

Line

- 30 **qu'aurait fait une biche.** For inversion of Subj. and Verb,  
see Introduction, p. x. (1)
- 40 **avoir l'air, to look like**

Page 39.

- 1 **elles dirent que oui, they said she ha.** Thus—je crois que non,  
*I think not; je vous dis que si, I tell you it is so*
- 4-5 **ne faire que, to do nothing but**
- 9 **dont le pied serait juste à la pantoufle, whose feet the slipper  
would fit**
- 12-13 **faire entrer le pied, to get the foot into  
venir à bout de, to manage to, to succeed in**
- 12 **juste comme de cire, fitting like glove (lit. wax)**
- 30 **lui demander pardon.** See p. 2, l. 31
- 37 **marier, trans., to give in marriage; se marier, to get married;  
épouser, to marry, to wed, to espouse.** See next page, l. 2.

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- 18.—**LES TROIS SOUHAITS.—The Three Wishes.**
- 4 **qu'ils.** See p. 34, l. 39
- 8 **et moi, not "je," because the Pers. Pron. is standing alone (the  
Verb being understood).** See I. Ex. 41 (c)
- 9 **qu'il s'en trouvât une, that one would turn up;** the Verb in the  
Subjunctive after "je voudrais que." See II. Ex. 12; for **en...**  
**une, cf. I. 42, and II. § 26 (4)**
- 23 **à quoi servirait ? of what use (what good) would be ?**
- 25 **aurait dû nous promettre,** Cond. Past. of **devoir, ought to have  
promised us.** Notice the difference between English and French  
conjugation, and comp. p. 31, l. 35
- 29 **d'ici à demain, until (or, by) to-morrow**
- 37 **eut-elle, inversion after à peine, hardly;** thus after—encore, peut-  
être, au moins, &c. See III. § 122 (a)
- 38 **qu'ils, why que instead of quand ?**
- 39 **peste soit de, a plague upon**
- 40 **ne voilà-t-il pas un beau souhait ! a nice wish this is indeed !**

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- 2 **que tu eusses.** Why is the Verb in the Subjunctive?
- 11 **se garder bien de, to take good care not to**
- 13 **il nous reste un souhait, there is yet one wish left to us**
- 17-18 **ce que tu voudras, anything you like.** Why is the Verb in the  
Future?
- 20 **avoir de l'esprit, to be quick-witted**
- 22 **aurions-nous.** Why is the construction inverted?
- 22-23 **que nous ne le sommes, than we are**
- '(1) A verb depending on a comparative takes **ne**; see II. Ex. 70 (a)
- (2) **le, so, Neut. Pron., standing for malheureux**

Line

- 24 **comme il plaira, as it pleases.** See II. Exs. 10 and 58
- 26 **il ne nous resta que cela, that is all that is left to us**

19.—CRÉSUS ET SOLON.—*Crœsus and Solon.*

- 30 **Crésus.**—Croesus, last king of Lydia, in Asia Minor, reigned  
B.C. 560-546. The fame of his power and wealth drew to his  
court at Sardis all the wise men of Greece, and among them  
**Solon of Athens, whose interview with the king is here related**
- 32 **Delpes, Delphi;** a small town in ancient Greece, celebrated for  
the oracles rendered in the temple of Apollo
- 33 **Hérodote.**—Herodotus, a Greek historian, and the father of  
history, was born at Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor, B.C. 484; he  
spent many years in his extensive travels in Europe, Asia, and  
Africa, and wrote an account of the struggles between the Greeks  
and Persians. Whenever he speaks from his own observations,  
he is a real model of truthfulness and accuracy. See *Classical  
Dictionary*
- 34 **Strabon.**—Strabo the geographer, born about B.C. 54, wrote a  
work on geography, which has come down to us almost entire
- 35 **Pergame.**—Pergamum or Pergamus, a city in Asia Minor
- 36 **Pactole.**—Pactolus, a river in Asia Minor, the golden sands of  
which have passed into a proverb

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- 1-2 **Phrygia, Mysia, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Pamphylia ; all in Asia  
Minor**
- 2-3 **Carians, Ionians, Dorians, Æolians ; all Hellenic races settled in  
Asia Minor**
- 5 **sept sages de la Grèce, Seven Sages of Greece.** About 600 B.C.  
there sprang up in different parts of Greece a number of men  
who, under the name of the Seven Sages of Greece, became  
distinguished for their practical sagacity and wise sayings or  
maxims; their names are differently given in the various popular  
catalogues; but those most generally admitted to the honour are  
Solon, Thales, Pittacus, Periander, Cleobulus, Chilo, and Bias.  
See *History of Greece*
- 6 **se plaisir (Pret. plur.) à, to take pleasure in**
- 12 **j'en ai connu un.** See I. Ex. 42, and II. § 26 (4)
- 15 **florissant, -e, flourishing, prosperous ; fleurir (fleurissant), to  
bloom, to blow.** See II. p. 17
- 19 **surpris de lui entendre citer, surprised to hear him mention ;**  
**lui, and not le, because with faire, entendre, ouir, laisser,  
voir, followed by an Infinitive governing an Accusative of the  
thing, the name of the Person must be in the Dative; thus,  
je lui ai entendu dire cela, I heard him say that; but je l'ai  
entendu chanter; le (acc.), because the following Infinit.  
(chanter) has no Object**

Line

- 25 **bœufs**; the **f** is not pronounced in the Plur. This applies also to "œufs"  
 27 **l'espace de plusieurs lieues**, for a distance of several leagues. This, in analogy with Latin Grammar, might be called the Accusative of measure  
 29-30 **ce que** les hommes pouvaient désirer **de mieux**, the greatest happiness that man could wish for. The complement of **ce que** is placed after the Verb; comp. p. 36, l. 2, and p. 34, l. 23

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- 5 **tarder à...**, to be long in... ; impersonally:—Il me tarde de..., I long to...

## 20.—EXPÉDITION DE XERXÈS CONTRE LA GRÈCE.

*Expedition of Xerxes against Greece.*

- 22 **fut monté**. Why not "était monté"?  
 23 **faire la guerre**, to wage war  
 24 **il crut devoir**, he deemed it advisable. Why is devoir in the Infinitive? See p. 30, l. 10  
 25 **le désir qu'il avait de...**, his desire to... The English Poss. Pr. qualifying a Noun followed by a complement is best rendered in French by a Relative clause; thus: *his letters to her*, les lettres *qu'il lui écrit*. See III. § 38, d; compare also line 27: l'obligation où il était...  
 34-35 **dont...les intentions**. Comp. II. § 32, Obs. 2  
 36-37 **ou...ou...**, either... or...

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- 1 **ne pouvaient**. Why is **pas** omitted?  
 3-4 **il n'y eut...qui eût**. The Verb in the Relative clause is in the Subjunctive because the Verb in the Principal clause conveys an idea of exclusiveness. See III. § 77, c  
 4 **faire sentir au roi**, make the king realise. Why is **roi** in the Dative? See p. 42, l. 19  
 11 **mont Athos**, the mountain which projects from Macedonia into the Aegean Sea; 6,349 feet high  
 12 **perçât**. Why is this Verb in the Subjunctive?  
 37 **on fit construire**. See Introduction  
 38 **avait un quart de lieue de long** (or de longueur), was a quarter of a league long. Thus—ce mur a dix pieds de hauteur, this wall is ten feet high; cette rivière a vingt pieds de profondeur, this river is twenty feet deep  
 39 **donnât**, and (40) **jetât**. Why the Subjunctive?

