

told you?—I doubt it, for he has often told stories.—Have you at last bought the horse which you wished (*queria*) to buy last month?—I have not bought it, for I have not been able to procure money.

171.

Has your uncle at last bought the garden?—He has not bought it, for he could not agree about the price.—Have you at last agreed about the price of that picture?—We have agreed about it.—How much have you paid for it?—I have paid two hundred dollars for it.—What hast thou bought to-day?—I have bought two fine horses, three beautiful pictures, and a fine gun.—For how much hast thou bought the pictures?—I have bought them for five hundred dollars.—Do you find them dear?—I do not find them dear.—Have you agreed with your partner?—I have agreed with him.—Does he consent to pay you the price of the ship?—He consents to pay it me.—Do you consent to go to Spain?—I consent to go thither.—Have you seen your old friend again?—I have seen him again.—Did you recognise him?—I could hardly recognise him, for, contrary to his custom, he wears a large hat.—How is he?—He is very well.—What garments does he wear?—He wears beautiful new garments.—Have you taken notice of what your boy has done?—I have taken notice of it.—Have you punished him for it, (*ello?*)—I have punished him for it.—Has your father already written to you?—Not yet; but I expect to receive a note from him to-day.—Of what do you complain?—I complain of not being able to procure some money.—Why do these poor men complain?—They complain because they cannot procure any thing to eat.—How are your parents?—They are as usual, very well.—Is your uncle well?—He is better than he usually is.—Have you already heard of your friend who is in Germany?—I have already written to him several times; however, he has not answered me yet.

172.

What have you done with the books which the English captain has lent you?—I have returned them to him after reading them.—Why have you thrown away your penknife?—I have thrown it away after cutting myself.—When did I go to the concert?—You went thither after dressing yourself.—When did your brother go to the ball?—He went (thither) after dressing himself.—When did you breakfast?—We breakfasted after shaving ourselves.—When did our neighbors go out?—They went out after warming themselves.—Why have you punished your boy?—I have punished him because he has broken my finest glass. I gave him some wine, and instead of drinking it, he spilt it on the new carpet, and broke the glass.—What did you do this morning?—I shaved after rising, and went out after breakfasting.—

What did your father do last night?—He supped after coming from the play, and went to bed after supping.—Did he rise early?—He rose at sunrise.

FIFTY-SIXTH LESSON.—*Lección Quincuagésima sexta.*

To go to the village.	Ir á la aldea.
To be in the village.	Estar en la aldea.
To go to the exchange.	Ir á la lonja.
To be at the exchange.	Estar en la lonja.
To or at the parlor.	Á or en la sala.
To or at the kitchen.	Á or en la cocina.
To or at the cellar.	Á or en la cueva, bodega, (<i>sotano</i> .)
To or at the church.	Á or en la iglesia.
To or at the school.	Á or en la escuela.
To or at the Spanish school.	{ Á or en la escuela española.
To or at the dancing school.	{ Á or en la escuela de Español.
The play, (the comedy.)	Á or en la escuela de danza, (<i>baile</i> .)
The opera.	La comedia.
To go a-hunting.	La ópera.
To be a-hunting.	{ Ir á caza. Ir á la caza.
To go a-fishing.	{ † Ir á cazar.
To be a-fishing.	Estar cazando. † Cazar.
To hunt.	Ir á pescar. Ir á la pesca de.
The whole day. All the day.	Estar pescando. Pescar.
The whole morning. ¹	Cazar.
The whole evening.	Todo el día, (<i>masc.</i>)
The whole night. All the night.	Toda la mañana. ¹
The whole week.	† Toda la noche.
The whole society.	Toda la noche.
All at once.	Toda la semana.
Suddenly. All of a sudden.	Toda la sociedad.
	De una vez. Á la vez. De seguida.
	De repente. Súbitamente.

¹ *Morning*, as a word of address, is translated *días*; as, Good morning, Sir—*Buenos días, señor*; and *días* is used from early dawn till two o'clock, P. M. Otherwise it is literally translated; as, He arrived at ten o'clock, A. M.—*El llegó á las diez de la mañana*. *Afternoon* is translated *tardes* when addressing to, and *tarde* when speaking of, from two till seven o'clock, P. M. From this hour, and generally from candlelight, *evening* is rendered by *noche*; as, We expect them this evening at nine o'clock—*Nosotros los esperamos esta noche á las nueve*.

The ache, pain.	El dolor. La pena.
The tart.	La empanada.
The peach.	El durazno.
The strawberry.	La fresa.
The cherry.	La cereza.
The gazette.	{ La gazeta.
The newspaper.	{ El papel público. El Noticioso.
The merchandise, (goods.)	La mercadería. Las mercaderías.

