

VERSION 29.

*Des adverbess et des prépositions joints à un verbe
pour en modifier le sens.*

Bring me my cloak and gloves. — Bring the table closer to me. — These words brought about a sudden change in the feelings of the crowd. — I cannot bring the thing about, do what I can. — He is a naughty boy, do not bring him again. — The policemen brought the thief away with them. — Whom are they bringing along with them? — This brought back to my memory how many fine things I could have had for my money. — What! you bring back the parcel without the money. — This brought down a cloud of dust. — The Lord shall raise the humble and bring down the proud. — The first shot brought down the poor animal. — This last illness has brought him down to nothing. — We could not tell what the next hour might bring forth. — Bring forward the prisoner. — The next proposal was brought forward by my cousin. — The total was brought forward as usual. — Despite all our efforts, they are sure to bring him in. — Bring the fellow in, and let us have a look at his face. — The jury brought in a verdict of "not Guilty." — His estate brings him in at least a thousand pounds a year. — Do you know what first brought him into notice? — The event was not without bringing on some disturbance. — We brought him on his way with all possible speed. — I contrived to bring him off without further loss. — Circumstances bring out the latent virtues of man. — You must bring him over to our side. — The blind man brought me through every difficulty. — Here we were suddenly brought to. — It is impossible to bring them together again. — "The children of the poor" said a philanthropist, "are not brought up, they are dragged up." — Our regiment brought up the rear.

TROISIÈME PARTIE.

VERSION 1.

L'Angleterre d'autrefois.

If you look at a map of the World, you will see, in the left hand upper corner of the Eastern Hemisphere, two islands lying in the sea. They are England and Scotland, and Ireland. England and Scotland form the greater of these two islands. Ireland is the next in size. The little neighbouring islands, which are so small upon the map as to be mere dots, are chiefly little bits of Scotland — broken off, I dare say¹, in the course of a great length of time, by the power of the restless water.

In the old days, a long, long while ago, before our Saviour was born on earth, and lay asleep in a manger, these Islands were in the same place, and the stormy sea roared around them, just as it roars now. But the sea was not alive, then, with great ships and brave sailors, sailing to and from all parts of the world. It was very lonely. The Islands lay solitary in the great expanse of water. The foaming waves dashed against their cliffs, and the bleak winds blew over their forests; but the winds and waves brought no adventurers to land upon the Islands, and the savage islanders knew nothing of the rest of the world, and the rest of the world knew nothing of them.

Verbes irréguliers : *to see; to lie; to break off; to say; to blow; to bring; to know.*

1. *I dare say*, mot à mot, j'ose dire, est une locution très-fréquente en anglais, et correspond à : sans doute ou je crois.

Versions anglaises.

VERSION 2.

État de l'Angleterre avant la conquête romaine.

The whole country was covered with forests and swamps. The greater part of it was very misty and cold. There were no roads, no bridges, no streets, no houses that you would think deserving of the name¹. A town was nothing but a collection of straw-covered huts, hidden in a thick wood, with a ditch all round, and a low wall, made of mud, or the trunks of trees placed one upon another. The people planted little or no corn, but lived upon the flesh of their flocks and cattle². They made no coins³, but used metal rings for money. They were clever in basket-work, as savage people often are; and they could make a coarse kind of cloth, and some very bad earthenware. But in building fortresses they were much more clever.

Verbes irréguliers : *to think*; *to hide*; *to make*.

VERSION 3.

Histoire de Thomas à Becket.

Once upon a time a worthy merchant of London, named Gilbert à Becket, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and was taken prisoner by a Saracen lord. This lord, who treated him kindly, and not like a slave, had one fair daughter, who pitied and loved the mer-

1. *That you would think deserving of the name*, que vous regarderiez comme dignes de ce nom.

2. *Flocks and cattle*, troupeaux. *Flocks* ne se dit que du petit bétail, moutons, chèvres, etc. *Cattle*, nom collectif, se dit du gros bétail, bœufs et vaches.

