

S.M./C8/5

42
SOL

SM
C^a8
5

NUEVO MÉTODO

PARA

APRENDER EL INGLÉS

ESCRITO

por Don Julio Soler.

S.M
C^a 8
5

LLAVE DE LOS TEMAS.

Contiene :—1.º Vocabulario para la traduccion de los temas.—
2.º Traduccion de los temas.—3.º Erratas.

MAHON: Imprenta de D. Juan Fábregues y Pascual, calle Nueva, núm. 24,
MADRID: Librería de D. Carlos Bailly-Bailliere, calle del Principe, núm. 11.

1860.

ALFONSO MARTÍNEZ

1914

APRENDIENDO EL INGLÉS

PRIMERA PARTE

por Juan María Martínez

Es propiedad del Autor.

EDITORIAL EL NISARD

Contenido: I. - Vocabulario para la traducción de los textos.
II. - Traducción de los textos. - III. - Ejercicios.

Impreso en D. Juan Martínez, Imprenta de D. Carlos Barja,
Bailén, calle de San Francisco, número 11.
1914

VOCABULARIO

para la traducción de los Temas.

A, to, at (tema 214) (*).	amigo, friend.
abandonar, to abandon.	amor, love.
abrir, to open.	ancho, wide.
abstenerse, to forbear (156)	andar, to walk.
acabar, to finish.	Andres, Andrew.
acercarse, to approach.	Andresillo, little Andrew.
aclamación, acclamation.	ansioso, anxious.
acompañar, to accompany.	antes, before.
admirable, admirable.	antiguo, ancient.
admitir, to admit.	año, year.
adverso, adverse.	aprisa, fast.
aficionado, fond.	aquí, here.
agua, water.	árbol, tree.
ahora, now.	aunque, though.
al, to the ó the (238).	auxilio, help.
alfanje, cutlass.	aversión, aversion.
al fin, at length.	ayer, yesterday.
alfombra, carpet.	ayudar, to help.
algano, some.	báculo, staff.
allí, there.	bailar, to dance.
Alonso, Alphonsus.	bajo, low.
alto, high.	bandolero, highwayman
altura, height.	(103).
ama, mistress.	bastante, enough.
amable, amiable.	bello, beautiful.
amar, to love.	bien, well.
América, America.	bizarro, gallant.

(*) Los números se refieren á las reglas de la gramática ménos cuando se expresa, como en el caso presente, que se refieren á los temas.

R-469A

R-469A

blanco, <i>white</i> .	conocer, <i>to know</i> (156).
blando, <i>soft</i> .	contar, <i>to relate</i> .
borla, <i>tassel</i> .	corazon, <i>heart</i> .
boticario, <i>apothecary</i> .	cosa, <i>thing</i> .
bueno, <i>good</i> .	creer, <i>to believe</i> .
brillante, <i>brilliant</i> .	criado, <i>servant</i> .
caballería, <i>chivalry</i> .	cristiano, <i>christian</i> .
caballero, <i>knight, gentleman</i> (329).	cruzar, <i>to cross</i> .
caballo, <i>horse</i> .	cuando, <i>when</i> .
cabeza, <i>head</i> .	cual, <i>which</i> .
cada, <i>every</i> .	cuarto, <i>room</i> .
calle, <i>street</i> .	cubrir, <i>to cover</i> .
camino, <i>road</i> .	cuento, <i>story</i> .
campo, <i>field, country</i> (tema 272).	cueva, <i>cave</i> .
cansado, <i>tired</i> .	culpar, <i>to blame</i> .
capítulo, <i>chapter</i> .	cultivar, <i>to cultivate</i> .
carácter, <i>character</i> .	dar, <i>to give</i> (156).
casa, <i>house</i> .	de, <i>of</i> .
casaca, <i>coat</i> .	decir, <i>to say</i> (153), <i>to tell</i> (153; temas 194, 214).
causa, <i>cause</i> .	defecto, <i>defect</i> .
cazar, <i>to hunt</i> .	dejar, <i>to leave</i> (153).
cena, <i>supper</i> .	demasiado, <i>too much</i> .
cerca, <i>near</i> .	desaparecer, <i>to disappear</i> .
cigarro, <i>segar</i> .	descansar, <i>to rest</i> .
cima, <i>top</i> .	desear, <i>to wish</i> .
cinturon, <i>belt</i> .	despues, <i>after, afterwards</i> (tema 178).
coger, <i>to gather</i> .	dia, <i>day</i> .
cojin, <i>cushion</i> .	diamante, <i>diamond</i> .
colocar, <i>to place</i> .	difícil, <i>difficult</i> .
color, <i>colour</i> .	dignidad, <i>dignity</i> .
comer, <i>to eat</i> (156).	dinero, <i>money</i> .
como, <i>as, like</i> (tema 207).	disension, <i>dissension</i> .
¿como?, <i>how?</i>	dispensar, <i>to bestow</i> .
comprar, <i>to buy</i> (153).	disposicion, <i>disposition</i> .
con, <i>with</i> .	doce, <i>twelve</i> .
concavidad, <i>hollow</i> .	dócil, <i>docile</i> .
conciliar, <i>to conciliate</i> .	doncella, <i>maiden</i> .
conejo, <i>rabbit</i> .	donde, <i>where</i> .

dormir, to sleep (153).	fábula, fable.
dos, two.	fácil, easy.
duodécimo, twelfth.	familia, family.
duro, hard.	famoso, famous.
eco, echo.	Felipe, Philip.
educacion, education.	feliz, happy.
educar, to educate.	ferrar, to line.
ejército, army.	fortuna, fortune.
ellas, them (tema 107).	Frasquita, Fanny.
empezar, to begin.	frio, cold.
encontrar, to meet (153), to find (tema 328).	ganar, to gain.
enseñar, to show.	garbanzo, spanish-pea.
entender, to understand (153).	gastar, to spend (153).
entero, entire ó whole.	general, general.
enteramente, entirely ó wholly.	gente, people.
enseñar, to show.	Gertrúdis, Gertrude.
enterrar, to bury.	gorra, cap.
entonces, then.	grande, large.
entrar, to enter.	guerra, war.
entre, among.	gusto, taste.
en vez, instead.	hablar, to speak (156).
enviar, to send (153).	hacer, to do (156), to ma- ke (152; tema 281).
errar, to miss.	hácia casa, homewards.
escarpada, steep.	hallar, to find (153).
escoba, broom.	hasta, till.
esconder, to hide (156).	herir, to shoot.
escopeta, firelock.	hermana, sister.
escribano, clerck.	hermano, brother.
España, Spain.	hija, daughter.
esposa, wife.	hijo, son.
estar, to be (142).	hilo, clue.
estimacion, esteem.	historia, history.
estruendo, report.	hombre, man (103).
estudiar, to study.	hondo, deep.
excelente, excellent.	hoy, to-day.
extraño, strange.	humildad, humility.
extravio, irregularity.	hurtar, to steal (156).
	iglesia, church.
	imaginar, to imagine.

