

cheese.—What kind of fruit is that?—It is stone-fruit.—What is it called?—It is called thus.—Will you wash your hands?—I should like to (*querer*) wash them, but I have no towel to (*para*) wipe them with.—I will let you have (*mandaré que le den*) a towel, some soap, and some water.—I shall be much obliged (*agradecer*) to you.—May I ask you for (*me hará V. el favor de*) a little water?—Here is some, (*aquí la tiene V.*)—Can you do without soap?—As for soap I can do without it, but I must have a towel to wipe my hands with.—Do you often do without soap?—There are many things which we must do without.—Why has that man run away?—Because he had no other means of escaping the punishment (*castigo*) which he had deserved (*merecer*).—Why did your brothers not get a better horse?—If they had got rid of their old horse, they would have got a better.—Has your father arrived already?—Not yet, but we hope that he will arrive this very day, (*hoy mismo*).—Has your friend set out in time?—I do not know, but I hope he has set out in time.

209.

Have you executed my commission?—I have executed it.—Has your brother executed the commission which I gave him?—He has executed it.—Would you execute a commission for me?—I am under so many obligations to you that I will always execute your commissions, when it shall please you to give me any.—Will you ask the merchant whether (*si*) he can let me have (*darme*) the horse at the price which I have offered him?—I am sure that he would be satisfied if you would add a few dollars more.—If I were sure of that, I would add a few dollars more.—Good morning, my children! have you done your task?—You well know that we always do it; for we must be ill (*sería menester que estuviésemos enfermos*, imperfect of the subjunctive, of which hereafter) not to (*para*) do it.—What do you give us to-day?—I give you to study the sixty-sixth lesson, and to do the exercises belonging to it; that is to say, the 207th, 208th, and 209th. Will you endeavor to commit no errors, (*hacer faltas*)?—We shall endeavor to commit none.—Is this bread sufficient for you?—It would be sufficient for me if I was not very hungry.—When did your brother embark for America?—He sailed on the 30th of last month.—Do you promise me to speak to your brother?—I promise you, you may depend upon it.—I rely upon you.—Will you work harder (*mejor*) for next lesson than you have done for this?—I will work harder.—May I rely upon it?—You may.

SIXTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—*Leccion Sexagésima séptima.*

<i>To be a judge of something.</i>	{ <i>Ser perito (inteligente, facultativo) en alguna cosa. Conocedor de.</i> † <i>Entender de. Poder juzgar de.</i>
Are you a judge of cloth?	† ¿Entiende V. de paños?
I am a judge of it.	† Si. Entiendo.
I am not a judge of it.	† No. No soy perito.
I am a good judge of it.	† Soy inteligente. † <i>Es mi oficio.</i>
I am not a good judge of it.	{ † No entiendo nada. † No puedo juzgar.
<i>To draw.</i>	<i>Dibujar. Bosquejar.</i>
<i>To chalk, to trace, (to counter-draw.)</i>	{ <i>Dibujar con yeso. Trazar.</i> <i>Delinear. Calcar.</i>
To draw a landscape.	Dibujar un paisaje, (un pais.)
To draw after life.	Dibujar al natural.
The drawing.	El dibujo.
The drawer.	El dibujador. El dibujante.
Nature.	La naturaleza.
<i>To manage, or to go about a thing.</i>	{ † <i>Manejar. Hacer para. Procurar. Lograr.</i>
How do you manage to make a fire without tongs?	† ¿Como hace V. para encender fuego sin tenazas?
I go about it so.	† Hago de esta manera.
You go about it the wrong way.	V. lo hace mal, († <i>al revés.</i>)
I go about it the right way.	Yo lo hago bien.
How does your brother manage to do that?	¿De que modo procura su hermano de V. hacer eso?
Skilfully. Handily.	{ Diestramente. Mañosamente.
Dexterously. Cleverly.	{ Hábilmente.
Awkwardly.	{ Desmañadamente. Toscamente.
Unhandily. Badly.	{ Torpemente. Malamente.
<i>To forbid.</i>	<i>Prohibir. No querer.</i>
I forbid you to do that.	Yo le prohibo á V. hacer eso.
<i>To lower, to cast down.</i>	<i>Bajar.</i>
To cast down one's eye.	† Bajar los ojos.
The curtain.	La cortina. El telon.
The curtain rises—falls.	{ La cortina se levanta, (baja.) El telon se levanta, (se baja.)
The stocks have fallen.	Los fondos públicos han bajado.

The day falls.	} El día cae. † <i>El sol se pone.</i> † <i>Anochece.</i> † <i>Se hace noche.</i> † <i>Obscurece.</i> Se hace tarde.
Night comes on.	
It grows dark.	
It grows late.	
To stoop.	} <i>Encorvarse. Inclinarse.</i> } <i>Bajarse.</i>
To smell.	} <i>Oler</i> *. } <i>Sentir</i> *.
To feel.	
He smells of garlic.	Huele á ajo.
To feel some one's pulse.	† Tomar el pulso á alguno.
To consent to a thing.	<i>Consentir</i> *.
I consent to it.	Yo consiento en ello, (en eso.)
To hide, to conceal.	<i>Esconder. Ocultar.</i>
The mind.	El entendimiento. La mente.
Indeed.	En verdad. A la verdad.
In fact.	En efecto.
The truth.	La verdad.
The effect.	El efecto.
True.	Verdadero. † <i>Verdad.</i>
It is true.	† <i>Es verdad.</i>
A true man.	Es hombre sincero.
This is the right place for that picture.	Este es el verdadero lugar para ese cuadro.
To think much of one, (to esteem one.)	} <i>Hacer gran (or mucho) caso de uno.</i> } <i>Hacer estimacion.</i>
To esteem some one.	
I do not think much of that man.	} Yo no hago gran caso de ese hombre. } † <i>No tengo en mucho á ese hombre.</i>
I think much of him.	
I esteem him much.	Yo hago mucho caso de él.
The case.	<i>El caso.</i>
The flower, the bloom, the blossom.	La flor.
On a level with, even with.	<i>A nivel de. A flor de</i>
That house is on a level with the water.	Esa casa está á flor del agua.
To blossom, (to flourish.)	<i>Echar flores. Florecer.</i>
To grow.	} <i>Crecer.</i> (See verbs in <i>cer</i> , App.)
To grow tall.	
That child grows so fast that we may even see it.	Ese niño crece tan rápidamente que podemos verlo.
The rain has made the corn grow.	La lluvia ha hecho crecer el grano.
Corn.	Maiz.