3. *They made no coins*, ils ne frappaient pas de monnaie.

chant, and told him that she wanted to become a Christian, and was willing to marry him if they could fly to a Christian country. The merchant did not refuse, but meanwhile he found an opportunity to escape, and, without troubling himself about the Saracen lady, he fled with his servant Richard, who had been taken prisoner along with him, and arrived in England and forgot her. The Saracen lady, who was more loving than the merchant, left her father's house in disguise to follow him, and made her way, under many hardships, to the seashore. The merchant had taught her only two English words (for I suppose he must have learned the Saracen tongue himself), of which "London" was one and his own name "Gilbert" the other. She went among the ships, saying "London! London!" over and over again, until the sailors understood that she wanted an English vessel, that would carry her there; so they showed her such a ship, and she paid for her passage with some of her jewels and sailed away.

Verbes irréguliers : *to make*; *to take*; *to tell*; *to become*; *to fly*; *to find*; *to flee*; *to forget*; *to leave*; *to teach*; *to go*; *to say*; *to understand*; *to pay*.

VERSION 4.

Histoire de Thomas à Becket. (Suite.)

Well! the merchant was sitting in his counting-house in London one day, when he heard a great noise in the street; and presently Richard came running in from the warehouse, with his eyes wide open and his breath almost gone, saying, "Master, master, here is the Saracen lady!" The merchant thought he was mad; but he said, "No, master! as I live, the Saracen lady is going up and down the city, calling 'Gilbert! Gilbert!'"

Then, he took the merchant by the sleeve, and pointed out at a window; and there they saw her among the gables and waterspouts of the dark dirty streets, in her foreign dress, so forlorn, surrounded by a wondering crowd, and passing slowly along, calling "Gilbert, Gilbert"! When the merchant saw her, and thought of the tenderness she had shown him in his captivity, and of her constancy, his heart was moved, and he ran down into the street; she saw him coming, and with a great cry fainted in his arms. They were married without loss of time, and Richard (who was an excellent man) danced with joy the whole day of the wedding; and they all lived happy ever afterwards.

This merchant and this Saracen lady had one son, Thomas à Becket. He it was who became the favourite and the chancellor of King Henry the Second.

Verbes irréguliers : *to sit; to hear; to come; to run; to go, to say; to think; to take; to see; to show; to become.*

VERSION 5.

Réponse d'un Irlandais et réflexion d'un Écossais.

1. An Englishman travelling in Kilkenny¹, came to a ferry, and hired a boat to take him across. The water being a little rougher than was pleasant to him, he asked the boatman if any person was ever lost in the passage. "Never," replied Pat²; "my brother was drowned here last week; but we found him again the next day."

1. Kilkenny, comté au sud-est de l'Irlande, dans la province de Leinster. La capitale se nomme aussi Kilkenny.

2. Pat pour Patrick, nom par lequel on désigne souvent les Irlandais, en souvenir de saint Patrick, patron de l'Irlande.

II. A Scotch bagpiper, crossing the mountains of Ulster¹, was one evening encountered by a starved Irish wolf. In his distress the poor man could think of nothing better than to open his wallet, and try the effect of his hospitality; he did so, and the savage beast swallowed all that was thrown to him, with so improving a voracity that it seemed as if his appetite was but just awakened. The whole stock of provisions was, of course, soon spent, and now his only recourse was to the virtues of his bagpipe, which the monster no sooner heard than he took to the mountains with great precipitation. The poor piper could not perfectly enjoy his deliverance: with an angry look at parting he shook his head, saying, "Ay, are these your tricks? Had I known your humour, you should have had your song before supper."

Verbes irréguliers : *to come; to take; to lose; to find; to think; to do; to throw; to spend; to hear; to shake; to say; to know.*

VERSION 6.

Premier départ pour le lycée.

We handed him into the railway train
With a troop of his young compeers,
And we made as though it were² dust and rain
Were filling our eyes with tears.

