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KEY TO  
C. RÜHLE'S COLLECTION  
OF  
FRENCH EXAMINATION PAPERS  

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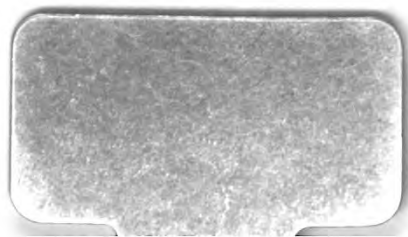
  
P. DEBUSSY



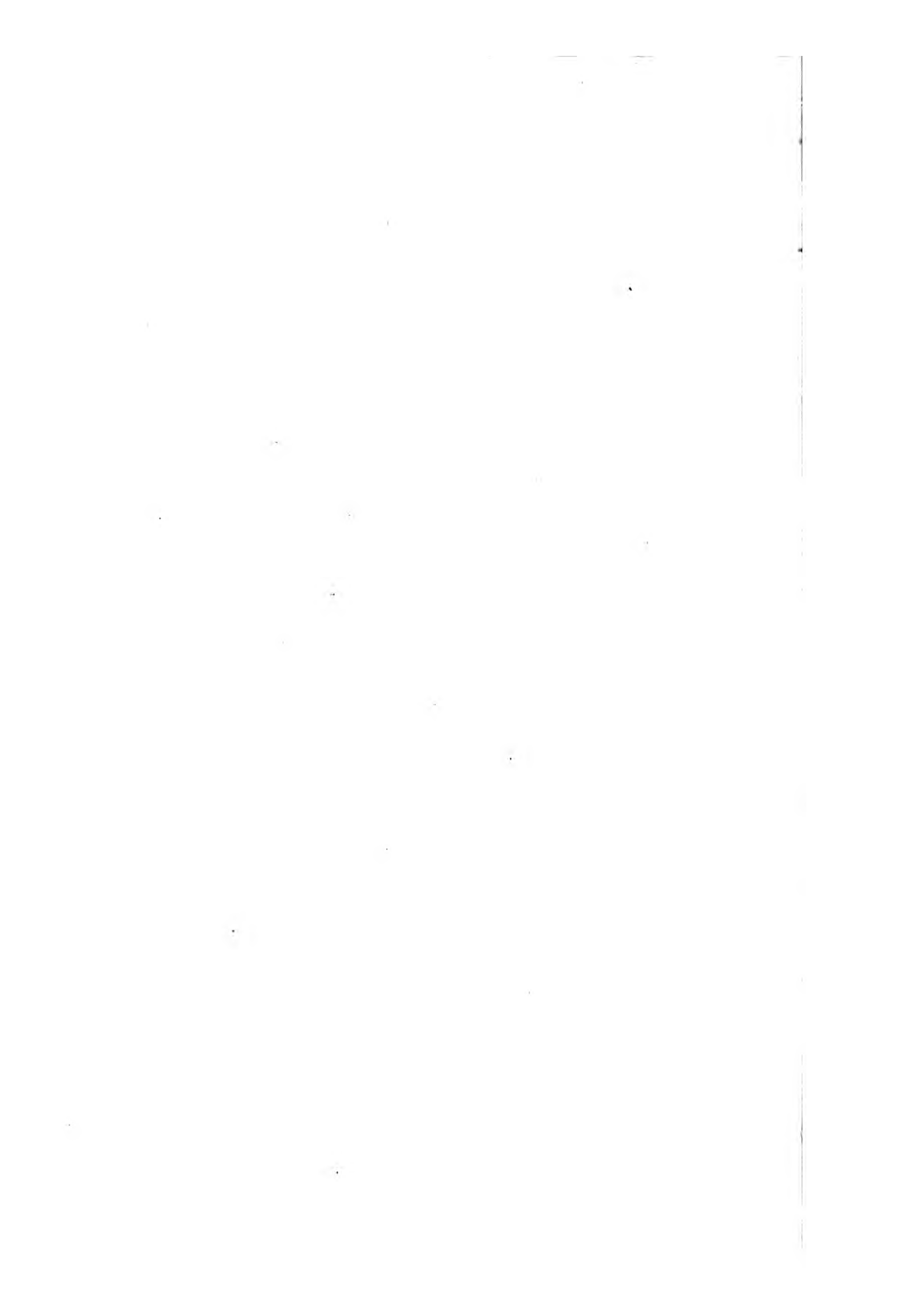


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# Key

to the

Grammatical, Etymological and Scientific Questions,

with the

Translation of Idiomatic Passages

set in the

## French Examination Papers,

[C. Rühle's Collection,]

**Given to Candidates**

for the

Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Direct Commissions in the Army;

The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Staff College.

At the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, to Students at the

London University, and to Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

Especially adapted for the use of Schools and Students reading for

Competitive and other Examinations,

By

**PAUL DEBUSSY,**

French Master at John Taylor's Military School, Woolwich.



London :

Dulau and Co., Soho Square; D. Nutt, 270, Strand.

—  
1863.



## P R E F A C E.

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THIS little volume, which contains the answers to nearly any possible question on French Grammar is in itself a Course of French studies. It will, moreover, afford an excellent opportunity, to those who are destined for the Army or the Civil Service, of becoming familiar with the peculiar style in which the Examination Papers are set.

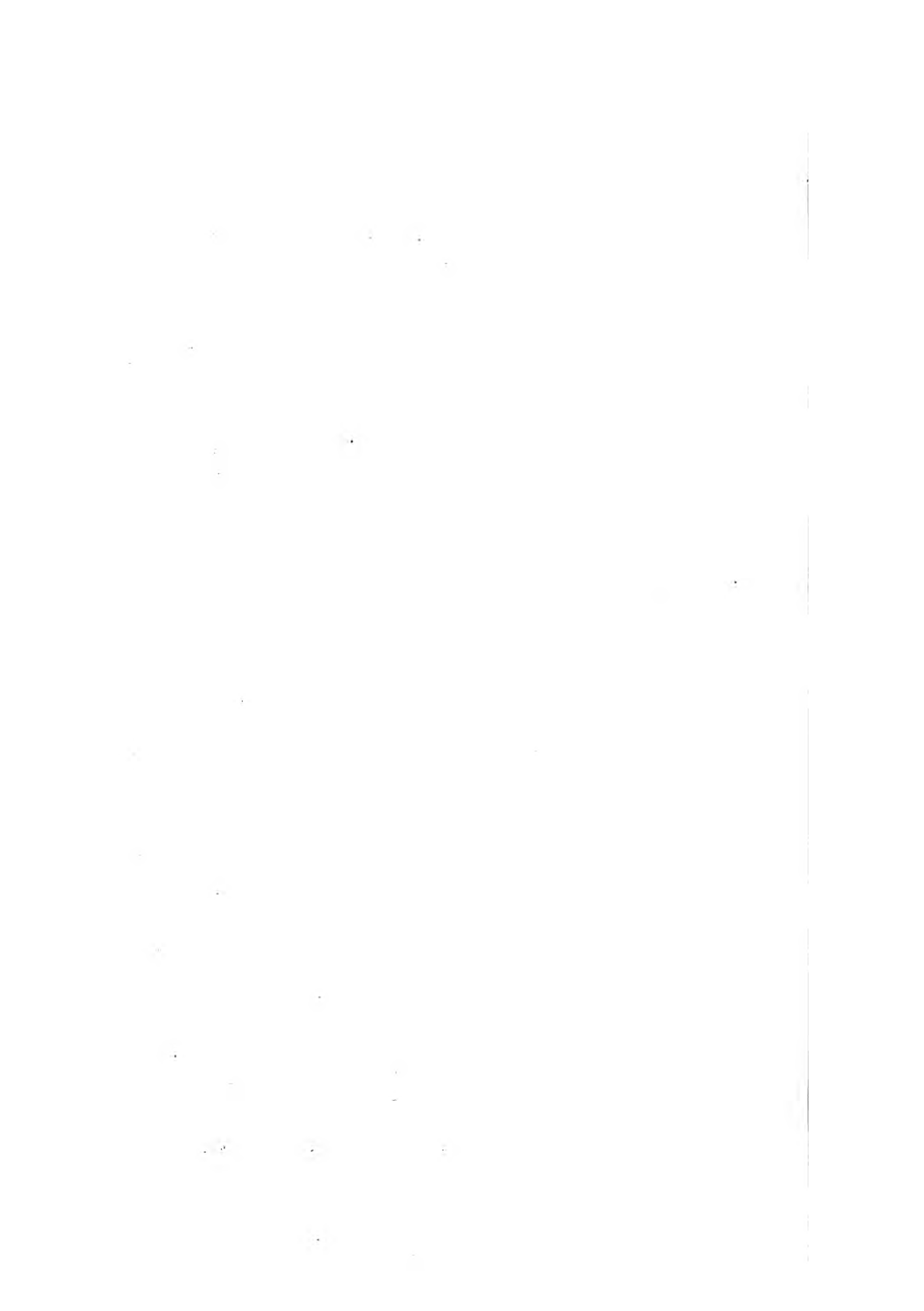
Both the English and French idiomatic passages have been the object of my greatest care; and I have endeavoured to translate them as faithfully as the idioms of the two languages would permit.

Should this work be accepted with indulgence, and prove useful to those who study our language, I shall consider myself amply rewarded for my trouble.

**PAUL DEBUSSY.**

BELL GROVE, EAST WICKHAM.





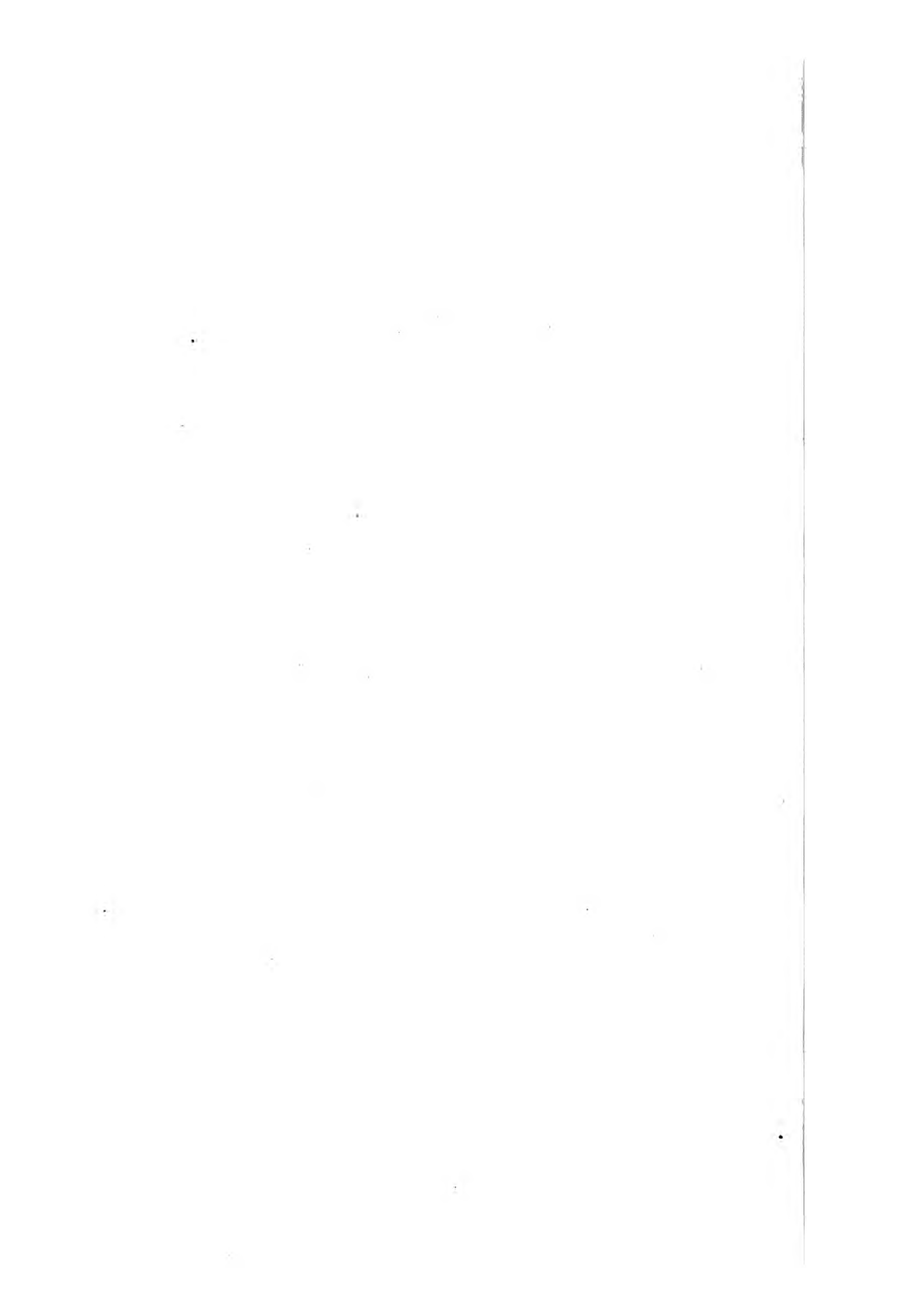
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## ERRATA.

This small book having been printed in Germany, the reader will find in it several mistakes, especially in the last pages. The pressure of time prevented the author from personally revising the last two proof-sheets. For this shortcoming, he begs to apologise.

- 
- Page 114, line 5, *for point read pas.*  
,, ,, ,, 22, *for he does read he does not.*  
,, 117, ,, 10, *for feed read feet.*  
,, ,, ,, 26, *for Frontispice read Frontispiece.*  
,, 120, ,, 16, *for feminine read feminine*  
,, 121, ,, 10, *for Adjectives read Adjective.*  
,, 122, ,, 7, *for Vint read Vient.*  
,, ,, ,, 26, *for is read be.*  
,, 123, ,, 9, *for heard being read heard it being.*  
,, ,, ,, 19, *for Ave read Aie.*  
,, 124, ,, 31, *for Sagisse read Sagesse.*  
,, 128, ,, 17, *for Page read Page 74.*  
,, ,, ,, 27, *for justifide read justified.*  
,, 130, ,, 14, *for and changing read by changing.*  
,, 133. ,, 1, *for authers read authors.*  
,, 134, ,, 22, *for erroneously read erroneously.*  
,, ,, ,, 32, *for Amabum read Amabam.*  
,, 135, ,, 10, *for goddes read goddess.*  
,, 137, ,, 2, *for Prudemment read Prudenment.*  
,, ,, ,, 9, *for riche read riches.*  
,, ,, ,, 10, *for pondre read poudre.*  
,, ,, ,, 13, *for me read ne.*  
,, ,, ,, 25, *for of the verb read of the fact.*  
,, ,, ,, 34, *for costum read custom.*  
,, 138, ,, 18, *for quanquam (the first) read quamquam.*  
,, 139, ,, 4, *for in de read inde.*  
,, 141, ,, 5, *for disentions read discussions.*



Part I.

**Key**

to the

**French Examination Papers,**

given to Candidates

for the

**Royal Military College, Sandhurst;**

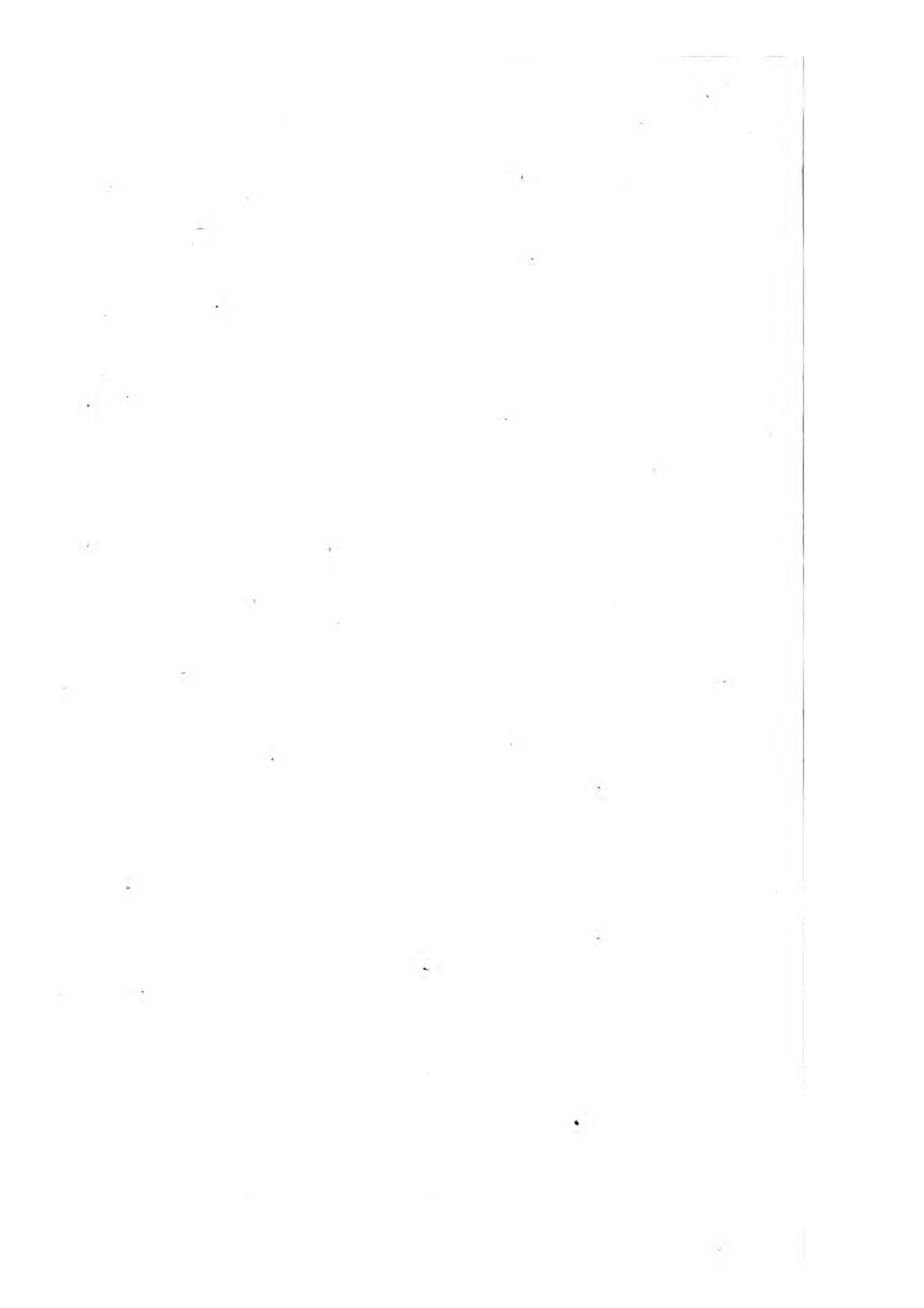
**Direct Commissions in the Army;**

the

**Royal Military Academy at Woolwich;**

and for the

**Staff College.**



## Part I.

### Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

July 1858. — Page 5.

---

1. *C'*, is a demonstrative pronoun and the abbreviation of *cela*. It remains always invariable and precedes generally either a *relative pronoun* or the verb *être*.

*Ce* in this phrase: *Ce jardin*, is a demonstrative adjective and as such agrees in number and in gender with the substantive it points out.

2. *Que* here is a relative pronoun. It is indeclinable and is used instead of *lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles*. It is generally the direct object of the verb by which it is followed. *Que* often takes the place of, *quelle chose?* as: *Que dites vous?* What do you say?

*Que* is also a conjunction of great use in French; it joins one period to another, as: »Il faut *qu'un* juge soit instruit et ait de bonnes mœurs. A judge ought to be learned and of sound principles.

*Que* is moreover used instead of — *combien* — and then is a particle that expresses admiration, irony and indignation as: How beautiful she is! *Qu'elle* est belle! *Que* je hais les flatteurs! How much I hate flatterers!

*Que* serves also to avoid the repetition of such conjunctions as: *Comme, lorsque, parceque, puisque, quoique, si* etc. as:



*Lorsqu'on a des dispositions, et qu'on veut étudier, on fait des progrès rapides.* He who has abilities and wishes to study, makes rapid progress.

3. *Reconnait* is the third person singular of the present of the indicative of the irregular verb of the fourth conjugation, reconnaître.

The present of the indicative mood is used here for the perfect definite, to give more rapidity to the style and to cause the reader to fancy the event is actually taking place at the very moment it is described.

4. *La*, here is a personal pronoun. *Le, la, les* pronouns are always under the government of a verb, which they must precede except when the verb is in the imperative affirmative as: *Je les aime; aimez les.*

*Le, la, les*, articles, always determine a substantive or a word taken substantively, as: *le livre, la table, le boire, et le manger, les oiseaux.*

5. *En*, relates here to: »Son palais.« *En* is a relative pronoun of both genders and numbers and refers to persons and things.

*En*, relative pronoun always takes the place of a person or a thing previously mentioned. As to its place, relatively to the verb, it follows the rule of personal pronouns.

*En* a preposition, like all prepositions, serves to point out the different connections, existing between two or several words together. *En*, preposition is used: —

1<sup>st</sup>. In reference to place and time; as: *Il est en France; en hiver.*

2<sup>nd</sup>. It points out the state, the disposition: *Il est en bonne santé, he is in good health; il est en colère, he is in a passion.*

3<sup>rd</sup>. The motive, the end as: *en faveur de ce mariage; donner une chose en garde; to give something in ones' charge.*

4<sup>th</sup>. The occupation: *les juges sont en délibération; the judges are deliberating.*

*En*, preposition, when joined to a gerund, expresses either the time or manner and especially simultaneousness: Il l'a salué *en partant*, he saluted him in going away; il parle *en tremblant*, he trembles when speaking; il ronfle *en dormant*, he snores whilst sleeping.

6. *Assuré*, is here feminine because the past participle of an active verb agrees in number and gender with its direct object when preceded by it. Now in this instance, the past participle *assurée* is preceded by its object *que* which is feminine, to agree with its antecedent *pension*. Should the direct object follow the past participle, this latter must remain invariable.

The past participle of neuter verbs conjugated with *avoir* and of impersonal verbs, are always invariable.

---

December 1859. — Page 8.

---

1. We must translate in French „*after having*“ by *après avoir*, because any verb preceded by a preposition, must be put in the present of the infinitive. The preposition *en* is the only one that forms an exception to this rule, since the verb following it, must be in the present participle.

2. *Chez* is the *apud* of the Latin, the *appo* of the Italians, and the *cabe* of the Spaniards. In all these languages respectively, these words have the same signification—viz: *at the house of*. Therefore we must say, »*chez le comte*« and we cannot say »*chez le palais*.«

Inf. pres. first person sing. and plur. present. ind.    Past. def. ind.

3. Prier, je prie, nous prions, je priai, nous priâmes,  
vaincre, je vains, nous vainquons, je vainquis, nous vainquîmes,  
rendre, je rends, nous rendons, je rendis, nous rendîmes,  
obtenir, j'obtiens, nous obtenons, j'obtins, nous obtînmes,  
paraître, je parais, nous paraissions, je parus, nous parûmes,  
venir, je viens, nous venons, je vins, nous vînmes.

Imperf. subj. first person sing. and pl.

que je priasse,	que nous priassions,
que je vainquisse,	que nous vainquissions,
que je rendisse,	que nous rendissions,
que j'obtinsse,	que nous obtinssions.
que je parusse,	que nous parussions,
que je vinsse,	que nous vinssions.

4. *Reprochées* is to stand in the feminine plural because the past participle of an active verb agrees in number and in gender with its direct object when preceded by it. Here the direct object is the relative pronoun *que*. It precedes the past participle and is feminine plural as it agrees with its antecedent: *cruautés*.

Translate into French: page 9.

1. Voudriez-vous avoir la bonté de demander à ce monsieur, s'il aimerait à venir avec nous à Paris.

2. Ce serait avec beaucoup de plaisir, mais je crains qu'il ne comprenne pas le Français.

3. Pardonnez-moi, je vous prie; je croyais qu'il avait été en France pendant quelque temps.

4. Jamais de sa vie, je puis vous assurer.

---

December 1860. — Page 11.

---

*Alors*: adverb.

*et*: conjunction.

*quand*: adverb.

*il s'agit*: third person singular of the present of the indicative mood of the reflexive verb: *s'agir*, to be the question. This verb is always taken impersonally.

*d'*: preposition elided for *de*.

*inaugurer*: Present of the infinitive of the regular verb *inaugurer*. This verb is in the infinitive present because it is preceded by the preposition *de*.

*cette*: adjective demonstrative, feminine singular, determining *conquête*.

*heureuse*: adjective, feminine singular to agree with *conquête* (*heureux, heureuse*).

*conquête*: substantive, feminine singular, the direct object of the verb inaugurer.

*d'*: preposition.

*une*: numeral adjective, feminine singular determining *initiative*.

*intelligente*: adjective, feminine singular to agree with *initiative*.

*et*: conjunction.

*courageuse*: adjective, feminine singular, to agree with *initiative* (*courageux, courageuse*).

*initiative*: substantive, feminine singular and the complement of *cette heureuse conquête*.

*on*: indefinite pronoun, which requires the verb to be always in the third person singular. *On*, the contraction of *homme*, is from its nature, masculine and singular; but it becomes feminine when it clearly relates to a female, and plural when the context unmistakably refers to several persons, as: *On est heureuse quand on est mère*, one is happy, when one is a mother. *On est heureux dans son ménage, lorsqu'on est bien unis*, when man and wife are of one mind, they are happy.

*envoie*: third person singular of the present of the indicative mood of the irregular verb *envoyer*. The future and the conditional of this verb are irregular: *j'enverrai, j'enverrais*.

*la*: article, feminine singular, determining *reine*.

*reine*: substantive, feminine singular, the direct object of *envoie chercher*.

---

The following adjectives do *not double* the final *t* in the feminine:

1. Complet, secret, discret, inquiet, concret, replet; they form

their feminine thus: complète, secrète, discrète, inquiète, concrète, replète.

2. *Personne*, as an *indefinite pronoun* is masculine and signifies *nobody*.

The *substantive personne* is feminine and signifies *somebody*, as: *Personne n'est encore arrivé. Nobody has as yet arrived.*

La *personne* dont vous me parliez hier est arrivée ce matin. The person you were speaking of yesterday, has arrived.

3. The verbs *faillir* and *falloir* are derived from the latin *fallere*. The present of the indicative mood *je faux* and the future *je faudrai* are altogether obsolete. Several of the tenses of the verb *faillir* are very seldom used or rather this verb is only to be met with in the infinitive present and the preterite definite or indefinite: *je faillis, j'ai failli*.

4. When the relative pronoun *qui* is the subject of the verb, this latter agrees with it in number, in gender and in person, as :

C'est toi *qui* leur parles. It is thou that speakest to them.

C'est vous, madame, *qui* êtes si instruite. It is you, Madam, who are so learned.

C'est nous *qui* irons au spectacle. We shall go to the theatre.

5. The difference between *voici* and *voilà* is a very marked one.

1° *voici* points out the nearest and *voilà* the most distant object.

2° *voici* refers to that which follows, and *voilà* to that which precedes. Thus: *voici ce qu'il m'a dit*, this is what he told me, requires a colon, because I am going to repeat what he told me; and *voilà ce qu'il m'a dit*, requires a full stop, because I have already mentioned what he told me.

There are two kinds of reflective verbs: essentially reflective verbs and occasionally reflective verbs.

The former cannot be conjugated without two personal pronouns, as *se repentir*, *se souvenir*. We cannot say: *repentir*, *souvenir*, at least as verbs.

*Se laver, se flatter, s'admirer* etc., are merely occasionally reflective, because we can say actively: *laver, flatter, admirer*.

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December 1861. — Page 14.

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1. *Plus* is followed now by *que*, now by *de*.

It is followed by *que*, when is the term of a comparison. and by *de* when an adverb of quantity, as:

Augustus was not perhaps a greater man than Anthony, but he was *more* successful.

Auguste n'était peut-être pas plus grand homme *qu'*Antoine, mais il fut plus heureux *que* lui.

This man has more money than wit.

Cet homme a plus d'argent *que* d'esprit.

This man, through his generosity, is more than half ruined.

La générosité de cet homme l'a plus *d'*à moitié ruiné.

2. There are but two genders in French: the *masculine* gender and the *feminine*. Not having another gender, we have been obliged to give *arbitrarily* the masculine or the feminine to inanimate objects. Many praiseworthy attempts have been made to lay down rules for the genders of substantives but, unquestionably, practice alone will overcome this so great difficulty for those who study our language.

The feminine is: épouse, ouvrière, géante, juive.

3. They form the plural in the following manner: vaisseaux, genoux, maux, voix, fils, yeux.

4. We must make use of *ce* before a noun masculine singular beginning with a consonant or h aspirate, as *ce* livre, *ce* héros.

*Cet* is used before a noun masculine singular, beginning with a vowel or h mute as: *cet* enfant, *cet* homme, *cette* precedes all feminine substantives in the singular and *ces* all substantives plural either masculine or feminine. *Cette* femme, *ces* femmes, *ces* hommes.

5. There are five primitive tenses in French. They are so called because all other tenses are derived from them.

These are: the present of the infinitive, the present participle, the past participle, the present of the indicative, and the preterite definite.

Inf. pres.	Pres. part.	Past. part.	Ind. pres.	Pret. def.
connaître,	connaissant,	connu,	je connais	je connus,
bâtir,	bâtissant.	bâti,	je bâtis,	je bâtis,
aller,	allant,	allé,	je vais,	j'allai,
cueillir,	cueillant,	cueilli,	je cueille,	je cueillis.

6. He has *just* gone out. This book has *just* been published.

7. Personal pronouns, either direct or indirect objects of a verb, must always precede the verb, except when this latter is in the imperative affirmative, as: *retenez le*; *ne le retenez pas*; *montrez le moi*; *ne le leur montrez pas*.

8. He *must* have courage; I *must* succeed.

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June 1862. — Page 17.

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Pres. inf.	Past. inf.	Pres. part. 1. P.	Pres. ind.	Imp. ind. 1. P.
1. voir,	avoir vu,	voyant,	je vois,	je voyais,
se taire,	s'être tû,	se taisant,	je me tais,	je me taisais,
peindre,	avoir peint,	peignant,	je peins,	je peignais,
paraître,	avoir paru,	paraissant,	je parais,	je paraissais,
valoir,	avoir valu,	valant,	je vaudrais,	je valais.

