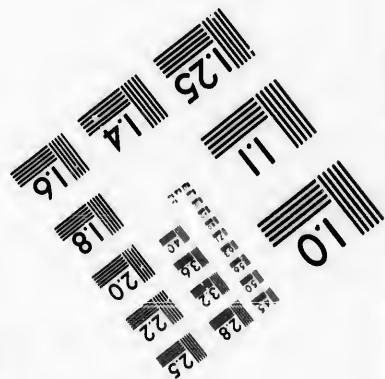
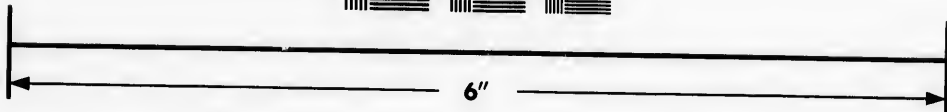
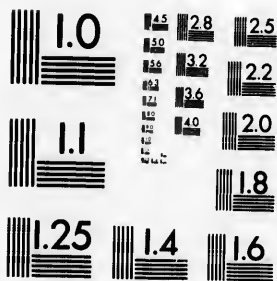


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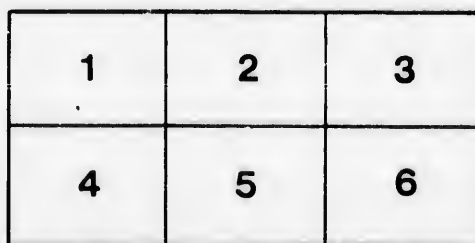
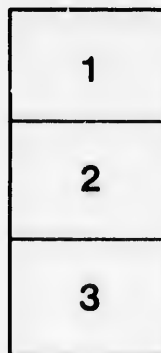
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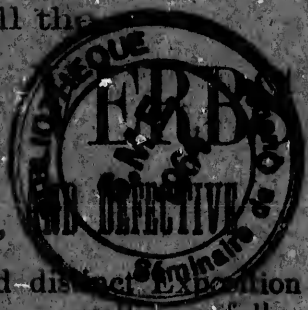
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# EXERCISES

Upon all the

## FRENCH

### REGULAR, IRREGULAR,



and DEFECTIVE  
Preceded by a clear and distinct Exposition  
of all the Conjugations; as well as a full  
and comprehensive Table of all the  
Irregular Verbs of the

## FRENCH LANGUAGE

by  
**B. GRANET, L. L. D.**

Principal of the College of Baton-Rouge, Louisiana.



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# EXERCISES

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## FRENCH VERBS,

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AS WELL AS A FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE  
TABLE OF ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS,

OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,

BY

**B. GRANET, L. L. D.**

PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGE OF BATON-ROUGE, LOUISIANA.



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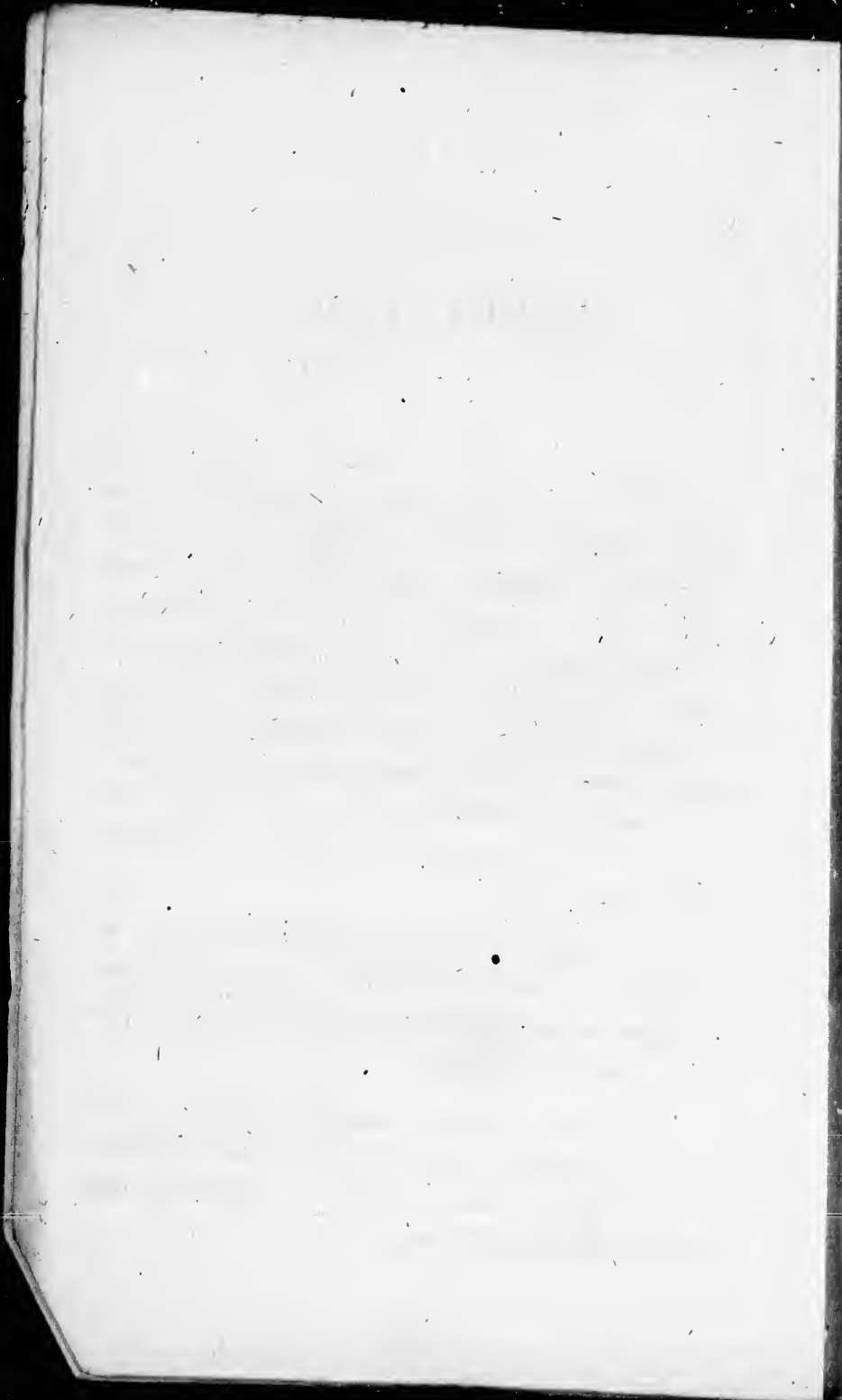
## INTRODUCTION.

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In publishing this little book I have no other view than one of public utility. Experience has convinced me that among the difficulties with which children have to contend in studying the French language, there is perhaps none greater than the conjugation of verbs, and the proper use of their various tenses and moods. They should therefore be broken to it as early as possible, and almost before they study anything else in the French grammar. The conjugation of verbs is a sort of mechanical process, which is not so intimately connected with the other parts of the grammar as to require a previous knowledge of articles, substantives, adjectives, &c.

I have constantly followed this course in my own establishment, and I find it answers well; in a very short time my pupils can easily conjugate any french verbs, and account for the formation of all tenses.

I would advise teachers to make their pupils go several times over their exercises, and they will find that the children will afterwards translate with much more facility any book they may chose to give them.



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## CONJUGATION OF FRENCH VERBS.

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There are five sorts of verbs in French, viz :

The verb *substantive* ; as *Etre*, to be,  
The verb *active* ; as *Aimer*, to love,  
The verb *neuter* ; as *Dormir*, to sleep,  
The verb *reflected* ; as *se plaindre*, to complain,  
The verb *impersonal* ; as *il pleut*, it rains.

Verbs commonly called *passive* are nothing but the verb *être* conjugated with the participle past of some other verb ; as *Je suis aimé*, I am loved.

The two verbs *avoir* and *être* are also called *auxiliary* verbs, because they serve to conjugate the other verbs.

All French verbs are divided into four conjugations, which are distinguished by the ending of the *present infinitive*.

The 1st. conjug. ends in *er* ; as *blâm-er*, to blame.  
The 2d. conjug. ends in *ir* ; as *bann-ir*, to banish.  
The 3d. conjug. ends in *oir* ; as *recev-oir*, to receive.  
The 4th. conjug. ends in *re* ; as *vend-re*, to sell.

### MOODS.

There are five moods, viz : *L'indicatif*, the indicative ; *Le conditionnel*, the conditional ; *L'impératif*, the imperative ; *Le subjonctif*, the subjunctive ; *L'infinitif*, the infinitive.

TENSES.

There are eight tenses, divided into *simple* and *compound* tenses. The *simple* tenses are :

*Le présent*, the present ;

*L'imparfait*, the imperfect ;

*Le prétérit défini*, denoting a time entirely past ;

*Le futur*, the future.

The *compound* tenses are :

*Le prétérit indéfini*, compounded of the present tense indicative of one of the verbs *avoir* or *être* and the participle past of the verb conjugated, as, *J'ai aimé ; il est parti*.

*Le prétérit antérieur*, compounded of the prétérit défini of *avoir* or *être*, with the partic. past of the verb conjugated ; as, *quand nous eûmes soupé, nous sortîmes ;* When we had supped, we went out.

*Le plus-que-parfait*, the pluperfect, compounded of the imperfect of *avoir* or *être*, with the partic. past of the verb conjugated ; as, *J'avais écrit ma lettre, quand il vint ;* I had written my letter when he came.

*Le futur passé*, the future past, compounded of the future of *avoir* or *être*, with the partic. past of the verb conjugated ; as, *Vous sortirez, quand vous aurez fini votre thème ;* You shall go out when you have done your exercise.

The Auxiliary Verb **AVOIR**, *to have*.

(*This verb belongs to the 3rd conjugation.*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Simple Tenses.</i>		<i>Compound Tenses.</i>	
PRESENT.		PRETERIT.	
Avoir,	to have.	( <i>Compound of the Present Infin.</i> )	
PARTICIPLE PRESENT.		Avoir eu,	to have had.
Ayant,	having.	2D PARTICIPLE PAST.	
PARTICIPLE PAST.		( <i>Compound of the Part. present.</i> )	
m. f.		Ayant eu,	having had.
		PARTICIPLE FUTURE.	
Eu, Eue,	had.	Devant avoir,	who is to have.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

### *Simple Tenses.*

PRESENT.		PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.	
S. J'ai,	I have.	S. J'ous,	I had.
Tu as,	thou hast.	Tu eus,	thou hadst.
Il a,	he has.	Il eut	he had.
P. Nous avons,	we have.	P. Nous eûmes,	we had.
Vous avez,	ye have.	Vous eûtes,	ye had.
Ils ont,	they have.	Ils eurent.	they had.

IMPERFECT.		FUTURE.	
S. J'avais,	I had.	S. J'aurai	I shall
Tu avais,	thou hadst.	Tu auras,	thou shalt
Il avait,	he had.	Il aura,	he shall
P. Nous avions;	we had.	P. Nous aurons,	we shall
Vous aviez,	ye had.	Vous aurez,	ye shall
Ils avaient,	they had.	Ils auront,	they shall

### *Compound Tenses.*

PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE.		PLUPERFECT.	
<i>(Compound of the Pres. indicul.)</i>		<i>(Compound of the Imperfect.)</i>	
S. J'ai eu,	I have	S. J'avais eu,	I had
Tu as eu,	thou hast	Tu avais eu,	thou hadst
Il a eu,	he has	Il avait eu,	he had
P. Nous avons eu,	we have	P. Nous avions eu,	we had
Vous avez eu,	ye have	Vous aviez eu,	ye had
Ils ont eu,	they have	Ils avaient eu,	they had

PRÆTERIT ANTERIEUR.		FUTURE PAST.	
<i>(Compound of the Præt. definite.)</i>		<i>(Compound of the Future.)</i>	
S. J'eus eu,	I had	S. J'aurai eu,	I shall
Tu eus eu,	thou hadst	Tu auras eu,	thou shalt
Il eut eu,	he had	Il aura eu,	he shall
P. Nous eûmes eu,	we had	P. Nous aurons eu,	we shall
Vous eûtes eu,	ye had	Vous aurez eu,	ye shall
Ils eurent eu,	they had	Ils auront eu,	they shall

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.		PRÆTERIT.	
		<i>(Compound of the Condit. pres.)</i>	
S. J'aurais or J'eusse,	I	S. J'aurais, or J'eusse eu,	I
Tu aurais, Tu eusses,	thou	Tu aurais, Tu eusses eu,	thou
Il aurait, Il eût,	he	Il aurait, Il eût eu,	he
P. N. aurions, N. eussions	we	P. N. aurions, N. eussions eu,	we
V. auriez, V. eussiez,	ye	V. auriez, V. eussiez eu,	ye
Ils auraient, Ils eussent,	they	Ils auraient, Ils eussent eu,	they

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. No first person.	
Aie,	Have thou.
Qu'il ait,	Let him have.
P. Ayez,	Let us have.
Ayez,	Have ye.
Qu'ils aient.	Let them have.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

### *Simple Tenses.*

#### PRESENT.

S. Que j'aie,	that I	
Que tu aies,	thou	
Qu'il ait,	he	
P. Que nous ayons,	we	
Que vous ayez,	ye	
Qu'ils aient,	they	

#### IMPERFECT.

S. Que j'eusse,	that I	
Que tu eusses,	thou	
Qu'il eût,	he	
P. Que nous eussions,	we	
Que vous eussiez,	ye	
Qu'ils eussent,	they	

### *Compound Tenses.*

#### PRETERIT.

*(Compound of the Present subj.)*

S. Que j'aie eu,	that I	
Que tu aies eu,	thou	
Qu'il ait eu,	he	
P. Que nous ayons eu,	we	
Que vous ayez eu	ye	
Qu'ils aient eu,	they	

#### PLUPERFECT.

*(Compound of the Imperfect subj.)*

S. Que j'eusses eu,	that I	
Que tu eusses eu,	thou	
Qu'il eût eu,	he	
P. Que nous eussions eu,	we	
Que vous eussiez eu,	ye	
Qu'ils eussent eu,	they	

Conjugate the same verb.

Interrogatively : Present.

Ai-je ?	have I ?
As-tu ?	hast thou ?
A-t-il ?	has he ?
Avais-je ?	had I ?
Eus-je ?	had I ?
Ai-je eu ?	have I had ?
Eus-je eu ?	had I had ?
Avais-je eu ?	had I had ?
Aurai-je ?	shall I have ?
Aurai-je eu ?	shall I have had ?
Je n'ai pas.	I have not.
Je n'ai pas eu.	I have not had.
N'ai-je pas ?	have I not ?
N'avais-je p. eu ?	had I not ?

Imperfect.

Pret. defin.

Pret. ind.

Pret. ant.

Pluperfect.

Future.

Future past.

Present.

Pret. ind.

Present.

Pluperfect.

Negatively :

Negatively and  
Interrogatively

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PA

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S. Je su  
Tu es  
Il est  
P. Nous  
Vous  
Ils so

S. J'éto  
Tu é  
Il ét  
P. Nous  
Vous  
Ils é

(Comp  
S. J'ai  
Tu a  
Il a  
P. Nous  
Vous  
Ils o

# The Auxiliary Verb ÊTRE, to be.

(This Verb belongs to the 4th conjugation.)

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Simple Tenses.</i>		<i>Compound Tenses.</i>	
PRESENT.		PRETERIT.	
Etre,	to be.	Avoir été,	to have been.
PARTICIPLE PRESENT.		2D PARTICIPLE PAST.	
		<i>(Compound of the Present infin.)</i>	
Etant, (invar.)	being.	Ayant été,	having been.
PARTICIPLE PAST.		PARTICIPLE FUTURE.	
		<i>(Compound of the Partic. pres.)</i>	
Été, (invar.)	been.	Devant être,	who is to be.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Simple Tenses.*

PRESENT.		PRETERIT DEFINITE.	
S. Je suis,	I am.	S. Je fus,	I was.
Tu es,	thou art.	Tu fus,	thou wast.
Il est,	he is.	Il fut,	he was.
P. Nous sommes,	we are.	P. Nous fûmes,	we were.
Vous êtes,	ye are.	Vous fûtes,	you were.
Ils sont,	they are.	Ils furent,	they were.
IMPERFECT.		FUTURE.	
S. J'étais,	I was.	S. Je serai,	I shall be.
Tu étais,	thou wast.	Tu seras,	thou shalt be.
Il était,	he was.	Il sera,	he shall be.
P. Nous étions,	we were.	P. Nous serons,	we shall be.
Vous étiez,	ye were.	Vous serez,	ye shall be.
Ils étaient,	they were.	Ils seront,	they shall be.

*Compound Tenses.*

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.		PLUPERFECT.	
<i>(Compound of the Pres. indicat.)</i>		<i>(Compound of the Imperfect.)</i>	
S. J'ai été,	I have	S. J'avais été,	I had
Tu as été,	thou hast	Tu avais été,	thou hadst
Il a été,	he has	Il avait été,	he had
P. Nous avons été,	we have	P. Nous avions été,	we had
Vous avez été,	ye have	Vous aviez été,	ye had
Ils ont été,	they have	Ils avaient été,	they had

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

S. J'eus été,	I had
Tu eus été,	thou hadst
Il eut été,	he had
P. Nous eûmes été,	we had
Vous eûtes été,	ye had
Ils eurent-été,	they had

been.

FUTURE PAST.

(Compound of the Future.)

S. J'aurai été,	I shall
Tu auras été,	thou shalt
Il aura été,	he shall
P. Nous aurons été,	we shall
Vous aurez été.	ye shall
Ils auront été,	they shall

have been.

**CONDITIONAL MOOD.**

PRESENT.

S. Je serais,	I
Tu serais,	thou
Il serait,	he
P. Nous serions,	we
Vous seriez,	ye
Ils seraient,	they

should be.

PRETERIT.

(Comp. of the Condition. pres.)

S. J'aurais, or J'eusse été, I	
Tu aurais, Tu eusses été, thou	
Il aurait, Il eût été, he	
P. N.aurions, N.eussions été, we	
V. auriez, V. eussiez été, ye	
Ils auraient, Ils euss.été, they	

shd. hv. been.

**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

S. No first person.	
Sois,	be thou.
Qu'il soit,	let him be.
P. Soyons,	let us be.
Soyez,	be ye.
Qu'ils soient,	let them be.

**SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.**

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

S. Que je sois,	that I
Que tu sois,	thou
Qu'il soit,	he
P. Que nous soyons,	we
Que vous soyez,	ye
Qu'ils soient,	they

may be.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT.

(Compound of the Imperfect)

S. Que j'aie été,	that I
Que tu aies été,	thou
Qu'il ait été,	he
P. Que nous ayons été,	we
Que vous avez été,	ye
Qu'ils aient été,	they

may hv. been.

IMPERFECT.

S. Que je fusse,	that I
Que tu fusses,	thou
Qu'il fût,	he
P. Que nous fussions	we
Que vous fussiez,	ye
Qu'ils fussent,	they

might be.

PLUPERFECT.

(Compound of the Imperf. subj.)

S. Que j'eusse été,	that I
Que tu eusses été,	thou
Qu'il eût été,	he
P. Que nous eussions été,	we
Que vous eussiez été,	ye
Qu'ils eussent été,	they

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Conjugate the same verb :

Interrogatively :	Present.	Suis-je !	am I ?
	Imperfect.	Étais-je ?	was I ?
	Pret. Ind.	Ai-je été ?	have I been ?
Negatively :	Present.	Je ne suis pas.	I am not.
	Imperfect.	Je n'étais pas.	I was not.
	Pret. Ind.	Je n'ai pas été.	I have not been.
Negatively and	Present.	Ne suis-je pas ?	am I not ?
Interrogatively.	Pret. Ind.	N'ai-je pas été ?	have I not been ?

For the formation of tenses in the four regular conjugations, the pupil must consult the grammar.

Tenses called *primitive*, are those which not being formed from any tenses themselves, serve to form others that are called *derivative*. They are five, viz : The *Present infinitive* ; the *Participle present* ; the *Participle past* ; the *present indicative*, and the *Preterit definite*.

## CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

### FIRST CONJUGATION, in ER.

#### BLÂM-ER, to blame.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.	Compound Tenses.
PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
(A primitive Tense.)	(Comp. of the Pres. infinitive.)
Blâm-er, to blame.	Avoïr blâm-é, to have blamed.
PARTICIPLE PRÉSENT.	2D PARTICIPLE PAST.
(A primitive Tense.)	(Comp. of the Participle present.)
Blâm-ant, blaming.	Ayant blâm-é, having blamed.
PARTICIPLE PAST.	PARTICIPLE FUTURE.
(A primitive Tense.)	
Blâm-é, ée,	blamed. Devant blâm-er, who is to blame.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Simple Tenses.*

### PRESENT.

*(A primitive Tense.)*

S. Je blâm-e, I blame or  
 Tu blâm-es, thou blamest  
 Il blâm-e, he blames  
 P. N. blâm-ons, we blame  
 V. blâm-ez, ye blame  
 Ils blâm-ent, they blame

am blaming,  
 or do blame.

### PRETERIT DEFINITE.

*(A primitive Tense.)*

S. Je blâm-ai, I blamed  
 Tu blâm-as, thou blamedst  
 Il blâm-a, he blamed  
 P. N. blâm-âmes, we blamed  
 V. blâm-âtes, ye blamed  
 Ils blâm-èrent, they blamed

or did blame.

### IMPERFECT.

*(Formed from the Particip. prest. by changing ant into ais.)*

S. Je blâm-ais, I was  
 Tu blâm-ais, thou wast  
 Il blâm-ait, he was  
 P. Nous blâm-ions, we were  
 Vous blâm-iez, ye were  
 Ils blâm-aient, they were

blaming or  
 did blame.

### FUTURE.

*(Formed from the Pres. infinitive by adding ai.)*

S. Je blâmer-ai, I will or  
 Tu blâmer-as, thou wilt  
 Il blâmer-a, he will  
 P. Nous blâmer-ons, we will  
 Vous blâmer-ez, ye will  
 Ils blâmer-ont, they will

shall blame.

### Compound Tense.

#### PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

*(Compound of the Pres. indicat.)*

S. J'ai blâm-é, I have  
 Tu as blâm-é, thou hast  
 Il a blâm-é, he has  
 P. N. avons blâm-é, we have  
 V. avez blâm-é, ye have  
 Ils ont blâm-é, they have

blamed.

#### PLUPERFECT.

*(Compound of the Imperfect.)*

S. J'avais blâm-é, I had  
 Tu avais blâm-é, thou hadst  
 Il avait blâm-é, he had  
 P. N. avions blâm-é, we had  
 V. aviez blâm-é, ye had  
 Ils avaient blâm-é, they had

blamed.

#### PRETERIT ANTERIEUR.

*(Compound of the Pret. definite.)*

S. J'eus blâm-é, I  
 Tu eus blâm-é, thou  
 Il eut blâm-é, he  
 P. Nous eûmes blâm-é, we  
 Vous eûtes blâm-é, ye  
 Ils eurent blâm-é, they

had blamed.

#### FUTURE PAST.

*(Compound of the Future.)*

S. J'aurais blâm-é, I will or  
 Tu aurais blâm-é, thou wilt  
 Il aurait blâm-é, he will  
 P. N. aurons blâm-é, we will  
 V. auriez blâm-é, ye will  
 Ils auraient blâm-é, they will

should have blamed.

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

### PRESENT.

*(Formed from the future by changing rai into rais.)*

S. Je blâme-rai, I  
 Tu blâme-rai, thou  
 Il blâme-rait, he  
 P. Nous blâme-rions, we  
 Vous blâme-riez, ye  
 Ils blâme-raient, they

wl. or should  
 blame.

### PRETERIT.

*(Comp. of the Condition. pres.)*

S. J'aurais, or J'eusse, I  
 Tu aurais, Tu eusses, thou  
 Il aurait, Il eût, he  
 P. N. aurions. N. eussions, we  
 V. auriez, V. eussiez, ye  
 Ils auraient, Ils eussent they

w. or sh. have blamed.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. No first person.		
Blâm-e,		Do thou blame.
Qu'il blâm-e,		let him blame.
P. Blâm-ons,		let us blame.
Blâm-ez,		do ye blame.
Qu'ils blâm-ent,		let them blame.

## SUBJONCTIVE MOOD.

### *Simple Tenses.*

PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.
<i>(Formed from the partic. present by changing ant into e.)</i>		<i>(Formed by the partic. definite by changing ai into asse.)</i>
S. Que je blâm-e, that I		S. Que je blâm-asse, that I
Que tu blâm-es, thou		Que tu blâm-asses, thou
Qu'il blâm-e, he		Qu'il blâm-ât, he
P. Que nous blâm-ions, we		P. Que nous blâm-ussions, we
Que vous blâm-iez, ye		Que vous blâm-assiez, ye
Qu'ils blâm-ent, they	may blame.	Qu'ils blâm-assent, they

### *Compound Tenses.*

PRETERRIT.		PLUPERFECT.
<i>(Compound of the Present subj.)</i>		<i>(Compound of the Imperfect subj.)</i>
S. Que j'aie blâmé, that I		S. Que j'eusse blâmé, that I
Que tu aies blâmé, thou		Que tu eusses blâmé, thou
Qu'il ait blâmé, he		Qu'il eût blâmé, he
P. Que nous ayons blâmé, we		P. Que N. eussions blâmé, we
Que vous ayez blâmé, ye		Que V. eussiez blâmé, ye
Qu'ils aient blâmé, they	may hv. blamd.	Qu'ils eussent blâmé, they

### Conjugate the same verb :

Interrogatively :	Present.	Blâmé-je?	Do I blame.
	Pret. ind.	Ai-je blâmé ?	have I blamed?
Negatively :	Imperfect.	Je ne blâmais pas.	I did not blame.
	Pluperfect.	Je n'avais p. blâmé.	I h. not blamd.
Interrogat. and	Future.	Ne blâmerai-je pas ?	sh. I not blame
Negatively.	Future Past.	N'aurais-je p. blâmé.	shall I not have blamed.

FINITE.  
(Tense.)  
blamed  
ou blâmedst  
blamed  
blamed  
blamed  
ey blamed or did blame.

es. infinitive  
(i.)  
I will or  
thou wilt  
he will  
we will  
ye will  
they will shall blame.

t.  
(Imperfect.)  
I had  
thou hadst  
he had  
we had  
ye had  
they had blamed.

(Future.)  
I will or  
thou wilt  
he will  
we will  
ye will  
they will should have blâmed.

on. pres.)  
I  
thou  
blâm-é,  
he  
we  
ye  
at they v. or sh. have blâmed.

## SECOND CONJUGATION, in IR. BANN-IR, to banish.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

<p align="center"><i>Simple Tenses.</i></p> <p align="center">PRESENT.</p> <p><i>(A primitive Tense.)</i></p> <p>Bann-ir, to banish.</p> <p align="center">PARTICIPLE PRESENT.</p> <p><i>(A primitive Tense.)</i></p> <p>Bann-issant, banishing.</p> <p align="center">PARTICIPLE PAST.</p> <p><i>(A primitive Tense.)</i></p> <p>m. f.</p> <p>Bann-i, bann-ie, banished.</p>	<p align="center"><i>Compound Tenses.</i></p> <p align="center">PRETERIT.</p> <p><i>(Compound of the Present infin.)</i></p> <p>Avoir bann-i, to have banished.</p> <p align="center">2D PARTICIPLE PAST.</p> <p><i>(Compound of the Participle pres.)</i></p> <p>Ayant bann-i, having banished.</p> <p align="center">PARTICIPLE FUTURE.</p> <p>Devant bann-ir, who is to banish.</p>
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### INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Simple Tenses.</i>	
<p align="center">PRESENT.</p> <p><i>(A primitive Tense.)</i></p> <p>S. Je bann-is, I</p> <p>Tu bann-is, thou</p> <p>Il bann-it, he</p> <p>P. Nous bann-issons, we</p> <p>Vous bann-issez, ye</p> <p>Ils bann-issent, they</p> <p align="center">IMPERFECT.</p> <p><i>(Formed from the part. present by changing ant into ais.)</i></p> <p>S. Je bann-iss-ais, I</p> <p>Tu bann-iss-ais, thou</p> <p>Il bann-iss-ait, he</p> <p>P. N. bann-iss-ions, we</p> <p>V. bann-iss-iez, ye</p> <p>Ils bann-issaient, they</p> <p align="center">PRETERIT INDEFINITE.</p> <p><i>(Compound of the Pres. indicat.)</i></p> <p>S. J'ai bann-i, I</p> <p>Tu as bann-i, thou</p> <p>Il a bann-i, he</p> <p>P. Nous avons bann-i, we</p> <p>Vous avez bann-i, ye</p> <p>Ils ont bann-i, they</p>	<p align="center">PRETERIT DEFINITE.</p> <p><i>(A primitive Tense.)</i></p> <p>S. Je bann-is, I</p> <p>Tu bann-is, thou</p> <p>Il bann-it, he</p> <p>P. Nous bann-imes, we</p> <p>Vous bann-ites, ye</p> <p>Ils bann-irent, they</p> <p align="center">FUTURE.</p> <p><i>(Formed from the present inf. by adding the syllabe ai.)</i></p> <p>S. Je bannir-ai, I</p> <p>Tu bannir-as, thou</p> <p>Il bannir-a, he</p> <p>P. Nous bannir-ons, we</p> <p>Vous bannir-ez, ye</p> <p>Ils bannir-ont, they</p> <p align="center">PLUPERFECT.</p> <p><i>(Compound of the Imperfect ind.)</i></p> <p>S. J'avais bann-i, I</p> <p>Tu avais bann-i, thou</p> <p>Il avait bann-i, he</p> <p>P. Nous avions bann-i, we</p> <p>Vous aviez banni, ye</p> <p>Ils avaient bann-i, they</p>

R.

Tenses.

IT.

Present *infin.*)

have banished.

THE PAST.

*participle pres.*)

ing banished.

FUTURE.

o is to banish.

INFINITE.

*Tense.*)

I  
thou  
he  
we  
ye  
they  
banished, or  
did banish.

Present *inf.* by  
(*be ai.*)

I  
thou  
he  
we  
ye  
they  
will or shall  
banish.

Perfect *ind.*)

I  
thou  
he  
we  
ye  
they  
had banished.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

(Compound of the *Pret. definite.*)

S. J'eus bann-i, I  
Tu eus bann-i, thou  
Il eut bann-i, he  
P. Nous eûmes bann-i, we  
Vous eûtes bann-i, ye  
Ils eurent bann-i, they

had banished.

FUTURE PAST.

(Compound of the *Future*)

S. J'aurai bann-i, I  
Tu auras bann-i, thou  
Il aura bann-i, he  
P. Nous aurons bann-i, we  
Vous aurez bann-i, ye  
Ils auront bann-i, they

shall have  
banished.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

(Formed from the *part. pres.* by  
changing *rai* into *rais.*)

S. Je banni-rai, I  
Tu banni-rai, thou  
Il banni-rai, he  
P. Nous banni-riens, we  
Vous banni-riez, ye  
Ils banni-raient, they

would or sh'd  
banish.

PRETERIT.

(Compound of the *cond. present.*)

S. J'aurais or j'eusse I  
T. aurais, tu eusses, thou  
Il aurait, il eût he  
P. N. aurions, n. eus-  
sions we  
V. auriez, v. eussiez ye  
Ils auraient, ils eussent they

should have  
banished.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. No first person.  
Bann-is  
Qu'il bann-isse,  
P. Bann-issons,  
Bann-issez,  
Qu'ils bann-issent,

Banish thou.  
Let him banish.  
Let us banish.  
Do ye banish.  
Let them banish.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Simple Tenses.*

PRESENT.

(Formed from the *part. pres.* by  
changing *ant* into *e.*)

S. Quo je bann-iss-e, that I  
Que tu bann-iss-es, thou  
Qu'il bann-iss-e, he  
P. Q. nous bann-iss-ions, we  
Q. vous bann-iss-iez, ye  
Qu'ils bann-iss-ent, they

may banish.

*Compound Tenses.*

PRETERIT.

(Compound of the *present subj.*)

S. Que j'aie banni, that I  
Q. tu aies banni, thou  
Qu'il ait banni, he  
P. Q. nous ayons banni, we  
Que vous ayez banni, ye  
Qu'ils aient banni, they

may have  
banished.

IMPERFECT.

(Formed from the pret. def. by adding se.)

S. Que je bannis-se, that I  
 Que tu bannis-ses, thou  
 Qu'il bann-it, he  
 P. Q. nous bannis-sions, we  
 Q. vous bannis-siez, ye  
 Qu'ils bannis-sent, they

PLUPERFECT.  
 (Compound of the Imperf. subj.)

S. Q. j'eusse banni, that I  
 Q. tu eusses banni, thou  
 Qu'il eût banni, he  
 P. Q. nous eussions banni, we  
 Q. vous eussiez banni, ye  
 Qu'ils eussent banni, they

OBSERVE, that although the greater part of the verbs of the second conjugation make their participle present in *issant*, yet there are some that make it merely in *ant*; such as *dorm-ir*, *part-ir*, *ven-ir*, whose participles present are *dorm-ant*, *part-ant*, *ven-ant*, and not *dorm-issant*, &c. And consequently their three-persons plural of the present indic. are *dorm-ons*, *dorm-ez*, *dorm-ent*; and the imperfect is *dorm-ais*, and not *dorm-issais*, &c.

Such are :—

Pres infin.	Part. pres.	Pres. infin.	Part. pres.
Bouill-ir, to boil,	bouill-ant ;	Part-ir, to depart,	part-ant ;
Cour-ir, to run,	cour-ant ;	Requé-rir, to require,	requé-rant
Couv-rir, to cover,	couv-rant ;	Repent-ir se to repent,	repent-ant
Cueill-ir, to gather,	cueill-ant ;	Saill-ir, to project,	saill-ant ;
Dorm-ir, to sleep,	dorm-ant ;	Sent-ir, to feel,	sent-ant ;
Enforc-ir, to strengthen,	enforc-ant	Serv-ir, to serve,	serv-ant ;
Fu-ir, to flee,	fuy-ant ;	Sort-ir, to go out,	sort-ant ;
Ment-ir, to lie,	ment-ant ;	Souffr-ir, to suffer,	souffr-ant ;
Offr-ir, to offer,	offr-ant ;	Ten-ir, to hold,	ten-ant ;
Ouvr-ir, to open,	ouvr-ant ;	Ven-ir, to come,	ven-ant ;
Mour-ir, to die,	mour-ant ;	Vét-ir, to clothe,	vét-ant ;

And their compounds, as, *découvrir*, *retenir*, *convenir*, *revêtir*, &c.

