

Instead of keeping your horse, you had better sell it. † En vez de guardar su caballo, V. hará mejor en venderle.  
 Instead of selling his hat, he had better keep it. † En vez de vender su sombrero hará mejor en quedarse con él.

Will you keep the horse? } ¿ Guardará V. el caballo?  
 I shall keep it. } † ¿ Se quedará V. con el caballo?  
 You must not keep my money. } Yo le guardaré. † Me quedaré con él.  
 V. no debe guardar mi dinero.

To please, to be pleased. *Gustar.* Gustarle á uno.  
 To please some one. *Gustar.* Agradar. Placer á uno.  
 Does that book please you? † ¿ Le gusta á V. ese libro?  
 It pleases me much. † Me gusta mucho.  
 I will do what you please. † Yo haré lo que V. guste, (subj.)  
 You are pleased to say so. } † Es cortesia de V. el decir eso.  
 What is your pleasure? } † V. tiene la bondad de decir eso.  
 What do you want? } † ¿ Que manda V.?  
 What do you say? } ¿ Que gusta V.?  
 } ¿ Que dice V.? ¿ Que quiere V.?

*To please.* † Irle á uno. Pasarle. Estar.

How do you please yourself here? } † ¿ Como le va á V. aquí?  
 I please myself very well. } ¿ Como lo pasa V.?  
 † Á mí me va bien.

*Obs. A.* The impersonal *it is* is rendered by *es* in the singular, and by *son* in the plural.

Whose book is this? ¿ De quien es este libro?  
 It is mine, (it belongs to me.) Es mio.  
 Are these your shoes? ¿ Son de VV. estos zapatos?  
 They are ours, (they belong to us.) Son nuestros.

*Obs. B.* When the possessive pronoun comes after *ser*, (to be,) meaning belonging to it, it loses the article.

*It is* they who have seen him. † Ellos son los que le han visto.  
*It is* your friends who are in the right. † Los amigos de V son los que tienen razon.  
*It is I* who. Yo soy quien.  
*It is you* who. V. es quien. VV. son quienes.  
*It is they* who. Ellos son quienes.

Mine—mine, (belonging to me.) El mio—los míos. Mio—míos.  
 Ours—ours, (belonging to us.) El nuestro—los nuestros. Nuestro—nuestros.  
 My friend's, (belonging to my friend.) Es de mi amigo.

Is that your son? ¿ Es ese el hijo de V.?  
 Is that your child? ¿ Es de V. ese niño?

*Obs. C.* When the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that* are not followed by a noun, they are rendered in Spanish by *esto*, *eso*, and *aquello*, meaning *this* or *that* thing; but when the word pointed out in English by *this* or *that* is understood, it should be expressed in Spanish; or another turn must be given to the sentence, so as to have the demonstrative pronoun immediately before the word it points out. Therefore the last two sentences above should be constructed thus: Is that boy your son?—¿ Es ese muchacho el hijo de V.? Is that child yours?—¿ Es de V. ese niño?

## EXERCISES.

148.

To whom does that horse belong?—It belongs to the English captain whose son has written a note to you.—Does this money belong to you?—It does belong to me.—From whom have you received it?—I have received it from the men whose children you have seen.—Whose horses are those?—They are ours.—Have you told your brother that I am waiting for him here?—I have forgotten to tell him so, (to.)—Is it your father or mine who is gone to Berlin?—It is mine.—Is it your baker, or that of our friend, who has sold you bread on credit?—It is ours.—Is that your son?—He is not mine, he is my friend's.—Where is yours?—He is at Paris.—Have you brought me the book which you promised me?—I have forgotten it.—Has your uncle brought you the pocket-books which he promised you?—He has forgotten to bring me them, (to.)—Have you already written to your friend?—I have not yet had time to write to him.—Have you forgotten to write to your relation?—I have not forgotten to write to him.—Does this cloth suit you?—It does not suit me; have you no other?—I have some other; but it is dearer than this.—Will you show it me?—I will show it you.—Do these shoes suit your uncle?—They do not suit him, because they are too dear.—Are these the shoes of which you have spoken to us?—They are the same.—Whose shoes are these?—They belong to the nobleman whom you have seen this morning in my warehouse.—Does it suit you to come with us?—It does not suit me.—Does it suit you to go to the market?—It does not suit me to go (thither.)—Did you go on foot to Germany?—It does not suit me to go on foot, so that I went thither in a coach.—(Lesson XLIV.)

149.

What is your pleasure, Sir?—I am inquiring after your father. Is he at home?—No, Sir, he is gone out.—What do you say?—I tell you

that he is gone out.—Will you wait till he comes back, (*el vuelva?*) (Lesson XXXVI.)—I have no time to wait.—Does this merchant sell on credit?—He does not sell on credit.—Does it suit you to buy for cash?—It does not suit me.—Where did you buy these pretty knives?—I bought them of the merchant whose warehouse you saw yesterday.—Has he sold them to you on credit?—He has sold them to me for cash.—Do you often buy for cash?—Not so often as you.—Have you forgotten any thing here?—I have forgotten nothing.—Does it suit you to learn this by heart?—I have not much time to study, so that it does not suit me to learn it by heart.—Has that man tried to speak to your father?—He has tried to speak to him, but he has not succeeded in it.—Have you succeeded in writing an exercise?—I have succeeded in it.—Have those merchants succeeded in selling their horses?—They have not succeeded therein.—Have you tried to clean my inkstand?—I have tried, but I have not succeeded in it.—Do your children succeed in learning English?—They do succeed in it.—Is there any wine in this cask?—There is some in it.—Is there any vinegar in this glass?—There is none in it.—Is wine or cider in it?—There is neither wine nor cider in it.—What is there in it?—There is some vinegar in it.