imparcial, <i>impartial</i> .	mañana, <i>morning, to-mor-</i>
impertinente, <i>impertinent</i> .	row (tema 310).
incredulidad, <i>incredulity</i> .	marido, <i>husband</i> .
infeliz, <i>unhappy</i> .	mas, <i>more</i> .
inmediatamente, <i>inmedia-</i>	matar, <i>to kill</i> .
tely.	mejor, <i>better</i> .
insensiblemente, <i>insensi-</i>	mi, <i>my</i> (256).
bly.	miéntras, <i>while</i> .
investigar, <i>to investigate</i> .	miéntras tanto, <i>mean while</i> .
ir, <i>to go</i> (156),	mirar, <i>to look</i> .
jamás, <i>never</i> .	mismo, <i>same</i> .
jardin, <i>garden</i> .	misterio, <i>mystery</i> .
jefe, <i>chief</i> .	misterioso, <i>mysterious</i> .
jóven, <i>young</i> .	momento, <i>moment</i> .
Juan, <i>John</i> .	montaña, <i>mountain</i> .
Juana, <i>Jane</i> .	morisco, <i>morisco</i> (98).
Juanita, <i>Janny</i> .	moro, <i>moor, moorish</i> (te-
Juanito, <i>Johnny</i> .	ma 221).
jugar, <i>to play</i> .	muchacha, <i>girl</i> .
la, <i>the</i> (107).	muchacho, <i>boy</i>
labrador, <i>laborer</i> .	mucho, <i>much</i> (108).
ladrar, <i>to bark</i> .	mujer, <i>woman</i> (103), <i>wife</i>
lanza, <i>lance</i>	(tema 237).
largo, <i>long</i> .	muy, <i>very</i> .
lavar, <i>to wash</i> .	nadie, <i>nobody</i> .
le, <i>him</i> (256).	natural, <i>natural</i> .
lengua, <i>tongue</i> .	ninguno, <i>any</i> (tema 212).
léjos, <i>far</i> .	niño, <i>child</i> (103).
levantar, <i>to raise</i> .	no, <i>no</i> .
libro, <i>book</i> .	noche, <i>night</i> .
lo que, <i>what</i> (109).	notable, <i>notable</i> .
llamar, <i>to call</i> .	noticias, <i>news</i> .
llegar, <i>to arrive</i> .	uevo, <i>new</i> .
llenar, <i>to fill</i> .	nunca, <i>never</i> .
lleno, <i>full</i> ,	obedecer, <i>to obey</i> .
llevar, <i>to carry</i> (122).	obediente, <i>obedient</i> .
llorar, <i>to cry</i> (122).	objeto, <i>object</i> .
llover, <i>to rain</i> .	obsequioso, <i>obsequious</i> .
mal, <i>bad, badly</i> (tema 289).	obstinado, <i>obstinate</i> .
mano, <i>hand</i> .	octavo <i>eighth</i> .

- oír, to hear (153).
 ojo, eye.
 ondear, to wave.
 oreja, ear.
 oro, gold.
 otro, other.
 oveja, sheep (102).
 pacífico, pacific.
 padre, father.
 país, country.
 pájaro, bird.
 palabra, word.
 palo, stick.
 para que, that (193).
 párpado, eyelid.
 pasar, to pass.
 pasear, to walk.
 paso, footstep.
 pausadamente, slowly.
 pecho, breast.
 Pedro, Peter.
 penacho, plume.
 pendencia, quarrel.
 pequeño, small.
 perder, to lose (153).
 perdiz, partridge.
 perla, pearl.
 pero, but.
 perro, dog.
 persuadir, to persuade.
 pertenecer, to belong.
 pescador, fisherman.
 pié, foot (103).
 piedra, stone.
 piel, fur.
 plata, silver.
 pobre, poor.
 poco, little (108).
 poder, to be able ó can (167).
 poner, to put (152).
 posada, inn.
 precioso, precious.
 preguntar, to ask.
 presentar, to present.
 primoroso, fine.
 probabilidad, probability.
 proclamar, to proclaim.
 pronto, soon.
 pueblo, town, people (tema 252).
 puerta, door.
 pues, then, as (tema 285).
 que, that (109), than (temas 172, 178).
 querer, to will.
 querido, beloved.
 quinto, fifth.
 rama, branch (98).
 rara vez, seldom.
 rayo, ray.
 recibir, to receive.
 recordar, to recall.
 repentino, sudden.
 resbalar, to slip.
 resonar, to resound.
 retumbar, to reverberate.
 rey, king.
 rico, wealthy.
 riña, quarrel.
 roble, oak.
 roca, rock.
 rogar, to request.
 saber, to know (156).
 saco, bag.
 sacristan, sexton.
 salir, to go out (214).
 saludar, to salute.
 sangriento, bloody.
 seco, dry.
 seda, silk.

