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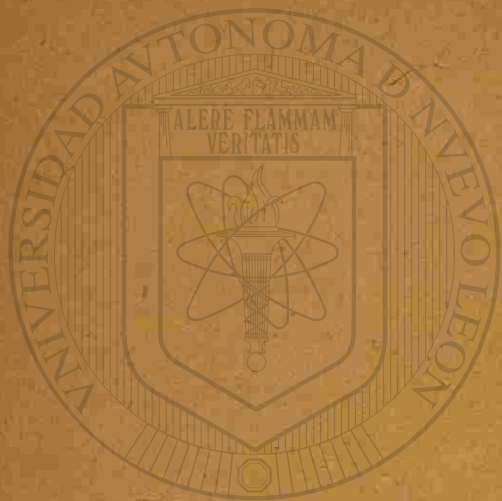


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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS





UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

No. II.

The Parchment Paper Series.



FONDO  
RICARDO COVARRUBIAS





# Don't:

*A Manual of Mistakes and  
Improprieties more or less  
prevalent in Conduct  
and Speech.*

"I'll view the manners of the town."  
*Comedy of Errors.*

*Rand, Waldson Holmes*  
By CENSOR.



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## Preface.

**I**T so happens that most of the rules of society are prohibitory in character. This fact suggested the negative form adopted in this little book, and permitted the various injunctions to be expressed in a sententious and emphatic manner.

Many of the rules here given are ne-



cessarily drawn from established authorities, but a considerable number of them are the result of the compiler's personal observation and experience.

There are some persons, no doubt, who will condemn many things here said as unnecessary, because generally known. It was necessary to include familiar rules in order to give completeness to the list; but any one who carefully observes will find that nearly every rule given is frequently violated by persons of at least good social standing.

Other critics may condemn some of the

injunctions as over-nice. All that can be said to these persons is, that every one has the lawful right to determine for himself at what point below the highest point he is content to let his social culture stop.

The plan of the book does not include questions of etiquette, except incidentally. There are various volumes that set forth all the details of receiving visitors and making visits, of parties, of dinners, of card sending and receiving, etc., to which those interested are referred.



## Contents.

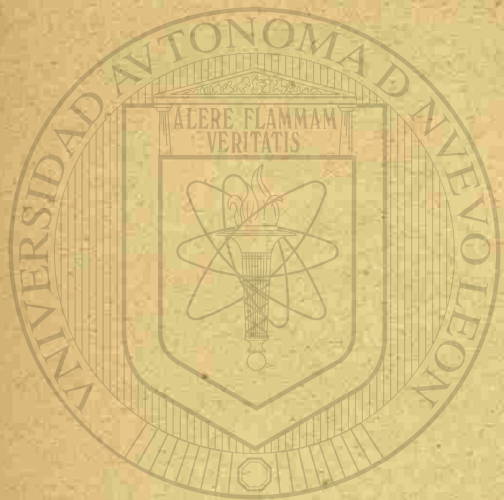


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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN  
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS





*Don't.*



I.

*At Table.\**

Don't, as an invited guest, be late to dinner. This is a wrong to your host, to other guests, and to the dinner.

Don't be late at the domestic table, as this is a wrong to your family, and is not calculated to promote harmony and good feeling.

\* The greater number of these directions apply to all occasions and to all persons, but some have reference to special times, others to guests only or to hosts only.

Don't seat yourself until the ladies are seated, or, at a dinner-party, until your host or hostess gives the signal. Don't introduce, if you introduce at all, after the company is seated.

Don't sit a foot off from the table, or sit jammed up against it.

Don't tuck your napkin under your chin, or spread it upon your breast. Bibs and tuckers are for the nursery. Don't spread your napkin over your lap; let it fall over your knee.

Don't serve gentlemen guests at your table before *all* the ladies are served, including those who are members of your own household.

Don't eat soup from the end of the spoon, but from the side. Don't gurgle, or draw in

your breath, or make other noises when eating soup. Don't ask for a second service of soup.

Don't bend over your plate, or drop your head to get each mouthful. Keep an upright attitude as nearly as you can without being stiff.

Don't bite your bread. Break it off. Don't break your bread into your soup.

Don't eat with your knife. Never put your knife into your mouth. (Is this advice unnecessary? Go into any restaurant and observe.) Don't load up the fork with food with your knife, and then cart it, as it were, to your mouth. Take up on the fork what it can easily carry, and no more.

Don't use a steel knife with fish. A silver knife is now placed by the side of each plate for the fish course.



Don't handle fork or knife awkwardly. Let the handles of both knife and fork rest in the palm of the hand. How to handle knife and fork well can be acquired only by observation and practice. Don't stab with the fork, or handle it as if it were a dagger. Always carry food to the mouth with an inward curve of the fork or spoon.

Don't eat fast, or gorge. Take always plenty of time. Haste is vulgar.

Don't fill your mouth with too much food, and don't masticate audibly. Eat gently and quietly and easily.

Don't put your knife into the butter, into the salt-cellar, or into any dish.

Don't spread out your elbows when you are cutting your meat. Keep your elbows close to your side.

Don't, when you drink, elevate your glass as if you were going to stand it inverted on your nose, as some do. Bring the glass perpendicularly to the lips, and then lift it to a slight angle. Do this easily.

Don't eat vegetables with a spoon. Eat them with a fork. The rule is not to eat anything with a spoon that can be eaten with a fork. Even ices are now often eaten with a fork.

Don't devour the last mouthful of soup, the last fragment of bread, the last morsel of food. It is not expected that your plate should be sent away cleansed by your gastronomic exertions.

Don't leave your knife and fork on your plate when you send it for a second supply.\*

\* This rule is disputed. One of my critics affirms that the best English usage is exactly the contrary. I have before me directions written by Lord Cholmondeley, a leader



Don't reject bits of bone, or other substances, by spitting them back into the plate. Qui-

of fashion in London a generation or two ago, in which he says, "Be sure never to send your knife and fork when you send your plate to be served a second time." This was written, it is true, a long time ago, but is it likely that English custom can now be directly reversed? The logic of the question proves the correctness of the rule. It is not at all easy to place food on a plate already occupied by a knife and fork, and hence to send a plate thus encumbered is to put an obstacle in the way of your host, or whoever acts as carver—and it is a law of politeness to always incommode one's self rather than incommode others. It is asked, What shall one do with his knife and fork? The handles of knives and forks are now always loaded, hence they can rest on the table without the blades or tines touching the cloth; or one may, with a little skill, hold his knife and fork in his hands without awkwardness. If one can not manage to do this, then here is a compromise: let the fork remain on the plate, as that alone would be a very slight obstruction, while the sender could without awkwardness retain the knife, one article being easier to manage than two.

etly eject them upon your fork, holding it to your lips, and then place them on the plate. Fruit-stones may be removed by the fingers.

Don't stretch across another's plate in order to reach anything.

Don't apply to your neighbor to pass articles when the servant is at hand.

Don't finger articles; don't play with your napkin, or your goblet, or your fork, or with anything.

Don't mop your face or beard with your napkin. Draw it across your lips neatly.

Don't turn your back to one person for the purpose of talking to another; don't talk across the one seated next to you.

Don't forget that the lady sitting at your side<sup>®</sup> has the first claim upon your attention. A

lady at your side should not be neglected, whether you have been introduced to her or not.

Don't talk when your mouth is full—never, in fact, have your mouth full. It is more healthful and in better taste to eat by small morsels.

Don't be embarrassed. Endeavor to be self-possessed and at ease; to accomplish which, try and not be self-conscious. Remember that self-respect is as much a virtue as respect for others.

Don't drop your knife or fork; but, if you do, don't be disconcerted. Quietly ask the servant for another, and give the incident no further heed. Don't be disquieted at accidents or blunders of any kind, but let all mishaps pass off without comment and with philosophical indifference.

Don't throw yourself loungingly back in your chair. The Romans lounged at table, but modern civilization does not permit it.

Don't rest your elbows on the table; don't lean on the table.

Don't use a toothpick at table, unless it is necessary; in that case, cover your mouth with one hand while you remove the obstruction that troubles you.

Don't eat onions or garlic, unless you are dining alone, and intend to remain alone some hours thereafter. One should not wish to carry with him unpleasant evidences of what he has been eating or drinking.

Don't press food upon a guest. This once was thought necessary, and it was also considered polite for a guest to continue accepting, or to signify by a particular sign that



he had enough.\* To worry a guest with ceaseless importunities is now considered in the worst possible taste.

Don't, as guest, fold your napkin when you have finished. Place the napkin loosely on the table.

Don't fail, at dinner, to rise when the ladies leave the table. Remain standing until they have left the room, and then reseal yourself, if you intend to remain for cigars.

\* McMaster tells us that the Prince of Broglie, "who traveled in our country in 1782, relates, in one of his letters, that he was invited to dine with the lady of Robert Morris; that he went; that he was repeatedly asked to have his cup refilled; that he consented; and that, when he had swallowed the twelfth cup of tea, his neighbor whispered in his ear and told him when he had had enough of the water diet he should place his spoon across his cup, else the hostess would go on urging him to drink tea till the crack of doom."

Don't make a pronounced attempt at correctness of manner; don't be vulgar, but don't, on the other hand, show that you are trying hard not to be vulgar. It is better to make mistakes than to be obviously struggling not to make them.

Don't drink too much wine.

Don't thank host or hostess for your dinner.

Express pleasure in the entertainment, when you depart—that is all.

Don't come to breakfast in *deshabille*. A lady's morning toilet should be simple, but fresh and tasteful, and her hair *not* in curl-papers. A gentleman should wear his morning suit, and never his dressing-gown. There are men who sit at table in their shirt-sleeves. This is very vulgar.

Don't, as hostess, follow the English fashion

and omit napkins at breakfast. The hardihood with which an Englishman attacks coffee and eggs without a napkin may excite our wonder, but how can the practice be defended? Is it anything less than disgusting?

Don't drink from your saucer. While you must avoid this vulgarity, don't take notice of it, or of any mistake of the kind, when committed by others. It is related that at the table of an English prince a rustic guest poured his tea into his saucer, much to the visible amusement of the court ladies and gentlemen present. Whereupon the prince quietly poured his own tea into his saucer, thereby rebuking his ill-mannered court, and putting his guest in countenance.

Don't carry your spoon in your tea or coffee cup; this habit is the cause frequently of one upsetting the cup. Let the spoon lie in the saucer.

Don't smear a slice of bread with butter; break it into small pieces, and then butter.

Don't break an egg into a cup or glass, but eat it always from the shell.\*

Don't read newspaper or book or letters at table, if others are seated with you.

Don't decorate your shirt-front with egg or coffee drippings, and don't ornament your coat-lapels with grease-spots. A little care will prevent these accidents. Few things are more distasteful than to see a gentleman

\* This rule is not generally observed with us, but it is universal in England, where an egg beaten up in a glass is considered an unpleasant mess. Refined usage here accords with the English.



bearing upon his apparel ocular evidence of having breakfasted or dined.

Don't rise from the table until the meal is finished.

Many rules of the table seem to some persons very arbitrary, no doubt, but they are the result of the mature experience of society, and, however trivial they may appear to be, there is always some good reason for them. The object of a code is to exclude or prevent everything that is disagreeable, and to establish the best method of doing that which is to be done. It is not necessary to point out that a dinner served and eaten in disregard of all rules would be a savage carousal; this being true, it ought to be seen that, if rules in any degree elevate the act of eating, then a code of rules generally observed lifts eating to a still higher plane, and makes it a fine art.



## II.

### In Dress and Personal Habits.

Don't neglect personal cleanliness—which is more neglected than careless observers suppose.

Don't wear soiled linen. Be scrupulously particular on this point.

Don't be untidy in anything. Neatness is one of the most important of the minor morals.

Don't neglect the details of the toilet. Many persons, neat in other particulars, carry blackened finger-nails. This is disgusting.

Don't neglect the small hairs that project from the nostrils and grow about the apertures of the ears—small matters of the toilet often overlooked.

Don't cleanse your ears, or your nose, or trim and clean your finger-nails, in public. Cleanliness and neatness in all things pertaining to the person are indispensable, but toilet offices are proper in the privacy of one's apartment only.

Don't use hair-dye. The color is not like nature, and deceives no one.\*

\* Hair and beard dyed black produce a singular effect. They seem to coarsen and vulgarize the lines of the face. Any one who has ever seen an elderly gentleman suddenly abandon his dye, and appear with his gray locks in all their natural beauty, will realize what we mean—for he has seen what appeared to him a rather coarse and sensuous face all at once changed into one of refinement and character.

Don't use hair-oil or pomades. This habit was once quite general, but it is now considered vulgar, and it is certainly not cleanly.

Don't wear apparel with decided colors or with pronounced patterns. Don't—we address here the male reader—wear anything that is *pretty*. What have men to do with pretty things? Select quiet colors and unobtrusive patterns, and adopt no style of cutting that belittles the figure. It is right enough that men's apparel should be becoming, that it should be graceful, and that it should lend dignity to the figure; but it should never be ornamental, capricious, or pretty.

Don't wear fancy-colored shirts, or embroidered shirt-fronts. Spotted or otherwise decorated shirts are fashionable in summer, but



the taste is questionable. White, plain linen is always in better taste.

Don't wear evening dress in the morning, or on any occasion before six o'clock dinner.

Don't wear black broadcloth in the morning; or, at least, don't wear black broadcloth trousers except for evening dress.

Don't wear your hat cocked over your eye, or thrust back upon your head. One method is rowdyish, the other rustic.

Don't go with your boots unpolished; but don't have the polishing done in the public highways. A gentleman perched on a high curb-stone chair, within view of all passers-by, while he is having executed this finishing touch to his toilet, presents a picture more unique than dignified.

Don't wear trinkets, shirt-pins, finger-rings, or anything that is solely ornamental. One may wear shirt-studs, a scarf-pin, a watch-chain and a seal, because these articles are useful; but the plainer they are the better.

Don't be a "swell" or a "dude," or whatever the fop of the period may be called.

Don't wear dressing-gown and slippers anywhere out of your bedroom. To appear at table or in any company in this garb is the very soul of vulgarity. It is equally vulgar to sit at table or appear in company in one's shirt-sleeves.

Don't walk with a slouching, slovenly gait. Walk erectly and firmly, not stiffly; walk with ease, but still with dignity. Don't bend out the knees, nor walk in-toed, nor drag your feet along; walk in a large, easy, sim-



ple manner, without affectation but not negligently.

Don't carry your hands in your pockets.

Don't thrust your thumbs into the arm-holes of your waistcoat.

Don't chew or nurse your toothpick in public—or anywhere else. Don't use a toothpick, except for a moment, to remove some obstacle; and don't have the habit of sucking your teeth.

Don't chew tobacco. It is a bad and ungentlemanly habit. The neatest tobacco-chewer can not wholly prevent the odor of tobacco from affecting his breath and clinging to his apparel, and the "places that know him" are always redolent of the weed. If one *must* chew, let him be particular where he expectorates. He should not discharge to-

bacco-juice in public vehicles, on the sidewalk, or in any place where it will be offensive.

Don't expectorate. Men in good health do not need to expectorate; with them continual expectoration is simply the result of habit. Men with bronchial or lung diseases are compelled to expectorate, but no one should discharge matter of the kind in public places except into vessels provided to receive it. Spitting upon the floor anywhere is inexcusable. One should not even spit upon the sidewalk, but go to the gutter for the purpose. One must not spit into the fire-place nor upon the carpet, and hence the English rule is for him to spit in his handkerchief—but this is not a pleasant alternative. On some occasions no other may offer.

Don't whistle in the street, in public vehicles, at public assemblies, or anywhere where it may annoy. Mem.: don't whistle at all.\*

Don't laugh boisterously. Laugh heartily when the occasion calls for it, but the loud guffaw is not necessary to heartiness.

Don't have the habit of smiling or "grinning" at nothing. Smile or laugh when there is occasion to do either, but at other times keep your mouth shut and your manner com-

\* Among the current nuisances, whistling is peculiarly obnoxious to some people. An anecdote is in circulation to the effect that a distinguished journalist and his son were in an omnibus, into which entered a man whistling loudly. Presently the journalist turned to his son and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Who is that lady whistling?" "It is not a lady, papa, it is a gentleman," answered the boy. "Oh, no, my son," was the reply, still in a loud voice, "that is impossible; no gentleman ever whistles in an omnibus." The whistler was silenced—it is to be hoped forever.

posed. People who laugh at everything are commonly capable of nothing.

Don't blow your nose in the presence of others if you can possibly avoid it. Above all things, don't blow your nose with your fingers. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes declares that, in all the discussions and differences of opinion as to what constitutes a gentleman, all disputants unite in excluding the man who blows his nose with his fingers.

Don't gape, or hiccough, or sneeze in company. When there is an inclination to hiccough or sneeze, hold your breath for a moment and resist the desire, and you will find that it will pass off.

Don't have the habit of letting your lip drop and your mouth remain open. "Shut your mouth," is the advice of a *savant*, who has



written a book on the subject. Breathe through your nostrils and not through your mouth; sleep with your mouth closed; keep it closed except when you open it for a purpose. An open mouth indicates feebleness of character, while the habit affects the teeth and the general health.

Don't keep carrying your hands to your face, pulling your whiskers, adjusting your hair, or otherwise fingering yourself. Keep your hands quiet and under control.

Don't be over-familiar. Don't strike your friends on the back, nudge them in the side, or give other physical manifestation of your pleasure. Don't indulge in these familiarities, or submit to them from others.

Don't bolt, without notice, into any one's private apartment. Respect always the pri-

vacy of your friends, however intimate you may be with them.

Don't wear your hat in a strictly private office. This is no more justifiable than wearing a hat in a drawing-room.

Don't carry a lighted cigar into a private office or into a salesroom. (See *Smoking*, under "In Public.")

Don't pick up letters, accounts, or anything of a private character that is lying on another's desk. Don't look over a person's shoulder when he is reading or writing.

Don't twirl a chair or other object while talking or listening to any one. This trick is very annoying and very common.

Don't beat a tattoo with your foot in company or anywhere, to the annoyance of others.

Don't drum with your fingers on chair,

table, or window-pane. Don't hum a tune. The instinct for making noises is a survival of savagery.

Don't be servile toward superiors, or arrogant toward inferiors. Maintain your dignity and self-respect in one case, and exhibit a regard for the feelings of people, whatever their station may be, in the other.

Don't go into the presence of ladies with your breath redolent of wine or spirits, or your beard rank with the odor of tobacco. Smokers should be careful to wash the mustache and beard after smoking.

Don't drink wine or spirits in the morning, or often at other times than at dinner. Don't frequent bar-rooms. Tippling is not only vulgar and disreputable, but injurious to health.



## III.

*In the Drawing-Room.*

DON'T, however brief your call, wear overcoat or overshoes into the drawing-room. If you are making a short call, carry your hat and cane in your hand, but never an umbrella.

Don't attempt to shake hands with everybody present. If hostess or host offers a hand, take it; a bow is sufficient for the rest.

Don't, in any case, offer to shake hands with a lady. The initiative must always come from her. By the same principle don't offer



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your hand to a person older than yourself, or to any one whose rank may be supposed to be higher than your own, until he has extended his.

Don't, as hostess, insist upon taking a caller's hat or cane. Pay no attention to these articles. It is right that he should carry them; it is not right that you should notice them.

Don't be in a precipitate hurry to get into a chair. It is just as graceful, as easy, and as proper, to stand; and it is easier to converse when in that attitude.

Don't be cold and distant; don't, on the other hand, be gushing and effusive. A cordial yet quiet manner is the best.

Don't stare at the furniture, at pictures, or at other objects, and, of course, don't stare at people present.

Don't fail to rise, if you are seated, whenever a lady enters the room.

Don't stretch yourself on the sofa, or in the easy-chair. Don't lounge anywhere except in your own apartment.

Don't sit cross-legged. Pretty nearly everybody of the male sex does—but, nevertheless, don't.

Don't sit with your chair resting on its hind legs. Keep quiet and at ease in your chair.

Don't keep shifting your feet about. Don't twirl your thumbs, or play with tassels or knobs, or other articles at hand. Cultivate repose.

Don't be self-conscious. "True politeness," says a writer, "is always so busy in thinking of others that it has no time to think of itself."



Don't, in introducing, present ladies to gentlemen; gentlemen, whatever their rank, should be presented to ladies. Young men should be presented to elderly men, and not the reverse; young women to elderly women.

Don't, if you are asked to play or sing, refuse unless you really intend not to perform. To refuse, simply in order to lead your hostess on to repeated importunities, is an intolerable exhibition of vanity and caprice. To every hostess, therefore, we say:

Don't ask any one more than once after a first refusal to sing or play. A first refusal may arise from modesty or hesitation, but a second should be considered final.

Don't touch people when you have occasion to address them. Catching people by the arms or the shoulders, or nudging them to

attract their attention, is a violation of good breeding.

Don't talk over-loud, or try to monopolize the conversation.

Don't talk to one person across another.

Don't whisper in company. If what you wish to say can not be spoken aloud, reserve it for a suitable occasion.

Don't talk about yourself or your affairs. If you wish to be popular, talk to people about what interests them, not about what interests you.

Don't talk in a social circle to one person of the company about matters that solely concern him and yourself, or which you and he alone understand.

Don't talk about your maladies, or about your afflictions of any kind. Complaining



people are pronounced on all hands great bores.

Don't talk about people that are unknown to those present.

Don't be witty at another's expense; don't ridicule any one; don't infringe in any way the harmony of the company.

Don't repeat the scandals and malicious rumors of the hour.

Don't discuss equivocal people, nor broach topics of questionable propriety.

Don't dwell on the beauty of women not present; on the splendor of other people's houses; on the success of other people's entertainments; on the superiority of anybody. Excessive praise of people or things elsewhere implies discontent with people or things present.

Don't fail to exercise tact. If you have not tact, you at least can think first about others and next about yourself, and this will go a good way toward it.

Don't introduce religious or political topics. Discussions on these subjects are very apt to cause irritation, and hence it is best to avoid them.

Don't give a false coloring to your statements. Truthfulness is largely a matter of habit. Where very few people would deceive or lie maliciously, many become wholly untrustworthy on account of their habit of exaggeration and false coloring.

Don't interrupt. To cut one short in the middle of his story is unpardonable.

Don't contradict. Difference of opinion is no cause of offense, but downright contradic-

tion is a violation of one of the canons of good society.

Don't be disputatious. An argument which goes rapidly from one to another may be tolerated; but when two people in company fall into a heated dispute, to the exclusion of all other topics, the hostess should arbitrarily interfere and banish the theme.

Don't be long-winded. When you have a story to tell, do not go into every detail and branch off at every word—be direct, compact, clear, and get to the point as soon as you can.

Don't cling to one subject; don't talk about matters that people generally are not interested in; don't, in short, be a bore.

Don't repeat old jokes or tell time-worn stories. Don't make obvious puns. An occa-

sional pun, if a good one, is a good thing; but a ceaseless flow of puns is simply maddening.

Don't repeat anecdotes, good or bad. A very good thing becomes foolishness to the ears of the listener after hearing it several times.

Don't respond to remarks made to you with mere monosyllables. This is chilling, if not fairly insulting. Have something to say, and say it.

Don't appear listless and indifferent, or exhibit impatience when others are talking. Listening politely to every one is a cardinal necessity of good breeding.

Don't be conceited. Don't dilate on your own acquirements or achievements; don't expatiate on what you have done or are going to do, or on your superior talents in anything.



Don't always make yourself the hero of your own stories.

Don't show a disposition to find fault or depreciate. Indiscriminate praise is nauseating; but, on the other hand, indiscriminate condemnation is irritating. A man of the world should have good appreciation and good depreciation—that is, a keen sense of the merits of a thing, and an equally keen sense of its faults.

Don't be sulky because you imagine yourself neglected. Think only of pleasing; and try to please. You will end by being pleased.

Don't show repugnance even to a bore. A supreme test of politeness is submission to various social inflictions without a wince.

Don't, when at the card-table, moisten your thumb and fingers at your lips in order to

facilitate the dealing of the cards. This common habit is very vulgar. The aristocratic circles of a European court were much horrified a few years ago by the practice of this trick by the American ambassador.

Don't show ill-temper, if the game goes against you.

Don't fail in proper attention to elderly people. Young persons are often scandalously neglectful of the aged, especially if they are deaf or otherwise afflicted. Nothing shows a better heart, or a nicer sense of true politeness, than kindly attention to those advanced in years.

Don't in company open a book and begin reading to yourself. If you are tired of the company, withdraw; if not, honor it with your attention.

Don't stand before the fire, to the exclusion of the warmth from others. Don't forget good manners in anything.

Don't, in entering or leaving a room with ladies, go before them. They should have precedence always.

Don't keep looking at your watch, as if you were impatient for the time to pass.

Don't wear out your welcome by too long a stay; on the other hand, don't break up the company by a premature departure. A little observation and good sense will enable you to detect the right time to say "Good-night."



## IV.

## In Public.

DON'T neglect to keep to the right of the promenade, otherwise there may be collisions and much confusion.

Don't brush against people, or elbow people, or in any way show disregard for others.

Don't fail to apologize if you tread upon or stumble against any one, or if you inconvenience one in any way. Be considerate and polite always.

Don't stare at people, or laugh at any peculiarity of manner or dress. Don't point at



persons or objects. Don't turn and look after people that have passed. Don't forget to be a gentleman.

