

5. The sailors (*marin*, m.) will soon stand off to sea. (14, 25.)
6. The Cyclops 'was not aware' (*savoir*) that Nobody, whose companions he had eaten, was really (*réellement*) the king of Ithaca. (14, 28.)
7. The waves nearly drove our ship back to shore. (14, 32.)
8. We succeeded however in steering for the same point again. (14, 35.)
9. We were afraid the ogres might hurt us. (14, 39.)
10. The companions of Ulysses could not prevent him from shouting aloud :—(14, 38.)
11. He who has caused the loss of thine eye is called Ulysses ! (14, 40.)
12. When I reached the shore of the island where my friends were waiting for me, I sat down and fell asleep. (15, 23-29.)

L'ANNEAU DE POLYCRATE.

XIX.—(p. 15, l. 31 to p. 16, l. 28).

1. Let us cement our friendship by mutual presents. (15, 32.)
2. Why do you rob me? said I to the thief (*voleur*). (15, 37.)
3. Because I shall give you greater satisfaction if I return to you what I have taken from you, than if I had robbed you of nothing at all !—(15, 38.)
4. You are very generous (*généreux*) !
5. We made ourselves masters of a great number of sea-ports (*port* (m.) *de mer*). (16, 2.)
6. 'Polycrates loaded us with chains and made us dig a moat,' said the Lesbian prisoners. (16, 17.)
7. Amasis 'sent word' (*faire dire*) to Polycrates: 'Informed of your prodigious (*prodigieux*) prosperity, I begin to feel uneasy about it.'
8. Although (§ 106, c) it was very gratifying for him to hear of the victories (*victoire*, f.) of his friend, this great success did not please him.
9. Is not human life divided alternately between good and bad fortune? (16, 16.)
10. Have you ever heard of a man who has been (§ 105) successful in everything?
11. If I 'were to take' (Impf. Indic. of *croire*) your word for it, I should do what you advise me. (16, 20.)
12. He is the friend whom I most highly value and whose loss would be most keenly felt by me. (16, 22.)

XX.—(p. 16, l. 29 to p. 17, l. 28.)

1. I have resolved to follow your advice. (16, 30.)
2. This ring serves me for a seal. (16, 34.)
3. I cannot 'make up my mind to' (*se résoudre à*) part from (*or*, get rid of) it. (16, 34.)
4. Shall you fit out a ship?—Yes, we want them to row us into the open sea. (16, 35.)
5. If you think this present [to be] worthy of your friend, send it to him. (16, 42.)
6. He will feel thankful to you for having sent him such a beautiful gift; it will give him pleasure. (17, 6.)
7. The fisherman did not think it right to take this fish to the market. (17, 4.)
8. We are flattered with his kind reception. (17, 10.)
9. Relate to me how you have found the ring. (17, 13.)
10. Is there not something strange (*étrange*) in this story? (17, 15.)
11. 'I am afraid it will be impossible to save you from the fate which threatens you !'—(17, 20.)
12. 'I fear lest—your fortune happening to 'take a bad turn' (=change)—I should be compelled to share it.' (17, 25.)

HISTOIRE DU PETIT BOSSU.

XXI.—(p. 17, l. 30 to p. 18, l. 27).

1. One evening (*soir*, m.) we were seated on the doorsteps (*seuil*, m.). (17, 33.)
2. Several Italians came and began to sing and to play the flute (*flûte*, f.).—(17, 34.)
3. We took pleasure in hearing them sing. (17, 35.)
4. As soon as we had arrived home, the servant laid the table. (17, 39.)
5. We both sat down to table, and they served us several good dishes. (18, 3.)
6. The patients (*malade*, or *patient*) died without the physician being able to help it. (18, 5.)
7. Where has the accident happened?—At his house. (18, 7.)
8. If the magistrates (*magistrat*) happened to learn it, the culprits (*coupable*) would have cause for fearing the worst (*le pire*). (18, 8.)
9. I put several small coins into their hands. (18, 20.)
10. He has no intention of giving them useless trouble. (18, 22.)
11. I have good news to communicate to you. (18, 23.)
12. We left them at the top of the stairs. (18, 25.)

XXII.—(*p.* 18, *l.* 28 to *p.* 19, *l.* 29.)

1. Some one is waiting for you at the door. (18, 29.)
2. Why is the raven (*corbeau*, m.) beside himself for joy? (18, 31.)
3. Because the fox tells him that he admires his beautiful voice (*voix*, f.).
4. Why did not you wait until they brought a light? (18, 36.)
5. I nearly fell down stairs! (18, 39.)
6. Though I was much (*très*) agitated, I nevertheless took the precaution to close the windows. (19, 6.)
7. Why?—Lest they should perceive the cause of the accident. (19, 7.)
8. We nearly fainted, when we saw the ghost (*revenant*) enter. (19, 10.)
9. It will be all over with them, if they cannot find means to get rid of the ghost. (19, 12.)
10. 'What' is it all 'about' (what...about = *De quoi...?*)—(19, 17.)
What you have to do is to invent a stratagem. (18, 9.)
11. In vain do I rack my brains! (19, 21.)
12. An idea occurred to her. (19, 23.)

XXIII.—(*p.* 19, *l.* 30 to *p.* 21, *l.* 4.)

1. Do you approve of these stratagems? (19, 30.)
2. Hardly had we come down stairs, when the ghosts entered with candles (*chandelle*, f.) in their hands. (19, 37.)
3. We fancied that they were burglars (*voleur de nuit*); we took hold of our sticks. (20, 1.)
4. We don't think that they will ever try to do that again! (20, 5.)
5. Why not?—Because they fell flat on their faces. (§ 108, b.)
6. Do you know what resolution to take?—(20, 17.)
7. We had not noticed their faces (*visage*, m.) (20, 19.)
8. Would to God that we had never seen them! (20, 21.)
9. We resumed our way home without looking behind us. (20, 29.)
10. They took it into their heads to leave home. (20, 33.)
11. Though it was dark (*nuit*), we noticed nevertheless (19, 6) that some one was following (*suivre*) us.—
12. We began to cry 'Stop thief'! (21, 3.)

