a commencé à jouer. « Mais, mon cher ami, dit-il tout en jouant, vous vous moquez de moi; c'est de la musique assez facile pour un commençant! — Attendez, » dit l'autre. Vers la fin du morceau il vit un passage dans lequel une main étant à une extrémité du piano, et l'autre à l'autre extrémité, il y avait une note tout au milieu. Le joueur s'arrêta: « Impossible, dit-il. Je vois que je ne puis jouer cette note. Mais vous, vous ne pourrez la jouer, vous-même. — Ceci n'est pas difficile, » répondit l'autre, et il se place devant le piano. Il commença à jouer le morceau, et, quand il fut arrivé au fameux passage, il joua la note avec . . . son nez, et gagna le pari.

THEME. Once two musicians were disputing over their ability to play difficult music on the piano. "I bet ten francs," said the one, "that I can play the most difficult music that you can (subj. *puisse*) compose." "I accept the bet," said the other. "Come to my house to-morrow. A piece will be then composed and we shall both play. The one who finishes it will receive the money." The next day the piece was composed. The first player was the musician who had made the bet. He saw before him on the piano an easy piece. "I am not a beginner," said he to the other. "Wait," said the latter. The player was going to finish when he found a passage in which there was a note for the middle of the piano while the hands were at the two extremities. He could not play it. "That is impossible," said he to his friend. "We shall see," replied the latter, and he placed himself before the piano. How could he play the difficult note? Can you tell me? I do not think so. He played it with his third hand — his nose. And he won the bet.

ORAL. 1. Pouvez-vous courir vite? 2. Pouvez-vous voir ces mots? 3. Peut-on voir le froid? 4. Peut-on sentir la peur? 5. Doit-on bien étudier? 6. Auriez-vous dû étudier davantage? 7. Devons-nous quitter la classe bientôt? 8. Pourquoi ne pouvez-vous courir plus vite qu'un cheval? 9. Pourquoi ne savez-vous pas parler français? 10. Payerez-vous tout ce que vous devez? 11. Pouvez-vous jouer la musique difficile? 12. Quel était le pari des deux musiciens? 13. Pourquoi la note était-elle difficile? 14. Comment le premier musicien l'a-t-il jouée? 15. Combien a-t-il gagné?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. I ought to know how to speak French. 2. I ought never to have come. 3. Don't go for the doctor yourself. 4. I cannot come down now. 5. You must not ask for wine. 6. Children ought to obey their fathers and mothers. 7. Men have for a long time lived in houses. 8. I shall always remember the house where I was born. 9. I am to see him every morning. 10. Your sister knows that, does she not? 11. The king

pardoned the man who killed his son. 12. I received the letter which you sent me. 13. You have eaten nothing to-day; you must be hungry. 14. People ought not to be ashamed of what they do. 15. This lesson seems easier than the others. 16. When shall I see your friend again? 17. I was to go to the city last evening, but it snowed. 18. He can work well, but he cannot build a house. 19. When I was coming down the street, I perceived the lost child. 20. I will send for the pictures as soon as I see (have seen) you.

LESSON THIRTY-THREE

IRREGULAR VERBS

186. Valoir, to be worth, valant, valu, vau, valus.

PRES. IND. Third Pl.		ils valent
FUT.	je vaudrai	
PRES. SUBJ.	je vaille	nous valions
	tu vailles	vous valiez
	il vaille	ils valient

187. Vouloir, to wish, want, voulant, voulu, veux, voulus.

FUT.	je voudrai	
IMV.		veuilions (voulons)
	veuille (veux)	veuillez (voulez)
PRES. SUBJ.	je veuille	nous voulions
	tu veuilles	vous vouliez
	il veuille	ils veillent

NOTE 1. The forms of the imperative enclosed in parenthesis are rarely used. The other forms have ordinarily the meaning *please, be good enough to*.

Veillez me le donner.

Please give it to me.

NOTE 2. *Will you have* in the sense of *do you wish* is translated by **vouloir**.

Will you have some bread?

Voulez-vous du pain?

188. *Asseoir, to seat, asseyant, assis, assieds, assis.*

FUT. j'assiérai

NOTE. Y does not change to i before mute e.

189. *Falloir, to be necessary, (Pres. Part. wanting,) fallu, il faut, il fallut.*

IMP. il fallait

FUT. il faudra

PRES. SUBJ. il faille

NOTE. *Falloir* is an impersonal verb, i.e. it is found only in the third person singular.

190. *Falloir* is followed by the infinitive or the subjunctive. Either may be used when the subject is a pronoun; the subjunctive must be used when the subject is a noun. In the former case the logical subject becomes the indirect object.

