

The gardener adorned our garden with (*de*) all kinds of flowers. The king promised to reward this general. We finished our letter last night. Thou finishedst thy exercise yesterday. Last week I was at the bookseller's, where I dined with the family of this honest man. Last month this traveller was in France and in England. Be virtuous, and your life will be blessed by God. Be honest, and you will be happy. We shall receive the blessing which comes from God.

There were all kinds of paper. I hoped that he would come to-day; but he is not yet arrived. I believed that he would adorn your room. These little girls played and danced with the daughters of this woman. My cousin was praised by the teacher, but you were blamed. This young man was loved by all. The peasant said that there were many horses, but few cows and asses in the village. The gardener watered the flowers which belonged to my aunt. Who has watered these trees? They have been watered by our footman.

44.

The work (*wĕrk*), *l'ouvrage, l'œuvre*; THĕn, *alors*; to bring, *apporter*.

Le menuisier promit hier d'apporter la table et les chaises. La semaine passée je dinai chez mon oncle. Hier au soir nous arrosâmes les plantes que nous avions reçues du jardinier. Nous ornâmes notre chambre de (*with*) belles fleurs. La reine répondit qu'elle ne viendrait pas, si le roi n'était pas là. La bénédiction de Dieu sera la récompense de cette bonne femme. Le mois passé je reçus cet argent.

Vous finîtes votre thème et alors vous jouâtes avec le fils du forgeron. Nous louâmes l'étranger qui avait donné beaucoup d'argent à ce pauvre enfant. C'était une bonne œuvre. Nous finîmes nos leçons et alors nous dansâmes. Votre frère disait qu'il serait à la maison. Ce médecin fut-il récompensé par l'empereur? Votre domestique a-t-il apporté du vin? Non, monsieur. Je croyais que ce marchand avait toutes espèces de vin. Voilà du pain. Qui a apporté ce pain? Il a été apporté par le garçon du boulanger. Soyez sage et modeste, et vous serez aimé de vos amis.

SECONDE PARTIE.

45.

He was walking (*wāking*) about, from above (*abūv*), *d'en haut, du ciel*;
il se promenait dans;
 āctive, *diligent*; once (*wūns*), *une* hūman, *humain*;
 to rĕar, *cultiver*; [*fois*]; fruitful (*frūtfūl*), *fertile*;
 the cāre, *le soin*; to cūltivate, *cultiver*;
 to clĕar, *débarrasser*; to plānt, *planter*;
 the ĕarth, *la terre*; the pūrpose (*pūrpūs*), *le vouloir*;
 wĕeds, *les mauvaises herbes*; as, *comme*;
 THĭs, *ainsi*; his (*hĭz*), *son*;
 THĕm, *les*.

IMAGE DE LA VIE.

A wise father was once walking about a beautiful garden with his son. The garden was adorned with many trees, and all kinds of flowers. An active gardener reared the plants with care; he watered them, cleared the earth of weeds, and thus prepared them for the blessing which comes from above. The father said to his son: "Human life is a garden, good works are as beautiful flowers and fruitful trees; but the gardener who plants and cultivates them, is the good purpose of man. Be wise, my son!"

46.

To do (*dū*), *faire*.

I do (*dū*), *je fais*;
 thou dost (*dūst*), *tu fais*;
 he does (*dūz*), *il fait*;
 we do (*dū*), *nous faisons*;
 you do, *vous faites*;
 they do, *ils font*.

I do not speak, *je ne parle pas*;
 thou dost not speak, *tu ne parles pas*;
 he does not speak, *il ne parle pas*;
 we do not speak, *nous ne parlons pas*;
 you do not speak, *vous ne parlez pas*;
 they do not speak, *ils ne parlent pas*.

Do I speak, *parlé-je?*
 dost thou speak, *parles-tu?*

does he speak, *parle-t-il?*
do we speak, *parlons-nous?*
do you speak, *parlez-vous?*
do they speak, *parlent-ils?*

Do I not speak, *ne parlè-je pas?*
dost thou not speak, *ne parles-tu pas?*

REMARQUE. On se sert du verbe *to do* comme auxiliaire dans les phrases interrogatives et négatives, pourvu qu'il ne s'y trouve pas d'autre auxiliaire.

