

I do listen to you.	Si, yo escucho á V., (or le escucho.)
Do you listen to my brother ?	¿ Escucha V. á mi hermano ?
I do not listen to him.	Yo no le escucho.
Do you listen to the men ?	¿ Escucha V. á los hombres ?
I listen to them.	Yo los escucho.

To correct.	Corregir * 3. (See the verb <i>Pedir</i> , in the Appendix.)
To take off.	{ Quitar del medio.
To take away.	{ Quitarse—quitar 1.
	Llevarse—Llevar 1.

Obs. F. *Quitar* and *Llevar* are used here as reflexive or pronominal verbs. (See Lesson XXIII.)

The exercise.	El tema. El ejercicio.
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To take.	Tomar 1.
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Do you take your hat off?	† ¿ Se quita V. el sombrero ?
I take it off.	Me le quito.
<i>My—thy—his—your.</i>	<i>El—los—la—las.</i>

Obs. G. When the adjective possessive pronouns are used with a verb which in Spanish is a reflexive verb, they must be changed in Spanish into the definite article—viz., *el*, (mas.) *la*, (fem.) singular; *los*, (mas.) *las*, (fem.) plural. Examples:—

I take my gloves off.	Yo me quito los guantes.
Do you take your shoes off?	† ¿ Se quita V. los zapatos ?
I take them off.	† Yo me los quito.
Does your father correct your exercises ?	¿ Corrije los temas de V. su padre ?
He corrects them.	Él los corrije.

To drink coffee.	{ † Tomar café.
	{ † Tomar <i>mi, tú, su, &c.</i> , café, or <i>el</i> café.
To drink tea.	{ † Tomar té.
	{ † Tomar <i>mi, tú, su, &c.</i> , té, or <i>el</i> té.

Do you drink tea ?	† ¿ Toma V. té ?
Yes, Sir, I drink <i>some</i> , (a little.)	Si, señor, yo tomo un poco.
Do you drink tea every day ?	† ¿ Toma V. su té (or el té) todos los días ?
I do drink <i>some</i> every day.	† Yo tomo un poco todos los días.
My father drinks coffee.	† Mi padre toma café.
He drinks coffee every morning.	† Toma su café todas las mañanas.
My brother drinks chocolate.	† Mi hermano toma chocolate.
He drinks chocolate every morning.	† Toma chocolate todas las mañanas.

Obs. H. When *some*, not followed by a substantive, means *a little*, it is translated *un poco*. (See Lesson XI.)

The nose.	La nariz, (feminine.)
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EXERCISES.

80.

Do you go for any thing?—I do go for something.—What do you go for?—I go for some wine.—Does your father send for any thing?—He sends for some wine.—Does your servant go for some bread?—He goes for some.—For whom does your neighbor send?—He sends for the physician.—Does your servant take off his coat in order to make the fire?—He takes it off in order to make it.—Do you take off your gloves in order to give me money?—I do take them off in order to give you some.—Do you learn French?—I do learn it.—Does your brother learn German?—He does learn it.—Who learns English?—The Frenchman learns it.—Do we learn Italian?—You do learn it.—What do the English learn?—They learn French and German.—Do you speak Spanish?—No, Sir, I speak Italian.—Who speaks Polish?—My brother speaks Polish.—Do our neighbors speak Russian?—They do not speak Russian, but Arabic.—Do you speak Arabic?—No, I speak Greek and Latin.—What knife have you?—I have an English knife.—What money have you there? Is it Italian or Spanish money?—It is Russian money.—Have you an Italian hat?—No, I have a Spanish hat.—Are you a Frenchman?—No, I am an Englishman.—Art thou a Greek?—No, I am a Spaniard.

81.

Are these men Germans?—No, they are Russians.—Do the Russians speak Polish?—They do not speak Polish, but Latin, Greek, and Arabic.—Is your brother a merchant?—No, he is a joiner.—Are these men merchants?—No, they are carpenters.—Are you a cook?—No, I am a baker.—Are we tailors?—No, we are shoemakers.—Art thou a fool?—I am not a fool.—What is that man?—He is a physician.—Do you wish me any thing?—I wish you a good morning.—Has the German black eyes?—No, he has blue eyes.—Has that man large feet?—He has little feet, a large forehead, and a large nose.—Have you time to read my book?—I have no time to read it, but much courage to (*para*) study Spanish.—What dost thou do instead of playing?—I study instead of playing.—Dost thou learn instead of writing?—I write instead of learning.—What does the son of our friend do?—He goes into the garden instead of doing his exercise.—Do the children of our neighbors read?—They write instead of reading.—What does our cook?—He makes a fire instead of going to the market.—Does your father sell his ox?—He sells his horse instead of selling his ox.

82.

Does the son of the painter study English?—He studies Greek instead of studying English.—Does the butcher kill oxen?—He kills sheep instead of killing oxen.—Do you listen to me?—I do listen to you.—Does your brother listen to me?—He speaks instead of listening to you.—Do you listen to what I am telling you?—I do listen to what you are telling me.—Dost thou listen to what thy brother tells thee?—I do listen to it.—Do the children of the physician listen to what we tell them?—They do not listen to it.—Do you go to the theatre?—I am going to the warehouse instead of going to the theatre.—Are you willing to read my book?—I am willing to read it, but I cannot; I have sore eyes.—Does your father correct my exercises, or those of my brother?—He corrects neither yours nor your brother's.—Which exercises does he correct?—He corrects mine.—Do you take off your hat in order to speak to my father?—I do take it off in order to speak to him.—Do you take off your shoes?—I do not take them off.—Who takes off his hat?—My friend takes it off.—Does he take off his gloves?—He does not take them off.—What do these boys take off?—They take off their shoes and their hats.—Who takes away the glasses?—Your servant takes them away.—Do you give me English or German paper?—I give you neither English (repeat *papel*) nor German paper; I give you French paper.—Do you read Spanish?—I do not read Spanish, but German.—What book is your brother reading?—He is reading a Spanish book.—Do you drink tea or coffee in the morning?—I drink tea.—Do you drink tea every morning?—I do drink some every morning.—What do you drink?—I drink coffee.—What does your brother drink?—He drinks chocolate.—Does he drink some (*le*) every day?—He drinks some (*le*) every morning.—Do your children drink tea?—They drink coffee instead of drinking tea.—What do we drink?—We drink tea or coffee.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—*Lección Vigésima séptima.*