The aunt.	La tia.
The female cousin.	La prima.
The niece.	La sobrina.
The maid-servant.	La criada.
The female relation.	La parienta.
The female neighbor.	La vecina.
The female cook.	La cocinera.
The brother-in-law.	El cuñado.
The sister-in-law.	La cuñada.

Obs. B. The following nouns express their gender by different terminations.

MASCULINE.		FEMININE.	
An abbot.	Un abad.	An abbess.	Una abadesa.
An actor.	Un actor.	An actress.	Una actriz.
An ambassador.	Un embajador.	An ambassadress.	Una embajadora, or embajatriz.
A baron.	Un baron.	A baroness.	Una baronesa.
A canon.	Un canónigo.	A canoness.	Una canonesa.
A singer.	Un cantor.	A female singer.	Una cantora, or cantarina, or cantatriz.
A count.	Un conde.	A countess.	Una condesa.
A dancer.	Un bailarín.	A female dancer.	Una bailarina.
A god.	Un dios.	A goddess.	Una diosa.
A deacon.	Un diácono.	A deaconess.	Una diaconisa.
A duke.	Un duque.	A duchess.	Una duquesa.
An elector.	Un elector.	An electress.	Una electriz, or electora.
An emperor.	Un emperador.	An empress.	Una emperatriz.
A hero.	Un héroe.	A heroine.	Una heroína.
A poet.	Un poeta.	A poetess.	Una poetisa.
A priest.	Un sacerdote.	A priestess.	Una sacerdotisa.
A prince.	Un príncipe.	A princess.	Una princesa.
A prior.	Un prior.	A prioress.	Una priora.
A prophet.	Un profeta.	A prophetess.	Una profetisa.

A king.	Un rey.	A queen.	Una reina.
Sir, (addressing.)	{ Señor.	Lady.	{ Señora. Dama.
Gentleman.	{ Caballero.		

Obs. C. Some nouns distinguish their gender by different words.

Father.	Padre.	Mother.	Madre.
Godfather.	Padrino.	Godmother.	Madrina.
Stepfather.	Padrastró.	Stepmother.	Madrastra.
Son-in-law.	Yerno.	Daughter-in-law.	Nuera.
Man.	Hombre.	Woman.	Mujer.
Horse.	Caballo.	Mare.	Yegua.
Ram.	Carnero.	Ewe.	Oveja.
Bull.	Toro.	Cow.	Vaca.

To hire, to let.

Have you already hired a room?

To admit or grant a thing.

To confess a thing.

Do you grant that?

I do grant it.

Do you confess your fault?

I confess it.

I confess it to be a fault.

To confess, to avow, to own, to acknowledge.

To confess.

So much, so many.

She has so many candles that she cannot burn them all.

To catch a cold.

To make sick.

If you eat so much it will make you sick.

Obs. D. When the English pronoun *it* relates to a preceding circumstance, it is translated *esto*; when to a following circumstance, by *eso*.

Does it suit you to lend your gun?

{ Alquilar. Arrendar *.
{ Dar, or tomar en alquiler, or arrendamiento.
{ ¿Ha alquilado V. ya un cuarto, (or aposento, or cámara)?

{ Admitir. Conceder una cosa.
{ Confesar * una cosa. (See *Alentar*.)
{ ¿Concede V. (admite V.) eso?
Lo concedo. Lo admito.
{ Confiesa V. su falta?
La confieso.
Confieso que es una falta.
{ Confesar. Declarar. Protestar.
{ Reconocer. (See verbs in *ocer*.)
Confesar *.

Tanto—tanta. Tantos—tantas.
Ella tiene tantas velas que no puede usarlas todas.

{ Resfriarse. Constiparse.
{ Acatarrarse.
{ † Coger un resfriado, (una fluxion.)
{ † Poner malo.
{ Hacer mal, (daño.)

Si V. come tanto, *esto* le pondrá malo, (or le hará daño.)

{ ¿Le conviene á V. prestar su escopeta?

It does not suit me to lend it.	{ No me conviene prestarla. No me acomoda prestarla.
Where did you catch a cold?	{ ¿ En donde cogió V. ese resfriado, (or esa fluxion)? ¿ En donde se constipó V.?
I caught a cold in going from the opera.	Me resfrié al salir de la ópera.
To have a cold.	{ Estar resfriado, (constipado, or acatarado.) † Tener catarro, (una fluxion, or un constipado.)
The cold.	El catarro. El resfriado. El constipado. La fluxion.
The cough.	La tos.
I have a cold.	Tengo catarro, (un constipado, or una fluxion.)
You have a cough.	V. tiene tos.
The brain.	El cerebro, or cerebro.
The chest.	El pecho.

EXERCISES.

173.