seguro, <i>sure</i> .	172).
seguramente, <i>surely</i> .	tímido, <i>timid</i> .
sembrar, <i>to sow</i> .	tío, <i>uncle</i> .
ser, <i>to be</i> (142).	tocar, <i>to belong</i> .
si, <i>yes</i> (208), <i>if</i> (285).	todavía, <i>yet</i> .
siempre, <i>always</i> .	todo, <i>all</i> ; toda la, <i>the who-</i>
silbar, <i>to whistle</i> .	le (tema 180).
silencio, <i>silence</i> .	tomar, <i>to take</i> (156).
sin, <i>without</i> .	trabajar, <i>to work</i> .
singular, <i>singular</i> .	trabajo, <i>work</i> .
sino, <i>but</i> .	tradicion, <i>tradition</i> .
sol, <i>sun</i> .	treinta, <i>thirty</i> .
solamente, <i>only</i> .	trigo, <i>wheat</i> .
soldado, <i>soldier</i> .	tropezar, <i>to stumble</i> .
solicitar, <i>to solicit</i> .	turbante, <i>turban</i> .
solo, <i>alone</i> .	último, <i>last</i> .
sombra, <i>shadow</i> .	uno, <i>a</i> .
sostener, <i>to sustain</i> .	valle, <i>vale</i> .
su, <i>his</i> (256).	vano, <i>vain</i> .
sublevar, <i>to revolt</i> .	vapor, <i>steamer</i> .
sufrir, <i>to suffer</i> .	vários, <i>several</i> .
tal vez, <i>perhaps</i> .	vecino, <i>neighbour</i> .
tambien, <i>also</i> .	venir, <i>to come</i> (136).
tan pronto como, <i>as soon as</i> .	ventana, <i>window</i> .
tarde, <i>afternoon, evening</i>	ver, <i>to see</i> (156).
(332), <i>late</i> (208).	verdad, <i>true</i> .
tardío, <i>slow</i> .	verde, <i>green</i> .
Tártaro, <i>Tartar</i> .	vergüenza, <i>shame</i> .
teatro, <i>theatre</i> .	vestido, <i>dress</i> .
temblar, <i>to tremble</i> .	vestirse, <i>to dress</i> .
tener, <i>to have</i> (131).	vez, <i>time</i> .
terciopelo, <i>velvet</i> .	viejo, <i>old</i> .
tiempo, <i>time, weather</i> (324).	vivir, <i>to live</i> .
tierno, <i>soft, tender</i> (tema	volver, <i>to return, to turn</i>
318).	(tema 306).
tierra, <i>land, ground</i> (tema	y, <i>and</i> .

TRADUCCION DE LOS TEMAS.

NÚMERO DEL NOMBRE.

97. Cave, caves; war, wars; theatre, theatres; fable, fables; moor, moors; day, days; horse, horses; mountain, mountains; tradition, traditions; husband, husbands; christian, christians; dog, dogs; disposition, dispositions; boy, boys.
98. Morisco, moriscoes; church, churches.
99. Army, armies; history, histories; story, stories; family, families.
100. Wife, wives.
101. Chief, chiefs.

GÉNERO Y NÚMERO DEL ADJETIVO.

104. Famous horse, famous horses; famous cave, famous caves; bloody war, bloody wars; unhappy moor, unhappy moors; good boy, good boys; small church, small churches; impartial history, impartial histories; obstinate man, obstinate men; timid woman, timid women; obedient child, obedient children; small foot, small feet.

EXCEPCIONES.

105. This man, these men; this woman, these women; that town, those towns; that cave, those caves; that sheep, those sheep; this famous horse, these famous horses; that famous cave, those famous caves; this bloody war, these bloody wars; all these ancient traditions; this is good; all that is very strange.

106. I am Andrew Gazul and I am Gertrude; we, husbands, are very obsequious and obedient; and we, women, are very docile and pacific. Thou, Gertrude, art a very strange woman; and thou, Andrew, art a very good man. You are good boys. You are good girls. He is very timid. She is very obstinate. They are laborers of Cadiar. They are women of a very docile character. It is true.

107. I went to the town and stopped in it two days. I went to the cave and stopped in it two days. I went to those caves and saw in them many strange things.

109. The husband, the husbands; the dog, the dogs; the maiden, the maidens; the wife, the wives; the town, the towns; the day, the days; the history, the histories; the laborer, the laborers; who is that laborer? who is that woman? who are those laborers? who are those women? what laborers? what woman? which of them? the laborers that I saw yesterday, the woman that I saw yesterday; That is what I say, and all what I say is true.

CONJUGACION DEL VERBO.

112. To kill, to belong, to suffer.

113. Killing, belonging, suffering.

114. Killed, belonged, suffered.

FORMACION DEL PRESENTE Y PERFECTO.

115. I kill, I belong, I suffer.

116. Thou killest, thou belongest, thou sufferest,

117. He kills, he belongs, he suffers.

118. I killed, I belonged, I suffered.

119. Thou killedst, thou belongedst, thou sufferedst.

120. We kill; you kill, they kill. He killed, we killed, you killed, they killed.

Indicativo presente. — *Perfecto.*

I walk, <i>yo paseo.</i>	I walked, <i>paseé ó paseaba.</i>
thou walkest.	thou walkedst.
he walks.	he walked.
we walk.	we walked.
you walk.	you walked.
they walk.	they walked.

I play, <i>yo juego.</i>	I played, <i>jugué ó jugaba.</i>
thou playest.	thou playedst.
he plays.	he played.
we play.	we played.
you play.	you played.
they play.	they played.

121. Y catch, thou catchest, he catches, we catch, you catch, they catch.

122. I defy.	I defied.
thou defiest.	thou defiedst.
he defies.	he defied.
we defy.	we defied.
you defy.	you defied.
they defy.	they defied.

123. Placing, placed. (Véase *erratas* al fin de este cuaderno.)

I place.	I placed.
thou placest.	thou placedst.
he places.	he placed.
we place.	we placed.
you place.	you placed.
they place.	they placed.

124. To slip, slipping, slipped, I slipped.

FORMACION DEL FUTURO Y CONDICIONAL.

134. I shall kill, we shall kill, I should kill, we should kill.

12 TRADUCCION DE LOS TEMAS.

135. Thou wilt kill, he will kill, you will kill, they will kill.
 136. Thou wouldst kill, he would kill, you would kill, they would kill.

Futuro.

Condicional.

—	—
I shall love, <i>amaré.</i>	I should love, <i>amaria.</i>
thou wilt love.	thou wouldst love.
he will love.	he would love.
we shall love.	we should love.
you will love.	you would love.
they will love.	they would love.

FORMACION DEL IMPERATIVO.

137. Kill thou, kill.
 138. Let him kill, let us kill, let them kill. Love thou, let him love, let us love, love, let them love.