XXIV.—(*p.* 21, *l.* 5 to *p.* 23, *l.* 3.)

1. They have avenged themselves. (21, 9.)
2. Why does he not take himself off? (21, 10.)

3. I cannot understand how a mere cuff could take the life of a man. (21, 19.)
4. Give an account of what has come to pass. (21, 28.)
5. They are about to (21, 32) put to death (21, 26) an innocent man. (22, 1.)
6. One cannot kill a man who is no longer alive. (22, 2.)
7. You cannot dispense with doing justice to an innocent man. (22, 9.)
8. We elbowed our way to reach our home. (22, 16.)
9. We don't think we have hurt them. (22, 37.)
10. We have not to reproach ourselves with anything. (22, 40.)
11. We shall not suffer them to take the life of a Christian. (22, 42.)

XXV.—(*p.* 23, *l.* 4 to *p.* 24, *l.* 2.)

1. The judge ordered the slaves to be set free. (23, 5.)
2. The mistake nearly (*or*, all but) cost the life of an innocent man. (23, 11.)
3. Will you have the patience to listen to us? (23, 13.)
4. We are disposed to enjoy ourselves! (23, 17.)
5. Whatever you may do to relieve them, they will die in a short time. (23, 22.)
6. Are you not sorry for that accident?—Yes, we are afraid of being called to account for it. (23, 24.)
7. Come and spend the evening with us! (23, 19.)
8. What (*Qu'est-ce qui*) made you believe that we were the cause of their death? (23, 34.)
9. Set the prisoners free! (23, 25 & 24, 1.)

XXVI.—(*p.* 24, *l.* 3, *l.* 35.)

1. We cannot do without books. (24, 3.)
2. What are you uneasy about? (24, 5.)
3. The Cyclopes have been found drunk in the cavern. (24, 7.)
4. The vagabonds have been charged with having committed (*commis*) the crime. (24, 9.)
5. Has this been going on for a long time? (24, 12.)
6. They say they are innocent. (24, 14.)
7. They shout with all their might that the execution is to be suspended. (24, 23.)
8. We walked towards the garden. (24, 26.)
9. The Sultan will cause (25, 28) the strange adventures of the little hunchback to be written. (24, 33.)

HENRI II. ET LE MEUNIER.

XXVII.—(p. 24, l. 36 to p. 25, l. 21).

1. 'We have lost our way in the midst of the forest,' said the babes. (24, 36.)
2. At dawn they found themselves in a path (*sentier*, m.) which they did not know. (25, 1.)
3. For a long time they met nobody; at last a wolf happened to come that way. (25, 4.)
4. They asked him to show them the way to the mill (*moulin*, m.) (25, 5.)
5. Why does he look askance at them without answering? (25, 8.)
6. The travellers (*voyageur*) put spurs to their horses. (25, 9.)
7. We don't like being trifled with. (25, 12.)
8. He will have to make his bed in the midst of the wood. (25, 15-18.)

XXVIII.—(p. 25, l. 22 to l. 41).

1. Do you think you have to deal with a vagabond? (25, 22.)
2. He looks as if he carried all he owns (*posséder*) on his back. (25, 26.)
3. Not having a 'red farthing' (*sou vaillant*), he would be puzzled to chink his money in his pocket. (25, 27.)
4. You are wanting in charity. (25, 31.)
5. It may be that you are right. (25, 32.)
6. The town is too far for us to reach it to-day. (25, 37.)
7. Before (*avant de*, with Infinitive) leaving (*partir*) he shook hands with me. (25, 38.)
8. Is it dark? (25, 38.)—Yes, there is no (= it makes not) moonlight. (25, 35.)

XXIX.—(p. 25, l. 40 to l. 33).

1. When I reached (*arriver à*) the inn (*auberge*, f.), I alighted. (26, 2.)
2. We rather like his face.
3. They do not look so cunning as we thought. (26, 6.)
4. They do not displease us. (26, 7.)
5. We were standing respectfully before the king. (26, 9.)
6. Does not the traveller look gentlemanly? (26, 13.)
7. 'Don't you know the respect that you owe to your betters?' said the wolf to the lamb. (26, 14.)
8. The Queen spoke to us very affably (*affablement*). (26, 16.)

9. Your friends are our friends; they are welcome. (26, 17.)
10. When shall we at last sit down to table? (26, 22.)
11. Let us drink the Queen's health! (26, 28.)
12. We have quite dismissed our suspicions. (26, 33.)

XXX.—(p. 26, l. 34 to p. 27, l. 31).

1. 'We have nothing left to serve you,' said the innkeeper (*aubergiste*, m.) to the hungry (*affamé*) travellers. (26, 34.)
2. We did not require telling twice. (26, 36.)
3. Is not this venison a choice bit? (26, 39.)
4. In what market do you buy such fish? (26, 39.)
5. Is not that hare (*lièvre*, m.)?—No, it is rabbit (*lapin*, m.) (71, 1.)
6. We do not grudge ourselves venison, when we have it ready at hand. (27, 3.)
7. Let him take care not to speak about it. (27, 6.)
8. On the following day we took leave of our host. (27, 14.)
9. The travellers are about to mount. (27, 15.)
10. When the chickens (*poulet*, m.) saw the fox, fear overcame them so much that they shook in all their limbs. (27, 18.)
11. The knights rode off at full speed. (27, 23.)

XXXI.—(p. 27, l. 25 to p. 28, l. 20).

