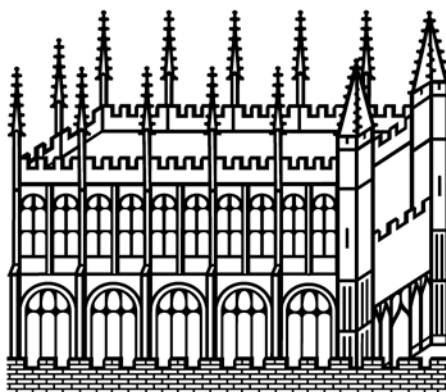




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CLAVE DE LOS TEMAS

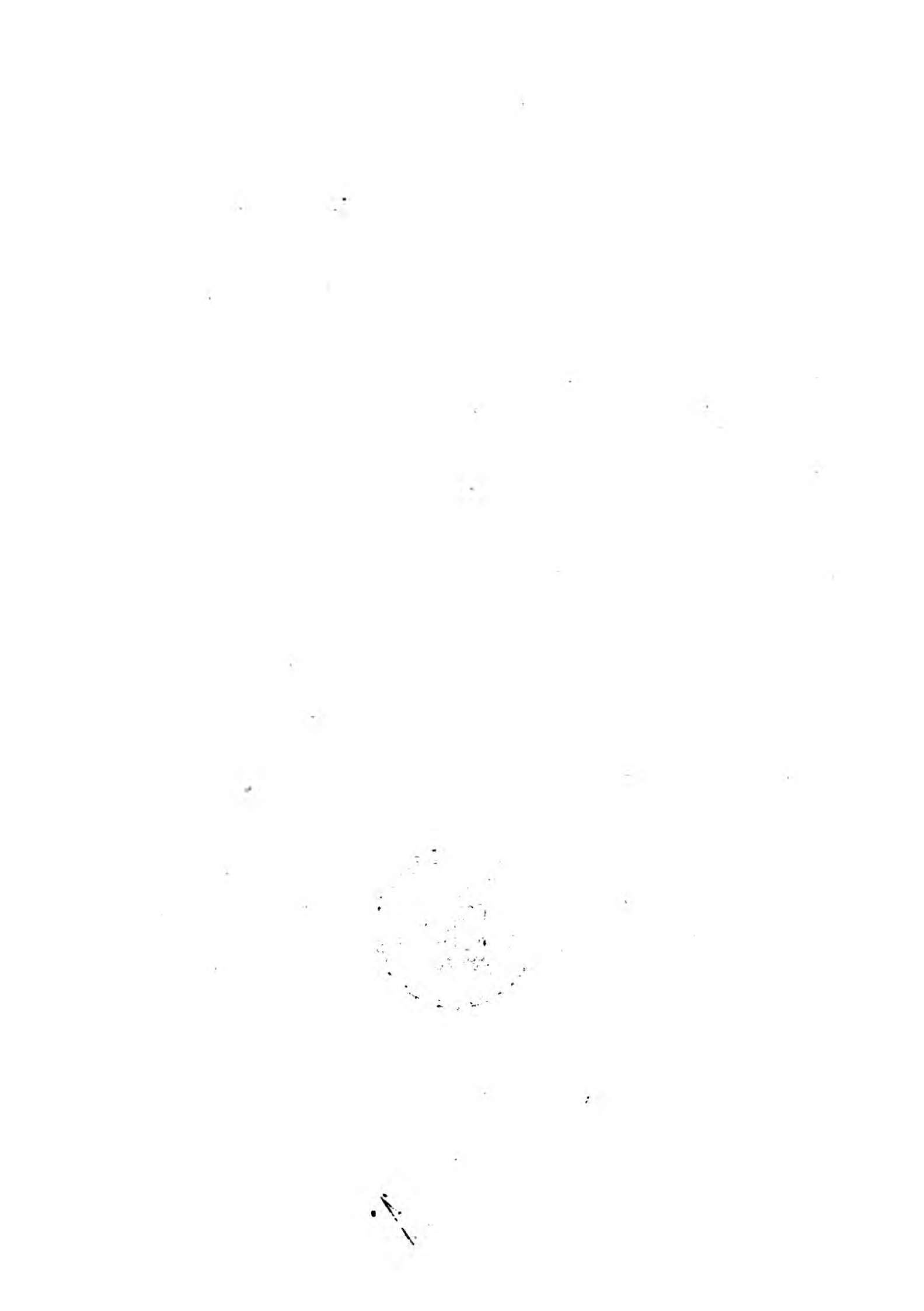
POR

J. RIDDEL



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CLAVE DE LOS TEMAS

CONTENIDOS

EN LA

DÉCIMA EDICION

DE LA

GRAMÁTICA INGLESA

DE

DON JOSÉ DE URCULLU.

À LA CUAL SE AGREGA UNA NUEVA EDICION DE LOS TEMAS
REVISADOS Y CORREGIDOS

POR

JOSEPH RIDDEL,

PROFESOR DE INGLÉS Y ESPAÑOL, Y TRADUCTOR DE LENGUAS
ESTRANGERAS, etc.



LONDRES,

DAVID NUTT, 270, STRAND.

1872.

302. g. 119.

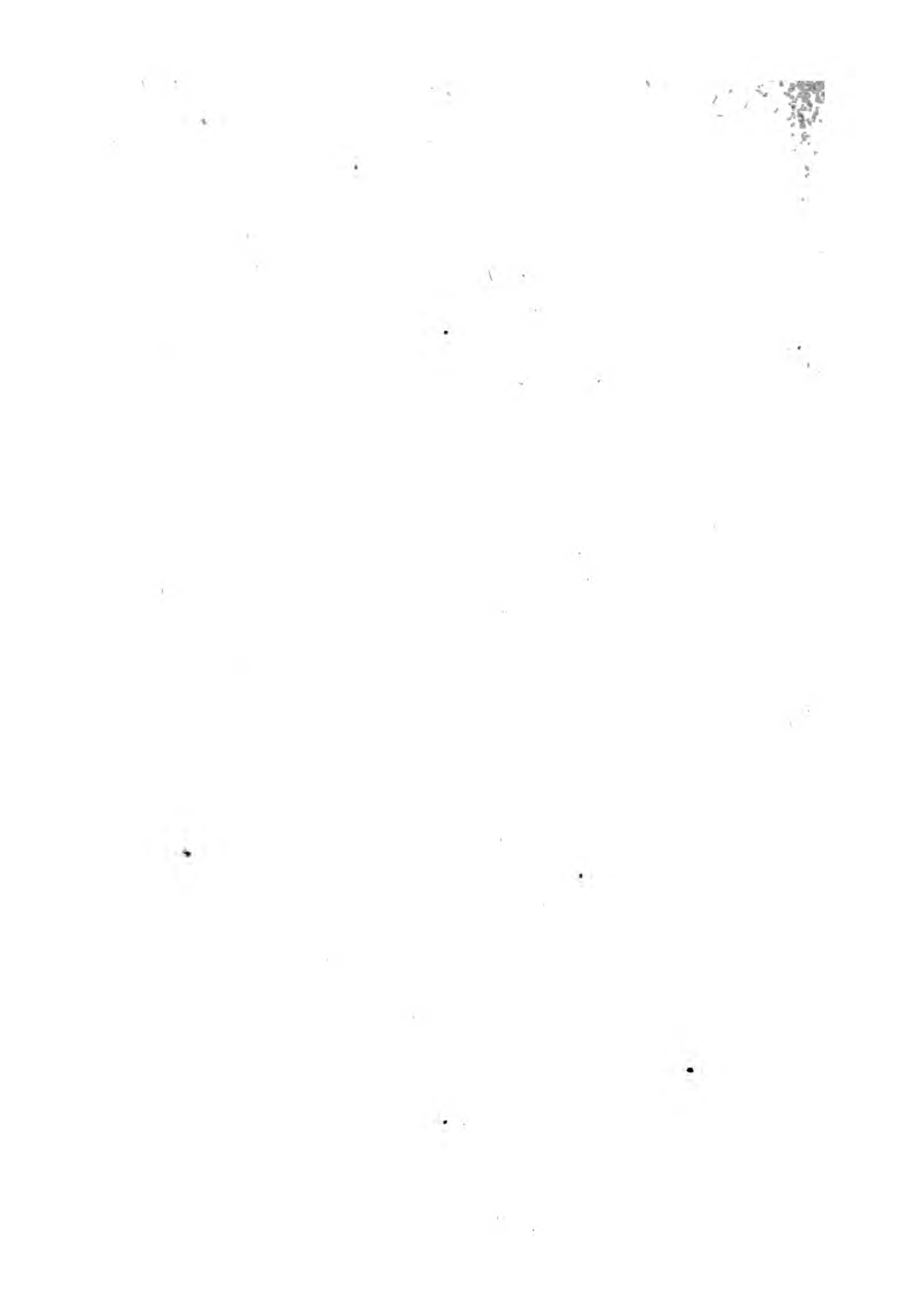
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ADVERTENCIA.

AL escribir el Estudiante los temas de este libro conseguirá doble beneficio; por esta razón se le recomienda muy particularmente, y con preferencia á la version impresa en la Gramática; primero, porque, hallándose cada tema en posición oportuna con su correspondiente clave, el estudiante podrá corregir por sí mismo frase por frase, al paso que continuará su estudio progresivo; segundo, porque los temas mismos han sido revisados con mucho esmero y notablemente simplificados y mejorados, y á la vez se han suprimido todas las palabras empleadas previamente en las lecciones y temas, para que la memoria del estudiante le imponga el deber de suplir el vacío.

El Autor.

6 Coleman Street
Gabinete del Señor Elwes.
London: E. C.



Í N D I C E.

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TEMAS. ⁽¹⁾

I.

DEL ARTICULO The

(pág.^a 13 de la Gramática).

Las hojas empiezan á caer; es señal de invierno.
begin to fall; it is a sign of winter.

Pon el vino sobre la mesa.
Put wine upon table.

Aquí estan todos los hombres, las mujeres, y las criaturas
Here are all men, women children
del pueblo.
village.

El estudio de las lenguas es utilísimo.
study languages is very useful.

Los ratones comen el grano; los gansos pacen en los campos
Mice eat corn; geese graze fields
como los carneros.
like sheep.