Pret. ind.	Future pr.	Pres. subj.	Imp. subj.
je vis,	je verrai,	que je voie,	que je visse,
je me tus,	je me tairai.	que je me taise,	que je me tusse,
je peignis,	je peindrai.	que je peigne,	que je peignisse,
je parus,	je paraîtrai.	que je paraisse,	que je parusse,
je valus,	je vaudrai,	que je vaille,	que je valusse.

2. Je m'étais élevé, élevée. Nous nous étions élevés, élevées.  
Tu t'étais élevé, élevée. Vous vous étiez élevés, élevées.

Il s'était élevé.                    Ils s'étaient élevés.

Elle s'était élevée.                Elles s'étaient élevées.

3. Comtesse, comtesses, écuyère, écuyères, mauvaise, mauvaises, chacune, has no plural; perdue, perdues, celle, celles, paysanne, paysannes.

4. *Après*, preposition.

*S'être tu*, infinitive past of the reflective verb *se taire*.

This verb is in the infinitive because a verb preceded by any preposition but *en* must be in the present of the infinitive. The past participle *tú* is in the masculine singular, to agree with its direct object *s'* referring to *artiste*.

The past participle always agrees with its object direct when preceded, and remains invariable, when followed by it.

5. Il y a quelque chose d'égal.

N'y a-t-il rien d'égal.

Y a-t-il quelque chose d'égal.

1. Votre nom, je vous prie?

2. Je me le rapelle sans que vous me le disiez.

3. Vous riez de ce que je ne sache pas parler Français; n'est-ce-pas?

4. S'il avait été plus prudent, il eût été plus heureux.

5. Ceux-là seuls sont réellement grands, qui sont réellement bons.

6. Plus une chose est difficile, plus elle est honorable.

7. Si telle chose arrivait, que feriez-vous?

---

To the various Classes

at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

December 1860. — Page 19.

1. The letter *i* only suffers elision when followed by the masculine personal pronoun *il*, as: *s'il* vient, *s'ils* viennent. Therefore we must say: *si elle* vient.



2. The indefinite pronoun *on* requires the verb to be put in third person singular.

3. Personal pronouns, when objects of the verb, must always *precede the verb*, except when the verb is in the imperative affirmative, as: Il *m'a* rendu les livres que je *lui* avais prêtés; taillez *moi* cette plume.

4. Fem.: — *ma, ta, sa*; plur.: — *mes, tes, ses*.

5. *j'ai, j'avais, j'eus, j'aurai, j'aurais, que j'aie, que j'eusse, je suis, j'étais, je fus, je serai, je serais, que je sois, que je fusse.*

*je dois, je devais, je dus, je devrai, je devrais, que je doive, que je dusse.*

6. Pret. def. : *je mangeai, je vins, je vis, je pus, je connus.*  
 Past. part. : *mangé, venu, vu, pu, connu.*  
 Pret. def. : *j'écrivis, je fis, je joignis, je naquis, je vécus.*  
 Past. part. : *écrit, fait, joint, né, vécu.*

---

Page 21.

1. The plural is: *chapeaux, jeux, clous, cieux* and *ciels, travaux* and *travails*.

*Ciel* meaning the skies or heaven, has for its plural, *cieux*.

*Ciel* meaning the tester of a bed, canopy; *ciel*, synonymous of climate and *ciel* signifying a painting or part of a painting by which an artist endeavours to imitate the celestial vault; have for their plural *ciels*, as:

*Les cieux* sont couleur d'azur.

Je n'aime point les *ciels* de lit, ils m'empêchent de dormir.

Naples est sous un des plus beaux *ciels* du monde.

Cet artiste peint admirablement les *ciels*.

*Travail*, indicating either an exertion of the body or of the mind, has for its plural, *travaux*.

The plural of *travail* signifying a kind of a square scaffolding where restive horses are shod, or a report, a memoir of some length, written by a subaltern to his superior in com-

mand or rank, *is travaux*. Examples: Certaines campagnes de Napoléon sont des *travaux* d'Hercule.

Je ne crois pas que les Anglais aient des *travaux* pour ferrer leurs chevaux.

Le roi n'a pas donné son assentiment aux *travaux* qui lui ont été soumis par ses ministres.

2. The feminine is: jolie, heureuse, douce, vieille, cruelle, grande, fraîche, sèche.

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.
3. Bon,	meilleur,	le meilleur.
Petit,	plus petit and moindre,	le plus petit and le moindre.
Mauvais,	plus mauvais and pire,	le plus mauvais and le pire.

4. *Mon, ton, son,* are used before feminine nouns beginning with a vowel or h mute, and this, without any regard to grammar, merely for the sake of Euphony. Therefore we say: mon âme, mon épée, mon héroïne.

5. Pres. def.: je mangeai, je courus, je tins, je pus, je vis, je voulus, je lus, je bus, je craignis.

6. Pres. ind. 2. pers. plur.: vous dites, vous faites. Imperative: dites, faites.

### Page 22.

1. See page 11, Alors etc.

Past. P.	Pres. ind.	Pret. def.	Future P.	Pres. subj.
2. allé,	je vais,	j'allai,	j'irai,	que j'aie,
couru,	je cours,	je courus,	je courrai,	que je coure,
mort,	je meurs,	je mourus,	je mourrai,	que je meure,
tenu,	je tiens,	je tins,	je tiendrai,	que je tienne,
pu,	je peux or je puis,	je pus,	je pourrai,	que je puisse,
su,	je sais,	je sus,	je saurai,	que je sache,
voulu,	je veux,	je voulus,	je voudrai,	que je veuille,
vu,	je vois,	je vis,	je verrai,	que je voie,
conduit,	je conduis,	je conduisis,	je conduirai,	que je conduise,

Past. P.	Pres. ind.	Pret. def.	Future P.	Pres. subj.
lu,	je lis,	je lus,	je lirai,	que je lise,
né,	je nais,	je naquis,	je naîtrai,	que je naisse.

3. Articles agree with the substantives they determine and adjectives with those they qualify; as: *Les belles fleurs que voilà!*

4. There are three degrees of comparison:

The comparative of equality.

The comparative of inferiority.

The comparative of superiority.

5. They have for their feminine: Cruelle, générale, épaisse, mauvaise, ancienne, belle, longue, blanche, favorite, douce.

6. The *ordinal numbers* in English are to be translated, into French by the *cardinal numbers*, with names of sovereigns, days of the month, books, chapters, and other subdivisions. The only exception is the first, which is always expressed by *premier, première*, without the article: Translate into French etc. Ce passage se trouve à la page *vingt-trois*, livre *trois*, chapitre *neuf*.

Henri *deux*, roi de France, laissa trois fils qui régnèrent après lui: François *deux*, Charles *neuf* et Henri *trois*.

Vous ne serez pas plus riche que votre frère, qui était l'homme le plus riche de la province, et qui était aussi très instruit et très estimé de tous ses voisins.

Jean Calvin, le célèbre Réformateur, mourut à Genève, le vingt-sept Mai quinze-cent-soixante-quatre.

Je sors tous les matins à sept heures et je rentre à huit heures.

Irez-vous en Italie l'été prochain, si je promets de vous y accompagner.

### Page 24.

Infin.	Participles.		1. pers. sing. pres.	Imperf.
1. être,	étant,	été,	je suis,	j'étais,
gouverner,	gouvernant.	gouverné	je gouverne	je gouvernais,
pouvoir,	pouvant,	pu,	je peux or	je pouvais,
			je puis,	

Infin.	Participles.		1. pers. sing. pres.	Imperf.
vouloir,	voulant,	voulu,	je veux,	je voulais,
servir,	servant,	servi,	je sers,	je servais,
faire,	faisant,	fait,	je fais,	je faisais,
devoir,	devant,	dû,	je dis,	je devais,
rendre,	rendant,	rendu,	je rends,	je rendais.

Preter.	Future.	Present subj.	Imperf. subj.
je fus,	je serai,	que je sois,	que je fusse,
je gouvernai,	je gouvernerai,	que je gouverne,	que je gouvernasse,
je pus,	je pourrai,	que je puisse,	que je pusse,
je voulus,	je voudrai,	que je veuille,	que je voulusse,
je servis,	je servirai,	que je serve,	que je servisse,
je fis,	je ferai,	que je fasse,	que je fisse,
je dus,	je devrai,	que je doive,	que je dusse,
je rendis,	je rendrai,	que je rende,	que je rendisse.

2. The past participle of a passive verb agrees in number and in gender with its subject.

*Les troupes autrichiennes ont été battues à la bataille de Solferino.*

3. The past participle of an active verb agrees with its direct object when preceded by it, and remains invariable when followed by it.

Nous n'avons pas encore *lu* les livres que vous nous avez *envoyés*.

4. The past participle of an active reflexive verb takes the gender and the number of the noun to which the second personal pronoun relates, as:

Ces demoiselles se sont bien *amusés* à votre soirée.

In *neuter reflexive* verbs, the past participle is always invariable, because the second personal pronoun is always an indirect object, as:

Bien des gouvernements *se sont succédé* en France, depuis soixante-dix ans.

The past participle of an *active reflexive* verb is also in-

variable when followed by a direct object, in which case the second or reflective pronoun is again an indirect object, as:

Ces deux jeunes gens *se sont donné* la main en signe de réconciliation.

5. After an adjective in the superlative followed by a relative, the subjunctive mood is to be employed, as:

C'est le livre *le plus intéressant que j'aie* jamais lu.

6. *Pouvoir* is an irregular verb of the third conjugation.

It may be taken either neutrally, as: Cela *peut* réussir. or actively, as: Il *peut* bien des choses, mais il ne *peut* pas celle-là.

7. The verb *falloir* is an impersonal verb which may be followed by a verb in the infinitive present or in the subjunctive, as:

Avant de commander il vous *faut obéir*.

Avant de commander *il faut que vous obéissiez*.

8. *Qui* is the relative pronoun used as subject and *que* as object of a verb.

9. *Qui* and *que* take both the number, the gender and the person of their antecedent.

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### Page 28.

1. With a verb expressing an idea of motion the English proposition *to* preceding the name of a country is to be rendered by the French proposition, *en*, as:

I am going *to* France, je vais *en* France.

2. He has some friends etc. would be in French:

Il a des ou quelques amis.

A-t-il des amis?

Il a de bons amis.

Il n'a pas d'amis.

In the two first sentences, I make use, of the article blended with the preposition *de*, — *des*, — contraction of *de les*, — because in French all substantives taken in a general

or individual and partitive sense and the objects of a verb used affirmatively or interrogatively, must be preceded by an article.

In the third sentence, the article is dispensed with, because, the substantive *amis*, taken in a partitive sense, is preceded by an adjective. Therefore say: j'ai *des* amis excellents, j'ai *d'*excellents amis.

In the fourth sentence, the article is again dispensed with, because the substantive *amis*, is the object of a verb taken negatively; thus we must say: j'ai *des* amis, je n'ai pas *d'*amis.

3. Adverbs *follow* the verb in simple tenses and must be placed *between* the auxiliary and the past participle in compound ones, as: J'aime *beaucoup* les fleurs; nous avons *beaucoup* aimé les fleurs.

However, adverbs of time *always follow* the verb both in simple and compound tenses, as: Je pars *aujourd'hui*, ils sont partis *hier*.

Compound *adverbs generally follow* the verb, as: Ces orateurs ont parlé *tour à tour*.

4. The adjective *demi* remains invariable when it precedes the substantive and is variable when it follows it; as:

Au lieu de m'apporter une *demi-livre* de sucre, vous m'en avez apporté *une livre et demie*.

The adjective *feu*, from the latin *fuit*, he was, he is no more, remains invariable when it precedes the article or a possessive adjective and is variable when the article or adjective follows, as: *feu* l'impératrice, la *feue* impératrice; *feu* ma mère, ma *feue* mère.

5. The word *time* must be rendered in French by *heure*, when it answers to hour, as: *Quelle heure* est-il à votre montre?

*Fois* from the latin *vices* in changing the *v* into an *f*, — our french word *toutefois* was formerly written *toutevois* — is the word by which *time* is to be rendered, whenever it ad-

mits of a determinative adjective or an adverb, as: *Combien de fois êtes-vous allé à l'exposition? J'y suis allé plusieurs fois.*

In all other cases *time* is to be rendered by *temps*, as: *le temps, c'est de l'argent.*

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Page 32.

1. Translation: — *La montre d'or; la machine à vapeur; le garçon à l'habit bleu.*

The first thing to be done, when translating into French compound substantives, is to invert the order in which they stand in English. Now, as a great number of french compound substantives are linked together by the prepositions *de* or *à* blended or not with the article, a few practical hints will, I think, remove the difficulties which so many experience, when translating into French a compound substantive.

1° When the first word in english expresses the matter out of which the second is formed; the preposition *de* must join the two words as: a gold-watch, *une montre d'argent.*

French compound substantives must be joined by the preposition *à* without an article whenever, 1<sup>ly</sup> as in this case, the first substantive in English indicates the power by which the second is put in motion, as: steam-engine, steam-boat, water-mill, wind-mill; *machine-à-vapeur, bateau-à-vapeur, moulin-à-cau, moulin-à-vent.* 2<sup>ly</sup> When use or purpose is implied as: Gun powder, powder for guns; *poudre à canon; bed-room, chambre à coucher.*

In compound French substantives which have for their components two substantives joined by a preposition, the former alone can be put in the plural, as: two marble-tables, *deux tables-de-marbre;* two wind-mills, *deux moulins-à-vent.* When, after inversion, both nouns in English may be joined by *of the*, the two substantives in French, must be joined by *du, de la, des*, as: Louvre's hotel; *hôtel du Louvre.* Martyr's street, *rue des martyrs.*

When both nouns in English can be joined by *with* they must, after inversion, be joined in French by *au*, *à la*, *aux*, as:

M. Champion, l'un des hommes les plus charitables de Paris était appelé l'homme *au petit manteau bleu*.

Thus the blue-coat-boy, the boy *with* the blue coat, must, be translated by: Le garçon à l'habit bleu.

2. *Aimer mieux* requires no preposition, before the infinitive following, but requires the preposition *de* if there is a second verb, as: J'aimerais *mieux mourir que de* vivre deshonoré.

*Consentir* and *parvenir* require the preposition *à*, as: Il consent *à* vous obliger; s'il parvient *à* s'échapper.

*Vouloir* admits of no preposition, as: *Voulez-vous* m'accompagner au théâtre.

*Penser* requires the preposition *à* when it means *to think of*; as: J'ai *pensé à* vous écrire ce matin, and admits of no preposition when it signifies to be nearly or on the point of doing something, as: j'ai *pensé me* casser la jambe ce matin.

*Permettre* and *forcer* require the preposition *de*, as: Je vous ai *permis d'*aller à Paris, mais ne me *forcez pas de* m'en repentir.

3. The English passive form may always be rendered in French by the active voice, when the English passive verb is followed by a complement; and in this case, the complement in English, becomes the subject in French, as: The Austrians have been defeated by the French at the battle of Magenta. *Les Français* ont vaincu les Autrichiens à la bataille de Magenta.

4. Translation: — Il *le lui* montre; *le lui* a-t-elle donné; prêtez *les moi*; ne *nous les* envoyez pas.

Personal pronouns, when direct or indirect objects of a verb, always precede this verb except when it is in the imperative affirmative.

5. *Se plaindre l'un l'autre*, signifies to sympathise with, to pity each other; *se plaindre l'un de l'autre*, means to complain of each other.

6. What o'clock was it? It was five o'clock, must be translated into French, by: Quelle heure était-il? Il était cinq



heures, when the person who asks the question merely wishes to know the time at which a certain fact took place, as: *Quelle heure était-il quand vous êtes rentré chez vous? Il était cinq heures.* The same sentence is to be rendered by: *Quelle heure était-ce? C'était cinq heures,* when the question means: What was the hour which this clock has struck, as: was it five or six o'clock? *Était-ce cinq heures ou six heures, qu'il vient de sonner à cette horloge? C'était cinq heures.*

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**Class for Commissions.**

December 1858. — Page 34.

1. The adjective *nu* agrees with the substantive it qualifies when placed after it, and remains invariable when it stands before it, as: *Cet enfant marche tête nue et nu-pieds.*

Feu — see page 17, ans. 4.

2. *Quelque* may be written in three different ways:

1<sup>ly</sup>. It is an adverb, therefore invariable, written in one word and signifies however, when it precedes an adjective, as: *Quelque riche que vous soyez.* However rich you may be.

2<sup>ly</sup>. When *quelque* stands before a substantive, it is written in one word, and being an adjective that signifies „a few“, agrees with the substantive, as: *Envoyez-moi quelques exemplaires de ce livre.*

3<sup>ly</sup>. When it stands before a verb it is written in two words: *quel que*; the first word is an adjective and agrees with the substantive which follows the verb. In this case it answers to the English word *whatever*, as: *Quels que soient vos talents, whatever your talents may be.*

3. *Tout*, although an adverb varies, when it precedes an adjective in the feminine and beginning with a consonant or h aspirate; and this is another instance of our sacrificing grammar to harmony. Indeed our so sensitive French ear would hardly bear: *elles restèrent tout saisies, tout honteuses.* We must say: *Elles restèrent toutes saisies, toutes honteuses.*

4. *Collective substantives* are those which, though in the singular, express a certain number of objects; such are the French words: *multitude, foule, infinité, troupe* etc. There are in French two kinds of collective substantives: the *collective general* and the *collective partitive*.

When the substantive is a collective general the verb of which it is the subject, must be put in the singular, as: *l'infinité des grandeurs de Dieu me frappe. La troupe de brigands s'enfuit à leur approche.*

When the collective is taken in a partitive sense, the verb does not agree with it, but with the substantive following it, as: *Une infinité de gens se figurent qu'ils n'ont qu'à demander pour obtenir.*

Generally speaking, a collective general is preceded par *le, la, les*, whereas the collective partitive is preceded by *un, une*.

This distinction is well worth being noticed, since the collective general is the essential word of the sentence, the word with which agree the adjective, the pronoun, and the verb; whilst the collective partitive has no importance whatever, answering always to *few and many*. *La multitude des curieux fut refoulée par la troupe, qui ouvrit un passage au roi. Une multitude de femmes se trouvaient mêlées aux perturbateurs; c'est-à-dire beaucoup de femmes.*

5. *Parler mal* means to express oneself against the grammatical rules of a language as: *Lisez les bons auteurs afin de ne jamais parler mal.*

*Mal parler*, signifies to slander, as: *Il ne faut jamais mal parler des absents.*

6. *Point*, denies more energetically than *pas*. *Pas* denies with a certain restriction, as: *Il n'a pas d'esprit ce qu'il en faudrait pour sortir d'un tel embarras.* In this sentence I give to understand that he is witty, but not sufficiently so, to get out of the difficulty.

*Il n'a point d'esprit*, means that he is absolutely deprived of wit.

7. Because after the conjunctions *avant que sans que* and the verb *défendre*, we must not make use of the negative particle *ne*. We must say:

Avant qu'il vienne,  
Sans que je vous le dise  
Je défends qu'il le fasse.

The reasons for it are obvious: The conjunction *avant que* can only govern a verb expressing an action which will *actually* take place, and therefore the verb cannot admit of a negative, as: Il se jeta dans l'eau *avant que* nous pussions l'en empêcher. The conjunction *sans que* is by itself a negative word, and as such, does not require another negative, as: Nous nous sommes échappés de prison, *sans que* nos gardiens s'en soient aperçus. As for the verb „*défendre*“, it is obvious that we cannot forbid a person *not to do* a thing; we must then write: J'ai défendu que vous fassiez telle chose. (Acad.)

### Direct Commissions.

July 1858. — Page 39.

1. *Son* is a possessive adjective.

The numeral adjectives, as: *mille* hommes; the possessive adjectives, as: L'Angleterre s'attend à ce que chaque homme fasse *son* devoir.

The adjectives such as: *nul, aucun, chaque, même, quelque, tout* etc.

2. *Ne* is used here before the verb *ne fût tombé* because it is preceded and governed by the verb *craindre* taken affirmatively. This form, we took from the latin: *Vereor ne veniat*, I am afraid he will come: Je crains qu'il ne vienne. Should the verb *craindre* be taken negatively, no negative is to precede the verb following, as: Je ne crains pas qu'il vienne, I am not afraid of his coming.

3. *Fût tombé* is here in the pluperfect of the subjunctive, because this verb expresses a past time relatively to the first verb.

There are five fundamental rules for the agreement of the tenses of the indicative with the tenses of the subjunctive.

1. When the first verb is in the present of the indicative or in the future, the second verb is to be put in the present of the subjunctive, provided this second verb expresses either a time present or a time that has to come, as:

Je désire qu'il réussisse demain.

Je ne croirai jamais qu'il ait le courage de se présenter devant moi ce soir.

Je doute qu'il soit en France.

2. When the first verb is in the present of the indicative or in the future, the imperfect of the subjunctive must be used in the following two cases:

In the first case, these two combined circumstances are indispensable:

1. The second verb must express a time present or that has to come.

2. There must be in the sentence a conditional expression followed by a verb in the imperfect or the pluperfect, as:

Je doute qu'il *fît* des progrès, s'il *n'avait* pas d'aussi bons maîtres.

Je ne croirai pas que vous *fissiez* des progrès, si vous *n'aviez pas prêté* tant d'attention aux leçons de vos maîtres.

In the second case, the second verb must be in the imperfect of the subjunctive, when this second verb, although indicating a time past, presents the action at the very moment it was taking place, as:

Je ne crois pas qu'alors il *eût* peur de vos menaces.

Quoique la république ait deux fois sombré en France, je ne dirai pas qu'elle *fût* impossible en 1848.

3. When the first verb is in the present of the indicative or in the future, the second verb must be in the subjunctive past, when this second verb indicates a time absolutely past,

that is to say, without any other circumstance of time, without any condition whatever, as:

Je ne crois pas qu'ils *aient* jamais *forfait* à l'honneur.

Croirai-je qu'ils *aient voulu* me tromper?

4. When the first verb is in the present of the indicative or in the future, the second verb is to be in the pluperfect of the subjunctive, but only when this second verb expresses a time past, and when there is in the sentence a conditional expression, as:

Si vous n'aviez pas eu un jockey si adroit, je doute que votre cheval eût remporté le prix de la course.

5. After the imperfect, the compound tenses, the pluperfect of the indicative and the two conditionals, the second verb must be either in the imperfect or in the pluperfect of the subjunctive. It must be in the imperfect when it expresses a time present or that has to come; it must be in the pluperfect if it expresses a time past, as:

Je ne savais pas que vous fussiez mes amis.

Nous n'avions pas cru d'abord que cette demoiselle eût fait un si bon mariage.

4. Je parais, je paraissais, je parus, je paraîtrai, je paraîtrais, que je paraisse, que je parusse.

5. The past indefinite is used here, because the time, at which the action expressed by the verb, took place, is not determined. Should the time be determined, the proper tense to use would be the past definite, as:

Guillaume le conquérant *a conquis* l'Angleterre.

Guillaume le conquérant *conquit* l'Angleterre en 1066.

However the genius of our language has a strong preference for the past indefinite and we can generally, with equal propriety make use of the latter instead of the past definite; which, moreover, being the historical past, is more at home in travels, narratives etc.

Thus we say with equal correctness:

Mon ami mourut hier.

Mon ami est mort hier.

6. The singular of *animaux* is *animal*; *aval*, *bal*, *carnaval*, *cérémonial*, *chacal*, *régal* and some others follow the general rule, that is to say, an *s* is to be suffixed to the singular.

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December 1859. — Page 43.

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1. The superlative relative in French is formed by prefixing the article *le*, *la*, *les* to the comparative, as *plus beau*, *le plus beau*.

There is no exception to this rule. The examiner, I dare say, was thinking of the comparative when he wrote down that question.

2. *Croître*, *croissant*, *crû*, *je crois*, *je crûs*.

3. The subject, as a general rule, stands before the verb.

Except:

1) When the verb is taken interrogatively, as:

*Est-il possible qu'il se soit oublié à ce point?*

2) When quoting the words of another, as:

*Croyez-vous, me dit-il, que je puisse jamais vous pardonner?*

3) In exclamative expressions as these:

*Dussé-je en mourir! Puissé-je être assez heureux!*

4) After *à peine*, *aussi*, we elegantly place the subject after the verb, as:

*Aussi lui souriais-je pendant qu'il me parlait. A peine eut-elle fini de parler qu'elle s'évanouit.*

4. Because all adverbs of quantity, except *bien* must be followed by the preposition *de* only.

5. *Plier*, *ployer*, signify: to bend, to fold up. These two synonyms have given birth to many interpretations.

In one book I read: *Plier* in its proper sense refers to bodies which offer no resistance and which remain in the po-

sition that has been given to them, as: *Pliez* votre serviette. Avez-vous plié votre lettre?

*Ployer* in its proper sense refers to objects which offer some resistance and which tend to resume their former position, as: *Ployez* cette branche d'arbre, mais ne la cassez pas.

In another I read again: *Plier* signifies more particularly to fold up with a certain order, as: *Plier* une lettre, des habits, *plier* en quatre, etc. It signifies moreover to bend, as: *Plier* de l'osier, *plier* des branches; cet arbre *plie* sous le poids de ses fruits.

*Ployer*, means to bend, as: *ployer* les genoux en marchant etc.

Another grammarian makes this distinction: *Plier* means to fold up *flat* an object, as *plier* une serviette and *ployer* means to *roll up* an object. To support his opinion he says: the difference between: *plier* une serviette and *ployer* une serviette is this: *Plier* une serviette means to fold up *flat* a napkin and *ployer* une serviette means to roll it up and either to tie it with a ribbon or to place it in a ring which we call „un rouleau de serviette.“ The same author says again that *plier* le genou means to kneel down, and that *ployer* le genou means to bend ones knee whilst walking, and concludes by saying that, whenever the object has received a curvilinear direction we ought to make use of the verb *ployer*.

On this authority we must say: *ployer* le genou en marchant, *ployer* en rond and *plier* le genou en se prosternant and *plier* à plat. *Ployer* une branche would also be the right expression.

But then, the French Academy says that *plier* means also to bent in a curvilinear direction and illustrate their opinion by this example: „*plier* des branches de vigne pour en faire un berceau; to bend the branches of a vine so as to make them assume the form of an arbour.

If the decision of the Academy is to be carried out, what becomes of much that has been said above? I am far from

even attempting to disparage the different interpretations I have just alluded to; some of them evince a great ingenuity and are, I am afraid, more in harmony with the genius of the French language than what has been said by our French Academy.

In presence of this clashing of opinions, I would humbly suggest that *plier* be the only verb that should be used, except in poetry and in what we call: le style soutenu, le style élevé. Let us, therefore, say with *Bossuet*:

Que tout *ploie* et que tout soit souple, quand Dieu commande.

6. *Aucun* is used in the plural, but in two cases.

1<sup>ly</sup>. When the substantive which *aucun* determines, has no singular, as:

*Aucunes* funérailles, en Angleterre, ne furent célébrées avec plus de pompe que celles du duc de Wellington.

2<sup>ly</sup>. When the substantive has in the singular a different meaning from that it expresses in the plural, as: *Aucune troupe* de comédiens n'eut un chef comme Molière.

*Aucunes troupes* ne pouvaient résister au premier élan des grenadiers français. *Nul* is the other adjective which, when meaning *no one*, follows the same rule.

August 1860. — Page 45.

1. The apostrophe (') indicates the suppression of one of these vowels: *a, e, i*. The apostrophe has been invented to avoid the meeting of two vowels (an hiatus). Thus instead of writing *le enfant* etc., we must say: *l'enfant*.

No elision, however, takes places in the preposition *entre* except when it is intimately connected with another word. We must therefore write: *entre eux, entr'ouvrir*. The final *e* of *presque* is only to be elided in this word: *presqu'île*, a peninsula.



The *i* of the conjunction *si* is suppressed before a masculine personal pronoun, as: *s'il vient*.

2. The English' adjectives generally precede the substantive and never take any inflexion, whereas the French adjectives generally follow the substantive and always agree in number and in gender with the substantive they refer to.

3. There is but one article in French: *le, la, les*.

What some grammarians call article definite is a numeral adjective as: *un homme, une femme*.

*Du, de la, des*, which they call partitive article is but our article *le, la, les*, blended with the proposition *de*.

4. Personal pronouns are words invented to represent persons, but as in French we have not a neuter gender, they represent also inanimate objects. The personal pronouns are: *Je, tu, il, elle, nous, vous, ils, elles, moi, toi, lui, eux, le, la, les*. *En* and *y* are better called: relative pronouns.

*Je, tu, il, ils* can only be used as subjects; *nous, vous, elles, moi, toi, lui, eux* can be used either as subjects or as objects.

*Le, la, les*, are always the objects of a verb.

Ex.: *J'aime, tu lis, il lit, ils étudient*.

*Nous aimons vous, lui, eux et elles*.

*Qui lit? Moi. Qui étudie? Elle, etc.*

*Les avez-vous vues ces maisons dont je vous ai parlé?*  
Non, nous ne *les* avons pas encore vues.

5. The comparative of equality is expressed in French by *aussi — que* before an adjective and by *autant de — que* before a substantive, as:

*Je suis aussi riche que vous*.

*J'ai autant d'argent que vous*.

The comparative of superiority is expressed by *plus — que*, before an adjective and by *plus de — que* before a substantive, as:

*Je suis plus riche que vous*.

*J'ai plus d'argent que vous*.

The comparative of inferiority is expressed by *moins — que*, before an adjective and by *moins de — que*, before a substantive, as:

Je suis *moins* riche *que* vous.

J'ai *moins* d'argent *que* vous.

From what precedes, we see that the second term of a comparison in French, is always the conjunction *que*.

6. The plural of substantives is generally formed by adding an *s* to the singular, as la table, les tables.

There are many exceptions to this rule. *Fils, animal, caillou, lieu, soupirail, tonneau, tuyau, ail, œil, ciel* make in the plural: *Fils, animaux, cailloux, lieux, soupiraux, tonneaux, tuyaux, yeux* and *œils, aulx* and *ails, cieux* and *ciels*, etc.

Pres. ind.	Imp. ind.	Future.	Imper.
7. je suis,	j'étais,	je serai,	sois,
tu es,	tu étais,	tu seras,	soyons,
il est,	il était,	il sera,	soyez,
nous sommes,	nous étions,	nous serons,	
vous êtes,	vous étiez,	vous serez,	
ils sont,	ils étaient,	ils seront.	

Pres. ind.	Imperf.	Future.	Imper.
j'ai,	j'avais,	j'aurai,	aie,
tu as,	tu avais,	tu auras,	ayons.
il a,	il avait,	il aura,	ayez.
nous avons,	nous avions,	nous aurons,	
vous avez,	vous aviez,	vous aurez,	
ils ont,	ils avaient,	ils auront.	