1. The messengers (*messenger*, m.) came and knocked at the doors of our cottage (*maisonnette*, f.). (27, 25.)
2. What can you want from such humble people as they [are]? (27, 28.)
3. Do you remember the game that we had at that famous supper? (27, 30.)
4. When the hungry travellers were invited to dinner, they did not require telling twice. (27, 33.)
5. They went and told their host that they accepted. (27, 35.)
6. The courtiers (*courtisan*, m.) looked very consequential. (27, 40.)
7. What was the matter? (27, 41.)
8. You will have to dress as best you can. (28, 1.)
9. Let us hasten to put on our best garments! (28, 3.)
10. The peacocks (*paon*, m.) plucked the borrowed (*emprunté*) feathers from the crow (*corneille*, f.).
11. The king's men (*gens*, m.) bade us welcome and gave us a gracious reception. (28, 10-14.)
12. 'Do be quiet,' said the master to the boys. (28,

XXXII.—(*p.* 28, *l.* 31 to *p.* 29, *l.* 8).

1. The miller and his wife were received so well that they were quite amazed at it. (28, 22.)
2. How (*que*) sorry we are that we have no better wine to offer him. (28, 29.)
3. Have you not promised never to mention it to the king? (28, 33.)
4. He is right; the courtiers must not know it. (28, 34.)
5. We asked our guests (*hôtes*, *f.*) what dishes they preferred. (28, 35.)
6. I want you to speak conscientiously. (28, 36.)
7. Do you like (the) black pudding?—We have never eaten any. (28, 39.)
8. We scarcely could help laughing. (28, 24.)
9. Now we are going to take leave of the miller and his wife. (29, 3.)

BIENFAISANCE DE MONTESQUIEU.

XXXIII.—(*p.* 29, *l.* 10 to *p.* 30, *l.* 1).

1. We were waiting until the travellers should arrive. (29, 10.)
2. Robert did not look like a sailor. (29, 20.)
3. Indeed he was not one. (29, 22.)
4. We do not attribute to them such a mean disposition. (29, 28.)
5. It may be that we have done them wrong. (29, 28.)
6. We take a share in their griefs. (29, 32.)
7. What (*quel*) are his griefs?—He has but one!—Which (*lequel*)?—That of having relations in exile (*exil*, *m.*) without being able to deliver them. (29, 32.)
8. Ships are loading for Marseilles. (29, 36.)
9. We had secured a share in that enterprise (*entreprise*, *f.*). (29, 35.)
10. We wish to look after the exchange of our wares ourselves. (29, 37.)

XXXIV.—(*p.* 30, *l.* 1 to *l.* 28).

1. How much is wanted for his ransom? (30, 1.)
2. One thousand pounds.—I am very far from having so much money. (30, 3.)
3. I work day and night, and my brothers do the same. (30, 5.)
4. I have turned to account what (*ce que*) I have learnt in (= at the) school. (30, 7.)
5. I have even reduced my expenses.

6. The dutiful (*dévoué*) son had first intended to go and take the place of his parents. (30, 10.)
7. The captain enjoined the sailors not to take any one on board. (30, 14.)
8. We hear sometimes from our friends in Smyrna. (30, 15.)
9. What is your name?—My name is Robert. (30, 24.)
10. These sentiments do him honour. (30, 26.)

XXXV.—(*p.* 30, *l.* 29 to *p.* 31, *l.* 30).

1. Is it dark?—No, it is moonlight. (30, 29.)
2. The noble strangers who put a purse into her hand did not leave her time to thank them. (30, 30.)
3. What is the sum of which you are in need? (30, 37.)
4. I leave you to imagine our transports of joy. (30, 40.)
5. We don't know how to acknowledge so much kindness. (31, 4.)
6. My friend and I looked at each other. (31, 7.)
7. Twenty thousand francs will be required for the ransom of the prisoners of war. (31, 11.)
8. They must have met with (*rencontrer*) some powerful protectors. (31, 14.)
9. We shall tell the truth (*vérité*, *f.*), though we were to die! (31, 22.)
10. To whom am I then (*donc*) indebted for my freedom? (31, 24.)

XXXVI.—(*p.* 31, *l.* 31 to *p.* 33, *l.* 6).

1. Could his inquiries have led to the discovery of his lost friend? (31, 35.)
2. The prisoners threw themselves down at the feet of the conqueror. (31, 40.)
3. They cannot possibly have forgotten us. (32, 4.)
4. We have been only eight days in this town. (32, 5.)
5. Don't you remember our walks in the mountains? (32, 7.)
6. Why do you reject our solicitations? (32, 13.)
7. Their kindness has been too great for us to forget it. (32, 16.)
8. They almost dragged us along by force. (32, 19.)
9. They seem to make an effort to overcome their hesitation. (32, 34.)
10. They escaped when we least expected it. (32, 34.)
11. What have you done with (= of) the paper I gave you?—
12. I have made use of it to write a letter. (33, 3.)

LE PETIT CHAPERON ROUGE.

XXXVII.—(p. 38, l. 8 to l. 30).

1. The old grandmother doted on little Red Ridinghood. (33, 9.)
2. The hood which your mother has had made for you fits you very well. (33, 10.)
3. How are you, grandmother? (33, 14.)
4. 'I have a great mind to eat that chicken,' said the fox. (33, 19.)
5. 'But I dare not, on account of the dogs who are in the yard.' (33, 19.)
6. They asked us where we were going to. (33, 20.)
7. Poor lamb (*agneau*, m.), don't you know that it is dangerous to listen to wolves?—(33, 21) I know it now.
8. 'Where does the good soul (here = *créature*, f.) live?'—(33, 24.)
9. Yonder, beyond the mountains. (33, 26.)
10. Go this way, and I will go that way. (33, 28.)
11. I wonder (*s'étonner*) which of us two will be there first. (33, 29.)
12. We started running as fast as we could. (33, 30.)

XXXVIII.—(p. 33, l. 30 to p. 34, l. 30).

