

VINGT-NEUVIÈME LEÇON

Twenty ninth Lesson.

Peu de

Little, *s.* { Before an adjective or an adverb, *peu* is rendered by **not** or
Few, *p.* { the negative prefix **un**.

Il n'y a que peu d'acier dans cette lame de rasoir. There is but little steel in this razor blade.

Peu d'hommes accomplissent leur devoir. Few men fulfil their duty.

Cet ouvrier est peu actif. This workman is not active.

Cet homme opulent est peu généreux. That opulent man is ungenerous.

Moins de... que

Less... than, *sing. and plur.* Fewer... than, *in the plur. only.*

Plus de... que. More than.

Il y a moins de sable ou de gravier dans l'allée du fond que dans les autres. There is less sand or gravel in the lower walk than in the others.

Il y a moins d'habitants en Afrique qu'en Asie. There are less inhabitants in Africa than in Asia (Asia).

Il y a plus de bétail dans l'Amérique du Sud que partout ailleurs. There are more cattle in South America than anywhere else.

Il y a plus de nègres dans les Etats-Unis que dans toute l'Europe. There are more negroes or Blacks in the United-States than in all Europe.

En moins d'un siècle, la population entière du monde est renouvelée. In less than a century, the whole population of the world is renewed.

Vous ne devez pas être moins de dix, si vous voulez réussir. You must not be fewer than ten, if you wish to succeed.

Few is used to signify a small number.

Vous ne pourriez être admis si vous étiez plus de cinq personnes. You could not be admitted, if you were more than five persons.

Assez de

Enough, sing. and plur.; it may be placed either before or after the substantive, but more frequently after.

Il y a assez de charbon sur la grille. There is coal enough on the grate.

Y aura-t-il assez de place pour tant de monde? Will there be room enough for so many people?

Assez de jugement vaut bien mieux que trop d'imagination. Enough judgment is far better than too much imagination.

R. Quand *assez* accompagne un adjectif, il signifie quelquefois *un peu*; dans ce cas, on le traduit par *rather, plutôt*. Dans quelques expressions, on le rend par *pretty*: *assez bien, pretty well*.

Ce jeune homme est assez timide; du moins, il paraît l'être. The youth is rather timid; at least, he seems to be so.

To seem, *sembler*.

En anglais le sens serait: *Il est plutôt timide que hardi.*

Twenty ninth exercise.

I.

4. I don't think there is sugar enough in your coffee; will you have some more? No, thank you; there is enough. 2. Let me put some sugar in your tea; is that enough? 3. Why did you not know your lesson? I had not time enough to learn it all (4). 4. Is your landlord rich? Is he? He possesses more than twenty houses. 5. Do you think there will be more people to-day than yesterday? That may be. 6. It was so dark that we could not distinguish the trees on each side of the road. 7. How muddy (*from mud*) this street is! 8. What would happen, if the sun was *or* were more distant from the earth than it is? 9. If the sun was farther or smaller, it would not give us enough light and heat (2). 10. Few children work as much as they ought to do. 11. There will be little fruit this year. 12. It has been rather cold the last few days. 13. There is more dew this morning than yesterday morning. 14. How rash (*from rashness*) this seaman is! 15. You read too fast and too low, there is no understanding you. 16. What a large dwelling! To whom does it belong? It belongs to my landlord.

1. Du commencement à la fin, en entier. 2. Chaleur.

II.

4. How kind you are to have come! I have been alone nearly all day. 2. I have counted (4) more than a hundred gas-lamps in a ware-house in Paris. 3. Is your father still at his country-house? Yes, but he is to come back in a

few days. 4. Then, I'll call again next week. 5. I have seen but few people walking about in the streets. 6. There is not enough gravel in the walks, you will order (2) the gardener to bring some more. 7. Shut your book now; you have read long enough. 8. What is the place of the word *enough* in a sentence (3)? It is placed after the adjective; but you may place it before or after a substantive. 9. What have you just read? I have read a pretty long story. 10. He made as few mistakes as he could, of course. 11. Would you be so good as to give me a little more sugar? 12. Hand (4) me the sugar-bowl, if you please. 13. Formerly, there were more inhabitants in Egypt than in our days. 14. Do you want any coal? No, we have enough here. 15. Would you look in the wood-house (5) to see if there is wood enough yet. 16. Why do you come and see us so seldom? I am so busy, that I can seldom find a moment to go out. 17. How dark it is in this ware-house! 18. A poor child fell into the well and was nearly drowned. 19. The narrower a river is, usually the deeper it is (6).

