

I.

TRADUCCION INTERLINEAR, CON LA PRONUNCIACION FIGURADA DE CADA PALABRA INGLESA.

imádchin 'di pícher ov e lardch and "éligant
 Imagine the picture of a large and elegant
 Imaginése V. la pintura de un grande y elegante

bílding úíz plesant lons and grovs ov tris
 building, with pleasant lawns, and groves of trees,
 edificio, con deliciosos prados y alamedas (de árboles),

and gárdens aráund it it is 'di kéntri résidens
 and gardens around it. It is the country residence
 y jardines alrededor (de él). El es la campestre residencia

ov e rich man. it is cold 'di mánchen.
 of a rich man. It is called "The Mansion."
 de un rico hombre. El es llamado "La Mansion."

du yu no juót e lon is it is e spes
 Do¹ you know what a lawn is? It is a space
 ¿ V. sabe qué un prado es? El es un espacio

ov gráund kéverd úíz gras and is óften sin in
 of ground covered with grass, and is often seen in
 de terreno cubierto con yerba, y es á menudo visto en

frent ov or aráund e fáin jáus or mánchen sem
 front of or around a fine house or mansion. Some
 frente de ó alrededor de una bella casa ó mansion. Algunos

lons ar cold vélvét lons bicós 'di gras
 lawns are called velvet lawns, because the grass,
 prados son llamados (de) terciopelo prados, porque la yerba,

¹ Véase "El Preceptor Elemental Inglés," pág. 55, núm. 141.

juích is kept çhort and smu'd juén sin from
 which is kept short and smooth, when seen from
 que es conservada corta y lisa, (cuando) vista de

e dístans apírs láik vélvet.
 a distance appears like velvet.
 una distancia, parece como terciopelo.

áfter sñing e pícher ov 'dis máncben kud
 After seeing a picture of this mansion, could
 Despues de viendo una pintura de esta mansion, ¿podria

yu guív e gud descrípchen ov it let es sí
 you give a good description of it? Let us see.
 V. dar una buena descripción de ella? Veamos.

Kud yu tel juot káind ov e ruf or kévring it
 Could you tell what kind of a roof, or covering, it
 ¿Podria V. decir qué especie de un techo, ó cubierta, ella

jas? ínto jáu méni parts du yu zink 'di
 has? Into how many parts do you think² the
 tiene? ¿En cuántas partes piensa V. (que) el

ruf is dividéd? jáu méni chímnis du yu
 roof is divided? How many chimneys do you
 techo es dividido? ¿Cuántas chimeneas V.

sí. if yu descráib 'di jáus yu mest tel
 see? If you describe the house, you must tell
 ve? Si V. describe la casa, V. debe decir (algo)

ebáut ol 'dis zings.
 about all these things.
 sobre todas estas cosas.

Bet 'dis is not ol du yu nótis 'di pikiúller
 But this is not all. Do you notice² the peculiar
 Pero esto no es todo. ¿Repara V. la peculiar

çhep ov 'di chímnis and ov 'di uíndos and
 shape of the chimneys, and of the windows, and
 forma de las chimeneas, y de las ventanas, y

ov 'di jol bílding du yu sí e long piássa
 of the whole building? Do you see² a long piazza
 del entero edificio? ¿Ve V. un largo pórtico

² Véase "El Preceptor Elemental Inglés," pág. 55, núm. 141.

on ich sáid ov 'di frént éntrans and du yu sí
 on each side of the front entrance; and do you see³
 en cada lado de la frente entrada; y ve V.

'dat 'di frént dórue is archt?
 that the front doorway is arched?
 que la frente entrada es arqueada?

Du yu no juót e piássa is? if yu du not,
 Do you know³ what a piazza is? If you do not,
 ¿Sabe V. qué un pórtico es? Si V. no (lo hace)

jáu can yu descráib 'di bílding e piássa is
 how can you describe the building? A piazza is
 ¿cómo puede V. describir el edificio? un pórtico es

e kéverd uók sepórted báí kólems and bilt
 a covered walk, supported by columns, and built
 un cubierto paseo, sostenido por columnas, y construido

eguént 'di sáid ov e jáus.
 against the side of a house.
 contra el costado de una casa.

yu çhud ólues nótis uíz ker juotéver is
 You should always notice with care whatever is
 V. debería siempre observar con cuidado cualquiera cosa es

uórz sñing kip yur áis ópen and zink
 worth seeing.⁵ Keep your eyes open, and think
 digna viendo. Mantenga sus ojos abiertos, y piense

ebáut juót yu sí 'dos ju nótis nézing
 about what you see. Those who notice nothing⁶
 sobre lo que V. ve. Aquellos que (no) reparan (en) nada

uíl no bet lítl.
 will know⁷ but little.
 (no) (sabrán) sino poco.

³ Véase "El Preceptor Elemental Inglés," pág. 55, núm. 141.

⁴ Véase la nota anterior, y la de la pág. 60 del mismo "Preceptor."