Page 45.

- Line  
 3 **fait couper la tête aux ouvriers**. Comp. p. 44, l. 4, and p. 42, l. 19  
 4 **en**. How do you account for the use of **en**?  
 7 **libations**. See p. 12, l. 31  
 11 **Dorisca**, a town in Thrace  
 16 **Suze**, Susa, the winter residence of the Persian kings  
 17 **osât**; in the Subjunctive because the Verb in the Principal clause contains a Verb of thinking used interrogatively. See II. Ex. 13  
 18 **que lui**. Why not **il**?  
 22 **ne vous craignent**. How do you account for the use of **ne**?  
 26 **assemblèrent une diète à l'isthme de Corinthe**, summoned a congress (of all the Grecian states) to meet at the Isthmus of Corinth. On this isthmus, which connects the Peloponnesus with the mainland, was the temple of Poseidon, and the Isthmian Games were celebrated  
 36 **s'ils pouvaient l'être de la mer**. What is the antecedent of **l'** (**le**)?

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21.—LÉONIDAS AUX THERMOPYLES.—*Leonidas at the Thermopylae.*

- 1 **Thermopyles**, *Thermopylae* (the Hot Gates). This celebrated pass lies between the lofty and precipitous mountains of Osta and an inaccessible morass forming the edge of the Malian Gulf. Smith, *Hist. of Greece*  
 5 **Thessalie et Locride**, *Thessaly and Locris*  
 8 **Eubée**, *Eubea* (Negropont), a large island lying along the coasts of Attica, Boeotia, and Thessaly  
 13 **Ephores**, *Ephors*; the name given to five magistrates (overseers) in Sparta, elected from and by the people without any qualification of age or property. See *Classic Dictionary*  
 34 **retenir dans le devoir**, to check  
 35 **Thébains**, *Thebans*; citizens of Thebes, the capital of Boeotia  
 38 **que**, when. Why not **quand**?

Page 47.

- 3 **Spartiates**, *Spartans*  
 3-4 **s'exercer à la lutte**, to practise wrestling. Why has the **c** in exerceraient a cedilla? See II. § 3 (h)  
 8 **lui dérobait la vue**, concealed from his sight. See p. 15, l. 25  
 14 **le cinquième**, on the fifth day; Acc. of time. See III. § 10  
 20 **Mèdes**, the Medes, i.e. soldiers of Media, once a powerful kingdom; its supremacy passed to the Persians under Cyrus, 559 B.C.  
 33 **les dix mille Immortels**, a body of picked troops  
 39 **perdre beaucoup de monde**, to suffer heavy losses  
**beaucoup de monde**, (generally many people) here many men

## Page 48.

Line

- 19 **il le fut de leurs succès.** What is the antecedent of **le**?  
 25 **il ne leur était pas permis,** they were not allowed. Why is the English construction not admissible in French? See II. Ex. 23  
 28 **soit de gré, soit de force,** be it of their own free will, be it by force; fam. willy nilly; willing or not  
 29 **prendre un parti,** to take a resolution  
 34 **il leur fait prendre.** Why **leur** and not **les**? See p. 42, l. 19, and p. 44, l. 4  
 35-36 **nous en prendrons bientôt un autre.** How do you account for the use of **en**?  
 38 **qui lui étaient unis par..,** with whom he was united by the ties of...

## Page 49.

- 4 **à pas redoublés,** with double quick steps  
 7 **se rassasier de,** to revel in  
 12 **porter ses pas,** to turn to; **où,** in what direction  
 14 **par les mains des uns des autres,** through each other's hands.  
 When **l'un...l'autre** is governed by a Preposition, this Preposition is placed between **l'un** and **l'autre**  
 37 **d'un autre côté,** on the other hand

## Page 50.

## 22.—GEORGE STEPHENSON.

- 2 **était fils.** Why is "fils" used without Article?  
 3 **à huit ans,** when eight years old  
 5 **par jour,** a day. Comp. the Latin "per diem"  
 9 **qu'on ne le trouvât,** lest he should be considered. How do you account for the use of **ne**?  
 12 **travailleur** (here used adjectively), hardworking  
 13 **avancer en âge,** to get (grow) older  
 20 **mais là ne se bornait pas l'attention de Georges,** but George's attention was not restricted to this point alone

## Page 51.

- 2 **tenir à,** to be anxious to. See II. Ex. 20  
 3 **a dû** (P. P. of **devoir**), has been indebted for  
 4 **quelque...que,** with Subj., however  
 10 **se maria.** See p. 39, l. 37  
 11 **il dût** (Pret. of **devoir**), he had to. See II. Ex. 22  
 12 **le dimanche.** See p. 47, l. 14  
 14 **se mettre au courant,** to get acquainted with (well posted up in)  
 18 **devait.** See l. 3

## NOTES, ETC.—STEPHENSON.

Line

- 24 **le feu prit,** a fire broke out  
 28 **faire marcher,** to set...going  
 36 **à la veillée,** sitting up  
 39 **à partir de,** henceforth, from that day

## Page 52.

- 6 **faire la route à pied,** to walk  
 9 **le mois d'école,** the schoolpence  
 12 **c'était;** this **ce** is correlative to **ce que** in the first part of the sentence. See III. § 39, (d)  
 13 **c'était.** Why not "il était"?  
 15 **finit par reprendre son service,** at last did its work again  
 18 **que .. riche.** See p. 34, l. 23  
 me voilà, I am now. Comp. p. 4, l. 9, and p. 35, l. 23  
 c'est égal, that makes no difference  
 19 **de même,** in the same way; here, as I came  
 21 **chemin faisant,** Participle Absolute, on the way [Subject?] **qu'habitait son vieux père.** Why does the Verb stand before its  
 31 **il lui fit quitter.** Comp. p. 42, l. 19, and p. 44, l. 4  
 32 **emmena.** Why not **emporta?**  
 35 **il ne lui restait,** he had no other relation left. Comp. p. 41, l. 26

## Page 53.

- 2 **dont...le travail.** Notice that after **dont**, differently from Engl., after **whose**, the Dir. Obj. is placed after the Verb (II. § 35, p. 70)  
**les ouvriers dont la famille réclamait le travail,** in one word  
 —the breadwinners  
 4 **de s'acheter,** to provide (for himself)  
 9 **chômage,** stoppage of work  
 22 **ce refusa à,** wouldn't  
 23 **de savants ingénieurs.** "De" instead of "des," because the Noun used partitively is preceded by an Adjective  
 26 **en obtenir un service convenable,** to get it to work well  
 33 **comment il faudrait faire,** what ought to be done

## Page 54.

- 9 **songer à,** lit. to dream; here, to think seriously of  
 11 **lisait,** Impf. of **lire.** Why not **lut?**  
 14 **et que,** standing for **comme,** to avoid repetition  
 15 **longue,** f. of **long.** How do you account for the **u** in the feminine of **long?**  
 18 **panier aux provisions,** provision basket. The Prep. **à** is thus used to form compound Nouns to indicate destination, fitness, or nature; thus—**salle à manger,** the dining room; **la boîte aux lettres,** letter-box. See II. § 13 (3)  
 17-26 **partait, faisaient, répétaient,** &c. Account for the use of the Impf. in the Verbs contained in this passage  
 27 **pût,** Impf. Subj. of **pouvoir.** Why the Subj.?