To introduce, <i>introduire;</i>	the secret, <i>le secret;</i>
to tell, <i>dire, raconter;</i>	the company (o= <i>û</i>), <i>la compagnie,</i>
to sell, <i>vendre;</i>	<i>la société, l'assemblée;</i>
to buy (b <i>ÿ</i>), <i>acheter;</i>	the clergyman, <i>l'ecclésiastique;</i>
to keep, <i>garder;</i>	into (int <i>û</i>), <i>dans;</i>
to entreat, <i>prier;</i>	at present, <i>à présent.</i>
to ask, <i>demandar;</i>	

What will they do? They will work at present. How dost thou introduce this clergyman into our company? Do you entreat your cousin to come? Does he sell the horses which he has bought? Does he ask? Yes, he asks, but I do not answer. Do you not learn the English language? Does this little girl speak German? No, she does not speak that language. Do they not keep our secret? No, they do not keep this secret.

Does not the butcher buy these cows? Does he sell meat? Does not the gardener clear the earth of weeds at present? Do they not believe that we have received new boots from the shoemaker? Does he not tell the design of the king? Do these boys finish their lessons? Does the teacher praise these scholars? Do you entreat your friends to come with you? Do you give money to the traveller who is at your uncle's? We have not seen the king. Will they not choose these books? Has he not paid the watchmaker?

47.

Séveral, *plusieurs.*

Apprenez-vous la langue anglaise? Oui, monsieur, j'apprends cette langue. Je ne loue pas ces jeunes filles, parce qu'elles ne sont pas modestes. Cet horloger est très-paresseux; il ne travaille pas. Mon frère ne trouve pas le canif qu'il a reçu de (*from*) ma tante. Votre sœur parle-t-elle allemand? Elle parle plusieurs langues.

Ce boulanger vend-il de la farine? Votre jardinier arrose-t-il les fleurs que nous avons apportées? Arrosez-vous les plantes que votre oncle a apportées?

Donnes-tu ta bourse à cette pauvre femme? Cet ecclésiastique achète-t-il les beaux livres que vous avez vus? Cet enfant garde-t-il notre secret? Priez-vous votre mère de donner une récompense à votre sœur? Comment avez-vous introduit ce marchand dans notre famille? Cette reine a-t-elle eu beaucoup de palais? Ces garçons ne jouent-ils pas? Ils ne joueront pas aujourd'hui, parce qu'ils n'ont pas travaillé. Ce monsieur a-t-il acheté des oranges? Oui, il a acheté deux oranges et plusieurs pommes.

48.

The age, <i>l'âge;</i>	proffered, <i>offert; promis;</i>
extraordinary, <i>extraordinaire;</i>	he replied, <i>il répliqua;</i>
his (h <i>iz</i>) abilities, <i>ses talents;</i>	being (b <i>è</i> -ing), <i>étant.</i>

RÉPONSE D'UN ENFANT.

A child of six years of age, being introduced into company for his extraordinary abilities, was asked by a clergyman, where God was? with the proffered reward of an orange. "Tell me, replied the boy, where he is not, and I will give you two."

49.

I did, *je faisais (je fis);*
thou didst, *tu faisais;*
he did, *il faisait;*
we did, *nous faisons;*
you did, *vous faisiez;*
they did, *ils faisaient.*

I did not speak, *je ne parlais pas (je ne parlai pas)*
thou didst not speak, *tu ne parlais pas;*
he did not speak, *il ne parlait pas;*
we did not speak, *nous ne parlions pas;*
you did not speak, *vous ne parliez pas;*
they did not speak, *ils ne parlaient pas.*

Did I speak, *parlais-je?*
didst thou speak, *parlais-tu?*
did he speak, *parlait-il?*

Did I not speak, *ne parlais-je pas?*

To t \acute{e} ach, enseigner; g \acute{o} ld, de l'or;
to exp \acute{e} ct, attendre; the n \acute{a} me, le nom;
to c \acute{a} rry, porter; empty (\acute{e} nti), vide;
to p \acute{u} t, mettre; eas \acute{y} , ais \acute{e} , facile;
to pron \acute{o} unce, prononcer; \acute{o} nly, seulement, ne — que;
to empl \acute{o} y, employer; pr \acute{e} sently, aussit \acute{o} t;
to end \acute{e} avour, essayer; with \acute{o} ut, sans; to br \acute{i} ng, apporter.

