

86. That lawyer finally went back to Paris, where he died. 87. When I asked him for something to drink, he gave me a wine-glass filled with French wine. 88. I am going to have him make a coat like yours for my brother. 89. Work while it is day, for the night cometh when (in which) nobody can work. 90. As soon as I knew that his wife had a grudge against me I tried to please her. 91. I heard him say that he hated me, but I don't believe he knew that I heard him. 92. I heard her voice, and without opening my eyes I knew it was she. 93. There are no longer any bears in these woods. 94. He who loves his father and mother will obey them. 95. Whose umbrella is this? It is good, but it is not the best. 96. I sent what he bought me to those who had the greatest need of it. 97. My sisters would not have gone away if it had not been necessary. 98. She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth. 99. I was at Paris last summer, and I want to go to Switzerland next summer. 100. Let us go away at once, lest he follow us.

## APPENDIX

### I. PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

In preparing this phonetic reproduction of the models of the first fifteen exercises, the alphabet of the *Association Phonétique Internationale* was taken as the basis of the system of characters. Entire freedom, however, has been taken in adopting different symbols wherever such modifications seem to lessen, for the English-speaking pupil, the initial difficulty of becoming accustomed to a phonetic alphabet. All characters needing explanation are noted on page 216, the references being to sections of the Introduction.

The division between words as units is entirely disregarded. Groups of syllables that are normally pronounced together without pause are connected by hyphens. In the interest of the beginner such groups are reduced to the minimum length whenever option is allowed. The rounded sounds of **u** and **eu** are represented by small capitals in order to attract peculiarly the attention. Nasal vowels are uniformly represented by the *tilde*. The use of the apostrophe to represent in general **mute e** appears most likely to suggest pictorially the proper value to be attached. Long vowels are indicated by heavy type.

As no simple phonetic notation containing the characters of one's vernacular can accurately represent the minor shades of sound, the instructor must be constantly on the alert, to illustrate and to correct. It is often advisable for the pupil to pronounce the phonetic reproductions before reading the models themselves, in order that he may not be influenced by the ordinary unphonetic spelling of French words.

## KEY TO VOWEL CHARACTERS

- a, between a in *father* and a in *pat*. (Sec. 9, a.)  
 a, between a in *father* and a in *paw*. (Sec. 9, b.)  
 é, a in *fate*. (Sec. 10.)  
 è, e in *met*. (Sec. 11; 12, a; 19, b; 20.)  
 ə, mute e, pronounced fully. (Sec. 12, b, 1 and 3.)  
 ' , mute e, pronounced slightly. (Sec. 12, b, 3.)  
 ee, i in *machine* or ee in *meet*. (Sec. 13; 17.)  
 o, o in *holy*. (Sec. 14; 15, a; 22.)  
 ɔ, o in *wholly*. (Sec. 15, b.)  
 u, rounded i in *machine*. (Sec. 16.)  
 é, rounded é. (Sec. 22, a.)  
 è, rounded è. (Sec. 22, b.)  
 oo, oo in *moon*. (Sec. 24.)  
 ã, a in *far*, nasalized. (Sec. 27.)  
 ĕ, a in *fan*, nasalized. (Sec. 27.)  
 õ, a in *fawn*, nasalized. (Sec. 27.)  
 Ē, u in *fur*, nasalized. (Sec. 27.)

NOTE. The consonants employed have approximately the sounds that an English-speaking pupil will naturally attach to them. Y is the consonant, y in *yes*. Characters in heavy type indicate long vowels. They should be somewhat prolonged in pronunciation.

## MODEL ONE

zhé-ĕ-pĕr. zh'suee-lã-fã d'mõ-pĕr. mõ-pĕr a-un-fam. sa-fam è-ma-mĕr. mõ-pĕr è-l'ma-ree d'ma-mĕr. zhé-dé-sĕr. mé-sĕr sõ-lé-feey d'mõ-pĕr. noo-sòm-sé-zã-fã. zhé-ĕ-nõkl. kee-è-mõ-nõkl? l'frĕr d'ma-mĕr è-mõ-nõkl. ma-mĕr è-sa-sĕr. oo-è-mõ-nõkl? eel-nè-pa-zee-see. ee-lè-ta-vĕk-ma-tãt. kee-è-ma-tãt? la-fam d'mõ-nõkl è-ma-tãt. èl-a-ĕ-frĕr é-un-sĕr. zh'suee-zee-see dã-ma-shãbr. mõ-pĕr nè-pa-zee-see. ee-lè-ta-vĕk-ma-mĕr dã-sa-mè-zõ. mé-leevr sõ-tee-see sur-run-tabl. oo-sõ-vo-leevr? sur-votr-tabl?

## MODEL TWO

mõ-frĕr a-dé-fees. sé-fees sõ-mé-n'vé. eel-zõ-dé-sh'vo. avé-voo-zĕ-sh'val? lə-sh'val è-tĕ-na-nee-mal. ĕ-sh'val a-dé-zyé é-katr-zhãb. lə-sh'val è-tĕ-kwad-ru-pĕd. ĕ-kwad-ru-pĕd a-katr-zhãb. ĕ-nòm è-to-see ĕ-na-nee-mal. ee-la-dé-zyé mè-zeel-na-pa-katr-zhãb. ĕ-nòm nè-pa-zĕ-kwad-ru-pĕd; ee-la-dé-zhãb. ee-la-o-see dé-zh'noo, dé-bra é-ĕ-né. lə-ee-boo a-dé-zyé, mè-lə-ee-boo nè-pa-zĕ-kwad-ru-pĕd. lə-ee-boo è-tĕ-wa-zo. ĕ-wa-zo a ĕ-bĕk é-dé-zĕl. zhé-dé-ee-boo mè-zeel-n'sõ-pa-zee-see. èt-voo-zee-see, mé-n'vé? nèt-voo-pa-za-vĕk-vo-sh'vo? oo-sõ-teel? dã-votr-shãbr?