1. Compter. 2. Ordonner. 3. Phrase. 4. Passer de la main à la main. 5. Bûcher. 6. Plus une rivière est étroite, plus elle est profonde ordinairement.

Verbes irréguliers.

Verbs.	Infinitive.	Imperfect tense.	Past participle.
Balayer,	To sweep	swept	swept
Chanter,	— sing	sang	sung
Chevaucher,	— ride	rode	ridden
Combattre,	— fight	fought	fought
Conduire,	— Lead	led	led
Courir,	— run	ran	run
Creuser,	— dig	dug	dug
Devenir,	— become	became	become
Envoyer,	— send	sent	sent
Faire mal,	— hurt	hurt	hurt
Gagner au jeu,	— win	won	won
Garder,	— keep	kept	kept
Glisser,	— slide	slid	slidden
Jeter,	— throw	threw	thrown
Luire,	— shine	shone (â)	shone
Moudre,	— grind	ground	ground
Nourrir,	— feed	fed	fed
Partir,	— set out	set out	set out
Payer.	— pay	paid	paid
Pleurer,	— weep	wept	wept
Ployer, courber,	— bend	bent	bent
Relier,	— bind	bound	bound
Rencontrer,	— meet	met	met

Tomber,	— fall	fell	fallen
Tenir,	— hold	held	held
Vouloir dire, signifier,	— mean	meant	meant
User, porter,	— wear	wore	worn

Reading lesson.

Voyelle i longue.

biform	divers ^o ou	iron	minus (9)	silent	tripod (47)
biped	diverse	item (4)	mišer (10)	siren	triton
bivalve	final	ivy (5)	pilot	spider (13)	tyrant
cider	finite (2)	libel	pirate	stipend (14)	tyro (18)
china	friday	licence	primâte	tidy (15)	viper
climâte	gyral (3)	lilac (6)	privâte (11)	tiger	virile ou virile
climax (1)	hymen	limous (7)	rival	tiny (16)	virus
crisis	idol	mica	rimous (12)	trident	vital
digest	idyl	minor (8)	silence	triform	vitals (19)

1. Graduation. 2. Fini. 3. Gyratoire. 4. Item, article (de compte). 5. Lierre. 6. Lilas. 7. Limoneux. 8. Mineur, moindre. 9. Moins. 10. Avare. 11. Particulier, personnel, privé. 12. Crevassé. 13. Araignée. 14. Salaire. 15. Soigneux, propre. 16. Tout petit, chétif. 17. Trépied. 18. Commencant. 19. Organes vitaux.

Brève.

bigot	frigâte	minim (9)	rigour	spinet (21)	vision
british (1)	frigid (5)	minute	rivel (15)	spirit	visit
chišel (2)	image	physic (10)	river	swivel (22)	visor (24)
city	lily (6)	physics	rivet	timid	vivid (25)
civic	limit	pigeon	shiver (16)	tribune	vixen (26)
civil	linen	pity	shrivel (17)	tribute	vizard (27)
civism	liquid	pivot	sibyl	trivet (23)	vizier
critic	liquor	primer (11)	sinew (18)	vicar	widow (28)
cynic	liver (7)	prison	sirup ou	vicious	wizard (29)
digit (3)	livid	privy (12)	sirup	vigil	
drivel (4)	lizard	quiver (13)	sliver (19)	vigour	
figure	lyric	riband (14)	snivel (20)	viša	
finish	mimic (8)	rigid	spinage	višage	

1. Britannique. 2. Ciseau. 3. Doigt, astron. 4. Bave, haver, radoter. 5. Froid, glacial. 6. Lis. 7. Foie. 8. Mimique, mime, imiter. 9. Nain, pygmée, minime. 10. Médecine. 11. Syllabaire. 12. Privé, lieux d'aisances. 13. Frémir, frissonner. 14. Ou ribbon, ruban. 15. Dessécher. 16. Se briser en morceaux, gretter. 17. Se ratatiner. 18. Tendon. 19. Eclat (de bois). 20. Pleurnicher. 21. Epinette. 22. Tourniquet. 23. Trépied. 24. Visière. 25. Vif. 26. Mégère. 27. Masque. 28. Veuve. 29. Sorcier.

