

Charlot a sommeil. Il ne fait que bâiller depuis une demi-heure. Portez-le dans la chambre à coucher. Déshabillez-le et mettez-le au lit. Otez-lui ses souliers et ses chaussettes et mettez-lui son bonnet de nuit. Couvrez-le bien afin qu'il n'ait pas froid. Les couvertures sont-elles épaisses et chaudes? Posez sa tête doucement sur l'oreiller. Bonne nuit, Charlot; ferme les yeux et dors.

Charley is sleepy. He has done nothing but yawn for the last half-hour. Carry him up stairs to the bed-room. Take off his dress and put him into bed. Pull off his shoes and socks and put on his night-cap. Cover him up, that he may not take cold. Are the blankets thick and warm? Lay his head gently on the pillow. Good night, Charley; shut your eyes and go to sleep.

Reading lesson.

Les mots terminés par *ity* ont l'accent sur la syllabe qui précède cette terminaison.

morality	fraternity	convexity	nobility	vicinity
plurality	amenity	perplexity	facility	divinity
brutality	celebrity	acidity	docility	nativity
mortality	integrity	validity	fertility	commodity
calamity	asperity	rapidity	hostility	frivolity
urbanity	celerity	timidity	ductility	majority
humanity	temerity	rigidity	humility	priority
hilarity	dexterity	solidity	civility	minority
vulgarity	posterity	stupidity	servility	deformity
concavity	sincerity	cupidity	infirmity	enormity
depravity	adversity	avidity	proximity	absurdity
fidelity	diversity	stability	sublimity	maturity
extremity	intensity	debility	malignity	obscurity
indemnity	longevity	mobility	indignity	tenacity

Secondary accent on the first syllable.

principality	infidelity	intrepidity	instability	generosity
prodigality	universality	invalidity	probability	mediocrity
liberality	imbecility	magnanimity	sensibility	uniformity
punctuality	indocility	unanimity	volubility	continuity
sensuality	insipidity	mutability	animosity	perpetuity

Secondary accent on the second syllable.

spirituality	peculiarity	eligibility	divisibility	incredibility
perfectibility	susceptibility	inferiority	implacability	impetuousity
irregularity	inflammability	malleability	infallibility	pessimism

Secondary accent on the third syllable.

impenetrability	impracticability	incompatibility	incorruptibility	incomprehensibility
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TRENTE-CINQUIÈME LEÇON.

Thirty fifth Lesson.

The Monkey on horseback.

Le Singe à cheval.

The late Duke of Richmond kept several hunters in the county of Sussex. A monkey, which was kept in the stable, was remarkably fond of (1) getting on the backs of the horses, skipping (2) from one to the other and playing tricks on the poor animals. The groom made a complaint (3) to the duke who formed a plan to remedy the evil. « Since he is so fond of riding », said his Grace, « we'll endeavour to give him enough of it »; and he, accordingly, gave orders to provide a complete jockey-dress for the monkey.

The next time the hounds (5) were let out for a sport, (6) Jacko, in his uniform, was strapped (7) to the back of one of the best hunters. The signal for starting being given, away they galloped through thick and thin (8). But the monkey's courser, that carried only so light a weight (9), had soon left all the company behind.

For hours together, poor Jacko dashed along (10) at full speed up hill and down dale (11), now across fallows, heaths and moors, now skirting (12) a wood, now leaping over ditches and brooks, hedges and sluices, till at last the noble steed, hearing the trumpet blowing for the death of the stag, hastened back to join the party.

One may fancy (13) what a pitiful state the monkey was in, after having been

Le feu Duc de Richmond entretenait plusieurs chevaux de chasse dans le comté de Sussex. Un singe, qu'on gardait dans l'écurie, aimait singulièrement à monter sur le dos des chevaux, sautant de l'un à l'autre et faisant des niches à ces pauvres bêtes. Le groom se plaignit au Duc, qui imagina un plan pour remédier au mal. « Puisqu'il aime tant à aller à cheval », dit sa Grâce, « nous allons tâcher de lui en donner son compte. » En conséquence, le Duc donna des ordres pour préparer un habillement complet de jockey pour le singe.