**THIRD COUJUGATION in OIR,**

**RECEV-OIR, to receive.**

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

<i>Simple Tenses.</i>		<i>Compound Tenses.</i>	
<b>PRESENT.</b>		<b>PRETERIT.</b>	
<i>(A Primitive Tense.)</i>		<i>(Compound of the Pres. infinit.)</i>	
Recev-oir,	to receive.	Avoir reç-u,	to have received.
<b>PARTICIPLE PRESENT.</b>		<b>2d. PARTICIPLE PAST.</b>	
Recev-ant,	receiving.	<i>(Compound of the Partic. pres.)</i>	
<b>PARTICIPLE PAST.</b>		Ayant reç-u,	
<i>(A Primitive Tense.)</i>		having received.	
m. f.		<b>PARTICIPLE FUTURE.</b>	
Reç-u, reç-ue,	received.	Devant recev-oir, who is to receive	

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

*Simple Tenses.*

<b>PRESENT.</b>		<b>PRETERIT DEFINITE.</b>	
S. Je reç-ois,	I	S. Je reç-us,	I
Tu reç-ois,	thou	Tu reç-us,	thou
Il reç-oit,	he	Il reç-ut,	he
P. Nous recev-ons,	we	P. Nous reç-ûmes,	we
Vous recev-ez,	ye	Vous reç-ûtes,	ye
Ils reçoiv-ent, (irr.)	they	Ils reç-urent,	they
	<i>receiving, or do receive.</i>		<i>received, or did receive.</i>
<b>IMPERFECT.</b>		<b>FUTURE.</b>	
<i>(Formed from the Part. present by changing ant into ais.)</i>		<i>(Formed from the Pres. infin. by changing oir into rai.)</i>	
S. Je recev-ais,	I	S. Je recev-rai,	I
Tu recev-ais,	thou	Tu recev-ras,	thou
Il recev-ait,	he	Il recev-ra,	he
P. Nous recev-ions,	we	P. Nous recev-rons,	we
Vous recev-iez,	ye	Vous recev-rez,	ye
Ils recev-aient,	they	Ils recev-ront,	they
	<i>was receiving or did receive.</i>		<i>shall or will receive.</i>

*Compound Tenses.*

<b>PRETERIT INDEFINITE.</b>		<b>PLUPERFECT.</b>	
<i>(Compound of the Pres. ind.)</i>		<i>(Compound of the Imperf. ind.)</i>	
S. J'ai reçu,	I	S. J'avais reçu,	I had
Tu as reçu.	thou	Tu avais reçu,	thou hadst
Il a reçu,	he	Il avait reçu,	he had
P. Nous avons reçu,	we	P. N. avions reçu,	we had
Vous avez reçu,	ye	V. aviez reçu,	ye had
Ils ont reçu,	they	Ils avaient reçu,	they had
	<i>have received.</i>		<i>received.</i>

ct.  
 imperf. subj.)  
 hat I  
 thou  
 he  
 ni, we  
 ni, ye  
 ni, they  
 might have banished.  
 ne verbs of  
 in *issant*,  
 t; such as  
 t are *dorm-*  
 &c. And  
 present indic.  
 nperfect is

Part. pres.  
 part-ant ;  
 requé-rant  
 repent-ant  
 saill-ant ;  
 sent-ant ;  
 serv-ant ;  
 sort-ant ;  
 souffr-ant ;  
 ten-ant ;  
 ven-ant ;  
 vét-ant ;  
 convenir,

PRETERIT ANTERIOR. (Compound of the Pret. def.)			FUTURE PAST. (Compound of the Future.)	
S. J'eus reçu,	I	had received.	S. J'aurai reçu,	I shall
Tu eus reçu,	thou		Tu auras reçu,	thou shalt
Il eut reçu,	he		Il aura reçu,	he shall
P. Nous eûmes reçu,	we		P. N. aurons reçu,	we shall
Vous eûtes reçu,	ye		V. aurez reçu,	ye shall
Ils eurent reçu,	they	Ils auront reçu,	they shall	

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.			PRETERIT.	
<i>Formed from the Future by changing rai into rais.)</i>		would or should receive.	<i>(Compound of the condit. pres.)</i>	
S. Je recev-rai,	I		S. J'aurais or j'eusse	I
Tu recev-rai,	thou		Tu aurais, tu eusses	thou
Il recev-rai,	he		Il aurait, il eût	he
P. Nous recev-rions,	we		P. N. aurions, n. eussions	ye
Vous recev-riez,	ye	V. auriez, v. eussiez	we	
Ils recev-raient,	they	Ils auraient, ils eussent	they	
			should have received.	

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. <i>No first person.</i> Reç-ois, Qu'il reç-oive.	Receive thou. Let him receive.
P. Recev-ons, Recev-ez, Qu'ils reç-oivent,	Let us receive. Receive ye. Let them receive.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.			Compound Tenses.	
PRESENT. (Irregular.)		may receive.	PRETERIT. (Compound of the Pres. subj.)	
S. Que je reçoive,	that I		S. Que j'aie reçu,	that I
Que tu reçoive,	thou		Que tu aies reçu,	thou
Qu'il reçoive,	he		Qu'il ait reçu,	he
P. Que nous recevions,	we		P. Que nous ayons reçu,	we
Que vous receviez,	ye	Que vous ayez reçu,	ye	
Qu'ils reçoivent,	they	Qu'ils aient reçu,	they	



PAST.  
(*the Future.*)  
I shall  
thou shalt  
he shall  
we shall  
ye shall  
they shall  
have received.

IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
<i>(Formed from the Pret. def. by adding se.)</i>		<i>(Compound of the Imperfect sub.)</i>	
S. Que je reçus-se,	that I	S. Que j'eusse reçu,	that I
Que tu reçus-ses,	thou	Que tu eusses reçu,	thou
Qu'il reçût,	he	Qu'il eût reçu,	he
P. Que nous reçus-sions,	we	P. Q. n. eussions reçu,	we
Que vous reçus-siez,	ye	Q. vous eussiez reçu,	ye
Qu'ils reçus-sent,	they	Qu'ils eussent reçu,	they

**FOURTH CONJUGATION, in RE.**

**VEND-RE, to sell.**

**INFINITIVE MOOD.**

T.  
(*condit. pres.*)  
I  
thou  
he  
ye  
we  
they  
received.

<i>Simple Tenses.</i>		<i>Compound Tenses.</i>	
PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
Vend-re;	to sell.	<i>(Compound of the Pres. Infin.)</i>	
		Avoir vend-u,	to have sold.
PARTICIPLE PRESENT.		2D PARTICIPLE PAST.	
Vend-ant.	selling.	<i>(Compound of the partic. pres.)</i>	
		Ayant vend-u,	having sold.
PARTICIPLE PAST.		PARTICIPLE FUTURE.	
m. f.		Devant vend-re,	who is to sell.
Vend-u, vend-ue,	sold.		

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

*Simple Tenses.*

ve.  
cs.  
es. subj.)  
I  
thou  
he  
we  
ye  
they  
may have received.

PRESENT.		PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.	
S. Je vend-s,	I sell, or	S. Je vend-is,	I
Tu vend-s,	thou sellest	Tu vend-is,	thou
Il vend,	he sells,	Il vend-it,	he
P. Nous vend-ons,	we sell,	P. Nous vend-îmes,	we
Vous vend-ez,	ye sell,	Vous vend-îtes,	ye
Ils vend-ent,	they sell,	Ils vend-irent,	they
	do sell, or am selling.		or did sell.
IMPERFECT.		FUTURE.	
<i>(Formed from the Particip. pres. by changing ant into ais.)</i>		<i>(Formed from the Pres. inf by changing re into rai.)</i>	
S. Je vend-ais,	I	S. Je vend-rai,	I
Tu vend-ais,	thou	Tu vend-ras,	thou
il vend-ait,	he	Il vend-ra,	he
P. Nous vend-ions,	we	P. Nous vend-rons,	we
Vous vend-iez,	ye	Vous vend-rez,	ye
Ils vend-aient,	they	Ils vend-ront,	they
	was selling, or did sell.		will or shall sell.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

(Compound of the Pres. indicat.)

S. J'ai vend-u,	I	have sold.
Tu as vend-u,	thou	
Il a vend-u,	he	
P. Nous avons vend-u,	we	
Vous avez vend-u,	ye	
Ils ont vend-u,	they	

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

(Compound of the Preterit def.)

S. J'eus vend-u,	I	had sold.
Tu eus vend-u,	thou	
Il eût vend-u,	he	
Nous eûmes vend-u,	we	
Vous eûtes vend-u,	ye	
Ils eurent vend-u,	they	

PLUPERFECT.

(Compound of the Imperfect.)

S. J'avais vend-u,	I	had sold.
Tu avais vend-u,	thou	
Il avait vend-u,	he	
P. Nous avions vend-u,	we	
Vous aviez vend-u,	ye	
Ils avaient vend-u,	they	

FUTURE PAST.

(Compound of the Future.)

S. J'aurais vend-u,	I	shall have sold.
Tu aurais vend-u,	thou	
Il aura vend-u,	he	
P. Nous aurions vend-u,	we	
Vous auriez vend-u,	ye	
Ils auraient vend-u,	they	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

(Formed from the future by changing *rai* into *rais*.)

S. Je vend-rais,	I	would or should sell.
Tu vend-rais,	thou	
Il vend-rait,	he	
P. Nous vend-rions,	we	
Vous vend-riez,	ye	
Ils vend-raient,	they	

PRETERIT.

(Compound of the Condit. pres.)

S. J'aurais or j'eusse	I	would have sold.
Tu aurais, tu eusses	thou	
Il aurait, il eût	he	
P. N. aurions, n. eussions	we	
V. auriez, vous eussiez	ye	
Ils auraient, ils eussent	they	

IMPÉRATIVE MOOD.

S. No first person.

Vend-s,
Qu'il vend-e,
P. Vend-ons,
Vend-ez,
Qu'ils vend-ent,

Sell thou.
Let him sell.
Let us sell.
Sell ye.
Let them sell.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

Compound Tenses.

PRESENT.

PRÆTERIT.

(Formed from the Participle pres. by changing ant into e.)

(Compound of the Present subj.)

S. Que je vend-e, that I  
 Que tu vend-es, thou  
 Qu'il vend-e, he  
 P. Que nous vend-ions, we  
 Que vous vend-iez, ye  
 Qu'ils vend-ent, they

S. Que j'aie vend-u, that I  
 Que tu aies vendu, thou  
 Qu'il ait vendu, he  
 P. Q. n. ayons vendu, we  
 Q. v. ayez vendu, ye  
 Qu'ils aient vendu, they

IMPERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

(Formed from the Præf. definite by adding se.)

(Compound of the Imperf. subj.)

S. Que je vendis-se, that I  
 Que tu vendis-ses, thou  
 Qu'il vendit, he  
 P. Que nous vendis-sions, we  
 Que vous vendis-siez, ye  
 Qu'ils vendis-sent, they

S. Q. j'eusse vendu, that I  
 Que tu eusses vendu, thou  
 Qu'il eût vendu, he  
 P. Q. n. eussions vendu, we  
 Q. v. eussiez vendu, ye  
 Qu'ils eussent vendu, they

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Verbs are conjugated *interrogatively*, by placing the pronoun nominative after the verb in simple tenses; as, *Blâmé-je? Entends-je?* and, in compound tenses, between the auxiliary verb and the participle; as, *Ai-je blâmé? Avais-je vendu?* They cannot, however, be conjugated *interrogatively* farther than the indicative and the conditional moods.

Verbs are conjugated *negatively* by means of the double negation *ne pas*, the former of which is placed between the pronoun and the verb, and the latter after the verb; as, *Je ne blâme pas, &c.*

Lastly, to conjugate a verb *negatively* and *interrogatively*, the pronoun is placed after the verb, as said above; and of the two negatives, *ne* precedes the verb, and *pas* follows the pronoun. *Ex.—*

*Ne blâmons-nous pas? N'avons-nous pas blâmé?*

## VERBS NEUTER.

The greater part of neuter verbs are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *avoir*, and follow the four regular conjugations ; but some neuter verbs must be conjugated with *être*, in which case the pupil has but to substitute the tenses of the verb *être* to the corresponding tenses of *avoir*, and to make the participle, in compound tenses, agree in *gender* and in *number* with the pronoun nominative of the verb.  
Ex.—

*Pret. indef.*—Je suis parti, *or* partie ; I have departed.  
Nous sommes partis, *or* parties, &c. &c. ; We have departed.

The following list contains, if not all, at least by far the most part of these verbs neuter, that are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *Être*.

Aborder,	to land ;	Passer,	to pass ;
Accoucher,	to bring forth ;	Rester,	to stay ;
Accourir,	to run to ;	Monter,	to ascend ;
Aller,	to go ;	Sortir,	to go out ;
Arriver,	to arrive ;	Tomber,	to fall ;
Décéder,	to die ;	Venir,	to come ;
Déchoir,	to decay ;	Devenir ;	to become ;
Descendre,	to go down ;	Survenir,	to befall ;
Eclore,	to hatch, to come forth ;	Revenir,	to return ,
Entrer,	to enter ;	Parvenir,	to arrive at ;
Mourir,	to die ;	Intervenir,	to intervene ;
Naître,	to be born ;	Convenir,	to agree ;
Partir,	to depart ;	Provenir,	to proceed.

## REFLECTED VERBS.

These verbs being, like neuter verbs, conjugated by means of the verb *être*, the participle must also, in compound tenses, be made to agree in *gender* and in *number* with the pronoun nominative of the verb.

**SE FLATT-ER,** *to flatter one's self.*  
(*This Verb belongs to the 1st Conjugation.*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Simple Tenses.*

PRESENT.

Se flatt-er, to flatter one's self.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Se flatt-ant, flattering one's self.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

m. f.

Flatt-é, Flatt-ée, flattered.

*Compound Tenses.*

PRETERIT.

(Compound of the pres. infin.)

S'être flatté, to have flattered one's self.

2d. PARTICIPLE PAST.

(Compound of the partic. pres.)

S'étant flatté, having flattered one's self.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE.

Devant se flatter, who is to flatter himself.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Simple Tenses.*

PRESENT.

S. Je me flatt-e,  
Tu te flatt-es,  
Il se flatt-e,

P. Nous nous flatt-ons,  
Vous vous flatt-ez,  
Ils se flatt-ent,

I flatter myself.  
thou flatterest thyself.  
he flatters himself.  
we flatter ourselves.  
ye flatter yourselves.  
they flatter themselves.

IMPERFECT.

S. Je me flatt-ais,  
Tu te flatt-ais,  
Il se flatt-ait,  
P. Nous nous flatt-ions,  
Vous vous flatt-iez,  
Ils se flatt-aient,

I did flatter, or was flattering myself.  
thou didst flatter thyself, &c.  
he did flatter himself, &c.  
we did flatter ourselves, &c.  
ye did flatter yourselves.  
they did flatter themselves.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

S. Je me flatt-ai,  
Tu te flatt-as,  
Il se flatt-a,  
P. Nous nous flatt-âmes,  
Vous vous flatt-âtes,  
Ils se flatt-èrent,

I flattered myself.  
thou flatteredst thyself.  
he flattered himself.  
we flattered ourselves.  
ye flattered yourselves.  
they flattered themselves.

FUTURE.

S. Je me flatt-ai,  
Tu te flatt-as,  
Il se flatt-a,  
P. Nous nous flatt-ons,  
Vous vous flatt-ez,  
Ils se flatt-ont,

I shall flatter myself.  
thou wilt flatter thyself.  
he will flatter himself.  
we shall flatter ourselves.  
ye will flatter yourselves.  
they will flatter themselves.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

- S. Je me suis flatté, or flattée, I have flattered myself.  
 Tu t'es flatté, or flattée, thou hast flattered thyself.  
 Il s'est flatté, or elle s'est flattée he or she has flattered himself, or herself.  
 P. Nous nous sommes flattés, or we have flattered ourselves.  
 flattées,  
 Vous vous êtes flattés or flattées ye have flattered yourselves.  
 Ils se sont flattés, or elles se they have flattered themselves.  
 sont flattées,

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

- S. Je me fus flatté or flattées, I had flattered myself.  
 Tu te fus flatté or flattée, thou hadst flatter'd thyself  
 Il ou elle se fut flatté or flattée, he or she had flatter'd &c.  
 P. Nous nous fûmes flattés or flattées, we have flatter'd ourselves  
 Vous vous fûtes flattés or flattées, ye had flatter'd yourselves  
 Ils ou elles se furent flattés or flattées, they had flattered &c.

PLUPERFECT.

- S. Je m'étais flatté or flattée, I had flattered myself.  
 Tu t'étais flatté or flattée, thou hadst flattered thyself.  
 Il ou elle s'était flatté or flattée, he or she had flattered &c.  
 P. Nous nous étions flattés or flattées, we had flattered ourselves.  
 Vous vous étiez flattés or flattées, ye had flattered yourselves.  
 Ils ou elles s'étaient flattés or flattées, they had flattered &c.

FUTURE PAST.

- S. Je me serai flatté or flattée, I shall have flattered myself.  
 Tu te seras flatté or flattée, thou wilt have flattered &c.  
 Il ou elle se sera flatté or flattée, he or she will have flatter'd &c.  
 P. Nous nous serons flattés or flattées, we shall have flattered &c.  
 Vous vous serez flattés or flattées, ye will have flattered &c.  
 Ils ou elles se seront flattés or flattées, they will have flattered &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

- S. Je me flatter-ais, I should flatter myself.  
 Tu te flatter-ais, thou shouldst flatter thyself.  
 Il se flatter-ait, he or she would flatter &c.  
 P. Nous nous flatter-ions, we would flatter ourselves.  
 Vous vous flatter-iez, ye would flatter yourselves.  
 Ils se flatter-aient, they would flatter themselves.

PRETERIT.

- S. Je me serais *or* fusse flatté *or* flattée, I should have flattered &c.  
 Tu te serais *or* fusses flatté *or* flattée, thou shst. have flattered &c.  
 Il *ou* elle se serait *or* fut flatté *or* flattée he *or* she sh. have flattered.  
 P. Nous nous serions *or* fussions flattés, we should have flattered  
 Vous vous seriez *or* fussiez *or* ourselves.  
 Ils *ou* elles se seraient *or* fussent flattées, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- S. *No first person.*  
 Flatte-toi, Flatter thyself.  
 Qu'il *ou* qu'elle se flatte, Let him *or* her flatter &c.  
 P. Flatt-ons-nous, Let us flatter ourselves.  
 Flatt-ez-vous, Flatter yourselves.  
 Qu'ils *ou* qu'elles se flattent, Let them flatter themselves.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

- S. Que je me flatt-e, that I may flatter myself.  
 Que tu te flatt-es, thou mayst flatter thyself.  
 Qu'il se flatte, he *or* she may flatter him *or* herself  
 P. Que nous nous flatt-ions, we may flatter ourselves.  
 Que vous vous flatt-iez, ye may flatter yourselves.  
 Qu'ils se flattent, they may flatter themselves.

IMPERFECT.

- S. Que je me flatt-asse, that I might flatter myself.  
 Que tu te flatt-asses, thou mightst flatter thyself.  
 Qu'il se flatt-ât, he *or* she might flatter &c.  
 P. Que nous nous flatt-assions, we might flatter ourselves.  
 Que vous vous flatt-assiez, ye might flatter yourselves.  
 Qu'ils se flatt-assent, they might flatter themselves.

PRETERIT.

- S. Que je me sois flatté *or* &c. that I may have flattered myself.  
 Que tu sois flatté *or* flattée. thou mayst have flattered &c.  
 Qu'il *ou* elle se soit flatté *or* &c. he *or* she may have flattered &c.  
 P. Q. n. n. soyons flattés *or* flattées we may have flattered ourselves.  
 Que vous vous soyez flattés &c. ye may have flattered yourselves.  
 Qu'ils *ou* elles se soient flattés &c. they may have flattered &c.

PLUPERFECT.

