

The same, le même;	it flows, il coule;
he stood (stūd), il était;	the truth, la vérité;
the head, la tête, la source;	the accusation, l'accusation;
the stream, le courant;	six months ago, il y a six mois
below, au-dessous;	you spoke, vous parlatés;
the distance, la distance;	börn, né;
to resolve, résoudre;	no matter, n'importe;
the quarrel (kwórel), la querelle;	för, car;
says (sez), dit;	THén, donc, alors;
it replies, il réplique;	some one, quelqu'un;
it can, il peut;	töre, déchira;
the current, le courant;	to pieces, en pièces.

LE LOUP ET L'AGNEAU.

A wolf and a lamb were quenching their thirst together at the same rivulet. The wolf stood near the head of the stream, and the lamb at some distance below. The wolf, resolved to have a quarrel, says to the lamb: "How dare you disturb the water which I am drinking?" The poor little animal, all trembling, replies: "How can that be, since the current flows from you to me?" Disconcerted by this truth, the wolf changes the accusation. "Six months ago," says he, "you spoke ill of me." "Impossible," answers the lamb, "for I was not then born." "No matter, it was your father, then, or some one of your family;" and he immediately tore the innocent animal to pieces.

I can, je peux;	I could (cüd), je pouvais, je pourrais;
thou canst, tu peux;	thou couldst, tu pouvais, tu pourrais;
he can, il peut;	he could, il pouvait, il pourrait;
we can, nous pouvons;	we could, nous pouvions, nous pourrions;
you can, vous pouvez;	you could, vous pouviez, vous pourriez;
they can, ils peuvent.	they could, ils pouvaient, ils pourraient.

I cannot, je ne peux pas;
 thou canst not, tu ne peux pas;
 he cannot, il ne peut pas;
 we cannot, nous ne pouvons pas;
 you cannot, vous ne pouvez pas;
 they cannot, ils ne peuvent pas.

I may, je peux;
 thou mayest, tu peux;
 he may, il peut;

we may, nous pouvons;
 you may, vous pouvez;
 they may, ils peuvent.

I might (mit), je pouvais (je pourrais);	we might, nous pouvions;
thou mightst, tu pouvais;	you might, vous pouviez;
he might, il pouvait;	they might, ils pouvaient.

REMARQUE. Can et could désignent le pouvoir ou la capacité de faire quelque chose. May et might marquent la permission de faire une chose, ou la probabilité qu'un événement aura lieu.

The lead-pencil, le crayon;	the pleasure, le plaisir;
the number, le nombre;	to lose (lüz), perdre;
the sovereign (súvrin), le souverain;	to swim, nager;
to depüte, envoyer;	too (tū), trop;
to want (wónt), manquer;	into (o=ü), dans;
to lend, prêter;	wéll, eh bien;
the ambassador, l'ambassadeur;	prôud, fier;
displeased, fâché;	sö, si;
a little, un peu;	därk, sombre.

Who can read this letter? I cannot read it. Can these boys swim? No, Sir, they cannot. He is displeased that the weaver cannot come. The sovereign could not depute this ambassador, because he was too young. I believe that her sister has books enough. This man could not work, because he was too old. Can you speak English? I can speak it a little. Had he money enough? He did not want money; but he was ill and could not come. Can you lend me this lead-pencil? I cannot lend it you; it belongs to my father. Could you lend me your books? Why are not our friends here? They could not come; their mother was ill.

It was so dark that we could not see them. You may have that pleasure when you have done your exercise. May I go into the garden now? You may go. You may take my watch; but do not lose it. If he were not diligent, his father might blame him. Do not go; he might see you. Have you seen the proud ambassador of the queen? No, I could not see him. She could be richer than her sister, if she had not had this misfortune. They have finished their work; they may play and dance now. This young man cannot be loved; he is too proud. Can you tell me how many houses there are in your town? There are one thousand five hundred and eighty houses in this town. May I come to you? Well, you may come with your sister. This room is very dark; I cannot find my lead-pencil. They

were displeased that we had not sent our footman; but he could not come; he was very ill.

63.

The constable (o = *û*), *le connétable*;
to congratulate, *féliciter*
ôn, sur; à; de;
the exaltation, *l'élevation*;
mén, des hommes;
he could not help saying, *il ne*
put s'empêcher de dire;
by sending, *puisqu'il m'envoie*;

the beard, *la barbe*;
thought (thât), *pensé*;
Spain, *l'Espagne*;
the Spaniard, *l'Espagnol*;
the merit, *le mérite*;
to consist, *consister*;
the he-goat, *le bouc*;
as (*âz*), *comme*.

