

D. 1. Mary is not at home; she is at school. 2. The uncle and aunt are not in the country. 3. I haven't (have not) the pencils. 4. You haven't the book, but you have the paper. 5. I am not yet at home. 6. You are not at church to-day. 7. You haven't the lady's gloves. 8. The teacher's house is not in the village. 9. We are not yet home. 10. John hasn't the teacher's chalk. 11. Who is at the door? 12. The man is at the door.

E. 1. We haven't the children's boxes. 2. The pupils haven't the chairs. 3. The children are not in the city. 4. They are in the country to-day. 5. Are the pupils at school? 6. No, sir, they are not at school. 7. I haven't the books; they are not here. 8. We are not yet in the country. 9. The children are not yet here. 10. John, have you (*tu*) not the teacher's chalk? 11. The teacher's chalk is in the box.

LESSON VII

13. Present Indicative Interrogative Negative of
avoir and *être*

Have I not? etc.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| n'ai-je pas? | [n e: ʒ pa] |
| n'as-tu pas? | [n a ty pa] |
| n'a-t-il pas? | [n a t il pa] |
| n'avons-nous pas? | [n avɔ̃ nu pa] |
| n'avez-vous pas? | [n ave vu pa] |
| n'ont-ils pas? | [n ɔ̃t il pa] |

Am I not? etc.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| ne suis-je pas? | [nɔ̃ sɥi: ʒ pa] |
| n'es-tu pas? | [n e ty pa] |
| n'est-il pas? | [n et il pa] |
| ne sommes-nous pas? | [nɔ̃ sɔ̃m nu pa] |
| n'êtes-vous pas? | [n e:t vu pa] |
| ne sont-ils pas? | [nɔ̃ sɔ̃t il pa] |

14. Agreement of Adjectives. — 1. The feminine of adjectives is regularly formed by adding *e* to the masculine, but adjectives in *-e* do not change; the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* to the singular, as for nouns:

| MASC. | FEM. | MASC. PLUR. | FEM. PLUR. | |
|-------|--------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| petit | petite | petits | petites | <i>small</i> |
| riche | riche | riches | riches | <i>rich</i> |