

orchestra (<i>k</i>) folio	perfidy	clemency	piracy	family
algebra	indigo	melody	vācancy	homily
platina	portico	energy	regency	enemy
retina	vertigo	effigy	infancy	prophecy
destiny	canopy	armory	scenery	shadowy
tyranny	myopy	theory	nursery	billowy
company	poetry	library	cookery	century
euphony	masonry	polary	fruitery	penury
unity	liberty	anarchy (<i>k</i>)	justify	multiply
dignity	poverty	monarchy (<i>k</i>)	signify	occupy
probity	majesty	apathy	fortify	prophecy
cecily	dynasty	sympathy	terrify	glorify (<i>etc.</i>)

VINGT-SIXIÈME LEÇON.

Twenty sixth Lesson.

Relative Pronouns.

- 1° **Who**, *qui*, *sujet*, ne peut remplacer qu'un nom de personne.
- 2° **Whom**, *qui*, *que*, compléments, ne peut remplacer qu'un nom de personne; il peut être employé après une préposition.
- 3° **Whose**, *de qui*, *à qui*, exprime la possession et ne peut se rapporter qu'à un nom de personne; quand le possesseur est une chose, on emploie **of which**.
- 4° **Which**, *qui*, *que*, ne peut remplacer qu'un nom de chose; il peut être précédé d'une préposition, lorsqu'il est complément.
- 5° **That**, *qui*, *que*; comme sujet, **that** peut être employé au lieu de **who**; comme complément, au lieu de **whom** et de **which**, pourvu qu'ils ne soient pas précédés d'une préposition.
- 6° **Which**, *lequel*, *etc.*, peut se rapporter aux personnes aussi bien qu'aux choses.
- 7° **Which**, *ce qui*, *ce que*, dans le sens de *laquelle chose*; autrement on dit **what**.
- 8° **What**, *ce qui*, *ce que*, dans un sens général.
- 9° **What**, *que* interrogatif, *qu'est-ce qui*, *qu'est-ce que*?

Phraseology.

Qui, *who* (1°), *whom* (2°), *which* (4°), *that* (5°).

i.

J'aime à causer avec des gens qui ont beaucoup voyagé.	I like to talk with people who have travelled much.
L'homme qui a sauvé l'enfant de notre voisin est un matelot.	The man who has saved our neighbour's child is a sailor.
Qui attendez-vous à dîner aujourd'hui.	Whom do you expect at dinner to-day?
— Personne; je serai seul, à moins que vous ne vouliez dîner avec moi.	— Nobody ; I'll be alone, unless you would dine with me.
Qui a brisé le beau vase en alabâtre. — C'est moi.	Who has broken the beautiful alabaster vase? — I have.
Est-ce que vous l'auriez fait exprès?	Did you do it on purpose ?
— Bien entendu que non.	— Of course , not.

A la bonne heure; autrement...
Le canari qui chante dans cette cage m'a été donné à l'occasion de ma fête.

Il est tout à fait apprivoisé, à tel point qu'il vient se poser sur mon épaule, ou se percher sur mon doigt.

That's right: otherwise...
The canary bird **which** or **that** sings in this cage was given to me on the occasion of my birth day.
It is quite tame, so much so, that it **alights** on my **shoulder**, or **perches** on my **finger**. To *perch*.

II.

Le monsieur qui s'est tué hier en tombant de cheval, est un étranger.

L'enfant qui obéit à ses parents est béni de Dieu.

Celui qui aime Dieu, déteste le mal et l'évite.

De qui parlez-vous ?

A qui dois-je donner cet agenda ?

Avec qui ira-t-il à bord du bateau à vapeur ?

De qui avez-vous reçu ce magnifique album ?

Par qui cette lettre a-t-elle été écrite ?

Celui à qui je viens de parler est un ministre.

The gentleman who was killed yesterday, in falling from his horse, was a **foreigner**.

The child who **obeys** his parents is **blessed** by God.

He who loves God detests and **avoids** evil.

Of whom do you speak? or whom do you speak **of**?

To whom am I to give this notebook?

With whom will he go on board the **steam-boat**?

From whom have you **received** that **splendid** album?

By whom was this letter written?

He to whom I have just spoken is a **minister**.

Que, *whom* (2°), *which* or *that* (4° et 5°), *what* (9°).

On peut sous-entendre les pronoms *whom*, *which* ou *that*, lorsqu'il n'en résulte pas d'équivoque.

III.

Le cheval que vous avez acheté est borgne.

