

The tooth.	† <i>La muela</i> , (el diente.)
The teeth.	† <i>Las muelas</i> , (los dientes.)
Have you the toothache?	† ¿ <i>Tiene V. dolor de muelas</i> ?
I have the headache.	{ Tengo dolor de cabeza.
	{ Me duele la cabeza.
I have a very severe headache.	† <i>Tengo jaqueca</i> .
I feel a pain in my side.	{ Tengo un dolor en el (or de) costado.
	{ Me duele el costado.
His feet are sore.	Tiene los pies malos.

The face.	La cara.
The mouth.	La boca.
The cheek.	La mejilla.
The tongue, the language.	La lengua.
The door.	La puerta.
The window.	La ventana.
The street.	La calle.
The town.	La ciudad.
The stuff.	La tela.
The old woman.	La vieja.

Obs. F. Common nouns and adjectives ending in *a*, (excepting those derived from the Greek,) as, *clima*, climate; *dogma*, &c.; and also *dia*, day; *mapa*, map, &c., are generally feminine. (See Appendix.)

INDEFINITE ARTICLE—FEMINE.

A. An.	Una.
Of a. From a.	De una.
To a.	Á una.
An industrious girl.	Una muchacha industriosa.
A happy young lady.	Una señorita feliz.
An active young woman.	Una jóven activa.

Obs. G. Common substantives, or nouns of one termination, distinguish the gender by the article.

A holy female martyr.	Una santa mártir.
Have you my pen?	¿ Tiene V. mi pluma ?
No, Madam, I have it not.	No, señora, yo no la tengo.
Which bottle have you broken?	¿ Que botella ha quebrado V. ?
Which door have you opened?	{ ¿ Que puerta ha abierto V. ?
	{ ¿ Que puerta habeis abierto ?

☞ The past participle coming immediately after the verb *to have*, (*haber*), admits of no change; but when it follows the verb *to be*, (*ser*, or *estar*), it agrees with the subject noun or pronoun in gender and number.

Which windows have you opened?	¿ Que ventanas <i>ha</i> abierto V. ?
Which windows have been opened?	¿ Que ventanas han <i>sido</i> abiertas ?
Which letters have you written?	¿ Que cartas <i>han</i> escrito VV. ?
Which letters had been written?	¿ Que cartas habian <i>sido</i> escritas ?

These.	Estas.
Those.	Esas. Aquellas.
Have you this, or that pen?	¿ Tiene V. esta, ó esa (or aquella) pluma ?
I have neither this, nor that.	No tengo esta, ni esa, (ni aquella.)

<i>It, or her. Them.</i>	<i>La. Las.</i>
Do you see that woman?	{ ¿ Ve V. á esa mujer ?
	{ ¿ Veis á esa mujer ?
I see her.	Yo la veo. (See Less. XX., Table.)
Have you seen my sisters?	¿ Ha visto V. á mis hermanas ?
No, my lady, I have not seen them.	No, señora, no las he visto.
To him. To her. To it.	Le. (See Pronouns, Less. XX.)
To them.	Les.
Do you speak to my sisters?	¿ Habla V. á mis hermanas ?
I speak to them.	Yo les hablo.

Some good water.	{ Alguna agua buena.
	{ † <i>Un poco de agua buena.</i>
<i>Some, any.</i>	<i>Alguna, algunas</i> , (fem.)
A napkin. A towel.	Una servilleta. Una toalla.
To celebrate. To feast.	Celebrar l. Festejar l.

EXERCISES.

126.

How are your brothers?—They have been very well for these few days, (*últimos días*.)—Where do they reside, (*se hallan*?)—They reside in Paris.—Which day of the week do the Turks celebrate?—They celebrate Friday, but the Christians celebrate Sunday, the Jews Saturday, and the negroes their birthday.—“Among you country people there are many fools, are there not?” (*no es así*.) asked a philosopher lately (*el otro día*) of a peasant. The latter answered, “Sir, they are to be found in all stations, (*estado*.)” “Fools sometimes tell the truth,” said the philosopher.—Has your sister my gold lace, (*galon*?)—She has it not.—What has she?—She has nothing.—Has your mother any thing?—She has a gold fork.—Who has my large bottle?—Your sister has it.—Do you sometimes see my mother?—I see her often.—When did you see your sister?—I saw her a fortnight ago, (*hace quince*

dias.)—Who has my fine nuts?—Your good sister has them.—Has she also my silver forks?—She has them not.—Who has them?—Your mother has them.—What fork have you?—I have my iron fork.—Have your sisters had my pens?—They have not had them, but I believe that their children have had them.—Why does your brother complain?—He complains because his right hand aches.—Why do you complain?—I complain because my left hand aches.

127.

Is your sister as old as my mother?—She is not so old, but she is taller.—Has your brother purchased any thing?—He has purchased something.—What has he bought?—He has bought fine linen and good pens.—Has he not bought some silk stockings?—He has bought some.—Is your sister writing?—No, Madam, she is not writing.—Why does she not write?—Because she has a sore hand.—Why does not the daughter of your neighbor go out?—She does not go out because she has sore feet.—Why does my sister not speak?—Because she has a sore mouth.—Hast thou not seen my silver pen?—I have not seen it.—Does the wife (*la mujer*) of our shoemaker go out already?—No, my lady, she does not go out yet, for she is still very ill.—Which bottle has your little sister broken?—She broke the one which my mother bought yesterday.—Have you eaten of my soup or of my mother's?—I have eaten neither of yours nor your mother's, but of that of my good sister.—Have you seen the woman who was with me this morning?—I have not seen her.—Has your mother hurt herself?—She has not hurt herself.