Don't carry cane or umbrella in a crowd horizontally. This trick is a very annoying one to the victims of it.

Don't smoke in the street, unless in unfrequented avenues. Don't smoke in public vehicles. Don't smoke in any place where it is likely to be offensive. Wherever you do indulge in a cigar, don't puff smoke into the face of any one, man or woman.

Don't expectorate on the sidewalk. Go to the curb-stone and discharge the saliva into the gutter. Men who eject great streams of tobacco-juice on the sidewalk, or on the floors of public vehicles, ought to be driven out of civilized society.

Don't eat fruit or anything else in the public streets. A gentleman on the promenade, engaged in munching an apple or a pear, presents a more amusing than edifying picture.

Don't obstruct the entrance to churches, theatres, or assemblies. Don't stand before hotels or other places and stare at passers-by. This is a most idle and insolent habit.

Don't stop acquaintances and stand in the center of the sidewalk, forcing every one out of his path. On such occasions draw your acquaintance one side.

Don't stand on car-platforms, thereby preventing the easy ingress and egress of passengers. Remember the rights and the comfort of others.

Don't forget to raise your hat to every lady acquaintance you meet, and to every gentle-

man you salute, when he is accompanied by a lady, whether you know her or not; and when with an acquaintance raise your hat when he does so, though you may not know the lady he salutes.

Don't stop your lady acquaintances in the street if you wish to speak to them; turn and walk by their side, and leave them with raised hat when you have done.

Don't remove your glove when you wish to shake hands, or apologize for not doing so. It is proper to offer the hand gloved.

Don't neglect to raise your hat to a strange lady if you have occasion to address her.

If she drops her handkerchief, and you pick it up for her, raise your hat. If in an omnibus you pass her fare to the conductor, raise your hat. Every little service of the kind

should be accompanied by a distant, respectful salutation.

Don't be in haste to introduce. Be sure that it is mutually desired before presenting one person to another.

Don't, in a walk, introduce your companion to every person you may chance to meet. Off-hand street introductions are rarely called for, and commonly serve no end.\*

Don't ask questions of strangers indiscriminately. Young women run risks in approaching unknown people with questions, and they should scrupulously avoid doing so. In traveling, inquire of the conductor or

\* "It is the bane of social life in America," says a correspondent, "that you are continually being introduced to people about whom you care nothing and whom you do not care to know, unless you are a bagman, a railway-conductor, or a reporter."



of some official; in the street, wait until a policeman can be found.

Don't be over-civil. Do not let your civility fall short, but over-civility is a mistake. Don't rush to pick up a man's hat; don't pick up any article that a stranger or companion may drop, unless there are special reasons for doing so. Be prompt to pick up anything that a lady lets fall, and extend this politeness to elderly or infirm men. But haste to wait on equals is over-civility; it has a touch of servility, and is not sanctioned by the best usage.

Don't rush for a seat in a car or at a public entertainment, in utter disregard of every one else, pushing rudely by women and children, hustling men who are older or less active, and disregarding every law of polite-

ness. If one should, on an occasion of this kind, lose his seat in consequence of a little polite consideration, he would have the consolation of standing much higher in his own esteem—which is something.

Don't occupy more space in an omnibus or car than you require. In this particular women are greater sinners than men. One who has traveled a good deal in local vehicles declares that he has ascertained the exact arithmetical ratio of the sexes, which is as six to five—for, in an omnibus, a seat that will hold six men never accommodates more than five women.

Don't enter a crowded omnibus or street-car. There doubtless are occasions when one can not well help doing so, but many times the vehicle that follows will afford plenty of room. A person who enters a crowded



public vehicle is an intruder, and has no rights that anybody is bound to respect.\*

\* The manners of the people in public vehicles seem daily to be growing worse, and, if they continue to decline, it will become almost impossible for ladies, at least, if not gentlemen, to enter them. The first thing one encounters when he attempts to take a car, is a cad lazily lounging against the platform-rail, with his legs stretched out, so that, unless you are alert, you stumble over him, while, perhaps, a puff of smoke is blown in your face. Such a fellow should be promptly lodged in the street; but he seems to be under the protection of the conductor, an official whose apparent business it is to give moral support to all the loafers that take pleasure in inconveniencing travelers. One is scarcely within the car ere he is tripped up by another man's extended legs; and, if the occupants are few enough, or compliant enough, to enable him to get a seat, he may find himself by the side of a fellow who is industriously making a pool of tobacco-juice on the floor before him. It is amazing that such a thing should be tolerated; but ladies make no open protest, gentlemen are heedless, the conductor is complacent, and the brute remains undisturbed, although he has no more right to empty this matter in a pub-

Don't bustle into a theatre or concert after the performance has begun, to the annoyance of others. Arrive early and be seated in time. The manager who will resolutely refuse permission for any one to enter an auditorium after the curtain has risen, will win for himself a golden meed of praise.

Don't talk at the theatre or at a concert when the performance is going on. To disturb others who wish to listen is gross ill breeding; but, unfortunately, it is common with

lic vehicle than any other kind of filth. Ere one has left the car the conductor has probably rudely seized him by the shoulders in demanding his fare; he has been compelled to listen to idiotic whistlers and other noise-makers; and his emergence from the vehicle has been accomplished only after a struggle with the boors that congregate on the platform.

the very class who pretend to an exclusive share of good breeding.

Don't at any public entertainment make a move to leave the auditorium before the performance is over. Men who recklessly and selfishly disturb public assemblies in this way have the instincts of savages, not of gentlemen.



## V.

## In Speech.

Don't speak ungrammatically. Study books of grammar, and the writings of the best authors.

Don't pronounce incorrectly. Listen carefully to the conversation of cultivated people, and consult the dictionaries.

Don't mangle your words, or smother them, or swallow them. Speak with a distinct enunciation.

Don't talk in a high, shrill voice, and avoid nasal tones. Cultivate a chest-voice; learn



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to moderate your tones. Talk always in a low register, but not too low.

Don't use slang. There is some slang that, according to Thackeray, is gentlemanly slang, and other slang that is vulgar. If one does not know the difference, let him avoid slang altogether, and then he will be safe.

Don't use profane language. Don't multiply epithets and adjectives; don't be too fond of superlatives. Moderate your transports.

Don't use meaningless exclamations, such as "Oh, my!" "Oh, crackey!" etc.

Don't interject *sir* or *madam* freely into your conversation. Never say *ma'am* at all. Young people should be taught to say "Yes, papa," "No, mamma" (with accent on the second syllable of *mamma* and *papa*), "Yes, uncle,"

"No, aunt," and so on, instead of always "Yes, sir," "No, ma'am," etc. *Sir* is right toward superiors, but it must even in this case be sparingly used.

Don't address a young lady as *miss*. Don't address or speak of a young lady as "Miss Lucy," "Miss Mary," etc.; this is permissible only with those very intimate. Address a young lady by her surname except when, in distinguishing a younger sister from an elder, the use of the *full* name would be awkward.

Don't clip final consonants. Don't say *comin'*, *goin'*, *singin'*, for *coming*, *going*, *singing*. Don't say *an'* for *and*.

Don't mispronounce vowel-sounds in unaccented syllables. Don't say *persition* for *position*, *pertater* for *potato*, *sentunce* for *sentence*. On the other hand, don't lay too much stress



on these sounds—touch them lightly but correctly.

Don't say *ketch* for *catch*, or *ken* for *can*. Don't say *feller* for *fellow*, or *winder* for *window*, or *meller* for *mellow*, or *to-morrer* for *to-morrow*. Don't imagine that ignoramuses only make these mistakes. They are often through carelessness made by people of some education. Don't, therefore, be careless in these little points.

Don't say *secatary* for *secretary*, or *sal'ry* for *salary*. Don't say *hist'ry* for *history*.

Don't say *doo* for *dew* or *due*. Don't say *dooty* for *duty*. Remember to give the diphthongal sound of *eu* wherever it belongs. The perversity of pronunciation in this particular is singular. "A heavy *doo* fell last night," one rustic will say. "Du

tell!" will come as a response from another.

Don't drop the sound of *r* where it belongs, as *ahm* for *arm*, *wahm* for *warm*, *hoss* for *horse*, *govahment* for *government*. The omission of *r* in these and similar words—usually when it falls after a vowel—is very common.

Don't pronounce *route* as if it were written *rowt*; it should be like *root*. Don't, also, pronounce *tour* as if you were speaking of a tower. Let it be pronounced as if it were *toor*.

Don't pronounce *calm* and *palm* as if they rhymed with *ham*. Give the *a* the broad sound, as in *father*.

Don't say *gents* for *gentlemen*, nor *panis* for *pantaloons*. These are inexcusable vulgarisms.

Don't say *vest* for *waistcoat*.

Don't say *party* for *person*. This is abominable, and yet very common.

Don't say *lady* when you mean wife.

Don't say "right away," if you wish to avoid Americanisms. Say *immediately* or *directly*.

Don't say *rubbers* or *gums*. Say *overshoes*. Why should the material of an article of clothing be mentioned?

Don't say *female* for *woman*. A sow is a female; a mare is a female. The female sex of the human kind is entitled to some distinctive term.

Don't say *sick* except when nausea is meant.

Say *ill*, *unwell*, *indisposed*.

Don't say *posted* for *well informed*. Don't say *balance* for *remainder*. Don't use trade terms except for trade purposes.

Don't say, "Have the cars come in?" Say, "Has the train come in?" It is better to travel by *rail* than by *cars*. These are simply preferences—matters of taste merely.

Don't call your servants *girls*. Call the cook *cook*, and the nurse *nurse*, and the housemaids *maids*.

Don't use wrong adjectives. There is perhaps no adjective so misused as *elegant*. Don't say "an elegant morning," or an "elegant piece of beef," or "an elegant scene," or "an elegant picture." This word has been so vulgarized by misuse that it is better not to use it at all.

Don't use extravagant adjectives. Don't say *magnificent* when a thing is merely pretty, or *splendid* when *excellent* or some other



word will do. Extravagance of this kind is never in good taste.

Don't use the words *hate* and *despise* to express mere dislikes. The young lady who declares that she "hates yellow ribbons" and "despises turnips," may have sound principles, but she evinces a great want of discrimination in the selection of epithets.

Don't say *hung* when *hanged* is meant. Men, unfortunately, are sometimes hanged; pictures are hung.

Don't say that anybody or anything is *genteel*. Don't use the word at all. Say a person is "well bred," or a thing is "tasteful."

Don't say *transpire* when you mean *occur*. *Transpire* means to become known, and hence is erroneously used in the sense of taking place.

Don't say *yeh* for *yes*; and don't imitate the English *ya-as*. Don't respond to a remark with a prolonged exclamatory and interrogative *ye-es*. This is a rank Yankeeism.

Don't say *don't* for *does not*. *Don't* is a contraction of *do not*, not of *does not*. Hence, "he don't" is not permissible. Say "He doesn't," or use the words in full.

Don't say *ain't* for *isn't*, and, above all, don't say *'tain't*. Say *aren't* for *are not*, *isn't* for *is not*; and, although *ain't* may by a stretch be considered an abbreviation of "am not," it is in better taste to speak the words in full.

Don't say "I *done* it," "he *done* it," "they *done* it." This is a very gross error, yet it is often made by people who ought to know better. "I did it," "he did it," "they did

it," is, it ought to be unnecessary to say, the correct form.

Don't say "I *seen*," say "I *saw*." This error is commonly made by the same people who say "I *done* it." A similar error is, "If he had *went*," instead of "If he had gone."

Don't say "It is *him*," say "It is *he*." So, also, "It is *I*," not "It is *me*"; "It is *they*," not "It is *them*."

Don't say "He is older than *me*," say "He is older than *I*." "I am taller than *he*," not "I am taller than *him*."

Don't say "Charles and me are going to church." The proper form is, "Charles and *I* are going," etc.

Don't say "Between you and *I*." By an ingenious perversity, the same people who insist, in the instances we have cited, upon using

the objective case where the nominative is called for, in this phrase reverse the proceeding. They should say, "Between you and *me*."

Don't, in referring to a person, say *he* or *she* or *him*, but always mention the name. "Mrs. Smith thinks it will rain," not "*she* thinks it will rain." There are men who continually refer to their wives as *she*, and wives who have commonly no other name than *he* for their husbands. This is abominable.

Don't say *lay* for *lie*. It is true, Byron committed this blunder—"There let him *lay*"—but poets are not always safe guides. *Lay* expresses transitive action; *lie* expresses rest. "I will *lie* down"; "I will *lay* it down."

Don't use *them* for *those*. "*Them* boots," "*them* bonnets," etc., is so gross an error that we



commonly hear it only from the uneducated.

Don't say, "I am *through*," when you are announcing that you have finished dinner or breakfast. "Are you through?" asked an American of an Englishman when seated at table. "Through!" exclaimed the Englishman, looking in an alarmed way down to the floor and up to the ceiling—"through what?"

Don't misuse the words *lady* and *gentleman*. Don't say "A nice lady." If you must use the word *nice*, say "A nice woman." Don't say "A pleasant gentleman," say "An agreeable person." Say "What kind of man is he?" not "What kind of gentleman is he?" Say "She is a good woman," not "a good lady." The indiscriminate use of *lady* and

*gentleman* indicates want of culture. These terms should never be used when sex pure and simple is meant.

Don't say "I *guess*" for "I *think*," or "I *expect*" for "I *suppose*."

Don't use *plenty* as an adjective, but say *plentiful*. So say the purists, although old writers frequently violated this rule. "If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries," says Falstaff. If we obey the rule, we must say "money is *plentiful*," not "money is *plenty*."

Don't use the word *please* too much. Say, "Will you kindly oblige me," or something equivalent.

Don't fall into the habit of repeating worn-out proverbs and over-used quotations. It becomes not a little irritating to have to listen to one who ceaselessly applies or misap-

plies a threadbare stock of "wise saws" and stupid sayings.

Don't use *fix* in the sense of putting in order, setting to rights, etc. This is a condemned Americanism. *Fix* means to make fast, to permanently set in place, and hence the common American usage is peculiarly wrong.

Don't adopt the common habit of calling everything *funny* that chances to be a little odd or strange. *Funny* can only be rightly used when the comical is meant.

Don't use *mad* for *angry*. This has been denounced as peculiarly an Americanism, and it *is* an Americanism so far as current usage goes; but the word is employed in this sense in the New Testament, it is occasionally found in old English authors, and, according to articles recently published in the London

"Athenæum," it is not uncommon in certain out-of-the-way places in England.

Don't use a plural pronoun when a singular is called for. "Every passenger must show *their* ticket," illustrates a prevalent error. "Everybody put on *their* hats" is another instance. It should be, "Everybody put on *his* hat."

Don't say "blame it on him," but simply, "blame him." The first form is common among the uneducated.

Don't use *got* where it is unnecessary. "I have *got* an umbrella" is a common form of speech, but *got* here is needless, and it is far from being a pleasing word. "I have a book," not "I have *got* a book," and so in all similar cases.

Don't use *less* for *fewer* in referring to things of numbers. *Less* should be applied to



bulk only; "*less* than a bushel, *fewer* than a hundred," indicates the proper distinction to be made in the use of the two words.

Don't use *quantity* for *number*. "A quantity of wheat" is right enough, but what are we to think of the phrase, "a quantity of people"?

Don't use adjectives when adverbs are required. Don't say, for instance, "This pear is *uncommon* good," but "This pear is *uncommonly* good." For rules on the use of adverbs consult books on grammar.

Don't say "awfully nice," "awfully pretty," etc.; and don't accumulate bad grammar upon bad taste by saying "awful nice." Use the word *awful* with a sense of its correct meaning.

Don't say "loads of time" or "oceans of time."

There is no meaning to these phrases. Say "ample time" or "time enough."

Don't say "lots of things," meaning an "abundance of things." A *lot* of anything means a separate portion, a part allotted. *Lot* for *quantity* is an Americanism.

Don't say that "the health of the President was *drank*," or that "the race was *ran*."

For *drank* say *drunk*; for *ran* say *run*.

Don't use *smart* to express cleverness, brightness, or capability. This use of the word is very common, but it is not sanctioned by people of the best taste.

Don't habitually use the word *folks*—"his folks," "our folks," "their folks," etc. Strictly, the word should be *folk*, the plural form being a corruption; but, while usage sanc-

tions *folks* for *folk*, it is in better taste not to use the word at all.

Don't speak of this or that kind of food being *healthy* or *unhealthy*; say always *wholesome* or *unwholesome*.

Don't say *learn* for *teach*. It is not right to say "will *learn* them what to do," but "will *teach* them what to do." The teacher can only teach; the pupil must learn.

Don't say *donate* when you mean *give*. The use of this pretentious word for every instance of giving has become so common as to be fairly nauseating. Good, plain, vigorous Saxon is never nauseating. If one can not give his church or town library a little money without calling it *donating*, let him, in the name of good English, keep his gift until he has learned better.

Don't pronounce *God* as if it were written *gawd*, or *dog* as if it were *dorg*. In each case *o* should have the short sound, the first word rhyming with *rod*, the second with *log*.

Don't say *ruther* for *rather*. Pronounce *rather* to rhyme with *father*.

Don't use *admire* for *like*. "I should admire to go with you" is neither good English nor good sense.

Don't notice in others a slip of grammar or a mispronunciation in a way to cause a blush or to offend. If you refer to anything of the kind, do it courteously, and not in the hearing of other persons.







VI.

### In General.

DON'T conduct correspondence on postal-cards. A brief business message on a postal-card is not out of the way, but a private communication on an open card is almost insulting to your correspondent. It is questionable whether a note on a postal-card is entitled to the courtesy of a response.

Don't write notes on ruled or inferior paper.

Don't use sheets with business headings for private letters. Tasteful stationery is considered an indication of refined breeding,

*In General.*

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and tasteful stationery means note-paper and envelopes of choice quality, but entirely plain. One may have his initials or his monogram and his address neatly printed on his note-paper, but there should be no ornament of any kind.

Don't—we wish we could say—fasten an envelope by moistening the mucilage with your lips; but this custom is too universally established for a protest against it to be of any avail. No one, however, can defend the practice as altogether nice. It was once incumbent on a gentleman to seal his letters with wax, and many fastidious persons adhered to the practice long after wafers came in. A Frenchman, it is said, once challenged an Englishman for sending him a letter fastened by a wa-

fer. "What right," exclaimed the punctilious Gaul, "has any gentleman to send me his saliva?"

Don't cultivate an ornamental style of writing.

Don't imitate the flourishes of a writing-master; keep as far away from a writing-master's style as possible. A lady's or gentleman's handwriting should be perfectly plain, and wholly free from affectations of all kinds.

Don't, when you inclose a letter to a correspondent to be forwarded, omit to place a stamp on the letter.

Don't fail to acknowledge by note all invitations, whether accepted or not. Never leave a letter unanswered. Don't fail to acknowledge all courtesies, all attentions, all kindnesses.

Don't, in writing to a young lady, address her as "Dear Miss." The use of *Miss* without the name is always a vulgarity, if not an impertinence. It is awkward, no doubt, to address a young woman as "Dear Madam," but there is no help for it, unless one makes a rule for himself, and writes, "Dear Lady."

Don't, in writing to a married lady, address her by her Christian name. Don't, for instance, write "Mrs. Lucy Smith," but "Mrs. Charles Smith."

Don't omit from your visiting-cards your title, *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, or *Miss*, whatever it may be. It is very common in the United States for gentlemen to omit *Mr.* from their visiting-cards; and sometimes young ladies print their names without a title, but



the custom has not the sanction of the best usage.\*

Don't scold your children or your servants before others. Respect their *amour propre*.

Don't bring children into company. Don't set them at table where there are guests. Don't force them on people's attention.

Don't, as master or mistress, give your orders in an authoritative manner. The feelings of those under you should be considered. You will obtain more willing obedience if your directions have as little as possible of the tone of command.

Don't trouble people with your domestic mishaps, with accounts of your rebell-

\* In England a young lady does not commonly have a separate visiting-card; her name is printed on the card of her mother, with whom her visits are always made.

ious servants, or with complaints of any kind.

Don't repeat scandals, or malicious gossip.

Don't sneer at people, or continually crack jokes at their expense; cultivate the amenities and not the asperities of life.

Don't be that intolerable torment—a tease.

The disposition to worry children, cats, and dogs simply displays the restlessness of an empty mind. Don't chaff.

Don't underrate everything that others do, and overstate your own doings.

Don't scoff or speak ill of a rival in your profession or trade. This is in the worst possible taste, and shows a paltry spirit. Have the pride and self-respect to overstate the merits of a rival rather than understate them.

Don't borrow books unless you return them promptly. If you do borrow books, don't mar them in any way; don't bend or break the backs, don't fold down the leaves, don't write on the margins, don't stain them with grease-spots. Read them, but treat them as friends that must not be abused.

Don't play the accordion, the violin, the piano, or any musical instrument, to excess. Your neighbors have nerves, and need at times a little relief from inflictions of the kind. If you could manage not to play on instruments at all, unless you are an accomplished performer, so much the better.

Don't be selfish; don't be exacting; don't storm, if things go wrong; don't be grum and sullen; don't fret—one fretful person in a house is ruin to its peace; don't make

yourself in any particular a nuisance to your neighbors or your family.

Don't fail to heed all the "don'ts" in this little book. Perhaps you think the injunctions are not needed in your case. This is true of many of them, no doubt; but the best of us are not perfect in manners any more than in anything else.







ALERE FLAMMAM  
VERITATIS VII.

## Affectionately addressed to Womankind.

DON'T over-trim your gowhs or other articles of apparel. The excess in trimmings on women's garments, now so common, is a taste little less than barbaric, and evinces ignorance of the first principles of beauty, which always involve simplicity as a cardinal virtue. Apparel piled with furbelows or similar adjuncts, covered with ornaments, and garnished up and down with ribbons, is simply made monstrous thereby, and is not

*Affectionately addressed to Womankind.* 87

of a nature to please the eyes of gods or men. Leave excesses of all kinds to the vulgar.

Don't use the word *dress* for your outside garment. This is American-English, and, common as it is, has not the sanction of correct speakers or writers. Fortunately, the good old word *gown* is again coming into vogue; indeed, its use is now considered the sign of high-breeding.

Don't submit servilely to fashion. Believe in your own instincts and the looking-glass rather than the *dicta* of the mantua-makers, and modify modes to suit your personal peculiarities. How is it possible for a tall woman and a short woman to wear garments of the same style without one or the other being sacrificed?

Don't forget that no face can be lovely when exposed to the full glare of the sun.

A bonnet should be so constructed as to cast the features partially in shade, for the delicate half-shadows that play in the eyes and come and go on the cheek give to woman's beauty one of its greatest charms.

When fashion thrusts the bonnet on the back of the head, defy it; when it orders the bonnet to be perched on the nose, refuse to be a victim of its tyranny.

Don't wear at home faded or spotted gowns, or soiled finery, or anything that is not neat and appropriate. Appear at the breakfast-table in some perfectly pure and delicate attire—fresh, cool, and delicious, like a newly-plucked flower. Dress for the pleasure and admiration of your family.

Don't cover your fingers with finger-rings. A few well-chosen rings give elegance and beauty to the hand; a great number disfigure it, while the ostentation of such a display is peculiarly vulgar. And what are we to say when many ringed fingers show a neglect of the wash-basin?

Don't wear ear-rings that draw down the lobe of the ear. A well-shaped ear is a handsome feature; but an ear misshapen by the weight of its trinkets is a thing not pleasant to behold.

Don't wear diamonds in the morning, or to any extent except upon dress occasions.

Don't wear too many trinkets of any kind.

Don't supplement the charms of nature by the use of the color-box. Fresh air, exercise, the morning bath, and proper food, will give



to the cheek nature's own tints, and no other have any true beauty.

Don't indulge in confections or other sweets.

It must be said that American women devour an immense deal of rubbish. If they would banish from the table pickles, preserves, pastry, cakes, and similar indigestible articles, and never touch candy, their appetite for wholesome food would be greatly increased, and as a consequence we should see their cheeks blooming like the rose.

Don't permit your voice to be high and shrill. Cultivate those low and soft tones which in the judgment of all ages and all countries constitute one of the charms of woman.

Don't give yourself wholly to the reading of novels. An excess of this kind of reading

is the great vice of womankind. Good novels are good things, but how can women hope to occupy an equal place with men if their intellectual life is given to one branch of literature solely?

Don't publicly kiss every time you come together or part. Consider the exasperation to men, and the waste—and remember that public displays of affection are in questionable taste.

Don't use terms of endearment when you do not mean them. The word *dear* in the mouths of women is often nothing more than a feminine way of spelling *detestable*.

Don't, on making a call, keep talking about your departure, proposing to go and not going. When you are ready to go say so, and then depart.

Don't make endless adieux in leaving friends.

The woman who begins at the top of the stairs, and overflows with farewells and parting admonitions every step on the way down, and repeats them a hundred times at the door, simply maddens the man who is her escort, be he her husband or lover. Be persuaded, ladies, to say "good-by" once or twice, and have done with it.

Don't forget to thank the man who surrenders his seat in the car or omnibus, or who politely passes up your fare. Sweet thanks from a woman are ample compensation for any sacrifice a man may make in such cases, or any trouble to which he may be put.