Did he expect to receive a reward from the king? Didst thou believe that we had only an empty purse? Did he put gold into that purse? Did your brother carry the chairs which the joiner had made? Our friend did not teach these languages. Where is the tailor? He will come presently. Did not this child pronounce your name? Did you not find that your exercises were very difficult? No; they were very easy. How did this man speak to these strangers?

Did these girls dance when they were in your room? No, they have not danced; they have been very diligent. How did your mother receive these books? Does he pronounce well? Do you give gold to the goldsmith? Do they choose these beautiful flowers? Have they eaten bread and meat? Have they drunk wine or water? We asked, but she did not answer. Did you speak of your unhappy friend? Did our cousin endeavour to learn this lesson? Did you come without your maid? Why did you not employ your books?

50.

One (w \acute{u} n), on; word (w \acute{e} rd), mot.

Pourquoi vendiez-vous votre jardin? Pourquoi don \acute{n} ates-vous une bourse vide \acute{a} ce vieux paysan. Comment cet \acute{e} colier pronon \acute{c} a-t-il ce mot difficile? Essayait-il de finir ces exercices faciles? Il n'employait pas bien l'argent qu'il avait re \acute{c} u de notre tante. Votre domestique viendra-t-il? Oui, Monsieur, il viendra aussit \acute{o} t. Il n'essaye pas d' \acute{e} crire cette lettre. Il l'essayera aussit \acute{o} t. Elle n'aime pas cet enfant. Choisirent-ils ces belles fleurs? Il est facile d' \acute{e} tre content, quand on est jeune et riche. Votre m \acute{e} re arriva-t-elle sans votre p \acute{e} re?

O \acute{u} d \acute{i} nates-vous hier? Je d \acute{i} nai chez mon oncle. Ne jou \acute{a} tes-vous pas hier avec Guillaume et Fran \acute{c} ois? Je fus \acute{a} la campagne sans mes amis. Votre fr \acute{e} re a-t-il employ \acute{e} mes livres? Achet \acute{a} tes-vous des bottes quand

vous f \acute{u} tes hier chez le cordonnier? Non, je n'achetai pas des bottes; mais ma s \acute{o} eur acheta (*bought*) des souliers. Je mettrai cet or dans ma bourse.

51.

The alchemist (\acute{a} lchimist), l'alchimiste; h \acute{i} m, lui;
the p \acute{o} p \acute{e} , le pape; magnificent (mag-nificent), ma-
to d \acute{e} dicate, d \acute{e} dier; gnifique; say \acute{i} ng, disant;
to pret \acute{e} nd, pr \acute{e} tendre; s \acute{i} nce, puisque;
where \acute{i} n, o \acute{u} ; he knew (\acute{n}), il savant;
the m \acute{e} thod, la m \acute{e} thode; to want (w \acute{o} nt), avoir besoin;
to m \acute{a} ke, faire; of m \acute{a} king, de faire; to p \acute{u} t it in, pour l'y mettre;
nothing (\acute{n} uthing), rien. h \acute{a} v \acute{i} ng, ayant.

L'ALCHIMISTE.

An alchemist having dedicated a book to Pope L \acute{e} o the Tenth, wherein he pretended to teach a method of making gold, expected to receive a magnificent present for that book. But the Pope sent him only a large empty purse, with his compliments, saying that since he knew how to make gold he wanted nothing but a purse to put it in.

52.

	SUJET.	R \acute{E} GIME.
	I, je, moi;	m \acute{e} , me, moi;
	thou, tu, toi;	th \acute{e} e, te, toi;
MASCULIN:	he, il, lui;	h \acute{i} m, le, lui;
F \acute{E} MININ:	she, elle;	h \acute{e} r, la, lui;
NEUTRE:	it, il, elle;	it, le, la, lui;
	we, nous;	us, nous;
	you, vous;	you, vous;
	they, ils, elles.	TH \acute{e} m, les, eux, elles, leur.
	The kindness, la bont \acute{e} ;	before, avant, devant;
	to admit, admettre;	after, apr \acute{e} s; to sh \acute{o} w, t \acute{e} moigner;
	to grant, accorder;	against (ag \acute{e} nst), contre;
	to s \acute{e} e, voir;	sometimes (s \acute{u} mtimz), quelquefois.

For whom is this? This is for me, and that is for him. Did you come before us? The queen showed her much kindness. Did you admit this gentleman into your company? No, we did not admit him. This belongs to him, and that belongs to her. Sometimes he granted them what they asked. Your sisters are here. Will your aunt arrive after them? Sometimes these scholars had not been diligent, and the teacher blamed them.