128.

Have you a sore nose?—I have not a sore nose, but I have the toothache.—Have you cut your finger?—No, my lady, (*señora*) I have cut my hand.—Will you give me a pen?—I will give you one.—Will you have this or that?—I will have neither.—Which one do you wish to have?—I wish to have that which your sister has.—Do you wish to have my mother's good black silk or my sister's?—I wish to have neither your mother's nor your sister's, but that which you have.—Can you write with this pen?—I can write with it.—Each (*cada*) woman thinks herself amiable, and each (*cada una*) is conceited, (*tiene amor propio.*)—The same as (*sucede á los*) men, my dear friend. Many a one thinks himself learned who is not so, and many men surpass (*exceden*) women in vanity.—What is the matter with you?—Nothing is the matter with me.—Why does your sister complain?—Because she has a pain in her cheek.—Has your brother a sore hand?—No, but he feels a pain in his side.—Do you open the window?—

I open it, because it is too warm.—Which windows has your sister opened?—She has opened those of the front room, (*el cuarto á la calle.*)—Have you been at the ball of my old acquaintance, (*conocido?*)—I have been there.—Which young ladies have you taken to the ball?—I took my sister's friends there.—Did they dance?—They danced a good deal.—Did they amuse themselves?—They amused themselves.—Did they remain long at the ball?—They remained there two hours.—Is this young lady a Turk?—No, she is a Greek.—Does she speak French?—She speaks it.—Does she not speak English?—She speaks it also, but she speaks French better.—Has your sister a companion?—She has one.—Does she like her?—She likes her very much, for she is very amiable.

FORTY-FIRST LESSON.—*Leccion Cuadragésima primera.*

To eat. Eaten.

To dine, (eat dinner.)

The dinner.

The breakfast.

To eat supper, (to sup.)

The supper.

After.

After me.

After him.

After you.

After my brother.

Comer. Comido.

Comer.

La comida.

El almuerzo. El desayuno.

Cenar 1. Cenado.

La cena.

Despues de, (prép.)

Despues de mí.

Despues de él.

Despues de V. Despues de VV.

Despues de mi hermano.

After having spoken.

After carving the boiled meat.

☞ Whenever the present participle in English is preceded by a preposition, it must be translated in Spanish by the present of the infinitive mood; except when the preposition is *by*, which is generally omitted, and the present participle translated literally.

After having sold his house.

After having been there.

I broke your knife after cutting the roasted meat.

To break. Broken.

I have dined earlier than you.

You have supped late.

† Despues de haber hablado.

† Despues de trinchar el cocido.

† Despues de haber vendido su casa.

† Despues de haber estado allá.

† Yo quebré el cuchillo de V. despues de trinchar el asado.

Romper. Rompido, or roto.

He comido mas temprano que V.

V. ha cenado tarde.

<i>To pay — for.</i>	<i>Pagar</i> (object) <i>á</i> (complement.)
To pay a man for a horse.	† Pagar un caballo á un hombre.
To pay the tailor for the coat.	† Pagar el vestido al sastre.
Do you pay the shoemaker for the shoes?	† ¿ Paga V. los zapatos al zapatero?
I pay him for them.	† Yo se los pago.
Does he pay you for the knives?	† ¿ Paga él los cuchillos á V.?
He pays me for them.	† Él me los paga.

<i>To ask — for.</i>	<i>Pedir</i> * 3 (object) <i>á</i> (complement.)
To ask a man for money.	† Pedir dinero á un hombre.
I ask my father for some money.	† Yo pido dinero á mi padre.
Do you ask me for your hat?	† ¿ Me pide V. su sombrero?
I do ask you for it.	Yo se le pido á V.

☞ In Spanish the thing paid or asked for is the object of the verb, and the person who has been paid, or asked, is the complement governed by the preposition *á*, to; but if the person or the thing is only mentioned, that person or that thing must be made the object of the Spanish verb.

I have paid the tailor.	He pagado al sastre.
You have paid him.	V. le ha pagado.
Have you paid the shoemaker?	¿ Ha pagado V. al zapatero?
I have paid him.	Yo le he pagado.
Do you pay <i>what</i> you owe?	¿ Paga V. lo que debe?
Yes, I pay <i>what</i> I owe.	Si, yo pago lo que debo.
Have you paid for your books?	† ¿ Ha pagado V. sus libros?
I have paid for them.	† Yo los he pagado.
Have you asked for breakfast?	† ¿ Ha pedido V. el almuerzo?
I have asked for it.	† Yo lo he pedido.
How much have you paid for them?	† ¿ Á cuanto los ha pagado V.?
I have paid two dollars for them.	† Los he pagado á dos pesos.
Do you ask for something?	{ † ¿ Pide V. algo?
I ask for bread.	{ † ¿ Quiere V. algo?
	† Pido pan.

<i>To ask for, (inquire after.)</i>	{ † Preguntar 1 por. Buscar 1.
	{ † Informarse 1 de. Acerca de.
Do you ask for somebody?	{ † ¿ Pregunta V. por alguno?
	{ † ¿ Busca V. á alguien?
Yes, Sir, I ask for your brother.	Si, señor, pregunto por su hermano de V.
Do you ask for any thing?	† ¿ Busca V. alguna cosa?

¹ "As soon as I arrived at the inn, I asked for supper"—"Luego que llegué al meson, pedí la cena."—GIL BLAS, translated by Isla, Book I. Chap. II.

