

<i>To withdraw from.</i>	{ <i>Quitarse de. Apartarse de.</i>
<i>To go away from.</i>	{ <i>Retirarse de. Irse de.*</i>
I go away from it.	Yo me quito de él.
Why does that man go away from the fire?	¿Porqué se retira ese hombre del fuego?
He goes away from it because he is not cold.	† Él se retira porque <i>no tiene frío</i> .

<i>To recollect.</i>	{ <i>Acordarse de*.</i>
Do you recollect that?	{ ¿Se acuerda V. de eso? ¿Os acordais vos (or vosotros) de eso?
I do recollect it.	Me acuerdo de ello.
Does your brother recollect that?	¿Se acuerda de eso el hermano de V.?
He does recollect it.	Él se acuerda de ello.
Do you recollect the words?	¿Se acuerda V. de las palabras?
I do recollect them.	Me acuerdo de ellas.
Have you recollect the words?	¿Se ha acordado V. de las palabras?
I have recollect them.	Me he acordado de ellas.
I have not recollect them.	No me he acordado de ellas.
Have you recollect them?	¿Os habeis acordado de ellas?
You have recollect them.	V. se ha acordado de ellas.
Has he recollect them?	¿Se ha acordado él de ellas?
He has recollect them.	Él se ha acordado de ellas.
We have recollect them.	Nos hemos acordado de ellas.
They have recollect them.	Se han acordado de ellas.

<i>To remember.</i>	{ <i>Acordarse de*.</i>
<i>To recollect.</i>	{ <i>Recordarse de*.</i>
Do you remember that man?	{ ¿Os acordais de ese hombre? ¿Se acuerda V. de ese hombre?
Do you remember that?	¿Se acuerda V. de eso?
I do remember it.	{ Sí me acuerdo. Me acuerdo de eso.
What do you remember?	{ ¿De que os acordais? ¿De que se acuerda V.?
I remember nothing.	No me acuerdo de nada.

<i>To sit down.</i>	{ <i>Sentarse*.² Estar sentado.</i>
Are you sitting down?	¿Está V. sentado? ¿Se sienta V.?

¹ See *Acordarse* in the Appendix, where its irregularity is explained.

² See *Alentar* in the Appendix, where the irregularities of *sentarse* are explained.

I am sitting down.	Me siento. Estoy sentado.
Thou art sitting down.	Tú te sientas. Estás sentado.
He is sitting down.	Él se sienta. Está sentado.
I shall or will sit down.	Yo me sentaré.
He sits near the fire.	Él se sienta cerca del fuego.
He is sitting near the fire.	Él está sentado junto al fuego.

<i>To like better, to prefer.</i>	{ <i>Gustar mas de. Preferir á.</i>
	{ <i>Querer* mejor.</i>
Do you like to stay here better than going out?	{ ¿Gusta V. mas de estar aquí que de salir? ¿Prefiere V. estar aquí á salir? ¿Quiere V. mejor (or mas bien) estar aquí que salir?

Gustar is most frequently used placing the object as a subject, in which case the verb agrees with it in the third person singular or plural, and the subject is expressed by the corresponding pronoun in the objective case, to wit: *me, te, se, le, le (v) á V.*

I like staying here better than going out.	† Me gusta mas estar aquí que salir.
He likes to play better than to study.	† Á él le gusta mas jugar que estudiar.
Do you like to write better than to speak?	† ¿Le gusta á V. mas escribir que hablar?
I like to speak better than to write.	† Á mí me gusta mas hablar que escribir.

<i>Better than.</i>	{ <i>Mas que. Mejor que.</i>
He likes to do both.	† Á él le gusta hacer lo uno y lo otro, (or el uno y el otro.)
I like beef better than mutton.	Me gusta mas la vaca que el carnero.
Do you like bread better than meat?	† ¿Le gusta á V. mejor el pan que la carne?
I like neither the one nor the other.	† No me gustan ni el uno, ni la otra.
I like tea as much as coffee.	† El té me gusta tanto como el café.
Just as much.	{ Tanto como. Lo mismo (n) que.
Some veal.	Uy poco de ternera. Ternera.
Calf, calves.	Ternero, ternera; terneros, terneras.

Quick. Fast.

{ *Presto. Pronto. Ligero.*
{ *De prisa.*

<i>Slow. Slowly.</i>	} <i>Tardo. Lento. Lentamente.</i> <i>Poco á poco.</i>
<i>Aloud.</i>	
Does your master speak aloud?	¿Habla alto el maestro de V. (or vuestro maestro)?
He speaks aloud.	Él habla alto.
In order to learn Spanish, one must speak aloud.	Para aprender el Español, es menester hablar alto.
<i>Quicker. Faster.</i>	<i>Mas presto. Mas ligero.</i>
<i>Not so quick. Less quick.</i>	<i>No tan presto. Méno pronto.</i>
As fast as you.	Tan pronto como V. (vos, or vosotros.)
He eats quicker than I.	Él come mas presto que yo.
Do you learn as fast as I?	¿Aprende V. tan pronto como yo?
I learn faster than you.	Yo aprendo mas pronto que V.
I do not understand you, because you speak too fast.	Yo no entiendo á V. (os entiendo) porque V. habla (hablais) tan de prisa.
<i>To sell cheap.</i>	<i>Vender barato.</i>
<i>To sell dear.</i>	<i>Vender caro.</i>
Does he sell cheap?	¿Vende él barato?
He does not sell dear.	Él no vende caro.
He has sold me very dear.	Él me ha vendido muy caro.
<i>So.</i>	<i>Tan.</i>
This man sells every thing so dear, that one cannot buy any thing from him.	Este hombre lo vende todo tan caro, que no se le puede comprar nada.
You speak so fast that I cannot understand you.	V. habla tan ligero que yo no puedo entenderle.
To buy something of some one.	Comprar algo de alguno.
I have bought it of him.	Yo se le he comprado ¹ (á él.)
<i>So much, so many.</i>	<i>Tanto, tanta. Tantos, tantas.</i>
I have written so many notes, that I cannot write any more.	He escrito tantas esquelas que no puedo escribir mas.
Do you fear to go out?	¿Teme V. salir? ¿Temeis salir?
I do fear to go out.	† Ciertamente temo salir.
<i>To run away. To fly.</i>	<i>Huir*. Escaparse. Salvarse.</i>
Did you run away?	¿Huyó V.? ¿Se escapó V.?