La première fois qu'on fit sortir les chiens pour une chasse à courre, Jacquot, en uniforme, fut attaché sur le dos d'un des meilleurs chevaux. Le signal du départ étant donné, tous s'élançèrent au galop à travers tous les obstacles. Mais la monture du singe, qui n'avait à porter qu'un fardeau si léger, eut bientôt laissé la compagnie en arrière.

Pendant plusieurs heures, le pauvre Jacquot fut emporté à toute vitesse, par monts et par vaux, à travers les jachères, les bruyères et les landes, tantôt longeant les bois, tantôt franchissant les fossés et les ruisseaux, les haies et les barrières, jusqu'à ce qu'enfin le noble destrier, entendant le son du cor qui annonçait la mort du cerf, se hâta de rejoindre la troupe des chasseurs.

On peut se faire une idée du pitoyable état dans lequel se trouvait le singe,

jolted (14) so rudely; the experiment had withal (15) the desired effect: Jacko had had enough of horse-riding to make him ever afterwards dislike (16) his former sports in the stable.

après avoir été secoué de cette rude façon; aussi l'épreuve eut-elle l'effet attendu; Jacquot en avait assez de cette leçon d'équitation pour lui faire concevoir désormais une répugnance invincible pour ses anciens ébats dans l'écurie.

1. To be fond of, *aimer, être amateur de.*
2. To skip, *bondir*; to jump, *sauter*; to leap, *sauter, franchir.*
3. To complain, *se plaindre*; to make a complaint, *porter plainte.*
4. To provide, *pourvoir, procurer.*
5. Hound, *chien de chasse, chien courant.*
6. Sport, *exercices, jeux, ébats, amusements* (au dehors); *chasse, etc.*
7. To strap, *attacher avec des courroies*; strap, *courroie.*
8. A travers la boue et la poussière, les obstacles de tout genre.
9. So light a weight, *si léger un poids.* — The indefinite article follows all adjectives preceded by *so, too, as* and *how.*
10. To dash, *se précipiter, s'élever*; to dash along, *même sens*; le mot *along* marque le mouvement progressif en avant.
11. Dale, *vallon*; dell, *vallon creux*; dingle, *vallon étroit*; glen, *gorge*; vale, *valley, vallée.*
12. To skirt, *courir le long de.* Skirt, *bord, lisière d'un bois.*
13. To fancy, *s'imaginer, se figurer.* Fancy, *imagination, fantaisie, caprice.*
14. To jolt, *secouer, cahoter*; jolt, *cahot.*
15. To dislike, *avoir de l'aversion pour; ne pas aimer.* Dislike, *aversion, antipathie, répugnance, éloignement, dégoût.*

1. What is said of the late Duke of Richmond?
2. Where was the monkey kept?
3. What sport was he remarkably fond of?
4. Who complained of this to the Duke?
5. What did the Duke say?
6. What orders did he accordingly give?
7. What was done with Jacko at the next hunt?
8. What took place when the signal was given?
9. Why did Jacko's courser leave all the others behind?
10. Give an account of Jacko's exploits?
11. What caused the steed to stop? or, when did the noble steed stop?
12. Why did he hasten back?
13. Why was Jacko in a pitiful state?
14. What effect had the experiment?

Grammar.

4. The Preposition is a word put before nouns and pronouns, to show their relation to some other nouns and pronouns:

The Boy is *on* the wall. He *of* whom you speak is gone.
The sun was *above* the horizon. He was *leaning against* the wall.

2. The principal prepositions are: *At, to, above, under, after, before, among, about, behind, between, beneath, below, beyond, by, for, from, of, in, into, near, on, upon, out, through, with, within, without.*

3. A Conjunction is a word which joins words, propositions or sentences together: *George and James*; he will go, *if* I remain.

