

To cut itself.	Cortarse (él.) Cortarse (ella.)
To cut one's self.	Cortarse.
Do you burn yourself?	¿Se quema V.?
I do not burn myself.	(Yo) no me quemo.
You do not burn yourself.	V. no se quema.
I see myself.	(Yo) me veo.
Do I see myself?	¿Me veo yo?
He sees himself.	Él se vé.
We see ourselves.	(Nosotros) nos vemos.
They see themselves.	Ellos se ven. Ellas se ven.
He always praises himself.	Él se alaba siempre á sí mismo.
Do you wish to warm yourself?	¿Quiere V. calentarse?
I do wish to warm myself.	¿Se quiere V. calentar?
Does he wish to warm himself?	Me quiero calentar.
He does wish to warm himself.	¿Quiere él calentarse?
They wish to warm themselves.	Él quiere calentarse.
	Ellos se quieren calentar.
To enjoy.	Divertirse *. ¹
To divert.	Entretenerse *. ²
To amuse one's self.	Recrearse 1.
In what do you amuse yourself?	¿Á (or en) que se divierte V.?
I amuse myself in reading.	Yo me recreo leyendo, (or en leer.)
He diverts himself in playing.	Se entretiene en jugar, (jugando.)
Each.	Cada. Todo.
Each one.	Cada uno.
Each man amuses himself as he likes.	Cada hombre se divierte como le gusta, (como gusta.)
Each one amuses himself in the best way he can.	Cada uno se divierte del mejor modo que puede.
The taste.	El gusto.
Each man has his taste.	¿Cada uno tiene su gusto.
Each of you.	Cada hombre tiene su gusto.
The world, (the people.)	Cada uno de VV.
	El mundo, (la gente.)
Every one. Everybody.	¿Cada uno. Todo el mundo.
	Todos.
Everybody speaks of it.	Cada uno (or todo el mundo) habla de ello.
	Todos hablan de ello.

¹ See in the Appendix.² Conjugated like *tener*.

Every one is liable to error.	Cada uno (todo el mundo) comete yerros.
	+ Todos estamos sujetos á errar.
To mistake.	+ Equivocarse 1.
You are mistaken.	+ V. se equivoca.
He is mistaken.	+ Él se equivoca.
To deceive, to cheat.	Engañar en. + Hacer droga.
He has cheated me.	Él me ha engañado.
He has cheated me of a hundred dollars.	+ Él me ha hecho droga cien pesos.
You cut your finger.	V. se cortó el dedo.
Obs. B. When an agent performs an act upon a part of himself, the verb is made reflexive; and <i>my, his, yours, &c.</i> , are rendered by <i>el, la, los, las</i> .	
I cut my nails.	Yo me corto las uñas, (fem. pl.)
A hair.	Un cabello.
To pull out.	Arrancar 1. Arrancarse.
He pulls out his hair.	Se arranca el cabello.
He cuts his hair.	Se corta el cabello.
The piece.	El pedazo. La pieza.
A piece of bread.	Un pedazo de pan.
To go away.	Irse. Marcharse.
Are you going away?	¿Se va V.?
I am going away.	¿Se marcha V.?
He is going away.	Me voy. Me marchó.
Is he going away?	Él se va. Se marcha.
Are we going away?	¿Se va él?
You are going away.	¿Se marcha él?
Are these men going away?	¿Nos vamos? Nos marchamos?
	VV. se van. VV. se marchan.
	¿Se van (or se marchan) estos hombres?
They are not going away.	Ellos no se van, (no se marchan.)
To feel sleepy.	+ Tener sueño. Sentirse con sueño.
	+ Tener gana de dormir.
Do you feel sleepy?	¿Quieres dormir.
I feel sleepy.	+ Estarse durmiendo.
	+ ¿Tiene V. sueño?
	+ Yo tengo sueño.
To soil.	Ensuciar 1. Ensuciarse.
To fear, to dread.	Manchar 1. Mancharse.
I dread, thou darest, he dreads.	Temer 2. Recelar 1.
	Temo, temes, teme.

He fears to soil his finger.
Do you dread to go out?
I do dread to go out.
He is afraid to go out.

(Él) teme ensuciarse el dedo.
¿Teme V. salir, (á fuera)?
Yo temo salir.
Teme salir. † Él tiene miedo de salir.

To fear some one.

I do not fear him.
Do you fear that man?
What do you fear?
Whom do you fear?
(I fear) nobody.

Temer á alguno.
Yo no le temo.
¿Teme V. á ese hombre?
¿Que teme V.?
¿Á quien teme V.?
Á ninguno.

The wood, (to burn.)

| La leña, (fem.)

EXERCISES.

139.