¹ Particular care must be paid in the translation of these phrases, for *Yo se le he comprado*, may mean, I bought it of, or from him; and also, I bought it to, or for his benefit. To avoid ambiguity, the pronouns *á él á ella, á ellos, &c.* are placed after the verb.

I did not run away.	Yo no huf. Yo no me escapé.
Why did that man run away?	¿Porqué huyó (or se escapó) ese hombre?
He ran away because he was afraid.	Él huyó (se escapó) porque tenia miedo.
Who has run away?	¿Quien se ha huido, (or escapado)?
He has run away.	Él se ha huido. Él se ha escapado.

EXERCISES.

160.

Do you play the violin?—I do not play the violin, but the harpsichord.—Shall we have a ball to-night?—We shall have one.—At what o'clock?—At a quarter to eleven.—What o'clock is it now?—It is almost eleven, and the people will soon come.—What instrument will you play?—I shall play the violin.—If you play the violin I shall play upon the harpsichord.—Are there to be (*deberá haber*) a great many people at our ball?—There is to be a great many.—Will you dance?—I shall dance.—Will your children dance?—They will dance if they please.—In what do you spend your time in this country?—I spend my time in playing on the harpsichord, and in reading.—In what does your cousin divert himself?—He diverts himself in playing upon the violin.—Does any one dance when you play?—A great many people dance when I play.—Who?—At first (*primero*) our children, then our cousins, at last our neighbors.—Do you amuse yourselves?—I assure you that we amuse ourselves very much.—Whom do you pity?—I pity your friend.—Why do you pity him?—I pity him because he is ill.—Has anybody pitied you?—Nobody has pitied me, because I have not been ill.—Do you offer me any thing?—I offer you a fine gun.—What has my father offered you?—He has offered me a fine book.—To whom have you offered your fine horses?—I have offered them to the English captain.—Dost thou offer thy pretty little dog to these children?—I offer it to them, for I love them with all my heart.—Why have you given that boy a blow with your fist?—Because he hindered me from sleeping.—Has anybody hindered you from writing, (*que V. escriba*)?—Nobody has hindered me from writing, but I have hindered somebody from hurting your cousin.

161.

Have you dropped any thing?—I have dropped nothing, but my cousin dropped some money.—Who has picked it up?—Some men have picked it up.—Was it returned to him, (*se le han vuelto*)?—It was returned to him.—Is it cold to-day?—It is very cold.—Will you draw near the fire?—I cannot draw near (it.) for I am afraid of burning my-

self.—Why does your friend go away from the fire?—He goes away (from it) because he is afraid of burning himself.—Art thou coming near the fire?—I am coming near (it) because I am very cold.—Do you go away from the fire?—I do go away (from it).—Why do you go away (from it)?—Because I am not cold.—Are you cold or warm?—I am neither cold nor warm.—Why do your children approach the fire?—They approach (it) because they are cold.—Is anybody cold?—Somebody is cold.—Who is cold?—The little boy, whose father has lent you a horse, is cold.—Why does he not warm himself?—Because his father has no money to buy wood.—Will you tell him to come (*que venga*) to me to warm himself?—I will tell him so, (*lo.*)—Do you remember any thing?—I remember nothing.—What does your uncle recollect?—He recollects what you have promised him.—What have I promised him?—You have promised him to go to France with him next winter.—I intend to do so, if it is not too cold.—Why do you withdraw from the fire?—I have been sitting near the fire this hour and a half, so that I am no longer cold.—Does your friend not like to sit near the fire?—He likes, (on the contrary,) much to sit near the fire, but only when he is cold.—May one approach your uncle?—One may approach him, for he receives everybody.—Will you sit down?—I will sit down.—Where does your father sit down?—He sits down near me.—Where shall I sit down?—You may sit near me.—Do you sit down near the fire?—I do not sit down near the fire, for I am afraid of being too warm.—Do you recollect my brother?—I do recollect him.

162.