Que sont devenues les pêches que j'avais mises dans cette corbeille ?

The horse **which** or **that** you have bought is **one-eyed**.

What has become of the **peaches** **which** or **that** I had put in this **basket**?

— On les a serrées dans le fruitier.

Les roses et les œillets que j'ai cueillis hier sont déjà fanés.

Les ouvriers que vous venez de payer sont d'honnêtes gens.

Le soldat que j'ai rencontré avait l'air bien fatigué.

— They have been **put by** in the fruit-room.

The roses and pinks **which** or **that** I gathered yesterday are **already faded**.

The workmen **whom** or **that** you have just paid are **honest** people.

The **soldier** (*di=j*) **whom** or **that** I have met looked much tired.

IV.

Allons! que décidez-vous ?

— Que voulez-vous dire par là ?

Le colporteur que vous cherchez est parti il y a une heure.

Le militaire que vous venez de voir passer à cheval, est un officier de marine.

Cet individu que vous apercevez au beau milieu de cette foule, est un charlatan.

Une petite fille de huit ans, qu'on avait envoyée en commission chez une modiste, fut enlevée par deux misérables coquins.

Come! what do you **decide**?

— What do you **mean** by this?

The pedlar **whom** or **that** you are looking **for**, went away an hour ago.

The military man **whom** you have just seen riding past is an **officer** in the **navy**.

The **fellow** **whom** you perceive in the **very middle** of the **crowd**, is a **mountebank**.

A little **girl**, eight years of age, **that** or **who** had been sent on an **errand** to a **milliner's**, was **kidnapped** by two **wretched ruffians**.

Twenty sixth exercise.

I

1. Who is that man whom I perceive on the bridge yonder? He is the same to whom we spoke yesterday. 2. You are right, I know him now. 3. From whom did you receive this beautiful work-box? From my godmother who gave it me on my birthday. 4. To whom have you just spoken? To a sailor whom I had not seen for a long time. 5. That fellow who has just gone out is the very man you want. 6. Who has allowed you to go out? 7. With whom shall you travel this year? I intend travelling with my brother who is going to Scotland (1). 8. The man whom you see riding in the park is our doctor. 9. Is anybody ill in your family? No, thank God; he only came to pay us a visit of friendship (2). 10. Where is the letter you speak of? 11. The house that you speak of does not belong to me.

42. Who has just walked up (3)? The foreigner who arrived last night. 43. The leaves that turn (4) yellow in Autumn are those that are to fall before winter. 44. Please to accept an Album which I bought on purpose for you? Which? That which you see on the chimney-piece (5). 45. It is beautiful, indeed; thank you Sir. 46. From whom did you buy it? From a pedlar.

1. Ecosse. 2. Amitié. 3. Monter. 4. Deviennent. 5. Cheminée.

II

1. Whom do you expect to-night? I expect a great friend of mine who has just arrived from America. 2. What is that fellow whom I perceive in the very middle of the crowd? I suppose he is a mountebank. 3. Who had been sent on an errand to a milliner's? A little girl. 4. How old was she? She was only eight years of age. 5. What happened to her on the way? She was kidnapped. 6. By whom was she kidnapped? By two wretched ruffians. 7. Who is that man that we have just seen riding past? He is an officer in the navy. 8. Whom did you send to the bookseller's? I sent my neighbour's son. 9. How much did you pay for that alabaster statue? Forty pounds. 10. I have a canary bird that is quite tame. I always leave the door of its cage open. 11. It goes in and out as it likes. 12. He whom I spoke to just now is a foreigner. He must be an Italian. 13. How do you know? I knew it by his accent. 14. What are you looking for? I am looking for a letter which or that I received an hour ago. 15. Have you put by the fruit I sent you? Yes, they are in my fruit-room. 16. My father is gone out; I am alone; will you dine with me? 17. Whom did you meet on the way? I met two soldiers who looked much tired. 18. What shall we decide? Let us go on board the steam-boat. 19. You are right; what an excellent idea! 20. Is not that sailor one-eyed? Yes, he lost his left eye in a battle.

Vocabulary.

Stationer. Plasterer.	Papetier. Plâtrier.
Fisherman. Angler.	Pêcheur. Pêcheur à la ligne.
Hair-dresser. Plumber.	Perruquier. Plombier.
Potter. Pewterer.	Potier. Potier d'étain.
Chemist (ch = k) and druggist.	Pharmacien ou droguiste.
Iron-monger.	Quincaillier.
Chair-mender. Cobbler.	Rempailleur. Savetier.
Sculptor, carver. Weaver.	Sculpteur. Tisserand.
Cooper. Turner. Tanner.	Tonnelier. Tourneur. Tanneur.
Dyer. Glass-man.	Teinturier. Verrier.