Don't carry your parasol or umbrella when closed so as to endanger the eyes of every one who comes near you. Don't, when in

a public vehicle, thrust those articles across the passage so as to trip up the heedless or entangle the unwary.

Don't be loud of voice in public places. A retiring, modest demeanor may have ceased to be fashionable, but it is as much a charm in woman to-day as it ever was.

Don't nag. The amiability of women, in view of all they are subjected to from unsympathetic and brutal man, deserves great praise, but sometimes— Let it not be written!

Don't, young ladies, giggle, or affect merriment when you feel none. If you reward a *bonmot* with a smile, it is sufficient. There are young women who every time they laugh cover their faces with their hands, or indulge in some other violent demonstration—to whom we say, *don't*.



Don't doubt the compiler's admiration for woman. Very few, indeed, are the social shortcomings of women compared with those of men, but the few injunctions here set down may not be unprofitable, and are given with entire respect and good-will.



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## PRONUNCIACION.

### I.—ALFABETO.

Las letras del alfabeto son 26 y se pronuncian así:

a	e	h	etch	o	o	v	vi
b	bi	i	ai	p	pi	w	deubliu
c	ci	j	dgé	q	quiú	x	exs
d	di	k	ke	r	ar	y	uai.
e	i	l	el	s	es	z	zed®
f	ef	m	em	t	ti		
g	dgé	n	en	u	iu		

Son vocales **a, e, i, o, u, w, y**. Las dos últimas sólo en fin de sílaba. El resto son consonantes.

## II.—VOCALES.

## VOCALES SÚPLES.—VOCAL A,

La **a** tiene cuatro diferentes sonidos.

Como **E** en *tela*. Ej: *gate*, hado;—*pale*, páli to;—*ape*, chango;—*take*, tomar;—*name*, nombre;—*paper*, papel;—*taste*, gusto;—*lady*, señora;—*late*, tarde.

2—Como **EU** delante de *r* seguida de *e* muda.

Ej.: *care*, cuidado;—*rare*, raro;—*hare*, liebre;—*spare*, ahorrar.

3.—Como **A** en *arma*. Ej: *star*, estrella;—*arm*, brazo;—*part*, parte;—*lark*, alondra;—*far*, léjos;—*hard*, duro—*a*.

4—Como **A** en *Carnaval* con aproximacion á *o*.  
Ej: *fall*, caída;—*salt*, sal;—*water*, agua;—*tall*, alto;—*false*, falso;—*call*, llamar.

5—Como **A** aproximándose á *E*. Ej: *Cat*, gato;—*ham* jamon;—*man*, hombre;—*family*, familia;—*bad*, malo;—*fat*, gordo—*a*;—*happy*, feliz;—*act*, obrar.

## VOCAL E.

Tiene tres sonidos: se pronuncia

1—Como **I** en *firmé*. Ej: *here*, aquí;—*be*, ser ó estar;—*me*, me;—*mere*, mero;—*hero*, héroe;—*series*, serie.

2—Como **E** breve en *letra*. Ej: *bell*, campana;—*hen*, gallina;—*leg*, pierna;—*help*, ayuda;—*effect*, efecto.

3—Como **EU** francesa en *coeur*. Ej: *her*, la (pronombre objetivo);—*herd*, horda;—*term*, término;—*person*, persona;—*eternal*, eterno;—*stern*, adusto, serio.

## VOCAL I.

Tiene tres diferentes sonidos.

1—Como **AI**. Ej: *file*, lima;—*fire*, fuego;—*life*, vida;—*mind*, mente;—*kind*, bondadoso—*a*;—*ripe*, maduro—*a*.

2—Como **I** en *sin*. Ej: *hint*, indicacion;—*fill*, llenar;—*hill*, colina;—*kiss*, beso;—*milk*, leche.

3—Como **EU** francesa en *coeur* (antes de *r*). Ej *bird*, pájaro;—*girl*, muchacha;—*first*, primero;—*firm*, firme;—*gird*, cinturón;—*stir*, avivar, encender.

## VOCAL O.

Tiene cuatro sonidos.

1—Como **O** en *hola!* Ej: *no*, no;—*hole*, agujero;—*hope*, esperanza;—*stone*, piedra;—*open*, abierto—*a*;—*cold* frío;—*more*, más;—*alone*, solo—*a*.

2—Como **U** en *tú*. Ej: *do*, hacer;—*two*, dos;—*tomb*, tumba;—*lose*, perder;—*prove*, probar;—*who*, quien.

3—Como **A** aproximando á *o*. Ej: *for*, para;—*fork*, tenedor;—*horn*, cuerno;—*form*, forma;—*lord*, señor;—*corner*, esquina, rincón.

4—Como **O** breve aproximándose á *A*. Ej: *not*, no;—*hot*, caliente;—*from*, de [separacion];—*moose*, musgo;—*lock*, cerradura;—*spot*, punto, mancha.

## VOCAL U.

La vocal **U** tiene tres sonidos.

1—Como **IU**. Ej: *use*, utilidad;—*duke*, duque;—*tube*, tubo;—*mute*, mudo—*a*;—*due*, debido—*a*;—*student*, estudiante.

2—Como **O** breve *oeu*. Ej: *cup*, tasa;—*dust*, polvo;—*luck*, felicidad;—*but*, pero;—*run*, correr;—*punish*, castigar.

3—Como **U** en *nulo*. Ej: *bull*, toro;—*bush*, matorral;—*full*, lleno;—*put*, poner.



## LA Y GRIEGA

Se considera como vocal cuando en la misma sílaba no la sigue vocal alguna. Se pronuncia de dos maneras:

Como AI. Ej: *fly*, mosca;—*spy*, espía;—*dry*, seco;—*lyre*, lira;—*tyrant*, tirano;—*deny*, negar.

Como I breve. Ej: *lady*, señora;—*party*, parte, reunión;—*city*, ciudad;—*merry*, alegre.

## LA W.

Nunca suena como vocal sino en combinación con otra vocal cuyo sonido modifica. Harémos mejor en considerarla en el siguiente capítulo.

## III.—DOBLES VOCALES Y DIPTONGOS.

Las más notables son:

1—AI, AY, suenan como E. Ej: *air*, aire;—*gain*, ganancia;—*rail*, riel;—*day*, día;—*gray*, gris;—*pay*, pagar.

2—AU, AW, como A aproximándose a o. Ej: *cause*, causa;—*fault*, falta;—*sauce*, salsa;—*law*, ley;—*straw*, paja;—*crawl*, arrastrarse.

3—EA suena de cuatro modos:

A—Como I. Ej: *sea*, mar;—*tear*, lágrima;—*leap*, brincar; *read*, leer.

B—Como E. Ej: *bear*, oso;—*pear*, pera;—*tear*, rasgar;—*wear*, usar, llevar.

C—Como E breve. Ej: *bread*, pan;—*lead*, plomo; *breast*, pecho;—*dead*, muerto-a.

D—Como EU francesa de ante de r, seguida de consonante. Ej: *earl*, heraldo conde;—*pearl*, perla;—*learn*, aprender;—*heard*, oído, oyó.

4—EE suena como IH. Ej: *bee*, abeja; *tree*, árbol; *green*, verde;—*keep*, guardar.

5—EI, EY, suenan:

A—Como IH. Ej: *deceive*, engañar;—*seize*, agarrar;—*key*, llave;—*money*, dinero.

B—Como EH. Ej: *vein*, vena;—*deign*, dignarse;—*prey*, presa, botín;—*obey*, obedecer.

6—EU, EW, suenan como IU. Ej: *Europe*, Europa;—*deuce*, diablo;—*dew*, rocío;—*few*, pocos.

NOTA EW después de L, R, suena como UH.

Ej: *blew*, sopló;—*brew*, hacer licores.

7—IE suena de dos maneras:

A—Como IH. Ej: *field*, campo;—*niece*, sobrina;—*believe*, creer;—*fierce*, feroz.

B—Como AI. Ej: *die*, morir;—*pie*, pastel;—*flies*, moscas;—*cried*, gritó.

8—OA suena como OH. Ej: *boat*, bote;—*cloak*, capa;—*soap*, jabón;—*coarse*, grosero.

9—OI, OY suenan como OI con o abierta. Ej: *noise*, ruido;—*voice*, voz;—*boy*, muchacho;—*coy*, corto, modesto.

10—OO suman U. Ej: *boot*, bota;—*cool*, frío-a;—*noon*, medio día;—*poor*, pobre;—*foot*, pie;—*book*, libro; *look*, mirar;—*good*, bueno-a.

11—OU, OW suenan de dos modos:

A—Como AU. Ej: *house*, casa;—*cloud*, nube;—*count*, contar;—*cow*, vara;—*town*, ciudad;—*down*, abajo.

B—Como OH. Ej: *four*, cuatro;—*court*, corte;—*pour*, de samar, vaciar;—*bow*, arco, inclinación;—*low*, bajo-a;—*grow*, crecer.

## IV.—CONSONANTES Y GRUPOS.

DE LAS MISMAS.

1—C se pronuncia de dos maneras:

A.—Como en español, fuerte antes de a, o, u; y antes de consonante, (excepto h), y al fin de palabra.

Ej: *call*, llamar;—*coat*, vestido;—*count*, conde;—*cut*, cortar;—*clear*, claro a;—*cloud*, nube;—*crow*, cuervo,—*music*, música.

B.—Como en español, suave antes de e, i, y V. g.: *cell*, celda;—*city*, ciudad;—*caeso*, cesar;—*cypress*, ciprés.

2.—CH suena como en español. Ej: *chair*, silla;—*child*, niño a;—*church*, iglesia;—*rich*, rico;—*teach*, enseñar; *fetch*, traer, conseguir.

3.—G suena suave como en español:

A.—Antes de a, o, u, l, r; v. g: *garden*, jardín;—*gold*, oro;—*gun*, cañon;—*glory*, gloria;—*ground*, terreno;—*dog*, perro.

B.—Como *ge, gi* francés antes de e, i, y. Ej: *general*, general;—*ginger*, ajengibre;—*gymnastic*, gimnástica;—*age*, edad, siglo;—*strange*, extranjero, extraño;—*bridge*, puente.

4.—GH suena como G suave.

A.—*Ghost*, espíritu;—*ghastly*, espantoso;—*gherkins*, pickles;—*burgher*, ciudadano.

EH.—Como F. Ej: *cough*, tos;—*draught*, trago;—*enough*, bastante;—*laugh*, reír.

E.—Es muda. Ej: *bright*, claro a;—*might*, podría, poder;—*night*, noche;—*right*, razón;—*light*, luz, ligero;—*sight*, vista;—*fight*, pelear, pelea;—*plough*, arado.

5.—J suena como en francés. Ej: *jest*, chanza;—*jac*, quijada;—*jew*, judío;—*joy*, alegría;—*joke*, chanza;—*just*, justamente.

6.—S suena como sz, principalmente al principio de palabra.

A.—Ej: *silk*, seda;—*sister*, hermana;—*slate*, pizarra;—*smell*, olor, oler;—*send*, mandar;—*soon*, pronto.

B.—Como s suave al fin de voz. Ej: *beds*, camas;—

*sums*, sumas;—*seals*, sellos;—*heads*, cabezas;—*says*, dice;—*plays*, juego.

7.—SH suena como SCH. Ej: *ship*, navío;—*share*, participio;—*sheep*, borrego;—*short*, corto a;—*shy*, reservado;—*shine*, brillar, lucir.

8.—TH suena de dos modos, suave y fuerte.

A.—Fuerte en *thin*, delgado a;—*thank*, gracias;—*theft*, hurto—*thing*, cosa;—*throat*, garganta;—*breath*, aliento;—*tooth*, diente;—*three*, tres.

B.—Suave en *than*, que (conj. cop.); *father*, padre;—*mother*, madre;—*weather*, tiempo;—*rather*, un tanto cuanto;—*neither*, ninguno de los dos;—*bathe*, bañarse.

9.—V suena como v española. Ej: *veal*, carne de ternera;—*vein*, vena;—*vice*, vicio;—*valley*, valle; *voice*, voz;—*vow*, voto.

10.—W suena como u española, ligándose íntimamente con la vocal siguiente. Ej: *week*, semana;—*wall*, muro;—*warm*, calor;—*wild*, salvaje;—*wise*, cuerdo, sabio;—*wish*, deseo.

11.—WH suena como HU. Ej: *wheel*, rueda;—*whip*, chicote;—*whist*, chiton;—*white*, blanco;—*which*, que [relativo]—*why*, por qué.

12.—Y suena como en Y en español. Ej: *yard*, yarda, vara;—*yoke*, yugo;—*yellow*, amarillo;—*you*, usted; *yet*, aún, sin embargo.

13.—Z suena como s suave. Ej: *zeal*, celo;—*zero*, cero;—*zone*, zona;—*gaze*, mirar.

## V.—TERMINACIONES INGLESAS

CON SU PRONUNCIACION.

Las sílabas *ar, er, or, our* suenan *eur* francés.



	AR.		ER.
beggar	limosnero	taker	panadero
cellar	bedega	danger	peligro
grammar	gramática	boarder	huésped
scholar	literato	flower	flor.

## OE.

actor	actor
castor	castor
terror	terror
tutor	tutor

## OUR.

colour	color
honour	honor
neighbour	vecino
vigour	vigor

2—AGE suena como EIDSCH. Ej: *cabbage*, col;—*image*, imagen;—*bagage*, bagaje;—*usage*, uso.

3 AIN EN ON suenan 'n. Ej: *captain*, capitán;—*certain*, cierto;—*garden*, jardín;—*open*, abrir, abierto;—*lesson*, lección;—*person*, persona.

4 EON y ON suenan ON. Ej: *dungeon*, calabozo;—*luncheon*, lunch;—*surgeon*, cirujano;—*baron*, barón;—*melon*, melón;—*sermon*, sermón.

5 OUS, EOUS suenan *eus*. Ej: *famous*, famoso;—*serious*, serio;—*numerous*, numeroso;—*courageous*, valeroso.

6 OW suena OH. Ej: *borow*, pedir prestado;—*fellow*, camarada;—*widow*, viuda;—*yellow*, amarillo.

7 GUE suenan como G suave. Ej: *league*, legua;—*plague*, plaga;—*tongue*, lengua;—*vague*, indefinido.

8 TURE suena TIURE y SURE suena SIURE. Ej: *creature*, creatura;—*picture*, pintura;—*pleasure*, placer;—*treasure*, tesoro.

9 TION y SION suenan SCHOEUN. Ej: *action*, acción;—*nation*, nación;—*conversion*, conversión;—*passion*, pasión;—*occasion*, ocasión.

## TERMINACIONES INGLESAS

CON SU PRONUNCIACION

able	eible	ine	in	sion	cheun
age	etsche	ing	ing	sive	sive
al	cel	ish	isch	some	seum
an	æu	ism	ism	say	sœury
ance	æusz	ist	ist	sun	seum
ar	œur	itive	etive	table	teible
ary	æry	ity	ite	ted	tid
ale	éle	ive	ive	ter	ter
ation	eschœn	ix	ix	tie	tie
ative	etive	ize	aiz	tion	schion
cent	cent	lees	les	tious	chœns
ceous	chœus	line	laine	tive	tive
cive	cive	ling	ling	tor	tœur
cy	cy	ly	li	tory	tory
ded	ded	ment	ment	tress	tres
dom	dœum	ner	neur	tude	tude
ed	'd	ness	nes	tural	tural
ence	enszy	ous	œus	tus	tens
ent	ent	rence	renz	tural	tural
eous	œus	rent	rent	us	œus
ian	ian	rer	reur	ver	ver
ible	ibl	ring	ring	y	y
ie	ie	ser	sœur	zer	zer
ile	il	ship	schip		

## CURSO CALCULADO POR JORGE.

INFINITIVO TO BE, SER Ó ESTAR.

INDICATIVO.—PRESENTE.

I am.	Yo soy.
Thou art.	Tú eres.
He is.	El es.
She is.	Ella es.
It is.	Ello es.
We are.	Nosotros somos.
You are.	Vosotros sois.
They are.	Ellos son.
Am I?	Soy yo?
Art thou?	Eres tú?
Is he?	Es él?
Is she?	Es ella?
Is it?	Es ello?
Are we?	Somos nosotros?
Are you?	Sois vosotros?
Are they?	Son ellos?

Good.  
Ill.  
Great.  
Large.  
Tall.

Bueno.  
Enfermo.  
Grande (moral)  
Grande (físico).  
Alto.

Strong.  
Rich.  
Poor.  
No, not.  
Yes.  
Little.  
Short.  
Tired.  
Young

Fuerte.  
Rico.  
Pobre.  
No.  
Sí.  
Pequeño.  
Corto, bajo.  
Cansado.  
Jóven.

OBSERVACION.

*Great* se usa en sentido figurado y *large* en sentido propio.

*Tall* se refiere al crecimiento.

*Little*, opuesto á *great*, se usa con frecuencia en la significacion aproximada á *young* y sólo respecto de seres animados.

*Small*, opuesto á *large*, sólo se usa respecto de seres inanimados.

*Short* se refiere al crecimiento.

1 I am little. 2 You are tall. 3 He is old.  
4 She is young. 5 We are strong. 6 You are rich.  
7 They are poor. 8 Are you tired? 9 Is she ill?  
10 Is he young? 11 Are you strong? 12 Are they good?  
13 Is it agreeable to be poor? (\*)

2

1 Tú eres rico. 2 Nosotros estamos cansados.  
3 Ellos son pequeños. 4 Estás tú enfermo? 5 Wdes.

(\*) Prescindimos de dar las traducciones de los temas españoles é ingleses, porque de esta manera el alumno se verá obligado á fijar más su atención en las lecciones que estudie, lo que redundará en su propio beneficio.



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INFINITIVO TO BE, SER Ó ESTAR.

INDICATIVO.—PRESENTE.

I am.	Yo soy.
Thou art.	Tú eres.
He is.	El es.
She is.	Ella es.
It is.	Ello es.
We are.	Nosotros somos.
You are.	Vosotros sois.
They are.	Ellos son.
Am I?	Soy yo?
Art thou?	Eres tú?
Is he?	Es él?
Is she?	Es ella?
Is it?	Es ello?
Are we?	Somos nosotros?
Are you?	Sois vosotros?
Are they?	Son ellos?

Good.  
Ill.  
Great.  
Large.  
Tall.

Bueno.  
Enfermo.  
Grande (moral)  
Grande (físico).  
Alto.

Strong.  
Rich.  
Poor.  
No, not.  
Yes.  
Little.  
Short.  
Tired.  
Young

Fuerte.  
Rico.  
Pobre.  
No.  
Sí.  
Pequeño.  
Corto, bajo.  
Cansado.  
Jóven.

OBSERVACION.

*Great* se usa en sentido figurado y *large* en sentido propio.

*Tall* se refiere al crecimiento.

*Little*, opuesto á *great*, se usa con frecuencia en la significacion aproximada á *young* y sólo respecto de seres animados.

*Small*, opuesto á *large*, sólo se usa respecto de seres inanimados.

*Short* se refiere al crecimiento.

1 I am little. 2 You are tall. 3 He is old.  
4 She is young. 5 We are strong. 6 You are rich.  
7 They are poor. 8 Are you tired? 9 Is she ill?  
10 Is he young? 11 Are you strong? 12 Are they good?  
13 Is it agreeable to be poor? (\*)

2

1 Tú eres rico. 2 Nosotros estamos cansados.  
3 Ellos son pequeños. 4 Estás tú enfermo? 5 Wdes.

(\*) Prescindimos de dar las traducciones de los temas españoles é ingleses, porque de esta manera el alumno se verá obligado á fijar más su atención en las lecciones que estudie, lo que redundará en su propio beneficio.

son jóvenes. 6 Ella es vieja. 7 Yo soy pobre. 8 El es rico. 9 Están vdes. cansados? 10 El es fuerte. 11 Son ellos pequeños? 12 Ella es grande. 13 Vdes. son buenos. 14. Vd. es viejo. 15 Es agradable ser rico.

EJERCICIO DE CONVERSACION.

1 Am I strong?	Yes, you are.
3 Are you poor?	No, I am rich.
2 Is he old?	No, he is young.
4 Is she tired?	Yes, she is.
5 Is it agreeable to be poor?	No, it is not.
6 Are we told?	No, you are short.
7 Are you ill?	Yes, we are.
8 Are they rich?	No, they are poor.

3

The, a, an. | El, uno, una.

## SINGULAR.

The book. | El libro.  
The pen. | La pluma.

## PLURAL.

The books. | Los libros.  
The pens. | Las plumas.

(Haber, tener.) INFINITIVO.—TO HAVE.

## INDICATIVO.

I have.	Yo tengo.
Thou hast.	Tú tienes.
He has.	El tiene.
We have.	Nosotros tenemos.
You have.	Vd. tiene. Vosotros te- neis.
They have.	Ellos, ellas tienen.
I have not.	Yo no tengo.

Have I?	Tengo yo?
Hast thou?	Tienes tú?
Has he?	Tiene él?
Have we?	Tenemos nosotros?
Have you?	Teneis vosotros? Tiene vd?
Have they?	Tienen ellos?
Have I not?	No tengo yo?

Paper.	Papel.
Ink.	Tinta.
Ink-stand.	Tintero.
Slate.	Pizarra.
Slate-pencil.	Pizarrin.
Lead-pencil.	Lápiz.
Ruler.	Regla.
Copy-book.	Cuaderno.
Thimble.	Dedal.
Needle.	Aguja.
Table.	Mesa.
Chair.	Silla.



Form.	Forma.
Desk.	Papelera.
Stove.	Estufa.
School-room.	Cuarto de escuela.
Beautiful.	Bello.
Now.	Nuevo.
No.	No.
Much.	Mucho.
Many.	Muchos.
Few.	Pocos.
All.	Todos.
Some.	Algunos (afirmando).
But.	Pero, sino.
And.	Y.
In.	En.
Where.	Dónde?
Here.	Aquí.
There.	Ahí.

1 I have a new book. 2 You have an ink-stand, but no ink in it. 3 He has a beautiful slate and ruler. 4 Have you a lead-pencil? 5 Some pens are in the table and some are in the desk. 6 She has a thimble, but no needles. 7 The books are all in the desk. 8 We have much ink and paper, but few pens and lead-pencils. 9 In the school-room there are many tables, chairs and forms. 10 Where is the ink-stand? 11 It is agreeable to have many books.

## OBSERVACIONES.

1.ª Dos son los artículos en definidos *el* y *an*. *el* se usa antes de sustantivos que empiezan por consonante y *an* antes de los que empiezan por vocal.

- 2.ª Las preposiciones rigen todas acusativo.  
3.ª El plural se forma en general añadiendo s.  
4.ª Los sustantivos de cosa son neutros.

1 Yo tengo un libro, un cuaderno, una pizarra, un tintero y muchas plumas y lápices. 2 Tienes un dedal? 3 Nosotros tenemos una gran sala de estudios, pero ninguna estufa. 4 Ella tiene muchas agujas. 5 Dónde están los lápices, no están en la papelera? 6 Tiene vd. muchos libros? 7 El tiene una vieja pizarra, pero una regla nueva y muchos bellos cuadernos. 8 No tengo yo una papelera grande y hermosa? 9 Vdes. no tienen plumas, pero tienen buenos gises. 10 Dónde está el dedal? No está aquí, está ahí sobre la silla.

## CONVERSACION.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Have you a lead-pencil?            | Yes, I have.                           |
| 2 Where is the paper?                | It is not here, it is in the desk.     |
| 3 Has she many thimbles and needles? | She has no thimbles, but some needles. |
| 4 Has he no ink-stand?               | Yes, he has an ink-stand.              |
| 5 Where are the pens?                | They are all on the table.             |
| 6 Have we not a beautiful slate?     | Yes, but you have no slate-pencil.     |
| 7 Where is the paper and ink?        | Here is the paper, but I have no ink.  |

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

The church.	La iglesia.	The churches.
The dish.	El plato.	The dishes.
The glass.	El vaso.	The glasses.
The box.	La caja.	The boxes.

My.	Mi, mis.
Thy.	Tu, tus.
His (masc.)	Su, de él.
Her (fem.)	Su, de ella.
Its (neutro).	Su, de ello.
Our.	Nuestro-a-os-as.
Your.	Su de vd., de vdes.
Their.	Sus, plural general.

One	Uno.	Seven.	Siete.
Two.	Dos.	Eight.	Ocho.
Three.	Tres.	Nine.	Nueve.
Four.	Cuatro.	Ten.	Diez.
Five.	Cinco.	Eleven.	Once.
Six.	Seis.	Twelve.	Doce.

Family.	Familia.
Parents.	Padres.
Father.	Padre.
Grand-father.	Abuelo.
Mother.	Madra.
Grand-mother.	Abuela.
Uncle.	Tio.
Aunt.	Tia.

Brother.	Hermano.
Sister.	Hermana.
Child.	Niño.
Children.	Niños.
Boy.	Muchacho.
Girl.	Muchacha.
Son.	Hijo.
Daughter.	Hija.
Friend.	Amigo.
House.	Casa.
Town.	Ciudad.
Year.	Año.
Magnificent.	Magnífico.
Well.	Bien.
Unwell.	No bien.
Pretty.	Bonito.
Quite.	Enteraente.
Very.	Muy.
Only.	Solamente.
Already.	Ya.
Still.	Aun.
Not yet.	Aun no.
For.	Por.
How.	Cómo.
What.	Qué (interrog.)