- S. Que je me fusse flatté &c. that I might have flattered myself.  
 Que tu te fusses flatté &c. thou mightest have flattered &c.  
 Qu'il *ou* elle se fût flatté &c. he &c. might have flattered &c.  
 P. Q. nous nous fussions flattés &c. we might have flattered &c.  
 Q. vous vous fussiez flattés &c. ye might have flattered &c.  
 Qu'ils *ou* elles se fussent flattés &c. they might have flattered &c.

Verbs impersonal are conjugated like all other verbs, with this difference, that in all their tenses they have but the *third* person of the singular.

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her verbs,  
have but

A Table of the Regular and Defective Verbs in the Four Conjugations, with the Primitive Tenses.

Present Infinitive.	Partic. Present.	Participle Past.	Present Indicative.	Prel. Definite.	Irregularities in other Tenses.
<b>FIRST CONJUGATION.</b>					
Aller, <i>To go.</i>	All-ant,	All-é.	Je vais, tu vas, il va, &c. ils vont.	J'all-ai.	Fut. J'irai; pres. subj. que j'aille.
Envoyer, <i>To send.</i>	Envoy-ant,	Envoy-é.	J'envoie.	J'envoy-ai.	Fut. J'enverrai.
<b>SECOND CONJUGATION.</b>					
Acquér-ir, <i>To acquire.</i>	Acquér-ant.	Acquis.	J'acquiers, tu acquiers, il acquiert.	J'acquis.	Fut. J'acquerrai, prés. subj. que j'acquière.
Bouill-ir, <i>To boil.</i>	Bouill-ant.	Bouill-i.	Je bous, tu bous, il bout.	Je bouill-is.	So conjugate all the compounds of <i>quérir</i> , <i>sueli as conquérir</i> , <i>requérir</i> , &c.
Conquér-ir, ( <i>See acquérir.</i> )					Fut. Je courrai.
Cour-ir, <i>To run.</i> <i>and its compounds.</i>	Cour-ant.	Cour-u.	Jecours, tu cours, il court.	Je cour-us.	Fut. Je courrai.
Cueill-ir, <i>To gather.</i> <i>and its compounds.</i>	Cueill-ant.	Cueill-i.	Je cueill-e.	Je cueill-is.	Fut. Je cueill-rai.
Dorm-ir, <i>To sleep.</i>	Dorm-ant.	Dorm-i.	Je dors, tu dors, il dort.	Je dorm-is.	
Fail-ir, <i>To fail.</i>	<i>none.</i>	Fail-i.	<i>Out of use.</i>	Je fail-is.	
Fu-ir, <i>To flee.</i>	Fu-yant.	Fu-i.	Je fuis.	Je fuis.	Pres. subj. Que je fu-ie, pl. que n. fuyions, &c.
Ha-ir, <i>To hate.</i>	Ha-issant.	Ha-i.	Je hais, tu hais, il hait.	Je haïs.	
Mour-ir, <i>To die.</i>	Mour-ant.	Mort.	Je meurs, tu meurs, il meurt, nous mourons, vous mourez, ils meurent.	Je mour-us.	Fut. Je mourrai; pres. subj. que je meure, pl. que nous mourions, que vous mouriez, qu'ils meurent.
Off-ir, } <i>and leur compounds.</i> { <i>To offer.</i>	Off-rant.	Off-ert.	J'off-re.	J'off-ris.	
Ouv-ir, } <i>to open.</i>	Ouv-rant.	Ouv-ert.	J'ouv-re.	J'ouv-ris.	
Couv-ir, } <i>to cover.</i>	Couv-rant.	Couv-ert.	Je couv-re.	Je couv-ris.	
Souff-ir, } <i>to suffer.</i>	Souff-rant.	Souff-ert.	Je souff-re.	Je souff-ris.	
Part-ir, <i>To depart.</i>	Part-ant.	Part-i.	Je par-s, tu par-s, il par-t.	Je part-is.	
Qué-ir, <i>To fetch.</i>	<i>Only use l in the Pres. Infin.</i>				
Saill-ir, <i>To project.</i>	Saill-ant.	Saill-i.	Il saille, (3d pers. only.)		
Assaill-ir, <i>To attack.</i>	Assaill-ant.	Assaill-i.	J'assaill-e.	J'assaill-is.	
Tressaill-ir, <i>To shudder.</i>	Tressaill-ant.	Tressaill-i.	Je tressaill-e.	Je tressaill-is.	Asservir, <i>to enslave</i> , is a regular verb,
Serv-ir, <i>To serve.</i>	Serv-ant.	Serv-i.	Je ser-s, tu ser-s, il sert.	Je serv-is.	
Desserv-ir, <i>To clear away.</i>	Desser-ant.	Desser-vi.	Je desser-s.	Je desser-vis	
Sort-ir, <i>To go out.</i>	Sort-ant.	Sor-ti.	Je sor-s, tu sor-s, il sor-t.	Je sor-tis.	
Ten-ir, <i>To hold.</i>	Ten-ant.	Te-nu.	Je t-ens, tu t-ens, il t-ient, pl. nous t-enons, v. t-enez, ils t-iennent	Je tin-s, nous tin-mes.	Fut. Je tiendrai; prés. subj. que je tienne.
V-enir, <i>To come, and all its compounds are conj. exae. like T-enir.</i>		T-enir			
Vêt-ir, <i>To clothe.</i>	Vêt-ant.	Vêt-u.	Je vêts, tu vêts, il vêt.	Je vêt-is.	Thus revêt-ir.
<b>THIRD CONJUGATION.</b>					
Avoir, <i>To have.</i>	Ayant.	Eu.	J'ai, tu as, il a.	J'eus.	Fut. J'aurai.
S'ass-coir, <i>To sit.</i>	S'asseyant.	Ass-is.	Je m'ass-ieds.	Je m'assis.	Fut. Je m'ass-ierai, pr. subj. que je m'ass-eye.
Choir, <i>To fall.</i>	<i>Only used in the Pres. Infin.</i>				
Déch-oir, <i>To decay.</i>	<i>not used.</i>	Déch-u.	Je déch-ois. Nous déch-oyons.	Je déch-us.	Fut. Je déch-erai, prés. subj. que je déch-ôte.
Devoir, <i>To owe.</i>	D-evant.	D-û.	Je dois, nous devons, ils doivent.	Je dus.	Fut. Se d-evrai.
Ech-oir, <i>To fall due.</i>	Ech-éant.	Ech-u.	Il éch-ôit.	Il éch-ut.	Fut. Il éch-erra, prés. subj. qu'il éch-é.
Fall-oir, <i>To be necessary.</i>	<i>none.</i>	Fall-u.	<i>third person only.</i> Il faut.	Il fall-ut.	Impf. Il fallait; fut. il faudra; prés. subj. qu'il faille.
Mouv-oir, <i>To move.</i>	Mouv-ant.	Mu.	Je meus, tu meus, il meut; plu. nous mouv-ons, vous mouv-ez, ils mouv-ent.	Je mus.	Fut. Je mouv-rai; prés. subj. que je meuve, que tu meuves, qu'il meuve; pl. que nous mouv-ions, que vous mouv-iez, qu'ils meuvent.
Perc-avoir, <i>To collect.</i> So also are conjugated: <i>Aperc-avoir</i> , to see; <i>rec-avoir</i> , to receive; <i>coné-avoir</i> , to conceive; and <i>déc-avoir</i> , to deceive.	Perc-evant.	Perc-u.	Je perc-ois, tu perc-ois, il perc-oit; nous perc-evons, vous perc-vez, ils perc-oient.	Je perc-us.	Fut. Je perc-erai; prés. subj. que je perçoive, &c., pl. que nous perc-evions, &c.
Pleuv-oir, <i>To rain.</i>	Pleuv-ant.	Plu.	Il pleut.	Il plut.	Fut. Il pleuv-ra.
Pouv-oir, <i>To be able.</i>	Pouv-ant.	Pu.	Je puis, or je peux, tu peux, il peut, nous pouv-ons, vous pouv-ez, ils pouv-ent.	Je pus.	Fut. Je pourrai; prés. subj. que je puisse.
Pour-voir, <i>To provide.</i>	Pourvoy-ant.	Pour-vu.	Je pour-vois.	Je pour-vus.	Fut. Je pourv-oirai.
Préval-oir, <i>To prevail.</i>	Préval-ant.	Préval-u.	Jo prév-ais.	Je prév-ais.	Fut. Jo prév-audrai; pr. subj. que je prév-ale.
Sav-oir, <i>To know.</i>	Sa-éant.	Su.	Je sais, tu sais, il sait; nous sav-ons, vous sa-vez, ils sa-vent.	Je sus.	Fut. Je saurai; imperf. je sa-rais; prés. subj. que je sache.
S-coir, <i>To sit.</i>	S-éant.	Sis.	<i>No other tenses.</i>	<i>none.</i>	Fut. Il siéra; cond. il si-rait; <i>no other tenses.</i>
S-coir, <i>To become.</i>	S-éyant.	<i>none.</i>	Il sled.	<i>none.</i>	

Pour-voir, Préval-oir,	<i>To provide.</i> <i>To prevail.</i>	Pourvoy-ant. Préval-ant.	Pour-vu. Préval-u.	<i>Je pour-vois.</i> <i>Je prév-aux.</i>	<i>Je pourvus.</i> <i>Je préval-us.</i>	Fut. <i>Je pourv-oirai.</i> Fut. <i>Je prév-aurai;</i> pr subj. que <i>je prév-ale.</i>
Sav-oir,	<i>To know.</i>	<i>Sa-chant.</i>	<i>Su.</i>	<i>Je sais, tu sais, il sait;</i> <i>nous savons, vous sa-</i> <i>rez, ils savent.</i> <i>No other tenses.</i>	<i>Je sus.</i>	Fut. <i>Je saurai;</i> imperf. <i>je sa-vais;</i> pres. subj. que <i>je sache.</i>
S-eoir, S-eoir,	<i>To sit.</i> <i>To become.</i>	S-éant. S-cyant.	<i>Sis.</i> <i>nonc.</i>	<i>Il sied.</i>	<i>none.</i>	Fut. <i>Il siéra;</i> cond. <i>il sié-rait;</i> <i>no other tenses.</i>
Surs-oir, Val-oir,	<i>To suspend.</i> <i>To be worth.</i>	Surs-oyant. Valant.	Surs-is. Val-u.	<i>Je surs ois.</i> <i>Je v-oux, tu v-oux, il v-ault;</i> <i>nous val-ous, vous</i> <i>val-ez, ils val-ent.</i>	<i>Je surs-is.</i> <i>Je val-us.</i>	Fut. <i>Je surs-oirai,</i> &c. Fut. <i>Je v-aurai;</i> pres. subj. que <i>je v-aille,</i> que nous val-ions, que vous val-iez, qu'ils v-aient.
Voir, Voul-oir.	<i>To see.</i> <i>To wish.</i>	Voy-ant. Voul-ant.	Vu. Voul-u.	<i>Je vois.</i> <i>Je v-oux, tu v-oux, il v-eut;</i> <i>nous voul-ous, vous</i> <i>voul-ez, ils veulent.</i>	<i>Je vt.</i> <i>Je voul-us.</i>	Fut. <i>Je v-oudrai;</i> pres. subj. que <i>je v-euille,</i> que tu v-euilles, qu'il v-euille, pl. que nous voul-ions, que vous voul-iez qu'ils v-euissent.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Absou-dre,	<i>To acquit.</i>	Abs-olvant.	{ <i>m. Abs-ous,</i> } { <i>f. Abs-oute,</i> }	<i>J'abs-ous.</i>	<i>none.</i>	
Batt-re, Boi-re,	<i>To beat.</i> <i>To drink.</i>	Batt-ant. Buv-ant.	Batt-u. Bu.	<i>Je bats, tu bats, il bat.</i> <i>Je bois, tu bois, il boit;</i> <i>nous buvons, vous bu-</i> <i>rez, ils boivent.</i>	<i>Je battis.</i> <i>Je bus.</i>	Pres subj. Que <i>je boive,</i> que tu <i>boives,</i> qu'il <i>boi-ve;</i> que nous <i>bu-v-ions,</i> q. v. <i>bu-v-iez,</i> q'. <i>boivent.</i> No imp. no pres. subj.
Braj-re, Circonci-re, Clo-re, Conclu-re, Conf-ri-re, Conn-aitre, Cou-dre, Croi-re, Dire, and Re-dire,	<i>To bray.</i> <i>To circumcis.</i> <i>To close.</i> <i>To conclude.</i> <i>To pickle.</i> <i>To know.</i> <i>To sec.</i> <i>To believe.</i> <i>To say.</i> <i>To say again.</i>	<i>none.</i> Circonci-sant. <i>none.</i> Conclu-ant. Conf-ri-sant. Conn-ai-sant Cou-sant. Cro-gant. Di-sant.	<i>none.</i> Circonci-s. Clos. Conclu. Concl t. Conn-u. Cou-su. Cru. Di-t.	<i>Il brait.</i> <i>Je circonci-s.</i> <i>Je clos, tu clos, il clôt.</i> <i>Je conclu-s.</i> <i>Je confi-s.</i> <i>Je conu-is.</i> <i>Je cou-ds.</i> <i>Je crois, tu crois, il croit</i> <i>Je dis, tu dis, il dit; nous</i> <i>disons, vous dites, ils</i> <i>disent.</i>	<i>none.</i> <i>Je circonci-s.</i> <i>none.</i> <i>Je conclu-s.</i> <i>Je confi-s.</i> <i>Je conn-us.</i> <i>Je cou-ds.</i> <i>Je crus.</i> <i>Je dis.</i>	Pres. subj. Q. <i>je conclue.</i> Pres. subj. Q. <i>je confi-se.</i>  All other compounds of <i>dire</i> form the 2d person pl. of the pres. ind. regularly in <i>dis-ez;</i> as, <i>vous médisez, vous pré-disez, vous contredisez.</i>
Mau-dire, Ecri-re, and its compounds. Etre, Faire, and its compounds.	<i>To curse.</i> <i>To write.</i> <i>To be.</i> <i>To do.</i>	Mau-dissant. Ecri-vaut. Etaut. Fai-sant.	Maudit. Ecri-t. Eté. Fai-t.	<i>Jemaudis, &amp;c. nous mau-</i> <i>dissons, v. maudissez.</i> <i>J'écr-is.</i> <i>Je suis, tu es, &amp;c.</i> <i>Je fa-is, tu fa-is, il fait;</i> <i>nous fai-sons, vous</i> <i>fai-tes, ils font.</i> <i>Je fris, tu fris, il frit.</i> <i>(no plural.)</i>	<i>Je maudis.</i> <i>J'écri-ris.</i> <i>Je fus.</i> <i>Je fis.</i> <i>none.</i>	Fut. <i>Je serai,</i> imp. <i>sois.</i> Fut. <i>Je térai;</i> pres. subj. que <i>je fusse.</i>
Fri-re, Li-re, Lui-re, Mett-re, Moudre, Nai-tre, Nui-re, Pai-tre, Repai-tre,	<i>To fry.</i> <i>To read.</i> <i>To shine.</i> <i>To put.</i> <i>To grind.</i> <i>To be born.</i> <i>To injure.</i> <i>To feed.</i> <i>Ditto.</i>	<i>none.</i> Lis-sant. Lui-sant. Mett-ant. Mou-lant. Nai-ssant. Nui-sant. Pai-ssant. Repai-ssant.	<i>Lu.</i> Lui. Mis. Mou-lu. Né. Nui. <i>none.</i> Repu.	<i>Je li-s.</i> <i>Je lui-is.</i> <i>Je mets.</i> <i>Je mou-ds, n. moudons,</i> <i>Je nais.</i> <i>Je nu-i-s.</i> <i>Je pa-is.</i> <i>Je repais.</i>	<i>Je lus.</i> <i>none.</i> <i>Je mis.</i> <i>Je mou-lus.</i> <i>Je naquis.</i> <i>Je nu-i-sis.</i> <i>none.</i> <i>Je repus.</i>	The preterit is used only in the compound verb <i>repaitre,</i> je repus. Thus all verbs in <i>aindre, eindre</i> and <i>oindre</i> such as <i>craindre, enfreindre, joindre, &amp;c.</i>
Pein-dre, Pl-aire, Pren-dre, and its compounds.	<i>To paint.</i> <i>To please.</i> <i>To take.</i> <i>and its compounds.</i>	Pei-gnant. Pl-aisant. Pren-ant.	<i>Peint.</i> Plu. <i>Pris.</i>	<i>Je pein s.</i> <i>Je pl-ais.</i> <i>Je pren-is, nous pren-ions</i>	<i>Je pei-gnais.</i> <i>Je plus.</i> <i>Je pris.</i>	Pres sub. que <i>je prenne,</i> pl. que nous <i>prenions.</i>
Résou-dre, Ri-re,	{ <i>To solrc.</i> } { <i>To decide.</i> } <i>To laugh.</i>	Résol-vant. Ri-ant.	{ <i>Résous. (no fem.)</i> } { <i>m. f.</i> } { <i>Résolu, uc.</i> } <i>Ri.</i>	<i>Je résous.</i> <i>Je ris.</i>	<i>Je résolus.</i> <i>Je ris.</i>	Pres. subj. que <i>je rie;</i> pl. que nous <i>ri-ions.</i>
Suffi-ro, Sui-vre, and its compounds. Tai-re, Trai-re, Vaincre, and its compounds. Vi-vre,	<i>To suffice.</i> <i>To follow.</i> <i>To hold secret.</i> <i>To milk.</i> <i>To conquer.</i> <i>and its compounds.</i> <i>To live.</i>	Suffi-sant. Sui-vant. Tai-sant. Tra-gant. Vaiu-quant. Vi-vant.	Suffi. Sui-vi. <i>Tu.</i> Trai-t. Vain-cu. <i>Vécu.</i>	<i>Je suffi-s.</i> <i>Je sui-s.</i> <i>Je tai-s.</i> <i>Je trai-s.</i> <i>Je vain-es.</i> <i>Je vi-s.</i>	<i>Je suffis.</i> <i>Je sui-vis.</i> <i>Je tus.</i> <i>none.</i> <i>Je vain-quis.</i> <i>Je vécus.</i>	

N. B.—Verbs in *aindre* and *eindre*, such as *répandre*, and *prendre*, preserve the *d* in the three persons singular of the Present Indicative. Ex: *Je répands, tu comprends, il entend.* But verbs in *aindre, eindre*, and *oindre*, reject the *d*, and the third person singular ends with a *t*. Ex: *Je crain-s, tu crain-s, il crain-t.*

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# FRENCH EXERCISES.