1. Why do you go by the longest way? (33, 31.)
2. Because I want to amuse myself with running after butterflies. (33, 32.)
3. We shall not be long in reaching grandmother's cottage. (33, 34.)
4. 'I will imitate the little girl's voice,' said the wicked wolf to himself. (33, 37.)
5. 'I feel rather poorly,' said old grandmother when her granddaughter (*petite-fille*) asked her how she was. (34, 1.)
6. 'Why have you taken my chickens?' asked the hen (*poule*, f.).
7. 'I had not eaten anything for more than three hours,' answered the fox.
8. 'Now I will wind up (*remonter*) grandfather's clock (*pendule*, f.), and lie down in grandmother's bed,' thought the wolf. (34, 5.)
9. 'Don't be afraid of my voice: I have only a bad cold.' (34, 9.)
10. I am very surprised to see how you look in your nightcap (*bonnet* [m.] *de nuit*). (34, 19.)
11. What long arms the wolf has!—It is in order the better to embrace the little lambs. (34, 21.)
12. What long ears the donkey has!—In order the better to hear his beautiful voice. (34, 26.)

CENDRILLON.

XXXIX.—(p. 34, l. 32 to p. 35, l. 19).

1. The nobleman married the most haughty woman that I have ever known. (34, 32.)
2. Both (= the two) daughters bear a likeness to their mother. (34, 35.)
3. But the youngest daughter takes after her father in everything. (34, 37.)
4. No sooner was the feast (*fête*, f.) over, when the two elder (*aîné*) sisters gave vent to their temper. (34, 38.)
5. They burdened the younger (. . . *cadet*, f. *cadette*) sister with the meanest work in the mansion (*hôtel*, m.).
6. She had to clean the boots and shoes. (35, 4.)
7. Where do you sleep?—Under the roof. (35, 6.)
8. In this large looking-glass you can see yourself from head to foot. (35, 9.)
9. I dare not complain to my parents. (35, 11.)
10. Why was the little girl called Cinderella?—
11. Because she used to sit down in the midst of the cinders. (35, 14.)
12. Cinderella wears shabby clothes, and nevertheless she is very beautiful, isn't she?—(35, 17.)

XL.—(p. 35, l. 20 to l. 41).

1. The Queen will give a garden-party (*collation*, f.): she will invite all persons of rank to it. (35, 20.)
2. Our ambassadress (*ambassadrice*) makes a great figure in high-life (*le grand monde*, or *la haute société*; or lit. *high life*).
3. Now we are very glad. (35, 23.)
4. Which of these two dresses suits me best? (35, 24.)
5. You talk of nothing but the best way of dressing. (35, 26.)
6. Is not Cinderella's a very good taste? (35, 35.)
7. We ask for your advice.—(35, 35.)
8. I have no objection. (35, 37.)
9. Would not Cinderella be very glad to go to the levee (*levée*, m.; *réception*, f.)?
10. Don't make fun of her; people would not laugh if she were seen to go to the ball. (35, 39.)
11. Will that do for them?—
12. No, that won't do for them. (35, 40.)

XLI.—(p. 35, l. 41 to l. 42.)

- 1 When I had lost sight of my parents I began to cry. (36, 7.)
2. My godfather (*parrain*, m.) asked me what was the matter with me. (36, 8.)
3. 'I should like to go to the ball,' said I, sobbing (*sangloter*). (36, 11.)
4. Let her go into the garden and bring us a flower.
5. We went to gather the finest apples that we could find. (36, 16.)
6. What are you puzzled about (what . . . about = *De quoi . . .*)? (36, 27.)
7. We went to see if there were not any mice (*souris*, f.) in the mouse-trap (*souricière*, f.) (36, 28.)
8. We took two from amongst the seven which were in it. (36, 31.)
9. We had no sooner brought the pumpkin, when the fairy changed it into a coach. (36, 36.)
10. The footman stood behind the coach as if he had not done anything else in all his life. (36, 39.)
11. Was not Cinderella very glad to have wherewith to go to the ball? (36, 41.)

XLII.—(p. 37, l. 1 to l. 31.)

1. The fairy merely touched the mouse with her wand. (37, 1.)
2. The lizard was changed into a footman. (37, 2.)
3. The coachman wore (*porter*) a beautifully embroidered coat. (37, 3.)
4. My godfather advised me not to stay longer than half-past eleven. (37, 6.)
5. 'Don't be uneasy' (*s'inquiéter*), said I, 'I shall not fail to leave the party before half-past one.' (37, 11.)
6. I was beside myself for joy. (37, 12.)
7. They went and informed the Queen that the Prince had just arrived. (37, 13.)
8. When he entered there was a hush. (37, 16.)
9. How beautiful the young princess is!
10. 'Old as I am,' said the King, 'I cannot help admiring her!' (37, 20.)
11. 'I have not seen such a beautiful sight for a long time,' added he in a whisper. (37, 22.)
12. 'What a beautiful dress! I should like to have one like it. (37, 24.)

XLIII.—(p. 37, l. 31 to p. 38, l. 22.)

1. We shall share with you the apples which our grandmother has given us. (37, 32.)
2. Whilst we were thus chatting, we heard the clock strike a quarter past twelve. (37, 34.)
3. We went away as fast as we could. (37, 37.)
4. On the following day I related to my sisters all that had happened. (37, 41.)
5. How slow they are in doing their work! (38, 1.)
6. The seven sleepers (*dormeur*, m.) rubbed their eyes as if they had but just awakened. (38, 3.)
7. Are you sleepy?—Yes, I have a mind to sleep. (38, 4.)
8. If they had come with us they would not have felt dull. (38, 5.)
9. The Queen overwhelmed them with kind attentions. (38, 8.)
10. Why was Cinderella beside herself for joy? (38, 10.)
11. How fair she is! (38, 15.)
12. We hardly expected (*ne . . . guère*) such a refusal. (38, 20.)

XLIV.—(p. 38, l. 23 to p. 39, l. 38.)