1 My family is very large. I have ten children, four sons and six daughters. 2 Your brother is my friend. 3 I am not yet tired, but my sister and her friend are very tired. 4 How is your mother? She is pretty well, but my father is unwell. 5 How old is your little sister? She is only eight years old. 6 The



houses in London are not large, but the churches are large and magnificent. 7 Their grand-father and grand-mother are very old, but their parents are still young. 8 How many glasses and dishes are there on the table? 9 Has not your uncle a very large house? 10 Is not my little sister a very good child?

## OBSERVACIONES.

1. <sup>o</sup> Los sustantivos que terminan en sonidos silábantes (ch, sh, ss, x), forman el plural agregando ES.
2. <sup>o</sup> Los adjetivos posesivos que en número y género permanecen invariables, no se repiten como en español, delante del sustantivo. La misma regla se aplica al artículo y á los demás adjetivos.
3. <sup>o</sup> En las frases interrogativo-negativas cuyo sujeto es un sustantivo, se presenta este inmediatamente despues de la negacion.

6

1 Mis padres son aun jóvenes. 2 Mi hermana no tiene hijos, pero mi hermano tiene cuatro niños y tres niñas. 3 Cómo está su abuelo de vd? El está regularmente bien, pero mi abuela está indispuesta (no bien). 4 Tiene tu hermana una muy grande familia? 5 Qué edad tiene vuestro amigo? Mi amigo tiene doce años de edad. 6 Qué tiene vd. ahí? Tengo algunas cajas para mi hermana. 7 Las iglesias en nuestra ciudad son pequeñas, pero magnificas. 8 Mi tío y mi tia tienen tres hijos; un hijo y dos hijas; su

hijo es ya de nueve años de edad. 9 No es nuestra sala de estudio muy grande y hermosa? Es muy grande y hermosa, pero no hay estufa en ella.

## CONVERSACION.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 How large is your family?                           | Our family is not very large; I have only one brother and three sisters. |
| 2 How is your father?                                 | He is quite well.  |
| 3 How many glasses and dishes are there on the table? | There are two dishes and six glasses.                                    |
| 4 How old are you?                                    | I am only six years old.   |
| 5 What have you there?                                | I have some beautiful boxes for my aunt.                                 |
| 6 Has not your uncle a very large house?              | His house is very large and magnificent.                                 |
| 7 Is not our school-room very large and beautiful?    | It is very large, but it is not beautiful.                               |

## SINGULAR.

The lady.  
The cherry.  
This.

La Señora.  
La cereza.  
Esto, este, esta,  
eso, ese, esa.

That.

Aquello.

## PLURAL.

The ladies.  
The cherries.  
These.

Those.

Story.	Historia.
Gooseberry.	Grosella.
Raspberry.	Rambuesa.
Garden.	Jardin.
Room.	Sala.
Bed.	Cama.
Bed-room.	Dormitorio.
Sitting-room.	Asistencia.
Parlour.	Locutorio.
Dining-room.	Comedor.
Chamber.	Cuarto.
Door.	Puerta.
Wall.	Muralla.
Floor.	Piso.
Ceiling.	Cielo raso.
Window.	Ventana.
Kitchen.	Cocina.
Cellar.	Despensa.
Carpet.	Tapete.
Sofa.	Sofa.
Bedstead.	Banco de cama.
Washing-stand.	Aguamanil.
Looking-glass.	Espejo.
Different.	Diferente.
Nice.	Bonito.
Pleasant.	Agradable.
High.	Alto.
White.	Blanco.
Entertaining.	Divertido.
Ripe.	Maduro.
Brown.	Oscuro.
Green.	Verde.
Any.	Alguno.
Every.	Cada.
Before.	Antes.
Too.	Demasiado.

1 These cherries are ripe, but those are not yet ripe; they are still quite green. 2 My friend has two sisters; they are very agreeable young ladies. 3 This house is very high and large; it has many pleasant rooms. 4 The garden before the house is very pretty too. 5 In our house there are two kitchens, six bedrooms, one dining-room and a very large cellar. 6 The ceiling in our dining-room is white and the floor is brown. 7 In our parlour there is a sofa, a table, a carpet and many chairs. 8 In a bed-room there are beds and bedsteads, washing-stands and looking-glasses.

## OBSERVACIONES.

Los sustantivos acabados en y precedida de consonante la cambiarán en IE al tomar la s del plural.

1 En mi libro hay algunas historias muy divertidas. 2 Cuántos cuartos hay en la casa de vd? 3 Nosotros tenemos una cocina, dos asistencias, cuatro recámaras, una gran bodega y tres pequeños cuartos. 4 En cada recámara hay dos bancos de cama, dos aguamaniles y un bonito espejo. 5 En aquella casa hay una cocina, una bodega y diferentes cuartos grandes y pequeños. 6 Cada cuarto tiene una puerta, un suelo, un cielo raso, cuatro paredes y una, dos ó tres ventanas. 7 En este cuarto hay solamente una ventana, pero en aquel hay solamente dos. 8 Tenemos un jardín muy bonito frente á la casa. 9 Las cerezas están ya maduras.



pero las zarzamoras y las moras están aún enteramente verdes. 10. Estos bancos de cama son demasiado grandes para nuestra pequeña recámara.

### CONVERSACION.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Is not that house beautiful?                     | Yes, but it is very small.                             |
| 2 How many rooms are there in your house?          | There are six large rooms and some small chambers.     |
| 3 Are there any entertaining stories in that book? | Yes, there are some.                                   |
| 4 Have you any gooseberries in your garden?        | Yes, and raspberries, but they are not yet ripe.       |
| 5 Has your friend any sisters.                     | Yes, he has two; they are very agreeable young ladies. |
| 6 Are the cherries already ripe?                   | No, they are still quite green.                        |
| 7 Where are the young ladies?                      | They are all in the sitting room.                      |
| 8 How many boys has your uncle?                    | He has only one boy, but two girls.                    |

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
The leaf.	La hoja.	The leaves.
The knife.	El cuchillo.	The knives.
Nom. The king.	El rey.	The kings.
Acus. The king.	Al rey.	The kings.

Ger.	{ Of the king. The king's.	Of the kings. The kings'.
Dat.	To the king.	To the kings.
Nom.	Your sister.	Your sisters.
A.	Your sister.	Id. id.
Ger.	{ Of your sister. Your sister's.	Of your sisters. Yours sisters'.
Dat.	To your sister.	To your sisters.

Prince.	Principe.
Princess.	Princesa.
Queen.	Reina.
Gardener.	Jardinero.
People.	Gente-s.
Country.	Pais.
Orchard.	Jardin frutal.
Bed.	Cama.
Lawn.	Prado.
Violet.	Violeta.
Lily.	Lirio.
Smeil.	Olor.
Colour.	Color.
Privilege.	Privilegio.
Happiness.	Felicidad.
Exercise.	Ejercicio.
Pen-knife.	Cortaplumas.
Red.	Rójo.
Yellow.	Amarillo.
Black.	Negro.
Satisfied.	Satisfecho.
Master.	Maestro.
Woman.	Mujer.
Tree.	Arbol.
Fruit-tree.	Arbol frutal.
Apple.	Manzana.

Pear.  
Bush.  
Flower.  
Rose.  
Tulip.  
Pink.  
School-fellow.  
Wife.  
Others.  
Lent.  
Promised.  
Shown.  
Lost.  
Exceedingly.  
When.  
Upon.  
Behind.  
  
Beside  
  
With.

Pera.  
Matorral.  
Flor.  
Rosa.  
Tulipan.  
Clavel.  
Condiscipulo.  
Esposa.  
Otros.  
Prestado.  
Prometido.  
Mostrado.  
Perdido.  
Exoesivamente.  
Quando.  
Sobre.  
Detras.  
A más de.  
Junto a.  
Cerca de.  
Con.

1 The smell of this rose is very agreeable. 2 We have many flowers in our garden; we have tulips, roses, pinks, violets, lilies and many others. 3 The leaves of the trees and bushes are already yellow. 4 This woman's child is still very ill. 5 Wives have great privileges in this country. 6 Upon the lawn behind our house there are four beds with many pretty flowers. 7 The colours of these tulips are exceedingly beautiful. 8 A good king is the happiness of his people. 9 I have lent my ruler and slate to our gardener's son. 10 Have you white roses in your garden? We have white roses and also yellow ones.

## OBSERVACIONES.

- 1 Los sustantivos acabados en F ó FE toman en él plural VES.
- 2 El genitivo se marca en singular con 's y s; en plural con solo's, tratándose de poseedores animados, y se coloca después del nombre del poseedor, sin artículo. Ej: *The king's brother.* (El hermano del rey.)
- 3 Si un sustantivo genérico va en plural se suprime el artículo. Ej: *Wives have great privileges in this country.*
- 4 El sustantivo omitido con adjetivo atributivo, se reemplaza en singular con *one* y en plural con *ones*.

1 Las rosas, los claveles y lirios tienen un olor muy agradable; pero los tulipanes no tienen perfume, solo tienen muy hermoso color. 2 El príncipe es hermano del rey y la princesa es hermana de la reina. 3 El profesor ha prometido á mi condiscipulo un pizarron. 4 Estos árboles no tienen hojas. 5 No tenemos claveles en nuestro jardin, pero tenemos muchas bellas rosas y lirios. 6 Has enseñado tu tema al profesor? 7 El jardin de hortaliza de mis padres no es muy grande; pero hay en él muchos árboles frutales. 8 Algunas rosas en nuestro jardin son rojas y algunas blancas. 9 Tiene vd tambien rosas amarillas en su jardin? Tenemos amarillas y tambien blancas. 10 Cuántos contaplumas ha perdido vd este año?



## CONVERSACION.

- 1 Have you many flowers in your garden? Oh, yes, we have a great many flowers in our garden; we have tulips, roses, pinks, violets and many others.
- 2 Are there also fruit-trees in it? Yes, there are some apple-trees and pear-trees.
- 3 Where is your brother's bed-room? My brother's bed-room is beside our kitchen.
- 4 Is this your sister's ruler? No, it is my brother's.
- 5 Have you white roses in your garden? We have no white roses, but we have a great many yellow ones.
- 6 What is the colour of those cherries? Those are black cherries, but we have also red ones in your orchard.
- 7 Have you shown your exercise to your master? Yes, I have, but he is not satisfied with it.
- 8 There is a thimble on the flower; is it your sister's? No, it is my brother's.

11

## INFINITIVO.

To hope.	To punish.	To cry.
Esperar.	Castigar.	Llorar.

## IMPERATIVO.

Hope.	Punish.	Cry.
-------	---------	------

## INDICATIVO.—PRESENTE.

I hope.	We hope.
Thou hopest.	You hope.
He hopes.	They hope.
I punish.	We punish.
Thou punishest.	You punish.
He punishes.	They punish.
I cry.	We cry.
Thou criest.	You cry.
He cries.	They cry.

SUJETO.—I, thou, he, she, it, we.  
 COMPLEM.—Me, thee, him, her, it, us.  
 You, they.  
 You, them.

Man (men).	Hombre.
Pupil.	Discípulo.
Hand.	Mano.
Stick.	Baston.
Letter.	Carta.
Place.	Plaza.
Language.	Lengua.
Writing-materials.	Útiles de escribir.
Lazy.	Flojo.
Diligent.	Diligente.
Obedient.	Obediente.
Disobedient.	Desobediente.
Naughty.	Malvado.

Kind.	Bueno.
Sharp.	Sagaz.
Blunt.	Obtuso.
Hard.	Duro.
Soft.	Suave.
Warm.	Caluroso.
Left.	Izquierdo.
Little.	Pequeño.
Beth.	Ambos.
English.	Inglés.
French.	Francés.
To take.	Tomar.
To blame.	Censurar.
To give.	Dar.
To believe.	Creer.
To write.	Escribir.
To come.	Venir.
To like.	Gustar, ser afecto á
To speak.	Hablar.
To open.	Abrir.
To reward.	Recompensar.
To pick.	Coger.
To think.	Pensar.
To forget.	Olvidar.
To fetch.	Pasar. Traer.
To lend.	Prestar.
To learn.	Aprender.
To carry.	Llevar.
To copy.	Copiar.
To stay.	Permanecer.
To go.	Ir.
Often.	Frecuentemente.
At once.	De una vez.
Then.	Entonces, despues, luego.
Because.	Porque.

Please.	Suplico á vd.
To day.	Sírvase vd.
Always.	Hoy.
From.	Siempre.
That.	De (separacion).
Till.	Que (conjuncion).
	Hasta.

1 My mother hopes that your little child is not very ill. 2 This man carries his stick in the left hand. 3 Your aunt speaks English very well. 4 I blame my son because he has lost your pen and pen-knife. 5 Open the window, it is too warm here. 6 Give me a chair, I am very tired. 7 A good father always punishes his children when they are lazy and naughty, but he rewards them when they are diligent and obedient. 8 Your pen writes well, but I like hard pens and I think it is a little too soft. 9 Where are the children? They are in the garden; they pick the flowers, I believe they like them very much. 10 Please open the door and the windows in my bedroom; it is so warm to-day.

## OBSERVACIONES. (R)

1.ª La segunda persona del singular se forma del infinitivo añadiendo *EST* (ó *ST* cuando ya el infinitivo termina en *E*) y la tercera persona añadiendo *S*.

2.ª Cuando el infinitivo termina en sonido silbante (*ch*, *sh*, *ss*, *x*) ó en *o* y *en* y precedida de consonante, se forma la tercera persona añadiendo *ES*.



3.<sup>ra</sup> Los verbos terminados en y precedida de consonante la cambian en i delante de las terminaciones personales EST y ES.

1 El profesor castiga á sus alumnos cuando son flojos y desobedientes; pero los recompensa cuando son aplicados y obedientes. 2 Este hombre habla siempre inglés con sus hijos. 3 La pluma de mi hermano escribe extraordinariamente bien. 4 Cuántos cuchillos y cortaplumas tiene vd? Tengo dos cuchillos, y tres cortaplumas; pero todos están embotados. 5 Mi condiscípulo olvida siempre sus libros y luego llora. 6 Hágame vd. favor de traerme una silla de nuestra asistencia, estoy muy cansado. 7 Permanece aún un poco, estáte hasta que tu tío venga. 8 Mi hijo copia para su profesor una carta. 9 Mi hija aprende inglés y francés; habla ya ambos idiomas perfectamente. 10 Cuando tú estés en la escuela, toma tu libro y vé á tu lugar. 11 Cuántas agujas hay en aquellos dos agujeteros? 12 Mis condiscípulos son muy buenos; á menudo me prestan libros, papel, plumas, lápices, pizarrines y otros útiles de escribir.

### CONVERSACION.

Pronunciation.	Pronunciacion.
Head.	Cabeza.
Pale.	Pálido.
Useful.	Util.
Difficult.	Difícil.

To look.  
To ache.  
To find.  
Perhaps.

Mirar.  
Sufrir de.  
Encontrar.  
Sin embargo.

1 Is it not useful to learn the English language?

Yes, it is very useful language.

2 Have you a letter to write?

Yes, I have an English and French letter to write.

3 I think you like the English language very much.

Oh, yes, I often speak it with my master.

4 Are you tired?

I am not yet tired, but my sister is; please fetch her a chair from my bedroom.

5 Where are the pupils?

They are in the lawn behind the house.

6 Perhaps you speak English?

Yes, I speak English and French, but I find the pronunciation of these two languages very difficult.

7 Have you a good sharp knife?

I have two knives, but they are both very blunt.

8 You look so pale, are you ill?

Yes, I am unwell, my head aches.

INFINITIVO.—To do.  
Hacer.

IMPERATIVO.—Do.  
Haga vd.

## INDICATIVO.—PRESENTE.

I do.	Do I not like?
Thou dost.	Doest thou not like?
He does.	Does he not like?
We do.	I do not like.
You do.	Thou dost not like.
They do.	He does not like.
Do I like?	We do not like.
Dost thou like?	You do not like.
Does he like?	They do not like.
Do we like?	Do we not like?
Do you like?	Do you not like?
Do they like?	Do they not like?

<i>Reposo.</i>	<i>Término de movimiento.</i>	<i>Principio de movimiento.</i>
At school.	To school.	From school.
At church.	To church.	From church.
At change.	To change.	From change.
At market.	To market.	From home.
In bed.	To bed.	
At house.	At home.	

Bookseller.	Verdedor de libros.
Tutor.	Institutor, tutor.
Cousin.	Primo.
Animal.	Animal.
Horse.	Caballo.
Cow.	Vaca.
Cat.	Gato-a.
Mouse (mice).	Raton.
Spring.	Primavera.
Summer.	Verano.

Autumn.	Otoño.
Winter.	Invierno.
Grass.	Zacate.
Hay.	Heno.
Oats.	Avena.
Breakfast.	Desayuno, almuerzo.
Milk.	Leche.
Road.	Camino.
Street.	Calle.
North.	Norte.
Lesson.	Leccion.
Easy.	Fácil.
Sleepy.	Soñoliento.
Fresh.	Fresco.
Hot.	Caliente.
Long.	Largo.
German.	Aleman.
To live.	Vivir.
To see.	Ver.
To know.	Conocer.
To eat.	Comer.
To chatter.	Platicar.
To drink.	Beber.
To stay away.	Quedar a distancia.
Gone.	Ido a.
Near.	Cerca.
Again.	Otra vez.
Some times.	Algunas veces.
To push.	Empujar.
To work.	Trabajar.
To catch.	Coger, traer.
To snow.	Nevar.
To freeze.	Helar.
Never.	Jamás.
To morrow.	Mañana.



Of course.	Por supuesto.
Not at all.	De ninguna manera.
New.	Nuevo.

1 Do you copy this exercise? No, I do not, it is so easy. 2 Where do you live? I live at my uncle's in North street, near the church. 3 Do you take your lessons at your master's? No, I take them at home. 4 When do you hope to see your sister again? I hope to see her again to-morrow. 5 Do you know what horses and cows eat? Yes, I do, they eat grass, hay and oats. 6 Does your mother speak German? She does not, but she speaks English and French very well. 7 Do not chatter now, but learn. 8 Do you like milk? I like it very much. I always drink a glass of fresh milk for breakfast. 9 Where do you come from? 10 Does not your bookseller speak French? Yes, he speaks French, English and German very well. 11 A diligent little boy likes to go to school.

## OBSERVACIONES.

1. En las frases interrogativas y negativas, se emplea el auxiliar *to do*, en la formación de los tiempos simples (presente, imperfecto).

2. En los genitivos sajones se sobreentiende frecuentemente un sustantivo como *house, shop, church*.

3. Tratándose de *school, church, change*, no está en la mente del que habla precisamente la cosa nombrada, sino los negocios ó ocupaciones que ahí se tienen.

1 A qué escuela van los hijos de vd? No van á la escuela, tienen un profesor en casa. 2 Va vd. hoy á

la iglesia? Naturalmente; nunca me quedo afuera, cuando no estoy indispuerto. 3 De dónde viene vd? Venimos de la iglesia y mis hermanos vienen de la escuela. 4 Nunca castigo á mis condiscípulos cuando ellos trabajan. 5 Mi primo no está hoy en la escuela, está enfermo. 6 Cuando estés soñoliento, vé á la cama. 7 Dónde está tu hermano? Está todavía en la cama? No, ha ido á la iglesia. 8 Cuando salgo de la escuela voy á mi casa. 9 Coge ratones su gato de vd? No, él no coge ningunos, es demasiao perazoso. 10 Recibe vd. sus lecciones de inglés en casa? No, las tomo algunas veces en casa de mi profesor. 11 Cuando vd. vaya en casa de su amigo, déle este libro.

## CONVERSACION.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Do you like winter?                    | No, because it snows and freezes.                                    |
| 2 Do you like summer?                    | No, it is too hot in summer; but I like spring and autumn very much. |
| 3 Does he not find the road very long?   | Yes, because he is tired.  |
| 4 Does your brother go to school to day? | No, he does not, he is not quite well.                               |
| 5 Does your cousin speak English?        | She does not, but she speaks French and German very well.            |
| 6 Where do you live?                     | I have been living at my bookseller's these three years.             |

- 7 Where does your friend come from? He comes from change.
- 8 Do you know what cats eat? Yes, I do: they eat mice and other little animals.

Positivo.		Comparativo.	Superlativo.
Rich.	Rico.	Richer.	Richest.
Large.	Grande.	Larger.	Largest.
Pretty.	Bonito.	Prettier.	Prettiest.
Useful.	Util.	More useful.	Most useful.
Good.	Bueno.	Better.	Best.
Bad.	Malo.	Worse.	Worst.
Little.	Pequeño.	Less.	Least.

## POSEEDOR EN SINGULAR.

**MINE.**—Mí, mi, mío, mis, míos, mías.

**THINE.**—Tu, tuyo, tuya, tus, tuyos, tuyas.

**Masc. HIS.**—Su, sus, suyos, suyas.

**Fem. HERS.**—Sus, suyos, suyas.

## POSEEDOR EN PLURAL.

**OURS.**—Nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, vuestras.

**YOURS.**—Vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras.

**THEIRS.**—Su ó sus, de ellos.

Neighbor.	Vecino.
Person.	Persona.
Relation.	Pariente.
Dog.	Perro.
Drink.	Bebida.

Beverage.	Brebaje.
Beer.	Cerveza.
Wine.	Vino.
Water.	Agua.
Metal.	Metal.
Steel.	Acero.
Iron.	Fierro.
Lead.	Plomo.
Gold.	Oro.
Bottle.	Botella.
Whip.	Látigo.
Money.	Dinero.
Kind.	Bondadoso.
City.	Ciudad.
Karpe.	Europa.
Sweden.	Suecia.
England.	Inglaterra.
Sour.	Acido.
Happy.	Feliz.
Heavy.	Pesado.
Uneasy.	Inquieto, con cuidado.
Fertile.	Fértil.
Precious.	Valioso.
Avaricious.	Avaro.
Thankful.	Agradecido.
Fruitful.	Fructífero.
Wholesome.	Saludable.
To wish.	Desear.
To hear.	Oír.
To feel.	Sentir.
To seem.	Parecer.
To bring.	Traer.
To furnish.	Proporcionar, surtir,
	abastecer.
To threaten.	Amenazar.



Cannot.	No poder.
If you please.	Si vd. gusta.
Who.	Quien.
Somebody.	Alguien.
Indeed.	De veras.
Out of.	Fuera de.
Also.	Tambien.
Enough.	Bastante.
Than.	Que (conj. comp. y
As. . . . . as.	Tan. . . . . como.
Not so. . . . . as.	No tan. . . . . como.

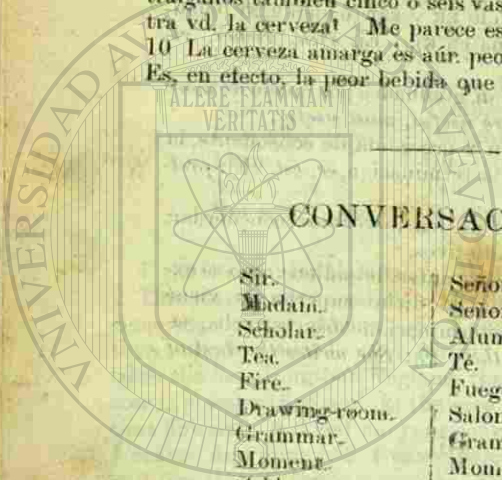
1 Steel is harder than iron; but it is not so useful.  
 2 This man is very avaricious, he is still more avaricious than our neighbour. 3 Your garden is larger than ours, but ours is more fruitful. 4 Sweden furnishes the best iron, but England the best steel. 5 A rose is prettier than a pink; the rose is one of the prettiest flowers. 6 Lend me your penknife, if you please, I cannot find mine. 7 I have little money; you have still less than I; but my aunt has the least. 8 London and Paris are the largest and most populous cities in Europe. 9 This boy writes well, but this girl writes still better; she writes the best of all my pupils. 10 Do you see how thankful that poor man is, to have only one room to live in! Yes, he is the most thankful person I know. 11 Our town is not so large as yours, but our country is more fertile than yours. 12 Give me a bottle of good wine and not of the worst kind. 13 The richest men are often the least satisfied, the poorest are sometimes the happiest.

## OBSERVACIONES.

1. Los grados en los adjetivos monosílabos y disílabos se forman añadiendo ER y EST (ó bien R, ST, cuando ya el adjetivo termina en R). Ej: *rich, richer, richest.*
2. Los polisílabos sin graduados por medio de *more* y *most*. Ej: *useful, more useful, most useful.*
3. Los terminados en Y precedida de consonante, la cambian en I al tomar la terminación *er, est*. Ej: *pretty, prettier, prettiest.*
4. Los comparativos de los adverbios concuerdan en todo con los de los adjetivos.
5. La expresión *lo más* antes del adjetivo no se expresa en inglés; sólo cuando dicho superlativo viene acompañado de una determinación más estrecha, se traduce por el artículo *the*. Ej: *She writes the best of all my pupils.*

1 Es vd. bastante rico? No soy tan rico como mis parientes que viven en esta ciudad; pero lo soy bastante, soy tan rico como deseo. 2 La buena cerveza es saludable; la leche es más saludable; pero el agua es la bebida más saludable de todas. 3 Yo tengo tantos libros como vd; pero los de vd. son mejores y más valiosos que los míos. 4 El plomo es más pesado que el hierro; pero el más pesado de todos los metales es el oro. 5 Preste vd. a mi hermana un lápiz. Ella no puede encontrar el suyo. 6 Nuestra casa es alta, la tuya es más alta que la nuestra; pero la casa más alta de la ciudad es la de nuestro vecino. 7 Nuestro perro está siempre inquieto cuando oye un látigo; pero el está

aún más inquieto cuando alguien le amenaza con un látigo; y está de lo más inquieto cuando siente el látigo.  
 8 Traiga vd. una botella de cerveza de la bodega, y tráiganos también cinco ó seis vasos. 9 Cómo encuentra vd. la cerveza? Me parece estar un poco amarga.  
 10 La cerveza amarga es aún peor que el vino amargo. Es, en efecto, la peor bebida que yo conozco.