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## PART FIRST.

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A SERIES OF EXERCISES UPON ALL THE  
FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR LIKE.

---

### Upon the Verb AVOIR.

---

#### PRESENT.

I have a garden full of fine trees and fruit.

*jardin, m. de arbre, m. fruit, m. p.*  
Hast thou good books in thy library?

*bibliothèque, f.*  
He has an excellent father and a virtuous mother.

*vertueux.*  
Has she not all the gifts of fortune and of rank?

*don, m. rang, m.*  
The father of a family has a great responsibility.

*grand.*  
Have we a good and pure conscience?

*conscience, f.*  
Ye have not understanding enough to decide.

2.

1.

*assez de, pour,*  
They have a great advantage over us.

*sur.*  
Our soldiers have both courage and moderation.

*à la fois.*

---

#### IMPERFECT.

I had formerly several friends, but now I have none.  
*autrefois. mais je n'en pas.*

Thou hadst plenty of bread, and I had nothing.  
*en abondance,* *ne rien.*

Had he not all the comforts of life ?  
*commodité, f.*

She had many admirers, and few true friends.

We had but little money, and still less credit.  
*beaucoup de* *peu de.*

You had a great authority over the people.  
*ne que* *encore.*

Had they not justice and the law on their side ?  
*sur.* *de.*

---

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I had much trouble at first.  
*d'abord.*

Thou hadst great riches ; but hadst thou peace of heart ?  
*richesses, f.*

He had no pity for the unfortunate.

She had a great respect for the memory of her mother.  
*pas de* *malheureux, m. pl.* *pour.*

We had charity for our neighbour—you had none.  
*voisin, m.*

Had you not the fever after your return ?  
*fièvre, f. après*

They had recourse to the King's kindness and pity.  
*recours, m.* *bonté, f.*

---

FUTURE.

I shall have much pleasure during the vacation.  
*beaucoup de* *vacance, pl.*

Wilt thou have good luck in thy enterprise ?  
*bonheur, m.*

He shall not have any reward from his parents.  
*de* *de.*

We shall have eternal life after our death.  
*vie, f.*

Will you always have so little regard for your masters ?  
*si peu de.*

They shall have neither peace nor rest from their labors.  
*n'* *ni* *ni* *de*

*Compound Tenses.*

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I have had this office for many years.

~~charge~~ *charge, f. pendant.*

Hast thou had an answer from thy attorney ?

*de.*

This bird has had several young ones this year.

*petit, m.*

We have not had any winter for some years.

*de depuis.*

You have had twelve dollars, and I had only five.

~~moi~~ *moi, j'en.*

Have these men not had money enough ?

2.

1.

*assez de.*

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

(*This Tense of the Verb AVOIR is hardly ever used..*)

PLUPERFECT.

I had had a serious quarrel with your brother.

*querelle, f.*

Thou hadst had many good opportunities.

*occasion, f.*

He had taken care of his brother and sisters.

*avoir.*

If we had had the same resources which you had.

*Si même que.*

If you had not had my assistance in this affair.

*secours, m.*

Had they not had so many good friends.

*S'ils tant de.*

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have that pleasure.

*Quand.*

When thou shalt have had all the profits.

*profit, m.*

She will have had all the necessary time.

*temps, m.*

Shall we have had much merit in that case ?

Will you not have had time and leisure enough ?  
*beaucoup de.*  
2. 2. 1.

They will have had permission from the master.  
*assez de.*  
*de.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I should have many friends if I had money.

Even if thou shouldst not have this consolation—  
*si (imperf.) de l'.*  
*Quand même.*

He would at least have the consolation of—  
*du moins.*

The garden would have a better appearance—  
*meilleur.*

We would have no greater pleasure in life.  
*pas de.*

Would you have the goodness of—  
*bonté, f.*

Had they no other advantage over you ?  
*ne d sur.*

PRETERIT.

Should I not have been right in this case ?  
*avoir raison.*

Thou wouldst not have had such easy terms from me.  
*si facile.*

He would have had blows instead of a reward.  
*au lieu de.*

Would she have had as much patience as I had ?  
*autant de que j'en. (pret. def.)*

We should have had to deal with a strong enemy.  
*affaire à.*

Had you had ten times more soldiers—  
*fois plus de.*

Would your arguments not have had more solidity ?  
*argument, m.*



IMPERATIVE MOOD.

My friend, have a little charity for thy neighbour.

Let him be right or wrong in this affair.

Let us have pity on the poor and the unfortunate.

Citizens, do ye but have confidence in me.

Let the prisoners have food and drink.

*à manger à boire.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I must have twenty pounds before to-morrow.

*Il faut que livre, f.*

Suppose thou hast all the power of a King.

*Supposé que.*

Before she has the means and the strength of—

*Avant que moyen, m. force, f.*

Although we have the best possible right—

2. 1.

Whether you have good or bad qualities—

*Que (de) (de.)*

Unless the magistrates have sufficient authority.

*A moins que (ne)*

IMPERFECT.

Before I had the power which I now have.

*Avant que que.*

That thou mightst have the estate of thy fathers.

*Afin que bien, m.*

Although he had all the necessary tools—

2. 1.

He ought to have both prudence and valor.

*Il faudrait que et et.*

I wish we had more time and more books.

*Je voudrais que.*

Long before you had any intelligence of it.

*Longtemps des nouvelle, f. pl. en.*

Although they had many witnesses in their favour.  
*Quoique* *en leur.*

---

PRETERIT.

I must have had a fit of madness.

*Il faut que* *accès, m.*

Before thou hast had the office of chief magistrate.

*Avant que* *charge, f. premier.*

Although he has had every thing at his disposal—

*Quoique* *tout à.*

This is the only news we have had of him.

*Ce sont* *nouvelles (que.)*

You may, possibly, have had good reasons.

*Il est possible que* *(de)*

So that they have had satisfaction for the offence—

*Pourvu que* *de*

---

PLUPERFECT.

(*This Tense is very seldom used.*)

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## Upon the Verb ETRE.

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### INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I am the Lord thy God, the Creator of all things.

*Seigneur, m.*

Art thou the faithful servant of a good master ?

*fidèle.*

She is an excellent wife and good mother.

*Ce* *femme, f.*

Are we not the descendants of the Romans ?

*descendant, m.*

You are as humble and modest as he is proud.

*aussi*

*que*

*fier.*

Are they worthy of the promised reward ?

*digne*

*promis.*

These trees are old and unfruitful.

*vieux*

*stérile.*

IMPERFECT.

Was I not the happy messenger of that lady ?  
*messenger dame.*

She was not happy with her cruel husband.  
*heureux mari.*

We were twenty-five persons at the assembly.  
*à.*

You were all happy and satisfied with your lot.  
*content de sort, m.*

Were they guilty or were they not ?  
*coupable ou ne l'.*

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I was quite surprised at such a strange sight.  
*tout surpris à si vue, f.*

Thou wast almost always the last, never the first.  
*presque jamais.*

Was he not a witness in the last criminal affair ?  
*témoin procès.*

We were not the only victims of his cupidity.  
*seul cupidité, f.*

You were the instruments of God's wrath.  
*colère, f.*

They were not the dupes of your pretended friendship.  
*prétendu.*

FUTURE.

I will be your friend until death.  
*jusqu'à.*

Thou shalt be the support of thy father's old age.  
*soutien, m. vieillesse, f.*

She will be a dutiful daughter and a good mother.  
*obéissant.*

Shall we be the sport of all other nations ?  
*jouet.*

Will you be faithful to your vows and oaths ?  
*vœu, m. serment, m.*

These measures will be highly injurious to our interest.  
*très nuisible.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

- I should be delighted to be your guide and friend.  
*charmé* *guide, m.*
- Thou wouldst be unhappy in such a company.  
*une telle.*
- Would it be prudent in such circumstances to—  
*ces.*
- We would not be wiser than our forefathers.  
*ancêtres.*
- Would you be kind enough to be my security?  
*assez pour* *caution, f.*
- They would not be the protectors of vice and folly.  
*protecteur, m.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Be thou for ever the father of thy country.  
*à jamais.*
- Let your conduct always be honest and liberal.  
*conduite, f.*
- Let us be grateful for every act of kindness.  
*reconnaissant.*
- Be ye united and the arm of God will be with you.  
*uni* *bras, m.*
- Let your hands never be stained with blood.  
*teint.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

- Must I be so unfortunate, and yet innocent? .  
*Faut-il que si* *pourtant.*
- That thou mayest be the protector of the fine arts.  
*beaux arts, m.*
- I wish him to be your companion through life.  
*Afin que* *pour la.*
- Before we are masters, we must be pupils.  
*Je désire que* *il faut que élève.*
- Is it right that you should be so proud?  
*Avant que* *juste* *fier.*
- Although these works be incomplete and rough —  
*Quoique.*

IMPERFECT.

Although I was his best friend and his relation —

*Quoique* parent, m.  
Before thou wert in such favorable circumstances.

*Avant que* si position, f.  
Was it necessary that he should be (a) good Latinist ?

*Latiniste, m.*

Before we were rich and independent —

*Avant que*  
Although you were my bitterest enemies —

*Quoique* cruel  
I wish your brothers were as attentive as you are.

*Je voudrais que* aussi que l'

*Compound Tenses in all Moods.*

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Thou hast been the first in thy class this week.

*semaine, f.*

PLUPERFECT.

She had been (a) pupil of the best masters.

*élève meilleur.*

FUTURE PAST.

We shall have been the inventors of this machine

*inventeur.*

CONDITIONAL.

He would have been the commander of a ship.

*commandant, m.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Although you have been unfaithful servants —

*Quoique* d'infidèles.

SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT.

Before they had been aware of my intentions.

*informé.*

## REGULAR VERBS.

### FIRST CONJUGATION IN ER.

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

##### Simple Tenses.

###### PRESENT.

- I give good counsels to young people.  
*donner conseil, m. gens, pl.*
- Thou proposest a good measure, but it is impracticable.  
*proposer mais.*
- Your sister sings well, but my cousin plays better.  
*cousine, f. mieux.*
- The wise man never speaks without thinking.  
*jamais parler sans penser.*
- Do we seek our true happiness when we doubt?  
*chercher douter.*
- You do not limit the power of your magistrates.  
*limiter.*
- A master is satisfied when his pupils improve.  
*content profiter.*
- If you advance one step more, I kill you.  
*avancer de p'us tuer.*

###### IMPERFECT.

- I loved his sister, but she despised my love.  
*aimer mépriser.*
- Thou didst think wisely, and she deceived thee.  
*penser tromper.*
- The affectionate son was comforting his old mother.  
*tendre conso'ler.*
- We did not protect and relieve the poor stranger.  
*protéger soulager.*
- Did you accuse him of rashness and imprudence?  
*accuser*
- The soldiers swore to be faithful to their leader.  
*jurer chef, m.*

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Did not I show much zeal and discretion in this case?  
*montrer.*

Thou forgavest him all his past offenses.  
*pardonner passé.*

Aeneas thus began the relation of his misfortunes.  
*commencer récit m.*

We adorned the victim, and we struck the blow.  
*ornier porter coup m.*

Did you not too much flatter her ruling passion?  
*flatter trop dominante*

They insisted upon those conditions of the treaty.  
*insister sur*

---

FUTURE.

I will assist your cousin with all my power.  
*aider de.*

Wilt thou not yield to the advice of thy family?  
*céder.*

He will order the feast and regulate the banquet.  
*ordonner régler.*

Shall we publish the disgrace of our own children?  
*publier.*

You shall examine and question the witnesses.  
*examiner questionner*

They shall not walk; we will carry them.  
*marcher porter.*

---

Compound Tenses.

PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE.

I have basely abandoned my friend in distress.  
*abandonner.*

Hast thou not often blamed his foolish conduct?  
*blâmer.*

The thunder-bolt has shattered the finest trees.  
*foudre, f. fracasser.*

We have not equalled the ancients; they have surpassed us.  
*égaler surpasser.*

You have buried your money, and I have found it.  
*enterrer trouver.*

They have not displayed sufficient energy.  
*déployer assez de.*

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

Scarcely had I given the signal of the Battle—

*A peine donner.*  
When thou hadst exposed thy reasons and motives—

*exposer.*  
When the master of the gods had ceased to speak—

*cesser de.*  
As soon as we had awakened our companions—

*Aussilôt que éveiller.*  
You had no sooner posted up your advertisement—

*afficher.*  
When the judges had pronounced the awful sentence—

*prononcer.*

---

PLUPERFECT.

I had set all the papers and books in order.

*arranger.*  
Hadst thou not owned and confessed thy fault ?

*avouer. confesser.*  
The maid had not warmed my bed.

*bassiner.*  
We thought we had captivated his friendship.

*penser que captiver.*  
You had commanded obedience and attention.

*commander.*  
Had they not kindled the fire of rebellion ?

*allumer.*  
The toys had amused the children.

*amuser.*

---

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have sealed the letters and papers.

*cacheter.*  
When thou shalt have discharged thy debt towards me.

*acquitter.*  
When she will have played the required tune.

*jouer demander.*  
When we shall have appeased our father's anger.

*appaïser.*  
Will you have gained any thing by that bargain ?

*gagner.*  
No doubt they will have summoned all your friends.

*appeler.*



CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I would willingly forget your former conduct.

*oublier.*

Wouldst thou bring thy brother (to my house?)

*amener chez moi.*

Fire would consume it in half an hour.

*consumer en*

We would shut the thief (up) in the room.

*enfermer.*

Would you feel my poor brother's pulse?

*tâter pouls, m.*

Should they even deplore that calamity.

*quand même déplorer.*

PRETERIT.

I would have preserved the remembrance of it.

*conserver en.*

Wouldst thou have signed the warrant of his death?

*signer arrêt.*

She would not have swallowed the physic.

*ava'er médecine, f.*

We would not have asked pardon (from him.)

*demander lui.*

You would have taken the child (away.)

*enlever.*

The judges would have acquitted the prisoner.

*acquitter.*

Would not your father have granted you such a request?

*accorder.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Look for the book which thou hast mislaid.

*Chercher égarer.*

Let him bewail his sins, and let him sin no more.

*pleurer pêcher.*

Let us assist our neighbour, and relieve him.

*aider soulager.*

Do ye forgive, and people will forgive you.

*pardonner on.*

Let men love one another, and worship God.

*s'aimer adorer.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I must disburse much money for my son's education.  
*Il faut que déboursar.*  
Before thou unloadest and emptiest the carriage—  
*décharger vider.*  
That he may defend the interest of his client—  
*Pour que protéger.*  
I wish you would try every possible means—  
*Je désire que essayer.*  
God commands that we should forget injuries.  
*commander oublier.*  
Let us avoid evils before they arrive.  
*éviter arriver.*

IMPERFECT.

You wish that I should reform my manners.  
*Vous voudriez réformer.*  
That thou mightest better express thy gratitude—  
*Pour que exprimer.*  
Before he dedicated his work to the King.  
*dédier.*  
Although we observed all festival days—  
*Quoique observer.*  
She expired before you arrived.  
*expirer arriver.*  
That they should spare their time and their money.  
*Afin que épargner.*

PRETERIT.

That I should have put off my voyage !  
*Faut-il que différer.*  
Thou must have offended thy superiors.  
*Il faut que offenser.*  
Before he had blown out all the lights—  
*souffler.*  
Although we have moderated his resentment—  
*modérer.*  
Provided you have undeceived your protector—  
*Pourvu que détromper.*  
Do you think that they have disarmed the rebels ?  
*penser désarmer.*

PLUPERFECT.

Although I had excused your former faults—

*excuser.*

Before thou hadst consulted thy father and mother—

*consulter.*

Though she had not spent all her money—

*dépenser.*

You must have dreamt or imagined this fable.

*Il faut que rêver imaginer.*

Do you think they would have dared to strike me ?

*penser*

*oser*

*frapper.*

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SECOND CONJUGATION, in *IR*.

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(Verbs whose Participle Present ends in *issant*.)

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INDICATIVE MOOD.

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PRESENT.

I bless the Almighty who has created me.

*bénir*

*créer*

Thou establishest thy credit upon a slender basis.

*établir*

*base f.*

She unites the qualities of the mind and of the heart.

*réunit.*

Do we fulfil all the conditions that the law imposes ?

*remplir*

*imposer.*

You do not punish the idle, and you reward the diligent.

*punir*

*récompensé.*

Indolent princes weaken their authority.

*affaiblir*

---

IMPERFECT.

I was just finishing my letter to the Minister.

*finir*

Didst thou not disgrace thy character by such frauds ?

*avilir*

Orpheus softened the manners of men by songs.

*adoucir*

*mœurs*

We alternately blushed and (grew pale.)

*rougir.*

*palir*

You did not accomplish our object.  
*accomplir*  
Their impure mouths (poured forth) insults.  
*vomir.*

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I did not seize the opportunity of speaking.  
*saisir* *parler. (pr. inf.)*  
Thou didst soften the heart of thy indulgent mother.  
*attendrir*  
The servant soiled the carpet.  
*salir*  
We whitened our coats against the wall.  
*blanchir.*  
You did suffer for your faults, and you bewailed them.  
*pâtir* *gémir en.*  
Did they not dazzle all eyes with their diamonds?  
*éblouir*

FUTURE.

I shall abolish all these barbarous customs.  
*abolir*  
Wilt thou accomplish the last will of thy uncle?  
*accomplir* *vo'onté, f.*  
Music will soften the heart of a madman.  
*adoucir* *insensé m.*  
We will not weaken his friendship for you.  
*affaiblir*  
Will you act (according to) my desires?  
*agir* *selon*  
They will build a new house on that spot.  
*bâtir*

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I have washed all the clothes of the family,  
*blanchir* *linge, sing.*  
Hast thou chosen the horse that I recommended?  
*choisir* *recommander.*  
Heaven has blessed the marriage of my daughter.  
*bénir.*

Have we not united all the votes in our favour ?

*réunir.* *en*

You have not yet demolished one-third of the house.

*démolir tiers, m.*

The missionaries have converted some infidels.

*convertir.*

---

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

When I had done my exercise, the bell rang.

*finir sonner.*

Scarcely hadst thou filled the bottle, when it burst.

*remplir que crever*

We had hardly betrayed that important secret—

*trahir.*

As soon as you had abolished these bad laws—

*Aussitôt que abolir*

When they had given the required security—

*fournir*

When the bishop had consecrated the new church—

*bénir.*

---

PLUPERFECT.