I ask for the letters.	{ Busco las cartas.
	{ † Vengo á buscar las cartas.
After whom do you inquire?	{ † ¿ Acerca de quien quiere V. informarse?
	{ ¿ Por quien pregunta V.?
They inquire after your brother.	Ellos preguntan por su hermano de V.
She inquires of you.	{ Ella se informa de V.
	{ Ella le pregunta á V.
Does he inquire after the boy?	{ ¿ Se informa él acerca del muchacho?

<i>To try, (to essay, attempt.)</i>	<i>Probar</i> * 1 á. <i>Procurar</i> 1.
Will you try to do that?	† ¿ Quiere V. probar á hacer eso?
I have tried to do it.	He probado á hacerlo.
You must try to do it better.	{ V. debe procurar hacerlo mejor.
	{ Debeis procurar hacerlo mejor.

<i>To hold. Held.</i>	<i>Tener. Tenido. Asir</i> * 3.
Do you hold my stick?	¿ Tiene V. mi baston?
I do hold it.	Yo lo tengo.

<i>To look for.</i>	<i>Buscar.</i>
Are you looking for any thing?	{ † ¿ Busca V. algo?
	{ † ¿ Está V. buscando algo?
Whom are you looking for?	† ¿ Á quien busca V.?
I look for a brother of mine.	† Yo busco á un hermano mio.

My uncle.	Mi tío.
My cousin.	Mi primo.
My relation.	Mi pariente.
The parents, (father and mother.)	† Los padres.

A brother of mine.	† Un hermano mio.
A cousin of yours.	† Un primo de V., (or suyo.)
A relation of his, of hers.	† Un pariente suyo, (de él, de ella.)
A friend of ours.	† Un amigo nuestro.
A neighbor of theirs.	† Un vecino suyo, (de ellos, ellas.)

Obs. *Mio, mia; mios, mias*, are also used without an article in addressing a person. Examples:—

Dost thou come from the garden, my son?	¿ Vienes del jardin, hijo mio?
My dear friends, you have come late.	Queridos amigos mios, VV. han venido tarde.

<i>To try, (to endeavor.)</i>	{ <i>Procurar</i> 1. <i>Esforzarse</i> * 1.
	{ <i>Probar</i> * 1.
Does he try to see me?	{ ¿ <i>Procura</i> él verme?
	{ ¿ <i>Se esfuerza</i> él á verme?
He tries to see you.	{ Él procura ver á V.
	{ Él se esfuerza para ver á V.
Whom does he try to see?	{ ¿ Á quien procura ver?
	{ ¿ Á quien se esfuerza á ver?
He tries to see an uncle of his.	{ Procura ver á un tío suyo.
	{ Se esfuerza á ver á un tío suyo.

Properly. As it should be.

Properly. As I ought.

Properly. As he ought.

Properly. As you ought.

Properly. As they ought.

To do one's duty.

You write properly.

These men do their duty properly.

Have you done your task properly?

We have done it properly.

It.

The duty. The task.

A glass of wine.

A piece of bread.

† *Como se debe. Deber. Bien.*

† *Como debo.*

† *Como debe.*

† *Como V. debe.*

† *Como deben.*

Cumplir con su obligacion.

† V. escribe como debe.

† *Estos hombres cumplen con su obligacion como deben.*

† ¿ *Han hecho VV. su tarea como deben?*

† *La hemos hecho como debemos.*

Le, (mas.) La, (fem.)

El deber. La tarea.

Un vaso de vino.

Un pedazo de pan.

EXERCISES.¹

129.

Have you paid for the gun?—I have paid for it.—Has your uncle paid for the books?—He has paid for them.—Have I paid the tailor for the clothes?—You have paid him for them.—Hast thou paid the merchant for the horse?—I have not yet paid him for it.—Have we paid for our gloves?—We have paid for them.—Has your cousin already paid for his shoes?—He has not yet paid for them.—Does my brother pay you what he owes you?—He does pay it me.—Do you pay what you owe?—I do pay what I owe.—Have you paid the baker?—I have paid him.—Has your uncle paid the butcher for the mutton?—He has paid him for it.—Who has broken my knife?—I have broken it after cutting the bread.—Has your son broken my pencils?—He has broken them after writing his letters.—Have you paid the merchant for the wine after drinking it?—I have paid for it

¹ No. 2 and No. 3, Less. XL., page 158, should be used according to the directions given.

after drinking it.—How do I speak?—You speak properly.—How has my cousin written his exercises?—He has written them properly.—How have my children done their task?—They have done it well.—Does this man do his duty?—He always does it.—Do these men do their duty?—They always do it.—Do you do your duty?—I do what I can.—What do you ask this man for?—I ask him for some money.—What does this boy ask me for?—He asks you for some money.—Do you ask me for any thing?—I ask you for a dollar.—Do you ask me for the bread?—I do ask you for it.—Which merchant do you ask for gloves?—I ask those for some who live in William-street.—What do you ask the baker for?—I ask him for some bread.

130.

