

there?—I went this morning.—Have I been in your counting-house, or in that of your friend?—You have neither been in mine, nor in that of my friend, but in that of the Englishman.

98.

Has the Italian been in our warehouses, or in those of the Dutch?—He has neither been in ours nor in those of the Dutch, but in those of the Germans.—Hast thou already been at the market?—I have not yet been, but I intend to (Obs. B, Lesson XXI.) go there.—Has our neighbor's son been there?—He has been there.—When has he been there?—He has been there to-day.—Does the son of our gardener intend to go to the market?—He does intend to go there.—What does he wish to buy there?—He wishes to buy some chickens, oxen, corn, wine, and cheese.—Have you already been at my brother's house?—I have already been there, (*allá*).—Has your friend already been there?—He has not yet been there.—Have we already been at our friends' ?—We have not yet been there.—Have our friends ever been at our house?—They have never been.—Have you ever been at the theatre?—I have never been.—Have you a mind to write an exercise?—I have a mind to write one.—To whom do you wish to write a letter?—I wish to write one to my son.—Has your father already been at the concert?—He has not yet been, but he intends to go.—Does he intend to go there to-day?—He intends to go there to-morrow.—At what o'clock will he set out?—He will set out at half-past six.—Does he intend to leave (*salir*) before he breakfasts?—He intends to breakfast before he leaves.

99.

Have you been to the play as early as I?—I have been (there) earlier than you.—Have you often been at the concert?—I have often been (there).—Has our neighbor been at the theatre as often as we?—He has been (there) oftener than we.—Do our friends go to their counting-house too early?—They go there too late.—Do they go there as late as we?—They go there later than we.—Do the English go to their warehouses too early?—They go there too early.—Is your friend as often in the counting-house as you?—He is (there) oftener than I.—What does he do there?—He writes.—Does he write as much as you?—He writes more than I.—Where does your friend remain?—He remains in his counting-house.—Does he not go out?—He does not go out.—Do you remain in the garden?—I do remain there.—Do you go to your friend every day?—I do go to him every day.—When does he come to you?—He comes to me every evening.—Do you go anywhere in the evening?—I go nowhere; I stay at home.—Do you send for any one?—I send for my physician.—Does your servant go for any

thing?—He goes for some wine.—Have you been anywhere this morning?—I have been nowhere.—Where has your father been?—He has been nowhere.—When do you drink (Lesson XXVI.) tea?—I drink some (*el*) every morning.—Does your son drink coffee?—He drinks chocolate.—Have you been to drink some coffee?—I have been to drink some, (*le*.)

THIRTY-SECOND LESSON.—*Leccion Trigésima segunda.**To have*—had, (auxiliary)*To have*—had, (active.)

Have you had my book?

I have not had it.

Have I had it?

You have had it.

Have I not had it?

You have not had it.

Thou hast not had it.

Has he had it?

He has had it.

He has not had it.

Hast thou had the coat?

I have not had it.

I have had them.

I have not had them.

Have I had them?

You have had them.

You have not had them.

Has he had them?

He has not had them.

Have you had any bread?

I have had some, (a little.)

I have not had any.

Have you had any?

Have I had any?

You have had some.

You have not had any.

Has he had any?

He has not had any.

Have you had any knives?

I have had some.

I have not had any.

Haber—*habido*.*Tener*—*tenido*.

¿Ha tenido V. mi libro?

No le he tenido.

¿Le he tenido yo?

V. le ha tenido.

¿No le he tenido yo?

V. no le ha tenido.

Tú no le has tenido.

¿Le ha tenido él?

Él le ha tenido.

Él no le ha tenido.

¿Has tenido el vestido?

Yo no le he tenido.

Yo los he tenido.

No los he tenido.

¿Los he tenido yo?

V. los ha tenido.

V. no los ha tenido.

¿Los ha tenido él?

Él no los ha tenido.

¿Ha tenido V. pan?

He tenido un poco.

Yo no he tenido ninguno.

¿Ha tenido V. alguno?

¿He tenido yo alguno?

V. ha tenido un poco.

V. no ha tenido ninguno.

¿Ha tenido él un poco?

Él no ha tenido ninguno.

¿Ha tenido V. algunos cuchillos?

He tenido algunos, unos.

Ningunos he tenido.

| | |
|---|--|
| What has he had ? He has had nothing. | ¿ Que ha tenido él ? No ha tenido nada. Nada ha tenido. |
| Have you been hungry ? I have been afraid. He has never been either right or wrong. | † ¿ Ha tenido V. hambre ? † Yo he tenido miedo. † Él nunca ha tenido, ni ha dejado de tener razon. |
| <i>To take place.</i> | { <i>Tenerse. Verificarse.</i> <i>Celebrarse. Darse. Haber. (Im- personal.)</i> |
| <i>That, (meaning that thing.)</i> | <i>Eso. Aquello.</i> |
| Does the ball take place this evening ? | { † ¿ Se celebra el baile esta noche ? † ¿ Se da el baile esta noche ? † ¿ Hay baile esta noche ? |
| It does take place. | † Se celebra. Se da le hoy. |
| It takes place this evening. | { † Se celebra esta noche. Se da esta noche, &c. |
| It does not take place to-day. | { † No se celebra hoy. No se da hoy No le hay hoy. |
| When did the ball take place ? When has the ball taken place ? | { † ¿ Cuando se celebró ? † ¿ Cuando se dió el baile ? † ¿ Cuando se ha tenido baile ? † ¿ Cuando ha habido baile ? |
| It took place yesterday. It has taken place yesterday. | { † Se dió ayer. Se celebró ayer. Se tuvo ayer. |
| <i>Yesterday.</i> | <i>Ayer.</i> |
| The day before yesterday. | Anteyayer. Antier. |
| How many times, (how often ?) Once. Twice. Many times. Several times. | ¿ Cuantas veces ? Una vez. Dos veces. Muchas veces. Varias veces. Algunas veces. |
| Formerly. Sometimes. | { Antiguamente. En otro tiempo. En tiempo pasado. En lo pasado. Antes de este tiempo. Algunas veces. |
| Do you go sometimes to the ball ? I go sometimes. | ¿ Va V. algunas veces al baile ? Voy algunas veces. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Gone. Gone there. | Ido. Ido—allá. |
| Have you gone there sometimes ? I have gone there often. Oftener than you. | ¿ Ha ido V. allá algunas veces ? He ido allá á menudo. Mas á menudo que V. |
| Have you not had ? Have they not had any bread ? Have the men had my trunk ? | ¿ No ha tenido V. ? ¿ No han ellos tenido pan ? ¿ Han tenido mi cofre (mi baul) los hombres ? No le han tenido. |
| They have not had it. Who has had it ? Have they had my knives ? Have they not had them ? They have not had them Who has had them ? | ¿ Quien le ha tenido ? ¿ Han tenido ellos mis cuchillos ? ¿ No los han tenido ellos ? No los han tenido. ¿ Quien los ha tenido ? |
| Have I been <i>wrong</i> in buying books ? You have not been <i>wrong</i> in buying some. | † ¿ He hecho <i>mal</i> en comprar libros ? † V. no ha hecho <i>mal</i> en comprar algunos. |
| When had I it, (when have I had it ?) Where had you them ? (have you had.) Have you had any thing ? I have had nothing. | ¿ Cuando le he tenido ? ¿ Donde los ha tenido V. ? ¿ Ha tenido V. algo ? Nada he tenido. |
| The watch. | El reloj. Relojes, (pl.) |