L'AMBASSADEUR SANS BARBE.

In 1589 Philip the Second, king of Spain, had sent the young Constable of Castile (*castèl*) to Rome, to congratulate Sixtus the Fifth on his exaltation. This pope, displeased that so young an ambassador had been deputed to him, could not help saying: "Well, Sir, did your master want men, by sending me an ambassador without a beard?" — "If my sovereign had thought," replied the proud Spaniard, "that merit consisted in a beard, he would have sent you a he-goat, and not a gentleman, as I am.

64.

I **must**, *je dois, il faut que je*;
thou **must**, *tu dois, il faut que tu*;
he **must**, *il doit, il faut qu'il*;
we **must**, *nous devons, il faut que nous*;
you **must**, *vous devez, il faut que vous*;
they **must**, *ils doivent, il faut qu'ils*.

I **ought** (*ât*), *je dois, je dus, je devrais*;
thou **oughtst**, *tu dois, tu dus, tu devrais*;
he **ought**, *il doit, il dut, il devrait*;
we **ought**, *nous devons, nous dûmes, nous devrions*;
you **ought**, *vous devez, vous dûtes, vous devriez*;
they **ought**, *ils doivent, ils durent, ils devraient*.

To visit, *aller voir*;
to mend, *réparer*;
the wheel, *la roue*;
the labourer, *le laboureur*;
by heart, *par cœur*;
the justice, *la justice*;

chief, *principal*;
to join, *joindre; se rejoindre*;
to fulfil, *remplir, accomplir*;
to call, *appeler, envoyer chercher*;
the sum, *la somme*;
to drink, *boire; cold, froid*.

The judge ought to fulfil justice. The chief peasants of this small village joined together. Where is the blacksmith? He must mend these wheels. Has the shoemaker mended your boots? Is he not here? He must come immediately. All those labourers must receive a reward. She must write to her parents, who are in London now. He must not drink this cold water. Must we learn this lesson? Yes, you must learn it by heart. We ought to love our parents. You ought to have done your exercise yesterday. Ought I to lend him the money which he asks?

You must give her the paper which I have brought. The chief merchants of our town must pay this sum. She must be at home before her brother. Your friend is very ill; you ought to visit him. This weaver must be very old; his son ought to work for him. What must I do? You must write and read; then you may play. This room is very cold; you must go into the garden. We ought to pay for what we have bought. Last night we had*) to call the physician. She could not learn this lesson; it was too difficult. Have those wheels been mended? The blacksmith is mending them now

65.

To murder (*mërder*), *assassiner*; to suffer, *souffrir (la mort)*;
to condemn (*condém*), *condamner*; to do without, *se passer de*;
to hang, *pendre*; to shoe (*shû*), *ferrer*.

LES PAYSANS ET LE JUGE.

The blacksmith of a village murdered a man, and was condemned to be hanged. The chief peasants of the place joined together, and begged the judge that the blacksmith might not suffer, because he was necessary to the place, which could not do without a blacksmith, to shoe horses, mend wheels, etc. But the judge said: "How then can I fulfil justice?" A labourer answered: "Sir, there are two weavers in the village, and for so small a place, one is enough; hang the other."

*) *Il fallut que nous*.

66.

Myself, moi-même, *me*;
thysself, toi-même, *te*;
himsself, lui-même, *se*;
hersself, elle-même, *se*;
itsself, soi-même, *se*;
ourselves, nous-mêmes, *nous*;
yoursself, vous-même, *vous*;
yourselves, vous-mêmes, *vous*;
themselves, eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes, *se*;

To amuse one's self (wünsself), *s'amuser*.

I amuse myself, *je m'amuse*;
 thou amusest thysself, *tu l'amuses*;
 he amuses himself, *il s'amuse*;
 she amuses hersself, *elle s'amuse*;
 it amuses itsself, *il s'amuse*;
 we amuse ourselves, *nous nous amusons*;
 you amuse yourself, *vous vous amusez (singulier)*;
 you amuse yourselves, *vous vous amusez (pluriel)*;
 they amuse themselves, *ils (elles) s'amusent*.

To wash (wósh) one's self, <i>se laver</i> ;	to revéngé, <i>venger</i> ;
to dréss one's self, <i>s'habiller</i> ;	to burn (bêrn), <i>brûler</i> ;
to rést one's self, <i>se reposer</i> ;	bétter, <i>mieux</i> ;
to wound (wünd), } <i>blessé</i> ;	tired, <i>fatigué</i> ; <i>las</i> ;
to hurt (hêrt), }	the kitchen, <i>la cuisine</i> .

