

returned from Germany.—Can you afford to buy a horse and a carriage?—I can afford it.—Can your brother afford to buy that large house?—He cannot afford it.—Will your cousin buy that horse?—He will buy it, if it pleases (*convenir**) him.—Have you received my letter?—I have received it with much pleasure. I have shown it to my Spanish master, who was surprised, for there was not a single fault in it.—Have you already received Calderon's and Moratin's works?—I have received those of Moratin; as to those of Calderon, I hope to receive them next week.

197.

Is it thou, Charles, who hast soiled my book?—It is not I, it is your little sister who has soiled it.—Who has broken my fine inkstand?—It is I who have broken it.—Is it you who have spoken of me?—It is we who have spoken of you, but we have said of you nothing but good, (*que no sea bueno*).—Who knocks at the door?—It is I, will you open it?—What do you want, (*desear*?)—I come to ask you for the money which you owe me, and the books which I lent you.—If you will have the goodness to come to me to-morrow I will return both to you.—Is it your sister who is playing on the piano?—It is not she.—Who is it?—It is my cousin, (*fem.*)—Is it your sisters who are coming?—It is they.—Is it your neighbors (*fem.*) who are laughing at you?—They are not our neighbors.—Who are they?—They are the daughters of the countess whose brother has bought your house.—Are they the ladies you have spoken of to me?—They are.—Shall you learn Spanish?—My brother and I will learn it.—Shall we go to the country to-morrow?—I shall go to the country, and you will remain in town.—Shall my sister and I go to the opera?—You and she will remain at home, and your brother will go to the opera.—What did you say when your tutor was scolding you?—I said nothing because I had nothing to say, for I had not done my task, and he was in the right to scold me.—What were you doing while he was out?—I was playing on the violin, instead of doing what he had given me to do.—What has my brother told you?—He has told me that he would be the happiest man in the (*del*) world, if he knew the Spanish language, one of the most useful of all languages for the Americans in the present times.

SIXTY-THIRD LESSON.—*Leccion Sexagésima tercera.*

To get into a bad scrape.	} <i>Caer en enredo, (empeño.)</i> <i>Meterse en enredos, (marañas.)</i>
To get out of a bad scrape.	
I got out of the scrape.	} <i>Salir de enredos, (empeños.)</i> <i>He salido del enredo, (del lance.)</i>
That man is ever getting into bad scrapes, but he always gets out of them again.	
	<i>Ese hombre cae siempre en enredos, pero siempre sale de ellos.</i>

<i>Between, amongst, amidst.</i>	<i>Entre.</i>
To make some one's acquaintance.	} <i>Entablar (hacer) conocimiento con alguno.</i>
To become acquainted with some body.	
I have made his or her acquaintance.	} <i>Tener trato con alguno.</i>
I have become acquainted with him or her.	
<i>To be acquainted with.</i>	<i>Conocer. (See verbs in cer.)</i>
Are you acquainted with him, (her)?	<i>¿Le conoce V.? ¿La conoce V.?</i>
I do know him, (her.)	<i>Yo le (la) conozco. Le trato.</i>
The acquaintance.	<i>El conocido. La conocida.</i>
He is an acquaintance of mine.	<i>Es un conocido mio.</i>
She is my acquaintance.	<i>Es conocida mia.</i>
He is not a friend, he is but an acquaintance.	<i>No es amigo, solo es conocido mio.</i>

Obs. A. When *to know* means *to be acquainted with*, it is rendered in Spanish by *conocer*, but in all other cases it is rendered by *saber*. Example:—I know that gentleman (that lady)—*Yo conozco á ese caballero, (á esa señora.)* I know my lesson—*Yo sé mi leccion.* I know what you wish to say—*Yo sé lo que V. quiere decir.*

<i>To enjoy.</i>	<i>Gozar.</i>
Do you enjoy good health?	<i>¿Goza V. de una buena salud?</i>
<i>To be well.</i>	<i>Estar bueno.</i>
She is well.	<i>Ella está buena.</i>
<i>To imagine.</i>	<i>Imaginar. Imaginarse.</i>
Fellow-creatures.	<i>Criaturas de la misma especie.</i>
Fellow, (match.)	<i>Compañero. Compañera. Igual.</i>
He has not his equal, or his match.	} <i>Él no tiene compañero, (semejante.)</i> } <i>Él es sin par. No tiene par.</i>

<i>To resemble some one.</i>	} <i>Parecerse á uno. Parecer.</i> } <i>Asemejarse á uno.</i>
<i>To look like some one.</i>	
That man resembles my brother.	Ese hombre se parece á mi hermano.
That beer looks like water.	Esa cerveza parece agua.
<i>Each other.</i>	<i>El uno el otro. Uno á otro.</i>
We resemble each other.	Nos parecemos el uno al otro.
They do not resemble each other.	No se parecen el uno al otro.
The two brothers love each other.	Los dos hermanos se aman uno á otro.
Are you pleased with each other?	¿Están VV. satisfechos el uno del otro, (or uno de otro)?
We are.	Si. Estamos, (or lo estamos.)
<i>As, or as well as.</i>	<i>Como. Así como. Tan bien—como.</i>
The appearance, the countenance.	} La apariencia. El semblante. } La cara. El ademan.
To show a disposition to.	
That man whom you see shows a desire to approach us.	} Manifestar una intencion de. } Parecer deseoso de.
<i>To look pleased with some one.</i>	† <i>Mostrar (hacer) buena cara.</i>
<i>To look cross at some one.</i>	† <i>Mostrar (hacer) mala cara.</i>
When I go to see that man, instead of receiving me with pleasure, he looks displeased.	Quando voy á ver á ese hombre, en vez de recibirme con gusto, me muestra (me pone) mala cara.
A good-looking man.	Un hombre de buen parecer, (de buena traza.)
A bad-looking man.	Un hombre de mal parecer, (de mala traza.)
Bad-looking people, or folks.	Gente de mala traza.
To go to see some one.	Ir á ver á alguno.
To pay some one a visit.	Hacer una visita á alguno.
To frequent a place.	Frecuentar un parage. Concurrir á.
To frequent societies.	Concurrir á tertulias.
To associate with some one.	Frecuentar á uno.
<i>To look like, to appear.</i>	<i>Tener semblante. Parecer.</i>
How does he look?	† ¿Que semblante tiene?
He looks gay, (sad, contented.)	† Tiene semblante alegre, (triste, contento.)
You appear very well.	† V. tiene muy buen semblante.
You look like a doctor.	} † V. parece médico. } V. tiene traza de médico.