Where is your cousin?—He is in the kitchen.—Has your cook (fem.) already made the soup?—She has made it, for it is already upon the table.—Where is your mother?—She is at church.—Is your sister gone to school?—She is gone thither.—Does your mother often go to church?—She goes thither every morning and every evening.—At what o'clock in the morning does she go to church?—She goes thither as soon as she gets up.—At what o'clock does she get up?—She gets up at sunrise.—Dost thou go to school to-day?—I do go thither.—What dost thou learn at school?—I learn to read, write, and speak (there).—Where is your aunt?—She is gone to the play with my little sister.—Do your sisters go this evening to the opera?—No, Madam, they go to the dancing-school.—Do they not go to the French school?—They go thither in the morning, but not (*y no*) in the evening.—Is your father gone a-hunting?—He has not been able to go a-hunting, for he has a cold.—Do you like to go a-hunting?—I like to go a-fishing better than a-hunting.—Is your father still in the country?—Yes, Madam, he is still there.—What does he do (there)?—He goes a-hunting and a-fishing.—Did you hunt in the country?—I hunted the whole day.—How long did you stay with my mother?—I stayed with her the whole evening.—Is it long since you were at the castle?—I was there last week.—Did you find many people there?—I found only three persons there, the count, the countess, and their daughter.

174.

Are these girls as good (*discreto*) as their brothers?—They are better than they.—Can (*saber*) your sisters speak German?—They cannot, but they are learning it.—Have you brought any thing to your mother?—I brought her some good fruit and a fine tart.—What has your niece brought you?—She has brought us good cherries, good strawberries, and good peaches.—Do you like peaches?—I like them much.—How many peaches has your neighbor (fem.) given you?—She has given me more than twenty.—Have you eaten many cherries this year?—I have eaten many.—Did you give any to your little sister?—I gave her so many that she cannot eat them all.—Why have you not given any to your good neighbor, (fem.?)—I wished to give her some, but she would not take any, because she does not like cherries.—Were there any pears (*la pera*) last year?—There were not many.—Has your cousin (fem.) any strawberries?—She has so many that she cannot eat them all.

175.

Why do your sisters not go to the play?—They cannot go thither because they have a cold, and that makes them very ill.—Where did they catch a cold?—They caught a cold in going from the opera last night.—Does it suit your sister to eat some peaches?—It does not suit her to eat any, for she has already eaten a good many, and if she eats so much it will make her ill.—Did you sleep well last night?—I did not sleep well, for my children made too much noise in my room.—Where were you last night?—I was at my brother-in-law's.—Did you see your sister-in-law?—I did see her.—How is she?—She is better than usual.—Did you play?—We did not play, but we read some good books; for my sister-in-law likes to read better than to play.—Have you read the gazette to-day?—I have read it.—Is there any thing new in it?—I have not read any thing new (in it).—Where have you been since I saw you?—I have been at Vienna, Paris, and Berlin.—Did you speak to my aunt?—I did speak to her.—What does she say?—She says that she wishes to see you.—Whither have you put my pen?—I have put it upon the bench.—Do you intend to see your niece to-day?—I intend to see her, for she has promised me to dine with us.—I admire (*admirar*) that family, (*la familia*), for the father is the king and the mother is the queen of it. The children and the servants are the subjects (*el sujeto*) of the state, (*el estado*). The tutors of the children are the ministers, (*el ministro*), who share with the king and queen the care (*el cuidado*) of the government, (*el gobierno*). The good education (*la educacion*, fem.) which is given to children is the crown of monarchs, (*el monarca*).

176.

Have you already hired a room?—I have already hired one.—Where have you hired it?—I have hired it in William-street, number one hundred and fifty-two.—At whose house have you hired it?—At the house of the man whose son has sold you a horse.—For whom has your father hired a room?—He has hired one for his son, who has just arrived from France.—Why have you not kept your promise?—I do not remember what I promised you.—Did you not promise us to take us to the concert last Thursday?—I confess that I was wrong in promising you; the concert, however, (*con todo*), has not taken place.—Does your brother confess his fault?—He confesses it.—What does your uncle say to that note?—He says that it is written very well, but he admits that he has been wrong in sending it to the captain.—Do you confess your fault now?—I confess it to be a fault.—Where have you found my coat?—I have found it in the blue room, (*Obs. C, Lesson XXXVIII.*)—Will you hang my hat on the tree?—I will hang it (*thereon.*)—How are you to-day?—I am not very well.—What is the matter with you?—I have a violent headache and a cold.—Where did you catch a cold?—I caught it last night in going from the play.

FIFTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Quincuagésima séptima.*

OF THE GERUND.

The *Gerund* (by which the English present participle is translated) is formed from the present of the infinitive mood, by suppressing the terminations *ar, er, or ir*, and adding in their place *ando* to the verbs of the first conjugation, and *iendo* to those of the second and third.