We looked in his innocent face to see
The sign of a sorrowful heart,
But he only shouldered his bat with glee,
And wondered when they would start.

'Twas not that he loved not as heretofore,
For the boy was tender and kind;

1. Ulster, province au nord-est de l'Irlande.

2. As though it were, comme si c'était.

But his was a world that was all before,
And ours was a world behind.

'Twas not his fluttering heart was cold,
For the child was loyal and true,
But the parents love the love that is old,
And the children the love that is new.

Verbes irréguliers : *to make; to see.*

VERSION 7.

Une ménagerie à la foire.

It was a very curious sight, and better worth seeing than any thing in the fair. I never had an idea that there were so many strange animals in existence. They were all secured in iron cages, and a large chandelier, with twenty lights, hung in the centre of the booth, and lighted them up, while the keeper went round and stirred them up with his long pole. At the same time he gave us their histories, which were very interesting. I recollect a few of them. There was the Tapir, the great pig with the long nose, a variety of the Hippopotamus, which, the keeper said, was an *amphibitious*¹ animal, as couldn't² live on land, and dies in the water — however it seemed to live very well in a cage. Then there was the kangaroo with its young ones peeping out of it. A most astonishing animal. The keeper said that it brought forth two young ones at a birth, and then took them into its stomach again, until they arrived at years of discretion. Then there was the Pelican of the wilderness, with a large bag under its throat which the man put on his head like a nightcap. This bird feeds

1. *Amphibitious*, expression impropre, pour *amphibious*.

2. *As couldn't*, locution vicieuse pour *which cannot*.

its young with its own blood, when fish are scarce. And then there was the laughing hyæna, who cries in the wood like a human being in distress, and devours those who come to his assistance — a sad instance of the depravity of human nature, as the keeper observed. There was a beautiful creature, the royal Bengal tiger, only three years old, that grew ten inches every year, and never arrived at its full growth. The one we saw, measured, as the keeper told us, sixteen feet from the snout to the tail, and seventeen from the tail to the snout; but there must have been some mistake there. There was a young elephant, and three lions, and several other animals, which I forget now, and therefore can say nothing about¹.

Verbes irréguliers : *to see; to hang; to go; to give; to say; to bring; to take; to put; to feed; to come; to grow; to tell; to forget.*

VERSION 8.

Plainte touchante d'une mère.

My own little child, my darling, my love! To think of their having put him² into that narrow box, and covered him with earth; to think that they have shut him out from me, and me from him, and with him all the sunshine of my life! He is quite alone, poor little helpless baby, calling to me, and I don't go. All night I hear him, and I hoped I was going to him once or twice, for they seemed frightened about me; but I am very strong: nothing kills, certainly not sorrow. I so

1. Pour : *and about which I can therefore say nothing.*

2. *To think of their having put him*; la préposition *of* nécessite l'emploi du participe présent, qui joue ici le rôle à la fois de participe d'un verbe actif et de substantif complément. Voyez à cet égard, exercices 24 et 25, pages 45 et 46.

long to see him again! And I always can when I shut my eyes. I can lie here by the hour¹ and do that; and then I see him, and talk to him as I used; but soon comes back the cold reality, and I wake to find him gone. It was cruel the way they took him away! I had gone to get snowdrops and violets to put upon his dear little face, and when I came back they had shut him up in that awful thing, and I never saw him again!

Verbes irréguliers : *to think; to put; to shut; to go; to hear; to see; to lie; to do; to come; to find; to take; to get.*

VERSION 9.

Un nid d'oiseau.

It wins my admiration
To view the structure of that little work,
A bird's nest. Mark it well within, without.
No tool had he that wrought; no knife to cut;
No nail to fix; no bodkin to insert;
No glue to join; his little beak was all :
And yet how nicely finished! What nice hand,
With every implement and means of art,
And twenty years' apprenticeship to boot,
Could make me such another?