FORMACION DEL SUBJUNTIVO PRESENTE
 É IMPERFECTO.

139. I may kill, thou mayest kill, he may kill, we may kill, you may kill, they may kill.
 140. I might kill, thou mightest kill, he might kill, we might kill, you might kill, they might kill.

Subjuntivo presente.

Subjuntivo imperfecto.

—	—
I may love, <i>yo ame.</i>	I might love, <i>amara ó amase.</i>
thou mayest love.	thou mightest love.
he may love.	he might love.
we may love.	we might love.
you may love.	you might love.
they may love.	they might love.

141. To follow, *seguir*; following, *siguiendo*; followed, *seguido*.

Indicativo presente.

Condicional.

I follow, *sigo*.
tho followest, *sigues*.

I should follow, *seguiría*.
thou wouldst follow, *seguirías*.

he follows, *sigue*.
we follow, *seguimos*.

he would follow, *seguiría*.
we should follow, *seguiríamos*.

you follow, *seguís*.

you would follow, *seguiríais*.

they follow, *siguen*.

they would follow, *seguirían*.

Perfecto.

Subjuntivo presente.

I followed, *seguí ó seguía*.
thou followedst, *seguiste*
ó &c.

Y may follow, *siga*.

he followed, *siguió*.
we followed, *seguimos*.
you followed, *seguisteis*.
they followed, *siguieron*.

thou mayest follow, *sigas*.
he may follow, *siga*.
we may follow, *sigamos*.
you may follow, *sigáis*.
they may follow, *sigan*.

Futuro.

Imperfecto.

I shall follow, *seguiré*.

I might follow, *siguiese ó siguiera*.

thou wilt follow, *seguirás*.

thow mightest follow, *siguieses ó &c*.

he will follow, *seguirá*.
we shall follow, *seguiremos*.

he might follow, *siguiese*.
we might follow, *siguiésemos*.

you will follow, *seguiréis*.

you might follow, *siguieseis*.

they will follow, *seguirán*.

they might follow, *siguiesen*.

Imperativo. Follow, *sigue tú*; let him follow, *siga él*; let us follow, *sigamos*; follow, *seguid*; let them follow, *sigan ellos*.

<i>Infinitivo</i>	to flourish,	to study,	to note.
<i>Part.º presente.</i>	flourishing,	studying,	noting.
<i>Part.º pasado</i> ...	flourished,	studied,	noted.

Indicativo.

I flourish.	I study,	I note.
thou flourishest,	thou studiest,	thou notest.
he flourishes,	he studies,	he notes.
we flourish,	we study,	we note.
you flourish,	you study,	you note.
they flourish.	they study,	they note.

Perfecto.

I flourished,	I studied,	I noted.
thou flourishedst,	thou studiedst.	thou notedst.
he flourished,	he studied,	he noted.
we flourished.	we studied.	we noted,
you flourished,	you studied,	you noted.
they flourished,	they studied,	they noted.
&c.	&c.	&c.

VOZ PASIVA.

112. <i>Infinitivo</i>	to be loved,	<i>ser amado.</i>
<i>Part.º presente.</i>	being loved.	<i>siendo amado.</i>
<i>Part.º pasado</i> ..	been loved,	<i>sido amado.</i>

1.	2.
I am loved, <i>soy amado.</i>	I was loved, <i>era ó fui amado.</i>
thou art loved.	thou wast loved.
he is loved.	he was loved.
we are loved.	we were loved.
you are loved.	you were loved.
they are loved.	they were loved.

3.

I shall be loved, *seré amado.*

thou wilt be loved.

he will be loved.

we shall be loved.

you will be loved.

they will be loved.

5.

I may be loved, *sea amado.*

thou mayest be loved.

he may be loved.

we may be loved.

you may be loved.

they may be loved.

4.

I should be loved, *seria amado.*

thou wouldst be loved.

he would be loved.

we should be loved.

you would be loved.

they would be loved.

6.

I might be loved, *fuera ó fuese amado.*

thou mightest be loved.

he might be loved.

we might be loved.

you might be loved.

they might be loved.

TIEMPOS COMPUESTOS.

Voz activa.

143. *Infinitivo.....* to have loved, *haber amado.*

Part.º presente. having loved, *habiendo amado.*

Part.º pasado.. had loved, *habido amado.*

1.

I have loved, *he amado.*

thou hast loved.

he has loved.

we have loved.

you have loved.

they have loved.

3.

I shall have loved, *habré amado.*

thou wilt have loved.

he will have loved.

we shall have loved.

you will have loved.

they will have loved.

2.

I had loved, *habia ó hube amado.*

thou hadst loved.

he had loved.

we had loved.

you had loved.

they had loved.

4.

I should have loved, *habría amado.*

thou wouldst have loved.

he would have loved.

we should have loved.

you would have loved.

they would have loved.

5.

I may have loved, *haya*
amado.
thou mayest have loved.
he may have loved.
we may have loved.
you may have loved.
they may have loved.

6.

I might have loved, *hubie-*
ra ó hubiese amado.
thou mightest have loved.
he might have loved.
we might have loved.
you might have loved.
they might have loved.

Voz *pasiva*.

Infinitivo..... to have been loved, *haber sido amado*.
Part.º presente having been loved, *habiendo sido amado*.
Part.º pasado had been loved, *habido sido amado*.

1.

I have been loved, *he*
sido amado.
thou hast been loved.
he has been loved.
we have been loved.
you have been loved.
they have been loved.

2.

I had been loved, *habia*
ó hube sido amado.
thou hadst been loved.
he had been loved.
we had been loved.
you had been loved.
they had been loved.

3.

I shall have been loved,
habré sido amado.
thou wilt have been lo-
ved.
he will have been lo-
ved.
we shall have been lo-
ved.
you will have been lo-
ved.
they will have been
loved.

4.

I should have been loved,
habria sido amado.
thou wouldst have been
loved.
he would have been
loved.
we should have been
loved.
you would have been
loved.
they would have been
loved.

5.

I may have been loved,
haya sido amado.
thou mayest have been
loved.

6.

I might have been loved,
hubiera sido amado.
thou mightest have been
loved.

he may have been loved.

we may have been loved.

you may have been loved.

they may have been loved.

he might have been loved.

we might have been loved.

you might have been loved.

they might have been loved.