She looks (appears to be) angry.	† Parece que ella está enfadada.
They look (appear) contented.	Parecen contentos.
To look good, (to appear to be good.)	Parecer bueno.
To drink to some one.	Brindar á alguno.
To drink some one's health.	Beber á la salud de alguno.
I drink your health.	Yo bebo á la salud de V.
It is all over with me.	† Acabóse todo (para mí) para conmigo.
It is all over.	† Acabóse.
To hurt some one's feelings.	} Herir á uno en el alma. } † <i>Dar que sentir.</i>
You have hurt that man's feelings.	V. ha herido á ese hombre en el alma.

Obs. B. The nouns *alma*, soul; *agua*, water; *águila*, eagle; *acta*, act, or record; *ala*, wing; *ave*, bird; *ama*, the mistress of a house, or house-keeper; *ancla*, anchor; *arma*, weapon, and a few others, though feminine, require the masculine article; but only in the singular number, and when they are immediately preceded by it; as, The honest housekeeper said the same: *Lo mismo dijo el ama*—(D. Quixote, ch. 6.) The good mistress received them: *La buena ama los recibió*. There are those who drink the delicious waters of the celebrated Xantus: *Allí estan los que beben las dulces aguas del famoso Xanto*—(D. Quixote, ch. 18.)

A place.	Un lugar. Un parage. Un sitio.
I know a good place to swim in.	Conozco un buen sitio para nadar.
<i>To experience, to undergo.</i>	} <i>Experimentar. Padecer.</i> } <i>Pasar por.</i>
I have experienced a great many misfortunes.	} He padecido muchos infortunios. } He pasado por muchas desgracias.
<i>To suffer.</i>	<i>Sufrir. Padecer.</i>
Dost thou suffer?	¿Sufres (padeces) tú?
I do suffer.	Yo padezco. Yo sufro.
He suffers.	Él sufre. Él padece.
To feel a pain in one's head or foot.	} Tener dolor de cabeza. } Padecer de la cabeza (del pie.)
I felt a pain in my eye.	} † He padecido de los ojos. } <i>He tenido mal de ojos.</i>
<i>To neglect.</i>	<i>Descuidar de.</i>
<i>To yield.</i>	<i>Ceder. Rendirse. Sujetarse.</i>
We must yield to necessity.	† Se debe ceder á la necesidad.

<i>To spring forward.</i>	{ <i>Saltar. Abalanzarse á.</i> <i>Echarse sobre.</i>
The cat springs upon the rat.	El gato se abalanza á la rata.
To leap on horseback.	Saltar sobre un caballo.
An increase, an augmentation.	Aumento. Colmo. Por mayor.
For more bad luck.	{ Por colmo de la desgracia. Por mayor desgracia.
For more good luck.	{ Para colmo de la desgracia. Para colmo de la dicha. Por colmo de la dicha. Por mayor dicha.
For more bad luck I have lost my purse.	Por mayor desgracia he perdido mi bolsa.
To lose one's wits.	{ Perder la chabeta, (el juicio). Perder la cabeza. Irsele á uno la cabeza.
That man has lost his wits, and he does not know what to do.	{ Ese hombre ha perdido la cabeza, (el juicio,) y no sabe que hacer. Á ese hombre se le ha ido la cabeza, y no sabe que hacer.
Obstinately, by all means.	{ Por fuerza. Positivamente. Á toda fuerza. Absolutamente.
That man wishes by all means to lend me money.	Ese hombre quiere absolutamente (por fuerza) prestarme dinero.
To follow.	Seguir*.
I follow, thou followest, he follows.	Sigo. Sigues. Sigue.
To pursue.	Perseguir. (Conj. like <i>Seguir</i> .)
To preserve, to save.	Preservar. Ahorrar.

EXERCISES.

198.

Why do you associate with those people?—I associate with them because they are useful to me.—If you continue to associate with them you will get into bad scrapes, for they have many enemies.—How does your cousin conduct himself?—He does not conduct himself very well, for he is always getting into some bad scrape, (or other.)—Do you not sometimes get into bad scrapes?—It is true (*verdad*) that I sometimes get into them, but I always get out of them again.—Do you see those men who seem desirous of approaching us?—I do see them, but I do not fear them, (*temer*), for they hurt nobody.—We must go away, (*retirarnos*), for I do not like to mix with people whom I do

not know.—I beg of you not to be afraid of them, for I perceive my uncle among them.—Do you know a good place to swim in?—I know one.—Where is it?—On that side (Lesson XXXVIII.) of the river, behind the wood, (*el bosque*), near the high road, (*el camino real*).—When shall we go to swim?—This evening, if you like.—Will you wait for me before the city gate?—I shall wait for you there; but I beg of you not to forget it.—You know that I never forget my promises.—Where did you become acquainted with that lady?—I became acquainted with her at the house of one of my relations.—Why does your cousin ask me for (Lesson XLI.) money and books?—Because he is a fool; of me, (*á mí*), who am his nearest relation, (*su mas cercano pariente*), and his best friend, he asks nothing.—Why did you not come to dinner?—I have been hindered, but you have been able to dine without me.—Do you think that we shall not dine, if you cannot come?—How long (*hasta que hora*) did you wait for me?—We waited for you till a quarter past seven, and as you did not come we dined without you.—Have you drunk my health?—We have drunk yours, and that of your parents.