Line

- 34 où s'étaient des modèles, &c. Why is the Verb before its Subject?
- 35 en...les, instead of ses, because the antecedent is the name of a thing. See III. § 37, (c)
- 37 en...plusieurs. Account for the use of en

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- 5 machine à vapeur. Comp. p. 54, l. 18, and below, l. 12  
 5 arriver à, with Infinit., to succeed in, to manage to  
 10 porter remède à, to remedy  
 19 il ne devait pas, he was not to  
     du premier coup, at the first attempt  
 22 fils,...mineur; without article because they stand in apposition (to  
     il). See III. § 8, (c), I  
 27 l'on = on; frequently used for the sake of euphony  
 37 vient de prendre, has just broken out

Page 56.

- 2 qui, Relat. Pr. used absolutely for celui qui, whomsoever  
 4 se faire descendre, to let one's self down  
 25 s'achète; (1) How do you account for the grave accent?  
     (2) In French the Reflexive form of a Verb is often used  
     where in English the Passive form is preferred; thus: il se  
     trompe, he is mistaken; je m'appelle, I am called, &c. See II.  
     Ex 28: cela se vend tant, that is sold (sells) so much  
 29 rentré chez lui, having returned home  
 31 pût, Impf. Subj. to denote an expected result. See III. § 77, (a)  
 38 ce que...c'est. How do you account for the use of redundant ce?  
     Comp. p. 52, l. 12  
 39 cela vaut bien la peine, lit. that is well worth the trouble

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- 4 bien des choses = beaucoup de choses. "Bien" is the only Adverb of quantity after which the Partitive Art. is used instead of de only  
     [little harm  
 7 d'en être quitte pour si peu, to have come off (escaped) with so  
 11 en...le. Account for the use of en...le instead of son [give up  
 14-15 qu'on avait dû abandonner, which they had been obliged to  
 28 on eût dit = on aurait dit. Cf. note p. 31, l. 8  
 36 s'y décidèrent, made up their mind. For the use of y, see I. Ex. 43  
 37 après avoir. Account for the use of the Infinitive instead of the English Pres. Part.  
 39 y. How do you account for the use of y?  
 41 le 4 novembre. Comp. p. 47, l. 14

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- Line  
 1 baptisèrent; the p is not pronounced  
 13 ne fut = ne serait. Comp. note to p. 33, l. 8, and p. 57, l. 28  
 15 se laisser, followed by an Infinitive = to allow (suffer) one's self to be  
 17 se rencontrer avec, to tally with, to have the same idea  
 27-28 qu'ils durent faire, here devoir = to have to  
 29 les ignorances. Many French Nouns are thus used in the plural: les neiges, les pluies, &c.  
 33 pendant lesquelles, and not qui. If a Relat. Pr. governed by a Preposition refers to the name of a thing, it must be expressed by lequel, laquelle, &c.; thus—l'homme pour qui (lequel); but, la chose pour laquelle. See I. Ex. 46  
 35 traiter de, to call, or to put down for a...  
 36 lorsqu'il lui fallait, when he had to pass (cross)  
 37 où l'on. Why l'on rather than on?  
     devait. Comp. p. 55, l. 19

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- 10 il fallut recourir à, they had to resort to  
 12 ce furent. Why ce instead of ils?  
 14 faire avorter, to frustrate  
 19 il faisait tirer des coups de fusil, (1) he ordered guns to be fired; (2) the 1 in fusil is not pronounced  
 21 courir sus, to fall (rush) upon  
 25 Fusée, Rocket. This engine is still to be seen in South Kensington Museum

Page 60.

- 2 la veille, the eve. Comp. p. 57, l. 41, and p. 47, l. 14  
 5 ce à quoi il travaillait, what he had been working at. See II. § 35, II. p. 70  
 12 fit construire. See Introduction.  
 14 en Belgique, en Italie, &c.; en without the Article before names of countries when they are used in an indefinite sense. See I. Ex. 26, and II. Ex. 64, Obs.  
 15 on lui dut. Comp. p. 51, l. 3  
 19 devint propriétaire. Why no Article before this Noun?  
 20 due (no circumflex if fem.), due  
 22 en...la = sa. Comp. p. 57, l. 11  
 31 fusse = serais; the Impf. Subj. for the Cond. Pres. Comp. p. 57, l. 28  
 34 mettre les pieds (le pied) à or dans, to set one's foot in

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- 3-4 avant de donner...par donner. Why the Infinitive instead of the English Pres. Part.?

Line

**6 puissent**, Pres. Subj. of **pouvoir**. A Verb depending on a Superlative is generally put in the Subj.; here after "plus belles"

23.—LA CIRCULATION DU SANG.—*Circulation of the Blood.*

24 **tout ce qu'il contenait de fortifiant**. Comp. p. 34, l. 23

Page 62.

12-13 **la voilà qui se gonfle encore**, now it heaves again

25.—L'ESTOMAC.—*The Stomach.*

36 **la tête nous tourne**, our head swims. For this construction, comp. p. 12, l. 3, and p. 30, l. 30

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26.—LES MÉTAUX.—*Metals.*

**2 serait resté**; conjugated with **être**, like nearly all Verbs denoting motion or manner of being. See II. § 4

**3 où se trouvent**. Why the Verb before the Subject?

**5-8 le fer, l'or, l'argent**. Account for the use of the Def. Art.

**6-7 se rencontre**. Comp. p. 55, l. 25

**9 n'était convenu**. Comp. l. 2

**16 sous lequel**. Why not "sous qui"?

**18 rongéatre**; the suffix **-âtre** (from Lat. **-aster**) answers to the English **-ish**

**20 fils**, threads, wires. Here the **l** is pronounced; but in **fils, son**, it is silent

**25 pour lui faire perdre**, to deprive it of. For the use of **lui**, comp. p. 42, l. 19

**26 rendre**. Why not "faire"?

**27 & 30 c'est**. Account for the use of **c'est** instead of "il est"

**30 de violents poisons**. Why "de" and not "des"?

27.—LE FEU.—*Fire.*

34-35 **le feu, l'eau, l'air**. Why is the Def. Art. used here?

**36 ne pourrait**. Why is **pas** omitted?

37-38 **la Sibérie**, &c. Why with the Def. Art.?

Page 64.

