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QUESTIONS
ADAPTED TO
HAMEL'S
FRENCH EXERCISES.

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Q U E S T I O N S

ADAPTED TO THE

RULES AND OBSERVATIONS

IN THE

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES

OF

NICHOLAS HAMEL,

CALCULATED TO PERFECT STUDENTS IN A GRAMMATICAL
KNOWLEDGE OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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THE following Questions were arranged, and are now presented to the Public, in the humble hope that they may prove serviceable to those Teachers of the French Language who make use of the Exercises to which they are adapted.

The general adoption of M. Hamel's Exercises by Instructors of decided talent and eminence, renders any comment on the superior merits of that work unnecessary.

April, 1831.





QUESTIONS

UPON

HAMEL'S FRENCH EXERCISES.

CHAPTER I.

Questions on the Gender of Nouns, the Formation of the feminine of Ajectives, plural of Adjectives and Substantives.

FROM P. 9. TO P. 69.

1. How do adjectives ending in *eur* form their feminine?
2. Are *trees* of the masculine or feminine gender?
3. How do substantives and adjectives ending in *au* form their plural?
4. Of what gender are nouns ending in *lle*?
5. Repeat the exceptions to the rule, which says that nouns ending in a *consonant*, and preceded by a *vowel*, are *masculine*?
6. What terminations are always *masculine*?
7. Of what gender are nouns ending in *ure*?
8. How do adjectives ending in *et* form their *feminine*?
9. What terminations are the same in *both numbers*?
10. Are substantives ending in *é*, not preceded by *t*, generally *masculine* or *feminine*?
11. How do substantives ending in *al* form their plural?
12. How do adjectives ending in *teur* form their *feminine*?

13. How do adjectives ending in *x* form their feminine?
14. Is *loi* of the masculine or feminine gender, and why?
15. Of what gender are nouns ending in *ôme*?
16. Repeat the exceptions to the rule which says that nouns ending in *sse* are feminine.
17. Are nouns ending in *x*, *eur*, and *ion*, generally masculine, or feminine, and what are the exceptions?
18. Of what gender is *crème*, and why?
19. How are the adjectives *beau*, *nouveau*, *fou*, *mou*, *vieux*, written, when in the masculine gender, and placed before nouns beginning with a vowel?
20. Write the following nouns in the plural number, *aïeul*, *ail*, *ciel*, *cœur*.
21. When are the possessive pronouns called conjunctive?
22. What are the exceptions to the rule which says, that nouns ending in *ière* are of the feminine gender?
23. What are demonstrative pronouns?
24. What is meant by conjugating one verb upon another?
25. How is a verb conjugated *interrogatively*?
26. How do the adjectives ending in *eur* form their feminine when they are not derived from verbs?
27. How is the pronoun *what* expressed in French, when it signifies, *what thing*?
28. Decline the *conjunctive personal pronouns*, through all their *persons*, *numbers*, and *cases*?
29. When is it proper to use *cet* before a noun masculine?
30. How may we know when a verb is *reflected* in French?
31. How do *adjectives* ending in a *vowel* become *adverbs*?
32. How is a verb conjugated *negatively*?
33. What rule must be observed in verbs ending in *ger*, in those tenses where the *g* is followed by *a* or *o*?

34. After which *auxiliary* are participles *generally* *declinable*?

35. How do *adjectives* ending in *nt* become *adverbs*?

CHAPTER II.

Questions on Articles, Substantives, and Adjectives.

FROM P. 70. TO P. 104.

36. In what case is the latter of two substantives generally put?

37. Of what gender are adjectives *substantively* used?

38. What adjectives precede their substantives in French?

39. How is the word *by* expressed in French, when it comes after a comparative used to denote how much one thing exceeds another?

40. By what preposition are the adjectives and participles which signify plenty or scarcity generally followed?

41. Which article do the French use when they want to express how much a thing *is worth*, or sold for?

42. What part of speech must be placed before every noun which is the subject or object of a verb?

43. When the comparatives of proportion are made with *two* substantives, or *two* adjectives, in what order are the words of the sentence arranged?

44. Do the French use an article after the adverbs *assez*, *peu*, *pas*, or *point*?

45. Do the French make use of an article after the name of a sovereign?

46. By what preposition are those adjectives which signify behaviour towards others, generally followed?

47. When an adjective comes immediately before several substantives, with which does it agree?

48. In what case does the superlative govern the noun in French?

49. What article is used in French, before all substantives taken in the whole extent of their signification?

50. What rule is observed when there is a conjunction between two nouns?

51. In what case do those adjectives which denote *aptness, fitness, or inclination*, govern the noun?

52. Do the French use an article before the *title of a book*?

53. Which auxiliary do the French employ, when they want to express the *height, breadth, or depth* of an object?

54. Do the French make use of an article before the comparatives of proportion?

55. Do adjectives require an article before them when they are substantively used?

56. Do the French use an article after the word *when* used to show surprise?

57. Do the *possessive, demonstrative, and indeterminate* pronouns *precede* or *follow* the nouns to which they are joined?