199.

How does your uncle look, (*que semblante?*)—He looks very gay, for he is much pleased with his children.—Do his friends look as gay as he?—They, on the contrary, look sad, because they are discontented. My uncle has no money, and is always contented, and his friends, who have a good deal (of it), are scarcely ever so.—Do you like your sister?—I like her much, and as she is very good-natured (*es muy cariñosa*) to (*con*) me I am so to her; but how do you like yours?—We love each other, because we are pleased with each other.—A certain (*cierto*) man liked much wine, but he found in it (*él*) two bad qualities. "If I put water to it," said he, "I spoil it; and if I do not put any to it, it spoils me."—Does your cousin resemble you?—He resembles me.—Do your sisters resemble each other?—They do not resemble each other; for the elder (*mayor*) is idle and naughty, and the younger (*la menor*) assiduous and good-natured towards everybody.—How is your aunt?—She is very well.—Does your mother enjoy good health?—She imagines she enjoys good health, but I believe she is mistaken, for she has had a bad cough these six months of which (*de la cual*) she cannot get rid.—Is that man angry with you?—I think he is angry with me because I do not go to see him: but I do not like to go to his house, for when I go to him, instead of receiving me with pleasure, he looks displeased.—You must not believe that; he is not angry with you, for he is not so bad (*malo*) as he looks, (*parece*). He is the best man in the world; but one must know him in order to appreciate him.—There

is a great difference (*la diferencia*) between you and him, (*él*;) you look pleased with all those who come to see you, and he looks cross at them.

200.

Is it right to laugh thus at everybody?—If I laugh at your coat I do not laugh at everybody.—Does your son resemble any one?—He resembles no one.—Why do you not drink?—I do not know what to drink, for I like good wine, and yours looks like vinegar.—If you wish to have some other I shall go down (*bajar*) into the cellar to fetch you some.—You are too polite, Sir, I shall drink no more to-day.—Have you known my father long?—I have known him long, for I made his acquaintance when I was yet at school. We often worked for one another, and we loved each other like brothers.—I believe it, for you resemble each other.—When I had not done my exercises he did them for me, and when he had not done his I did them for him.—Why does your father send for the physician?—He is ill, and as (*y como*) the physician does not come he sends for him.—Ah, (*Ay*.) it is all over with me!—But, bless me, (*Dios mio!*) why do you cry thus?—I have been robbed (*Obs. A, Lesson XLV.*) of my gold rings, (*la sortija de oro*.) my best clothes, and all my money; that is the reason why I cry.—Do not make (*no haga V.*) so much noise, for it is we who have taken them all, in order to teach you to take better care (*de cuidar mejor*, Lesson L.) of your things, (*cosas*.) and to shut the door of your room when you go out.—Why do you look so sad?—I have experienced great misfortunes; after having lost all my money I was beaten by bad-looking men; and to my still greater ill-luck, I hear that my good uncle, whom I love so much, has been struck with apoplexy.—You must not afflict yourself (*no se aflija V.*) so much, for you know that we must yield to necessity.

SIXTY-FOURTH LESSON.—*Leccion Sexagésima cuarta.*

Obs. A. How, how much, and how many, in exclamatory sentences, are translated by *cuan* before adjectives, and by *que de*, *cuanto*, or *cuantos* before nouns.

	{ ; <i>Cuan!</i> ; <i>Que de!</i>
<i>How!</i>	{ ; <i>Cuanto!</i> ; <i>Cuantos!</i>
	{ ; <i>Cuan bueno es V.!</i>
How good you are!	{ ; <i>Que de bondad tiene V.!</i>
	{ ; <i>Cuanta bondad tiene V.!</i>
How foolish he is!	{ ; <i>Cuan necio es!</i>
How foolish she is!	{ ; <i>Cuan necia es ella!</i>

