

VII. *I, thou, he, they (m)*, are translated *moi, toi, lui, eux* :—

(1) When used as the answer to a question.
(2) When joined to a noun or pronoun by a conjunction, or when a verb has two or more pronouns for subjects.

(3) When they come after a comparative.

(4) When followed by the relatives *qui*, *que*, the adjective *seul*, or a present participle.

(5) When marking opposition or distinction, or when pointing out the part taken in an action by different persons.

(6) When coming after any part of the verb *être*, used with *ce*.

VIII. The subjunctive is used :—

(1) After verbs expressing *doubt, fear, surprise, admiration, will, wish, desire, consent, or command*.

(2) After an interrogation, and after a verb accompanied by a negation.

(3) After impersonal verbs, or those used impersonally.

(4) After the relative pronouns *qui*, *que*, *dont*, etc., when they are preceded by *peu*, or by an adjective in the *superlative relative degree*.

(5) The subjunctive is also used after the relative pronouns *qui*, *que*, *dont*, etc., when we wish to express doubt and uncertainty.

(6) Also after *quel, que, quelque...que, qui, quoi*.

IX. (a) Avec qui demeurez-vous ?

(b) Il y a en France quatre-vingt six chefs-lieux de département.

(c) Ce que je crains, c'est de vous déplaire.

(d) Ni l'un ni l'autre n'obtiendra la prix.

(e) Tout beau, Monsieur, parlez de lui avec plus de respect.

X. Louis neuf se montra un prince destiné à réformer l'Europe, si l'Europe pouvait être réformée ; à rendre la France triomphante et bien gouvernée et à être dans toutes les choses, le modèle des hommes. Sa pitié, qui était celle d'un anachorète, ne le priva pas de quelque vertu de roi. Il savait accorder la politique profonde avec la justice stricte, et peut-être est-il le seul souverain qui mérite cette louange.

II.

(a) What am I going to do, pray, among

these bold financial speculators ! A poor sparrow born beneath the eaves, I would always be in dread of the enemy concealed in the dark corner ; a prudent worker, I would be thinking of the luxury of my neighbour which had so suddenly disappeared ; timid observer, I would be recalling the flowers slowly raised by the old soldier, or the shop ruined from having changed masters ! Away from me be the feasts above which hangs the sword of Damocles, I am a country rat ; I mean to eat my nuts and bacon seasoned with security.

(1) *Craindrais*, a verb, irregular, 4th conj.; Cond. mood, present tense, 1st pers. sing. *Craindre, craignant, crainant, je crains, je crainais*.

(2) *Loin de moi soient les festins*.

(3) *Damocles*, a courtier of Dionysius, was always enjoying his master's happiness. The latter invited him to dinner, robed and treated him like a prince, but had a sword suspended by a single horse-hair placed over his head, in order to show him what a ruler's happiness was.

An allusion to La Fontaine's "Le Rat de ville et le Rat de Champs."

(b) Intoxicated by the fresh air, by the penetrating perfume of the flowing sap, by the fragrance of the honey-suckle, he would walk on until hunger and fatigue made themselves felt. Then he would sit down by the border of a thicket or of a brook ; water-cresses, wild straw-berries, black-berries, by turns, would furnish him with a rustic feast ; he would gather a few plants, read a few pages of Florian, then just come into vogue, of Gessner, who had just been translated, or of Jean-Jacques, of whom he possessed three odd volumes. The day would be passed in alternations of activity and rest, of search and of reveries, until the sun, by its decline, warned him to retrace his way to the great city, where he would arrive, his feet bruised and dusty, but his heart cheered for a whole week.

(1) *Lisait quelques pages*, means read a few pages.

Lisait des pages, means read some pages—many or few.