## MODEL THREE

mõ-pĕr è-tĕ-nòm-ĕk-sè-lã. ee-la-un-mè-zõ-shar-mãt dã-zun-p'teet-veel. mõ-nõkl a-o-see un-mè-zõ, mè-zĕl-è-vee-lĕn é èl-nè-pa dã-zun-veel. la-mè-zõ d'mõ-pĕr a-dee-shãbr, mè-zĕl-n'sõ-pa-grãd. ma-shãbr è-zhə-lee é-èl-a-dé-p'teet-f'nĕtr. mõ-frĕr a-un-shãbr. èl-a-un-grãd-f'nĕtr. la-shãbr d'mõ-pĕr è-tun-shãbr-shod. lé-shĕz d'sa-shãbr sõ-grãd é-la-tabl è-grãd-é-rõd. noo-za-võ-zĕ-zhə-lee-zhar-dĕ dè-ryĕr-la-mè-zõ. lé-zarbr d'notr-zhar-dĕ sõ-p'tee. lé-zarbr é-lé-fĕy sõ-vĕr, é-lé-fĕr sõ-zhə-lee. l'rwā-a-o-see un-mè-zõ, mõ-gar-sõ. sa-mè-zõ è-grãd-é-bĕl. oo-è-tĕl? nè-tĕl-pa dã-zun-grãd-veel? è-tĕl dã-zun-veel-frã-sĕz?

## MODEL FOUR

ma-tãt è-trĕ-vyĕy. èl-a-dé-bĕl-feey kee-sõ-mé-koo-zeen. mé-zhĕn-koo-zeen sõ-lé-za-mĕe d'too-l'mõd. ma-tãt-a-o-see dé-fees, mè-zeel-sõ-mə-vè-zé-so. mõ-nõkl, l'ma-ree d'ma-tãt, a-un-grãd-mè-zõ-blãsh. èl-è-dã-zun-fə-rè é-pĕs. mõ-nõkl è-

mê-t'nã dã-zun-shãbr d'la-mè-zõ. ee-lè-dã-zun-shèz-bas dè-ryèr-un-tabl-lõg. ee-la-dé-noo-vo-leevr. sé-zyé-sõ-grã-zé-nwar é-sõ-né è-gro é-roozh. ee-lè-tak-teef è-è-ré-zo-see. too-sé-za-mee sõ-trè-bõ. ma-tãt-nè-pa-bèl, mè-zèl-è-tè-réz è-èl-a-un-vwa trè-doos. un-tèl-fam è-la-fa-vo-reet d'too-l'pé-ee. a-vé-voo-zun-tèl-tãt? è-tèl-kru-èl-é-fos oo-shar-mãt-é-doos?

## MODEL FIVE

zhé-dé-za-mee, l'pèr-é-l'fees. l'pèr-è-tè-vyè-yom, é-l'fees è-tè-zhèn-om. l'pèr-è-plu-reesh k'sõ-fees. l'fees-è-mwè-reesh k'sõ-pèr. l'pèr-a-katr-mè-zõ. èl-sõ-to-see-grãd-é-bèl k'lé-mè-zõ dè-rwa. l'fees-a-sèl-mã un-mè-zõ. èl-nè-pa-see-grãd k'lé-mè-zõ d'sõ-pèr. la-fam-d'mõ-vyè-ya-mee-reesh è-tun-bèl-dam, mè-la-fam-d'lotr è-plu-shar-mãt é-mwè-fos. mõ-na-mee-reesh a-un-boo-tèy-d'vè-roozh sur-sa-tabl too-lé-zhoor, mè-mõ-na-mee-povr a-sèl-mã è-vèr-do-frèsh. l'reesh-parl-fos-mã d'sé-vwa-zè, mè-l'povr parl-byè d'too-l'mõd. l'fees-shãt-trè-byè; eel-shãt-myé-k'sõ-pèr. mõ-zhèn-a-mee è-l'mè-yè-rom d'sõ-pé-ee. è-tè-lom è-soo-vã è-na-mee-plu-zèk-sè-lã kè-nom-plu-reesh.

## MODEL SIX

mõ-na-mee, lõkl-du-p'tee-zhã, è-frã-sè. ee-lè-mètr-dé-kol. mê-t'nã ee-lè-tã-frãs. ee-la-dé-zha-vu-la-sèn, flèv-lõ-é-shar-mã, é-pa-ree, ka-pee-tal-d'la-frãs. pa-ree-è-la-plu-bèl-veel du-mõd é-la-plu-grãd-veel du-pé-ee. pa-ree è-sur-la-sèn. mõ-na-mee a-o-see-vu lé-pa-lè-dé-rwa-mor. lé-rwa-sõ-to-see-mor-tèl k'lé-zotr-zom. ee-la-vu lé-zhé-né-ro é-eel-parl too-lé-ma-tè-zo-sol-da. lé-za-bee dé-sol-da-frã-sè sõ-soo-vã-blé, mè-lé-za-bee dé-sol-da-zã-glè sõ-roozh. l'dra-po-d'la-frãs è-blé,

blã é-roozh. l'dra-po-dé-mé-shã é-dé-za-mee-du-vees d'too-lé-pé-ee è-l'dra-po-roozh. lé-dra-po-roozh-sõ-to-dyé a-too-lé-bõ é-a-too-lé-za-mee-d'la-vèr-tu.

## MODEL SEVEN

mõ-pèr-è-mar-shã é-sõ-ma-ga-zè è-dã-zun-p'teet-veel. ee-la-dã-sõ-ma-ga-zè du-pè é-dé-pom, mè-zeel-na-pa-bo-koo-d'vyãd. l'pè è-su-run-tabl-d'bwa, mè-sé-pom sõ-dè-ryèr-la-tabl. eel-vã-to-see du-lè. eel-vã-du-té o-vyèy-fam é-du-ka-fé a-too-l'mõd. eel-vã-bo-koo-d'shoz-zu-teel, mè-zeel-n'vã-pa-da-bee. ee-la-du-vè dã-dé-boo-tèy, mè-zeel-n'vã-pa-do. lo-è-dã-l'flèv. too-lé-mar-shã n'sõ-pa-reesh. mõ-pèr-na-pa-tro-dar-zhã, mè-zee-la-o-tã-dar-zhã k'la-plu-par-dé-mar-shã. eel-na-pa-tã-dar-zhã k'mõ-nõkl. mõ-nõkl don-soo-vã dé-mõtr-dor a-sé-n'vé. zhé-un-mõtr-dor, mè-zh'né-pa-za-sé-dar-zhã.