1. I did not think it was already midnight. (38, 29.)
2. The castles are in ruins; nothing is left of their magnificence. (38, 34.)
3. I was asked (38, 37) whether I had not heard the clock strike twelve.
4. These young girls look more like ladies than country-girls. (38, 40.)
5. We asked them: 'Have you amused yourselves well?'—(38, 42.)
6. They replied to us they had not. (39, 1.)
7. I ran away, but dropped one of my slippers. (39, 3.)
8. The parrot (*perroquet*, m.) does nothing but chatter. (39, 5.)
9. I cannot get my feet into my new boots (*botte*, f.); they are too tight (*juste*). (39, 12.)
10. We cannot manage it. (39, 13.)
11. 'We ask your pardon for the ill usage we have inflicted on you.' exclaimed they. (39, 30.)
12. The elder sisters were given in marriage to two great lords.—(39, 37.)
13. How I pity the poor lords!

LES TROIS SOUHAITS.

XLV.—(p. 40, l. 1 to l. 27).

1. One evening we were at our fireside talking of the wealth of our neighbours. (40, 3.)
2. There are children who would like to have lived in the good old time of the fairies.—(40, 8.)
3. Fairies kind enough to grant them all that they would wish for. (40, 9.)
4. But let them take care what (*à ce que*) they wish for! (40, 13.)
5. As regards you, we know well what you will wish. (40, 16.)
6. As for me, I wish first (*d'abord*) for all the chocolate in (= at) the world; secondly, I wish for all the apples in the world!
7. And thirdly?—I wish for some more chocolate!
8. The good woman thought there was nothing like being young, rich and fair. (40, 19.)
9. She forgot that 'in spite of that' (*malgré cela*) she might be sick and ill-tempered. (40, 20.)
10. What would be the good of being rich, if you were ill? (40, 23.)
11. Ought not the fairy to have granted them a score of wishes?—
12. No, she ought to have granted them (some) wisdom (*sagesse*, f.) 'in order to' (*pour*) enable (*mettre à même de*) them to make a good choice (*choix*, m.).

XLVI.—(p. 40, l. 28 to p. 41, l. 29).

1. Take your time!—By to-morrow you will know what things are most necessary to you. (40, 28.)
2. Let us think of it all (the) day (*journée*, f.). (40, 31.)
3. Meanwhile let us warm our hands (= to us the hands) a little! (40, 32.)
4. The good lady made a wish without being aware of it.—(40, 35.)
5. Now they have only two left. (40, 40.)
6. Hardly had I said that, when something came down the chimney (40, 37.)
7. A nice sausage this is, indeed! (40, 40.)
8. Don't be so angry! (41, 1).—Are you not aware that you are even more crazed than I? (41, 3.)
9. You don't mean it! (41, 8). Mind you don't throw yourself out of the window! (41, 11-15.)
10. The fairies give her leave to wish for anything she likes. (41, 17.)
11. Was the fairy quite right to make fun of them? (41, 20.)

CRÉSUS ET SOLON.

XLVII.—(p. 41, l. 31 to p. 42, l. 18).

1. His munificence (*munificence*, f.) makes me believe that his wealth is immense. (41, 33.)
2. The golden sands of a river called Pactolus were, it is said, the source (*source*, f.) of the wealth of ancient Lybia (*Libie*, f.) (41, 36.)
3. No more gold is found in the beds (*lit*, m.) of those rivers. (41, 37.)
4. Arts and sciences were protected by Cræsus. (42, 4.)
5. Upstarts (*parvenu*) take pleasure in making a display of their wealth. (42, 6.)
6. But we are not dazzled by it; what (*ce que*) we admire in a man is his personal merit (*mérite*, m.) (42, 8.)
7. We asked them whether they had ever (*jamais*) met with people perfectly happy. (42, 10.)
8. We have known several (*plusieurs*). (42, 12.)
9. We have spent the whole night 'in dancing' (*à danser*). (42, 14.)
10. Our Queen has lived to see her children's children. (42, 17.)

XLVIII.—(p. 42, l. 19 to p. 43, l. 20).

1. We were surprised to hear them mention such indifferent authorities (*autorité*, f.) (42, 19.)
2. They asked us whether we had not met still more learned men than Casaubon. (42, 20.)
3. The mother of Cleobis and Biton was wiser than the woman who thoughtlessly (40, 35) wished for a sausage.
4. What did she then ask the gods to grant her?—(42, 28.)
5. She implored the gods to grant to her sons the best [thing] they could wish for. (42, 29.)
6. Evidently (*évidemment*) Solon did not reckon the King of Lybia among the happy.—(42, 34.)
7. He knew the fickleness of Fortune, and set little store by a fleeting prosperity. (42, 38.)
8. Our days do not resemble one another. (42, 42.)
9. Can we foresee the thousand accidents to which we are exposed? (43, 1.)
10. 'You will not be long in acknowledging that I have told you the truth,' said Solon to Cyrus. (43, 5.)

EXPÉDITION DE XERXÈS CONTRE LA GRÈCE.

XLIX.—(p. 43, l. 22 to p. 44, l. 36.)

1. 'I deem it advisable,' said the King, 'to summon the council of war before waging war upon the Greeks.' (43, 22.)
2. My desire to imitate my predecessors has induced (*faire*) me to form this design. (43, 25.)
3. My obligation to avenge the insolence of the Athenians cannot be ignored (*négliger*). (43, 27.)
4. Besides, had not this expedition been decided on by my predecessor, whose intentions I must carry out? (43, 33.)
5. There is only one general that has the courage to make his lord and master realise the dangers of an expedition against Greece. (44, 3.)
6. Was ever a small country exposed to the fury of such a frightful storm? (44, 9.)
7. Why did Xerxes order Mount Athos to be cut through?—(44, 12.)
8. In order to avoid the disaster which had befallen (*arriver à*, conj. with *être*) the fleet of his father. (44, 10.)
9. Should not the kings render their subjects happy, instead of plunging (*précipiter*) them into so many wars? (44, 25.)
10. Can you doubt the success of this war? (44, 28.)