Verbes irréguliers : *to win; to work; to cut; to make.*

VERSION 10.

Le rossignol.

If there is any animal which can live a long while without sleep, I think it must be the nightingale; for in the month of May and during part of June, it is too

1. *By the hour*, de longues heures.

busy with its song to have much time for any thing else. I have been up sometimes as early as three o'clock in the morning, but the nightingale was up before me. At any time in the forenoon I may hear one in my meadow. For a short time in the afternoon it is quiet; but then I suppose, it is taking its dinner. In the evening it sings again; then it is quiet once more, while the thrush and the blackbird are singing "good-night" to the other birds. But when all the other songsters are fast asleep, out bursts the song of the nightingale, loud, clear and fast, as if the sweet bird had been idle all day, and was making up for lost time in the still hours of night. By the end of June the song of the nightingale has become less musical, and it does not sing much, and all the rest of the summer its note is little better than a croak. In autumn, it flies away to some other country, and we hear it no more till the following spring.

Verbes irréguliers : *to hear; to take; to sing; to burst out; to make up for; to become; to fly.*

VERSION 11.

Le kangourou.

So you are called kangaroo, are you? Your name, I think, ought to be little-head-and-great-tail. Your upper half seems as if it did not belong to the lower. And why do you stand in that awkward way, letting your fore-paws hang down like a pair of gloves! And those heavy, clumsy hind-legs, what can you do with them? How much better off you would be if your tail were¹ cut off, and your legs shortened. "My young friend," the kangaroo might say, if he could speak,

1. *If your tail were cut off*, si l'on vous coupait la queue. *If...*

" Little people should look and learn. I do not hunt animals, so I have no need either of tusks or claws. When I graze I bend forward, and my mouth is close to the ground. If I should like to change my diet, and eat a few leaves, I can sit upon my tail as long as I like. If I wish to go in search of new pasture I can amble along most pleasantly with my four legs, and I have no trouble in bringing my tail with me, heavy though you may think it. But when I am in a hurry, ah! you should see me then, and you would be surprised. By the help of my long legs and tail I can jump over bushes and streams, or over your head if you come in my way. It must be a very swift hound that can keep up with me."

Verbes irréguliers : *to think*; *to stand*; *to let*; *to hang*; *to do*; *to cut*; *to say*; *to speak*; *to bend*; *to eat*; *to sit*; *to go*; *to bring*; *to see*; *to come*; *to keep up*.

VERSION 12.

L'ours blanc.

Away in the cold, cold north, where the ground is never clear of snow, and where, even in summer, mountains of ice float about in the sea, lives the polar bear. No cold is so severe as to hurt him, for he is covered with the thickest of fur: he walks along the fields of ice, and enjoys the sharp air as much as you do the sunshine in a bright May morning. His feet never slip on the ice, for they are covered with long hair, which makes its footing sure. If he finds himself on an island of ice, no matter to him, for he can swim in the water as fast as he can walk on the shore; now floating on the surface like a duck, and now diving under like a fish.

were, imparfait du subjonctif du verbe *to be*: voyez notre édition de la *Grammaire de Siret*, n° 289.

Quietly he prowls about in search of food, and finds a meal every where, though you would think there was little to do in those dreary regions. Sometimes he catches a seal asleep on the ice, or dashes after one into the water; sometimes he dives after fish, and catches even *them*, swift though they are. A dead whale gives him enough food to last him many a day. And if animal food becomes scarce, he tries to find some mountain from which the snow is melted, and feasts on berries, or, if he is very hungry indeed, he manages to make a meal of sea-weed.

Verbes irréguliers : *to hurt*; *to make*; *to find*; *to swim*; *to think*; *to do*; *to catch*; *to give*; *to become*.

VERSION 13.

Un homme laid.