EXERCISES.

100.

Have you had my dog ?—I have had it.—Have you had my glove ?—I have not had it.—Hast thou had my umbrella ?—I have not had it.—Have I had your knife ?—You have had it.—When had I it ?—You had it yesterday.—Have I had your gloves ?—You have had them.—Has your brother had my iron hammer ?—He has had it.—Has he had my golden knife ?—He has not had it.—Have the English had my beautiful ship ?—They have had it.—Who has had my leather shoes ?—Your servants have had them.—Have we had the iron trunk of our good neighbor ?—We have had it.—Have we had his fine gun ?—We have not had it.—Have we had the mattresses of the foreigners ?—We have not had them.—Has the American had my good watch ?—He has had it.—Has he had my iron knife ?—He has not had it.—Has the young man had the first volume of my dictionary ?—He has not

had the first, but the second.—Has he had it?—Yes, Sir, he has had it.—When has he had it?—He has had it this morning.—Have you had any sugar?—I have had some.—Have I had any good paper?—You have not had any.—Has the cook of the Russian captain had any chickens?—He has had some.—He has not had any.

101.

Has the Frenchman had good wine?—He has had some, and he has still (*aun*) some.—Hast thou had large cakes?—I have had some.—Has thy brother had any?—He has not had any.—Has the son of our gardener had any bread?—He has had some.—Have the Poles had good tobacco?—They have had some.—What tobacco have they had?—They have had tobacco and snuff.—Have the English had as much sugar as tea?—They have had as much of the one as of the other.—Has the physician been right?—He has been wrong.—Has the Dutchman been right or wrong?—He has never been either right or wrong, (see Lesson VI.)—Have I been wrong in buying a horse?—You have been wrong in buying one.—What has the painter had?—He has had fine pictures.—Has he had any fine gardens?—He has not had any.—Has your servant had my shoes?—He has not had them.—What has the Spaniard had?—He has had nothing.—Who has had courage?—The English sailors have had some.—Have the Germans had many friends?—They have had many.—Have we had more friends than enemies?—We have had more of the latter than of the former.—Has your son had more wine than bread?—He has had more of the latter than of the former.—Has the Turk had more paper than corn?—He has had less of the latter than of the former.—Has the Italian painter had any thing?—He has had nothing.

102.

Have I been right in writing to my brother?—You have not been wrong in writing to him.—Have you had a sore finger?—I have had a sore eye.—Have you had any thing good?—I have had nothing bad.—Did the ball take place yesterday?—It did not take place.—Does it take place to-day?—It takes place to-day.—When does the ball take place?—It takes place this evening.—Did it take place the day before yesterday?—It did take place.—At what o'clock did it take place?—It took place (it has taken place) at eleven o'clock.—Did you go to my brother's?—I went.—How often have you been at my friend's house?—I have been twice.—Do you go sometimes to the theatre?—I go sometimes.—How many times have you been at the theatre?—I have been only once.—Have you sometimes been at the ball?—I have often been.—Has your brother ever gone to the ball?—He has never gone.—Has he gone there as often as you?—He has gone oftener

than I.—Dost thou go sometimes into the garden?—I go sometimes.—Hast thou often been there?—I have often been there.—Does your old cook often go to the market?—He goes there often.—Does he go there as often as my gardener?—He goes oftener than he.—Did that take place?—It did take place.—When did that take place?—I do not know.

103.

Have you formerly gone to the ball?—I have gone there sometimes.—When hast thou been at the concert?—I was (I have been) the day before yesterday.—Didst thou find anybody (*alguna gente*) there?—I found nobody there.—Hast thou gone to the ball oftener than thy brothers?—I have not gone thither so often as they.—Has your friend often been at the play?—He has been there several times.—Have you sometimes been hungry?—I have often been hungry.—Has your valet often been thirsty?—He has never been either hungry or thirsty.—Did you go to the play early?—I went late.—Did I go to the ball as early as you?—You went earlier than I.—Did your brother go there too late?—He went there too early.—Have your brothers had any thing?—They have had nothing.—Who has had my sticks and my gloves?—Your servant has had both.—Has he had my hat and my gun?—He has had both.—Hast thou had my horse or my brother's?—I have had neither yours nor your brother's.—Have I had your note or the physician's?—You have had neither the one nor the other.—What has the physician had?—He has had nothing.—Has anybody had my golden candlestick?—Nobody has had it.—Has any one had my silver knives?—No one has had them.

THIRTY-THIRD LESSON.—*Leccion Trigésima tercera.*OF THE PERFECT TENSE.—*Del Präterito Perfecto Próximo.*

The *pretérito perfecto próximo* (the perfect tense) is formed from the present of *haber*, (to have,) and the past participle of the verb which is to be conjugated.