## MODEL EIGHT

zh'suee-za-lé-kol a-vèk-mõ-frèr. mõ-pèr-é-ma-mèr d'mèr-dã-zun-grãd-veel. mõ-pèr-è-mar-shã, é-mõ-nõkl-tra-vay dã-sõ-ma-ga-zè too-lé-zhoor. eel-vãd-bo-koo, é-too-lé-ma-tè eel-por-t-lé-pa-kè-zo-mè-zõ dé-reesh-zé-dé-povr. kã-teel-fee-nees l'tra-vay-du-zhoor, eel-keet-l'ma-ga-zè é-pas-la-swa-ré a-la-mè-zõ, oo-eel-shwa-zees-tè-bõ-leevr. soo-vã eel-pas-la-swa-ré dã-l'zhar-dè oo-eel-zã-tãd lé-shã-dé-zwa-zo. ee-see a-lé-kol noo-zé-tu-dyõ-bo-koo é-noo-zhoos-pé. l'mètr-è-bõ, é-eel-don-dé-leevr-frã-sè a-sé-bõ-zé-lèv. eel-pu-nee-lé-grã-gar-sõ kã-teel-parl-tro é-lé-p'tee kã-teel-pèrd-tè-leevr. mõ-frèr-n'pèr-pa-trè-soo-vã sé-leevr. kã-teel-troov-dé-leevr, eel-rã-lé-leevr-zo-zé-lèv. kã-noo-som-za-la-mè-zõ, noo-rè-stõ dã-l'zhar-dè oo-d'zho-lee-flèr flèr-rees, é-oo-d'bo-zwa-zo-shãt. a-lõr noo-som-zè-ré.

## MODEL NINE

la-rèn-ee-za-bèl dɔ-na a-ē-zhèn-ɔm, kɔ-lɔ̃, də-p'tee-vè-so. a-vèk-sé-vè-so eel-kee-ta un-veel-d'lès-pany a-vèk-bo-koo-d'ma-tlo. lé-ma-tlo-mɔ̃-trè-soo-vā d'lē-pa-syās sur-la-grād-mèr-kru-èl, mè-kɔ-lɔ̃-par-lè dé-ree-shès-dé-noo-vèl-tèr. kã-teel-zã-tã-dè-sé-pa-rɔl eel-pèr-dè-lē-pa-syās é-tra-va-yè-byè. ã-fè eel-rə-mar-kèr sur-lo du-bwa-sèk é-dé-fèy-vèrt. lé-ma-tlo-shã-tèr, é-byè-to eel-troo-vèr-la-noo-vèl-tèr. eel-troo-vèr-dé-zom-roozh, é-kɔ-lɔ̃-dɔ-na a-la-tèr l'nɔ̃-d'noo-vèl-ès-pany. eel-troo-vèr-bo-koo-dɔr é-d'bee-zhoo, é-too-lé-ma-tlo kee-tèr-la-noo-vel-tèr reesh-zé-è-ré.

## MODEL TEN

zh'suee-mè-t'nã a-lé-kol. zhé o-zhoor-duèe dé-l'sɔ̃-lɔ̃g, mè-d'mè lé-prɔ-fè-sèr n'dɔ-n'rɔ̃-pa-d'lə-sɔ̃. zhèm-mɔ-tra-vay, é-mɔ̃-pèr-dee k'zhə-rès-tré-ee-see-katr-a-né. o-see-to-k'mé-prɔ-fè-sèr-pã-srɔ̃ k'zhé-fee-nee-mé-zé-tud-zee-see, zhã-trə-ré-dã-zun-é-kol-plu-za-vã-sé. see-zhé-tu-dee-byè toot-mé-l'sɔ̃, mé-za-mee-pãs k'zhə-fee-nee-ré-mé-zé-tud dã-trwa-za-né. see-zh'né-tu-dyé-pa-byè, lé-prɔ-fè-sèr-sha-srè l'mɔ̃-vè-zé-lèv, é-ma-mèr-é-mé-sèr plè-rə-rè. see-zhə-n'fee-nee-pa-mé-zé-tud, zh'kee-tré-mé-leevr, é-zhã-trə-ré-dã-l'ma-ga-zè-d'mɔ̃-pèr. a-lɔr zh'pɔr-tré-d'gro-pa-kè, é-zhə-n'zhoo-ré-pa-za-vèk-mé-za-mee. see-lé-vwa-zè-d'mãd poor-kwa-zh'suee-a-la-mè-zɔ̃, zh'prɔ-kla-mré-a-too-l'mɔ̃d k'zhé-fee-nee-mé-zé-tud.

## MODEL ELEVEN

mɔ̃-pèr-è-mé-d'sè, é-eel-d'mèr-dã-zun-grād-veel. mɔ̃-frèr-è-té-lèv dã-la-mè-yè-ré-kol-d'la-veel. mè-t'nã ee-lè-ta-la-mè-zɔ̃, mè dã-pé-d'zhoor ee-lé-tu-dy'ra-sé-l'sɔ̃-d'frã-sè a-vèk-sé-za-mee. sɔ̃-prɔ-fè-sèr-è-frã-sè, é-n'parl-pa-zã-glè. bo-koo-

d'gar-sɔ̃ é-tu-dee-la-lãg-frã-sèz, é-l'prɔ-fè-sèr-dɔn-dé-l'sɔ̃-lɔ̃g a-sé-zé-lèv. kã-lé-mɔ̃-vè-gar-sɔ̃-zoo-blee-lé-noo-vo-mo, l'prɔ-fè-sèr-dee-frwa-d'mã: see-voo-zé-tu-dee-yé-vo-l'sɔ̃, voo-par-l'ryé-frã-sè. d'mè é-tu-dyé-myé. a-lɔr mɔ̃-frèr-dee-to-gar-sɔ̃: é-tu-dyɔ̃-la-l'sɔ̃. l'prɔ-fè-sèr-pu-nee-ra see-noo-zhoo-ɔ̃-tro. kã-teel-parl-tã-glè l'prɔ-fè-sèr-dee-ta-vè-kè-pa-syās: poor-kwa-n'par-lé-voo-pa-frã-sè? n'par-lé-pa-zã-glè. lé-zé-lèv-parl-tã-glè par-skeel-nèm-pa-l'frã-sè. è-mé-voo-vɔtr-lãg?

