

Moins vaste . . . l'est—Less vast than it is.  
*Ne* used after the comparative *moins*. (See also De Fivas' Gram., 479, for use of *le*.)  
 Les uns . . . les autres . . . ceux-là . . . ceux-ci d'autres—Some, others, now those, now these, others again.

Ignorée alors—Ignored then.

Se la figurèrent—(See De Fivas' Gram., 482, for position of pronouns.)

Ignorant les lois—Ignorant of the laws.

Du ciel—From the sky. (Give two forms of plural.)

Qu'un génie . . . pensée—Which an investigating genius alone could touch in thought.

Pour . . . un homme—More than a man was needed to attempt it.

### QUESTIONS ON OTTO'S GERMAN GRAMMAR.

(Continued from page 35, Vol. III.)

#### LESSON IX.—(Continued.)

44. What (8) words of two syllables (neuter) take *er* in the plural?
45. How do words in *-al*, from the Latin, form their plural? Give the plural of *Mineral* and *Kapital*.
46. Distinguish between the following pairs of plurals: *Bünder* and *Bande*; *Dinge* and *Dinger*; *Gesichter* and *Gesichte*; *Wörter* and *Worte*; *Länder* and *Lande*.
47. Give six examples of nouns which do not form a plural. To what classes do such belong?
48. When do masculine and neuter nouns of *measure*, *weight*, and *number* retain the singular form, though used in a plural sense? Give examples.
49. What is the rule for feminine nouns in similar circumstances?
50. How do substantives compounded with *-mann* usually form their plurals?

#### LESSON X.

51. What exceptions are there to the rule

that "all appellations of men and male animals are masculine?"

52. Of what gender are the German names of the seasons, months and days? Write down these names, with the article in each case.
53. Of what gender are infinitives used as nouns?
54. What is the gender of the following nouns: *Kissen*, *Becken*, and *Wappen*, and to what rule are they exceptions?
55. What four nouns ending in *ee* are masculine?
56. What derivative endings distinguish the noun as masculine?
57. What nouns are neuter, although "female appellations?"
58. How are nouns ending in *-e* distinguished as masculine or feminine?
59. What three neuter nouns end in *e*?
60. What derivative terminations mark as feminine the nouns to which they are suffixed?
61. What six classes of nouns are of the neuter gender? Give (14) exceptions.
62. Of what gender are nouns in *-nisz*? Give two examples of each gender, with the definite article.
63. What is the rule for the gender of compound nouns? Exceptions (4).
64. What difference of meaning does difference of gender give to the following? (Write them down, with the article in each case): *Band*, *Bauer*, *Verdienst*, *Thor*, *See*, *Schild*, *Leiter*, *Kunde*, *Kiefer*, *Hut*, *Heide*, *Erbe*, *Chor*.
65. What is the rule for forming "female appellations" from masculine nouns denoting persons?
66. Form a feminine from *Graf*, *Maler*, *Koch*, and *Nachbar*.
67. Give the feminine corresponding to each of the following: *Wittwer*, *Brautigam*, *Jungesell*, *Knabe*, (der) *Deutsche*, *Vetter*, *Nefze*, *Oheim*, *Onkel*, *Herr* (2).