

EXERCISE 186.

1. Are there many people at your brother's? 2. There are not many people there. 3. Does that young man slander everybody? 4. He slanders nobody. 5. Have you brought many people with you? 6. We have brought but few people with us. 7. Is there company with your mother? 8. There is no company with her. 9. Who has told you that? 10. Everybody says so. 11. Is the company come? 12. The company is not yet come. 13. Has your mother discharged two servants (*domestiques*)? 14. She has discharged all her people. 15. Do you know those people? 16. I know them very well; they are very worthy people. 17. When he travels, he stops always with good people. 18. Are there foolish people here? 19. There are foolish people everywhere (*partout*). 20. Do you awake your people every morning? 21. Yes, Sir; I must awake them every day. 22. What can your brother have to settle with those people? 23. They are the best people in the world. 24. Were there many people at church this morning? 25. There were not many people there. 26. Are your people ill? 27. Yes, Sir; all my people are ill. 28. There is here a society of learned men. 29. There are in Paris several societies of lawyers. 30. What worthy people! 31. What good people! 32. Do you expect your people to-day? 33. We expect them this evening. 34. So goes the world. 35. Has your captain all his crew? 36. He has all his crew on board.

SECTION XCVI.

1. When property or possession is affirmed of things inanimate, the relation of possession is expressed by the relative pronoun *en* when the thing possessed is not in the same clause as the inanimate possessor [§ 92 (5)]:—

Voilà un bel arbre ; le fruit en est excellent. *That is a fine tree ; its fruit is excellent.*

2. When, however, the inanimate possessor and the thing possessed are in the same clause, the possessive adjective is used [§ 92, (4)]:—

Cet arbre a perdu son fruit. *That tree has lost its fruit.*

3. **Entendre**, *to hear*, is used in the sense of *to understand*. It is also used reflectively. It means then, *to be understood, to understand one's self, or one another, or to agree with one another*. It means also, *to be expert in anything*. In this latter sense it takes *à* before its object, which may be replaced by the pronoun *y*:—

Comment entendez-vous cela ? *How do you understand that ?*
Cela s'entend. *That is understood.*
Il s'entend aux affaires. *He is expert in business.*

4. **Se faire entendre** corresponds to the English, *to make one's self understood, to make one's self heard*:—