This tense is used to express a thing done at a time designated in an indeterminate manner, or at a time past, but of which something yet remains; as, *Yo he aprendido la gramática*—I have learned grammar; *He estudiado esta mañana*—I have studied this morning.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <i>To make, to do.</i> | <i>Made, done.</i> | <i>Hacer. Hecho.</i> |
| What have you done? | | ¿ Que ha hecho V.? |
| I have done nothing. | | { No he hecho nada. |
| | | { Nada he hecho |
| | | 11* |

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| Has that shoemaker made my shoes? | ¿ Ha hecho mis zapatos aquel zapatero ? |
| He has made them. | Él los ha hecho. |
| He has not made them. | No los ha hecho. |
| To put, to put on. Put, put on. | Poner, ponerse. Puesto. (See the verb Poner in App.) |
| Have you put on your shoes? | + ¿ Se ha puesto V. los zapatos ? |
| I have put them on. | + Me los he puesto. |
| To take off. Taken off. | Quitarse. Quitado. |
| Have you taken off your gloves? | + ¿ Se ha quitado V. los guantes ? |
| I have taken them off. | + Yo me los he quitado. |
| To tell, to say. Told, said. | Decir * 3. Dicho. (See this verb in App.) |
| Have you said the proverbs? | ¿ Ha dicho V. los refranes ? |
| I have said them. | Yo los he dicho. |
| Have you told me the proverb? | ¿ Me ha dicho V. el refran ? |
| I have told you the proverb. | Yo he dicho el refran á V. |
| I have told it you. | { Yo le he dicho á V. { Se le he dicho á V. |
| The proverb. | El refran. El proverbio. |
| That, (meaning that thing.) | Eso. Aquello. |
| This, (meaning this thing.) | Esto. |
| Has he told you that? | { ¿ Ha dicho él eso á V. ? { ¿ Le ha dicho esto á V. ? |
| He has told me that. | Me ha dicho eso. |
| Have I told you that? | ¿ He dicho yo eso á V. ? |
| You have told me that. | V. me ha dicho eso. |
| It. | Lo. |

Obs. This, that, and it, are translated as above when they do not refer to a noun. Esto, eso, and aquello, may be either the subject or the object of the verb, but lo is most always the object of the verb.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Have you told it me? | ¿ Me lo ha dicho V. ? |
| I have told it you. | Yo se lo he dicho á V. |
| I have not told it you. | No se lo he dicho á V. |
| Has he told it you? | ¿ Se lo ha dicho él á V. ? |
| He has told it me. | Él me lo ha dicho. |
| He has not told it me. | Él no me lo ha dicho. |
| Have you told him that? | ¿ Le ha dicho V. eso ? |
| I have told it him, (to him.) | Yo se lo he dicho. |
| You have told it him. | V. se lo ha dicho (á él.) |
| He has told it him. | (Él) se lo ha dicho á él. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Have you told it them, (to them?) | ¿ Se lo ha dicho V. á ellos ? |
| I have told it them. | Yo se lo he dicho á ellos. |
| Have you spoken to the men? | ¿ Ha hablado V. á los hombres ? |
| I have spoken to them. | Yo les he hablado. |
| To whom did you speak, (have you spoken?) | ¿ Á quien ha hablado V. ? |
| Which proverbs has he written? | ¿ Que refranes ha escrito él ? |
| He has written those which you see. | Él ha escrito los que V. vé. |
| To drink. Drunk. | Beber. Bebido. |
| To see. Seen. | Ver. Visto—(See App.) |
| To read. Read. | Leer. Leído. |
| To be acquainted with. Been acquainted with. | Conocer. Conocido. |
| Which men have you seen? | ¿ Que hombres ha visto V. ? |
| I have seen those. | He visto á aquellos. |
| Which books have you read? | ¿ Que libros ha leído V. ? |
| I have read those which you lent me. | Yo he leído los que V. me ha prestado. |
| Have you been acquainted with these men? | ¿ Ha conocido V. á estos hombres ? |
| I have not been acquainted with them. | Yo no los he conocido. |
| Have you seen any sailors? | ¿ Ha visto V. á algunos marineros ? |
| I have seen some. | He visto á algunos. |
| I have not seen any. | A ningunos he visto. |
| To call. Called. | Llamar. Llamado. |
| To throw. | Tirar. Arrojar. |
| To throw away. | Desperdiciar. Botar. |
| Who calls me? | ¿ Quien me llama ? |
| Your father calls you. | Su padre de V. le llama. |
| Have you called the boys? | ¿ Ha llamado V. á los muchachos ? |
| I have not called them. | No los he llamado. |
| Do you throw your money away? | ¿ Desperdicia V. su dinero ? |
| I do not throw it away. | No, yo no le desperdicio, (or boto.) |
| Who throws away his books? | ¿ Quien tira sus libros ? |
| Have you thrown away any thing? | ¿ Ha tirado V. algo ? |
| I have thrown away my gloves. | Yo he tirado mis guantes. |
| Are you willing? | { ¿ Quiere V. ? { + ¿ Tiene V. gana de ? |
| I am willing to. | { Yo quiero. { + Tengo gana de. |

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|---|---|
| <p><i>To be ill.</i> Are you ill? I am.</p> | <p><i>Estar malo. Enfermo.</i> ¿Está V. malo? Sí. Lo estoy.</p> |
|---|---|

EXERCISES.

104.

Have you any thing to do?—I have nothing to do.—What hast thou done?—I have done nothing.—Have I done any thing?—You have done something.—What have I done?—You have torn my books.—What have your children done?—They have torn their clothes.—What have we done?—You have done nothing; but your brothers have burnt my fine pencils.—Has the tailor already made your coat?—He has not yet made it.—Has your shoemaker already made your shoes?—He has already made them.—Have you sometimes made a hat?—I have never made one.—Have our neighbors ever made books?—They made some formerly.—How many coats has your tailor made?—He has made twenty or thirty.—Has he made good or bad coats?—He has made (both) good and bad.—Has your father put on his coat?—He has not yet put it on, but he is going to put it on.—Has your brother put his shoes on?—He has put them on.—Have our neighbors put on their shoes and their pantaloons?—They have put on neither, (*ni unos ni otros*).—What has the physician taken away?—He has taken away nothing.—What have you taken off?—I have taken off my large hat.—Have your children taken off their gloves?—They have taken them off.—When did the ball take place?—It took place the day before yesterday.—Who has told you that?—My servant has told it to me.—What has your brother told you?—He has told me nothing.—Did I tell you that?—You did not tell it to me.—Has he told it to you?—He has told it to me.—Who has told it to your neighbor?—The English have told it to him.—Have they told it to the French?—They have told it to them.—Who has told it to you?—Your son has told it to me.—Has he told it to you?—He has told it to me.—Are you willing to tell your friends that?—I am willing to tell it to them.