58. Do the French make use of the cardinal or ordinal numbers after the name of a sovereign?

59. Is the word *assez* placed before or after the substantive to which it refers?

60. How is the word *than* used after a comparative expressed in French, when the next verb is in the present of the infinitive?

61. Do the French use an article before a substantive used to specify or explain the noun preceding?

62. Would you use an article in French after the words *nombre, quantité, livre, mesure, aune, boisseau, verge*?

63. By what parts of speech are adjectives of diminution

sion rendered in French, and which is preferred as the more elegant?

64. When an adjective is placed before several substantives in French, does it precede or follow the noun which it qualifies?

65. In what number must verbs, adjectives, and pronouns be put, when they have reference to a *noun collective general*?

66. Does a substantive require an article before it when it is governed by an adjective or participle in the genitive case?

67. With which noun do the *verbs, adjectives, and pronouns*, which have reference to a collective partitive agree?

CHAPTER III.

Questions on the Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, and Indeterminate Pronouns.

FROM P. 105. TO P. 167.

68. How are the pronouns *it* and *them* expressed in French, when they are in the dative case and have reference to animals?

69. Are the personal pronouns *conjunctive* or *disjunctive* when governed by a preposition?

70. Is it necessary to repeat the possessive pronouns before every substantive?

71. In what part of a sentence are the personal pronouns put in French, when the verb they are governed by is not in the imperative affirmative?

72. How are the personal pronouns *himself, herself, themselves*, expressed in French, when used with a reflected verb?

73. How are the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that* expressed in French, when they are used to point out some object, without naming it?

74. How are the pronouns *it* and *them* expressed in French before a verb which governs the genitive case?

75. Are the personal pronouns placed before or after the verb, when the sentence is interrogative?

76. Is it necessary to repeat the personal pronouns in French before every verb they are governed by?

77. How are the possessive pronouns expressed in French, when they come after the verb *to be*, signifying *to belong*?

78. Are the relative pronouns *qui* or *que* ever understood in French?

79. How is the pronoun *which* expressed in French, when interrogatively used?

80. How are the relative pronouns *who*, *that*, and *which* expressed in French, when they are in the nominative case?

81. How are the possessive pronouns rendered in French, when joined to a verb which denotes an action over any part of the body?

82. How is *one's self* expressed in speaking of persons in general, and without any specification?

83. How are all vague and general expressions rendered in French, and in what number and person is the verb put?

84. How is *the whole* expressed in French, when it is not followed by a substantive?

85. When a substantive is the nominative case of a verb interrogatively used, where is the substantive placed, and what part of speech must be put after the verb?

86. How is the word *whatever* expressed in French when followed by a substantive, and in what order is the sentence arranged?

87. How is the word *nobody* expressed in French?
88. How are the relative pronouns *whose*, *of whom*, or *of which*, usually expressed in French for all sorts of objects?
89. How are the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that* expressed in French, when they refer to several substantives antecedent?
90. What part of speech is the word *every*, and how is it expressed in French?
91. How is the pronoun *what* expressed in French in the different cases, when it is used to signify *that thing which*?
92. How are the pronouns *him* and *her* expressed in French, when the preposition *to* can be prefixed to them?
93. How are the pronouns *whom*, *that*, and *which* expressed when in the accusative case?
94. Do the possessive pronouns *son*, *sa*, *ses*, agree in gender and number with the noun antecedent?
95. When two pronouns are governed by a verb, in what case is that pronoun which has reference to persons put, if the preposition *to* could be prefixed in English?
96. Are the personal pronouns, *of me*, *of him*, *of us*, &c. *conjunctive* or *disjunctive*, when in the genitive case?
97. How are the words *some* and *any* expressed in French, when they come after a verb and have reference to a noun antecedent?
98. How should the pronouns *whose*, *of whom*, *of which*, be expressed in French, when joined to a noun preceded by a preposition?
99. When is it necessary to repeat the pronouns of the third person before every substantive of which they are the nominative?
100. What part of speech do the pronouns *mine* and *thine* always take before them?
101. After what words does *on* elegantly take an *l'*?