1. To speak,	hablar.	Speaking,	hablando.
2. To sell,	vender.	Selling,	vendiendo.
3. To receive,	recibir.	Receiving,	recibiendo.

Obs. A. Verbs ending in *eer*, and *uir*, (when the *u* is sounded, as in *atribuir*,) change the *i*, with which the termination begins, into *y*; thus, *yendo*, instead of *iendo*; as—

To read,	leer.	Reading,	leyendo.
To instruct,	instruir.	Instructing,	instruyendo.

Obs. B. The English present participle may be translated into Spanish by the *Gerund*, when it expresses the action of the verb as continuing, and unfinished. It is then used alone, or preceded by the verb *Estar*, but by no means by other words; as, He corrects whilst reading, *él corrige leyendo*, or *estando leyendo*, *miéntras está leyendo*, (*† miéntras lee*, or *al leer*;) but it cannot be said, *él corrige miéntras leyendo*.

The man eats while running.	{ El hombre come <i>yendo</i> corriendo.
I write while reading.	{ † El hombre come al ir corriendo.
He questions while speaking.	{ † Yo escribo miéntras leo.
	{ Él pregunta miéntras (or cuando) está hablando.
	{ † V. habla al tiempo de responderme.
You speak while answering me.	{ V. habla miéntras (cuando) meresponde.

To question.

The cravat.	La corbata.
The carriage.	La carroza, (el coche.)
The house.	La casa.
The letter.	La carta. La letra.
The table.	La mesa.
The family.	La familia.
The promise.	La promesa.
The leg.	La pierna.
The sore throat.	El mal de garganta.
The throat.	La garganta.

I have a sore throat.

The meat.	La carne.
Salt meat.	Carne salada.
Fresh meat.	Carne fresca.
Fresh beef.	Vaca fresca.
Cold water.	Agua fria.
The food, (victuals.)	La comida. El alimento.
The dish, (mess.)	Los platos. Las viandas.
Salt meats.	Carne en escabeche.
Milk food.	Lacticinios.

The traveller.

To march, to walk, to step.

Obs. C. *To walk*, meaning to do it for pleasure, is translated by *pasear*, or *pasearse*. (*Lesson XLV.*) When it signifies to move slowly on the feet, it is expressed as above.

I have walked a good deal to day.	{ Hoy he andado muchísimo.
I have been walking in the garden with my mother.	{ He estado paseando con mi madre en el jardín.
To walk, or travel a mile.	{ Andar (caminar, viajar) una milla.
To walk, or travel a league.	{ Andar (caminar, viajar) una legua.
To walk a step.	{ † Dar un paso.

Preguntar. Cuestionar.

La corbata.
La carroza, (el coche.)
La casa.
La carta. La letra.
La mesa.
La familia.
La promesa.
La pierna.
El mal de garganta.
La garganta.
Yo tengo mal de garganta.
Yo tengo la garganta mala.
† La garganta me hace mal.

La carne.
Carne salada.
Carne fresca.
Vaca fresca.
Agua fria.
La comida. El alimento.
Los platos. Las viandas.
Carne en escabeche.
Lacticinios.

Viagero. Viajante.

Andar *. Caminar.
Dar un paso.

To take a step (meaning to take measures.)	{ + <i>Tomar sus medidas.</i> + <i>Valerse de medios.</i>
To go on a journey.	{ Ir á un viage. + <i>Salir á un viage.</i> <i>Hacer un viage.</i>
To make a speech.	<i>Hacer un discurso.</i>
A piece of business.	{ Un negocio. Un asunto.
An affair.	
To transact business.	<i>Negociar. Hacer negocios</i>

To meddle with something.	<i>Meterse, or entremeterse con alguno, (en algun negocio.) Ingerirse.</i>
What are you meddling with?	{ ¿ En que se mete V.? ¿ En que os meteis?
I am meddling with my own business.	Yo me meto en mis propios negocios.
That man always meddles with other people's business.	Ese hombre se mete siempre en los negocios ajenos, (de otros.)
I do not meddle with other people's business.	Yo no me entremeto en los negocios ajenos.

Others. Other people.	<i>Otros. Otras gentes.</i>
He employs himself in painting.	{ Se ocupa en la pintura. + <i>Trabaja de pintor.</i>
The art of painting.	{ El (la) arte de la pintura. La pintura.
Chemistry.	La química.
The art.	El (la) arte.
Strange.	Extraño. Asombroso. Singular.
To employ one's self in.	<i>Emplearse en. Ocuparse en.</i>

To concern some one.	{ <i>Concernir</i> *. <i>Tocar.</i> <i>Importar. Pertener.</i> <i>Interesar.</i>
To look at some one.	<i>Mirar á alguno.</i>
I do not like to meddle with things that do not concern me.	No me gusta meterme en cosas que no me tocan, (or importan.)
That concerns nobody.	Eso no toca (interesa) á ninguno.
To concern one's self about something.	{ + <i>Inquietarse de, (por or acerca de.)</i> + <i>Fatigarse de, (por or acerca de.)</i>

To attract.	<i>Atraer</i> *.
Loadstone attracts iron.	El iman atrae el hierro, (fierro.)

