

with you for this. 28. Have you a grudge against my friends? 29. I have no grudge against them. 30. That concerns you, does it not? 31. That concerns me. 32. Is that your business? 33. It is very warm this morning; is it not? 34. My sister will come this afternoon; will she not? 35. If she does not come, it does not matter. 36. What is her coming to us?

SECTION XCV.

1. The word **monde**, *world*, is often used in French in a restricted sense. It has then the meaning of *people, company, retinue, servants, &c.* :—

Y avait-il beaucoup de monde à l'église? *Were there many people at church?*

Se mettant à la tête de son monde, il ouvrit lui-même la porte. *Placing himself at the head of his people, he himself opened the door.*
VOLTAIRE.

2. The word **gens** also means *people*, and is of the masculine gender; but, by a singular anomaly, the adjectives which precede **gens** are put in the *feminine*, while those which follow it must be in the *masculine* gender :—

Ce sont les meilleures gens du monde. *They are the best people in the world.*

Ces gens sont fort dangereux. *Those people are very dangerous.*

3. The words **tout, tel, quel, certain**, not preceding immediately the word **gens**, are put in the *masculine*, except when the word coming between is an adjective having a different termination in the two genders :—

Tous ces gens-là étaient-ils chrétiens? *Were all those people Christians?*
PASCAL.

Tous ces gens-là sont sottement ingénieux. *All those people are foolishly ingenious.*
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

4. The words **tout, tel, quel, certain**, are put in the *feminine* when they precede immediately the word **gens**, or are separated from it by an adjective having a different termination in the *feminine* :—

Quelles gens êtes-vous? *What people are you?* Quelles sont vos affaires? *What is your business?*
RACINE.

Quelles bonnes gens! *What good people!*

However, when **tout**, although immediately preceding **gens**, refers to a noun masculine and not to **gens**, it is used in the *masculine* :—

Ces moines, tous gens de santé robuste. *Those monks, all of them men of robust health.*

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

Après s'être fait craindre de tout le monde, il craignit tout le monde aussi. *After having inspired everybody with fear, he feared everybody.*
FLECHIER.

Il dit du mal de tout le monde. *He slanders everybody.*