L.—(p. 44, l. 37 to p. 45, l. 39.)

1. They will order a bridge to be thrown across the Rhine. (44, 37.)
2. That bridge will be half a mile long. (44, 38.)
3. The cruel planter (*planteur*) ordered twenty-five lashes to be given to the runaway (*fugitif*) slave.
4. Ungrateful (*ingrat*) servant, said he to him, I have you punished for having left (*quitter*) your kind (*bon*) master. (44, 42.)
5. The sultan ordered the prisoners of war to be beheaded. (45, 3.)
6. The Pharaohs ordered the Pyramids to be constructed. (45, 4.)
7. How long (*combien*) did the passage of the Persian troops last?—A week. (45, 9.)
8. The King asked me whether I thought that the Greeks would venture to resist him. (45, 17.)
9. The law forbids the Spartans to flee: they will come to fight their foes. (45, 21.)
10. Where did the diet of all the tribes of Greece assemble? (55, 26.)
11. We shall endeavour to spread the enthusiasm (*enthousiasme*, m.) with which we ourselves are animated. (45, 28.)
12. The people which is master of the sea will also be master of the trade (*commerce*, m.) of the world. (45, 36.)

LÉONIDAS AUX THERMOPYLES.

LI.—(p. 46, l. 1 to l. 38.)

1. The Greeks resolved to make themselves masters of the defile of the Thermopylæ. (46, 2.)
2. It was also resolved that the Greek ships of war should await the Persian fleet in the Euboean sea. (46, 2-7.)
3. When the Greeks heard of this plan, they foresaw what their fate would be. (46, 9.)
4. The Ephors represented to them that three hundred would not suffice to (*pour*) defend the pass. (46, 13.)
5. 'We are strong enough,' replied they, 'for the object that we have in view.' (46, 16.)
6. We cannot remember without deep (*profond*) emotion what we saw in Sparta. (46, 23.)
7. When the companions of the King left Sparta, they were followed by their wives and children. (46, 24-28.)
8. I wish her a husband worthy of her, and children like her. (46, 30.)
9. They want to check several tribes whose loyalty seems to be suspicious. (46, 33.)
10. Hardly had we completed our dispositions, when we saw the Persians advancing (*s'avancer*) from the neighbouring plains (46, 38.)

LII.—(p. 47, l. 1 to l. 41.)

1. Before long there appeared several advanced posts. (47, 1.)
2. We do not condescend to take notice of them. (47, 7.)
3. The high wall concealed the enemy from our sight. (47, 8.)
4. Xerxes sent word (*faire dire*) to Leonidas that he would give him the dominion over Greece if he were willing to submit. (47, 14.)
5. 'I have not come to enslave my country, but to die for it.' (47, 16.)
6. If you want our arms, why don't you come and fetch them? (47, 18.)
7. 'Bring me those men alive!' said Xerxes to the Medes. (47, 21.)
8. The foe is near you!—No, I am near him! (47, 23.)
9. When the front of the Greeks, bristling with long spears, advanced, terror seized the Persians. (47, 30.)
10. The Persian army will suffer heavy losses. (47, 39.)

LIII.—(p. 47, l. 42 to p. 48 l. 35).

1. On the following morning the Persians renewed the fight, but without success. (47, 44.)
2. A traitor, called Ephialtes, showed to the Persians a path through (*à travers*) the mountains, by which they could turn the position of the Spartans. (48, 4.)
3. 'I will serve you as a guide,' said he. (48, 7.)
4. The slopes of the mountains are covered with oak-woods.
5. You will soon reach the spot where the Phœceans have placed an advanced post. (48, 9.)
6. Is Leonidas informed of the plan of the Persians?—He is. (48, 14.)
7. You are not allowed to desert the post that your country has confided to you! (48, 25.)
8. Willing or not, you will have to make up your mind. (To make up one's mind=*prendre son parti*). (48, 28.)
9. Our general bade us partake of a scanty meal: 'You will soon partake of a better one at home,' added he. (48, 34.)

LIV.—(p. 48, l. 36 to p. 49, l. 42).

1. These young brothers are united to us by the ties of friendship. (48, 38.)
2. You have not come here to fight, but to carry messages. (48, 41.)
3. We shall go and take our post in the ranks assigned to us, without awaiting your orders. (49, 1.)
4. When the Greeks approached his tent with double-quick steps, Xerxes took to flight. (49, 5.)
5. As the Persians could not hear the voice of their general, they did not know in which direction to march. (49, 11.)
6. The most courageous will lose their lives (21) by each other's hand. (49, 13.)
7. Although the Spartans were exhausted, they succeeded in (*réussir à*) carrying off the body of their king, and in reaching the defile. (49, 21.)
8. 'Let us go and take our post on the hill, where we shall defend ourselves,' exclaimed (*s'écrier*) they.
9. The country will take pride in the heroic death of her children.—(49, 29.)
10. It teaches us the secret of our strength. (49, 31.)
11. The Persians were frightened on learning that Greece contained thousands (*des milliers*) of citizens as dauntless as those who had just devoted themselves (*se dévouer*). (49, 32-37.)
12. Posterity (*la postérité*) will be filled with admiration. (49, 38.)

GEORGES STEPHENSON

LV.—(p. 50, l. 2 to p. 51, l. 7).