Si la fortuna rodase las cosas de manera que
If fortune should bring to pass in such a way that
[á mi amo le viniese en voluntad], de no ser emperador,
[it should come into the mind of my master] not to be an emperor,
sino de ser arzobispo, querria yo saber ahora qué
but to be an archbishop, I should like to know now what
[suelen dar los arzobispos andantes] á sus escuderos?
[archbishop-errants are wont to give] to their squires?

La salud es hija del ejercicio y de la temperancia.
Health daughter exercise temperance.

(1) El inglés puesto entre paréntesis está como debe estar; por lo tanto el discípulo no deberá añadir ni quitar nada.

CLAVE.

I.

ON THE ARTICLE **The**

(page 13 of the Grammar).

The leaves begin to fall; it is a sign of winter.

Put the wine upon the table.

Here are all the men, women and children of the village.

The study of languages is very useful.

Mice eat corn; geese graze in the fields like sheep.

If fortune should bring things to pass in such a way that it should come into the mind of my master, not to be an emperor, but to be an archbishop, I should like to know now what archbishops-errant are wont to give to their squires?

Health is the daughter of exercise and temperance.

Carlos doce era el Alejandro del norte.
Charles was Alexander north.

Alejandro conquistó la Persia.
conquered

Hay siete colores primitivos; rojo, amarillo, verde, azul, etc.
There are seven original colours; red, yellow, green, blue, etc.

El poder de la palabra es una facultad peculiar del hombre.
power speech a faculty peculiar man.

El temor y la ignorancia son el origen de la superstición.
Fear ignorance are source superstition.

El Júpiter de Fídias y la Vénus de Praxíteles.
Phidias

El Tajo, río de España.
Tagus, a river Spain.

Se puede tener dignidad sin orgullo, afabilidad sin
We may possess dignity without pride, affability

bajeza, y elegancia sin afectación.
meanness, elegance affectation.

Finalmente sin las armas, las repúblicas, los reinos, las
In short arms, republics, kingdoms,

monarquías, las ciudades, los [caminos de mar y tierra]
monarchies, cities, [journeys by land, and voyages by sea]

estarian sujetos al rigor y á la confusión que trae consigo
would be exposed horror confusion that attend

la guerra.
war.

Tantos ministros de la muerte.
So many ministers death.

[Los siglos pasados] fueron felices.
[past ages] were happy.

En un lugar de las montañas de León.
In a certain place mountains

Las nueve Musas son hijas de Júpiter y de la diosa
nine Muses daughters goddess

Mnemosina.
Mnemosyne.

Charles the twelfth was the Alexander of the North.

Alexander conquered Persia.

There are seven original colours; red, yellow, green, blue, etc.

The power of speech is a faculty peculiar to man.

Fear and ignorance are the source of superstition.

The Jupiter of Phidias, and the Venus of Praxiteles.

The Tagus, a river of Spain.

We may possess dignity without pride, affability without
meanness, elegance without affectation.

In short, without arms, republics, kingdoms, monarchies, cities,
journeys by land, and voyages by sea, would be exposed
to the horror and confusion that attend war.

So many ministers of death.

Past ages were happy.

In a certain place of the mountains of Leon.

The nine muses are daughters of Jupiter and of the goddess
Mnemosyne.

Esculapio, hijo de Apolo, era adorado en Epidauro bajo
 Æsculapius, son Apollo, worshiped at Epidaurus under
 la forma de una serpiente.

form a serpent.

La clara evidencia de los hechos es superior à todas las
 plain evidence facts al.

declaraciones.

declarations.

Era edecan del rey, y tenia el grado de coronel.
 He was aid-de-camp king, held rank colonel.

II.

DEL ARTÍCULO A ó An

(pág^a 17 de la Gramática).

Miraba á Camila como vencedora de los fingidos asaltos
 He looked upon Camila as conqueror feigned assaults
 de Lotario.

Lothario.

Leonela ha llegado á tal punto de desvergüenza.

Leonella has arrived at such pitch impudence.

Un [hombre prudente] debe saber guardar un secreto.

[prudent man] ought [to know how] - to keep

La esperanza es el sueño de un hombre despierto.

Hope dream awake.

Preguntó si yo era caballero.

He asked were gentleman.

Habíamos andado [poco menos de] un cuarto de legua.

We had gone about quarter league.

Este encaje cuesta dos guineas la vara.

This lace costs two guineas yard.

El vino se vende á veinte cuartos la botella.

Wine is sold twenty pence bottle.

Él es médico, y su hermano comerciante.

He is physician his brother merchant.

¿Es vd. Español ó Frances?

Are you Spaniard or Frenchman?

Æsculapius, the son of Apollo, was worshiped at Epidaurus
under the form of a serpent.

The plain evidence of facts is superior to all declarations.

He was aid-de-camp to the king, and held the rank of colonel.

II.

ON THE ARTICLE A ó A n

(page 17 of the Grammar).

He looked upon Camila as conqueror of the feigned assaults
of Lothario.

Leonella has arrived at such a pitch of impudence.

A prudent man ought to know how to keep a secret.

Hope is the dream of a man awake.

He asked if I were a gentleman.

We had gone about a quarter of a league.

This lace costs two guineas a yard.

Wine is sold at twenty pence a bottle.

He is a physician and his brother a merchant.

Are you a Spaniard or a Frenchman?

Saldré [dentro de] media hora.
I shall go out within half hour.

Este hombre fué sucesivamente rector de la universidad de
was successively rector university

Paris, doctor de la Sorbona, prior y cura de San Benito:
Paris, doctor Sorbonne, prior parson St. Benedict:

fué una de las trompetas de la discordia durante la liga.
was trumpets discord in the time league.

Esta caja es de oro.
box gold.

Marido y mujer deben sufrir [las incomodidades domésticas.]
Husband wife ought to bear [domestic vexations.]

con resignacion.
with patience.

Una falta tan pequeña [no merecia] un castigo tan grande.
fault so small [did not deserve] punishment great.

El nuevo mundo fué descubierto por el Genovés Colon.
new world discovered by Genoese Columbus.

Hernan Cortés era Estremeño.
native of Estremadura.

Cuando [supo Zenon] que habia perdido todos sus bienes:
When [Zeno knew] he had lost all his property:

enhorabuena, dijo él, parece que la fortuna quiere
well then, it seems has a mind

hacerme filósofo.
to make me philosopher.

Tu padre es [un hombre demasiado bueno]; jamás he visto
Your father [too good a man]; never have I seen

un padre tan tierno y tan generoso.
loving generous.

Qué [espectáculo tan despreciable el de] un borracho!
[contemptible sight is] drunken man.

Dos reales la libra.
Two rials pound.

Dos veces al dia.
Twice day.

Seis duros la vara.
Six dollars yard.

I shall go out within half an hour.

This man was successively a rector of the university, doctor of the Sorbonne, prior and parson of St. Benedict; he was one of the trumpets of discord in the time of the league.

This box is of gold.

Husband and wife ought to bear domestic vexations with patience.

A fault so small did not deserve a punishment so great.

The new world was discovered by Columbus, a Genoese.

Hernan Cortés was a native of Estremadura.

When Zeno knew that he had lost all his property: well then, said he, it seems that fortune has a mind to make me a philosopher.

Your father is too good a man; never have I seen a father so loving and so generous.

What a contemptible sight is a drunken man!

Two rials a pound.

Twice a day.

Six dollars a yard.

La fé, la esperanza y la caridad.

Faith, charity.

Los esfuerzos de la Inglaterra contra la Francia.

efforts England against France.

¡Que [casa tan mala!]

[bad house!]

El oro es pesado.

heavy.

El oro de esta caja es malo.

Los caballos son útiles.

horses useful.

Admiro la fuerza de los caballos.

I admire strength

Vd. da paja á los caballos que vd. tiene.

give straw

have

Los pájaros vuelan; las palomas vuelan; [las palomas blancas]

birds fly;

pigeons

[white pigeons]

vuelan.

Los árboles crecen bien á orillas de los rios.

Trees grow well on banks rivers.

La paciencia es necesaria.

Patience necessary.

III.

DEL PLURAL DE LOS NOMBRES

(pág^a 21 de la Gramática).

La luz es una emanacion de los rayos del sol.

Light

emanation

ray

sun.

Un buen padre ama á sus hijos.

good

Los lobos son [animales feroces.]

Wolf

[animal ferocious.]

La comadreja y los ratones, fábula.

weasel

fable.

Los magos eran los sabios de los orientales.

magus were wise man

eastern nation

Faith, Hope and Charity.

The efforts of England against France.

What a bad house!

Gold is heavy.

The gold of this box is bad.

Horses are useful.

I admire the strength of the horse.

You give straw to the horses that you have.

Birds fly; pigeons fly; white pigeons fly.

Trees grow well on the banks of rivers.

Patience is necessary.

III.

ON THE PLURAL OF NOUNS

(page 21 of the Grammar).

Light is an emanation from the rays of the sun.

A good father loves his children.

Wolves are ferocious animals.

The weasel and the mice, a fable.

Magi were wise men of eastern nations.

Los bienes del hombre, de la mujer y de los hijos, han
 sido confiscados.
 been confiscated

The Muses were the goddesses of the arts and sciences.

What business have you in the City?

Women are made to be the companions, and not the slaves
of men.

Nobody can account for all phenomena.

Man instead of feeding upon vegetables, kill oxen, sheep,
geese, deer, even birds and fish.

This ribbon cost sixpence a yard.

The feet of Spanish ladies are very small, and the teeth of
English ladies very white.

IV.

ON THE POSSESSIVE CASE

(page 24 of the Grammar).

The King of Prussia's army entered Silesia on the 18th of May.

The King's Palace is very near to the Queen's garden.

This hat is George's and the coat is his father's.

The man's, woman's, and children's property has been con-
fiscated.

Esta mesa es de encina.

oak.

La belleza de Elena causó la destrucción de Troya.

beauty • Helen occasioned destruction Troy

Entregó las cartas al secretario del Lord Wellington.

He delivered letters secretary

La condición de un rey [muchas veces es miserable]; pero

condition [is often miserable]; but

se requería la habilidad de vuestra excelencia para hacerla

it required ability your grace to make it

despreciable.

La respuesta del rey á la representación de la ciudad de

answer

remonstrance

Lóndres.

London

Yo deseo separar la conducta y [carácter personal] del rey

wish separate behaviour [personal character]

de los actos del [gobierno actual.]

acts [present government]

La cólera de Diana fué la causa de la muerte de Acteon.

anger

cause

death

Actæon

Mañana comeré en casa de mi hermana.

to-morrow I shall dine

my sister

Ella lleva un sombrero de paja con una cinta de seda.