DE LA FRASE INTERROGATIVA Y NEGATIVA.

Frase interrogativa.

Frase negativa.

VOZ ACTIVA.

144. *Indicativo presente.*

Indicativo presente.

do I love? *amo?*

dost thou love?

does he love?

do we love?

do you love?

do they love?

I do not love, *no amo.*

thou dost not love.

he does not love.

we do not love.

you do not love.

they do not love.

Perfecto.

Perfecto.

did I love? *amé? ó amaba?*

didst thou love?

did he love?

did we love?

did you love?

did they love?

I did not love, *no amé ó no amaba.*

thou didst not love.

he did not love.

we did not love.

you did not love.

they did not love.

145. *Futuro.*

Futuro.

shall I love? *amaré?*

wilt thou love?

will he love?

shall we love?

will you love?

will they love?

I shall not love, *no amaré,*

thou wilt not love.

he will not love.

we shall not love.

you will not love.

they will not love.

*Condicional.**Condicional.*should I love? *amaria?*I should not love, *no amaria.*

wouldst thou love?

thou wouldst not love.

would he love?

he would not love.

should we love?

we should not love.

would you love?

you would not love.

would they love?

they would not love.

*Subjuntivo presente.**Subjuntivo presente.*may I love? *ame?*I may not love, *no ame.*

mayest thou love?

thou mayest not love.

may he love?

he may not love.

may we love?

we may not love.

may you love?

you may not love.

may they love?

they may not love.

*Pretérito imperfecto.**Pretérito imperfecto.*might I love? *amara ó amase?*I might not love, *no amara ó no amase.*

mightest thou love?

thou mightest not love.

might he love?

he might not love.

might we love?

we might not love.

might you love?

you might not love.

might they love?

they might not love.

VOZ PASIVA.

*Indicativo presente.**Indicativo presente.*am I loved? *soy amado?*I am not loved, *no soy amado.*

art thou loved?

thou art not loved.

is he loved?

he is not loved.

are we loved?

we are not loved.

are you loved?

you are not loved.

are they loved?

they are not loved.

Preterito perfecto.

—
 was I loved? *fui ó era amado?*
 wast thou loved?
 was he loved?
 were we loved?
 were you loved?
 were they loved?

Futuro.

—
 shall I be loved? *seré amado?*
 wilt thou be loved?
 will he be loved?
 shall we be loved?
 will you be loved?
 will they be loved?

Condicional.

—
 should I be loved? *seria amado?*
 wouldst thou be loved?
 would he be loved?
 should we be loved?
 would you be loved?
 would they be loved?
 &c.

Preterito perfecto.

—
 I was not loved, *no fui ó no era amado.*
 thou was not loved.
 he was not loved.
 we were not loved.
 you were not loved.
 they were not loved.

Futuro.

—
 I shall not be loved, *no seré amado.*
 thou wilt not be loved.
 he will not be loved.
 we shall not be loved.
 you will not be loved.
 they will not be loved.

Condicional.

—
 I should not be loved, *no seria amado.*
 thou wouldst not be loved.
 he would not be loved.
 we should not be loved.
 you would not be loved.
 they would not be loved.
 &c.

TIEMPOS COMPUESTOS.

VOZ ACTIVA.

Indicativo presente.

—
 have I loved? *he amado?*
 hast thou loved?
 has he loved?

Indicativo presente.

—
 I have not loved, *no he amado.*
 thou hast not loved.
 he has not loved.

have we loved?
 have you loved?
 have they loved?

we have not loved.
 you have not loved.
 they have not loved.

Preterito perfecto.

Preterito perfecto.

—
 had I loved? *hube ó ha-*
bia amado?
 hadst thou loved?
 had he loved?
 had we loved?
 had you loved?
 had they loved?

—
 I had not loved, *no hu-*
be ó no habia amado.
 thou hadst not loved.
 he had not loved.
 we had not loved.
 you had not loved.
 they had not loved.

Futuro.

Futuro.

—
 shall I have loved? *ha-*
bré amado?
 wilt thou have loved?
 will he have loved?
 shall we have loved?
 will you have loved?
 will they have loved?

—
 I shall not have loved,
no habré amado.
 thou wilt not have loved.
 he will not have loved.
 we shall not have loved.
 you will not have loved.
 they will not have loved.

Condicional.

Condicional.

—
 should I have loved?
habria amado?
 wouldst thou have lo-
 ved?
 would he have loved?
 should we have loved?
 would you have loved?
 would they have lo-
 ved?

—
 I should not have loved,
no habria amado.
 thou wouldst not have
 loved.
 he would not have lo-
 ved.
 we should not have lo-
 ved.
 you would not have lo-
 ved.
 they would not have
 loved.

&c.

&c.

VOZ PASIVA.

Indicativo presente.

—
 have I been loved? *he sido amado.*
 hast thou been loved?
 has he been loved?
 have we been loved?
 have you been loved?
 have they been loved?

Indicativo presente.

—
 I have not been loved,
no he sido amado.
 thou hast not been loved.
 he has not been loved.
 we have not been loved.
 you have not been loved.
 they have not been loved.

Pretérito perfecto.

—
 had I been loved? *hube ó habia sido amado?*
 hadst thou been loved?
 had he been loved?
 had we been loved?
 had you been loved?
 had they been loved?

Pretérito perfecto.

—
 I had not been loved, *no hube ó no habia sido amado.*
 thou hadst not been loved.
 he had not been loved.
 we had not been loved.
 you had not been loved.
 they had not been loved.

Futuro.

—
 shall I have been loved? *habré sido amado.*
 wilt thou have been loved?
 will he have been loved?
 shall we have been loved?
 will you have been loved?
 will they have been loved?

Futuro.

—
 I shall not have been loved, *no habré sido amado.*
 thou wilt not have been loved.
 he will not have been loved.
 we shall not have been loved.
 you will not have been loved.
 they will not have been loved.

Condicional.

—
 should I have been loved? *habria sido amado?*

Condicional.

—
 I should not have been loved, *no habria sido amado.*

wouldst thou have been loved?	thou wouldst not have been loved.
would he have been loved?	he would not have been loved.
should we have been loved?	we should not have been loved.
would you have been loved?	you would not have been loved.
would they have been loved?	they would not have been loved.