⁵ Esta construcción, muy común en inglés, forma lo que se llama un anglicismo, y vale "digno de verse."

⁶ Véase "El Preceptor," pág. 42, núm. 110, sobre la formación de las frases en que entra *nothing*.

⁷ Léase lo sentado en las reglas 150, 151, 152 y 153, pág. 61, del "Preceptor," sobre los signos del futuro.

II, III y IV.

Dchil Blas and 'di párasait.
 GIL BLAS AND THE PARASITE.
 Gil Blas y el parásito.

uén 'di ómlet ái jad bispókn uós rédi
 1. When the omelet I had bespoken was ready,
 Cuando la tortilla que yo había pedido estuvo lista,
 ái sat dáun tu tebl báí maisélf and jad not yet
 I sat down to table by myself, and had not yet
 yo me senté en la mesa á solas, y no había aun
 suólod 'di fèrst máuzful uén 'di lánlord
 swallowed the first mouthful when the landlord
 tragado el primer bocado cuando el hostelero
 kem in fólod -bái 'di man ju jad stopt jim
 came in, followed by the man who had stopped him
 entró, seguido del hombre que le había detenido á él
 in 'di strit 'dis cavalír ju uór e long sord
 in the street. This cavalier, who wore a long sword,
 en la calle. Este caballero, que traía una larga espada,
 and simd tu bi abáut zérty yirs ov edch advanst
 and seemed to be about thirty years of age, advanced
 y parecia ser de como treinta años de edad avanzó
 tóards mi uíz an íguer er séing míster stiúdent
 towards me with an eager air, saying: "Mr. Student,
 hácia mí con un oficioso aire, diciendo: "Sr. Estudiante,
 ái am informd 'dat yu are 'di síñer dchil blas
 I am informed that you are the Señor Gil Blas
 yo soy informado que V. es el Señor Gil Blas
 ov santilán ju is 'di link ov filósofi and
 of Santillane, who is the link of philosophy and
 de Santillana, quien es el eslabon de la filosofía y
 órnamnt ov oviédo is it pósibl 'dat yu ar
 ornament of Oviedo! Is it possible that you are
 adorno de Oviedo! ¿Es posible que V. es

'dat míror ov lérníng 'dat sebláim dchíñes jus
 that mirror of learning, that sublime genius, whose
 aquel espejo de saber, aquel sublime genio, cuya

repiutéchen is so gret in 'dis kéntri yu no not
 reputation is so great in this country? You know not,"
 reputacion es tan grande en este país? No sabeis,"

contíñud ji adrésing jimsélf tu 'di ínkipèr
 continued he, addressing himself to the innkeeper
 continuó él, dirigiendose al hostelero

and jis wáif yu no not juót yu posés
 and his wife, "you know not what you possess!
 y á su mujer, "vosotros no sabeis qué vosotros poseéis!

yu jav e trésser in yur jáus bíjöld in
 You have a treasure in your house! Behold, in
 Vosotros tenéis un tesoro en vuestra casa! Mirad, en

'dis yeng dchéntlman 'di etz uénder ov 'di
 this young gentleman, the eighth wonder of the
 este jóven caballero, la octava maravilla del

uórlđ 'den térning tu mi and zróing jis
 world!" Then, turning to me, and throwing his
 mundo!" Entonces, volviéndose hácia mí, y echando sus

arms ebáut máí nek forguív cráid ji máí
 arms about my neck, "Forgive," cried he, "my
 brazos alrededor de mi cuello, "Perdone," gritó él, "mis

tránsports ái ríali cánót contén 'di dchói 'dat
 transports; I really cannot contain the joy that
 trasportés; yo realmente no puedo contener la alegría que

yur présens criéts
 your presence creates!"
 su presencia crea!"

ái cud not ánsèr for sem táim bicós ji
 2. I could not answer for some time, because he
 Yo no pude responder por algun tiempo, porque él

lokt mi so clóslí in jis arms 'dat ái uós ólmost
 locked me so closely in his arms that I was almost
 estrechó á mí tan fuertemente en sus brazos que yo fui casi

séfoketed for uónt ov brez and it uós not entíl
suffocated for want of breath; and it was not until
ahogado por falta de aliento; y ello no fué hasta que

ái jad disenguédchd mái jed from jis embrés 'dat
I had disengaged my head from his embrace that
yo hube desenganchado mi cabeza de su abrazo que

ái ripláid siñór cavalír ái did not zink mái
I replied: "Signor Cavalier, I did not think my
yo repliqué: "Señor Caballero, yo no pensaba mi

nem uós non at peñaflor jáu non
name was known at Peñaflor." "How! Known!"
nombre fuese conocido en Peñaflor." "¡Cómo! Conocido!"