Do your parents recollect their old friends?—They do recollect them.—Do you recollect these words?—I do not recollect them.—Have you recollect that?—I have recollect it.—Has your uncle recollect those words?—He has recollect them.—Have I recollect my exercise?—You have recollect it.—Have you recollect your exercises?—I have recollect them, for I have learned them by heart; and my brothers have recollect theirs, because they have learned them by heart.—Is it long since you saw your friend from Paris?—I saw him a fortnight ago.—Do your scholars like to learn by heart?—They do not like to learn by heart; they like reading and writing better than learning by heart.—Do you like cider better than wine?—I like wine better than cider.—Does your brother like to play?—He likes to study better than to play.—Do you like veal better than mutton?—I like the latter better than the former.—Do you like to drink better than to eat?—I like to eat better than to drink; but my uncle likes to drink better than to eat.—Does the Frenchman like fowl (*la gallina*) better than fish?—He likes fish better than fowl.—Do you like to write better

than to speak?—I like to do both.—Do you like honey better than sugar?—I like neither.—Does your father like coffee better than tea?—He likes neither.—Can you understand me?—No, Sir, for you speak too fast.—Will you be kind enough (*tener la bondad*) not to speak so fast?—I will not speak so fast, if you will listen to me.

163.

Can you understand what my brother tells you?—He speaks so fast, that I cannot understand him.—Can your pupils understand you?—They understand me when I speak slowly; for in order to be understood I must speak slowly, (*que yo hable.*)—Is it necessary to speak aloud to learn French?—It is necessary to speak aloud.—Does your master speak aloud?—He does speak aloud and slow.—Why do you not buy any thing of that merchant?—He sells so dear that I cannot buy any thing of him.—Will you take me to another?—I will take you to the son of the one whom you bought of last year.—Does he sell as dear as this one?—He sells cheaper.—Do your children like learning Italian better than Spanish?—They do not like to learn either; they only like to learn French.—Do you like mutton?—I like beef better than mutton.—Do your children like cakes better than bread?—They like both.—Has he read all the books which he bought?—He bought so many that he cannot read them all.—Do you wish to write some exercises?—I have written so many that I cannot write any more.—Why does that man run away?—He runs away because he is afraid.—Will any one do him harm?—No one will do him harm; but he dares not stay, because he has not done his task, and is afraid of being punished.—Will any one touch him?—No one will touch him, but he will be punished by his master for not having (*porque no ha*) done his task.

FIFTY-THIRD LESSON.—*Leccion Quincuagésima tercera.*

By the side of.

To pass by the side of some one.

I have passed by the side of you.

Have you passed by the side of my brother?

I have passed by the side of him.

To pass by a place.

I have passed by the theatre.

Al lado de, (or por el lado de.)

Pasar por (or al lado de) alguno.

Yo he pasado al lado de V.

Ha pasado V. al lado, (or por el lado) de mi hermano?

Yo he pasado á su lado, (or por su lado.)

† *Pasar cerca de un lugar.*

† Yo he pasado cerca del (or por el) teatro.

I have passed by the castle.	† He pasado cerca del (or junto al) castillo.
You have passed before my warehouse.	† V. ha pasado <i>por</i> (or delante de) mi almacén.

To dare.

Osar. Atreverse. (See in the Appendix, verbs taking a preposition before the infinitive.)

I dare not go thither.	{ Yo no oso ir allá.
He dares not do it.	{ No me atrevo á ir allá.
I did not dare to tell him so.	{ Él no se atreve á hacerlo.
	{ Yo no me atreví á decírselo así.

To make use of, to use.

Servirse de. Usar. (See Less. L.)

Do you use my horse?	{ ¿ Se sirve V. de mi caballo?
I do use it.	{ Me sirvo de él.
Does your father use it?	{ † ¿ Se sirve de él su señor padre de V.?
He does use it.	{ Se sirve de él.
Have you used my gun?	{ Usa de él.
	{ ¿ Ha usado V. (or se ha servido V.) de mi escopeta?
I have used it.	{ He usado de ella.
They have used your books.	{ Me he servido de ella.
	{ Ellos han usado de (se han servido de) los libros de V.
They have used them.	{ Los han usado.
	{ Se han servido de ellos.

To instruct.

Instruir *.¹ *Instruyendo.*

I instruct, thou instructest, he instructs; we instruct, you instruct, they instruct.	Yo instruyo, tú instruyes, él instruye; nosotros instruimos, vosotros instruís, vos instruís, V. instruye, VV. instruyen, ellos instruyen.
---	--

To teach.

Enseñar.

<i>To teach some one something.</i>	<i>Enseñar algo á alguno.</i>
He teaches me arithmetic.	Él me enseña la aritmética.
I teach you Spanish.	Yo le enseño á V. el español.
I have taught him Spanish.	Yo le he enseñado el español.
<i>To teach some one to do something.</i>	<i>Enseñar á alguno á hacer alguna cosa.</i>

¹ See verbs in *uir*, in the Appendix, where their irregularities are explained.

He teaches me to read.	Él me enseña á leer.
I teach him to write.	Yo le enseño á escribir.

The Spanish master, (meaning the master of the Spanish language.)	El maestro de español.
The Spanish master, (meaning that the master is a Spaniard, whatever he teaches.)	El maestro español.

To shave.

Afeitarse. Rasurar.

To get shaved.

† *Afeitarse. Hacerse afeitarse.*

To dress.

Vestir *.

To undress.

Desnudar.

To dress one's self.

Vestirse *.

To undress one's self.

Desnudarse.

Have you dressed yourself?	{ ¿ Se ha vestido V.?
I have not yet dressed myself.	{ ¿ Os habeis vestido?
Have you dressed the child?	{ Todavía no me he vestido.
I have dressed it.	{ ¿ Ha vestido V. al niño, (or niña)?
	{ Le (la) he vestido.

