

III.

Translate: De Fivas' Reader, p. 32, V., from "Je me trouvai" . . . to "apprendre à la mépriser."

1. *Français*. Translate: The French woman studies English in an English city.

2. Give the present infinitive of the following verbs, and write out in full the tense of which one person is given: *nous fûmes, je perdis, je reconnus*.

3. *la main gauche* . . . *la jambe*.

Why is the def. art. used?

4. *Vive la liberté!* Parse *vive*.

5. *bien mieux*. Parse both these words fully.

FRENCH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

NOTE.—Candidates will take any eight questions of section I., and all of section II.

I.

1. Write ten short sentences, each one to contain one of the following forms, and serving as an illustration of its correct use: *du, la sienne, leur* (pron.), *celles-là, les* (pron.), *cet, en* (pron.), *en* (prep.), *quelles, quelques-uns*.

2. Translate into French: Has nobody seen my black hat? Has this merchant any fine hats? He has none. I am not angry at him, but he is angry at me. I do not know that gentleman, but I know his brother. At what o'clock did they (have they) come?

3. Show how a knowledge of the following parts of the verb *finir* may be used in forming its remaining tenses: *finir, finissant, fini*, the present tense indicative, and the past definite (or preterit definite) indicative.

4. Translate into French: Give me that pen; do not give it to her. Here are some pretty cards (*carte, fem.*); let us send them to him. Let us not send them (cards) to him to-day. Whose books are those? Mine; my father has just given them to me.

5. Translate into French: She has neither time nor money. An old gentleman and an old lady were at our house this morning. When do you intend to write to your friends? This gentleman is a physician, and he has two brothers who are physicians also. The letters I had written were not sent.

6. Write a note, with examples, upon the comparison of adjectives.

7. Translate into French: Some one has stolen my gold watch. We were coming from your house, when it began to rain. Am I going, or are you going? I am having a stone house built. He must bring the money with him.

8. Rewrite the following sentence, (1) in interrogative form (two ways), (2) in negative form, (3) in interrogative negative form (two ways): *Une occasion se trouva bientôt*.

9. Translate into French: He has taken his pen, I have taken mine, and you have taken yours. The gardens in France are finer than those of this country. Go and get your umbrella; it might rain. It was raining yesterday, and I believe it might rain to-day. What were you reading this morning, when I knocked at your door.

10. State how the passive voice is formed in French, and translate the following into French: It is said that the king is dead. These girls have been praised by their mothers. We have been told that this house is to be sold. A house has been bought for me in this street. Is this house sold? No, it is not.

11. Translate into French: My room is larger than my brother's but it is not so fine. Please give me some ink; I have no more. I should go to your house, if I had time. It is said that the concert will not take place to-day. How long have you been learning French?

12. Write in full the present indicative of *s'en aller*, the imperfect indicative of *finir*, the past definite (preterit definite) of *faire*, the future indicative of *lire*, and the present subjunctive of *chanter*.

13. Translate into French: Give the children their toys. They arrived (have arrived) at half-past twelve last night. Are you thinking of what I said (have said) to you? Do not use that pen; use this one. Take care not to fall.

14. Translate the following, and state why the subjunctive is used in each case: *Nous avions peur qu'il ne tombât* Il faut qu'on nous dise cela. Voilà la plus magnifique maison que j'aie jamais vue. Nous