Many grammarians give a third person to the imperative mood and say, *qu'il ait, qu'ils aient*, let him have, let them have. In my opinion, let him have, let them have, *qu'il ait, qu'ils aient*, belong to the subjunctive mood and are but elliptical sentences. When I say, *qu'il vienne*, I mean to convey the idea of a wish, a request, an order; *je veux, je désire, j'ordonne qu'il vienne*.

## January and February 1861. — Page 47.

Pres. inf.	Pres. part.	Past part.	Pres. ind.
1. dire,	disant,	dit,	je dis,
venir,	venant,	venu,	je viens,
détruire,	détruisant,	détruit,	je détruis,
réussir,	réussissant,	réussi,	je réussis,
devoir,	devant,	dû,	je dois,
savoir,	sachant,	su,	je sais.
Imp. ind.	Pret. ind.	Subj. pres.	Imp. subj.
je disais,	je dis,	que je dise,	que je disse,
je venais,	je vins,	que je vienne,	que je vinsse,
je détruisais,	je détruisis,	que je détruise,	que je détruisisse,
je réussissais,	je réussis,	que je réussisse,	que je réussisse,
je devais,	je dus,	que je doive,	que je dusse,
je savais,	je sus,	que je sache,	que je susse.

2. The plural, in the masculine and in the feminine, of *quelqu'un*, is:

Quelques-uns, quelques-unes.

3. The verbs *lever* and *élever* are very idiomatic; but, in order to remain strictly within the question, I shall merely point out their chief respective acceptations:

To express any upward movement of any part of our body, we must make use of the verb *lever* — as: *lever la tête*, *lever les bras*, *lever la main*, etc. *Lever* means also to collect, *lever des impôts*; to remove, *lever des difficultés*; to raise, *lever le siège*: to draw, *lever le plan d'une ville*. *Élever* signifies to raise up higher, as: *élever un mur*, *élever la voix*; to erect, *élever un temple*, une statue, to bring up, *élever un enfant*; to breed, to rear, *élever des animaux*, des plantes. *Lever* expresses generally a material action. *Élever* suggests nobler tendencies, as:

*Lever* les mains au ciel.

*Élever* son cœur à Dieu.

*Se lever* means to get out of bed, as: *Se lever de bonne heure*, to get up early; to ascend, to appear on the horizon in speaking of the sun etc. *Le soleil se lève à cinq heures*, etc.

*S'élever* signifies to rise from below to an upward direction, as: *des cris s'élèvent*; *le temps s'élève*; to rise in dignity, to rise through one's talents, as *s'élever en dignité*, *s'élever par son talent*.

4. Raisonner, raisonnement, raisonnable, raisonneur,  
to reason, argument, reasonable, reasoner.

5. The feminine of *fondateur* is *fondatrice*.

Whenever we can trace a word ending in *eur* to a verb, its feminine is obtained by changing *eur* into *euse*, as: *chanteur*, *chanteuse*, *flatteur*, *flatteuse*, etc.; when this is not the case, the *teur* must be generally changed into *trice* as *fondateur*, *fondatrice*; *acteur*, *actrice*; *protecteur*, *protectrice*. We have no such verbs as *fondateur*, *acter*, *protecter*.

*Oeil* has two different forms in the plural: *yeux* and *œils*. But, according to the academy, this latter form is only to be employed in this word: *œils de bœuf*, as: *Les œils de bœuf de ce bâtiment sont trop près du toit*, the small (oval or round) windows of this building are too close to the roof.

*Oeil de bœuf* is the historical name of one of the apartments at the palace of Versailles.

The adjective derived from, *marais*, is: *marécageux*. The Synonyms of *Effigie* are: image, figure, portrait. *Figure* may well enough, in this instance, be substituted for *effigie*, although this last is, unquestionably, the proper expression, because, *Effigie* represents the thing itself, image merely the idea; *figure* shows the attitude the design, and portrait merely the resemblance.

Translated from the English:

1. Je vous demande pardon de vous avoir dérangé, mais il m'a été impossible de rester plus longtemps.

2. Nous ne sommes pas en retard, n'est-ce-pas?

3. Il y a beaucoup de pauvres en Angleterre et en France; vous le savez.

4. En réponse à votre lettre d'avant hier, je prends la liberté de vous dire . . . . .

5. As-tu faim, ma fille? Oui, maman, j'ai très-faim.

6. Allons, Messieurs, levez-vous, nous allons partir.

7. Il a fait très froid depuis trois semaines.

8. Je dîne en ville aujourd'hui.

9. J'ai mal au côté et ne puis vous accompagner au théâtre.

10. Voici les chevaux; partons.

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April 1861. — Page 50.

1. The French language has but one article; *le* for the singular masculine; *la* for the singular feminine and *les* for the plural of both genders.

2. The elision consists in cutting off the *e* of *le* and the *a* of *la* when the word following begins with a vowel or an *h* silent, and an apostrophe takes the place of the vowel that has been cut off; as: *l'enfant; l'homme, l'épouse, l'héroïne.*

3. Hommes, fils, nez, bateaux, chevaux, genoux.

4. The general rule for the formation of the feminine in adjectives, is to add an *e* silent to the masculine. *Heureux, cruel, trompeur* are exceptions: they make in the feminine: *heureuse, cruelle, trompeuse.*

5. The French express the degrees of comparison in the following way:

*Plus* is placed before and *que* after the adjective with a comparative of superiority.

*Moins* — *que* with a comparative of inferiority.

*Aussi* — *que* with a comparative of equality, as: *Plus grand que lui; moins grand que lui; aussi grand que lui.*

6. The *adverb*, the *preposition*, the *conjunction* and the *interjection* are the invariable parts of speech in French.

Imperative.	Pres. subj.	Imp. subj.
7. tiens,	que je tienne,	que je tinsse,
tenons,	que tu tiennes,	que tu tinsses,
tenez,	qu'il tienne,	qu'il tînt,
	que nous tenions,	que nous tinssions,
	que vous teniez,	que vous tinssiez,
	qu'ils tiennent,	qu'ils tinssent.

May 1861. — Page 52.

Pres. inf.	Future.	Condit.	Pres. subj.
1. vouloir,	je voudrai,	je voudrais,	que je veuille.
devoir,	je devrai,	je devrais,	que je doive,
aller,	j'irai,	j'irais,	que j'aïlle.
sentir,	je sentirai,	je sentirais,	que je sente,
devenir,	je deviendrai,	je deviendrais,	que je devienne.
		Imp. subj.	
		que je voulusse,	
		que je dusse,	
		que j'allasse,	
		que je sentisse,	
		que je devinsse.	

2. The pronoun *en* refers to persons and to things. When referring to persons it answers in English to *of him, of her, of them, from him, from her, from them*.

When referring to things it answers to *of it, of them, from it, from them*, as: Do you remember this gentleman? No, I do not. Vous souvenez-vous de ce Monsieur? Non, je ne m'*en* souviens pas.

I am very glad of *it*. J'*en* suis bien aise.

*Y* answers in English to *to it, to them, at it, at them*, and generally refers to things.

*Y*, conveying an idea of direction, tendency, is employed in French with verbs that require the preposition *à*, as: I

shall never agree to *it*, je n'y consentirai jamais. Are you going to Paris? yes, I am; allez-vous à Paris? oui, j'y vais.

*En* and *y* always precede the verb, except in the imperative affirmative.

*Où*, is an adverb of place as: Whither are you going? Où allez-vous? *Dont* is a relative pronoun for both numbers and genders and points out the relation; *d'où* points out especially the place. as: The accident of which I have spoken to you, l'accident dont je vous ai parlé. The country from which I come, le pays d'où je viens.

But when the descent of persons is implied, we must make use of *dont*, as: The house from which I spring; la maison dont je sors. La maison d'où je sors, signifie: the house which I have left.

3. The feminine of *roi*, *comte*, *espagnole* is: reine, comtesse, espagnole.

4. The first verb *demanda* is in the past definite, because it represents the affirmation as having taken place at some period which is entirely past. The action is complete. The second verb *il allait* is in the imperfect because, although representing the action as absolutely past, it shows it as present relatively to another action past also, both of them having taken place simultaneously. Thus in: Le roi lui *demanda* où il *allait*, the king asked him whither he was going, there are two acts absolutely past, the act of asking and that of going: But as both are simultaneous both must be considered as present relatively to each other. Practically, the imperfect in French is to be used whenever the English auxiliary *was* and *were* precedes a present participle.

5. *Leur* as an adjective, takes, as such, the number when determining a substantive in the plural. *Leur*, as a personal pronoun of the third person plural, always remains invariable. Thus: We have given them their books, nous *leur* avons donné *leurs* livres.

Translated from the English :

1. Depuis quand êtes-vous *en* Angleterre, mon cher Monsieur? — 2. Je ne fais que d'arriver à Londres, ne le saviez-vous pas? — 3. Dites-moi, Messieurs, où dînerons-nous aujourd'hui? — 4. Eh bien! si nous allions à la campagne? — 5. Pourquoi, croyez-vous que ce soit plus agréable? — 6. Certainement, il fait si beau. — 7. Eh bien! avant de répondre, j'ai à vous faire une question. — 8. Je n'ai pas d'argent: pouvez-vous m'en prêter? — 9. Je vais écrire quelques mots à mon frère: m'attendrez-vous? — 10. Si vous désirez que mon frère agisse en votre nom, il vous faut lui donner pleins pouvoirs.

August 1861. — Page 55.

Pres. inf.	Pres. part.	Pres. ind.	Imp. ind.
1. s'asseoir,	s'asseyant,	je m'assieds,	je m'asseyais,
renvoyer,	renvoyant.	je renvoie,	je renvoyais,
vouloir,	voulant,	je veux,	je voulais,
atteindre,	atteignant,	j'atteins,	j'atteignais,
accourir,	accourant,	j'accours,	j'accourais.
Pret. def.	Future pres.	Pres. subj.	Imp. subj.
je m'assis,	je m'assiérai,	que je m'asseye,	que je m'assisse,
je renvoyai,	je renverrai,	que je renvoie,	que je renvoyasse.
je voulus,	je voudrai,	que je veuille,	que je voulusse,
j'atteignis,	j'atteindrai,	que j'atteigne,	que j'atteignisse,
j'aceourus,	j'accourrai,	que j'accoure,	que j'accourusse.

2. The plural of *marchand* is *marchands*. Its feminine singular is *marchande* and its plural feminine *marchandes*. *Satisfaits, satisfaites, satisfait, satisfaite*. The feminine of *ceux* is *celles*; *celui* is the masculine singular and *celle* the feminine. The singular masculine of *voisines* is *voisin*; its feminine is *voisine*.

3. *S'avise-t-il?* This may be rendered in various ways



without altering the sense of the sentence. We may say: *A quoi songe-t-il de venir nous demander de l'argent? Quelle idée, de venir nous demander de l'argent!* etc.

In English, when the verb has a direct object, and a substantive for subject, the verb comes first, as: *has your father read that book?* In French, the substantive subject stands at the head of the sentence, as: *Votre père a-t-il lu ce livre.* When the english verb is merely followed by an adjective the english construction holds good in French, as: *is he rich? est-il riche?* When an adverb precedes the verb, the French have two ways of expressing themselves, as: *how is your father?* may be translated by, *Monsieur votre père, comment se porte-t-il?* or by, *comment se porte Monsieur votre père?* This latter form is by far the more elegant.

Sing. and plur. masc.	Sing. and plur. fem.
4. je me suis assis,	je me suis assise,
tu t'es assis,	tu t'es assise,
il s'est assis,	elle s'est assise,
nous nous sommes assis,	nous nous sommes assises,
vous vous êtes assis,	vous vous êtes assises,
ils se sont assis,	elles se sont assises.

5. The impersonal verb *it is*, is generally to be translated by *c'est* when followed by a substantive with or without an adjective. Therefore we must say: *C'est une bonne politique.* But when *it is* is merely followed by an adjective, it is generally translated by *il est*: Thus, *il est bon de payer . . .* is correct. Should, however, *it is* be the answer to a question *c'est* must be employed, as: *Est-il vrai que vous nous quittiez? C'est vrai.*

Translated from the English, page 56.

1. Vous auriez dû m'écrire, puisque vous avez mon adresse. — 2. Je voudrais avoir bien fait mon thème. — 3. Il faut que je voie votre frère aujourd'hui. — 4. A quelle heure, croyez-vous qu'il soit chez lui? — 5. Combien y a-t-il de

Londres à Paris par Douvres et Calais? — 6. Depuis quand votre ami est-il mort? — 7. Il est maintenant quatre heures et demie; ne croyez-vous pas qu'il soit temps de partir? — 8. C'est à vous à jouer; pourquoi ne jouez-vous pas? — 9. Sont-ce là vos sœurs? Je ne les connaissais pas. — 10. Je pense souvent à vous; pourquoi restez-vous si long-temps sans m'écrire. — 11. Quand vous arriverez à Paris, viendrez-vous me voir? Venez — je vous en prie.

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November 1861. — Page 58.

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1. In that case, *le la* are elided into *l' l'*.

2. The plural of these substantives is: travaux and travaux, genoux, nez, enfants, cieux and ciels, chevaux.

3. The feminine of adjectives ending in *eau* in the masculine, is formed by changing *eau* into *elle*, as: beau, nouveau, jumeau, belle, nouvelle, jumelle.

4. In that case, *only* and *but* are to be expressed by *ne* before the verb and *que* after it, as:

Je *n'ai que* six pence. Il n'était qu'un étranger pour moi.

5. Past def. of mourir: Je mourus, tu mourus, il mourut, nous mourûmes, vous mourûtes, ils moururent.

6. When *than* is the second term of a comparison, it is to be translated by *que*, as more money *than* wit, plus d'argent *que* d'esprit. When *than* is followed by a numeral adjective or a fractional number it must be rendered by *de*, as: I have spent more *than* twenty pounds, I am more *than* half-ruined: J'ai dépensé plus *de* vingt livres; je suis plus *d'*à moitié ruiné.

7. In English the possessive adjectives and pronouns agree with the noun possessor, whereas in French, they agree with the noun possessed. Thus, this mother loves *her* son is to be translated in French by: Cette mère aime *son* fils.

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May (5—10) 1862. — Page 60.

	Pres. inf.	Past P.	Pres. inf.	Past P.	Pres. inf.	Past P.
1.	couvrir,	couvert,	dormir,	dormi,	conquérir,	conquis,
	mourir,	mort,	venir,	venu,	haïr,	haï.

2. The feminine of adjectives is generally formed by adding an *e silent* to the masculine. The following feminine forms are irregular: *jalouse, fausse, vive, nulle, brève, complète, régulière, ambiguë*.

3. When the adjective relates to two substantives singular of the same gender, it must be put in the plural and assumes the gender of these substantives, as: *Le père et le fils sont grands; la mère et la fille sont jolies*. When the substantives are of different genders, the adjective must be in the plural masculine, as: *Le père et la mère sont bons*.

4. Nouns ending in *eau, eu* or *œu* form their plural by the addition of an *x*, as: *un chapeau, deux chapeaux; un feu, des feux; un vœu, des vœux*.

5. The masculine *mon, ton, son*, are used instead of the feminine *ma, ta, sa* before feminine substantives beginning with a vowel or an *h silent*. This is a disregard to grammar in favour of harmony, as: *mon épée, mon horloge*.

6. A gold watch, *une montre d'or*; a silk gown, *une robe de soie*; a toothache, *le mal de dents*; a chambermaid, *une fille de chambre*; *une femme de chambre*, would be a lady's maid.

7. When the noun to which an adverb of quantity relates is not expressed, the French make use of the relative pronoun *en*, as: *I have no money, have you much. Je n'ai pas d'argent, en avez-vous beaucoup?*

8. *Il est quatre heures; il y a loin d'ici à la ville; c'est une leçon pour vous*.

## May (12-17). — Page 62.

Pres. inf.	Pres. part.	Past part.	Pres. ind.	Imp. ind.
1. faire,	faisant,	fait,	je fais,	je faisais,
prévoir,	prévoyant,	prévu,	je prévois,	je prévoyais,
reprendre,	reprenant,	repris,	je reprends,	je reprenais,
aller,	allant,	allé,	je vais,	j'allais,
courir,	courant,	couru,	je cours,	je courais,
vouloir,	voulant,	voulu,	je veux,	je voulais,
Past def.	Fut. pres.	Pres. subj.	Imp. subj.	
je fis,	je ferai,	que je fasse,	que je fisse,	
je prévis,	je prévoirai,	que je prévoie,	que je prévisse,	
je repris,	je reprendrai,	que je reprenne,	que je reprisse,	
j'allai,	j'irai,	que j'aie,	que j'allasse,	
je courus,	je courrai,	que je coure,	que je courusse,	
je voulus,	je voudrai,	que je veuille,	que je voulusse.	

2. *Prévues* is in the plural feminine to agree with its direct object *qu'* relating to *affaires*. The past participle of an active verb agrees with its direct object in number and in gender, when preceded by it and remains invariable when followed by it. Thus we write: Les affaires *qu'il* avait *prévues*; nous avons *prévu ces affaires*.

3. All personal pronouns objects must precede the verb they are governed by, except when the verb is in the imperative affirmative. Therefore we must say: *le* reçu — *m'*avez fait perdre — *lui* dit — *consolez-vous*.

4. *Fit* is in the subjunctive because *quelque* — *que*, governs that mood, and *courût* is in the subjunctive because the conjunction *quoique* requires also the subjunctive.

5. The imperfect expressing a past action but relatively present to another action equally past, denoting sometimes a past habit, cannot be employed here. The past definite represents the affirmation as having taken place at a time entirely

past, and of which no part whatever remains to be elapsed, and is, therefore, the proper tense to be used here.

6. We must say: *de* sages générations, *de* grands hommes and not *des* sages générations, *des* grands hommes, because whenever, in French, a substantive is taken in a partitive sense and preceded by an adjective, we must not make use of the article, but merely of the preposition *de*. Should the adjective follow the substantive, *des* would be the word, as: J'ai connu *des* hommes instruits qui ne savent pas enseigner. *Des* is correct in the following sentences: La plupart *des* hommes sont enclins à la vanité. Quelques-uns *des* tableaux que vous m'avez envoyés ne sont pas *des* chefs-d'œuvre.

Translated from the English, Page 63.

1. Nos amis sont riches, mais nous ne le sommes pas, vous devez le savoir. — 2. Nous avons reconnu qu'il était nécessaire de remettre le meeting (la réunion). — 3. Il est juste que vous payiez vos dettes. — 4. Vous les avez payées; c'était juste. — 5. Je n'ai que cinq pommes, mais vous en avez vingt. — 6. J'ai reçu les livres, mais vous en avez envoyé trop. — 7. Il aurait suffi d'en envoyer quelques-uns. — 8. Faites ce qui est bien, quel que soit le résultat. — 9. Deux de mes amis ont quitté Londres hier pour Paris. — 10. Une si mauvaise conduite est inouïe. — 11. On n'a pas répondu à ma dernière lettre, je n'écrirai plus. — 12. Ils sont restés en France trois semaines et demie.

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August 1862. — Page 65.

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1. Nouns and adjectives ending in *er* form their feminine by adding to the masculine an *e* *silent* and placing a *grave accent* on the *e* preceding the *r*, as: tapissière, ouvrière, tavernière, boulangère, légère, étrangère.

2. They have for their plural: *généraux, feux, bijoux, gaz, bals, travaux* and *travails*.

3. *Notre* without an accent circumflex is the possessive adjective; *nôtre* with that accent is the possessive pronoun. *Votre* and *vôtre* are subject to the same rule, as: *Notre père est plus riche que le vôtre*.

Posit.	Comp.	Sup.
4. bon,	meilleur,	le meilleur,
mauvais,	plus mauvais,	le plus mauvais,
petit,	plus petit,	le plus petit.

*Mauvais* and *petit* have also an irregular comparative and superlative: *Mauvais, pire, le pire; petit, moindre, le moindre*.

Pres. ind.	Imp. ind.	Pret. def.	Future.	Condit. p.
5. je suis,	j'étais,	je fus,	je serai,	je serais,
j'ai,	j'avais,	j'eus,	j'aurai,	j'aurais,
je veux,	je voulais,	je voulus,	je voudrai,	je voudrais,
je vais,	j'allais,	j'allai,	j'irai,	j'irais.

Imp.	Subj. pres.	Imp. subj.
sois,	que je sois,	que je fusse,
aie,	que j'aie,	que j'eusse,
veux,	que je veuille,	que je voulusse,
va,	que j'aie,	que j'allasse.

6. *Un bon homme*, an inoffensive man; *un homme bon*, a good man.

*Un brave homme*, an honest man; *un homme brave*, a brave man.

*Le droit chemin*, the righteous way; *le chemin droit*, the straight way.

*Une fausse clef*, a skeleton key; *une clef fausse*, a wrong key.

*Un galant homme*, a gentleman; *un homme galant*, a gentleman attentive to ladies.

*Un gentilhomme*, a nobleman; *un homme gentil*, an agreeable man.

*Un grand homme*, a great man; *un homme grand*, a tall man.

Une grosse femme, a stout woman; une femme grosse, a woman enceinte.

Un honnête homme, an uprighth man; un homme honnête, a polite man.

Une longue vue, a telescope; une vue longue, a long sight.

La même vertu, the same virtue; la vertu même, virtue itself.

Un pauvre homme, a man of little merit; un homme pauvre, a poor man.

Une sage femme, a midwife; une femme sage, a virtuous woman.

Le saint Esprit, the Holy-Ghost; l'Esprit saint, the Spirit of God.

Un simple soldat, a private; un homme simple, a credulous man.

7. *Than* is to be translated by *que*, whenever it is the second term of a comparison, as: he is taller *than* I; il est plus grand *que* moi; and by *de* when it stands before a numeral adjective or a word expressing a fraction, as: This house cost me more *than* 2000 pounds; cette maison me coûte plus *de* deux mille livres.

8. The French of this would be: Quelle heure est-il? Je l'ai rencontré plusieurs fois. A quelle époque vivait-il? Il ne chante pas en mesure. Il n'était pas prêt au moment qu'on eut besoin de lui.

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## Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

June 1858. — Page 68.

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1. The plural of these words is: les doigts, les fils, les cheveux, les beaux enfants, les jolis bijoux, les maisons impériales, les chevaux, les détails, les travaux and les travaux.

2. The adjective referring to a substantive agrees with it in number and in gender, as: une *bonne* mère. When it re-

lates to several substantives of the same gender, it assumes the gender of these substantives and must be put in the plural. When it qualifies two or more substantives of different genders, it must be put in the masculine plural, as: *La sœur et la nièce sont jolies; le frère et la sœur sont beaux.*

Pres. ind.	Present part.	Past. part.
3. je parle,	parlant,	parlé.
je finis,	finissant,	fini,
j'ouvre,	ouvrant,	ouvert,
je pars,	partant,	parti,
je viens,	venant,	venu,
je dois,	devant,	dû.
je rends,	rendant,	rendu.
je connais,	connaissant,	connu,
je réduis,	réduisant,	réduit,
je crains,	craignant,	craint.

Page 72.

Pres. ind.	Imp. 1. p: pl.	Pres. part.	Past part.
1. j'appelle,	perçons,	naissant,	né,
je pèle,	mangeons,	courant,	couru,
j'emploie,	croyons,	allant,	allé,
je mène,	feignons,	croissant,	crû,
je décèle,	fendons,	haïssant,	haï,
je protège,	buvons,	vainquant,	vaincu,
	faisons,		
	voyons.		

2. Cela devrait être écrit. Nous devrions l'écrire. Il faut que cela soit écrit. Cela pourrait être écrit. Cela peut être écrit. On peut l'écrire. On pourrait l'écrire. Nous pouvons l'écrire. Il faut que nous l'écrivions. Il faut qu'ils l'écrivent. Nous l'écririons. Nous pourrions l'écrire.



## Page 78.

Whenever the indefinite pronoun *on* is preceded by any of these words, *ou*, *et*, *si*, *aussi*, the French prefix to it what is called the *euphonic l'*, to avoid an hiatus. This *l'* has no grammatical value, it serves only to please the ear, yet this is not compulsory. It is preferable, however, to say and to write: *et l'on dit*, *ou l'on peut*, *si l'on veut*, *aussi l'on écrit*. Should the word following the pronoun *on* begin with an *l*, the euphonic *l'* must be dispensed with, for the very reason of euphony. *Et l'on le dit*, far from being harmonious to the ear would be extremely *kakophonic*. In this case, we must say and write: *Et on le dit*, *ou on le voit*. *On* at the beginning of a sentence is never to be preceded by the euphonic *l'*.

2. We say in French that: „une question bien posée est à moitié résolue.“ Now the wording of this question — „On which syllable of a French word does the accent or stress fall in pronunciation? State the rule, and the exceptions, if there be any“ — implies necessarily that the accent *does* fall on a certain syllable. This is, however, not the case. In France we say, that he alone speaks French well, who speaks without accent. Our language has no fixedly short or long sounds. I may be allowed to compare it to a piano or to an organ, on which an artist is performing. In an *allegro* there will be a rapid flood of notes and the artist's fingers will hardly touch the keys. Is it an *andante*, the performer turns sentimental, gives vent to his feelings and dwells longer upon certain passages. Should Beethoven, Hændel, be the composers, what a solemnity does not prevail, what a religious enthusiasm does not the artist's soul communicate to his fingers. Then we are as awestricken by this magnificent display. The fingers do no longer slightly touch the keys, they pause on them.

So it is with our language. We lay the accent on any sound, when our feelings or meaning prompt us to do so. Thus I should write: *Moi* je vais vous prêter de l'argent and

*mōi*, je vais vous prêter de l'argent. The first *moi* is to be pronounced *short* because I mean to express my readiness to lend the money, without any reflection nor any pause. The second *moi* must be sounded *long*, because I wish to say that, as nobody else will lend the money, *I* — dwelling on the contrast — am willing to lend it. Let us wind up this already too long explanation by another French adage: „Le ton fait la musique.“

3. We render in French, both, *His Majesty* und *her Majesty* by *Sa Majesté*, because in English the adjective possessive agrees with the noun possessor, whereas in French, it agrees with the noun possessed. We translate in French *His* and *Her* Highness by *Son Altesse* for a reason of harmony. In this case, to please our so sensitive French ear, we lay grammar aside, and make use of the french masculine form *Son*, to avoid an hiatus, whenever the feminine substantive or adjective following it, begins with a vowel or an h silent.

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1. Le bras, the arm; le travail, the work; l'œil, the eye, le ciel, the sky. The plural of these substantives is: *le bras*, *les travaux* and *les travaux*, *les yeux*, *les oeils*, *les cieux*, *les ciels*.

	Pres. ind.	Imp. ind.	Pret. def.
2.	je vais,	j'allais,	j'allai,
	je reçois,	je recevais,	je reçus,
	je fais,	je faisais,	je fis,
	je vends,	je vendais,	je vendis.

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	Masc.	Meaning.	Fem.
1.	frais,	fresh,	fraîche.

Masc.	Meaning.	Fem.
épais,	thick,	épaisse,
malin,	shrewd,	maligne,
roux,	red (auburn),	rousse,
jeune,	young,	jeune,
public,	public,	publique,
long,	long,	longue.

Pres. ind.

2. j'achète,	j'espère,	je jette,	je mène,
tu achètes,	tu espères,	tu jettes,	tu mènes,
il achète,	il espère,	il jette,	il mène,
nous achetons,	nous espérons,	nous jetons,	nous menons,
vous achetez,	vous espérez,	vous jetez,	vous menez,
ils achètent,	ils espèrent,	ils jettent,	ils mènent.

Pres. ind.

je luis,	je tais,
tu luis,	tu tais,
il luit,	il tait,
nous luisons,	nous taisons,
vouz luissez,	vous taisez,
ils luisent,	ils taisent.

3. *Dorénavant* is the contraction of *dès lors en avant*, from that time forward, i. e. henceforth, for the future.

*Ne-pas* is derived from two Latin words, *non* and *passus*, not a step.

*Ne-rien* comes from the Latin *rem* and *non*. *Non habeo rem*, je n'ai rien, I have *nothing*.

*Ne-guère* is of German origin. The word *gar*, as an adverb, means a great deal of; if we prefix the negative *ne* we obtain, *not* a great deal of. Thus je n'ai guère d'argent, means: I have *but little* money.

*Dans* is the Latin *deintus* which we find sometimes instead of *intus*, into.

*Avantage* is derived from the latin *ab ante*.

*Même* from the Italian *medesimo*, which has the same signi-

fication. Our great philologist Menage derives it from the Latin *metipsissimus*, for *ipsissimusmet*, the superlative of *ipsemet*.

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1. *Le, la, les*, articles, always precede and determine a substantive. *Le, la les*, pronouns, are always governed by a verb which they always precede except in the imperative affirmative. The pronoun *le* is always invariable when it represents an adjective or a substantive taken adjectively, as: *Etes-vous malades, Mesdemoiselles? Oui, nous le sommes. Etes-vous veuve, Madame? Oui, je le suis.* It remains further invariable, and may be called an *elliptical pronoun* when it refers to a verb: *Nous devons défendre l'honneur et l'intérêt de nos parents quand nous le pouvons sans injustice.* Again it takes no inflexion with a superlative implying no comparison, as: *Ce maître ne punit jamais ses élèves, même quand ils sont le plus coupables.*

2. The indicative present is to be used: 1) when the action of the verb takes place at the time one speaks, as: *Je lis mon journal.* 2) When the affirmation denotes a habit, a frequent or periodical recurrence of the same fact, as: *Je travaille moins aujourd'hui qu'autrefois.* 3) The present is also used instead of the future, when the verb expresses an action which is about to take place, as: *Je vais à Londres demain, venez-vous avec moi?* 4) It is further used instead of the past definite in the narrative style. The object of this is to give more rapidity to the description, and also to cause the reader or auditor to fancy the event is actually taking place at the very moment it is described.

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1. *Quelque* parfaite; *quelque* finies. In these two cases *quelque* is invariable because it is here an adverb and as such takes no inflexion. *Quelques* corrections importantes; here *quelque* is an adjective and as such agrees with the substantive it refers to. The rules about *quelque* have been already given. See page 20.

2. *Remarquées* is in the feminine plural to agree with its direct object *que*.

The past participle of an active verb agrees in number and in gender with its direct object, when preceded by it, and remains invariable when this object follows it.