CONVERSACION.

Sir.	Señor.
Madam.	Señora.
Scholar.	Alumno.
Tea.	Té.
Fire.	Fuego.
Drawing-room.	Salon.
Grammar.	Gramática.
Moment.	Momento.
Cold.	Frio.
Sweet.	Dulce.
Own.	Propio.
To prefer.	Preferir.
I am sorry.	Siento mucho.
Formerly.	Antiguamente.
Which.	Que, (relative).
None.	Ninguno-a.

- 1 Is not our town larger than formerly? It is larger than formerly, but not richer.  
 2 Are you not poorer than I? You are richer than I, but I am happier than you.

- 3 Is your tea sweet enough? No, madam, it is not quite sweet enough. I like a little sweeter.  
 4 Will you have a glass of beer? Give me a glass of that beautiful wine, if you please; I prefer wine when it is cold.  
 5 Which is the best scholar in your school? The best scholar in our school is the master's own son.  
 6 How do you find the beer? It is very good, indeed, but I think it is a little too fresh.  
 7 It is very cold to-day, and I have no fire in my drawing-room. Have you any in yours? No, Sir, I am very sorry, there is none.  
 8 Will you lend me your English grammar for a moment? I have lost mine. I have none, but here is my cousin's.

17

PARTICPIO PASADO. — *Been, sido.* — *Had, tenido.*

IMPERFECTO.

I was.	Yo era ó estaba.
Thou wast.	Tú eras ó estabas.
He was.	El era ó estaba.
We were.	Nosotros éramos ó estábamos.
You were.	Vosotros erais ó estabais.
They were.	Ellos eran ó estaban.



I had.	Yo tenía ó tuve.
Thou hadst.	Tú tenías ó tuviste.
He had.	El tenía ó tuvo.
We had.	Nosotros teníamos ó tu- vimos.
You had.	Vosotros teniais ó tuvis- teis.
They had.	Ellos tenían ó tuvieron.

## PRETÉRITO INDEFINIDO.

I have been.	Yo he sido ó estado.
Thou hast been.	Tú has sido ó estado.
He has been.	El ha sido ó estado.
We have been.	Nosotros hemos sido ó es- tado.
You have been.	Vosotros habeis sido ó es- tado.
They have been.	Ellos han sido ó estado.

I have had.	Yo he tenido ó habido.
Thou hast had.	Tú has tenido ó habido.
He has had.	El ha tenido ó habido.
We have had.	Nosotros hemos tenido ó habido.
You have had.	Vosotros habeis tenido ó habido.
They have had.	Ellos han tenido ó habi- do.

## PRETÉRITO PLUSQUAMPERFECTO.

I had been.	Yo había sido ó estado.
Thou hadst been.	Tú habías sido ó estado.
He had been.	El había sido ó estado.

We had been.	Nosotros habíamos sido ó estado.
You had been.	Vosotros habiais sido ó es- tado.
They had been.	Ellos habían sido ó estado.
I had had.	Yo había habido ó tenido.
Thou hadst had.	Tú habías habido ó tenido.
He had had.	El había habido ó tenido.
We had had.	Nosotros habíamos habido ó tenido.
You had had.	Vosotros habiais habido ó tenido.
They had had.	Ellos habían habido ó te- nido.

What o'clock is it?	Qué hora es?
It is eight o'clock.	Son las ocho.
It is a quarter past eight.	Son las ocho y cuarto.
It is half past nine.	Son las nueve y media.
It is a quarter to nine.	Son las nueve menos cuar- to.

Sunday.	Domingo.
Monday.	Lunes.
Tuesday.	Martes.
Wednesday.	Miércoles.
Thursday.	Jueves.
Friday.	Viernes.
Saturday.	Sábado.
January.	Enero.
February.	Febrero.
March.	Marzo.
April.	Abril.

May.	Mayo.
June.	Junio.
July.	Julio.
August.	Agosto.
September.	Setiembre.
October.	Octubre.
November.	Noviembre.
December.	Diciembre.
Time.	Tiempo.
Day.	Día.
Night.	Noche.
Morning.	Mañana.
Evening.	Tarde, noche.
Noon.	Medio día.
Forenoon.	Antes de medio día.
Afternoon.	Después de medio día.
Minute.	Minuto.
Hour.	Hora.
Week.	Semana.
Month.	Mes.
A fortnight.	Una quincena.
Birth-day.	Día de santo.
Theatre.	Teatro.
Concert.	Concierto.
Field.	Campo.
Corn.	Granos.
Dinner.	Comida.
Fault.	Falta.
Pleasure.	Placer.
Drawer.	Cajon.
Chest of drawers.	Cómoda.
Measles.	Sarampión.
Short.	Corto.
Cheerful.	Jovial.
Fine.	Bello.

Possible.	Posible.
Sure.	Seguro.
Late.	Tarde.
Last.	Ultimo.
Whole.	Total.
All.	Todo.
To play.	Jugar.
To sleep.	Dormir.
To repeat.	Repetir.
To pronounce.	Pronunciar.
To rise.	Levantar.
To get up.	Levantarse.
To walk.	Pasearse.
To take a walk.	Dar un paseo.
I can.	Yo puedo.
Seen.	Visto.
Eaten.	Comido.
Yesterday.	Ayer.
Almost.	Casi.
Generally.	Generalmente.
Directly.	Directamente.
Immediately.	Inmediatamente.
Naturally.	Naturalmente.
Why.	Por qué?
Then.	Entonces.

1 How many drawers are there in your chest of drawers, and how long have you had it already? There are four drawers in it; I have had it only a short time; it is almost new. 2 Were you not formerly more cheerful and happier than now? 3 My mother has been ill a whole year, but she is now better again. 4 Have the children been at school to-day? No, but they were there yesterday. 5 Where have you been? I have not seen you this whole forenoon. 6 These children have been ill all the week; they had eaten too many apples and pears

*4 de la semana*



in their uncle's garden. 7 Had we not a fine summer? Yes, but then we had a cold winter. 8 A year has twelve months, a month has four weeks, and a week has seven days. 9 On Sunday we go to church, and on week days we go to school. 10 What o'clock is it? It is nine o'clock; no, it is already half past nine. 11 In the morning my pupils are always very diligent; they learn their lessons, or write their exercises; but in the afternoon and in the evening they often play in the garden, or take a walk in the field. 12 How long had you been in London? I had been there only a fortnight. 13 January is generally the coldest month in the whole year, and July the warmest.

## OBSERVACIONES.

1. Los tiempos compuestos de TO BE se forman con el auxiliar TO HAVE.
2. Delante de los nombres de dias, meses y estaciones se suprime el artículo.

18

1 El miércoles estuve en el teatro, el jueves en el concierto, y el domingo en la iglesia. 2 A qué hora se levanta vd. por la mañana? En el verano me levanto comunmente á las seis, pero en el invierno á los tres cuartos para las siete y algunas veces á la media para las ocho. Es muy tarde. 3 He estado hoy muy

aplicado; pero en este momento estoy muy cansado y me voy inmediatamente á acostar. Buena noche, duerma vd. bien. 4 El jueves pasado estuve en el teatro, donde tuve el gusto de ver á sus señoritas hermanas y á sus amigas. 5 Cuando nosotros éramos jóvenes, teníamos muchos amigos; algunos estaban en el campo y otros en la ciudad. 6 Cuando yo tenia diez años de edad, no era tan grande como tu primo. 7 Cuando fué tu cumpleaños? Mi cumpleaños fué el domingo pasado. 8 Hemos tenido hoy algunos amigos á comer; todos han estado muy contentos. 9 Las horas son breves, pero los momentos son aún más cortos. 10 Dónde ha estado vd. toda la mañana? He estado en la bolsa, donde he tenido el gusto de ver al caballero Anderson. 11 Cuando mi hermano tenia doce años de edad, aún no habia tenido el sarampion.

## CONVERSACION.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Have Mr. and Mrs. Anderson been here to-day?              | No, Sir, but Mrs. Anderson was here last Monday.   |
| 2 Had you an English lesson Thursday?                       | No, Sir, because my master was ill.  |
| 3 It is very cold to-day; have you not a fire in your room? | No, not now, but I had one this morning.   |
| 4 Do you know the days of the week?                         | Yes, I can repeat them to you: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. |
| 5 When does autumn begin, and end?                          | Autumn begins in September, when the corn is   |

in their uncle's garden. 7 Had we not a fine summer? Yes, but then we had a cold winter. 8 A year has twelve months, a month has four weeks, and a week has seven days. 9 On Sunday we go to church, and on week days we go to school. 10 What o'clock is it? It is nine o'clock; no, it is already half past nine. 11 In the morning my pupils are always very diligent; they learn their lessons, or write their exercises; but in the afternoon and in the evening they often play in the garden, or take a walk in the field. 12 How long had you been in London? I had been there only a fortnight. 13 January is generally the coldest month in the whole year, and July the warmest.

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## CONVERSACION.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Have Mr. and Mrs. Anderson been here to-day?              | No, Sir, but Mrs. Anderson was here last Monday.   |
| 2 Had you an English lesson Thursday?                       | No, Sir, because my master was ill.  |
| 3 It is very cold to-day; have you not a fire in your room? | No, not now, but I had one this morning.   |
| 4 Do you know the days of the week?                         | Yes, I can repeat them to you: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. |
| 5 When does autumn begin, and end?                          | Autumn begins in September, when the corn is   |



- ripe, and ends in Decem-  
ber.
- 6 When do you get up  
in the morning? I generally rise at half  
past six or a quarter to  
seven.
- 7 Where have you been?  
I have not seen you  
all the afternoon. I have been at my cou-  
sin's, who is ill.
- 8 Do you think it is pos-  
sible for a German to  
pronounce English  
well? I am sure of it.
- 9 Why then are there so  
few who do it? If they have had a mas-  
ter, it is his fault, and if  
they have not had one, it  
is naturally theirs.

19

*Infinitivo.**Imperfecto. Participio.*

Reg.	{ To hope, esperar.	I hoped.	Hoped.
	{ To punish, castigar.	I punished.	Punished.
	{ To cry, gritar.	I cried.	Cried.
Irreg.	{ To do, hacer.	I did.	Done.
	{ To keep, guardar.	I kept.	Kept.
	{ To be, poner.	I lay.	Lain.

*IMPERFECTO.*

I hoped.	Yo esperaba.
Thou hopedst.	Tú esperabas.
He hoped.	El esperaba.
We hoped.	Nosotros esperábamos.
You hoped.	Vosotros esperábais.
They hoped.	Ellos esperaban.

I did.	Yo hacía.
Thou didst.	Tú hacías.
He did.	El hacía.
We did.	Nosotros hacíamos.
You did.	Vosotros hacíais.
They did.	Ellos hacían.

I did not hope.	Yo no esperaba.
Thou didst not hope.	Tú no esperabas.
He did not hope.	El no esperaba.
We did not hope.	Nosotros no esperábamos.
You did not hope.	Vosotros no esperábais.
They did not hope.	Ellos no esperaban.

I punished.	Yo castigaba.
Thou punishedst.	Tú castigabas.
He punished.	El castigaba.
We punished.	Nosotros castigábamos.
You punished.	Vosotros castigábais.
They punished.	Ellos castigaban.

Did I hope?	Esperaba yo?
Didst thou hope?	Esperabas tú?
Did he hope?	Esperaba él?
Did we hope?	Esperábamos nosotros?
Did you hope?	Esperábais vosotros?
Did they hope?	Esperaban ellos?

Did I not hope?	No esperaba yo?
Didst thou not hope?	No esperabas tú?
Did he not hope?	No esperaba él?
Did we not hope.	No esperábamos nosotros?
Did you not hope?	No esperábais vosotros?
Did they not hope?	No esperaban ellos?

Servant.	Criado.
Notary.	Escribano.
Spoon.	Cuchara.
Pot.	Jarra.
Coffee.	Café.
Piece.	Pieza.
Meat.	Carne.
Sugar-basin.	Azucarera.
Glove.	Guante.
Pocket-handkerchief.	Pañuelo de bolsillo.
Stocking.	Media.
Hble.	Agujero.
Present.	Presente, regalo.
Work.	Trabajo.
Word.	Palabra.
Order.	Orden.
Birth.	Nacimiento.
Sky.	Cielo.
Air.	Aire.
Promenade.	Paseo.
Alone.	Solo, solamente.
Serene.	Seren.
Pure.	Puro.
Excellent.	Excelente.
To promise.	Prometer.
To use.	Usar.
To time.	Comer.
To dance.	Danzar.
To receive.	Recibir.
To order.	Ordenar.
To plant.	Plantar.
To finish.	Terminar.
To wait.	Esperar.
To remember.	Recordar.
To pass.	Pasar.

To clean.	Asear.
To oil.	Obedecer.
To enjoy.	Gozar.
To study.	Estudiar.
To accompany.	Acompañar.
To lose (lost, lost).	Perder.
To see (saw, seen).	Ver.
To show (showed, shown).	Mostrar.
To drink, (drank, drunk).	Beber.
Anything.	Alguna cosa.
Who.	Quién?
Thoroughly.	A fondo.
Agreeably.	Segun, agradablemente.
While.	Rato, espacio.
Therefore.	Por tanto.
Under.	Debajo.
Ever.	Siempre.
Just now.	En este momento.

1 How did you like the theatre yesterday evening? Very much; there was a very good piece indeed. 2 You promised to accompany me, but you did not keep your word. 3 I ordered you to stay at home; why did you not obey my order? 4 Who fetched the sugar-basin just now out of my room? I do not know; I did not fetch it. 5 When I was young, I used sometimes to work very much, but in the last few years I have not done so. 6 My father planted this tree on the day of my birth, it is therefore as old as I am. 7 My father had finished his letter before he dined. 8 When we lived in the country, we never were alone; we played and danced, we worked and studied and passed our time as agreeably as possible. 9 Have you lost anything? Yes, I have lost one of my new pocket-handkerchiefs. 10 I saw your glove on the washing-stand,



in your bed-room, and the pocket-handkerchief lies there on the floor under that chair.

## OBSERVACIONES.

1.ª El imperfecto de los verbos regulares se forma añadiendo ED al infinitivo ó solo D cuando ya el mismo termina en E. Los verbos terminados en Y precedida de consonante, cambian además dicha letra en I.

2.ª Los verbos regulares forman el participio pasado y el imperfecto añadiendo ED. Diferencianse de los irregulares en que estos tienen ambas formas irregulares por la flexión y modificación, y por lo mismo deben ser notados particularmente.

3.ª El infinitivo, el imperfecto y el participio son las tres formas fundamentales de que se derivan las otras.

4.ª Los sustantivos compuestos se forman poniendo sus partes constitutivas, voz fundamental y determinante, una despues de otra, precediendo la última. Ej: *headache*, dolor de cabeza, ó bien se enlazan por medio de un guion (*hyphen*). Ej: *bed room*, *coffee-pot*, ó bien sin guion, como *birthday*, presente. En este último caso la determinante *birth*, es más bien empleada como adjetivo.

## 20

1 La criada no limpió esta mañana mi cuarto. Como es así? Ella está mala y no puede trabajar hoy. 2 Esta cafetera es una cuela; la recibí de mis padres al día de mi santo. 3 Tu hermana prometió esta mañana venir á mi mi casa; pero no vino. 4 Has visto un agujero que hay en la media? No, yo no lo he visto; dónde está? Enséñame lo, si gusta. 5 La se-

mana pasada trabajamos nosotros en la casa de nuestro profesor: estubo muy contento de nuestra obra. 6 Cuando yo era jóven pronunciaba el francés mejor que ahora. 7 Mientras tú estabas en casa, disfrutábamos nosotros de una bella noche en el paseo. El cielo estaba claro y el aire puro y agradable. 8 ¿Quién limpió esta mañana los enchillos, las cucharas y los tenedores? La criada los limpió; pero nunca hace su quehacer fundamentalmente. 9 Ayer comí en casa de mi notario; tuvimos una buena comida; no teníamos vino; pero la carne era magnífica, y no me acuerdo haber tomado jamas tan buen café.

## CONVERSACION.

Nephew.	Sobrino.
William.	Guillermo.
Hat.	Sombrero.
Hatter.	Sombrerero.
Shoe.	Zapato.
Shoemaker.	Zapatero.
Boot.	Bota.
Jeweller.	Joyero.
Bookbinder.	Encuadernador.
Ball.	Baile, bala.
Supper.	Cena.
Ham.	Jamon.
Bread.	Pan.
Whether.	Si acaso.
Cheese.	Queso.
To send, (sent, sent).	Mandar.
To buy (bought, bought).	Comprar.
To speak (spoke, spoken).	Hablar.

To pay (paid, paid).	Pagar.
To make (made, made).	Hacer.
To bring, brought, brought.	Tracer.
To ask.	Preguntar.
Not . . . till.	No . . . hasta que.

- 1 Did you take my book to the book-binders? Yes, I did, and he promised to send it to you tomorrow morning.
- 2 Did you buy a new hat at the latter's this morning? Yes, but I did not pay for it.
- 3 Did you speak of me this morning, when you were at the bookseller's? Yes, he asked me where you were still at our house.
- 4 Did you not see our friend William this morning? No, he was at the ball last night, and did not rise till very late this morning.
- 5 Did not your nephew receive a letter from his bookseller the day before yesterday? Yes, he received one from him and one from his friend, the jeweller.
- 6 Has the shoemaker already made my shoes? Yes, he has, he promised me to bring them this evening.
- 7 When did you receive these pretty books? I received them from my aunt on my last birthday.
- 8 Did you order anything for supper? Yes, Sir, I ordered some ham and some bread and cheese.

## INFINITIVO.

To smell, oler.	To taste, gustar.
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## PARTICIPIO PRESENTE.

Smelling, oliendo.	Tasting, gustando.
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## PRESENTE.

I am tasting.	Yo estoy gustando.
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## IMPERFECTO.

I was tasting.	Yo estaba gustando.
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## PERFECTO.

I have been tasting.	Yo he estado gustando.
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## PLUSQUAMPERFECTO.

I had been tasting.	Yo hube estado gustando.
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## PRESENTE.

I can.	Yo puedo.
Thou canst.	Tú puedes.
He can.	El puede.
We can.	Nosotros podemos.
You can.	Vosotros podeis.
They can.	Ellos pueden.



## IMPERFECTO.

I could.	Yo podía ó pude.
Thou couldst.	Tú podías ó pudiste.
He could.	El podía ó pudo.
We could.	Nosotros podíamos ó pudimos.
You could.	Vosotros podiais ó pudiais- teis.
They could.	Ellos podian ó pudieron.
I cannot.	Yo no puedo.
Body.	Cuerpo.
Face.	Faz.
Forehead.	Frente.
Eye.	Ojo.
Nose.	Nariz.
Ear.	Oreja.
Check.	Mejilla.
Chin.	Barba.
Hair.	Pelo.
Back-part.	Partes traseras.
Mouth.	Boca.
Lip.	Labio.
Gums.	Encias.
Tooth [teeth].	Diente.
Palate.	Paladar.
Tongue.	Lengua.
Leg.	Pierna.
Trunk.	Tronco.
Passport.	Pasaporte.
Wood.	Madera.
Fruit.	Fruta.
Potato.	Patata.

Part.	Parte.
Side.	Costado.
Fence.	Cerca, florete.
Hundred-weight.	Quintal.
Business.	Negocios.
Lock-out.	Vigia.
Tour.	Excursion.
Sort.	Suerte.
All sorts of.	Toda clase de.
Thing.	Cosa.
Companion.	Compañero.
Post-man.	Cartero.
Italy.	Italia.
Blind.	Ciego.
Deaf.	Sordo.
Dumb.	Torpe de lengua.
Next.	Inmediato.
To spell.	Deletrear.
To distinguish.	Distinguir.
To intend.	Intentar.
To want.	Desear, necesitar.
To use.	Acostumbrar.
To read.	Leer.
To walk.	Andar.
To eat.	Comer.
To stand.	Ponerse en pié.
To tell.	Decir.
To run.	Correr.
To go out.	Salir.
To travel.	Viajar.
To be obliged.	Estar obligado.
Just.	Justamente.
Once.	Una vez.
At present.	Al presente.
Every where.	Por todas partes.

No longer.	Ya no.
Nor either.	¡Patacoco no.
Betwen.	Entre.
Without.	Sin.
Those who.	Aquellos que.
When.	Cuando.

1 I cannot go out to day, because my father is ill, nor can my brother either. 2 Formerly I could carry a hundred weight; at present I can no longer do it. 3 How can we distinguish a bush from a tree? A bush is generally not so high as a tree, and a bush has more than one trunk, which the tree has not. 4 Can we see your house from this place? 5 Yes, you can distinguish it standing betwen those trees. 6 On the one side you see the orchard with the fence of wood, and the other side you see a potato field. 7 Can you tell me the different parts of your mouth? Yes, I can; the different parts of the mouth are; the lips, gums, teeth, palate and tongue. 8 What can you do with your hands and your legs? I can walk and run with my legs, and with my hands I do all sorts of things. 9 I intend making a tour to Italy next month, and I am on the look-out for a companion; can you accompany me? I am sorry, I cannot; just at that time I am obliged to go on business to London. 10 You cannot go to England without a pass-port; but once in that country, you can travel every where without wanting one. 11 What are you doing there? I am learning my English lesson.

### OBSERVACIONES.

1. El participio de presente se forma añadiendo **ING** al infinitivo, con lo que queda omitida la *e* final.

2. El participio de presente es la forma sustantiva del verbo, y es por lo mismo emplea lo en lugar de infinitivo, cuando este depende de una preposicion. Ej: *without wanting*, sin necesitar.

3. Con el auxiliar **TO BE** y el participio de presente se forma el modo descriptivo del verbo, el cual significa y expresa actividades comenzadas y continuándose.

4. *I am going* significa: estoy á punto de...

1 Podemos mirar su jardin de hortaliza? No, él está tras de la casa, así es que desde este lugar no puede vd. verlo. 2 Puedes nombrarme las diferentes partes de tu cuerpo? Sí, puedo nombrarlas á vd. Las partes de la cabeza son: la cara con la frente, los ojos, la nariz, las orejas, las mejillas, la boca y la parte posterior con el pelo. 3 No podria vd. prestarme un peso, señor? Sí, yo puedo prestarle á vd. más si uno no es bastante. 4 Pued's decirme qué hora es? No pueden ser mas que las seis. 5 Antes podiamos escribirte más frecuentemente; ahora tenemos mucho que hacer. 6 Los que no pueden ver son ciegos; los que no pueden oír son sordos; los que no pueden hablar son mudos. 7 Podemos servirnos de todas las partes de un árbol? Sí, podemos usar todas sus partes; mas no para comer. Dé algunos usamos los frutos; de otros las flores y de todos la madera. 8 Mi esposa podia leer cualquier libro inglés sin deletrear mucho. 9 El ojo que ve; el oído que oye, la nariz que huele y la lengua que gusta, son todas partes de mi cuerpo sensible. 10 Yo estaba á punto de escribir á mi hermano, cuando el cartero me trajo una carta suya.



11 Quién vive en aquella grande y bella casa! Yo vivo ahí con mis padres y algunos de mis parientes.

### CONVERSACION.

Governess.

Niece.

Finger.

Thigh.

Knee.

Heel.

Foot [feet].

Toe.

Style.

Poetry.

Assistance.

Conversation.

France.

Able.

Elegant.

To translate.

To decipher.

To recommend.

To give, (gave, given).

To have a mind.

To bite.

One.

Nothing.

Badly.

Ama de llaves. *house keys*

Sobrina.

Dedo.

Muslo.

Rodilla.

Talon.

Pié.

Dedo gordo.

Estilo.

Poesía.

Auxilio.

Conversacion.

Francia.

Capaz.

Elegante.

Traducir.

Descifrar.

Recomendar.

Dar.

Tener intencion de.

Morder.

Uno, uno solo.

Nada.

Malamente.

1 Can you translate me this letter?

2 Could not one learn English alone?

3 Can you recommend me a French governess for my little daughter?

4 Can you not do this exercise for me?

5 Have you given my sister a good pen?

6 What are you doing there?

7 Have you a mind to buy this dog?

8 What can you do with your fingers?

9 Which are the parts of the leg?

10 What are you going to do now?

It is so badly written that I cannot decipher it.

One could learn to translate and read in easy books; but for conversation, for elegant style and for poetry, one can do nothing without the assistance of an able master.

I can recommend you my niece who was long in France.

I cannot, I am obliged to do mine.

I could not give her a good one. I had none.

I am writing a letter to miss N.

I have no mind to buy it; it bites.