Do you ask the butchers for some mutton?—I do ask them for some.—Dost thou ask me for the stick?—I do ask thee for it.—Does he ask thee for the book?—He does ask me for it.—What have you asked the Englishman for?—I have asked him for my leather trunk.—Has he given it you?—He has given it me.—Whom have you asked for some sugar?—I have asked the merchant for some.—Whom does your brother pay for his shoes?—He pays the shoemakers for them.—Whom have we paid for the bread?—We have paid our bakers for it.—How old art thou?—I am not quite ten years old.—Dost thou already learn Spanish?—I do already learn it.—Does thy brother know German?—He does not know it.—Why does he not know it?—Because he has not had time.—Is your father at home?—No, he is gone out, but my brother is at home.—Where is your father gone to?—He is gone to England.—Have you sometimes been there?—I have never been there.—Do you intend going to France this summer?—I do intend going there.—Do you intend to stay there long?—I intend to stay there during the summer.—How long does your brother remain at home?—Till twelve o'clock.—Have you had your gloves dyed?—I have had them dyed.—What have you had them dyed?—I have had them dyed yellow.—Have you already dined?—Not yet.—At what o'clock do you dine?—I dine at six o'clock.—At whose house (*en cuya casa*) do you dine?—I dine at the house of a friend of mine.—With whom did you dine yesterday?—I dined with a relation of mine.—What did you eat?—We ate good bread, ham, and cakes.—What did you drink?—Wine.—Where does your uncle dine to-day?—He dines with us.—At what o'clock does your father sup?—He sups at nine o'clock.—Do you sup earlier than he?—I sup later than he.

131.

Where are you going to?—I am going to a relation of mine, in order to breakfast with him.—Art thou willing to hold my gloves?—I am willing to hold them.—Who holds my hat?—Your son holds it.

15

—Dost thou hold my stick?—I do hold it.—Will you try to speak?—I will try.—Has your little brother ever tried to do exercises?—He has tried.—Have you ever tried to make a hat?—I have never tried to make one.—Whom are you looking for?—I am looking for the man who has sold a horse to me.—Is your relation looking for any one?—He is looking for a friend of his.—Are we looking for any one?—We are looking for a neighbor of ours.—Whom dost thou look for?—I look for a friend of ours.—Are you looking for a servant of mine?—No, I am looking for one of mine.—Have you tried to speak to your uncle?—I have tried to speak to him.—Have you tried to see my father?—I have tried to see him.—Has he received you?—He has not received me.—Has he received your brothers?—He has received them.—Have you been able to see your relation?—I have not been able to see him.—What did you do after writing your exercises?—I wrote my letter.—After whom do you inquire?—I inquire after the tailor.—Does this man inquire after any one?—He inquires after you.—Do they inquire after you?—They do inquire after me.—Do they inquire after me?—They do not inquire after you, but after a friend of yours.—Do you inquire after the physician?—I do inquire after him.—What does your little (*the diminutive*) brother ask for?—He asks for a small (*the diminutive*) piece of bread.—Has he not yet breakfasted?—He has breakfasted, but he is still hungry.—What does your uncle ask for?—He asks for a glass of wine.—Has he not already drunk?—He has already drunk, but he is still thirsty.

FORTY-SECOND LESSON.—*Lección Cuadragésima segunda.*

<i>Who.</i>	<i>Que,</i> (relative pronoun.)
<i>The one who. Him who.</i>	<i>El que.</i>
<i>Those who.</i>	<i>Los que.</i>
To perceive, (to see.)	Percibir 3. Divisar 1. Columbrar 1.
Do you perceive the man who is coming?	¿Columbra V. al hombre que viene?
I perceive him who is coming.	¿Divisa V. al hombre que viene?
Do you perceive the men who are going into the warehouse?	Yo diviso (columbro) al que viene.
I perceive those who are going into it.	¿Divisa V. á los hombres que van á entrar en el almacén?
To go in, (to enter understood.)	Yo diviso á los que van á entrar en él.
	Entrar.
How is the weather?	¿ ¿ Que tiempo hace?
What kind of weather is it?	¿ ¿ Que tiempo tenemos?
It is fine weather now.	¿ Hace hermoso tiempo.
What was the weather yesterday?	¿ ¿ Que tiempo hizo ayer?

It was bad weather yesterday.
Was it good or bad weather?
It was not good weather.
It was very warm.
It was very cold.
Very.
Is it very warm now?
It is neither warm nor cold.

Dark. Obscure.
Dusky. Gloomy.
Clear. Light.

Is it dark in your warehouse?

Is it dark in his garret?
It is very dark there.

Wet. Damp.
Dry.

Are the streets wet?
They are not very dry.
Is the weather damp?
It is not damp.
Is it dry weather?
The weather is too dry.
The moonlight.
The moonshine.
It is moonlight.
We have too much sun.

To taste.

Have you tasted that wine?

I have tasted it.
How do you like it?
I like it well.
Do you like cider?
No, I like wine.

To like.

I like fish.
He likes fowl.

Do you like to see my brother?
I like to see him.
I like to do it.
He likes to study.

† Hizo mal tiempo ayer.
† ¿ Hizo buen tiempo ó mal tiempo?
† No hizo buen tiempo.
† Hizo mucho calor.
† Hizo mucho frío.
Mucho, (before a noun.)
† ¿ Hace mucho calor ahora?
† No hace calor ni frío.

Oscuro.
Lóbrego. Triste.
Claro. Despejado.
† ¿ Es (or está) oscuro su almacén de V.?
† ¿ Es (or está) oscuro su desván?
Está muy oscuro allí.
Mojado. Húmedo.
Seco.
¿ Estan mojadas las calles?
No estan muy secas.
¿ Está húmedo el tiempo?
No está húmedo.
¿ Es seco el tiempo?
El tiempo está demasiado seco.
La luz de la luna.
El claro de la luna.
† Hay luna. Hace luna.
Demasiado sol tenemos.

Gustar. Probar. Catar

¿ Ha probado (ha catado) V. aquel vino?
Le he gustado, (probado, catado).
† ¿ Como le gusta á V.?
† Me gusta mucho.
† ¿ Le gusta á V. la sidra?
† No, me gusta el vino.
† *Gustarle á uno.* (See Less. XXIV.)
† Me gusta el pescado.
† Á él le gusta el pollo.