Reading lesson.

Trissyllables finissant par un e muet.

La voyelle précédente a souvent le son alphabétique, mais généralement faible.

6°

lemonade	patronage	moderate	candidate	animate
marmalade	heritage	fortunate	potentate	imitate
cannonade	hermitage	passionate	federate	navigate
gasconade	personage	chocolate	graduate	separate
parricide	colonise	realize	certitude	monticule
homicide	eternise	civilize	habitude	ridicule
suicide	tyrannise	vocalize	solitude	canicule
deicide	temporise	patronize	multitude	molecule

privilege, sacrilege, sorilege — atmosphère, planisphere, hemisphere.

fugitive	artifice	juvenile	aquiline	telescope
positive	benefice	domicile	heroine	microscope
tentative	edifice	hypocrite	masculine	dialogue
narrative	avarice	favourite	feminine	catalogue

Mots de quatre et cinq syllabes accentués sur la première.

architecture(k)	memorable	apoplexy	admiralty	alabaster
temperature	miserable	difficulty	monastery	salamander
literature	vegetable	orthodoxy	baptistry	necromancer
legislature	venerable	metallurgy	presbytery	haberdasher (4)
speculative	ceremony	negligency	lapidary	dangerously
figurative	parsimony	vigilancy	mercenary	vigorously
naturalist	patrimony	ignominy	sedentary	generously
rationalist	delicacy	pyrotechny	culinary	frivolously

venerableness	spiritually	dedicatory	figuratively
ordinarily	laboratory	obligatory	amiableness

(4) Mercier.

vingt-septième leçon.

Twenty seventh Lesson.

Phraseology.

Dont possessif, whose (3) pour les personnes, of which (4) pour les choses.

Dont, duquel, etc., of whom (2) pour les personnes, of which, pour les choses.

I.

Voici le peintre dont j'ai acheté le dernier tableau. Here is the painter whose last picture I have bought.

On supprime le déterminatif entre whose et le substantif.

Qui a recueilli le petit orphelin dont le père est mort la semaine dernière. Who has taken in the little orphan whose father died last week?

- C'est le curé de la paroisse. - The parish-priest. Savez-vous de qui est cette écriture? (De qui, possessif.) Do you know whose handwriting this is?

Je connais bien la personne dont vous parlez. I know the person of whom you speak?

Vous traverserez un appartement dont les volets sont à demi ouverts. You will pass through an apartment the shutters of which are half open.

Remarquez la place de of which, dans ces phrases.

Voici la maison dont le toit fut effondré par un obus pendant le siège. Here is the house the roof of which was broken in by a shell during the siege.

La tour dont vous parlez a été démolie. The tower of which you speak has been demolished.

Or, the tower which you speak of, has been demolished.

Lequel, etc., which (6).

Quel, etc., signifiant lequel, etc., which (6).

II.

Voici le chêne sous lequel un berger imprudent fut frappé de la foudre. This is the oak under which an imprudent shepherd was struck by lightning.

Voici un rocher au travers duquel la mer s'est frayé un passage. This is a rock through which the sea has worn a passage. To wear, user.

De quelle bataille parliez-vous? Of which battle did you speak? - De celle qui fut livrée aux Chinois par l'armée anglo-française. - Of that which was fought (o=â) between the Chinese and the Anglo-French armies.

Laquelle de ces fleurs voulez-vous accepter? Which of these flowers will you accept?

Laquelle de ces dames est votre mère? Which of these ladies is your mother?

Seriez-vous assez bon pour me dire quel est le numéro de votre maison: je l'ai oublié. Will you be so kind as to tell me what is the number of your house: I have forgotten it.

Lequel est le plus malheureux: d'un sourd, d'un muet ou d'un aveugle? Which is the most unfortunâte: a deaf, a dumb or a blind man?

Ce que, ce qui, which (7), what (8).

III

Parlez plus haut; je ne comprends pas un mot de ce que vous dites. Speak louder or speak out; I don't understand one word of what you say.

Nous ne savons pas ce que vous voulez dire. We don't know what you mean.

Je ne puis pas vous dire ce qu'il est devenu; je n'ai pas entendu parler de lui depuis qu'il a quitté le pays. I can't tell you what has become of him; I have not heard of him since he left the country.