TRENTIÈME LEÇON.

Thirtieth Lesson.

The Grasshopper and the Ant.

Silly (1) Grasshopper had sung during the whole (2) summer and spent his time, hopping (3) about in meadows (4) and among flowers (4), thinking but of the pleasures of life (4).

But, when chilly winter came on (5), Grasshopper found himself unprovided for (6). There were then no more flowers, nor grass, for him to feed on (6).

Grasshopper, quite famished, then went to his neighbour, wise Ant. — « Pray, » said he, « lend me something to live on (6) during the wintry (7) season; I will return it to you next spring with interest. »

Dame Ant was very diligent; she had worked during the fine weather and had gathered a good store (8) for winter.

— « Oh! oh! » she said, « what did you do, dear, when it was warm weather? » — « I was singing all day long, please your Ladyship, » he answered, — « Indeed! I am very glad of it; well then, my dear, now, go and dance. »

Hèreupon, selfish Ant turned round, slipped (9) into her home and shut the door in his face.

She was too hard-hearted (10) towards poor Grasshopper, was she not (11)? But was not Grasshopper very foolish, too (12), in exposing himself by his laziness, to the refusal of proud Ant and to starvation (13) during winter?

La Cigale et la Fourmi.

Une Cigale, peu sensée, avait chanté tout l'été, passant son temps à sautiller dans les prairies et parmi les fleurs et ne pensant qu'aux plaisirs de la vie.

Mais quand vint l'hiver glacial, la Cigale se trouva sans provisions. Il n'y avait plus alors ni fleurs, ni gazon pour se nourrir.

Alors la Cigale, tout affamée, se rendit chez sa voisine, la sage Fourmi. — « Je vous en prie, » dit-elle, « prêtez-moi de quoi vivre pendant la mauvaise saison; je vous le rendrai avec usure au printemps prochain. »

Dame Fourmi était très-laborieuse; elle avait travaillé pendant la belle saison et avait amassé une bonne provision pour l'hiver.

— « Oh! oh! » dit-elle, « que faisiez-vous, ma chère, au temps chaud? — « Je chantais tout le jour, n'en déplaît à votre Seigneurie, » répondit-elle. — « Vraiment! J'en suis fort aise; eh! bien, ma mie, allez danser maintenant. »

Là-dessus, l'égoïste Fourmi lui tourna le dos, rentra chez elle et lui ferma la porte au nez.

Elle se montra bien dure envers la pauvre Cigale, n'est-ce pas? Mais la Cigale ne fut-elle pas bien folle, aussi, de s'exposer, par sa paresse, au refus de sa fière voisine et, par suite, à périr d'inanition pendant l'hiver?

1. Silly, *sot*.
2. Whole, *tout entier*. The whole, *le tout*.
3. The infinitive is *to hop*.
4. Substantives used in a general sense do not take the definite article.
5. *On*, when following a verb, often denotes the continuation of an action.
6. Completive preposition. The regimen is omitted.
7. Derivative of *winter*.
8. Store, *provision, magasin, réserve*.
9. To slip, *se glisser, se faufiler*.
10. Compound adjective; hard, *dur*; hearted, from heart, *cœur*.
11. The expression, *n'est-ce pas*, which is invariable in French, may be expressed in as many ways as there are different signs or auxiliary verbs in English; moreover (*de plus*), when the principal proposition to which it is annexed is negative, the form, *n'est-ce pas*, is affirmative in English. Thus :

Vous irez, n'est-ce pas ?	You will go, will you not?
Vous n'irez pas, n'est-ce pas ?	You will not go, will you?
12. *Too*, when meaning *also*, is placed at the end (*fin*) of the proposition.
13. *Inanition*. To starve, *mourir de faim, périr d'inanition*, to die with hunger.

Conversation.