† ¿ Le gusta á V. ver á mi hermano?
† Me gusta verle.
† Me gusta hacerlo.
† Le gusta estudiar.

The scholar.	El discípulo, (escolar, estudiante.)
The pupil.	El alumno. El discípulo.
The master, (teacher.)	El maestro.
<i>To learn by heart.</i>	<i>Aprender de memoria.</i>
Do your scholars like to learn by heart?	† ¿Les gusta á sus discípulos de V. aprender de memoria?
They do not like learning by heart.	† El aprender de memoria no les gusta.
	No les gusta aprender de memoria.
Have you learned your exercises by heart?	† ¿Han aprendido VV. sus temas de memoria?
We have learned them.	Los hemos aprendido.
Once a day.	† Una vez al día.
Three times a month.	† Tres veces al mes, (por mes.)
So much a year.	† Tanto al año.
So much a head.	† Tanto por cabeza.
So much a soldier.	† Tanto por soldado.
Six times a year.	† Seis veces al año.
<i>Early in the morning.</i>	<i>Por la mañana temprano.</i>
We go out early in the morning.	Salimos por la mañana temprano.
When did your father go out?	¿Cuándo salió su padre de V.?
<i>To speak of some one, or of something.</i>	<i>Hablar de alguno, (de algo.)</i>
Of whom do you speak?	¿ De quien hablan VV.?
	¿ De quien habláis?
We speak of the man whom you know.	Hablamos del hombre que V. conoce.
Of what are they speaking?	¿ De qué estan hablando ellos?
They are speaking of the weather.	Estan hablando del tiempo.
The weather.	El tiempo.
The soldier.	El soldado.
<i>Also.</i>	<i>Tambien.</i>
<i>To be content, satisfied with some one, or with something.</i>	<i>Estar contento con (or de) alguien; con (or de) algo.</i>
Are you satisfied with this man?	¿ Está V. satisfecho de este hombre?
I am satisfied with him.	Estoy satisfecho de él.
Are you content with your new coat?	¿ Está V. contento con su vestido nuevo?
I am content with it.	Estoy satisfecho de él.
With what are you contented?	¿ De qué está V. contento?
Discontented.	Malcontento. Descontento.

They speak of your friend.	Hablan (se habla) de su amigo de V.
They speak of him.	Hablan (se habla) de él.
They are speaking of your book.	Estan hablando (se está hablando) de su libro de V.
They are speaking of it.	Estan (se está) hablando de él.
<i>If.</i>	<i>Si.</i>
I intend paying you if I receive money.	Pienso (intento) pagar á V. si recibo dinero.
Do you intend to buy paper?	¿ Piensa V. comprar papel?
I intend to buy some, if they pay me what they owe me.	Intento comprar alguno si me pagan lo que me deben.
How was the weather yesterday?	¿ Que tiempo hizo ayer?
It was fine weather.	Hizo buen tiempo.

EXERCISES.

132.

Do you perceive the man who is coming?—I do not perceive him.—Do you perceive the soldier's children?—I do perceive them.—Do you perceive the men who are going into the garden?—I do not perceive those who are going into the garden, but those who are going to the market.—Does your brother perceive the man who has lent him money?—He does not perceive the one who has lent him, but the one to whom he has lent some.—Dost thou see the children who are studying?—I do not see those who are studying, but those who are playing.—Dost thou perceive any thing?—I perceive nothing.—Have you perceived my parents' warehouses?—I have perceived them.—Where have you perceived them?—I have perceived them on that side of the road.—Do you like a large hat?—I do not like a large hat, but a large umbrella.—What do you like to do?—I like to write.—Do you like to see these little boys?—I like to see them.—Do you like wine?—I do like it.—Does your brother like cider, (*sidra*)?—He does like it.—What do the soldiers like?—They like wine.—Dost thou like tea or coffee?—I like both.—Do these children like to study?—They like to study and to play.—Do you like to read and to write?—I like to read and to write.—How many times a day do you eat?—Four times.—How often do your children drink a day?—They drink several times a day.—Do you drink as often as they?—I drink oftener.—Do you often go to the theatre?—I go sometimes.—How often in a month do you go?—I go but once a month.—How many times a year does your cousin go to the ball?—He goes twice a year.—Do you go as often as he?—I never go.—Does your cook often go to the market?—He goes thither every morning.

133.

Do you often go to my uncle?—I go to him six times a year.—Do you like fowl?—I like fowl, but I do not like fish.—What do you like?—I like a piece of bread and a glass of wine.—Do you learn by heart?—I do not like learning by heart.—Do your pupils like to learn by heart?—They like to study, but they do not like learning by heart.—How many exercises do they do a day?—They only do two, but they do them properly.—Were you able to read the note which I wrote to you?—I was able to read it.—Did you understand it?—I did understand it.—Do you understand the man who is speaking to you?—I do not understand him.—Why do you not understand him?—Because he speaks too badly.—Does this man know French?—He knows it, but I do not know it.—Why do you not learn it?—I have no time to learn it.—Do you intend going to the theatre this evening?—I intend going, if you go.—Does your father intend to buy that horse?—He intends buying it, if he receives his money.—Does your friend intend going to England?—He intends going thither, if they pay him what they owe him.—Do you intend going to the concert?—I intend to go, if my friend goes.—Does your brother intend to study Spanish?—He intends studying it, if he finds a good master.

134.