3. Par *qui* . . . Corneille has in this instance wrongly made use of the relative pronoun *qui*; he ought to have said: *par laquelle*. In French the relative pronoun *qui*, when under the government of a preposition, must refer to a person or a thing personified. The *qui* in the sixth line of Corneille's verse, refers to *erreur* and is therefore grammatically incorrect.

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## Plus-que-parfait.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. j'étais monté, | j'avais tenu,  |
| j'avais fait,     | j'étais tombé, |
| j'étais descendu, | j'étais venu.  |
| j'avais bu,       |                |

2. *Je me suis levé* de très bonne heure ce matin.

*Je me levai* à sept heures lundi dernier.

*Je me levais* très-tard quand je demeurais dans cette ville.

The past indefinite is used in the first case, because this tense represents the affirmation as having taken place at a time a portion of which still remains to be elapsed.

In the second case, *I rose* is translated by the past definite,

because this tense represents the affirmation as having taken place at some period of which no part whatever remains to be elapsed. In the third case, the right tense is the imperfect, which, denoting sometimes a past habit, may be said to answer to the words *used to*.

3. *Faire claquer son fouet* means to praise, to extoll oneself, to enhance one's merits through vanity.

Like every body else I was my own trumpeter.

He delights in mischief.

In vain does this young writer exert himself to the utmost, he will never get on in the world.

She had taken this habit from her infancy.

To be kept waiting out of doors or on one's legs.

To get out of the scrape, to come off without loss.

Do not blame me if you do not succeed.

It lies in your own power to make up for lost time.

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	Pres. inf.	Past. part.	Pres. ind. 3. p.	Past. def. 3. p.	Imp. subj. 3. p.
1. traduire,	traduit,	il traduit,	il traduisit,	qu'il traduisît,	
suivre,	suivi,	il suit,	il suivit,	qu'il suivît,	
venir,	venu,	il vient,	il vint,	qu'il vînt,	
saluer,	salué,	il salue,	il salua,	qu'il saluât,	
écrire,	écrit,	il écrit,	il écrivit,	qu'il écrivît.	
plaire,	plu,	il plait,	il plut,	qu'il plût.	

2. A *demi* voix. The adjective *demi* remains invariable whenever it precedes the substantive and agrees in gender, never in number, with the substantive, when preceded by it, as: Une *demi*-heure, une heure et *demie*, deux heures et *demie*.

*Demie*, a substantive takes the sign of the plural, as: cette horloge sonne les *demies*.

3. When a substantive, taken in a partitive sense, is the subject or object, whether direct or indirect of a verb used

affirmatively or interrogatively, we must make use of *du*, *de l'*, *de la* or *des*.

We must, therefore say: *Nous n'avons guère trouvé que des livres*; we found hardly any thing but books. Should however, the partitive noun be the direct object of a verb used negatively, we must then employ the preposition *de*, as: *elle ne fait pas de progrès*.

*De* is further used when the partitive noun is preceded by an adjective, as: *elle fait de grands progrès*.

4. The rules which determine the use of the imperfect and of the past definite have been given in full, page 34.

5. The rules about *quelque* and *quel que* have been given, page 20.

6. *Venir dire*, to come and say.

*Venir pour dire*, to come purposely to say.

*Venir à dire*, to happen to say.

*Venir de dire*, to have just said.

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1. The adjectives *beau*, *fou*, *nouveau*, *mou*, *vieux* have another masculine form, when they precede a substantive beginning with a vowel or an h-mute. Thus we must say and write: *Un bel homme*, *un fol amour*, *un nouvel habit*, *dépouiller le vieil homme*, *un mol edredon*.

	Pres. part.	Past. part.	Pres. ind.	Past. def.
2.	acquérant,	acquis,	j'acquiens,	j'acquis,
	fuyant,	fui,	je fuis,	je fuis,
	valant,	valu,	je vaudrai,	je valus,
	appelant,	appelé,	j'appelle,	j'appelai,
	jetant,	jeté,	je jette,	je jetai.

3. *En* and *y* are both personal pronouns of the third person of both genders and numbers. *En* refers alike to persons and to things, as: *vous avez lu les Misérables*; *qu'en pensez-vous*? *Vous avez entendu chanter Mr. Sims-Reeves*, *qu'en pensez-vous*? This last exemple shows that *en* referring

to persons, may be used as a substitute for *de lui*. But as *en* is more generally used with things than persons, it is more polite, when speaking of a person to use *de lui* d'elle, d'eux, d'elles.

*Y* is exclusively restricted to things, as: Voici un beau tableau, le peintre *y* a mis toute son âme.

4. Le crime fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud . . . .

Je t'aimais inconstant, qu'aurais-je fait fidèle.

These two lines owe all their beauty and energy to their elliptical form. The plain French for it, is: Le crime fait la honte, l'échafaud ne la fait pas. Je t'aimais alors que tu étais inconstant, qu'aurais-je fait si tu avais été fidèle?

5. We make use in French of the euphonic *t* in the third person singular of verbs taken interrogatively, when the last letter is a vowel; as *parle-t-il?* viendra-t-il?

6. You may say and do what you like, you will not shake my opinion. This writer is more anxious to dazzle than to convince. I cannot make out this riddle, and I willingly give it up. No one can say anything to him, he takes offence or turns rusty at once.

7. Je vous engage à faire la paix avec lui, ou à vous réconcilier avec lui. Prenez-garde que le feu ne s'éteigne pas. Il paye tout au comptant. On agita la question de savoir s'il ne valait pas mieux y renoncer et revenir sur nos pas comme nous pourrions. La vieillesse de ceux qui vivent au jour le jour est souvent pleine de privations.

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	Pres. inf.	Pres. part.	Past part.	Pres. ind.	Past ind.
1. a)	guérir,	guérissant,	guéri,	je guéris,	je guéris,
	vouloir,	voulant,	voulu,	je veux,	je voulus,
	pouvoir,	pouvant,	pu,	jepuisorpeux,	je pus,
	exiger,	exigeant,	exigé,	j'exige,	j'exigeai.
	faire,	faisant,	fait,	je fais,	je fis.
b)	From the present of the infinitive are formed the fu-				



ture and the conditional of all regular verbs of the first and second conjugation by adding *ai* and *ais* to the infinitive, as: *guérir, je guérirai, je guérirais, exiger, j'exigerai, j'exigerais.*

From the present participle are formed, 1) the three persons plural of the present of the indicative by changing *ant* into *ons, ez, ent*; as: *guérissant, nous guérissons, vous guérissez, ils guérissent.* 2) The imperfect of the indicative by changing *ant* into *ais*, as: *guérissant, je guérissais, voulant, je voulais, pouvant, je pouvais, exigeant, j'exigeais, faisant, je faisais.* 3) The present of the subjunctive by changing *ant* into *e mute*, as: *guérissant, que je guérisse.*

From the past participle are formed all the compound tenses, as: *j'ai guéri, j'eus voulu, j'avais pu, j'aurai exigé, j'aurais fait.*

From the present of the indicative we form the imperative by dropping the personal pronouns, as: *guéris, exige, fais.*

From the past definite, is formed the imperfect of the subjunctive by the addition of *se* to the second person singular, as: *tu exigeas, que j'exigeasse, etc.*

From what precedes we see that the verbs *guérir* and *exiger* are the only two regular verbs; that the verbs, *vouloir, pouvoir, faire* are not only irregular in their primitive tenses but also in the formation of their derivative tenses, as:

Future.	Cond. p.	Present subj.	Ind. pres.	Imperat.
je voudrai,	je voudrais,	que je veuille,	ils veulent,	—
je pourrai,	je pourrais,	que je puisse,	ils peuvent,	—
je ferai,	je ferais,	que je fasse,	ils font,	faites.

*Vouloir* and *pouvoir* have, obviously, no imperative, since we cannot command somebody to be willing or able to do a thing.

2. *Il y a des blessures*, may be, without, altering *essentially* the sense, expressed by: *il est des blessures.* However there is a great difference between *il y a* and *il est.*

*Il est* expresses the idea of a thing taken in a general and abstract sense, whereas *il y a* implies a restricted one,

as: *Il est* des tentations auxquelles l'homme le plus vertueux ne saurait résister. *Il y a*, dans cette vie, des tentations auxquelles avec un peu de respect de soi-même l'homme ne succombe jamais.

Again, *il est* is more emphatic than *il y a* as: *Il est* des blessures dont le cœur ne guérit pas. *Il y a* des blessures qui nécessitent l'amputation d'un membre.

*Y a-t-il* des blessures? *N'y a-t-il pas* des blessures?

3. *Avoir raison* means *to be right*; *avoir de la raison* signifies *to be a sensible man*; and *avoir une raison*, *to have a reason to give*.

4. The masculine of *nièce* is *neveu*. They have respectively for their plural, *nièces*, *neveux*. *Roi* has for its feminine *reine*. The plural of both is formed regularly by adding an *s* to the singular, as: *rois*, *reines*.

5. *Qu'il fit*, *qu'il punît*, *qu'il rappelât*. These verbs are put in the subjunctive on account of the conjunctive locution *en cas que* which requires the verb they govern to be in that mood. They are in the imperfect of the subjunctive on account of the leading verb, *je ne le pourrais*, being in the conditional present.

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Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. bon,	meilleur,	le meilleur,
bien,	mieux,	le mieux.
mal,	pis,	le pis,
mauvais,	pire,	le pire,
peu,	moins,	le moins.

We may also say: *mauvais*, *plus mauvais*, *le plus mauvais*.

2. The third person singular of the present of the indicative of those verbs, is: *il jette*, *il achète*, *il appelle*, *il recèle*, *il va*, *il emploie*, *il sème*, *il balaye*, *il règne*.

3. Adverbs follow when the verb is at a simple tense

and are placed between the auxiliary and the past participle in a compound one, as: Ils me parlent *souvent*. Vous nous écrivez *rarement*. Ils m'ont *souvent* parlé de vous. Adverbs like *aujourd'hui*, *demain hier* always follow the verb, as: Ils ont parlé de vous *aujourd'hui*.

4. *To know* is to be translated by *connaître*, whenever the knowledge has been acquired by our natural senses, as: *I know* this gentleman *by sight*, *je connais* ce Monsieur *de vue*. *I know* the environs of Woolwich, *je connais* les environs de Woolwich. In fact, whenever *to know* can be turned into *to be acquainted with*, *connaître* is the right word. *To know* must be rendered by *savoir*; whenever the acquired knowledge is the result of our mental or bodily exertions, as: Do you *know* mathematics? *Savez-vous* les mathématiques? Do you know how to swim and how to fence? *Savez-vous* nager et faire des armes?

5. The English auxiliaries: *I will, I am, I have, I do*, give birth, in answers to questions, to many elliptical expressions which have no equivalent in French. In such cases the principal idea contained in the question must be reproduced in the answer. All the examples set in this paper belong to this category, as: Lui écrivez-vous? *Oui, je lui écrirai*. Allez-vous à Londres? *Oui, j'y vais*. Avez-vous vu la bibliothèque? *Oui, je l'ai vue*. Lisez-vous ce livre? *Je ne le lis pas*.

There are, however, many other ways of answering in French. The principal are these: *It is, they are* in answer to a question, are expressed in French by *c'est, ce sont* etc., with this difference, that in English the personal pronoun referring to what precedes, is often implied, whereas in French it is always expressed, as: Is it you? No it is not. *Est-ce vous? Non, ce n'est pas moi*.

When a sentence, although affirmative in its form, implies an interrogative idea and is summed up by the following expressions, *Have I not? is it not?* and such like, these are rendered in French by *n'est ce pas?* as: Vous irez avec nous

à Paris, *n'est ce pas?* You will come to Paris with us, will you not?

6. La femme que *j'ai vue* peindre, means: the woman whom I have seen painting. La femme que *j'ai vu* peindre, signifies: the woman that I have seen painted.

In the first case, the participle *vue* is in the feminine singular to agree with its object direct, *que*. In fact whom have seen? I have seen the woman who was painting, as *que*, direct object, precedes the past participle, it must agree with it.

In the second case, I have not seen the woman herself painting; indeed I have seen somebody painting her; therefore the verb *peindre* not the *que* is the direct object of the verb. Now, as *peindre* follows the past participle, this latter according to rules already given must remain invariable.

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Inf. pres.	Pres. part.	Pres. ind. 1. p. s.	Pres. ind. 1. p. p.
1. vouloir,	voulant,	je veux,	nous voulons,
aller,	allant,	je vais,	nous allons,
haïr,	haïssant,	je hais,	nous haïssons,
savoir,	sachant,	je sais,	nous sachons,
vivre,	vivant,	je vis,	nous vivons,
mourir,	mourant,	je meurs,	nous mourons.
Imp. ind. 1. p. s.	Imp. 1. p. p.	Pret. 1. p. s.	Pret. 1. p. p.
je voulais,	nous voulions,	je voulus,	nous voulûmes,
j'allais,	nous allions,	j'allai,	nous allâmes,
je haïssais,	nous haïssions,	je haïs,	nous haïmes,
je savais,	nous savions,	je sus,	nous sûmes,
je vivais,	nous vivions,	je vécus,	nous vécûmes,
je mourais,	nous mourions,	je mourus,	nous mourûmes,
Fut. 1. p. s.	Fut. 1. p. p.	Subj. pres. 1. p. s.	Subj. pres. 1. p. p.
je voudrai,	nous voudrons,	que je veuille,	que nous voulions,
j'irai,	nous irons,	que j'aïlle,	que nous allions,
je haïrai,	nous haïrons,	que je haïsse,	que nous haïssions,

Fut. 1. p. s.	Fut. 1. p. p.	Subj. pres. 1. p. s.	Subj. pres. 1. p. p.
je saurai,	nous saurons,	que je sache,	que nous sachions,
je vivrai,	nous vivrons,	que je vive,	que nous vivions,
je mourrai,	nous mourrons,	que je meure,	que nous mourions.

Imp. subj. 1. p. s.	Imp. subj. 1. p. p.
que je voulusse,	que nous voulussions,
que j'allasse,	que nous allussions,
que je haïsse,	que nous haïssions,
que je susse,	que nous sussions,
que je vécusse,	que nous véçussions,
que je mourusse,	que nous mourussions.

2. *Bras, corps, prix, courroux* do not change in the plural. All substantives which end in the singular in *s, x, z* remain unaltered in the plural.

*Neveu, chapeau, cheval* have for their plural: *neveux, chapeaux, chevaux*. Substantives ending in *eu, eau,* form generally their plural by the addition of an *x*.

The singular of *yeux* is *œil*.

Past. ind. masc.	Past. indef. fem.
3. je me suis caché,	je me suis cachée.
tu t'es caché,	tu t'es cachée,
il s'est caché,	elle s'est cachée,
nous nous sommes cachés,	nous nous sommes cachées,
vous vous êtes cachés,	vous vous êtes cachées,
ils se sont cachés,	elles se sont cachées.

Pret. subj. masc.	Pret. subj. fem.
que je me sois caché,	que je me sois cachée,
que tu te sois caché,	que tu te sois cachée,
qu'il se soit caché,	qu'elle se soit cachée,
que nous nous soyons cachés,	que nous nous soyons cachées,
que vous vous soyez cachés,	que vous vous soyez cachées.
qu'ils se soient cachés.	qu'elles se soient cachées.

4. If, instead of *bien des gens* there was *beaucoup*, we should say and write *beaucoup de gens*.

All adverbs of quantity require after them the preposition

*de* except when they are taken absolutely. *Bien* however requires the article.

5. *After having eaten* must be translated by, après avoir mangé, because all prepositions in French require the verb which they govern to be in the present of the infinitive. The preposition *en*, however is followed by the present participle. Example: After having concluded his speech. Après avoir achevé son discours.

## Page 108.

## Imperative.

1. jette,	appelle,	crois,	crois,	lie,	lis,
jetons,	appelons,	croyons,	croissons,	lions,	lisons,
jetez,	appelez,	croyez,	croissez,	liez,	lisez.

## Imperative.

dis,	va-t-en,
disons,	allons-nous-en,
dites,	allez-vous-en.

2. Many writers in forming the plural of substantives ending in *ant* and *ent* suppress the *t* and add an *s*; as *amant*, *amans*, *sentiment*, *sentimens*: this, the French Academy very wisely opposes, since the only merit of this innovation is to introduce one more exception in the rules of the formation of the plural. Let us, therefore, carry out this general rule which says: add an *s* to the singular of a substantive, and you have its plural.

Singular.	Plural.
ciel,	cieux and ciels,
œil,	yeux and œils,
travail,	travaux and travaux,
chef-lieu,	chefs-lieux,
arc-de-triomphe,	arcs-de-triomphe.

3. Je l'attends *maintenant*. Les citoyens de la ville furent *alors*, pour la première fois, l'un des ordres politiques de l'Etat.

The english adverb *now* when modifying a verb in the present tense is to be translated by *maintenant* and must be rendered by *alors* when coupled with a verb in a past tense. Indeed, the adverb *maintenant* expresses the present and cannot, in French, modify a verb which expresses a past affirmation.

4. The difference between *de suite* and *tout de suite* is very great. *De suite* signifies one after the other, following each other, as: This pupil cannot write two lines running, without mistakes. Cet élève ne peut pas écrire deux lignes *de suite*, sans faire des fautes d'orthographe.

*Tout-de-suite* means immediately, as: this man is so sensitive that he turns immediately rusty. Cet homme est si susceptible qu'il prend la mouche *tout-de-suite*.

*Près de mourir* means to be on the point of dying. *Prêt à mourir* signifies to be ready to die.

*La maison dont je sors* signifies the house or family from which I am descended. *La maison d'où je sors*, means the house which I leave.

*La paix est dans ta bouche et ton cœur en est loin.* According to the grammatical construction, the relative pronoun *en* refers to *bouche*, but as regard to the sense it evidently refers to *paix*. This verse of Voltaire means: Peace is on your lips but far from your heart.

6. The french verb *observer* signifies to look at, to notice, to observe; as I am looking at you for the last twenty minutes. Il y a vingt minutes que je vous *observe*. When the english verb to *observe* means to make an observation, it must be rendered in French by *faire observer*. We must say, therefore, je vous *ferai observer* que vous sortez de la question.

7. *Il impose* signifies to impose, to awe.

*Il s'impose* means to take, to impose upon oneself.

*Il en impose*, means to deceive, to take in, as: Cet homme *impose* par son grand caractère.

Cet homme *s'est imposé* de grands sacrifices.

Vous *m'en avez imposé*, Monsieur, sortez!

8. The Seine has been frozen over in 1830. How far is it from here to the town? I sent him on an errand. The two armies were on the point of coming to blows. The enemy thought of cutting out work for us. Abad look out for you here, be off with you, pack off. I'll go to him and speak out my mind.

9. Faire des châteaux en Espagne: tirer les vers du nez; faire d'une pierre deux coups.

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Pres. inf.	Pres. ind.	Past def.	Fut. pres.
1. aller,	je vais,	j'allai,	j'irai,
voir,	je vois,	je vis,	je verrai,
faire,	je fais,	je fis.	je ferai,
devoir,	je dois,	je dus,	je devrai,
disparaître,	je disparaissais,	je disparus,	je disparaîtrai,
accourir,	j'accours,	j'accourus,	j'accourrai.
	Pres. subj.	Imp. subj.	
	que j'aie,	que j'allasse,	
	que je voie,	que je visse,	
	que je fasse,	que je fisse,	
	que je doive,	que je dusse,	
	que je disparaisse,	que je disparusse,	
	que j'accoure,	que j'accourusse.	

2. The first verb, *je vis*, is in the past definite, because it represents the affirmation as having taken place at some period which is entirely past, and of which no part whatever remains to be elapsed.

The second verb, *se promenait*, is in the imperfect of the indicative, because the imperfect shows the action as being absolutely past, although present relatively to another action past also, both of them happening at the same time or *simultaneously*. Now, in this sentence, *je vis un homme qui se promenait*, it is evident that the second verb, although expressing



the action as absolutely past, it represents it also as having taken place simultaneously; for, at the time I saw him, he was at the same time taking a walk. It is on account of this simultaneousness, that the imperfect has been also called „*simultaneous past*.“

3. If instead of *bien des gens* we were to use the adverb *beaucoup* and if the adjective *pareilles* should follow the substantive *questions* instead of preceding it, the following alteration would take place in the sentence: *Beaucoup de gens me font des questions pareilles*.

And this on account of the two following rules: 1) All adverbs of quantity, *except bien*, must be followed by the preposition *de*. 2) When a substantive is taken in a partitive sense and preceded by an adjective, the preposition *de* is again to be employed, as: *j'ai fait bien des reproches à ce jeune homme; j'ai fait beaucoup de reproches à ce jeune homme. La Bourgogne produit d'excellent vin; la Bourgogne produit du vin excellent.*

*La plupart*, however, requires the article, as: *la plupart des hommes sont guidés par l'intérêt,*

4. *Je me plais à croire que vous réussirez.*

*J'aime à lire les bons auteurs.*

*Ce jeune homme ne songe qu'à s'amuser.*

*Allez lui dire que je l'attends.*

*J'aimerais mieux mourir que de vivre deshonoré.*

*Voulez-vous me dire à quelle heure vous irez le voir?*

5. The substantive *gens* has no singular and requires the adjectives or participles which precede it to be in the feminine, and those which follow it in the masculine, as: *les vieilles gens sont soupçonneux.*

However, if an adjective, having in the masculine the same termination as in the feminine, should intervene between the adjective *tout* and the substantive *gens*, *tout* must be put in the masculine, as: *tous les honnêtes gens*, since *honnête* has but one termination for both genders. Should the intervening

adjective have in the feminine a termination different from the masculine, *tout* must be in the feminine, as: *toutes les vieilles gens sont soupçonneux*.

But this is not all. The substantive *gens*, followed by the preposition *de* and the name of a profession, is always masculine, as: *certain gens d'affaires* and not *certaines gens*.

6. As a general rule the adjectives follow the substantive which they qualify. The following adjectives, however, precede the noun: *beau, bon, cher, grand, jeune, petit, vieux*, etc.

When a substantive is qualified by two adjectives, one of which belonging to the class of those which generally precede it, the noun is often placed between the two adjectives, as: *Un beau chapeau noir. Une vieille robe fanée*. We could say also *une robe vieille et fanée*.

There are a great number of adjectives in French which indifferently follow or precede the substantive. This is generally the rule adhered to: The longest of the two words is put last, as: *une peine infâmante, une noble résolution*. If the two words are of the same length, then the adjective comes last or taste must decide.

Let us not lose sight of this important principle that in French, with a few exceptions, the adjective is to follow the substantive. In adhering to this rule the student will, perhaps, lack sometimes in elegance, but he will be grammatically correct.

There are some adjectives, the signification of which changes, according to their preceding or following the substantive, as:

*Un brave homme*, an honest man; *un homme brave*, a brave man.

*Un grand homme*, a great man; *un homme grand*, a tall man.

*Une fausse clef*, a skeleton key; *une clef fausse*, the wrong key.

*Une sage femme*, a midwife; *une femme sage*, a virtuous woman.

Un triste homme, a man of no merit; un homme triste, a sad man.

Un certain mal, a particular evil; un mal certain, an undo ubtedevil.

Une longue-vue, a telescope; une vue longue, a long sight.

Un gentilhomme, a nobleman; un homme gentil, an amiable man.

Un honnête homme, an honest man; un homme honnête, a polite man.

7. *Fît* and *glacât* are in the subjunctive on account of the conjunction *de peur que* which governs that mood.

The subjunctive mood is required after verbs used negatively or interrogatively; after impersonal verbs, it is further used after a superlative followed by a relative pronoun; after verbs expressing a wish, a command, a doubt, a fear, a supposition, a permission; after conjunctions such as: *quoique*, *afin que*, *de crainte que*, *pour que*, *jusqu'à ce que*, etc.; after *quel que*, *quoi que*; in elliptical sentences like these: *Dussé-je en mourir!* Dieu vous *bénisse!*

There must be an error common in most schools since eighth, out of then of my new pupils, when asked, why this or that verb is in the subjunctive, invariably answer: on account of the conjunction *que*. This is absurd: the conjunction *que* may be followed by the indicative, the conditional, or by the subjunctive, according as the idea of certainty, condition or doubt requires the one or the other of those three moods. In short, *que* is, indeed, always seen before the subjunctive, not because it must needs be followed by that mood, but because that mood must always be preceded by it, which is very different: The use of the past and the present of the subjunctive have already been given at full length; see page 23.

Translated from the English: —

### La comparaison des montres.

»Je suis réellement désolé d'arriver si tard, mais (regardant à sa montre) il n'est encore que six heures-et-demie à ma montre.«

»Il est sept heures à la mienne.«

»Ils se firent voir leurs montres, lui d'un air soumis, elle d'un air de reproche.«

»Je crois que ta montre avance, mon amie,« dit le Monsieur.

»Je suis certaine que c'est la tienne qui retarde, mon cher,« dit la dame.

»Ma montre ne se dérange jamais d'une minute dans les vingt quatre heures,« dit-il.

»Ni la mienne d'une seconde,« répondit-elle.

»J'ai lieu de croire que j'ai raison, mon amie,« répliqua le mari avec douceur.

»Lieu de croire!« s'écria la dame, tout étonnée, »quelle raison pouvez-vous bien avoir de croire que vous avez raison, quand je vous dis que je suis moralement certaine que vous avez tort, mon cher?«

»La seule raison qui me fasse en douter, c'est qu'aujourd'hui même, j'ai réglé ma montre sur le soleil.«

»Eh bien! le soleil a tort, voilà tout!« répondit vivement la dame. »Vous n'avez pas besoin de rire, car je sais parfaitement ce que je dis.«

»Eh bien! ma chère amie, cette raison-là me suffit.«

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1. *Orange, rage, dent, argile* are feminine; *ange, orage, trident, Evangile* are masculine. Une délicieuse orange; une rage insensée; une dent blanche; une molle argile. Mon bel ange; un orage violent; un trident doré; un long Evangile.

	Pres. part.	Past. part.	Pres. ind.	Past def.
2.	faisant,	fait,	je fais,	je fis,
	perdant,	perdu,	je perds,	je perdis,
	paraissant,	paru,	je parais,	je parus,
	surprenant,	surpris,	je surprends,	je surpris,
	descendant,	descendu,	je descends,	je descendis.

3. La dame que j'ai *entendue* chanter.

L'actrice que j'ai *entendu* applaudir.

4. Un de mes amis, un de leurs parents.

5. Sing. Bal, journal, général, sandal, chacal, caporal.

Pl. Bals, journaux, généraux, sandals, chacals, caporaux.

The masculine plural of adjectives ending in the singular in *al* and which form their plural regularly, by the addition of an *s*, is very seldom used in French. It is, therefore, advisable to avoid altogether the masculine plural of such adjectives and to couple them, whenever it is possible, with feminine substantives. Still we can perfectly well say: *des combats navals*.

6. J'ai l'intention de prendre une *loge* à l'opéra.

I intend to take a *box* at the opera.

Jetez ce journal dans la *boîte* aux lettres.

Throw this newspaper into the letter *box*.

On lui a appris *la boxe*.

He has been taught how *to box*.

Je vais border *de buis* toutes les allées de mon jardin.

I will plant the edges of the borders in my garden with *box*.

Il m'a prêté sa *giberne*.

He has lent me his *cartridge-box*.

Le soldat aura à rester de faction pendant trois heures, dans sa *guérite*.

The soldier will have to stand for three hours, on duty, in his *sentry-box*.

Ce garçon a reçu un *soufflet*.

This boy has received a *box* on the ear.

Il ne faut pas que j'oublie ma *malle de voyage*.

I must not forget my *travelling box*.

Le siège du postillon est à l'extérieur de la diligence, sur *l'impériale*.

The seat of the coachman is outside the coach, on the *box*.

7. They have caused the mine to explode.

A horseman has arrived yesterday at full gallop.

The volunteers drank this morning the stirrup-cup.

The general made the whole cavalry ford the river.

The firing of wide range pieces of artillery has been latterly much improved.

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Past definite.

1. je m'assis,	j'écrivis,	je valus,	je vécus,
tu t'assis,	tu écrivis,	tu valus,	tu vécus,
il s'assit,	il écrivit,	il valut,	il vécut.
nous nous assîmes,	nous écrivîmes,	nous valûmes,	nous vécûmes,
vous vous assîtes,	vous écrivîtes,	vous valûtes,	vous vécûtes,
Ils s'assirent,	ils écrivirent,	ils valurent,	ils vécurent.

Past definite.

je vainquis,	je naquis.	je bus,	je tus,
tu vainquis,	tu naquis,	tu bus.	tu tus,
il vainquit.	il naquit,	il but,	il tut,
nous vainquîmes,	nous naquîmes,	nous bûmes,	nous tûmes.
vous vainquîtes,	vous naquîtes.	vous bûtes,	vous tûtes,
ils vainquirent,	ils naquirent,	ils burent,	ils turent.

Past definite.

je nuisis,	je craignis,
tu nuisis,	tu craignis,
il nuisit,	il craignit,
nous nuisîmes,	nous craignîmes,
vous nuisîtes,	vous craignîtes,
ils nuisirent.	ils craignirent.

2. Le pays *que* vous avez vu.

Les maisons *qui* furent bâties l'année dernière.

Vous lisez toujours des livres utiles, *ce qui* vous fait beaucoup d'honneur.

3. There are in French two kinds of collective nouns:

The collective *general* and the collective *partitive*.

The former are so called because they express a certain whole and the latter are said to be partitive because they express but a part of this whole.

It is of paramount importance to understand well this distinction, since the *collective general* is the essential word of the sentence, the one with which the adjective, the pronoun, the verb and the participle must agree; whereas the *collective partitive* is of small or no importance in it; its equivalent corresponding always to few or to many, as: *La multitude* des curieux fut refoulée par la troupe, qui ouvrit un passage au roi. Here, *la multitude* signifying the *totality*, is a *collective general*; therefore the verb *fut* and the participle *refoulée* agree with this collective and not with the word *curieux*.

Une multitude de *femmes se trouvaient mêlées* aux perturbateurs, c-à-d. beaucoup de femmes.

In this latter example, *une multitude*, meaning many, a great number, is a *collective partitive* and on that account the verb *se trouvaient* and the participle *mêlées* agree, not with the collective word itself, but with the noun *femmes* which follows it.

Generally speaking the *collective partitive* is preceded by the numeral adjective *un, une*.