Do you see yourself in that small looking-glass?—I see myself in it.—Can your friends see themselves in that large looking-glass?—They can see themselves therein, (in it.)—Why does your brother not light the fire?—He does not light it, because he is afraid of burning himself.—Why do you not cut your bread?—I do not cut it, because I fear to cut my finger.—Have you a sore finger?—I have a sore finger and a sore foot.—Do you wish to warm yourself?—I do wish to warm myself, because I am very cold.—Why does that man not warm himself?—Because he is not cold.—Do your neighbors warm themselves?—They warm themselves, because they are cold.—Do you cut your hair?—I do cut my hair.—Does your friend cut his nails?—He cuts his nails and his hair.—What does that man do?—He pulls out his hair.—In what do you amuse yourself?—I amuse myself in the best way I can.—In what do your children amuse themselves?—They amuse themselves in studying, writing, and playing.—In what does your cousin amuse himself?—He amuses himself in reading good books and in writing to his friends.—In what do you amuse yourself when you have nothing to do at home?—I go to the play and to the concert. I often say, "Every one amuses himself as he likes."—Every man has his taste; what is yours?—Mine is to study, to read a good book, to go to the theatre, the concert, and the ball, and to ride.

140.

Why does your cousin not brush his coat?—He does not brush it, because he is afraid of soiling his fingers.—What does my neighbor tell you?—He tells me that (*que*) you wish to buy his horse; but I know that (*que*) he is mistaken, because you have no money to buy it.

—What do they (*se*) say at the market?—They say that (*que*) the enemy is beaten.—Do you believe that?—I believe it, because every one says so.—Why have you bought that book?—I have bought it, because I want it to learn Spanish, and because every one speaks of it.—Are your friends going away?—They are going away.—When are they going away?—They are going away to-morrow.—When are you going away?—We are going away to-day.—Am I going away?—You are going away if you like.—What do our neighbors say?—They are going away without saying any thing.—How do you like this wine?—I do not like it.—What is the matter with you?—I feel sleepy.—Does your friend feel sleepy?—He does not feel sleepy, but he is cold.—Why does he not warm himself?—He has no wood to make a fire.—Why does he not buy some wood?—He has no money to buy any.—Will you lend him some?—If he has none I will lend him some.—Are you thirsty?—I am not thirsty, but very hungry.—Is your servant sleepy?—He is sleepy.—Is he hungry?—He is hungry.—Why does he not eat?—Because he has nothing to eat.—Are your children hungry?—They are hungry, but they have nothing to eat.—Have they any thing to drink?—They have nothing to drink.—Why do you not eat?—I do not eat when I am not hungry.—Why does the Russian not drink?—He does not drink when he is not thirsty.—Did your brother eat any thing yesterday evening?—He ate a piece of beef, a small piece of fowl, and a piece of bread.—Did he not drink?—He also drank.—What did he drink?—He drank a glass of wine.

FORTY-FIFTH LESSON.—*Lección Cuadragésima quinta.*

PERFECT OF REFLECTIVE VERBS:

(*Preterito Perfecto Próximo de los Verbos Pronominales.*)

In Spanish all reflective verbs, as in English, take in their compound tenses the auxiliary *haber*, (to have.)

Have you cut yourself?	¿Se ha cortado V.?
I have cut myself.	Yo me he cortado.
Have I cut myself?	¿Me he cortado (yo)?
You have cut yourself.	V. se ha cortado. ¹
You have not cut yourself.	V. no se ha cortado. ²
Hast thou cut thyself?	¿Te has cortado (tú)?
I have not cut myself.	(Yo) no me he cortado.
Has your brother cut himself?	¿Se ha cortado su (el) hermano de V.?

¹ Vosotros habeis cortado.

² No os habeis cortado.

He has cut himself.	Él se ha cortado.
Have we cut ourselves?	Nos hemos cortado.
You have not cut yourselves.	VV. no se han cortado. ¹
Have these men cut themselves?	¿Se han cortado estos hombres?
They have not cut themselves.	(Ellos) no se han cortado.
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To take a walk.	† Pasearse l.
To go a-walking.	Ir á pasear. Salir á pasear.
To take an airing in a carriage	† Pasearse (dar un paseo) en coche.
The coach.	El coche.
To take a ride.	† Pasearse á caballo.
Do you take a walk?	† ¿Se pasea V.? ²
I do take a walk.	† Yo me paseo.
He takes a walk.	† Él se pasea.
We take a walk.	† Nosotros nos paseamos.
Thou wishest to take an airing.	† Tú te quieres pasear en coche.
They wish to take a ride.	† Ellos quieren pasearse á caballo.
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To walk a child, (to take it a-walk- ing.)	Hacer pasear á un niño, or llevar un niño á pasear.
Do you take your children a-walk- ing?	† ¿Hace V. pasear á sus niños?
I take them a-walking every morn- ing.	† Los hago pasear todas las mañanas.
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Every, (meaning frequency.)	Todos los. Todas las, (fem. pl.)
To go to bed.	† Acostarse.
To lie down.	† Ir á acostarse. Irse á la cama.
To get up. To rise.	Levantarse l.
Do you rise early?	¿Se levanta V. temprano?
I rise at sunrise.	Me levanto al salir del sol.
I go to bed at sunset.	Me acuesto al ponerse del sol.
The sunset.	El ponerse del sol.
The sunrise.	El salir del sol. El rayar del alba.
At what time did you go to bed?	¿Á que hora se acostó V.?
At three o'clock in the morning.	† Á las tres de la mañana.
At what o'clock did he go to bed yesterday?	† ¿Á que hora se acostó él ayer?
He went to bed late.	(Él) se acostó tarde.
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To rejoice at something.	† Alegrarse de algo, (or de alguna cosa.) Regocijarse de.