I have never hated any one so much before.

*hair personne.*

If thou hadst acted more prudently on this occasion—

*agir dans*

That sight had so much amused my children—

*distraindre*

We had already banished all these thoughts.

*bannir.*

If you had bewailed that loss as much as he (did)—

*gémir de lui.*

The blood had not yet (gushed out) of his wound.

*jaillir*

They had accomplished the object of their mission.

*accomplir.*

---

FUTURE PAST.

When I have enriched all my relations—

*enrichir*

Thou wilt not have done in three hours.

*finir.*

She will not have groaned and wept in vain.

Shall we have languished so long in this prison ?  
*gémir. pleurer*

You will have emboldened them to attack you.  
*languir.*

When they shall have deafened the audience—  
*enhardir. assourdir.*

---

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

#### PRESENT.

I would supply all her wants if she were reasonable.  
*fournir à*

With all thy skill, thou couldst not whiten a negro.  
*art, m.*

He would, certainly fill the office well.  
*remplir.*

We would weaken the effect of our predictions.  
*affaiblir*

Your disgraceful conduct would reflect upon me.  
*rejaillir*

How would you define such conduct ?  
*Comment définir.*

They would rebuild their house if they had money.  
*rebâtr*

---

#### PRETERIT.

Without him I should have perished for hunger.  
*Sans périr.*

Wouldst thou have chosen this one in preference ?  
*choisir celui-ci de*

The horse would have bounded over the wall.  
*bondir.*

We would have blessed heaven for such a favor.  
*bénir.*

Would you not have hated such a scoundrel ?  
*hair*

They would not have blushed at any base action,  
*rougir de*

---

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Do thou bless the hand that brings thee succour.  
*bénir* *porter*
- Let him suffer for his scandalous conduct.  
*pâtir de*
- Let us equally divide all the prizes.  
*répartir*
- Do you banish all cares, and enjoy your fortune.  
*bannir* *jouir de*
- Let honest pleasures gladden the life of man.  
*embellir*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

- I must not overbid you for that property.  
*Il ne faut pas que enchérir sur*
- Provided thou dost ungloss this piece of cloth—  
*Pourvu que décatir drap, m.*
- Do you think that it will diminish your fortune?  
*penser que amoindrir*
- So that the public effervescence abates.  
*De sorte que s'attiédit*
- We must not impoverish the provinces.  
*Il ne faut pas que appauvrir*
- Although you may thin this piece of wood—  
*amincir*
- Provided the calves do not fall away this winter.  
*maigrir*

IMPERFECT.

- That I might widen the sleeves of this coat—  
*élargir*
- So that thou mightst thicken the ink—  
*épaissir*
- Although he enlarged his state by continued purchases—  
*arrondir terre, f. achat, m.*
- Provided we should not deafen our neighbours—  
*étourdir*
- You should clear up all our doubts.  
*Il faudrait que éclaircir*
- In order that speeches should not incense the minds—  
*Afin que aigrir*

PRETERIT.

Suppose I have chosen the best side of the question—

*Supposez que choisir*

Before thou hast finished thy work, I shall have done mine—

*finir*

Although the disease has weakened him much—

*finir*

Before we have cleared that mystery—

*affaiblir*

Until you have drained the finances of the state—

*éclaircir*

*Jusqu'à ce que tarir*

Provided his children have not suffered for his follies—

*pâtir de*

PLUPERFECT.

Before I had performed my unpleasant task—

*accomplir*

Although thou hadst till then enjoyed good health—

*jusqu' alors jouir de*

Although it was probable that she had perished—

*périr.*

In case we should have demolished this house—

*En cas que*

*démolir*

Until you had enlarged the circle of your acquaintances.

*agrandir.*

Without their having lamented over such a loss—

*Sans que*

*gémir.*

~~~~~  
Verbs having their *Participle present in ant.* instead of *issant*  
(See the List, page 32.)  
~~~~~

As these verbs do not otherwise differ from the preceding ones, the following exercises will be merely on such tenses and persons as are formed from the *participle present*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

We all run after fortune and honours.

*courir*

You offer us a very good opportunity.

*offrir*



All men and animals are now asleep.

Young girls gather flowers in the meadows.  
*dormir*  
*cueillir*

IMPERFECT.

I did contradict that false and scandalous report.

Didst thou feel the strength of the argument ?

She offered to abandon her portion to her brother.

We were (setting off) when your letter arrived.

Did you not suffer from the intense heat ?

They were (going out) and nothing detained them.

These assurances of friendship concealed a treachery.

At the time when Columbus was discovering America.

These boys were growing rude and impertinent.

The water was boiling, and I felt its warmth.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Do you think that I will suffer your follies ?

Before thou goest out of thy father's room —

He must sleep very soundly with such a noise.

Get the horses ready, that we may depart early.

I wish you would consent to the bargain.

Provided the enemy flee, I am content to die.

Although the princes feel the insult.

I do not think that the water boils yet.

Before they open the gates of the city.—  
*ouvrir*

---

THIRD CONJUGATION in *OIR*.  
(Like *Recevoir*.)

---

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I receive that favour from your worthy father.  
*recevoir de*

Thou perceivest the snares of the cruel enemy.  
*apercevoir*

He conceives a new project every day.  
*concevoir*

We owe you much gratitude and respect.  
*devoir*

You (are worthy) much more than all the others.  
*valoir*

They do not foresee future calamities.  
*prévoir*

---

IMPERFECT.

I did collect all the taxes of the province.  
*percevoir*

Thou didst not perceive the snake under the flowers.  
*apercevoir*

She did not owe me any thanks.  
*devoir aucun*

We did not conceive great hopes from him.  
*concevoir*

You did deceive my expectation.  
*décevoir*

They collected their rents very punctually.  
*percevoir*

---

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

I perceived you from my window.  
*apercevoir de*

Thou receivedst a friendly counsel from us.  
*recevoir*

He conceived a strong affection for your sister.

*concevoir*

We have to destroy these two fortresses.

*devoir détruire*

You did not provide for their subsistence.

*pourvoir à*

Such news must have distressed your old father.

*devoir chagriner, (prét. inf.)*

---

FUTURE.

I shall receive two hundred dollars a year.

*recevoir*

*par*

Thou wilt not deceive our best hopes.

*décevoir*

I hope that he will not conceive such thoughts.

*espérer que*

*concevoir*

We shall conceive no hatred against you.

*concevoir*

You will owe me a large sum of money.

*devoir*

The spies will discover the least sign.

*découvrir moindre*

---

*Compound Tenses.*

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I have received several wounds in this battle.

*recevoir*

Thou hast not provided for our subsistence.

*pourvoir à*

She has not foreseen the result of her conduct.

*prévoir*

We have entertained too high an opinion of her.

*concevoir*

You have not deceived me in my expectation.

*décevoir*

Have their opinions prevailed over yours?

*prévaloir*

---

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR.

When I had received my salary—

*recevoir.*

As soon as thou hadst perceived the fault—

*apercevoir*

He had no sooner conceived this idea than—

*plus tôt concevoir*

When it had rained an hour the storm abated.

*pleuvoir*

*s'apaiser.*

Scarcely had we seen the king, when we departed.

*voir*

*que partir.*

Did you pay your debts, when you had received your rents?

*payer (prêt. def.)*

*recevoir.*

When your plans had prevailed over ours—

*prévaloir*

PLUPERFECT.

I had received so many favors from him—

*recevoir.*

Hadst thou conceived a better opinion of me.

*concevoir.*

It had been raining for a whole week.

*pleuvoir pendant.*

We had provided for the security of all.

*pourvoir à*

If you had owed your life to his assistance.

*devoir.*

The wise men had foreseen the catastrophe.

*prévoir.*

FUTURE PAST.

I will pay you when I have received my money.

*payer*

*recevoir.*

Thou wilt never have seen such a fine picture.

*voir.*

He will set out when he has provided for (every thing).

*partir*

*pourvoir à*

*tout.*

When shall we have established our tranquility?

*pourvoir à*

Inform me when you shall have received a letter.

*Avertir*

*recevoir.*

As soon as they shall have perceived the error.  
*apercevoir.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I should owe you more than my live.  
*devoir la.*

Couldst thou conceive such obstinacy?  
*concevoir.*

He at least would not deceive our hopes.  
*Lui décevoir.*

Ought we not to go (to his house?)  
*devoir aller chez lui.*

You could not supply his wants better.  
*pourvoir à.*

No prayers would soften their hearts.  
*émouvoir.*

PRETERIT.

I could not have foreseen this event.  
*prévoir.*

Wouldst thou have received his homage?  
*recevoir*

The master would not have perceived any thing.  
*apercevoir rien.*

Have we not conceived a false idea of him?  
*concevoir*

You (ought to have) warned your friend.  
*devoir avertir (pres, infin.)*

His relations would have supplied his wants—  
*pourvoir à.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

O good prince, receive the homage of thy subjects.  
*recevoir.*

Let him owe you his wife and his fortune.  
*devoir.*

Let us conceive better hopes for the future.  
*concevoir l'avenir.*

Do you foresee evils, and avoid them.  
*prévoir éviter.*

Let them owed you their future happiness.  
*devoir.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Do you wish me to receive your letters in your absence?  
*désirer que recevoir en.*

So that you may conceive better what I explain—  
*Afin que concevoir expliquer.*

Before he perceives the danger of his situation.  
*apercevoir péril.*

Although we owe more money than we ( ) have.  
*devoir n'en.*

That you may not move the passions of men.  
*Pour que émouvoir.*

Before they collect the revenue of the church.  
*percevoir.*

IMPERFECT.

Although I easily understood his motives.  
*concevoir*

Without thy receiving any letters from (any one)  
*Sans que recevoir personne.*

Although she owed you all her happiness.  
*devoir*

Before we perceived the eclipse, it was over.  
*apercevoir p:ssé.*

He (went off) without your noticing him.  
*partir apercevoir lui.*

So that they might not deceive us (any) longer.  
*Afin que décevoir.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION, in RE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I (wait for) my sister's return from the country.  
*attendre.*

Thou (goest down) into the cellar, and takest wine.  
*descendre prendre.*

He sells his house to pay his debts.

*vendre pour payer.*

We spread the linen in the garden.

*étendre.*

We hear the voice of the God of our fathers.

*entendre.*

They (pour down) favours upon the people.

*répandre.*

---

IMPERFECT.

I did condescend to her just desires.

*condescendre.*

Thou didst lay a snare for the poor man.

*tendre piège, m. à*

Did the sun melt the lead upon the roof?

*fondre.*

This hen did lay some very fine eggs.

*pondre.*

We were paying our duties to the ladies.

*rendre.*

Did you not melt in tears, upon hearing his speech?

*fondre en en entendre.*

These young men did not answer to our expectations.

*gens*

*répondre à.*

---

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I confounded the pride of the insolent.

*confondre.*

Didst thou shear thy flock and sell the wool?

*tondre*

*vendre.*

The wise author new-moulded his work.

*refondre.*

We corresponded to your sincere affection.

*correspondre à.*

You lost your time and your labour with her.

*perdre*

*peine.*

A great number of fish did bite at the hook.

*mordre à.*

---

FUTURE.

- I will spill my blood for my dear country.  
*répandre.*
- Thou shalt cleave some of these large trees.  
*fendre quelques-uns.*
- The impartial judge will hear all the witnesses.  
*entendre.*
- Shall we not condescend to such weakness?  
*condescendre.*
- You shall (stretch out) your hands in vain.  
*tendre les.*
- They will never pretend to be our masters.  
*prétendre.*

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

- I have defended the just rights of the people.  
*défendre.*
- Hast thou not sold the land of thy fathers?  
*vendre.*
- Has he returned the money which you lent him?  
*rendre prêter.*
- We have long (waited for) you in vain.  
*attendre.*
- You have destroyed all my arguments.  
*confondre raisonnement, m.*
- They have (put off) the execution of their plans.  
*suspendre.*

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

- When I had answered my agent's letter—  
*répondre à.*
- When thou hadst (spread abroad) the fatal news.  
*répandre.*
- The hen had no sooner laid an egg—  
*pondre.*
- When we had shorn all the sheep—  
*tondre.*
- Scarcely had you (hung up) the meat—  
*pendre.*
- When the archers had unbent their bows—  
*détendre arc, m.*



PLUPERFECT.

I had forbidden you to open this book.

*défendre de ouvrir.*

Thou hadst heard thy father's orders.

*entendre.*

If it had depended upon me alone—

*dépendre de.*

We had already lowered the best part of the roof.

*descendre.*

You had mistaken one thing for another.

*confondre.*

They had not lost all their property during the war.

*perdre.*

---

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have wrung all the linen—

*tordre.*

Thou wilt have lost the best part of thy crop.

*perdre.*

As soon as he will have taken the bait—

*mordre à hameçon.*

When we shall have beaten the enemy.

*battre.*

When you shall have cleft this oak in twain—

*pourfendre.*

They will not have sold the whole yet.

*vendre*

*encore.*

---

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I would not take one hundred dollars (for it.)

*prendre*

*en*

Thou couldst not understand his bad English.

*comprendre.*

Would he answer for his nephew's conduct?

*répondre de.*

We should melt in tears on hearing him preach.

*fondre*

*entendre*

*prêcher.*

You would lose all your credit and your influence.

*perdre.*  
Should they not descend from the same ancestors —  
*descendre.*

PRETERIT.

I would not have (held out) my hand to such a man.  
*tendre.*

Wouldst thou have answered a letter of that sort ?  
*répondre.*

That stone would have broken his skull.  
*(lui) fendre le crâne.*

We would not have waited (for you) any longer.  
*attendre vous plus.*

Would you not have done him the same service ?  
*rendre.*

The Russians would certainly have lost the battle.  
*Russe, m. perdre.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Do thou defend thy country and thy children.  
*défendre.*

Let God Almighty confound his enemies.  
*confondre.*

Let us not expect any thing good from such a man.  
*attendre rien de.*

Soldiers ! rush ye upon the barbarians.  
*fondre.*

Let them sell all their goods on reasonable terms.  
*rendre.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT

Though I may render him a good office—  
*rendre.*

Although thou mayst pretend to jest.  
*prétendre badiner.*

Provided he sells none but good books—  
*rendre ne que.*

Let us (get near,) so that we may hear better.  
*approcher entendre.*

Though I

Before th

Before I

For fear

*De crainte*

Althoug

In case

*En cas q*

Why did

*Fallait-il*

Althoug

Althoug

Withou

*Sans qu*

Before

Althoug

Wheth

*Que*

Until t

*Jusqu'*

I (wer

Before

Altho

Though you may descend from an ancient family.—  
*descendre.*

Before they distribute money among the people.  
*répandre.*

---

IMPERFECT.

Before I answered his endless questions—

*répondre à.*  
For fear thou shouldst lay a snare (for him.)

*De crainte que ne tendre lui.*  
Although the noble vessel cut the foaming waves—  
*fendre écumant.*

In case we might lose that good opportunity—  
*En cas que perdre.*

Why did you spread your wicked maxims?  
*Fallait-il que répandre.*

Although they gave a good account of themselves—  
*rendre.*

---

PRETERIT.

Although I have forbidden you to prattle—  
*défendre jaser.*

Without th<sup>e</sup> having heard a syllable (of it)—  
*Sans que entendre en.*

Before the sinner has (given up) the ghost.  
*rendre âme f.*

Although we did not (wait till) the end of his speech  
*attendre.*

Whether you did answer her, or not—  
*Que répondre non.*

Until they have hanged all the pirates—  
*Jusqu'à ce que pendre*

---

PLUPERFECT.

I (went away) without having heard his reply.  
*partir sans que, entendre.*

Before thou hadst [pushed through] the crowd—  
*fendre presse, f.*

Although he had very well defended my cause—  
*défendre.*

Although we had sold our goods tolerably well—

*vendre*  
I was waiting till you had slackened the rope.

*attendre que*                      *détendre*  
Although they had split most of the best trees—  
*fendre la plupart de*

VERBS in *INDRE*, OF THE SAME CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I fear to disturb the rest of my old father.

*craindre de*                      *repos, m.*

Thou obligeest thy servants to be clean and civil.

*astreindre*

*à*

The dog, at last, overtakes the tired hare.

*atteindre.*

We [fetch out] our best clothes to go to church.

*aveindre*

*pour*

You constrain your masters to be severe.

*contraindre*

*à*

The tyrants extinguish their rage in blood.

*éteindre*

IMPERFECT.

I did enjoin them to follow my steps.

*enjoindre leur de.*

Thou didst feign to be sick and poor.

*feindre.*

She did join her prayers to mine.

*joindre.*

Was he not breaking the laws of society ?

*enfreindre*

We did pity his miserable fate.

*plaindre*

You did represent your condition to the King.

*dépeindre.*

Did they not dye this cloth in red ?

*teindre*

*en.*

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I encircled with flowers the conqueror's head.  
*ceindre de.*

Thou didst not attain the end of thy ambition.  
*atteindre but, m.*

Did he not oblige me to carry that letter?  
*contraindre.*

We compelled them to do their duty.  
*astreindre.*

Did you enjoin him to scale the rampart?  
*enjoindre lui.*

They put out all the fires but one.  
*éteindre excepté.*

---

FUTURE.

Shall I (take out) all these old books?  
*aveindre.*

Thou shalt pretend some important business.  
*feindre.*

Will he rejoin the rest of the army?  
*rejoindre.*

We shall restrain your curiosity.  
*restreindre.*

Will you not pity my manifold misfortunes?  
*plaindre.*

My letters will describe to you my sad condition.  
*dépeindre.*

---

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

I have pretended to be deaf and dumb.  
*feindre.*

Thou hast surrounded thy park with a hedge.  
*ceindre.*

My master has ordered me to call you.  
*enjoindre appeler.*

We have re-painted the whole house.  
*repeindre.*

Did you not fear the voice of your conscience?  
*craindre.*

They have dyed the same-cloth (again.)  
*reteindre.*

---

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

When I had reached the first rank in my class—  
*atteindre.*

When thou hadst compelled the thieves to run—  
*contraindre.*

After the Bishop had anointed the King's head,  
*oindre.*

Scarcely had we described our dreadful shipwreck—  
*dépeindre.*

When you had extinguished all the lights—  
*éteindre.*

When they had overtaken the rest of the enemy—  
*rejoindre.*

PLUPERFECT.