In English, whether the collective be general or partitive, the verb following is always put in the plural. In this lies the great difference between the two languages, as: the *enemy have* been defeated; *l'ennemi a été battu*.

4. *De qui*, must refer to a person, as: The man of whom I speak, *l'homme de qui je parle*.

*Duquel* may refer either to a person or a thing, as l'homme *duquel* or *de qui* je parle.

*Dont* of which, may refer either to a person or a thing and is preferable to *duquel*; as l'homme *duquel* or *dont* je parle.

However, when *dont* implies extraction, descent, it is the only word which can be employed, as: the house *from which* I spring, la maison *dont* je suis descendu.

5. Nous avons jugé à propos de nous arrêter ici.

Nous n'avons pas pensé qu'il fût nécessaire de lui écrire.

La règle est difficile; faites-y grande attention.

Comment tout cela finira-t-il?

J'ai besoin de ce livre, donnez-le moi.

C'est votre devoir d'en agir ainsi.

Il vaut mieux attendre que ce soit fini.

Ne parlez pas tant; cela me dérange.

◆ Pres. participle.

6. Suivant, croyant, haïssant, prenant, sachant.

◆ Imp. of the ind.

je suivais, je croyais, je haïssais, je prenais, je savais.

7. Ce bâtiment a deux cents pieds *de hauteur sur* cent soixante-dix *de largeur*.

Ce bâtiment a deux cents pieds *de haut* sur cent soixante-dix *de large*.

La *hauteur* de ce bâtiment *est* de deux cents pieds sur cent soixante-dix *de largeur*.

Ce bâtiment est *haut* de deux cents pieds et *large* de cent soixante-dix.

Out of these four ways of translating the sentence set in the paper, the first being the more elegant ought to be preferred.

8. The military band was sounding the march for the attack.

Every battalion fired at the same time.

The battle was decided with side-arms.



There was yesterday a sham-fight at the champ de Mars.  
When the soldiers are marching out, they are headed by  
the drummers.

The modern carbines have a very long range.

The field-pieces are placed on fore-carriages.

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Pres. inf.	Past part.	Pres. part.	Pres. ind.	Imp. ind.
1. mourir,	mort,	mourant,	je meurs,	je mourais,
pouvoir,	pu,	pouvant,	je peux (puis)	je pouvais,
voir,	vu,	voyant,	je vois,	je voyais,
prendre,	pris,	prenant,	je prends,	je prenais,
venir,	venu,	venant,	je viens,	je venais,
savoir,	su,	sachant,	je sais,	je savais.
Past def.	Cond. pres.	Pres. subj.	Imp. subj.	
je mourus,	je mourrais,	que je meure,	que je mourusse,	
je pus,	je pourrais,	que je puisse,	que je pusse,	
je vis,	je verrais,	que je voie,	que je visse,	
je pris,	je prendrais,	que je prenne,	que je prisse,	
je vins,	je viendrais,	que je vienne,	que je vinsse,	
je sus,	je saurais,	que je sache,	que je susse.	

Plup. subj. masc.

que je me fusse échappé,  
que tu te fusses échappé,  
qu'il se fût échappé,  
que nous nous fussions échappés,  
que vous vous fussiez échappés,  
qu'ils se fussent échappés.

Plup. subj. fem.

que je me fusse échappée,  
que tu te fusses échappée,  
qu'elle se fût échappée,  
que nous nous fussions échappées,  
que vous vous fussiez échappées,  
qu'elles se fussent échappées.

3. *Hurlant* and *masquant* must here be invariable because the present participle of all french verbs remains unaltered. But the present participle when taken adjectively, follows the same rule as adjectives, as: this *loving* girl, *cette fille aimante*.

Practically, the gerund in English is to be translated by the verbal adjective, whenever it precedes the substantive, as: this is an *amusing* story, *voici une histoire amusante*. When the substantive follows the gerund, the present participle must be used, as: These pupils have, in *learning* history, greatly improved their mind. *Cette élèves, en étudiant l'histoire, ont agrandi la sphère de leurs talents*.

The rules of the past participle have already been given see page 5 and 15.

*Pieds-nus*. Should the adjective *nus* precede the substantive *pieds*, we must write *nu-pieds*. The adjectives *nu*, *excepté*, *supposé*, *inclus*, etc. remain indeclinable when placed before the substantive and take the number and gender when they follow it, as:

*Excepté* ces hommes; ces hommes *exceptés*.

*Ci-inclus* je vous envoie une lettre; je vous envoie la lettre *ci-incluse*.

5. This rule has already been explained; see page 57.

6. La foi, faith; le foie, the liver; la fois, the time.

Fem. sing.	Fem. plur.
grosse,	grosses,
louve,	louves,
longue,	longues,
nue,	nues,
pauvre,	pauvres,
vaine.	vaines.

The adjective *pauvre*, when taken substantively, has for its feminine *pauvresse*.

7. In English, the personal pronouns, either as direct or indirect objects, are placed after the verb. In French, on the contrary, they must always precede the verb, except in the imperative affirmative, as: Have you seen *them* playing at chess?

*les* avez-vous vus jouer aux échecs? have you spoken to him?  
*lui* avez-vous parlé? Give it to me, donnez *le moi*.

Translated from the English:

*Stanhope.* Mon précepteur n'exige jamais de moi une chose déraisonnable ni qui ne soit pour mon bien; aussi, j'aime beaucoup sa société.

*L'Anglais.* Parbleu! Voilà qui est sentencieux et édifiant! S'il en est ainsi, vous passerez pour un excellent jeune homme.

*Stanhope.* Eh bien! Cela me nuira-t-il?

*L'Anglais.* Vous êtes des nôtres, alors, demain soir, n'est-ce pas? Nous serons dix, vous y compris; j'ai d'excellent vin; et nous nous en donnerons.

*Stanhope.* Désolé de vous refuser; mais toute ma soirée de demain est prise; je dois d'abord aller chez le cardinal Albani et puis souper chez l'ambassadeur de Venise.

*L'Anglais.* Quel plaisir trouvez-vous donc à être toujours avec ces étrangers? Je ne les fréquente jamais; et puis, que de formalités, que de cérémonies! Je ne me sens jamais à l'aise dans leur société, et je ne sais pas pourquoi, mais j'y suis d'une timidité!

*Stanhope.* Je n'y éprouve ni peur, ni timidité; je suis à l'aise avec eux; ils le sont avec moi; j'apprends leur langue, et j'observe leurs caractères, tout en causant avec eux. N'est-ce pas pour cela qu'on nous envoie sur le continent.

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## Admission to the Staff College.

January 1859. — Page 125.

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1. *L'* in this sentence is the elision of the personal pronoun *la*. *Le* may represent either a person, a thing or an adjective. When *le* represents a person or a thing it agrees

in number and in gender with it, as: Avez-vous lu ces livres? Nous *les* avons lus. Savez-vous votre leçon? je *la* sais.

When *le* represents an adjective or a noun taken adjectively, it always remains invariable, as: Ces demoiselles sont-elles françaises? Oui elles *le* sont. Etes-vous veuve, Madame? Oui je *le* suis.

2. *Durant* expresses an uninterrupted duration.

*Pendant* a duration which may be interrupted.

Thus we must say: les ennemis se sont cantonnés *durant* l'hiver, if this taking up of winter-quarters has lasted the whole winter, and les ennemis se sont cantonnés *pendant* l'hiver, if the enemy have merely chosen the winter season for taking up their quarters.

3. For the syntax of *quelque*, see page 20.

4. *Noyaient*. In this circumstance the present of the indicative would, not only be preferable, but is the tense Bossuet ought to have employed. The reason for it is, that, Henrietta of France in saying that »les reines ne se noyaient pas,« meant to lay down an axiom. Now an axiom being a truth eternally present at all times, the present of the indicative alone must be used. The proper French is then: que les reines ne *se noient pas*.

Pres. ind.	Past def.	Future s.	Subj. pres.
5. je bats,	je battis,	je battrai,	que je batte,
tu bats,	tu battis,	tu battras,	que tu battes.
il bat,	il battit,	il battra,	qu'il batte.
nous battons,	nous battîmes,	nous battons,	que nous battions.
vous battez,	vous battîtes,	vous battrez,	que vous battiez,
ils battent,	ils battirent,	ils battront,	qu'ils battent.

Past part.

battu.

6. When the subjects are joined by *ni* the verb agrees with all the subjects, as: *ni l'or ni la grandeur ne nous rendent* heureux. *Ni l'un ni l'autre n'ont* fait leur devoir. However, the French Academy says also: *ni l'un ni l'autre n'a*

*fait son devoir. Ni l'un ni l'autre*, corresponding to the latin word *neuter* which requires the verb to be in the singular, perhaps the French Academy, faithful to the latin origin of our language, has been anxious to adopt in this case the latin syntax; Racine, Boileau, Voltaire and La Fontaine, and indeed, our best modern writers, have, in such cases, made use indifferently of the plural and the singular.

In presence of such authorities, the singular cannot be considered as a mistake; but still, the plural, I think, should be preferred to the singular because I cannot but see in *ni* a term corresponding to the conjunction *et*, accompanied by a negation. Now, the same principle which urges me to say: *l'un et l'autre viendront*, should also persuade me to say: *ni l'un ni l'autre ne viendront*. However, some grammarians make a distinction which is not wanting in nicety.

Mr. de Charente in his excellent French grammar says: After *ni l'un ni l'autre*, the plural or the singular must be used, according to the idea we wish to convey. We must say: *ni l'un ni l'autre ne sont nos frères*, because *both* might be our brothers and *ni l'un ni l'autre n'est votre père*, because there is but one of the two who can be your father.

Noël and Chapsal say: *ni l'un ni l'autre n'obtiendra la place*, because there being but one situation vacant, only one of them could have obtained it. In admitting these shades, I shall have answered the question set in the paper.

7. The different meanings of *œils* have already been given. See page 31.

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Past. def. 1. p. p.	Imp. subj. 1. p. p.
1. nous tînmes,	que nous tinssions,
nous rendîmes,	que nous rendissions,
nous fîmes,	que nous fissions,

Past. def. 1. p. p.	Imp. subj. 1. p. p.
nous eûmes,	que nous eussions,
nous nous écriâmes,	que nous nous écriassions,
nous allâmes,	que nous allussions,
nous parcourûmes,	que nous parcourussions,
nous crûmes,	que nous crussions,
nous chargeâmes,	que nous chargeassions,
nous tûmes,	que nous tussions,
nous convainquîmes,	que nous convainquissions.

2. If instead of *la vieille*, there was *le vieux*, we should say then: *le vieux qui s'était repris*; because the past participle must agree with its direct object *s'* by which it is preceded.

Plup. ind.

3. Elle s'était écriée, elles s'étaient écriées.

4. You are going to tell me; you come and tell me; you have just told me; you thought of telling me; you nearly told me; you were on the point of telling me. It was necessary that you should tell me; you mean to say; you dare to say; you omit saying or you were nearly saying.

5. See page 34 and 59. —

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July 1861. — Page 131.

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1. The plurals of these nouns is: sapeurs-pompiers, lieutenants-généraux, aides-de-camp, porte-drapeau, gardes-nationaux, cent-suisses, arcs-boutants, Messeigneurs.

Masculine.

Feminine.

2. un enseigne, an ensign;  
un cornette, a cornet;

une enseigne, a sign-board;  
une cornette, a womans head  
dress;

un garde, a guardsman;  
un trompette, a trumpeter,  
un manœuvre, a labourer,

une garde, a guard (mil.),  
une trompette, a trumpet;  
une manœuvre, a manœuvre;

Masculine.

Feminine.

de grands aigles, large eagles; des aigles victorieuses,  
victorious colours.

3. If *ever* I had the misfortune of committing a disgraceful act, I should die for shame. Si *jamais* j'avais le malheur de commettre un acte deshonorant, j'en mourrais de honte.

Have you *ever* been to Paris? *Never* in my life.

Avez-vous *jamais* été à Paris? *Jamais* de ma vie.

First pers. plur. pres. ind.

4. Nous menaçons, nous voyageons, nous buvons, nous faisons, nous mourons, nous périssons, nous fuyons.

5. The rules about the subjunctive mood and the use of its tenses have already been given. See page 23 and 62.

6. When the conjunction *si* answers to *if* only, the future and the conditional cannot be used in French; the present and the imperfect of the indicative would be the tenses that should be employed, as: *if* he will work, he will pass his examination; *s'il travaille*, il passera son examen. *If* you would only tell me who has done this. *Si vous vouliez* seulement me dire qui a fait cela.

When the conjunction *si* instead of answering to *if* answers to *whether* the future and conditional may be used, as: Who knows *whether* he will come to day or to morrow; qui sait *s'il viendra* aujourd'hui ou demain.

He asked me *whether* I should write to him, in French or in German. Il m'a demandé *si je lui écrirais* en français ou en allemand.

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### Staff College.

Final Examination of the Senior Division.

December 1861. — Page 134.

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1. *Voie* is a substantive of the feminine gender, derived from the latin noun *via*. It signifies a way, a path, a public

road, as: la *voie* ferrée, la *voie* publique. Je suis arrivé en Angleterre par la *voie* de Calais.

*Vois*, is the second person singular of the imperative of the irregular verb *voir*, to see, of the third conjugation.

*Voix*, from the latin *vox* is a substantive of the feminine gender, signifying *voice*.

*Voie*, *vois* and *voix* are what we call in French *Homonymes homophones*.

*Devant* is a preposition and refers to precedence, as: marchez devant moi. It means sometimes, in the presence of, as: Quoi! Vous osez encore paraître *devant* moi!

*Avant* is a preposition which refers more especially to time, as: Je suis arrivé dix minutes *avant* vous.

Much has been said and written about these two prepositions and the French Academy has not settled the question, since I have found in their dictionary this sentence: Un mot placé *devant* ou *avant* un autre. Still, I think that it would be more in harmony with the genius of our language to say and write: Un mot placé *devant* un autre, as precedence is here implied.

*Auparavant* is an adverb which can only be used absolutely, as: Allez-vous coucher, mes enfants, mais dites vos prières *auparavant*.

2. *Il vient de* signifies *he has just*, as: *il vient de* sortir, *he has just* gone out.

*Il vient à* signifies *he happens to*, as: s'il vient à mourir, qui sera son héritier?

*Venir* requires no preposition when it answers to the english *to come and*, as: Venez me voir le plus-tôt que vous pourrez.

3. The plural of the present of the indicative is formed from the present participle, in changing *ant* into *ons*, *ez*, *ent*, as: aimant, nous aimons, vous aimez, ils aiment.

The imperfect of the indicative is formed from the present participle, by changing *ant* into *ais*, *ais*, *ait*, *ions*, *iez*,



*aient*, as: aimant, j'aimais, tu aimais, il aimait, nous aimions, vous aimiez, il aimaient.

The present of the subjunctive is formed from the same tense by changing *ant* into *e, es, e, ions, iez, ent*, as: aimant, que j'aime, que tu aimes, qu'il aime, que nous aimions, que vous aimiez, qu'ils aiment.

The imperfect of the subjunctive is formed from the preterite definite by suffixing *se*, as: je reçus, que je reçusse, etc.

The present of the Future and the conditional is formed from the infinitive by suffixing *ai* for the future, as aimer, j'aimerai and *ais* j'aimerais for the conditional of all regular verbs of the first and second conjugation.

*Rai* for the future and *rais* for the conditional must be added to the root of the verbs of the third and fourth conjugation, as: *recevoir*, je recevrai, je recevrais; *rendre*, je rendrai, je rendrais.

4. We must say *de* nouveaux hommages et not *des* nouveaux hommages, because, whenever, in French, a substantive is taken in a partitive sense and preceded by an adjective, the preposition *de*, not the article, is to be used.

5. The rules about the subjunctive have been given page 23 and 62.

6. The rules about the participles have been given. See page 5, 6, 11 and 15.

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Part II.

**Key**

to the

**French Examination Papers,**

given at the

**Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations,**

the

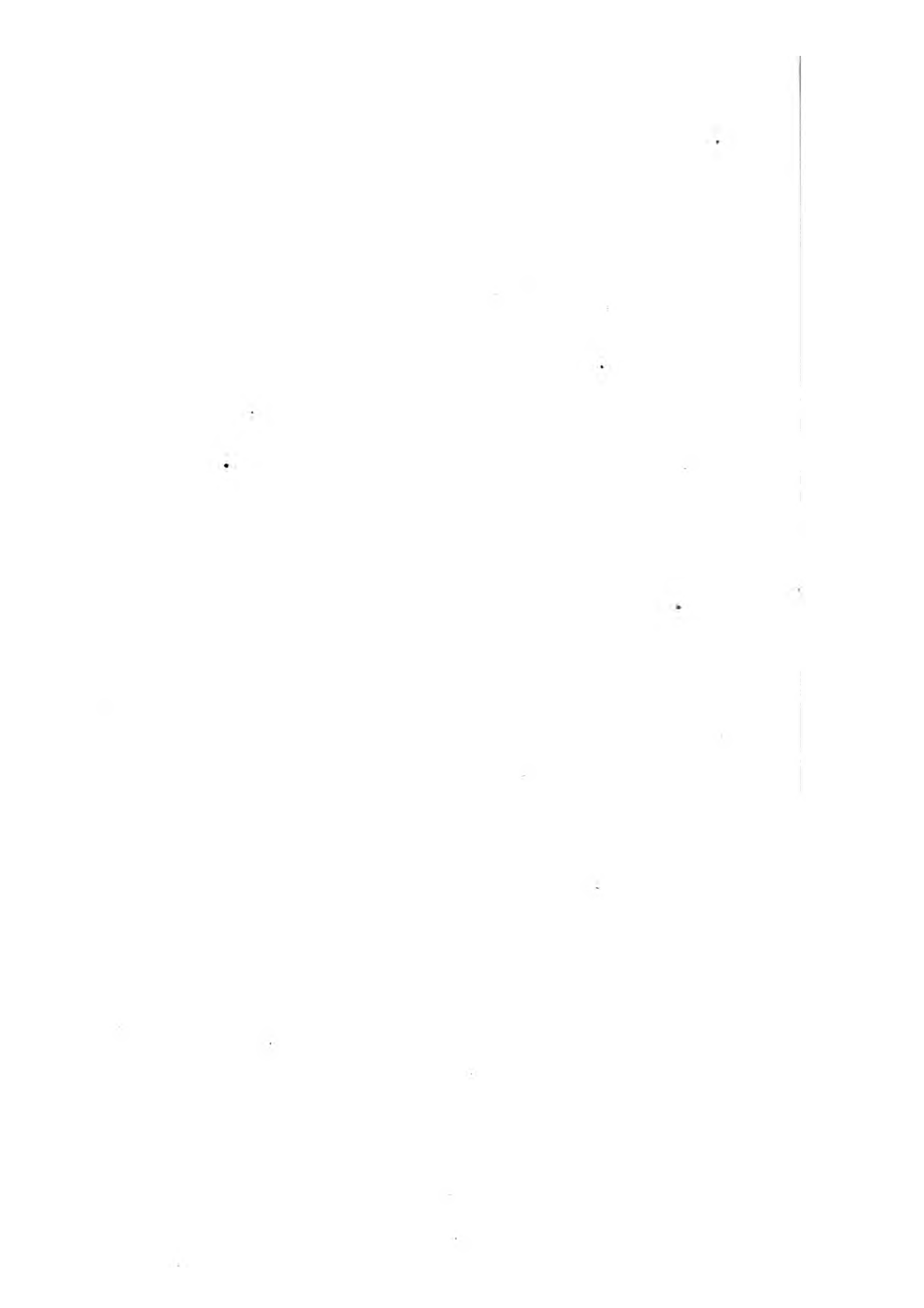
**University of London,**

**and to Candidates**

for the

**Civil Service of India.**

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## Oxford Local Examinations.

June 1859. — Page 140.

### Junior Candidates.

1. *Que* in this case is a conjunction, connecting the two verbs: *c'est* and *s'élève*.

2. Translation: Le livre que vous lisez. Ne lisez pas cela.

3. Translation: *Au-dessous* du niveau de la mer.

*Au-dessus* signifie, *above*.

4. *Qu'il y ait*, is the third personal singular of the present of the subjunctive of the impersonal verb, *y avoir*.

5. This verb is in the subjunctive because it is preceded by the superlative relative — *les plus fameux* marchands *que*.

6. Translation: Il y avait, il y aura, il n'y a pas eu.

7. *Appartienn*e is the third person singular of the present of the subjunctive of the irregular verb *appartenir* of the second conjugation.

8. *Que j'appartinsse*.

9. From the preterite of the indicative in adding *se* to the second person, tu aimas, que j'aimasse, tu finis, que je finisse.

10. *Si* before an adjective is to be translated by *so*, as: elle est *si* aimable, she is *so* amiable; *aussi* before an adjective answers to the english *as* — *as*, as: elle est *aussi* aimable que belle, she is *as* amiable *as* she is pretty.

11. *Les porte*. *Les*, is a personal pronoun, masculine plural, to agree with the noun *navires* which it represents.

*Porte* is the third person singular of the present of the indicative of the verb *porter*, of the first conjugation.

12. Translation: *Les avez-vous portés* — *Portez les* — *Ne les portez pas*.

13. The *s* is not sounded when *tous* is an adjective but it must be sounded when *tous* is a pronoun, as: All men are all mortal; *tous les hommes sont tous mortels*. In the first „*tous*,“ the *s* is silent and it is sounded in the second.

14. Translation: *Il fut tout étonné de voir toutes ces fleurs*.

15. Translation: *Venez à côté de moi* — *Je l'ai trouvé près d'un arbre*.

Imp. ind.	Past def.	Future.
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16. je teignais,	je teignis,	je teindrai.
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17. *On s'en sert*. *On* is an indefinite pronoun which requires the verb following to be in the third person singular. *Se sert*, is the third personal singular of the present of the indicative of the reflexive and irregular verb *se servir*, of the second conjugation.

*En* is a relative pronoun, feminine singular to agree with *teinture* to which it refers.

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### Page 141.

Translation: 1. *L'or, l'argent, la santé, les honneurs et les plaisirs ne sauraient, sans la vertu, rendre l'homme heureux*.

2. *Pour bien écrire il faut avoir de bon papier, de bonne encre et de bonnes plumes*.

3. *Les hommes vertueux sont toujours dignes d'estime*.

4. *Louis quinze était petit fils de Louis quatorze*.

5. *Divisez le tout en plusieurs parties*.

6. *Quels que soient vos talents, vous ne réussirez pas sans application*.

7. *Dites-lui de porter cette lettre à la poste*.

8. Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas attendu un peu plus longtemps?

9. Je vais me chauffer, car j'ai froid.

10. Y-a-t-il quelqu'un ici? Il n'y a personne.

11. E. Je ne m'attendais pas à vous rencontrer à Londres. Depuis quand y êtes-vous arrivé?

F. Il y a eu juste quinze jours hier. Je regrette de n'avoir pas su votre adresse; j'aurais eu beaucoup de plaisir à aller vous voir.

E. Je demeure tout près d'ici. Si vous pouvez me donner quelques moments, je vous présenterai à mon frère qui sera très heureux de faire votre connaissance.

F. Je croyais que votre frère voyageait sur le continent.

E. En effet. Mais il est revenu lundi dernier et j'ai l'intention de quitter l'Angleterre d'aujourd'hui en huit.

F. Serez-vous absent longtemps de votre pays?

E. Deux ou trois mois, environ; pas davantage.

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Page 144.

Senior Candidates.

1. *En nous apprenant.* *En* is a preposition which requires the verb following to be in the present participle.

*Nous* is a personal pronoun of the first person plural masculine, the indirect object of *apprenant*.

*Apprenant*, is the present participle of the irregular verb of the fourth conjugation, *apprendre*.

2. Nous savons, nous savions, nous sâmes, nous saurons, nous saurions, sachons, que nous sussions.

3. *Notre* takes a circumflex accent on the *o*, when it is preceded by the articles *le, la, les*. It is then a possessive pronoun, as: votre père est plus riche que *le nôtre*.

4. Translation: Que dois-je en faire? — Faites-en ce que vous voudrez.

5. *Entre* is used the most often between two nouns or two pronouns, whether there be two or more than two objects, as: *Entre* eux et nous; *entre* les hommes et les animaux; il y a *entre* le père, la mère et les enfants une grande différence de caractère. Sometimes even, *entre* has the signification of *parmi*, as: il fut trouvé *entre* les morts; *entre* les merveilles de la nature, il n'en est point de plus admirable (Acad.).

*Parmi* is only to be used with an indefinite plural containing more than two or three objects, or with collective nouns in the singular, as:

*Parmi* les honnêtes gens; l'ivraie est mêlée *parmi* le bon grain; *parmi* le peuple (Acad.).

6. The last letter in the radical of verbs ending in *oyer* and *uyer* is changed into *i* when it is followed by an *e* mute as: *j'envoie*, *j'essuie*.

7. The *y* being equivalent to two *i*'s sounded separately, as: „*pays*“ (pai-is) „*employons*“ (emploi-ions), we have, to preserve this sound of *emploi*, decided that the characteristic *y* should be dropped and replaced by an *i*.

8. *Nous nous réduisons*. First person plural of the present of the indicative of the reflexive verb *se réduire*.

9. The adjective *certain* has, when it precedes the substantive, a different meaning from that it has when it follows it, as: un *certain* mal signifies a peculiar evil that is not specified. Un mal *certain* means an evil about which there is no doubt whatever.

10. *Donner de la peine* means to give trouble, as: J'ai fini par réussir, mais cela m'a donné *de la peine*. I succeeded at last, but it gave me a deal of trouble.

*Faire de la peine* means to grieve, to hurt the feelings of somebody, as: Vous ne sauriez croire combien votre mauvaise conduite *m'a fait de la peine*; you cannot imagine how *I was grieved at* your bad conduct.

## Page 145.

Carthage qui faisait la guerre avec son opulence contre la pauvreté romaine, avait par cela même du désavantage.

This sentence contains two propositions:

1) Carthage avait par cela même du désavantage. This is a principal and absolute proposition. The subject is *Carthage*; *avait* is the verb; *du désavantage* is the direct complement and *par cela même* the indirect complement.

2) Qui faisait la guerre avec son opulence contre la pauvreté romaine. This is an incidental, explanatory proposition. Incidental, because by itself it does not form a complete sense; it is explanatory, because it points out the means with which and against what war was carried on.

*La guerre* is the direct complement of *faisait*; *son opulence* is governed by *avec* and *la pauvreté romaine* by *contra*.

There is one fundamental rule in French, from which we must never depart. This is: to follow the natural order of ideas. In adhering to this principle, the words will naturally be in their proper place.

2. The compounds of *prendre* are: *se méprendre*, *comprendre*, *apprendre*, *surprendre*, *reprendre*, *desapprendre*.

*Se méprendre* signifies literally to mistake, from the Latin *malè* and *prehendere*.

*Comprendre*, literally to take with, from the Latin *cum* and *prehendere*.

*Apprendre*, literally to take from, to learn from, from the Latin *ab* and *prehendere*.

*Surprendre* literally to take upon (the fact), to surprise, from the Latin *sursum* and *prehendere*.

*Reprendre*, literally to take again, to take back, from the Latin *rursus* and *prehendere*.

*Desapprendre* to unlearn, from the Latin *de*, *ab* and *prehendere*. *De*, in the composition of french words, indicates ge-



nerally, privation, suppression and extraction, as: prendre au *dépourvu*, *débarrasser*, *déboursier*.

3. From the present of the infinitive of these latin verbs our own french verbs have been formed, and our french substantives are derived from the supine of the latin verbs.

Latin inf.	French inf.	Latin supine.	French subst.
exprimere,	exprimer,	expressum,	expression,
comprehendere,	comprendre,	comprehensum,	compréhension,
concipere,	concevoir,	conceptum,	conception,
producere,	produire,	productum,	production.

4. The respective signification of the following homonyms is: —

Cour,	a yard,	saut,	a leap,
cours,	a course,	sceau,	a seal,
court,	short,	seau,	a pail,
court (il),	he runs,	sot,	stupid.

Pair	a Peer,	dessein,	a plan, an intention,
paire,	a pair,	dessin,	a drawing,
père,	a father,	quand,	when,
perd (il),	he loses,	quant (à)	as to.

5. 1) Qui est ce Monsieur? — C'est un grand artiste, ne vous souvenez-vous pas *de l'avoir rencontré* au Louvre.

*Meeting him* is translated by *de l'avoir rencontré*, because the verb *se souvenir* requires the preposition *de*; and any verb preceded by a preposition, *en* excepted, must be in the present or the past of the infinitive.

2) L'expérience vous démontrera la nécessité de réfléchir avant de parler et surtout avant d'écrire.

*Experience* is translated by: *l'expérience*, because in French all substantives, taken in a general and abstract sense must be preceded by the article. The contrary takes place in English. Before *you speak*, before *you write* is translated by *avant de parler*, *avant d'écrire*, because in the text all the personal pronouns *you* refer to the same person. Now, as the infini-

tive has no person; it assumes the person of the subject or object of the first verb, as: *I think I am right*, *je crois avoir raison*. I told *you* to work before *you* play; *je vous ai dit de travailler avant de jouer*.

3) Il désire vous voir avant que vous partiez.

Entrez, je vous prie.

In this sentence, the two verbs, *he wishes* and *you go*, have different subjects and, therefore, the infinitive cannot be used here, since it would assume the person of the verb *he wishes*.

Il désire vous voir avant *de partir* signifie: *he wishes to see you before he goes*.

Il désire vous voir avant que *vous partiez*, means: *he wishes to see you before you go*.

4) Dès que *j'aurai lu* ce livre, je *vous l'enverrai*, si vous *me promettez de me le rendre* bientôt.

*As soon as I have read* is translated by: Dès que *j'aurai lu*, because when the conjunctions *as soon as*, *as long as*, etc. imply the idea of futurity, the verb which follows them must always, in French, be in the future, whether the future be used or not in English.

The personal pronouns *vous*, *l'*, *me*, *le* are placed before the verb, because all personal pronouns used as direct or indirect objects must precede the verb, except in the imperative affirmative.

5) Irez-vous à la campagne ce matin? Non, je crains qu'il ne pleuve.

*I am afraid it will rain* is translated by *je crains qu'il ne pleuve* because the verb *craindre* governs the subjunctive and requires, when taken affirmatively, the following verb to be preceded by the negative particle *ne*, which is altogether of latin origin, as: I am afraid he will come, *verecor ne veniat*. Je crains qu'il *ne vienne*.

6) Voici la plus belle journée que nous ayons eue depuis un mois.

