

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 ille. 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 sonolientos. 2 Nosotros 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

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 querrías 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 compadeceria vd. al pobre hombre si vd. su-
piera que él por culpa de otros es desgraciado? 9 Com-
praria el señor su tío un coche si él pudiera ir á pie?
No, él no compraria ninguno si él no estuviera lisiado.
10 ¿Lloveria 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.	Suscripcion.
Doubt.	Duda.
Dependant.	Dependiente.
To amuse.	Divertir.
To delight.	Deleitar.
To advise.	Aconsejar.
To suppose.	Suponer.
To collect.	Colectar.
To agree.	Convenir a.
To wait.	Esperar.
Supposing.	Suponiendo.

To emigrate.	Emigrar.
To feel obliged.	Sentirse obligado.
To enable.	Habilitar.
To be enabled.	Ser habilitado.
Greatly.	Grandemente.
Especially.	Especialmente.
Hither.	Hacia acá.
The other evening.	La otra noche.
As to.	En cuanto á.

- | | | |
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| 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. Which poor family? |
| 6 | Should we give any money to that 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.
- 9 I do not think papa would agree to that. | Why wouldn't he?
- 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.

Pluscu imperfecto.

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 seria alabado.

Pasado.

I should have been praised. | Yo habria 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.	Alentar.
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 F. 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 còck 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. ^o El PASIVO ó forma pasiva se forma por medio del auxiliar *to be* y el participio pasado.
2. ^o La preposicion española *por* en frases de forma pasiva se traduce por *by*.
3. ^o 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. ^o 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 *L*, se dobla por la añadidura de las terminaciones que tienen al principio. Ej; *Shun, shunned*;—*prefer, preferring*;—*counsel, counselled*.

A 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 à 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 à su padre. 9 La devolucion de los libros fué tan largo tiempo diferida, que el librero no quiso ya recibirlos. 10 Estos muchachos son tan flojos, que deberian ser siempre obligados à 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.
Tip.	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.

31

	Myself	Yo mismo.
	Thyself.	Tú mismo.
M.	Himself.	El mismo.
F.	Herself.	Ella misma.
N.	Itself.	Ello mismo.
	Ourselves.	Nosotros mismos.
	Yourselves.	Vd. mismo.
	Themselves.	Vdes. mismos.
		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 habeis 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 habia divertido á mí mismo.
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FUTURO SIMPLE.

I shall divert myself.	Yo me divertiré á mí mismo.
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FUTURO ANTERIOR.

I shall have diverted myself.	Yo me habré divertido á mí mismo.
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CONDICIONALES.—*Presente.*

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

I should have diverted myself.	Yo me habria divertido á mí mismo.
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CONJUNTIVOS.—*Presente.*

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

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

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

Enemy.	Enemigo.
Subject.	Sujeto.
Cæsar.	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.	Léjos.
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 murder and kill one another.

OBSERVACIONES.

1. ^o 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. ^o *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 tiernamente. 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, debè 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 hierro.
Establishment.	Establecimiento.
Cottage.	Ranchito.

Football.	Juego de pelota.
Blindman's-buff.	Gallina ciega.
To accustom.	Acostumbrarse.
To detest.	Detestar.
To join.	Juntarse.
To undress.	Desvestirse.
To visit.	Visitar.
To speculate.	Especular.
To ruin.	Arruinarse.
To diminish.	Disminuir.
To put on.	Ponerse algo.
The same.	El mismo.
Exactly.	Exactamente.
Twice.	Dos veces.

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| 1 How have you amused yourselves to day? | We have amused ourselves playing at football and blindman's-buff. |
| 2 Shall I prepare you fresh towels before I go out? | O, thank you, I shall do that myself. |
| 3 What dresses will you wear at the next ball. | We shall dress ourselves exactly as we did at Lady N's quadrille party on Friday last. |
| 4 Will you not rather put on your new white dresses? | I should like to do so, but mamma says we must accustom ourselves to wear the same dress twice. |
| 5 How shall I amuse myself, for you know I detest dancing? | There will be many card parties, you can join one of them. |
| 6 Do you think that Misses N. will allow me to | Certainly; their carriage is too large for themself. |

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|---|---|
| return with them in their carriage? | ves alone, they will give you a seat with pleasure. |
| I fear exposing myself to the night air. | |
| 7 Had John undressed himself when you were in his room? | He was washing himself. |
| 8 Who is this Miss G. who visited here this morning? | She is a niece of Mrs. K. who ruined herself by speculating in railways. |
| 6 And where is Mrs. K. now? | 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.	Relampaguea.
It freezes.	Hiela.
It blows.	Sopla.
It dawns.	Amanece.
It thaws.	Deshiela.
Rain.	Lluvia.
Hail.	Granizo.
Stone.	Piedra.
Hailstone.	Piedra de granizo.
Frost.	Helada.
Storm.	Tempestad.
Fog.	Niebla.
Shower of hail.	Granizada.
Cloud.	Nube.
Noon.	Luna.
Nut.	Nuez.
Damage.	Perjuicio.
Benefit.	Beneficio.
Neighbourhood.	Vecindario.
West.	Oeste.
Contrary.	Contrario.
Glazier.	Vidriero.
Glassblower.	Soplador de vidrio.
Windy.	Ventoso.
Stormy.	Tempestuoso.
Cloudy.	Nubuloso.
Foggy.	Brumoso.
Damp.	Húmedo.
Sultry.	Sofocante.
Bright.	Despejado.
Clear.	Claro.
High.	Alto.
Proper.	Propic.
Likely.	Probablemente.

Dreadful.	Espantoso.
Immense.	Inmenso.
Northerly.	Del Norte.
To skate.	Patinar.
To cease.	Cesar.
To continue.	Continuar.
To last.	Durar.
To reap.	Cosechar.
To please.	Agradar.
To assure.	Asegurar.
To abandon.	Abandonar.
To melt.	Deshacer.
To take an airing.	Respirar el aire libre.
Beautifully.	Bellamente.
Heavily.	Pesadamente.
Hard.	Duro.
About.	Acerca de, á punto de.
Nay.	Y am.
What.	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? Si, tuvimos una pequeña escarcha. 2 Ahora rompe el sol al través de las nubes; espero tendrémos 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

tendrémos pronto otra vez neblina. No me gusta absolutamente el tiempo nublado. 10 Lluéve? Si, 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 quién-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.

Amelia 111 *Novroy*

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. ^o 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. ^o *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. ^o 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. ^o 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. ^o *Which* como interrogativo significa *cual* y puede usarse como pronombre y adjetivo de personas y de cosas. *What* y *which* se diferencian en que el primero inquiera 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.*