<i>To wet, to moisten.</i>	<i>Mojar</i> 1. <i>Humedecer</i> 2. ¹
<i>To show.</i>	<i>Mostrar</i> * 1. <i>Enseñar</i> 1. ²
	<i>Hacer ver.</i>
I show you my book.	Yo muestro (enseño) mi libro á V.
You show them to me.	V. me los muestra, (me los enseña.)

¹ See verbs in *car, cer, &c.*, in the Appendix.² See the verb *Acordar*, in the Appendix.

To show to some one.	Mostrar á <i>alguno</i> . Enseñar á <i>alguno</i> .
<i>Some one.</i>	<i>Alguno</i> , (indefinite pronoun.)
Do you show me your gun?	¿Me muestra (or enseña) V. su fusil?
I do show it to you.	Se le enseña á V. (Se le muestro á V.)
What do you show the man?	¿Qué enseña (or que muestra) V. al hombre?
I show him my fine clothes.	{ Yo le muestro } mis hermosos ves- { Yo le enseño } tidos.
Tobacco.	Tabaco.
Snuff.	Tabaco de polvo. Rapé.
To smoke.	Fumar 1.
The gardener.	El jardinero.
The valet.	El criado.
The concert.	El concierto.
<i>To intend.</i>	<i>Intentar</i> 1. <i>Pensar</i> * 1. ¹
Do you intend to go to the ball this evening?	¿Piensa V. ir al baile esta noche?
I intend to go (there.)	Yo pienso ir. (fem.)
<i>To know.</i>	<i>Saber</i> * 2. (See this verb in App.)
Do you know?	¿Sabe V.?
I know my verb.	Yo sé mi verbo.
What does he know?	¿Que sabe él?
<i>To swim.</i>	<i>Nadar</i> 1.
Do you know how to swim?	† ¿Sabe V. nadar?
<i>Obs. A.</i> When <i>how</i> does not express the manner, it is not translated, and <i>saber, to know</i> , governs the infinitive without any preposition.	
Do you know how to write?	¿Sabe V. escribir?
Does he know how to read?	¿Sabe leer?
<i>To conduct.</i>	<i>Conducir</i> * 3. ²
I conduct him there.	Yo le conduzco allí.
Trader, storekeeper.	Mercader, tendero.
Ring.	Anillo.

¹ See *Alentar*, in the Appendix.² See this verb, and the verbs ending in *acer, ocer, ucir*, in the Appendix.

To extinguish.

Do you extinguish the fire?
I do not extinguish it.
He extinguishes it.
Thou extinguishest it

Apagar 1. *Extinguir* *3. (See Appendix for verbs in *quir*.)

¿Apaga V. el fuego?
Yo no le apago.
Él le apaga.
Tú le apagas

To light, to kindle.

| *Encender* *2.

Often.

As—as.

Do you often go to the ball?
As often as you.
As often as I.
As often as he.
As often as they.

A' menudo. Frecuentemente.

Tan—como.

¿Va V. frecuentemente al baile?
Tan frecuentemente como V.
Tan á menudo como yo.
Tan á menudo como él.
Tan á menudo como ellos.

Do you often see my brother?

{ ¿Vé V. á menudo á mi hermano?
¿Vé V. á mi hermano frecuentemente?

Oftener.

Oftener than.

I see him oftener than you.
Not so often.
Not so often as.

Mas á menudo.

Mas á menudo que.

Yo le veo mas á menudo que V.
No tan á menudo.
No tan á menudo como.

Obs. B. No is separated from *tan á menudo* by the verb.

I speak not so often as you.
Not so often as you.
Not so often as I.
Not so often as they.

Yo no hablo tan á menudo como V.
No tan á menudo como V.
No tan á menudo como yo.
No tan á menudo como ellos.

Into, in.

Into, meaning to.

To go into the garden.

En.

Á.

Ir al jardín.

To go out.

{ *Salir* *3, or *salir fuera*, or *á fuera*.
(See the verb *Salir*, in the Appendix.)

EXERCISES.

83.

What does your father want?—He wants some tobacco.—Will you go for some?—I will go for some.—What tobacco does he want?—He wants some snuff.—Do you want tobacco, (for smoking?)—I do not want any; I do not smoke.—Do you show me any thing?—I show you gold rings.—Does your father show his gun to my brother?—He does show it him.—Does he show him his beautiful birds?—He does show them to him.—Does the Frenchman smoke?—He does not smoke.—Do you go to the ball?—I go to the theatre instead of going to the ball.—Does the gardener go into the garden?—He goes to the market instead of going into the garden.—Do you send your valet to the tailor?—I send him to the shoemaker instead of sending him to the tailor.—Does your brother intend to go to the ball this evening?—He does not intend to go to the ball, but to the concert.—When do you intend to go to the concert?—I intend to go there this evening.—At what o'clock?—At a quarter past ten.—Do you go for my son?—I do go for him.—Where is he?—He is in the counting-house.—Do you find the man whom you are looking for?—I do find him.—Do your sons find the friends whom they are looking for?—They do not find them.

84.