105.

Are you the brother of that young man?—I am.—Is that young man your son?—He is.—Are your friends as rich as they say?—They are so.—Are these men as learned as they say?—They are not so.—Do you sweep the warehouse often?—I sweep it as often as I can.—Has our neighbor money enough to buy some coal?—I do not know.—Has your cook gone to the market?—He has not gone.—Is he ill?—He is.—Am I ill?—You are not.—Are you as tall (*alto*) as I?—I am.—Are you as fatigued as your brother?—I am more so than he.—

Have you written a letter?—I have not written a letter, but an exercise.—What have your brothers written?—They have written their exercises.—When did they write them?—They wrote (*have written*) them yesterday.—Have you written your exercises?—I have written them.—Has your friend written his?—He has not written them yet.—Which exercises has your little brother written?—He has written his own.—Have you spoken to my father?—I have spoken to him.—When did you speak to him?—I spoke to him the day before yesterday.—How many times have you spoken to the captain?—I have spoken to him several times.—Have you often spoken to his son?—I have often spoken to him.—To which men has your friend spoken?—He has spoken to these and to those.

106.

Have you spoken to the Russians?—I have spoken to them.—Have the English ever spoken to you?—They have often spoken to me.—What has the German told you?—He has told me the proverbs.—Which proverbs has he told you?—He has told me these proverbs.—What have you to tell me?—I have a few proverbs to tell you.—Which exercises has your friend written?—He has written those.—Which books have your children read?—They have read those which you have lent them.—Have you seen these men or those?—I have neither seen these nor those.—Which men have you seen?—I have seen those to whom (*á quienes*) you have spoken.—Have you been acquainted with these men?—I have been acquainted with them.—With which boys has your brother been acquainted?—He has been acquainted with those of our merchant.—Have I been acquainted with these Frenchmen?—You have not been acquainted with them.—Which wine has your servant drunk?—He has drunk mine.—Have you seen my brothers?—I have seen them.—Where have you seen them?—I have seen them at their own house.—Have you ever seen Greeks?—I have never seen any.—Has your father seen any?—He has sometimes seen some.—Do you call me?—I do call you.—Who calls your brother?—My father calls him.—Dost thou call any one?—I call no one.—Have you thrown away your hat?—I have not thrown it away.—Does your father throw away any thing?—He throws away the letters which he receives.—Have you thrown away your pencils?—I have not thrown them away.—Dost thou throw away thy book?—I do not throw it away; I want it to (*para*) study (*el Español*) Spanish.

THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON.—*Leccion Trigésima cuarta.*

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| To light, (kindle,) lighted, (lit.) | Encender *, | encendido. |
| To extinguish, extinguished. | Extinguir, | extinguido. |
| | Apagar, | apagado. |
| To open, opened. | Abrir, | abierto.* |
| To be able, (can,) been able, (could.) | Poder *, | podido. |
| To be willing, been willing. | Querer *, | querido. |

NEUTER VERBS.

In neuter verbs the action is intransitive, that is, it remains in the agent. In Spanish, neuter verbs form their compound tenses with *haber*, (to have;) therefore their past participles are invariable.

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|------------------------------------|--|
| To set out. Set out. | } Partir. Partido. Salir. Salido. Marcharse. Marchado. |
| To go out. Gone out. | |
| To come. Come. | |
| Has your father set out? | } ¿Se ha ido el padre de V.? ¿Se ha marchado el padre de V.? |
| Have your friends set out? | |
| They have not set out. | } No se han ido, (marchado.) |
| When did your brothers go out? | } ¿Cuando se han ido (marchado) los hermanos de V.? Ellos se han ido (marchado) á las diez. |
| When have your brothers gone out? | |
| They went out at ten o'clock. | |
| They have gone out at ten o'clock. | |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Have the men come to your father? | } ¿Han venido los hombres á casa de su padre de V.? |
| They have come to him. | } Si, han venido. Han venido aquí. Han venido á casa. |

Obs. When did your brothers go out? They went out at ten o'clock.—Until the learner is acquainted with the *Preterito Perfecto Remoto*, (imperfect tense,) he must use the Spanish *Preterito Perfecto Próximo*, (perfect tense;) therefore, before translating the above two sentences, they must be changed into, When have your brothers gone out? They have gone out at ten o'clock.—¿Cuando han salido los hermanos de V.? Han salido á las diez.

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Which fires have you extinguished? | } ¿Que fuegos han apagado VV? |
| Which storehouses have you opened? | } ¿Que almacenes han abierto VV.? |

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Have you conducted them to the storehouse? | } ¿Los ha conducido V. al almacén? |
| I have conducted them there. | Los he conducido allá. |
| Which books have you taken? | } ¿Que libros ha tomado V.? |
| How many notes have you received? | } ¿Cuántos billetes han recibido VV.? |
| | } Hemos recibido solamente uno. |
| We have received but one. | } No hemos recibido sino uno. |

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Upon.</i> | } <i>Sobre</i> , (prep.) |
| Upon the bench. | Sobre el banco. |
| The bench. | El banco. |
| Upon it. | Sobre él. |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Under.</i> | } <i>Debajo de</i> . <i>Bajo</i> . |
| Under the bench. | Debajo del banco. |
| Under it. | Debajo de él. Debajo. |
| Where is my hat? | } ¿En donde está mi sombrero? |
| It is upon the bench. | Está sobre el banco. |
| Are my gloves on the bench? | } ¿Están mis guantes sobre el banco? |
| They are under it. | Están debajo. Debajo de él. |

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Do you learn to read? | } ¿Aprende V. á leer? |
| I do (learn it.) | Si, yo aprendo. Aprendo á leer. |
| I learn to write. | Yo aprendo á escribir. |
| Have you learned to speak? | } ¿Han aprendido VV. á hablar? |
| We have (learned that.) | Si, hemos aprendido, (á hablar.) |

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|--------------------|------------------|
| In the storehouse. | } En el almacén. |
| In the hearth. | En el hogar. |
| In it. Within. | Dentro. |