Comment me rappeler tout ce que vous m'avez dit? How can I remember all that you have told me?

R. Après tout, ce que se rend par that au lieu de what. On peut supprimer that, pourvu qu'il n'y ait pas d'équivoque.

Ce qui fait plaisir aux uns, n'est pas toujours agréable aux autres. What pleases some, is not always agreeable to others.

Ce qui m'étonne le plus dans cette affaire, c'est son silence obstiné. What surprises me most in that affair, is his obstinâte silence.

On m'engagea à revenir sur mes pas, ce que je fis immédiatement. They invited me to retrace my steps, **which** I did immediately.

Ils l'excitèrent à franchir un fossé qui avait trois mètres de large, ce qu'il fit sans hésiter. They excited him to leap over a ditch that was three yards wide, **which** he did **without** hesitating.

Twenty seventh exercise.

I

1. Which of these two books is yours? Neither the one nor the other. 2. May I take one? You may take the one that pleases you most. 3. I could not understand all that you said. 4. To which of these gentlemen do you want to speak? 5. What are you doing there? We are waiting for a gentleman who is to dine with us. 6. What are you looking for? I am looking for a letter which I have just received. 7. I don't know what has become of it. 8. What man is that yonder on the other side of the street? I regret very much I cannot tell you, Sir. 9. He whom you speak of is a poet. 10. He whom I spoke to just now is a foreigner. 11. For whom do you gather these flowers? For mother whose birthday is tomorrow. 12. Which of these men knows French? 13. Who is that child? He is an orphan whose father was thunder-struck last week. 14. Which of these ways is the shortest? The right one. 15. You must not wear such a coat: it is worn out. 16. What has become of that deaf and dumb man who lived in your house? He left us three months ago, and since that time, I have not heard of him.

II.

1. What do you think of my neighbour? All I can say is that he is very obstinate. 2. Have you heard of the man whose only (1) child was kidnapped by a ruffian? Yes, he lives in our street. 3. What is agreeable to some is often displeasing to others. 4. Did you remain in Paris during the siege? Yes, we lived in a house the roof of which was broken in by a shell. 5. This is a boy whose father is an honest workman. 6. This is the house the door of which was beaten in (2) last night by ruffians. 7. But they ran away when they perceived the guard coming. 8. You do not know what may happen. 9. What is that noise that I hear? It is made by the boys coming from school. 10. Through which towns will you pass? 11. What has become of the flowers which I had put in this pot? 12. What have they done with them? 13. Have you seen the oak the branches of which were all broken by the wind. 14. They told him to jump over the ditch, which he did without hesitating. 15. How wide was the ditch? Nearly three yards wide. 16. Do you see that house the windows of which are all shut? Yes, I do. 17. Well, it is Mr Smith's house.

1. Unique. 2. Enfoncée, battue dans.

Reading lesson.

Il y a, en anglais, un bon nombre de dissyllabes dont les syllabes composantes ne sont séparées que par une consonne, et comme on est parfois embarrassé de savoir si la voyelle de la première syllabe est longue ou brève, nous avons cru utile de dresser la liste à peu près complète de ces mots.

Ne sont pas compris dans cette liste les dérivés de monosyllabes dont la voyelle n'a pas changé de son.

Voyelle a longue.

acorn (4)	cater (7)	lady	naval	ramous	talus
apex (2)	crazy (8)	latent	navy	ration	taper (17)
aqua	dativ	lava	pagan	raven (14)	vacant
amen	favour	lazy	papal	savour	vapour
bacon (3)	flavour (9)	magi	paper	satan	vary (18)
basin	gratis	major	parent	stamen (15)	waf-er (19)
blazon	gravy	mason	patent, adj.	station	wary (20)
caper (4)	halo	nadir	patience	strabism	drama ou
cadence	haven (10)	nasal	patient	strata, pl.	drama
capon (5)	label (11)	nation	quaver (12)	stratum, s (16)	squâlid (21)
caret (6)	labour	nature	radix (13)	tacet	wâter

Brève.