## MODEL TWELVE

zhə-d'mè-rè-za-la-mè-zɔ̃ a-vèk-mé-frèr-zé-mé-sèr d'puee-dee-za-né kã-mɔ̃-pèr-a-rə-mar-ké k'zhə-zhoo-è-tro, é-ee-la-pã-sé k'zhə-zhoo-rè-mwè é-k'zhé-tu-dy'rè-myé see-zhə-n'rès-tè-pa-za-vèk-too-mé-zhèn-za-mee. a-lɔr ee-la-shwa-zee-lé-kol oo-zh'suee-mè-t'nã. kã-zh'kee-tè-mé-za-mee eel-zɔ̃-plè-ré, é-ɔ̃-dee-keel-noo-blee-rè-pa l'povr-é-lèv. eel-zɔ̃-ta-zhoo-té: dã-dee-zèr voo-troo-vré-bo-koo-d'noo-vó-za-mee. noo-blyé-pa-lé-za-mee kee-sɔ̃-vo-ka-ma-rad-d'puee-lɔ̃-tã. mɔ̃-pèr-a-dee: mɔ̃-fees, tu-troo-vra-d'bɔ̃-prɔ-fè-sèr é-dé-ka-ma-rad-zè-mabl. eel-nɔ̃-d'mã-drɔ̃-pa see-tu-è-reesh-oo-povr. eel-troo-vrɔ̃-byè-to see-tu-è-bɔ̃-oo-mɔ̃-vè. see-è-prɔ-fè-sèr-dɔn-dé-l'sɔ̃-lɔ̃g, é-tu-dee-byè, é-n'mɔ̃tr-pa-dè-pa-syās. zhé-tra-va-yé-a-lé-kol pã-dã-katr-a-né, é-zhé-è-mé-mɔ̃-tra-vay. d'puee-dé-zhoor zh'suee-za-ma-noo-vèl-é-kol, é-zh'suee-zè-ré a-vèk-mé-noo-vo-za-mee. zhé-troo-vé-un-bɔn-é-kol, dé-prɔ-fè-sèr-zè-mabl, é-bo-koo-d'ka-ma-rad.

## MODEL THIRTEEN

vwa-la-ma-klas! dã-la-klas ee-lya-par-too dé-shèz-é-dé-pu-peetr poor-lé-zé-lèv é-un-tabl poor-l'prɔ-fè-sèr. sur-la-tabl ee-lya-dé-krè-yɔ̃, un-plum, é-kèlk-leevr. la-klas-a-trwa-f'nètr.

kā-tee-lya-ē-no-razh, oo-kā-noo-za-vō-frwa, noo-fēr-mō-lé-f'nètr. see-noo-zā-tā-dō-lé-zé-lév-dé-zotr-klas, oo-lé-gar-sō-d'la-ru, noo-fēr-mō-zo-see la-pòrt. kâ-zh'né-pa-zé-tu-dyé-ma-l'sō, zhé-ōt, é-soo-vā zhé-pèr. kâ-tē-né-lév-a-so-méy l'pro-fè-sèr-grōd. la-né-pa-sé, ee-lya-vè dā-notr-é-kol ē-mo-vè-zé-lév. ee-la-vè too-zhoor bā-zwē-dé-zég-zèr-sees-dé-zotr, kâ-teel-tra-va-yè. eel-dō-nè-d'bō-zég-zèr-sees o-pro-fè-sèr, mè-dā-la-klas eel-ré-see-tè-too-zhoor-mal sa-l'sō. ē-mètr-don-o-p'tee ē-pé-d'pè, seel-zō-fè, mè-zē-pro-fè-sèr nā-d'mād-pa see-sé-grā-zé-lév ō-fè-oo-swaf.

## MODEL FOURTEEN

ee-lya-kèlk-zhoor mō-mètr-a-dee-ta-sé-zé-lév: kâ-voozo-ré-fee-nee-dee-l'sō noo-pa-srō-zē-zhoor a-la-kā-pany. ee-èr noo-za-vō-fee-nee-lé-dee-l'sō é-noo-za-vō-vee-zee-té lé-bèl-fèrm é-la-kā-pany-shar-māt. la-fam-du-mètr a-ā-vwa-yé-du-pè é-du-ka-fé-frwa. o-see-to-k'noo-zum-kee-té-lé-ru-d'la-veel notr-mètr-a-dee: n'zhoo-é-pa-tā. rā-gar-dé-lé-flèr-zé-lé-zwa-zo. kâ-noo-zo-rō-troo-vé-ē-bè-larbr, a-lor noo-rè-strō-lō-tā soo-larbr. noo-za-vō-vu-d'bèl-pom-roozh su-rē-narbr, mè-zee-lya-vè dā-l'shā ē-grā-shyē-nwar é-noo-za-vyō-pèr. noo-za-vō-zhoo-é-lō-tā dā-la-fō-rè. a-prè-kèlk-zèr noo-za-vō-kee-té-la-fō-rè, è-yā-pa-sé-un-zhoor-né-a-gré-abl.

## MODEL FIFTEEN

ma-sèr-a-tra-vèr-sé-la-mèr-blé ee-lya-katr-mwa. byè-to-èl-è-ta-ree-vé-a-pa-ree, oo-èl-è-ta-lé a-la-mè-yèr-pā-syō-d'la-veel. èl-è-rès-té-a-pa-ree kèlk-s'mèn, mè-zèl-na-pa-vu-bo-koo-d'shoz. too-lé-ma-tè èl-kee-tè-la-pā-syō a-vèk-dé-za-mèe kèl-a-vè-troo-vé-sur-l'ba-to. lé-dam n'vee-zee-tè-pa too-zhoor lé-pa-lè. èl-zā-trè trè-soo-vā dā-lé-grā-ma-ga-zè kèl-za-vè-vu. èl-rès-tè

soo-vā dā-zē-ma-ga-zè pā-dā-d'lōg-zèr. èl-srè-rès-té plu-lō-tā dā-lé-ma-ga-zè see-èl-za-vè-tu-plu-dar-zhā. mō-pèr-a-a-por-té-a-la-mè-zō ee-lya-kèlk-zhoor un-lètr-d'ma-sèr k'zhé-vu. dā-la-lètr èl-a-dee: zhé-dé-pā-sé-too-mō-nar-zhā. zh'suee-par-tee-d'pa-ree. zha-ree-vré-byè-to a-"New York." ee-èr èl-è-tā-trè-dā-notr-mè-zō kâ-noo-par-lyō dé-grā-zo-razh-sur-la-mèr. el-a-a-por-té-bo-koo-d'bèl-shoz kèl-a-dé-zha-dō-né a-sé-za-mèe.

