

To die.	Morir.
To call.	Llamar.
To count.	Contar.
To govern.	Gobernar.
To recollect.	Recordar.
To abandon one's self.	Abandnarse 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.

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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. ^a Las palabras *who*, *what*, *which* pueden emplearse en sentido interrogativo y relativo, y carecen de flexión de número y de género. Las relaciones de caso en las palabras *what*, *which* se expresa por *of* y *to*.

2. ^a *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. ^a 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 del con referencia á personas y cosas. Ej: *What house have you a mind to buy?*

4. ^a Si *what* se usa en sentido relativo, equivale á *that which* y responde á la palabra *que*, cuando es una fusión de *lo que*. Ej: *I know already what he is going to do.*

5. ^a *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 inquire 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.*

6. ^a *Which* como relativo puede solo usarse refiriéndose a nombres de animales o de cosas: *I beg you to send me the book which you promised me.*

7. ^a Como relativo se usa tambien *that*, pero solo en nominativo y acusativo.

8. ^a El pronombre relativo puede omitirse cuando está en accusativo o cuando la preposición de que depende viene al fin de la frase. Ej: *The lady those people were speaking of, is my cousin.* Of ésta, pues, en vez de *of whom those people were speaking.*

9. ^a Del uso de los relativos *who* y *which* se desprende que *he who, she who, they who* y *those who* se refieren a personas, y *that which, the one which* y *those which* se refieren a las cosas.

1 Quién dijo a vd. que yo estaba malo?—Uno de mis primos; pero no me acuerdo quién. 2 Este comerciante cuyo orden y economía antes todo el mundo elogiaba, ha perdido por su propia conducta y desapicion la confianza de sus correspondentes 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 hijos. 4 Cuál 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 perteneen 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 árboles se llaman frutales? Se llaman frutales aquellos árboles donde crece fruta. 9 No tienen frutas todos los árboles? Sí, pero solamente el árbol [aquel árbol] que da frutos que podemos comer se llama árbol fru-

tal. 10 Aquí está la mujer cuyo hijo ha muerto esta mañana y a 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 ultimo 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 a ser pobres en su edad avanzada.

CONVERSACION.

Charles.	Cárles.
Amazon.	Amazona.
Parrot.	Perico.
Key.	Llave.
Shell.	Cocha.
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?

2 When did he go there

3 Have you had any news from him lately?

4 By whom then?

5 Is that the young lady who is going to be married?

6 What keys are these?

7 What has Mr. N. brought you?

8 Nothing else?

9 And in whose possession are they?

10 Let us have a short sail first; who has painted the boat so nicely?

11 He whose shops were burned the other week?

To my uncle Charles, who is at Calcutta.

About nine months ago by the "Amazon" which made an excellent passage.

Not exactly from him, but of him.

By Mr. N., who arrived in London last night.

She is to marry the Frenchman of whom I told you.

There are the keys of the chest of drawers that I gave you.

He has brought us a parrot that he has taught to say: "Good morning, Sir," and some singing birds, which are really beautiful.

Several handsome shells.

In my father's; you may see them if you come in.

Mr. Smith, that lives close by the church there.

The same, and who also lost three fine horses by the fire.

of England? Who is 37: has his oil and new ad
bolumino... or who will give him and yet blime
the English Drummer, used for mid
autumnal stat and before

THE ENGLISH DRUMMER

Drum.

Drummer.

War.

Camp.

Army.

Spy.

Retreat.

Liberty.

Spirited.

Fifteen.

To wander.

To command.

To try.

To satisfy.

To send for.

To take prisoner.

To beat (beat, beaten).

Tambor (instrumento).

Tambor (el que lo toca).

Guerra.

Campo.

Armada.

Espía.

Retirada.

Libertad.

Valeroso.

Quince.

Vagar.

Mandar.

Probar.

Satisfacer, persuadir.

Mandar por.

Tomar prisionero.

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