**5 aucun...ne sait**. "Ne" must be used without "pas" or "point" when it is already complemented by **rien, personne, nul, aucun, jamais, guère, ni, que, plus**. See III. 107, (a)

**11-12 sur lequel**. Why not **sur qui**?

NOTES, ETC.—LES VOLCANS; LA CHASSE. 145

Line

**26 qu'on se figure**, 3 p. s. Imper. of **se figurer**, to imagine **vomissant**, and not "vomissante," because the Pres. Part. is not used adjectively, but verbally = qui vomit. See II. Ex. 22

**28 lançant**. Account for the use of the cedilla

**36-37 en Europe, en Sicile**. Account for the omission of the Def. Art. **37 & 39 en**. To what words is **en** here the complement?

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**2 c'est à dire**, that is to say

**2-3 ne...plus**. See p. 64, l. 5

**cultivées**, a Past Part. conjugated with **être** agrees with its Subject in Gender and Number. See II. Ex. 12

**8 Pompéi...Herculaneum**. See Macmillan's *French Reader*, Second Year, p. 80

**11 a disparu**. A Past Part. conjugated with **avoir** does not agree with its Subject. See II. Ex. 26

29.—SYSTÈME MÉTRIQUE.—*Metrical System.*

**18 un homme grand**, a tall man; but, **un grand homme**, a man of genius. See II. p. 181

**27 bûches à brûler**. Comp. p. 54, l. 18

**27-28 de longueur, de largeur**, &c. How else could this be expressed?

30.—LES POIDS ET LA MONNAIE.—*Weights and Money.*

**34 dé à coudre**, thimble. Account for the use of **à**

**36 pèse**. For the use of the grave accent, see II. § 3, (c)

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**1 se compte**. Comp. p. 63, l. 6, and p. 55, l. 25

**4-5 l'or, d'argent**, and not "de l'or," "de l'argent," because **or, argent** are used adjectively. For an exhaustive treatment of the use of the Art. see III. §§ 1-8

**8 de cuivre**, and not "du cuivre" after the Nouns and Adverbs of quantity. See I. Ex. 31

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32.—LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DE CHASSE.—*The First Hunting-Party.*

**2 tu es prié de croire**, you may believe

**3 ce que, that**. **Ce qui** (Subj.), **ce que** (Obj.) must be used when the Antecedent of that what (= that which) is a whole phrase. See II. § 35, II. p. 70

Line

6 tout moquer que tu es, *mocking as you are*

10-19 nous partons, arpenton, &amp;c. The Verbs in this passage are in the Present, for the sake of greater vividness

15 les pommes de terre, *the potato fields*. Thus, "les orges," "les avoines," &c., *the barley-fields (crops), the oat-fields, &c.*16 faire voir, *to show*

21 ce qui. Comp. l. 3

22 avoir sujet de, *to have cause for*

24 quoi. When "what" is used substantively, it answers to the French quoi; cf. II. § 70

25 dilaterait à son aise, *would vent itself pretty freely*26 bon enfant, used adjectively = *good-natured*. Comp. bonhomme33 lâcher un coup de fusil à, *to fire at, to shoot at*

35 cacher aux. Comp. p. 2, l. 31

tō quelque chose; *of what gender?*

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33.—UNE AVENTURE DE VOYAGE.—*A Travelling Adventure.*

3 me voilà enfin, and 12, nous voilà. Comp. p. 4, l. 9

4 écrire deux mots, *to drop a line*10 de dessus, *from the top of*12 mouiller jusqu'aux os, *to drench (soak) to the skin (lit. to the bones)*

13 moi vêtue. Why not "je vêtue"?

14 courant. Why is courant invariable here?

19 venir à. Comp. p. 17, l. 25

21 à l'heure qu'il est, *now, at the present time*25 rendre dispos, *to dispose, to impel, to incite  
remettre de, here—to bring round again*27 tenez, *look here*28 vous autres, *you*34.—SOUHAITS DE BONNE ANNÉE.—*New Year's Compliments.*34 que de, *how many!*36 qui ne fût. When qui ne answers to the English "but," as is the case here, the following Verb must be in the Subjunctive l'essentiel, *the great (important) point*

37 jouissiez, the Pres. Subj. after "l'essentiel est." See II. Ex. 5, (1)

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2 dit-on, *it is said*. Comp. II. § 33, (a)3 envoie. Why is the y of the Infinitive changed into i? See II. § 3  
peu de chose, *a trifle*

## NOTES, ETC.—RETOUR; LE SERVICE.

147

Line

4 aussi, standing at the beginning of a sentence generally mean "consequently," "therefore," "so," and not "also" c'est. Why is this clause introduced by ce?

5 vous y fasse trouver, lit. *may cause you to find some value in it.*  
Why is the Verb in the Subj.?

6 il se débite. Comp. p. 55, l. 25

35.—RETOUR AU PAYS NATAL.—*Return Home.*

13 revienne. Account for the use of the Subj.

19 parfaites. Why in the Fem. Pl.?

20 elles se sont donné. Account for the non-agreement of this Past Part.

22 partie; in the Subjunctive because the Verb in the principal clause (semblant regretter) denotes an affection of the mind. See II. Ex. 14

36.—FÉNELON À SON NEVEU.—*Fénelon to his Nephew.*

28 soyez, and 29 appreniez. Account for the use of the Subjunctive que vous nous appreniez bientôt de vos nouvelles, that you will soon let us hear from you

29-30 faire plaisir, *to give pleasure.* For the multifarious uses of faire, comp. II. Exs. 50-53

30 il est fort à désirer. In French the Active Voice of the Infinitive is often used where the English prefer the Passive or Past Part., especially after être and faire; thus :—c'est un travail à refaire, it is a work to be done again; je fais relier mes livres, I get my books bound. Comp. II. Exs. 17 and 52

Page 70.

1 pour vous faire aimer. Account for the use of the Active Voice

2 vus; why in the Pl. ? Comp. II. Ex. 25

3 espère. Account for the change of the acute accent in the Infinitive into a grave accent here

5 il faudra, *it will be necessary to*

6 fasse, Pres. Subj. of faire; the Subj. is required after pourvu que. Comp. II. Ex. 16

7 et qu', instead of pourvu que, above. When may que thus stand for other Conjunctions?

37.—LE SERVICE INTÉRESSÉ.—*The Selfish Service.*

14 jument, f., is the only exception to the general rule that Nouns in -ment are Masc.

16 mais c'est qu'il me faut, *but the fact is I must*17 tout à l'heure, *by and by, presently;* it may also mean—just now

18-19 je viens d'entendre. See II. Ex. 35

L 2

Line

- 21 **voilà qui me dérange**, *that puts me out of the way*  
 22 **il faut que je courre**, *I must ride*. On the various constructions  
     of **falloir**, see II. Exs. 42-43  
 24 **manquer à**, *to fail to do something*  
 30 **le**. What is the antecedent of **le**?  
 32 **eussiez**. Account for the use of the Subjunctive  
 33 **c'est d'excellent blé**. (1) Why **c'est** and not **il est**? (2) Why  
     **d'** and not **de l'**?

Page 71.