A cover.	} Un albergue. Una posada. } Una guarida. Un abrigo.
A shelter.	
A cottage. A hut.	} Una cabaña. Una choza. } † <i>Jacal</i> , (in Mexico.)
To shelter one's self from something.	} Ponerse al abrigo (á cubierto) de alguna cosa. <i>Abrigarse.</i>
To take shelter from something.	
Let them shelter themselves from the rain, the wind.	Pónganse ellos al abrigo (á cubierto) de la lluvia, del viento.
Let us enter that cottage in order to be sheltered from the storm, (the tempest.)	Entremos en esa choza para guarecernos de la tempestad.
Everywhere. All over. Throughout.	} <i>Por todo. Por toda.</i> } <i>Por todos. Por todas.</i> } <i>Por todas partes.</i>
All over (throughout) the town.	
A shade.	} Por toda la ciudad. } Por todo el pueblo. } Una sombra. } <i>Á la sombra.</i>
Under the shade.	
Sit down under the shade of that tree.	Siéntese V. á la sombra de ese árbol tree.
To pretend.	} <i>Aparentar. Fingirse.</i> } † <i>Hacerse. Hacer que, or como que.</i>
That man pretends to sleep.	Ese hombre se finge dormido.
That young lady pretends to know Spanish.	† <i>Se hace (se finge) dormido.</i>
They pretend to come near us.	† Esa señorita hace que sabe el español. Fingen acercarse á nosotros.
Now.	Ahora.
From morning.	Desde.
From the break of day.	Desde la mañana.
From this time forward.	Desde el amanecer.
As soon as.	† Desde hoy en adelante.
As soon as I see him I shall speak to him.	<i>Luego que. Así que.</i> † Así que <i>le vea</i> yo le hablaré.
From the cradle. From a child.	Desde la cuna. Desde la niñez.
For fear of.	} <i>Por miedo de. Por temor de.</i> } <i>Por no.</i>
To catch a cold.	<i>Resfriarse.</i>

I will not go out for fear of catching a cold.	No saldré por temor de resfriarme, or de tomar una fluxion.
He does not wish to go to town, for fear of meeting one of his creditors.	Él no quiere ir á la ciudad por temor de encontrarse con uno de sus acreedores.
He does not wish to open his purse, for fear of losing his money.	Él no quiere abrir su bolsa por miedo de perder su dinero.

To copy. To transcribe.	Copiar. Transcribir.
To decline.	Declinar.
To transcribe fairly.	† Sacar en limpio. Copiar.
A substantive. An adjective.	Un substantivo. Un adjetivo.
A pronoun. A verb.	Un pronombre. Un verbo.
A preposition.	Una preposicion.
A grammar. A dictionary.	Una gramática. Un diccionario.

EXERCISES.

210.

Are you a judge of cloth?—I am a judge of it.—Will you buy some yards for me?—If you will give me the money I will buy you some.—You will oblige (*hacer favor*) me.—Is that man a judge of cloth?—He is not a good judge of it.—How do you manage to do that?—I manage it so.—Will you show me how you manage it?—I will show you, (*yo lo quiero*).—What must I do for my lesson of to-morrow?—You will transcribe your exercises fairly, do three others, and study the next lesson, (*siguiente*).—How do you manage to get goods (*mercaderias*) without money?—I buy on credit.—How does your sister manage to learn French without a dictionary?—She manages it thus.—She manages it very dexterously. But how does your brother manage it?—He manages it very awkwardly; he reads, and looks for the words in the dictionary.—He may learn in this manner twenty years without knowing how to make a single sentence, (*una sola sentencia*).—Why does your sister cast down her eyes?—She casts them down because she is ashamed of not having done her task.—Shall we breakfast in the garden to-day?—The weather is so fine, that we should take advantage of it, (*aprovecharse*).—How do you like that coffee?—I like it very much.—Why do you stoop?—I stoop to pick up the handkerchief which I have dropped.—Why do your sisters hide themselves?—They would not hide themselves if they did not fear to be seen.—Whom are they afraid of?—They are afraid of their governess (*una aya*) who scolded them yesterday because they had not done their tasks, (*la tarea*.)

211.

Have you already seen my son?—I have not seen him yet; how is he?—He is very well; you will not be able to recognise him, for he has grown very tall in a short time.—Why does that man give nothing to the poor?—He is too avaricious, (*avaro*;) he does not wish to open his purse for fear of losing his money.—What sort of weather is it?—It is very warm; it is long since we had any rain: I believe we shall have a storm, (*una tempestad*).—It may be, (*puede ser*).—The wind rises, (*levantarse*;) it thunders already; do you hear it?—Yes, I hear it, but the storm is still far off, (*lejos*).—Not so far as you think; see how it lightens.—Bless me, (*Dios mio!*) what a shower, (*que aguacero!*)—If we go into some place we shall be sheltered from the storm.—Let us go into that cottage, then, (*pues*;) we shall be sheltered there from the wind and the rain.—Where shall we go to now? Which road shall we take?—The shortest (*corto*) will be the best.—We have too much sun, and I am still very tired; let us sit down under the shade of that tree.—Who is that man who is sitting under the tree?—I do not know him.—It seems he wishes to be alone, (*estar solo*;) for when we offer (*querer**) to approach him, he pretends to be asleep.—He is like your sister: she understands French very well; but when I begin to speak to her, she pretends not to understand me.—You have promised me to speak to the captain; why have you not done so?—I have not seen him; but as soon as I see him (*luego que le vea*) I shall speak to him.

SIXTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—*Leccion Sexagésima octava.*THE PLUPERFECT, (No. 2, p.)—*Pretérito Pluscuamperfecto*, (No. 2, p.)

This tense is formed with No. 2, the imperfect of the auxiliary *haber*, and the past participle (p.) of the verb to be conjugated.

This tense is used to express an action which was already past when an action also past took place. Example:—I had already finished my task when you came in.—*Ya habia acabado mi tarea, cuando V. entró.*

I had dined when he arrived.

You had lost your purse when I found mine.

Had you finished your exercise when I came in?

No, Sir, *I had not finished* it.

We had dined when it struck twelve.

Yo habia comido cuando llegó.

V. habia perdido su bolsa cuando yo hallé la mia.

¿Habia acabado V. su ejercicio cuando yo entré?

No, señor, *yo no le habia acabado.*

Habíamos comido cuando diéron las doce.

I had read your letter when I wrote mine. | *Yo habia leído* la carta de V. cuando escribí la mia.

It will be perceived that this tense is used in connection with the *Preterito Perfecto Remoto*, (No. 3.) For the use of that tense see Lesson XL. Observe that the *Preterito Imperfecto* (No. 2) answers to the English *used to*; the *Preterito Perfecto Remoto* (No. 3) to *did*; and that the *Preterito Pluscuamperfecto* (No. 2, p.) corresponds to the English *pluperfect*.

<i>He came</i> (used to come) to see me every day.	<i>El venia</i> á verme todos los días.
<i>They came</i> (did come) yesterday.	<i>Ellos viniéron</i> ayer.
<i>I had seen</i> them before.	<i>Yo los habia visto</i> ántes.
After you <i>had spoken</i> you used to go out.	Despues que V. <i>habia hablado</i> V. salia.
After shaving <i>I washed</i> my face.	Despues de afeitarme me <i>lavaba</i> la cara.
The king <i>had appointed</i> an admiral when he <i>heard</i> of you, (did hear.)	El rey <i>habia nombrado</i> un almirante, cuando le <i>habláron</i> de V.
After having warmed themselves <i>they went</i> into the garden.	Despues de haberse calentado <i>se fuéron</i> al jardin.
As soon as the bell <i>rung</i> (did ring) you <i>awoke</i> , (did wake.)	Así que <i>repicó</i> (sonó) la campana V. <i>despertó</i> .
As soon as they <i>called</i> me (did call) I <i>got up</i> , (did get.)	Luego que me <i>llamáron</i> me <i>levanté</i> .
As soon as he <i>was</i> ready he <i>came</i> to see me.	Luego que él <i>estuvo</i> pronto (listo) <i>vino</i> á verme.
As soon as we <i>had</i> our money we <i>agreed</i> to that.	Así que <i>tuvimos</i> nuestro dinero <i>convénimos</i> en ello.
As soon as he <i>had</i> his horse he <i>came</i> to show it me.	Luego que <i>tuvo</i> su caballo <i>vino</i> á enseñármelo.
After trying several times they <i>succeeded</i> in doing it.	Despues de probar muchas veces <i>lográron</i> hacerlo.
As soon as I <i>saw</i> him I <i>obtained</i> what I wanted, (was wanting.)	Así que le <i>vi</i> <i>conseguí</i> lo que yo <i>queria</i> .
As soon as I <i>spoke</i> to him he <i>did</i> what I wanted.	Al momento que le <i>hablé</i> <i>hizo</i> lo que yo <i>queria</i> .
The business <i>was soon over</i> .	Pronto <i>se acabó</i> el asunto.

OF THE PRETERIT ANTERIOR, (No. 3, p.)

Del Preterito Perfecto Anterior, (No. 3, p.)

This tense is formed with No. 3 of *haber* and the past participle (p.) of the verb to be conjugated. It is used (from its name *anterior*) to express an action past before another which is likewise past, and is hardly ever used except after one of the conjunctions.

As soon as.	} Luego que. Así que. } Al momento que.
After.	
When.	Despues que.
No sooner, scarcely.	Cuando. Apénas.

It also expresses an action quickly done. Examples:—

As soon as <i>I had finished</i> my work I carried it to him.	Luego que <i>hube acabado</i> mi trabajo se le <i>llevé</i> á él.
As soon as <i>I had dressed</i> myself I went out.	Así que <i>yo me hube vestido</i> salí.
When I had dined it struck twelve.	Así que <i>hube comido</i> diéron las doce.
<i>I had soon done</i> eating.	Pronto <i>hube acabado</i> de comer.

No. 3 should be preferred to this tense, which is seldom used in Spanish.

EXERCISES.

212.