DE LA FRASE INTERROGATIVO-NEGATIVA.

146.

VOZ ACTIVA.

*Indicativo presente.**Preterito imperfecto.*

do I not love? *no amo?*
 dost thou not love?
 does he not love?
 do we not love?
 do you not love?
 do they not love?

did I not love? *no ame?*
 didst thou not love?
 did he not love?
 did we not love?
 did you not love?
 did they not love?

*Futuro.**Condicional.*

shall I not love? *no amaré?*
 wilt thou not love?
 will he not love?
 shall we not love?
 will you not love?
 will they not love?

should I not love? *no amaria?*
 wouldst thou not love?
 would he not love?
 should we not love?
 would you not love?
 would they not love?

&c.

&c.

148. I was killing, thou wast killing, he was killing, we were killing, you were killing, they were killing.

149. I am killing, thou art killing, he is killing, &c. I shall be killing, thou wilt be killing, he will be killing, &c. I should be killing, thou wouldst be killing, he would be killing.

VERBOS IRREGULARES.

152. To cut, I cut, he cut, we cut, you cut, they cut, I have cut, he has cut. To shut, I shut, I have shut. To let, he let, he has let this house and the boys have shut the door.
153. To bleed, I bled, I have bled. To read, I read, he has read. The king sent two armies; they have sent two horses; I have met my friend in the street; these laborers brought some partridges and I bought two; Your wife found the dog. She said that the boys had hung the dog, had sold the horse and had lost the partridges. I heard all that.
154. To learn, I learnt, I have not learnt.
155. To build, he builds, he built, they have built this house.
156. To eat, I ate, I have eaten; they gave this stick to his son; he wrote, she has written; we took, they have taken. All the women spoke, who has spoken? he began, she has begun. I knew that, who came? they have come, who went? I have not gone, he was, they have been here.

VERBOS DEFECTIVOS.

159. Will you go to the theatre?
160. We could go yesterday, but to-day we cannot go.
161. We must study.
163. She ought to study more.
166. I am willing to study, but I cannot study always.
170. They had to do all the work.

USO DEL INFINITIVO Y PARTICIPIOS.

172. This is to work too much; it is much better to cultivate the land than to pass whole days without more object than to kill a poor partridge.

173. Andrew wishes to buy a horse. These boys wish to play now.
174. She heard him say that Andrew had taken the dog.
175. The laborers cannot sow the fields.
178. It is much better to sow the fields and gather afterwards good wheat and good spanish-peas than to pass the time without more object than to kill a poor partridge or shoot some rabbit.
179. Andrew was walking the whole afternoon. This boys are always studying. Gertrude was speaking with the clerck.
180. These laborers instead of sowing the fields are always hunting. They have been hunting the whole afternoon without having been able to kill a partridge.
182. The horses are tired. The fields have suffered much. The dogs have barked. The laborers have arrived.

USO DEL INDICATIVO.

184. Andrew was going to see the apothecary. When I was accompanying my friend to the theatre I met several boys who were coming from the garden. While the sexton was opening the door the dogs entered into the church.
185. The dogs used to enter into the church every time that the sexton opened the door. The mistress of the house used to accompany some times the boys to the garden.

CONDICIONAL.

186. They would study if they had more time. She would come, but as she does not know the road, she cannot come.
187. This boy says that he will kill the dog. This boy said that he would kill the dog.

USO DEL IMPERATIVO.

191. Let us go now. Take this stick. Give this broom to the mistress of the house. Let them come now if they can.

USO DEL SUBJUNTIVO.

192. I go to his house that they may see that I am well. I went to his house that they might see that I was well. Open this door that we may see who is calling.

REGLAS PARA TRADUCIR EL SUBJUNTIVO
DEL ESPAÑOL.

194. I tell him to begin. I told him to begin. I request them to study a little every day. I requested them to study a little every day. I recommend him to take this road. My friend recommended him to take this house.

195. He did not gain much by my abandoning his lands.

196. I am afraid he will return. I was afraid he would return. I did not believe he would have come. Let us rest a moment before he comes. Do not take this stick. Do not give the broom to the mistress of the house.

197. Though what he says should be true all is lost. If what he says should be true all would be lost. It is very natural that he should come to see his friends.

USO DE LAS PERSONAS.

203. I begin, he begins, we begin, you begin, they begin. They were trembling, but they obeyed. I present, he presented, I shall present, he will present, we shall present, they will present &c.

201. It was raining, it rained, it will rain, it would rain, does it rain? it does not rain, did it rain? it did not rain, it has not rained, it is not raining, it is a mystery, it is very strange that he should come, it would be very strange that he should not come.
205. This afternoon there will be many quarrels in the street. There is a good supper. There is a boy at the door. If there should be more wheat there would be more partridges.
207. He came and said that there was a man in the street; we went to the door and saw a dog dressed like a man, but we did not see any man.

DEL ADVERBIO.

208. He knows well what he says, he is here yet, there is the supper, where is my dog? there he is. When did he come? Where is the town? is it far? no, it is near. He never speaks a word. I have also been at his house. He has only one defect. That is enough. He is always speaking. He was here then. I go now, how? slowly. Mean while let us go homewards.
209. He seldom comes and never speaks.
212. I have never been there. Never any neighbour solicited the help of Andrew.
214. Tell the boy to bring down my cap. I shall be at door till he comes down. He is in the street but he will come up soon.

ADVEBBIOS QUE SE FORMAN DE LOS ADJETIVOS.

215. Fine, finely; sudden, suddenly; gallant, gallantly; softly, naturally, mysteriously.
216. Easy, easily; merry, merrily.
217. Sure, surely; whole, wholly. (*)

(*) El adverbio *surely* se forma segun la regla n.º 215 y *wholly* es irregular.

218. Notable, notably; admirable, admirably.

DE LAS COMPARACIONES.

219. He has as much gold as silver. He took as much silver as gold. This town is as ancient as the town of Cadiar. That cave is as large as the cave of Montesinos. This velvet has as little colour as the cushion.

220. He has not so much gold as silver. This town is not so ancient as the town of Cadiar. These furs are not so soft as the carpet. It is not so much as he says.

