

EXERCISE 14.

1. Mon cher enfant, tu es jeune et heureux.
 2. Votre soie est violette. 3. La maison est basse, mais elle est grande. 4. Un bon ami est-il flatteur? 5. Une bonne amie est-elle flatteuse? 6. La petite fille a donné un joli joujou au petit frère. 7. L'écolière est appliquée; elle a apporté un bon thème. 8. La mère du général est active. 9. Quelle mère est heureuse?
 10. La mère d'un bon fils est heureuse.

1. The little pencil is on the little slate. 2. They have a large glass and a large plate. 3. My dear sister, thou art young and happy. 4. She has a pretty flower. 5. The water is low. 6. Your letter is flattering. 7. Which schoolboy is diligent and active? 8. Which pen has he? 9. He has the good gold pen. 10. The child's flower is violet. 11. The daughter is diligent.

4. Six adjectives do not follow the foregoing rules:

M.	F.	M.	F.
Doux,	douce,	sweet, gentle.	blanc, blanche, white.
long,	longue,	long.	sec, sèche, dry.
meilleur,	meilleure,	better.	frais, fraîche, fresh, cool.

5. Three adjectives have a second masculine form used before a vowel or *h* mute. The feminine is derived from this second form:

M.	M.	F.
Before a consonant.	Before a vowel.	
Beau,	bel,	belle, fine, handsome, beautiful.
nouveau,	nouvel,	nouvelle, new.
vieux,	vieil,	vieille, old.

PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB ÊTRE, TO BE.

NEGATIVELY.

Je ne suis pas,	I am not.
tu n'es pas,	thou art not.
il n'est pas,	he is not.
nous ne sommes pas,	we are not.
vous n'êtes pas,	you not.
ils ne sont pas,	they are not.

ls. 2. Has the
 sir, he has also
 your nephew
 have seen the
 stone house?
 ouse of wood).
 lver spoons, if
 ? 10. It is on

a in gender and

es bonnes mères.

ES.

E.

an e mute at

all.
 al, tall.

ne, young.
 nelle, cruel;
 ne, good;
 sse, low;
 lette, violet.
 re, dear;
 teuse, flattering;
 ive, active;
 arcuse, happy.
 rms its feminine

which hand?