risyúmd ji in jis former stren uí kip
resumed he in his former strain. "We keep
repuso él en su primitivo tono. "Nosotros conservamos

e rédchister ov ol 'di sélibreted nems uizín tuénti
a register of all the celebrated names within twenty
un registro de todos los célebres nombres dentro de veinte

ligs ov os yu in partíkiuler ar lukt opón
leagues of us. You, in particular, are looked upon
leguas de nosotros. V., en particular, es mirado

as e pródidchi and ái dont at ol dáut 'dat spen
as a prodigy; and I don't at all doubt that Spain
como un prodigio; y yo no hago del todo dudar que España

uíl uén de bi as práud ov yu as gris uós
will one day be as proud of you as Greece was
querrá un día ser tan orgullosa de V. como Grecia fué

ov jer sevn sédches 'dis uerds uér fólod báí
of her seven sages." These words were followed by
de sus siete sabios." Estas palabras fueron seguidas por

e frech jeg juích ái uós forst tu endyúr 'do
a fresh hug, which I was forced to endure, though
un nuevo abrazo que yo fuí forzado á aguantar aunque

at 'di risk ov stranguiléchen uíz 'di litl ekspí-
at the risk of strangulation. With the little expe-
al riesgo de estrangulacion. Con el poco de expe-

riens ái jad ái ot not tu jáv bin 'di diúp
rience I had, I ought not to have been the dupe
riencia que yo tenía, yo debía no haber sido el engañado

ov jis proféchen and jaiperbólical cómpliments.
of his professions and hyperbolic compliments.
de sus profesiones é hiperbólicos cumplimientos.

ái ot tu jav non báí jis extrávant
3. I ought to have known, by his extravagant
Yo debía haber conocido por su extravagante

fláteri 'dat ji uós uén ov 'dos párasaits ju
flattery, that he was one of those parasites who
lisonja, que él era uno de aquellos parásitos que

abáund in évri táun and ju juén e stréndcher
abound in every town, and who, when a stranger
abundan en cada ciudad, y quien, cuando un forastero

aráivs introduís 'demséivs tu jim in órder tu fist
arrives, introduce themselves to him in order to feast
lega introducen ellos mismos á el, en órden para festejar

at jis expéns bet máí yuz and váníti med
at his expense. But my youth and vanity made
á sus espensas. Pero mi juventud y vanidad hicieron

mi dchedch 'deruais máí admáirer apírd so mech
me judge otherwise. My admirer appeared so much
á mí juzgar de otra manera. Mi admirador parecía tanto

ov e dchéntlman 'dat ái inváited jim tu tek e çher
of a gentleman, that I invited him to take a share
de un caballero, que yo invité á él á tomar una parte

ov máí séper a uíz ol máí sol cráid ji
of my supper. "Ah! with all my soul," cried he;
de mi cena. "¡Ah! con toda mi alma," exclamó él;

ái am tu mech obláideid tu máí káind stars for
"I am too much obliged to my kind stars for
"yo estoy demasiado agradecido á mis bondadosas estrellas por

jávng zron mi in 'di ué ov 'di iléstrios dchil
having thrown me in the way of the illustrious Gil
haber echado á mí en el camino del ilustre Gil

blas not tu endchói mái gud fórchén as long as ái
Blas, not to enjoy my good fortune as long as I
Blas, para no gozar mi buena fortuna tanto como yo

can ái jav no gret ápitait persiúid ji bet
can! I have no great appetite," pursued he, "but
pueda! Yo no tengo gran apetito," prosiguió él, "pero

ái uíl sit dáun tu ber yu kémpani and it e
I will sit down to bear you company, and eat a
yo me sentaré para llevar á V. compañía, y comer un

máuzful piúrli áut ov cómplesans
mouthful purely out of complaisance."
bocado puramente por complacencia."

so séing mái pánidchrist tuk jis ples ráit
4. So saying, my panegyrist took his place right
Así diciendo, mi panegirista tomó su puesto justa-

óver eguénst mi and e cóver bíng led for jim
over against me; and, a cover being laid for him,
mente en frente de mí; y un cubierto siendo puesto para él,

ji atákd 'di ómlet as vorácheshi as if ji
he attacked the omelet as voraciously as if he
él atacó la tortilla tan vorazmente como si él

jad fásted zri jol des báí jis cómplesant
had fasted three whole days. By his complaisant
hubiese ayunado tres enteros días. Por su complaciente

bigúning ái forsóu 'dat áur dích uúid not last
beginning I foresaw that our dish would not last
principio yo preveía que nuestro plato no duraría

long and ái 'dérfor órderd e sécond juích
long, and I therefore ordered a second, which
largo (tiempo), y yo pues ordené un segundo, el cual

'de drest uíz sech dispách 'dat it uós servd
they dressed with such dispatch that it was served
ellos aderezaron con tal despacho que él fué servido

dchest as uí or rá'der ji jad med an end
just as we, or rather he, had made an end
justamente como nosotros, ó mas bien él, hubo dado fin

ov 'di fèrst ji prosíded on 'dis uíz 'di sem
of the first. He proceeded on this with the same
del primero. Él procedió en este con el mismo

vígor and fáund mins uizáut lúsing uén strok
vigor; and found means, without losing one stroke
vigor; y halló medio, sin perder un golpe

ov jis tiz tu overjuélm mi uíz préses díuring
of his teeth, to overwhelm me with praises during
de sus dientes, de colmarme de alabanzas durante