How is the weather to-day?—It is very fine weather.—Was it fine weather yesterday?—It was bad weather yesterday.—How was the weather this morning?—It was bad weather, but now it is fine weather.—Is it warm?—It is very warm.—Is it not cold?—It is not cold.—Is it warm or cold?—It is neither warm nor cold.—Did you go to the garden the day before yesterday?—I did not go.—Why did you not go?—I did not go, because it was bad weather.—Do you intend going there to-morrow?—I do intend going there if the weather is fine.—Is it light in your counting-house?—It is not light in it.—Do you wish to work in mine?—I do wish to work in it.—Is it light there?—It is very light there.—Why cannot your brother work in his warehouse?—He cannot work there, because it is too dark.—Where is it too dark?—In his warehouse.—Is it light in that hole?—It is dark (there.)—Is the weather dry?—It is very dry.—Is it damp?—It is not damp. It is too dry.—Is it moonlight?—It is not moonlight, it is very damp.—Of what does your uncle speak?—He speaks of the fine weather.—Of what do those men speak?—They speak of fair and bad weather.—Do they not speak of the wind?—They do also speak of it.—Dost thou speak of my uncle?—I do not speak of him.—Of whom dost thou speak?—I speak of thee and thy parents.—Do you inquire after any one?—I inquire after your cousin; is he at home?—No, he is at his best friend's.

135.

Have you tasted that wine?—I have tasted it.—How do you like it?—I like it well.—How does your cousin like that cider?—He does not like it.—Which wine do you wish to taste?—I wish to taste that which you have tasted.—Will you taste this tobacco?—I have tasted it already.—How do you like it?—I like it well.—Why do you not taste that cider?—Because I am not thirsty.—Why does your friend not taste this ham?—Because he is not hungry.—Of whom have they spoken?—They have spoken of your friend.—Have they not spoken of the physicians?—They have not spoken of them.—Do they not speak of the man of whom we have spoken?—They do speak of him.—Have they spoken of the noblemen, (*caballeros*?)—They have spoken of them.—Have they spoken of those of whom we speak?—They have not spoken of those of whom we speak, but they have spoken of others.—Have they spoken of our children or of those of our neighbors?—They have neither spoken of ours, nor those of our neighbors.—Which children have been spoken of?—Those of our master have been spoken of.—Do they speak of my book?—They do speak of it.—Are you satisfied with your pupils?—I am satisfied with them.—How does my brother study?—He studies well.—How many exercises have you studied?—I have already studied forty-two.—Is your master satisfied with his scholar?—He is satisfied with him.—Is your master satisfied with the presents which he has received?—He is satisfied with them.—Have you received a note?—I have received one.—Will you answer (it)?—I am going to answer (it).—When did you receive it?—I received it early this morning.—Are you satisfied with it?—I am not satisfied with it.—Does your friend ask you for money?—He does ask me for some.

FORTY-THIRD LESSON.—*Leccion Cuadragesima tercera.*

OF PASSIVE VERBS.

Passive Verbs represent the subject as receiving or suffering from others the action expressed by the verb. In Spanish, as in English, they are conjugated by means of the auxiliary verb *SER*, (to be,) placed before the past participle of the active verb; and the noun or pronoun, representing the agent (the subject) in the active phrase, must be preceded by the prepositions *por* or *de*, (by.) Either of them may be used when the action of the verb refers to the mind, and *por* only, when otherwise. [F] Observe that the past participle of the principal verb must agree in gender and number with the subject of the verb.

I love.	Yo amo.
I am loved.	Yo soy amado de, (por.)
Thou conductest.	Tú conduces.
Thou art conducted.	Tú eres conducido por.
He praises.	Él alaba.
He is praised.	Él es alabado de, (por.)
You punish.	V. castiga.
You are punished.	V. es castigado por.
They blame.	Ellos vituperan.
They are blamed.	Ellos son vituperados de, (por.)
<i>To praise.</i>	<i>Alabar. Elogiar.</i>
<i>To punish.</i>	<i>Castigar.</i>
<i>To blame.</i>	<i>Vituperar. Culpar.</i>
By me. By us.	Por (de) mí. Por (de) nosotros.
By thee. By you.	Por (de) tí. Por (de) vos, or vosotros; por (de) V.; por (de) VV.
By him. By them.	Por (de) él. Por (de) ellos.
I am loved by him.	Soy amado de él.
Who is punished?	¿ Quien es castigado?
The naughty boy is punished.	{ El muchacho malo es castigado. El mal muchacho es castigado.
By whom is he punished?	¿ Por quien es castigado?
He is punished by his father.	Él es castigado por su padre.
Which man is praised, and which is blamed?	¿ Que hombre es alabado, y cual es vituperado?
<i>Which?</i> (not followed by a noun.)	¿ Cual?
Naughty.	<i>Malo.</i> (Mal, before a noun.)
Skilful. Diligent. Clever.	Hábil. Diligente. Diestro.
Assiduous. Industrious. Studious.	Asiduo. Industrious. Estudioso.
Idle.	Ocioso. Perezoso. Holgazán.
Ignorant.	Ignorante.
The idler, (the lazy fellow.)	El haragan.
<i>To reward.</i>	<i>Recompensar 1. Premiar 1.</i>
<i>To esteem.</i>	<i>Estimar. Apreciar 1.</i>
<i>To despise.</i>	<i>Despreciar. Menospreciar 1.</i>
<i>To hate.</i>	<i>Aborrecer 2.</i> (See verbs in cer.)
<i>To travel to a place.</i>	<i>Ir á. Irse á.</i>
Where has he travelled to?	¿ Adonde se ha ido?
He has travelled to Vienna.	Se ha ido á Viena.