In the eastern part of Delaware county¹, there resides² a man named Bills, a justice of the peace, and a very sensible man, but, by common consent, the ugliest-looking individual in the whole county: being long, gaunt, sallow, and awry, with a gait like a kangaroo. One day, he was out hunting, and in one of the mountain paths, he met a man on foot and alone, who was longer, gaunter, uglier every way³, than himself. Without saying a word Bills raised his gun, and levelled it at the stranger⁴. "For God's sake, don't shoot," shouted the man in great alarm. "Stranger," said Bills, "I swore, ten years ago, if ever I met a man

1. Le comté de Delaware, dans les États-Unis.

2. *There resides*, demeure. Voyez *Grammaire Siret-Elwall*, n° 131.

3. *Every way*, de toute façon.

4. *Stranger*, étranger, inconnu. C'est le nom qu'on donne en Amérique en parlant à quelqu'un qu'on ne connaît pas.

uglier than myself, I'd¹ shoot him; and you are the first one I've seen." The stranger, after taking a careful survey of his rival; replied, "Well, captain, if I do look worse than you do, shoot; I don't want to live any longer."

Verbes irréguliers : *to meet; to say; to shoot; to swear; to see; to take; to do.*

VERSION 14.

Trois histoires.

one 1. A showman, exhibiting a picture, said, "Ladies and gentlemen, there is Daniel in the den of lions. These are the lions, and that is Daniel, whom you can easily distinguish from the lions, by his having a blue cotton umbrella under his arm."

two 11. "I meant to have told you of that hole," said an Irishman to his friend, who was walking with him in his garden, and who stumbled into a pit full of water. "No matter," said Pat, "I've found it."

three 111. A rogue asked charity, on pretence of being dumb. A lady inquiring of him, with equal simplicity and humanity, how long he had been dumb, he was thrown off his guard, and answered, "From birth, madam." — "Poor fellow!" said the lady, and she gave the impostor a shilling.

Verbes irréguliers : *to say; to tell; to find; to throw; to give.*

VERSION 15.

L'Australie.

What strikes the European traveller most on arriving in this antipodal country is to see the order of nature to which he has been accustomed, completely reversed.

1. *I'd*, abréviation pour *I would*.

Thus, the seasons are inverted : January marks the middle of summer, and July the middle of winter. Midnight here is noon there. When it is fine in Australia, the barometer falls; it rises to announce bad weather. Our longest day is in June; with the Australians, it is in December. The heat blows from the north; the cold from the south; it is on the summits that the atmosphere is warmest. The same contradiction exists in every thing : the swans are black in New South Wales, and the eagles white; the bees have no sting; the birds have no song; the wolf appears in the day, and the cuckoo is heard only at night. There are some quadrupeds that have a beak, and lay eggs; whilst others are provided with a sack to carry their young. The cherries have no stones. The pears that here are mellow, seem there to have been carved in oak. The trees for the most part give no shade, because their leaves are turned edgewise to the light instead of being flat.

Verbes irréguliers : *to strike; to see; to fall; to rise; to blow; to hear; to lay; to give.*

VERSION 16.

L'ours et les voyageurs.

Two men who were travelling together through a forest, promised to stand by each other in any danger they might encounter on the way. They had not gone far before a bear came rushing towards them out of a thicket. Upon this, one of them, being light and nimble, climbed up a tree; the other, falling flat on his face, and holding his breath, lay quite still. The bear immediately came up and smelt him; but supposing him to be a dead carcass, went back into the wood, without doing him the least harm. When all was over, his friend

came down from the tree, and, with a pleasant smile, asked him what the bear had said to him; "for," says he, "I noticed that he put his mouth very close to your ear."—"Why," replies the other, "he advised me to take care for the future not to place confidence in cowards like you."—*Moral.* Nothing is so common as professions of friendship; but few things are so rare as a trusty friend.

Verbes irréguliers : *to stand by; to go; to fall; to hold; to lie; to come up; to smell; to do; to say; to put; to take*

VERSION 17.

Jérusalem la nuit.