Do your friends intend to go to the theatre?—They do intend to go there.—When do they intend to go there?—They intend to go there to-morrow.—At what o'clock?—At half-past seven.—What does the merchant wish to sell you?—He wishes to sell me some cloth.—Do you intend to buy some?—I will not buy any.—Dost thou know any thing?—I do not know any thing.—What does your little brother know? (*use the diminutive.*)—He knows how to read and to write.—Does he know Spanish?—He does not know it.—Do you know German?—I do know it.—Do your brothers know Greek?—They do not know it, but they intend to study it.—Do you know English?—I do not know it, but intend to learn it.—Do my children know how to read Italian?—They know how to read, but not (*pero no*) how to speak it.—Do you know how to swim?—I do not know how to swim, but how to play.—Does your son know how to make coats?—He does not know how to make any, (*los*;) he is no tailor.—Is he a merchant?—He is not, (*no lo es.*)—What is he?—He is a physician.—Do you intend to study Arabic?—I do intend to study Arabic and Syriac.—Does the Frenchman know Russian?—He does not know it; but he intends learning it.—Where are you going?—I am going into the garden in order to speak to my gardener.—Does he listen to you?—He does listen to me.

85.

Do you wish to drink some tea?—I wish to drink some wine; have you any?—I have none, but I will send for it.—When will you send for it?—Now.—Do you know how to make tea?—I know how to make it.—Where is your father going to?—He is going nowhere; he remains at home.—Do you know how to write a note?—I know how to write one.—Can you write exercises?—I can write some.—Dost thou conduct anybody?—I conduct nobody.—Whom do you conduct?—I conduct my son.—Where are you conducting him to?—I conduct him to my friends.—Does your servant conduct your child?—He conducts it.—Where does he conduct it?—He conducts it into the garden.—Do we conduct any one?—We conduct our children.—Where are our friends conducting their sons?—They are conducting them home.

86.

Do you extinguish the fire?—I do not extinguish it.—Does your servant light the fire?—He does light it, (*la*).—Where does he light it?—He lights it in your warehouse.—Do you often go to the Spaniard?—I go often to him.—Do you go oftener to him than I?—I do go oftener to him than you.—Do the Spaniards often come to you?—They do come often to me.—Do your children oftener go to the ball than we?—They do go there oftener than you.—Do we go out as often as our neighbors?—We do go out oftener than they.—Does your servant go to the market as often as my cook?—He does go there as often as he.—Do you see my father as often as I?—I do not see him as often as you.—When do you see him?—I see him every morning at a quarter to five.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—*Leccion Vigésima octava.*

It must be remembered that an interrogative sentence, in Spanish, depends rather on emphasis, than on its grammatical construction. Hence, an inverted interrogation is placed at the beginning of such sentences, as a guide to the reader in the modulation of his voice. The pronoun subject, therefore, may or may not be expressed, in conformity with the degree of emphasis that the writer may lay on it.—The English auxiliary verbs *do, does, did—am, is, are*, serve only to point out the person and tense, by which the principal verb must be expressed; but they are not translated.

Do I wish?	¿ Quiero? ¿ Quiero yo?
Can I? Am I able?	¿ Puedo? ¿ Puedo yo?
Am I doing?	¿ Hago? ¿ Estoy haciendo?

What am I doing?	¿ Que estoy haciendo? ¿ Que hago?
What do I say?	¿ Que digo?
Where am I going to?	¿ Á donde voy?
To whom do I speak?	¿ Á quien hablo?
Where do you go?	¿ Á donde va V.?
Where does he go?	¿ Á donde va?

It will be seen from the last two sentences, that the omission of *V.* in the first would lead to ambiguity.

When *do* is used in English with a certain emphasis to give more power to the sentence, the pronoun subject should be expressed in Spanish. Examples:—

Does <i>he</i> speak to you?	¿ Habla él á V.?
Yes, he <i>does</i> speak to me.	Si, él me habla.
Do you drink cider?	¿ Bebe V. sidra?
I <i>do</i> drink cider, but my brother drinks wine.	Yo bebo sidra, pero mi hermano bebe vino.
Cider.	Sidra, (feminine.)
Do you receive a note every day?	¿ Recibe V. un billete todos los dias?
Yes, I <i>do</i> receive one.	Si, yo recibo uno.

To begin.

Do I begin to speak Spanish?	¿ Comienzo á hablar español?
You begin to speak it.	V. comienza á hablarle.
When do you begin?	¿ Cuando empieza V.?
I begin now.	Empiezo ahora.

Before.

Do you speak before you listen?	¿ Habla V. ántes de escuchar?
I listen before I speak.	† (Yo) escucho ántes de hablar.
Does he go to market before he breakfasts?	† ¿ Va al mercado (á la plaza) ántes de almorzar?

To breakfast.

The breakfast.	El desayuno. El almuerzo.
Does he go there before he writes?	¿ † Va allá ántes de escribir?
He goes there before breakfast.	Va allá ántes del almuerzo.
Do you take off <i>your</i> pantaloons before you take off <i>your</i> shoes?	¿ Se quita V. los pantalones ántes de quitarse los zapatos?

<i>To depart, to set out.</i>	Marcharse 1, (reflective verb.)
	Salir * 3. Partir 3.

When do you intend to depart ?	¿ Cuando piensa V. salir, (or marcharse ?)
I intend to depart to-morrow.	

Well.	Bien, (adverb.)
Badly.	

Obs. When an adverb modifies a verb, it is generally placed after the verb; when it modifies an adjective or another adverb, it is generally placed before.

Does he speak well ?	¿ Habla bien ?
He speaks badly.	
Do you speak Spanish well ?	¿ Habla V. bien el español ?
I speak Spanish well.	

Too much.	Demasiado, (adverb.)
The same.	
Just as much.	} Justamente lo mismo, (adv. express.)
Just the same.	

EXERCISES.

87.