How rich that man is!	{ ; <i>Cuan rico es ese hombre!</i>
	{ ; <i>Que de riquezas tiene ese hombre!</i>
	{ ; <i>Cuanta riqueza tiene ese hombre!</i>
How handsome that woman is!	{ ; <i>Cuan hermosa es esa señora!</i>
	{ + ; <i>Que de bondad tiene V. para mí!</i>
How much kindness you have for me!	{ + ; <i>Cuanta es la bondad de V. para conmigo!</i>
How many obligations I am under to you!	{ ; <i>Que de obligaciones le debo yo á V.!</i>
	{ <i>Deber obligaciones.</i>
<i>To be under obligations to some one.</i>	{ <i>Tener obligaciones.</i>
	{ <i>Estar obligado á uno.</i>
	{ <i>Le debo (le tengo) muchas obligaciones.</i>
I am under many obligations to him.	{ <i>Le estoy muy obligado.</i>
	{ ; <i>Que de gente! ; Cuanta gente!</i>
How many people!	{ ; <i>Cuantos!</i>
How happy you are!	{ ; <i>Cuan dichoso es V.!</i>
How much wealth that man has!	{ ; <i>Que de riquezas tiene ese hombre!</i>
How much money that man has spent in his life!	{ ; <i>Que de dinero ha gastado ese hombre en su vida!</i>
	{ <i>Agradecérselo á uno.</i>
<i>To be obliged to some one for something.</i>	{ <i>Estimárselo á uno.</i>
<i>To be indebted to some one for something.</i>	{ <i>Deberle algo á uno.</i>
I am indebted to him for it.	{ <i>Se lo debo á él.</i>
	{ <i>Agradecer. Dar gracias.</i>
<i>To thank some one for something.</i>	{ <i>Agradecérselo á uno.</i>
I thank you for the trouble you have taken for me.	{ <i>Yo le agradezco á V. el trabajo que se ha tomado por mí.</i>
	{ ; <i>Que cosa hay mas grande?</i>
Is there any thing more grand?	{ ; <i>Que cosa hay mas cruel?</i>
Is there any thing more cruel?	{ ; <i>Que cosa peor hay, (mas mala hay)?</i>
Is there any thing more wicked?	{ ; <i>Que cosa mas hermosa puede haber?</i>
Can any thing be more handsome?	{ ; <i>De que tamaño?</i>
How large? Of what size?	{ ; <i>De que alto? ; De que altura?</i>
How high? Of what height?	{ ; <i>De que profundidad?</i>
How deep? Of what depth?	

¹ In speaking of dimension, the adjective is more generally used than the substantive.

Obs. B. When speaking of dimension, we use in Spanish the verb *tener* when the English use the verb *to be*; and the preposition *de* stands before the noun or adjective of dimension.

Of what height is her house?	} † ¿Cuanto tiene de alto (de altura) la casa de ella? ¿Que altura tiene la casa de ella?
It is nearly fifty feet high.	
Our house is thirty feet broad.	† Tiene cerca de cincuenta piés de alto, (de altura.)
That table is six feet long.	† Nuestra casa tiene treinta piés de ancho, (de anchura.)
That river is twenty feet deep.	† Esa mesa tiene seis piés de largo, (de largura.)
The size.	† Ese rio tiene veinte piés de profundo, (de profundidad.)
Of what size is that man?	El tamaño. El talle. La estatura.
How was that child dressed?	} † ¿Que tamaño tiene ese hombre? ¿De que tamaño es ese hombre?
He was dressed in green.	
The man with the blue coat.	¿Como estaba vestido ese niño?
The woman with the red gown.	† Estaba vestido de verde.
	† El hombre de la casaca azul.
	† La mujer del vestido encarnado.

True	Verdad.
Is it true that his house is burnt?	¿Es verdad que su casa se ha quemado?
It is true.	Es verdad.
It is not (true.)	No es verdad.
Is it not (true?)	¿No es verdad?

Perhaps.	} Quizá. Quizas. Acaso. Por ventura. Tal vez.
I shall perhaps go there.	
<i>To share. To divide.</i>	Quizá iré allá. <i>Partir. Dividir. Participar.</i>

Whose?	¿De quien? (See Lessons XXI. and XXIX.)
Whose horse is this?	¿De quien es ese caballo?
It is mine. It belongs to me.	Es mio.
Whose horses are these?	¿De quien son estos caballos?
They are mine. They belong to me.	Son mios.
Whose house is that?	¿De quien es esa casa?
It is mine. It belongs to me.	Es mia. Me pertenece.
Whose houses are these?	¿De quien son estas casas?
They are mine. They belong to me.	Son mias. † <i>Son de mi propiedad.</i>

<i>To run up.</i>	<i>Acudir. Correr á.</i>
Many men had run up; but instead of extinguishing the fire, they set to plundering.	Muchos hombres habian acudido, pero en vez de apagar el fuego, se pusieron á saquear.
To run to the assistance of some one.	Acudir á socorrer á alguno.
<i>To save. To deliver.</i>	<i>Salvar. Libertar.</i>
To save anybody's life.	Salvar la vida á alguno.
To plunder. To rob.	Pillar. Saquear. Robar.
To set about something.	Ponerse á.
Have they succeeded in extinguishing the fire?	¿Han logrado apagar el fuego?
They have succeeded in it.	Lo han logrado.
The watch indicates the hours.	El reloj señala (apunta) la hora.
<i>To indicate. To mark.</i>	<i>Indicar. Señalar. Marcar.</i>
<i>To quarrel.</i>	<i>Reñir*. Pelear.</i>
To quarrel with one.	Reñir con alguno.
To dispute (to contend) about something.	Disputar (altercar) sobre algo.
About what are these people disputing?	¿Acerca de que (sobre que) se disputan estas gentes?
They are disputing about who shall go first.	Se disputan sobre quien se irá primero.
<i>Thus. So.</i>	<i>Así. De esta manera.</i>
<i>To be ignorant of, (not to know.)</i>	<i>Ignorar. (No saber.)</i>
<i>The day before.</i>	<i>El dia ántes. La vispera.</i>
The day before that day was Saturday.	} El dia ántes de aquel dia era un Sábado. La vispera de aquel dia era un Sábado.
The day before Sunday is Saturday.	
	† La vispera del Domingo es el Sábado.

EXERCISES.

201.