No gas, no oil, no torch, no wax, lights up the streets and archways of Jerusalem by night. Half an hour after gunfire¹, the bazaar is cleared, the shops and baths are closed, the camels stalled, the narrow ways deserted. An Arab has no particular love for lamps and lights. A flicker satisfies him in his room, and he never thinks of casting a ray from his candle into the public street. Darkness comes down like a pall, and by the time that Paris would become brilliant with lamps and gas, Jerusalem is like a City of the Dead. For a little while about the edge of dark, a white figure may be seen stealing from house to house; at a later hour you may catch the beam of a lantern carried by a slave; a Frank² has been out to see his friend; a *cavash*³ is going to the consul's house; a bey⁴ is visiting his posts. These men have lanterns borne before them; for in Jerusalem, as in

1. *Gunfire*, le coup de canon du soir.

2. A *Frank*, nom général que les Turcs donnent aux Européens et aux Américains.

3. A *cavash*, un courrier.

4. A *bey*, un bey, officier supérieur.

Cairo and Stamboul¹, a man going home without a light may be arrested as a thief. — *voleurs*

Verbes irréguliers : *to think; to cast; to become; to see; to steal; to catch; to go; to bear.*

VERSION 18.

Prière du soir d'un enfant.

Ere on my bed my limbs I lay,
God grant me grace my prayers to say :
O God ! preserve my mother dear
In health and strength for many a year;
And oh ! preserve my father too,
And may I pay him reverence due ;
And may I my best thoughts employ
To be my parents' hope and joy !
And oh ! preserve my brothers both
From evil doings and from sloth ;
And may we always love each other,
Our friends, our father and our mother !
And still, O Lord, to me impart
An innocent and grateful heart,
That after my great sleep I may
Awake to thy eternal day !

Verbes irréguliers : *to lay; to say; to pay; to awake.*

VERSION 19.

La jeune fille perdue dans la neige.

..... She had now reached the edge of the Black-Moss², which lay halfway between her master's and her father's dwelling, when she heard a loud noise coming down

1. Stamboul, nom que les Turcs donnent à Constantinople.

2. *The Black-Moss*, la Lande noire.

Glen-Scrae¹, and in a few seconds she felt on her face some flakes of snow. She looked up the glen, and saw the snow-storm coming down fast as a flood. She felt no fears, but she ceased her song; and had there been² a human eye to look upon her there, it might have seen a shadow upon her face. She continued her course, and felt bolder and bolder³ every step that brought her nearer to her parents' house. But the snow-storm had now reached the Black-Moss, and the broad line of light that had lain⁴ in the direction of home was soon swallowed up, and the child was in utter darkness. She saw nothing but the flakes of snow, interminably mingled, and furiously wafted in the air, close to her head; she heard nothing but one wild, fierce fitful howl. The cold became intense, and her little feet and hands were fast being benumbed and insensible⁵.

"It is a fearful change," muttered the child to herself; but still she did not fear, for she had been born in a moorland cottage, and lived all her days among the hardships of the hills. "What will become of the poor sheep?" thought she, — but still she scarcely thought of her own danger, for innocence, and youth, and joy, are slow to think of aught⁶ evil befalling themselves, and, thinking benignly of all living things, forget their own fear in their pity for others' sorrow. At last, she could no longer discern a single mark on the snow, either of human steps, or of sheep-track, or the foot-print of a wild fowl. Suddenly too she felt out of breath and

1. Glen-Scrae, mots écossais, la Gorge aux rochers.

2. Had there been pour *if there had been*, s'il y avait eu. L'ellipse de la conjonction *if* a souvent lieu avant un imparfait, et un plus-que-parfait.

3. Bolder and bolder, de plus en plus hardie.

4. That had lain, qui, il n'y a qu'un instant, s'étendait.

5. Were being benumbed and insensible, s'engourdissaient et ne se sentaient presque plus.

6. Aught pour *anything*.

exhausted — and, shedding tears for herself at last, she sank down in the snow.