¹ No os habeis cortado.² ¿Os paseais vosotros, or vos?

I rejoice at your happiness.	† Me alegro de la dicha de V.
The happiness.	La dicha. La felicidad.
At what does your uncle rejoice?	† ¿De que se alegra el señor tío de V.?
I have rejoiced.	Yo me he alegrado.
They have rejoiced.	Ellos se han alegrado.
We have mistaken.	† Nos hemos equivocado.
You have mistaken.	† V. se ha equivocado. ¹
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To hurt somebody.	Hacer mal (daño or lastimar) á alguno. † Ofender.
The evil. The pain. The harm.	El mal. El dolor. El daño.
Have you hurt that man?	{ Ha hecho V. mal (daño) á ese hombre?
I have hurt that man.	{ Ha lastimado V. á ese hombre?
Why did you hurt that man?	{ He hecho mal (daño) á ese hombre. Yo he lastimado á ese hombre. ¿Porqué hizo V. mal (daño) á ese hombre?
I have not hurt him.	{ Porqué lastimó V. á ese hombre? No le he hecho mal, (daño.) No le he lastimado.
Does that hurt you?	{ Le hace mal (daño) á V. eso? ¿Le lastima eso á V.?
That hurts me.	{ Eso me hace mal, (daño.)
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To do good to anybody.	Hacer bien á alguno, (á uno.)
Have I ever done you any harm?	¿Le he hecho jamás algun mal á V.?
On the contrary.	Al contrario.
No; on the contrary, you have done me good.	No; al contrario, V. me ha hecho bien.
I have never done harm to any one.	Nunca he hecho mal á nadie.
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Have I hurt you?	{ ¿He hecho yo algun mal á V.? ¿Le he lastimado á V.?
You have not hurt me.	{ V. no me ha hecho mal. V. no me ha lastimado.
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That does me good.	{ Eso me hace bien.
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To do with.	{ Hacer con.
To dispose of.	{ Disponer de. (See Poner.)

¹ Vosotros os habeis equivocado.

What does the <i>servant</i> do with his broom?	¿Que hace el criado con la escoba?
He sweeps the floor <i>with it</i> .	Barre el suelo <i>con ella</i> .
With it.	Con él, (mas.) Con ella, (fem.)
What does he wish to make with his wood?	¿Que quiere él hacer con su leña?
He does not wish to make any thing <i>with it</i> .	Él no quiere hacer nada <i>con ella</i> .

Obs. When a proposition has no definite subject, the English, in order to avoid the pronouns *they, people, &c.*, use the verb in the passive voice, and say: *I was told*, instead of, *They told me*; *He is flattered*, instead of, *They flatter him*. This is always expressed in Spanish by the pronoun *se* and a verb in the third person singular, or by a verb in the third person plural without the pronoun *se*. (See Lesson XXVIII, *Obs. A. and B.*) Example:—

He is flattered, but he is not beloved.	{ (Á él) se le alaba, pero no se le ama.
	{ (Á él) le alaban, pero no le aman.
<i>I am told</i> that he is arrived.	{ Me dicen que (él) ha llegado.
That.	{ Se me dice que ha llegado.
	{ Que, (conjunction.)
A knife was given to him to cut his bread, and he <i>cut</i> his finger.	{ Se le ha dado un cuchillo para rebanar el pan, y él se cortó el dedo.
	{ Le dieron un cuchillo, &c.
<i>To flatter</i> some one.	{ Alabar (<i>lisonjear</i>) á alguno, a uno.
	{ Alabarse (á sí mismo.)
<i>To flatter</i> one's self.	{ Lisonjearse. Preciarse.
He flatters himself to know Spanish.	{ Se precia de saber el Español.
	{ Se alaba de saber el Español.
<i>Nothing but</i> .	{ Sino. No (v) sino.
	{ No (v) mas que.
He has nothing but enemies.	{ Él no tiene sino enemigos.
	{ Él no tiene mas que enemigos.
<i>To become, (to turn.)</i>	{ Hacerse. Meterse.
He has turned a soldier.	{ (Él) se ha hecho soldado.
Have you turned a merchant?	{ ¿Se ha hecho V. comerciante?
I have turned (become) a lawyer.	{ Me he hecho abogado.
What has become of your brother?	{ ¿Que se ha hecho de su hermano de V.?
	{ ¿Que se ha hecho de él?
What has become of him?	{ Yo no sé lo que se ha hecho de él.
I do not know <i>what</i> has become of him.	
<i>To enlist. To enrol.</i>	{ Alistarse. Hacerse soldado.
	{ + Sentar plaza.

He has enlisted.	Se ha alistado. Ha sentado plaza.
<i>For, (meaning because.)</i>	<i>Porque.</i>
I cannot pay you, for I have no money.	Yo no puedo pagar á V. porque no tengo dinero.
He cannot give you any bread, for he has none	Él no puede dar pan á V. porque no tiene, (ninguno.)
<i>To believe</i> some one.	Creer á alguno, (á uno.)
Do you believe that man?	¿Cree V. á ese hombre?
I do not believe him.	Yo no le creo.
But we say:	
To believe in God.	Creer en Dios.
I believe in God.	Yo creo en Dios.
<i>To utter a falsehood. To lie.</i>	Decir una falsedad. Mentir*.
I lie, thou liest, he lies.	Miento, mientes, miente.
The story-teller, the liar.	El embustero, el mentiroso.