## II. DRILL SENTENCES FROM COLLEGE PAPERS

The following sentences are selected from entrance examination papers given within the last few years by various representative colleges in this country.

## THE PARTITIVE CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

1. There are good words and bad ones. 2. There were many books on the table. 3. Some bread but not much meat. 4. I have no friends in this city, but I have some in America. 5. Do you want some coffee? No, I do not want any. That is fortunate, for there isn't any. 6. How many letters have you received to-day? We have received three. 7. He never has any pens; he takes ours. 8. The old soldier tells the children long stories of the war. 9. If you have plenty of books give him some and give them some too, but do not give her any. 10. Have you any friends in that town? Yes, I have many there. 11. You gave me some bread, but did you give her any? 12. He has several hats, many books, a dozen cravats, and little money, but he pleases most of the girls. 13. How many books have you there? We have more than ten. 14. How many brothers have you? I have three. 15. She asked me to give her some money, but I told her I had none. 16. We have meat, potatoes, and good bread, but we have neither butter nor milk. 17. He has much money, and he gives some to these poor people. 18. Most men have water enough, and many men have too much wine. 19. How many pens have you? Give me some. I have none. Well, here are some good pens. 20. Do

you say that you have some fine horses? No, I haven't any horses, but I know a man who has some. 21. We shall give them some meat, some good bread, and some fresh water. 22. I am going to ask him for some money. I have not any books. 23. Have you any paper? If you have enough will you not give me some? 24. We have pencils, but we have brought no pens. Will you lend me one? 25. There is no smoke without [a] fire.

#### AGREEMENT OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE

1. Have you received the letter which I wrote to you yesterday? 2. The books which I have read are very interesting. 3. She has gone to the address which you had given to her. 4. She saw them at the market this morning. 5. Has he read the letter that she has written him? 6. Our sisters have gone away; they will be at home on Thursday. 7. The lady you saw at your aunt's yesterday has come here, too. 8. Give me back the four letters which I gave you yesterday. 9. All the flowers that we had planted had perished. 10. They were sorry that their friends had departed.

#### NEGATION AND INTERROGATION

1. I have never traveled in Europe. 2. He has neither friends nor money. 3. He has so many friends there that I think he will not stay here much longer. 4. There is never anybody at your house. 5. Are not horses useful animals? 6. Nobody has found her. 7. She has seen nobody. 8. Nothing has been done. 9. I told it only to my father. 10. Don't do that now. 11. Where did you see all those boys? 12. Is the Italian language difficult? 13. We shall speak to you no more. 14. Did he not speak to you of me? 15. Nobody has been forgotten.

#### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1. Take it to him, if you please. 2. I will give it to him when I see him this evening. 3. When will he give it to you? 4. This pen is not very good; do not give it to him, give it to me. 5. I have seen many of them there. 6. He will give it to me. 7. Where are the

letters? Have you given them to her? 8. I have given her all that you gave me. 9. He does not send it to you. 10. I have brought them to you. 11. Has he sent her to them? 12. Give them some. Do not give them any. 13. She has put herself there. 14. I have introduced myself to you. 15. You have introduced yourself to her. 16. I gave her a book. They did not give her a book. 17. Give it to me; don't give it to him. 18. He and I are going to see them there. 19. Introduce them to him; she has introduced herself to me. 20. I have spoken of it to her and to them. 21. He is taller than I, but I am stronger than he. 22. Give one of them to your brother, but do not give him more than one. 23. Look at me; look at him. 24. Give it to me; do not give it to them. 25. I will speak to her about it if you want me to. 26. I shall have a new hat; my mother has promised it to me. 27. Will you not give me this apple? 28. You and he were there, were you not? 29. Give me the grammar you promised me and of which I spoke to you yesterday; I will return it to you. 30. If you do not, I shall try to oblige you to give it to him. 31. I will give it to you if I do not need it myself. 32. Have you given the toys to the children? Yes, I have given them to them. 33. You have given them to him as well as to me, and he follows you. 34. Do not send them to us. 35. I love you and I will show it to you. 36. That book is very instructive; lend it to me. Will you not lend it to her? 37. I speak of these books, not of that one there; John gave them to me. 38. Give it to me in spite of him. 39. While I was out she came in. 40. Can he send it to her? Yes, he can.

#### POSSESSIVES AND DEMONSTRATIVES

1. This book is mine, but that is my sister's. 2. Your city is large and beautiful; our village is small and pretty. 3. This picture is handsome; I do not like that one. 4. There are some books on the table; the red ones are his, the blue ones are yours. 5. This morning I washed my hands. 6. These are serious orders. Give them to her, but do not give them to me. 7. Yes, she is pretty and happy; indeed, she is the best of the family. 8. My house is prettier than his, but his is larger than mine. 9. Is this table yours or mine? 10. My house is larger than yours, but yours is finer than mine.

11. This wine is cool, but this water is not cool. 12. I like this one better than that one. 13. My house is larger than yours. 14. Paul's letters and William's; Paul and William's letters. 15. Give her this book and those of the teacher, they are more interesting than hers; they are good French books. 16. Is it your aunt who lives there? 17. His exercises are good, but hers are always better. 18. These apples are better than those, but I have some which are best of all. 19. Is this pen yours? No, sir, it is his. There is mine on the table. 20. They have black hair and blue eyes. 21. She has cut her hand. 22. Is that book yours or your brother's? 23. To whom does this hat belong? It belongs to my brother. 24. Is this your book, or is it hers? 25. That man has spent his fortune and that of his wife. 26. Your house is small, but ours is smaller still. 27. Here is my book; there is theirs. 28. His house is already finished; they have not yet begun hers. 29. We have lost our horse, but we have my brother's. 30. It is not a good pen; I cannot use it.