1. When ten years old, I began to mind the cattle (*bétail*, m.) (50, 3.)
2. I thus earned twenty-four sous a week. (50, 5.)
3. I used to hide myself when the inspectors happened to pass!—(50, 7.)
4. Why?—I was afraid they would think me too weak (*faible*) to work in a mine. (50, 9.)
5. But when I turned out to be so attentive to my work, they entrusted me with more difficult jobs. (50, 12.)
6. The machines confided to my care were in a better condition than the others. (50, 17.)
7. Instead of working like an automaton, I was anxious to understand the complicated mechanism of steam-engines. (50, 20-24.)
8. But as I had not been sent to school, I could neither write nor read. (50, 27.)
9. I went to the village schoolmaster, and told him that I had resolved to learn reading and writing,
10. They were often seen to practise ciphering or writing on a slate. (50, 34.)
11. In order to earn a little money, I used to mend the boots and shoes of the miners. (50, 38.)
12. Are you not anxious to learn to what qualities Stephenson was indebted for his success?—We are. (51, 2.)

LVI.—(p. 51, l. 10 to l. 40).

1. I had to work like a slave to meet (*or* supply) my wants. (51, 11.)
2. How do you employ your time in the evening?—
3. I employ it in reading useful books.—(51, 12.)
4. Thus I get acquainted with 'everything that' (*tout ce qui*) concerns my calling.
5. I have never been seen in a public house. (51, 16.)
6. To whom are you indebted for your situation? (51, 17.)
7. I shall not consent to accompany you there. (51, 18.)
8. Have you made a vow 'to drink nothing but' (*de ne...que*) water? (51, 22.)
9. Where did the fire break out? (51, 24.)
10. Can you set my watch (*montre*, f.) going?—(51, 28.)
11. Yes, I will do for your watch what I do for a steam-engine when it does not work.—(51, 30.)

12. I will examine it, take it to pieces, clean it and repair it. (51, 31.)
13. I have 'more than one' (*plus d'*) string to my bow. (51, 35.)
14. Even a misfortune is good for something. (51, 38.)
15. From to-day we shall entrust the repairing (*le raccomodage*) of our watches to you.—(51, 39.)

LVII.—(*p.* 52, *l.* 3, *to p.* 53, *l.* 17).

1. When I was sent to Scotland, I took a stick in my hand and walked all the way. (52, 3.)
2. What we desire most anxiously for our children, is to give them a good training. (52, 11.)
3. My old watch is at last doing its work again. (52, 15.)
4. 'How rich they are!' thought we. (52, 18.)
5. Several fearful accidents have just happened. (52, 24.)
6. We ordered them to leave the poor country in which they were wasting away. (52, 31.)
7. I have had the misfortune of losing my parents; I have no other relation left but a young sister. (52, 35.)
8. Even the breadwinners were not exempted from military service. (53, 1.)
9. Nothing was left to me. (53, 8.)
10. How many times have we not walked from our house to school! (53, 15.)

LVIII.—(*p.* 53, *l.* 19 *to p.* 54, *l.* 5.)

1. These engines are [intended] to pump the water from the bottom (*fond*, m.) of the mine.—(53, 20.)
2. But they won't work! (53, 22.)
3. Six months passed without our skilful engineers being able to get them to work well. (53, 25.)
4. Don't you know how to manage to set them a going? (53, 33.)
5. I do (*mais si*)!—In a few days all the waters will be pumped up, and the workmen will be able to work again. (53, 38.)
6. I was appointed chief engineer (*en chef*.) (54, 3.)

LIX.—(*p.* 54, *l.* 8, *to p.* 55, *l.* 20).

1. So far from resting a little, **we** immediately resumed our studies (54, 10.)
2. Papa, buy me a little donkey! (54, 15.)
3. Let us do our lessons together! (54, 19.)

4. Stephenson's admirable example makes us understand how precious the taste for learning is. (54, 23.)
5. We hope (that) you will take a fancy for study. (54, 25.)
6. You may hope to enjoy in the circle of your children a happy old age! (54, 28.)
7. Our engineers are bent on improving (*perfectionner*) the steam-engine. (54, 32.)
8. They spent long nights in studying its complicated (*compliqué*) mechanism. (54, 35.)
9. Already in (at) Stephenson's time they used steam-engines for the transport of coals (*la houille*).
10. They succeeded in doing without horses. (55, 4.)
11. The old engine went at the rate of six miles an hour only.
12. Stephenson succeeded in remedying many defects (*défaut*, m.).

LX.—(*p.* 55, *l.* 22 *to p.* 56, *l.* 26).

1. A miner myself, I know that no calling is more dangerous than that of a miner. (55, 22.)
2. A single spark (*étincelle*, f.) is sufficient to produce an explosion. (55, 29.)
3. And yet a miner cannot do without light. (55, 4.)
4. One day Stephenson was informed that a fire had just broken out. (55, 37.)
5. Though it was dangerous to go into the shaft, the engineer let himself down into it. (56, 1—4.)
6. Are there any men of courage among them,—determined to help the engineer? (56, 9.)
7. He promises them that they will get the mastery of the fire. (56, 10.)
8. We shall cause a wall to be erected around (*autour de*) our garden. (56, 14.)
9. Let them make haste (24) to find the means of preventing the recurrence (*retour*, m.) of such disasters. (56, 22.)
10. Remember that coals are obtained at the cost of human lives. (56, 25.)

LXI.—(*p.* 56, *l.* 29 *to p.* 58, *l.* 19).

1. Returned home, we shall apply ourselves to contriving a safety-lamp. (56, 29.)
2. Is it not worth while exposing one's self in order to protect the lives of thousands of fellow-workmen (*compagnon de travail*)? (56, 38.)
3. There are many things of which we are ignorant. (57, 3.)
4. You must consider yourself very lucky to have come off so cheaply. (57, 7.)
5. It now only remains to see whether the wire-gauze will guard the flames from the contact with the firedamp. (57, 9—11.)

6. They let themselves down into a shaft which the miners had been obliged to give up. (57, 12-15.)
7. Take shelter in a safe place. (57, 23.)
8. We tremble for the life of this heroic man whose courage we admire. (57, 24.)
9. Relate to us what has happened. (57, 31.)
10. There remain yet several improvements to be added to the safety-lamp. (57, 38.)
11. We shall not stop there. (58, 14.)
12. We shall not allow ourselves to be disheartened by these checks. (58, 15.)