EXERCISES.

141.

Why has that child been praised?—It has been praised because it has studied well.—Hast thou ever been praised?—I have often been praised.—Why has that other child been punished?—It has been punished, because it has been naughty and idle.—Has this child been rewarded?—It has been rewarded because it has worked well.—What must one do in order to be praised?—One must be studious and good.—What has become of your friend?—He has become a lawyer.—What has become of your cousin?—He has enlisted.—Has your neighbor enlisted?—He has not enlisted.—What has become of him?—He has turned a merchant.—What has become of his children?—His children have become men.—What has become of your son?—He has become a great man.—Has he become learned?—He has become learned.—What has become of my book?—I do not know what has become of it.—Have you torn it?—I have not torn it.—What has become of our friend's son?—I do not know what has become of him.—What have you done with your money?—I have bought a book with it.—What has the joiner done with his wood?—He has made a bench of it.—What has the tailor done with the cloth which you gave him?—He has made clothes of it for your children and mine.—Has that man hurt you?—No, Sir, he has not hurt me.—What must one do in order to be loved, (*para que le amen*)?—One must (*es menester que hagamos bien*) do good to those that have done us harm.—Have we

ever done you harm?—No; you have on the contrary done us good.—Do you do harm to any one?—I do no one any harm.—Why have you hurt these children?—I have not hurt them.—Have I hurt you?—You have not hurt me, but your boys have.—What have they done to you?—They have beaten me.—Is it your brother who has hurt my son?—No, Sir, it is not my brother, for he has never hurt any one.

142.

Have you drunk that wine?—I have drunk it.—How did you like it?—I liked it very well.—Has it done you good?—It has done me good.—Have you hurt yourself?—I have not hurt myself.—Who has hurt himself?—My brother has hurt himself, for he has cut his finger.—Is he still ill, (*malo*)?—He is better.—I rejoice to hear that he is no longer ill, for I love him.—Why does your cousin pull out his hair?—Because he cannot pay what he owes.—Have you cut your hair?—I have not cut it (myself,) but I have had it cut, (*me le he hecho cortar*).—What has this child done?—He has cut his foot.—Why was a knife given to him?—A knife was given him to (*para*) cut (*que se cortase*) his nails, and he has cut his finger and his foot.—Do you go to bed early?—I go to bed late, for I cannot sleep when I go to bed early.—At what o'clock did you go to bed yesterday?—Yesterday I went to bed at a quarter past eleven.—At what o'clock do your children go to bed?—They go to bed at sunset.—Do they rise early?—They rise at sunrise.—At what o'clock did you rise to-day?—To-day I rose late, because I went to bed late yesterday evening, (*ayer noche*).—Does your son rise late?—He rises early, for he never goes to bed late.—What does he do when he gets up?—He studies, and then breakfasts.—Does he not go out before he breakfasts?—No, he studies and breakfasts before he goes out.—What does he do after breakfasting?—As soon as he has breakfasted he comes to my house, and we take a ride.—Didst thou rise this morning as early as I?—I rose earlier than you, for I rose before sunrise.

143.

Do you often go a-walking?—I go a-walking when I have nothing to do at home.—Do you wish to take a walk?—I cannot take a walk, for I have too much to do.—Has your brother taken a ride?—He has taken an airing in a carriage.—Do your children often go a-walking?—They go a-walking every morning after breakfast.—Do you take a walk after dinner?—After dinner I drink tea, and then I take a walk.—Do you often take your children a-walking?—I take them a-walking every morning and every evening.—Can you go with me?—I cannot go with you, for I am to take my little brother out a-walking.—Where do you walk?—We walk in our uncle's garden.—Did your father

rejoice to see you?—He did rejoice to see me.—What did you rejoice at?—I rejoiced at seeing my good friends.—What was your uncle delighted with, (*se ha alegrado*)?—He was delighted with (*de recibir*) the horse which you have sent him.—What were your children delighted with?—They were delighted with (*de tener*) the fine clothes which I had had made for them, (*que les mandé hacer*).—Why does this man rejoice so much?—Because he flatters himself he has good friends.—Is he not right in rejoicing?—He is wrong, for he has (nothing) but enemies.—Is he not loved?—He is flattered, but he is not beloved.—Do you flatter yourself that you know Spanish?—I do flatter myself that I know it; for I can speak, read, and write it.—Has the physician done any harm to your child?—He has cut his finger, (*él le ha cortado el dedo*), but he has not done him any harm, so (*y*) you are mistaken, if you believe that he has done him any harm.—Why do you listen to that man?—I listen to him, but I do not believe him; for I know that he is a story-teller.—How do you know that he is a story-teller?—He does not believe in God; and all those (*los que*) who do not believe in God are story-tellers.

FORTY-SIXTH LESSON.—*Lección Cuadragésima sexta.*

OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

We have already seen (Lessons XLI. and XLII.) some idiomatical expressions with *hacer*, all of which belong to the impersonal verbs. These verbs, having no determinate subject, are conjugated only in the third person singular, without any pronoun.