Can you not get rid of that man? (Lesson LIII.)—I cannot get rid of him, for he will absolutely follow me.—Has he not lost his wits?—It may be, (*puede ser.*)—What does he ask you for?—He wishes to sell me a horse which I do not want.—Whose houses are those?—They are mine.—Do these pens belong to you?—No, they belong to my sister.—Are those the pens with which she writes so well?—They are the same.—Whose gun is this?—It is my father's.—Are these

books your sister's?—They are hers.—Whose carriage is this?—It is mine.—Which is the man of whom you complain?—It is he (*el que*) who wears a red coat.—“What is the difference (*la diferencia*) between a watch and me?” inquired (*preguntó*) a lady of a young officer.—“My lady,” replied he, (*respondió este*), “a watch marks the hours, and near (*cerca*) you one forgets them.”—A Russian peasant who had never seen asses, (*burros*), seeing several in France, said, (*dijo*), “Lord, (*Dios mio!*) what large hares (*la liebre*) there are in this country!”—How many obligations I am under to you, my dear friend! you have saved my life! without you I had been lost.—Have those miserable men hurt you?—They have beaten and robbed me, and when you ran to my assistance they were about to (*iban*) strip (*desnudarme*) and kill me.—I am happy to have delivered you from the (*de las*) hands of those robbers.—How good you are!

202.

Will you go to Mr. Tortenson's to-night?—I shall, perhaps, go.—And will your sisters go?—They will, perhaps.—Had you any pleasure yesterday at the concert?—I had no pleasure there, for there was such a multitude of people there that one could hardly get in.—I bring you a pretty present with which you will be much pleased.—What is it?—It is a silk cravat.—Where is it?—I have it in my pocket, (*en mi bolsillo*).—Does it please you?—It pleases me much, and I thank you for it with all my heart. I hope that you will at last accept (*aceptar*) something of me.—What do you intend to give me?—I will not tell you, for if I do tell you, you will have no pleasure when I give it to you.—Have you seen any one at the market?—I have seen a good many people there.—How were they dressed?—Some were dressed in blue, some in green, some in yellow, and several in red.—Who are those men?—The one who is dressed in gray is my neighbor, and the man with the black coat the physician whose son has given my neighbor a blow with a stick.—Who is the man with the green coat?—He is one of my relations.—Are there many philosophers in your country?—There are as many there as in yours.—How does this hat fit me?—It fits you very well.—How does that coat fit your brother?—It fits him admirably.—Is your brother as tall (*alto*) as you?—He is taller than I, but I am older (*viejo*) than he.—Of what size is that man?—He is five feet four inches (*una pulgada*) high.—How high is the house of our landlord?—It is sixty feet high.—Is your well deep?—Yes, Sir, for it is fifty feet deep.—“There are many learned men (*un sabio*) in Rome, are there not, (*no es verdad?*)” Milton asked a Roman. “Not so many as when you were there,” answered (*respondió*) the Roman.

203.

Is it true that your uncle has arrived?—I assure you that he has arrived.—Is it true that the king has assured you of his assistance, (*de su asistencia?*)—I assure you that it is true.—Is it true that the six thousand (*mil*; takes no *s* in the plural) men, whom we were expecting, have arrived?—I have heard so.—Will you dine with us?—I cannot dine with you, for I have just eaten.—Will your brother drink a glass of wine?—He cannot drink, for I assure you that he has just drunk.—Why are those men quarrelling?—They are quarrelling because they do not know what to do.—Have they succeeded in extinguishing the fire?—They have at last succeeded in it; but it is said (*Obs. A, Lesson XLV.*) that several houses have been burnt.—Have they not been able to save any thing?—They have not been able to save any thing; for instead of extinguishing the fire, the miserable wretches (*los malvados*) who had come up, set to plundering.—What has happened?—A great misfortune has happened.—Why did my friends set out without me?—They waited for you till twelve o'clock, and seeing that you did not come they set out.—What is the day before Monday called?—The day before Monday is Sunday.—Why did you not run to the assistance of your neighbor whose house has been burnt?—I was quite (*enteramente*) ignorant of his house being on fire, (*que su casa se estaba quemando*;) for had I known it I would have run to his assistance.

SIXTY-FIFTH LESSON.—*Leccion Sexagésima quinta.*

	<i>To propose.</i>	{ <i>Proponer. Proponerse.</i>
		{ <i>Hacer cuenta de.</i>
I propose going on a journey.		{ <i>Me propongo hacer un viaje.</i>
He proposes joining a hunting party.		{ <i>Hago cuenta de hacer un viaje.</i>
	A game at chess.	{ <i>Intenta juntarse á una partida de caza.</i>
	A game at billiards.	{ <i>Una partida de ajedrez.</i>
		{ <i>Una partida de billar.</i>
		{ <i>Una mesa de billar.</i>
	A game at cards.	{ <i>Un juego de cartas.</i>
		{ <i>Una partida de naipes.</i>
	<i>To succeed.</i>	{ <i>Conseguir. Alcanzar</i>
		{ <i>Lograr. Salir bien.</i>
Do you succeed in doing that?		{ <i>¿Logra V. hacer eso?</i>
I do succeed in it.		{ <i>Si, logro hacerlo.</i>

<i>To endeavor.</i>	<i>Esforzarse. Procurar. Intentar</i>
I endeavor to do it.	Yo procuro hacerlo.
I endeavor to succeed in it.	Yo procuro lograrlo.
Endeavor to do better.	Procure V. hacer mejor.