Do I read well?—You do read well.—Do I speak well?—You do not speak well.—Does my brother speak Spanish well?—He does speak it well.—Does he speak German well?—He speaks it badly.—Do we speak well?—You speak badly.—Do I drink too much?—You do not drink enough.—Am I able to make hats?—You are not able to make any; you are not a hatter.—Am I able to write a note?—You are able to write one.—Am I doing my exercise well?—You are doing it well.—What am I doing?—You are doing exercises.—What is my brother doing?—He is doing nothing.—What do I say?—You say nothing.—Do I begin to speak?—You do begin to speak.—Do I begin to speak well?—You do not begin to speak well, but to read well.—Where am I going to?—You are going to your friend.—Is he at home?—Do I know, (*lo?*)—Am I able to speak as often as the son of our neighbor?—He is able to speak oftener than you.—Can I work as much as he?—You cannot work as much as he.—Do I read as often as you?—You do not read as often as I, but you speak oftener than I.—Do I speak as well as you?—You do not speak as well as I.—Do I go to you, or do you come to me?—You come to me, and I go to you.—When do you come to me?—Every morning at half-past six.

88.

Do you know the Russian whom I know?—I do not know the one you know, but I know another.—Do you drink as much coffee as wine?—I drink less of the latter than of the former.—Does the Pole drink as much as the Russian?—He drinks just as much.—Do the Germans drink as much as the Poles?—The latter drink more than the former.—Dost thou receive any thing?—I do receive something.—What dost thou receive?—I receive some money.—Does your friend receive books?—He does receive some.—What do we receive?—We receive some wine.—Do the Poles receive tobacco?—They do receive some.—From whom do the Spaniards receive money?—They receive some from the English, and from the French.—Do you receive as many friends as enemies?—I receive fewer of the latter than of the former.—From whom do your children receive books?—They receive some from me and from their friends.—Do I receive as much cheese as bread?—You receive more of the latter than of the former.—Do our servants receive as many brooms as coats?—They receive fewer of the latter than of the former.—Do you receive one more gun?—I do receive one more.—How many more books does our neighbor receive?—He receives three more.

89.

When does the foreigner intend to depart?—He intends to depart to-day.—At what o'clock?—At half-past one.—Do you intend to depart this evening?—I intend to depart to-morrow.—Does the Frenchman depart to-day?—He departs now.—Where is he going to?—He is going to his friends.—Is he going to the English?—He is going to them.—Dost thou set out to-morrow?—I set out this evening.—When do you intend to write to your friends?—I intend to write to them to-day.—Do your friends answer you?—They do answer me.—Does your father answer your note?—He answers it.—Do you answer my brothers' notes?—I do answer them.—Does your brother begin to learn Italian?—He begins to learn it.—Can you speak Spanish?—I can speak it a little.—Do our friends begin to speak German?—They do begin to speak it.—Are they able to write it?—They are able to write it.—Does the merchant begin to sell?—He does begin.—Do you speak before you listen?—I listen before I speak.—Does your brother listen to you before he speaks?—He speaks before he listens to me.—Do your children read before they write?—They write before they read.

90.

Does your servant sweep the warehouse before he goes to the market?—He goes to the market before he sweeps the warehouse.—Dost thou drink before thou goest out?—I go out before I drink.—Do you

intend to go out before you breakfast?—I intend to breakfast before I go out.—Does your son take off his shoes before he takes off his coat?—He neither takes off his shoes nor his coat.—Do I take off my gloves before I take off my hat?—You take off your hat before you take off your gloves.—Can I take off my shoes before I take off my gloves?—You cannot take off your shoes before you take off your gloves.—At what o'clock do you breakfast?—I breakfast at half-past eight.—At what o'clock does the American breakfast?—He breakfasts every day at nine o'clock.—At what o'clock do your children breakfast?—They breakfast at seven o'clock.—Do you go to my father before you breakfast?—I do go to him before I breakfast.

TWENTY-NINTH LESSON.—*Leccion Vigésima nona.*

A FULL TABLE OF THE COMPARISON OF NOUNS, VERBS, ADJECTIVES, AND ADVERBS.

COMPARISON OF NOUNS.

EQUALITY.

As much—as.	{ Tanto—como.
	{ Tanta—como.
As many—as.	{ Tantos—como.
	{ Tantas—como.
No less—than.	{ No—ménos—que.
No fewer—than.	

INFERIORITY.

Less—than.	{ Ménos—que.
Fewer—than.	
Not so much—as.	{ No—tanto—como.
	{ No—tanta—como.
Not so many—as.	{ No—tantos—como.
	{ No—tantas—como.

SUPERIORITY.

More—than.	Mas—que.
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Obs. A. *More than—less than*, in Spanish, when followed by a numeral adjective, change *que* into *de*. Example:—

More than one, twp.	Mas <i>de</i> uno, de dos.
Less than three, four.	Ménos <i>de</i> tres, de cuatro.

I have <i>as much</i> money <i>as</i> you.	Tengo <i>tanto</i> dinero <i>como</i> V.
You have <i>as many</i> friends <i>as</i> I.	V. tiene <i>tantos</i> amigos <i>como</i> yo.
He has <i>no less</i> bread <i>than</i> ham.	No tiene <i>ménos</i> pan <i>que</i> jamon.
We have <i>less</i> money <i>than</i> he.	Tenemos <i>ménos</i> dinero <i>que</i> él.

They have <i>not so many</i> books <i>as</i> you.	No tienen tantos libros <i>como</i> VV.
I have <i>more</i> tea <i>than</i> coffee.	Tengo <i>mas</i> té <i>que</i> café.
You have <i>more than</i> ten dollars.	V. tiene <i>mas de</i> diez pesos.
He has <i>less than</i> four cents.	Tiene <i>ménos de</i> cuatro cuartos.
<i>More than</i> five years.	<i>Mas de</i> cinco años.
<i>Less than</i> twenty years.	<i>Ménos de</i> veinte años.