102. What parts of speech are *all* and *the whole*, when they come before a substantive, and how are they expressed in French?

103. Are the personal pronouns *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, &c. usually *conjunctive* or *disjunctive*, when they are the nominative case of a verb?

104. How are the pronouns *it* and *they*, used by the English in reference to animate and inanimate objects, expressed in French, when they are in the nominative case?

105. What rule must be observed in French, when the relative pronouns *who*, *that*, or *which*, are separated from their antecedents in English?

106. How are the pronouns *somebody* and *any body* expressed in French?

107. What rule is observed with respect to the impersonal pronouns *it* and *them*, when they come after a preposition, and have reference to inanimate objects?

108. How are the personal pronouns expressed in French, when they are the antecedents of *who*, *that*, or *which*?

109. How are the words *many* and *several* usually expressed in French?

110. How are the pronouns *whoever* and *whosoever* usually expressed for the nominative case?

111. How are the pronouns *none*, *not one*, expressed in French, and what particle must be put before the verb?

112. How is the pronoun *another* expressed in French, when in the genitive or dative case, and referring to persons not named before?

113. To what English word does the *que* admirative answer?

114. How are *neither* and *nor* expressed in French, when they come before two nouns, or two verbs in the infinitive mood?

115. In what cases are the possessive pronouns *its* and *their*, relating to inanimate things, expressed by *son*, *sa*, *ses* ?

116. When a relative pronoun comes after a preposition, and refers to an inanimate object, how is it expressed in French if the verb denote motion or rest ?

117. How is the word *the same* expressed in French ?

118. What part of speech is the word *each*, and how is it expressed in French ?

119. What English adverb is the word *tout* frequently used to express ?

120. How are *neither* and *nor* expressed when they come before two verbs, in any tense of the indicative mood ?

121. How is *not* expressed in French when followed by the word *that* ?

122. What is the distinction between *pas* and *point* ?

123. Of what gender is *personne*, when it is a substantive ?

124. How are the words *all that*, *every thing that*, and *whatever*, signifying *all that*, expressed in French ?

125. By what French word are the pronouns *every one* and *every body* expressed ?

126. How are the words *both*, *either*, and *neither*, expressed in French ?

127. In what cases is the *que* conditional used to express the word *whether* ?

128. How are the interrogative pronouns *whose*, *who*, to *whom*, expressed, when they are not in the nominative case ?

129. What mood does the *que* conjunctive govern ?

130. How is the word *what* expressed when used in an interrogative sentence ?

131. How are those questions which are asked as if to obtain the approbation of others on what we have said, expressed in French ?

132. How is *every thing*, *all*, *all things*, expressed in French ?

133. How are the words *however*, *howsoever*, *though*, *ever so*, *so much*, or *so little*, expressed, when they come before several adjectives and participles, and in what order are the words of the sentence placed ?

134. How is the pronoun *whomsoever* expressed when preceded by a preposition ?

135. How are the words *never*, and *by no means*, expressed in French, and what particle must be placed before the verb ?

136. How is the word *whatever*, meaning *all things soever*, usually expressed ?

137. How are the words *but* and *only* expressed when they come after a verb, and mean *no more*, *nothing else*, or *nothing else than* ?

138. What qualifications are prefixed in French to the possessive pronouns, in speaking to any body of their relations or friends ?

139. Which possessive pronoun is used before a noun feminine when it begins with a vowel or an *h* mute ?

140. How is the word *than* expressed, when it comes before a verb, in any tense of the indicative mood ?

141. How is the word *several* expressed, when it is preceded in English by the article *the*, or a possessive pronoun ?

142. How is the word *no* usually expressed, when it comes before a substantive ?

143. How is the word *whatever* expressed, when followed by a substantive, or any other verb than *to be* ?

144. How many sorts of *que* are there ; and what are they called ?

145. With what adverbs are questions often asked ?

146. Do the relative pronouns *qui*, *que*, *dont*, *lequel*, *laquelle*, &c. precede or follow the noun to which they refer ?

147. In what number does *tout* take an article before it, when it stands for *every*?

148. In what case must a substantive be put in French when it comes after the verb *to be*, signifying to belong?

CHAPTER IV.

Questions upon Negations, the Government of Verbs, Prepositions, and Idioms.

FROM P. 169 TO P. 227.

149. Repeat those verbs which govern the *accusative* of the person and the *genitive* of the thing?

150. What case do most verbs followed by the prepositions *of*, *from*, *with*, or *by*, govern?

151. When does the verb *manquer* govern the infinitive with *à*?

152. When the preposition *by* comes in English before a gerund, how is it usually expressed in French?

153. In what person and number is a verb put, when it has two or more substantives for its nominative case?

154. How must an English gerund be rendered, when it has reference to a substantive or pronoun which is not in the nominative case?