To undo.

Deshacer *. (Conjugated like *hacer*. See Appendix.)

To get rid of.

{ *Deshacerse de. Zafarse.*

{ *Librarse de.*

Are you getting rid of your damaged sugar?	{ ¿ Se deshace V. de su azúcar averiado?
I am getting rid of it.	{ † ¿ Va V. saliendo del azúcar averiado?
Did you get rid of your old ship?	{ Me deshago de él.
I did get rid of it.	{ Voy saliendo de él.
	{ ¿ Se deshizo V. de su fragata vieja?
	{ Me deshice de ella.

To part with.

{ *Deshacerse de. Enagenar.*

{ *Vender.*

<i>The design, the intention.</i>	<i>El designio. La intencion.</i>
I intend to go thither.	Yo tengo intencion de ir allá.
Do you intend to part with your horses?	{ Tiene V. intencion de deshacerse (de vender) sus caballos?
I have already parted with them.	{ Ya me he deshecho de ellos.
He has parted with his gun.	{ Ya los he vendido.
	{ Él ha vendido su escopeta.

Have you parted with (discharged) your servant? | ¿Ha *despedido* V. á su criado?
I have parted with (discharged)-him. | Si, ya le he despedido.

To wake. | *Despertar* *.¹ *Despertar* *.¹
To awake. | { *Despertar.* *Despertarse.*¹
 | { *Despertar.* *Despertarse.*¹

Obs. *Despertar* generally means, to put an end to sleep; *despertarse*, to interrupt sleep.

I generally awake at six o'clock in the morning. | Yo despierto generalmente á las seis de la mañana.
My servant generally wakes me at six o'clock in the morning. | Mi criado me despierta generalmente á las seis de la mañana.
A slight noise awakes me. | Un ligero ruido me despierta.
A dream has waked me. | Un sueño me ha despertado.
I do not make a noise, in order not to wake him. | Yo no hago ruido, para no despertarle.

A dream. | Un sueño. Un ensueño.
Generally. | Generalmente. Ordinariamente.
To come down. | Bajar.
To alight from one's horse. To dismount. | Aparearse de su caballo. Desmontar.

To conduct one's self. | *Conducirse* *, (bien or mal).²
To behave. | *Portarse.* *Comportarse.*
I conduct myself well. | Yo me conduzco bien.
How does he conduct himself? | ¿Como se porta (conduce) él?

Towards. | A. Con. Para con. Hacia.
He behaves ill towards that man. | Él se porta mal con aquel hombre.
He behaves ill towards me. | Él se porta mal conmigo.

To be worth while. | *Merecer* *.² *Valer la pena de.*
Is it worth while? | { ¿Lo merece eso?
 | { ¿Vale eso la pena?
Is it worth while. | { + Lo merece. Vale la pena.
 | { + ¿No lo merece?
Is it not worth while? | { ¿No vale la pena?

¹ *Despertar* or *despertar* are conjugated like *alentar*. (See this verb in the Appendix.)

² See in the Appendix the irregularities of *conducir*, and all the verbs ending in *acer*, *ecer*, *ocer*, *ucir*.

Is it worth while to do that? | { + ¿Merece eso hacerse?
 | { ¿Vale la pena hacer eso?
Is it worth while to write to him? | ¿Vale la pena escribirle?
It is worth nothing. | No vale nada.

Is it better? | ¿Es mejor? ¿Vale mas?
It is better. | Es mejor. Vale mas.
Will it be better? | ¿Será mejor? ¿Valdrá mas?
It will not be better. | No será mejor. No valdrá mas.

It is better to do this than that. | { Es mejor hacer esto que eso.
 | { Mas vale hacer esto que eso.
It is better to stay here than go a- | Mejor es estar aquí que ir á pasear-
walking. |

EXERCISES.

164.

Have your books been found?—They have been found.—Where?—Under the bed.—Is my coat on the bed?—It is under (it).—Are your brother's stockings under the bed?—They are upon it.—Have I been seen by anybody?—You have been seen by nobody.—Have you passed by anybody?—I passed by the side of you, and you did not see me.—Has anybody passed by the side of you?—Nobody has passed by the side of me.—Where has your son passed?—He has passed by the theatre.—Shall you pass by the castle?—I shall pass (there).—Why have you not cleaned my trunk?—I was afraid to soil my fingers.—Has my brother's servant cleaned his master's guns?—He has cleaned them.—Has he not been afraid to soil his fingers?—He has not been afraid of soiling them, because his fingers are never clean.—Do you use the books which I have lent you?—I do use them.—May I use your knife?—Thou mayst use it, but thou must not cut (*te cortes*) thyself.—May my brothers use your books?—They may use them.—May we use your gun?—You may use it, but you must not spoil it, (*no la echen á perder*).—What have you done with my wood?—I have used it to warm myself.—Has your father used my horse?—He has used it.—Have our neighbors used our clothes?—They have not used them, because they did not want them.—Who has used my hat?—Nobody has used it.—Have you told your brother to come down, (*que baje*)?—I did not dare to tell him.—Why have you not dared to tell him?—Because I did not wish to wake him, (*despertarle*).—Has he told you not to wake him?—He has told me not to wake him (*despierte*) when he sleeps.

165.