COMPARISON OF VERBS.

EQUALITY.

As much—as.	Tanto <i>como</i> . Tanto <i>cuanto</i> .
Not—less than.	No—ménos <i>que</i> .

INFERIORITY.

Less than.	Ménos <i>que</i> .
Not—as much as.	No—tanto <i>como</i> .

SUPERIORITY.

More than.	Mas <i>que</i> .
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SUPERLATIVE.

Most.	Mas.
Least.	Ménos.

<i>Much. Very much.</i>	<i>Mucho. Muchísimo.</i>
You speak <i>as much as</i> I.	V. habla <i>tanto como</i> yo.
He does <i>not speak less than</i> you.	Él <i>no habla ménos que</i> V.
They drink <i>less than</i> we.	Beben <i>ménos que</i> nosotros.
He does <i>not speak as much as</i> they.	No habla <i>tanto como</i> ellos.
I read <i>more than</i> you.	Yo leo <i>mas que</i> V.
This is the book that I <i>most</i> like.	Este es el libro <i>que mas</i> me gusta.
He is the man that I <i>least</i> esteem.	Él es el hombre <i>que ménos</i> estimo.
<i>He studies very much.</i>	Él estudia <i>muchísimo</i> .

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

EQUALITY.

As—as.	Tan—como.
Not less—than.	No—ménos—que.

INFERIORITY.

Less—than.	Ménos—que.
Not so—as.	No—tan—como.

SUPERIORITY.

More (or the termination <i>er</i>)—than.	Mas—que.
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SUPERLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

Very.	{	Muy.
		Bien.
Extremely.	{	Extremamente.
Infinitely.		Infinitamente.
Very,	{	} with a past participle.
Very much,		

Obs. B. The Superlative Absolute is also formed by adding the following terminations to the positive, viz. *ísimo, ísima*, for adjectives; *ísimamente* for adverbs. In forming the Superlative Absolute, adjectives ending in *a, e*, and *o*, lose these letters; and those ending in *ble, ca*, and *go*, change these syllables into *bil, qu*, and *gu*. Examples:—*Hermosa, hermosísima*; *alto, altísimo*; *prudente, prudentísimo*; *amable, amabilísimo*; *rico, riquísimo*; *largo, larguísimo*. Examples of adverbs:—*hermosísimamente, altísimamente, prudentísimamente, amabilísimamente, &c.*

SUPERLATIVE RELATIVE.

The most, (or the termination <i>est.</i>)	{	El mas—la mas.	} For
		Los mas—las mas.	
The least.	{	El ménos—la ménos.	} For
		Los ménos—las ménos.	
The most.	{	Lo mas.	} For
The least.		Lo ménos.	

You are *as good as* he.
You are *not less rich than* I.
We are *less prudent than* they.
He is *not so good as* you.
You are *richer than* we.
You speak *as correctly as* I.
You speak *not less correctly than* I.

He is very
He is extremely } prudent.
He is infinitely }

You read *very* elegantly.

I have the *handsomest*.

He is the *least* prudent.

The most foolishly.

The least prudently

The more—the more.

The less—the less.

The more—the less.

The less—the more.

V. es *tan* bueno como él.
V. no es *ménos* rico que yo.
Somos *ménos* prudentes que ellos.
Él no es *tan* bueno como V.
V. es *mas* rico que nosotros.
V. habla *tan* correctamente como yo.
V. no habla *ménos* correctamente que yo.

Él es { muy
 } extremamente } prudente.
 } infinitamente }

Él es prudentísimo.

V. lee *muy* elegantemente—*elegantísimamente*.

Yo tengo el *mas* hermoso.

És el *ménos* prudente.

Lo mas imprudentemente.

Lo ménos prudentemente.

Cuanto *mas*—tanto *mas*.

Cuanto *ménos*—tanto *ménos*.

Cuanto *mas*—tanto *ménos*.

Cuanto *ménos*—tanto *mas*.

The more he studies, the more he learns.	Cuanto mas estudia, tanto mas aprende.
The less he drinks, the less thirsty he is.	Cuanto ménos bebe, tanto ménos sed tiene.
The more he plays, the less he learns.	Cuanto mas juega, tanto ménos aprende.
The less he plays, the more he studies.	Cuanto ménos juega, tanto mas estudia.
<i>So much the more—than.</i>	<i>Tanto mas—que.</i>
<i>So much the less—than.</i>	<i>Tanto ménos—que.</i>

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

High—higher—highest.	Alto—superior—supremo.
Low—lower—lowest.	Bajo—inferior—ínfimo.
Good—better—very good—best.	Bueno—mejor—bonísimo—óptimo.
Great—greater—greatest.	Grande—mayor—máximo.
Bad—worse—worst.	Malo—peor—pésimo.
Little—less—least.	} Pequeño—menor—mínimo.
Small—smaller—smallest.	
Strong—very strong.	Fuerte—fortísimo.
New—very new.	Nuevo—novísimo.
Wise—very wise.	Sabio—sapiéntísimo.
Sacred—very sacred.	Sagrado—sacratísimo.
Faithful—very faithful.	Fiel—fidélísimo.
Honest—very honest.	Integro—integérrimo.
Healthy—very healthy.	Salubre—salubérrimo.

ADVERBS.

Well—better—the best.	Bien—mejor—lo mejor.
Bad—worse—the worst.	Mal—peor—lo peor.
Little—less—the least.	Poco—ménos—lo ménos.
Much—more—the most.	Mucho—mas—lo mas.

This book is small, that is smaller, and that is the smallest of all.

All.

This hat is large, but that is larger.

Is your hat as large as mine?

Is it larger than yours?

It is not so large as yours.