acid	carat	fragile	matins	rapine	talent
adage	carol (25)	gamut (28)	maxim	ravage	talon
agile	cavern	granule	pageant (34)	ravel (34)	tariff
aloes	cavil (26)	gravel	palace	raven (35)	tavern
alum	chalice	habit	palate	ravish	tragic
amel (22)	chapel	harass	panel	salad	traject
arab	clamour	havoc (29)	panic	sapid	travel
atom	claret	hazard	paten	satin	traverse
axis (23)	damage	larynx	patent, subst.	savage	valance (37)
balance	damask	latin	parish (32)	shadow	valet
baron	dragon	lavish (30)	phalanx	spanish	valid
bašil (24)	facile	madam	placid	spavin (36)	valour
cabin	fagot	magic	planet	static	value
câliph	famine	malice	rabid (33)	statue	vanish
calix	famish	manage	radish	tabid	vapid (38)
canon	flagon (27)	manor	rapid	tacit	wagon

1. Gland. 2. Sommet. 3. Lard. 4. Cabrioler. 5. Chapon. 6. Signe d'omission. 7. Pourvoir. 8. Décrépité. 9. Senteur. 10. Havre. 11. Etiquette. 12. Trémolo. 13. Racine. 14. Corbeau. 15. Etamine. 16. Couche de terre. 17. Cierge. 18. Varier. 19. Pain à cacheter. 20. Circonspect. 21. Grasseux. 22. Email. 23. Axe. 24. Biseau. 25. Chant joyeux. 26. Chicaneur. 27. Flacon. 28. Gamme. 29. Carnage. 30. Prodiguer. 31. Apparat. 32. Paroisse. 33. Enragé. 34. Embrouiller. 35. Dévorer. 36. Eparvin. 37. Draperie. 38. Inspide.

VINGT-HUITIÈME LEÇON.

Twenty eighth Lesson.

Adverbs of quantity.

General remark.

The preposition *of* is not employed after the adverbs of quantity.

Beaucoup de

Much, before a singular substantive.
Many, before a plural substantive.

Beaucoup de poussière, de boue.	Much dust -- Much mud.
Beaucoup d'argent, de cuivre.	Much silver -- Much copper.
Beaucoup de loups, de renards.	Many wolves -- Many foxes
Beaucoup d'ours, de singes.	Many bears -- Many monkeys.

Trop de

Too much, *sing.* } Before an adjective or an adverb, *too* only is employed.
Too many, *plur.* }

Trop d'ouvrage à la fois.	Too much work at once.
Trop de témérité.	Too much rashness.
Trop de marins.	Too many seamen.
Trop de monde (<i>collect. pluriel</i>).	Too many people.
C'est un garçon trop hardi.	He is too bold a fellow.
Vous lisez trop vite et trop bas.	You read too fast and too low.
Lisez plus lentement et plus haut.	Read slower and louder.

Tant de

So much, *s.* } Before an adjective or an adverb, *so, st.* only is used.
So many, *p.* }

On faisait tant de bruit qu'il n'y avait pas moyen de l'entendre.	They made so much noise, that there was no hearing him.
Il y a tant de cailloux pointus dans ce sentier, qu'il n'y pas moyen d'y marcher.	There are so many sharp pebbles in this path, that there is no means of walking in it.

Il y a tant de rochers escarpés sur la montagne!	There are so many steep rocks on the mountain!
C'est une habitation si grande pour un homme seul!	It is so large a dwelling for a single man!
Vous passez si rarement chez nous! Passer chez...	You call on us so seldom! To call on...
Le courant était si rapide qu'il fut entraîné malgré tous ses efforts.	The stream was so rapid that he was carried away, in spite of all his efforts.

To carry away, *porter au loin.*

Autant que

As much... as, *sing.* Avec la { **Not so** much... as, *sing.*
As many... as, *plur.* négation { **Not so** many... as, *plur.*

Avez-vous autant de constance que de courage.	Have you as much constancy as courage?
Je n'ai plus autant de mémoire qu'autrefois.	I have not now so much memory as formerly.
Nous avons autant d'orteils que de doigts.	We have as many toes as fingers.
On ne voit pas autant d'étoiles dans le ciel, quand c'est la pleine lune, que quand c'est la nouvelle lune.	We do not see so many stars in the sky, when it is full-moon as when it is new-moon.

Combien de

Que de

How much, *s.* } Before an adjective or an adverb, *how* only is used.
How many, *p.* }

Combien d'argent avez-vous sur vous?	How much money have you about you?
Combien de fautes avez-vous faites dans la dictée?	How many mistakes have you made in the dictation?
Que de becs de gaz il y a dans ce magasin?	How many gas-lamps there are in this ware-house!
Que de rosée il y a sur l'herbe!	How much dew there is on the grass!
Que cette rivière est large!	How wide this river is!
Que vous êtes bon pour moi!	How kind you are to me!