Have you shaved to-day?—I have shaved.—Has your brother shaved?—He has not shaved himself, but he got shaved.—Do you

shave often?—I shave every morning, and sometimes also in the evening.—When do you shave in the evening?—When I do not dine at home.—How many times a day does your father shave?—He shaves only once a day, but my uncle shaves twice a day.—Does your cousin shave often?—He shaves only every other day, (*un día sí, y un día no.*)—At what o'clock do you dress in the morning?—I dress as soon as I have breakfasted, and I breakfast every day at eight o'clock, or at a quarter past eight.—Does your neighbor dress before he breakfasts?—He breakfasts before he dresses.—At what o'clock in the evening dost thou undress?—I undress as soon as I return from the theatre.—Dost thou go to the theatre every evening?—I do not go every evening, for it is better to study than to go to the theatre.—At what o'clock dost thou undress when thou dost not go to the theatre?—I then undress as soon as I have supped, and go to bed at ten o'clock.—Have you already dressed the child?—I have not dressed it yet, for it is still asleep.—At what o'clock does it get up?—It gets up as soon as it is waked.—Do you rise as early as I?—I do not know at what o'clock you rise, but I rise as soon as I awake.—Will you tell my servant to wake me (*que me despierte*) to-morrow at four o'clock?—I will tell him.—Why have you risen so early?—My children have made such a noise that they wakened me.—Have you slept well?—I have not slept well, for you made too much noise.—At what o'clock did the good captain awake?—He awoke at a quarter past five in the morning.

166.

How did my child behave?—He behaved very well.—How did my brother behave towards you?—He behaved very well towards me, for he behaves well towards everybody.—Is it worth while to write to that man?—It is not worth while to write to him.—Is it worth while to dismount from my horse in order to buy a cake?—It is not worth while, for it is not long since you ate.—Is it worth while to dismount from my horse in order to give something to that poor man?—Yes, for he seems to want it; but you can give him something without dismounting from your horse.—Is it better to go to the theatre than to study?—It is better to do the latter than the former.—Is it better to learn to read Spanish than to speak it?—It is not worth while to learn to read it without learning to speak it.—Is it better to go to bed than to go a-walking?—It is better to do the latter than the former.—Is it better to go to France than to Germany?—It is not worth while to go to France or to Germany when one has no wish to travel.—Did you at last get rid of that man?—I did get rid of him.—Why has your father parted with his horses?—Because he did not want them any more.—Has your merchant succeeded at last to get rid of his damaged sugar?

—He has succeeded in getting rid of it.—Has he sold it on credit?—He was able to sell it for cash, so that he did not sell it on credit.—Who has taught you to read?—I have learned it with a Spanish master.—Has he taught you to write?—He has taught me to read and to write.—Who has taught your brother arithmetic?—A Spanish master has taught it him.—Do you call me?—I do call you.—What do you want?—Why do you not rise; do you not know that it is already late?—What do you want me for?—I have lost all my money, and I come to beg you to lend (*me preste*) me some.—What o'clock is it?—It is already a quarter past six, and you have slept long enough.—Is it long since you rose?—It is an hour and a half since I rose.—Do you wish to take a walk with me?—I cannot go a-walking, for I am waiting for my Spanish master.

FIFTY-FOURTH LESSON.—*Leccion Quincuagésima cuarta.**To hope, to expect.*

I hope.
Thou hopest.
He hopes.
You hope.
We do hope.

Esperar. Aguardar.

Yo espero.
Tú esperas.
Él espera.
V. espera. Vos (vosotros) esperais.
Nosotros esperamos.

Do you expect to find him there?
I do expect it.

¿ Espera V. hallarle allá?
† Sí. Espero hallarle.

To change, (meaning to exchange.)

To change one thing for another.
I change my hat for his.

Cambiar. Trocar.*
Permutar.

Cambiar una cosa por (con) otra.
Cambio (*trueco*) mi sombrero por el suyo.

To change, (meaning to put on other things.)

Do you change your hat?
I do change it.
He changes his linen.
They change their clothes.

Mudar de. Mudarse de.

¿ Se muda V. el sombrero?
† Le mudo. Le cambio.
Me pongo otro.
† Se muda de ropa.
Se pone ropa limpia.
Se mudan de vestido.

<i>To mix.</i>	{ <i>Mezclarse. Meterse.</i> <i>Entrcmeterse.</i>
I mix among the men.	Me meto entre los hombres.
He mixes among the soldiers.	Se mezcla entre los soldados.
<i>Among.</i>	<i>Entre. En medio de.</i>
<i>To recognise.</i>	<i>Reconocer.¹</i>
Do you recognise that man?	¿Reconoce V. á ese hombre?
It is so long since I saw him, that I do not recollect him.	† <i>Hace tanto tiempo que le ví, que no le reconozco, (no me acuerdo de él.)</i>
<i>More — than.</i>	<i>Mas (n) que. Del que. De lo que.</i>
I have more bread than I can eat.	Yo tengo mas pan que (del que) puedo comer.
That man has more money than he will spend.	Ese hombre tiene mas dinero del que puede gastar.
There is more wine than is necessary.	† <i>Hay mas vino del necesario, (del que se necesita.)</i>
You have more money than you want.	† <i>V. tiene mas dinero del que necesita, (del que ha menester.)</i>
We have more shoes than we want.	† <i>Tenemos mas zapatos que hemos menester, (necesitamos.)</i>
That man has fewer friends than he imagines.	Ese hombre tiene ménos amigos que (de los que) él piensa.
<i>To fancy.</i>	<i>Imaginar. Imaginarse.</i>
<i>To think.</i>	<i>Pensar*.</i>
<i>To earn, to gain, to get.</i>	<i>Ganar.</i>
Has your father already started, (departed?)	¿Ha salido ya el padre de V.?
He is ready to depart.	Está pronto (listo) para salir.
<i>Ready.</i>	<i>Pronto. Presto. Listo.</i>
<i>To make ready.</i>	<i>Preparar</i>
<i>To make one's self ready.</i>	<i>Prepararse.</i>
<i>To keep one's self ready.</i>	{ † <i>Estar pronto. Estar preparado.</i> <i>Estar dispuesto á, (para.)</i>
<i>To split.</i>	<i>Partir. Abrir.</i>
<i>To break somebody's heart.</i>	† <i>Partir (desgarrar, or quebrar) el corazon de alguno.</i>
You break that man's heart.	† <i>V. le quiebra el corazon á ese hombre.</i>
Whose heart do I break?	† <i>¿A quien le quiebro yo el corazon?</i>