- 2 **ne puisse pas**. Account for the use of **ne** and the Subj. Comp.  
 11 Ex. 46  
 3 **en**, *about it*  
 3-4 **ne pas laisser manquer de**, *not to stint, to allow (let have)*  
     plenty of  
 7 **y regarder de près**, *to be very particular*  
 10 **glissants**. The Pres. Part., if used adjectively, agrees in the gender  
     and number with the Noun it qualifies. See II. Ex. 25  
 11 **de danger**, *de* instead of *du* after *pas*; thus, "j'ai *du* pain," but  
     "je n'ai *pas* de pain." See I. Ex. 31 & II. § 12 (ii) b  
 12 **pousser à bride abattue**, *to ride at full speed*  
 14 **c'est que**. Comp. p. 37, l. 16  
 18 **ira**. Aller is often used in the sense of *to fit, to suit*. cet habit lui  
     va bien. See II. Ex. 15  
 21 **M. (= Monsieur) le comte**. In French it is customary, for the  
     sake of politeness, to put Monsieur, Madame, Mademoiselle,  
     followed by the Def. Art. or Poss. Adj., before Nouns denoting  
     titles, professions, relations; thus:—monsieur votre père, monsieur  
     le docteur; madame votre mère, madame la comtesse; made-  
     moiselle votre sœur, mesdemoiselles vos sœurs, &c.  
 22 **en trouver une**, and 23 **qu'en a**. Account for the use of **en**  
     qui aille, the Verb in the Subj. to express a result not yet obtained,  
     but only expected. Comp. III. § 77, (a), 1  
 25 **auriez**. "Avoir" is often used in the sense of *to obtain, to get*  
 26 **voilà quinze jours qu'elle n'a été pansée**, *she has not been*  
     *groomed for a fortnight*  
 27 **son crin n'est pas fait**, *she is not curried*; **le crin**, *the horsehair*  
 28 **en trouver**, *to obtain for it*  
 36 **oui-dà**, familiar expression, *indeed!*

Page 72.

- 2 **tiens** Comp. p. 68, l. 27  
 4 **faire signe de l'œil**, *to wink*  
 7 **l'être**. What does **l'** stand for?  
     **touchez là**, *shake hands*  
 8 **s'entr'aider**; "**s'entre**" is frequently prefixed to Verbs to express  
     reciprocity; thus, **s'entredéchirer**, *to tear each other in pieces*

Line

- 11 **ce qu'il y a de bon avec moi**, *c'est que*, *what is a good point*  
     in me is that  
 13 **l'écorchure comment va-t-elle**? *how is the excoriation getting*  
     on?  
 16 **qu'il fallait dire**, *that you ought to have said*  
 20 **tourner de cette manière**, *to take such a turn*  
 23 **pour ce qui me regarde**, *as far as I am concerned*  
 25 **vous saurez**, *you must know*  
 27 **à nous deux**, *between ourselves*  
 28 **faire adjudger**, *to get the contract for*

Page 73.

- 6 **ayez**. Account for the use of the Subj.  
     *avoir l'étrenne d'une chose*, *to have the first of a thing*  
 7 **faire ferrer**. Why "ferrer" in the Active Voice?  
 10 **se tirer de**, *to come off, to get through*  
 13 **se plaire à**, *to take pleasure in*  
 18 **manquer à**, *to fail to do*

Page 74.

38.—LE ROITELET.—*The Wren.*

- 8 **ainsi fait**, *thus chirps*  
 20-21 **vous fait deviner**, *leaves you to guess*  
 30 **la feuille qui danse**, *the waving foliage*

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- 29-30 **dont je n'use**, *which I tenant only*

Page 76.

39.—L'HIRONDELLE.—*The Swallow.*

- 16-17 **léger coton des fleurs en chaton**, *the light down of catkins*  
 22 **l'air du soir**, *the evening breeze*

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40.—LE DINDON.—*The Turkey.*

- 3 **se carrer**, *to strut*; lit. to make one's self square (**carré**)  
 13 **glouglou**, imitation of the noise of water running out of a bottle,  
     *gurgling*; here applied to the turkey's voice

Line

- 14 **ma queue est-elle?** isn't my tail?  
 18 **que vous en semble?** what do you think of it?  
 19 **suis-je pas**, instead of "ne suis je pas"; an ellipse frequent in  
 poetical style

Page 78.

42.—LE BONHOMME DE NEIGE.—*The Snow-Man.*

- 19 **les**, here—*ye*  
 20 **à qui**, for **celui qui**, or **ceux qui**  
 22 **froid aux mains**, cold hands. Thus:—avoir chaud aux mains  
 (pieds), to have warm hands (feet)

43.—LE BERGER ET SON CHIEN.—*The Shepherd and his Dog.*

- 31 **prou! tè!** interjections addressed to the dog  
*Finaud*, dog's name

Page 79.

- 3 **en cor de chasse**, twirled like a hunting-horn  
 6 **se dresse dru comme des clous**, stand closely on end like so  
 many nails  
 11 **agnèle** or **agnelle**, fem. form of **agneau**, m., lamb; hardly  
 ever used  
 13 **faire signe**, to beckon  
 14 **se donner du mouvement**, to bestir one's self  
 19 **je ne lui connais pas de vice**, I have not one fault to find in him  
 22 **non plus que**, nor...either  
 30 **épouseur**, spouse, bridegroom

Page 80.

44.—LE PAUVRE ET SON CHIEN.—*The Poor Man and his Dog.*

- 4 **que fais-tu de ce chien**, why keep this dog?  
 5 **toi qui**, and not "tu qui"; because before a Relat. Pron. the  
 disjunctive form must be used. See also I. Ex. 41  
 6 **se défaire de**, to get rid of

45. LE PINSON ET LA PIE.—*The Chaffinch and the Magpie.*

- 12-13 **demandeur**, followed by an Indir. Obj. (Dative) = to ask a  
 question; followed by a Dir. Obj. (Acc.) = to want, to desire.  
 Thus, *je lui demande si c'est vrai*, I ask him whether it is true;  
*je le demande*, I ask for him, I want him  
 5 **vous vous moquez**, you don't mean it

Line

- 15 **ma mie**, familiar form for—mon amie, *my dear*  
 18 **eh quoi!** *la raison, je te prie!* pray, tell me, why not?  
 19 **c'est que**, because  
 21 **et babilard n'écoute de sa vie**, never did a babbler (*gossip*)  
 listen

Page 81.