Il faut partir.

It is necessary to start.

Il leur faut partir.

It is necessary for them to start (they must start).

Il lui a fallu partir.

It was necessary for him to start (he had to start).

Il me faudra partir.

I shall be obliged to start (shall have to start).

Il faut que Jean parte.

It is necessary that John start (John must start).

NOTE 1. *Falloir* must be carefully distinguished from *devoir*. *Falloir* denotes obligation from the standpoint of *necessity*; *devoir* from the standpoint of *duty*.

You ought to (must) obey God.

Vous devez obéir à Dieu.

The law must be obeyed.

Il faut obéir à la loi.

You must start early.

Il vous faut partir de bonne heure.

NOTE 2. *Falloir* is translated *need* when a noun directly follows.

He needs another (one more) pencil.

Il lui faut encore un crayon.

I need another (a different) horse.

Il me faut un autre cheval.

My father needs a coat.

Il faut un habit à mon père.

ADDITIONAL WORDS

le déjeuner, *the breakfast*

le couteau, *the knife*

le goûter, *the luncheon*

la cuiller, *the spoon*

le dîner, *the dinner*

la fourchette, *the fork*

le souper, *the supper*

la nappe, *the tablecloth*

l'assiette, *the plate*

la serviette, *the napkin*

s'asseoir, *to sit down*

être assis, *to be seated*

vouloir bien, *to be willing*

vouloir dire, *to mean*

en vouloir à, *to have a grudge against*

valoir mieux, *to be better, be worth more*

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give: syn. of *vouloir*; syn. of *s'asseoir*; pres. ind. of *valoir*; pres. subj. of *vouloir*; pres. ind. of *asseoir*; pres. subj. of *s'asseoir*; pres. subj. of *valoir*.

2. Locate: *faudra*; *vaudras*; *voudrait*; *je m'assis*; *vaille*; *asseyons*; *valions*.

3. Give: imp. 1st pl. of *valoir*; imv. 2d sing. of *vouloir*; cond. 3d pl. of *asseoir*; pres. subj. 3d sing. of *falloir*; imp. subj. 3d pl. of *s'asseoir*; pres. subj. 1st pl. of *vouloir*; pres. ind. 3d pl. of *vouloir*; pres. ind. 3d pl. of *valoir*.

4. Translate into French: it is worth ten francs; it is better to work; he wants to work; he is willing to work; I mean your brother; I have a grudge against your brother; he has a grudge against them; he was seated; he was sitting down; you must run; you have run; your friend must run; you ought to run now; you had to run; you will have to run; he needs a cup; shall you buy a cup? will you bring a cup? will you have a cup of tea? please stay.

MODEL. On avait volé à un paysan un cheval qui valait deux cents francs. Il se rendit à une foire pour en acheter un autre. Pendant qu'il parcourait le champ de foire il trouva enfin son

cheval volé parmi ceux qui étaient en vente. « Ce cheval est à moi, dit-il à l'homme qui était assis près du cheval pour le garder. On me l'a volé il y a trois jours. — Ce n'est pas possible, répondit l'autre, je l'ai depuis trois ans. — Impossible, répondit le paysan en plaçant tout à coup les mains sur les yeux du cheval: Voyons, de quel œil est-il borgne? » La dispute commençait à attirer une foule assez grande, et le voleur devait répondre sans hésitation. « De l'œil gauche, » dit-il. Le paysan ôta sa main et cet œil gauche était clair et brillant. « Oh! je me suis trompé, répondit l'autre tout de suite; je veux dire de l'œil droit. — Il n'est borgne ni de l'œil droit, ni de l'œil gauche, dit alors le paysan, ôtant l'autre main. Il est évident que vous êtes un voleur. Il faut que vous me rendiez mon cheval et que vous alliez avec moi devant un magistrat. »

THEME. Several years ago a man stole a horse from a peasant. The latter looked for it a long time, and at last found it at a fair. The horse was on sale, and the man who had it said it was worth much money. The peasant found a magistrate, and the two approached the stolen animal. "This is my horse," said the peasant, "and the man who is sitting there is the thief." The other replied immediately when he saw the magistrate: "This horse is mine, and it has belonged to me for three years." "Let us see," continued the peasant, and he covered both eyes of the horse. "The horse is blind in one eye; which is it, the left or the right?" "The left," said the other, without hesitation. "You are mistaken," replied the peasant. "I meant the right," said the man who was with the horse, looking at the crowd with fear. "You must guess again," replied the peasant, and he showed both eyes of the horse clear and brilliant. It was evident that the man had stolen the horse and that it belonged to the peasant.