¹ See the Appendix for verbs ending in *acer, ocer, ucir.*

<i>To spill.</i>	<i>Derramar. Extender.</i>
<i>To spread.</i>	<i>Esparcir. Divulgar.</i>
<i>To expatiate, to lay stress upon.</i>	<i>Espaciarse. Difundirse.</i>
That man is always expatiating upon that subject.	Ese hombre siempre se difunde sobre esa materia.
The subject.	El sujeto. La materia.
Always.	Siempre.
To stretch one's self along the floor.	{ † <i>Tirarse sobre el suelo.</i> <i>Tenderse*. Extenderse*.</i>
<i>To hang on, (upon.)</i>	<i>Colgar de, (en.)</i> (See <i>Acordar</i> , in the Appendix.)
The wall.	<i>La pared.</i>
I hang my coat on the wall.	Yo cuelgo mi vestido en la pared.
He hangs his hat upon the tree.	Él cuelga su sombrero en el árbol.
We hang our shoes upon the nails.	Colgamos nuestros zapatos en los clavos.
Who has hanged the basket on the tree?	¿Quién ha colgado la canasta en el árbol?
The thief has been hanged.	† <i>El ladron ha sido ahorcado, (colgado.)</i>
The thief.	El ladron.
The robber, the highwayman.	{ † <i>El bandolero.</i> <i>El salteador de camino.</i>
You are always studious, and will always be so.	<i>V. es siempre estudioso, y siempre lo será.</i>
Your brother is, and always will be good.	<i>El hermano de V. es bueno, y siempre lo será.</i>
A well-educated son never gives his father a grief; he loves, honors, and respects him.	<i>Un hijo bien educado nunca da pesar á su padre; él le ama, le honra, y le respeta.</i>

EXERCISES.

167.

Do you hope to receive a note to-day?—I hope to receive one.—From whom?—From a friend of mine.—What dost thou hope?—I hope to see my parents to-day, for my tutor has promised me to take me to them.—Does your friend hope to receive any thing?—He hopes to receive something, for he has worked well.—Do you hope to arrive early in Paris?—We hope to arrive there at a quarter past eight, for our father is waiting for us this evening.—Do you expect to find him at home?—We do expect it.—For what (*cosa*) have you exchanged your coach of which you have spoken to me?—I have exchanged it for a fine Arabian horse.—Do you wish to exchange your book for

mine?—I cannot, for I want it to study Spanish.—Why do you take your hat off?—I take it off because I see my old master coming.—Do you put on another hat to go to the market?—I do not put on another to go to the market, but (*pero sí*) to go to the concert.—When will the concert take place?—(It will take place) the day after to-morrow.—Why do you go away?—Do you not amuse yourself here?—You are mistaken when you say that I do not amuse myself here, for I assure you that I find a great deal of pleasure in conversing with you; but I am going because I am expected at my relation's ball.—Have you promised to go?—I have promised.—Have you changed your hat in order to go to the English captain?—I have changed my hat, but I have not changed my coat or my shoes.—How many times a day dost thou change thy clothes, (*ropa?*)—I change them (*la*) to dine and to go to the theatre.

168.

Why do you mix among these men?—I mix among them in order to know what they say of me.—What will become of you if you always mix among the soldiers?—I do not know what will become of me, but I assure you that they will do me no harm, for they do not hurt anybody.—Have you recognised your father?—It was so long since I saw him, that I did not recognise him.—Has he recognised you?—He recognised me instantly.—How long have you had this coat?—It is a long time since I have had it.—How long has your brother had that gun?—He has had it a great while.—Do you still (*siempre*) speak Spanish?—It is so long since I spoke it, that I have nearly forgotten it all, (*del todo*).—How long is it since your cousin has been learning Spanish?—It is only three months since.—Does he know as much as you?—He knows more than I, for he has been learning it longer.—Do you know why that man does not eat?—I believe he is not hungry, for he has more bread than he can eat.—Have you given your son any money?—I have given him more than he will spend.—Will you give me a glass of cider?—You need not drink cider, for there is more wine than is necessary.—Am I to sell my gun in order to buy a new hat?—You need not sell it, for you have more money than you want.—Do you wish to speak to the shoemaker?—I do not wish to speak to him, for we have more shoes than we want.—Why do the Spaniards rejoice?—They rejoice because they flatter themselves they have many good friends.—Are they not right in rejoicing?—They are wrong, for they have fewer friends than they imagine.