She wears

ribbon

silk

¿Cuál es el mejor [diccionario inglés y español]? El de

Which • best [English and Spanish dictionary]?

Connelly.

Connelly

He visto al padre de la mujer del hermano de Guillermo.

I have seen

wife

brother

William

Ellos hablan de la casa de la señora.

They speak

lady

Vd. habla de los barcos del rey.

vessel

La situación de la ciudad.

situation

town

This table is of oak.

Helen's beauty occasioned Troy's destruction.

He delivered the letters to Lord Wellington's Secretary.

A king's condition is often miserable; but it required your
grace's ability to make it contemptible.

The king's answer to the city of London's remonstrance.

I wish to separate the king's personal behaviour and character
from the present government's acts.

Diana's anger was the cause of Acteon's death.

To-morrow I shall dine at my sister's house.

She wears a straw hat with a silk ribbon.

Which is the best English and Spanish Dictionary? Connelly's.

I have seen William's wife's brother's father.

They speak of the lady's house.

You speak of the king's vessels.

The situation town's.

El siglo de Luis XIV.

age Louis

Llama al hombre de los conejos y á la ostrera.

Call rabbit oyster-woman.

El poder del amor es grande, pero [es mayor el del oro.]

power [that of love is greater.]

[Se pinta la Quimera] con cabeza de leon, cuerpo de cabra
[The Chimæra is represented] head lion, body goat
y cola de dragon.
tail dragon.

El amor de Pluton [fué la causa] del rapto de Proserpina.
Pluto caused rape Proserpine.

[Despues de] la muerte de Rómulo hubo un interregno de
After Romulus [there was] interregnum
un año.
year.

Durante este interregno, los senadores [ejercian alternativa-
During senators [alternately exercised]
mente] las funciones de rey.
function

Los hijos de Carlos, de Eduardo y de Leopoldo van á la
Charles, Edward Leopold go
misma escuela.
same school.

La naturaleza del hombre.
nature

La autoridad del príncipe.
authority prince.

Una cuchara de té.
spoon tea.

El camino de Madrid.
road

La ciudad de Lóndres, capital de Inglaterra, y residencia del
capital residence
soberano.
sovereign.

The age of Louis the Fourteenth.

Call the rabbit-man and oyster-woman.

Love's power is great; but that of gold is greater.

The Chimæra is represented with a lion's head, goat's body
and dragon's tail.

Plutos' love caused Proserpine's rape.

After Romulus' death there was a year's interregnum.

During this interregnum, the Senators alternately exercised
the king's functions.

Charles', Edward's and Leopold's children go to the same
school.

Man's nature.

The princes' authority.

A tea-spoon.

The road to Madrid.

The city of London, the capital of England and the sovereign's
residence.

V.

DE LOS ADJETIVOS

(pág.^a 28 de la Gramática).

Aquel hombre lleva un sombrero negro, una camisa blanca,
 That wears shirt

medias encarnadas, y zapatos amarillos.
 stocking shoe

Este pozo tiene cien piés de profundidad, y aquel rio cincuenta
 well hundred fifty
 brazas de ancho.
 fathom

La casa tiene sesenta y seis piés de altura, y la pared siete
 sixty wall seven
 piés de espesor.

La Isla de Francia tiene mas de cien millas de circunferencia.
 Isle of France more than mile

Las malas compañías corrompen las buenas costumbres.
 bad company corrupt manner.

Un amigo constante, sincero y desinteresado, es raro.
 friend constant, sincere disinterested scarce.

La Inglaterra es un Estado rico, floreciente y poderoso.
 state rich, flourishing powerful.

Las esperanzas que fundan los pequeños en las promesas de
 hope which build little upon promise
 los grandes [se frustran generalmente].
 great [are generally frustrated].

Hay en el poema de Milton [no sé qué] horror tenebroso,
 poem Milton [I do not know what] gloomy
 sublime, triste y sombrío que agrada á la imaginacion
 sublime, which pleases imagination
 inglesa.

La buena crianza [no consiste] en ceremonias afectadas, sino
 breeding [does not consist] in ceremony formal but
 en modales sencillos, corteses y respetuosos.
 demeanour easy, civil respectful.

V.

ON ADJECTIVES

(page 28 of the Grammar).

That man wears a black hat, white shirt, red stockings
and yellow shoes.

This well is one hundred feet deep, and that river fifty
fathoms wide.

The house is sixty six feet high, and the wall seven feet
thick.

The Isle of France is more than one hundred miles in cir-
cumference.

Bad company corrupts good manners.

A constant, sincere and disinterested friend is scarce.

England is a rich, flourishing and powerful state.

The hopes which the little build upon the promises of the
great are generally frustrated.

There is in Milton's poem I do not know what of gloomy,
sublime, sad, and sombre horror which pleases the English
imagination.

Good breeding does not consist in formal ceremony; but in
an easy, civil and respectful demeanour.

La mano de la vigilancia destruye la miseria; la prosperidad
 hand vigilance defeats want prosperity

acompaña al hombre industrioso.
 attends industrious.

La falta de los príncipes indolentes [es entregarse]
 failing indolent [is to give themselves up]

á favoritos astutos y corrompidos.
 favourite crafty corrupt.

Un ingrato es aborrecido [de todos].
 hated [by every body].

Y aunque tenia grandes esperanzas, y casi promesas ciertas
 though I had strong indeed promise sure
 de ser promovido [á capitan en la primera ocasion que
 of being promoted [to the rank of captain as soon as a vacancy
 se ofreciese.]
 should happen.]

Es comun proverbio, hermosa señora, que la diligencia es
 a common proverb,

madre de la buenaventura; y en muchas y graves cosas
 mother success many important cases

[ha mostrado la experiencia] que la solicitud del procura-
 [experience has shewn] that assiduity solici-

dor ha traído á buen fin el pleito dudoso.
 tor has brought fortunate issue suit doubtful.

Pero la verdad de esta máxima [en ninguna parte se
 truth maxim [is no where more

muestra mas] que en la guerra, adonde la celeridad y
 evinced] wherein activity

presteza previenen los designios del enemigo y alcanzan
 despatch anticipate design enemy obtain

la victoria ántes [que el contrario se ponga en defensa].
 victory before [he has time to put himself in a posture of defence].

The hand of vigilance defeats want: prosperity attends the industrious man.

The failing of indolent princes is to give themselves up to crafty and corrupt favourites.

An ungrateful man is hated by every body.

And though I had strong hopes, and indeed sure promises of being promoted to the rank of captain as soon as a vacancy should happen.

It is a common proverb, fair lady, that diligence is the mother of success; and in many and important cases experience has shewn that the assiduity of the solicitor has brought the doubtful suit to a fortunate issue.

But the truth of this maxim is no where more evinced than in war, wherein activity and despatch anticipate the enemy's designs, and obtain victory before he has time to put himself in a posture of defence.

VI.

DE LOS COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS.

(pág.^a 31 de la Gramática).

El objeto mas grande del universo, dice cierto filósofo, es
 object universe, says a certain

el hombre justo luchando contra la adversidad.
 good struggling against adversity.

Es el hombre mas malo que existe sobre la tierra.
 [He is] wicked exists upon earth.

El Capitolio era el edificio mas célebre de Roma.
 Capitol edifice celebrated Rome.

Un pequeño rey de Grecia [no podia tolerar que llamaran al
 petty Greece [could not bear to hear the king of
 rey de Persia] el gran rey: ¿Porqué [ha de ser] mas
 Persia called] Wherefore [should he be]
 grande que yo, decia él, si [no es] mejor que yo?
 I, said [he be not]

[No hay vicio] mas generalmente detestado que el orgullo.
 [No vice is] universally detested

El sol es mayor que la tierra.
 sun

El término de la vida es corto; [el de la belleza aun es] mas
 term life short; [beauty's is still]
 corto.

El amor propio es el mas diestro de todos los aduladores.
 Self-love dexterous all flatterer.

El mundo recompensa [mas á menudo] las apariencias del
 rewards appearance

mérito que el mérito mismo.
 merit itself.

Nestor era el mas anciano, y el mas sabio de todos los
 Nestor was old

Griegos que estuvieron en el sitio de Troya.
 Greek who were at the siege

Las casas de esta ciudad son muy bajas.
 low.

VI.

ON COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

(page 31 of the Grammar.)

The grandest object in the universe, says a certain philosopher, is the good man struggling against adversity.

He is the most wicked man that exists upon earth.

The Capitol was the most celebrated edifice of Rome.

A petty king of Greece could not bear to hear the king of Persia called the great king: Wherefore should he be greater than I, said he, if he be not better than I?

No vice is more universally detested than pride.

The sun is larger than the earth.

Life's term is short: beauty's is still shorter.

Self-love is the most dexterous of all flatterers.

The world oftener rewards the appearance of merit than merit itself.

Nestor was the oldest and the wisest of all the Greeks who were at the siege of Troy.

The houses of this city are very low.

Los enemigos mas peligrosos [de la] vida son la intemperancia
 enemy dangerous to intemperance

y la ociosidad.
 sloth.

[No hay una cosa] que las gentes toleren mas impacientemente,
 [There is nothing] people impatiently

[ni que perdonen] menos que el desprecio.
 [or forgive] contempt.

[La hombría de bien] es la mejor política.
 Honesty policy.

[Muchas veces] los príncipes son mas desgraciados que la
 often unhappy

mayor parte de sus súbditos.
 great part their subject.

VII.

DE LOS COMPARATIVOS (CONTINUACION)

(pág^a 34 de la Gramática).

Mi paciencia es al menos tan grande como la vuestra.
 My patience at least your's.

Vd. es mas generoso que él.
 are generous

Ellas son mas ricas de lo que [se cree.]
 [people think.]

Las manzanas que he comprado [no son] tan buenas como
 I have bought [are not]

las uvas que [no he] comprado.
 grape [I have not] bought.

Él es tan sabio como su padre.
 learned

Cuanto mas conquistaba Alejandro, tanto mas queria conquistar.
 Alexander he wished to conquer.

Cuanto mas poblado es un país, tanto mas rico es.
 inhabited country opulent

[No se da] nada tan libre y fácilmente como los consejos.
 [People give] nothing freely readily advice.

The most dangerous enemies to life are intemperance and sloth.

There is nothing that people bear more impatiently, or forgive less than contempt.

Honesty is the best policy.

Princes are often more unhappy than the greater part of their subjects.