150.

Are there any men in your warehouse?—There are some there.—Is there any one in the warehouse?—There is no one there.—Were there many people in the theatre?—There were many (there.)—Will there be many people at your ball?—There will be many (there.)—Are there many children that will not play?—There are many that will not study, but all will play.—Hast thou cleaned my trunk?—I have tried to do it, but I have not succeeded.—Do you intend buying an umbrella?—I intend buying one, if the merchant sells it me on credit.—Do you intend to keep mine?—I intend to give it you back, (Lesson XXXIX., page 154,) if I buy one.—Have you returned the books to my brother?—I have not returned them to him yet.—How long do you intend keeping them?—I intend keeping them till next Saturday.—How long do you intend keeping my horse?—I intend keeping it till my father returns, (*vuelva.*)—Have you cleaned my knife?—I have not had time yet, but I will do it this instant.—Have you made a fire, (*encendido la candela?*)—Not yet; but I will make one presently.—Why have you not worked?—I have not yet been able.—What had you to do?—I had to clean your carpet, and to mend your thread stockings.—Do you intend to sell your coat?—I intend keeping it, for I want it.—Instead of keeping it you had better sell it.—Do you sell your horses?—I do not sell them.—Instead of keeping them you had

better sell them.—Does our friend keep his parasol?—He does keep it; but instead of keeping it he had better sell it, for it is worn out.—Does your son tear his book?—He does tear it; but he is wrong in doing so, for instead of tearing it he had better read it.

FORTY-NINTH LESSON.—*Leccion Cuadragésima nona.*

*To go away.*  
When will you go away?  
I will go soon.

*By and by.*  
He will go away soon, (by and by.)  
We will go away to-morrow.

They will go to-morrow.  
Thou wilt go immediately.

*When.**To become.*

What will become of you if you lose your money?

I do not know *what* will become of me.

What will become of him?

What will become of us?

I do not know *what* will become of them.

*The turn.*

My turn.

In my turn.

In his turn.

In my brother's turn.

Each in his turn.

*Irse* \*. *Marcharse.* (Léss. XLIV.)  
¿ Cuando se irá, (or se marchará V.?)  
Pronto me iré, (or me marcharé.)

*Luego.*† *De aquí á poco.*† *Dentro de poco.*

Él se irá (or so marchará) luego.  
Nos iremos (nos marcharemos) mañana.

Se irán (se marcharán) mañana.

Te irás (te marcharás) inmediatamente.

*Cuando.*

{ *Hacerse de. Ser de.* (Léss. XLIV.)  
{ *Suceder.*

† ¿ *Que se hará de V. si pierde su dinero?*† ¿ *Que le sucederá á V. si pierde su dinero?*

† Yo no sé lo que se hará de mí.

† Yo no sé lo que será de mí.

† ¿ *Que será de él?*† ¿ *Que será de nosotros?*

† Yo no sé lo que se hará de ellos.

† Yo no sé lo que será de ellos.

*El turno.*

Mi turno.

Á mi turno.

† Cuando á mí me toque.

Á su turno.

† Cuando á él le toque.

Al turno de mi hermano.

† Cuando le toque á mi hermano.

Cada uno á su turno.

† Cuando á cada uno le toque.

When it comes to your turn.	{ † Cuando sea el turno de V.
	{ † Cuando le toque á V.
Our turn will come	{ Nuestro turno vendrá.
	{ † Nos tocará á nosotros.
To take a turn, (a walk.)	{ † <i>Dar una vuelta, (un paseo.)</i>
	{ † <i>Ir á pasear.</i>
He has gone to take a walk.	† Ha ido á dar una vuelta, (un paseo.)
To walk round the garden.	{ † Dar una vuelta en el jardín.
	{ † Dar un paseo en el jardín.
<i>Behind.</i>	<i>Detras de. Tras.</i>
<i>To run.</i>	<i>Correr.</i>
A blow. A knock.	Un golpe. Un porrazo.
A stab.	Una puñalada. Una herida.
A clap. A slap.	Una palmada. Una bofetada.
Have you given that man a blow?	¿ Ha dado V. un golpe (un porrazo) á ese hombre ?
I have given him one.	Si ; or, Yo le he dado (uno.)
A blow with a stick.	† Un palo. Un garrotazo.
A kick, (with the foot.)	† Un puntapié.
A blow with the fist.	† Un puñetazo. Una puñada.
A stab of a knife.	† Una cuchillada.
A shot, or the report of a gun.	† Un tiro. Un cañonazo.
The shot of a pistol.	† Un pistoletazo.
A glance of the eye.	† Una ojeada. Una mirada.
A clap of thunder.	† Un trueno.
To give a cut with a knife.	Dar una cuchillada.
To give a man a blow with a stick.	† Dar de palos á un hombre. Apalear.
To give a man a kick.	Dar un puntapié á un hombre.
To give a man a blow with the fist.	Dar un puñetazo á un hombre.
<i>To pull. To draw.</i>	<i>Tirar. Sacar.</i>
<i>To shoot. To fire.</i>	<i>Disparar. Hacer fuego.</i>
To fire a gun.	Disparar un fusil, (or un cañon.)
To fire a pistol.	Disparar una pistola.
To fire at some one.	{ † Disparar un tiro á alguno, (or á uno.)
	{ Tirar un tiro á alguno, (or á uno.)
I have fired at that bird.	{ † He disparado un tiro á ese pájaro.
I have fired twice.	{ † He tirado un tiro á ese pájaro.
I have fired three times.	{ † He tirado dos tiros.
I have fired several times.	{ He tirado tres tiros.
How many times have you fired?	{ He tirado varios tiros.
How many times have you fired at that bird?	{ † ¿ Cuantas veces ha tirado V ?
	{ † ¿ Cuantas veces ha tirado V. á ese pájaro ?