I can feel my hair, my ear, my forehead, and all the other parts of my head.

In the leg we find the thigh, the knee, the ankle and foot with the heel and toes.

I am going to write some letters.

PRESENTE.

I may.

Yo puedo.

Thou mayest. Tú puedes.  
 He may. El puede.  
 We may. Nosotros podemos.  
 You may. Vosotros podeis.  
 They may. Ellos pueden.

I will. Yo quiero.  
 Thou wilt. Tú quieres.  
 He will. El quiere.  
 We will. Nosotros queremos.  
 You will. Vosotros quereis.  
 They will. Ellos quieren.

I shall. Yo debo.  
 Thou shalt. Tú debes.  
 He shall. El debe.  
 We shall. Nosotros debemos.  
 You shall. Vosotros debeis.  
 They shall. Ellos deben.

I must. Es menester que yo.  
 Thou must. Es menester que tú.  
 He must. Es menester que él.  
 We must. Es menester que nosotros.  
 You must. Es menester que vosotros.  
 They must. Es menester que ellos.

## IMPERFECTO.

I might. Yo podia ó podria.  
 Thou mightest. Tú podias ó podrias.  
 He might. El podia ó podria.

We might. Nosotros podiamos ó podriamos.  
 You might. Vosotros podiais ó podriais.  
 They might. Ellos podian ó podrian.

I would. Yo queria ó querria.  
 Thou wouldst. Tú querias ó querrias.  
 He would. El queria ó querria.  
 We would. Nosotros queriamos ó querriamos.  
 You would. Vosotros queriais ó querriais.  
 They would. Ellos querian ó querrian.

I should. Yo debia ó deberia.  
 Thou shouldst. Tú debias ó deberias.  
 He should. El debia ó debiese.  
 We should. Nosotros debiamos ó deberiamos.  
 You should. Vosotros debiais ó deberiais.  
 They should. Ellos debian ó deberian.

I ought. Yo debia ó deberia.  
 Thou ought. Tú debias ó deberias.  
 He ought. El debia ó deberia.  
 We ought. Nosotros debiamos ó deberiamos.  
 You ought. Vosotros debiais ó deberiais.  
 They ought. Ellos debian ó deberian.



Farmer.	Hacendado.
Fellow.	Compañero.
Creature.	Creatura.
Fellow-creature.	Semejante.
God.	Dios.
Sun.	Sol.
Earth.	Tierra.
World.	Mundo.
Home.	Hogar.
Weather.	Tiempo.
Danger.	Peligro.
Bundle.	Bulto, lio, paquete.
Veal.	Carne de ternera.
Law.	Ley.
Care.	Cuidado.
Love.	Anor.
Gift.	Don, dádiva, regalo.
Connexion.	Ccnexion.
Wrong.	Sin razon.
Ready.	Listo, pronto.
Idle.	Flojo.
Willing.	Dispuesto.
Righteous.	Recto, justo.
Wicked.	Malvado.
Hungry.	Hambriento.
Impolite.	Impolitico.
To walk out.	Pasearse.
So search.	Investigar.
To happen.	Venir á suceder.
To offer.	Ofrecer.
To expose.	Exponer.
To allow.	Permitir.
To trouble.	Molestar.
To respect.	Respetar.
To imitate.	Imitar.

To communicate.	Comunicar.
To reside.	Residir.
To interrupt.	Interrumpir.
To part with.	Deshacerse de.
To take [took, taken.]	Tomar.
To take care of.	Tener cuidado de.
To fear.	Temer.
To hurt (hurt, hurt).	Lastimar.
To fall (fell, fallen.)	Caer.
To break (broke, broken).	Quebrar.
To ruin.	Llover.
To put (put, put).	Poner.
To shine (shone, shone).	Brillar.
To scold.	Regañar.
To bring in.	Traer.
To begin (began, begun).	Comenzar.
To thank.	Dir gracias.
To forget. (forgot, forgot- ten.	Olvidar.
To let (let, let).	Dejar.
To say (said, said).	Decir.
Another.	Otro.
He who.	Aquel que.
Truly.	Verdaderamente.
Properly.	Propiamente.
Back.	Atras.
If.	Si.
By.	Por.

1 I think William has taken my inkstand, I cannot find it; could you not lend me yours? You may take it; but I must have it back at five o'clock; I have still some work to do, and my master might scold me if I had not finished it. 2 May I take your pen-knife also? You may take it. 3 My nephew could

not walk out; he has hurt his knee by falling in the street. But I hope he has not broken any thing. 4 If you wish to learn any thing, you ought not to be idle. 5 You ought to know what has happened, and you shall know it, for I will tell you. 6 We ought to be willing to expose our life when we see our fellow-creatures in danger. 7 Has he allowed you to accompany him? He said I might go with him if I would. 8 Will you know how you must give? Put yourself in place of him who is to receive. 9 You should walk in your garden every morning and evening, and enjoy the fine summer weather. 10 He shall give you the book, let me take care of that. 11 God lets the sun shine upon the righteous and upon the wicked. 12 We should learn the languages of the countries with which we have connexions. 13 Aurelius often used to say that he would not part with the little he had learned for all the gold in the world.

## OBSERVACIONES.

1. = *Can*, poder, expresa capacidad física ó intelectual; *may*, poder, atreverse, expresa posibilidad, libertad, permiso.

2. = *Shall*, deber, expresa mando ó una obligación que viene del mundo exterior; *ought*, deber tambien, significa obligación impuesta por las reglas de la moral ó de las conveniencias sociales; pero siempre expresiva é interior, en cuyo caso podríamos tambien emplear la forma *should*.

3. = Después de los verbos *can*, *may*, *will*, *shall*,

*must*, el siguiente infinitivo se usará sin *to*. Después de *ought*, al contrario, se empleará siempre el *to*.

4. = Todos los verbos aquí nombrados son *defectivos* y sólo usados en los tiempos que hemos indicado.

1 Puedo beber un vaso de agua? No, hijo mio, todavía no; nunca bebas agua fría cuando estás muy iritado. 2 Puedo ofrecer á vd. un pedazo de este jamón? Es vd. muy amable, Señora. Tomaré un pedacito, pues parece excelente. 3 Debo dar á vd. con él un pedazo de esta ternera? No, gracias, pero molestaré á vd. por algunas papas más. 4 El labrador debe traer algunos granos, antes que comience á llover. 5 Déjele vd. ir, tiene que aprender su lección. Yo le dejaré ir, pero parece que quiere permanecer aquí. 6 No debemos nunca olvidar que esta tierra no es una patria donde podemos ser verdaderamente felices. 7 No queremos salir de casa, pues tememos que llueva. 8 Debemos respetar las leyes del país donde vivimos. 9 Dé vd. un manojo de heno á mi caballo. Debe tener hambre, no ha comido nada esta mañana. 10 No regañemos á otro sin haber antes propiamente investigado si tiene alguna razón ó si carece de ella. 11 ¿Debo aprender esta lección, ó debo aprender aquella? Tú aprende tantas como quieras ó puedas. 12 No deberémos interrumpir nunca á una persona cuando habla. Es muy descortés. 13 Tú no tendrás tu dinero antes de haber concluido tu trabajo. 14 Deberíamos imitar el amor de Dios hacia nosotros, de modo que siempre estuviéramos preparados y listos á dividir con otros los dones que de él recibimos.



## CONVERSACION.

Owner.	Propietario.
Embassador.	Embajador.
Purse.	Bolsa.
Newspaper.	Periódico.
Translation.	Traducción.
Permission.	Permiso.
Full.	Lleno.
To leave off (left, left).	Atender.
To obtain.	Obtener.
To advertise.	Advertir.
To reflect.	Reflexionar.
To seek.	Buscar.
To make a pen.	Preparar una pluma.
However.	Sin embargo.
Either.	Uno ú otro.
Soon.	Pronto.
First.	Primero.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 May I take either of these apples?                             | You may take both, if you like.   |
| 2 Have you asked papa, if we may go out?                         | Yes, but I could not obtain permission; he told me however that we may go out when we have said our lesson. |
| 3 What did she say when you asked her?                           | She said I might go, if you would.  |
| 4 I have found a purse full of gold, what ought I to do with it? | You ought to seek the owner of it.  |
| 5 Ought I to advertise it in the newspaper?                      | Yes, as soon as possible.   |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 6 Will you come and dine with us next Sunday? | I will reflect upon it, and to-morrow I will give you an answer.           |
| 7 Must I have a passport to go to England?    | Yes, you must take one at the English ambassador's.                        |
| 8 Must I copy my translation?                 | Yes, but you must first make your pen.                                     |
| 9 May I go to the theatre this evening?       | Yes, but if you wish to have a good place, you must go before six o'clock. |
| 10 May we leave off working?                  | You may leave off, when you have done your lesson.                         |

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## FUTURO.

I shall be.	Yo seré.
Thou wilt be.	Tu serás.
He will be.	El será.
We shall be.	Nosotros seremos.
You shall be.	Vosotros seréis.
They shall be.	Ellos serán.

Shall I be?	Seré yo?
Wilt thou be?	Serás tú?
Will he be?	Será él?
Shall we be?	Seremos nosotros?
Will you be?	Sereis vosotros?
Will they be?	Serán ellos?

I shall have.	Yo habré.
I shall prove.	Yo probaré.
I shall have been.	Yo habré sido.
Thou wilt have been.	Tú habrás sido.
He will have been.	El habrá sido.
We shall have been.	Nosotros habremos sido.
You will have been.	Vosotros habreis sido.
They will have been.	Ellos habrán sido.
Shall I have?	Habré yo?
Shall I prove?	Probaré yo?
Shall I have been?	Habré yo sido?
Shalt thou have been?	Habrá tú sido?
Will he have been?	Habrán él sido?
Shall we have been?	Habremos nosotros sido?
Shall you have been?	Habreis vosotros sido?
Will they have been?	Habrán ellos sido?
Shall I have had?	Habré habido yo?
Shall I have proved?	Habré probado yo?

Country.	Pais.
Ground.	Suelo, piso.
Gate.	Puerta, garita.
Bridge.	Puente.
Plant.	Planta.
Branch.	Rama.
Snow.	Nieve.
Ice.	Granizo.
Cold.	Frio.
Appearance.	Apariencia.
Ornament.	Ornamento.
Midnight.	Media noche.
Pardon.	Perdon.
Experience.	Experiencia.
Acquaintance.	Relacion, conocimiento.
Journey.	Viaje.

Voyage.	Viaje.
Necessity.	Necesidad.
Study.	Estudio.
End.	Fin.
Leafless.	Deshojado.
Bare.	Desprovisto.
Several.	Varios.
To beg.	Pedir, suplicar.
To depart.	Partir.
To return.	Volver.
To cover.	Cubrir.
To be covered.	Estar cubierto.
To expect.	Estar á la mira.
To think, thought, thought.	Pensar.
To wear (wore, worn).	Llevar, usar.
To grow (grew, grown).	Creecer, ponerse.
To leave (left, left).	Partir.
Te how.	Encorvar.
To spoil.	Echar á perder.
To go down.	Ir abajo.
I dare.	Yo me atrevo.
Early.	Temprano.
Probably.	Probablemente.
Awfully.	Espantosamente.
Diligently.	Diligentemente.
Intentionally.	Intencionalmente.
Full.	Lleno.
After.	Despues, segan.
At least.	A lo ménos.
Through	Al través de, por medio de.
by myself.	Por mí mismo.
Either. . . . or.	Este. . . . Ya sea.
Yet.	Ya.



1 Last night we worked till midnight but to night we shall go early to bed. 2 Let your mother take a walk now, she will enjoy this beautiful weather and it will do her good. 3 Will your master be at home to-morrow? I do not think so, at least not in the morning. 4 Is your uncle going to stay here several days longer? I beg your pardon, he will depart to-morrow. 5 I will work by myself and I dare say that I shall have done my work before you have finished yours. 6 This country will not always wear this beautiful appearance; when the cold of winter returns it will be covered with snow and ice, and the trees will be leafless and bare. 7 I shall take a walk round the town this evening. Then do not forget to go out of the gate, there you will see a beautiful bridge; it is almost new and is one of the greatest ornaments of the town. 8 Experience will prove to you the necessity of reflecting before you speak, and yet more before you write. 9 When all these fruits are full grown and ripe, they will bow the branches of the tree to the ground. 10 Your sister will not have been a fortnight at Paris, before she makes acquaintances.

## OBSERVACIONES.

1. El futuro simple y el anterior se forman con *will* y *shall*. En la primera persona del singular y plural se usa *shall* y en las demás *will*.

2. En la forma interrogativa se usa *will*, y *shall* en la segunda persona de ambos números.

1 El señor su hermano estará en casa a las cinco. El no tendrá tiempo de venir con nosotros, pues me dijo que tendrá negocios, y probablemente estará en el campo. 2 Mi condiscipulo comenzó su ejercicio á las cinco, y probablemente no lo habrá terminado antes de las seis. 3 A qué hora nos dejará vd. mañana? Dejaré á vd. á las seis. 4 Seré feliz si la comida está lista, pues tengo una hambre espantosa. 5 Estará vd. en casa mañana? No, no estaré en casa, á lo ménos en la mañana. 6 Tú te habrás acabado tus libros antes que hayas aprendido inglés; pero tus padres te castigarán si maltratas tus libros intencionalmente. 7 ¿Cuándo volverá tu hermano de su viaje? Le espero, ya sea la semana próxima ó la semana siguiente. 8 Yo trabajaré empeñosamente hasta que se ponga el sol. Entonces vendrá mi amigo por mí, y daremos un bonito paseo por los campos. 9 Dentro de dos meses habrá terminado mi hijo sus estudios, y entonces lo mandaré á viajar. 10 Esta planta no crecerá bien aquí, donde el sol casi no se deja ver. 11 Veremos al fin del año quién ha aprendido más.

## CONVERSACION.

Tailor.	Sastre.
John.	Juan.
America.	América.
Coat.	Vestido.
Park.	Parque.
Invitation.	Invitacion.
Special.	Especial.

Frosty.  
To breakfast.  
To set out (set, set).  
To become (became, be-  
come).  
Rather.  
Among.  
About.  
Whoever.  
So.  
In time.

- 1 At what o'clock shall you breakfast to-morrow morning?
- 2 Shall you be at home to-morrow morning?
- 3 When shall we have the pleasure of seeing you?
- 4 Where shall you be after dinner?
- 5 Shall I be happier, if I go to America?
- 6 Shall you go to the theatre this evening?
- 7 Have you been to the tailor's, John?

Helado.  
Almorzar.  
Partir.  
Llegar a ser.

Un tanto cuanto.  
Entre.  
Sobre, respecto de.  
Todas las veces que.  
Así.  
En tiempo.

At half past seven, for at eight I must set out.

No, I was at home the day before yesterday, and shall not be at home again till the day after to-morrow.

Whenever you send me a special invitation.

You will find me among the trees in the park.

If you are not lazy, you may become the happiest of men.

No, I shall not go. I will rather walk about in the town.

Yes, Sir, I have been there just now.

8 When will my coat be ready?

It will be ready by to-morrow, so you will have it just in time.

9 Do you think it will be cold to-night.

Yes, I think it will be a frosty night.

## CONDICIONAL.

I should be.  
Thou wouldst be.  
He would be.  
We should be.  
You would be.  
They would be.

Yo sería.  
Tú serías.  
El sería.  
Nosotros seríamos.  
Vosotros seriais.  
Ellos serian.

Should I be?  
Wouldst thou be?  
Would he be?  
Should we be?  
Should you be?  
Would they be?

Seria yo?  
Serias tú?  
Seria él?  
Seriamos nosotros?  
Seriais vosotros?  
Serian ellos?

I should have.  
I should prefer.  
I should have been.  
Thou wouldst have been.  
He would have been.  
We should have been.  
You would have been.  
They would have been.

Yo habria.  
Yo preferiria.  
Yo habria sido.  
Tú habrias sido.  
El habria sido.  
Nosotros habriamos sido.  
Vosotros habriais sido.  
Ellos habrian sido.

\*Should I have?  
\*Should I prefer?

Habria yo?  
Preferiria yo?



Should I have been?  
Shouldst thou have been?  
Would he have been?  
Should we have been?  
Should you have been?  
Would they have been?

I should have had.  
I should have preferred.

Should I have had?  
Should I have preferred?

If I had.  
If thou had.  
If he had.  
If we had.  
If you had.  
If they had.

If I were.  
If thou were.  
If he were.  
If we were.  
If you were.  
If they were.

Soldier.

General.

People.

Fortress.

Bravery.

Courage.

Intrepidity.

Habria yo sido?  
Habrias tú sido?  
Habria él sido?  
Habríamos nosotros sido?  
Habriais vosotros sido?  
Habrian ellos sido?

Yo habria tenido.  
Yo habria preferido.

Habria yo habido?  
Habria yo preferido?

Si yo hubiera.  
Si tú hubieras.  
Si él hubiera.  
Si nosotros hubiéramos.  
Si vosotros hubiérais.  
Si ellos hubieran.

Si yo fuera.  
Si tú fueras.  
Si él fuera.  
Si nosotros fuéramos.  
Si vosotros fuérais.  
Si ellos fueran.

Soldado.

General.

Gente.

Fortaleza.

Bravura.

Valor.

Intrepidez.

Perseverance.

Bird.

Cage.

Song.

Sea.

Boat.

Fear.

Clothes.

Nest.

Youth.

Fortune.

Village.

Service.

Carrriage.

Fault.

Wind.

Thunderstorm.

Wollen.

Cotton.

Cool.

Blue.

Sweet.

Careless.

Contented.

Big.

Inattentive.

Straight.

Wide.

Grateful.

Dark.

Dark.

Glad.

To answer.

To defend.

To display.

Perseverancia.

Pájaro.

Jaula.

Canto.

Mar.

Bote.

Miedo.

Vestido.

Nido.

Juventud.

Fortuna.

Pueblo.

Servicio.

Carruaje.

Falta.

Viento.

Tempestad de rayos.

De lana.

Algodon.

Frio.

Azul.

Dulce.

Descuidado.

Contento.

Abultado, espeso.

Desatento, descuidado.

Derecho.

Ancho.

Agradecido.

Lisiado.

Oscuro.

Alegre.

Responder.

Defender.

Desplegar.

To pity.	Compadecer.
To change.	Cambiar.
To destroy.	Destruir.
To render.	Volver, devolver.
To clear.	Clarificar, dar lustre, aclarar.
To teach (taught, taught).	Enseñar.
To fly (flew, flown).	Volar.
To sing (sang, sung).	Cantar.
To know [knew, known].	Conocer.
Something.	Alguna cosa.
Certainly.	Ciertamente.
We'll.	Bien.
Such a.	Tal.

1 The soldiers defended the fortress with great bravery. They would certainly not have defended it with so much courage, if their general had not displayed so much intrepidity and perseverance. 2 I should with the greatest pleasure teach him to speak English, if I did not think that he would be so idle. 3 I always wear woollen stockings in summer and in winter. In summer I should like to wear cotton ones if my parents would allow it, for they must be much cooler and more pleasant. 4 If you had a bird, what would you do with it? Would you put it in a cage? I do not think so. You would like to see it fly in the blue sky or hear it sing its sweet song on a tree. 5 The master would have given you permission to play, if you had done your exercises. 6 I should pity the man, if I did not know how careless he has been. 7 Should you not have answered him, if he had asked you about it? Yes, certainly I should have answered him, for who would not answer a person that asks us about something? 8 Would people not be

happier, if they were more contented? 9 Would you like to go out on the sea in a boat this afternoon? Oh, yes; that would give me the greatest pleasure. You will not fear the big waves? Oh, no; I have no fear. Well, go to your room and change your clothes, and then we will go.

### OBSERVACIONES.

1. = Ambos condicionales se forman por medio del imperfecto *should* y *would*, y se presenta entre ambas formas el mismo cambio que con el futuro.

2. = El conjuntivo del verbo se diferencia del indicativo en la falta total de flexiones personales. El presente es por consiguiente en todos los verbos igual al infinitivo y el imperfecto igual a la primera persona del imperfecto de indicativo. El imperfecto de *to be* forma la única excepcion.

Nosotros hubiéramos trabajado hasta la media noche si no hubiéramos estado tan somnolientos. 2 Vosotros hubiérais tenido unos pájaros en vuestro jardín si no descompusiérais siempre sus nidos. 3 Hubiera tenido probablemente más amigos en mi juventud si mis mayores hubieran tenido una más grande fortuna; pero yo no habría sido probablemente más feliz, porque los niños de los más ricos padres no son siempre los más felices. 4 Mis discípulos tendrían menos faltas si no fueran tan desatentos (desaplicados). 5 Las



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calles de esta ciudad son muy derechas; pero me agrada-  
rian mucho más si ellas fueran más amplias. 6 Yo  
no querría vivir en tan pequeña ciudad; preferiría vi-  
vir en un pueblo. Tampoco querréis vivir aquí, ¿no  
es verdad?—Probablemente no, pero yo preferiría este  
lugar á un pueblo. 7 Si vd. quisiera prestarme este  
servicio, le estaria á vd. por ello muy agradecido.  
8 No compadecería vd. al pobre hombre si vd. su-  
piera que él por culpa de otros es desgraciado? 9 Com-  
praría el señor su tío un coche si él pudiera ir á pie?  
No, él no compraría ninguno si él no estuviera lisiado.  
10 Llovería si nosotros no tuviéramos un viento tan  
frio. 11 El cielo ha estado muy oscuro. Tiene mu-  
cho el aspecto de un cielo que promete tempestad. Yo  
me hubiera alegrado de ello, purificaría el aire.

### CONVERSACION.

Alice.	Alicia.
Review.	Revista.
Use.	Uso, utilidad.
Subscription.	Suscripción.
Doubt.	Duda.
Dependant.	Dependiente.
To amuse.	Divertir.
To delight.	Deleitar.
To advise.	Aconsejar.
To suppose.	Suponer.
To collect.	Colectar.
To agree.	Convenir á.
To wait.	Esperar.
Supposing.	Suponiendo.

To emigrate.  
To feel obliged.  
To enable.  
To be enabled.  
Greatly.  
Especially.  
Hither.  
The other evening.  
As to.

Emigrar.  
Sentirse obligado.  
Habilitar.  
Ser habilitado.  
Grandemente.  
Especialmente.  
Hacia acá.  
La otra noche.  
En cuanto á.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Are you going to see the review to day?   | I should go if the children were here to accompany me.   |
| 2 | But why do you wait for the children?   | I shall not wait for them, but if they were here, they would be delighted to see the soldiers. |
| 3 | I dare say it would amuse them greatly.   | I am sure it would, John especially.   |
| 4 | Would you advise me to let Alice go?  | Certainly, why not?  |
| 5 | Then, if you would allow her to go with you, I should feel much obliged.                                  | Nothing would give me more pleasure if she be well enough. Send her hither by eleven o'clock.  |
| 6 | Should we give any money to that poor family?   | Which poor family?   |
| 7 | That of which your brother spoke the other evening, who would like to go to America, if it were possible. | I remember, but should you give them any, do you think they would make a good use of it?       |



- 8 As to that, I cannot say. | Supposing we should make a small subscription for them among our friends. Why wouldn't he!
- 9 I do not think papa would agree to that.
- 10 They would become too dependent. | By this would they not be enabled to emigrate immediately?
- 11 Yes, but should we collect enough? | I should have no doubt about that.

## PASIVA.

To be praised. | Ser alabado.

## INFINITIVO.

To be praised. | Ser alabado.  
To have been praised. | Haber sido alabado.

## PARTICIPIO.—Presente.

Being praised. | Siendo alabado.

## Pasado.

Having been praised. | Habiendo sido alabado.

## INDICATIVO.—Presente.

I am praised. | Yo soy alabado.

## Pasado.

I have been praised. | Yo he sido alabado.

## Imperfecto.

I was praised. | Yo era alabado.

## Pluscuamperfecto.

I had been praised. | Yo habia sido alabado.

## Futuro simple.

I shall be praised. | Yo seré alabado.

## Futuro anterior.

I shall have been praised. | Yo habré sido alabado.

## CONDICIONAL.—Presente.

I should be praised. | Yo sería alabado.

## Pasado.

I should have been praised. | Yo habría sido alabado.

## CONJUNTIVO.—Presente.

I be praised. | Yo sea alabado.

## Pasado.

I have been praised. Yo, haya sido alabado.

## Imperfecto.

I were praised. Yo fuera alabado.

## Plusquamperfecto.

I had been praised. Yo hubiera sido alabado.

## IMPERATIVO.

Be praised. Sed alabado.

Physician.	Médico.
Cook.	Cocinero.
Many a man.	Más de un hombre.
Mill.	Molino.
Flour.	Harina.
Pudding.	Pudin.
Food.	Alimento.
Malt.	Cebada preparada para hacer cerveza.
Hops.	Lúpulo.
Lake.	Lago.
Barn.	Granero.
Court.	Corte.
Gymnasium.	Liceo.
Application.	Aplicacion.
Docility.	Docilidad.
Taste.	Gusto.
Honour.	Honor.
Riches.	Riqueza.