Que ce puits est profond ! How deep this well is !
Comme il fait sombre dans cette How dark it is in this grotto !
grotte !

Twenty eighth exercise.

I

4. Is your uncle's house as spacious as ours? No, but it seems (1) more comfortable. 2. How many mistakes have you had in your last exercise? I have had three only. 3. I have not had so many as in the preceding, as you see. 4. Paul does not work so well as formerly. 5. There are not so many wild beasts in Europe as in Asia or Africa. 6. How much did you pay for your coat? I do not remember its price exactly. 7. Take care not to give too much wine to the child. 8. Why have you spent so much money? I have not spent so much as you think. 9. There are so many chairs and tables in this apartment, that there is no room to move about. 10. How many times did I tell you the same thing! 11. You have perhaps as much intelligence as your cousin, but you certainly have not so much memory. 12. He was so bold that there was no stopping him. 13. How do you like Rouen? It is a fine town admirably situated; but there are still many narrow streets in it. 14. Too much amusement fatigues as well as too much work. 15. When do you intend calling on my tutor? I'll call as soon as I can.

II

4. The ancients did not know so many planets as we do. 2. They knew but six: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. 3. Uranus was discovered in 1781 and Neptune in 1846. 4. Besides (2) the two last ones, more than one hundred and twenty telescopic planets have been discovered since the beginning of this century (3). 5. There are so many wolves in the wood that there is no means of crossing it safely (4). 6. What a number of monkeys we have met with on our way through the forest! There was no counting them. 7. When will it be the new-moon? It was only the last quarter yesterday. 8. That canary-bird makes so great a noise in singing that there is no talking here. 9. If you can't talk, you may, at least, work. 10. How wide the river is in this place! That's true, but it is not so deep. 11. Then, we can bathe in it, there will be no danger. 12. How many pebbles there are in this path! 13. How steep this mountain is! 14. There is so much dust in the room that there is no seeing from one end to the other. 15. Did you meet with any bear in the forest? We saw but one that was crossing the torrent; but the stream was so rapid, that the poor beast was carried away in spite of all its efforts.

1. To seem,sembler. En outre. 3. Siècle. 4. En sûreté.

Reading lesson.

Suite de la précédente.

Voyelle e longue.

cedar	era	legend	precept	query (9)	senile
credence (4)	evil	legion	precinct (8)	querist (10)	species (14)
decent	feline	lever (5)	prefect	rebus	tremour or
demon	frequent	levite	prefix, s.	recent	tremour
edict, s.	genus (3)	meter (6)	prelude ou	regal (11)	venal
Eden	helot (4)	penal	prelude	regent	veto
even (2)	hero	penult (7)	presage ou	sequel (12)	zenith
equal	legal	phenix	presage	sequence (13)	zero

Brève.

bevel (15)	devil (49)	hemi	never	rebel	seraph
bevy (16)	ebon (20)	herald	pedal	refuge	seven
blemish	echo	heron	pedant	refuse (27)	sever (30)
cement, s.	edit, v.	legate	penance (26)	relic	sheriff
chemist (k)	epic	legume	peril	relish (28)	special
cherish	epoch	lemon	perish	renard	spheric
cherub	epod	level (23)	petal ou	resin	sterile
clement	ever	leper (24)	petal	revel (29)	tenant (34)
clever (17)	exarch	levy (25)	precious	second	tenet (32)
credit	exit (21)	medal	preface	schedule ou	tenon
crevice (18)	exile	melon	prelate	schedule	tenor
debit	felon	memoir	prelude	scenic ou	tenure (33)
déluge	fertile	menace	presage	scenic	tepid (34)
demi	flexile (22)	merit	presence	semi	venom (35)
desert, s.	flexion	metal	present	senate	very

1. Créance. 2. Uai, même, adv., niveler. 3. Genre. 4. Hôte. 5. Levier. 6. Mesureur. 7. Pénultième. 8. Limite. 9. Question. 10. Questionneur. 11. Royal. 12. Suite. 13. Conséquence. 14. Espèce. 15. Biseau. 16. Volée. 17. Intelligent. 18. Crevasse. 19. Diable. 20. D'ébène. 21. Sortie. 22. Flexible. 23. Niveau. 24. Lépreux. 25. Levée. 26. Pénitence. 27. Rebut, de rebut. 28. Savourer. 29. Se divertir. 30. Séparer. 31. Locataire, tenancier. 32. Dogme. 33. Redevance. 34. Tiède. 35. Venin.