What did you do when you had finished your letter?—I went to my brother, who took (*llevar*) me to the theatre, where I had the pleasure to find one of my friends whom I had not seen for ten years.—What didst thou do after getting up this morning?—When I had read the letter of the Polish count I went to see (*salir**) the theatre of the prince which I had not seen before, (*todavía*).—What did your father do when he had breakfasted?—He shaved and went out.—What did your friend do after he had been a-walking?—He went to the baron, (*baron*).—Did the baron cut the meat after he had cut the bread?—He cut the bread after he had cut the meat.—When do you set out?—I do not set out till to-morrow; for before I leave I will once more see my good friends.—What did your children do when they had breakfasted?—They went a-walking with their dear preceptor, (*preceptor*).—Where did your uncle go after he had warmed himself?—He went nowhere. After he had warmed himself he undressed and went to bed.—At what o'clock did he get up?—He got up at sunrise.—Did you wake him?—I had no need to wake him, for he had got up before me.—What did your cousin do when he heard of the death (*la muerte*) of his best friend?—He was much afflicted, and went to bed without saying a word.—Did you shave before you breakfasted?—I shaved when I had breakfasted.—Did you go to bed when you had eaten supper?—When I had eaten supper I wrote my letters, and when I had written them I went to bed.—At what (*de que*) are you afflicted?—I am afflicted at that accident.—Are you afflicted at the death of your relation?—I am much afflicted at it, (*de ella*).—When did your

relation die?—He died last month.—Of whom do you complain?—I complain of your boy.—Why do you complain of him?—Because he has killed the pretty dog which I received from one of my friends.—Of what has your uncle complained?—He has complained of what you have done.—Has he complained of the letter which I wrote to him the day before yesterday?—He has complained of it.

213.

Why did you not stay longer in Holland?—When I was there the living was dear, and I had not money enough to stay there longer.—What sort of weather was it when you were on the way to Vienna?—It was very bad weather, for it was stormy, and snowed and rained very heavily, († á cántaros.)—Where have you been since I saw you?—We sojourned long on the sea-shore, until a ship arrived, which brought us to France.—Will you continue your narrative?—Scarcely had we arrived in France when we were taken (*llevar*) to the king, who received us very well, and sent us back to our country.—A peasant having seen that old men (*anciano*) used (*servirse de*) spectacles (*anteojos*) to read, went to an optician (*óptico*) and asked for a pair, (*pedir*.) The peasant then took a book, and having opened it, said the spectacles were not good. The optician put another pair (*otro par*) of the best which he could find in his shop (*la tienda*) upon his nose; but the peasant being still unable to read, the merchant said to him: “My friend, perhaps you cannot read at all?” “If I could, (*si yo supiera leer*,”) said the peasant, “I should not want your spectacles.”—Henry IV. meeting one day in his palace (*el palacio*) a man whom he did not know, asked him to whom he belonged: “I belong to myself,” replied this man. “My friend,” said the king, “you have a stupid master.”—Tell us (*cuéntenos V.*) what has happened to you lately, (*el otro día*.)—Very willingly, (*con mucho gusto*;) but on condition that you will listen to me (*que VV. me escuchen*) without interrupting (*interrumpir*) me.—We will not interrupt you; you may be (*poder contar*) sure of it, (*con ello*.)—Being lately at the theatre, I saw *La Pintura parlante* and *La Mujer llorosa* performed, (*ver representar*.) This latter play (*la última comedia*) not being very amusing to me, I went to the concert, where the music caused me a violent headache. I then left (*dejar*) the concert, cursing it, (*maldecir*.) and went straight (*en derechura*) to the madhouse (*la casa de los locos*), in order to see my cousin. On entering the hospital of my cousin I was struck with horror (*estar penetrado de horror*) at seeing several madmen, (*el loco*.) who came up to me, jumping (*saltar*) and howling, (*auullando*.)—What did you do then?—I did the same, and they set up a laugh (*echar á reir*) as they were withdrawing, (*al retirarse*.)

SIXTY-NINTH LESSON.—*Leccion Sexagésima nona.*

<i>To get beaten.</i>	{ † <i>Llevar una paliza.</i> ‡ <i>Llevar una tunda.</i> † <i>Sufrir una tunda, (una paliza.)</i>
<i>To get paid.</i>	† <i>Hacerse pagar.</i>
To get one's self invited to dine.	† <i>Hacerse convidar á comer.</i>
At first.	{ Primero. Al principio. † <i>Desde luego.</i>
Firstly.	{ Primeramente. Primero. En primer lugar.
Secondly.	{ Segundamente. Segundo. En segundo lugar.
Thirdly, &c.	{ Terceramente. Tercero. En tercer lugar, &c.
Is your mother at home?	¿ Está en casa la señora madre de V.?
She is.	Si, está. Si, señor, (señora.)
I am going to her house.	Voy á casa de ella. (Voy á su casa.)
<i>A cause.</i>	{ <i>Una causa. Una razon.</i> ‡ <i>Un sujeto. Un motivo.</i>
A cause of complaint.	Un sujeto (un motivo) de queja.
She has reason to be sad.	Ella tiene motivo de estar triste.
Grief, sorrow, sadness.	Pesar. Pesadumbre. Tristeza.
Is that woman ready to go out?	¿ Está esa muger pronta para salir?
She is.	Sí, está.
<i>Notwithstanding, in spite of.</i>	<i>No obstante. Sin embargo. A pesar.</i>
In spite of him, her, them.	Á pesar de él, de ella, de ellos.
<i>To manage.</i>	{ <i>Conseguir. Lograr.</i> ‡ <i>Ingeniarse para. Procurar.</i>
Do you manage to finish your work every Saturday night?	¿ Consigue V. acabar su trabajo todos los sábados por la noche?
Do you manage to have your work done every Saturday night?	† ¿ Se ingenia V. para tener acabado su trabajo todos los sábados por (or en) la noche?
Try to do that, to oblige me.	Procure V. hacer eso para servirme, (obligarme.)
<i>Obs.</i> When <i>in order to</i> can be substituted for the preposition <i>to</i> , the latter is rendered in Spanish by <i>para</i> , to express the end, the design, or the cause for which a thing is done.	
I will do every thing to oblige you.	Yo lo haré todo para servir á V.