Verbes irréguliers : *to lie*; *to hear*; *to come down*; *to feel*; *to see*; *to bring*; *to become*; *to be born*; *to think*; *to befall*; *to forget*; *to shed*; *to sink down*.

VERSION 20.

La jeune fille perdue dans la neige (suite.)

It was now that her heart began to quake with fear. She remembered stories of shepherds lost in the snow — of a mother and a child frozen to death on that very moor — and, in a moment, she knew that she was to die. Bitterly did the poor child weep¹, for death was terrible to her, who though poor, enjoyed the bright little world of youth and innocence². The skies of heaven were dearer to her than she knew — so were the flowers of earth. She had been happy at her work, happy in her sleep, — happy in the kirk³ on Sabbath. A thousand thoughts had the solitary child, — and in her own heart was a spring of happiness, pure and undisturbed as any fount that sparkles unseen, all the year through, in some quiet nook among the hills. But now there was to be an end to all this — she was to be frozen to death — and lie there till the thaw might come; and then her father might find her body, and carry it away to be buried in the kirkyard.

The tears were frozen on her cheeks as soon as shed — and scarcely had her little hands strength to clasp themselves together, as the thought of an overruling and

1. Voyez, pour l'inversion, *Grammaire*, n° 342.

2. Enjoyed the bright little world of youth and innocence, jouissait dans sa jeunesse et son innocence de ce monde magnifique qui l'entourait.

3. Kirk, écossais, pour *church*, église. Kirkyard, cimetière autour de l'église.

merciful Lord came across her heart. Then, indeed, the fears of this religious¹ child were calmed, and she heard without terror the plover's wailing cry, and the deep boom of the bittern sounding in the moss². "I will repeat the Lord's Prayer," she said; and drawing her plaid more closely around her, she whispered, beneath its ineffectual cover, — "Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name — Thy kingdom come — Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." Had human aid been³ within fifty yards, it could have been of no avail — eye could not see her — ear could not hear her in that howling darkness. But that low prayer was heard in the centre of eternity — and that little sinless child was lying in the snow, beneath the all-seeing eye of God.

Verbes irréguliers : *to begin*; *to lose*; *to freeze*; *to know*; *to weep*; *to lie*; *to come*; *to find*; *to shed*; *to hear*; *to draw*; *to see*.

VERSION 21.

Utilité de se lever de bonne heure.

Few⁴ ever lived to a great age, and fewer still ever became distinguished, who were not in the habit of early rising. Franklin⁵ says that "he who rises late may trot all day, and not have overtaken his business at night." Dean Swift⁶ avers, "that he never knew any

1. *Religious*, pieuse.

2. *Moss*, lande.

3. *Had human aid been*, pour *if human aid had been*. Voyez page 64, note 2.

4. *Few*, peu d'hommes.

5. *Franklin*, patriote sincère, physicien distingué et moraliste sensé. Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à la cour de Louis XVI, ce fut lui qui surtout amena la France à intervenir contre l'Angleterre dans la lutte que les colonies anglaises soutenaient contre la mère patrie pour leur indépendance.

6. *Dean Swift*, auteur des *Voyages de Gulliver*, né en Irlande en 1667, mort en 1745 prit une part active dans les luttes politiques de son temps.

one come to greatness and eminence who lay in bed of a morning.

Buffon gives us the history of his writings in a few words. "In my youth, I was very fond of sleep : it robbed me of a great deal of time; but my poor Joseph¹ was of great service in enabling me to overcome it. I promised to give Joseph a crown² every time that he would make me get up at six. Next morning he did not fail to wake me and torment me; but he only received abuse. The next day after, he did the same, with no better success; and I was obliged to confess, at noon, that I had lost my time. I told him that he did not know how to manage his business; he ought to think of my promise, and not mind my threats. The day following, he employed force; I begged for indulgence — I bid him begone—I stormed—but Joseph persisted. I was therefore obliged to comply; and he was rewarded every day for the abuse which he underwent at the moment when I awoke, by thanks accompanied with a crown which he received about an hour after. Yes, I am indebted to poor Joseph for ten or twelve of the volumes of my works."