47.—L'HOMME ET LA RIVIÈRE.—*The Man and the River.*

- 5 **l'ami**, familiar way of addressing a person, *my good fellow*  
 8 **que**, instead of **jusqu'à ce que**, until

48.—LE PACHA ET LE DERVIS.—*The Pasha and the Dervise.*

- 22 **s'en va courir le monde**, went roaming all over the world  
 24 **l'embarrys de choisir était sa grande affaire**, he was only  
 puzzled how to choose  
 30 **de n'en rien faire**, to do nothing of the kind  
 31 **trouver mieux**, to find something better; here a better man  
 36 **la ville de Constantin**, Constantinople

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- 1 **que s'est-il donc passé?** what has occurred? what's up?  
*iman*, *iman*, a Mohammedan priest  
 4 **firman**, *firman*, an edict (order, decree) of the sultan  
 6 **des misères**, mere nothings, trifles  
 9 **le voilà qui passe**, there he goes by

49.—LA CIGALE ET LA FOURMI.—*The Grasshopper and the Ant.*

- 21 **la bise**, north-east wind; used figuratively for—winter  
 24 **crier famine**, to complain of hunger  
 37 **ne nous déplaît**, with all due deference to you  
 30 **avant l'août** (pronounce *ou*), before harvest time

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50.—LA CIGALE, LA FOURMI ET LA COLOMBE.—*The Grasshopper, the Ant, and the Dove.*

- 16 **à tire-d'aile**, swift as an arrow; at full speed  
 18 **force grains**, plenty of grain

51.—LE LABOUREUR ET SES ENFANTS.—*The Husbandman and his Children.*

- 26 **c'est le fonds qui manque le moins**, that is a never failing  
 resource

Line

- 28 faire venir, to send for  
 29 se garder de, to take care not to  
 30 venir à bout de, to succeed in, to bring about  
 34 août. Comp. p. 49, l. 30  
 35 ne laissez...repasse, leave no spot unturned

Page 84.

- 1 le père mort, when the father was dead; a Participle Absolute. See III. § 95, Obs. 3.  
 vous retournent le champ. This vous is an instance of what is generally called the "ethic dative"  
 2 deçà, delà, this side, that side  
 3 en, on that account

52.—LA LAITIÈRE ET LE POT AU LAIT.—*The Dairy-Woman and the Milkpot.*

- 7 pot au lait, or pot à lait, milkpot; "un pot de lait," a pot of milk. See also II. § 14, d, Obs.  
 10 prétendre, to pretend; here—to mean  
 11 légère et court vêtue, nimble and short-coated  
 à grand pas, with long strides  
 17 œufs. The f is silent in the Pl., as in bœufs.  
 faisait triple couvée, had (in her mind) a triple brood  
 25 de l'argent bel et bon, a good round sum  
 27 vu, seeing, considering  
 28 que je ferai sauter, that I shall see skipping

53.—LE LOUP ET LA CIGOGNE.—*The Wolf and the Stork.*

- 34 être de frairie, to be merry-making  
 36 pensa perdre, nearly lost; "penser" followed by an Infinitive = to be near, to have like

Page 85.

- 1 demeurer, to dwell; here—to stick  
 bien avant, deep  
 2 de bonheur, in modern French par bonheur, fortunately  
 10 encor, in poetry, for encore  
 quoi! ce n'est pas encor beaucoup, what! are you not very lucky

54.—LE CORBEAU ET LE RENARD.—*The Raven and the Fox.*

- 16 maître, master; an honorary title given to lawyers, answering to the English "Mr. Serjeant."

Line

- 19 lui tint à peu près ce langage, addressed him in about the following terms  
 20 monsieur du corbeau; du, here a particle denoting nobility (as in German von); in most of these denominations there is some title implied:—Madame de Maintenon for Madame la marquise de Maintenon  
 21 que...joli, que...beau. Comp. p. 34, l. 23 [tenon  
 22 sans mentir, to tell the truth  
 23 se rapporter à, to tally with, to answer to; here—to equal  
 24 phénix, oiseau fabuleux, ressemblant à l'aigle, après avoir vécu cinq ou six siècles, il se dressait un bûcher, s'y brûlait et y renaissait de sa 25 ne pas se sentir de, to be beside one's self for [cendre  
 27 laisser tomber, to drop  
 33 qu'on ne l'y prendrait plus, that he would not be taken in again

Page 86.

L'ÉCOLIER.—*The Schoolboy.*

- 25 j'arrive, I had but just come  
 être pressé, to be in a hurry  
 26 avoir froid, to be cold. Comp. I. Ex. 16  
 aquilon, m. poetical term for north wind  
 oppresser, here—to keep imprisoned  
 30 éclosé, P. P. of éclore, to blow  
 34 entr'ouvert, lit. half open, ajar, gaping

Page 87.

- 1 offenser, to offend, to give offence, to hurt; here—to graze  
 4 le fond, bottom, innermost recess; here—depth; not be confounded with le fonds, land, ground, store, funds, stocks  
 7 porter bonheur, to bring good luck  
 12 ils révéraient ma mort, they would think me dead  
 17 fidèle messagère, in apposition (to je in the following line), hence used without article. See III. § 8, (c), 1  
 20 il faut en profiter, we must make the most of it  
 se sauver, lit. to escape, to flee; je me sauve; here—I'll be off  
 22 tromper son ennui, to beguile the time  
 25 Stentor, a herald of the Greeks in the Trojan War, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men together; here used as the name of a dog  
 39 je le suis plus peut-être, I am still more so (vigilant) perhaps  
 40 la nuit, in the (by) night

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- 13 lui ramène un sourire, makes him smile  
 15 le mois des fruits, September

58.—LA RONDE ENFANTINE.—*The Nursery Round.*  
Line  
28 demoiselle, here—*dragon-fly*

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1 la vieille, *the old woman (spinster)*  
3 s'embrouiller, *to get entangled, embroiled; here—to twist, to coil*  
13 la feuille au bois ravie, *the leaf torn (blown down) from the wood*

59.—L'AMI QUI ME PLAÎT TANT.—*The Friend I like so much.*  
26 joyeux troubadour, *gay minstrel; in apposition (to il in the next line), hence used without article. Comp. p. 87, l. 17*  
33-34 je revois mon cœur dans sa gaité limpide, *the cheerful limpid stream reflects the image of my own joyous heart*

Page 90.

1 son parler, *its prattle.* A Verb used substantively is put in the Infinitive; thus, “le boire et le manger,” *drinking and eating*  
10 vienne son réveil, *when it comes into life again.* See III. § 79, c  
20 le ruisseau, *the rivulet; an obsolete poetical term, from “ruisseler,” to trickle*  
21 l'agnelet, diminutive of “agneau,” *lambkin.* Comp. p. 79 l. 11

60.—LE ROI DE SAVOIE.—*The King of Savoy.*  
28 bons enfants. Comp. p. 67, l. 26  
rantanplan, *imitation of the beating of the drum*  
gare! *interjection, mind! take care! beware! look out!*

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32 sauve qui peut, *let every one look out for himself*  
allons-nous-en, *let us be off*

Page 92.

61.—LA RONDE.—*Roundelay.*  
3 ses souliers fait apporter = il fait apporter ses souliers.

Page 93.