*Nous ayons eue* is in the subjunctive on account of the superlative relative *la plus belle journée que . . .*

*Eue* is in the feminine singular to agree with its direct object *que* which precedes the participle.

7) *Je me suis promené* ce matin aux Champs-Élysées, et qui croyez-vous que *j'aie* rencontré en *m'en revenant*?

8) Un ami que vous n'aviez pas vu *depuis* trois ans, et que vous pensiez ne revoir jamais.

The two last sentences, require no particular explanation. I merely have underlined the words which might have offered a slight difficulty, since in English we may say I love, I am loving, and in French, one form only is possible, as: *j'aime*.

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June 1860. — Page 149.

**Junior Candidates.**

1. *Prit* is an irregular verb. Its primitive tenses are: prendre, prenant, pris, je prends, j'ai pris.

2. Je comprenais, je surpris, que j'apprenne.

3. Vous l'a-t-on jamais raconté?

4. *Pusse* is in the subjunctive on account of the conjunction *quoique* which governs that mood.

5. Pourriez-vous venir? Pourrai-je? Puissiez-vous être heureux!

6. *Que* in the text is a conjunction.

7. *Ce*, adjective demonstrative, masculine singular, to agree with *fil*.

*Fils*, substantive masculine singular, subject of the sentence.

*Qui*, relative pronoun, masculine singular, to agree with its antecedent *fil*.

*M'* personal pronoun, masculine singular of the first person.

*Est*, third person singular of the present of the ind. of the verb *être*.

*Si* adverb.

*Cher*, adjective masculine singular, to agree with *fil*s.

8. Enseignez-*lui*. The pronoun *lui* comes after the verb, because the verb *enseignez* is in the imperative affirmative.

9. Nous mentons, nous mentions, nous mentîmes.

10. Lui-même — Elle-même — Vous-mêmes — Eux-mêmes — Elles-mêmes.

Translated from the English, page 150.

1. Son père est *médecin*.

2. *La famille est* à la campagne; *elle* ne reviendra pas avant le dix du mois prochain.

3. Il a marché *nu-pieds* or *pieds-nus pendant* une heure et *demie pour* une *demi-guinée*.

4. Soyez affable *envers* tout le monde.

5. Il ne *me les* a pas encore *donnés*.

6. A qui donnerai-*je* cet argent? Donnez-*le* à cet homme, à la probité *duquel* mon père se fie entièrement.

7. Y *a-t-il* rien qui *rende* l'homme plus heureux que *la* vertu?

8. Pourquoi ne répond-il pas quand *on* lui parle?

9. Il avait sa place *devant* le feu, parce qu'il était arrivé *avant* moi.

10. E. Avez-vous *entendu parler* de l'accident?

F. Non, je n'en ai pas entendu parler.

E. Un incendie a éclaté hier dans la maison qui se trouve *à côté de celle de* notre voisin.

F. A-t-il éprouvé *quelque* perte?

E. Il courut au secours de ses voisins et sauva la vie à deux enfants.

F. Très bien! *C'est* un homme courageux.

E. Mais à la troisième tentative, il fut forcé de sauter par la fenêtre et *se cassa la* jambe droite.

F. *J'en* suis fâché pour lui. Mais après tout, l'idée d'avoir

sauvé la vie à ces deux enfants lui fera, j'en suis sûr, supporter *son* mal avec patience.

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Page 153.

1. Faudrait-il que je fusse; il faut que je sois; il faudra que je sois; il fallait que je fusse.

2. *Pussent* is in the subjunctive on account of the superlative relative *les plus précieux que*.

3. Translation: Pouvez-vous douter de moi? — Je ne m'en doutais pas.

4. The first person plural of the present of the indicative of the verb *exiger* is: nous *exigeons*. In order to preserve the soft sound of the infinitive of all verbs ending in *ger*, we put an *e* after the *g*, whenever the first letter of the termination is an *o* or *a*, as: je *mangeais*, nous *exigeons*.

5. Translation: Il a peu de savoir, mais il a tant de goût.

6. *Goût*, from the latin *gustus*. This etymological form is found in the English verb to *disgust*.

*Chaque* is an adjective that must be followed by a substantive, as: *chaque* homme a ses défauts. *Chacun* is an indefinite pronoun and as such stands absolutely, as: *chacun* a ses défauts; ces livres coûtent cinq francs *chacun*.

8. See page 6.

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1. *The passive voice* is far from being so much used in French as it is in English. The genius of the french language being antipathetical to the passive voice, the following rules will, I think, prove acceptable, 1° When the english passive verb has no complement, *on* is generally used in French with an active verb, as: *has* peace *been proclaimed*? A-t-on proclamé la paix? *has* the murderer been discovered? A-t-on découvert l'assassin?

Should the passive English verb have a complement, this complement would then become the subject of the active verb in French, as: The Spaniards *have been defeated* by the French at the battle of Villa-Viciosa; *les Français ont vaincu* les Espagnols à la bataille de Villa-Viciosa.

Another way of avoiding the passive voice is to make use in French of the reflexive verb, as: This book *is to be found* at all booksellers. *Ce livre se trouve* chez tous les libraires. This wine *is sold* five francs a bottle. *Ce vin se vend* cinq francs la bouteille.

2. The verb *parler* can only be used neutrally, since we cannot say, *parler* quelque-chose, *parler* quelqu'un; we say: *parler de* quelque-chose, *parler à* quelqu'un. However, when the verb *parler* is so intimately connected with a substantive as to form a verbal locution, it might be taken actively, as: *parler politique*, *parler affaires*; but we should prefer: *parler de politique* etc.

3. The following conjunctions require the subjunctive mood: *Quoique*, *afin que*, *jusqu'à ce que*, *de peur que*, *de crainte que*, *pour que*, *bien que*, *soit que*, *que* when taking the place of *si* or of any conjunction governing the subjunctive, etc. All these conjunctions require the subjunctive, because the action of the verb they precede can only be accomplished inasmuch the action of the first verb takes place, as: *Etudiez jusqu'à ce que* vous deveniez savant.

4. The verbs *défendre*, *blâmer*, *tâcher*, *remercier*, *se vanter* and *pardonner* require the preposition *de* before the verb which follows them.

The verbs *consentir*, *parvenir* and *se plaire* require the preposition *à*.

5. *Clair*, a substantive, means light, as: un beau *clair* de lune, a fine moon *light*; *clair*, an adverb, means clearly, as: c'est assez *clair*, this is plain enough. *Clair* an adjective, the feminine of *clair* means clear, limpid, as: de l'eau *claire*, limpid water.

*Mal*, a substantive, means evil; taken adverbially, it signifies badly. *Malle* is a trunk.

*Plutôt*, written in one word, implies preference, and is to be translated by *rather*. *Plus-tôt*, in two words, signifies *earlier*.

*Voie*, from the Latin *via*, is a way, a path, viâ Dover, etc. *Voix*, from the Latin *vox*, means *voice*.

Translated from the English :

1) *Le succès nous dédommage de toutes nos peines.*

2) Vous dites qu'il ne viendra pas avant *d'avoir reçu* de vos nouvelles.

3) Quand la vertu apparait dans toute sa beauté, nous ne pouvons y refuser *notre* hommage et *notre* respect.

The possessive adjectives must be repeated before every substantive.

4) *Etre trop mécontent de soi* est une faiblesse; mais c'est une folie que *d'être* trop content de *soi*.

When the subject is of a vague, indefinite nature, the pronouns ourselves, himself, etc. must be translated by *soi*, as: Every one thinks of himself; *chacun* pense à *soi*.

5) Ne lui en voulez pas; c'est *moi* seul *qui* suis coupable.

The personal pronoun *I* is to be translated by *moi* when followed by a relative.

6) Doutez-vous que *je sois* votre ami, après tant de preuves de dévouement.

*Que je sois* is in the subjunctive, because the first verb, *doutez-vous*, governs that mood.

As to the two first sentences, the rules have been given, See page 84.

May 1861. — Page 157.

Junior Candidates.

1. French adjectives form their feminine by adding an *e silent* to the masculine.

2. The french language having a latin origin, many adjectives owe their feminine to this language, as: *douce* from the latin *dulcis*; *généreuse* from the latin *generosus*; etc. Some adjectives as *beau, nouveau, fou, mou*, have another masculine form: *bel, nouvel, fol, mol*. From this latter we have formed their feminine: *belle, nouvelle, folle, molle*, by doubling the last consonant and adding an *e silent*.

3. *Vif* has for its feminine *vive*, from the Latin *vivus*.

4. *Ce*, adjective demonstrative masculine singular, precedes a word beginning with a consonant or an h aspirate; *cet* precedes a word beginning with a vowel or an h mute.

*Cette* is its feminine form in the singular.

*Ces*, is the plural form for both genders.

Any preposition may precede this adjective.

4. We must say tant *de* honte and not *de la* honte, because all adverbs of quantity, except *bien*, must be followed by the preposition *de*.

7. Translation: *Plus de* honte; *autant de* honte; *trop de* honte.

8. Devoir, je dois, je dus, je devrai, que je doive, que je dusse.

9. The past participle of this verb is *dû*. The circumflex accent on the *u* distingués the past participle *dû* from the article *du*.

10. Nous craignons.

11. *Moi* is a personal pronoun of the first person.

12. Conjunctive pronouns generally precede the verb, as: je parle, nous aimons. They are the subjects of the verb. Disjunctive personal pronouns, are so called, because they are



*disjoined* from the verb. They are sometimes subjects and sometimes objects, as: *Moi*, qui vous parlais hier; j'ai vu mon ami, *toi* et *lui* qui vous promeniez dans le parc. Il est plus grand que *moi*.

13. See page 6 for the model of parsing.

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Translation:

1. Lafontaine, le grand fabuliste, était un homme d'une grande simplicité de mœurs.

2. Mon frère aîné est encore *sans place*.

3. Sa *nouvelle* maison n'est certainement pas d'un style *nouveau*.

4. Puisque vous ne voulez pas *me le* donner, donnez-*le lui*, je vous prie.

5. *Lui*, votre frère, et *moi*, nous sommes les meilleurs amis *du* monde.

6. J'ai écrit à tous mes amis *avant de quitter* le pays.

7. *J'en* connais un qui est aussi aimable que Jacques.

8. J'aime Paris; *j'y* vais souvent, et *j'en* ai visité tous *les* principaux monuments.

9. Croyez-vous qu'ils *viennent* tous avec nous? Non, je ne crois pas que la moitié d'entre eux *ait* assez de courage *pour cela*.

10. Il est assez étrange... Il est presque impossible... Je puis à peine le croire. Non, décidément, jamais, jamais, je ne le croirai.

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11. E. Je n'en puis plus de fatigue. Que faut-il commander pour notre déjeuner?

F. Tout ce que vous voudrez; mais si vous m'en croyez, nous ferons un déjeuner dinatoire.

E. De tout mon coeur; faites venir le garçon car je me sens si épuisé que je puis à peine me soutenir.

F. Mon pauvre ami! Comment vous y prendrez-vous pour tenir votre couteau et votre fourchette?

E. Ça, c'est mon affaire. Vous n'avez qu'à faire servir, à avoir la bonté de découper la viande et à m'en passer une bonne tranche, et vous verrez.

F. Quel paresseux vous faites, quand vous avez faim!

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Page 161.

Senior Candidates.

1. *Car*, answers to the english adverb *for*. It is derived, according to Menage, from the latin *quare*. Our ancient authors used to write *quar*. The conjunction *car* signifies *par la raison que, parce que*.

However we cannot always use indifferently *car* and *parce que*. The former answers to the english *for* and the latter to *because*.

These two conjunctions convey both an idea of *cause*, with this difference, that *car* expresses always the opinion of the person who speaks, as: Prenez une voiture, *car* le chemin de fer n'attend pas. (Charente.)

*Parce que* refers to any fact, with or without any commentary, as: Il a pris une voiture, *parce qu'il* craignait d'arriver trop tard.

*Parce que* conveys the idea of cause more energetically than *car*, as: j'ai cédé *parce qu'il* l'a fallu.

*Car* cannot be used in answer to a question, as: Pourquoi n'êtes-vous pas venu? *Parce que* je n'ai pas voulu.

2. See page 6.

3. *Dont* is a relative pronoun. It may be used in reference to persons, animals and things. It answers in English to *of whom, of which*. *Dont* is generally preferred to *duquel*, etc., even in reference to animals and things.

4. The different forms of *dont* are: *de qui, duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles, de quoi*.

5. The imperative of *vouloir* is: *veux, voulons, voulez*. When meaning to be so good as, *vouloir* has another form in the imperative, viz: *veuille, veuillons, veuillez*.

6. *Rien* and *quelquechose* are generally indefinite pronouns, and whenever they are followed by an adjective, they must be followed by the preposition *de*.

7. *Appartient*. Nous appartenîmes, que nous appartenions, appartenu.

8. *Pour ce que*, this conjunction has become obsolete.

9. *User quelquechose*, means to wear out something; *user de quelquechose*, signifies to make use of a thing.

10. *En* is a relative pronoun, used in reference to persons and things. It answers in English to of him, of her, of them, from him, from her, from them, of it of them, from it from them. *En*, as all personal pronouns, always precedes the verb except, when the verb is in the imperative affirmative.

1. *Sujet* in French grammar means the *pronoun* or *noun* which points out the *person* or the *object* we are speaking of.

*The regime direct* is the *pronoun*, *noun* or *verb* upon which the action of the preceding verb falls directly, without the help of any preposition; as: Le roi a déclaré *la guerre*.

*The regime indirect*, on the contrary, is the *pronoun*, *noun* or *verb* upon which the action of the preceding verb falls indirectly, that is to say by means of prepositions, as: le roi a déclaré *la guerre à ses ennemis*.

In this sentence: le travail nous conduit à la vertu, le péché nous en éloigne, le repentir nous y ramène. *Le travail*, *le péché*, *le repentir*, are *sujets*; the three *nous* are *regimes directs* and *à la vertu en* and *y* are *régimes indirects*.

*En* is equivalent to *d'elle*; *y* to *à elle*.

2. All reflexive verbs are conjugated with the auxiliary *être*.

The past participle of these verbs always agrees with the second pronoun, when this latter is the direct object, and remains invariable, when it is the indirect object of the verb, as: ces deux jeunes gens *se sont reconciliés* et *se sont donné* la main. In fact, the past participle of these verbs follows absolutely the rule of the past participle of active verbs.

3. The adjectives *digne*, *agréable*, *capable*, *différent*, *content*,

*possible*, take the preposition *de*; *prêt*, *assidu*, *apt* require the preposition *à*.

4. *écho*, *echo*, *foi*, *faith*, *lacs*, *nets*, *laid*, *ugly*.

*écot*, *score*, *fois*, *time*, *las*, *weary*, *lait*, *milk*.

5. 1) *Moi*, qui aime l'étude, je ne suis jamais puni; tandis que lui, qui n'aime qu'à jouer, en est souvent privé.

2) Celui qui parle ainsi ne saurait avoir des sentiments d'humanité.

3) Il ne faut jamais *mal parler* des absents. *Parler mal* means to speak against the rules of Grammar.

4) Quiconque ne sait rien à vingt ans, ne travaille pas à trente et n'a rien acquis à quarante, ne saura, ne fera, ni ne possèdera jamais rien.

5) Qui donc a dit: „Par ma foi, il y a plus de quarante ans que je dis de la prose, sans que j'en susse rien? J'y suis. C'est le Bourgeois-Gentilhomme de Molière.

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June 1862. — Page 166.

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1. Je me suis élevé; ils se sont élevés.

2. The difference between *se lever* and *s'élever* has been given page 31.

Translation: Take this away — take that up — lift it up.

3. *Envieux*. French adjectives ending in *x*, form their feminine by changing this *x* into *se*; as: *envieux*, *envieuse*, *malheureux*, *malheureuse*.

Adjectives ending in *f*, change the *f* into *ve*; as: *actif*, *active*, *vif*, *vive*.

Adjectives ending in *el* form their feminine by changing *el* into *elle*; as: *cruel*, *cruelle*.

4. Translation: Demandez-leur vos livres.

5. Nul autre que moi: nulle autre qu'elle; personne d'autre qu'eux. *Nul*, see page 96.

6. Naître, je naissais, je naquis, je suis né, je naîtrai, que je naisse.

7. See page 6.

8. The preposition *sur* must be followed by a complement; as: posez ce livre *sur* la table.

*Dessus* is an adverb used absolutely; as: l'un *dessus*, l'autre *dessous*; il a jeté de l'encre *dessus*, posez ce livre là *dessus*.

*Dessus* can, however, be employed as a preposition, when it is combined with *dessous* or preceded by the preposition *de*; as: on a vainement cherché *dessus* et *dessous* la table; on a tiré cela *de dessous* le lit.

9. *Nul*, meaning none, not one, as a rule, has no plural. „*Nul* and *aucun*, says very judiciously *Feraud*, have no plural, because these words are accompanied by the negative particle *ne* and are consequently exclusive: *aucun* and *nul* mean *not one*. He who has *not one* has not any at all. On that account, then, make never use of the plural.“

Racine has said in *Phèdre*:

*Aucuns* monstres par moi domptés jusqu'aujourd'hui, ne m'ont acquis le droit de faillir comme lui.

*Aucuns* is incorrect, even in admitting with the last edition of the dictionary of the academy, that *aucun*, without a negation, may be used in the plural; the sentence of Racine is evidently negative.

However, we are obliged to put *nul* and *aucun* in the plural in the two following cases:

1°. When they determine a substantive that has no singular; as: je ne connais *nulles gens* plus heureux que ces villageois. Cette maison donne de beaux revenus sans *aucuns frais*.

2°. When they determine a substantive which has in the singular a meaning different from that it has in the plural; as: *nulle troupe* de comédiens n'eut un chef comme Molière.

*Aucunes troupes* n'ont montré plus de courage que les trois cents Spartiates morts en combattant au détroit des Thermopyles.

*Nul* is sometimes an adjective of qualification and answers

in English to *null*, *void* or some equivalent. In this case it follows the rule of adjectives in general; as: les progrès de cet élève sont nuls.

10. *En eût donné* is in the subjunctive on account of the conjunction *avant que* which governs this mood.

11. Translation: Renvoyez - les — Je vous l'enverrai — Il faut que je le renvoie.

12. The only tenses that are irregular are the future *je renverrai* and the conditional *je renverrais*. Another irregularity consists in changing the *y*, last letter of the root, into an *i* whenever a silent *e* follows it; as: que j'*en*voie, ils *en*voient.

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Page 168.

1. *Ceux*. The different forms of this word are: *celui, ceux, celle, celles, à celui, à ceux, à celles, de celui, de ceux, de celles*.

2. *Sortaient*. The present of the infinitive of this verb is *sortir*. Now if this were a regular verb of the second conjugation, it would make in the imperfect *je sortissais*; but as its imperfect is: *je sortais*, the verb *sortir* is an irregular verb.

3. Je sors; que je sorte.

4. There is a great difference between the prepositions *en* and *dans*.

*En* has a vague, indefinite sense, and for this reason is seldom followed by the article which is by excellence the determinative word; as: voyager *en* Angleterre.

*Dans* points out more exactly the relation of a thing to that which contains it; as serrer quelque chose *dans* un Secrétaire; mettre de l'eau *dans* son vin.

*En* conveying an idea of time, points out its duration; *dans* merely marks the time, as: Il ira à Londres *dans* une heure, means that after one hour will have elapsed, he will go to London. Lorsqu'il le faut, je puis aller à Londres *en* une heure, signifies that I can, when necessary, walk to London within one hour.

There is further this difference in these two sentences: *Être en ville*, *être dans la ville*. The former means not to be at home, the latter to be still in the town, not to have left it.

*En*, however, admits of the article in cases like these: *En l'année 1863. En la présence de.*

5. *Le pinceau, le ciseau et la plume*. The article is repeated before every substantive, because, in French, every substantive taken in an individual or general sense, must be preceded by the article.

The article, however must be suppressed in the following cases:

1<sup>ly</sup>. After *comme* signifying *in the quality of*; as: *Comme président de l'assemblée, il doit y maintenir l'ordre.*

2<sup>ly</sup>. When two or more substantives represent, each, individuals of one and the same kind, and when the latter serves as an apposition to the former; as: *L'abus du gouvernement a fait imaginer la voie des députés ou représentants du peuple (J. J. Rousseau).*

3<sup>ly</sup>. When two or more substantives are followed by a word which sums them all up; as: *Enfants, femmes, vieillards, tout fut passé au fil de l'épée.*

4<sup>ly</sup>. After a verb taken negatively; as: *Je n'ai pas d'amis.*

5<sup>ly</sup>. After adverbs of quantity; as: *Trop d'amis. Bien* is an exception: we say, *bien des amis.*

6<sup>ly</sup>. In many compound substantives; as *chef-d'oeuvre, moulin-à-vent* etc. etc.

6. *Je voyais, je vis, j'avais vu, que je voie.*

7. There is the same difference between *sous* and *dessous*, as between *sur* and *dessus*. See page 96.

8. See page 6.

9. The positive and superlative forms of *mieux* are: *Bien, le mieux.*

10. *Tout* is an adverb and, as such, ought always to be invariable. However, in this sentence: „*Beauté toute morale et*

*tout* intellectuelle." The first *tout* is *in the feminine* because the adjective *morale* is in the feminine and begins with a consonant; the second *tout* is *invariable*, because the adjective *intellectuelle*, although in the feminine, begins with a vowel. This is another instance of our disregard to grammar in favour of harmony.

11. When the English preposition *to* means *in order to*, it must be translated by *pour*.

12. The final *s* of the word *sens* is always sounded except in *sens-commun*, common sense, and *sens-dessus-dessous*, topsy turvy.

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Translated from the English.

1. La passion est sourde aux remontrances de la raison.

2. Il est affable envers tous et ami de tout le monde.

3. C'est aujourd'hui l'anniversaire du jour de naissance de mon frère cadet. Il est de deux ans plus jeune que mon frère aîné.

4. Est-ce si difficile à apprendre? Oui, car il est difficile d'apprendre par coeur ce qu'on ne comprend pas.

5. On le respectait, parce qu'il était juste; On l'aimait, parce qu'il était charitable; On le craignait parce qu'il était sincère et d'une conduite irréprochable.

6. La franchise est bonne en elle-même, mais elle a ses excès.

7. J'ai écrit cette semaine à votre cousin, pour l'informer de l'arrivée de son frère.

8. Il demandait à tout moment s'ils n'avaient pas vu quelque vaisseau venant d'Amérique. Il en vint un: mais hélas! Son ami n'y était pas.

9. Qui sont ces enfants? De quoi ont-ils besoin? Que demandent-ils? Lequel d'entre eux est l'aîné?

10. S'il venait pendant mon absence, donnez-lui cette lettre.



11. E. Je crois qu'il faut partir.  
 F. Quelle heure est-il?  
 E. Neuf heures moins un quart.  
 F. Il est impossible qu'il soit si tard! Je suis sûr que votre montre avance.  
 E. Du tout. Je crois, au contraire, qu'elle retarde de cinq minutes.  
 F. Nous n'arriverons jamais à temps. Nous ne pouvons pas faire un mille en dix minutes.  
 E. Il y a plus d'un mille d'ici.  
 F. Que faire? Je voudrais bien que vous eussiez songé à partir avant qu'il fût trop tard.  
 E. Il ne sera pas trop tard si vous me suivez. Je vais prendre mes jambes à mon cou, comme disent les Français.  
 F. Si cela signifie courir vite, un, deux, trois et en route!

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Senior Candidates.

1. *Un sage*. The adjective numeral *un* is here used to make a substantive out of the adjective *sage*. Every french word may become a substantive by prefixing to it the articles *le, la, les*, or a determinative adjective; as: *Le boire, le manger, le beau, un sage* etc.

2. Montesquieu was truly a philosopher.

3. When substantives are so closely connected with a preposition as to form a prepositive locution, the article is dispensed with. Voulez-vous, *sans façon*, rester avec nous à diner? Ce serait *avec plaisir*, mais on m'attend chez moi.

*A, de, en, sans, avec* and other prepositions reject the article when combined with the substantive in an absolute sense. Should a relative clause follow, the article must be used after the same prepositions; as: *avec les peines* que vous vous êtes données et *sans les malheurs* qui vous sont arrivés, vous eussiez *sans doute* réussi.

4. *Chaque jour*. *Chaque jour* means each successive day; *tous les jours* answers to every day. The difference between *chaque* and *tout* and each and every is exactly the same.

When we wish to express an action which occurs periodically, we must make use of *tous*; as: I dine *every* monday at my uncles; je dine *tous les* jeudis chez mon oncle etc.

5. The place of adjectives is generally after the substantive. The rules on this part of the syntax have been given in full. See page 61.

6. *Point d'amertume*, no bitterness. The words understood are: *Il n'y avait point d'amertume*, point de satire or: *Elle (la conversation) n'avait point d'amertume ni de satire*.

*Point de fausse honte*, Monsieur; avouez que vous avez eu tort etc.

7. *Il en sortait*. *En*, implying an idea of possession or extraction, is always used in French with verbs governing the preposition *de*. Now, *sortir* governs this preposition; as: *Sortez-vous du théâtre? j'en sors*. *Il ne voulait y parvenir*. *Y*, implying an idea of direction, tendency, is almost always used in French with verbs governing the preposition *à*; as: *Allez-vous à Paris? J'y vais*.

8. See page 6 for a model of parsing.

9. *Quoiqu'il vécût*. *Vécût* is here in the subjunctive because the conjunction *quoique* governs that mood.

10. *Je vis, je vivais, je vécus, je vivrai, je vivrais, que je vive, que je vécusse*.

11. *Dès que* is a conjunction which means *as soon as*; *Dès que* vous serez arrivé; *dès que* le roi fut parti. It answers also to the english word *since*; as: *Dès que* vous le prenez sur ce ton; *dès que* cela n'est pas possible, n'en parlons plus.

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1. *Possessive adjectives*. In English, the possessive adjectives need not to be repeated before every noun; as: *my* horse and carriage are at your disposal.

In French, they must be repeated before every noun they determine; as: *Mon* cheval et *ma* voiture sont à votre disposition.

In English the possessive adjectives agree with the noun possessor; as: this mother loves *her* son.

In French they agree with the noun possessed; as: Cette mère aime *son* fils.

The following expressions, a friend of *mine*, a picture of *his*, are rendered in French by, *un de mes amis*, *un de ses tableaux*.

*Numerals.* With names of sovereigns, days of the month, books, chapters etc., the English make use of the ordinal numbers; as: William the *third*; the *seventh* of February; book the *sixth*; chapter the *eight*. Whereas in French we use the cardinal numbers; as: Guillaume *trois*; le *sept* Février; livre *six*; chapitre *huit*. Except *the first*, which is to be rendered by the ordinal number *premier*, *première*, dropping, however, the article.

The english cardinal numbers *hundred* and *twenty* are always invariable. *Cent* and *vingt*, take an *s* when they are multiplied by a number and not followed by one; as: Deux *cents* hommes; quatre - *vingts* francs.

*Relative pronouns.* In English, the relative pronouns are often omitted; they must always be expressed in French; as: The man you speak of is a friend of mine; l'homme *dont* vous parlez est un de mes amis. The book I read is very interesting; le livre *que* je lis est très intéressant.

In English, prepositions may be separated from the relative pronoun; in French this cannot be: the preposition must precede it immediately; as: the business I have attended *to*; les affaires *auxquelles* j'ai vaqué.

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
2.	bon,	meilleur,	le meilleur,
	mauvais,	pire,	le pire,
	petit,	moindre,	le moindre,
	grand,	plus grand,	le plus grand.

We may also say: plus mauvais, plus petit, le plus mauvais, le plus petit.

## Primitive Tenses.

Pres. of the Inf.	Pres. Part.	Past. Part.	Pres. Ind.
3. appeler,	appelant,	appelé,	j'appelle,
choisir,	choisissant,	choisi,	je choisis,
tenir,	tenant,	tenu,	je tiens,
offrir,	offrant,	offert,	j'offre,
pouvoir,	pouvant,	pu,	je peux or puis,
craindre,	craignant,	craint,	je crains,
croître,	croissant,	crû,	je crois.

Past. def.

j'appelai,  
je choisis,  
je tins,  
j'offris,  
je pus,  
je craignis,  
je crûs.

4. The respective signification of the following homonyms is:

air, the air, a tune,                      cou, the neck,  
aire, the nest of a bird, of prey, coût, the cost,  
fonds, funds, gué, a ford,      raisonner, to reason.  
font, font, guêt, a patrol, résonner, to resound.

5. Translation :

1) La patrie est, de toutes les choses *du* monde, la plus chère au coeur *de l'homme*.

After a superlative and locutions like, *of all things in*, the english preposition *in* must be rendered by the preposition *de* blended with the article.

2) S'il oubliait tout ce *que* j'ai fait pour lui, je ne regretterais jamais de lui avoir été utile.

Relative pronouns are often left out in English; they must be expressed in French; as: all that I have done, tout ce *que* j'ai fait.

In French, the latter of two verbs and any verb governing a preposition, except *en*, must be in the present of the infinitive, therefore we must translate; I should never regret *having been*, by *je ne regretterais jamais d'avoir été*.

3) Il vaut mieux être dans sa maison à soi, quelque petite qu'elle *soit*, que dans l'antichambre des autres.

*Soit* is in the subjunctive on account of *quelque que* which governs that mood.

4) Cette langue n'est pas si difficile que je croyais; mais elle est *plus* riche que vous *ne* le disiez.

*Plus, moins, autrement, autre*, require the following verb to be preceded by the negative particle *ne*, when the first verb is taken affirmatively.

5) Quand il eut atteint la rive *opposée* du fleuve, il vit *de loin* les flammes, au milieu desquelles périssaient cinq à six *cents* Ecossais.

*Cents* has here a final *s* because it is multiplied by a number and not followed by one. Should any number follow *cent*, it would remain invariable.

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### Cambridge Local Examinations.

December 1859. — Page 178.

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a) Je viens, tu viens, il vient, nous venons, vous venez, ils viennent.

Je verrai.

b) *De la part*. Translation: Le cadeau que vous avez reçu *de ma part*.

c) *De la Grande-Bretagne*. When a substantive is taken in a partitive sense and preceded by an adjective we must not use the article but the preposition *de*: Therefore, *je veux de bon potage* is correct, and we must say, *du petit-lait*,

because, although the substantive *lait* is preceded by the adjective *petit*, the two words are so intimately connected as to form but one compound substantive. Le *petit-lait* means *whey*.