221. He took as many pearls as Peter. They have not so many diamonds as the moorish knights. This tree has as many branches as that oak.

222. He has so much gold, so much silver, so many pearls, so many friends! This velvet is so green, so soft, so brilliant! He speaks so much!

223. The more I walk, the more I wish to walk.

COMPARACION DE DESIGUALDAD.

224. He has more gold than silver. This velvet has less colour than the tassels. She is the most beautiful of all. These furs are very soft. This stone is very hard.

225. Soft, softer, the softest. High, higher, the highest. Older, the oldest. Lower, the lowest. Slower, the slowest. Longer, the longest.

226. Dry, drier, the driest.

227. Large, larger, the largest. Whiter, the whitest.

229. This partridge is very good, it is better than the rabbit that we ate yesterday. This is the best theatre in Spain. The worst of all his friends is the apothecary. A bad heart is worse than a bad head.

232. He has more than two horses. That is more than what I have.

PREPOSICIONES DE SITUACION.

236. The king lives at Paris. I saw some of my friends at the theatre. His house is two streets above the church. The eyelids are placed over the eyes. The poor man wished to return upon his footsteps. Upon the turban waved a white plume. The moors saluted him crossing their hands on their breast. Between the eye and the eyelid. Amongst the diamonds there were other precious stones.

CASOS DEL NOMBRE.

237. The house of the apothecary. A dress of velvet. The rays of the sun. I sent a cap to the boy. They gave the bag to the wife of Andrew. They suffered for their incredulity. They killed the dog with a cutlass. They buried the horse in the cave. He arrived yesterday from Granada. They went to see the new theatre.
238. The sexton is burying his friend. They obey their chiefs. He saw the servant. We shall call the mistress of the house. He called his wife.

SOBRE EL CASO GENITIVO.

239. Family dissensions. Love quarrels. A velvet dress.
240. The apotecary's house. A Tartar's lance. Andrew's wife. Gertrude's husband. Philip's sons. The king's dignity. They went to Andrew's garden.
244. This is very difficult to imagine. It is easy to see. He is anxious to see his family.
245. After having arrived he looked around the garden, passed before the house, and hid the bag behind the door.

SOBRE ALGUNAS PREPOSICIONES.

246. I wish to line with silk my velvet dress. He filled the bag with water.
247. My friend came into my room and put the cap into the bag.
248. They bought my bird from my neighbour. They stole my cap from my servant. Peter took the book of his son from John.
249. They sent these pearls for the king. I have sent a bag full of silver to John for his father. We shall give this bird to the servant for his son.
250. John has come by land. We have received these news by the last steamer. He could not go by the same road.
251. By walking a little faster you will arrive in time.
252. She was beloved by the boys. She was proclaimed by the people and will be sustained by all.

CASOS DE LOS PRONOMBRES PERSONALES.

256. I send my servant, thou sendest thy son, he sends his wife, she sends her husband, we send our friend, you send your horse, they send their dog. They send me, they send thee, they send him, they send her, they send it, they send us, they send you, they send them, they send them.

They kill me, they kill thee, they kill him, they kill her, they kill us, they kill you, they kill them, they kill them.

I kill myself, thou killest thyself, he kills himself, she kills herself, we kill ourselves, you kill yourselves, they kill themselves.

I was killing myself, thou wast killing thyself, he was killing himself.

I shall kill myself, thou wilt kill thyself, she will kill herself, &c.

257. They send their servant to me, they send their

son to thee, they send their horse to her, they send their friend to us, they send their bag to you, they send their dress to them. They send many pearls to us, they send much gold to you, they send many furs to them.

258. They are speaking with him, they were speaking with her, he spoke with them, he spoke of me. This is for us. She was among them. He is speaking with me. He speaks with himself, she speaks with herself.

SOBRE LA COLOCACION DEL ACUSATIVO
Y DATIVO.

259. I see her, I shall see her, I have seen her; they hear me, they will not hear me, they have not heard me. The servant was dressing him. I was dressing myself, thou wast dressing thyself, he was dressing himself, she was dressing herself, we shall dress ourselves, you will dress yourselves, they will not dress themselves.

260. To present it to me. After having presented it to me. Having presented it to me. He presents it to me. He does not present it to me. He is presenting it to me. He has presented it to me. He has been presenting it to me. He will present it to me. Will he present it to me? He will not present it to me. I wish that he may present it to me. Let them present it to me. Shall I give it to thee? I shall not give it to thee.

SOBRE EL CASO POSESIVO.

262. Andrew was speaking with his wife. Gertrude was going with her husband to see their son. She took her dresses. He took his horses. This dog is mine, and those carpets are also mine. They took their velvet. Have you seen your cap? Do you have your diamonds? Gertrude says that this carpet is hers.

SOBRE EL MODO DE TRADUCIR LOS PRONOMBRES
tú y usted.

263. Gentlemen if you wish to go the theatre, I shall go with you, but I shall leave you there. Miss Fanny here is your dress.
264. You are always alone. You never come to see me. Did you see me yesterday? Yes, we saw you in the street. You have not seen me to-day.

SOBRE EL MODO DE TRADUCIR EL PRONOMBRE *se* CUANDO
SUSTITUYE Á LOS PRONOMBRES DE DATIVO *le, les.*

265. He saw the bird and I gave it to him. She saw the bird and I gave it to her. He did not know where was my house and I showed it to him. As they do not know where is the theatre, I shall show it to them. These gentlemen wish to see my horse, show it to them. If this dog belongs to you I shall give it to you. Have you given the partridge to the servant?—Yes, I have given it to him. And the rabbits? I have given them to him. Give me the furs. I cannot give them to you.

SOBRE LOS PRONOMBRES INDETERMINADOS.

266. They send many carpets from America. In this town they are very fond of dressing well, and they have very good taste.
267. It is believed that the army will arrive to-day. It was said that it would arrive yesterday.

SOBRE LOS VERBOS RECÍPROCOS.

272. Tarfe went towards the mountains, approached a boy, but he forbore to bark at him. My friends went to the country.
273. When he rose to walk he felt sick. He hastened to take the firelock.