<i>Since, considering.</i>	<i>Ya que. Pues que.</i>
Since you are happy, why do you complain?	¿Ya que es V. dichoso, porque se queja?
<i>To be thoroughly acquainted with a thing.</i>	<i>Conocer una cosa á fondo.</i>
<i>To make one's self thoroughly acquainted with a thing.</i>	<i>Enterarse á fondo en (de) una cosa.</i>
That man understands that business perfectly.	Ese hombre conoce á fondo ese asunto, (ese negocio.)
I understand that well.	Estoy bien enterado en ello.
<i>Since or from.</i>	<i>Desde. Desde por.</i>
From that time.	Desde ese tiempo.
From my childhood.	Desde mi niñez, (infancia.)
From morning until night.	Desde por la mañana hasta la noche.
From the beginning to the end.	Desde el principio hasta el fin.
From here to there.	Desde aquí hasta allí.
I have had that book these two years.	† Ya van dos años que tengo ese libro.
I have lived in Madrid these three years.	† Tres años ha que estoy (or que vivo) en Madrid.

<i>To blow, to blow out.</i>	<i>Soplar. Apagar.</i>
<i>To reduce.</i>	<i>Reducir.</i>
<i>To produce.</i>	<i>Producir.</i>
<i>To translate.</i>	<i>Traducir.</i>
<i>To introduce.</i>	<i>Introducir.</i>
<i>To destroy.</i>	<i>Destruir.</i>
<i>To construct.</i>	<i>Construir.</i>

} See verbs in *ucir*.

} See verbs in *uir*.

To reduce the price.	Reducir (bajar) el precio.
To reduce the price a dollar.	Reducir (bajar) un peso del precio.
To translate into Spanish.	Traducir al (en) español.
To translate from Spanish into English.	Traducir del español al inglés.
To translate from one language into another.	Traducir de una lengua á otra.
I introduce him to you.	{ Yo le introduzco en su casa de V. † Yo se le presento á V.

Self, selves.	{ Mismo. Misma. Mismos. Mismas.
Myself.	Yo mismo. Yo misma.
Thyself.	Tú mismo. Tú misma.
Himself.	Él mismo. Sí mismo.
Herself.	Ella misma. Sí misma.
Ourselves.	Nosotros mismos. Nosotras mismas.
Yourself.	{ V. mismo. V. misma. Si mismo. Si misma.
	{ Vos mismo. Vos misma.
	{ VV. mismos. VV. mismas.
Yourselves.	{ Sí mismos. Sí mismas. Vosotros mismos. Vosotras mismas.
One's self.	Sí mismo.
He himself has told it me.	Él mismo me lo ha dicho.
He has told it me, (to myself, not to another person.)	Él me lo ha dicho á mí mismo.
One does not like to flatter one's self.	No gusta uno de lisonjearse á sí mismo.

<i>Even. Not — even.</i>	<i>Aun. Ni — aun.</i>
He has not even money enough to buy some bread.	No tiene bastante dinero aun para comprar pan.
We must love everybody, even our enemies.	Debemos amar á todo el mundo; aun á nuestros enemigos.

<i>Again, (anew.)</i>	{ Otra vez. Segunda vez. De nuevo. † Volver á.
He speaks again.	{ Habla otra vez. Habla segunda vez. † Vuelve á hablar.

<i>To fall.</i>	<i>Caer. Bajar.</i>
The price of the merchandise falls.	Baja el precio de las mercaderías.
<i>To deduct.</i>	<i>Deducir. Rebajar.</i>
<i>To overcharge, to ask too much.</i>	{ Sobrecargar. Poner alguna cosa á mucho precio.
Not having overcharged you, I cannot deduct any thing.	No habiendole puesto á V. muy subido el precio (muy alto el precio) no puedo rebajar nada.
An ell, a yard.	Una vara.
A mile.	Una milla.
A league.	Una legua.

<i>To produce, (to yield, to profit.)</i>	{ Producir. Dar. Vender. Tener. Ganar.
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How much does that employment yield you a year? { ¿ Cuanto le produce á V. al año su empleo?
 An employment. { ¿ Cuanto gana V. al año?
 Un empleo.

To make one's escape.
 To run away, flee.

Escaparse. Huir.
 Huir. Escaparse.

To take to one's heels.

Apretar los talones.
 † Poner los pies en polvorosa.
 † Tomar las de. Villadiego.

To desert.

Desertar.

He deserted the battle.
 The thief has run away.

Ha desertado de la batalla.
 El ladrón se ha escapado.

By no means.

De ningún modo.

Not at all.

{ No del todo. De ningún modo.
 { Nada de eso.

EXERCISES.

204.

Well, (*y bien*), does your sister make any progress?—She would make some, if she were as assiduous as you.—You flatter me.—Not at all; I assure you that I should be highly satisfied, (*muy*), if all my pupils worked like you.—Why do you not go out to-day?—I would go out if it were fine weather.—Shall I have the pleasure of seeing you to-morrow?—If you wish it I will come.—Shall I still be here when you arrive, (*llegue?*)—Will you have occasion (*ocasion*) to go to town this evening?—I do not know, but I would go now if I had an opportunity, (*una buena ocasion*).—You would not have so much pleasure, and you would not be so happy, if you had not friends and books.—Man (*el*) would not experience so much misery (*la miseria*) in his career, (*la carrera*), and he would not be so unhappy, were he not so blind, (*ciego*).—You would not have that insensibility (*esa insensibilidad*) towards the poor, and you would not be so deaf (*sordo*) to their supplication, (*el ruego*), if you had been yourself in misery for some time.—You would not say that if you knew me well.—Why has your sister not done her exercises?—She would have done them if she had not been prevented.—If you worked more, and spoke oftener, you would speak better.—I assure you, Sir, that I should learn better if I had more time.—I do not complain of you, but of your sister.—You would have no reason (*motivo*) to complain of her, had she had time to do what you gave her to do.—Do you already know what has happened?—I have not heard any thing.—The house of our neighbor has been

burnt down, (*quemado*).—Have they not been able to save any thing?—They were very fortunate (*muy afortunados*) in saving the persons that were in it; but out of the (*de las*) things that were there, they could save nothing.—Who has told you that?—Our neighbor himself has told it me.