VII.

ON COMPARATIVES (CONTINUED)

(page 34 of the Grammar).

My patience is at least as great as your's.

You are more generous than he.

They are richer than people think.

The apples that I have bought are not so good as the grapes that I have not bought.

He is as learned as his father.

The more Alexander conquered, the more he wished to conquer.

The more a country is inhabited, the more opulent it is.

People give nothing so freely and readily as advice.

Hay mas gloria en perdonar que en vengarse.
glory forgiving revenging.

Los hombres [no son nunca] tan desgraciados ni tan felices
[are never] unhappy nor happy
como [lo creen.]
[they think.]

Nada hay tan contagioso como el ejemplo.
contagious example.

Los sabios dicen muchas cosas en pocas palabras; los
learned say thing word;
ignorantes hablan mucho y [no dicen nada.]
ignorant talk [say nothing]

El hijo es mejor médico que el padre.
son

Cuanto mas jugamos, tanto menos aprendemos.
we play learn.

Sus calles estan tan bien ó mejor empedradas que las nuestras.
Their streets paved our's.

El alma es la mayor maravilla del mundo.
soul wonder [in the] world.

[E'l que se alegra del bien que se hace] á sus semejantes,
[He who rejoices at the good that is done] equals,
es casi tan benéfico como [el mismo que lo confiere.]
nearly beneficent [he who confers the benefit.]

La naturaleza del hombre es tan perversa, los pliegues de
nature perverse folding
su corazon son tan impenetrables, que confiar [en quien
his heart impenetrable to confide [in a person
nos ha engañado una vez] es una cosa muy peligrosa.
who has once deceived us] dangerous.

Vd. es menos perezoso que yo.
lazy.

VIII.

DE LOS NOMBRES NUMERALES

(pág^a 38 de la Gramática).

Luis catorce era el protector de [las bellas letras.]
patron learning.

There is more glory in forgiving than in revenging.

Men are never so unhappy, nor so happy, as they think.

Nothing is so contagious as example.

The learned say many things in few words; the ignorant
talk much and say nothing.

The son is a better physician than the father.

The more we play, the less we learn.

Their streets are as well or better paved than our's.

The soul is the greatest wonder in the world.

He who rejoices at the good that is done to his equals, is
nearly as beneficent as he who confers the benefit.

The nature of man is so perverse, the foldings of his
heart are so impenetrable, that confidence in a person
who has once deceived us is a very dangerous thing.

You are less lazy than I.

VIII.

ON THE NUMERALS

(page 38 of the Grammar).

Louis the fourteenth was the patron of learning.

Carlos doce, rey de Suecia, fué [muy guerrero.]
 Charles Sweden, [a great warrior.]

Tengo mas de sesenta duros.
 I have dollar.

La hospitalidad es uno de los primeros deberes del hombre.
 Hospitality duty

El Sena es mas largo que el Támesis; pero el último es
 Seine Thames |
 mas ancho y mas rápido que el primero.
 rapid

Cuando Mahoma tomó Constantinopla en 1453, todos los
 When Mahomet took Constantinople

Griegos que cultivaban las artes [se refugiaron] en Italia.
 Greek who cultivated [took refuge] Italy.

Sófocles y Eurípides, dos famosos [poetas trágicos,] ambos
 Sophocles famous tragedian,
 eran Atenenses.
 Athenian.

Los juegos que Tito dió una vez al pueblo romano [le costaron]
 games Titus gave people Roman [cost him]
 cuarenta millones.

Jorge tercero fué coronado en la Abadía de Westminster,
 George crowned Abbey
 el 22 de Setiembre, en 1761, y Jorge cuarto el 19 de
 September
 Julio de 1821.
 July

Los planetas giran [al rededor] del sol.
 planet revolve round

Saturno hace su revolucion en 30 años; Júpiter en 12; Marte
 Saturn makes its revolution year; Mars
 en 2 años; la Tierra en un año, ó 365 dias y seis
 day

Charles the twelfth, the king of Sweden, was a great warrior.

I have more than sixty dollars.

Hospitality is one of the first duties of man.

The Seine is longer than the Thames; but the latter is wider and more rapid than the former.

When Mahomet took Constantinople in one thousand four hundred and fifty three (*or*, fourteen hundred and fifty three), all the Greeks who cultivated art took refuge in Italy.

Sophocles and Euripides, two famous tragedians, were both Athenians.

The games that Titus once gave to the Roman people cost him forty millions.

George the third was crowned in Westminster Abbey, on the twenty second of September, seventeen hundred and sixty one (*or*, one thousand seven hundred and sixty one) and George the fourth on the nineteenth of July eighteen hundred and twenty one (*or*, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one).

The planets revolve round the sun.

Saturn makes its revolution in thirty years; Jupiter in twelve; Mars in two years; the Earth in one year, or three hundred

horas; Venus en 225 dias; y Mercurio en 3 meses.
 hour; Mercury month.

La luna, que es el satélite de la tierra, [da la vuelta al
 moon which a satellite to [revolves
 rededor de ella] en 27 dias, 7 horas y 43 minutos;
 it] minute;
 pero [no alcanza al sol sino en] 29 dias, 12 horas y
 [does not overtake the sun in less than]
 44 minutos.

El templo de Jano estuvo cerrado durante [todo el] reinado
 temple Janus was shut [the whole] reign
 de Numa Pompilio; pero desde entonces hasta el reinado
 Pompilius; from that time down to
 de César Augusto [no estuvo cerrado sino] dos veces; una
 Caesar Augustus [it was shut but]
 vez despues de la primera guerra púnica, y la segunda
 after Punic
 vez despues de la batalla de Actio, donde Augusto derrotó
 time battle Actium Augustus vanquished
 á Antonio.
 Anthony.

Heródoto [nos cuenta] de los antiguos Persas que, desde la
 Herodotus [tells us] ancient Persian
 edad de cinco años [hasta la de] veinte, [no enseñaban á
 age to [they instructed
 sus hijos sino] tres cosas; á manejar un caballo, á
 their sons only] thing; manage
 servirse del arco, y á decir la verdad.
 make use bow, speak

and sixty five days and six hours; Venus in two hundred and twenty five days; and Mercury in three months.

The moon, which is a satellite to the earth, revolves round it in twenty seven days, seven hours and forty three minutes; but she does not overtake the sun in less than twenty nine days, twelve hours and forty four minutes.

The temple of Janus was shut during the whole reign of Numa Pompilius; but from that time down to the reign of Cæsar Augustus it was shut but twice; once after the first Punic war, and the second time after the battle of Actium, where Augustus vanquished Anthony.

Herodotus tells us of the ancient Persians, that from the age of five years to twenty they instructed their children only in three things; to manage a horse, to make use of the bow, and to speak the truth.

IX.

DE LOS PRONOMBRES PERSONALES

(pág^a 42 de la Gramática).

Ellos me han hablado.

spoken.

Él les da alguna cosa.

gives some thing.

Yo le he visto esta mañana.

this morning.

Él es mas rico que ellos.

rich

Los que adulan á los grandes los pierden.

Those who flatter great ruin.

La falsedad es odiosa en sí misma.

Falsehood odious

Vd. y yo creemos que la felicidad de este mundo consiste

believe happiness consists

en llenar los deberes [que nos son impuestos.]

fulfilling duty [prescribed to us.]

La Inglaterra debe sus riquezas á la proteccion que ella

owes riches encouragement

da á su comercio.

gives commerce.

El deseo [de pasar por generosos] nos hace [muchas veces]

desire [of appearing generous] renders often

pródigos.

lavish.

Me acusais altamente de ingratitude; pero, señor duque, per-

accuse loudly ingratitude; but, my lord duke, per-

mitidme [que os diga] que no os debo nada.

mit [to tell you] owe nothing.

La virtud tiene en sí misma [cuanto] puede hacerla amable.

Virtue has [all that] can make lovely.

Díme con quien andas, y te diré quien eres.

Tell whom goest, will tell who art.

IX.
ON THE PERSONAL PRONOUN
(page 42 of the Grammar).

They have spoken to me.

He gives them something.

I have seen him this morning.

He is richer than they.

Those who flatter the great ruin them.

Falsehood is odious in itself.

You and I believe that the happiness of this world consists
in fulfilling the duties prescribed to us.

England owes her riches to the encouragement that she gives
to her commerce.

The desire of appearing generous often renders us lavish.

You accuse me loudly of ingratitude; but, my Lord Duke, per-
mit me to tell you that I owe you nothing.

Virtue has in herself all that can make her lovely.

Tell me with whom thou goest; and I will tell thee who
thou art.

Los malvados no pueden soportar el aspecto de la virtud.
wicked cannot bear sight

Ella les condena; ellos se exasperan, y se irritan contra ella.
condemns are exasperated irritated against

Un hombre que está satisfecho siempre de sí mismo, lo está
satisfied always with

[pocas veces] [de los] demás.
[seldom] [with] other.

El verdadero medio de ser engañado, es creerse mas astuto
readiest way cheated to think cunning
que los demás.
other people.

Cuando [no se halla] descanso en sí mismo, es [por demás] el
When [a man finds not] his repose [in vain]
buscarlo [en otra parte.]
seek elsewhere.

Adonis era un jóven de una belleza extraordinaria.
youth extraordinary.

Venus le amaba perdidamente.
loved passionately.

[Sin embargo] tuvo la desgracia de verle muerto por un
However had unhappiness to see killed by
jabalí; pero ella le convirtió en anémona.
wild boar; changed into an anemone.

Te quiero mas que á él.
love

Me dan menos que á tí.
give

Nos dió tanto dinero como á ellos.
gave [as much] money as

Yo les mandé seis renglones, y ella se los leyó.
sent lines read.

X.

DE LOS PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS

(pág^a 47 de la Gramática).

Una madre que cria su hijo, es dos veces su madre.
suckles

The wicked cannot bear the sight of virtue.

She condemns them; they are exasperated and irritated against her.

A man who is always satisfied with himself, is seldom so with others.

The readiest way to be cheated is to think oneself more cunning than other people.

When a man finds not his repose within himself, it is in vain to seek it elsewhere.

Adonis was a youth of extraordinary beauty.

Venus loved him passionately.

She, however, had the unhappiness to see him killed by a wild boar; but she changed him into an anemone.

I love thee better than him.

They give me less than thee.

He gave us as much money as them.

I sent them six lines, and she read them to them.

X.

ON THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

(page 47 of the Grammar).