Is it good travelling?	¿ Es bueno viajar?
It is good travelling.	Es bueno viajar.
It is bad travelling.	Es malo viajar.
In the winter.	En el invierno.
In the summer.	En el verano.
In the spring.	En la primavera.
In the autumn.	En el otoño.
It is bad travelling in the winter.	Es malo viajar en el invierno.
<i>To drive, to ride in a carriage.</i>	† <i>Ir en coche. Andar 1* (pasear) en coche.</i>
	{ † <i>Ir (andar, pasear) á caballo.</i>
<i>To ride, (on horseback.)</i>	{ <i>Montar á caballo.</i>
	{ <i>Cabalgar.</i>
<i>To go on foot.</i>	<i>Ir á pié.</i>
Do you like to ride?	† ¿ Le gusta á V. andar á caballo?
I like to drive.	† Me gusta ir en coche.
<i>To live.</i>	<i>Vivir.</i>
Is it good living in Paris?	{ ¿ Se vive bien en Paris?
Living is good in Paris.	{ † ¿ <i>Lo pasa uno bien en Paris?</i>
It is good living here.	{ Se vive bien en Paris.
The living is good here.	{ Aquí se vive bien.
<i>Dear.</i>	{ Lo pasa uno bien aquí.
Is the living dear in London?	{ <i>Caro. Costoso. Costar *1 mucho.</i>
Is it dear living in London?	{ ¿ Es caro (costoso) el vivir en Londres?
The living is dear here.	{ ¿ Cuesta mucho vivir en Londres?
It is dear living here.	{ El vivir aquí es caro.
	{ Cuesta mucho vivir aquí.
Thunder.	<i>Trueno. Truenos.</i>
The storm.	{ La tormenta. La tempestad.
The fog.	{ La borrasca.
Is it windy? Does the wind blow?	{ La niebla.
It is windy. The wind blows.	{ † ¿ Hace viento?
It is not windy.	{ ¿ Corre viento, (hace aire)?
It is very windy.	{ † Hace viento.
Does it thunder?	{ Corre viento, (hace aire.)
	{ † No hace viento.
	{ No corre viento, (hace aire.)
	{ Hace mucho viento.
	{ Corre mucho viento, (hace aire.)
	{ † ¿ Hay truenos? ¿ Truena?
	{ ¿ Está tronando?

Is it foggy?	† ¿Hace niebla? ¿Hay niebla?
Is it stormy?	† ¿Está tempestuoso el tiempo?
	† ¿Hay tempestad?
It is not stormy.	† No hay tempestad.
	No está tempestuoso.
Does the sun shine?	¿Luce el sol? ¿Hay sol?
It thunders very much.	Truená muchísimo.

*Afterwards.**As soon as.*

As soon as I have eaten I drink.	<i>Después.</i>
As soon as I have taken off my shoes, I take off my stockings.	<i>Luego que. Así que.</i>
What do you do in the evening?	† Luego que me he quitado los zapatos, me quito las medias.
	¿Que hace V. por la tarde?

To sleep.

Does your father still sleep?	<i>Dormir * 3.</i>
He still sleeps.	¿Duerme todavía su padre de V.?
	Duerme todavía. Aun duerme.

Without.

Without money.

Without speaking.

Sin.

Sin dinero.

† Sin hablar.

Obs. *Sin* (without) requires the verb which follows it to be in the infinitive.

Without saying any thing.

- † Sin decir nada.
- † Sin hablar palabra.
- † Sin abrir la boca.

*At last.**To arrive.*

Has he arrived at last?

He has not arrived yet.

Is he coming at last?

He is coming.

*Al fin. Finalmente.**Llegar* 1. (See verbs in *gar*.)

¿Ha llegado finalmente?

Todavía no ha llegado.

¿Viene al fin?

Él viene.

And then.

And then he sleeps.

As soon as he has supped he reads, and then he sleeps.

*Y entonces. Y pues. Y que.**Y entonces duerme.*

Luego que ha cenado lee, y entonces duerme.

The parents, (father and mother.)

Father and mother.

Are you loved by your father and mother?

I am loved by my parents.

† Los padres.

† Los padres.

† ¿Es V. amado de sus padres?

† Soy amado de mis padres.

EXERCISES.

136.

Are you loved?—I am loved.—By whom are you loved?—I am loved by my uncle.—By whom am I loved?—Thou art loved by thy parents.—By whom are we loved?—You are loved by your friends.—By whom are those boys loved?—They are loved by their friends.—By whom is this man conducted?—He is conducted by me.—Where do you conduct him to?—I conduct him home.—By whom are we blamed?—We are blamed by our enemies.—Why are we blamed by them?—Because they do not love us.—Are you punished by your master?—I am not punished by him, because I am good and studious.—Are we heard?—We are, (*lo*).—By whom are we heard?—We are heard by our neighbors.—Is thy master heard by his pupils?—He is heard by them.—Which children are praised?—Those that are good.—Which are punished?—Those that are idle and naughty.—Are we praised or blamed?—We are neither praised nor blamed.—Is our friend loved by his masters?—He is loved and praised by them, because he is studious and good; but his brother is despised by his, because he is naughty and idle.—Is he sometimes punished?—He is (*lo*) every morning and every evening.—Are you sometimes punished?—I am (*lo*) never; I am loved and rewarded by my good masters.—Are these children never punished?—They are (*lo*) never, because they are studious and good; but those are so (*lo*) very often, because they are idle and naughty.—Who is praised and rewarded?—Skilful children are praised, esteemed, and rewarded, but the ignorant are blamed, despised, and punished.—Who is loved and who is hated?—He who is studious and good is loved, and he who is idle and naughty is hated.—Must (one) be good in order to be loved?—(One) must be so.—What must (one) do in order to be loved?—(One) must be good and assiduous.—What must (one) do in order to be rewarded?—(One) must be skilful, and study much, (see Lesson XXXIX., page 152.)