Este libro es pequeño, ese es mas pequeño, y aquel es el mas pequeño de todos.

Todo. Todos, (adj.)

Este sombrero es grande, pero aquel es mas grande.

¿Es su sombrero de V. tan grande como el mio?

¿Es mas grande que el de V?

No es tan grande como el de V.

Are our neighbor's children as good as ours?	¿ Son los niños de nuestro vecino tan buenos como los nuestros?
They are better than ours.	Son mejores que los nuestros.
They are not so good as ours.	No son tan buenos como los nuestros.

A very fine book.	Un libro muy hermoso, or hermosísimo.
Very fine books.	Libros muy hermosos, or hermosísimos.
A very pretty knife.	Un cuchillo muy bonito.
Very well.	Muy bien.

That man is extremely learned.	Aquel hombre es extremadamente sabio, or sapientísimo.
This bird is very handsome.	Este pájaro es muy hermoso, or hermosísimo.

Whose? (of whom?)	¿ De quien? (Cuyo, cuya—cuyos, cuyas.)
Whose hat is this?	¿ De quien es este sombrero?
	¿ Cuyo sombrero es este?
	¿ Cuyo es este sombrero?

Obs. C. *Cuyo* agrees in gender and number with the noun that comes after it.

<i>To be</i> , (meaning <i>belonging to</i> .)	<i>Ser de.</i>
It is.	Es—de. (See <i>Ser</i> , in the Appendix.)
It is my brother's hat.	} Es el sombrero de mi hermano.
It is the hat of my brother.	
It is my brother's.	† Es de mi hermano.
Who has the finest hat?	¿ Quien tiene el mas hermoso sombrero?
Whose hat is the finest?	¿ Cuyo sombrero es el mas hermoso?
That of my father is the finest.	El de mi padre es el mas hermoso.
Whose gun is the handsomer, yours or mine?	¿ Que fusil es el mas hermoso, el de V. ó el mio?

Do you read as often as I?	¿ Lee V. tan á menudo como yo?
I read as often as you.	Leo tan á menudo como V.
Does he read as often as I?	¿ Lee él tan á menudo como yo?
He reads and writes as often as you.	Él lee y escribe tan á menudo como V.
Do our children write as much as we?	¿ Escriben nuestros niños tanto como nosotros?
They write more than you.	Escriben mas que VV.
We read more than the children of our friends.	Leemos mas que los niños de nuestros amigos.

To whom do you write?	¿ A quien escribe V.?
I write to our friends.	Escribo á nuestros amigos.
We read good books.	Leemos buenos libros.

EXERCISES.

91.

Whose book is this?—It is mine.—Whose hat is that?—It is my father's.—Are you taller (*mas alto*) than I?—I am taller than you.—Is your brother as tall as you?—He is as tall as I.—Is thy hat as bad as that of my father?—It is better, but not so black as his.—Are the clothes (*vestidos*) of the Italians as fine as those of the Irish?—They are finer, but not so good.—Who have the finest gloves?—The French have them.—Who has the finest horses?—Mine are fine, yours are finer than mine; but those of our friends are the finest of all.—Is your horse good?—It is good, but yours is better, and that of the Englishman is the best of all the horses which we know.—Have you pretty shoes?—I have very pretty ones, (*los*), but my brother has prettier ones (*los*) than I.—From whom (*de quien*) does he receive them?—He receives them from (*de*) his best friend.

92.

Is your wine as good as mine?—It is better.—Does your merchant sell good knives?—He sells the best knives that I know, (*conocer*).—Do we read more books than the French?—We read more of them than they; but the English read more of them than we, and the Germans read the most.—Hast thou a finer garden than that of our physician?—I have one finer than his.—Has the American a finer stick than thine?—He has a finer one.—Have we as fine children as our neighbors?—We have finer ones.—Is your coat as pretty as mine?—It is not so pretty, but better than yours.—Do you depart to-day?—I do not depart to-day.—When does your father set out?—He sets out this evening at a quarter to nine.—Which of these two children is the better, (*sabio?*)—The one who studies is better than the one who plays.—Does your servant sweep as well as mine?—He sweeps better than yours.—Does the Englishman read as many bad books as good ones?—He reads more of the good than of the bad ones.

93.

Do the merchants sell more sugar than coffee?—They sell more of the latter than of the former.—Does your shoemaker make as many shoes as mine?—He makes more of them than yours.—Can you swim as well (*tan bien*) as my son?—I can swim better than he, but he can speak Spanish better than I.—Does he read as well as you?—He reads better than I.—Does the son of your neighbor go to market?—

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No, he remains at home; he has sore feet.—Do you learn as well as our gardener's son?—I learn better than he, but he works better than I.—Whose gun is the finest?—Yours is very fine, but that of the captain is still finer, and ours is the finest of all.—Has any one finer children than you?—No one (*them*)¹ has finer ones.—Does your son read as often as I?—He reads oftener than you.—Does my brother speak French as often as you?—He speaks and reads it as often as I.—Do I write as much as you?—You write more than I.—Do our neighbor's children read German as often as we?—We do not read it as often as they.—Do we write it as often as they?—They write oftener than we.—To whom do they write?—They write to their friends.—Do you read English books?—We read French books instead of reading English books.

THIRTIETH LESSON.—*Leccion Trigesima.*

To believe.

Creer 2. (See verbs in *eer*, in the Appendix.)

To put.

Poner * 2. (See this verb in the Appendix.)

To put on.*

Meterse. (Reflective verb.)

Do you put on?

† ¿ Se pone V.?

I put on.

† Me pongo.

I put on *my* hat.† Me pongo *el* sombreroHe puts on *his* gloves.† Se pone *los* guantes.Do you put on *your* shoes?† ¿ Se pone V. *los* zapatos?

We do put them on.

† Nos *los* ponemos.

What do your brothers put on?