I have seen it myself. He did it himself. She has done it herself. We ourselves have found it. Do not write, but come yourself. They might go themselves. I dress myself. Thou must wash thysself. He may rest himself when he has finished his exercise. Do not hurt yourself. This child will burn himself. They will dress themselves in this cold room. How did Mary wound herself? She wounded herself with a knife when she was in the kitchen. Henry rested himself; we did not rest ourselves. We shall not amuse ourselves, but you will amuse yourselves. Those travellers were in the kitchen; they rested themselves, for they were tired. These boys will burn themselves. Why do you not dress yourself? Let us dress ourselves. You must not revenge yourself.

67.

Je l'ai fait moi-même. Il l'a vu lui-même. Elle le trouvera elle-même. Nous le ferons nous-mêmes. Allons

nous-mêmes. Je ne m'amuse pas, si mon cousin n'est pas ici. Elle s'habillera quand sa servante sera ici. Nous nous reposerions, si nous étions las. Vous ne vous reposez pas, parce que vous n'êtes pas las. Cet homme se vengera-t-il? Non, il ne se vengera pas. Cet enfant se blesserait, s'il avait un couteau. Reposons-nous. Reposez-vous. Pourquoi ne se lave-t-il pas? Pourquoi ne s'habille-t-elle pas? Elle ne s'habillera pas dans cette chambre froide. Où sont vos petites sœurs? Elles sont dans la cuisine. Elles se brûleront.

68.

He stood (stüd), <i>il était</i> ;	burnt (bêrnt), <i>brûlé</i> ;
the fire, <i>le feu</i> ;	the inn, <i>l'auberge</i> ;
the turnspit-boy, <i>le marmiton</i> ;	you méan, <i>vous voulez dire</i> .
the spurs (spêrz) <i>les éperons</i> ;	

LES BOTTES BRÛLÉES.

A traveller coming into the kitchen of an inn, one very cold night, stood so near the fire, that he burnt his boots. The turnspit-boy seeing it, said: "Sir, you will burn your spurs presently." — "My boots you mean, boy?" — "No, Sir, says he, they are burnt already."

69.

I have amused myself, *je me suis amusé*;
 thou hast amused thysself, *tu t'es amusé*;
 he has amused himself, *il s'est amusé*;
 she has amused herself, *elle s'est amusée*;
 it has amused itself, *il s'est amusé*;
 we have amused ourselves, *nous nous sommes amusés*;
 you have amused yourself, *vous vous êtes amusé*;
 you have amused yourselves, *vous vous êtes amusés*;
 they have amused themselves, *ils (elles) se sont amusés (ées)*.

I had amused myself, *je m'étais amusé*;
 thou hadst amused thysself, *tu t'étais amusé*.

En parlant de personnes:	{	He who, <i>celui qui</i> ;	} ceux qui, celles qui.
		she who, <i>celle qui</i> ;	
		they who	
		those who	

En parlant de choses:	{	that which, <i>celui qui, celle qui</i> ;	}
		those which, <i>ceux qui, celles qui</i> .	

To expose one's self, *s'exposer*;
to place, *placer*;
to warm, *chauffer*;
the stove, *le poêle*;
alms (*âmez*), *l'aumône*;
the insult, *l'insulte*;
the mob, *la populace*;
the street, *la rue*;

ill used, *outragé*;
an opportunity, *une occasion*;
the camel, *le chameau*;
powerful (*ũ*), *puissant*;
haughty (*hâti*), *hautain*;
cruel, (*crũ-il*), *cruel*;
certainly, *sûrement*;
to insult, *insulter*.

I have placed myself before them. They have placed themselves before us. She hurt herself when she was in the kitchen. This boy stood so near the fire, that he burnt his coat. We have not rested ourselves, for we are not tired. Your cousin has warmed himself at the stove. Have you amused yourselves at your aunt's? Yes, Sir, we have amused ourselves. Where is your sister? Has she dressed herself? She would have dressed herself, if she had not been ill. Has he not washed himself? I should have amused myself, if I had been at Berlin.

He would not have wounded himself, if he had not had this penknife. His enemy is cruel and powerful; he has revenged himself. This man will not expose himself to the insults of the mob. He who is content, is rich. She who is virtuous, is happy. They who have been in the street, will have seen three camels. They who have had that opportunity, will certainly be satisfied. This chair is finer than that which the joiner has brought. These flowers are more beautiful than those which you have bought from the gardener. He who is not for him, is against him. Did this ill-used man ask alms of you? No, he did not ask alms of us. Those who are haughty are not loved.