'di jol ripást juích med mi véri uél plísd
the whole repast, which made me very well pleased
la entera comida, lo que hizo á mí muy contento

uíz máí suít self. ji drank in propórchen tu jis
with my sweet self. He drank in proportion to his
con mi dulce persona. El bebió en proporción á su

ítíng sémtáims tu máí jelz sémtáims tu 'dat
eating; sometimes to my health, sometimes to that
comer; ya á mi salud, ya á la

ov máí fá'der and mé'der jus jápines in jáving
of my father and mother, whose happiness in having
de mi padre y madre, cuya dicha en tener

sech e son as ái ji cud not inéf admáir.
such a son as I he could not enough admire.
(tal) un hijo como yo él no podía bastantemente admirar.

ol 'di táim ji pláid mi uíz uáin and
5. All the time he plied me with wine, and
Todo el tiempo él importunó á mí con vino, é

insísted epón máí dúing jim dchéstis juáil ái tósted
insisted upon my doing him justice while I toasted
insistió en (yo) hacer á él justicia mientras yo eché

jelz for jelz e sírkemstans juích tugue'der
health for health, a circumstance which, together
bríndis por bríndis, (una) circunstancia que, junto

uíz jis intóxiketing fláteri put mi intu sech
with his intoxicating flattery, put me into such
con su embriagadora lisonjea, puso á mí en tan

gud yúmor 'dat síng áur sécond ómlet jaf
good humor, that, seeing our second omelet half
buen humor, que, viendo nuestra segunda tortilla medio

diváurd ái askd 'di lándlord if ji jad no fích
devoured, I asked the landlord if he had no fish
devorada, yo pregunté al posadero si él no tenía pescado

in 'di jáus síñor corkuélo ju in ol láik-
in the house. Signor Corcuelo, who, in all like-
en la casa. El señor Corcuelo, quien, en toda vero-

lijud jad e félo fíling uíz 'di párasait
lihood, had a fellow-feeling with the parasite,
similitud, tenía un simpático sentimiento con el parásito,

ripláid ái jav e délicat tráut bet 'dos ju
replied, "I have a delicate trout; but those who
replicó, "Yo tengo una delicada trucha; pero aquellos quienes

it it mest pe for 'di sos tis tu dénti
eat it must pay for the sauce; 'tis too dainty
coman á ella deberán pagar por la misma; ella es demasiado sabrosa

for yur pálat ái dáut juót du yu col
for your palate, I doubt." "What do you call
para su paladar (de V.), yo dudo." "¿Qué llama V.

tu dénti sed 'di sícofant résing jis
too dainty?" said the sycophant, raising his
demasiado sabroso?" dijo el adulador, levantando su

vóis yur e uáiseer indíd no 'dat
voice; "you're a wiseacre, indeed! Know that
voz; "¡V. es un gran sabio, en verdad! Sepa que

'der is nézing in 'di jáus tu gud for síñor
there is nothing in the house too good for Signor
no hay nada en la casa demasiado bueno para (el) Señor

dchil blas ov santilyán ju disérvs tu bi entérténd
Gil Blas of Santillane, who deserves to be entertained
Gil Blas de Santillano, quien merece ser tratado

láik e prins.
like a prince."
como un príncipe."

ái uós plisd at jis léying jold ov
6. I was pleased at his laying hold of
Yo estuve contento con el haber (él) cogido

'di lándlords last werds in juích ji privénted
the landlord's last words, in which he prevented
las últimas palabras del posadero, en lo que él previno

mi ju fáinding maisélf ofénded sed uíz an er
me, who, finding myself offended, said, with an air
á mí, quien, hallándome ofendido, dije, con un aire

ov disdén prodchús 'dis tráut ov yurs gáfer
of disdain, "Produce this trout of yours, Gaffer
de desden, "Produzca esta trucha suya, tio

corcuélo and guív yursélf no trebl abáut 'di
Corcuelo, and give yourself no trouble about the
Corcuelo, y (no se) dé V. mismo ninguna molestia acerca de la

cónsicuens 'dis uós juót 'di ínkipér uónted
consequence." This was what the innkeeper wanted.
consecuencia." Esto fué lo que el posadero quería.

ji got it rédi and servd it ep in e tráis
He got it ready, and served it up in a trice.
Él la aprestó, y sirvióla en un tris.

at sáit ov 'dis níú dích ái cud persív
At sight of this new dish, I could perceive
A (la) vista de este nuevo plato, yo pude percibir

'di párasait éi sparcl uíz dchói and ji ri-
the parasite's eye sparkle with joy; and he re-
(encenderse el ojo del parásito) con alegría; y él re-