A mother that suckles her own child, is twice (*or doubly*) its mother.

Él ha leído mi libro, y juzga de él como un ciego de
 read book judges as blind man does
 los colores.
 colour.

La principal sabiduría del hombre consiste en conocer sus
 chief wisdom consists knowing
 locuras.
 folly.

El corazón del envidioso está amasado con hiel y amargura;
 heart envious man steeped in gall bitterness;
 su lengua arroja veneno; la felicidad de su vecino inter-
 tongue spitteth venom; success neighbour
 rompe su descanso.
 breaks rest.

Cuanto mas estudie vd. la lengua inglesa, tantas mas bellezas
 study language
 hallará vd. en ella.
 will find

[No les deis] recompensas; no las merecen.
 [Don't give] reward; deserve.

Platon desterró la música de su república.
 Plato banished music [out of] commonwealth.

La justicia levanta su voz; pero ella [apenas se hace oír en]
 Justice raises voice; [has much ado to be heard amidst]
 el tumulto de las pasiones.
 tumult passion.

No es la abundancia de las riquezas la que nos puede hacer
 abundance can make
 felices; sino el uso que hacemos de ellas.
 happy; but make

[Desde que] la fortuna cesa de favorecernos, nuestros amigos
 [When once] ceases favour
 nos abandonan.
 forsake.

Un hombre vano desprecia el juicio de los demás; [se fia del]
 vain despises judgment [relies on]
 suyo, y se encuentra confundido.
 is confounded.

He has read my book, and judges of it as a blind man does
of colour.

The chief wisdom of man consists in knowing his own folly.

The heart of the envious man is steeped in gall and bitterness; his tongue spitteth venom; the success of his neighbour breaks his rest.

The more you study the English language, the more beauties
you will find in it.

Do not (*or* don't) give them rewards; they do not deserve them.
Plato banished music out of his commonwealth.

Justice raises her voice; but she has much ado to be heard
amidst the tumult of the passions.

It is not the abundance of riches that can make us happy;
but the use that we make of them.

When once fortune ceases to favour us, our friends forsake us.

A vain man despises the judgment of others; relies on his
own, and is confounded.

Un hablador es incómodo en la sociedad; el oído [se fatiga]
 talkative man a nuisance society; ear [is weary]
 con su charla; el torrente de sus palabras sofoca la con-
 babbling; torrent word overwhelms con-
 versacion.
 versation.

El sabio [duda á menudo]; el insensato [de nada duda;]
 [often doubts;] fool [doubts not;]
 [todo lo sabe,] menos su propia ignorancia.
 [knows all things,] but ignorance.

Mi padre ha atendido á mi subsistencia, á mi educacion y á
 provided for subsistence education
 mis costumbres; estos son grandes motivos para mi agra-
 morals; strong motive grat-
 decimiento.
 itude.

¡Querida patria mia! solo por tí muero.
 Dear country! alone for I die.

Las acciones de ella.
 actions

Nuestra bata y la de ella.
 gown

Tus delitos y los suyos.
 crimes

XI.

DE LOS PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS É INTER- ROGATIVOS

(pág^a 51 de la Gramática).

Parece que la justicia y la probidad [se han hecho solamente]
 It seems probity [are only made]

para el pueblo.
 people.

Una señorita de Toledo, cuyo nombre era Victoria.
 young lady name

El asunto de que vd. me ha hablado.
 affair spoken.

A talkative man is a nuisance in society; the ear is weary with his babbling; the torrent of his words overwhelms conversation.

The wise man often doubts; the fool doubts not; knows all things, but his own ignorance.

My father has provided for my subsistence, my education and my morals; these are strong motives for my gratitude.

Dear country! alone for thee I die.

Her actions.

Our gown and her's.

Thy crimes and his (*or* her's).

XI.

ON RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

(page 51 of the Grammar).

It seems that justice and probity are only made for the people.

A young lady of Toledo, whose name was Victoria.

The affair of which you have spoken to me.



¿De quién es este sombrero?

¿Quién le ha dicho á vd. esto?

told

Está[en uso] dar cuatro festines solemnes á los cuales son
customary to give feasts solemn

convidados los embajadores.

invited

ambassador.

Un hombre cuyos negocios van bien, [puede divertirse] algo;
goes on well [may amuse himself] a little;

pero un jóven cuyos bienes [consisten en] un par de
young fellow [consists of] pair

bueyes y una carreta, debe quedarse en casa á trabajar.
ox cart ought to stay at home work.

Hay gentes que desagradan con mérito, y otras que agradan
people displease with merit, please

con faltas.

fault.

El hombre cuya conducta es regular, y cuyas acciones son
conduct regular, action

decentes, es mas feliz que él que [se entrega] á sus in-
upright, [abandon himself] in-

clinaciones.

clination.

¿Cuál es el hombre que [no se engaña jamás?]
[never mistakes?]

¿Qué es la virtud?

Es el constante cumplimiento de las obligaciones que la razon
steady discharge those obligations reason

nos dicta.

dictates.

[No se debe contradecir abiertamente] la opinion de un hombre
[One must not directly contradict]

á quien se desea persuadir.

we wish to convince.

Vuestros mejores amigos dudan á qué lado [se inclinarán.]
[are in doubt] side [shall incline.]

Whose hat is this?

Who has said that to you?

It is customary to give four solemn feasts to which the ambassadors are invited.

A man whose business goes on well, may amuse himself a little; but a young fellow whose property consists of a pair of oxen and a cart ought to stay at home to work.

There are people who displease with merit, and others who please with faults.

The man whose conduct is regular, and whose actions are upright, is happier than he who abandons himself to his inclinations.

Who is the man that never mistakes?

What is virtue?

It is the steady discharge of those obligations that reason dictates to us.

One must not directly contradict the opinion of a man whom we wish to convince.

Your best friends are in doubt to which side they shall incline.

[¡Pecadora de mí!] dijo á esto Maritornes que estaba delante.
[Sinner that I am!] cried present.

Cuando no podemos lograr lo que deseamos, debemos contentarnos con lo que tenemos.
cannot obtain desire ought to content have.

El libro en que leímos.
read.

La pluma con que escribo.
pen I write.

XII.

DE LOS PRONOMBRES DEMOSTRATIVOS

(pág.^a 55 de la Gramática).

Este hombre que ves, ese hombre que has visto hoy, y aquel hombre que vimos [la semana pasada,] son parientes míos.
see, have seen to-day, we saw [last week] relation
Debemos premiar [á aquel] que trabaja por la patria.
to reward [the man] labours

La virtud y el vicio producen efectos diferentes; aquella hace
produce effect different makes

[felices á los hombres,] este los hace desdichados.
[men happy] miserable.

Hízonos apear en un meson que está á la entrada del lugar;
He made alight at inn at entrance village;
esto es, [un poco fuera] de él.
[a little way out]

[Dígame vd.] lo que quiere [que yo haga.]
[Tell me] wish [me to do.]

El que puede moderar sus pasiones, es muy feliz.
moderate passion

La satisfaccion que se saca de la venganza [solo dura] un
satisfaction is derived revenge [lasts but]

Sinner that I am! cried Maritornes who was present.

When we cannot obtain what we desire, we ought to content ourselves with what we have.

The book in which we read.

The pen with which I write.

XII.

ON DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

(page 55 of the Grammar).

This man you see, that man you have seen to-day, and that man we saw last week, are relations of mine.

We ought to reward the man that labours for the country.

Virtue and vice produce different effects; the former makes men happy, the latter makes them miserable.

He made us alight at an inn which is at the entrance of the village; that is, a little way out of it.

Tell me what you wish me to do.

He who can moderate his passions is very happy.

The satisfaction that is derived from revenge lasts but a

momento; pero la que se saca de la clemencia es eterna.
 moment; clemency everlasting.

El que es demasiado indulgente para sí mismo, [por lo regular
 too indulgent towards [has generally
 suele ser poco complaciente] con los otros.
 but little consideration] for others.

[Poneos siempre] en el lugar de aquel á quien [quereis
 [Put yourself always] place [would
 injuriar,] y [nunca le ofenderéis].
 do an injury,] [you will never offend him].

Los que desprecian las ciencias, son mas despreciables que
 despise learning despicable
 las bestias, cuya ignorancia es la consecuencia de su na-
 beast ignorance consequence
 turaleza.

¡Felices los que gustan de leer!
 love read!

El fastidio que consume á los demás, aun en medio de las
 disquiet preys upon even the midst
 delicias, es desconocido de los que saben ocuparse leyendo.
 pleasure, unknown can employ in reading.

Los que creen que la felicidad consiste en las riquezas [se
 think [are
 engañan.]
 mistaken.]

Los cortesanos [nada dan] á los que [tienen necesidad] de todo;
 Courtier [give nothing] [are in want] everything;
 y dan todo á los que [nada necesitan.]
 [stand in need of nothing.]

Un antiguo decia que el que [habia hallado] un buen yerno
 One of the ancients [had met with] son-in-law
 habia ganado un hijo; pero aquel que habia hallado [uno
 gained had found [a bad
 malo] habia perdido una hija.
 one] lost

moment; but that which is drawn from clemency is everlasting.

He who is too indulgent towards himself, has generally but little consideration for others.

Put yourself always in the place of him to whom you would do an injury, and you will never offend him.

Those who despise learning are more despicable than beasts, whose ignorance is the consequence of their nature.

Happy are those who love to read!

The disquiet that preys upon others, even in the midst of pleasure, is unknown to those who can employ themselves in reading.

Those who think that happiness consists in riches are mistaken.

Courtiers give nothing to those who are in want of everything; and they give everything to those who stand in need of nothing.

One of the ancients said that he who had met with a good son-in-law had gained a son; but he who had found a bad one had lost a daughter.



DE LOS PRONOMBRES INDEFINIDOS

Todo lo que reluce no es oro.
glitters

XIII.

ON THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN

(page 58 of the Grammar.)

Neither of them has done his duty.

Both relate the same story; though neither of them believes
it to be true.

Every country has its particular customs.

Every one lives as he pleases.

If any one come to seek me, say that I am not at home.

He fears nobody.

Hast thou anything to tell me?

I had something to tell thee.

Nothing he said convinced her; nor did his entreaties avail
anything.

The husband and wife love one another; but the sons and
daughters hate each other.

Neither has written; because both are ill.

They will be rewarded each one according to his merit.

They all lighted their candles, and each retired to his room.

All that glitters is not gold.