1. At what time of the year are Grasshoppers heard singing?
2. Where are they generally to be found?
3. On what do they live?
4. What had been Grasshopper's occupation during summer?
5. What did he only think of?
6. In what situation did he find himself when winter came on?
7. What was the cause of his being unprovided for?
8. What did he do in order to get some food (*nourriture*)?
9. Did Wise Ant live far from Grasshopper's home?
10. What did he want to borrow (*emprunter*) from her?
11. When was he to return it? or, when did he promise to return it?
12. Why was he obliged to borrow?
13. Why did he borrow from the Ant and not from anybody else (*quelqu'autre*)?
14. When had Dame Ant gathered her provisions?
15. How did she receive her neighbour's proposal?
16. How did Grasshopper excuse himself?
17. What did the Ant say and do at last?
18. What do you think of Dame Ant and of Grasshopper?
19. To what did the latter (*ce dernier*) expose himself by his laziness and improvidence?

Conjugation of the auxiliary Verb *To Have.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present, **to have.** Present participle, **having.** Past participle, **had.**

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.		Imperfect tense.		First future tense.	
I	have,	I	had,	I	shall have,
Thou	hast,	Thou	hadst,	Thou	wilt --
He	has,	He	had,	He	will --
We	have,	We	had,	We	shall --
You	have,	You	had,	You	will --
They	have,	They	had,	They	will --

Perfect tense.		Pluperfect tense.		Second future tense.	
I	have had,	I	had had,	I	shall
Thou	hast --	Thou	hadst --	Thou	wilt
He	has --	He	had --	He	will
We	have --	We	had --	We	shall
You	have --	You	had --	You	will
They	have --	They	had --	They	will

1 st Conditional tense.		2 nd Conditional tense.		Imperative Mood.	
I	should have,	I	should	Let me have, que j'aie.	
Thou	wouldst --	Thou	wouldst	Have, aie.	
He	would --	He	would	Let him have, qu'il ait.	
We	should --	We	should	Let us have, ayons.	
You	would --	You	would	Have, ayez.	
They	would --	They	would	Let them have, qu'ils aient.	

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.			Imperfect tense.		
If	I	have	Unless	I	had
or	thou	--	or	thou	hadst
	he	--		he	had
though	we	--	Provided	we	had
	you	--		you	had
	they	--		they	had

Imperfect tense.
 Though I have **had**, etc. Quoique j'aie **eu**, etc., as the above *Present tense.*

Pluperfect tense.
 Though I had **had**, etc. Quoique j'eusse **eu**, etc., as the above *Imperfect tense.*

Potential Mood.

Present tense.				Imperfect tense.			
I	can	may	have,	I	could	might	have,
Thou	canst	or	mayest --	Thou	couldst	or	mightest --
He	can	may	--	He	could	might	--

Conjugation of the auxiliary Verb *To Be.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present, **to be.** Present participle, **being.** Past participle, **been.**

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.		Imperfect tense.		First future tense.	
I	am,	I	was,	I	shall be,
Thou	art,	Thou	wast,	Thou	wilt --
He	is,	He	was,	He	will --
We	are,	We	were,	We	shall --
You	are,	You	were,	You	will --
They	are,	They	were,	They	will --

Perfect tense.		Pluperfect tense.		Second future tense.	
I	have been	I	had been	I	shall
Thou	hast --	Thou	hadst --	Thou	wilt
He	has --	He	had --	He	will
We	have --	We	had --	We	shall
You	have --	You	had --	You	will
They	have --	They	had --	They	will

1 st Conditional tense.		2 nd Conditional tense.		Imperative Mood.	
I	should be	I	should	Let me be, que je sois.	
Thou	wouldst --	Thou	wouldst	Be, sois.	
He	would --	He	would	Let her be, qu'elle soit.	
We	should --	We	should	Let us be, soyons.	
You	would --	You	would	Be, soyez.	
They	would --	They	would	Let them be, qu'ils soient.	

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.			Imperfect tense.		
If	I	be,	Unless	I	were,
or	thou	--	or	thou	wert,
	he	--		he	were,
though	we	--	Provided	we	--
	you	--		you	--
	they	--		they	--

Imperfect tense.

Though I have **been**, etc. Quoique j'aie **été**, etc., as in the Verb *to have*.

Pluperfect tense.

Though I had **been**, etc. Quoique j'eusse **été**, etc., as in the Verb *to have*.

Potential Mood.