I have fired at it several times.	† Le he tirado varios tiros.
I have heard a shot.	He oido un tiro.
I have heard the report of a pistol.	He oido un pistoletazo.
We have heard a clap of thunder.	Hemos oido un trueno.

The fist.

El puño.

<i>To cast an eye upon some one, or something.</i>	<i>Echar una ojeada (or mirada) á alguno, (or alguna cosa.)</i>
I have cast an eye upon that book.	He echado una ojeada (una mirada) á ese libro.
I have cast an eye upon it.	He echado una mirada á él.
Has that man gone away?	¿ Se ha marchado ese hombre ?
He has gone away.	Él se ha marchado.
Have your brothers gone away?	¿ Se han ido sus hermanos de V. ?
They have gone away.	Se han ido, (marchado.)
They have not gone away.	No se han ido, (marchado.)
Have they gone away?	¿ Se han marchado ellos ?
They were not willing to go away.	{ No querían marcharse.
	{ No quisieron marcharse.

## EXERCISES.

151.

Are you going away already?—I am not going yet.—When will that man go away?—He will go presently.—Will you go away soon?—I shall go away next Thursday.—When will your friends go away?—They will go away next month.—When wilt thou go away?—I will go away instantly.—Why has your father gone away so soon?—He has promised his friend to be at his house at a quarter to nine, so that he went away early in order to keep (*cumplir con*) what he has promised.—When shall we go away?—We shall go away to-morrow.—Shall we start (*partir*) early?—We shall start at five o'clock in the morning.—When will you go away?—I shall go away as soon as I have done (*haya acabado de*) writing.—When will your children go away?—They will go as soon as they have done (*hayan acabado*) their exercises.—Will you go when I shall go, (*vaya?*)—I shall go away when you go, (*vaya.*)—Will our neighbors soon go away?—They will go away when they have (*hayan*) done speaking.—What will become of your son if he does not study?—If he does not study he will learn nothing.—What will become of you if you lose your money?—I do not know what will become of me.—What will become of your friend if he loses his pocket-book?—I do not know what will become of him if he loses

it.—What has become of your son?—I do not know what has become of him.—Has he enlisted?—He has not enlisted.—What will become of us if our friends go away?—I do not know what will become of us if they go away.—What has become of your relations?—They have gone away.

152.

Do you intend buying a horse?—I cannot buy one, for I have not yet received my money.—Must I go to the theatre?—You must not go (thither,) for it is very bad weather.—Why do you not go to my brother?—It does not suit me to go to him, for I cannot yet pay him what I owe him.—Why does your servant give that man a cut with his knife?—He gives him a cut, because the man has given him a blow with the fist.—Which of these two pupils begins to speak?—The one who is studious begins to speak.—What does the other do who is not so?—He also begins to speak, but he knows neither how to write nor to read.—Does he not listen to what you tell him?—He does not listen to it, if I do not give him a beating, (*azotes*).—Why do these children not work?—Their master has given them blows with his fist, so that they will not work.—Why has he given them blows with his fist?—Because they have been disobedient.—Have you fired a gun?—I have fired three times.—At what did you fire?—I fired at a bird.—Have you fired a gun at that man?—I have fired a pistol at him.—Why have you fired a pistol at him?—Because he has given me a stab with his knife.—How many times have you fired at that bird?—I have fired at it twice.—Have you killed it?—I have killed it at the second shot, (*al segundo tiro*).—Have you killed that bird at the first shot, (*al primer tiro*)?—I have killed it at the fourth.—Do you fire at the birds which you see upon the trees, or at those which you see in the gardens?—I fire neither at those which I see upon the trees nor at those which I see in the gardens, but at those which I perceive on the castle behind the wood.

153.

How many times have the enemies fired at us?—They have fired at us several times.—Have they killed any one?—They have killed no one.—Have you a wish to fire at that bird?—I have a desire to fire at it.—Why do you not fire at those birds?—I cannot, for I have a sore finger.—When did the captain fire?—He fired (*hizo fuego*) when his soldiers fired, (*lo hicieron*).—How many birds have you shot at?—I have shot at all that I have perceived, but I have killed none, because my gun is good for nothing.—Have you cast an eye upon that man?—I have cast an eye upon him.—Has he seen you?—He has not seen me, for he has sore eyes.—Have you drunk of that wine?—I have

drunk of it, (*un poco*), and it has done me good.—What have you done with my book?—I have put it upon your trunk.—Am I to answer you?—You will answer me when it comes to your turn, (*cuando le toque*).—Is it my brother's turn?—When it comes to his turn (*le toque*) I shall ask (*se lo*) him, for—each in his turn.—Have you taken a walk this morning?—I have taken a walk round the garden.—Where is your uncle gone to?—He is gone to take a walk.—Why do you run?—I run because I see my best friend.—Who runs behind us?—Our dog runs behind us.—Do you perceive that bird?—I perceive it behind the tree.—Why have your brothers gone away?—They have gone away, because they did not wish to be seen by the man whose dog they have killed.