ñúd 'di cómpliments ái mín for 'di fích
newed the compliments—I mean for the fish—
novó los cumplimientos—yo quiero decir por el pescado—

juích ji jad olrédi çhon for 'di eggs. at last
which he had already shown for the eggs. At last,
que él había ya mostrado para los huevos. Por fin,

jauéver ji uós obláidchd tu guív ep for fir ov
however, he was obliged to give up, for fear of
sin embargo, él fué obligado á dar fin, por temor de

ácsident bíng cramd tu 'di véri zrot
accident, being crammed to the very throat.
accidente, estando atracado hasta el mismo gáznate.

jáving 'dérfor itn and drenk soffichentli
7. Having, therefore, eaten and drunk sufficiently,
Habiendo, pues, comido y bebido suficientemente,

ji zot próper tu conclúd 'di fars báí ráising
he thought proper to conclude the farce by rising
él tuvo á bien concluir la farsa levantándose

from 'di tebl and acó sting mi in 'dis uérds
from the table and accosting me in these words:
de la mesa y acostándome en estas palabras:

sñior dchil blas ái am tu uél sátisfaíd uíz
"Signor Gil Blas, I am too well satisfied with
"Señor Gil Blas, yo estoy demasiado satisfecho con

yur gud chir tu liv yu uizáut ófering an
your good cheer to leave you without offering an
su buen comer para dejarle á V. sin ofrecerle un

impórtant adváis juích yu sim tu jav gret
important advice, which you seem to have great
importante consejo, (del) cual V. parece tener gran

okésyen for jensfórz bi-uér ov pres and bi
occasion for. Henceforth, beware of praise, and be
necesidad (por). En adelante, guárdese de alabanzas, y esté

epón yur gard eguénst évri bódi yu du not
upon your guard against every body you do not
en (su) guardia contra toda persona (que) V. no

no yu me mit uíz ó'der pipl incláind
know. You may meet with other people inclined
conozca. V. podrá encontrar á otros dispuestos

tu daivért 'demsélvz uíz yur crediúlti and perjáps
to divert themselves with your credulity, and perhaps,
á divertirse con su credulidad, y quizá

tu pech zings stíl fér'der bet dont bi diúpd
to push things still further; but don't be duped
á llevar (las) cosas aun mas adelante; pero no sea engañado

eguén nor bilív yurself 'do 'de çhud
again, nor believe yourself (though they should
otra vez, ni (se) crea á V. mismo (aunque se lo

suér it 'di etz uénder ov 'di uérld
swear it) the eighth wonder of the world."
juraron) la octava maravilla del mundo."

V.

PLANTS, FISHES, BIRDS, BEASTS, AND MEN.

1. Plants, and shrubs, and trees, are things that live, and grow, and die; but they⁸ do not think, and feel, as we do.⁹ They have roots to draw up¹⁰ their food from the earth, and leaves to breathe with;¹¹ but they do not move from place to place, like birds and beasts.

2. Fishes have fins to swim with.¹² A whale is a large fish that swims in the sea; and a trout is a small fish that swims in a brook, or in a lake. Fishes can not¹³ live out of the water.

3. A bird has two legs, and two feet, and two wings. Most¹³ birds can fly in the air, and some birds can swim on the water.

4. Beasts live on the land. They have four legs, and four feet. What then¹⁴ are dogs, and cows, and bears, and wolves? Fishes, and birds, and beasts feel, but they do not think.

⁸ Los pronombres personales no se suprimen en inglés. la regla 89, pág. 37, del "Preceptor."

⁹ *As we do*, como nosotros hacemos; no se ha suprimido el *do* por darle mas redondez á la frase.

¹⁰ Véase la regla 198, pág. 86, del "Preceptor."

¹¹ Literalmente: para respirar con, esto es: con que respirar, cuya construccion podia haberse usado en el caso presente, diciendole: *with which to breathe*. Véase

la regla 89, pág. 37, del "Preceptor."
¹² *Can not*, suele escribirse en una sola palabra.

¹³ *Most*, superlativo de *much*, mucho, de *many*, muchos, y de *some*, algunos, vale aquí *las mas de las*.

¹⁴ *Then*, pues. Obsérvese que en inglés se dice: ¿que, pues, son? y en español: ¿qué son, pues?

FAL DE MED. U. A. B. L.

5. Men walk on the earth. They can sail on the sea in ships, and some men can swim; but none of them can fly in the air. God made man to think, as well as to feel, and to act.

6. God made the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth, the¹⁵ plants and trees, the fishes of the sea, the birds of the air, and the beasts of the field. Last of all¹⁶ he made man.

7. And God gave to man dominion over the fishes of the sea, over the fowls of the air, over the cattle, and over every creeping thing.

VI.

HOUSES, HAMLETS, VILLAGES, AND CITIES.

1. Men¹⁷ can not at all times live in the open air; hence, they build houses in which to dwell. Most houses are made of wood, or bricks, or stone.