4. The principal conjunctions are: *And, also, as, because, besides, but, for, however, if, lest, likewise, moreover, nevertheless, nor, notwithstanding, or, since, than, that, then, therefore, though, unless, when, whereas, yet, still.*

5. An Interjection is a word used to express some sudden emotion or feeling of the soul; such as:

Allons! Come! — *Courage!* cheer up! — *Holla! hé! Hé! là-bas! Hallo!* — *Chut!* Hush! — *Bah! Pshâw!* — *Bravo! Vivat! Hürrah!* — *Hélas! Alas!* — *Or çà!* Now then! — *Ahi! Aïe!* Oh dear! — *Mon Dieu! Dear me!* — *O Ciel!* Good heaven! Bless me! — *Écoutez!* Hark! — *Eh bien! Well!* — *Adieu!* Good-bye! Farewell! — *Gare!* Away! — *Va-t-en!* Begone! Be off! — *Va!* Believe me! — *Tout doux!* Softly! — *Tope là!* Agreed! Done! — *Vraiment!* Indeed! etc.

Religion.

God is the Creator of heaven and earth. He is almighty and eternal.

Dieu est le Créateur du ciel et de la terre. Il est tout-puissant et éternel.

The most holy Trinity is the mystery of one God in three persons: The Father, the Son and the Holy-Ghost.

La très-sainte Trinité est le mystère d'un Dieu en trois personnes: Le Père, le Fils et le Saint-Esprit.

God is a pure spirit which has no bound.

Dieu est un pur esprit qui n'a pas de borne.

Man is one of the most perfect creatures of God; his soul is immortal, whereas his body is mortal.

L'homme est une des plus parfaites créatures de Dieu; son âme est immortelle, tandis que son corps est mortel.

Jesus-Christ is the Son of God made man; He is our Redeemer.

Jésus-Christ est le Fils de Dieu fait homme; il est notre Rédempteur.

He was born of the blessed Virgin Mary, lived thirty three years among men and died on a cross for our salvation.

Il naquit de la bienheureuse Vierge Marie, vécut trente-trois ans parmi les hommes et mourut sur une croix pour notre salut.

He is the Founder of the catholic Religion which is the only true one.

Il est le Fondateur de la Religion catholique qui est la seule véritable.

The visible Head of the Church is the Pope who is the Vicar of our Lord Jesus-Christ and Pastor of the Bishops and of all the Faithful.

We must believe the truths contained in the Bible and taught by the Church.

The Apostles and their successors have preached the Gospel throughout the earth.

Every one has a guardian Angel.

The devils were hurled down into hell on account of their rebellion against God; and so are the wicked who die in mortal sin.

But the just will live for ever in Paradise.

There are seven Sacraments: Baptism, confirmation, Penance, the Holy Eucharist, Extreme-Uction, Holy Orders and Matrimony.

Le Chef visible de l'Eglise est le Pape qui est le Vicaire de Notre-Seigneur Jésus-Christ et le Pasteur des Evêques et de tous les Fidèles.

Nous devons croire les vérités contenues dans la Bible et enseignées par l'Eglise.

Les Apôtres et leurs successeurs ont prêché l'Evangile par toute la terre.

Chaque homme a un Ange gardien.

Les démons furent précipités en Enfer à cause de leur révolte; il en est de même des méchants qui meurent en péché mortel.

Mais les justes vivront éternellement en Paradis.

Il y a sept Sacraments: le Baptême, la Confirmation, la Pénitence, l'Eucharistie, l'Extrême-Onction, l'Ordre et le Mariage.

Vocabulary.

The Incarnation, Nativity, Public Life, Passion, Crucifixion, Resurrection, Ascension and Last Advent of our Lord.

Death, Judgment, Purgatory, Hell, Paradise.

Commandments of God. Adoration. Worship. Relics. Cross. Images.

Theological Virtues: Faith, Hope and Charity.

Cardinal Virtues: Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance.

The seven deadly sins: Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Envy, Gluttony, Anger and Sloth.