<i>To look upon, into.</i>	<i>Caer á. Dar á. Mirar á.</i>
The window looks into the street.	La ventana cae á la calle.
The window looks out upon the river.	La ventana mira al rio.
The back door looks into the garden.	La puerta trasera da al jardin.
<i>To drown.</i>	<i>Anegar. Ahogar. (En el agua.)</i>
To drown a dog.	Ahogar un perro en el agua.
To be drowned, to be drowning.	} Ahogarse.
To drown one's self, to get drowned.	
To leap through the window.	Saltar por la ventana.
To throw out of the window.	Echar por la ventana.
I am drowning.	Me ahogo. Me estoy ahogando.
He jumped out of the window.	Saltó por la ventana.
<i>To fasten.</i>	<i>Atar. Amarrar.</i>
He was fastened to a tree.	† Le amarraron (ataron) á un árbol.
The cattle.	El ganado.
To keep warm.	Mantenerse caliente.
To keep cool.	Mantenerse fresco.
To keep clean.	Mantenerse limpio, (aseado.)
To keep on one's guard against some one.	} Guardarse de alguno, (de uno.) } Precaverse de alguno, (de uno.) } Estar sobre aviso con respecto á.
Keep on your guard against that man.	
<i>To take care (to beware) of somebody or something.</i>	<i>Guardarse de. Tener cuidado de (con) alguno, (con alguna cosa.)</i>
If you do not take care of that horse it will kick you.	Si V. no se guarda de ese caballo le dará coces.
A kick, (of a horse or ox.)	Una coz.
Take care that you do not fall.	Tenga V. cuidado de no caerse.
Take care.	† Cuidado.
A thought.	Un pensamiento.
An idea.	Una idea.
A sally.	} Un dicho agudo. Un chiste. } Una agudeza. Un arranque.
To be struck by a thought.	} Darle golpe á uno un pensamiento. } Harcerle fuerza á uno una idea
A thought strikes me.	
	} Eso nunca me pasó por el pensamiento. } Eso jamas me entró en el pensamiento.
That never passed my mind.	

<i>To take into one's head.</i>	} † Pasarle (ponérsele á uno en por) la cabeza. } Metérsele á uno en la cabeza.
He took it into his head lately to rob me.	
What is in your head?	} ¿Que le pasa á V. por la cabeza? } ¿Que tiene V. en la cabeza?
In my place.	En mi lugar.
In your place.	En su lugar de V. En su lugar.
In his place.	En su lugar. En el lugar de él.
In her place.	En su lugar. En su lugar de ella.
We must put every thing in its place.	† Todas las cosas se deben poner en su lugar.
Around, round.	Al rededor, (vuelta.)
We sailed around England.	Navegamos al rededor de Inglaterra.
They went about the town to look at the curiosities.	† Fuéron por toda la ciudad para examinar las curiosidades.
To go around the house.	} Ir al rededor de la casa. } † Dar la vuelta de la casa.
To go about the house.	
<i>To cost.</i>	<i>Costar.*</i>
How much does that cost you?	¿Cuanto le cuesta á V. eso?
How much does this book cost you?	¿Cuanto le cuesta á V. este libro?
It costs me three dollars and a half.	Me cuesta tres pesos y medio, (veinte reales.)
That table costs him twenty dollars.	Esa mesa le cuesta veinte pesos.
<i>Alone, by one's self.</i>	} Solo. Solo. } Por sí solo. Por sí sola.
I was alone.	
One woman only.	Una sola muger.
One God.	Un solo Dios.
God alone can do that.	Solo Dios puede hacer eso.
The very thought of it is criminal.	† El mero pensamiento es culpable.
A single reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste.	Una sola lectura no basta para satisfacer á un ingenio que tiene un gusto exacto.
<i>To kill by shooting.</i>	<i>Matar á tiros.</i>
He has blown out his brains.	} † Se ha levantado la tapa de los sesos. } † Se ha tirado un tiro (mortal.)

He has blown out his brains with a pistol. | Se voló la tapa de los sesos de un pistoletazo.

He served for a long time, acquired honors, and died contented. | Sirvió largo tiempo, adquirió honores, y murió satisfecho, (contento.)

He arrived poor, grew rich in a short time, and lost all in a still shorter time. | Llegó aquí pobre, se hizo rico (enriqueció) en poco tiempo, y perdió cuanto tenía en menos tiempo todavía.

EXERCISES.

214.

What is the matter with you? Why do you look so melancholy, (*parecer?*)—I should not look so melancholy if I had no reason to be sad. I have heard just now (Lesson L.) that one of my best friends has shot himself with a pistol, and that one of my wife's best friends has drowned herself.—Where has she drowned herself?—She has drowned herself in the river which is behind her house. Yesterday, at four o'clock in the morning, she rose without saying a word to any one, (*ninguna persona*), leaped out of the window which looks into the garden, and threw herself into the river, where she was drowned.—I have a great mind (*mucha gana*) to bathe (*bañarse*) to-day.—Where will you bathe?—In the river.—Are you not afraid of being drowned?—Oh, no! I can (*saber*) swim.—Who taught you?—Last summer I took a few lessons in the swimming-school, (*escuela de nadar*.)