As though I have violated all the laws of society—  
*Comme si* *enfreindre.*

Thou hadst already attained thy detestable end.  
*atteindre*

Man has separated those whom God had joined.  
*désunir* *conjoindre.*

Had we not enjoined them not to make a noise?  
*enjoindre* *faire de*

Because you have not even painted a new house—  
*peindre.*

They had not even pretended to be sorry (for it.)  
*seindre de* *en.*

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have attained my majority—  
*atteindre.*

Shall he have violated in vain the laws of society?  
*enfreindre.*

When we have described the situation of both armies—  
*dépeindre.*

You will have compelled us to use severity.  
*contraindre* *employer.*

As soon as they have rejoined the army—  
*rejoindre.*

I would

Shoulds

Quand n

A bold

Could w

Would

They w

Oblige

Astreind

Let him

Let us

Do ye

Let the

Provid

Althou

That h

Avfin q

She wi

désin

Unless

## CONDITIONAL MOOD.

### PRESENT.

I would not fear to hold such language to him.

*craindre.*

Shouldst thou even not attain thy end—

*Quand même*      *atteindre*    *but, m.*

A bold soldier would put on the crown of kings.

*ceindre*      *diadème, m.*

Could we not describe more clearly all our wants ?

*dépeindre.*

Would you pity the fate of a base traitor ?

*plaindre.*

They would never infringe the orders of the prince.

*enfreindre.*

---

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Oblige thy servants to be civil and clean.

*Astreindre.*

Let him dye all these cloths in purple.

*teindre.*

Let us combined the useful with the agreeable.

*joindre.*

Do ye never break the laws of God or of man.

*enfreindre.*

Let the wicked fear the vengeance of God.

*craindre.*

---

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

### PRESENT.

Provided I reach the desired end—

*atteindre.*

Although thou fearest no reproach from her—

*ne craindre aucun.*

That he may sooner join his company—

*Afin que*      *joindre.*

She wishes us not to pity her sad condition.

*désirer que*      *plaindre.*

Unless you pretend to be mad and furious—

*feindre.*

Before the workmen paint this gallery—  
*peindre.*

IMPERFECT.

That I might persuade him to be punctual—  
*astreindre.*

Unless thou shouldst extinguish all the lights—  
*eteindre.*

In order that he might reach the summit—  
*atteindre.*

Provided we did not break the regulations—  
*enfreindre.*

They spoke before you commanded silence.  
*parler* *enjoindre.*

For fear they should restrain his power—  
*De crainte que* *restreindre.*

VERBS in *UIRE*, OF THE SAME CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I conduct all my father's business.  
*conduire.*

Thou buildest a magnificent house,  
*construire.*

He destroys all his adversary's objections.  
*détruire.*

We do not introduce new fashions.  
*introduire.*

You enjure your family by your bad conduct.  
*nuire à*

They translate Latin into French,  
*traduire.* *en.*

IMPERFECT.

I was taking your mother home (again).  
*reconduire* *chez elle.*

Thou di  
Was she  
We wer  
You alv  
They di  
  
I deduc  
*dédu*  
Thou d  
  
She dis  
*éco*  
We tra  
*tra*  
You w  
*sédu*  
They d  
*ne*  
  
I will  
*u*  
Thou sh  
She wi  
We wi  
You sh  
They v



Thou didst not deduce all thy reasons.

Was she not baking bread for the family ?  
*déduire*

We were plastering the ceiling of the church.  
*cuire.*  
*enduire.*

You always repeated the same arguments.  
*reproduire.*

They did not well manage their affairs.  
*conduire.*

---

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I deducted twenty dollars from his account.  
*déduire.*

Thou didst drive thy horses with imprudence,  
*conduire.*

She dismissed all her suitors with politeness.  
*éconduire.*

We translated six pages before breakfast.  
*traduire.*

You won us all by your amiable disposition.  
*séduire.*

They destroy none of my arguments.  
*ne détruire.*

---

FUTURE.

I will expose my motives when it is time.  
*déduire.* (future.)

Thou shalt conduct the entreprize in my name.  
*conduire* *en*

She will not entrap me with all her arts.  
*séduire* *artifice, m.*

We will produce our titles to the inheritance.  
*produire.*

You shall not cook this meat to-day.  
*cuire.*

They will inform us of the success of the affair.  
*instruire.*

---

*Compound Tenses of the Indicative.*

PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE.

Have I conduct the affair well ?

*conduire.*

Thou has not cooked the meat well.

*cuire.*

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR.

When the sun had shone upon our fields.

*luire.*

Scarcely had they destroyed the outer works.

*détruire.*

PLUPERFECT.

Had you introduced new regulations ?

*introduire.*

He had bribed all the best witnesses.

*séduire.*

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have translate this work.

*traduire.*

This will not have hurt your interests.

*nuire à.*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I would not hurt my neighbor's reputation.

*nuire à*

Thou couldst not build such a house,

*construire.*

That man would discard his own father.

*condemner.*

If w

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Let r

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Afin q

Whe

Soit q

Altho

Quelq

I der

Den

Before

Avant

I had

Il fall

If we had fire, we would cook our victuals.

You could not persuade her by the fairest speeches.

Your reasons would destroy one another.

The same arguments would reduce him to silence.

---

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Do thou not lead us into temptation.

Let my servant drive your carriage home.

Let us instruct our children, and hurt no one.

Do ye produce your titles to this property

Let not my interests induce them to do it.

---

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

My father desires that I should behave properly.

Provided thou deduced thy reasons.

That the sun may shine for all men.

Whether we injure your reputation or not.

Although we conduct our business honestly.

I demand that you should introduce me to court.

Before the trees bear any fruit.

Avant que

---

IMPERFECT.

I had to summon him before the court.

Il fallut que traduire.

In order that thou mightst destroy his prejudices.

*Afin que détruire.*

He ought to produce all his papers.

*Il faudrait que produire.*

He wished that we should take (him) back.

*vouloir reconduire.*

We wish you would reduce your claims.

*vouloir (cond.) réduire prétention.*

Before his arts seduced her innocent heart.

*Avant que séduire.*

---

*Compound Tenses.*

CONDITIONAL PAST.

This book would have led us into error.

*induire*

I would have taken the children to the theatre.

*conduire.*

---

SUBJUNCTIVE PRETERITE.

Before he has deducted the costs.

*déduire.*

Do you believe that they did build this house?

*croire*

*construire.*

---

SUBJUNCTIVE PLUPERFECT.

Although this author had produced but one work.

*Quoique produire.*

Before we had plastered all the walls.

*Avant que enduire.*

---

REFLECTED VERBS OF ALL CONJUGATIONS.

---

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I walk every morning before breakfast.

*se promener,*

Dost thou not perceive that he is mistaken.  
*s'apercevoir se tromper*

At the least reproach she faints away.  
*s'évanouir.*

See how majestically the sun advances.  
*Voir s'avancer.*

We are but too often mistaken in our views.  
*(ne que) se méprendre.*

Do you like the country? I do not like it.  
*se plaire à y.*

Good boys repent of their faults and mend themselves.  
*se repentir de se corriger.*

They always yield to good advice.  
*se rendre.*

---

IMPERFECT.

I expected better results from his management.  
*se promettre.*

Didst thou not anticipate what he said?  
*s'attendre à dire.*

She complained very much of her daughter's conduct.  
*se plaindre.*

He did not pity the poor man's situation.  
*s'apitoyer sur.*

Xerxes flattered himself that (he could conquer) Greece.  
*se flatter de conquérir.*

We were not amused with his buffooneries.  
*s'amuser de.*

Did you not imagine that I would submit to it.  
*s'imaginer se soumettre y (concl.)*

The Lacedemonians boasted of their past glory.  
*se vanter.*

They did not thereby bind themselves to do it.  
*s'astreindre à le.*

---

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

I was not frightened by his threatening attitude.  
*s'effrayer de.*

Did I not endeavour to soothe his affliction?  
*s'efforcer calmer*

Thou didst not perceive that it was growing late.  
*s'apercevoir il se faire.*

The jay decked himself with the peacock's feathers.

*se parer de.*

He took a great liking for dogs and horses.

*Se prendre de passion, f.*

We covered ourselves with glory on that day.

*se couvrir.*

You hastened to assist him and he (got angry.)

*s'empresser secourir se fâcher.*

Did you not surrender upon these terms?

*se rendre à.*

We rushed on, but the thieves (made their escape.)

*se précipiter*

*s'évader.*

---

FUTURE.

I will never complain of your conduct.

*se plaindre.*

Thou wilt soon get tired of these amusements.

*se fatiguer.*

Wilt thou pay attention to the duties of thy place?

*s'appliquer.*

He will not go away before he has paid you.

*s'en aller que payer (subj.)*

We will not confine ourselves to vain threats.

*s'en tenir à*

Shall we not be offended at such insulting words?

*s'offenser de.*

You will not easily get out of that scrape.

*se tirer de mauvais pas.*

They will not degrade themselves to such a point.

*s'avilir.*

The children will soon fall asleep.

*s'endormir.*

---

Compound Tenses.

PREFERIT INDEFINITE.

I have enquired into the truth of this rumour.

*s'enquérir.*

Did I not express myself distinctly enough?

*s'exprimer.*

Thou hast contradicted thyself more than once.

*se contredire.*

The one was drowned, and the other escaped.

*se noyer*

*se sauver.*

That field was sold to the highest bidder.

*se vendre.*

Did we not settle here before you came?

*s'établir*

*venir. (imp.subj.)*

You have amused yourselves at our expense.

*se divertir.*

You did not procure the necessary titles.

*se pourvoir de*

These things took place before I retired.

*se passer*

*se retirer. (subj.)*

---

PRÉTERIT ANTERIOR.

When I had abstained from drinking wine.

*s'abstenir*

*boire (pr. inf.)*

No sooner had I cried out than he ran away:

*s'écrier*

*s'enfuir.*

When he had been intoxicated once or twice.

*s'enivrer.*

After thou hadst fought with thy enemy

*se battre.*

As soon as we had complained, he was silent.

*se plaindre*

*se taire*

After we had well amused ourselves, we retired.

*se réjouir*

*se retirer.*

When you were gone, we disputed and fought.

*s'en aller*

*se quereller*

*se battre.*

When they had saluted and embraced one another.

*se saluer*

*s'embrasser,*

After the soldiers had dispersed, every one rejoiced.

*se disperser*

*se réjouir.*

---

PLUPERFECT.

I had not remembered the appointed hour.

*se souvenir-*

*de fixer.*

Had I not suspected that it would be so.

*se douter*

*se passer.*

He said that thou hadst contradicted thyself.

*dire* *se contredire.*

The magistrate was not content with reprimanding him.

*s'en tenir à* (*pres. inf.*)

Had we engaged not to warn one another?

*s'engager* *s'avertir.*

We had imagined that the weather would clear up.

*s'imaginer* *s'éclaircir.*

You had not empoverished yourself in that office.

*s'appauvrir.*

Had you expected such news from your son.

*s'attendre à.*

The last rays of hope had vanished.

*s'évanouir.*

---

FUTURE PAST.

When I shall have become firm in that position.

*s'affermir.*

Thou wilt no sooner have approached the place.

*s'approcher de.*

She will not have recollected your name.

*se rappeler*

Their rage will have been extinguished in blood.

*s'éteindre.*

Scarcely shall we have retired when.....

*s'éloigner.*

When you shall have defended yourself bravely.

*se défendre.*

You shall see that they will have fallen asleep.

*voir*

*s'endormir.*

When all the boys shall have behaved to my satisfaction.

*se conduire.*

Will they not have punished themselves?

*se punir.*

---

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

I would certainly take offence at such words.

*s'offenser de.*

Wouldst thou not (come to terms) with me.

*s'entendre.*



The knave would hang himself through despair.

*s' pendre.*

He would not be afraid of the king's presence.

*s'effrayer de.*

We would show ourselves worthy of your esteem.

*se montrer.*

Would you settle and fix yourselves in a wild country.

*s'établir se fixer.*

Would you aggrandize yourselves at the expense of your neighbors?

*s'agrandir.*

They would wander and (lose their way) in the woods.

*s'égarer se perdre.*

If the sun did appear, the pretty flowers would bloom.

*se montrer (imp. ind.) s'épanouir.*

---

PRETERIT.

I would have amused myself in angling.

*s'amuser à (pres. inf.)*

Wouldst not thou have yielded to her prayers?

*se rendre.*

My horse would have fallen, but he leaped and took to

*s'abattre s'élançer se mettre à*

swimming.

*nager*

My father would not have intervened in that business.

*s'entremettre de*

She would have been delighted at my accident.

*se réjouir de.*

We would have ventured to attack the tiger.

*s'enhardir à.*

Were you not mistaken in your calculations?

*se tromper.*

They would never have discovered the trick.

*s'apercevoir de*

Would they not have impoverished themselves?

*s'appauvrir.*

---

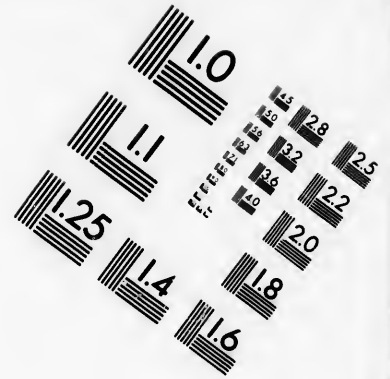
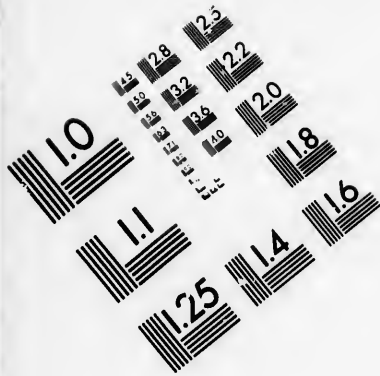
IMPERATIVE.

Repent of thy past conduct and amend thyself.

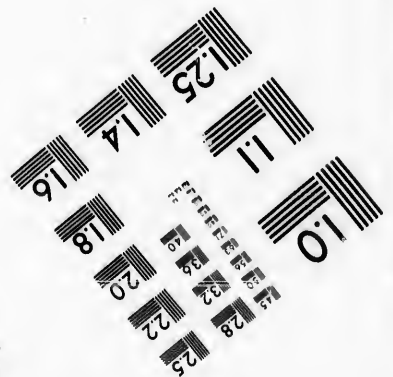
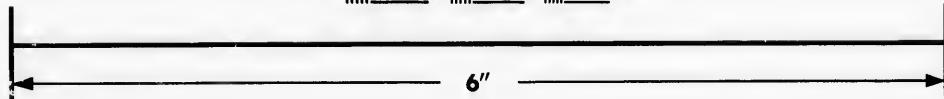
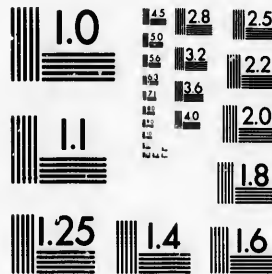
*Se repentir de*

*se corriger.*





**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

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Inquire into the state of affairs, and act accordingly.

*S'informer de* *se diriger.*

Let him not mistake our intentions.

*se méprendre sur.*

Let her make haste and let her set to work.

*se hâter* *se mettre.*

Let us defend ourselves to the last extremity.

*se défendre* *jusqu'à.*

Let us not imagine that he will ever repent.

*s'imaginer.* *se repentir. (subj.)*

Do ye bear in mind the glory of your ancestors.

*se souvenir de.*

Do you go away, and never show yourself here again.

*s'en aller* *se montrer.*

Let them go, and let them perceive their errors.

*s'en aller* *s'apercevoir de.*

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT.

That I may get used to these habits and customs.

*s'accoutumer.*

The better (to) harden thyself against danger.

*afin que* *s'endurcir.*

(If) she (grows) but a little weaker.

*pour peu que* *s'affaiblir encore plus.*

For fear he should grow proud of success.

*s'enorgueillir.*

Provided he free himself from this odious yoke.

*Pourvu que* *s'affranchir de.*

Until we recover from our former defeats.

*se relever de.*

Whether you discover the fraud or not,

*que* *s'apercevoir*

In order that you should not be moved at this sight.

*Afin que* *s'émouvoir.*

Do you think they will expose themselves to such reproach.

*penser (que)* *s'exposer.*

#### IMPERFECT.

Should you wish me to become angry with him.

*vou'oir (con.)* *se fâcher.*

Although thou didst not remember all the particulars.

I hid myself before the light went out.

I wished that he should humble himself.

He ought not to absent himself.

We showed ourselves before she retired.

It was granted, provided that we should not defend ourselves.

All (went on) very well before you meddled with it.

Before the shades spread over the mountains.

---

PRÆTERIT.

Although I took so much trouble for him.

Without thy having perceived the least thing.

Do you wait till he has belied himself?

Do you think that this rumour has spread so far?

Though we explained as clearly as possible.

You must have introduced yourself very boldly.

I do not think that you expected such news.

Although they abstained from all lawful pleasures.

Provided they did not fall asleep at church.

---

PLUPERFECT.

Before I had informed myself of this affair.

Although I had not inquired after your health.

Until she was reconciled with her father.

He went out without having shaved himself.

Before we had got rid of the difficulty.

Although we had rested ourselves several times.

Before you had reduced yourselves to slavery.

I do not imagine that you would have submitted to it.

I did not know that they had revolted against him.

---

VERBS NEUTER, CONJUGATED WITH ÊTRE.

---

As Verbs Neuter do not, in their simple tenses, differ from those already conjugated, the following exercises will be on the *compound* tenses only.

---

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE.

I did arrive this morning before breakfast.

Where didst thou land, after thy shipwreck?

As soon as he entered, he ran up to me.

Do you ask me whether she has come in?

We did not succeed in appeasing him.

It is your fault if you did fall.

My sisters have not yet returned from the country.

My fa

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\* T

My father and mother are gone to the theatre  
*aller.*

The two brothers were born on the same day.  
*naître.*

---

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR.

Scarcely was I gone, when the storm began.  
*partir. que éclater.\**

Thou hadst no sooner agreed to the terms.  
*convenir de*

As soon as he was dead, they embalmed his body.  
*mourir embaumer.\**

When the child was born the priests entered.  
*naître entrer.\**

We were no sooner arrived in the assembly.  
*arriver.*

After you were gone out, we began to talk.  
*sortir commencer\* à.*

---

PLUPERFECT.