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|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>To wash.</i> | } <i>Lavar</i> 1. |
| <i>To get mended. To have mended.</i> | } <i>Mandar remendar, componer.</i> <i>Hacer remendar, reparar.</i> |
| <i>Got mended. Had mended.</i> | } <i>Mandado remendar.</i> <i>Hecho remendar.</i> |
| <i>To get washed. To have washed.</i> | } <i>Mandar lavar. Hacer lavar.</i> |
| <i>Got washed. Had washed.</i> | <i>Mandado lavar. Hecho lavar.</i> |
| <i>To get made. To have made.</i> | <i>Mandar hacer. Hacer hacer.</i> |
| <i>Got made. Had made.</i> | <i>Mandado hacer. Hecho hacer.</i> |
| <i>To get swept. To have swept.</i> | <i>Hacer barrer. Mandar barrer.</i> |
| <i>Got swept. Had swept.</i> | <i>Hecho barrer. Mandado barrer.</i> |
| <i>To get sold. To have sold.</i> | <i>Hacer vender. Mandar vender.</i> |
| <i>Got sold. Had sold.</i> | <i>Hecho vender. Mandado vender.</i> |

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|---|---|
| To get the coat mended. | } † Hacer remendar el vestido. † Mandar remendar el vestido. |
| To have it mended. | |
| To get them mended. | } † Hacerle remendar, (reparar.) † Hacerlos remendar, (reparar.) |
| Are you getting a coat made? | |
| Do you order a coat? | } † ¿ Se manda V. hacer un vestido? † ¿ Se hizo V. hacer un vestido? |
| I am getting one made. | |
| I have had one made | } † Mando hacerme uno. † Hago hacerme uno. |
| I have had your coat mended? | |
| I have had it mended. | } † Me he mandado hacer uno. † Me he hecho hacer uno. |
| I have not had it mended. | |
| I have had my shoes mended | } † ¿ Ha hecho V. remendar su vestido? † Yo le he hecho remendar, (reparar.) |
| I have had them mended. | |
| <i>To wipe.</i> | } † No le he hecho reparar. † Yo he hecho remendar mis zapatos. |
| <i>When? Where?</i> | |
| Have you seen my books? | } † Los he hecho remendar. <i>Enjugar. Enjugado, (enjuto, irregular participle.)</i> |
| I have seen them. | |
| When did you see my brother? | } † ¿ Cuando? ¿ Donde? ¿ En donde? |
| When have you seen my brother? | |
| I saw him the day before yesterday. | } † Ha visto V. mis libros? |
| I have seen him the day before yesterday. | |
| Where have you seen him? | } Yo los he visto. |
| I have seen him at the theatre. | |

EXERCISES.

107.

Where are your brothers gone to?—They are gone to the theatre.—When did the French boys come to your brother?—They came to him yesterday.—Did their friends also come?—They came also.—Has any one come to us?—The good Germans have come to us.—Has the servant carried my note?—He has carried it.—Where has he carried it?—He has carried it to your friend.—Which books has the servant taken?—He has taken those which you do not read.—Have the merchants opened their storehouses?—They have opened them.—Which storehouses have they opened?—They have opened those which you have seen.—Which fires have the men extinguished?—They have extinguished those which you have seen.—Have you received any notes?—We have received some.—How many have you received?—We have received only one; but our brother has received more than we: he has received six.

108.

Where is my coat?—It is upon the bench.—Are my shoes upon the bench?—They are under it.—Is the coal under the bench?—It is in the hearth.—Have you put any coal into the hearth?—I have put some into it.—Are you cold?—I am not cold.—Have you not been afraid to burn my papers?—I have not been afraid to burn them.—Have you sent your little boy to market?—I have.—When?—This (*la mañana*) morning.—Have you written to your father?—I have written to him.—Has he answered you?—He has not yet answered me.—Are you getting your floor swept?—I am getting it swept.—Have you had your counting-house swept?—I have not had it swept yet, but I intend to have it swept to-day.—Have you ever written to the physician?—I have never written to him.—Has he sometimes written to you?—He has often written to me.—What has he written to you?—He has written something to me.—How many times have your friends written to you?—They have written to me more than twenty times.—Have you seen my sons?—I have never seen them.

109.

Have you already seen a Syrian?—I have already seen one.—Where have you seen one?—At the theatre.—Have you given the book to my brother?—I have given it to him.—Have you given money to the merchant?—I have given him some.—How much have you given to him?—I have given to him fourteen dollars.—Have you given any gold forks to our neighbor's children?—I have given them some.—Wilt thou give me some wine?—I have given you some already.—When didst thou give me some?—I gave you some this morning.—Wilt thou give me some now?—I cannot give you any; I have none.—Has the American lent you money?—He has lent me some.—Has the Italian ever lent you money?—He has never lent me any.—Is he poor?—He is not poor; he is richer than you.—Will you lend me a dollar?—I will lend you two.—Has he come earlier than I?—At what o'clock did you come?—I came at half-past five.—He has come earlier than you.

110.

Has the concert taken place?—It has taken place.—Has it taken place late?—It has taken place early.—At what o'clock?—At twelve.—At what o'clock has the ball taken place?—It has taken place at midnight.—Does your brother learn to write?—He does learn.—Does he know how (*Lesson XXVII.*) to read?—He does not know how yet.—Do you know the Frenchman whom I know?—I do not know the one whom you know, but I know another.—Does your friend know the same merchants as I know?—He does not know the same, but he

knows others.—Have you ever had your coat mended?—I have sometimes had it mended.—Hast thou had thy hat or thy shoe mended?—I have neither had the one nor the other mended.—Have you had your coats or your gloves washed?—I have neither had the one nor the other washed.—Has your father had any thing made?—He has not had any thing made.—Have you looked for my gloves?—I have looked for them.—Where have you looked for them?—I have looked for them upon the bed, and have found them under (it).—Have you found my letters in the hearth?—I have found them in it.—Have you found my pantaloons under the bed?—I have found them upon it, (ella.)

THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON.—*Leccion Trigésima quinta.*

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| <i>To promise,</i> | <i>promised.</i> | <i>Prometer,</i> | <i>prometido.</i> |
| <i>To learn,</i> | <i>learned.</i> | <i>Aprender,</i> | <i>aprendido.</i> |
| Do you promise me to come? | | ¿Me promete V. venir? | |
| I do promise you, (it to you.) | | Se lo prometo á V. | |
| What have you promised the man? | | ¿Que ha prometido V. al hombre? | |
| I have promised him nothing. | | Yo no le he prometido nada. | |
| Have you ever learned Spanish? | | Nada le he prometido. | |
| | | ¿Ha aprendido V. alguna vez el español? | |
| I learned it formerly. | | Yo le he aprendido en otro tiempo. | |
| I have learned it formerly. | | | |
| <i>To wear out.</i> | | <i>Usar. Gastar. Consumir.</i> | |
| <i>To refuse.</i> | | <i>Rehusar. Negar *.</i> | |
| <i>To spell.</i> | | <i>Deletrear.</i> | |
| <i>How?</i> | | ¿Como? | |
| Well. | | Bien. | |
| Badly. | | Mal. | |
| <i>So. Thus.</i> | | Así. | |
| <i>So so.</i> | | † De suerte que. | |
| <i>In this manner.</i> | | Así así. | |
| | | † De este modo. De esta manera. | |
| | | Así. | |
| How has your brother written his exercise? | | ¿Como ha escrito su tema su hermano de V.? | |
| He has written it well | | Le ha escrito bien. | |
| <i>To dry.</i> | | <i>Secar.</i> | |
| <i>To put to dry.</i> | | <i>Poner á secar. Hacer secar.</i> | |

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| Do you put your coat to dry? | ¿Pone V. á secar su casaca? |
| I do put it to dry. | ¿Hace V. secar su casaca? |
| The coat. | Yo la pongo á secar, (or la hago secar.) |
| How old? | La casaca, (fem.) |
| How old are you? | ¿Que edad? ¿Cuantos años? |
| I am twelve years old. | † ¿Que edad tiene V.? |
| How old is your brother? | † ¿Cuantos años tiene V.? |
| | † Tengo doce años. |
| He is thirteen years old. | † ¿Cuantos años tiene su hermano de V.? |
| | † ¿Que edad tiene su hermano de V.? |
| | Tiene trece años. |

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| <i>Almost.</i> | <i>Casi.</i> |
| He is almost fourteen years old. | Tiene casi catorce años. |

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| <i>About. Nearly.</i> | <i>Cerca de. Poco mas ó ménos de.</i> |
| I am about fifteen years old. | † Tengo cerca de quince años. |
| He is nearly eighteen years old. | † Tiene diez y ocho años poco mas ó ménos. |

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| <i>Something like.</i> | <i>Como unos, (unas, fem.)</i> |
| He is something like thirty. | † Él tiene como unos treinta años. |

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| <i>Hardly. Not quite.</i> | <i>Apénas. No—todavía. Todavía no.</i> |
| I am not quite sixteen years old. | † No tengo todavía diez y seis años. |
| | † Todavía no tengo diez y seis años. |

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| Art thou older than thy brother? | † ¿Eres mayor que tu hermano? |
| | † ¿Eres de mas edad que tu hermano? |
| I am younger than he. | † Soy menor. |
| | † Soy de ménos edad que él. |
| | Soy mas jóven que él. |
| | † Tengo ménos años que él. |
| Old, (in years.) | Viejo. Anciano. |
| | Avanzado en años, (or edad.) |

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| <i>There is. There are.</i> | <i>Hay.</i> |
| <i>There has been.</i> | Ha habido, (past participle.) |
| <i>There have been.</i> | |
| How many shillings are there in one dollar? | † Cuantos reales hay en un peso? |
| | † ¿Cuantos reales tiene un peso? |

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| Eight | Ocho. |
| There are two sixpences in one shilling. | Hay dos medios en un real. † <i>Un real tiene dos medios</i> (reales.) |
| <i>To understand.</i> | <i>Entender</i> * 2. <i>Comprender</i> 2. |
| <i>To hear.</i> | <i>Oír</i> * 3. <i>Sentir</i> * 3. (In speaking of noise.) |
| <i>To wait for.</i> <i>To expect.</i> | <i>Aguardar.</i> <i>Esperar.</i> |
| <i>To lose.</i> | <i>Perder</i> * 2. |
| Do you understand me? | ¿ Me comprende V. ? |
| I do understand you. | ¿ Me entiende V. ? |
| Have you understood the man? | Yo le comprendo á V. |
| I have understood him. | Yo le entiendo á V. |
| I hear you, but I do not understand you. | ¿ Ha entendido V. al hombre ? Yo le he comprendido. Yo oigo á V., pero no le comprendo, (or entiendo.) |
| The noise. | El ruido. Elestruendo. El estrépito. |
| The wind. | El viento. |
| The noise (roaring) of the wind. | El <i>susurro</i> (or el bramido el estruendo) del viento. |
| Do you hear the roaring of the wind? | ¿ Oye V. (or siente V.) el susurro del viento ? |
| I do hear it. | Si, le oigo. Si, le siento. |
| <i>To bark.</i> | <i>Ladrar</i> 1. |
| The barking. | El ladrido. |
| Have you heard the barking of the dogs? | ¿ Ha oído V. los ladridos de los perros ? |
| I have heard it. | Los he oído. |
| <i>Some one.</i> <i>Somebody.</i> | <i>Alguien.</i> <i>Alguno.</i> |
| Do you wait for somebody? | ¿ Aguarda V. á alguien, (á alguno ?) |
| Do you expect some one? | ¿ Espera V. á alguien, (á alguno ?) |
| Do you expect something? | ¿ Espera V. algo, (alguna cosa ?) |
| Do you wait for my brother? | ¿ Aguarda V. á mi hermano ? |
| I am waiting for him. | Yo le estoy aguardando. |
| Do you expect some friends? | ¿ Espera V. á algunos amigos ? |
| I do expect some here. | Yo aguardo á algunos aquí. |
| How much has your brother lost? | ¿ Cuanto ha perdido su hermano de V. ? |
| He has lost about one dollar. | Ha perdido cerca de un peso. |
| I have lost more than he. | Yo he perdido mas que él. |

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| <i>To remain.</i> | <i>Quedarse</i> 1, (reflective.) |
| The nobleman. | El hidalgo. El gentilhombre. El noble. |
| Noblemen. | Hidalgos. Gentilhombres. Nobles. |
| Gentle. Pretty. | Gracioso. Bonito. Benigno. |
| Gentle. Tame. | Manso, (in speaking of animals.) |
| Where has the nobleman remained? | ¿ Donde se ha quedado el hidalgo ? |
| He has remained at home. | Se ha quedado en casa. |
| Have you remained with him? | ¿ Se ha quedado V. con él ? |
| With. | Con. |
| With me. | Conmigo. |
| <i>Nobody.</i> <i>No one.</i> | <i>Nadie.</i> <i>Ninguno.</i> |
| <i>What,</i> (that which.) | <i>Lo que.</i> |
| The pauper. | El pobre. |

EXERCISES.