205.

Why are you without a light?—The wind blew it out when you came in.—What is the price of this cloth?—I sell it at three dollars and a half the ell, (*la vara*).—I think it very dear. Has the price of cloth not fallen?—It has not fallen: the price of all goods has fallen, except that of cloth, (*ménos el del paño*).—I will give you three dollars for it.—I cannot let you have (*dar*) it for (*por*) that price, for it costs me more.—Will you have the goodness to show me some pieces (*la pieza*) of English cloth?—With much pleasure.—Does this cloth suit you?—It does not suit me.—Why does it not suit you?—Because it is too dear; if you will lower the price, (*rebajar alguna cosa*), I shall buy twenty yards of it.—Not having asked too much, I cannot take off any thing.—You learn Spanish: does your master let you translate?—He lets me read, write, and translate.—Is it useful to translate in learning a foreign language?—It is useful to translate when you (*sabe*) nearly know the language you are learning; but while (*cuando*) you do not yet know any thing it is entirely (*del todo*) useless.—What does your Spanish master make you do?—He makes me read a lesson; afterwards he makes me translate English exercises into Spanish on the lesson which he has made me read; and from the beginning to the end of the lesson he speaks Spanish to me, and I have to answer him in the very language (*la misma lengua*) which he is teaching me.—Have you already learned much in that manner?—You see that I have already learned something, for I have hardly been learning it three months, and I already understand you when you speak to me, and can answer you.—Can you read (*it*) as well?—I can read and write as well as speak, (*it*).—Does your master also teach German?—He teaches it.—Wishing to make his acquaintance, I must beg of you (*yo le suplico*) to introduce me to him, (*que me presente V. á él*).

206.

How many exercises do you translate a day?—If the exercises are not difficult I translate from three to four every day; and when they are so I translate but one.—How many have you already done to-day?—It is the third which I am translating; but to-morrow I hope to be able to do one more, for I shall be alone, (*solo*).—Have you paid a visit to my aunt?—I went to see her two months ago, and as she looked displeased, I have not gone to her any more since that time.—How do

you do to-day?—I am very unwell.—How do you like that soup?—I think it is very bad; but since I have lost my appetite (*el apetito*) I do not like any thing.—How much does that employment yield to your father?—It yields him more than four thousand dollars.—What news do they mention, (*decir*?)—They say nothing new.—What do you intend to do to-morrow?—I propose joining a hunting party.—Does your brother purpose playing (*hacer*) a game at billiards?—He proposes playing a game at chess.—Why do some people laugh when I speak?—Those are unpolite people; you have only to laugh also, and they will no longer laugh at you. If you did as I do (*como yo*) you would speak well. You must study (*es menester*) a little every day, and you will soon be no longer afraid to speak.—I will endeavor to follow your advice, for I have resolved (*proponerse*) to rise every morning at six o'clock, to study till ten o'clock, and to go to bed early.—Why does your sister complain?—I do not know; since she succeeds in every thing, and since (*y que*) she is happy, even happier than you and I, why does she complain?—Perhaps she complains (*quejarse*) because she is not thoroughly acquainted with that business.—That may be.

SIXTY-SIXTH LESSON.—*Leccion Sexagésima sexta.*

<i>A kind, a sort, (a species.)</i>	<i>Género. Especie. Clase.</i>
What kind of fruit is that?	¿Que especie de fruta es esa?
A stone, (of a fruit.)	Hueso, (de fruta.)
A stone of a peach, an apricot, a plum.	Un hueso de melocoton, albaricoque, ciruela.
Stone-fruit.	Fruta de hueso.
One must break the stone before one comes to the kernel.	Es necesario romper el hueso para conseguir la almendra.
A kernel.	Una pepita. Una almendra. Meollo.
An almond.	Una almendra.
Kernel-fruit.	Fruta de pepita.
It is a kernel-fruit.	Es fruta de pepita.
<i>To gather.</i>	<i>Cojer.</i>
I gather, I gathered, I will gather.	Cojo. Cojia. Cojeré.
<i>To gather fruit.</i>	<i>Cojer fruta.</i>
<i>To serve up the soup.</i>	<i>Servir la sopa.</i>
<i>To bring in the dessert.</i>	<i>Servir los postres.</i>
The fruit.	La fruta.
An apricot.	Un albaricoque. Un durazno.
A peach.	Un melocoton.

A plum.	Una ciruela.
An anecdote.	Una anécdota.
Roast meat.	El asado.
The last.	{ El último. La última.
Last week.	{ Pasado. Pasada.
<i>To cease, to leave off.</i>	{ La semana pasada, (última.)
I leave off reading.	{ Cesar. Parar. Dejar de.
She leaves off speaking.	{ Yo ceso de leer.
	{ Ella cesa de hablar.
<i>To avoid.</i>	<i>Evitar. Escapar.</i>
To escape.	Escapar. Evitar.
To escape a misfortune.	Evitar una desgracia.
He ran away to avoid death.	Se escapó para evitar la muerte.
<i>To do without a thing.</i>	<i>Privarse de. Pasar. Pasarse sin.</i>
Can you do without bread?	{ ¿Puede V. pasar sin pan?
I can do without it.	{ ¿Puede V. privarse de pan?
There are many things which we must do without.	{ Puedo pasar sin él.
	{ Me puedo privar de él.
	{ Hay muchas cosas sin las cuales se puede pasar, (de las cuales puede uno pasarse.)
<i>To execute a commission.</i>	<i>Cumplir con un encargo.</i>
<i>To acquit one's self of a commission.</i>	<i>Ejecutar una comision.</i>
I have executed your commission.	<i>Hacer una comision.</i>
Have you executed my commission?	He cumplido con su encargo de V.
I have executed it.	¿Ha cumplido V. con mi encargo, (comision)?
<i>To do one's duty.</i>	He cumplido con él, (ella.)
<i>To discharge, to do, or to fulfil one's duty.</i>	<i>Cumplir con su obligacion, (deber.)</i>
That man always does his duty.	<i>Hacer su deber.</i>
That man always fulfils his duty.	{ Ese hombre cumple siempre con su obligacion.
<i>To rely, to depend upon something.</i>	<i>Contar con. Confiar en.</i>
He depends upon it.	Él confía en eso.
I rely upon it.	Cuento con eso.
You may rely upon him.	V. puede contar con él, (confiar en él.)