Why are you always against me? I am not against you. Lewis arrived before thee. Have you not seen our house? No, I have not seen it. Give us some bread and meat. I shall not grant them what they ask.

I have written a letter to him. This penknife is not fine; I have received it from the merchant. To whom have you given these beautiful flowers? I have given them to the little daughter of the goldsmith. Do they blame us? No, they do not blame you. Do you love him? The physician is here; I have given him the money which my father has sent for him. There are beautiful plants in your garden; have you watered them? There are fine apples and pears. Why have you not eaten them? Have you lost your purse? No, I have not lost it. Are your friends here? Do you hope to see them? The queen was in our town; have you not seen her? Will you have the kindness to give us your book?

53.

The honour (*ónér*), *l'honneur*; the favour, *la faveur*.
(Le pronom régime se place après le verbe, p.e. I give **you**, *je vous donne*).

Mon ami est là. Je suis arrivé avant lui; mais ma sœur est arrivée après moi. Nous étions chez notre oncle; nos sœurs n'étaient pas avec nous. Le roi a accordé cet honneur à votre frère et à vous. La reine leur accordera-t-elle cette faveur? Ils sont toujours contre nous. Les fils du boulanger n'étaient pas chez ma tante; je ne les ai pas vus. Ils les ont priés de leur donner des livres. Voilà notre servante; avez-vous eu la bonté de lui donner l'argent que je vous ai envoyé? Votre cousin a-t-il vu notre jardin? Non, il ne l'a pas vu; mais il le verra demain. Ce chat est très-joli; ma sœur l'a reçu de la fille du boucher. Ceci est pour lui, et cela est pour elle.

Cette langue est très-utile; il est très-nécessaire de l'apprendre. Ce livre appartient-il à notre maître? L'avez-vous trouvé? Oui, je l'ai trouvé dans votre chambre. Nous avons parlé à ces marchands quand nous les avons vus chez notre père. Avez-vous payé cette femme? Oui, Monsieur, je l'ai payée. Avez-vous vendu vos jardins? Non, je ne les ai pas vendus. Cet homme arrive quel-

quefois avant nous, et quelquefois il arrive après nous. Ces garçons sont très-pauvres; nous leur avons donné tout notre pain. Ces plantes sont très-belles. Qui les a données à notre jardinier? Avez-vous arrosé cette fleur? Non, je ne l'ai pas encore arrosée; notre servante l'arrosera.

54.

The latter, <i>le dernier, celui-ci</i> ;	the monarch (<i>mónérk</i>), <i>le monarque</i> ;
emboldened, <i>ehardi</i> ;	the noblemen, <i>les gentilshommes</i> ;
the nobility, <i>la noblesse</i> ;	by continuing, <i>en continuant</i>
to cease (<i>s = ss</i>), <i>cesser</i> ;	so, <i>ainsi</i> ;
the reason, <i>la raison</i> ;	the injury, <i>le tort</i> .
to consider, <i>considérer</i> ;	

LOUIS ONZE ET LE MARCHAND.

Lewis the Eleventh, king of France, sometimes admitted to his table a rich merchant. The latter, emboldened by the kindness of the monarch, begged of him letters of nobility. The king granted them to him, but ceased to see him. When the merchant asked him the reason of it, he answered: "When I admitted you to my table, I considered you as the first merchant; now that you are the last of the nobility, I should do an injury to the other noblemen by continuing to do so."

55.

To lét, *laisser, permettre*.

Bè, *sois, soyez*. Come (*cúm*), *viens, venez*.

Let him be, <i>qu'il soit</i> ;	let him come, <i>qu'il vienne</i> ;
let her be, <i>qu'elle soit</i> ;	let her come, <i>qu'elle vienne</i> ;
let us be, <i>soyons</i> ;	let us come, <i>venons</i> ;
let them be, <i>qu'ils soient; qu'elles soient</i> .	let them come, <i>qu'ils viennent, qu'elles viennent</i> .
To burn (<i>bèrn</i>), <i>brûler</i> ;	the rivulet, <i>le ruisseau</i> ;
to go, <i>aller</i> ; to send, <i>envoyer</i> ;	ill, <i>mal</i> ; to send, <i>envoyer</i> ;
to quench, <i>apaiser; éteindre</i> ;	immédiately, <i>aussitôt</i> ;
to forget, <i>oublier</i> ;	near, <i>près de</i> ; to, <i>chez</i> ;
the thirst (<i>thèrst</i>), <i>la soif</i> ;	to find again (<i>agén</i>), <i>retrouver</i> .