Verbes irréguliers : *to become*; *to rise*; *to overtake*; *to know*; *to lie*; *to give*; *to write*; *to overcome*; *to make*; *to get up*; *to awake*; *to do*; *to lose*; *to tell*; *to think*; *to bid*; *to undergo*.

VERSION 22.

Utilité de se lever de bonne heure (suite).

Frederick II. of Prussia, even after age and infirmities had increased upon him, gave strict orders never to be allowed to sleep later than four in the morning. Peter

1. *Joseph*, valet de chambre de Buffon.

2. *A crown*, un écu.

the Great, whether at work in the docks at London as a ship-carpenter, or at the anvil as a blacksmith, or on the throne of Russia, always arose before daylight. "I am," says he, "for making¹ my life as long as I can, and therefore sleep as little as possible."—In the fourteenth century the shops in Paris were universally open at four in the morning; now, not till long after seven. Then the king of France dined out at eight o'clock in the morning, and retired to his chamber at the same hour in the evening. In the time of Henry the Eighth of England, seven in the morning was the fashionable breakfast hour, ten the dinner hour. In the time of Elizabeth, the nobility, people of fashion, and students, dined at eleven o'clock, and supped between five and six in the afternoon. In order to rise early, I would earnestly recommend an early hour for retiring. There are many other reasons for this. Neither your eyes nor your health are so likely² to be destroyed. Nature seems to have so fitted things, that we ought to rest in the early part of the night. Dr. Dwight³ used to tell his students, "that one hour of sleep before midnight is worth more than two hours after that time." Let it be a rule with you, and⁴ scrupulously adhered to, that your light shall be extinguished by⁵ ten o'clock in the evening. You may then rise at five, and have had seven hours to sleep, which is about what nature requires.

Verbes irréguliers : *to give*; *to sleep*; *to arise*; *to make*; *to rise*; *to tell*.

1. *I am for making*, je suis en faveur de faire, c'est-à-dire je veux faire.

2. *Are so likely*, sont aussi exposés. *Likely*, probable, accompagné du verbe *to be*, peut se rapporter soit à une personne, soit à une chose. *Your father is not likely to come* il n'est pas probable que M. votre père vienne.

3. Professeur américain.

4. Sous-entendu *let that rule be*.

5. *By*, à, avant.

VERSION 23.

Une impossibilité.

When the great Lord Chatham¹ had settled a plan for a naval expedition which he had in view, he sent orders to admiral Lord Anson² to see that the necessary arrangements were made immediately to fit out the ships required, by a given time. On the receipt of these orders, an officer was sent by the admiral to state the impossibility of obeying them. He found his lordship in the most excruciating pain from one of the severest fits of the gout he had ever experienced. "Impossible, sir!" said he; "don't talk to me of impossibilities!" and then raising himself upon his legs, while the perspiration stood in large drops upon his face, and every fibre of his body was convulsed with agony, he added: "Go, sir, and tell his lordship that he has to do with a minister, who treads on impossibilities." The expedition was equipped for the day assigned.

Verbes irréguliers : *to send*; *to see*; *to make*; *to give*; *to find*; *to say*; *to stand*; *to go*; *to tell*; *to tread*.

VERSION 24.

Une suite de malheurs.

Scene: the rooms of Mr G...., at Oxford. Enter his father's steward.

Mr G. Ha, Jervas, how are you, old boy? How do things go on at home?

1. William Pitt, comte de Chatham, célèbre ministre anglais et orateur remarquable, 1708-1778, père de William Pitt, ministre anglais pendant la révolution française.

2. Lord Anson, amiral anglais, 1697-1763, heureux guerrier et navigateur habile, commanda l'expédition contre les établissements espagnols de l'Amérique du Sud; son voyage autour du monde a surtout rendu son nom célèbre.