## RELATIVES AND INTERROGATIVES

1. What is that large building on the other side of the street? 2. Which of these gentlemen is the one who was at your house last night? 3. I know what amuses you. 4. Of what are you thinking? 5. To which one of his children did he leave the principal part of his fortune? 6. I saw him who was with you day before yesterday. 7. Whom have you seen? Nobody. 8. What have you seen? I have seen nothing. 9. Which of the two shall I give you? 10. It was he who told me that. 11. Here is the man of whom we were speaking. 12. Which one of these young girls is your sister? 13. Who is the gentleman of whom you spoke? 14. What do you see? We do not see anything. 15. What have you done? Whom have you seen? 16. Which book do you prefer, this one or that one? 17. Where did you find the book which you are reading? 18. What is the project of which you were talking? 19. We have not yet received what we have been promised. 20. Of which table are you speaking? 21. Did you see what he had? 22. What have you told her? 23. What is that? Is it mine or yours? 24. What pleases you? 25. What is the boy doing? 26. Do you know what that is? 27. Do you know

of whom she is speaking? 28. The lady of whom we are speaking is the one who came here for you last night. 29. What have they read? I know what they are reading now. 30. Who has come? Whom have you seen? 31. What is happening? Tell me what has happened. 32. Who is it? It is I. 33. She who plays does not always dance well. 34. I want to know of what you are thinking. 35. What pleases me does not please everybody. 36. You do not know what you are talking about. 37. I know the man whose son is your friend. 38. Is the book in which you are reading interesting? 39. The person of whom I spoke has come; all she said was reasonable. 40. Take a book. Which one do you prefer? 41. What is her name? What is your name? What a pretty name! 42. To which of the children did he give the cake? 43. This is the house of which you have spoken. 44. The persons you are speaking of have not arrived. 45. I looked for the house in which he lived, but I had forgotten in which of the two streets it was.

## NUMBERS, ETC.

1. How many young persons are there here? Eighty-one, I believe, or ninety-one. 2. It was June fourth, 1898. 3. Charles XII, King of Sweden, was born on the 27th of June, 1682. 4. He lost his mother in his eleventh year and was barely fifteen years old when his father died. 5. That tree is thirty feet high. 6. In 1877, on the third of July, this old city of Louis XIV had 253,796 inhabitants. 7. In half an hour we shall have been here an hour and a half. 8. At what o'clock did your mother go out? 9. Gambetta was born October 30, 1838, and died on December 31, 1882. 10. At what time did she arrive? At half-past twelve. 11. What time is it? It is already eleven o'clock. 12. Corneille was born at Rouen the 6th of June, 1606. 13. How old is that little child? 14. How many men did you see in the street? I saw 987. 15. The fifteenth of July, 1876. 16. It is a quarter past two; no, it is a quarter to three. 17. Were you in Paris the thirteenth of last month? 18. What day of the month is (have we) to-day? 19. To-day is the seventh of August. 20. How wide is this room? It is ten feet wide. 21. Eggs cost a

franc a dozen. 22. Sugar is sold by the pound. 23. He came twice a week. 24. This room is ten meters long. 25. If I am ill to-morrow I shall go to bed at six o'clock.

## VERB IDIOMS

1. Are your brothers in the garden? No, they are reading in the parlor. 2. How long have you lived in France? 3. What do you call this child? He is called Paul. 4. Come! Let us hurry. Do not give it to him. 5. If it were not so hot I should go out. 6. Here is the letter I have just received from them. 7. Did you read the newspapers every day when you were in the country? 8. If I were you I wouldn't do that. 9. When you go home tell your brother I should like to see him. 10. We are not going for a drive; we prefer to go for a walk. 11. When it rains the grass grows everywhere and we must run and get umbrellas. 12. It is easy to read French. It is not easy to speak it. 13. He is hungry; let him eat. 14. That is the land I used to love. 15. You are right and I am wrong. 16. I am going out; I go to see the man every week. 17. The two cousins loved each other when they lived in this city, but they have not written to each other for years. 18. They have just decided this matter. 19. Do you know that gentleman? 20. Let us speak French. 21. I have not yet read the paper, but I am going to read it immediately. 22. You will have left the city before midnight. 23. They have been in Paris since Wednesday. 24. How long did your sisters stay in Paris? 25. Are you enjoying yourself? 26. An old woman came to see me. 27. I feel that the window is open. Have it closed. 28. I should set out to-morrow if I were rich enough. 29. As soon as you are there and have time, will you go and see my brother? 30. We have been told that our friends were deceived. 31. We had been in Paris several months when our friends arrived. 32. When you have completed your exercises I will correct them for you. 33. How long have you been living in America? 34. While I was at church my brother was taking a walk on the mountain. 35. When it is fine weather we shall go to France. 36. She likes French better than German. 37. We had just read your letter when you entered the house. 38. Go and study your lesson. 39. They have just arrived;

I saw them running. 40. If we wished to do it, we could. 41. We make them do their work. 42. We ought to have done so. 43. I shall make him do what I wish him to do. 44. The whole book was torn by the children. Why didn't you take it away from them? 45. I must go out whether it rains or not. 46. The children went to bed at eight o'clock and they will get up at six. 47. I intended to start on the first of January, but I had to wait until the third. 48. I had just heard the news when your letter came. 49. If I am not mistaken you are very sleepy. 50. Did they not fall asleep as soon as they went to bed?

## THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

1. He is the richest man I know. 2. I am afraid you will succeed. 3. Do you think I am right? 4. There are two apples which she has bought. 5. Whatever men may do, they cannot escape death. 6. I am afraid my father is not well enough to go with us. 7. I doubt whether he will be able to come. 8. I have told him nothing which could influence him. 9. Whatever she says, do not answer. 10. I never hear from my aunt unless I write to her. 11. I do not think she was here ten days ago. 12. I am not afraid of him, though he is older than I. 13. Do you think it will be cold to-morrow? 14. How many books have you read since you have been here? 15. I am afraid he will find the horse when he arrives. 16. Everybody desires that the war may soon be finished. 17. She was glad that her father had come. 18. At what time do you think he will come? 19. I think he will not come before eight or nine. 20. We wished that he might come. 21. It is possible for us to be at your house on Saturday next. 22. We regret that you have not received our letter. 23. You must work until I am ready. 24. I fear that he cannot, will not, or does not know how to do it. 25. I do not doubt that he too has the courage to do the same thing. 26. He has not a single friend who is true to him. 27. She was sorry you had left before she came. 28. Those he brought us are the finest I ever saw. 29. Do you wish to go yourself or do you wish us to go? 30. I doubt whether he will be willing to give it to you. 31. It is possible that it may rain, but I do not think so. 32. We fear that we may not be forgiven this time. 33. I am sure that you could not have written your exercise



in half an hour. 34. I regret that you have not received your letter in time. 35. However rich they may be, they cannot lend you all the money you need. 36. Although he is only twenty years old, he is a captain in the army. 37. Give me your hand and let us be friends. 38. I fear that it is neither mine nor yours. 39. It is the finest thing one can see. 40. The crowd was so great that they could hardly cross the street.

## GENERAL

1. Do you study your lessons in the morning? I do every day. 2. These apples are mine; those are yours; which do you like better? 3. Henry d'Albret was the grandfather of Henry the Fourth of France. 4. This old house is the priest's; you must visit it with me. 5. We are going to have some friends to dinner this evening. 6. I have bought some trees and I have planted them. 7. Where are the six roses I bought this morning? 8. Here are four of them; I gave two of them to your sister. 9. She was sewing when we came. 10. Tell him so if you wish to; he will not believe it. 11. Mr. White is the richest man in our city. 12. What is the matter with that boy this morning? 13. Are they not all good friends? Some are, but others are not. 14. Do you not hear the noise in the street? It is the soldiers who have just arrived. 15. Do you not know any stories? 16. If he could seek three days he would not find his friends. 17. There are few old books in our house now, but there were many a year ago. 18. The man who was looking at the horse in the street was near the window. 19. Victor Hugo, the greatest French poet of the last century, was born in France in 1802. 20. Of what were you thinking when I spoke to you of the books that you had lost? 21. That young girl is intelligent; she has beautiful blue eyes. 22. Will you come with me into the garden? 23. The population of France is larger than that of Italy, but not so large as that of the United States. 24. I see a book on the table; whose is it? It is your brother's. 25. We were going to leave the house when he arrived. 26. I shall buy that picture for them. 27. These are the books which were given me. 28. He has not seen so much of it as I. 29. He is an American, and Americans like to travel. 30. Since my

arrival in Paris I have been so busy that I have not found time to make any calls. 31. As soon as I have read the books which you sent last week I will return them to you in order that you may lend them to other friends. 32. When we finish our lessons we go into the orchard and eat ripe apples. 33. Have you told them that we cannot see one another? 34. How many times have you been to the city this week? 35. Your brother brought us some roses this morning, and he would have brought some to them if they had asked him for any. 36. Are you always at home on Sunday, or do you go away? 37. Have the kindness to bring me my hat. 38. I show it to you, but he shows it to them. 39. That does not please him. 40. It is a good picture in which one sees blue sky, green water, and some pretty ships. 41. If you have books and if you have no friends, come to me and speak to me of it, but do not speak to them. 42. They have been obliged to go to her brother's. 43. Do you know which of the horses your father sold yesterday? 44. The man of whom you speak is my friend. 45. Have you told them that I am here? 46. The weather is fine, but I wish it were not so hot. 47. They have no more money, and so they must stay at home. 48. I promised him to do it, and I must do it. 49. I liked that book so well that I had my pupils read it. 50. There are several steamboats on the blue waters of the sea.

51. They say that this little child speaks English as well as French. 52. His name and his father's are better known than mine. 53. If I were in good health I would often go to Europe and I would always spend a few months in Paris. 54. We shall set out for London on the twenty-first of June. 55. Good day, sir. Good evening, madam. 56. How long have you been here? I have been here three weeks. 57. How old are you? I am older than my brother. 58. Your brother has your pencils, but I have some paper and pens. 59. The coats are for sale, but not the dresses; the latter are new, the former old. 60. What are you looking at? I am looking at these flowers. 61. I asked her for the salt, but her friend gave me bread. 62. If I had a great deal of money I should go to Europe. 63. We can not find them where you left them, although we have searched for them. 64. Mary is the youngest of all the children, but she is not the best. 65. Must you go away at once? 66. If she had written me I should

have answered her letter. 67. It is easy to do that, for it has already been done. 68. Do you think he is richer than the king? 69. The gentleman for whose house I offered so much has bought another. 70. The water which you see has risen from the earth to the sky whence it had just fallen again. 71. This is indeed the best grammar I know. 72. His mother was born in France. 73. The man of whom you speak has just gone out. 74. Do you wish us to go there for him or do you wish him to go himself? 75. The two men are older than their sister.

76. Do not deceive yourself by thinking that your rich brother is the only man who knows it. 77. Which of these comedies have you read? 78. The reign of Louis the Fourteenth is the longest reign in the history of France. 79. Why have you not liked each other? 80. The man of whom you spoke is my brother. 81. We should like the best there is; that is the least you can do. 82. Perhaps you had not been told so; well, it's true and I'm glad of it. 83. Do not speak to me until you can speak to me in French or German. 84. Your brother must not go before I return. 85. Francis the First was twenty years of age when he began to reign. 86. You must finish this letter, not that one. 87. Your sister was one of my best pupils. 88. Which of those young girls is her niece? The one to whom you were speaking just now. 89. If you have some of those books, and if you have plenty, give him some and give them some too, but do not give her any. 90. I am very hungry; will you please give me some bread, some water, and some apples? 91. Have your friends gone away? Yes, but they will return Monday. 92. One cannot do without money. It is useful everywhere. 93. What have you done with the books which you have read? John asked me for them and I gave them to him. 94. Here is my uncle's son of whom you have just spoken to me. 95. The eleventh of September, 1698. 96. This is a book which is interesting. 97. Who wants this pretty flower? Give it to me, but do not give it to them. 98. He has some money, but he would like to have more. 99. I think I can do it. 100. The soldiers who were entering the town knocked at the first door they saw.