Be honest, and thou wilt be happy. Love your friends. Love them, and they will love you. Do not love this man: he is not honest. Go to the watchmaker's who has your watch. Do not go to this peasant

Do not blame your sisters. Let us not speak ill of him. Let us quench our thirst at the rivulet. Let them dance and play. Let her go to your parents. Let him come immediately. Pay that merchant. No, do not pay him. Give us what you have promised.

This apple is very sweet; eat it. Why have you not watered these flowers? Water them immediately. Answer me; where have you been? I have been near the little rivulet. What have you done? Have you finished your work? I have not finished it, because my brother was not here. Finish it without him. Do not forget the kindness of this man. Let him have that money. Let us always be modest. You will burn this paper; do not burn it. Go to the town where you will find your cousins. Let us go to the rivulet. Be useful to your poor neighbours.

56.

Soyez mon ami. Donnez-moi votre canif, et je vous donnerai le mien. Écrivez à votre oncle; il vous enverra beaucoup d'argent. Travaillons; ensuite (THèn) dansons et jouons. Cette femme est vertueuse; qu'elle soit toujours heureuse! Où est la servante? Qu'elle vienne aussitôt. Ne parlons pas mal de nos amis. Espérons que nous retrouverons notre bourse. Où l'avez-vous perdue? Nous l'avons perdue près du ruisseau.

Ces écoliers ne sont pas appliqués. Qu'ils apprennent cette leçon. Ces petites filles jouent² toujours¹. Qu'elles soient plus appliquées; qu'elles finissent les thèmes que le maître leur a donnés. Combien de thèmes ont-elles à écrire? Accordez-moi cette bonté. Voilà ma sœur; n'oubliez pas que vous lui avez promis une récompense. Donnons ce pain au fils de notre pauvre voisin. Voilà de l'eau; apaisez votre soif.

57.

One (wún), *quelqu'un*;
the clérgy, *le clergé*;
càme, *vint*;
to complàin, *se plaindre*;
the péasantry, *les paysans*;
on Sún-days, *les dimanches*;
the hóliday, *le jour de fête*;
to súffer, *souffrir, laisser*;

pèople, *les gens*;
withóut molésting them, *sans les gêner*;
to endéavóur, *essayer*;
to prevént, *empêcher*;
their (THâr) forgétting, *leur oubli*;
(qu'ils oublient);
hòw, *combien*.

FÉNELON.

One of Fenelon's clergy came to him one day to complain that the peasantry in his village danced on Sundays and holidays. "My friend," said Fenelon, "let us not dance ourselves, but let us suffer these poor people to dance, without molesting them; why should we endeavour to prevent their forgetting how unhappy they are."

58.

MASCULIN: his (híz),	}	son, sa, ses.
FÉMININ: hër,		
NEUTRE: its,		
MASCULIN: his (híz),	}	le sien, les siens; la sienne, les siennes;
FÉMININ: hërs (hërz),		
NEUTRE: its,		
their (THâr), leur, leurs;		
theirs (THärz), le leur, la leur, les leurs.		

REMARQUE. Les pronoms et les adjectifs possessifs de la troisième personne du singulier marquent distinctement le genre du possesseur, mais sans égard au genre de l'objet possédé. En parlant d'un homme on dit **his** âge } son âge.
d'une femme „ „ **her** age }
d'une chose „ „ **its** age }

Quand il s'agit de plusieurs possesseurs, on emploie toujours *their* et *theirs*, quel que soit le genre du possesseur.

To disturb (distërb), <i>troubler</i> ;	to chånge, <i>changer</i> ;
to däre, <i>oser</i> ;	disconçërted, <i>déconcerte</i> ;
the word (wërd), <i>la parole, le mot</i> ;	innocent, <i>innocent</i> ;
the màster, <i>le maître</i> ;	together (tügéTher), <i>ensemble</i> ;
the húsband (s = z), <i>le mari</i> ;	át, à;
the énemy, <i>l'ennemi</i> ;	he sãw, <i>il vit</i> .