FIFTIETH LESSON.—*Leccion Quincuagésima.*

To hear of.	{ Oir hablar de. Tener noticias de. { Saber de. { Ha oído V. hablar de su hermano de V.? { Ha sabido V. de su hermano? { Ha tenido V. noticias del hermano de V.? { He oído hablar de él. { He sabido de él. { He tenido noticias de él, (noticias suyas.)
Have you heard of your brother?	
I heard of him.	
Since.	Desde.
Is it long since you have breakfasted?	† ¿Hace mucho que V. ha almorzado? † ¿Hay mucho tiempo desde que V. ha almorzado?
How long is it since you breakfasted?	† ¿Cuanto hace que V. ha almorzado? † ¿Cuanto hay que V. ha almorzado?
It is not long since I have breakfasted.	† No hace mucho que yo he almorzado. † No hay mucho tiempo que yo he almorzado.
It is a great while since.	Mucho tiempo hace, (hay.)
It is a short while since.	Poco tiempo hace, (hay.)
How long is it since you heard of your brother?	¿Cuanto hace que V. ha tenido noticias de su hermano de V.?
It is a year since I heard of him.	Hace un año que no he sabido de él

It is only a year since.	No hace mas de un año.
It is more than a year since.	Hay mas de un año.
More than.	Mas de. (See Lesson XXIX.)
More than nine.	Mas de nueve.
More than twenty times.	Mas de veinte veces.
It is hardly six months since.	{ † Hace á penas <i>seis meses</i> .
	{ † Hay á penas seis meses.
	<i>Pasado.</i>
Ago.	
A few hours ago.	† Hace pocas horas. Hay (ha) pocas horas.
Half an hour ago.	† Hace media hora. Hay media hora.
Two years ago.	† Hace dos años. Hay dos años.
Two hours and a half ago.	† Hace (hay) dos horas y media.
A fortnight ago.	† Hace (hay) quince dias, (dos semanas.)
A fortnight.	Quince dias (dos semanas.)

Have you been long in Spain?	{ ¿ Ha estado V. mucho tiempo en España?
	{ ¿ Hace mucho tiempo que V. está en España?

*Obs. A.* In English the state of existence of action, when in its duration, is always expressed in the perfect tense, while in Spanish it is expressed by the present tense.

He has been in Madrid these three years.	Hace tres años que está en Madrid.
I have been living here these two years.	† Hace dos años que vivo (que estoy) aquí.

*Rem.*—The word *tiempo* is often understood.

How long have you had that hat?	† ¿ Cuanto hace que tiene V. ese sombrero?
I have had it these five years.	† Hace cinco años que le tengo.

How long? (since when?)	{ ¿ Cuanto hace? ¿ Cuanto hay (ha)?
	{ ¿ Desde cuando?
How long has he been here?	{ † ¿ Cuanto hace (hay) que está aquí?
	{ † ¿ Desde cuando está aquí?
These three days.	† Hace (hay) tres dias.
Since the third of this month.	† Desde el tres de este mes.
This month.	† Hace (hay) un mes.
Since the first of the month.	† Desde el primero de este mes.
I have seen him more than twenty times.	Le he visto mas de veinte veces.

It is six months since I spoke to him.	{ Hace seis meses que le hablé.
	{ Hace seis meses que le he hablado.
Since I saw you it has rained very much.	Desde que le ví á V. ha llovido mucho.
It is more than a year since I heard of him.	Hace mas (or hay mas) de un año que he sabido de él.

<i>Just</i> , (relating to time.)	{ <i>En este momento. Ahora mismo.</i>
	{ <i>Al momento. Al punto. Al instante.</i>
	{ <i>Poco ha. Poco hace.</i>
	† <i>Acabar de.</i>

*To have just*

*Obs. B.* To express an action recently past, the Spaniards make use of the verb *acabar*, (to finish,) followed by *de*, (of,) and the infinitive mood of the verb.

I have just seen your brother.	† Acabo de ver á su hermano de V.
He has just done writing.	† Acaba de escribir.
The men have just arrived.	† Los hombres acaban de llegar.
Has that man been waiting long?	¿ Hace mucho tiempo que aguarda ese hombre?
He has but just come.	{ Ahora mismo llega.
	{ † <i>Acaba de llegar ahora.</i>

*To do one's best.*

I will do my best. He will do his best. I do my best.	{ <i>Hacer uno lo mejor que puede.</i>
	{ † <i>Hacer todo su poder.</i>
	{ <i>Empeñarse en.</i>
	{ † Yo haré lo mejor que pueda. } Subj.
	{ † Él hará lo mejor que pueda. }
	{ † Yo hago lo mejor que puedo. }
	{ † Yo me empeño. }

*To spend (money.)*

How much have you spent to-day?	¿ Cuanto ha gastado V. hoy?
He has fifty dollars a month to live upon.	† <i>Tiene cincuenta pesos de renta al mes.</i>

Have the horses been found?	¿ Se han hallado los caballos?
They have been found.	Se han hallado.
The men have been seen.	Los hombres han sido vistos.
Our children have been praised and rewarded, because they have been good and studious.	Nuestros niños han sido alabados y recompensados, porque han sido buenos y estudiosos.
By whom have they been rewarded?	¿ Por quien han sido recompensados?
By whom have we been blamed?	¿ Por quien hemos sido vituperados?

*To pass.*  
*Before.*

*Pasar.*  
*Antes. Ante. Delante. Por.*

*Obs. C.* Before is expressed in Spanish by *antes* when it denotes priority of time; by *delante*, or sometimes *por*, when it designates the place; and by *ante* when it signifies in the presence of; as, before me, *ante mí*.