2. In some countries poor people¹⁷ live in huts made of clay or turf. There are¹⁸ also some that dwell in

arcilla curped
¹⁵ La regla 6, pág. 12, del "Preceptor," previene que debe callarse el artículo definido *the* delante de un nombre tomado en un sentido general é ilimitado. Pero en este caso es preferible expresarlo, por sobrentenderse las palabras *of the earth*, despues de *the plants and trees*; esto es, como si dijésemos: las plantas y los árboles de la tierra.

¹⁶ *Last*, quiere decir último. Se añaden las palabras *of all* en

obsequio de la elegancia y de la energía al mismo tiempo. Cuando *last* se emplea solo, es lo mas corriente colocarlo despues del sustantivo. Ejemplo: *He made man last*. Tambien se usan *lastly*, *in the last place*.

¹⁷ Téngase presente la regla sobre la supresion del artículo *the* en casos de esta naturaleza.

¹⁸ Hay, seguido de un nombre ó un pronombre plural, se traduce por *there are*, y *no there is*.

caves; others that live in tents; while some dig holes in the earth, and there take up their abode.¹⁹

3. If we look at a house, we shall see that it has four walls, called the sides and the ends of the house. It has also a door and windows. By the door the people go in and out²⁰; and by the windows light and air enter the dwelling.

4. The door is made of wood; but the windows are made of wood and glass. The house has a roof, which slopes in order to throw off²¹ the rain.

5. A house may have one or more floors, or stories;²² and when there are more than one, there are stairs, made of wood or stone, which lead from one story²² to the others.

6. To most houses in the country there are gardens,²³ in which the people raise²⁴ fruits, flowers, and herbs, and such²⁵ things as potatoes, onions, peas, beans, carrots, and turnips. A garden is of great use²⁶ to man.

7. In the house we find rooms, some of which are large, and some are small. They are called kitchens, bedrooms,²⁷ sitting-rooms,²⁷ parlors, and dining-rooms.²⁷

¹⁹ *Take up their abode*, fijan su morada.

²⁰ *Go in and out*, entran y salen.

²¹ Literalmente: para echar líquidos, esto es: para que se escurra.

²² Escríbese tambien *storey*, y entónces el plural es *storeys*.

²³ Seria preferible esta construcción: *Most houses in the country have gardens*.

²⁴ Sinónimos: *produce*, *cultivate*, *plant*.

²⁵ Sobrentiéndese aquí *other*,

equivaliendo la frase á: y otras cosas, tales como.

²⁶ Sinónimo: *utility*.

²⁷ Una de las fuentes de riqueza que tiene el idioma inglés es á buen seguro la gran facilidad con que se pueden formar palabras compuestas; las del texto valen respectivamente por: lecho-cuartos, sentando-cuartos, comiendo-cuartos, esto es: cuartos de dormir, salones y comedores.

8. Sometimes houses are built²⁸ close together. Those who dwell in those houses are neighbors. Good neighbors always live in peace with each other, and, at all times, are willing to help each other.²⁹

9. A small number of houses forms a hamlet; a large number, a village; and a still larger number, a city. A city contains a great many people.

10. In each country one city is called the capital.

11. Thus the capital of England is London, which stands on the River Thames. London is also the largest city in England. The capital of the United States is Washington; but the largest city in the United States is New York.

12. The houses and streets in nearly all our large villages and cities are lighted with gas, which is made from³⁰ coal. In some places oil-lamps are still used, while³¹ in others the streets at night are quite³² dark, being without³³ gas or oil-lamps.

13. The streets of our cities are paved with stones. Coaches, carts, and waggons pass along³⁴ the streets; and on each side of the street is a sidewalk³⁵ paved with small stones, bricks, or large flat stones called flags, on which the people walk.

²⁸ Obsérvese la preferencia que en inglés se le da á la forma pasiva, diciéndose: son construidas, en vez de se construyen, cuya última forma (activa) no puede emplearse en aquella lengua, sino para traducir la forma recíproca española.

²⁹ Ayudarse unos á otros.

³⁰ Usase de esta preposición en lugar de *of*, para expresar que una

sustancia se *saca* de otra, y no que se *hace* de ella.

³¹ Mientras que.

³² Del todo.

³³ Literalmente: estando sin, lo que quiere decir; no teniendo.

³⁴ *Pass along* es mas expresivo que *pass*.

³⁵ Palabra compuesta de *side*, lado, y *walk*, paseo, esto es: acera.

VII.

THE STARS.

1. We can see the stars when it is dark,³⁶ or when the light of the sun has left us; but if we go down³⁷ into a pit or deep well we can see them in the daytime.

2. Who can count the stars? Yet³⁸ some stars are larger than the earth on which we live; but they are³⁹ so far from us that they seem like little⁴⁰ shining specks in the sky.

3. When we look at the stars they do not all seem⁴¹ to be of the same size. There are some, too, that change their places, while others do⁴² not. Those that do⁴³ not change their places are called fixed stars, while those that appear⁴⁴ to move about⁴⁴ among the fixed stars are called planets.