El pródigo está siempre pobre por muchas riquezas [que
 spendthrift poor [he
 tenga].

may have.]

Sed lo que pareceis, y pareced lo que sois.

Be appear are.

La virtud desgraciada [se atrae] el respeto; y la villanía,
 [in misfortune] attracts respect; baseness,
 por feliz que sea, [solo se atrae] el desprecio.
 successful may be [attracts only]

Los Atenienses [derrotaron mas de una vez] por mar y por
 [more than once defeated]

tierra al rey de Persia.

Nadie [está al abrigo de] la calumnia.

[is screened against] calumny.

[Alabando á un príncipe] muchas virtudes que él [no tenia:]
 [A prince being praised for] [did not possess:]

“Haré todo lo que pueda,” dijo él, “para impedir [que
 I will do can, to prevent [you
 digáis una mentira].”
 from telling an untruth].

[Habiendo preguntado un dia á Arístipo] en qué se diferen-
 [Aristippus being one day asked] differed

ciaba un hombre hábil de un majadero: [Que los manden,]
 able blockhead: [Let them be sent,]

dijo él, fuera de su país, y [se verá].
 out [you will then see].

Cualquiera que combate contra su patria es un mónstruo.
 fights monster.

XIV Y XV.

DE LOS VERBOS AUXILIARES

(pág^{as} 65 y 70 de la Gramática).

Las riquezas y la pobreza tienen grande influencia sobre los
 poverty influence over
 hombres.

The spendthrift is always poor, whatever riches he may have.

Be what you appear, and appear what you are.

Virtue in misfortune attracts respect; and baseness, however successful it may be, attracts only contempt.

The Athenians more than once defeated the king of Persia by sea and by land.

Nobody is screened against calumny.

A prince being praised for many virtues that he did not possess, said, "I will do all that I can to prevent you from telling an untruth."

Aristippus being one day asked in what respect an able man differed from a blockhead: let them, he said, be sent out of their country, and you will then see.

Whoever fights against his country is a monster.

XIV and XV.

ON THE AUXILIARY VERB.

(pages 65 and 70 of the Grammar).

Wealth and poverty have great influence over men.

El primer paso hácia la sabiduría es conocer que somos
 step towards wisdom to know

ignorantes.

ignorant.

Tened tres cosas abiertas para vuestro amigo: la cara, el
 open for countenance,

bolsillo y el corazon.

purse

Cada período de la vida tiene placeres que le son propios y
 period pleasure proper

naturales.

natural.

Hay personas que quieren los libros, como muebles, mas
 person like to have book, as household good,

para embellecer sus casas que para adornar y enriquecer
 to embellish adorn enrich

sus entendimientos.

mind.

Habiendo estado en la casa, y no habiéndola visto.

seen

La naturaleza parecia haber dispuesto que las necesidades de
 seemed provided folly

los hombres fuesen pasajeras; pero los libros las inmor-
 transitory; per-

talizan.

petuate

Laurentius Coster de Harlem fué quien inventó la
 the first invented

imprensa en 1440.

art of printing

Dicen que el hombre es un animal sociable.

They say

[Segun esto] el Francés es el hombre por excelencia; pues
 [Upon this footing] Frenchman *par excellence*; for

parece haber sido [formado únicamente para] la sociedad.

[cut out for nothing but] society.

The first step towards wisdom is to know that we are ignorant.

Have three things open for your friend: your countenance, your purse and your heart.

Every period of life has its pleasures which are proper and natural to it.

There are persons who like to have books, as household goods, more in order to embellish their houses than to adorn and enrich their minds.

Having been in the house, and not having seen her.

Nature seemed to have provided that the follies of mankind should be transitory; but books perpetuate them.

Laurentius Coster de Harlem was the first who invented the art of printing in one thousand four hundred and forty.

They say that man is a sociable animal.

Upon this footing, a Frenchman is a man, *par excellence*; for he seems to have been cut out for nothing but society.

Él era arquitecto.
architect.

Ellos fueron maestros de dibujo.
drawing-master.

Yo seré pintor.
painter.

Nosotros seremos libreros.
bookseller.

Ellos serán zapateros.
shoemaker.

Él sería sastre.
tailor.

Tú serás médico.

Yo tenía un pan.
loaf.

Él estaba en Madrid, cuando nosotros estábamos en Londres.

Si tuviera veinte mil libras esterlinas, no sería tan despreciado
pound sterling, despised
de mis parientes.
relations.

Sé rico, y tendrás amigos; sé pobre, y aunque seas sabio y

[hombre de bien,] serás olvidado de todo el mundo.
[honest man,] forgotten

Seamos virtuosos, y seremos felices.
virtuous,

Bajo un gobierno arbitrario todas las distinciones y rangos
Under government arbitrary distinctions rank
están confundidos.
confounded.

Los daños que habeis causado á vuestro país no están redu-
mischief done con-
cidos á vuestra interpretacion de las leyes: sois ministro
fined interpretation law:

He was an architect.

They were drawing-masters.

I will be a painter.

We will be booksellers.

They will be shoemakers.

He would be a tailor.

Thou shalt be a physician.

I had a loaf.

He was in Madrid, when we were in London.

If I had twenty thousand pounds sterling, I should not be so
despised by my relations.

Be rich, and thou wilt have friends; be poor, and although thou
be wise and an honest man, thou wilt be forgotten of all
the world.

Let us be virtuous, and we shall be happy.

Under an arbitrary government, all distinctions and ranks are
confounded.

The mischiefs you have done to your country are not confined
to your interpretation of the laws: you are a minister

y [como tal] habeis sido consultado.
[as such] consulted.

El rey no solo ha sacrificado el interés del pueblo, sino su
sacrificed interest
reputacion personal, y la dignidad de su corona.
reputation dignity crown.

XVI.

DE LOS VERBOS REGULARES.

(pág.^a 74 de la Gramática).

El talento poético de Lope de Vega le granjeó mas gloria
talent poetic to procure⁽²⁾
que provecho.
gain.

Ningun poeta español fué jamás tan honrado durante su vida.
poet ever so much to honour during

El papa le nombró fiscal de la cámara apostólica.
pope to appoint chamber apostolic.

Se ha calculado que el número de pliegos que compuso
to compute number sheets to compose
durante su vida, asciende á ciento treinta y tres mil dos-
to amount
cientos veinte y cinco, y [que debe haber escrito] mas de
[must have written] upwards
veinte y un millones trescientos mil versos.
verse.

Las comedias heróicas é históricas forman una parte consi-
comedy heroic historical to form
derable de las obras dramáticas de Lope de Vega
work dramatic

[segun] han sido conservadas.
[in so far as] to preserve.

(2) Donde se encuentre en adelante un verbo, se hallará siempre precedido de la preposicion *to*, siendo la señal del infinitivo, dejando al estudiante le ponerlo en su propio modo, tiempo y número.

and as such have been consulted.

The king has not only sacrificed the interests of the people; but his personal reputation and the dignity of the crown.

XVI.

ON REGULAR VERBS.

(page 74 of the Grammar.)

The poetic talent of Lope de Vega procured for him more glory than gain.

No Spanish poet was ever so much honoured during life.

The Pope appointed him fiscal of the apostolic chamber.

It has been computed that the number of sheets he composed during his life, amounted to one hundred and thirty three thousand two hundred and twenty five, and that he must have written upwards of twenty one million three hundred thousand verses.

The heroic and historical comedies form a considerable portion of the dramatic works of Lope de Vega, in so far as they have been preserved.

En el siglo diez y siete sus comedias eran universalmente
 century plays universally

leídas y representadas [en toda] España.
 to read to perform throughout

Las tragedias con que Lupercio de Argensola principió su
 tragedy to commence

carrera poética, consideradas como ensayos juveniles, son
 career to consider efforts youthful

dignas de ser mencionadas, aunque [no merecen] el
 worthy to remember, though [they do not merit]

extremado elogio que Cervantes hizo de ellas en un raptó
 unbounded praise to bestow fit

de entusiasmo.
 enthusiasm.

Lupercio formó su estilo [por el de Horacio] con no menos
 style [after that of Horace]

aplicacion que Luis de Leon; pero [no poseyó] el dulce
 closeness [he did not possess] sweet

entusiasmo de este piadoso poeta, que en el religioso
 pious religious

espíritu de su poesía, es tan opuesto á Horacio.
 spirit poetry, unlike

El segundo libro de la primera division de los poemas de
 poems

Villegas, consiste en odas, que son traducciones libres del
 to consist of ode, translations free

primer libro de Horacio.

Hay [algo de pedantería] en los títulos generales por los
 [something pedantic] titles generic by

cuales él distingue las diversas odas.
 to distinguish different

Los hexámetros españoles de Villegas, es cierto que se
 hexameters true

aproximan en punto de fluidez á los hexámetros de la
 to approach point fluency

In the seventeenth century his plays were universally read and performed throughout Spain.

The tragedies with which Lupercio de Argensola commenced his poetic career, considered as youthful efforts, are worthy of being remembered; though they do not merit the unbounded praise that Cervantez bestowed on them in a fit of enthusiasm.

Lupercio formed his style after that of Horace with no less closeness than Luis de Leon; but he did not possess the sweet enthusiasm of the latter pious poet, who in the religious spirit of his poetry, is so unlike Horace.

The second book of the first division of the poems of Villegas consists of odes, which are free translations from the first book of Horace.

There is something pedantic in the generic titles by which he distinguishes the different odes.

The Spanish hexameters of Villegas approach, it is true, in point of fluency to the hexameters of antiquity, and one

antigüedad, y una de sus odas sáficas es completamente
 antiquity, sapphic exquisitely
 hermosa.
 beautiful.

Calderon murió en 1687, de edad de 87 años.
 to die

Calderon sobresalió particularmente en el amontonamiento de
 to excel particularly accumulation
 sorpresas, en enlazar una situación dificultosa con otra, y en
 surprise, to connect situation difficult
 mantener entero el interés fuertemente excitado hasta
 to maintain undiminished interest strongly to excite to the
 el fin de la pieza.
 close piece.

XVII.

DE LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES.

(pág^a 84 de la Gramática).

He sufrido mis pesares con paciencia, y él [no ha] sufrido
 to suffered sorrows [has not]
 los suyos con la misma resignacion.
 same resignation.