Before ten o'clock.	Antes de las diez.
To pass before some one.	Pasar delante de alguno, (de uno.
To pass before a place.	Pasar delante de (por) un lugar.
A place.	Un lugar.
I have passed before the theatre.	He pasado delante de (por) el teatro.
He has passed before me.	Ha pasado delante de mí.

To spend time in something.	Pasar (emplear or gastar) el tiempo en alguna cosa.
What do you spend your time in?	† ¿ En que pasa V. su tiempo?
I spend my time in studying.	† Yo empleo mi tiempo en estudiar.
What has he spent his time in?	† ¿ En que ha empleado su tiempo?
What shall we spend our time in?	† ¿ En que pasaremos nuestro tiempo?

To miss, to fail.	Perder. Omitir. Faltar. Descuidar.
The merchant has failed to bring the money.	El comerciante ha faltado á traer el dinero.
You have missed your turn.	V. ha perdido su turno.
You have failed to come to me this morning.	V. ha faltado á (V. se ha descuidado de) venir á mi casa esta mañana.

To be good for something.	{ Ser bueno para algo, (para alguna cosa.)
	{ Servir de algo.
To be good for nothing.	{ No ser bueno para nada, (para ninguna cosa.)
	{ No servir de nada, (or para nada.)

Of what use is that?	{ ¿ Para que (de que) sirve eso?
It is good for nothing.	{ Eso no es bueno para nada.
	{ † Eso de nada sirve.
A good-for-nothing fellow.	Un bribon.
Is the gun which you have bought a good one?	{ ¿ Es bueno el fusil que V. ha comprado?
It is worth nothing, (good for nothing.)	{ No es bueno para nada.
	{ † No sirve de nada.

To throw away.	Tirar. Arrojar. Desechar.
Have you thrown away any thing?	{ ¿ Ha tirado V. algo, (alguna cosa)?
I have not thrown away any thing.	Nada he tirado.
The store. The shop.	La tienda.
Storekeeper. Shopkeeper.	Tendero. Mercader.

## EXERCISES.

154.

Have you heard of any one?—I have not heard of any one, for I have not gone out this morning.—Have you not heard of the man who has killed a soldier?—I have not heard of him.—Have you heard of my brothers?—I have not heard of them.—Of whom has your cousin heard?—He has heard of his friend who is gone to America.—Is it long since he heard of him?—It is not long since he heard of him.—How long is it?—It is only a month.—Have you been long in Paris?—These three years.—Has your brother been long in London?—He has been there these ten years.—How long is it since you dined?—It is long since I dined, but it is not long since I supped.—How long is it since you supped?—It is half an hour.—How long have you had these books?—I have had them these three months.—How long is it since your cousin set out?—It is more than a year since he set out.—What is become of the man who has lent you money?—I do not know what is become of him, for it is a great while since I saw him.—Is it long since you heard of the soldier who gave your friend a cut with the knife?—It is more than a year since I heard of him.—How long have you been learning Spanish?—I have been learning it only these two months.—Do you know already how to speak it?—You see that I am beginning to speak it.—Have the children of the English noblemen been learning it long?—They have been learning it these three years, and they do not yet begin to speak.—Why do they not know how to speak it?—They do not know how to speak it, because they are learning it badly.—Why do they not learn it well?—They have not a good master, so that they do not learn it well.

155.

Is it long since you saw the young man who learned German with the master with whom we learned it?—I have not seen him for nearly a year.—How long is it since that child ate?—It ate a few minutes ago.—How long is it since those children drank?—They drank a quarter of an hour ago.—How long has your friend been in Spain?—He has been there this month.—How often have you seen the king, (*al rey*)?—I saw him more than ten times when I was in Madrid.—When did you meet my brother?—I met him a fortnight ago.—Where did you meet him?—I met him before the theatre.—Did he do you any harm?—He did me no harm, for he is a very good boy.—Where are my gloves?—They (*los han*) have thrown them away.—Have the horses been found?—They have been found.—Where have they been found?—They have been found behind the wood, on this side of the road.—Have you been seen by anybody?—I have been seen by no-

body.—Do you expect any one?—I expect my cousin the captain.—Have you not seen him?—I have seen him this morning; he has passed before my warehouse.—What does this young man wait for?—He waits for money.—Art thou waiting for any thing?—I am waiting for my book.—Is this young man waiting for his money?—He is waiting for it.—Has the king passed here, (*por aquí?*)—He has not passed here, but before the theatre.—Has he not passed before the castle?—He has passed there, but I have not seen him.

156.

What do you spend your time in?—I spend my time in studying.—What does your brother spend his time in?—He spends his time in reading and playing.—Does this man spend his time in working?—He is a good-for-nothing fellow; he spends his time in drinking and playing.—What do your children spend their time in?—They spend their time in learning.—Can you pay me what you owe me?—I cannot pay it you, for the merchant has failed to bring me my money.—Why have you breakfasted without me?—You failed to come at nine o'clock, so that we have breakfasted without you.—Has the storekeeper brought you the gloves which you bought at his store?—He has failed to bring them to me.—Has he sold them to you on credit?—He has sold them to me, on the contrary, for cash.—Do you know those men?—I do not know them; but I believe that they are good-for-nothing fellows, for they spend their time in playing.—Why did you fail to come to my father this morning?—The tailor did not bring me the coat which he promised me, (*me habia prometido*), so that I could not go to him.—Who is the man who has just spoken to you?—He is a merchant.—What has the shoemaker just brought?—He has brought the shoes which he has made us.—Who are the men that have just arrived?—They are Russians.—Where did your uncle dine yesterday?—He dined at home.—How much did he spend?—He spent five shillings.—How much has he a month to live upon?—He has two hundred dollars a month to live upon.—Do you throw your hat away?—I do not throw it away, for it fits me very well.—How much have you spent to-day?—I have not spent much; I have spent only two shillings.—Do you spend every day as much as that?—I sometimes spend more than that.—Has that man been waiting long?—He has but just come.—What does he wish?—He wishes to speak to you.—Are you willing to do that?—I am willing to do it.