70.

Je me suis reposé un peu. Tu t'es placé devant ton ami. Il s'est placé près du feu. Elle s'est brûlée un peu. Ils se sont bien amusés à la campagne. Vous êtes-vous blessés? Non, nous ne nous sommes pas blessés. Vous êtes-vous reposés? Oui, je me suis reposé. Je m'étais vengé de (*on*) cet homme hautain. Votre frère a-t-il été outragé? Pourquoi s'est-il vengé? Celui qui demande l'aumône est pauvre. Ceux qui sont malades

ne doivent pas manger beaucoup. Celle qui ose écrire cela sera punie.

Les chevaux de notre voisin sont plus beaux que ceux de notre oncle. Celui qui sera appliqué aura une récompense. Vos petits frères se sont-ils bien amusés? Oui, ils ont vu deux chameaux et un éléphant dans la rue. Cette occasion était très-bonne. Notre empereur est très-puissant; il est sûrement plus puissant que ce roi. Cette femme était très-hautaine; elle s'était placée devant celles qui étaient là. Nous ne nous serions pas amusés si nous n'avions pas trouvé nos amis. Je ne me serais pas reposé, si je n'avais pas été très-fatigué. Votre sœur ne s'est-elle pas encore habillée? Cette malheureuse reine s'était exposée aux insultes de la populace.

71.

No, *ne* — *point, aucun*;

nobody, } *ne* — *personne*;
no one, }

nothing (*nothing*), *ne* — *rien*;

no more, *ne* — *plus*;

no longer (*long-ger*), *ne* — *plus* (*par rapport au temps*);

anything, *quelque chose*; *rien*.

never, *ne* — *jamais*.

The favourite, <i>le favori</i> ;	unfortunate, <i>malheureux</i> ;
the noise, <i>le bruit</i> ;	foolish (<i>foolish</i>), <i>sot</i> ;
the stone, <i>la pierre</i> ;	I heard, <i>j'entendis</i> ;
the well, <i>le puits</i> ;	upon, <i>sur</i> ; base (<i>s = ss</i>), <i>vil</i> .

This king has no favourite. I have never seen these stones. We heard a noise in the street. Nobody is more unhappy than this woman; for she has lost her two daughters. There is no well in our father's garden. We have never praised this man, for he is foolish and base. My book is not upon the table; have you not seen it? I have seen nothing. Where are my grapes? Nobody has been here; nobody has taken your grapes. You have taken nothing, you have seen nothing, and my grapes are no longer here. Had you given any bread to this poor boy? I had no bread for him. Formerly he was here; but he is no longer in our house. Who has been in my mother's room? No one has been there. Have you nothing for me to do? Yes; water my flowers, if you please.

72.

Qui a acheté ces pierres? Personne ne les a achetées. Cet homme hautain n'est jamais content. Avez-vous fait (*done*) vos thèmes. Non, Monsieur, nous n'avons rien fait. Si cet homme était sot et vil, il n'aurait point d'amis. Nos livres ne sont plus là; ils étaient sur la table; personne ne les a vus. Ce puits appartient à notre voisin; nous n'avons point de puits dans notre jardin. Je ne me suis jamais amusé dans leur maison.

Ce garçon est très-bon; il ne nous a jamais insultés. Cette petite fille n'a rien fait; elle ne peut pas (*cannot*) travailler, car elle est malade. Je n'ai jamais été dans cette rue. Autrefois elles étaient très-malheureuses; mais à présent elles ne sont plus malheureuses, car elles ont une tante qui leur donne beaucoup d'argent. Personne ne s'exposera aux insultes de ce vil favori. Celui qui est sot et paresseux, n'a point d'amis. Henriette était là; son frère entra (*entered*), mais elle n'entendit aucun bruit.

73.

He threw (*thrū*), *il jeta*;
the dervish, *le derviche*;
the priest, *le prêtre*;
to pick up, *ramasser*;
soon (*sūn*), *bientôt*;
sooner or later, *tôt ou tard*;
he thought (*thāt*), *il pensa*;
the same, *le même*;
to enquire, *s'informer*;

he had fallen, *il était tombé*;
just then, *en ce moment même*;
he was having him led, *il le fai-
sait conduire*; he seized, *il saisit*;
through (*thrū*), *par*;
hastily, *bien vite*;
he changes his mind, *il se ravise*;
to feel, *sentir*;
if he be, *s'il est*.

LE DERVICHE INSULTÉ.

The favourite of a Sultan threw a stone at a poor dervish, who asked alms of him. The ill-used priest did not dare to say anything, but picked up the stone, and took it with him. "Sooner or later," thought he, "I shall certainly find an opportunity of revenging myself, with the same stone, on (*de*) this haughty and cruel man."