111.

Do you promise me to come to the ball?—I do promise you.—Have I promised you any thing?—You have promised me nothing.—What has my father promised you?—He has promised me a fine book.—Have you received it?—Not yet.—Do you give me what (*lo que*) you have promised me?—I give it you.—Has your friend received much money?—He has received but little.—How much has he received?—He has received but one dollar.—How much money have you given to my son?—I have given him thirty shillings.—Have you not promised him more?—I have given him what I promised him.—Have you any Spanish money?—I have some.—What money have you?—I have dollars, shillings, and farthings.—How many sixpences are there in a shilling?—There are two sixpences in a shilling.—Have you any sixpences?—I have a few.—How many sixpences are there in a shilling?—There are two.—And how many are there in a dollar?—Sixteen.—Will you lend me your coat?—I will lend it you, but it is worn out.—Are your shoes worn out?—They are not worn out.—Will you lend them to my brother?—I will lend them to him.—To whom have you lent your hat?—I have not lent it; I have given it to somebody.—To whom have you given it?—I have given it to a pauper.

112.

Does your little brother already know how to spell?—He does know.—Does he spell well?—He does spell well.—How has your little boy spelt?—He has spelt so-so.—How have your children written their exercises?—They have written them badly.—Has my

neighbor lent you his gloves?—He has refused to lend them to me.—Do you know Spanish?—I know it.—Does your son speak Italian?—He speaks it well.—How do your friends speak?—They do not speak badly.—Do they listen to what you tell them?—They listen to it.—How hast thou learned English?—I have learned it in this manner.—Have you called me?—I have not called you, but I have called your brother.—Is he come?—Not yet.—Where did you wet your clothes?—I wetted them in the garden.—Will you put them to dry?—I have already put them to dry.—Does the nobleman wish to give me any thing to do?—He wishes to give you something to do.—How old are you?—I am hardly eighteen years old.—How old is your brother?—He is twenty years old.—Are you as old as he?—I am not so old.—How old art thou?—I am about twelve years old.—Am I younger than you?—I do not know.—How old is our neighbor?—He is not quite thirty years old.—Are our friends as young as we?—They are older than we.—How old are they?—The one is nineteen, and the other is twenty years old.—Is your father as old as mine?—He is older than yours.

113.

Have you read my book?—I have not quite read it yet.—Has your friend finished his books?—He has almost finished them.—Do you understand me?—I do understand you.—Does the Frenchman understand us?—He does understand us.—Do you understand what we are telling you?—We do understand it.—Dost thou understand Spanish?—I do not understand it yet, but I am learning it.—Do we understand the English?—We do not understand them.—Do the English understand us?—They do understand us.—Do we understand them?—We hardly understand them.—Do you hear any noise?—I hear nothing.—Have you heard the roaring of the wind?—I have heard it.—What do you hear?—I hear the barking of the dogs.—Whose (Lesson XXIX.) dog is this?—It is the dog of the Scotchman.—Has your father lost as much money as I?—He has lost more than you.—How much have I lost?—You have hardly lost a dollar.—Did your friends remain at the ball?—They remained there.—Do you know as much as the English physician?—I do not know as much as he.—How many books have you read?—I have almost read two.—Do you wait for any one?—I wait for no one.—Are you waiting for the man whom I saw this morning?—I am waiting for him.—Art thou waiting for thy book?—I am waiting for it.—Do you expect your father this evening?—I do expect him.—Do you expect some friends?—I do expect some.

THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON.—*Leccion Trigésima sexta.*

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|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>To beat. Beaten.</i> | <table border="0"> <tr><td><i>Golpear</i> 1. <i>Golpeado.</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Apalea</i> 1. <i>Apaleado.</i></td></tr> <tr><td>† <i>Dar</i> * 1. <i>Dado.</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Pegar</i> 1, (familiar.)</td></tr> <tr><td> <i>Morder</i> * 2. <i>Mordido.</i></td></tr> </table> | <i>Golpear</i> 1. <i>Golpeado.</i> | <i>Apalea</i> 1. <i>Apaleado.</i> | † <i>Dar</i> * 1. <i>Dado.</i> | <i>Pegar</i> 1, (familiar.) | <i>Morder</i> * 2. <i>Mordido.</i> |
| <i>Golpear</i> 1. <i>Golpeado.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Apalea</i> 1. <i>Apaleado.</i> | | | | | | |
| † <i>Dar</i> * 1. <i>Dado.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Pegar</i> 1, (familiar.) | | | | | | |
| <i>Morder</i> * 2. <i>Mordido.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>To bite. Bitten.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Why?</i> | <i>¿ Porqué?</i> | | | | | |
| Why do you beat the dog? | <i>¿ Porqué golpea V. el perro?</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Because.</i> | <i>Porque.</i> | | | | | |
| I beat it, because it has bitten me. | <i>Le golpeo (le doy) porque me ha mordido.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>To owe. Owed.</i> | <i>Deber</i> 2. <i>Debido.</i> | | | | | |
| How much do you owe me? | <i>¿ Cuanto me debe V.?</i> | | | | | |
| I owe you fifty dollars. | <i>Yo le debo á V. cincuenta pesos, (or duros.)</i> | | | | | |
| How much does this man owe you? | <i>¿ Cuanto debe á V. este hombre?</i> | | | | | |
| He owes me six shillings. | <i>Él me debe seis reales.</i> | | | | | |
| Do our neighbors owe as much as we? | <i>¿ Deben nuestros vecinos tanto como nosotros?</i> | | | | | |
| We owe more than they. | <i>Debemos mas que ellos.</i> | | | | | |
| How much dost thou owe? | <i>¿ Cuanto debes tú?</i> | | | | | |
| Two hundred dollars. | <i>Doscientos pesos.</i> | | | | | |
| Five hundred dollars. | <i>Quinientos pesos.</i> | | | | | |
| One thousand dollars. | <i>Mil pesos.</i> | | | | | |
| A hundred. One hundred. | <i>Ciento.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Obs. Ciento, (hundred,) when immediately followed by a noun, drops the last syllable; as, There are places for one hundred men, and for one hundred women—Hay plazas para cien hombres, para cien mujeres. The numeral adjectives doscientos, &c., retain the syllable, but change its termination to agree with the noun they refer to; as, doscientos bueyes, doscientas vacas.</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>To have to.</i> | <i>Tener que. Deber.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>To be to.</i> | <i>Haber de.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>I am to.</i> | <i>He de.</i> | | | | | |
| Where are you to go this morning? | † <i>¿ A donde ha de ir V. esta mañana?</i> | | | | | |
| I am to go to the warehouse. | † <i>He de ir al almacén.</i> | | | | | |
| Is your brother to come here to-day? | † <i>¿ Ha de venir hoy aquí su hermano de V.?</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Soon. Shortly.</i> | <i>Pronto. Luego, prontamente.</i> | | | | | |
| He is to come here soon. | † <i>Él ha de venir aquí pronto.</i> | | | | | |