FIFTY-FIRST LESSON.—*Leccion Quincuagésima primera.*

<i>Far.</i>	<i>Léjos. Distante. Remoto.</i>
<i>How far? (meaning what distance?)</i>	{ † <i>¿ Cuanto dista? (Distar.)</i>
	{ <i>¿ Que distancia hay? (Imp. verb—</i> see Appendix.)
	{ <i>¿ Estar léjos? ¿ Cuanto hay?</i>
	{ <i>¿ Hay mucho?</i>
<i>How far is it from here to Paris?</i>	{ <i>¿ Cuanto hay de aquí á Paris?</i>
<i>Is it far from here to Paris?</i>	{ <i>¿ Está Paris léjos de aquí?</i>
<i>It is far.</i>	<i>Está léjos</i>
<i>It is not far.</i>	<i>No está léjos</i>
<i>How many miles is it?</i>	{ <i>¿ Cuantas millas dista?</i>
<i>It is twenty miles.</i>	{ <i>¿ Cuanto dista?</i>
	<i>Veinte millas.</i>
<i>A mile.</i>	<i>Una milla.</i>
<i>It is almost two hundred miles from here to Paris.</i>	<i>De aquí á Paris hay casi doscientas millas.</i>
<i>It is nearly a hundred miles from Berlin to Vienna.</i>	<i>Hay cerca de cien millas de Berlin á Viena.</i>

<i>From.</i>	<i>De.</i>
<i>From Venice.</i>	<i>De Venecia.</i>
<i>From London.</i>	<i>De Lóndres.</i>
<i>I am from Paris.</i>	<i>Yo soy de Paris. † Soy hijo de Paris.</i>
<i>What countryman are you?</i>	{ † <i>¿ De que pais es V.?</i>
	{ <i>¿ De donde sois? ¿ De que tierra?</i>
<i>Are you from France?</i>	{ † <i>¿ Es V. Frances?</i>
	{ <i>¿ Sois Franceses?</i>
<i>I am.</i>	<i>Si, señor.</i>
<i>The Castilian.</i>	<i>El Castellano.</i>
<i>He is a Castilian, (from Castile.)</i>	<i>Él es Castellano.</i>
<i>The king.</i>	<i>El rey.</i>
<i>The philosopher.</i>	<i>El filósofo.</i>
<i>The preceptor, the tutor.</i>	<i>El preceptor. El ayo. El maestro</i>
<i>The professor.</i>	<i>El profesor. El catedrático</i>
<i>The landlord, the innkeeper.</i>	{ <i>Posadero. Mesonero. Hostelero</i>
	{ <i>Huesped. Casero. Patron.</i>

*Are you a Biscayan?*  
*Whence do you come?*  
*I come from Bilboa.*

{ *¿ Es V. Vizcaino?*  
{ *¿ De donde viene V.?*  
{ *Vengo de Bilbáo.*

<i>To fly, to run away.</i>	<i>Huir</i> *. <i>Huirse</i> *, (see App., verbs in <i>uir</i> .) Escaparse. Fugarse.
I run away, thou runnest away, he runs away, you run away.	Yo huyo, tú huyes, él huye, V. huye.
We run away, you run away, they run away, you run away.	Nosotros huimos, vosotros huiis, ellos huyen, VV. huyen.
Why do you fly?	¿Porqué huye V.?
I fly because I am afraid.	Yo huyo porque tengo miedo.

<i>To assure.</i>	<i>Asegurar.</i>
I assure you that he is arrived.	† Yo aseguro á V. que él ha llegado.
<i>Obs.</i> When the verb <i>to be</i> is used instead of <i>to have</i> , as in the foregoing example, it is translated <i>haber</i> .	

To hear, (to have knowledge of.)	<i>Oir</i> *. <i>Saber</i> *. (See App. for these two verbs.)
Have you heard nothing new?	† ¿No sabe V. nada de nuevo?
I have heard nothing new.	† Yo no he sabido nada de nuevo.

<i>To happen.</i>	<i>Acaecer.</i> <i>Acontecer.</i> <i>Suceder.</i>
The happiness, fortune.	Felicidad. Dicha. Fortuna. Gracia.
Unhappiness, misfortune.	{ Infelicidad. Desdicha. Desgracia. Infortunio.
A great misfortune has happened.	Ha sucedido una gran desgracia.
He has met with a great misfortune.	† Le ha sucedido un grande infortunio.
What has happened to you?	{ ¿Que le ha sucedido á V.? ¿Que os ha acontecido?
Nothing has happened to me.	No me ha sucedido nada.
I have met with your brother.	Me he encontrado con el hermano de V.

The poor man.	El pobre hombre.
I have cut his finger.	† Yo le he cortado el dedo.
You have broken the man's neck.	† V. le ha torcido (rompido) el pescuezo al hombre.