LXII.—(p. 58, l. 20 to p. 52 l. 23).

1. As I grew up, I took my share in the labours of my parents. (58, 25.)
2. We had to sustain many struggles against ignorance and prejudice. (58, 29.)
3. So far from affording (*accorder*) him help, his countrymen put him down for a fool. (58, 33.)
4. When we had to take a survey we met with the most obstinate resistance. (58, 36.)
5. The workman (*ouvrier*) often fancies that improved (*perfectionné*) machines are going to ruin him. (58, 39.)
6. They frustrated the plans of the engineers.
7. The policemen (*gendarme*) rushed upon the thieves (*voleur*). (59, 2.)

LXIII.—(p. 59, l. 26 to p. 61, l. 9).

1. For what had Stephenson been working for twenty years? (60, 5.)
2. To whom is England indebted for her first railways? (60, 15.)
3. Remind the working men that we owe our success to perseverance. (60, 27.)
4. Without perseverance you will never achieve anything. (60, 31.)
5. Persevere in getting instruction. (60, 32.)
6. He has never set his foot inside a public house. (60, 34.)
7. Perseverance will carry you triumphantly over all difficulties. (60, 32.)
8. Begin by setting a good example before giving advice! (61, 2.)

LA CIRCULATION DU SANG.—LES POUMONS.

LXIV.—(p. 61, l. 11 to p. 62, 3).

1. When I press my fingers on my wrist, I feel something beating. (61, 11.)
2. The blood spreads (*se répandre*) from the heart into all parts of the body.

3. The channels through which the blood passes from the heart are called arteries. (61, 18.)
4. The channels through which the blood returns to the heart are called veins. (61, 27.)
5. The blood becomes red through its contact (*contact*, m.) with the air in the lungs. (62, 38.)
6. Every time you breathe the air penetrates into your lungs. (62, 7.)
7. When the air is used up it escapes to make room for new air. (62, 8.)
8. The air which enters our lungs causes our breast to heave. (62, 10.)
9. When the air escapes from our lungs it is no longer pure. (62, 14.)

L'ESTOMAC.—LES MÉTAUX.

LXV.—(p. 62, l. 5 to p. 63, l. 33).

1. Why does your head swim?—Because my stomach is out of order. (62, 36.)
2. We should have remained in a wretched state, if we had not discovered the use of metals. (63, 1.)
3. Which is the most useful metal? (Iron.—63, 5.)
4. Fortunately for us, iron is also the metal which is most frequently to be found in our country. (63, 6.)
5. We have agreed upon using gold and silver as tokens representative of wealth. (63, 8.)
6. Iron ore (*minéral*, m.) is of a reddish colour. (63, 17.)
7. Copper, silver, and gold are more ductile than zinc and tin.
8. Why is mercury also called quicksilver?—Because it is liquid. (63, 23.)
9. What (*qu'est ce qui*) causes it to lose its fluidity?—A severe frost.
10. Are there not metals which are violent poisons! (63, 29.)
11. Yes, arsenic, for instance (*exemple*, m.), is very deleterious (*délétère*, m.).
12. But most of them (*la plupart*) are also precious remedies (*remède*, m.).

LE FEU.

LXVI.—(p. 63, l. 35 to p. 64, l. 22).

1. Could we exist without fire in our climate? (*climat*, m.)—(63, 36.)
2. No, with (=at) the help of fire we cook our food and forge our metals. (64, 1.)
3. We men are the only beings (*être*, m.) that can produce fire. (64, 5.)
4. We alone have known how to provide ourselves with fire.
5. To rub two pieces of wood rapidly one against the other till they kindle (*s'enflammer*) is a very primitive way (*moyen*, m.) of lighting fire, is it not? (64, 8.)

6. Rather (*tant soit peu*); but striking a flint with steel is not 'quick work' (*expéditif*) either. (not...either = *ne...pas non plus*.—(64, 9).)
7. We must take the greatest precautions to guard against the outbreak of fire (*incendie*, m.)

LES VOLCANS.

LXVII.—(p. 64, l. 24 to l. 12).

1. Is there anything (*rien*) more awful than the eruption of Mount Vesuvius?—(64, 25.)
2. Perhaps not, but I have never seen one!—
3. Well, picture to yourself a huge (*immense*) mountain, the summit (*sommet*, m.) of which spits flames, smoke, dust, ashes, and even stones! (64, 26.)
4. All that (*cela*) accompanied by (*accompagner de*) underground detonations, thunder-claps and torrents of rain! (64, 29.)
5. Now (*maintenant*) picture to yourself, if you can, a mountain whose yawning womb gives forth a stream of lava spreading (*répandre*) destruction far and wide (*de tous côtés*): such is a volcano! (64, 32.)
6. There are not many volcanoes in Europe; South America and Asia contain a much greater number. (64, 36.)
7. Most volcanoes in Europe are now extinct; there are only three which are still active. (65, 2.)
8. New volcanoes have been seen to arise at different times. (65, 5.)

SYSTÈME MÉTRIQUE.—LES POIDS ET LA MONNAIE.

LXVIII.—(p. 66, l. 14 to p. 66, l. 10).

1. How many times is a *mètre* contained in the distance from the Equator to the Pole? (65, 17).
2. The *mètre* is divided into one thousand *millimètres*. (65, 16.)
3. A *millimètre* 'is equal' (*équivaloir*) to the twenty-fifth part of an English inch (*pouce*, m.)
4. A *centimètre* is rather less than half an (*un demi*) inch.
5. A *mètre* is about (*environ*) an English yard and a tenth.
6. Eight *kilomètres* are equal to five English miles.
7. The water contained in a *centimètre* weighs (*peser*) a *gramme*.
8. A *gramme* is of about the same weight as fifteen grains.
9. Five *kilogrammes* are about eleven pounds English weight.
10. Five *francs* are equal to nearly four shillings.

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