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| <i>To return, (to come back.)</i> | <i>Volver * 2. Vuelto.</i> |
| At what o'clock do you return from market? | ¿ A que hora vuelve V. del mercado, (de la plaza)? |
| I return at twelve o'clock. | Yo vuelvo á las doce. |
| Does the servant return early from the warehouse? | ¿ Vuelve el criado temprano del almacén? |
| He returns at six o'clock in the morning. | Vuelve á las seis de la mañana. |
| At nine o'clock in the morning. | † A las nueve de la mañana. |
| At five o'clock in the evening. | † A las cinco de la tarde. |
| At eleven o'clock at night. | † A las once de la noche. |

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| <i>How long?</i> | ¿ <i>Cuanto tiempo?</i> |
| <i>During.</i> | <i>Durante.</i> |
| <i>For, (relating to time.)</i> | <i>Mientras, todo el, toda la.</i> |
| How long has he remained there? | <i>Por. Durante.</i> |
| A minute. | ¿ <i>Cuanto tiempo se ha quedado allá?</i> |
| An hour. | Un minuto. |
| A day. | Una hora, (fem.) |
| A month. | Un día. |
| A year. | Un mes |
| The summer. | Un año. |
| The winter. | El estío. El verano. |
| During the summer. | El invierno. |
| For one month. | Durante el verano. |
| <i>To live, To remain, To reside.</i> | Por un mes. |
| } <i>To dwell.</i> | <i>Vivir, Morar.</i> |
| | <i>Parar, Residir.</i> |
| Where do you live? | ¿ En donde vive V.? |
| I live in Troy-street, number one hundred and twenty-two. | Yo vivo en la calle de Troya, número ciento veintidos. |
| Where did your brother live? | ¿ En donde ha vivido su hermano de V.? |
| Where has your brother lived? | ¿ V.? |
| He lived in Rivoli-street—he has lived in Rivoli-street—number forty-nine. | Ha vivido en la calle de Rivoli, número cuarenta y nueve. |
| Dost thou live at thy brother's house? | ¿ Vives tú en casa de tu hermano? |
| I do not live at his, but at my father's house. | Yo no paro en la casa de mi hermano, pero vivo en casa de mi padre. |
| Does your friend still live where I have lived? | ¿ Vive todavía su amigo de V. en donde yo he vivido? |
| He lives <i>no longer</i> where you lived. | <i>Ya no vive mas en donde V. ha vivido.</i> |
| He lives <i>no longer</i> where you have lived. | |

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|--|--|
| <i>No longer.</i> | <i>Ya no—mas.</i> |
| Do you speak to that man? | ¿ Habla V. á ese hombre? |
| I speak to him no longer. | Ya (yo) no le hablo mas. |
| How long have you been speaking to that man? | ¿ Cuanto tiempo ha estado V. hablando á este hombre? |
| I have spoken to him for two hours. | Yo le he hablado durante dos horas. |
| Did you remain <i>long</i> with my father? | ¿ Ha parado V. <i>largo</i> (or mucho) tiempo en casa de mi padre? |
| Have you remained <i>long</i> with my father? | |
| I remained with him an hour. | † Me detuve una hora en su casa. |
| <i>Long, (relating to time.)</i> | <i>Largo tiempo. Mucho tiempo.</i> |
| Not long, (relating to time.) | No mucho (largo) tiempo. |
| The number. | El número. |
| <i>Other. Others.</i> | <i>Otro. Otros.</i> |
| Do you see the men whom I see? | ¿ Vé V. á los hombres que yo veo? |
| I do not see those whom you see, but I see others. | Yo no veo á los que V. vé, pero veo á otros. |

EXERCISES.

114.

Why do you not drink?—I do not drink because I am not thirsty.—Why do you pick up this nail?—I pick it up because I want it.—Why do you lend money to this man?—I lend him money because he wants some.—Why does your brother study?—He studies, because he wishes to learn Spanish.—Has your cousin drunk already?—He has not yet drunk, because he has not yet been thirsty.—Does the servant show you the floor which he sweeps?—He does not show me that which he sweeps now, but that which he swept (he has swept) yesterday.—Why do you love that man?—I love him, because he is good.—Why does your neighbor beat his dog?—Because it has bitten his boy.—Why do our friends love us?—They love us because we are good.—Why do you bring me wine?—I bring you some because you are thirsty.—Why does the sailor drink?—He drinks because he is thirsty.—Do you see the sailor who is in the ship?—I do not see the one who is in the ship, but the one who is in the market.—Do you read the books which my father has given you?—I do read them.—Do you understand them?—I understand them so-so.—Do you know the Italians whom we know?—We do not know those whom you know, but we know others.—Does the shoemaker mend the shoes which you have sent him?—He does not mend them, because they are worn out.