62.—LES GRANDS VÉRITÉS DE MONSIEUR DE LA PALISSE.—*The Great Truths of Monsieur de la Palisse.*  
34 vous plaît-il, *will you please (deign) to*

## ALPHABETICAL VOCABULARY.

### A.

à, to, at, in, with, from, on; à la mode, *after the fashion; à l'abri, under shelter*  
a (without accent), has, 3 p. s.  
Pr. of avoir; il y a, there is, there are; il y a six ans, it is six years since, six years ago  
abaissement, m., *lowering, sinking, abasement*  
abaisser, to lower, to bring down, to humble  
s'abaisser, to stoop, to go down, to subside, to lower one's self  
abandon, m., abandonment, des-  
ertion, giving over, uncon-  
straint  
abandonner, to abandon, to give up, to forsake, to desert  
abattement, m., prostration, dejection, faintness  
abattre, to knock or pull down, to overthrow, to bring down, to depress  
s'abattre, to fall down, to break down, to abate, to alight  
abattu, depressed. See abattre  
abeille, f., bee  
abîme, m., abyss  
abîmer, to ruin, to spoil  
aboi (pl. abois), or abolement, m., bark, barking; aux abois, at bay, hard up  
abolir, to abolish  
abondance, f., abundance, plenty  
abondant, -e, plentiful  
abord, m., approach, access  
abord (d'), adv., at first, at once

aborder, to approach, to touch, to land, to light, to board, to broach  
aboutir, to end, to come to  
aboyer, to bark  
abrégré, m., abridgement  
abréger, to shorten  
abreuver, to water, to drink, to soak, to fill with, to refresh, to overwhelm  
abri, m., shelter; à l'abri, under shelter, sheltered  
abriter, to shelter  
absent, -e, absent, away, not at home, missing  
absolu, -e, absolute  
absolument, adv., absolutely  
absorber, to absorb, to drink in, to take up, to engross  
absoudre (absolvant, absous, absoute; j'absous, nous absolvons, j'absoudrai; que j'absolve, &c.), to absolve, to acquit, to forgive  
s'abstenir, to abstain. See tenir  
abus, m., abuse  
abuser, to abuse, to make an ill use of, to take advantage  
s'abuser, to delude, to deceive one's self  
accablant, -e, overwhelming, oppressive, tiresome  
accablement, m., heaviness, de-  
jection, depression  
accabler, to weigh down, to over-  
whelm, to depress, to harass, &c.  
accepter, to accept  
accès, m., access, approach, fit  
accident, m., accident  
acclamation, f., shout, cheer

acclamer, to cheer, to hail  
 accolade, f., embrace, hug, dubbing  
 accommoder, to suit, to adapt, to prepare, to dress  
 s'accommoder, to put up with, to be pleased with  
 accomplir, to accomplish, to fulfil, to travel  
 accord, m., harmony, union, strain, agreement; être d'accord, to agree  
 accorder, to grant, to agree, to tune  
 s'accorder, to agree, to be of one mind  
 accoster, to accost  
 accourir (from *courir*, to run), to run, to hasten, to come up  
 accountumer (from *coutume*, custom), to accustom  
 accrocher, to hook, to hang  
 s'accrocher, to cling, to lay hold of  
 accroire, to believe; faire accroire, to make believe  
 accroître (accroissant, accru), to grow, to increase  
 accusé (*j'*), I increased (accroître)  
 accueil, m., reception, welcome  
 accueillir (accueillant, j'accueille, j'accueillerai), to receive, to welcome, to honour  
 accusé, m., culprit  
 accuser, to accuse, to charge; accusier réception, to acknowledge reception  
 acéré, -e, steeled, sharp, keen  
 s'acharner, to become excited, enraged, &c., to be set upon  
 achat, m., purchase  
 acheter, to buy, to purchase  
 acheteur, -se, buyer  
 achèvement, m., finishing  
 achever, to finish, to perfect  
 acide, acid, sour  
 acier, m., steel; plume d'acier, steel pen  
 acquérir (acquérand, acquis; j'acquiers, j'acquerrai; que j'acquière, &c.), to acquire

acquis, P. P. and Pret. of acquérir  
 acquitter, to acquit, to pay, to discharge  
 acte, m., act, deed  
 acteur, -rice, actor, actress  
 actif, -ve, active, brisk, industrious  
 activité, f., activity, spirit  
 action, f., action, deed, share, fight  
 actuel, -le, actual, present, modern  
 addition, f., summing up, bill, (in restaurants, &c.)  
 adieu, good-bye, farewell; faire ses adieux, to take one's leave, to say good-bye  
 adjuger, to adjudge, to knock down; faire adjuger, to get the contract  
 admettre, to admit, to allow of  
 admirer, to admire  
 admis, -e, P. P. of admettre, admitted, allowed  
 s'adonner, to give one's self up to, to be addicted to  
 adopter, to adopt  
 adorer, to adore, to worship  
 adoucir (from doux, douce), to soften, to smooth, to soothe  
 s'adoucir, to soften, to grow gentle, to be soothed  
 adresse, f., address, skill, direction  
 adresser, to address, to direct, to offer up; adresser la parole, to speak, to address  
 s'adresser à, to apply, to look to  
 adroit, -e, skilful, clever, dexterous  
 affabilité, f., affability, kindness  
 affaiblir, to weaken  
 affaire, f., business, matter; avoir affaire à, to have to deal with  
 affaire, busy, engaged  
 affamé, starving  
 affecter, to affect  
 affectueux, affectionate, loving  
 affirmir, to strengthen  
 affilé, sharp  
 affirmer, to affirm

affliger, to afflict, to grieve  
 affranchir, to free, to liberate, to prepay  
 affreux, -se, frightful, fearful, dreadful  
 affronter, to brave  
 affût, m., a gun-carriage; être à l'affût, to be upon the watch, to lie in wait  
 afin de, in order to  
 afin que, so that, in order that  
 agacer, to tease, to provoke, to anger  
 age (âge), m., age; quel âge avez-vous? what age are you?  
 agé, -e, aged, old; cet enfant est âgé de six ans, that child is six years old  
 s'agenouiller, to kneel down  
 agraver, to aggravate  
 agile, nimble, quick  
 agir, to act, to operate; il s'agit de votre vie, your life is at stake; de quoi s'agit-il? what is the matter?  
 agiter, to move, to brandish, to toss, to shake, to agitate  
 agneau, m., lamb  
 agrandir, to enlarge, to aggrandise  
 agréable, pleasant  
 agréer, to accept, to approve, to allow, to please  
 agriculteur, m., husbandman  
 aguerrir, to insure to war  
 aide, f., help, assistance, aid; à l'aide de, with the help of  
 aider, to help, to aid, to relieve  
 s'aider, to assist one another  
 aïeul, -e, grandfather, grandmother; pl. aïeuls, es, aieux, ancestors, forefathers  
 aigle, m., eagle  
 aigle, f., (standard) eagle  
 aigre, sour, acid, harsh, crabbed, sharp, shrill  
 aigrette, f., tuft, crest, egret  
 aigrir, to make sour, to embitter, to exasperate, to increase  
 aigu, -e, sharp, pointed, acute, shrill  
 aiguille, f., a needle; 2 (of clocks, &c.) hand  
 aiguiser, to sharpen, to whet, to quicken  
 aile, f., wing, fan, fly, aisle, pinion  
 aille, aillent, may, should, or would go (Pres. Subj. of aller)  
 ailleurs, elsewhere; d'ailleurs, besides  
 aimable, amiable, lovely, kind  
 aimant, m., loadstone  
 aimer, to love, to like, to be fond of  
 aimerais (*j'*), I should like; j'aimerais mieux, I would rather  
 ainé, -e, first-born, elder, eldest, senior  
 ainsi, so, thus, therefore; ainsi que, as well as, even as, along with  
 air, m., air, look, appearance, way, manner; en plein air, in the open air; avoir l'air, to look; prendre l'air, to take an airing, to breathe  
 aisance, f., ease, freedom, comfort, competency  
 aise, glad, pleased  
 aise, f., ease, convenience, comfort; être à son aise, I to be comfortable; 2 to be well off; à l'aise, at ease  
 aisément, easily  
 aisselle, f., armpit  
 ajouter, to add; ajouter foi, to credit  
 ajustement, m., adjustment, fitting attire, dress, settlement  
 ajuster, to adjust, to fit, to settle, to reconcile  
 alcyon, m., halcyon, kingfisher  
 alentour, adv., around, about  
 alentours, m. pl., neighbourhood, environs  
 alerte, quick, brisk  
 algue, f., sea-weed, wrack [length  
 alignement, m., line, straight  
 prendre un — to trace (stake) out  
 aligner, to lay out in a line [a line  
 aliment, m., food, fuel, &c.