<i>To pity.</i>	<i>Compadecer.</i> <i>Compadecerse de.</i> (See verbs in <i>cer</i> , in App.)
Do you pity that man?	{ <i>Tener lástima.</i> ¿Se compadece V. de ese hombre?
I pity him with all my heart.	Le compadezco con todo mi corazón.
With all my heart.	{ Con (de) todo mi corazón. † Con toda mi alma.

<i>To complain.</i>	<i>Quejarse de.</i> <i>Lamentarse de.</i>
Do you complain?	¿Se queja V.?
I do not complain.	No me quejo.
Do you complain of my friend?	¿Se queja V. de mi amigo?
I do complain of him.	† <i>De veras</i> (ciertamente) me quejo de él.
I do not complain of him.	No me quejo de él.

<i>To dare.</i>	<i>Osar.</i> <i>Atreverse.</i> <i>Arriesgarse.</i>
<i>To spoil, to damage.</i>	Echar á perder. Inutilizar.
<i>To serve, to wait upon.</i>	{ <i>Servir</i> *. (See Appendix.) <i>Estar en servicio de otro</i> , (á su mandado.)

Dost thou wait upon, (serve?)	¿Sirves tú?
I do wait upon, (I serve.)	Yo sirvo. Estoy sirviendo.
He waits upon, (he serves.)	Él sirve. Él está sirviendo.
To serve some one, (to wait upon some one.)	{ Servir á alguno. Estar sirviendo á alguno. Estar al servicio de alguno.
Has he been in your service?	{ ¿Ha estado él en el servicio de V.? ¿Ha servido á V.?
Has he served you?	{ ¿Ha estado sirviendo á V.? ¿Cuanto tiempo ha servido él á V.? ¿Cuanto tiempo ha estado sirviendo á V.?
How long has he been in your service?	{ El servicio.
The service.	

<i>To offer.</i>	<i>Ofrecer</i> *. (See App., verbs in <i>cer</i> .)
Do you offer?	¿Ofrece V.? ¿Ofreceis vos, (vosotros)?
I do offer.	Yo ofrezco. † <i>De veras ofrezco.</i>
Thou offerest.	Tú ofreces.
He offers.	Él ofrece.

<i>To confide, to trust, to intrust.</i>	{ <i>Confiar á</i> , ( <i>de</i> , <i>en</i> ) <i>Fiarse de</i> , ( <i>en</i> ) † <i>Contar con.</i> <i>Hacer confianza de.</i>
Do you trust me with your money?	¿Me confía V. su dinero?
I do trust you with it.	Yo se le confío á V.
I have intrusted that man with a secret.	Yo he confiado un secreto á ese hombre.
The secret.	El secreto.
To keep any thing secret.	{ Guardar secreto. Tener secreta alguna cosa.

I have kept it secret.	{ He guardado secreto. { Lo he tenido secreto.
To take care of something.	{ Cuidar de alguna cosa. { Tener cuidado de.
Do you take care of your clothes? I do take care of them.	{ ¿Cuida V. de sus vestidos, (su ropa)? Si, yo cuido de ellos, (de ella.)
Will you take care of my horse?	{ ¿Quiere V. cuidar mi caballo?
I will take care of it.	{ ¿Quiere V. cuidar de mi caballo?
To leave.	Si, yo cuidaré de él. Dejar.
To squander, to dissipate.	{ Malgastar. Disipar. { Desperdiciar. Derrochar
He has squandered all his wealth	Él ha disipado todo su caudal.
To hinder. To prevent. To keep from.	{ Impedir *. Embarazar. { Estorbar. No dejar.
You hinder me from sleeping.	{ V. no me deja dormir. { Me impide dormir.
To purchase.	{ Comprar. { † Hacer algunas compras.
What have you purchased to day?	{ ¿Que ha comprado V. hoy? { † ¿Que compras ha hecho V. hoy?
I have purchased two handkerchiefs.	Yo he comprado dos pañuelos.
Have you purchased any thing to-day?	{ ¿Ha comprado V. hoy alguna cosa? { † ¿Ha hecho V. hoy algunas compras?
Most lovely, charming.	{ Preciosísimo. Amabilísimo. { Encantador.
Admirably.	Admirablemente.
That hat fits you admirably	† Ese sombrero le va (sienta) á V. muy bien.
That coat fits him very well.	{ Esa casaca le sienta perfectamente. { † Esa casaca le va como pintada.
It is charming.	{ Eso es hechicero, encantador, delicioso. { † Mono, divertido, gracioso.

## EXERCISES.

157.

How far is it from Paris to London?—It is nearly two hundred miles from Paris to London.—Is it far from here to Berlin?—It is far.—Is it far from here to Vienna?—It is almost a hundred and fifty

miles from here to Vienna.—Is it farther from Paris to Blois than from Orléans to Paris?—It is farther from Orléans to Paris than from Paris to Blois.—How far is it from Paris to Berlin?—It is almost a hundred and thirty miles from Paris to Berlin.—Do you intend to go to Paris soon?—I intend to go thither soon.—Why do you wish to go this time?—In order to buy good books and good gloves there, and to see my good friends.—Is it long since you were there?—It is nearly a year since I was there.—Do you not go to Italy this year?—I do not go thither, for it is too far from here to Italy.—Who are the men that have just arrived?—They are philosophers.—Of what country are they?—They are from London.—Who is the man who has just started?—He is an Englishman, who has squandered away all his fortune in France.—What countryman are you?—I am a Spaniard, and my friend is an Italian.—Are you from Cadiz?—No, I am from Madrid.—How much money have your children spent to-day?—They have spent but little; they have spent but one dollar.—Where did you dine yesterday?—I dined at the innkeeper's.—Did you spend much?—I spent a dollar and a half.—Has the king passed here?—He has not passed here, but before the theatre.—Have you seen him?—I have seen him.—Is it the first time you have seen him?—It is not the first time, for I have seen him more than twenty times.