169.

Are you ready to depart with me?—I am so.—Does your uncle depart with us?—He departs with us if he pleases, (*quiere*).—Will you

tell him to be ready (*que se esté*) to start to-morrow at six o'clock in the evening?—I will tell him so.—Is this young man ready to go out?—Not yet, but he will soon be ready.—Why have they hanged that man?—They have hanged him because he has killed somebody.—Have they hanged the man who stole a horse from your brother?—They have punished him, but they have not hanged him; they hang only highwaymen in our country.—What have you done with my coat?—I have hanged it on the wall.—Will you hang my hat upon the tree?—I will hang it (thereon).—Have you not seen my shoes?—I found them under your bed, and have hanged them upon the nails.—Has the thief who stole your gun been hanged?—He has been punished, but he has not been hanged.—Why do you expatiate so much upon that subject?—Because it is necessary to speak upon all subjects.—If it is necessary to listen to you, and to answer you when you expatiate upon that subject, I will hang my hat upon the nail, stretch myself along the floor, listen to you, and answer you as well as I can, (*yo pueda*).—You will do well.

FIFTY-FIFTH LESSON.—*Lección Quincuagésima quinta.*

To be well.

{ † *Estar bien* *. *Estar bueno.*
 { *Pasarlo bien.*

How do you do?

{ ¿ *Como está V.?* ¿ *Como lo pasa V.?*
 { † ¿ *Como se halla V.?*

Obs. A. The verbs *to be*, and *to do*, when used in English to inquire after, or to speak of a person's health, are translated by the verbs *estar*, *pasar*, *hallarse*.

How is your father?

{ ¿ *Como está el señor padre de V.?*
 { † ¿ *Como lo pasa (se halla) el señor padre de V.?*

He is very well.

| † *Su merced se halla muy bien.*

Obs. B. The qualifications of *señor*, (Mr.), *señora*, (Mrs.), *señorito*, (Master), *señorita*, (Miss), are generally placed in Spanish before the common nouns of the parents, relations, or friends of the person spoken to, when we mean to pay them particular respect. For the same purpose the Spaniards use the words *su merced*, (his or her honor,) *su señoría*, (my lord or my lady;) &c., instead of the noun or pronoun of the person spoken of. The words *señor*, *señora*, *señorita*, must be preceded by the corresponding article when speaking of the persons, but not when addressing them.

Will the colonel come?

| ¿ *Vendrá el señor coronel?*

No, because he is ill.

| † *No, porque su señoría está enfermo.*

Your brother.	El señor hermano de V., (VV.)
Your cousin.	Su señor primo de V., (VV.)
Your brothers.	Los señores hermanos de V., (VV.)

Obs. C. The plurals of *señor*, *señora*, and *señorita*, are *señores*, *señoras*, and *señoritas*.

The Epigrams of Mr. Francisco de Salas. | Los Epigramas de Don Francisco de Salas.

Obs. D. Mr. is translated *Don*, Mrs. and Miss, *Doña*, before baptismal names only. *Don* is used only in the singular, thus: Messieurs Nicolas, and Leandro Fernandez de Moratin—*Los Señores Don Nicolas, y Don Leandro Fernandez de Moratin.* *Señor Don, Señora* or *Señorita Doña*, is the most polite and respectful manner of speaking of, or addressing a person.

To doubt a thing.	{ Dudar uno de una cosa. Cuestionar. Disputar. Preguntar. Controvertir *.
To question any thing.	

Do you doubt that?	¿ Duda V. de eso ?
I do doubt it.	Yo lo dudo.
I do not doubt it.	Yo no lo dudo.
I make no question, have no doubt of it.	† Yo no lo dudo, (no lo pregunto, or no lo disputa.)
What do you doubt?	¿ Que (de que) duda V. ?
I doubt what that man has told me.	Yo dudo lo que ese hombre me ha dicho.
The doubt.	La duda.
Without doubt, no doubt.	Sin duda.

To agree to a thing.	{ Convenir en, (con or á.) (Conjugated like venir. See App.) ¿ Conviene V. (convenis vos) en eso ? Convengo en ello.
Do you agree to that ? I do agree to it.	

How much have you paid for that hat ?	{ ¿ Cuanto ha pagado V. por ese sombrero ? Yo he pagado tres pesos por él. † Tres pesos.
I have paid three dollars for it.	

Obs. E. In the colloquial style, such phrases as the preceding one are answered by merely stating the price.

I have bought this horse for fifty dollars.	Yo he comprado este caballo por cincuenta pesos.
The price.	El precio.
Have you agreed about the price ?	¿ Han convenido VV. en el precio ?
We have agreed about it.	Hemos convenido.
About what have you agreed ?	¿ En que han convenido VV. ?
About the price.	En el precio.

To agree, to compose a difference.	Convenirse *. Componerse *.
To feel, feeling.	Sentir *. Sintiendo.
I feel, thou feelest, he feels.	Yo siento, tú sientes, él siente.
We feel, you feel, they feel.	Sentimos, sentis, sienten.
To consent.	Consentir en. (Conjugated like sentir.)

I consent to go thither.	Consiento en ir allá.
However.	No obstante. Con todo.

To wear, (to wear garments.)	Usar. Llevar. Traer *.
What garments does he wear ?	¿ Que vestidos usa ?
He wears beautiful garments.	Él lleva hermosos vestidos.
The garment.	El vestido.