4. The moon which gives us light by night, and the earth on which we live, and which goes round the sun, are both planets. There are some who think that the

³⁶ Cuando está oscuro, esto es, de noche, ó en la oscuridad; podría decirse tambien en inglés: *at night, by night, in the night, ó in the night time*.

³⁷ *Go down*, literalmente, ir abajo, vale por bajar.

³⁸ Sinónimos: *notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that*.

³⁹ *Are*, son ó están; puesto que ser y estar solo tienen un correspondiente en inglés: *to be*.

⁴⁰ *To seem like*, parecer. Sinónimos: *to appear like, to look like,*

to resemble, cuyas últimas expresiones quieren decir tambien parecerse á.

⁴¹ Aquí se suprime *like*, á causa de ser el verbo *seem* seguido de un infinitivo.

⁴² *Do* se refiere al verbo anterior *change*, y es como si en castellano dijésemos: no lo hacen.

⁴³ Véase la regla , pág. —, del "Preceptor."

⁴⁴ *To move about*, esto es moverse en todas direcciones.

fixed stars are suns, and that they have planets which go round them in the same way as the earth goes round the sun.

5. All the planets which we can see have names, and we know the paths in which they move through the heavens. That bright red star which you sometimes see in the west, and sometimes in the east, is the planet Mars.

6. Another planet which you can often see is called Venus. It is also called the Morning and Evening Star. Another star which you can see in the sky is the planet which is called Jupiter. Sometimes it gives as much light as⁴⁵ a new moon.

7. Many of the fixed stars also have names. There is a cluster of these stars which is called the Great Bear; there is one that is called the Little Bear; and another that is called the Swan.

8. There is one star that is called the North Star. It is directly north of us in the heavens. Long ago⁴⁶ those who went to sea in ships took this star for their guide. So long⁴⁷ as they could see it they had no fear of being lost. You must⁴⁸ ask⁴⁹ some one to show you which the North Star is.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ *As much light as*, tanta luz como.

⁴⁶ *Long ago*, hace mucho tiempo, esto es: *en otro tiempo*.

⁴⁷ *So long as* quiere decir palabra por palabra: tanto largo como; esto es: mientras.

⁴⁸ *Must* es verbo defectivo. *You must ask* se traduce por: es preciso que V. pida. No varía de forma, y en el gerundio se vuelve por otro giro, así: Siendo preciso que él fuese, *he being obliged to go*,

ó bien, *it being necessary for him to go*.

⁴⁹ *To ask* tiene dos acepciones: preguntar y pedir, y á veces hasta equivale á mandar, ordenar, como: *ask the servant to come*, dígame V. al criado que venga. Nótese que en frases como esta, el segundo verbo se pone en el infinitivo, y no en el subjuntivo, como en español.

⁵⁰ También se puede decir: *which is the North Star*.

III.

SPRING.

1. Who is this beautiful Virgin that approaches, clothed in a robe of light green? She has a garland of flowers on her head, and flowers spring up⁵¹ wherever she goes.

2. The snow which covered the fields, and the ice which was in the rivers, melt away⁵² when she breathes upon them.

3. The young lambs frisk about her, and the birds warble in their little throats, to welcome her coming;⁵³ and when they see her, they begin to choose their mates and to⁵⁴ build their nests.

4. Youths⁵⁵ and maidens, have you seen this beautiful Virgin, beaming with smiles and decked with beauty? If you have, tell me who she is, and what is⁵⁶ her name.

Behold the young, the rosy Spring,
Gives to the breeze her scented wing,
While⁵⁷ virgin graces, warm with May,
Fling roses o'er⁵⁸ the dewy way.

⁵¹ *To spring up*, nacer.

⁵² *To melt away*, derretirse.

⁵³ *To welcome her coming*, darle la bienvenida, Saludarla.

⁵⁴ Suele omitirse el signo *to* delante del segundo infinitivo regido por una conjuncion.

⁵⁵ *Youth*, literalmente, juventud, tórnase también en al sentido de jóven, sustantivo masculino, esto es, mozo, mozalbete.

⁵⁶ *What is her name*, lo más corriente en inglés en estos casos es colocar el verbo al fin de la frase, diciendo: *what her name is*. La razón de esto es que, no siendo la frase interrogativa, no debe dársele la forma de interrogacion.

⁵⁷ *While*, mientras, al paso que.

⁵⁸ *O'er*, abreviacion de *over*, sobre, encima de.

The murmuring billows of the deep
Have languished into silent sleep;
And mark! the fitting seabirds lave
Their plumes in the reflecting wave,
While cranes from hoary winter fly
To flutter in a kinder sky.

ANACREON.

IX.

SUMMER.

1. Who is this that cometh⁵⁹ from the south, thinly clad in a light transparent garment? Her breath is hot and sultry: she seeks the refreshment of the cool shade; and in the clear streams she bathes her languid limbs.

2. The brooks and rivulets fly from her, and are dried up at her approach. She cools her parched lips with berries and the grateful acid of fruits—with the seedy melon, the sharp apple, and the red pulp of the juicy cherry, which are poured out plentifully around her.