Nosotros principiamos ayer nuestro ejercicio, y vds. [todavía
 to begin yesterday exercise [have
 no han] principiado el suyo.
 not yet]

Me despojaron de todos mis bienes.
 to bereave

El perro que me mordió, [no le ha] mordido á vd.
 dog to bite, [has not]

El viento sopló tan recio, que muchas casas [vinieron á
 wind to blow hard, several [were blown
 tierra].
 down].

of his Sapphic odes is exquisitely beautiful.

Calderon died in sixteen hundred and eighty seven, aged eighty seven.

Calderon particularly excelled in the accumulation of surprises, in connecting one difficult situation with another, and in maintaining the interest undiminished and strongly excited to the close of the piece.

XVII.

ON IRREGULAR VERBS.

(page 84 of the Grammar).

I have suffered my sorrows with patience, and he has not suffered his with the same resignation.

We began our exercise yesterday, and you have not yet begun your's.

They bereft me of all my property.

The dog that bit me, has not bitten you.

The wind blew so hard, that several houses were blown down.

They burned their fingers.

He bought a fine horse.

They came yesterday, but they have not come to-day.

This lace cost me twenty guineas.

My brother died last week, and my father has been dead
these ten years.

I did him a great kindness, and he has done me a great deal
of harm.

I dreamt all night long.

We drank to your health.

They ate a deal of bread, but you have eaten very little.

They fed upon rice, milk and herbs.

He fought for the cause of liberty.

Your bird flew, and mine has flown too.

He got riches and glory.

A friend gave me a hundred guineas, and a relation has given
me five.

I went to his house, and he had gone to the play.

Le conocíamos antes que fuésemos conocidos de él.
before by

Él nos guió por la senda de la virtud.
to lead in path

Lo dejamos á su eleccion de vd.
to leave choice

Yo le dejé salir, y él me hizo desgraciado.
go out, to make unhappy.

Le encontré por casualidad, y hemos puesto todo en su
to meet chance, to put every thing
lugar.
place.

He leído muchos libros ingleses.
to read

Me levanté ántes que ustedes se hubiesen levantado.
to rise were

Yo vi á su amigo de vd. anoche, y vd. no le ha visto.
to see last night,

He vendido mis libros.
to sell

Me mandó una carta por el correo.
to send letter post.

Habeis cantado una cancion muy bonita.
to sing song pretty

La fortuna que os hizo rey, os prohibió tener un amigo; es
to forbid

una ley de la naturaleza que [no puede] ser violada
law cannot be to violate

impunemente.

[with impunity].

Cuando 'estábamos en Lóndres hablábamos inglés; en París
to speak

hemos hablado francés.

Él me robó el reloj, y me hubiera robado el dinero.
to steal watch, my money.

Ellos juraron mi pérdida, y yo he jurado perdonarles.
to swear ruin, to forgive

We knew him before we were known by him.

He led us in the path of virtue.

We left it to your choice.

I let him go out, and he made me unhappy.

I met him by chance, and we have put every thing in its place.

I have read many English books.

I rose before you had risen.

I saw your friend of last night, and you have not seen him.

I have sold my books.

He sent me a letter by the post.

You sang a very pretty song.

The fortune that made you a king, forbade your having a friend; it is a law of nature that cannot be violated with impunity.

When we were in London we spoke English; in Paris we have spoken French.

He stole my watch, and he would have stolen my money.

They swore my ruin, and I have sworn to forgive them.

Ella me enseñó la lengua inglesa.
to teach

Vd. me contó un cuento muy divertido.
to tell story entertaining

Está bien pensado.
well to think.

Yo llevaba una casaca negra, que ahora está enteramente
now quite
usada.
to wear out.

Mientras ellos escribieron dos páginas, yo hubiera escrito veinte.
Whilst

XVIII.

DE LOS VERBOS PASIVOS, IMPERSONALES, REFLEXIVOS, RECÍPROCOS Y DEFECTIVOS

(pág^a 90 de la Gramática).

[Raras veces] nos arrepentimos de hablar poco : pero muchas
seldom to talk
veces de hablar demasiado.

Si [no nos lisonjeásemos] á nosotros mismos, la lisonja de
[did not flatter] flattery
los otros no podría dañarnos.
to hurt

Todos se lamentan de su memoria, y nadie de su juicio.
memory, judgment.

[Antes de desear] una cosa, seria menester examinar cuál
[Before we desire] to examine
es la felicidad de aquel que la posee.
to possess

Si el azote de la guerra es necesario, no es menester
scourge

She taught me the English language.

You told me a very entertaining story.

It is well thought.

I wore a black coat that is now quite worn out.

Whilst they wrote two pages, I could have written twenty.

XVIII.

ON THE PASSIVE, IMPERSONAL, REFLECTIVE, RECIPROCAL AND DEFECTIVE VERBS

(page 90 of the Grammar).

We seldom repent of talking little; but often of talking
too much.

If we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others would
not hurt us.

All complain of their memory, and nobody of their judgment.

Before we desire a thing, we should examine what is the
happiness of him who possesses it.

If the scourge of war be necessary, it is not requisite to hate

aborrecernos, no es preciso devorarnos unos á otros en
to devour

medio de la paz.
the midst peace.

Es necesario tener mayores virtudes para sostener la buena
to bear

fortuna que la mala.

Hay tres cosas que pueden contribuir á descubrir el corazon
to contribute to discover

del hombre y sus debilidades: el amor, el vino y el juego.
foible; play.

Pedaretes, no habiendo tenido el honor de ser escogido por
to choose

uno de los trescientos que tenian cierto [rango distinguido]
[place of distinction]

en la ciudad, se volvió [á su casa] muy contento y alegre,
to return [home] contented cheerful,

diciendo que [estaba lleno de gozo] porque Esparta habia
[to be overjoyed] Sparta

hallado trescientos hombres mejores que él.

Somos desgraciados porque no estamos donde quisiéramos
where

estar, ó porque no tenemos lo que quisiéramos.

Un Italiano muy aficionado al juego, y [no muy sobrante
Italian greatly addicted gaming, [in indifferent

de medios,] solia decir cuando perdia: ¡O Fortuna trai-
circumstances,] to use whenever treach-

dora! tú puedes hacerme perder, pero [no podrás hacerme]
erous! to cause [shalt never force me]

pagar.
to pay.

Un hombre que habia contribuido á hacer al rey Filipo señor
Philip master

de la ciudad de Olinto, de la cual era ciudadano, se
Olynthus,

one another, — it is not needful to devour one another in the midst of peace.

It is requisite to possess greater virtue in order to bear good fortune than bad.

There are three things that may contribute to discover the heart of man and his foibles: love, wine and play.

Pedaretes, not having had the honour of being chosen as one of the three hundred who held a certain place of distinction in the city, returned home very contented and cheerful, saying that he was overjoyed because Sparta had found three hundred men better than himself.

We are unhappy because we are not where we would wish to be, or because we have not what we desire.

An Italian, greatly addicted to gaming, and in indifferent circumstances, used to say whenever he lost: Oh, treacherous fortune! thou canst cause me to lose, but thou shalt never force me to pay.

A man who had contributed to make king Philip master of the city of Olynthus, of which he was a citizen, complained

quejó á él de que los Lacedemonios le llamaban traidor.
 to complain Lacedemonian traitor.
 [No sé por qué] os admirais de esto, dijo el rey, los Lace-
 [I do not know why] to wonder at
 demonios naturalmente son rústicos y groseros, y llaman
 naturally clownish unmannerly,
 todas las cosas por su nombre.
 name.

XIX.

DE LAS NEGACIONES É INTERROGACIONES

(pág^a 98 de la Gramática).

[Así como] la tierra no siempre produce rosas y lirios, [del
 As to produce rose lily,
 mismo modo] el mundo no nos da siempre contentamiento
 [so] to afford contentment
 y placer.
 pleasure.

Nada hay que descubra mas bajeza que un libelo: no contiene
 to betray baseness libel: to carry
 en sí el robo ó el asesinato; pero un hombre de bien ¿no
 robbery murder;

[querria mas] perder una suma considerable, y aun la vida
 [rather prefer] sum
 misma, [antes que ser el blanco] de la burla y de la
 itself, [than be set up as a mark] derision

infamia?
 infamy?

¿Puede distinguirse un hombre de bien de un pícaro por los
 to distinguish from rogue
 accidentes de la naturaleza?
 accident

Cuando los dioses aman á los príncipes, dice un antiguo
 filósofo, derraman en la copa de la suerte una mezcla de
 to pour cup fate mixture

to him that the Lacedemonians called him a traitor.

I do not know why you should wonder at this, said the king,
the Lacedemonians are naturally clownish and unmannerly,
and call all things by their name.

XIX.

ON NEGATIONS AND INTERROGATIONS

(page 98 of the Grammar).

As the earth does not always produce roses and lilies, so the
world does not always afford us contentment and pleasure.

There is nothing that betrays baseness more than libel: it
does not carry with it robbery or murder; but would not
an honest man rather prefer to lose a considerable sum, and
even life itself, than be set up as a mark of derision and
infamy?

Can an honest man be distinguished from a rogue by the
accidents of nature?

When the gods love princes, says an ancient philosopher,
they pour into the cup of fate a mixture of good and evil,

bienes y de males, [á fin de que] no olviden que son
 good evil, [so that] to forget
 hombres.

¿Qué dice vd.?

¿Vendrá el criado mañana?
 servant to-morrow?

¿Cuál es la noticia que quiere vd. decirnos?
 news to wish

¿Qué casualidad, qué tempestad os ha arrojado á esta ribera?
 casualty, tempest to throw shore?

¿Es alguna desgracia igual á la mia la que os arranca de
 like to tear
 vuestra patria?

¿Quereis que abandone lo cierto por correr tras de lo dudoso?
 to abandon to run

¿De quién podrá vd. fiarse [en adelante?]
 to trust hereafter?

[¿En dónde] hallaréis un hombre sin faltas?
 Where to find

¿Podeis ignorar lo que causa mi dolor?
 to be ignorant of

¡Ah! ¿En dónde estamos? dijo él.
 Alas!

¿No podria vd. ayudarme á hacerlo?
 Could to help

Él no puede tener un corazon feroz é insensible.
 cruel unfeeling.

Bruto y Casio se mataron con una precipitacion, que no es
 Brutus Cassius to kill precipitancy,
 excusable, y no se puede leer esta parte de su vida sin
 part

asombro ni sentimiento.
 astonishment

so that they may not forget they are men.

What do you say?

Will the servant come to-morrow?

What is the news you wish to tell us?

