

nous les gants? 18. Où êtes-vous? 19. Où suis-je? 20. Qu'a-t-elle dans la boîte?

D. 1. Turn orally into interrogative form all the sentences in Exercises III, A, and IV, A. 2. Form answers to the questions in part C of this exercise.

E. 1. Have you the teacher's cane? 2. What have you there? 3. Is Mary here now? 4. Where is she? 5. Where is Mary's mother? 6. Are the boy's pens and pencils in the box? 7. Yes, madam, and the box is on the chair. 8. Have the pupils (*m.* or *f.*) the books?

F. 1. Have we the pupils' books now? 2. Who has the lady's gloves? 3. Mary, have you the child's box? 4. Have I the gentleman's paper? 5. John, where are you (*tu*)? 6. Are you the teacher's uncle? 7. No, sir, I am the teacher's brother. 8. Are the ladies' gloves here?

LESSON VI

11. Present Indicative Negative of *avoir* and *être*

I have not, etc.

je n'ai pas	[ʒə n e pa]
tu n'as pas	[ty n a pa]
il n'a pas	[il n a pa]
nous n'avons pas	[nu n avɔ̃ pa]
vous n'avez pas	[vu n ave pa]
ils n'ont pas	[il n ɔ̃ pa]

I am not, etc.

je ne suis pas	[ʒə nə sɥi pa]
tu n'es pas	[ty n e pa]
il n'est pas	[il n e pa]
nous ne sommes pas	[nu nə sɔm pa]
vous n'êtes pas	[vu n ɛt pa]
ils ne sont pas	[il nə sɔ̃ pa]

NOTE. — Elle(s) will henceforth be omitted from the paradigms.

1. With verbs, *not* = *ne . . . pas*, the verb being placed between them.

12. Place. — 1. The preposition *à* = *to, at, in*, often denotes place, and must be repeated before each noun:

Il est à Paris ou à Rome.

He is in Paris or (in) Rome.