158.

Why does that man run away?—He runs away because he is afraid.—Why do you run away?—I run away because I am afraid.—Of whom are you afraid?—I am afraid of the man who does not love me.—Is he your enemy?—I do not know whether he is my enemy; but I fear all those who do not love me, for if they do me no harm, they will do me no good.—Do you fear my cousin?—I do not fear him, for he has never done anybody harm.—You are in the wrong to run away before that man, for I assure you that he is a very good man, who has never done harm to any one.—Of whom has your brother heard?—He has heard of a man to whom a misfortune has happened.—Why have your scholars not done their exercises?—I assure you that they have done them, and you are mistaken if you believe that they have not done them.—What have you done with my book?—I assure you that I have not seen it.—Has your son had my knives?—He assures me that he has not had them.—Has your uncle arrived already?—He has not arrived yet.—Will you wait till he returns, (*que él llegue?*)—I cannot wait, for I have a good deal to do.—Have you not heard any thing new?—I have heard nothing new.—Has the king arrived?—They say that he has arrived.—What has happened to you?—A great misfortune has happened to me.—What?

—I have met with my greatest enemy, who has given me a blow with a stick.—Then I pity you with all my heart.—Why do you pity that man?—I pity him because you have broken his neck.—Why do you complain of my friend?—I complain of him because he has cut my finger.—Does that man serve you well?—He does serve me well, but he spends too much.—Are you willing to take this servant?—I am willing to take him, if he will serve me.—Can I take that servant?—You can take him, for he has served me very well.—How long is it since he is out of (*que él dejó*) your service?—It is but two months since.—Has he served you long?—He has served me (for) six years.

159.

Do you offer me any thing?—I have nothing to offer you.—What does my friend offer you?—He offers me a book.—Have the Parisians offered you any thing?—They have offered me wine, bread, and good beef.—Why do you pity our neighbor?—I pity him, because he has trusted a merchant of Paris with his money, and the man (*y este*) will not return it to him.—Do you trust this man with any thing?—I do not trust him with any thing.—Has he already kept any thing from you?—I have never trusted him with any thing, so that he has never kept any thing from me.—Will you trust my father with your money?—I will trust him with it.—With what secret has my son intrusted you?—I cannot intrust you with that with which he has intrusted me, for he has desired me (*encargado*) to keep it secret.—Whom do you intrust with your secrets?—I intrust nobody with them, so that nobody knows them.—Has your brother been rewarded?—He has, on the contrary, been punished; but I beg you to keep (*lo tenga*) it secret, for no one knows it.—What has happened to him?—I will tell you what has happened to him, if you promise me to keep it secret. Do you promise me to keep it secret?—I do promise you, for I pity him with all my heart.—Will you take care of my clothes?—I will take care of them.—Are you taking care of the book which I lent you?—I am taking care of it.—Who will take care of my servant?—The landlord will take care of him.—Do you throw away your hat?—I do not throw it away, for it fits me admirably.—Does your friend sell his coat?—He does not sell it, for it fits him most beautifully.—Who has spoiled my book?—No one has spoiled it, because no one has dared to touch it.

FIFTY-SECOND LESSON.—*Leccion Quincuagésima segunda.*

Will the people come soon?	¿ Vendrá la gente luego?
<i>Soon,—very soon.</i>	<i>Luego; presto, pronto. Muy pronto.</i>
A violin.	Un violin.
To play upon the violin.	} † Tocar el violin.
To play the violin.	
The harpsichord.	Clave. Clavicordio.
To play the harpsichord.	} † Tocar el piano, (el clavicordio.)
To play upon the harpsichord.	
What instrument do you play?	† ¿ Que instrumento toca V.?
To touch.	Tocar. Palpar.
<i>Near.</i>	<i>Cerca de. Junto á.</i>
Near me.	Cerca de mí. Junto á mí.
Near them.	Cerca de ellos, (or ellas.)
Near the fire.	Cerca del fuego.
Near the trees.	Cerca de los árboles.
Near going.	Cerca de ir.
Where do you live?	¿ En donde vive V.?
I live near the castle.	Vivo junto al castillo.
What are you doing near the fire?	¿ Que está V. haciendo junto al fuego?
<i>To dance</i>	<i>Danzar. Bailar.</i>
<i>To fall.</i>	<i>Caer *.</i>
<i>To drop, (meaning to let fall.)</i>	<i>Dejar caer.</i>
Has he dropped any thing?	¿ Ha dejado él caer algo?
He has not dropped any thing.	Él no ha dejado caer nada.
<i>To retain. To hold back.</i>	<i>Retener *, (conj. like Tener.)<sup>1</sup></i>
<i>To approach. To draw near.</i>	<i>Acercarse á. Aproximarse á.<sup>2</sup></i>
Do you approach the fire?	¿ Se acerca V. al fuego?
I do approach it.	Me acerco, (á él.)
<i>To approach, to have access to one.</i>	} <i>Acercarse.</i>
He is a man difficult of access.	
I go away (withdraw) from the fire.	Es un hombre de difícil acceso.
	Yo me quito del fuego.

<sup>1</sup> See Lesson XXIV., and Appendix.<sup>2</sup> See Lesson XXVI., Obs. F.