This man and his son are innocent. This woman is very unhappy; she has lost her husband. The wolf was near, when our little lamb quenched its thirst at the rivulet. Has Charles already done his exercise? No, he has not yet done it. Did your sister write a letter to her aunt? To whom do these pens belong? The one belongs to Henry, and the other to his friend William. Have they sold their house? No, they have not sold it. Where is your uncle? Let us go to his friend; he is near his house. My watch is better than his. Your garden is larger than hers. Our trees are higher than theirs. Did you not find that he was disconcerted, when he saw his enemy?

How dare you disturb his family! How dare they go to their enemy! Has this scholar already finished his work? Why do not these boys work? They have lost their books. Your flowers are more beautiful than mine and hers. This old father blessed his son. Yesterday we were together at her uncle's. Did these peasants sell their lambs? No, they did not sell them. Your knife is not good; hers is better. This poor dog has lost its master. This boy is very diligent; his master has paid him. This girl has spoken ill of her sister. She has been blamed by her mother.

My books are not good; his are better. There is the gardener's daughter; has she watered her flowers? Have you seen the bookseller? No, Sir; but I have seen his footman. Our room is very large; it is larger than theirs.

59.

Since, *puisque*.

Notre père est arrivé avec son ami. Marie a perdu sa bourse. Ce chien a-t-il perdu son maître? Mon cousin a un beau chien; mais le vôtre est plus fidèle que le sien. Notre cousin a un grand jardin; mais le nôtre est plus beau que le sien. Cette fille ose blâmer sa tante. Votre mère a-t-elle vendu sa maison? Cette femme perdra toute sa fortune, puisqu'elle n'a pas été raisonnable. Mes amis écriront à leur père. Jouerez-vous avec Marie et sa sœur? Non, nous ne jouerons pas avec elles, puisqu'elles n'ont pas fini leur ouvrage. Viendra-t-il demain avec son domestique? Il viendra sans lui.

A-t-elle écrit à sa mère? Pour qui avez-vous acheté ce cheval? Je l'ai acheté pour mon frère qui a vendu le sien. Elle a apporté mes livres et les siens. Ont-ils mangé leurs pommes? Oui, ils les ont mangées. Le roi et sa sœur sont dans notre ville. La reine et sa fille ont été dans ce jardin. Ces mères sont très-heureuses; leurs filles sont vertueuses et modestes. Nos voisins ont vendu leurs maisons. Ce marchand a envoyé beaucoup d'argent à son fils. Ma tante a de belles fleurs; mais les miennes sont plus belles que les siennes.

Henriette a-t-elle écrit des lettres à ses parents? Pourquoi ne danse-t-elle pas avec ses sœurs? Ces garçons ont-ils fini leurs thèmes? Non, ils ne les ont pas encore finis. Qu'avez-vous apporté? J'ai apporté mes plumes et les leurs. Emilie a-t-elle reçu des prunes et des noix de sa mère?

60.

Háving, *ayant*;
being (*bè-ing*), *étant*;

playing (*plà-ing*), *jouant*;
dàncing, *dansant*.

I am playing, *je joue (dans ce moment-ci)*;
thou art playing, *tu joues*;
he is playing, *il joue*;
we are playing, *nous jouons*;
you are playing, *vous jouez*;
they are playing, *ils jouent*.

I was playing, *je jouais*;
thou wast playing, *tu jouais*;
he was playing, *il jouait*;
we were playing, *nous jouions*.

To *tremble*, *trembler*;
to *read*, *lire*;
to *sing*, *chanter*;

to *return* (*ritèrn*), *retourner*;
the *castle* (*càs'l*), *le château*.

These boys, having good and rich parents, are very happy. My brother, being his friend, will not blame him. Our cousins, finding much pleasure in the country, will not return to us. She is reading, her brother is writing, and we are playing. What is he doing? He is learning his lesson. Of what are they speaking? They are speaking of their horses. What is he eating? He is eating a pear. They are quenching their thirst at a rivulet. She trembled when her mother blamed her. Why are you disturbing this water? I am not disturbing it. We were working; she was playing and singing. They were drinking milk with their friends. Are they reading and learning their lessons together? No, they are singing and dancing. We were returning from the town when we received his letters. The queen was returning from her castle when the king arrived. Our maid is in the garden; she is watering the beautiful plants which we have received from those merchants. I shall not sell my dog, because it is very useful.