Present tense.			Imperfect tense.		
We can	may be.	Nous pouvons être, etc.	We could	might be,	Nous pouvions être, etc.
You can	§ may —		You could	or might —	
They can	may —		They could	might —	

Easy dialogues.

I.

Avez-vous déjeuné?	Have you breakfasted?
— Non, pas encore.	— No, not yet.
Alors, vous arrivez fort à propos.	Then, you come just in time.
Vous allez déjeuner avec nous.	You'll breakfast with us.
— J'accepte sans façon.	— I accept without any ceremony.
Henriette, apprêtez le déjeuner.	Harriet, get the breakfast ready.
— La laitière n'est pas encore venue.	— The milk-woman has not come yet.
Dressez la table en attendant.	Spread the table in the mean time.
— La voici qui vient.	— Here she comes.
Mettez une nappe et des serviettes blanches.	Lay on a clean table-cloth and napkins.
Apportez des couteaux, des fourchettes, et des assiettes.	Bring some knives, forks and plates.
— Ne vous mettez pas tant en peine; je sais ce qu'il faut.	— Don't trouble yourself so much; I know what is requisite.
Vite, nous sommes pressés.	Be quick; we are in a hurry.
— Tout est prêt; vous pouvez vous mettre à table.	— All is ready; you can sit down.

II.

Voulez-vous du café ou du thé?	Will you take coffee or tea?
— Je préfère une tasse de café, le matin.	— I prefer a cup of coffee in the morning.
Le soir, je prends volontiers du thé.	In the evening, I willingly take tea.
Laissez-moi vous servir.	Let me help you.
Le café me semble un peu faible.	The coffee seems to me rather weak.
— Oh! non, il est assez fort comme ça.	— Oh! no; it is strong enough as it is.

Mettez-y donc un peu plus de sucre.	Put some more sugar in it.
— Merci, il est assez sucré.	— Thank you, it is sweet enough.
Comment le trouvez-vous?	How do you like it?
— Il est excellent, délicieux.	— It is excellent, delicious.
Vous prierais-vous de me passer le beurre?	Shall I trouble you for the butter?
— Avec plaisir; ne vous gênez pas le moins du monde.	— Certainly; make yourself at home.
Voici des pains mollets et des rôties: lesquels aimez-vous le mieux?	Here are rolls and toast: which do you like best?
— Je préfère les rôties.	— I prefer toast.
Avez-vous du pain rassis?	Have you any stale bread?
— Non, nous n'avons que du pain tendre.	— No, we have only fresh bread.
C'est égal, j'aime aussi le pain tendre.	Never mind, I like fresh bread too.

III.

Vous servirai-je une tranche de jambon?	Shall I help you to a slice of ham?
— Je prendrai plutôt une aile de ce poulet.	— I had rather have a wing of that chicken?
Aimez-vous les œufs durs ou mollets?	Do you like eggs boiled hard or soft?
— Cela m'est indifférent.	— It is no difference to me.
Voulez-vous goûter de ce poisson?	Will you taste this fish?
— Non, merci, j'ai assez mangé.	— No, thank you; I've eaten sufficiently.
Comment! vous avez à peine mangé!	What! you have scarcely eaten anything!
— Pardonnez-moi, j'ai très-bien déjeuné.	— I beg your pardon; I have breakfasted very well.
J'espère que vous me ferez le plaisir de dîner avec moi.	I hope you will do me the pleasure of dining with me.
— Vous êtes bien aimable; je ferai mon possible pour répondre à votre invitation.	— You are very kind; I'll do my best to respond to your invitation.
A quelle heure dinez-vous?	At what o'clock do you dine?
— Nous devons dîner à cinq heures précises.	— We are to dine at five precisely.
Attendez-vous de la compagnie?	Do you expect any company?
— Un de mes amis, qui est poète, m'a promis de venir.	— A friend of mine, who is a poet, has promised me to come.
C'est un homme agréable et enjoué;	He is a good-humoured man; we

nous passerons une soirée délicieuse shall spend a delightful evening with
avec lui. him.

— Je suis charmé de l'apprendre. — I am very glad to hear it.
Au revoir. Good bye.
— A tantôt. — So long.

Grammar.