137.

Why are those children loved?—They are loved because they are good.—Are they better than we?—They are not better, but more studious than you.—Is your brother as assiduous as mine?—He is as assiduous as he, but your brother is better than mine.—Do you like to drive?—I like to ride.—Has your brother ever been on horseback?—He has never been on horseback.—Does your brother ride on horseback as often as you?—He rides on horseback oftener than I.—Did you go on horseback the day before yesterday?—I went on horseback to-day.—Do you like travelling?—I do like travelling.—Do you like travelling in the winter?—I do not like travelling in the winter; I like

travelling in the spring and in autumn.—Is it good travelling in the spring?—It is good travelling in spring and in autumn, but it is bad travelling in the summer and in the winter.—Have you sometimes travelled in the winter?—I have often travelled in the winter and in the summer.—Does your brother travel often?—He travels no longer; he formerly travelled much.—When do you like to ride?—I like to ride in the morning.—Have you been in London?—I have been there.—Is the living good there?—The living is good there, but dear.—Is it dear living in Paris?—It is good living (there,) and not dear.—Do you like travelling in France?—I like travelling there, because one finds good people (*buenas gentes*) there.—Does your friend like travelling in Holland?—He does not like travelling there, because the living is bad there.—Do you like travelling in Italy?—I do like travelling there, because the living is good there, and one (*se halla*) finds good people there; but the roads are not very good there.—Do the English like to travel in Spain?—They like to travel there; but they find the roads too bad.—How is the weather?—The weather is very bad.—Is it windy?—It is very windy.—Was it stormy yesterday?—It was very stormy.

138.

Do you go to the market this morning?—I do go, if it is not stormy.—Do you intend going to France this year?—I intend going (thither) if the weather is not too bad.—Do you like to go on foot?—I do not like to go on foot, but I like going in a carriage when (*cuando*) I am travelling.—Will you go on foot?—I cannot go on foot, because I am tired.—What sort of weather is it?—It thunders.—Does the sun shine?—The sun does not shine; it is foggy.—Do you hear the thunder?—I hear it.—Is it fine weather?—The wind blows hard, and it thunders much.—Of whom have you spoken?—We have spoken of you.—Have you praised me?—We have not praised you; we have blamed you.—Why have you blamed me?—Because you do not study well.—Of what has your brother spoken?—He has spoken of his books, his horses, and his dogs.—What do you do in the evening?—I work as soon as I have supped.—And what do you do afterwards?—Afterwards I sleep.—When do you drink?—I drink as soon as I have eaten.—Have you spoken to the merchant?—I have spoken to him.—What has he said?—He has left (*salir*) without saying any thing.—Can you work without speaking?—I can work, but not study Spanish without speaking.—Wilt thou go for some wine?—I cannot go for wine without money.—Have you bought any horses?—I do not buy without money.—Has your father arrived at last?—He has arrived.—When did he arrive?—This morning at four o'clock.—Has your cousin set out at last?—He has not set out yet.—Have you at last

found a good master?—I have at last found one.—Are you at last learning Spanish?—I am, at last learning it.—Why have you not already learned it?—Because I have not been able to find a good master.

FORTY-FOURTH LESSON.—*Leccion Cuadragésima cuarta.*

OF REFLECTIVE VERBS.

When the action falls upon the agent, and the object refers to the same person as the subject, the verb is called reflective or pronominal. In Spanish almost all active verbs may become reflective, and used as pronominal. These verbs form their compound tenses with the auxiliary *haber*, (to have.) The pronoun object must be of the same person as that of the subject, and each person is conjugated with a double personal pronoun. However, the pronoun subject is almost always understood in Spanish, while in English it is the object.

I—(myself.)	(Yo) me—(<i>á mi mismo.</i>) ¹
Thou—(thyself.)	(Tú) te—(<i>á ti mismo.</i>)
He—(himself.)	(Él) se—(<i>á sí mismo.</i>)
She—(herself.)	(Ella) se—(<i>á sí misma.</i>)
It—(itself.)	(Él) se—(<i>á sí mismo.</i>)
One—(one's self.)	(Ella) se—(<i>á sí misma.</i>)
We—(ourselves.)	Uno se—alguno se—(<i>á sí mismo.</i>)
Sing. You—(yourself.)	(Nosotros) nos—(<i>á nosotros mismos.</i>)
Plur. You, ye—(yourselves.)	V. se—(<i>vos os</i>) á sí mismo—(<i>á vos mismo.</i>)
Mas. They—(themselves.)	VV. se—(<i>vosotros os</i>)—(<i>á sí mismos</i>)
Fem. They—(themselves.)	—(<i>á vosotros mismos.</i>)
	Ellos se—(<i>á sí mismos.</i>)
	Ellas se—(<i>á sí mismas.</i>)

Obs. A. It will be remarked that the pronoun object of the third person is always *se*, whatever its gender or number may be.

To cut yourself.	Cortarse V. (Cortaros.)
To cut myself.	Cortarme.
To cut ourselves.	Cortarnos.
To cut himself.	Cortarse (él.)
To cut herself.	Cortarse (ella.)

¹ The words in italics are often added to the verb to give more energy to the sentence.