Her singing attracts me.	{ Su canto me atrae. El canto de ella me atrae.
To charm.	{ Hechizar. Encantar. Embelesar.
To enchant.	
I am charmed with it.	Estoy encantado de (or con) ello.
The beauty.	La hermosura.
The goodness.	La bondad.

Obs. D. Nouns ending in *ad, dad, or tad*, expressing properties or qualities, are feminine.

The harmony.	La armonía.
The voice.	La voz.
The power.	El poder.
To repeat.	<i>Repetir</i> *.
The repetition.	La repeticion.
The commencement, beginning.	El principio, or comienzo.
The wisdom.	La sabiduría.
Study.	El estudio.
The lord.	El señor.
A good memory.	Una buena memoria.
A memorandum.	{ Apunte. Nota. Razon. Apuntamiento.
The nightingale.	El ruiseñor.
All the beginnings are difficult.	Todos los principios son difíciles.

To create.	<i>Criar, or crear.</i>
Creation.	La creacion
The Creator.	El Criador.
The benefit.	El beneficio.
The fear of the Lord.	El temor del Señor.
Heaven.	El cielo.
The earth.	La tierra.
Solitude.	La soledad.
The lesson.	La leccion.
The goodness.	La bondad. (See <i>Obs. D.</i> , above.)
Flour, meal.	Harina.
The mill.	El molino.

EXERCISES.

177.

Will you dine with us to-day?—With much pleasure.—What have you for dinner?—We have good soup, some fresh and salt meat, and some milk food.—Do you like milk food?—I like it better than all other food.—Are you ready to dine?—I am ready.—Do you intend to

set out soon?—I intend setting out next week.—Do you travel alone, (*solo?*)—No, Madam, I travel with my uncle.—Do you travel on foot or in a carriage? (Less. XLIII.)—We travel in a carriage.—Did you meet any one in your last journey (*último*) to Berlin?—We met many travellers.—What do you intend to spend your time in (Lesson L.) this summer?—I intend to take a short journey.—Did you walk much in your last journey?—I like much to walk, but my uncle likes to go in a carriage.—Did he not wish to walk?—He wished to walk at first, (*al principio*), but he wished to get into the coach (*montar en el coche*) after having taken a few steps, so that I did not walk much.—What have you been doing at school to-day?—We have been listening to our professor.—What did he say?—He made a long (*gran*) speech on the goodness of God. After saying, “Repetition is the mother of studies, and a good memory is a great benefit of God,” he said, “God is the creator of heaven and earth; the fear of the Lord is the beginning of all wisdom.”—What are you doing all day in this garden?—I am walking in it.—What is there in it that attracts you, (*que atrae?*)—The singing of the birds attracts me.—Are there any nightingales (in it)?—There are some in it, and the harmony of their singing enchants me.—Have those nightingales more power over (*sobre*) you than the beauties of painting, or the voice of your tender (*tierna*) mother, who loves you so much?—I confess the harmony of the singing of those little birds has more power over me than the most tender words of my dearest friends.

178.

What does your niece amuse herself with (Lesson XLIV.) in her solitude?—She reads a good deal, and writes letters to her mother.—What does your uncle amuse himself with in his solitude?—He employs himself in painting and chemistry.—Does he no longer do any business?—He no longer does any, for he is too old to do it.—Why does he meddle with your business?—He does not generally meddle with other people’s business, but he meddles with mine because he loves me.—Has your master made you repeat your lesson to-day?—He has made me repeat it.—Did you know it?—I knew it pretty well.—Have you also done some exercises?—I have done some, but what is that to you, (*sírvase decirme que le importa á V.*) I beg?—I do not generally meddle with things that do not concern me, but I love you so much that I concern myself much about (*que yo me intereso*) what you are doing.—Does any one trouble his head about you?—No one troubles his head about me, for I am not worth the trouble, (*no valgo la pena*).—Who corrects your exercises?—My master corrects them.—How does he correct them?—He corrects them in reading

them, and in reading them he speaks to me.—How many things does your master do at the same time, (*á la vez?*)—He does four things at the same time.—How so, (*como?*)—He reads and corrects my exercises, speaks to me and questions me all at once.—Does your sister sing while dancing?—She sings while working, but she cannot sing while dancing.—Has your mother left?—She has not left yet.—When will she set out?—She will set out to-morrow evening.—At what o’clock?—At a quarter to seven.—Have your sisters arrived?—They have not arrived yet, but we expect them this evening.—Will they spend the evening (Note, page 243) with us?—They will spend it with us, for they have promised me to do so.—Where have you spent the morning?—I have spent it in the country.—Do you go every morning to the country?—I do not go every morning, but twice a week.—Why has your niece not called upon me?—She is very ill, and has spent the whole day in her room.

FIFTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—*Lección Quincuagésima octava.*

OF THE PAST FUTURE.—No. 4, p.

The past or compound future is formed from the future of the auxiliary, and the past participle of the verb to be conjugated. Example:—

I shall have loved.	Yo habré amado.
Thou wilt have loved.	Tú habrás amado.
He, or she will have loved.	Él, or ella habrá amado.
You will have loved.	V. habrá amado.
We shall have loved.	Nosotros habrémos amado.
You will have loved.	Vosotros (or vos) habréis amado.
They will have loved.	Ellos (or ellas) habrán amado.
You will have loved.	VV. habrán amado.
I shall have come.	Yo habré venido.
Thou wilt have come.	Tú habrás venido.
He will have come.	Él habrá venido.
She will have come.	Ella habrá venido.
You will have come.	V. habrá venido.
We shall have come.	Nosotros habrémos venido.
You will have come.	Vosotros (or vos) habréis venido.
They will have come.	Ellos (or ellas) habrán venido.
You will have come.	VV. habrán venido.

I shall have been praised.	Yo habré sido alabado, (alabada.)
Thou wilt have been praised.	Tú habrás sido alabado, (alabada.)
He will have been praised.	Él habrá sido alabado.
She will have been praised.	Ella habrá sido alabada.
You will have been praised.	V. habrá sido alabado, (alabada.)
We shall have been praised.	Nosotros (or nosotras) habrémos sido alabados, (alabadas.)
You will have been praised.	Vosotros (or vosotras) habréis sido alabados, (alabadas.)
They will have been praised.	Ellos (ellas) habrán sido alabados, (alabadas.)
You will have been praised.	VV. habrán sido alabados, (alabadas.)

To have left.

When I have paid for the horse, I shall have only ten dollars left.	† Cuando yo haya pagado el (or por el) caballo, solo me quedarán diez pesos.
How much money have you left?	† ¿Cuanto dinero le queda á V., (or os queda)?
I have five dollars left.	† Me quedan cinco pesos.
I have only one dollar left.	Me queda solo un peso.
How much has your brother left?	¿Cuanto le resta (or queda) al hermano de V.?
He has one dollar left.	Le queda un peso.
How much has your sister left?	¿Cuanto le queda á la señora hermana de V.? (or á su señora, &c.)
She has only a few pence left.	Le quedan solo unos cuartos.
How much have your brothers left?	¿Cuanto ha quedado á sus hermanos de V.?
They have a hundred dollars left.	Les han quedado cien pesos.
When they have paid the tailor, they will have a hundred dollars left.	Cuando ellos hayan pagado al sastre, les quedarán cien pesos.

Obs. A. The conjunctions *when, as soon as, after*, require the present, or the compound of the present, of the subjunctive mood, when they express futurity. Example:—

When I am at my aunt's, will you come to see me?	¿Vendrá V. á verme, <i>cuando yo esté</i> en casa de mi tía?
After you have done writing, will you take a turn with me?	¿Gustará V. de dar un paseo (<i>una vuelta</i>) conmigo, <i>despues</i> que haya acabado de escribir?
You will play, when you have finished your exercise.	V. jugará, <i>cuando haya acabado</i> su ejercicio.

What will you do when you have dined?	{ ¿Que hará V. despues que haya comido? † ¿Que hará V. despues de comer, (or de la comida)?
When I have spoken to your brother, I shall know what I have to do.	
	Quando yo haya hablado al señor hermano de V. sabré lo que he de hacer.

IDIOMS WITH HACER.

How is the weather?	{ ¿Que tiempo hace?
It is fine weather.	{ Hace buen tiempo.
It is bad weather.	{ Hace hermoso tiempo.
It is hot. It is very warm.	{ Hace mal tiempo.
It is cold. It is very cold.	{ Hace calor. Hace mucho calor.
The wind blows high.	{ Hace frio. Hace mucho frio.
It is a long time that I saw him.	{ Hace mucho viento.
It is becoming late.	{ Hace mucho tiempo que le ví.
It is becoming night.	{ † <i>Se hace tarde.</i>
He causes an information to be made.	{ † <i>Se hace noche. Anochece.</i>
She counterfeits the idiot, (or feigns to be an idiot.)	{ † Él hace hacer una informacion.
He acts as a broker.	{ † Ella hace la boba, (la tonta.)
Not to mind a person, (or thing.)	{ Hace el (or de) corredor.
To ridicule any one.	{ No hacer caso de una persona, (or cosa.)
To boast of.	{ Hacer chacota (or burla) de alguno.
Out of doors.	{ Hacer alarde.
	{ Fuera.