To rain.	It rains.	Llover * 2.	Llueve.
To snow.	It snows.	Nevar * 1.	Nieva.
To hail.	It hails.	Granizar 1.	Graniza.
To lighten.	It lightens.	Relampaguear 1.	Relampaguea.
Does it lighten?		¿Relampaguea?	
It does lighten.		Relampaguea, (or sí.)	
It rains very hard.		Llueve muy recio.	
The lightning.		El relámpago.	
The parasol.		El quitasol.	
It lightens much.		Relampaguea mucho.	
Does it snow?		¿Nieva? ¿Está nevando?	
It snows much.		Nieva mucho.	
It hails much.		Graniza mucho.	

The sun does not shine.	} † No hay sol. No hace sol. † No parece el sol. No luce el sol.
The sun is in my eyes.	

To thunder, it thunders. To shine, to glitter.	Tronar * 1, truenar. Lucir, resplandecer. (See App.)

To shut. Have you done? Is the walking good? In that country. The country.	Cerrar * 1. ‡ ¿Ha acabado V.? ¿Está bueno (el piso) para pasear? En ese país. El país.
He has made many friends in that country.	Él se ha hecho muchos amigos en ese país.

Of which. Of whom, whose.	{ De que, (of both genders and numbers.) BOTH GENDERS. MAS. FEM. De quien. Del cual. De la cual, (sing.) De quienes. De los cuales. De las cuales, (plur.)
I see the man of whom you speak. I have bought the horse of which you spoke to me.	Yo veo al hombre de quien V. habla. He comprado el caballo de que (or del cual) V. me habló.

Whose.	{ SINGULAR. PLURAL. Cuyo, (mas.) Cuyos, (mas.) Cuya, (fem.) Cuyas, (fem.)
I see the man whose brother has killed my dog. I see the man whose dog you have killed. Do you see the child whose father set out yesterday? I see it. Whom have you seen? I have seen the merchant whose warehouse you have taken. I have spoken to the man whose warehouse has been burnt.	Yo veo al hombre cuyo hermano ha matado mi perro. Yo veo al hombre cuyo perro V. ha matado. ¿Vé V. al niño cuyo padre se marchó ayer? Yo le veo. ¿A quien ha visto V.? Yo he visto al comerciante cuyo almacén ha tomado V. He hablado al hombre cuyo almacén se ha quemado.

That which. That of which.	Lo que. Aquello que. Aquello de que.

That, or the one of which.	} Aquel de quien, (mas. sing.) Aquella de quien, (fem. sing.) Aquel del cual, (mas. sing.) Aquella de la cual, (fem. sing.) Aquellos de quienes, (mas. plur.) Aquellas de quienes, (fem. plur.) Aquellos de los cuales, (mas. plur.) Aquellas de las cuales, (fem. plur.)
Those, or the ones of which.	
I have that of which I have need. I have what I want. He has what he wants.	{ Tengo lo que he menester, (necesito.) Tiene lo que ha menester, (necesita.)

Have you the book of which you have need? I have that of which I have need. Has the man the nails of which he has need? He has those of which he has need. To need. To want. To have need of.	{ ¿Tiene V. el libro que ha menester (que necesita)? Tengo el que he menester, (necesito.) ¿Tiene el hombre los clavos que ha menester, (que necesita)? ¿Él tiene los que ha menester. ¿Él tiene aquellos que necesita. } Haber menester. Necesitar.

Which men do you see? I see those of whom you have spoken to me. Do you see the pupils of whom I have spoken to you? I see them.	{ ¿Que hombres vé V.? Yo veo á aquellos de quienes (de los cuales) V. me ha hablado. ¿Vé V. á los discípulos de quienes (de los cuales) he hablado á V.? Yo los veo.

To whom.	{ A quien, (sing.) } Both genders. A quienes, (plur.) } Al cual, (mas.) A' los cuales, (pl.) A la cual, (fem.) A' las cuales, (pl.)
I see the children to whom you have given some cakes. To which men do you speak? I speak to those to whom you have applied. To apply to. To meet with.	{ Yo veo los niños á quienes (á los cuales) V. ha dado algunos bollos, (bizcochos.) ¿A que hombres habla V.? Yo hablo á aquellos á quienes (or á los cuales) V. ha recurrido. Recurrir á. Acudir á. Dirigirse á. Encontrar á. Encontrarse con.
I have met with the men to whom you have applied.	{ Yo me he encontrado con los hombres á quienes (or á los cuales) V. ha acudido.

Of which men do you speak ?	¿ De que hombres habla V. ?
I speak of those whose children have been studious and obedient.	Yo hablo de aquellos cuyos niños han sido estudiosos y obedientes.
Obedient. Disobedient.	Obediente. Desobediente.

<i>So that.</i>	<i>Así. De suerte que, (conjunction.)</i>
I have lost my money, so that I cannot pay you.	He perdido mi dinero, y así no le puedo pagar á V.
I am ill, so that I cannot go out.	Estoy malo, así no puedo salir.

III.	Malo. Enfermo.
To be ill.	Estar malo. Estar enfermo.

EXERCISES.

144.

