

nouns "ours," "his," "theirs," in masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

2. Construct an example to show how "the former" and "the latter" are expressed in French.

3. Explain the difference of use between "que" and "quoi," and write in French, "What shall I say to you?"

4. Give the principal parts of *naitre*, *maudire*, *bâtir*, *nuire*, *pleuvoir*, *mettre*; the third person singular, present subjective, of *s'asseoir*, *moudre*, *s'en aller*, *vaincre*, *envoyer*.

5. Write a list of nouns varying in meaning according as they vary in gender, and give their meanings.

6. Render into French—

a. All soldiers are not Cæsars.

b. Taught (instruire) by experience, old people are suspicious.

c. We ate an excellent pineapple at dinner.

d. The knife and fork are not clean.

e. My head aches.

f. Is your cousin (feminine) diligent or idle?

g. "When I was eighteen years old, I used to go, during the fine season, to Versailles, the city where my mother lived. As I went out of the "barriers," I was always sure to find a tall mendicant, who cried in a shrill (glapissant) voice, "Charity, if you please, my good sir!" On his side, he was very sure to hear a large penny piece clink (résonner) in his cap.

7. Translate:

Le palais des rois de Suède, comme la ville elle-même, tire sa principale beauté de sa position: il est entre la mer et le lac; il a la forme carrée; une de ses façades domine un beau pont de pierre jeté sur le Mälär. Ce pont, dont l'arche du milieu repose sur une petite île transformée en un charmant jardin, est d'un aspect ravissant. L'architecture du palais rappelle la cour du Louvre, modifiée par le goût lourd, sobre et froid du dix-huitième siècle; les proportions de son ensemble peuvent seules être louées sans réserve; la façade du côté de la mer, précédée d'un jardin, ornée d'un large balcon de pierre, est d'un bel effet, surtout vue de loin.

ANSWERS

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II.

Translation.—Master raven, perched upon a tree, held in his beak a (piece of) cheese. Master reynard, attracted by the odour, said to him pretty nearly as follows: Ha! good day, Sir Raven! How pretty you are! How beautiful you seem to me! Without falsehood, if your song bears any relation to your plumage, you are the phoenix of the inhabitants (guests) of these woods. At these words the raven cannot contain himself for joy; and to show his fine voice, he opens wide his beak, lets fall his prey.

1. The phoenix was a fabulous bird of Arabia. Only one phoenix existed at once. Hence figuratively applied to a person of unique genius.

2. *De* is a title of nobility. Hence the title du corbeau is meant as flattery.

3. Le renard s'en saisit, et dit: "Mon bon Monsieur,
Apprenez que tout flatteur
Vit aux dépens de celui qui l'écoute;
Cette leçon vaut bien un fromage, sans
doute."

Le corbeau, honteux et confus,
Jura, mais un peu tard, qu'on ne l'y prendrait plus.

4. *ouvre*, Verb, Pres. Indic. 3rd sing. Parts. *ouvrir*, *ouvrant*, *ouvert*, *f'ouvrez*, *f'ouverts*.

III.

1. *bétail*; *oeil*: *directrice*; *duchesse*; *esclave*; *chrétienne*, *connaissesse*.

Pronouns:

le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres,
le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes,
le leur, la leur, les leurs.

2. Les rues et les magasins de la ville sont admirables: celles-là sont larges et bien tenues; ceux-ci sont grands et remplis de marchandises.

3. *Que* is used as the direct object of the verb, with reference to either persons or things, for both persons and numbers; e. g. L'artiste que je connais, etc.

Quoi, as a relative, is used only with refer-