I had come to see your uncle, but he had gone out.  
*venir sortir,*

Hadst thou not gone into the country?  
*aller,*

The little chicken was not yet totally hatched.  
*éclore.*

We had not recovered from our surprise.  
*revenir.*

Had you not interfered in this business?  
*intervenir dans.*

They had all died of the yellow fever.  
*mourir.*

The two sisters had [been brought to bed] the same day.  
*accoucher.*

---

FUTURE PAST.

Shut all the doors as soon as I am gone.  
*partir.*

---

\* This Verb is to be put in the *preterit definite*.



You shall have my fortune when I am dead.  
When you shall have returned, we shall speak of it. *mourir.*  
Shall he have grown rich, only to become proud? *revenir. en.*  
Scarcely shall we have stayed one day at his house *ne...que. rester. chez lui.*  
You will no sooner be gone than he will arrive. *sortir.*  
Christen the children as soon as they are born. *Baptiser. naître.*

### CONDITIONAL MOOD.

#### PRETERIT.

I would not have gone out, had I known this. *sortir. si. savoir. le.*  
Wouldst thou have come with us to the lake?  
Without you, the child would not have died, and we *mourir.*  
should not have fallen into such misery. *tomber.*  
Would you have entered into the conspiracy? *entrer.*  
They would certainly not have passed this way. *passer par ici.*

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

#### PRETERIT.

Although I did not arrive at my end. *parvenir à. but.*  
Unless thou didst not set out in time. *partir à.*  
Provided your father be back here to-morrow. *Pourvu que. revenir.*  
Is it certain that he has lost all his privileges? *déchoir de.*

Do you  
How is  
I do not  
Provided

Althou

Before

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Do you think that we agreed to such terms?

*convaincra de.*

How is it that you fell from your horse?

*se faire tomber.*

I do not believe that they were born in this country.

*naître.*

Provided they did not fall into the enemy's hands.

*tomber entre.*

PLUPERFECT.

Although I had never entered into his views,

*entrer.*

Before thou wert born, I was gone to join the army

*naître aller rejoindre.*

In case he should have returned before you.

*En cas que revenir*

Until we had succeeded in appeasing him.

*parvenir à (pres. inf.)*

Two days had passed without your having returned.

*passer sans que revenir.*

Although they had even come down to prayers.

*descendre.*

They gathered the flowers before they were blown.

*éclore.*

IRREGULAR VERBS of all Four Conjugations.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I go into the country, and thou goest home.

*aller.*

Thou sendest thy servant to market.

*envoyer.*

If I acquire riches, I will use them honestly.

*acquérir employer.*

I hate that woman, and she knows it well.

*hâir savoir.*

I do not acknowledge what you say.

*convaincra de dire.*

- This boy acquires knowledge every day  
*acquérir.*
- As soon as the judge goes out, I sit down.  
*sortir s'asseoir.*
- I die of weariness in this place, and cannot leave it.  
*mourir de pouvoir. sortir en.*
- We drink water whilst you drink wine.  
*boire.*
- We do not know why they wish to depart.  
*savoir vouloir.*
- If you do not know your lesson, I detain you.  
*savoir retenir.*
- Whenever the boys come, they make a great noise.  
*venir faire.*
- It is better to be virtuous than rich.  
*valoir mieux.*
- I wish to learn my lessons, but they are too difficult.  
*vouloir être,*
- Nothing moves on earth without the will of God.  
*se mouvoir.*
- You contradict what you say, a moment after.  
*contredire dire.*
- You continually (tell) the same thing (over again.)  
*redire.*
- These poor children do all they can.  
*faire pouvoir.*
- They now hold quite a different language.  
*tenir.*
- When thou sittest down, thou movest the table.  
*s'asseoir mouvoir.*
- They know nothing, and grow very impertinent.  
*savoir devenir.*
- When the water boils, the lobsters die.  
*bouillir mourir.*
- The flowers which I gather have a fine smell.  
*cueillir avoir.*
- Do you never (speak ill) of your neighbors?  
*médire.*
- Our soldiers acquire much fame in this war.  
*acquérir.*

IMPERFECT.

I had a sincere affection for that young man.

*avoir.*

Didst thou not know that he was blind.

*savoir être.*

Thou saidst that thou didst fear nothing.

*dire craindre.*

She was painting when I entered.

*peindre entrer, (prés. déf.)*

We had nothing to do, and you knew it.

*avoir à faire savoir.*

I knew that he was violating no law.

*savoir enfreindre.*

We founded our opinion upon an old decree.

*appuyer.*

You laughed whilst we were reading.

*rire lire.*

We thought that you were sending him to Paris.

*croire envoyer.*

It is likely that she did not know your reasons.

*savoir.*

Why did you run away? were you frightened?

*s'enfuir. avoir peur.*

I did not know that you were writing.

*savoir écrire.*

We had some good reasons not to believe it.

*avoir. pour croire.*

PRÆTERIT INDEFINITE.

I acquired little fame, and still less riches.

*acquérir.*

I kept (my) world (with him) and I supported him.

*tenir lui soutenir.*

As soon as she came, I wrote my letter.

*venir. écrire.*

Thou didst not see him as long as he lived.

*voir tant que vivre.*

I went (to his house,) but I could not see him

*aller chez lui. pouvoir voir.*

He did not deny the fact, but (kept silent.)

*disconvenir de se taire.*

Did we not provide for all his necessities ?

*pourvoir à*

You told me so, but I did not think it possible.

*dire*

*croire.*

I was present when that child was born.

*naître.*

I had some trouble at first, but at last I took him.

*avoir*

*prendre.*

This general conquered many provinces.

*conquérir.*

I was so tired, that I sat down on the ground.

*s'asseoir.*

The ladies themselves sewed all the standards.

*coudre.*

They wanted to escape, but they could not.

*rouloir.*

*(le) pouvoir.*

They were thirsty and drank all the water.

*boire.*

We resolved to listen, and we kept quiet.

*résoudre*

*se tenir.*

You were born during the French revolution.

*naître.*

At his request the judge put off the execution.

*surscoir.*

I assure you that we saw nothing of it.

*voir.*

FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL.

I will go (and) see your uncle as soon as he comes.

*aller*

*venir.*

Thou shalt (send for) me, and I will come.

*envoyer chercher.*

*venir.*

When wilt thou gather flowers for my sisters ?

*cueillir.*

You shall have her fortune when she dies.

*avoir*

*mourir.*

Will it be necessary to call you several times ?

*falloir. appeler.*

This young man will never (be worth) much.

*valoir.*

You shall see what I will do when he comes.

*voir*

*faire*

*venir.*

The rain will detain the courier several days.

*retenir.*

He will never be able to do this task.

*pouvoir faire.*

Would it not be better not to say any thing ?

*valoir mieux dire rien.*

This fine house will fall to (his) lot.

*échoir en (lui) partage.*

If he had more sense, he might become rich.

*devenir.*

Even if I could, I would not do it.

*Quand même pouvoir faire.*

We would sit down, if we had chairs.

*s'asseoir.*

I will not always run after you ; it would be madness.

*courir*

*être folie.*

When I am a rich man, I will remember you.

*être*

*se souvenir de.*

They made a wager who could run fastest.

*faire*

*à qui*

*courir.*

This green coat will never suit you.

*seoir.*

It would not become me to entreat her.

*seoir*

*supplier.*

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(See in the Grammar, observations upon the verbs *aller* et *s'en aller*.)

Send thy brother to me as soon as possible.

*Envoyer.*

Go (and)\* tell thy master that thou knowest thy lesson.

*Aller*

*savoir.*

Let him know that I will never (see) him again.

*savoir*

*revoir.*

Be thou a good child, and we will love thee.

*Etre*

*aimer.*

Go (and)\* carry some of it to this poor old man.

*Aller*

*porter (infin.) en.*

Know ye that I am the Lord your God.

*Savoir.*

Let them not know what your design is.

*savoir qui*

\* And is not expressed in French.

Go (and)\* accompany thy sister thither.

*Aller accompagner.*

Have thou the goodness to speak to him.

*Avoir.*

Let him go to that assembly, if he chooscs.

*aller vouloir.*

Let the tyrant die by the hand of a slave.

*mourir.*

Let us know (how)† to moderate ourselves in victory.

*savoir. se modérer.*

Have ye the courage to meet the enemy.

*Avoir de aller au devant de.*

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

#### PRESENT.

Must I go (and)\* expose myself to death.

*Falloir que aller s'exposer*

I wish you to acquire some knowledge of the world.

*vouloir acquérir.*

Let us prepare ourselves before she comes.

*se préparer venir.*

Provided he does not wish to come with us.

*vouloir*

You certainly do not wish your friend to die.

*vouloir mourir.*

I fear lest some business should retain him.

*Craindre que ne retenir.*

Do you wish that we should go (and) speak to him?

*vouloir aller.*

Evil must not prevail over good.

*falloir que prévaloir.*

Supposing that it is not worth the trouble.

*En supposant valoir.*

Although it does not suit us to buy this land.

*convenir.*

What do they wish us to do in this case?

*vouloir faire.*

Although he cannot easily deceive me.

*pouvoir.*

\* *And* is not expressed in French.

† *How* is not expressed in French.

He wants me to move this large stone.

*vouloir que mouvoir.*

The king commands you to make peace.

*ordonner que faire*

So that I receive what they owe me.

*recevoir devoir.*

Although he is (indebted to) me (for) his safety.

*devoir.*

It is too much, that I should believe it.

*fort pour que croire.*

Although they do not wish to lose any money.

*vouloir*

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IMPERFECT.

It would be well for me to depart.

*convenir (cond.) que s'en aller.*

Whatever I did, I could not please her.

*Quoique faire pouvoir plaire.*

I wish thou wouldst go (and) tell him to come.

*vouloir (cond.) que aller dire venir.*

Lest the little bird could fly away.

*pouvoir s'envoler.*

What would you (have) him do? that he should die?

*vouloir (imp ind.) faire mourir.*

I did it on purpose, so that he should fear me.

*faire craindre.*

He received no letters, though we wrote regularly.

*recevoir écrire.*

Unless we should conquer all our enemies.

*vaincre.*

We wish you would provide for our safety.

*vouloir (cond.) pourvoir à.*

Although my children were not yet ten years (old.)

*avoir.*

For fear they should not live long enough.

*vivre.*

I should be surprised if we (were to acquire) riches.

*que acquérir.*

Although it was cold and it rained.

*faire pleuvoir.*

They ought to come and drink of my wine.

*falloir que venir et que boire.*



Unless we should detain the messenger,  
*retenir.*

*Compound Tenses.*

If I have acquired some fame, it is because I have run many dangers, and suffered many hardships.  
*acquérir courir souffrir.*

Didst thou come to my assistance, and didst thou ever offer to protect me? but thy neighbour has sheltered and clothed me.  
*venir offrir couvrir vêtir.*

(We were very near) falling into the river.  
*faillir (prés. inf.)*

He had to be carried home, where he died.  
*falloir le porter mourir.*

When they had sat down, and after receiving the oaths of all persons present.  
*s'asseoir recevoir.*

Scarcely had he read the paper which I had given to him when he burst into tears.  
*lire remettre fondre.*

When we had attained our end, we retired.  
*atteindre se retirer.*

We had no sooner conquered and defeated the enemy.  
*vaincre défaire.*

As soon as he had resigned his situation.  
*se démettre de.*

I have never drank any liquor before, and I had resolved never to drink any.  
*boire de résoudre. en.*

Had not the judge acquitted him of that crime?  
*absoudre.*

It was said that we had beaten the enemy.  
*On dire battre.*

It had rained so much that we could not pass.  
*pleuvoir pouvoir.*

If you had wished it, you might have seen me.

*vouloir pouvoir voir.*

If she had believed what I had told her...

*croire dire.*

Had we known that you had taken the town...

*savoir prendre.*

It is true that you had not convinced her.

*convaincre.*

(I had been silent) all the time and he had laughed.

*se taire rire.*

When she saw that she had been mistaken.

*voir se méprendre.*

He asked me whether you had ground all the corn.

*demander moudre.*

They had not yet collected all their rents.

*percevoir.*

I thought they had acquitted all the prisoners.

*croire absoudre.*

The woman had unsewed all the best carpets.

*découdre.*

I will depart as soon as I have received my money.

*recevoir, (fut. p.)*

When thou hast read and written, thou shalt breakfast.

*lire écrire déjeuner.*

He will have discovered the plot, (and will have kept silence.)

*découvrir se taire.*

She will not have been able to persuade her mother.

*pouvoir.*

Shall we have suffered so many hardships, and shall our

*souffrir*

soldiers have died for so bad a cause ?

*mourir.*

You will no sooner have acquitted him, than...

*absoudre.*

When you shall have dyed these clothes red.

*teindre.*

After she has sewed five yards, she may go.

*coudre pouvoir s'en aller.*

I shall not have suffered such evils in vain.

*souffrir.*

I would not have come so far, had it not been for you.

*venir si ce.*

I should have wished to oblige your cousin.

*vouloir.*

- Couldst thou not have assisted this poor man ?  
*Pouvoir* *aider.*
- It would have been necessary, to dissolve the army.  
*falloir* *licencier.*
- Even if it had rained all day, you should have gone to  
*Quand même* *pleuvoir* *devoir* *aller*  
school and have learned your lesson.  
*apprendre.*
- Your father would not have survived such infamy.  
*survivre à.*
- Your sister would perhaps not have died so soon.  
*mourir.*
- Would you ever have believed such an absurdity ?  
*croire.*
- But for this storm, we should have beaten the enemy.  
*battre.*
- Is it possible that you (have been near) dying ?  
*faillir* *faillir.*
- Do not begin before I have sat down.  
*s'asseoir.*
- Although thou art impelled by no base motive.  
*mouvoir.*
- I can say nothing before I have seen my friend.  
*voir.*
- He was a hero, although he lived but twenty years.  
*vivre.*
- Do you imagine that you have convinced us ?  
*s'imaginer* *convaincre.*
- He is afraid that (we have made some mistake.)  
*craindre.* *se* *méprendre.*
- Although we did not agree upon those terms.  
*convenir de.*
- I do not suppose that you ever drank of this wine.  
*penser* *boire.*
- They are gone without our knowing any thing of it.  
*sans que* *savoir (prét. subj. en.)*
- The fire breke out before I had discovered it.  
*éc'aler* *découvrir.*
- The judge came without my having summoned him.  
*sans que* *(en)* *requérir.*
- Although I had taken all possible precautions.  
*prendre.*
- Before the man has discovered the imposition.  
*s'apercevoir.*

We were waiting till the judge had closed the sessions.

Although she had kept silent all the while.

He condemned us without our having committed the crime.

You did not wait till we had read the letters.

The rain came on, before they had ground all the corn.

Although these scholars had not known their lessons.

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## EXERCISES.

### UPON VERBS IMPERSONAL.

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Verbs are called *impersonal* or *unipersonal* that are conjugated or employed in the *third* person singular only, such as *il pleut, il faut, &c.*; but let it be observed that in French some verbs *personal* are often used impersonally, such as: *il arrive, il revient, il tombe*; while on the other hand a verb naturally *impersonal* may occasionally be employed in a personal form as in this phrase: *Les faveurs pleuvent sur cet homme.*

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It has rained for the (the last) twenty days.

There are men whom we must not offend.

You should not have gone away so soon.

*falloir s'en aller\*.*

We ought not to go out when it snows and freezes.

*falloir neiger geler.*

It does not become every one to be proud.

*convenir à.*

Will it suit you to pay me what you owe me ?

*convenir.*

We long to see the enemy and to attack them.

*Vous tarder.*

Several candidates will certainly present themselves.

*se présenter (impers.)*

I care very little whether I am elected or not.

*Importer que élire.\**

Many things are said on your account.

*se dire.*

We do not choose to have any business with him.

*plaire faire.\**

Nothing bad has befallen your friend.

*arriver.*

I will never venture to speak to her again.

*arriver.*

We went out whilst (the rain was pouring down.)

*sortir\* pleuvoir à verse.*

Many things are done, which are never known.

*se faire.*

You have no right to interfere in this business.

*appartenir se mêler\* de.*

It becomes you indeed to speak to me thus !

*convenir bien.*

(For the last) ten years I have not seen my brother.

*y avoir voir\*.*

A grand ball is to be given next week.

*devoir se donner\*.*

We should have informed him of what was said.

*falloir se dire.*

You did not choose to render me this service.

*plaire.*

This (is not the question) now ; it is too warm.

*s'agir de faire.*

\* N. B.—All verbs, except those marked with an asterisk (\*) are to be employed impersonally.

I am very anxious that she should marry him.

*importer*

*épouser\**.

Fifty bottles of wine were drank at the last dinner, and not

*se boire.*

less than two oxen were eaten.

*se manger.*

Several weeks will clapse before his return.

*se passer.*

Many things have taken place during your absence.

*se passer.*

Every day some new crime is committed in this city.

*se commettre.*

It will be the same with her as with her sister.

*en être*

*de*

The like has never been seen.

*se voir.*

No snow fell this year, but it was very cold.

*tomber*

*faire.*

Do you not long to be out of this place?

*tarder.*

I often chance to meet this troublesome man.

*m'arriver.*

I shall never again risk to ask him a question.

*m'arriver.*

We wants some paper, pens aud ink.

*falloir.*

If any unexpected difficulty should occur.

*se présenter.*

A great deal of business was done last week.

*se faire.*

People say that stones fell during the storm.

*On*

*tomber.*

May be he will come; we must hope so.

*se pouvoir que*

*falloir*

*le.*

It would suit me better not to pay that sum.

*convenir,*

If I ever lend him any money again.

*arrriver de prêter\*.*

Nothing new has happened during his illness.

*se passer.*

He is loath to meddle with his affairs.

*répugner se mêler de.*

\* See note at bottom of p. 90.

It did rain and snow for forty days and nights.

*pleuvoir neiger.*

How much money would your friend want?

*falloir.*

They had to amputate his arm and leg.

*falloir*

*lui le.*

Nothing reprehensible was said in the room.

*ie dire.*

It would have been more convenient for me to stay.

*convenir.*

What is the matter? What is wanted?

*s'agir de*

*falloir.*

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END OF THE EXERCISES UPON FRENCH VERBS.

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