Will.	Voluntad.
Virtue.	Virtud.
Consent.	Consentimiento.
Health.	Salud.
Sickness.	Enfermedad.
Action.	Accion.
Idea.	Idea.
Task.	Tarea.
Religion.	Religion.
Reason.	Razon.
Remittance.	Remesa.
Bitter.	Amargo.
Skilful.	Hábil.
Ignorant.	Ignorante.
Just.	Justo.
Clean.	Limpio.
Virtuous.	Virtuoso.
Disagreeable.	Desagradable.
Negligent.	Negligente.
To reply.	Replicar.
To divert.	Divertir.
To instruct.	Instruir.
To frequent.	Frecuentar.
To encourage.	Aleentar.
To repair.	Reparar.
To deprive.	Privar.
To persuade.	Persuadir.
To form.	Formar.
To dry.	Secar.
To thrash.	Trillar.
To despise.	Despreciar.
To honour.	Honrar.
To permit.	Permitir.
To compel.	Compeler.
To shun.	Huir.



To regulate.	Regular.
To recall.	Revocar.
To replace.	Reemplazar.
To deserve.	Merecer.
To own.	Poseer.
To continue.	Continuar.
To treat.	Tratar.
To complain.	Quejarse.
To accept.	Aceptar.
To mow (mowed, mown.)	Segar.
To build (built, built).	Construir.
To grind (ground, ground)	Moler.
To put off.	Aplazar.
Usually.	Usualmente.
Ago.	Hace (impersonal).
Against.	Contra.
Instead of.	En vez de.

1 My mother seeing that I so much wished to have a bird, asked me what I would do with it, if I had one. I replied that I would keep it in a fine cage and give it food and be diverted by its song. 2 I was instructed a long time by my father, but when I was twelve years old, I left my father's house and frequented the gymnasium at R. 3 My brother being often blamed by his masters, I will encourage him to application and docility. 4 This bridge was built eight years ago, and now it must already be repaired. 5 Do you know of what beer is made? I think my brother told me that it was made of malt and hops; he said that hops give the bitter taste to beer. 6 A man may be deprived of honour and riches against his will, but not of virtue without his consent. 7 A skilful cook is more to be feared in time of health than an ignorant physician in time of sickness. 8 Many

a man should be praised for an action for which he is punished instead of being praised. 9 Be persuaded that one cannot form a just idea of a people without having lived long among them. 10 In Sparta the young were taught to honour the old. 11 The children were not permitted to leave the garden.

### OBSERVACIONES.

1. <sup>o</sup> El PASIVO ó forma pasiva se forma por medio del auxiliar *to be* y el participio pasado.
2. <sup>o</sup> La preposicion española *por* en frases de forma pasiva se traduce por *by*.
3. <sup>o</sup> Los adjetivos sin tomar la forma plural, pueden tornarse en sustantivos por la anteposicion del artículo definido. Ej; *The young, the old*; el individuo único es designado por la añadidura de un sustantivo ademas (como *man, person* y tambien á menudo *one*).
4. <sup>o</sup> La consonante final de los verbos monosílabos con vocal simple y de los verbos de dos sílabas que tienen el acento sobre la segunda sílaba, como todos los verbos que terminan en *e*, se dobla por la añadidura de las terminaciones que tienen al principio. Ej; *Shun, shunned*;—*prefer, preferring*;—*counsel, counselled*.

1 El grano en los campos está maduro; debe cosecharse. Cuando esté cosechado será secado y llevado al granero. En invierno es trillado y el grano limpio es llevado al molino para ser molido. Entonces se hace el grano harina, la cual se emplea en pan, puding y

otras muchas cosas. 2 Los malos son comunmente compadecidos por los buenos y los virtuosos. 3 ¿No es muy desagradable ser despreciado? 4 Todas nuestras operaciones deberian ser arregladas a la religion y la razon. 5 Se dice que nuestro embajador en la corte francesa, será pronto llamado. ¿Por quién será reemplazado? No se le reemplazará. 6 ¿No sería vd. alabado de sus profesores si lo mereciera? Sí, de bemos confesar (que) somos frecuentemente elogiados por ellos. 7 ¿No sería vd. frecuentemente regañado (por ellos) si hubiera vd. continuado siendo tan flojo y descuidado? 8 Si hubiera yo sido tan maltratado, me habría quejado de esto a su padre. 9 La devolucion de los libros fue tan largo tiempo diferida, que el librero no quiso ya recibirlos. 10 Estos muchachos son tan flojos, que deberian ser siempre obligados a hacer sus tareas.

### CONVERSACION.

Day-scholar.	Alumno externo.
River.	Rio.
Tower.	Torre.
Castle.	Castillo.
Steamer.	Vapor.
Thunder.	Rayo.
Lightning.	Relámpago.
Storm.	Tempestad.
Portmanteau.	Saco de viaje.
Top.	Cúspide.
Leave.	Permiso.
Mistake.	Disparate.
Round.	Redondo, en derredor.
Wrong.	Sin razon.

Foolish.	Pueril, loco.
Mischievous.	Travieso.
To love.	Amar.
To entice.	Fascinar, atraer.
To remain.	Permanecer.
To frighten.	Asustar.
To faint.	Desvanecerse.
To alarm.	Alarmar.
To look at.	Mirar.
To be seated.	Estar sentado.
To be pleased.	Estar contento.
To be afraid.	Estar asustado.
Else.	De otro modo, algún otro.
Severely.	Severamente.
Admirably.	Admirablemente.
Nearly.	Casi, aproximativamente.
Whence.	De dónde.
During.	Durante.
Though.	Aunque.
Overmuch.	Demasiado, muchísimo.
Last night.	Anoche.

1 Is William loved by his school-fellows?

Not, generally, he is too mischievous.

2 And do his masters like him?

Not overmuch; he was most severely punished yesterday by one of them.

3 What for?

He was enticed by a day-scholar to go upon the river; so he left without leave, and remained all the afternoon.

4 Were you frightened last night at the thunder?

No, but my sister was frightened so much that she nearly fainted.



- 5 Where were you during the storm? I was seated on the top of the round tower in the castle, whence I saw the lightning admirably.
- 6 Then you like to look at the lightning? I do, I was as much pleased last night as every body else was alarmed.
- 7 I'm afraid to stay alone, when there is much thunder and lightning. Many persons are, though it is a foolish fear.
- 8 Do you know that your portmanteau has been found? Where was it?
- 9 It had been put by mistake into the wrong steamer and was brought back this morning. I am glad of it; I should have been sorry, had it been lost.

	Myself	Yo mismo.
	Thyself.	Tú mismo.
M.	Himself.	El mismo.
F.	Herself.	Ella misma.
N.	Itself.	Ello mismo.
	Ourselves.	Nosotros mismos.
	Ourselves.	Id. id.
	Yourself.	Vd. mismo.
	Yourselves.	Vdes. mismos.
	Themselves.	Ellos mismos.

## VERBOS REFLEXIVOS.

	INFINITIVO.— <i>Presente.</i>
To divert one's self.	Divertirse uno á sí mismo

*Pasado.*

To have diverted one's self. | Haberse divertido uno mismo.

PARTICIPIO.—*Presente.*

Diverting one's self. | Divirtiéndose uno mismo.

*Pasado.*

Having diverted one's self. | Habiéndose divertido uno mismo.

INDICATIVO.—*Presente.*

I divert myself	Yo me divierto á mí mismo.
Thou divertest thyself.	Tú te diviertes á tí mismo.
He diverts himself.	El se divierte á él mismo.
She diverts herself.	Ella se divierte á ella misma.
It diverts itself.	Ello se divierte á sí mismo.
One diverts one's self.	Uno se divierte á sí mismo.
We divert ourselves.	Nosotros nos divertimos á nosotros mismos.
You divert yourselves.	Vosotros os divertís á vosotros mismos.
They divert themselves.	Ellos se divierten á ellos mismos.

*Pasado.*

I have diverted myself.	Yo me he divertido á mí mismo.
Thou hast diverted thyself.	Tú te has divertido á tí mismo.

He has diverted himself.	El se ha divertido a él mismo.
She has diverted herself.	Ella se ha divertido á ella misma.
It has diverted itself.	Ello se ha divertido á ello mismo.
One has diverted one's self.	Uno se ha divertido á sí mismo.
We have diverted ourselves.	Nosotros nos hemos divertido á nosotros mismos.
You have diverted yourselves.	Vosotros os habéis divertido á vosotros mismos.
They have diverted themselves.	Ellos se han divertido á ellos mismos.

## IMPERFECTO.

I diverted myself.	Yo me divertía á mí mismo.
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## PLUSQUAMPERFECTO.

I had diverted myself.	Yo me había divertido á mí mismo.
------------------------	-----------------------------------

## FUTURO SIMPLE.

I shall divert myself.	Yo me divertiré á mí mismo.
------------------------	-----------------------------

## FUTURO ANTERIOR.

I shall have diverted myself.	Yo me habré divertido á mí mismo.
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

CONDICIONALES.—*Presente.*

I should divert myself.	Yo me divertiría á mí mismo.
-------------------------	------------------------------

*Pasado.*

I should have diverted myself.	Yo me habría divertido á mí mismo.
--------------------------------	------------------------------------

CONJUNTIVOS.—*Presente.*

I divert myself.	Yo me divierta á mí mismo.
------------------	----------------------------

*Perfected.*

I have diverted myself.	Yo me haya divertido á mí mismo.
-------------------------	----------------------------------

*Imperfecto.*

I diverted myself.	Yo me diviertiera á mí mismo.
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## PLUSQUAMPERFECTO.

I had diverted myself.	Yo me hubiera divertido á mí mismo.
------------------------	-------------------------------------

## IMPERATIVO.

Singular. Divert thyself.	Diviértete á tí mismo.
Plural. Divert yourselves.	Divertíos á vosotros mismos.

Enemy.	Enemigo.
Subject.	Sujeto.
Cesar.	Cesar.
Pompey.	Pompeyo.
Troops.	Tropas.
Butterfly.	Mariposa.



Battle.	Batalla.
Deed.	Hecho.
Soap.	Jabon.
Cup.	Cáliz, tasa.
Wish.	Deseo.
Diligence.	Diligencia.
Industry.	Industria.
Favour.	Favor.
Behaviour.	Conducta.
Interior.	Interior.
Deal.	Cantidad.
A great deal.	Gran cantidad.
A good deal.	Buena cantidad.
Unknown.	Desconocido.
Far.	Lejos.
Italian.	Italiano.
To clothe.	Vestirse.
To distinguish.	Distinguir.
To dress.	Vestirse, arreglarse.
To excuse.	Excusarse.
To wash.	Lavar.
To betray.	Traicionar.
To endeavour.	Procurar.
To express.	Expresar.
To flatter.	Adular.
To war.	Guerrrear.
To murder.	Matar, asesinar.
To kill.	Matar.
To mind.	Meditar, cuidar de
To wound.	Herir.
To kiss.	Besar.
To embrace.	Abrazar.
To help.	Ayudar.
To prepare.	Preparar.
To observe.	Observar.

To try.	Procurar.
To bury.	Sepultar.
To address one's self.	Dirigirse uno mismo.
To apply one's self.	Aplicarse uno mismo.
To look.	Ver.
To comply with.	Ser deferente.
To be aware of.	Advertir algo.
To be mistaken.	equivocarse.
To come (came, came).	Venir.
To hide (hid, hid).	Ocultar.
To know.	Conocer.
Warmly.	Calurosamente.
Fluently.	Con fluidez.
Tenderly.	Tiernamente.
Carefully.	Cuidadosamente.
Nobody.	Nadie.
For.	Porque.
About.	Acerca de.
Since.	Desde.
Even.	Aun.
Yet.	Todavía, sin embargo.
A long time.	Largo tiempo.
Neither. . . . . nor.	Ni . . . . . ni.

1 Did you write to Mr. Hook telling him that his son was ill?—Yes, and he came himself, and took his son home with him. 2 Clothe yourselves warmly if you wish to go out, for it is very cold out of doors. 3 People should not always do what they like best; they should be some sometimes ready to comply with the wishes of their friends. 4 Caesar was still a young man and unknown, when Pompey had already distinguished himself in several battles. 5 Dress yourself, we will take a walk, I will dress myself directly. 6 Excuse me, I have not yet washed myself

7 I should have already washed myself, if I had had some water and soap. 8 Nobody can distinguish himself in any thing that is good or great without diligence and industry. 9 There are people who speak a great deal about virtue, and yet they are very far from being virtuous themselves. 10 Do you know that she can express herself very fluently in English, French, German and Italian? I was not aware of it; but since you say so, I believe it. 11. If you flatter yourself to obtain my favour by such a behaviour, you are very much mistaken. 12 They have asked one another but neither the one nor the other have replied. 13 When princes are warring with each other their subjects must murther and kill one another.

### OBSERVACIONES.

1. <sup>1.</sup> Los verbos REFLEXIVOS se forman por medio de los pronombres reflexivos y los recíprocos por medio de los pronombres indefinidos *each other*, cuando se trata de dos y *one another* cuando se trata de varias personas.

2. <sup>2.</sup> *Ourself* y *yourself* se emplean en relacion á una sola persona, *ourselves* y *yourselves* refiriéndose á varias.

21

1 Nuestras tropas no seran probablemente bastante fuertes para defenderse contra el enemigo. 2 Ten cuidado, mi querido niño; el cuchillo está muy filoso; pudieras con tal instrumento herirte fuertemente. 3 Estos amigos no se habian visto desde muchos años.

Cuando ellos se despidieron uno de otro, se abrazaron firmemente. 4 A quién se habia vd. dirigido?—Me habia dirigido al mismo Sr. N., quien pareció estar muy contento con lo que le dije. 5 Nos habiamos extensamente explayado contemplanado las bellas flores en este jardin, cuando se presentó el jardinero á la puerta. 6 Quién te ayudó anoche á hacer tus ejercicios?—Nadie, Señor, yo solo los preparé. Y sus hermanos de vd! Aprendieron los suyos por sí mismos, Señor. 7 Puede uno conocerse á sí mismo?—Podemos conocernos á nosotros mismos tanto como conocemos á otras personas; pero entónces debemos observarnos cuidadosamente. 8 Un buen alumno no lee nunca una leccion sin haberse cuidadosamente preparado para ello; y si él puede, debe procurar expresarse en la lengua que aprende. 9 Cuando uno tiene un buen profesor y se consagra uno con grande aplicacion al estudio de la lengua inglesa, se la puede aprender en breve tiempo. 10 Mira, ahí está una mariposa que se ha escondido en el cáliz de una flor.

### CONVERSACION.

Towel.	Tohalla.
Dress.	Trage.
Quadrille.	Cuadrilla.
Party.	Parte.
Card.	Carta, tarjeta.
Seat.	Asiento.
Railway. (RR.)	Camino de fierro.
Establishment.	Establecimiento.
Cottage.	Ranchito.



Football.  
Blindman's-buff.  
To accustom.  
To detest.  
To join.  
To undress.  
To visit.  
To speculate.  
To ruin.  
To diminish.  
To put on.  
The same.  
Exactly.  
Twice.

Juego de pelota.  
Gallina ciega.  
Acostumbrarse.  
Detestar.  
Juntarse.  
Desvestirse.  
Visitar.  
Especular.  
Arruinarse.  
Disminuir.  
Ponerse algo.  
El mismo.  
Exactamente.  
Dos veces.

- 1 How have you amused yourselves to day?
- 2 Shall I prepare you fresh towels before I go out?
- 3 What dresses will you wear at the next ball.
- 4 Will you not rather put on your new white dresses?
- 5 How shall I amuse myself, for you know I detest dancing?
- 6 Do you think that Misses N. will allow me to

We have amused ourselves playing at football and blindman's-buff.

O, thank you, I shall do that myself.

We shall dress ourselves exactly as we did at Lady N's quadrille party on Friday last.

I should like to do so, but mamma says we must accustom ourselves to wear the same dress twice.

There will be many card parties, you can join one of them.

Certainly; their carriage is too large for themsel-

return with them in their carriage?  
I fear exposing myself to the night air.

- 7 Had John undressed himself when you were in his room?
- 8 Who is this Miss G. who visited here this morning?
- 6 And where is Mrs. K. now?

ves alone, they will give you a seat with pleasure.

He was washing himself.

She is a niece of Mrs. K. who ruined herself by speculating in railways.

She has been obliged to diminish her establishment greatly, and is now living by herself in a small cottage near Liverpool.

## VERBOS IMPERSONALES.

To rain.	Llover.
To snow.	Nevar.
To hail.	Granizar.
To thunder.	Tronar.
To lighten.	Relampaguear.
To freeze [froze, frozen].	Helar.
To blow.	Soplar.
To dawn.	Amanecer.
To thaw.	Deshelar.
It rains.	Llueve.
It snows.	Nieva.
It hails.	Graniza.
It thunders.	Truena.

It lightens.  
It freezes.  
It blows.  
It dawns.  
It thaws.

Rain.  
Hail.  
Stone.  
Hailstone.  
Frost.  
Storm.  
Fog.  
Shower of hail.  
Cloud.  
Noon.  
Nut.  
Damage.  
Benefit.  
Neighbourhood.  
West.  
Contrary.  
Glazier.  
Glassblower.  
Windy.  
Stormy.  
Cloudy.  
Foggy.  
Damp.  
Sultry.  
Bright.  
Clear.  
High.  
Proper.  
Likely.

Relampaguea.  
Hiela.  
Sopla.  
Amanece.  
Deshiela.

Lluvia.  
Granizo.  
Piedra.  
Piedra de granizo.  
Helada.  
Tempestad.  
Niebla.  
Granizada.  
Nube.  
Luna.  
Nuez.  
Perjuicio.  
Beneficio.  
Vecindario.  
Oeste.  
Contrario.  
Vidriero.  
Soplador de vidrio.  
Ventoso.  
Tempestuoso.  
Nebuloso.  
Brumoso.  
Húmedo.  
Sofocante.  
Despejado.  
Claro.  
Alto.  
Propic.  
Probablemente.

Dreadful.  
Immense.  
Northerly.

To skate.  
To cease.  
To continue.  
To last.

To reap.  
To please.  
To assure.  
To abandon.

To melt.  
To take an airing.  
Beautifully.  
Heavily.  
Hard.  
About.  
Nay.  
What.

Espantoso.  
Inmenso.  
Del Norte.

Patinar.  
Cesar.  
Continuar.  
Durar.

Cosechar.  
Agradar.  
Asegurar.  
Abandonar.

Deshacer.  
Respirar el aire libre.  
Bellamente.  
Pesadamente.  
Duro.  
Acerca de, a punto de.  
Y así.  
Lo que.

1. What sort of weather is it to-day? It is not very fine, it is a little cool. Then it is not fine enough to walk out. Oh, excuse me, if we wait a little longer we shall have the finest weather in the world. 2. It is much colder to-day than yesterday, there is a very cold north wind. 3. It thawed a little this morning, but it begins to freeze again. 4. It was snowed all the night; there are two feet of snow in the street. 5. It was very windy last night; the wind has broken several trees in our orchard. 6. Look, how it hails and lightens at the same time! 7. Last week we had a storm; it thundered and lightened for three hours. 8. It will soon thunder; it is thundering already, I hear it. 9. Now it has ceased thundering, it only lightens; have you not seen the lightning? 10. Do



you think it will rain? I do not think so, the wind is too high. 11 I fear we shall have a thunderstorm. Why do you expect that we shall have one? Because it is so very hot, nay even sultry. 12 The weather now begins to be cold; it freezes already, and I think we shall soon have ice. Then we can play again on the ice and in the snow. 13 I wish it would freeze, that we might be able to skate.

## OBSERVACIONES.

Los verbos impersonales se usan solo en la 3.ª persona de singular en combinacion con el sugeto gramatical, y pertenecen en parte à la conjugacion regular y en parte à la irregular.

## 34

1 No heló esta mañana? Sí, tuvimos una pequeña escarcha. 2 Ahora rompe el sol al través de las nubes; espero tendremos una tarde clara. 3 Es demasiado temprano ó demasiado tarde para dar un paseo. El tiempo está muy hermoso, y es precisamente el tiempo oportuno para respirar el aire libre. 4 Cómo está el tiempo hoy? Está nublado. 5 A qué hora se levanta vd. cada mañana? Me levanto al alba (crepúsculo matutino). 6 Sabe vd. si ha llovido en las inmediaciones? (vecindad). Se me ha dicho que no ha llovido sino escarchado. 7 ¿Cuán hermosa parece la luna al través de aquéllos árboles? Es una bella noche, no hay ninguna nube en el cielo. 8 Nieva? No, no nieva; pero nevaria si no hiciera tanto frio. 9 Toda la semana ha hecho mucho viento, y el viento ha estado tempestuoso y creo

tendremos pronto otra vez neblina. No me gusta absolutamente el tiempo nublado. 10 Lluévese? Sí, llueve muy fuerte; mas espero no durará mucho, porque debo salir. 11 Hiciera vd. mejor en no esperar, si lebe vd. salir, porque no creo que la lluvia cese en (por una ó dos horas.)

## CONVERSACION.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 How is the weather?  | Frosty, and it begins to snow.  |
| 2 Did it snow much during the night?   | A good deal, there is about a foot of snow in the street.                                       |
| 3 Indeed, so much; at I must abandon the idea of going to Berlin this morning. | I think so; as it freezes hard, the snow is not likely to melt.                                 |
| 4 Does it hail much here?  | Sometimes. Last summer we had dreadful hail and thunderstorm in London, which lasted two hours. |
| 5 That was a long time; was there any damage done?                             | Immense damage was done; the hailstones were as large as nuts, so that much glass was broken.   |
| 6 Then the glaziers would reap the benefit.                                    | Yes, and the glass-blowers.   |
| 7 Do you like frost?   | Nothing pleases me more than sharp, clear, frosty weather.                                      |
| 8 We cannot walk out to-night, the weather is too damp.                        | Besides it blows a cold northerly wind.   |

9. Do you think we shall have a storm?

I cannot assure you to the contrary; the wind is from the north west, which often brings us thunders-torms.

35

N. Who.  
A. Whom.  
G. Whose.  
D. To whom.  
What.  
That.  
Which.  
He who.  
She who.  
That which.  
The one which.  
They who.  
Those who.  
Those which.

Quién, quiénes.  
A quién „  
De quién cuyo-s.  
A quien-es.  
Qué, cual, lo que.  
Que.  
Que, el cual (cosas).  
El que.  
La que.  
Lo que.  
El que.

Los que. { Personas.  
                  " De cosas.

Husband.  
Gentleman.  
Merchant.  
Monarch.  
Correspondent.  
An Englishman.  
The English.  
The French.  
Ring.  
Rainbow.  
Proposition.  
Affair.

Esposo.  
Caballero.  
Comerciante.  
Monarca.  
Corresponsal.  
Un inglés.  
Los ingleses.  
Los franceses.  
Anillo.  
Arco-iris.  
Proposición.  
Negocio.

Trouble.  
Profit.  
Passion.  
Return.  
Regularity.  
Economy.  
Conduct.  
Prodigality.  
Confidence.  
Esteem.  
Possession.  
Season.  
Harvest.  
Manner.  
Age.  
For the first time.  
Post-Office. (P. O.)  
West-Indies.  
Genteel.  
Orderly.  
Upright.  
Honest.  
Clever.  
Right.  
Former.  
Most.  
Acquainted.  
To knock.  
To marry.  
To appear.  
To conduct.  
To belong.  
To fulfill.  
To praise.  
To inherit.

Molestia.  
Provecho.  
Pasion.  
Vuelta.  
Regularidad.  
Economia.  
Conducta.  
Prodigalidad.  
Confidencia.  
Estimacion.  
Poesion.  
Estacion.  
Cosecha.  
Manera.  
Edad.  
Por la primera vez.  
Casa de correos.  
Indias Occidentales.  
Gentil.  
Ordenadamente.  
Erguido, recto.  
Honesto.  
Habil.  
Recto, razon.  
Anterior, antiguo.  
Lo mas.  
Relacionado.  
Golpear.  
Casarse.  
Aparecer.  
Conducir.  
Pertenercer.  
Llenar.  
Elogiar.  
Heredar.



To die.	Morir.
To call	Llamar.
To count.	Contar.
To govern.	Gobernar.
To recollect.	Recordar.
To abandon one's self.	Abandonarse á sí mismo.
To meet [met, met].	Encontrar.
To spend [spent, spent].	Gastar.
To forsake (forsook, forsaken).	Abandonar.
To look for.	Buscar.
Every one.	Todos, cada uno.
Every where.	Donde quiera.
Before.	Antes.

1 Who is knocking at the door? A lady who wishes to speak to you. What lady is she?—She is a genteel-looking lady. Do you not know who she is?—I don't (do not) know; I have never seen her before.  
 2 If we cannot receive what we wish, we should be contented with what we have. 3 The lady that you saw at my house is going to be married. To whom. To a young Englishman who is very rich and who saw her for the first time at Mrs. N's ball last Tuesday.  
 4 Which of you will carry this letter to the post-office?—He of us will carry it to the post-office who has most time. 5 Whose ring is this?—It is mine, it is the one I lost yesterday at the ball; where did you find it? 6 Have you reflected on the proposition I made you yesterday?—Yes, but it appears to me that it is an affair in which there will be more trouble than profit.  
 7 The man whose behaviour is orderly and whose actions are upright, is happier than he who abandons himself to his passions. 8 I met this morning a gentleman with whom I became acquainted in London.

*Amcha Norway* 111

Is it the gentleman of whom you spoke to me on your return? Yes, he who treated me so well and who conducted me every where. 9 I fear you belong to those who promise a great deal and fulfil little. 10 The lady of whom those people were speaking of, is my cousin. 11 What a fine rain-bow there is!