<i>To enter. To go in. To come in.</i>	<i>Entrar. (Ir adentro.)</i>
Will you go into my room?	¿Quiere V. entrar en mi cuarto, (apostento)?
I will go in.	Yo entraré. (Si, señor.)
I shall go in.	Entraré.
To sit down.	Sentarse. (See Lesson LII.)
<i>To sit, to be seated.</i>	<i>Estar sentado, (fem. sentada.)</i>
He is seated upon the large chair.	Él está sentado en la silla de brazos.
She is seated upon the bench.	Ella está sentada en el banco.

<i>To fill with.</i>	<i>Llenar—de.</i>
To fill a bottle with wine.	Llenar de vino una botella.

Do you fill that bottle with water? ¿Llena V. de agua esta botella?
 I fill my purse with money. Yo lleno de dinero mi bolsa.
 He fills his belly with meat. Él se llena de carne la barriga. (A very low expression.)

The pocket.

Have you come quite alone? { La bolsa, (fem.) El bolsillo, (mas.)
 No, I have brought all my men { La faltriguera, (fem.)
 along with me. ¿Ha venido V. absolutamente solo?
 No, yo he traído toda mi gente (todos mis hombres) conmigo.

To bring.

He has brought all his men along with him. Traer *.
 Él ha traído toda su gente consigo.
 Have you brought your brother along with you? ¿Ha traído V. consigo á su hermano?
 I have brought him along with me. Yo le he traído conmigo.
 Have you told the groom to bring me the horse? ¿Ha dicho V. al mozo de caballos (caballerizo) que traiga mi caballo?

The groom.

Are you bringing in my books? { El mozo de caballos.
 I am bringing them to you. { El caballerizo.
 Yo se los traigo á V. ¿Me trae V. mis libros?
 Yo se los traigo á V.

To take, to carry.

Will you take that dog to the stable? Llevar. Traer. Conducir.
 ¿Quiere V. llevar ese perro al establo?
 I will take it thither. Yo le llevaré allí.
 Are you carrying that gun to my father? ¿Lleva V. esa escopeta á mi padre?
 I carry it to him. Yo se la llevo.

*The cane, the stick.**The stable.*

{ La caña. El palo, (mas.)
 { El baston, (mas.)
 { El establo, (mas.)
 { La caballeriza, (fem.)

To come down, to go down.

To go down into the well. Bajar á, (or de.) Descender *.
 Bajar al pozo.
 To go, or come down the hill. { Bajar el cerro.
 { Descender del cerro.
 To go down the river. Bajar el rio.
 To alight from one's horse, or dismount. † Apearse del caballo.
 Desmontarse.
 To alight, to get out. Apearse. Bajar. Salir de.

To go up, to mount, to ascend. Subir. Montar.
 To go up the mountain. Subir el monte.
 To get into the coach. Entrar (subir) en el coche.
 To get on board a ship. † Embarcarse.

To desire, to beg, to request, to pray. { Desear. Suplicar.
 { Pedir *. Rogar *.

Will you desire your brother to come down? ¿Quiere V. suplicar á su hermano que baje?

Obs. B. Verbs signifying *to beg, to request, to command, &c.* require the verb governed by them to be in the subjunctive mood. (See Appendix.)

The beard. La barba.
 The river. El rio.
 The stream, torrent. La corriente. El torrente.
 To go, or come up the river. Subir el rio.

EXERCISES.

179.

Will your parents go into the country to-morrow?—They will not go, for it is too dusty.—Shall we take a walk to-day?—We will not take a walk, for it is too muddy out of doors, (*en la calle.*)—Do you see the castle of my relation behind yonder mountain, (*aquella montaña?*)—I see it.—Shall we go in?—We will go in if you like.—Will you go into that room?—I shall not go into it, for it is smoky.—I wish you a good morning, Madam.—Will you not come in?—Will you not sit down?—I will sit down upon that large chair.—Will you tell me what has become of your brother?—I will tell you.—Where is your sister?—Do you not see her? She sits upon the bench.—Is your father seated upon the bench?—No, he sits upon the chair.—Hast thou spent all thy money?—I have not spent all.—How much hast thou left?—I have not much left. I have but five shillings left.—How much money have thy sisters left?—They have but three dollars left.—Have you monéy enough left to pay your tailor?—I have enough left to pay him; but if I pay him I shall have but little left.—How much money will your brothers have left?—They will have a hundred dollars left.—When will you go to Italy?—I shall go as soon as (*luego que*) I have (*haya*) learned Italian.—When will your brothers go to France?—They will go thither as soon as they know (*sepan*) French.—When will they learn it?—They will learn it when they have (*hayán*) found a good master.—How much money shall we have left when we have (*hayamos*) paid for our horses?—When we have (*hayamos*) paid for them we shall have only a hundred dollars left.