*Petits-pois*, green peas, *petits-mâtres*, fops, *petites-maisons*, lunatic asylums, are compound substantives, and as such, require the article.

d) *Cet homme*. *Cet* is written instead of *ce* before a word beginning with a vowel or an h mute. *Cet* has *cette* for its feminine and *ces* for its plural, for both genders.

e) *Qu'il n'ait prise*. The subjunctive is used because *pas de — que*, equivalent to *pas une — que*, governs that mood. *Pris* is in the feminine singular to agree with its regime direct *que* that precedes the past participle *prise*.

f) Hochstett, 1704. Ramillies, 1706. Malplaquet, 1710.

g) Je fais, tu fais, il fait, nous faisons, vous faites, ils font.

h) *Dire au secrétaire*. This sentence: Je l'ai entendu dire à mon père, is, according to the context, to be translated either by: I heard my father say it, or I heard it said to my father.

i) *Résolu*. The present of the infinitive is *résoudre*.

k) *Arrivait*. The imperfect is used here, because the context shows that whenever the states general had resolved to oppose any measure proposed by Marlborough, the latter used to come to speak and to persuade them. Now, whenever the verb expresses a habit, a frequent occurrence, a repetition of a fact, the imperfect is to be employed.

l) *Français*. The mark under the *c* in this word is called a cedilla. This sign is placed under the letter *c* to give it the articulation of an *s*. This takes place only when *c* precedes one of the three vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*.

The reason of the introduction of this sign is easy to understand. *C*, when followed by an *e* is sounded like an *s*: thus, *commencer*, *concevoir*, are to be pronounced as if they were spelt, *commenser*, *consevoir*. Now, so as to preserve this

sound of an *s* throughout the conjugation, we have invented a sign which placed under the *c* followed by any of these three vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*, should give it this sound. *Français* being derived from *France* we must assign the presence of the cedilla to the same reason.

The same principle of consonance has prompted us to introduce an *e* before an *a* or an *o* in verbs ending in *ger*; as: manger, *je mangeai*.

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m) *Sachant*. The present infinitive of this word is: *Savoir*.

Pres. Ind. *je sais, tu sais, il sait, nous savons, vous savez, ils savent*.

Pret. def. *Je sus*.

n) *Son armée*. *Armée* is of the feminine gender. When a feminine noun begins with a vowel or an *h* mute, we lay grammar aside in order to please our ear and make use of the masculine form *mon, ton, son*, avoiding thus the meeting of two vowels. We say, therefore, *mon âme* instead of *ma âme*.

o) *Concevait*. Pres. ind.; *je conçois, tu conçois, il conçoit, nous concevons, vous concevez, ils conçoivent*.

Past. part. *conçu*.

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Page 180.

Translation:

1. *Venez avec moi, je vous montrerai mon nouveau livre or mon livre nouveau, according to what is meant.*

*Où l'avez-vous acheté?*

*On me l'a donné.*

2. *Quel âge avez-vous?*

*J'ai eu quatorze ans le trois Décembre.*

*Comment! Votre frère a près de seize ans et vous êtes aussi grand que lui.*

3. A qui est ce couteau?  
 Apportez-le ici; je crois qu'il est à moi.
4. Dites-lui que j'ai besoin de mes bottes.  
 Dites-lui que je me suis coupé le doigt.  
 Dites-leur de partir aussitôt qu'ils le pourront.
5. Voici l'horloge qui sonne.  
 Il est cinq heures maintenant.  
 Il faut partir.  
 Irez-vous chez vous cette semaine?  
 Oui, je dois y être Samedi.

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Page 182.

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**Senior Candidates. Lower Paper.**

a) *Aucun*, from de Latin *aliquis unus*, is generally accompanied by the negation *ne*. It is even seldom to be met without it. Moreover, *aucun* has no plural. However we find this word in the plural and without a negative when it has the sense of *quelques-uns*. This is especially the case in what we call: *style marotique* ou *de palais*; as: *Aucuns* (quelques-uns) croiront que j'en suis amoureux.

b) *Aucun* moyen ne lui *paraît* condamnable, pourvu qu'il lui soit utile; et, selon lui, on peut tout ce qu'on ose.

c) *Atteint*. Pres ind. j'atteins, tu atteins, il atteint, nous atteignons, vous atteignez, ils atteignent. In this instance it is an active verb, because it has for its direct object the pronoun *l'*. See the text. *Atteindre* takes the preposition *à* when it implies efforts to reach an object which is at some distance or which it is impossible to reach. In these cases it is a neuter verb. Ex: Vous ne pourrez jamais, sans chaise, *atteindre à* ce rayon. Il est impossible *d'atteindre à* la perfection.

d) *Quoi-que* in two words, means: *whatever*; as *quoi-que* vous disiez, whatever you may say.



e) *Quoiqu'il se fût vendu*. The plural of this sentence is: *quoiqu'ils se fussent vendus*.

Translation: La maison qu'il a vendue.

f) The rules have already been given, see page 33.

Il est *en* France; *en* here is a préposition. *J'en* viens *en* is, in this case, a personal or better called a relative pronoun. In *va-t-en*, *en* is also a relative pronoun. Some grammarians call it an adverb.

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Page 184.

g) *Prévaloir*. Pres. Subj. Que je prévale, que tu prévales, qu'il prévale, que nous prévalions, que vous prévaliez, qu'ils prévalent.

h) *Aussi* is wrongly used here, because this word cannot be coupled with a verb taken negatively. Molière ought to have said: Et moi, je ne sais pas, Madame, *non plus* pourquoi . . . .

i) *Saurais*. Qu'il sache. The verb *savoir* is used here for the verb *pouvoir*.

k) *Vous n'avez des appas*. *N'avez* is here in the subjunctive on account of the verb *empêcher* which governs that mood. This verb is besides taken negatively.

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December 1860. — Page 187.

Junior Candidates. Lower Paper.

1. Voltaire, in his history of Charles the twelfth, gives the following derivation for the word *czar*: »Among the prisoners »taken at Narva, there was a man who was a great example »of the vicissitudes of fortune: he was the eldest son and »heir of the king of Georgia; he was called the *czarafis* Art- »schelou; this title of *czarafis* signifies prince or son of the »czar, among the Tartars as well as in Muscovy; for the word

»*czar* or *czar* meant *king* among the ancient Scythians, from  
 »which all these nations are descended, and is not derived from  
 »the roman Caesars so long unknown to these barbarians.«

Present Ind.

Je choisis,	Je dis,	J'interdis,
tu choisis,	tu dis,	tu interdis,
il choisit,	il dit,	il interdit,
nous choisissons,	nous disons,	nous interdisons.
vous choisissez,	vous dites,	vous interdisez,
ils choisissent,	ils disent,	ils interdisent.

Present Ind.

Je fais,	Je loge,	Je rends,
tu fais,	tu loges,	tu rends,
il fait,	il loge,	il rend,
nous faisons,	nous logeons,	nous rendons,
vous faites,	vous logez,	vous rendez,
ils font,	ils logent,	ils rendent.

The imperfect of the indicative of the verb *scier* is: je sciais, tu sciais, il sciait, nous scissions, vous sciez, ils sciaient.

2. These rules have been fully given page 34. 44.

3. The feminine plural of *tous, grand* is: *toutes, grandes*.

4. The singular of *travaux, métaux* is: *travail, métal*. *Travaux* means a kind of scaffolding where restive horses are shod. It signifies further, a report of some length, written by a subaltern to his superior in command or rank.

5. *Magasin* is of the masculine, *machine* and *huile* are of the feminine gender.

6. The word *sûr* contracted from the Latin, *securus* means *certain, positive, safe*; as: *J'en suis sûr. Rien n'est aussi sûr que la mort. Les mulets ont le pied sûr*. Whenever *sûr* has this signification the *u* takes the circumflex accent.

*Sur*, as an adjective meaning *acid, sour*, from the German *sauer* takes no accent. Ex: *L'oseille est sure. Ce vin a un petit goût suret. Suret* is the diminutive of *sur*.

7. Peter the great of Russia.
8. This rule has been given page 13.

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Page 187.

1. *Son* is a possessive adjective and agrees in number and in gender with the substantive it qualifies and determines; as: *Son père a vendu sa maison et ses meubles.*

*Le sien* is a possessive pronoun which agrees in number and in gender with the substantive it represents; as: *Mon cheval est meilleur que le sien.*

2. The singular of *canaux* is *canal*.

3. *Nouveaux*. The masculine and feminine singular of this word are: *nouveau, nouvelle*; *nouvelles* is its feminine plural.

4. *Nouvel* is used before a vowel or h silent.

5. The article is omitted after *de*,

1) When a substantive taken partitively is the *regime direct* of a verb taken negatively, as: *Je n'ai pas d'amis.*

2) After all adverbs of quantity except *bien*, as: *J'ai beaucoup d'amis; il a bien des amis.*

3) Whenever a substantive is taken adjectively, as: *une montre d'argent; ambassadeur de France.*

Pres. ind.

Pres. subj.

4) Je commence,	Je deviens,	que je devienne,
tu commences,	tu deviens,	que tu deviennes,
il commence,	il devient,	qu'il devienne.
nous commençons,	nous devenons,	que nous devenions.
vous commencez,	vous devenez,	que vous deveniez,
ils commencent,	ils deviennent,	qu'ils deviennent.

5) Translation: L'examen aura lieu dans le mois de Décembre.

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## Page 189.

Pres. ind.

1. je sais,	je préviens,	je meurs,
tu sais,	tu préviens,	tu meurs,
il sait,	il prévient,	il meurt,
nous savons,	nous prévenons,	nous mourons,
vous savez,	vous prévenez,	vous mourez,
ils savent,	ils préviennent,	ils meurent.

Future ind. 1. p. s.

je saurai, je préviendrai, je mourrai.

2. The *eldest* daughter *but one*, is to be translated in French by: La fille puînée.

*Puîné*, from the Latin *post* and *natus*, means he or she who is born after one of his brothers or one of her sisters; as: *c'est mon frère puîné, ma soeur puînée. C'est mon puîné*; in usual conversation, we say more often *c'est mon cadet*. When we speak absolutely, *puîné* is used in reference to him who is older and *cadet* to him who is the youngest of all: *l'ainé, le puîné, le cadet*.

3. *Prêt à mourir* signifies to be ready to die.

*Près de mourir* means to be on the point of dying.

*Prêt à comes* from the Latin *paratus ad*.

*Près de* from *propè* or according to *Menage* from the Latin *pressum* used instead of *proximè*.

## Page 190.

Translation:

1. Il faut que j'écrive une lettre.

A qui écrivez-vous?

A mon neveu qui est en France.

Y est-il à l'école?

Non, il n'y est qu'en visite.

2. Nous allons sortir faire un tour.

Prenez votre chapeau et venez avec nous.

Sont-ce là vos gants?

Non, j'ai les miens dans ma poche.

3. Vous attendez - vous à ce qu'elle vous apporte les coquillages?

Je ne crois pas qu'elle vienne elle-même, mais elle nous les enverra, sans doute, par son frère.

Combien vous en a-t-elle promis?

Autant qu'en contiendra la boîte. Environ deux cents ou deux cent vingt.

4. C'est aujourd'hui le 3 Juin. Ne joue-t-on pas Richard trois ce soir.

Oui, pour la troisième fois. L'avez-vous déjà vu représenter.

Oui, il y a trois ans.

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Page 192.

a) This rule has been given page 37.

b) *Jeune homme*. Adjectives in French generally follow the substantive they qualify. *Beau, grand, petit, jeune* etc., form an exception to this rule. Translation: Un *bel* enfant. Un chapeau *blanc*.

c) *Même*, when an adjective, changes its signification according to its following or preceding the substantive; as: La *même* vertu means *the same* virtue and la vertu *même* signifies virtue *itself*.

*Même*, when an adverb, means *even, also*.

This in the syntax of this word:

*Même* is an adjective or an adverb.

It is an adjective 1<sup>st</sup>ly when it precedes the substantive; as: Voici les *mêmes* hommes. 2<sup>ly</sup> when it follows a pronoun or *one* noun *only*; as: Ils vinrent *eux-mêmes*; ses ennemis *mêmes* l'estiment.

*Même* is an adverb in two cases: 1<sup>st</sup>ly when it follows a verb and is not preceded by the article; as: Leurs occupations durent tout le jour, ils travaillent *même* la nuit. 2<sup>ly</sup> when it

follows *several* nouns; as: Les riches, les princes, les rois *même* ont des peines.

Même, as an adverb, obviously remains invariable.

Pres. ind.	Past. indef.
d) je me lève,	je me suis levé, levée,
tu te lèves,	tu t'es levé, levée,
il or elle se lève,	il or elle s'est levé, levée,
nous nous levons,	nous nous sommes levés, levées,
vous vous levez,	vous vous êtes levés, levées,
ils se lèvent,	ils or elles se sont levés, levées.

e) *Couvert*. Imperat. mood: couvrez, couvrons, couvrez.

Translation: Il a recouvert la vue.

### Page 193.

f) *Discours*. This word does not change in the plural. Substantives ending in the singular in *s, x, z*, remain unaltered in the plural.

Future ind.	Pres. subj.
g) je tiendrai,	que je tienne,
tu tiendras,	que tu tiennes,
il tiendra,	qu'il tienne,
nous tiendrons,	que nous tenions,
vous tiendrez,	que vous teniez,
ils tiendront,	qu'ils tiennent.

h) The singular of *yeux* is *œil*.

i) Many verbs followed by another verb in the infinitive, such as: *pouvoir, vouloir, oser, aller, voir, faire*, reject the preposition, as: Je *puis* vous *assurer* que je ne *voudrais* ni *n'oserais aller voir* ce drame terrible qui cependant *fait courir* tout Paris.

The preposition is dispensed with in all these cases, because the verb in the infinitive is the *direct object* of the preceding verb, which is especially the case, when the *two verbs* have *the same subject*; as: *I think I am right. Je crois avoir raison.*

Translation: J'aime à le voir jouer,  
Je vous engage à le voir jouer,  
Je voudrais le voir jouer.

j) *Point*, from the Latin *punctum*, denies more energetically than *pas*, from the Latin *passus*. *Point* denies with a certain restriction, as: Il n'a *pas* assez de talents pour réussir dans la profession qu'il s'est choisie.

In this sentence, I give to understand that he has abilities, but that they are not sufficient to succeed. Il n'a *point* de talents, means that he has no abilities whatever. Thus *point de*, forms an absolute negation; whilst *pas de* leaves you free to limit it.

From what precedes, we must conclude that *pas*, and not *point* are to be used:

1<sup>st</sup>. Before *plus*, *moins*, *si*, *autant* etc., as: Racine ne s'élève *pas* si haut que Corneille, mais celui-ci n'est *pas* aussi pur que Racine.

2<sup>nd</sup>. Before numeral adjectives, as: il n'en reste *pas* un morceau. — Vous n'en trouverez *pas* deux de votre avis. (Acad.)

3<sup>rd</sup>. When we wish to express something merely accidental, as: il ne lit *pas*, he does read *in this moment*. *Point*, on the contrary, conveys an idea of permanence and habit, as: il ne lit *point*, he never reads. (Acad.)

When *pas* and *point* accompany a verb taken interrogatively, they have a different meaning. If the question implies any doubt we must make use of *point*, as: n'est-ce *point* vous qui avez écrit cette lettre? But if there is no doubt entertained, *pas* is the proper word, as: N'est-ce *pas* vous qui l'avez frappé le premier? (Acad.)

k) The past participle of an active verb, agrees with its direct object when *preceded*, and remains invariable, when *followed* by it, as: Avez-vous *lu* les livres que je vous ai prêtés?

The past participle of all neuter verbs conjugated with

avoir, remains invariable. La gelée et la grêle ont *nui*, aux arbres fruitiers.

Translation: It does not matter, or never mind.  
He does nothing.  
He pretends to be ill.

1) *Suivrait*. Pres. ind.: Je suis, tu suis, il suit, nous suivons, vous suivez, ils suivent.

Translation: Je *suis* mon frère.

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December 1861. — Page 197.

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1. The rules about *en* have been given page 4.
2. *Tiraient*, is the third person plural of the imperfect of the indicative of the regular verb of the first conjugation *tirer*.

Pret. ind.: Je tirai, tu tiras, il tira, nous tirâmes, vous tirâtes, ils tirèrent.

3. *Rabattit*, comes from the verb *rabattre*.

Imperf. ind.	Future ind.	Past. Part.
je rabattais,	je rabattrai,	rabattu.
tu rabattais,	tu rabattras,	
il rabattait,	il rabattra,	
nous rabattions,	nous rabattrons,	
vous rabattiez,	vous rabattrez,	
ils rabattaient,	ils rabattront.	

4. *On*, see page 7.
5. *Déçus*, comes from the verb *décevoir*. In French we form the passive form exactly as in English; as: I *am* deceived, je suis déçu.

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Page 198.

1. *Et flatteurs d'applaudir*. This is an elliptical sentence; it means: Les flatteurs commencèrent d'applaudir.



2. *Rien n'était*. When *rien* means *nothing* it requires the negative particle *ne*, as: Je n'ai rien dit qui ait pu vous faire de la peine. Sometimes *rien* means *anything* and then it rejects the negation, as: Je serais désolé d'avoir dit *rien* qui ait pu vous affliger.

*Personne*, as an indefinite pronoun, requires always the negation *ne*, as: *Personne n'est* encore arrivé.

*Aucun*, meaning no one, requires also the negation *ne*.

When the negation is sufficiently expressed by such terms as: *nul, aucun, personne, jamais, guère, pas un etc., pas* and *point* must not be expressed.

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Page 200.

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Junior Candidates. Higher Paper.

Translation:

Cette pomme n'est pas encore mûre. Venez ici avant une heure et *demie*. J'irai chez vous dans une heure et *demie* si vous ne sortez pas. Il *fait* plus froid aujourd'hui qu'hier. Je ne suis pas aussi grand que vous. Si vous voulez me prêter votre cheval aujourd'hui, je vous prêterai le mien quand vous *en aurez* besoin. *Eux* et mon frère sont arrivés. Avez-vous un livre *chacun*? *Toutes* les fenêtres de sa maison étaient illuminées. Personne ne croira cette *nouvelle*. Nous nous assîmes sur l'herbe. Je vous ai vu dans la rue. Ils ont *pris* du poisson. Ils ont *pris* du poison. Les *pêcheurs* ont pris la mer. Les *pêcheurs* seront punis. Guillaume *trois*, roi d'Angleterre, a épousé la princesse Marie, fille de Jacques *deux* et petite-fille de Charles *premier*.

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## Page 201.

## Senior Candidates. Lower Paper.

1. Pres. ind.: Je dois, tu dois, il doit, nous devons, vous devez, ils doivent.

Past. part.: dû, due, dûs, dues.

2. *Debout* is an adverb, modifying in this instance the verb *qui étaient* or *se tenaient*, which is understood.

*Bout* according to *Menage*, comes from the celtic *bod*, extremity, bottom; and Lancelot derives it from the Greek  $\beta\upsilon\theta\omicron\sigma$ , bottom, extremity of a body.

Now, as the two extremities of a man's body are the head and the feet, to be on one of the two extremities means: *être sur l'un des bouts*, and *sur le bout* or *de bout*, to begin by the head, signifies to be on one's legs. Hence the adverb *de bout*.

3. The mark under the *c* in *Français* is called cedilla. Its object is to preserve the sound of the characteristic or last letter of the root; as: *France*, Français; commencer, je commençais; recevant, je reçus. These examples show that the cedilla is required, whenever one of these three vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*, follow the *c* pronounced as an *s* in the primitive word.

4. J'accueille, j'accueillerai.

## Page 202.

1. Le premier Mai, le trente et un Mai, le deux Juin.

2. Pres. ind.: Je meurs, tu meurs, il meurt, nous mourons, vous mourez, ils meurent.

Pret. def. 3. p. s. Pret. ind. 3. p. s. Fut. ind. 3. p. s.

Il mourut, Il est mort, Il mourra.

3. On the frontispice of the Pantheon in Paris we read: »Aux grands hommes, la patrie reconnaissante.« This motto, better than any commentary, explains what is meant by »les honneurs du Panthéon.«

## Page 203.

1. *Tantôt*. We call *circumflex accent* the mark over the *o* of this word. It indicates generally that a letter, especially an *s*, has been suppressed, as: *épître, maître, puîné* etc., which were formerly written *épistre, maistre, puisné*, from the Latin *epistola, magister, post natus*.

2. *Tu veux*, is the second person singular of the present of the indicative, of the irregular verb of the third conjugation, *vouloir*.

Pret. ind.: j'ai voulu, tu as voulu, il a voulu, nous avons voulu, vous avez voulu, ils ont voulu.

Pret. def. 1. p. s. Future ind. 1. p. s. Pres. subj. 1. p. s.

Je voulus. Je voudrai. Que je veuille.

3. *Battre*. Pres. Part.: battant. Past. Part.: battu. Future: Je battrai, tu battras, il battra, nous battons, vous battrez, ils battront.

4. Translation: Croyez-vous qu'il n'y ait qu'à demander pour obtenir?

5. *Que l'on pense*. This *l'* has no grammatical value; it is called the *euphonic l'*. Whenever the indefinite pronoun *on* is preceded by *que, si, et, on*, we have it preceded by this euphonic *l'* to avoid an hiatus. Still, this is not compulsory.

6. *Chaque* is an adjective. It must determine a substantive. It is of both genders and has no plural, and answers to the English *each*, as: *Chaque* homme a ses défauts.

*Chacun*, is an indefinite pronoun; its feminine is *chacune* and has no plural. It answers to the English *each of them*, as: Ces trois généraux commandaient alternativement *chacun* leur jour.

7. Translation: Vous me faites honte.

8. Pres. ind.; Je fais, tu fais, il fait, nous faisons, vous faites, ils font.

Present Part.	Past. Part.	Pret. def. 1. p. s.	Fut. ind. 1. p. s.
Faisant.	Fait.	Je fis.	Je ferai.

9. When *tous* is an adjective, the final *s* is not to be sounded, but when *tous* is a pronoun it must be sounded; as: *Tous les hommes sont appelés, mais tous ne sont pas élus.* The first *tous* is an adjective, the second is a pronoun.

10. The masculine plural of *celles* is *ceux*.

11. *En* is here a relative pronoun, it refers to *gentil-homme*. See page 6.

## London University.

First. B. A. Examination for Honours.

August 1860. — Page 217.

2 <sup>nd</sup> pers. pres. subj.	2 <sup>nd</sup> pers. Imp. subj.
1. que tu envoies,	que tu envoyasses,
que vous envoyiez,	que vous envoyassiez,
que tu veuilles,	que tu voulusses,
que vous vouliez,	que vous voulussiez,
que tu voies,	que tu visses,
que vous voyiez,	que vous vissiez,
que tu mettes,	que tu misses,
que vous mettiez,	que vous missiez,
que tu craignes,	que tu craignisses,
que vous craigniez,	que vous craignissiez,
que tu croies,	que tu crusses,
que vous croyiez,	que vous crussiez,
que tu vailles,	que tu valusses,
que nous valions,	que vous valussiez,
que tu ouvres,	que tu ouvrisses,
que vous ouvriez,	que vous ouvrissiez,
que tu plonges,	que tu plongeasses,
que vous plongiez,	que vous plongeassiez,
que tu puisses,	que tu pusses,
que vous puissiez,	que vous pussiez,
que tu empreignes,	que tu empreignisses,
que vous empreigniez,	que vous empreignissiez.

*Viendrais, verrai.* The future and conditional of regular verbs is formed from the present of the infinitive by suffixing *ai* and *ais* to the verb itself, as: *aimer, j'aimerai*; *finir je finirais*, or *rai* and *rais* to the root of the verb, as *recevoir, je recevrai*; *rendre, je rendrais*. The future of *voir* and the conditional of *venir* ought, therefore, to be: *je voirai, je venirais*, whereas they are: *je verrai, je viendrais*.

2. The following substantives: *extravagance, audace, estime, chambre, ombre, couleur, profondeur, image, gens* are feminine. *Abyme, honneur, ouvrage, arc-en-ciel, être*, are masculine.

Not having a neuter gender in French, we have been obliged to give arbitrarily the masculine or feminine gender to inanimate objects. But on the other hand, it is said that French substantives have, generally, preserved the gender they had in the language from which they proceed. It is in conformity with this rule, that the following substantives are feminine:

*Extravagance*, formed from the Latin *extra* and *vagare*, from which is derived the latin word *extravagantes* (leges), meaning imperial ordinances which are not included in the body of the civil law. The *extravagantes communes* are five books of ordinances of the popes, added to the collection of the canonical *extravagantes*.

*Audace* from the Latin *audacia*, *estime* from *æstimatio*, *chambre* from *camera*, *ombre* from *umbra*, *couleur* from *color*, *profondeur* from *profunditas*, *image* from *imago*, and *gens* from *gentes* plural of *gens*, are all of the feminine gender, because they are derived from latin feminine substantives.

The substantive *gens* however, is both masculine or feminine, according as the adjective precedes or follows it, as: *je n'aime guère les vieilles gens; ce sont des gens bien heureux*.

*Abyme* is derived from the latin masculine substantive *abyssus* an abyss. Some Neologists spell this word *abîme*, and I think they are wrong, because in *Latin*, in *French*, and in

English, the Greek *v* is changed into a *y*. Here, our french word *abyme*, the Latin *abyssus* and the English *abyss* come from the Greek privative *a* and *βυσσος*, and therefore *abyme* ought to be written with an *y*. *Ouvrage*, from the Latin *opus*. Whenever the French word is derived from a latin word of the neuter or masculine gender, it is masculine in French, as we have no neuter gender.

*Arc-en-ciel*, *arcus in coelo*, is obviously masculine.

*Etre*. All french words become substantives by prefixing to them the article or a determinative adjectives, and are then, of the masculine gender, as *le boire*, *le manger*, *le beau*, *le sublime* etc.

3. *Chose* is derived from the Latin *causa* employed in what we call »basse latinité« for *res*.

*Néant* is derived from the Italian *niente*. It signifies *not one being*, *ne ente*, from the Latin *non ens*, that which does not exist, as: Dieu a tiré tout du *néant*.

*Monsieur* is but the abbreviation of Monseigneur: It is derived from *meus* and *senior* (older), more ancient. In countries where the feudal system was in force, it meant him, who was the master of the land.

4. The rules referring to *si* have already been given. See page 74.

5. The rules answering this question are to be found at page 34 and 59.

6. *Quel mot consolant!* *Quel* from the Latin *qualis*, meaning *what*, is here an exclamative relative pronoun or, perhaps, better called in this case, a *determinative* adjective, and as such it excludes the article which is, by excellence, the determining word.

In English the article *a* or *an* is used before substantives employed as apposition. In French, no article is required, as: Are you *a* widower? Etes-vous veuf?

7. Although-in the course of this small book, I have had the occasion of referring to the rules of the past participle,

I take advantage of the opportunity that this question affords me, to simplify this *famous* question upon which pages, nay books have been written.

There are but two rules:

1<sup>st</sup>. The past participle of *passive* verbs and of *neuter* verbs conjugated with *être*, agrees with the subject, as. Puebla vint *d'être prise* par les Français. Ces dames sont allées au théâtre.

The participle past, when not accompanied by any auxiliary, is obviously, a mere adjective, and as such agrees in number and in gender with the word it qualifies.

2<sup>nd</sup>. The participle past, *preceded* by its regime direct, agrees with it and remains invariable, when *followed* by it, as: Nous avons *reçu les livres que* vous nous avez *envoyés*.

The *unerring way* of applying correctly this so simple rule is to interrogate the verb by: *what?* Now, we have received, what? the books, les livres. The word books, *livres* being the word that answers to, *what*, is the *regime direct* and as it follows the past participle, *reçu*, this latter remains invariable: *Envoyés* is masculine plural to agree with its regime direct *que* which precedes it: Indeed, you have sent us, what? The books *which*. *Que*, here is the *regime direct* of the past participle *envoyés*. As all relative pronouns agree with their antecedent, *que* is masculine plural, and as it precedes the past participle, this latter must be masculine plural.

Whether the verb is conjugated with *avoir* or *être* is of no importance whatever. The same rule holds good in any possible case, as: Ces jeunes-gens *se sont réconciliés* et se sont *donné la main*. These young men have (literally) reconciled *whom?* themselves with each other. *Themselves* = *se* is the direct object, it precedes the participle, therefore agreement. These same young men have given what? *the hand* to themselves. The hand, *la main* is the direct object, and as it follows the past participle *donné*, it is invariable.

There are some sentences which are called »phrases à

difficultés," as: La dame que j'ai *vue* peindre, la dame que j'ai *entendue* chanter, and la dame que j'ai vu peindre, la chanson que j'ai *entendu* chanter. Well, there is no difficulty whatever, the rule 2 holds good. In the two first sentences, whom have I seen painting? whom have I heard singing? the lady whom, *la dame que*. *Que* is the direct object, as it precedes the participle, this latter agrees. I have seen her painting j'ai vu elle peindre, peignant, qui peignait. In the two last sentences, I have not seen her painting nor heard it singing, I have seen her being *painted*, I have heard being sung. J'ai vu quelqu'un *peindre elle*, j'ai entendu quelqu'un *chanter la chanson*. In these two cases the verbs, *peindre* and *chanter* are the *regimes directs* of the participles *vu* and *entendu*; as they follow the participle, there is no agreement.

After this, it is needless to say that the past participles of neuter and impersonal verbs are always invariable, Since they cannot have a *régime direct*.

8. *Quoique j'aie* très bonne opinion de moi; sans qu'on *m'eût* regardé. The verbs *ave* and *eût* are in the subjunctive on account of the conjunctions *quoique* and *sans que* which govern that mood. See page 23 for the second part of the question.

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## London University.

### Matriculation.

January 1861. — Page 221.

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2nd pers sing. Future.

1. tu voudras,  
tu verras,  
tu viendras,  
tu prendras,

1st. pers. plur. Condit.

nous voudrions.  
nous verrions.  
nous viendrions.  
nous prendrions.