When had you finished your task?—I had finished it when you came in.—Those who had contributed (*contribuir*) most to his elevation to the throne (*trono*) of his ancestors, were those who labored (*trabajar*) with the most eagerness to precipitate (*precipitar*) him from it, (*de él*.) As soon as Cæsar (*César*) had crossed (*pasar*) the Rubicon, he had no longer to deliberate, (*deliberar*;) he was obliged to conquer (*vencer*) or to die.—An emperor (*emperador*) who was irritated at (*irritado contra*) an astrologer, asked him: "Wretch, (*miserable!*) what death dost thou believe thou wilt die?"—"I shall die of the fever," replied the astrologer. "Thou liest," said the emperor, "thou wilt die this instant of a violent death, (*muerte violenta*.)" As he was going to be seized, (*asir*), he said to the emperor, "Sire, order some one to feel (pres. subj.) my pulse, (*señor, mande V. M. que se me tome el pulso*), and it will be found that I have a fever." This sally (*agudeza*) saved his life.

215.

Do you perceive yonder house, (*aquella?*)—I do perceive it: what house is it?—It is an inn, (*una venta*;) if you like we will go into it

to drink a glass of wine, for I am very thirsty.—You are always thirsty when you see an inn.—If we enter I shall drink your health.—Rather than (Lesson LXI.) go into an inn I will not drink.—When will you pay me what you owe me?—When I have money: it is useless to ask me for some to-day, for you know very well that there is nothing to be had of him who has nothing.—When do you think you will have money?—I think I shall have some next year.—Will you do what I shall tell you?—I will do it if it is not too difficult.—Why do you laugh at me?—I do not laugh at you, but at your coat.—Does it not look like (Lesson LXIII.) yours?—It does not look like it, for mine is short (*corto*) and yours is too long, (*largo*;) mine is black and yours is green.—Why do you associate with that man?—I would not associate with him if he had not rendered me great services, (*el favor*.)—Do not trust him, for if you are not on your guard, he will cheat (*engañar*) you.—Why do you work so much?—I work in order to be one day useful to my country.—When I was yet little I once (*un día*) said to my father, "I do not know commerce, (*el comercio*), and I do not know how to sell; let me (*permítame V.*) play." My father answered me, smiling, (*sonriéndose*), "In dealing (*tráfico*) one learns to deal, and in selling, to sell." "But, my dear father," replied (*replicar*) I, "in playing one learns also to play." "You are right," said he to me, "but you must first learn what is necessary and useful."—Judge not, (*no juzgue V.*) that you may not be judged, (*si no quiere que le juzguen!*) Why do you perceive the mote (*una paja*) in your brother's eye, you who do not perceive the beam (*una viga*) which is in your own eye?—Would you copy your exercises if I copied mine?—I would copy them if you copied yours.—Would your sister have transcribed her letter if I had transcribed mine?—She would have transcribed it.—Would she have set out if I had set out?—I cannot tell you what she would have done if you had set out.

SEVENTIETH LESSON.—*Lección Septuagésima.*OF THE IMPERATIVE.—*Del Imperativo, No. 5.*

See the table of terminations.

This mood is used when the action expresses commanding, praying, or exhorting. The subject (when expressed) is always placed after the verb. This mood has the three persons in both numbers.

No. 5 of <i>To be.</i>		No. 5 de <i>Ser.</i>	
1st. Let me be.	} Singular.	1. Sea yo.	} Singular.
2d. Be thou.		2. Se tú.	
3d. Let him be.		3. Sea él, (ella, or V.)	
2d. Be thou not.	} Plural.	2. No seas tú. ¹	} Plural.
1st. Let us be.		1. Seamos nosotros.	
2d. Be ye or you.		2. Sed vos, (vosotros.)	
3d. Let them be.		3. Sean ellos, (ellas, or VV.)	
2d. Be ye not.		2. No seais vos, (vosotros. ¹)	
No. 5 of <i>To have, (active.)</i>		No. 5 de <i>Tener, (activo.)</i>	
Let me have, &c.	} Singular.	Tenga yo, ten tú, no tengas tú, ten- ga él, (ella, V.)	} Singular.
Let us have, &c.		Tengamos nosotros, tened vosotros, no tengais vosotros, tengan ellos, (ellas, VV.)	
Have patience.	} Plural.	Tenga V. paciencia.	} Plural.
Be (ye) attentive		Sean VV. atentos. (Sed atentos.)	
Go (ye) there.		Esten VV. atentos. (Estad atentos.)	
Give it me.		Vayan VV. allá. (Id allá.)	
Send it to him.		Démele (démela) V.	
Lend it to me.	Énviesele (énviesela) V. (á él.)	Préstemele (préstemela) V.	

Obs. The pronouns object and complement are placed after the Imperative, and joined to it so as to form a single word, when the verb is used affirmatively; but, when used negatively, the pronouns are placed before. (See Lesson XX. Obs. A.)

Do not give it to me.	No me le (no me la) dé V.
Do not lend it to him.	No se le (no se la) preste V. á él.
Have the goodness to hand me that plate.	Tenga V. la bondad de pasarme ese plato.

<i>To borrow.</i>		<i>Pedir prestado.</i>	
I will borrow some money of you.	} Singular.	Yo quiero pedir á V. algun dinero prestado.	} Singular.
I will borrow that money of you.		Yo quiero pedir prestado ese dinero á V.	
Borrow it of (or from) him.	} Plural.	Pídasele V. prestado á él.	} Plural.
I borrow it from him.		Yo se le pido prestado á él.	
Do not tell it to him—to her.		No se lo diga V. á él—á ella.	
Do not return it to them.		No se le (la or lo) vuelva V. á ellos, (á ellas.)	

¹ ¶ When the second person, either singular or plural, is used negatively, its termination is the same as the second person singular or plural of the subjunctive.