<i>To suffice, to be sufficient.</i>	<i>Bastar. Ser bastante, (suficiente.)</i>
Is that bread sufficient for you?	¿Le basta á V. ese pan?
It is sufficient for me.	Si. Me basta.
Will that money be sufficient for that man?	¿Será suficiente ese dinero para ese hombre?
It will be sufficient for him.	Será suficiente para él.
Little wealth suffices to the wise.	Poca riqueza basta al sabio.
Has that sum been sufficient for that man?	¿Ha sido bastante esa suma para ese hombre?
Was that man contented with that sum?	¿Estaba contento ese hombre con esa suma?
It has been sufficient for him.	Ha sido bastante para él.
He has been contented with it.	Ha estado satisfecho con ella.
To be contented with something.	Estar satisfecho con, (or de.)
It would be sufficient for him if you would only add a few dollars.	<i>Seria bastante para él si V. añadiera solamente algunos pesos.</i>
He would be contented if you would add a few dollars.	<i>Si V. añadiese algunos pesos, él estaría satisfecho.</i>

<i>To add.</i>	} <i>Añadir. Acrecentar *.</i>
<i>To build.</i>	} <i>Edificar. Fabricar.</i>
	} <i>Embarcar. Embarcarse.</i>
<i>To embark, to go on board.</i>	} <i>Ir á bordo. Abordo.</i>
A sail.	Una vela.
To set sail.	Hacer vela. Hacerse á la vela.
To set sail for.	Hacer vela para.
To set sail for America.	Hacerse á la vela para la América.
To sail.	Navegar.
Under full sail.	A velas llenas. A velas tendidas.
To set under full sail.	Andar á buena vela.
He embarked on the sixteenth of last month.	Se embarcó el diez y seis del mes pasado.
He sailed on the thirteenth instant.	Se hizo á la vela el trece del corriente.
The instant, the present month.	El corriente.
The fourth or fifth instant.	El cuatro ó cinco del corriente.
The letter is dated the 6th instant.	La carta lleva fecha del seis del corriente.

<i>That is to say, (i. e.)</i>	<i>Es decir. A saber.</i>
<i>Et cætera, (etc., &c.)</i>	<i>Et cætera, (etc., &a.)</i>
My pen (quill) is better than yours.	Mi pluma es mejor que la de V.
I write better than you.	Yo escribo mejor que V.
They will warm the soup.	† Pondrán la sopa á calentar.

Dinner (or supper) is on the table.	La comida (or la cena) está en la mesa.
Do you choose any soup?	¿Gusta V. de sopa?
Shall I help you to some soup?	¿Le serviré á V. un poco de sopa?
I will trouble you for a little.	Hágame V. el favor de darme un poco.
	} Servir. Servirse. Asistir.
To serve up, to attend.	} Poner en la mesa.

EXERCISES.

207.

I should like to (*querria*) know why I cannot speak as well as you?—I will tell you: you would speak quite as well (*tan bien como*) as I, if you were not so bashful, (*corto*.) But if you had studied your lessons more carefully you would not be afraid to speak; for in order to speak well one must know, (*sepa*), and it is very natural that he who does not know well what he has learned, should be timid, (*sea corto*, pres. subj.) You would not be so timid as you are, if you were sure to make no faults.

I come to wish you a good morning.—You are very kind, (*bondoso*.)—Would you do me a favor?—Tell me what you want, for I would do any thing (*cualquiera cosa*) to oblige you, (*servirle*.)—I want five hundred dollars, and I beg you to lend them to me. I will return them to you as soon as I have received my money. You would oblige (*favorecer*) me much if you would render (*hacer*) me this service.—I would do it with all my heart if I could; but having lost all my money, it is impossible for me (*me es imposible*) to render you this service.—Will you ask your brother whether he (*si*) is satisfied with (*con*) the money which I have sent him?—As to my brother, he is satisfied with it, but I am not so; for having suffered shipwreck (*naufragar*) I am in want of the money which you owe me.

208.

Have they served up the soup?—Thy have served it up some minutes ago.—Then it must be cold, and I only like soup hot, (*caliente*.)—They will warm it for you.—You will oblige me, (*favorecer*.)—Shall I help you to some of this roast meat?—I will trouble you for a little.—Will you eat some of this mutton?—I thank you, I like fowl better.—May I offer you (*le ofrecere*) some wine?—I will trouble you for a little.—Have they already brought in the dessert?—They have brought it in.—Do you like fruit?—I like fruit, but I have no more appetite.—Will you eat a little cheese?—I will eat a little.—Shall I help you to English or Dutch cheese?—I will eat a little Dutch