The seven Gifts of the Holy-Ghost: Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety and Fear of God.

L'Incarnation, la Nativité, la Vie publique, la Passion, le Crucifiement, la Résurrection, l'Ascension et le dernier Avènement de Notre-Seigneur.

La mort, le Jugement, le Purgatoire, l'Enfer, le Paradis.

Commandements de Dieu. Adoration. Culte. Reliques. Croix. Images.

Vertus théologiques: Foi, Espérance et Charité.

Vertus cardinales: Prudence, Justice, Force et Tempérance.

Les sept péchés capitaux: Orgueil, Avarice, Luxure, Envie, Gourmandise, Colère et Paresse.

Les sept Dons du Saint-Esprit: Sagesse, Intelligence, Conseil, Force, Science, Piété et Crainte de Dieu.

Holy Mass. Altar. Tabernacle. Pyx. Holy Host. Communion. Real Presence. Thanksgiving.

Baptismal Font. Pulpit. Sermon. Preacher. Congregation. Confessional. Grace. Prayer. Alms-deed. Fasting.

Sainte Messe. Autel. Tabernacle. Saint Ciboire. Sainte Hostie. Communion. Présence réelle. Action de grâce.

Fonts baptismaux. Chaire. Sermon. Prédicateur. Assemblée. Confessionnal. Grâce. Prière. Aumône. Jeûne.

- 4. What is God? 2. What is the Holy Trinity? 3. What is Man? 4. What is the difference between the soul and body of man? 5. What is Jesus-Christ? 6. Of whom was He born? 7. How long did He live on earth? 8. For what purpose did He die? 9. What did He found before ascending to heaven? 10. Who is the invisible Head of the Church? 11. Who is the visible Head of the Church? 12. What is the Pope? 13. What must we believe? 14. What is in the Bible. 15. By whom was the Gospel preached? 16. By whom is every one protected against the devils? 17. Why were the devils hurled down into hell? 18. What will become of those who die in mortal sin? 19. In what place will the just live for ever? 20. How many Sacraments are there? 21. Name them. 22. Which are the last things to be remembered? 23. How many commandments of God are there? 24. Which are the theological Virtues? 25. The cardinal virtues? 26. Which are the seven deadly sins? 27. Which are the seven gifts of the Holy-Ghost?

Reading lesson.

Accent on the first syllable.

Table with 6 columns and 4 rows of words with accents on the first syllable. Words include: regency, sécrecy, theory, piety, poetry, piracy; frequency, decency, bravery, ivory, rošary, cruelty; infaacy, energy, botany, mystery, injüry, modesty; constancy, elegy, felony, misery, augury, property; urgency, prodigy, harmony, celery, symmetry, poverty; tendency, effigy, agony, artery, ancestry, penalty; policy, anarchy (k), colony, lottery, tapestry, faculty; prosody, monarchy (k), calumny, livery, pedantry, depüty; custody (1), atrophy, company, porphyry, industry, equity; malady, family, symphony, armory, cavalry, cecity; comedy, sympathy, canopy (2), memory, fantasy, paucity (4); melody, infamy, plenary, factory (3), leprosy, apathy; remedy, enemy, contrary, history, extasy, 1. Prison.; perfidy, tyranny, summary, victory, herešy, 2. Dais.; lethargy, ebony, flattery, centüry, dynasty, 3. Manufacture; liturgy, litany, gallery, penüry, amnesty, 4. Petit nombre.

Table with 2 columns and 2 rows of words. Words include: compētency, testimony, salüтары, pulmonary, estüary; necromancy, exemplary, secretary, lapidary, inventory.

preſidency	mercenary	ſedentary	titulary	dormitory
apoplexy	ſeminary	ſolitary	tutelary	monitory
efficacy	antiquary	tributary	dromedary	repertory
obſtinacy	temporary	culinary	dilatory	transitory
oligarchy (k)	arbitrary	luminary	necessary	auditory
hierarchy (k)	commiſſary	literary	legendary	allegory
ignominy	adverſary	numerary	monaſtery	territory
ceremony	emiſſary	ordinary	preſbytery	difficulty
patrimony	military	ſanctuary	cemetery	controversy
parsimony	planetary	ſtatuary	purgatory	epilepsy

Accent on the ſecond ſyllable.