Have you at last learned Spanish ?—I was ill, so that I could not learn it.—Has your brother learned it ?—He has not learned it, because he has not yet been able to find a good master.—Do you go to the ball this evening ?—I have sore feet, so that I cannot go (to it).—Did you understand that German ?—I do not know German, so that I could not understand him.—Have you bought the horse of which you spoke to me ?—I have no money, so that I could not buy it.—Have you seen the man from whom I have received a present ?—I have not seen him.—Have you seen the fine gun of which I spoke to you ?—I have seen it.—Has your uncle seen the books of which you spoke to him ?—He has seen them.—Hast thou seen the man whose children have been punished ?—I have not seen him.—To whom have you been speaking in the theatre ?—I have been speaking to the man whose brother has killed my fine dog.—Have you seen the little boy whose father has become a lawyer ?—I have seen him.—Whom have you seen at the ball ?—I have seen there the men whose horses, and those whose coach you have bought.—Whom do you see now ?—I see the man whose servant has broken my looking-glass.—Have you heard the man whose friend has lent me money ?—I have not heard him.—Whom have you heard ?—I have heard the French captain whose son is my friend.—Hast thou brushed the coat of which I spoke to thee ?—I have not yet brushed it.—Have you received the money which you have been wanting ?—I have received it.—Have I the paper of which I have need ?—You have it.—Has your brother the books which he is wanting ?—He has them.—Have you spoken to the merchants whose warehouse we have taken ?—We have spoken to them.—Have you spoken to the physician whose son has studied German ?—I have spoken to him.—Hast thou

seen the poor men whose warehouses have been burnt ?—I have seen them.—Have you read the books which we have lent you ?—We have read them.—What do you say of them ?—We say that they are very fine.—Have your children what they want ?—They have what they want.

145.

Of which man do you speak ?—I speak of the one whose brother has turned soldier.—Of which children have you spoken ?—I have spoken of those whose parents are learned.—Which book have you read ?—I have read that of which I spoke to you yesterday.—Which paper has your cousin ?—He has that of which he has need.—Which fishes has he eaten ?—He has eaten those which you do not like.—Of which books are you in want ?—I am in want of those of which you have spoken to me.—Are you not in want of those which I am reading ?—I am not in want of them.—Do you see the children to whom I have given cakes ?—I do not see those to whom you have given cakes, but those whom you have punished.—To whom have you given some money ?—I have given some to those who have been skilful.—To which children must one give books ?—One must give (some) to those who are good and obedient.—To whom do you give to eat and to drink ?—To those who are hungry and thirsty.—Do you give any thing to the children who are idle ?—I give them nothing.—Did it snow yesterday ?—It did snow, hail, and lighten.—Did it rain ?—It did rain.—Did you go out ?—I never go out when it is bad weather.—Have the captains at last listened to that man ?—They have refused to listen to him ; all those to whom he applied have refused to hear him.—With whom have you met this morning ?—I have met with the man by whom I am esteemed.—Have you given any cakes to your pupils ?—They have not studied well, so that I have given them nothing.

FORTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Cuadragésima séptima.*

OF THE FUTURE—No. 4.

The First Future, *Futuro Indefnido*, is formed from the infinitive mood in the same manner as the other tenses. (See the table of terminations in the Appendix.)

To speak—I shall or will speak.	Hablar—yo hablaré.
To sell—I shall or will sell.	Vender—yo venderé.
To receive—I shall or will receive.	Recibir—yo recibiré.

Thou shalt or wilt speak.	Tú hablarás.
He shall or will speak.	Él hablará.
You shall or will speak.	V. hablará. (<i>Vos hablaréis.</i>)
We shall or will speak.	Nosotros hablaremos.
They shall or will speak.	Ellos (ellas) hablarán.
You shall or will speak.	VV. hablarán. (<i>Vosotros hablaréis.</i>)

Obs. In Spanish, the first person singular of the Future always ends in *é*, and from this all the other persons may be formed by changing *é* into *ás, á, émos, éis, án.* Examples:—

To love—I shall or will love.	Amar—amaré,	} <i>ás, á, émos,</i> <i>éis, án.</i>
To foresee—I shall or will foresee.	Prever—preveré,	
To restore—I shall or will restore.	Restituir—restituiré,	
To have—I shall or will hav., (act.)	Tener—tendré,	
To have—I shall or will have, (aux.)	Haber—habré,	
To be—I shall or will be.	Ser—seré,	}
To be—I shall or will be.	Estar—estaré,	

To go—I shall or will go.	Ir—iré,	} <i>ás, á, émos,</i> <i>éis, án.</i>
To come—I shall or will come.	Venir—vendré,	
To know—I shall or will know.	Saber—sabré,	
To be worth—I shall or will be worth.	Valer—valdré,	
To be able—I shall or will be able.	Poder—podré,	
To do—I shall or will do.	Hacer—haré,	
To be willing—I shall or will be willing.	Querer—querré,	
To go out—I shall or will go out.	Salir—saldré,	
To owe—I shall or will owe.	Deber—deberé,	
To give—I shall or will give.	Dar—daré,	
To see—I shall or will see.	Ver—veré,	

To be necessary—it will or shall be necessary.	Ser menester—será menester.
To rain—it will rain.	Ser necesario—será necesario.
To send—I shall or will send.	Llover—lloverá.
To sit down—I shall or will sit down.	Enviar—enviaré.
	Sentarse—me sentaré. (<i>See reflexive verbs.</i>)

Shall or will he have money?	¿Tendrá él dinero?
He will have some.	Él tendrá alguno, (or un poco.)
He will not have any.	Él no tendrá ninguno.
Shall you soon have done (finish) writing?	¿Acabará V. pronto de escribir?
I shall soon have done, (finish.)	Pronto acabará.
He will soon have done (finish) his exercise.	Pronto acabará su ejercicio.

