

her denoting an
ne of these two

the lion.
the paper.
the wood.
the lioness.
the leaf.
the door.

INDICATIVE

atively.

Have I?
Hast thou?
Has he?
Has she?
Have we?
Have you?
Have they?
Have they?

that pronoun

erson singular
followed by
nie, must be
oined by two

hey dancing?

eat, you have
ve the water.
the child has
e the pepper.

lt.

t, only.

able.

a.

meat.

ine.

a. vinegar.

A-t-il la

s-nous la

lo pain.

ine et lo

ademoi-

ner a la

. Avez-

vous l'eau et le sel? 14. Oui, Monsieur, nous avons l'eau, le
sel, et l'avoine. 15. Avons-nous le thé? 16. Non, Monsieur,
la fille a le thé, le vinaigre, et le sel. 17. Ai-je le vin? 18.
Non, Madame, vous avez seulement le vinaigre et la viande.
19. Avez-vous la table? 20. Oui, Madame, j'ai la table.

EXERCISE 2.

TO BE TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH.

1. Have you the wheat? 2. Yes, Sir, I have the wheat.
3. Who has the meat? 4. The butcher has the meat and the
salt. 5. Has he the oats? 6. No, Madam, the horse has the
oats. 7. Have we the wheat? 8. You have the wheat and
the flour. 9. Who has the salt? 10. I have the salt and the
meat. 11. Have we the vinegar, the tea, and the coffee?
12. No, Sir, the brother has the vinegar. 13. Who has the
horse? 14. The baker has the horse. 15. Have we the book
and the pen? 16. No, Miss, the girl has the pen, and the
miller has the book. 17. Have you the table, Sir? 18. No,
Sir, I have only the book. 19. Who has the table? 20. We
have the table, the pen, and the book.

SECTION III.

1. The article *le*, with the preposition *de* preceding, must be
contracted into *du*, when it comes before a word in the *masculine*
singular, commencing with a consonant or an *h* aspirated
[§ 14 (8) (9)].

Du frère, *of the brother.*

Du héros, *of the hero.*

Du château, *of the castle.*

Du chemin, *of the way.*

2. Before *feminine* words, and before *masculine* words com-
mencing with a vowel, or an *h* mute, the article is not blended
with the preposition.

De la dame, *f. of the lady.*

De l'argent, *m. of the money.*

De l'amie, *f. of the female friend.*

De l'honneur, *m. of the honour.*

3. In French, the name of the possessor follows the name of
the object possessed [§ 76 (10)].

La maison du médecin.

L'arbre du jardin.

La lettre de la sœur.

The physician's house.

The tree of the garden.

The sister's letter.

4. The name of the material of which an object is composed
follows always the name of the object; the two words being
connected by the preposition *de* [§ 76 (11)].

L'habit de drap.

La robe de soie.

La montre d'or.

The cloth coat.

The silk dress.

The gold watch.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

Le tailleur a l'habit de drap du
médecin.

Vous avez la lettre de la sœur du
boulangier.

A-t-il le livre de la dame?

The tailor has the physician's cloth
coat.

You have the baker's sister's letter
(the letter of the sister of the baker).

Has he the lady's book?