2nd pers. sing. Future.	1st pers. plur. Condit.	
tu feras,	nous ferions.	
tu recevras,	nous recevrons.	
tu vivras,	nous vivrions.	
tu iras,	nous irions.	
tu réparaitras,	nous réparaitrions.	
2nd. pers. sing. pres. sub.	3d. p. plur. Imp. subj.	Past. Participle.
que tu veuilles,	qu'ils voulussent,	voulu.
que tu voies,	qu'ils vissent,	vu.
que tu naisses,	qu'ils naquissent,	né.
que tu viennes,	qu'ils vinsent,	venu.
que tu prennes,	qu'ils prissent,	pris.
que tu lèves,	qu'ils levassent,	levé.
que tu dises,	qu'ils dissent,	dit.
que tu fasses,	qu'ils fissent,	fait.
que tu reçoives,	qu'ils reçussent,	reçu.
que tu prononces,	qu'ils prononçassent,	prononcé.
que tu répandes,	qu'ils répandissent,	répandu.
que tu vives,	qu'ils vécussent,	vécu.
que tu règues,	qu'ils régnassent,	régné.
que tu ailles,	qu'ils allassent,	allé.
que tu inscrives,	qu'ils inscrivissent,	inscrit.
que tu puisses,	qu'ils pussent,	pu.
que tu reparaises,	qu'ils reparussent,	reparé.

2. *Admiration, douleur, âme, année, Hollande, amirauté, Mathématiques, Europe, foule*, are feminine.

*Coeur, esprit, genou, vœu, âge, intervalle*, are masculine.

*Pouvoir* is masculine, because all verbs taken substantively, are masculine.

*Ciel*, from the Latin *coelum*, *temps* from *tempus* and *sommeil* from *somnus* are masculine according to rules given before.

*Sagesse* from the Latin *sagire*, which means properly to have *sagacity*. *Sapientia* means also *sagisse*.

*Fin*, from the Latin *finis* which is sometimes feminine; *mesure* from *mensura*, *terre* from *terra*, *mort*, from *mors*, *fois*

from *vicis*. All these substantives are feminine according to the rules given before.

3. The plural of *faveur*, *ciel*, *fil*, *fil*, *corps*, is: *faveurs*, *cieux* and *ciels*, *fil*, *fil*, *corps*.

The singular of *précieux*, *yeux*, *genoux*, *vœux*, *vaisseaux* is: *précieux*, *œil*, *genou*, *vœu*, *vaisseau*.

The feminine singular of *mortel*, *nul*, *cher*, *précieux*, *grec*, *vieux*, is: *mortelle*, *nullè*, *chère*, *précieuse*, *grecque*, *vieille*.

4. *Mortellement*, *précieusement*, *extrêmement*, *absolument*, *puissamment*, *doucement*, *nouvellement*, are the adverbs formed from those adjectives.

There are three ways of forming french adverbs:

1. When the french adjective ends by a vowel, we merely add *ment* to it, as: *absolu*, *absolument*.

2. When a consonant is the last letter of the adjective, *ment* is added to its feminine form, as: *doux*, *douce*, *douce-ment*.

3. When the adjective ends in *ant* or *ent* we change the final *nt* into *mment*, as: *puissant*, *puissamment*, *prudent*, *prudemment*. The adjectives *lent* and *present* are exceptions. They form their respective adverb according to rule 2.

#### Matriculation.

July 1861. — Page 224.

1st. p. pl. Pres. subj.	3d. p. Sing. Future.
1. que nous entretenions,	il entretiendra.
que nous puissions,	il pourra.
que nous fassions,	il fera.
que nous servions,	il servira.
que nous allions,	il ira.
que nous valions.	il vaudra.

2nd. p. sing. Imp.	Past. Participle.
vis,	vécu.
sache,	su.
prends,	pris.
mets.	mis.

2. *Effort, fromage, quelque chose* (meaning something) are of the masculine gender.

*Chose, livres* (meaning a pound) *rente, bouche, pommes, chaleur* are of the feminine gender.

3. Douze *mille* livres de rente. *Mille*, meaning *a thousand*, is always invariable.

4. *N'épouse-t-on-pas*. This verb is in the present of the indicative.

*Sans qu'elle apporte*. This Verb is in the present of the subjunctive on account of the conjunction *sans que*, which governs that mood.

5. The plural of the nouns and locutions set in the paper is: *Biens, épargnes, jeux, quelques efforts, quelques choses* — the word *quelque chose*, used in the text is an indefinite pronoun, and has therefore no plural — *deux occasions, celles-ci, deux autres femmes, ces articles valent plus . . . . Ce sont des filles accoutumées*.

6. The singular of these locutions is: *Consommé exquis, le riche bijou, le meuble somptueux, sa pareille*.

### First B. A. Examination for Honours.

August 1861. — Page 234.

#### Translation:

*Vous n'êtes rien moins que généreux.*

*You are anything but generous.*

*Vous en passerez par où je voudrai.*

*You must put up with my will.*

Ne me poussez pas à bout.

*Do not drive me to extremities.*

Je t'en veux. Je m'en prends à toi. *I owe thee a grudge. I make thee responsible for it.*

J'en ai pris mon parti.

*I made up my mind for it.*

Je suis au fait. *I have it, I know all about it.* Cela est de votre crû. *This is of your own invention.*

Translation:

I cannot help it. *Je n'y puis rien.*

I cannot afford it. *Je n'en ai pas les moyens.*

What is the matter? *De quoi s'agit-il?*

I don't care, I shall do without it. *Ça m'est bien égal, je m'en passerai.*

Never mind. I shall make the best of it. *N'importe, j'en tirerai le meilleur parti possible.*

He lived from hand to mouth. *Il vivait au jour le jour.*

1. 2nd. p. s. of the past def.: *tu obtins, tu pus, tu ouvris, tu assis, tu chéris, tu servis, tu dis, tu dus, tu rendis, tu fondas, tu perdis, tu fis.*

2nd. pers. pl. imperative: *obtenez*, — *pouvoir* has no imperative since we cannot order a person of being able to do a thing — *ouvrez, asseyez, chérissez, servez, dites, devez, rendez, fondez, perdez, faites.*

Past. part. *Obtenu, pu, assis, servi, fondé.*

Pres. part. *Obtenant, pouvant, asseyant, chérissant, disant, faisant.*

2. The adjectives *puissant, nouveau, amoureux, sot*, have for their respective adverbs: *puissamment, nouvellement, amoureuxment, sottement.*

3. J'ai vu des personnes *souffrant* cruellement. In this sentence, *souffrant* is a present participle and as such must always remain invariable. The present participle always expresses *action, movement*, and is nearly always followed by a *régime*.

J'ai vu des personnes *souffrantes* et résignées. In this sentence, *souffrantes* is a verbal adjective. (They are called verbal adjectives, because they are formed from verbs.) Like every other adjective, the verbal adjective takes the gender and the number of the substantive it refers to.

Contrary to the present participle, the verbal adjective has no *régime* and can hardly express anything but a quality inherent to the person or thing spoken of.

Practically we may be assured, that such a word ending in *ant* is a verbal adjective and not a present participle, when the sense of the sentence allows us to have it preceded by the relative *qui* and the verb *être*. As: J'ai vu des personnes *qui étaient souffrantes* et résignées.

4. The rules of the use of the imperfect and of the past definite, have been given at page 34.

5. Je vous avertirai s'il *part* demain. Je vous avertirais s'il *partait* demain: see page.

6. »Pensez - vous qu'il s'agit d'un forfait exécrable?«  
»Pensez-vous qu'en effet, Zaïre me trahisse?«

In the first verse, *s'agit* is in the present of the indicative, because, although the subjunctive is required after a verb taken interrogatively, the *form* merely, not the *sense* is interrogative. This is, what we call *un tour oratoire*, which, far from expressing a doubt, affirms a fact more energetically. The sense of the first verse is: But do you reflect that Jam speaking of an exécrable crime.

According to the same principle, Racine was justified to write:

. . . . . Madame, oubliez-vous

Que Thésée *est* mon père et qu'il *est* votre époux?

In the second verse, *me trahisse* is in the subjunctive, because the interrogative verb *pensez-vous* implies a doubt. The sentence means: Do you think that Zaïre betrays me?

## Civil Service of India.

July 1859. — Page 240.

1. Vous ne croyez pas *qu'il a* remporté le prix?

Vous ne croyez pas *qu'il ait* remporté le prix.

The first sentence means: you will not believe that he has carried off the prize? The second means: you do not think that he has carried off the prize.

In the first sentence, the verb is in the indicative, because the speaker is certain, that the prize has been carried off; but the person spoken to, does not believe it. In the second sentence, *both* speaker and the person spoken to, are ignorant of the fact, both do not know, whether the prize has been carried off or not. This doubt is expressed by the subjunctive.

2. The article is the word which, by excellence, determines a word. If two substantives follow one another, the second merely qualifies the first, as an adjective would do, if it is preceded by a preposition. If a verb is followed by a substantive not determined by the article, or a determinative adjective, the verb and the substantive form then a verbal locution, or as it were one verb. The difference which the use or the suppression of the article produces in the following sentences, is very great.

*Ouvrage d'esprit*, is a witty work. *Ouvrage de l'esprit*, is a work of the mind.

*Avoir coutume*, is said of ordinary, common things, which are often seen, as: *Il a coutume de se lever de bonne heure.*

*Avoir la coutume*, is said of strange, singular, extraordinary things, as: *Il y a des pays où les femmes ont la coutume de se percer le nez pour y pendre des bijoux.*

*Faire injure*, is to make an observation resulting from having misinterpreted somebody's feelings, or words, or to

express that one resents having been ill judged, as: Vous me faites injure, Monsieur, en croyant que je ne vous ai pas compris.

*Faire une injure*, is to have actually and materially ill-treated somebody, as: Vous m'avez fait une injure que je ne vous pardonnerai jamais.

Imp. Ind. 1. p. s.	Past. def.	Subj. present.
je conduisais,	je conduisis,	que je conduise,
je conuaisais,	je connus,	que je connaisse,
j'écrivais,	j'écrivis,	que j'écrive,
je déployais,	je déployai,	que je déploie,
je prenais,	je pris,	que je prenne,
je faisais,	je fis,	que je fasse.

The imperfect of the indicative, and the present of the subjunctive are formed from the participle present and changing *ant* into *ais* for the former, and into *e* mute for the latter; as: Conduisant, je conduisais, que je conduise.

A reason of consonance with the infinitive has caused us to change the *y* into an *i* in, all verbs ending in *oyer* and *uyer*, whenever an *e* mute follows the *y*, as: je *déploie* instead of je *déploie*. For a reason of euphony, we have in verbs like *prendre*, *jeter*, *appeler*, doubled the last consonant of the radical before an *e* mute in tenses, derived from the present participle, as: *prenant*, que je *prenne*; *jetant*, ils *jettent*, *appelant*, que j'*appelle*.

4. He is *actually* so stupid, that I am afraid he will never know anything.

Il est *réellement* si stupide que je crains bien qu'il ne sache jamais rien.

Il est en France *actuellement*; he is in France *now*.

I just had a very *pleasant* walk.

Je viens de faire une promenade très *agréable*.

The french word *délicatesse*, from the italian *delicatezza*, is formed from the Latin *deliciae*. This word expresses the quality of a thing or of a person that is *délicate*. We say

in French: *Délicatesse* des viandes, de la table; délicatesse de jugement, d'esprit; délicatesse de tempérament, de la santé, délicatesse de conscience. In the plural we say, les *délicatesses* (les finesses) de la langue; les *délicatesses* de la table (les mets délicats).

The english word *delicacies* means especially the delicacies of the table.

I want *to rest* a little, for I am done up.

J'ai besoin de *me reposer* un peu, car je n'en puis plus.

Restez encore quelques instants, je vous en prie.

Pray, remain a little longer.

The english verb *to cherish*, besides *to love tenderly*, means also to foster, to harbour a plan, an idea, a design.

5. The french verb *chérir*, means exclusively to love tenderly; as: *chérir* ses parents, *chérir* la gloire.

6. *To labour*, means travailler; *labourer* means to plough.

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July 1860. — Page 245.

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Pres. subj. 2nd. p. pl.

Imp. subj. 2nd. pers. sing.

1. que vous vouliez,

que tu voulusses,

que vous voyiez,

que tu visses,

que vous vengiez,

que tu vengeasses,

que vous menaciez,

que tu menaçasses,

que vous enquériez,

que tu t'enquisses,

que vous dépendiez,

que tu dépendisses,

que vous puissiez,

que tu pusses,

que vous renaissiez,

que tu renaquisses,

que vous sachiez,

que tu susses,

que vous régliez,

que tu réglasses,

que vous mettiez,

que tu misses.

2. Participles. *Elle était couverte*. *Couverte* is in the feminine, and in the singular, because the past participle of



a passive verb agrees with its subject. Des rois que l'hiver *a blanchis*, que la foudre *a frappés*. The past participles *blanchis* and *frappés* are in the masculine and in the plural, to agree with their direct object *que*, by which they are preceded.

The past participle past of *any verb*, agrees with its direct object, when this object precedes it, and remains invariable, when this object follows it. As: Démétrius de Phalère ayant été informé que les Athéniens; avaient *renversé ses statues*: Ils n'ont pas, dit-il, *renversé la vertu* qui me *les a dressées*.

*Elle s'est évanouie*. *Evanouie* is in the feminine and in the singular, to agree with its *régime direct s'*, by which it is preceded.

*Elle s'est cassé la jambe*. *Cassé* is invariable, because it is followed by its regime direct *la jambe*. See page 15 for further information.

3. It is said that the french substantives have generally preserved the gender, which they had in the language from which they spring. According to this principle, which generally holds good, the substantives *arme, fête, feuille, lèvres, voile*, (de vaisseau) ought to be of the masculine gender, since we have no neuter gender in French. But they are all of the feminine gender, because the latin words *arma, folia, labra, vela*, (sails) being seldom used in the singular, this termination in *a*, taken for a singular, caused the *vulgus* to think, that they were all feminine, and gave this gender to our french substantives, *arme, fête, feuille, lèvres, voile*.

As to the french word *voile*, (a veil) it is masculine, because the word *velum* is often, in this sense, seen in the singular, and the same mistake could not occur. So it very often happens, that things that have sprung up from a mere mistake, are at last consecrated by this despotic legislator of languages, *custom*.

4. The following expressions; *esprit du corps, combat à l'outrance, le morale de l'armée*, which we often find in eng-

lish newspapers and authors are incorrect. We must say *esprit de corps, combat à outrance, le moral de l'armée.*

5. *Eau*, is derived from the Latin *aqua* which has been changed into *aigue*, a word still employed in the South of France, and by successive changes we made of it the present word *eau*.

*Prêtre*, is derived from the Latin *presbyter*, which itself comes from the Greek *πρεσβυτερος* ancient, derived from *πρεσβυς*, an old man.

*Berger*, is derived from the Latin *barbare berbicarius*, formed from *berbix* — hence our french word *brebis* — which, in the *basse latinité*, has formed itself, from the Latin *vervex*.

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July 1861. — Page 249.

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Imperative.

2nd pers. siug,	1st. pers. plural.
1. Ouvre,	Ouvrons,
assiège,	assiégeons,
poursuis,	poursuivons,
élance-toi,	élançons-nous,
répète,	répétons,
réponds,	répondons,
fuis,	fuyons,
grossis,	grossissons,
surpris,	surprenons.

Future. 1st. pert. sing.

J'aurai, je vivrai, je courrai, j'apercevrai, je parviendrai.

2. The following substantives: *fleur, voûte, issues, bouche, porte, terreur, armure, voiles, solitudes, immensité, violence, destruction, cruauté*, are of the feminine gender.

The substantives *cantique, airain, courage, casque, rayons* are of the masculine gender.

*Voile*, meaning a *sail*, is feminine; *voile*, a *veil*, is masculine. See page: 132.

3. *Deux cents* hommes; *deux cent dix* hommes; *quatre-vingts* hommes; *quatre-vingt dix* hommes; chapitre *quatre-vingt*; chapitre *deux cent*.

*Cent* and *vingt* are subject to the following rules:

1) When they are multiplied by a number and not followed by one, both take the sign of the plural.

2) When they are multiplied by a number and followed by one, both remain invariable.

3) Although multiplied by a number and not followed by one, both remain invariable, when they are employed instead of the ordinal adjectives *vingtième*, *centième*. The examples above illustrate these rules.

4. The affix, in the french conjugation, which characterises the third person singular is the letter *t*. Its origin is obviously latin. Now, in Philology, this *t* is called a *silent t* and as such frequently disappears. We used to write: *Il aime*t, *il va*t, *il donna*t. This *silent t* has disappeared. By inversion this *t* makes again his appearance, as: *va-t-il*, *aime-t-il*, *donna-t-il*, which ought to be written *va-il*, *aime-il*, *donna-il*; without placing the *erroneously called euphonic t* between two hyphens. No, this *t* has not been *invented* to please our ear, it has been recalled to existence for euphony's sake, I admit, which is very different.

Malbrough s'en *va*t en guerre, was therefore correct and not at all *un cuir*.

5. Every thing that is relative to the imperfect of the indicative, has been fully explained. See Page 34.

The latin affix *abam*, *ebam* etc. has through several modifications given rise to our termination *ais*: Let us take the Latin *amabum*. The letter *b* has a strong tendency to become a *v*. Thus we obtain *amavam*; this final *m* called *silent*, being dropped, we have the italian imperfect *amava*, which the French took up, and made of it at first *aimeve*, then

*aimoive*, and finally *aimais*. In a subsequent question, we shall account for the final *s* in *aimais*.

6. *Flos*, *terror*, *velum*, *coragium* (Basse Latinité), being, the two former of the masculine, and the two latter of the neuter gender, the french substantives *fleurs*, *terreur*, *voiles*, (sails), *courage*, ought to be all of the masculine gender. Now, of these, *courage* is the only one that is masculine. Why then *fleurs*, *terreur*, are they feminine? Several reasons are given. I shall leave the reader to choose for himself. It is said that *flowers* having a *goddess Flora*; that *la terreur*, *la douleur* etc., having always being represented by painters, sculptors and poets in the garb of a female, we naturally, instinctively and therefore unscientifically made these substantives of the feminine gender. Would not an Englishman, by analogy, instinctively say *une vaisseau*, because, when speaking of a ship, he says *she*?

*Pouvoir*, being the infinitive taken substantively, is obviously masculine.

It has been said again, that french substantives, ending in *ure*, being feminine, the word *douleur*, which was formerly written *doulur*, *douluer*, *doulure*, owes its gender to this primitive desinence.

This last opinion appears to me rather far-fetched and would not, I am afraid, bear a very close investigation.

7. *Courage*, from the Latin *cor*, of which has been formed in the *basse latinité* the word *coragium*, as *homagium* had been formed from *homo*. It is this suffix, *agium* which has given birth to the suffix *age*, in *courage*.

*Voyage*, from the Latin *via*, which in the *basse latinité*, has increased in *viagium*, hence our french substantive *voyage*.

8. *Grand'rue*, *grand'mère*, *grand'chambre*; *j'ai grand' peur*; *pas grand' chose*.

The word *grand* is only written *grand'* when coupled with a substantive feminine. The apostrophe is to show that the *e* of *grande* has been elided.

This way of spelling *grand'* has been introduced in our language, whenever this word is one of the components of a compound substantive, because the adjective *grand*, being one of those, which generally precede the substantive, might, if put in the feminine, have given rise to an equivocation. Besides, the adjective *grand* changes its signification according to its preceding or following the substantive, as: un *grand* homme, a great man, un homme *grand*, a tall man. Now, as none of these meanings are applicable to any of these compound substantives, since une *grand'mère* is neither a *great mother* nor a *tall mother*, it has been determined that the *e* should be elided and replaced by an apostrophe, merely to remind of the gender of the substantive.

However, we may say with equal correctness, *grand'messes* and *grandes messes*.

9. *Paisiblement, perpétuellement.* There are three ways of forming french adverbs: See Page 125.

The reason why the affix *ment* is added to the feminine of french adjectives, is one more proof of the great affinity that exists between the latin and the french language. *Ment* is the abbreviation of *mente*, the ablative of *mens*, which is of the feminine gender, thus, from *vivâ mente* we have formed our french adverb *vivement* in this way: *vif*, fem. *vive*, *vivement*. The Italians often preserve intact the latin form as: *Certamente, certainement*.

As to adverbs formed from adjectives ending in *ant* and *ent*, all Grammarians have limited themselves to this dry explanation: Change the final *nt* of the adjective into *nment*. This of course, is correct, but it gives merely the letter of the change, and the letter is dead when not vivified by the spirit.

Let us take the adjective *prudent*, from the Latin *prudens*. *Prudens* is both of the masculine and of the feminine gender. This is very important here. Now, the final *t* of *prudent* is said to be mute. Silent letters being prone to disappear we have obtained *pruden*, which has been, after the Latin *prudens*,

considered as being masculine and feminine. We have thus been justified in adding *ment* to *pruden*, hence *prudemment*. To obtain our french adverb *prudemment*, it remains only this well known philological process, by which the letter *n* is invariably changed into an *m*, when it is followed by an *m*, *a*, *b*, or a *p*, as; *immuable*, imbécile, impossible.

There is in French but one exception, it occurs in the substantive *embonpoint*, literally *en bon point*.

10. Nous sommes plus riche que nous *ne* pensons. Depuis l'invention de la poudre, les batailles sont moins sanglantes qu'elles *ne* l'étaient. On se voit d'un autre oeil qu'on *ne* voit son prochain. The verbs *pensons* *étaient*, *voit* are preceded by the particle *ne* according to this rule: *Ne* must be used after the comparatives of superiority and inferiority, and after the words *autre* and *autrement*, provided the first verb be taken affirmatively. We may account for the introduction of the particle *ne* by inverting the sentence, as: He is taller than I thought, means: I did not think he was so tall etc.

Je ne leur donnai pas de repos, *qu'ils ne* m'eussent fait venir un fripier.

In this sentence, the conjunction *que* is used instead of the conjunctive locution *avant que*. Now, according to the French Academy, *avant que* cannot be followed by the particle *ne*; according to some Grammarians, *avant que* admits of *ne* whenever there is a doubt about the existence of the verb, expressed by the verb governed by this locution, and *ne* must be suppressed, when doubt is impossible. But still we may account for the *ne* in this sentence in virtue of this other rule which says: When of two propositions, united by the conjunction *que*, the first implies a negative idea, and the second an affirmative idea, each verb of these two propositions must be preceded by the particle *ne*.

In conclusion, I think that *avant que*, ought always to exclude the *ne*, and that when *que* takes the place of *avant que*, *costum*, which is the legislator of languages, more than grammar,

allows us to make use of *ne*. Thus we *must* say: Je ne leur donnai pas de repos, *avant qu'ils m'eussent fait venir un fripier*, and we say: *qu'ils ne m'eussent fait venir*.

„Que faire en un gîte, à moins que l'on ne songe.“

The conjunctive locution *à moins que*, requires the following verb to be preceded by *ne*.

„Gardez qu'une voyelle à courir trop hâtée, ne soit d'une voyelle en son chemin heurtée. — Craignez que le ciel ne vous haïsse assez pour exaucer vos vœux.“

The verbs *garder* and *craindre* require, when taken affirmatively, the following verb to be preceded by the particle *ne*.

*Quelque, qui que, quoi que, quels que, quelque*. All these expressions imply an idea of doubt, and, therefore, the verb that follows them, must be put in the subjunctive, which is by excellence the mood of doubt.

The conjunctive locution *quoique*, = *bien que*, governs the subjunctive. It is derived from the Latin *quanquam*. Lemare considers the word *quanquam* or *quanquam*, as the accusative of *quisquis*, used elliptically. In Latin, *Rideo, quamquam tristis*, i. e. *secundum quamquam rationem sim tristis*. — Literally, *selon quelque raison que je sois triste*.

12. *Dorénavant*, in old French *des-ores-en avant*, is an adverb, formed from the words *de, or, en, and avant*.

*De*, from the Latin *de* (from).

*Or*, from the Italian *ora* and the Latin *hora*, (hour, time).

*En*, from the Latin *indè*.

*Avant*, from the Latin *ab*, from, and *ante*, a radical word, which expresses priority or anteriority. Thus, *dorénavant* means: from this hour forward, henceforth.

*Désormais*, which has the same meaning as *dorénavant*, has the same origin for the two first syllables. Its etymology is the latin words *de*, (from) *hora*, (hour) and *magis*, (more) *mais*. In old French *des-ores-mais*.

*Lendemain*, is formed from the two french words *en*, and

*demain*, to which the article has been prefixed. This article was formerly written separately *l'en demain*.

This word, meaning *the next morning*, is derived from the latin words *in de, de, manè*.

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July 1862. — Page 253.

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Translation :

He is well *off*. Il est à son aise.

He is *off* his guard. Il ne se tient pas sur ses gardes.

Do not look *off* your book. Ne levez pas les yeux de votre livre.

Take *off* your hat. Otez votre chapeau.

Come *on* Monday. Venez lundi.

Play *on*. Jouez donc or continuez à jouer.

Go *on*. Marchez donc, avancez or poursuivez.

*On* the left. A gauche.

*On* all sides. De tous côtés.

*On* your account. Pour l'amour de vous, or à cause de vous.

I live *on* bread. Je vis de pain.

Put *on* your hat. Mettez votre chapeau.

What is that to you. Que vous importe or qu'est ce que cela vous fait?

It is not worth my while. Cela ne vaut pas la peine que je . . . . Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle.

We had better go. Nous ferions mieux de partir.

Translation :

A bas les traitres! Down with the traitors.

Je vous prendrai en passant. I will call for you on my way.

Mêlez-vous de vos affaires. Mind your own business.

Chacun recherche à l'envi votre amitié. They all vie with each other to secure your friendship.



Je ne puis m'en défendre. I cannot help it.

Je m'en passerai. I shall do without it.

Pres. subj. 2<sup>nd</sup>. pers. sing.

1. Que tu connaisses, que tu saches, que tu mettes, que tu voies, que tu ouvres, que tu tendes, que tu sois mort, que tu envahisses, que tu veuilles, que tu puisses, que tu fasses, que tu renies.

Pres. Part.	Past. Part.
connaissant,	connu,
sachant,	su,
mettant,	mis,
voyant,	vu,
ouvrant,	ouvert,
pouvant.	pu,
faisant,	fait,
blasphémant,	blasphémé,
reniant,	renié.

2. The singular of *veines*, *yeux*, *cieux*, *lieux*, *forfaits* is: *veine*, *oeil*, *ciel*, *lieu*, *forfait*.

*Veines*, is of the feminine gender.

*Yeux*, *cieux*, *lieux*, *forfaits*, are of the masculine gender.

3. *Savoir* is irregular in the future, as: *je saurai*.

*Vouloir*, *pouvoir*, *voir*, *faire* have, respectively, for their future: *je voudrai*, *je pourrai*, *je verrai*, *je ferai*.

The future of french verbs is formed, by adding the present of the indicative of the verb *avoir* to the infinitive, or *rai* to the root of the verb, thus: *savoir* ought to have for its future *je savrai*. Now the *v* in languages becomes very often an *u*, hence *je saurai*. As to *vouloir*, *pouvoir*, *voir*, *faire*, the irregularities, which they show in their respective futures, arise especially from reasons of harmony; *je verrai*, comes from the Italian *vedere*. The *ed* has disappeared; as *ère* is long, we have doubled the *r*, hence *verre*. The final *e* has been elided by the addition of the verb *avoir*, and so

finally we obtained *je verrai*. Nearly the same transformations apply to *faire* and *pouvoir*.

4. The personal suffix, of the first person sing. in the french verb is an *e* or *s* *mute*. The origin of this *s* is modern, and has given rise to many scientific disquisitions, without any satisfactory issue. This *s* is generally said to owe its existence to the influence of the second person. The same influence is felt in the Greek language. I must confess, that this explanation, given to me by a very learned Professor, has not satisfied me. The Science of Languages is still in its infancy.

*Doi*, *construi* and *voi* are, in the passages of *Racine*, *Boileau* and *Voltaire*, deprived of this mute personal suffix *s*. We used formerly to write *je doi*, *je construi*, *je voi*. But *Racine*, *Boileau* and *Voltaire* in dispensing with this personal suffix, did not think of making a show of what we call *linguistique*. They merely availed themselves of a tolerated *pœtical license*, in order to make *moi* rhymé with *doi*, *construi* with *fui* et *voi* with *moi*. This is what is called *la rime pour l'œil* as we have *la rime pour l'oreille* in *succès* rhyming with *je suçais* or *je naissais*.

5. The past participle *donnée* agrees with its direct object *te*, by which it is preceded. The rules of agreement of the past participle have been fully explained. See page 5, 6, 11, 15.

6. *Je reviens de France*. *Je vais en Angleterre*. *La banque d'Angleterre*. *Le vin de France*. *L'or de l'Angleterre*. *La France et l'Angleterre ont fait la guerre à la Russie*.

In the first sentence, the preposition *de* is used, because the part of France, from which you come is not determined.

In the second, the article is not used, because the preposition *en* which always conveys a rather vague idea, rejects the article. Thus I would say: *Je demeure en Angleterre, dans le comté de Kent*.

In the third, we must merely make use of the preposition *de*, because the word *Angleterre* is not determined here, but merely modifies, as an adjective would, the word *Banque*.

In the fourth, again the preposition *de* is used, because whenever a substantive, representing either a kingdom, a province or any country, is dependent on another substantive, by means of the preposition *de*, this preposition must be employed, if there is any comparison, and if the second substantive has the force of a qualificative. The article *du, de la, des*, on the contrary, must be used if possession and not extraction is implied. Thus we say: Les vins *de la* France sont une des sources les plus fécondes de la richesse de ce pays. Les vins *de* France sont plus recherchés que ceux des autres pays. (Charente.)

In the three last sentences the article is used, because the words *la* France; *la* Russie and *l'Angleterre* have a determined signification.

7. *En* of, from, thence, of it, of them, from the Latin *indè*, de *en* (from that place, from that person).

*Y*, there, thither, to it, is derived from the Latin *ibi* (there); in Italian, *ivi* and *vi*.

*Leur*, in Italian, *loro*; old French, *lor, lour*; from the latin pronoun in the genitive *illorum*, of them, belonging to them.

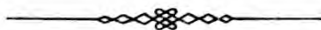
*Rien*, is derived from the latin substantive *res*, a thing, and the negative *non*. In old French, *riens*.

*Avant*, before, from the Latin *ab*, from and *anté*, a radical word, which expresses priority or anteriority.

*Souvent*, from the Latin *subindè* (frequently). In Italian *sovente*.

*Age*, is derived from the Latin *aetas* or *aevum*, form which we made first *aige*, then *aage* and finally *âge*. Thus is explained the accent circumflex, which we place over the *â*.

*Jour*, from the Latin *diurnum* (*spatium* is understood) which itself has been formed from the latin substantive *dies*.



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