ORAL. 1. Combien vaut ce livre? 2. Vaut-il mieux étudier toutes les leçons? 3. Voulez-vous du papier? 4. En voulez-vous à vos amis? 5. Êtes-vous assis? 6. Voulez-vous vous asseoir? 7. Voulez-vous bien vous lever? 8. Vous fallait-il vous lever?

9. Faut-il que vous étudiez? 10. Vous faut-il du papier? 11. Qui avait perdu un cheval? 12. Combien valait ce cheval volé? 13. Combien vaut un cheval borgne? 14. Comment a-t-on trouvé le voleur? 15. En voulez-vous aux voleurs?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. It is necessary to send for the doctor this morning. 2. He is seated, and I prefer to sit down. 3. I need a new napkin; bring me one. 4. I am willing to go to eat my breakfast, but it snows. 5. I did not know what you meant when you spoke. 6. I do not want to sit down here; sit down yourself. 7. I am hungry, and it will be better to eat a good dinner than a luncheon. 8. It is necessary that your friends eat (the) supper now. 9. We need another spoon and a large cup. 10. I have a grudge against the merchant who sold me such cloth. 11. They must both eat a cold dinner. 12. Will you have the tablecloth which I have bought? 13. The ladies seated themselves in the parlor after the supper. 14. My mother will need more than seven dozen eggs. 15. The boy has to go for the doctor. 16. The man whose son is sick ought to be here. 17. He deceives me, but I have no grudge against him. 18. Do you not remember that you are to obey him? 19. It is not necessary for us to become rich. 20. They had to ask him for their dinner, but they did not wish to do it.

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR

IRREGULAR VERBS

191. Naître, to be born, naissant, né, nais, naquis.

NOTE. The stem syllable always has *ai* before *t*.

192. Connaître, to know, connaissant, connu, connais, connus.

NOTE 1. The stem syllable always has *ai* before *t*.

Similarly, *paraître, to appear.*

NOTE 2. *Connaître, to know a person; savoir, to know a fact.*

193. *Mettre, to put, mettant, mis, mets, mis.*

194. *Craindre, to fear, craignant, craint, crains, craignis.*

Similarly, all verbs ending in *aindre, eindre, oindre.*

195. *Prendre, to take, prenant, pris, prends, pris.*

PRES. IND. Third Pl.		ils prennent
PRES. SUBJ.	je prenne	nous prenions
	tu prennes	vous preniez
	il prenne	ils prennent

196. *Dire, to say, tell, disant, dit, dis, dis.*

PRES. IND. Second Pl.	vous dites
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NOTE. Compounds of *dire* are regular in the second person plural of the Present Indicative, except *redire, to say again.*

197. *Écrire, to write, écrivant, écrit, écris, écrivis.*

198. *Lire, to read, lisant, lu, lis, lus.*

ADDITIONAL WORDS

le blé, <i>the wheat</i>	apprendre, <i>to learn</i>
la pêche, <i>the peach</i>	comprendre, <i>to understand</i>
la poire, <i>the pear</i>	dire (à, p. 155, Remark), <i>to tell</i>
le raisin, <i>the grape</i>	enseigner (à, p. 155, Remark), <i>to teach</i>
la montagne, <i>the mountain</i>	mûrir, <i>ripen</i>
la nature, <i>the nature</i>	peindre, <i>to paint</i>
	se mettre à, <i>to begin to</i>
	prendre à, <i>to take from</i>

EXERCISE

DRILL. 1. Give: syn. of *prendre*; syn. of *peindre*; pres. ind. of *paraître*; pret. of *craindre*; pres. ind. of *dire*; pres. subj. of *écrire*; imp. subj. of *lire*; pres. ind. of *mettre*; pres. ind. of *naître*.

2. Translate into French: he knows me; she puts; fear not; they are taking; you say; we say; I was writing; he had written; are you reading? does he know what you say?

3. Give: pres. subj. 3d pl. of *craindre*; pres. subj. 1st pl. of *prendre*; pret. 2d pl. of *dire*; pres. subj. 2d sing. of *écrire*; pret. 2d sing. of *lire*; imp. 2d pl. of *naître*; imp. subj. 3d sing. of *mettre*.

4. Translate into French: Queen Isabella was born; I was born; I know you; take the horse from the barn; we begin to fear; we began to read; do you understand this? he is learning the verbs; he will teach them; say that to her; tell him that; you appear sick.