When shall you write your exercises?	¿Cuándo escribirá V. sus ejercicios?
I will do them soon, (ere long.)	Yo los escribiré pronto.
My brother will do his exercise to-morrow.	Mi hermano hará su tema mañana.
Next Monday.	† El Lunes que viene, (or próximo, or que entra.)
Last Monday.	† El Lunes pasado.
Next month.	† El mes que viene, (or que entra.)
This month.	Este mes.
This country.	Este país.

When will your cousin go to the concert?	¿Cuándo irá al concierto su primo de V.?
He will go next Tuesday.	Él irá el Mártes que viene.
Shall you go anywhere?	¿Irán VV. á alguna parte?
We shall go nowhere.	No iremos á ninguna parte.

Will he send me the book?	¿Me enviará el libro?
He will send it you if he has done with it.	Él se le enviará á V. si le ha acabado.
Shall you be at home this afternoon?	¿Estará V. en casa esta tarde?
I shall be (there.)	Si, señor; or, Yo estaré.
Will your father be at home?	¿Estará en casa el señor padre de V.?
He will be (there.)	Si, señor; or Si, estará.
Will your cousins be there?	¿Estarán allí los señores primos de V.?
They will be (there.)	Si, señor; or, Ellos estarán.

Will he send me the books?	¿Me enviará él los libros?
He will send them to you.	Él se los enviará á V.
Will he send some paper to my counting-house?	¿Enviará él algun papel á mi oficio?
He will send some (thither.)	Si, enviará alguno.

Shall you be able to pay your shoemaker?	¿Podrá V. pagar á su zapatero?
I have lost my money, so that I shall not be able to pay him.	He perdido mi dinero, así no podré pagarle.
My friend has lost his pocket-book, so that he will not be able to pay for his shoes.	Mi amigo ha perdido su cartera, y por consiguiente, (y así,) no podrá pagar sus zapatos.

Will you hold any thing?	¿Tendrá V. alguna cosa?
I shall hold your umbrella.	Yo tendré su paraguas de V.

Will your friend go to my concert?	¿ Irá su amigo de V. á mi concierto?
He will go.	Él irá.
Shall you come?	¿ Vendrá V.?
I shall come.	Yo vendré.

Will it be necessary to go to the market?	¿ Será menester (or necesario) ir al mercado (plaza)?
It will be necessary to go to-morrow morning.	Será menester (or necesario) ir mañana por la mañana.
It will not be necessary to go there.	No será menester (or necesario) ir allá.
Shall you see my father to-day?	¿ Verá V. á mi padre hoy?
I shall see him.	Yo le veré.

To lean.	Apoyarse. Me apoyaré.
To employ.	Emplear. Emplearé.
To try.	Probar *. Probaré.
To run.	Correr. Correré.
To expire.	Espirar. Espiraré.

The pocket-book.	La cartera, (fem.)
The beef.	La vaca, (fem.)

EXERCISES.

146.

Shall you have any books?—I shall have some.—Who will give you any?—My uncle will give me some.—When will your cousin have money?—He will have some next month.—How much money shall you have?—I shall have thirty-five dollars.—Who will have good friends?—The English will have some.—Will your father be at home this evening?—He will be at home.—Will you be there?—I shall also be there.—Will your uncle go out to-day?—He will go out, if it is fine weather.—Shall you go out?—I shall go out, if it does not rain.—Will you love my son?—I shall love him, if he is good.—Will you pay your shoemaker?—I shall pay him, if I receive my money.—Will you love my children?—If they are good and assiduous I shall love them; but if they are idle and naughty I shall despise and punish them.—Am I right in speaking thus?—You are not wrong.—Is your friend still writing?—He is still writing.—Have you not done speaking?—I shall soon have done.—Have our friends done reading?—They will soon have done.—Has the tailor made my coat?—He has not made it yet, but he will soon make it.—When will he make it?—When he shall have (*tenga*) time.—When will you do your exercises?

—I shall do them when I shall have (*tenga*) time.—When will your brother do his?—He will do them next Saturday.—Wilt thou come to me, (*á verme*?)—I shall come.—When wilt thou come?—I shall come next Friday.—When have you seen my uncle?—I saw him last Sunday.—Will your cousins go to the ball next Tuesday?—They will go.—Will you come to my concert?—I shall come, if I am not ill.

147.

When will you send me the money which you owe me?—I shall send it you soon.—Will your brothers send me the books which I have lent them?—They will send them to you.—When will they send them to me?—They will send them to you next month.—Will you be able to pay me what you owe me?—I shall not be able to pay it you, for I have lost all my money.—Will the American be able to pay for his shoes?—He has lost his pocket-book, so that he will not be able to pay for them.—Will it be necessary to send for the physician?—Nobody is ill, so that it will not be necessary to send for him.—Will it be necessary to go to the market to-morrow?—It will be necessary to go (there,) for we want some beef, some bread, and some wine.—Shall you see your father to-day?—I shall see him.—Where will he be?—He will be at his counting-house.—Will you go to the ball to-night?—I shall not go, for I am too ill to go (out).—Will your friend go?—He will go, if you go.—Where will our neighbors go?—They will go nowhere; they will remain at home, for they have a good deal to do.

FORTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—*Leccion Cuadragésima octava.*

To belong.	Ser de. Pertenecer á.
Do you belong?	¿ Perteneces V.?
I do belong.	Yo pertenezco.
Does that horse belong to your father?	¿ Perteneces ese caballo á su padre de V.?
It does belong to him.	¿ Es ese caballo de su padre de V.?
To whom do these gloves belong?	Si, es de él. <i>Es suyo.</i>
They belong to the captains.	¿ De quien son estos guantes?
Do these horses belong to the captains?	Son de los capitanes.
They do belong to them.	¿ Son estos caballos de los capitanes?
	Son de ellos. <i>Son suyos.</i>
To suit.	¿ Acomodar. Ajustar. Venir.
	¿ Convenir * 2, (like venir.)

Does that cloth suit your brother?	¿ Conviene este paño al hermano de V.?
It suits him.	Le conviene.
Do those shoes suit your brothers?	¿ Acomodan (vienen) esos zapatos á sus hermanos de V.?
They suit them.	Les acomodan. <i>Les vienen.</i>
Does it suit you to do that?	¿ Le conviene á V. hacer eso?
It suits me to do it.	Me conviene hacerlo.
Does it suit your cousin to come with us?	¿ Le conviene al primo de V. venir con nosotros?
It does not suit him to go out.	No le conviene salir.

<i>To succeed.</i>	<i>Conseguir 3, (see App.) Lograr.</i>
Do you succeed in learning Spanish?	¿ Consigue V. aprender el Español?
I succeed in it.	Lo consigo.
I do succeed in learning it.	Yo consigo aprenderle.
Do these men succeed in selling their horses?	¿ Consiguen estos hombres vender sus caballos?
They succeed therein.	Consiguen venderlos.

<i>To succeed.</i>	{ <i>Tener buen éxito. Salir bien.</i>
	{ <i>Lograr.</i>
Do you succeed in doing that?	{ † ¿ Tiene V. buen éxito en hacer eso?
	{ † ¿ Le sale á V. bien hacer eso?
I succeed in it.	{ † Tengo buen éxito en hacerlo.
	{ † Me sale bien hacerlo.

<i>To forget.</i>	<i>Olvidar 1.</i>
To clean.	Limpiar 1.
The inkstand.	El tintero.

Immediately, directly.	Inmediatamente. Luego.
This instant, instantly.	Al instante. De repente.
Presently.	Presentemente. Ahora. Luego.
I am going to do it.	Voy á hacerlo.
I will do it immediately.	Yo lo haré inmediatamente.
I am going to work.	Voy á trabajar.

<i>Is there?</i>	{ ¿ Hay?
<i>Are there?</i>	
There is not.	{ No hay.
There are not.	
Will there be?	{ ¿ Habrá?
There will be.	{ Habrá.

(Was or were there)—has there been?	¿ Hubo? ¿ Ha habido?
(There was or were)—there has been.	Hubo. Ha habido.
Is there any wine?	¿ Hay algun vino?
There is some.	Hay un poco.
There is not any.	No hay ninguno.
Are there any men?	¿ Hay algunos hombres?
There are some.	Hay algunos.
There are not any.	No hay ningunos.

There are men who will not study.	Hay hombres que no quieren estudiar.
Is there any one?	¿ Hay alguien? ¿ Hay alguno?
Are there to be many people at the ball?	¿ Ha de haber mucha gente en el baile?
There are to be a great many people (there.)	Ha de haber mucha (gente.)

<i>On credit.</i>	<i>Al fiado.</i>
To sell on credit.	Vender al fiado.
The credit.	El crédito.
Ready money.	Dinero contante.
To buy for cash.	Comprar contante, (al contado.)
To sell for cash.	Vender al contante, (al contado.)
To pay down.	Pagar dinero contante.
Will you buy for cash?	¿ Quiere V. comprar al contado?
Does it suit you to sell me on credit?	¿ Le conviene á V. venderme al fiado, (á crédito)?

<i>To fit.</i>	{ † <i>Caerle á uno.</i> (See App.)
	{ <i>Sentar.</i> (See App.)
Does that coat fit me?	{ † ¿ Me cae bien este vestido?
	{ ¿ Me sienta bien?
It fits you.	{ † Le cae bien á V.
That hat does not fit your brother.	{ Le sienta á V. bien.
	{ Ese sombrero no le sienta bien á su hermano de V.
It does not fit him.	{ No le sienta bien.
They fit me.	{ † Me caen bien.
That fits you very well.	{ † Eso le cae muy bien á V.

<i>To keep.</i>	<i>Guardar 1. † Quedarse con.</i>
You had better.	† V. hará mejor, (haría mejor.)
I had better.	† Yo haré mejor, (haría mejor.)
He had better.	† Él hará mejor, (haría mejor.)