1. Grammar is the science of words.
2. Words are composed of syllables; syllables are composed of letters.
3. A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable;
a word of two syllables is termed a dissyllable;
a word of three syllables is termed a trisyllable;
a word of four or more syllables is termed a polysyllable.
4. The English alphabet is composed of twenty six letters.
5. Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.
6. The vowels are: *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w*, and *y*.
The consonants are: *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, y, z*.
7. Orthography is the art of writing words correctly.
8. There are nine parts of speech, or sorts of words: Article, Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.
9. An Article is a word prefixed to (*placed before*) a Substantive to mark the extent of its signification.
10. The definite Article *the* corresponds to *le, la, les*; the indefinite Article *a* or *an*, corresponds to *un, une*.
11. A Substantive or Noun, is a word which serves to name persons, animals, places or things.
12. There are two sorts of Nouns: Proper Nouns and common Nouns.
13. Proper names or substantives are the names appropriated to individuals; names, not Proper, are called Common.
14. There are two Numbers: singular and Plural.
15. The singular is used in speaking of *one*; the plural, in speaking of *more than one*.
16. There are three Genders: the Masculine, the Feminine and the Neuter.

1. What is grammar? 2. Of what are words and syllables composed? 3. How is a word of one syllable termed? etc. 4. How many letters are there in the English alphabet? 5. How are letters divided? 6. Which are the vowels? The consonants? 7. What is orthography? 8. How many parts of speech are there? Name them. 9. What is an article? 10. To what does *the* correspond? *A* or *an*? 11. What is a substantive? 12. How many sorts of nouns are there? 13. What are proper names? 14. How many numbers are there? 15. When is the singular used? The plural? 16. How many genders are there? Which are they?

Reading lesson.

Voyelle *o* longue.

bolis (4)	flora (5)	hosier (j) (8)	notion	potion	solo
bonus	floral	koran	odour	probāte (13)	storax
broker (2)	floret (6)	local	opal	prologue	story
cobalt	florist	locāte (9)	open	pronoun	stover (15)
cocao	focal	locust (10)	omen (11)	quotient	thorax
colon	focus (7)	lotion	oral	roman (<i>adj.</i>)	token (16)
cogent (3)	forum	molar	osier	sober	topaz
copal	gnomon	moment	oval	social	tory
choral	glory	motion	over	soda	total
chorist	grocer	motive	overt (12)	sofa	vocal
chorus	holy	nomad	poney	sojourn (14)	
clover (4)	horal	notice	potent	solar	

1. Bolide. 2. Courtier. 3. Puissant. 4. Trède. 5. Flore. 6. Fleurette. 7. Foyer.
8. Bonnetier. 9. Placer. 10. Sauterelle. 11. Présage, Augure. 12. Ouvert. 13. Acte probatif. 14. Séjour. 15. Fourrage. 16. Gage, marque.

Brève.

bodice (4)	covet (3)	govern <i>o=u</i>	modūle	oxyd	province
body	covey (4)	grovel (10)	monad	polish	robin (18)
cholera	cozen <i>o=u</i> (5)	homage	monarch	potāge	scholar
chronic	docile	honest	money	potash	shovel <i>o=u</i> (19)
closet	doric	honey <i>o=u</i>	moral	process (17)	solace (20)
colic	dotard (6)	honour	moril	produce, <i>s.</i>	solid
colour	dozen <i>o=u</i>	hovel (11)	novel (14)	product	solemn
comet	florid (7)	jocund (12)	novice	profit	stomach
comic	florin	logic	noxious (15)	project, <i>s.</i>	topic (24)
conic	forage (8)	lozenge (13)	obit	promise	tropic
copy	foreign	model	olive	proper	volume
coral	frolie (9)	modern	orange	prophet	vomit
cover (2)	globule	modest	oven <i>o=u</i> (16)	proverb	

1. Corsage. 2. Couvrir. 3. Convoiter. 4. Couvée. 5. Duper. 6. Radoteur. 7. Fleuri.
8. Fourrage. 9. Ebats. 10. Ramper, se vautrer. 11. Bicoque. 12. Joyeux. 13. Losange, pastille. 14. Roman. 15. Nuisible. 16. Four. 17. Cours, suite. 18. Rouge-gorge.
19. Pelle. 20. Soulager. 21. Sujet d'entretien.