### OBSERVACIONES.

1. <sup>o</sup> Las palabras *who*, *what*, *which* pueden emplearse en sentido interrogativo y relativo, y carecen de flexion de número y de género. Las relaciones de caso en las palabras *what*, *which* se expresa por *of* y *to*.

2. <sup>o</sup> *Who* es siempre usado como pronombre, representando persona. Como pronombre interrogativo significa *quién*; como relativo, *quien*, *quienes*, igualmente *el*, *la*, *lo*. Ej: *Who is at the door?*—*An old woman who wishes to speak to you.*

3. <sup>o</sup> Cuando *what* se usa interrogativamente, entonces es ó pronombre y significa *qué*. Ej: *What do you wish to have?* ó adjetivo y significa *Cuál? qué especie de?* con referencia á personas y cosas. Ej: *What house have you a mind to buy?*

4. <sup>o</sup> Si *what* se usa en sentido relativo, equivale á *that which* y responde á la palabra *que*, cuando es una fusion de *lo que*. Ej: *I know already what he is going to do.*

5. <sup>o</sup> *Which* como interrogativo significa *cual* y puede usarse como pronombre y adjetivo de personas y de cosas. *Whit* y *which* se diferencian en que el primero inquiriere sobre la especie y el segundo sobre el individuo. *What tree has the wind broken?*—*A pear tree: Which?*—*That which your father planted ten years ago.*



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6. <sup>o</sup> *Which* como relativo puede solo usarse refiriéndose á nombres de animales ó de cosas: *I beg you to send me the book which you promised me.*

7. <sup>o</sup> Como relativo se usa tambien *that*, pero solo en nominativo y acusativo.

8. <sup>o</sup> El pronombre relativo puede omitirse cuando está en acusativo ó cuando la preposicion de que depende viene al fin de la frase. Ej: *The lady those people were speaking of, is my cousin.* — Of está, pues, en vez de *of whom* these people were speaking.

9. <sup>o</sup> Del uso de los relativos *who* y *which* se desprende que *he who, she who, they who* y *those who* se refieren á personas, y *that which, the one which* y *those which* se refieren á las cosas.

## 36

1. Quién dijo á vd. que yo estaba malo? — Uno de mis primos; pero no me acuerdo quién. 2. Este comerciante cuyo órden y economía ántes todo el mundo elogiaba, ha perdido por su propia conducta y disipacion la confianza de sus corresponsales y el respeto de las más honradas gentes. 3. De quién ha heredado vd. esta bella posesion? — La tengo de uno de mis viejos parientes que murió sin niños. 4. Cual de estos libros es el de vd.? — Aquel que vd. tiene en su mano derecha. 5. Qué bella estacion del año hemos tenido para la cosecha! 6. A quién pertenecen estos niños? [cuyos niños son estos]. — Son los niños de nuestra pobre hermana cuyo esposo ha muerto en las Indias Occidentales. 7. Qué árbol es ese? — Es un árbol frutal. 8. Qué arboles se llaman frutales? — Se llaman frutales aquellos arboles donde creze fruta. 9. No tienen frutas todos los arboles? — Sí, pero solamente el árbol [aquel árbol] que dá frutos que podemos comer se llama árbol fru-

tal. 10. Aquí está la mujer cuyo hijo ha muerto esta mañana y á quien vd. ha prometido su proteccion. Los amigos con cuyo auxilio ella contaba, la han abandonado. 11. Qué busca vd.? Busco la carta que yo contesté ayer. 12. Luis Felipe, el último rey de los franceses, era ciertamente uno de los más hábiles monarcas que han regido jamas un país. 13. Qué plantas son las más útiles? — Aquellas plantas son las más útiles cuyos frutos comemos. 14. Aquellos que gastan su dinero de un modo loco, cuando son jóvenes, vienen á ser pobres en su edad avanzada.

## CONVERSACION.

Charles.	Charles.
Amazon.	Amazona.
Parrot.	Perico.
Key.	Llave.
Shell.	Car. cha.
Sail.	Vela de navío.
To take a sail.	Viajar en bote de vela.
Shop.	Tienda.
News.	Noticias.
Passage.	Pasaje.
Handsome.	Bello.
To arrive.	Llegar.
To paint.	Pintar.
To burn.	Quemar.
To come in.	Entrar.
Lately.	Ultimamente.
Really.	Realmente.
Nicely.	Bonitamente.
There.	Ahí.
Close by.	Por ahí cerca.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 To whom does this boat belong?                                       | To my uncle Charles, who is at Calcutta.   |
| 2 When did he go there?  | About nine months ago by the "Amazon" which made an excellent passage.   |
| 3 Have you had any news from him lately?                               | Not exactly from him, but of him.  |
| 4 By whom then?  | By Mr. N., who arrived in London last night.   |
| 5 Is that the young lady who is going to be married?                   | She is to marry the Frenchman of whom I told you.  |
| 6 What keys are these?   | There are the keys of the chest of drawers that I gave you.  |
| 7 What has Mr. N. brought you?   | He has brought us a parrot that he has taught to say: "Good morning, Sir," and some singing birds, which are really beautiful. |
| 8 Nothing else?  | Several handsome shells.   |
| 9 And in whose possession are they?                                    | In my father's; you may see them if you come in.   |
| 10 Let us have a short sail first; who has painted the boat so nicely? | Mr. Smith, that lives close by the church there.   |
| 11 He whose shops were burned the other week?                          | The same, and who also lost three fine horses by the fire.   |

THE ENGLISH DRUMMER.

Drum.	Tambor (instrumento).
Drummer.	Tambor (el que lo toca).
War.	Guerra.
Camp.	Campo.
Army.	Armada.
Spy.	Espía.
Retreat.	Retirada.
Liberty.	Libertad.
Spirited.	Valeroso.
Fifteen.	Quince.
To wander.	Vagar.
To command.	Mandar.
To try.	Probar.
To satisfy.	Satisfacer, persuadir.
To send for.	Mandar por.
To take prisoner.	Tomar prisionero.
To beat (beat, beaten).	Batir.

In the war between England and France, before the Revolution, an English drummer boy, not more than fifteen years of age, having wandered from his camp too near the French army, was taken prisoner and brought before the French general, because they thought he was a spy.

When he was asked by the general who he was, he answered: "A drummer in the English service."

But this was not believed and a drum was sent for, upon which he was ordered to beat a march. This he immediately did, and he was ordered to beat another, which he also did.

The French general was still not quite satisfied that



- |  |  |
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Army.	Armada.
Spy.	Espía.
Retreat.	Retirada.
Liberty.	Libertad.
Spirited.	Valeroso.
Fifteen.	Quince.
To wander.	Vagar.
To command.	Mandar.
To try.	Probar.
To satisfy.	Satisfacer, persuadir.
To send for.	Mandar por.
To take prisoner.	Tomar prisionero.
To beat (beat, beaten).	Batir.

In the war between England and France, before the Revolution, an English drummer boy, not more than fifteen years of age, having wandered from his camp too near the French army, was taken prisoner and brought before the French general, because they thought he was a spy.

When he was asked by the general who he was, he answered: "A drummer in the English service."

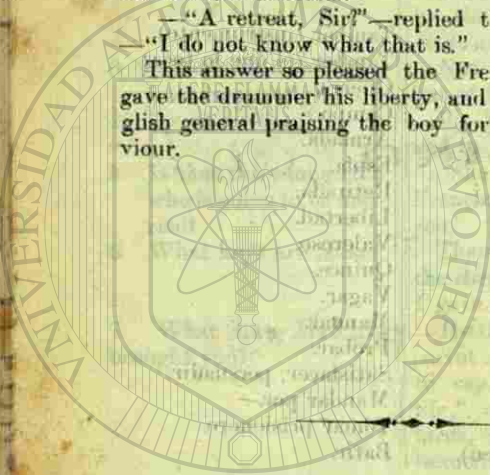
But this was not believed and a drum was sent for, upon which he was ordered to beat a march. This he immediately did, and he was ordered to beat another, which he also did.

The French general was still not quite satisfied that

he was what he said and not a spy, and thought he would try him with something else; so he commanded him to beat a retreat.

—"A retreat, Sir?"—replied the little drummer;—"I do not know what that is."

This answer so pleased the French officer, that he gave the drummer his liberty, and wrote to the English general praising the boy for his spirited behaviour.



## CURSO SISTEMÁTICO.

### Palabras y partes del discurso.

#### CAPITULO I.

*De la division de las palabras y sus variaciones.*

1—En la lengua inglesa se distinguen las siguientes clases de palabras:

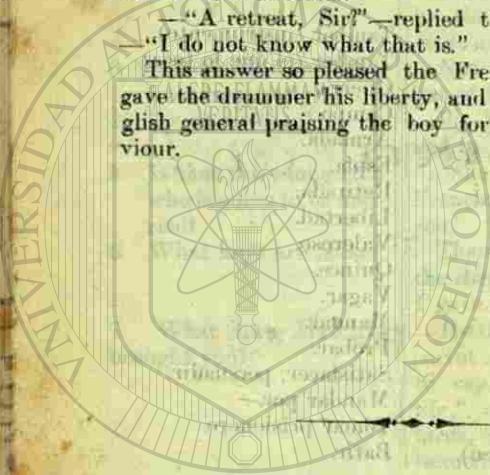
1. SUSTANTIVO ó palabra principal [*the substantive*].
2. PRONOMBRE ó palabra que sustituye [*the pronoun*].
3. ADJETIVO ó palabra adjunta [*the adjective*].
4. VERBO ó palabra de tiempo [*the verb*].
5. ADVERBIO ó palabra accesoria [*the adverb*].
6. PREPOSICION ó palabra antepuesta [*the preposition*].
7. CONJUNCION ó palabra de enlace [*the conjunction*].



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7. CONJUNCION ó palabra de enlace [*the conjunction*].

3. INTERJECCION ó palabra exclamativa (*the interjection*).

*Nota.*—Los artículos y numerales no son partes de la oracion distintas de las otras: pertenecen á los adjetivos.

2.—Variables son: el sustantivo, el pronombre, el adjetivo, el verbo y algunos adverbios.

3.—Invariables son: la preposicion, la conjuncion, la interjeccion y muchos adverbios.

4.—Se distinguen tres clases de flexiones ó variaciones:

I. *Declinacion* para el sustantivo, pronombre y adjetivo.

II. *Gradacion* para el adjetivo y el adverbio.

III. *Conjugacion* para el verbo.

## CAPITULO II.

### DEL ARTICULO.

5.—Hay en inglés, como en español, dos artículos:

I. El artículo determinado *the*, el, la, lo, acompaña al sustantivo ó á la palabra que lo sustituye para indicar al objeto por él expresado:

A.—Como un objeto determinado, por ejemplo: *Why is the dog barking so?* Por qué ladra el perro así?

B.—Como representante de toda la especie. Ej: *The dog is the faithful companion of man.* El perro es el fiel compañero del hombre.

II. El artículo indefinido *a, an*, un, una, acompaña al sustantivo ó á la palabra que lo sustituye para indicar como un ser indefinido al objeto por él expresado. Ej: *Lend me a pen if you please.* Présteme vd. una pluma si vd. gusta.

6.—El artículo definido es invariable en género y

número. Ej: *The man* el hombre, *the woman* la mujer, *the child* el niño, *the children* los niños.

7.—El artículo indefinido carece igualmente de género y sólo se usa en singular bajo dos formas: *a, an*. *A* se usa cuando la siguiente palabra comienza en su pronunciacion por consonante; y *an*, si empieza por vocal. *Nota 1.ª* —De esto se sigue:

I. Que *a* se usa tambien delante de palabras que comienzan por el sonido largo *u*, así como delante de *one, once*, porque en ambos casos se percibe en la pronunciacion una consonante. Ej: *A university* una universidad, *a European* un europeo, *a ewe* una oveja, *such a one* tal hombre, *a once celebrated city* una ciudad una vez célebre.

II. Que *an* se usa precediendo á *h* muda. Ej: *an hour* una hora. Tambien se usa *a* delante de palabras que comienzan con *h* aspirada y tienen el tono sobre la segunda sílaba. Ej: *A hotel* un hotel, *a heroic action* una accion heroica.

*Nota 2.ª* —El indefinido debe diferenciarse claramente del numeral *one*. En el primero resuena la comprension de la especie del sustantivo inmediato, y en el segundo el sentido de número. Ej: *A dog, one dog* un perro.

8.—Las relaciones de caso para el artículo así como en general para todas las demás partes declinables, se indican ya por la posicion, ya por las preposiciones *of* y *to*.

El nominativo que contesta á las preguntas *quién?* ó *qué?* se coloca en la construccion natural delante del verbo.

El acusativo, que no se diferencia del anterior, se coloca despues del verbo.

El genitivo responde á la pregunta *de quién?* y se designa por la preposicion *of*.



El dativo á la pregunta *á quién?* y lleva la preposición *to*.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

N. The book. The books.

A. The book. The books.

G. Of the book. Of the books.

D. To the book. To the books.

## SINGULAR.

N. A dog.

A. A dog.

G. Of a dog.

D. To a dog.

## TEMAS.

NOTA. Las palabras españolas puestas en los temas entre paréntesis no deben traducirse en inglés.

1. Un libro útil es preferible á uno interesante.

2. Las casas de Londres no son altas; pero las calles son más anchas que las de París.

3. Hoy fué atropellado un hombre por un wagon en una calle estrecha. Le llevaron (2) á un hospital; él tenía una pierna quebrada (3) y otra destrozada.

4. Una de las cuerdas de mi piano se ha soltado. Conoce vd. un buen afinador?

5. Señor, si no es más que una cuerda, puede vd. mismo poner (4) otra.

6. Es un hecho histórico que nadie en el mundo puede disputar.

2. They carried him to. 3. To break, broke, broken; 4. To put, put, put.

6. Las leyes del país deben observarse (5), si no es quiere perturbar la prosperidad del pueblo.

7. Los antiguos (5) astrólogos atribuyeron á los planetas una influencia sobre [el] destino humano.

8. La instruccion es riqueza (6) para los pobres, honor para los ricos y proteccion y consuelo para la vejez.

4. To observe, to obey. 5. ancient. 6. wealth to.

## THE FOX AND THE STORK.

The fox invited the stork to dine with him; but when the dinner came upon the table, the stork found that it consisted entirely of soups served in dishes that were so shallow, that she could only dip in the end of her bill, but could not satisfy her hunger. The fox lapped the soup gaily; and protested that he was sorry to see the stork eat so little. The latter, however pretended to like every dish extremely and pressed the fox so earnestly to return the visit, that he could not in civility refuse.

The day arrived, and the fox was punctual, but he saw with regret, when the dinner appeared, that it was composed of minced meat, served up in glasses so long and so narrow that it was impossible for him to taste it. The stork thrust in her long bill and eat very copiously; then turning to the fox, who was licking the outside of a jar where some sauce had been spilled. "I am very glad," said she, smiling, "that you seem to have an excellent appetite. I hope that you will make as good a dinner with me to-day, as I did the other day with you."

## CONVERSACION.

1 Whom did the fox invite to dine with him?

2 What did the stork find when the dinner came upon the table?

3 Could she satisfy her hunger?

4 What did the fox protest while he lapped the soup gaily?

5 Did the stork appear to be much vexed?

6 Did the fox accept her invitation?

7 What did he see when the stork's dinner appeared?

8 Could he satisfy his hunger?

9 What did she say to the fox, who was licking the outside of a jar where some sauce had been spilled?

He invited the stork to dine with him.

She found that it consisted entirely of soups served in very shallow dishes.

No, she could only dip in the end of her bill.

He protested that he was sorry to see the stork eat so little.

No, she pretended to like every dish extremely, and pressed the fox to return the visit.

Yes, she pressed him so earnestly, that he could not in civility refuse.

He saw that it was composed of minced meat served up in long and narrow glasses.

No, it was impossible for him to taste it, while the stork thrust in her long bill and eat very copiously.

"I am very glad," said she smiling, "that you seem to have an excellent appetite. I hope that you will make as good a din-

ner with me to-day, as I did the other day with you.

## CAPITULO III.

## DEL SUSTANTIVO.

*Distribucion y comprension del sustantivo.*

9.—El sustantivo ó palabra principal es el nombre de un objeto. Ej: *Horse* caballo, *tree* árbol, *virtue* virtud, *civility* urbanidad.

10.—Se divide en concreto y abstracto.

1. El sustantivo *concreto* es el nombre de un objeto verdadero y material. Ej: *horse* caballo, *tree* árbol.

2. El *abstracto* es el nombre de un objeto inmaterial. Ej: *civility* urbanidad, *virtue* virtud.

11.—El sustantivo concreto comprende: el nombre de la especie, el nombre propio, el nombre de la materia de que se hacen las cosas, y el nombre colectivo.

1. El nombre de la especie es un nombre comun á todos los objetos de una misma especie. Ej: *dog* perro, *stone* piedra, *book* libro.

2. El nombre propio distingue un objeto de los demás de su especie. Ej: *Palmerston*, *Liverpool*, *Thames* Tamesis.

3. El nombre de materia nombra la sustancia de que son las cosas, sin considerar las partes y forma de la misma. Ej: *gold* oro, *water* agua, *wood* madera.

4. El colectivo es el conjunto de objetos de la misma clase. Ej: *army* ejército, *fleet* flota, *people* pueblo.

12.—El sustantivo abstracto comprende los nombres de las operaciones, estados y propiedades. Ej: *dance* baile, *health* salud, *anger* cólera.



## DECLINACION DEL SUSTANTIVO.

13.—En la declinacion del sustantivo deben considerarse el género, el número y el caso,

## A. GÉNERO DE LOS SUSTANTIVOS.

14.—El género de los sustantivos es de tres maneras: masculino, femenino y neutro. La lengua inglesa atiende estrictamente en la designacion de los géneros al orden de la naturaleza. Los sustantivos que designan hombres y animales machos son masculinos; los que designan mujeres y animales hembras son femeninos; los que designan seres sin sexo, nombres de objetos inanimados y abstractos son neutros. Ej: *father* padre, *mother* madre, *sister* hermana, *woman* mujer, *house* casa, *tree* árbol, *civility* urbanidad.

NOTA 1.ª —Por razones de retórica se personifican frecuentemente objetos inanimados, sobre todo, en la poesía. Se les atribuye el género masculino cuando en ellos se atiende particularmente al carácter varonil (actividad, fuerza, eficiencia) y el femenino cuando los conceptuamos sufriendo, débiles, recibiendo y produciendo. Por ejemplo aun en el lenguaje usual son ordinariamente masculinos los nombres de ríos; y femeninos los de ravnos, países, estados, pueblos y ciudades.

MASCULINOS: *sun* sol, *star* estrella, *sea* mar, *mountain* montaña, *oak* encina, *sleep* sueño, *industry* industria, *love* amor, *tiranny* tiranía, *war* guerra, *death* muerte, *thunder* rayo, *action* acción.

FEMENINOS: *ship* navio, *moon* luna, *nature* naturaleza, *earth* tierra, *pity* piedad, *patience* paciencia, *compassion* compasión, *hope* esperanza, *memory* memoria,

*reason* razón, *virtue* virtud, *beauty* belleza, *knowledge* conocimiento, *wisdom* sabiduría, etc.

NOTA 2.ª —Los nombres de animales que no expresan el sexo natural son neutros. Ej: *cat* gato, *dog* perro, *horse* caballo. También *child* niño, es neutro cuando el sexo no se deduce del contexto de la frase.

Igualmente toman también, aun en el lenguaje ordinario, los nombres neutros que representan animales, el género que figuradamente les corresponde. Ejemplo:

MASCULINOS: *ape* mono, *bear* oso, *do*; perro, *horse* caballo, etc.

FEMENINOS: *cat* gato, *mouse* ratón, *stork* cigüeña, etc.

NOTA 3.ª —El sexo de los sustantivos se conoce por la forma que toma el pronombre que les sustituye.

15.—El género de los seres animados se indica de tres modos:

1.º Por las terminaciones *ESS*, *IX*, *INE* y *A*.

Ejemplos:

Abbot.	Abad.	Abb-ess.	abadesa.
Benefactor	benefactor.	Benefactr-ess	benefactora.
Emperor	emperador.	Empr-ess	emperatriz.
Mediator	mediador.	Mediatr-ix	mediadora.
Protector	protector.	Protectr-ix	protectora.
Hero	héroe.	Hero-ine	heroína.
Czar	czar.	Czar-ina	zarina.
Sultan	sultán.	Sultana	sultana.

2.º Por medio de palabras diferentes en ambos sexos.

Bachelor	soltero.	Maid	soltera.
Boy	muchacho.	Girl	muchacha.
Bridegroom	novio	Bride	novia.



Brother	hermano.	Sister	hermana.
Friar	fraile.	Nun	monja.
Husband	marido.	Wife	esposa.
Kind	rey.	Queen	reina.
Lad	mozo.	Lass	mcza.
Lord	hombre noble	Lady	mujer noble.
Master	amo.	Mistress	ama.
Nephew	sobrino.	Niece.	sobrina.
Son	hijo.	Daughter	hija.
Uncle	tio.	Aunt	tia.
Boar	verraco.	Sow	puerca.
Bull	toro	Cow	vaca.
Ox	buay.	Hen	gallina.
Cock	gallo.	Bitch	perra.
Dog	perro.	Druck	pato hembra.
Drake	pato.	Goose	ganso hembra.
Gander	ganso.	Ewe	oveja.
Ram	carnero.	Hind	cierva.
Stag	ciervo.		

3.º Por medio de ciertas palabras indicativas del sexo. Ejemplos:

Man-servant		Maid-servant	
Male-servant	criado.	Female-servant	criada.
Servant-man		Servant-maid	
Male-child	muchacho.	Female-child	muchacha.
Male-cat		Female-cat	
He-cat	} gato.	She-cat	} gata.
Tom-cat			
He-wolf	lobo.	She-wolf	loba.
Dog-fox	zorro.	Bitch-fox	zorra.
Buck-rabbit	conejo.	Doe-rabbit	coneja.
Cock-pigeon	palomo.	Hen-pigeon	paloma.
Pea-cock	pavo real.	Pea-hen	pavo real hembra.

NOTA 1.ª — En palabras como estas: *companion* compañero ó compañera, *cook* cocinero ó cocinera, *cousin* primo ó prima, *enemy* enemigo ó enemiga, *friend* amigo ó amiga, *neighbour* vecino ó vecina, *pupil* discípulo ó discipula, *sinner* pecador ó pecadora, *slave* esclavo ó esclava, etc., no se necesita una indicacion particular de género cuando puede deducirse del contexto de la frase. Ej: *My NEIGHBOUR has lost HER only child.* Mi vecina ha perdido su hijo único.

NOTA 2.ª — Los títulos (exceptuando los de nobleza) y los nombres que indican situacion ó profesion del hombre no pueden ser aplicados á las mujeres como en español se hace algunas veces. Por esto se dice: la jardinera *the gardener's wife*. Además, las palabras *señor*, *señora* y *señorita* puestos ántes de nombres comunes ó de títulos no se traducen en inglés. Ej: ¿Cómo está su señor padre, (su señora madre, la señorita su hermana)? *How is your father, (mother, sister)?* Está el señor Doctor en casa? *Is the doctor at home?*

## TEMAS.

- 1 Roma extendió su dominio sobre la mayor parte del mundo conocido.
- 2 (La) belleza es pasajera; sus encantos son un don de la naturaleza que ella otorga solo por un corto espacio de tiempo.
- 3 El leon es llamado "el rey de los (1) animales" por su majestuoso aspecto. Su mayor adorno es la bella melena en (2) su cuello.
- 4 La leona no es tan (3) hermosa, principalmente por que su cuello no está adornado de tan bella melena.

1 Delos or. 2 ou. 3 less.



- 5 Cuando yo estaba en Constantinopla veía frecuentemente al Sultan, mas no he podido ver á la Sultana.
- 6 (La) ciencia es orgullosa porque ha aprendido tanto; pero la sabiduria es modesta porque sabe tan poco.
- 7 (El) amor es comunmente presentado con una venda en los ojos, para dar á entender que es ciego en su eleccion.
- 8 (La) guerra comienza ahora á extender sus terrores sobre nuestros felices campos.
- 9 En el gabinete de historia natural hay (5) muchas aves y animales rellenos. Se ven allí lobos y lobas leopardos y leopaldas, osos y osas y otros animales machos y hembras.
- 10 Entre (6) los pájaros hemos notado algunos pavos reales y pavas, hermosos faisanes y algunas muy bonitas faisanas.
- 11 Nuestra princesa es la (7) madre de los pobres, y particularmente una generosa protectora de las viudas y de las huérfanas.
- 12 Está la esposa del Doctor en casa?  
— No; acaba de salir con su hija y sobrina; pero el señor Doctor está en su cuarto.
- 13 Tengo solo una prima, pero creo casi unos veinte (8) rimos.
- 14 Cuando entré (9) al navio vi que su tripulacion consistia en hombres de diversas naciones.

1. Como CAS carece de participio se usa en estos casos del verbo TO BE ABLE. 5 there are; 6 among; 7 a; 8 near a score of; 9 cuando entré ON ENTERING.

#### THE FARMER AND HIS THREE ENEMIES.

A wolf, a fox and a hare happened one evening to



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