3. The meadows smile at her approach; golden harvests bow before her; the haymakers welcome her coming,⁶⁰ and the sheep-shearer, who clips the fleeces off his flock with his sounding shears.

4. When she cometh,⁶⁰ let me lie under the thick

⁵⁹ *Cometh*, tercera persona singular del presente de indicativo del verbo *to come*, venir; antiguamente la *th* se usaba en esta per-

sona en lugar de la *s* que la reemplaza en el día.

⁶⁰ Véase la nota 53.

shade of a spreading beech-tree—let me walk with her in the early morning—let me wander with her in the soft twilight, when the shepherd shuts his fold, and the star of evening appears.

Now Summer brings us pleasant hours, and dreamily they glide,
As if they floated, like the leaves, upon a silver tide;
The trees are full of crimson buds, the woods are full of birds,
And the waters flow to music, like a tune with pleasant words.

X.

AUTUMN.

1. Who is he that cometh with a sober pace and a grave countenance, stealing upon us unawares?⁶¹ His garments are red with the blood of the grape, and his temples are bound⁶² with a sheaf of ripe wheat.

2. His hair is thin, and begins to fall, and the auburn is mixed with mournful gray. He shakes the brown nuts from the tree. He winds⁶³ the horn, and calls the hunters to their sport.

⁶¹ *Unawares*, palabra compuesta de *un*, privativo, y *aware*, prevenido, advertido, noticioso, y quiere decir de improviso.

⁶² *Bound*, participio pasado del verbo irregular *to bind*, ceñir.

⁶³ No debe confundirse este verbo regular, cuyo infinitivo es *to wind*, (y se pronuncia wáind,) con el verbo irregular *to wind*, (misma pronunciaci6n,) que significa arrollar, y cuyo imperfecto y participio es *wound*. *To wind the horn*, tocar la cometa de caza.

3. The gun sounds.⁶⁴ The trembling partridge and the beautiful pheasant flutter, bleeding, in the air, and fall dead at the sportsman's feet.

4. Who is he that shakes the nuts from the tree, and throws a mantle of frost over the decaying herbage? Youths and maidens, tell me, if you know. Who is he, and what is his name?

The melancholy days are⁶⁵ come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sere.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove,
The Autumn leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust,
And to the rabbits' tread.

 XI.

WINTER.

1. Who is he that cometh from the north, clothed in furs and warm wool? He wraps his cloak close about⁶⁶ him. His head is bald: his beard is made of sharp icicles.

2. He loves the blazing fire, high piled⁶⁷ upon the

⁶⁴ *The gun sounds*, literalmente suena la escopeta, esto es: Se oye un fusilazo.

⁶⁵ *Are come*; esta forma expresa mejor la idea de estado que la otra de *have come*, que solo representa una accion.

⁶⁶ *To wrap one's cloak about one*,

envolverse en la capa, embozarse con el capote.

⁶⁷ *High piled*, esta es mas bien una inversion poética, que rara vez cabe en prosa, y nunca en la conversacion familiar. La construccion usual es *piled high*.

hearth, and a good warm dinner upon his table. He binds skates to his feet, and skims over the frozen lakes.

3. His breath is piercing and cold, and no little flower dares to show itself when he is by. He covers the ground with whiteness; whatever he touches turns to ice.

4. If he were to⁶⁸ strike you with his cold hand, you would be⁶⁹ quite stiff and dead, like a piece of marble. Youths and maidens, do you see him? He is coming fast upon us, and soon⁷⁰ he will be here. Tell me, if you know, who he is, and what is his name?

The bleak wind whistles—snow-showers, far and near,
Drift, without echo, to the whitening ground;
Autumn hath passed away, and, cold and drear,
Winter stalks in, with frozen mantle bound.

MRS. NORTON.

 XII.

USE PLAIN LANGUAGE.

1. What do you say? What? I really⁷¹ do not understand you. Be so good as⁷² to explain yourself

⁶⁸ *If he were to strike*, es como si en español se dijese: *si te tocase*, debiéndose advertir que tambien en inglés puede emplearse la forma simple del verbo: *if he struck you*. La construccion del texto es, sin embargo, mas enérgica, y equivale á: *if he should strike you*, si por casualidad te hieriese.

⁶⁹ *You would be stiff*, por: *you would become stiff*, te volverias rígido.

⁷⁰ *Soon*, pronto. Este adverbio

es igual que se coloque ántes ó despues del verbo, ó aun entre el pronombre sugeto: *he will soon come*, *he soon will come*, ó *he will come soon*.

⁷¹ *Really*, de veras. Es indiferente que este adverbio vaya delante ó despues del verbo, cabiendo todas las construccionnes que siguen: *really I do not*, etc.; *I do really not*, etc.; *I do not really*, etc.; ó *I do not understand you really*.

⁷² *Be so good as to explain your-*

EAGLE DE MED. U. A. B. L.