Some days later he heard a noise in the street, enquired and found that the favourite had fallen into disgrace; and that the Sultan was just then having him led

through the streets upon a camel and exposed to the insults of the mob.

The dervish hastily seized his stone, but soon changing his mind, threw it into a well, and said: "Now I feel that you must never revenge yourself: for if your enemy be powerful, it is foolish and imprudent; if he be unfortunate, it is base and cruel."

74.

To rain, *pleuvoir*;
to thunder, *tonner*;
to lighten (litn), *faire des éclairs*;
to freeze, *geler*; spoken, *parlé*;
it is cold, *il fait froid*;
it is fine weather, *il fait beau
temps*;
the concert, *le concert*;
the affair, *l'affaire*;

it is warm, *il fait chaud*;
it rains, *il pleut*;
it thunders, *il tonne*;
to snow, *neiger*;
to hail, *grêler*;
hard, fort; about, sur;
news (*nuiz*), *des nouvelles*;
to-night (*nit*), *cette nuit*;
there (*THār*), *y*.

Of it, of them,
about it, about them, } *en*.
with it, with them,
some, any,

Have you spoken of this poor man's misfortune? Yes, we have spoken of it. These books are not good; I am not satisfied with them. Have you been satisfied with her exercises? Yes; sometimes I have been satisfied with them. Have you received any apples? Yes, Sir, I have received some. Has he not sent any pears to his brother? No, he has not sent him any. Have you been in the country? Yes, I have been there. My mother is in her room; my sister is there also. Was she at the concert? Yes, she was there.

Have you received news about this affair? No, I have not received news about it. It is very hot to-day. It was cold yesterday; but to-day the weather is very fine. It freezes very hard. Does it rain? No, it does not rain now; but it has been raining all night. It would snow, if it were not so cold. It will freeze to-night, for it is very cold. Has it thundered and lightened? Did it hail yesterday? No, it did not hail; it lightened and thundered.

Il fait très-chaud; il pleut; il fera des éclairs. Il fait très-beau temps aujourd'hui; mais il pleuvra demain. Neige-t-il? Non, il ne neige pas. Il neigerait, s'il faisait plus froid. Je crois qu'il gèlera cette nuit. Il ne gèle pas très-fort.

Ont-ils parlé de¹⁾ notre malheur? Oui, ils en ont parlé. Êtes-vous content de²⁾ ce livre? Oui, j'en suis content. Avez-vous des plumes? Oui, nous en (some) avons. Avez-vous parlé de mon affaire? Non, je n'en ai pas parlé. Avez-vous été au concert? Oui, j'y ai été. Sera-t-elle ce soir chez notre voisin? Oui, elle y sera. Ne fait-il pas bien froid aujourd'hui? Non, il ne fait pas froid.

Retranchement de whom, which, that, to.

The man I have seen, l'homme **que** j'ai vu.
 He said he had seen the king, il dit **qu'**il avait vu le roi.
 The letter I have written, la lettre **que** j'ai écrite.
 Give my brother a book, }
 Give a book to my brother, } *Donnez un livre à mon frère.*

(On retranche la préposition *to*, si le datif suit immédiatement le verbe et qu'il y ait un régime direct dans la phrase.)

To possess (pozéss), posséder;	the Jewess (djüess), la juive;
to suffice (süfiz), suffire;	till, jusqu'à;
since depuis;	the return (ritërn), le retour;
once (wüns), une fois;	to pay, payer.

The child we have seen has eaten no bread since yesterday. This Jewess is very honest; she said she would take no money from that poor woman. I hope the baker will pay us. The houses and gardens he possesses are very large. The apples and pears you have received will not suffice. I believe these boys will play till their father's return. He answered he had once been in Paris. Give my sisters these flowers. Give these flowers to my sisters.

La juive *que* nous avons vue, est très-riche. L'argent *que* nous avons reçu ne suffira pas. Les chaises

¹⁾ of ou about. — ²⁾ with.

que nous avons prêtées à votre ami, sont très-belles. Nous espérons *que* notre domestique nous apportera des lettres. Je crois *que* cette pauvre femme n'a rien mangé depuis hier. Le palais *que* la reine possède, est très-grand. Donnez cette montre à l'horloger. Donnez à l'horloger la montre *que* je vous ai envoyée. J'étais une fois chez le libraire; les livres *que* j'y ai vus, étaient très-amusants. Charles dit *que* son frère travaillerait jusqu'au retour de son père.