alimenter, to feed, to supply  
allaiter, to nurse, to suckle  
allécher, to allure, to entice  
alléger, to lighten, to relieve  
allégresse, f., liveliness, gladness,  
joy  
alléguer, to allege, to adduce  
Allemagne, f., Germany  
allemand, -e, German  
aller (allant, allé, je vais, ils vont, j'allais ; j'irai ; que j'aille ; Imper. va, allons, allez), to go, to be about, to fit, to become, to suit; faire aller, to set going, je vais dîner, I am going to dine; cet habit vous va bien, this coat fits you well; comment allez-vous, or comment ça va-t-il? how are you? je vais mieux, I am doing better; cela va sans dire, that is a matter of course; il y va de la vie, life is at stake  
s'en aller, to go away; allez-vous en! or va-t'en, go away! be off  
allié, -e, ally, relative  
allier, to ally, to match, to unite  
allonger, to lengthen, to stretch, to draw, to strike (a blow)  
allons! come! come along! well! now!  
allumer, to light, to kindle  
allumette, f., match, lucifer  
alors, adv., then, at that time; jusqu'alors, till then  
alouette, f., lark  
Alpes, f. pl., Alps  
altérer, to alter, to impair, to adulterate, to make thirsty  
amabilité, f., amiability, loveliness, kindness  
amadou, m., tinder  
amande, f., almond, kernel  
amant, -e, lover, votary  
amas, m., heap, mass  
amasser, to heap, to hoard, to amass, to gather  
ambassade, f., embassy  
ambassadeur, m., ambassador;  
ambassadrice, f., ambassador  
ambigu, -e, ambiguous, doubtful

ame ('âme), f., soul, ghost, spirit, mind, life; rendre l'âme, to give up the ghost  
amélioration, f., improvement  
améliorer, to improve  
amende, f., fine; mettre à l'amende, to fine  
amender, to amend, to improve, to manure  
amener, to bring (not to carry); comp. apporter, to bring (= to carry)  
amer, f. amère, bitter, briny  
ameublement, m., furniture  
ami, -e, friend; l'ami! good man!  
amiable, friendly, courteous; à l'amiable, amicably  
amical, -e, friendly  
amicalement, amicably  
amitié, f., friendship, love; mes amitiés à votre frère, my kind regards to your brother  
à moins de (with Infin.), à moins que...ne (with Subj.), unless  
amollir, to soften, to mollify, to enervate  
amorce, f., bait, allurement, prime  
amorcer, to bait, to allure, to prime  
amour, m., love; amour propre, self-love, vanity; pour l'amour de, for the sake of  
amoureux, -se, in love, enamoured, &c.; être amoureux de, to be in love with  
amusant, -e, amusing, entertaining  
amuser, to amuse, to entertain, to deceive, to trifl with  
s'amuser, to amuse one's self, to trifl one's time away, to enjoy one's self  
an, m., year; jour de l'an, New-year's day; par an, a year; tous les ans, every year; avoir dix ans, to be ten years old  
ancêtres, ancestors, forefathers  
ancien, -ne, old, former, ancient; ancien ami, old friend; un ancien professeur, a former professor

ancre, f., anchor; jeter l'ancre, to cast anchor; lever l'ancre, to weigh anchor  
âne, m., ânesse, f., ass, donkey  
anéantir, to annihilate, to ruin, to destroy  
ange, m., angel  
anglais, -e, English  
angle, m., corner  
Angleterre, f., England  
angoisse, f., anguish, pang  
animé, animated, lively, brisk  
animer, to animate, to enliven, to incite  
s'animer, to get animated or excited, to encourage one another, to cheer up, &c.  
anneau, f., ring, link  
année, f., year; année bissextile, leap-year; année prochaine, next year  
anniversaire(m.)de naissance, birth-day  
annonce, f., advertisement  
annoncer, to announce, to inform, to advertise  
s'annoncer, to present one's self  
annuel, -le, annual, yearly  
annuler, to annul, to cancel  
anoblir, to enoble, to title  
amse, f., handle, creek  
antérieur, -e, fore, previous  
antérieurement, previously  
anticiper, to anticipate  
antimoine, m., antimony  
antique, ancient, old-fashioned  
antre, f., cave, den  
anxiété, f., anxiety  
août, m., August  
apaiser, to appease, to pacify, to assuage, to allay, to soothe, to quench (thirst)  
apercevoir, to perceive, to descry  
s'apercevoir, to perceive, to become aware of, to notice  
aperçus, P. P. of apercevoir, to perceive  
à peu près, nearly  
apogée, m., apogee, height  
apologue, m., apologue, fable  
apostar, to post

apostropher, to address  
apparaître, to appear  
apparat, m., pomp, show  
appareil, m., state, attire, apparatus, gear, dressing  
appareiller, to match, to sail  
apparence, f., appearance  
appartement, m., apartments, suite of rooms, house  
appartenir, to belong  
appeler, to call  
s'appeler, to be called or named; comment vousappelez-vous? je m'appelle Jean—what is your name? my name is John  
appétit, m., appetite  
applaudir, to applaud, to cheer  
s'applaudir, to congratulate one's self (on)  
applaudissement, m., applause, cheering  
application, f., diligence, applying  
appliqué, -e, diligent, attentive  
s'appliquer, to apply one's self, to set to  
appointements, m. pl., salary, pay  
apporter, to bring (carry); comp. amener  
apprécier, to value, to appreciate  
apprendre, to learn, to hear, to teach, to inform  
apprenti, -e, apprentice  
apprentissage, apprenticeship  
apprêt, m., preparation, dressing  
appréter, to get ready, to dress  
apris (j'), I learnt  
apris, -e, P. P., learnt, studied  
apprivoiser, to tame, to make sociable  
approche, f., approach  
approcher, to approach, to resemble, to draw near  
s'approcher, to come near, to advance  
approfondir, to deepen, to examine closely  
approprié, appropriate, suitable  
approprier, to adapt  
approuver, to approve  
approvisionnement, m., supply of provisions