155. What tense is used to express something to be done with dependence upon a condition?

156. In what mood is a verb put when it is preceded by *que*, after the impersonal verbs *il faut*, *il est juste*, *il est injuste*, &c.?

157. What tense is used to express a past but habitual action, during a time not specified?

158. With what preposition does *tâcher* govern the infinitive, when it means *to endeavour*?

159. What tense is used to express a thing past, in a time not yet elapsed, or in a time not specified?

160. What tense answers to the English expression *I was doing*?

161. What tense is used to express a particular fact happening but once, or very seldom, in a time quite past?

162. How is the impersonal *it is* expressed in French, when it is followed by a substantive plural?

163. What mood do the following conjunctions govern, *de manière que*, *de sorte que*, *tellement que*, *sinon que*, when the sentence positively affirms that such a thing is or will be?

164. In what mood does the superlative govern the verb when the verb is preceded by *qui* or *que*?

165. What tense is used to express a time not yet come?

166. What case do those verbs govern which can be turned by the passive voice?

167. What preposition is placed before a verb in the infinitive mood, when it comes after a substantive, and the following verb is or may be expressed by the preposition *in* with a gerund?

168. With what preposition does *tâcher* govern the infinitive when it means *to aim at*?

169. Can a gerund be used after the preposition *en*?

170. What mood do the impersonal verbs which denote evidence or certainty govern, when they are used in a negative, interrogative, or conditional manner?

171. What tense is used to express a thing which has happened before another, which is also past?

172. When a substantive so governs a verb as to be inseparably connected with it, what preposition is placed before the verb, and in what mood must the verb be written?

173. What preposition is placed before the present of the infinitive, when we want to express *the end, design, or cause*, for which a thing is done ?

174. What tense is used to express a thing which we do habitually, though not at the moment in which we speak ?

175. How is the verb *must* expressed in French ?

176. How are the impersonals *it is, it was, &c.* expressed, when followed by an adjective, without reference to any thing expressed before ?

177. How are the prepositions *from* and *to* expressed, when used to express a duration of time ?

178. How is the verb *to be* usually expressed in French before the words *soleil, vent, chaud, froid*, when we speak of the kind or disposition of the weather ?

179. Is it ever allowable in French to place prepositions after the words they govern ?

180. What preposition is placed after a verb in the infinitive mood, followed by the words *capable, incapable, digne, indigne* ?

181. With what preposition does *venir* govern the verb when it signifies a thing just done ?

182. In what cases is a gerund declinable ?

183. What mood and tense are employed to express a future not distant ?

184. How are the words *will* or *would* expressed in French, when they imply an explicit will ?

185. What verbs are those which govern the *subjunctive* when they are used interrogatively, negatively, or conditionally, and the *indicative* in other circumstances ?

186. What tense is used to express an action past before another action in a time entirely elapsed ?

187. Are the adverbs of time, *aujourd'hui, hier, demain, &c.* placed before or after the participle ?

188. How is the preposition *to* expressed in before the name of a country?

189. In what manner are the verbs *to be* expressed, when used to enquire after, or speak of health?

190. What prepositions are usually repeated every noun, pronoun, and verb?

191. How is the auxiliary *to have* expressed in the compound tenses of reflected verbs?

192. How is the preposition *to* expressed when it signifies *so far as*?

193. In what part of a sentence are adverbs used when used in a compound tense?

194. What impersonal is used to express the transition from one place to another?

195. What verb is employed in French in speaking of illness, and in what case is the part of the body affected put?

196. How is the impersonal *it is with* expressed in French?

197. Are the adverbs *bien, mieux, mal*, generally used before or after the verb in the infinitive mood?

198. Is a participle declinable, or indeclinable, in the verbs *être, paraître, and sembler*?

199. How is the verb *to be* expressed in French when speaking of the age of any one?

200. With what preposition does *tardir* govern the infinitive when it signifies *to delay*?

THE END.

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KEY

TO

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UPON

HAMEL'S FRENCH EXERCISES.

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177	222	176	192	222	176. *
178	225	179	193	220	172
179	221	174	194	217	169. 2
180	183	135. 3	195	227	183
181	187	137. 4	196	226	181
182	190	140	197	220	172*
183	199	148. 4	198	193	143. 2
184	214	165	199	224	17
185	209	159	200	187	137. 3

THE END.

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17.3