† ¿ Qué se ponen sus hermanos de V.?

They put on *their* clothes.† Se ponen *los* vestidos.

Where do you conduct me to?

¿ Á donde me conduce V.?

I conduct you to my father.

Yo conduzco á V. á casa de mi padre.

Yo le conduzco á casa de mi padre.

Do you go out?

¿ Sale V.?

I do go out.

Yo salgo.

Do we go out?

¿ Salimos?

When does your father go out?

¿ Cuando sale su padre de V.?

Early.

Temprano.

As early as you.

Tan temprano como V.

He goes out as early as you.

Él sale tan temprano como V.

Late.

Tarde.

Too.

Demasiado.

¹ *Them*, to be translated *los tiene*.

Too late.

Demasiado tarde.

Too soon, too early.

Demasiado temprano.

Too large, too great. (in size.)

Demasiado largo, or grande.

Too little, too small.

Demasiado pequeño, or demasiado chico.

Too much.

Demasiado, demasiadamente.

Do you speak too much?

¿ Habla V. demasiado—demasiadamente?

I do not speak enough.

Yo no hablo bastante.

Later than you.

Mas tarde que V.

I go out later than you.

Salgo mas tarde que V

Sooner, earlier.

Mas temprano.

Does your father go there earlier than I?

¿ Va su padre de V. allá mas temprano que yo?

He goes there too early.

Él va allá demasiado temprano.

Already.

Ya, todavía, aun.

Do you speak already?

¿ Habla V. aun?

Not yet.

No (y) todavía.

Todavía no.

Aun no.

I do not speak yet.

No hablo todavía.

Not yet, Sir.

Todavía no, señor.

Do you finish your note?

¿ Acaba V. su billete?

I do not finish it yet.

No le acabo todavía.

Aun no le acabo.

Do you breakfast already?

¿ Almuerza V. ya?

¿ Está V. ya almorzando?

Who receives the most money?

¿ Quien recibe mas dinero?

The English receive the most.

Los Ingleses son los que reciben mas.

We read more than they, but the French read the most.

Leemos mas que ellos, pero los Franceses son los que leen mas.

The letter.

La carta, (feminine.)

That letter.

Aquella (or esa) carta.

The letters.

Las cartas.

To eat too much is dangerous.

Comer demasiado es peligroso.

El comer demasiado es peligroso.

Obs. There is no preposition before an infinitive when it is used as the subject of a verb; it is then taken substantively, and in Spanish is frequently preceded by the article *el*, (the,) as—

To speak too much is foolish. { El hablar demasiado es muy necio.
 To do good to those that have offend- { Es muy necio hablar demasiado.
 ed us, is a commendable action. } Hacer (or el hacer) bien á los que nos
 han ofendido es una accion laudable

EXERCISES.

94.

Do you put on another coat in order to go to the play?—I do put on another.—Do you put on your gloves before you put on your shoes?—I put on my shoes before I put on my gloves.—Does your brother put on his hat instead of putting on his coat?—He puts on his coat before he puts on his hat.—Do our children put on their shoes in order to go to our friends?—They put them on in order to go to them.—What do our sons put on?—They put on their clothes and their gloves.—Do you already speak Spanish?—I do not speak it yet, but I begin to learn.—Does your father go out already?—He does not yet go out.—At what o'clock does he go out?—He goes out at ten o'clock.—Does he breakfast before he goes out?—He breakfasts and writes his notes (*la carta*) before he goes out.—Does he go out earlier than you?—I go out earlier than he.—Do you go to the play as often as I?—I go there as often as you.—Do you begin to know (*conocer*) this man?—I do begin to know him.—Do you breakfast early?—We do not breakfast late.—Does the Englishman go to the concert earlier than you?—He goes there later than I.—At what o'clock does he go there?—He goes there at half-past eleven.

95.

Do you not go too early to the concert?—I go there too late.—Do I write too much?—You do not write too much, but you speak too much.—Do I speak more than you?—You do speak more than I and my brother.—Is my hat too large?—It is neither too large nor too small.—Do you speak Spanish oftener than English?—I speak English oftener than Spanish.—Do your friends buy too much corn?—They buy but little.—Have you bread enough?—I have only a little, but enough.—Is it late?—It is not late.—What o'clock is it?—It is one o'clock.—Is it too late to (*para*) go to your father?—It is not too late to go to him.—Do you conduct me to him, (*allá?*)—I do conduct you to him, (*allá.*)—Where is he?—He is in his counting-house.—Does the Spaniard buy a horse?—He cannot buy one.—Is he poor?—He is not poor; he is richer than you.—Is your brother as learned as you?—He is more learned than I, but you are more learned than he and I.

96.

Do you know that man?—I do know him.—Is he learned?—He is (*es*) the most learned of all men that I know.—Is your horse worse

(preceding Lesson) than mine?—It is not so bad as yours.—Is mine worse than the Spaniard's?—It is worse; it is the worst horse that I know.—Do you give those men less bread than cheese?—I give them less of the latter than of the former.—Do you receive as much money as your neighbors.—I receive much more than they.—Who receives the most money?—The English receive the most.—Can your son already write a letter?—He cannot write one yet, but he begins to read a little.—Do you read as much as the Russians?—We read more than they, but the French read the most.—Do the Americans write more than we?—They write less than we, but the Italians write the least, (preceding Lesson.)—Are they as rich as the Americans?—They are less rich than they.—Are your birds as fine as those of the Irish?—They are less fine than theirs, but those of the Spaniards are the least fine.—Do you sell your bird?—I do not sell it; I like it too much to sell it, (*para que le venda.*)

THIRTY-FIRST LESSON.—*Leccion Trigésima primera.*

THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

The past participle is formed from the infinitive mood, by changing the terminations *ar, er, ir*, into *ado, ido, ido*.—(See Lesson XXIV.)