Patience. Impatience.	Paciencia. Impaciencia.
The neighbor.	El prójimo.
The snuff-box.	{ La tabaquera. Caja de polvo, (de tabaco.)
Be (ye) good.	Sean VV. buenos. Sed buenos.
Know (ye) it.	Sépanlo VV. Sabedlo vosotros.
Obey your masters, and never give them any trouble.	{ Obedezcan VV. á sus maestros, y no les den jamas ninguna pena. Obedeced á vuestros maestros, y nunca les deis ninguna pena.
Pay what you owe, comfort the afflicted, and do good to those that have offended you.	Pague V. sus deudas, ampare á los aflijidos, y haga bien á los que le hayan ofendido.
Love God, and thy neighbor as thyself.	Ama á Dios, y á tu prójimo como á tí mismo.
<i>To obey.</i>	Obedecer. (See verbs in cer.)
<i>To comfort.</i>	Amparar. Consolar.
<i>To offend.</i>	Ofender.
Let us always love and practise virtue, and we shall be happy both in this life and in the next.	Amemos y practiquemos siempre la virtud, y seremos felices tanto en esta vida como en la otra.
<i>To practise.</i>	Practicar. Ejercer. Hacer.
Let us see which of us can shoot best.	Veamos cual de nosotros puede tirar mejor.
<i>To express.</i>	Expresar.
<i>To express one's self.</i>	Expresarse.
<i>To make one's self understood.</i>	Hacerse comprender, (entender.)
<i>To have the habit.</i>	Tener costumbre. Soler*.
<i>To accustom.</i>	Acostumbrar. Acostumbrarse.
To accustom one's self to something.	Acostumbrarse á alguna cosa.
Children must be accustomed early to labor.	A los niños se les debe acostumbrar temprano al trabajo.
<i>To be accustomed to a thing.</i>	Estar acostumbrado á una cosa.
I am accustomed to it.	Estoy acostumbrado á ello.
I cannot express myself in Spanish, because I am not in the habit of speaking.	No puedo expresarme en español, porque no tengo costumbre de hablar.
You speak properly.	V. habla propiamente.
<i>To converse.</i>	Conversar.
<i>To chatter, to prate.</i>	Charlar.

<i>A prattler, a chatterer.</i>	{ <i>Un charlante. Un hablador.</i> <i>Un platicon. Parlante.</i>
I practise speaking.	† No hago mas que hablar.
<i>To permit, to allow.</i>	<i>Permitir. Conceder.</i>
The permission.	La permission, (licencia.)
I permit you to go there.	Yo le permito á V. que vaya allá.
Do good to the poor, have compassion on the unfortunate, and God will take care of the rest.	Haga V. bien á los pobres, tenga compasion de los infortunados, y Dios cuidará de lo demas.
<i>To do good to some one.</i>	<i>Hacer bien á alguno.</i>
To have compassion on some one.	{ <i>Compadecerse.</i> <i>Tener compasion de alguno.</i>
Compassion.	<i>Compasion.</i>
Pity.	<i>Lástima.</i>
The rest.	<i>El resto. Lo demas.</i>
If he comes, tell him I am in the garden.	Si él viene, dígame V. que estoy en el jardín.
Ask the merchant whether he can let me have the horse at the price which I have offered him.	Infórmese V. del mercader si puede dejarme (venderme) el caballo por el precio que le he ofrecido.
I read, and was told.	Leí, y me dijeron.
There they laugh and weep by turns.	Allí uno rie y llora por turnos.
If they knew what you have done.	† Allí rien y lloran alternativamente.
The country where diamonds are found.	Si supieran lo que V. ha hecho.
You have been, or will soon be told.	El pais (la tierra) en donde se hallan los diamantes.
What we conceive well we express clearly.	Ya le han dicho á V., ó pronto le dirán.
To appear before my eyes, his merit is too great.	Lo que se concibe bien se expresa con claridad.
We do not like to see those to whom we owe so much.	Para presentarse ante mí, su mérito es demasiado grande.
It is from a king (Agesilaus) that we have that excellent maxim—“That a man is great only inasmuch as he is just.”	No nos gusta ver á aquellos á quienes debemos tanto.
	De un rey (Agesilao) es de quien tenemos esa gran máxima—“Que uno no es grande sino en cuanto es justo.”

EXERCISES.

216.

Have patience, my dear friend, and be not sad; for sadness alters (*en nada remedia*) nothing, and impatience makes bad worse, (*lo malo peor*.) Be not afraid of your creditors; be sure that they will do you no harm. They will wait if you cannot pay them yet.—When will you pay me what you owe me?—As soon as I have (*tenga*) money I will pay all that you have advanced (for) me. I have not forgotten it, for I think of it (*en ello*) every day. I am your debtor, (*deudor*.) and I shall never deny it.—What a beautiful inkstand you have there! pray lend it me.—What do you wish to do with it?—I wish to show it to my sister.—Take it, but take care of it, and do not break it.—Do not fear, (*no tenga V. cuidado*.)—What do you want of my brother?—I want to borrow some money of him.—Borrow (*pedir*) some (*le*) of somebody else, (*á otra persona*.)—If he will not lend me any I will borrow some (*le*) of somebody else.—You will do well.—Do not wish for (*apeteecer*) what you cannot have, but be contented with what Providence (*la Providencia*) has given you, and consider (*considerar*) that there are many men who have not what you have.—Life being short, let us endeavor (Lesson LXV.) to make it as agreeable as possible. But let us also consider that the abuse (*el abuso*) of pleasure (in the plural in Spanish) makes it bitter, (*amargo*, fem.)—Have you done your exercises?—I could not do them, because my brother was not at home.—You must not get (*dar á hacer*) your exercises done by your brother, but you must do them yourself, (*V. mismo*)—What are you doing there?—I am reading the book which you lent me.—You are wrong in always reading it.—What am I to do?—Draw this landscape, (Lesson LXVII.) and when you have drawn it you shall decline some substantives with adjectives.