Against my custom.	{ Contra mi costumbre † Contra mi modo. Como de costumbre. † Segun es uso.
As customary.	
My partner.	Mi socio. Mi compañero.

To observe something.	{ Percibir *. Observar. Reparar. Notar algo, (alguna cosa.)
To take notice of something.	

Do you take notice of that ?	¿ Repara V. esto ? ¿ Observais eso ?
I do take notice of it.	Lo reparo. Lo observo
Did you observe that ?	¿ Percibió V. eso ?
Did you notice what he did ?	¿ Reparó V. lo que él hizo ?
I did notice it.	Lo reparé.

To expect, (to hope.)	Esperar.
Do you expect to receive a note from your uncle ?	¿ Espera V. recibir un billete del señor su tío ?
I expect it.	Yo le espero.
He expects it.	Él le espera.
We expect it.	Nosotros le esperamos.
Have we expected it ?	¿ Le hemos esperado nosotros ?
We have expected it.	Nosotros le hemos esperado.

To get, (to procure.)	{ † Conseguir *. Procurar. Lograr. Hallar.
I cannot procure any money.	
He cannot procure any thing to eat.	{ No puedo conseguir ningún dinero. † No puedo hallar un real.
	{ † El no puede procurarse el sustento. † Él no puede ganar la vida.

Penknife.	El cortaplumas.
After having.	{ Despues de haber, (despues de.) Despues que.
After having read my lesson, I wrote it.	Despues que yo hube leído mi leccion, la escribí.
After having cut myself, I broke my penknife.	Despues que me hube cortado, yo quebré mi cortaplumas.

Obs. F. When *after*, followed by a present participle, is translated in Spanish by *despues que*, the verb which follows it must be in one of the past tenses; but if it is rendered by *despues de*, the verb that comes after it is in the infinitive mood.

After reading the letter.	{ Despues que yo leí la carta. Despues que hube leído la carta. Despues de haber leído la carta. Despues de leer la carta.
To make fun of some one, or something.	{ Mofarse de alguno, (de alguna cosa.) Burlarse de (con) alguno. Burlarse de (con) alguna cosa.
To laugh at some one, or something. He laughs at everybody.	{ Reirse de alguno, (de alguna cosa.) Él se rie de todo el mundo, (de todos.)
He criticises everybody. Do you laugh at that man?	{ Él critica á todo el mundo. ¿ Se rie V. (se burla V.) de aquel hombre?
I do not laugh at him.	{ No me rio de él. No hago burla de él.

To stop, (to stay.)	{ Detenerse *. (Conjugated like <i>tener</i> .) See Appendix. Pararse.
Have you stayed long at Berlin?	¿ Se ha detenido V. mucho tiempo en Berlin?
I stayed there only three days.	Me detuve solamente tres dias.
To sojourn, (to stay.)	{ Residir. Morar. † Estar de asiento *.
Where does your brother stay at present?	¿ En donde reside (mora) ahora su hermano de V.?
At present, actually. The residence, stay, <i>abode</i> .	Al presente. Actualmente. <i>Ahora Domicilio.</i>
Paris is a fine place to live in.	† Paris es una ciudad muy hermosa para vivir de asiento.
After reading.	† Despues de leer, (de haber leído.)
After cutting myself.	† Despues de haberme cortado.

(See Obs. F.)

After dressing yourself.	{ † Despues de haberse V. vestido. Despues que V. se vistió.
After dressing himself.	{ † Despues de vestirse. † Despues que él se hubo vestido.
After shaving ourselves.	{ † Despues de habernos rasurado. † Despues de habernos hecho la barba.
After warming themselves.	† Despues de haberse calentado.
I returned the book after reading it.	† Yo volví el libro despues de haberlo leído.
I threw the knife away after cutting myself.	† Yo arrojé el cuchillo despues de haberme cortado.
You went to the concert after dressing yourself.	† V. fué al concierto despues de haberse vestido.
They went out after warming themselves.	† Se fuéron despues de haberse calentado.
The sick person, (the patient)	{ El enfermo. El paciente.
Tolerably well.	{ Bastante bien. Medianamente. † Tal cual.
It is rather late.	Es muy tarde.
It is rather far.	Es muy lejos. † Está algo lejos.

EXERCISES.

170.

How is your father?—He is (only) so-so.—How is your patient?—He is a little better to-day than yesterday.—Is it long since you saw your brothers?—I saw them two days ago.—How art thou?—I am tolerably well.—How long has your cousin been learning Spanish?—He has been learning it only three months.—Does he already speak it?—He already speaks, reads, and writes it better than your brother, who has been learning it these two years.—Is it long since you heard of my uncle?—It is hardly a fortnight since I heard of him.—Where is he staying now?—He is staying at Berlin, but my father is in London.—Did you stay long at Vienna?—I stayed there a fortnight.—How long did your cousin stay at Paris?—He stayed there only a month.—Do you like to speak to my uncle?—I like much to speak to him, but I do not like him to (*que haga burla de mí*) laugh at me.—Why does he laugh at you?—He laughs at me because I speak badly.—Why has your brother no friends?—He has none because he criticises everybody.—Why are you laughing at that man?—I do not intend to laugh at him.—I beg you not to do it, (*que no lo haga*), for you will break his heart if you laugh at him.—Do you doubt what I am telling you?—I do not doubt it.—Do you doubt what that man has