FIRST CONJUGATION.

To love,	loved.	Amar,	amado.
To speak,	spoken.	Hablar,	hablado.
To buy,	bought.	Comprar,	comprado.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

To sell,	sold.	Vender,	vendido.
To eat, to dine,	eaten, dined.	Comer,	comido.
To drink,	drunk.	Beber,	bebido.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

To receive,	received.	Recibir,	recibido.
To divide,	divided.	Dividir,	dividido.
To part,	parted.	Partir,	partido.

To be,	been.	{ Ser,	ido.
		{ Estar,	estado.
To have,	had, (auxiliary.)	Haber,	habido.

I have, thou hast, he has.

We have, you have, they have.

Yo he, tú has, él ha.

Nosotros hemos, vosotros habeis, ellos han.

Obs. When *to have* is used as an active verb, it is translated by *TENER*; but when it is an auxiliary verb, that is to say, a verb used to form the compound tenses of other verbs, it must be translated by *HABER*.

When the past participle follows immediately after the verb *haber*, it is invariable; that is to say, it neither takes the gender nor the number of the subject.

<i>To have been to, (gone to.)</i>	} <i>Haber ido á.</i>
<i>To have gone to.</i>	
<i>To have been at.</i>	
<i>To have gone at.</i>	
<i>To have been in.</i>	} <i>Haber ido á. Haber estado en.</i>
Have you been to market?	} <i>Haber ido á. Haber estado en.</i>
Did you go to market?	
I have been.	} <i>Ha ido V. al mercado?</i>
I went.	
I have not been.	} <i>Fué V. á la plaza!</i>
I did not go.	
I have esteemed them.	} <i>Yo he ido.</i>
He has esteemed her.	
They have been esteemed.	} <i>Yo fui.</i>
The sisters have been admired.	
	} <i>Yo no he ido.</i>
	} <i>Yo no fui.</i>
	} <i>Yo los he estimado.</i>
	} <i>Él la ha estimado.</i>
	} <i>Ellos han sido estimados.</i>
	} <i>Las hermanas han sido admiradas.</i>

<i>Ever.</i>	} <i>Jamas. Alguna vez.</i>
<i>Never.</i>	
Have you been at the ball?	} <i>En algun tiempo.</i>
Have you ever been at the ball?	
I have never been.	} <i>No—jamás. Nunca. Nunca jamás.</i>
Thou hast never been there.	
He has never been there.	} <i>¿Ha estado V. en el baile?</i>
You have never been there.	
	} <i>¿Ha ido V. al baile?</i>
	} <i>¿Ha estado V. alguna vez en el baile?</i>
	} <i>¿Ha ido V. alguna vez al baile?</i>
	} <i>Nunca he estado. Jamás he ido.</i>
	} <i>Nunca (jamás) has ido allá.</i>
	} <i>Nunca (jamás) ha ido allá.</i>
	} <i>V. no ha ido jamás allá.</i>

<i>Already, yet.</i>	} <i>Ya.</i>
Have you already been at the play?	
I have already been.	} <i>¿Ha estado V. ya en el teatro?</i>
	} <i>¿Ha ido V. ya al teatro, (á la comédia?)</i>
	} <i>Ya he ido. Ya he estado.</i>
<i>Not yet.</i>	} <i>Todavía no. No—todavía. Aun no.</i>
I have not yet been there.	
Hast thou ever been there?	} <i>Yo no he ido (estado) allá todavía.</i>
He has not yet been there.	
	} <i>Todavía no he ido (estado) allá.</i>
	} <i>¿Has ido (estado) tú jamás (alguna vez) allá?</i>
	} <i>Él no ha ido (estado) allá todavía.</i>

You have not been there yet. | V. no ha ido (estado) allá todavía.
We have not yet been there. | Todavía no hemos ido (estado) allá.

Have you already been at my father's? | ¿Ha ido (estado) V. ya á casa de mi padre?
I have not been yet. | Todavía no he ido, (estado).
I have already been. | Ya he ido. Ya he estado.

Where have you been this morning? | ¿Adonde ha estado (ido) V. está mañana?
I have been in the garden. | Yo he estado en el jardín.
Where has thy brother been? | ¿Adonde ha estado tú hermano?
He has been in the warehouse. | Él ha estado en el almacén.
Has he been there as early as I? | ¿Ha ido (estado) él allá tan temprano como yo?
He has been there earlier than you. | Él ha ido (estado) allá mas temprano que V.

Anywhere.

Nowhere.

To remain, to stay.

Alguna parte. Cualquiera parte.

Ninguna parte.

Quedarse. Estarse.

Do you go anywhere? | ¿Va V. á alguna parte?
I go nowhere now; I stay at home. | Yo no voy á ninguna parte ahora; me quedo en casa.
Do you remain in the garden? | ¿Se queda V. en el jardín?
Yes, I remain here. | Si, me quedo aquí.

EXERCISES.

97.

Where have you been?—I have been to the market.—Have you been to the ball?—I have been.—Have I been to the play?—You have been there.—Hast thou been there?—I have not been there.—Has your son ever been at the theatre?—He has never been.—Hast thou already been in my warehouse?—I have never been.—Do you intend to (Obs. B, Lesson XXI.) go there?—I do intend to go there.—When will you go there?—I will go there to-morrow.—At what o'clock?—At twelve o'clock.—Has your brother already been in my large garden?—He has not yet been there.—Does he intend to see it?—He does intend to see it.—When will he go there?—He will go there to-day.—Does he intend to go to the ball this evening?—He does intend to go.—Have you already been at the ball?—I have not yet been.—When do you intend to go there?—I intend to go to-morrow.—Have you already been in the Frenchman's garden?—I have not yet been in it.—Have you been in my warehouses?—I have been there.—When did you go