ſupremacy	ſtenography	phrenology	infirmary	epiphany
democracy	topography	philology	auxiliary	miſanthropy
conſpiracy	cosmography	monopoly	capillary	philanthropy
theocracy	typography	anomaly	diſcovery	apostasy
ascendency	analogy	anatomy	artillery	antipathy
hypocrisy	astrology	economy	directory	propriety
gēography	thēology	astronomy	refectory	vāriety
orthography	mythology	mahogany	illuſory	society
chirography (k)	zōology	(acajou)	accessory	anxiety
philosophy	apology	monotony	Idolatry	
biographie	gēology	metonymy	gēometry	
lithography	chronology	synonymy	ſoliloquy	

Accent on the ſecond ſyllable.

contemporary	epistolary	apothecary	inveteracy	dispensatory
hereditary	preliminary	pecuniary	preparatory	episcopacy
incendiary	subsidiary	involuntary	observatory	legitimacy

Accent on the third ſyllable.

phyſiognomy	mineralogy	ichthyology	introductory	interrogatory
aristocracy	entomology	phyſiology	manufactory	plenipotentiary
genealogy	etymology	elementary	contradictory	

FIN DE LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

PARTIE FRANÇAISE.

PREMIÈRE LEÇON.

Verbe auxiliaire être.

Présent de l'infinifif, *être*; participe préſent, *étant*; participe paſſé, *été*.
 Présent de l'indicatif, forme affirmative, *je ſuis, tu es, etc.*
 Forme interrogative, *suis-je?* etc. Forme négative, *je ne ſuis pas, etc.*
 Forme interrogative négative, *ne ſuis-je pas?* etc.

Phraſéologie.

Je ſuis grand, *de taille*. Tu es grand, *célèbre*. Il eſt appliqué. Elle eſt polie. C'eſt grand, *vaste*. Nous ſommes bien maintenant. Vous êtes riche *ou* riches. Ils ſont vieux *ou* âgés, elles ſont vieilles *ou* âgées.

Qu'eſt-ce qui eſt propre? C'eſt la maifon. La ville eſt-elle grande? Oui, Monsieur, elle l'eſt. Comment ſont les jardins? Ils ne ſont pas grands. Êtes-vous indisposé? Non, Madame, je ne le ſuis pas. Qui eſt grand? Ce n'eſt pas moi, c'eſt Charles. Charles, Georges et Henri.

Premier exercice.

1. Qui eſt grand? C'eſt Georges. 2. Qu'eſt-ce qui eſt grand? C'eſt le jardin. 3. Êtes-vous bien *portant*? Oui, Monsieur, je le ſuis. 4. Qui eſt appliqué? C'eſt Charles. 5. Qu'eſt-ce qui eſt vieux? C'eſt la maifon. 6. La maifon eſt-elle propre? Non, elle ne l'eſt pas. 7. Sont-ils riches? Non, ils ne le ſont pas. 8. Eſt-elle polie? Oui, elle l'eſt. 9. Henri n'eſt-il pas appliqué *ou* eſt-ce que Henri n'eſt pas appliqué? Oui, il l'eſt maintenant. 10. Comment eſt la ville? Elle eſt grande. 11. Comment eſt la maifon? Elle eſt propre. 12. Georges va-t-il bien (*Eſt Georges bien*)? Non, Madame, il ne va pas bien. (*Il n'eſt pas bien.*) 13. Comment va Charles? Il eſt indisposé. 14. N'eſt-il pas grand? Non, c'eſt Henri qui eſt grand. 15. Qui eſt poli? C'eſt Henri. 16. Qui eſt le premier? Ce n'eſt pas moi. 17. Le premier exercice eſt-il long? Non, il ne l'eſt pas.