180.

Do you gain any thing by (*en*) that business?—I do not gain much by it, (*en él*.) but my brother gains a good deal by it. He fills his purse with money.—How much money have you gained?—I have gained only a little, but my cousin has gained much by it. He has filled his pocket with money.—Why does that man not work?—He is a good-for-nothing fellow, for he does nothing but eat all the day long. He (continually) fills his belly with meat, so that he will make himself (*se enfermará*) ill if he continues (*continuar*) to eat so much.—With what have you filled that bottle?—I have filled it with wine.—Will this man take care of my horse?—He will take care of it.—Who will take care of my servant?—The landlord will take care of him.—Does your servant take care of your horses?—He does take care of them.—Is he taking care of your clothes?—He takes care of them, for he brushes them every morning.—Have you ever drunk French wine?—I have never drunk any.—Is it long since you ate French bread?—It is almost three years since I ate any.—Have you hurt my brother-in-law?—I have not hurt him, but he has cut my finger.—What has he cut your finger with?—With the knife which you have lent him.

181.

Is your father arrived at last?—Everybody says that he is arrived, but I have not seen him yet.—Has the physician hurt your son?—He has hurt him, for he has cut his finger.—Have they cut off that man's leg?—They have cut it off.—Are you pleased with your servant?—I am much pleased with him, for he is fit for any thing, (*para todo*.)—What does he know?—He knows every thing, (*todo*.)—Can he ride?—He can.—Has your brother returned at last from England?—He has returned thence, and has brought you a fine horse.—Has he told his groom to bring it to me, (*me le traiga*?)—He has told him to bring (*lleve*) it to you.—What do you think of that horse?—I think that it is a fine and good one, and beg you to lead (*lleve*) it into the stable.—In what did you spend your time yesterday?—I went to the concert, and afterwards to the play.—When did that man go down into the well?—He went down into it this morning.—Has he come up again yet, (*volver á subir*?)—He came up an hour ago.—Where is your brother?—He is in his room.—Will you tell him to come down, (*que baje*?)—I will tell him so, but he is not dressed (Lesson LIII.) yet.—Is your friend still on the mountain?—He has already come down.—Did you go down or up the river?—We went down it.—Did my cousin speak to you before he started?—He spoke to me before he got into the coach.—Have you seen my brother?—I saw him before I went on board the ship.—Is it better to get into a coach than to go on board

the ship?—It is not worth while to get into a coach or to go on board the ship when one has no wish to travel.

FIFTY-NINTH LESSON.—*Leccion Quincuagésima nona.*

Obs. A. The Imperfect is a past tense, which was still present at the time spoken of, and may always be recognised by using the two terms, *Was doing*, or *Used to do*. Examples:—

When I was at Cadiz I often went to see my friends.	Quando yo <i>estaba</i> en Cadiz, <i>iba</i> á menudo á ver á mis amigos.
When you were in Madrid you often went to the Prado.	Quando V. <i>estaba</i> en Madrid, <i>iba</i> frecuentemente al Prado.
Rome was at first governed by kings.	Roma era gobernada primeramente por reyes.
Cæsar was a great man.	César era un gran (<i>grande</i>) hombre.
Cicero was a great orator.	Ciceron era un grande (<i>gran</i>) orador.

Obs. B. The adjective *grande* drops the last syllable when it means good in character or quality. As, *Fernando de Córdova era llamado el gran capitán.* (See Appendix.)

Our ancestors went a-hunting every day.	Nuestros mayores iban á la caza todos los dias.
The Romans cultivated the arts and sciences, and rewarded merit.	Los Romanos cultivaban las artes y las ciencias, y premiaban el mérito.
Were you walking?	¿Estaba V. (<i>iba</i> V.) paseando?
I was not walking.	No me paseaba.
Were you in Toledo when the king was there?	¿Estaba V. en Toledo cuando el rey se hallaba allí?
I was there when he was there.	Yo estaba allí, cuando él estaba allí.
Where were you when I was in Havana?	¿En donde estaba V. cuando yo estaba en la Habana?
At what time did you breakfast when you were in Germany?	¿Á que hora almorzaba V. cuando estaba en Alemania?
I breakfasted when my father breakfasted.	Yo almorzaba cuando mi padre almorzaba, (<i>al mismo tiempo que mi padre</i> .)
Did you work when he was working?	¿Trabajaba V. mientras él trabajaba?
I studied when he was working.	Yo estudiaba cuando él trabajaba.
Some fish.	Un <i>poco de</i> pescado. Un <i>poco de</i> pez.
Some game.	La caza.
When I lived at my father's I rose earlier than I do now	Quando yo vivía en casa de mi padre, me levantaba mas temprano que ahora.