217.

What must we do in order to be happy?—Always love and practise virtue, and you will be happy both in this life and in the next.—Since (*ya que*) we wish to be happy, let us do good to the poor, and let us have compassion on the unfortunate; let us obey our masters, and never give them any trouble; let us comfort the unfortunate, (*infortunados*.) love our neighbor as ourselves, and not hate those (*aborreecer*) that have offended us; in short, (*en una palabra*.) let us always fulfil our duty, and God will take care of the rest.—My son, in order to be loved you must be laborious (*laborioso*) and good. Thou art accused (*acusar*) of having been idle and negligent in thy affairs. Thou knowest, however, that thy brother has been punished for having been naughty. Being lately (*el otro dia*) in town, I received a letter from

thy tutor, in which he strongly (*fuertemente*) complained of thee. Do not weep; now go into thy room, learn thy lesson, and be a good boy, (*bueno*;) otherwise (*de otro modo*) thou wilt get nothing for dinner.—I shall be so good, my dear father, that you will certainly be satisfied with me.—Has the little boy kept his word, (*cumplir con su palabra?*)—Not quite; for after having said that, he went into his room, took his books, sat down at the table, and fell asleep.—“He is a very good boy when he sleeps,” said his father, seeing him some time after.

Good morning, Miss N.—Ah! here you are at last. I have been waiting for you with impatience.—You will pardon me, (*perdonar*;) my dear, I could not come sooner.—Sit down, if you please.—How is your mother?—She is better to-day than she was yesterday.—I am glad of it, (*mucho me alegro de ello*.)—Were you at the ball yesterday?—I was there.—Were you much amused, (*divertirse?*)—Only so-so.—At what o'clock did you return home?—At a quarter past eleven.

218.

Have you been learning Spanish long?—No, Sir, I have only been learning it these six months.—Is it possible! you speak tolerably well (*bastante bien*) for so short a time, (*tan corto tiempo*.)—You jest, (*burlarse*;) I do not know much (of it) yet.—Indeed, you speak it well already.—I think you flatter me a little.—Not at all; you speak it properly.—In order to speak it properly one must know more (of it) than I know.—You know enough (of it) to make yourself understood.—I still make many faults.—That is nothing, (*† eso no le hace*;) you must not be bashful; besides (*ademas*) you have made no faults in all you have said just now.—I am still timid, because I am afraid of being laughed at, (*que se rian de mí*, pres. of the subjunctive.)—They would be very unpolite to laugh at you. Who would be so unpolite as to laugh at you, (*que se riese de V.?*) Do you not know the proverb?—What proverb?—He who wishes to speak well must begin by (*por*) speaking badly.—Do you understand all I am telling you?—I understand and comprehend it very well; but I cannot express myself well in Spanish, because I am not in the habit of speaking it.—That will come in (*con el tiempo*) time.—I wish (*lo deseo*) it with all my heart.

Do you sometimes see my brother?—I see him sometimes; when I met him the other day he complained of you. “If he had behaved better, and had been more economical,” said he, “he would have no debts, and I would not have been angry with him.”—I begged of him to have compassion on you, (*se compadeciera de V.*;) telling him that you had not even money enough to buy bread.—“Tell him, when you see him,” replied he to me, “that notwithstanding his bad behavior (*la conducta*) towards me, I pardon (*perdonar á uno*) him. Tell him

also,” continued he, “that one should not laugh (*que no se debe reir*) at those to whom one is under obligation. Have the goodness to do this, and I shall be much obliged to you,” added he in going away, (*al irse*.)

SEVENTY-FIRST LESSON.—*Leccion Septuagésima primera.*

<i>To stand up.</i>	<i>Estar en pié.</i>
<i>To remain up.</i>	<i>Permanecer en pié.</i>
Will you permit me to go to the market?	{ <i>¿ Me permite V. ir al mercado, (á la plaza)?</i> <i>¿ Quiere V. permitirme que vaya á la plaza?</i>
<i>To hasten.</i>	{ <i>Apresurarse. Despacharse.</i> <i>Ir presto, (pronto.)</i>
Make haste, and return soon.	<i>Despáchese V., y vuelva pronto.</i>
Go and tell him that I cannot come to-day.	{ <i>Vaya V. á decirle que no puedo venir hoy.</i> <i>Vaya V., y dígame que no puedo venir hoy.</i>
He came and told us he could not come.	{ <i>Vino á decirnos que no podía venir.</i> <i>Vino y nos dijo que no podía venir.</i>
Go and see your friends.	<i>Vaya V. á ver á sus amigos.</i>
<i>To weep, to cry.</i>	<i>Llorar.</i>
The least blow makes him cry.	<i>El menor golpe le hace llorar.</i>
<i>To frighten.</i>	<i>Asustar. Espantar.</i>
<i>To be frightened, to startle.</i>	<i>Asustarse. Sobresaltarse.</i>
The least thing frightens him.	{ <i>La menor cosa le espanta.</i> <i>Se sobresalta de la menor cosa.</i>
Be not frightened.	<i>No se espante (sobresalte) V.</i>
To be frightened at something.	<i>Asustarse (espantarse, sobresaltarse) de algo, (de alguna cosa.)</i>
What are you frightened at?	<i>¿ De que se asusta V.?</i>
At my expense.	<i>Á expensas mias. Á mi costa.</i>
At his or her expense.	<i>Á expensas suyas. Á su costa</i>
At our expense.	{ <i>Á expensas nuestras.</i> <i>Á nuestra costa.</i>
At other people's expense.	{ <i>Á expensas ajenas.</i> <i>Á costa ajena.</i>