275. To persuade oneself, to dress oneself, to present oneself.—*Indicativo presente.* I amuse myself, thou amusest thyself, he amuses himself, we amuse ourselves, you amuse yourselves, they amuse themselves.—*Pretérito perfecto.* I amused myself, thou amusedst thyself, he amused himself, we amused ourselves, you amused yourselves, they amused themselves, &c., &c.

CASOS DE LOS PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS.

276. The man whom the boys received with acclamations and whose help they never solicited in vain was a poor laborer called Andrew.
277. The man with whom I speak, the women with whom they spoke.
281. After having made the hollows of the rocks resound with the report of the firelock, the echoes of which reverberated in the deep vale, he insensibly arrived at the top of a steep height. He says many things the probability of which cannot be admitted.
284. Who stumbled? Who cut the branches of this tree? Who has the clue?

CONJUNCIONES.

285. I blame you and your brother. The people went out and immediately disappeared. You ought not to whistle but to help me. It does not belong to her to investigate these things, but to relate them as they were related to her. She had a singular aversion to the poor dog, as she looked upon him as the cause of the irregularities of her husband. All what I saw were but empty shadows.
226. Why did you come so late? Because I was busy.

INTERJECCIONES.

287. Long live the king of Granada! long live the Musulman! hoora! hoora! hoora! enough! silence!

ELÍPSIS DEL NOMBRE.

288. This young man is very wealthy. That young woman whom we saw in the street has been very well educated. She has two servant-maids.
289. He who has received a good education cannot associate with those who have been badly educated. She who studies at home is generally happier than those who spend all their time walking in the street.
290. My house and his are very near the church. He gave her his book, and she gave him hers. As soon as that boy finished his history another began his.

ELÍPSIS DEL AUXILIAR.

296. I saw Andrew walking in the street. There is a man sleeping in my room. When passing by her house I saw her at the window.
297. He will spend his money and lose all his friends. They said that they would come and dance with us.
298. Do you know that young man? Yes, I do. Do you understand what I say? No, Sir, I do not. Shall you go to the theatre? No, Sir, I shall not. Has your brother come? No, Sir, he has not. Has the servant opened the windows? No, Sir, he has not.
299. The horse is eating, is he not? This boy missed the road, did he not? You do not love him, do you?

SOBRE EL ARTÍCULO DEFENIDO the, *el, la, los, las.*

302. Philip the fifth. Chapter the eighth. Alphonsus the twelfth.
303. He is little Andrew, the son of Andrew. Here is Aben Humeya, the chief of the revolted moriscoes.

301. Partridge is better than rabbit. All recalls the times of chivalry. Fortune was adverse to him. His humility conciliated him general esteem.
306. Tarfe rose his ears and turned his head. He carried a staff in his hand.
307. A turban covered his head. He washed my feet.

SOBRE EL ARTÍCULO INDEFINIDO.

308. An afternoon, an inn, an eyelid.
309. I shall give him two tongues and a half. What a man! I never told him such a thing.
310. He is now a laborer, and perhaps to-morrow he will be a king.

SOBRE LOS PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS.

311. Farewell, my daughter.
312. A friend of mine, a daughter of thine, two brothers of his, two uncles of hers, some soldiers of ours.

FRASES IDIOMÁTICAS.

313. All is finished.
314. My friend has just arrived. When you came he had just gone out.
315. Give me a segar. She gave me this belt.
316. Andrew could not find his dog, but at last he met with him in the street.
317. He is calling aloud, but nobody hears him.
318. We have very good news. These people have a very tender heart. That fisherman has many sons. His sons have much aversion to the dogs. The highwaymen have many friends in the town.
319. I am cold. The child is afraid. She is ashamed.
320. How old is your sister?—She is two years older than I. How old was she when she came to this country?—She was twelve years old. How old are you?—Never ask me how old I am. Why? Because I am very old.

321. The cave was thirty feet long and twelve feet wide.
322. What are you doing? I do nothing.
323. Do you know who made this coat? My tailor made it.
324. It is cold. Yesterday it was very warm. How is the weather this morning? It is bad weather.
325. It is twenty years since he went away. How long is it since you went to Cadiz?—It is two years.
326. He went towards the mountains, but he did not come back. It is a year since he went to Madrid, but we do not know when he will come back.
327. The child cried again when he saw the soldiers. He went out again.

SOBRE EL MODO DE TRADUCIR LOS ADJETIVOS

Señor y Don.

328. Mr. Peter Pio and Mrs. Green went to see Mr. White, but they did not find him at home. Mr. Perez, have you seen Miss Lopez?
329. Yes, Madam, I saw her yesterday at Mrs. Costa's. Madam, Miss Córdoba wishes to see you. Ladies, Mr. Booth is in the parlour. Gentlemen, let us go to take tea.
330. Mr. John Lopez is an excellent man; his wife, Mrs. Jane Lopez is an excellent lady; and their daughter, Miss Janny Lopez, is a very amiable young Lady; but their eldest son, Master Johnny Lopez, is a very impertinent boy. To-night there will be many young ladies at the theatre.
331. Good morning Miss Pons. Is Mrs. Pons at home? —No, Sir, she has just gone out.

EXPRESIONES DE CORTESÍA.

332. Good evening, Miss Pons.
333. Good evening, Sir.
334. How have you been? Very well, I thank you.

335. Be so kind as to take a seat. Thank you. How is your brother?
 337. Very well, I thank you. Do you wish to see him? Yes, Madam, because this afternoon I will go to the country.
 338. If you see Miss Davis, be so kind as to present my respects to her.

ERRATAS.

(GRAMÁTICA).

Pág.	Regla.	Donde dice	Léase
16	122	y en todas las personas del perfecto.	en todas las personas del perfecto, y en el participio pasado.
16	123	del perfecto	del perfecto y la de los participios: <i>loving, loved.</i>
47	236	<i>their, theirs;</i> suyo,	<i>their, theirs;</i> su, suyo.
47	236	<i>them;</i> les, las.	<i>them;</i> les, los, las.
61	312	expresan la preposicion <i>of</i> despues &c.	expresan la preposicion <i>of</i> ántes &c.
63	321	<i>nine feet.</i>	<i>eight feet.</i>
74	123	Fórmese el presente y &c.	Fórmense los participios y el presente y &c.

FIN.



1057002
SM C^a8 5