101. What were you doing here when I came in an hour ago?  
102. Nobody is hungry, but everybody would prefer to eat now

because it is half-past six and one ought to eat and drink something. 103. She held in her hand a small white flower and some large red leaves. 104. Who told you that we were going away next Monday, he? 105. I got up this morning with a headache. 106. What are you looking for? I am looking for a man to help me in my business. 107. If he had never been idle he would not be poor now. 108. The republic is loved and praised by everybody. 109. If you come to see me do not come too late. 110. Have they already read the new French novel? Lend it to them when you have finished it. Let him see it also. 111. My brother has told me the precise hour at which he was at the tailor's. 112. You and John have been walking here for an hour and a half. 113. Do not give them to them. 114. Have you found any metals in those mountains? We have found very little iron there. 115. If they should come alone I could not help seeing them. 116. We have just written a long letter. 117. I fear that he cannot do all that he wishes for us and for the others whom he has known. 118. He took off his hat when he came into the room. 119. Would you have gone to bed so soon if I had come? 120. He says he gave it to her. 121. If that letter is longer than this, give it to me to read. 122. I was yesterday asking myself whether we might hope to see him before autumn. 123. If he has no money I will lend him all he needs. 124. When my friend spends the evening with us we always read one of his stories. 125. I wish you to finish that exercise at once.

126. I shall go to France and England in two months, and I shall remain in Paris twelve days. 127. Do you often hear from your cousin's children? 128. John, with his brother, started by the principal road in order to arrive at home easily before seven o'clock. 129. We had not forgotten how much we used to enjoy ourselves when we were children. 130. My brother and sister have gone away. They will not be back until Wednesday next. 131. Few boys play the piano; most girls play it. 132. The man whom you see there is one of my friends. 133. Who has my pen? Did I not give it to you? No, sir, you gave it to them. 134. We think of them and often speak of them. 135. Those are the gentlemen of whom we were speaking yesterday. 136. Does he think that we always tell him what we are going to do? He is mistaken. 137. There were

many people in town last night. 138. I knew that man ten years ago. 139. What a beautiful woman I have seen this morning! If I had found her whom I sought I should have given her all that I had. 140. She can hardly be found by those who do not know her. 141. Give me this book. I will give it to you. 142. Gold and silver are products of the earth. 143. When you went to the house we remained here. 144. Kindly read this for me; it is very easy. 145. They go to see him to carry him flowers and books. 146. I saw many of them in France. 147. This gentleman is a Frenchman from the south of France. 148. What prevents him, then, from going to Europe if he pleases and when he pleases? 149. There is much difference between the customs of the French and ours. 150. I have left all our books at school.

151. Whom do you desire to see? Is it I or my brother? It is you whom I desire to see. 152. The man who is speaking is my friend. 153. This is my youngest brother; but perhaps you already know him. 154. You have excellent pens and very good paper; give me some, if you please. 155. To-day they are visiting their friends; tomorrow they will have left for France, from whence they will go to England. 156. I will write him a letter and you can send it to him on arriving at Boston. 157. Are you hungry? No, but I am quite thirsty. 158. I fear he will come too early. 159. It seems to me that you are never at home. 160. If it were not so cold it would rain. 161. He has been in Paris several months, has he not? 162. Let us not take a walk; it is two o'clock and we shall dine soon. 163. Try to prevent him from coming. 164. My friend, you must study all these verbs. 165. This apple is bad; don't give it to him. 166. If he is at home, he will receive it at five o'clock. 167. Are there any good pens with which I can write? No, sir, I have none. 168. People say that they love one another. 169. When one seeks truth, one finds it. 170. I intend to go to the country if it is hot. 171. I have bought some flowers to decorate the table because we are going to have some friends to dinner this evening. 172. I neither hope nor fear. 173. If you love me, show it to me by coming to see me often. 174. If it rains to-morrow we shall not go until it stops raining. 175. Neither he nor I could read the newspapers which they sent us.

176. Did your friend come to tell you the news I had just told him? 177. I doubt he has the courage. 178. My brother has just arrived. 179. I am ashamed of your conduct. 180. I will send another letter, for I said nothing of our departure in the one I sent him yesterday. 181. I will give them to them, for they are hungry. 182. If you wish to study I shall lend you some books. 183. He spoke very loud, which made us smile, didn't it? 184. When I see her I shall speak to her about it. 185. My good old uncle has very interesting books in his little brown house. 186. I went to bed at eleven o'clock. 187. She has just arrived from London. 188. They arose at twenty minutes after six. 189. Are these the children to whose father I have written? 190. If she had brought me cherries I should have eaten them. 191. These histories are longer and less interesting than those novels. 192. I went to New York yesterday. 193. Where is the old lady whom I have seen with you? She has gone to France also. 194. Are they not French? They are, and I am very glad they are not English. 195. The Alps are the highest mountains in Europe. 196. I have introduced her to you. 197. I shall not give it to you; I shall give it to this boy. 198. Tell it to him now if he is not asleep; but if he is, do not tell it to any one. 199. I wish I had one of the English novels I saw on your parlor table some time ago. 200. Why don't you go and see him? Have you thought of it?

### III. SYLLABUS OF ESSENTIAL TOPICS

#### A. PRONUNCIATION

1. Which letters of the alphabet are commonly vowels? (Int. Sec. 3.)
2. How many syllables are there in a word? (Int. Sec. 8, *a*.)
3. With what syllable are medial consonants grouped? (Int. Sec. 8, *b, c, d*.)
4. Name and describe the accents and their use. (Int. Sec. 5, 6.)
5. Which vowel has its various sounds determined largely by its accent? (Int. Sec. 10, 11, 12.)
6. What are the sounds of *a*? (Int. Sec. 9.)
7. What are the sounds of *é, è, and ê*? (Int. Sec. 10, 11.)
8. When does *mute e* occur? (Int. Sec. 12, *b*.)
9. What is the sound of *mute e*? (Int. Sec. 12, *b*.)
10. What is the sound of unaccented *e* when not *mute*? (Int. Sec. 12, *a*.)
11. What