MODEL. L'autre jour mon ami, le capitaine B., du vaisseau *la France*, m'écrivit ce conte-ci: «J'ai connu sur notre vaisseau deux bons amis, l'un Anglais et l'autre Irlandais. Celui-ci était l'homme le plus simple du monde et disait toujours quelque chose de¹ bizarre. Dans une bataille la semaine dernière l'Anglais a perdu sa jambe. Ensuite il a vu son ami et lui a crié: — Je viens de perdre ma jambe. Prenez-moi sur vos épaules et portez-moi à la cabine. — L'Irlandais l'avait pris dans ses bras et s'approchait de la cabine quand un coup de canon emporta la tête de son ami. Notre homme ne s'en aperçut pas et continua son chemin. On lui demanda: — Où allez-vous? Il répondit: — Je porte mon ami au chirurgien. — Ne voyez-vous pas, dit l'autre, qu'il a perdu la tête? — Mon Dieu! s'écria-t-il avec surprise quand il vit le corps sans tête; il me dit lui-même qu'il avait perdu la jambe. Je ne sais pas comment il a pu se tromper.»

THEME. I was reading the other day a letter which a friend of mine, Captain B., had written to my brother. In this letter he wrote of two men on his vessel who were great friends, the one English, the other Irish. In a battle a cannon-shot carried away the Englishman's leg. He cried to the Irishman who was near him: "Carry me to my cabin and go for the surgeon." Immediately the friend carried him to his cabin and put him on his bed. Then he went for the surgeon, whom he feared very much. When he had found him he said to him: "My friend has lost his head." "You have lost yours, you mean," replied

¹ *Quelque chose* and *rien*, like adverbs of quantity, require *de* before a following dependent noun. Sec. 39.

the surgeon cruelly. "No, I mean that he has lost his leg," continued the Irishman with much fear; "we must hurry." When they arrived at the cabin of the Englishman he was gone. "Where is the man who has lost his leg?" asked the surgeon coldly. "I don't know," answered our man, "but I think that he must have gone out to look for his leg."

ORAL. 1. Quand êtes-vous né? 2. Quel âge avez-vous? 3. Connaissez-vous le président? 4. Savez-vous comment il s'appelle? 5. Vous mettez-vous à bien étudier? 6. Où avez-vous mis votre livre? 7. Savez-vous peindre? 8. Comprenez-vous le français? 9. Comprenez-vous tout ce que je dis? 10. Lisez-vous souvent les journaux? 11. Où demeureraient les deux amis de notre conte? 12. Lequel a perdu la jambe? 13. Quelle jambe a-t-il perdu? 14. Qu'est-ce qui vaut mieux, une tête ou une jambe? 15. Qu'est-ce qui est le plus rare?

RÉSUMÉ. 1. Wheat begins to ripen in June. 2. His teacher taught him (the) French grammar. 3. The girl learned the names of all the kings of England. 4. I know your father, but I do not know where he is. 5. He wished to take all that was given him. 6. Let us put pears and peaches on their plates. 7. Marie Antoinette was born November 2, 1755, and died October 16, 1793. 8. I do not yet know him, but I fear him. 9. Did you put any grapes on the table? Yes, I put some there. 10. You ought to have a grudge against this man. 11. I do not understand why the French language appears so difficult. 12. Did you take that money from his purse? 13. God has written his laws in the book of nature. 14. Have I received the letter which she wrote? 15. I cannot read what he has written. 16. "I am your friend," he said. 17. He told me¹ he was my friend. 18. Great rivers descend from the mountains to the sea. 19. As soon as they had seated themselves, the teacher entered the room. 20. I do not wish to know what he said.

¹ The conjunction **that** is here understood; it must always be expressed in French.

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE

IRREGULAR VERBS

199. *Suivre, to follow, suivant, suivi, suis, suivis.*

200. *Vivre, to live, vivant, vécu, vis, vécus.*

NOTE. *Vivre, to live, exist; demeurer, to live in, dwell.*

201. *Faire, to make, do, faisant, fait, fais, fis.*

PRES. IND. PL.	nous faisons vous faites ils font
FUT.	je ferai
PRES. SUBJ.	je fasse

202. *Faire* governs infinitives directly in the sense of *to have a thing done, or to make somebody do something.*

I am having him **write** (causing him to write). *Je le fais écrire.*

I am having my friend **write**. *Je fais écrire mon ami.*

I am having it **written** (causing somebody to write it). *Je le (la) fais écrire.*

I am having a letter **written**. *Je fais écrire une lettre.*

NOTE. Observe in the above sentences that *faire* and the object infinitive are not separated; an accompanying pronoun precedes both, an accompanying noun follows both. However, when *faire* is affirmative imperative, the subject of the infinitive follows *faire* directly as if it were the object of *faire*.

Have him come. *Faites-le venir.*

203. In this construction the infinitive is the object of *faire* and may itself have both subject and object. In the first two examples in Sec. 202 the subject only is expressed;