What casualty, what tempest threw you on this shore?

Is it some misfortune like mine that tears you from your
country?

Do you wish me to abandon the certain to run after the
uncertain?

In whom will you be able to trust hereafter?

Where will you find a man without faults?

Can you be ignorant of what causes my grief?

Alas! where are we? said he.

Could you not help me to do it?

He cannot have a cruel and unfeeling heart.

Brutus and Cassius were killed with a precipitancy which is
inexcusable, and this part of their life cannot be read
without astonishment and grief.

La fortuna no da nada; no hace mas que prestar por cierto
to lend
 tiempo.

La muerte no llega mas que una vez, y se hace sentir á
to come to feel
 cada momento en la vida.
every moment

El valiente no muere sino una vez; el cobarde muere toda
coward
 su vida.

No puedo hacerlo.
to do.

XX.

DE LOS VERBOS EN GENERAL

(pág^a 103 de la Gramática).

[Algunas veces] se halla generosidad donde no se piensa.
Sometimes generosity to imagine.

Se ven gentes bien pobres que tienen muy nobles senti-
people senti-
 mientos.
ment.

[Hay mucha curiosidad] en saber lo que hace el mundo, y
[People are far too curious] to know

no bastante para aprender lo que deberia hacer; [por esto]
to learn ought [hence]

es que se ven tantas gentes que saben cómo se vive, y
how

tan pocas que [sepan vivir].
[know how to live themselves].

No bien habia entrado César en el senado, cuando los con-
senate, con-
 jurados se arrojaron á él y le cosieron á puñaladas
spirator to throw upon to pierce with daggers

Fortune gives nothing; she but lends for a time.

Death comes but once, and he makes himself felt at every moment of life.

The valiant dies but once; the coward dies all his life.

I cannot do it.

XX.

ON THE VERBS IN GENERAL

(page 103 of the Grammar).

We sometimes find generosity where we do not imagine.

We see people very poor who have noble sentiments.

People are far too curious to know what the world does, and not enough to learn what it ought to do; hence it is that we see so many people who know how it lives, and so few who know how to live themselves.

Cæsar had scarcely entered into the Senate, when the conspirators threw themselves upon him, and pierced him with their daggers.

Preguntando uno á Caton ¿por qué habiendo merecido bien
 to ask Cato to deserve

de la república, no le habian erigido estatuas?

to erect statue

Quiero mas, dijo Caton, que me hagan esa pregunta, que si
 had rather, question,

me preguntaran por qué me las han erigido.

Filipo, rey de Macedonia, escribió á Aristóteles la carta
 Macedon, Aristotle

siguiente:

following:

[Pongo en vuestra noticia] que [acaba de nacerme un hijo].

[I beg to inform you]

[a son has just been born unto me].

[No doy gracias] á los dioses tanto por su nacimiento, como

to thank

birth,

por la felicidad que tiene de haber venido al mundo

to enjoy for

durante vive un Aristóteles; porque espero que educado

whilst

to bring up

por él llegará á ser digno de la gloria de su padre y del

to prove

worthy

imperio que le dejaré.

empire

to leave.

Alejandro no quiso menos que á su propio padre á Aristó-

to love

teles: porque, decia él, soy deudor al uno de vivir, y al

to be indebted

for

otro de vivir bien.

Habiendo sabido Epaminondas que Artajerjes, rey de Persia,

to learn

Artaxerxes,

habia enviado á Tebas algunos embajadores con intencion

to send

Thebes

de corromperle con magníficos regalos y ofertas ventajosas,

to corrupt

magnificent present

offer advantageous,

los convidó á comer consigo.

to invite to dine

Some one asking Cato, why, having deserved well of the commonwealth, they had not erected statues to him?

I had rather, said Cato, be asked this question, than be asked why they have raised them to me.

Philip, king of Macedonia, wrote the following letter to Aristotle:

I beg to inform you that a son has been born unto me. I do not so much thank the gods for his birth, as for the happiness he enjoys for having come into the world whilst an Aristotle is living; because I hope that, being brought up by him, he may prove worthy of the glory of his father and of the empire I shall leave him.

Alexander did not love Aristotle less than his father, because said he, I am indebted to one for living, and to the other for well-living.

Epaminondas having learnt that Artaxerxes, king of Persia, had sent certain ambassadors to Thebes, with the intention of corrupting him by means of magnificent presents and advantageous offers, invited them to dine with him.

Los trató de un modo muy sencillo, y todo lo que había en
 to entertain in manner simple,
 su casa anunciaba un estado de indigencia.
 to indicated indigence.

Acabada la comida, les dijo sonriéndose: [Id á informar] á
 to be over repast, to smile; [go and inform]
 vuestro rey lo que habeis visto en casa de Epaminondas,
 y cómo os ha tratado; presto conocerá que un hombre
 to regale; soon to comprehend how
 que sabe contentarse con tan poco, desdeña las riquezas
 can to content to disdain
 y los honores.

Viajando Milton por Italia en su juventud, vió representar
 to travel youth, to represent
 en Milan una comedia intitulada: "Adan, ó el pecado ori-
 called: Adam, Sin
 ginal," escrita por [un tal] Andrini.
 one

El asunto de esta comedia era la caída del hombre.
 fall

Los actores eran Dios, los Diablos, los Angeles, Adan, Eva,
 character Devil, Angel, Eve,
 la Serpiente, la Muerte y los Pecados mortales.
 Serpent, deadly

[Al través de] lo absurdo de la obra, Milton descubrió la sub-
 Through the absurdity work, to discern sub-
 limidad oculta del asunto.
 limity hidden

Hay muchas veces, en las cosas en que todo parece ridículo
 to appear ridiculous
 al vulgo, un rasgo de grandeza que no se percibe sino por
 touch to perceive
 los hombres de talento.
 genius.

He entertained them in a very simple manner, and every thing there was in his house indicated a state of indigence.

The repast being over, he said to them, smiling; go and inform your king what you have seen in the house of Epaminondas, and how he has regaled you; he will soon comprehend how a man, who can content himself with so little, disdains riches and honours.

Milton, when travelling in Italy in his youth, saw a comedy represented in Milan called "Adam or Original Sin," written by one Andrini.

The subject of this comedy was the Fall of Man.

The characters were God, Devils, Angels, Adam, Eve, the Serpent, Death and the Deadly Sins.

Through the absurdity of the work, Milton discerned the hidden sublimity of the subject.

In things which appear altogether ridiculous to the vulgar, there is oftentimes a touch of grandeur only perceived by men of genius.

Los siete pecados mortales bailando con el Diablo, es segu-
to dance cer-
 ramente el colmo de la extravagancia y de la necedad;
tainly height extravagance nonsense;
 pero el universo hecho miserable por la debilidad de un
universe to render
 hombre, la bondad, y la venganza del Criador, el origen
goodness, Creator, source
 de todos nuestros males y crímenes, son objetos dignos del
misery crime,
 pincel mas atrevido.
pencil boldest.

XXI.

DE LOS ADVERBIOS, PREPOSICIONES, CONJUN-
CIONES, É INTERJECCIONES(pág^a 112 de la Gramática).

Bernardino, Conde de Rebolledo, fué uno de los héroes del
Count hero

último período de la guerra de treinta años en Alemania.
Germany.

Después de haberse distinguido al servicio militar de España
to distinguish in the service military

y Austria, residió largo tiempo en Copenhague, donde
to reside considerable Copenhagen,

miró por los intereses de su soberano, en calidad de
to watch over sovereign, character

embajador español.

Durante su vida se recogieron y publicaron sus poemas con
to collect to publish under

varios títulos.

El poeta de las Gracias, que ha tenido pocos iguales, aun
Grace, equal,

The Seven Mortal Sins dancing with the Devil, is certainly the height of extravagance and nonsense; but the universe rendered miserable by the weakness of one man, the goodness and vengeance of the Creator, the source of all our misery and crime, are objects worthy of the boldest pencil.

XXI.

ON ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS
AND INTERROGATIONS

(page 112 of the Grammar).

Bernardino, Count of Rebolledo, was one of the heroes of the latter period of the thirty year's war of Germany.

After having distinguished himself in the military service of Spain and Austria, he resided a considerable time at Copenhagen, where he watched over the interests of his sovereign in the character of Spanish Ambassador.

During his life, his poems were collected and published under various titles.

The poet of the Graces, who has had few equals, even in the

en el siglo de oro de la poesía española, y que sobresale
 golden to excel
 en su esfera particular, es D. Juan Melendez Valdes; una
 sphere
 imaginacion viva y delicada, [siempre natural]; un gracioso
 fancy lively delicate, [ever true to nature]; graceful
 modo de expresar los pensamientos; una clásica exactitud
 thought; precision
 y elegancia de lenguaje, y la mas agradable fluidez en la
 flow of
 versificacion, existen en tan eminente grado, y están tan
 to exist eminent degree,
 felizmente combinados en las obras de este autor, que el
 to combine
 crítico se ve compelido á ser su panegirista, á menos que
 critic to compel panegyrist,
 no sea del todo insensible al encanto que presenta tal
 totally charm to present
 fenómeno en la poesía moderna.
 modern.

Además de las anacreónticas de Melendez, sus romances líri-
 Besides anacreontic lyric
 cos, sus canciones populares, en las que el antiguo estilo
 song
 nacional [se halla] combinado con la elegancia moderna,
 is
 sus odas, elegías y sonetos deben contarse entre las me-
 elegies sonnet to number
 jores producciones de la literatura española.

Es tambien autor de muchos [tratados filosóficos y morales].
 [treatise philosophical].

Poco mas quedaba por leer de la novela, cuando del cama-
 to remain novel, gar-
 ranchon, donde reposaba Don Quijote, salió Sancho
 ret, to repose Quixote, [came running]

golden age of Spanish poetry, and who excels in his particular sphere, is Don Juan Melendez Valdes: — a lively and delicate fancy, ever true to nature; a graceful mode of expressing his thoughts; a classic precision and elegance of language, and the most pleasing flow of versification, exist in so eminent a degree, and are so happily combined in this author's works, that the critic finds himself compelled to become his panegyrist, unless he be totally insensible to the charm that such a phenomenon presents in modern poetry.

Besides the Anacreontics of Melendez, his lyric romances, his popular songs, wherein the old national style is combined with modern elegance, his odes, elegies and sonnets, ought to number amongst the best productions of Spanish literature.

He is also the author of many moral and philosophical treatises.

Little of the novel remained to be read, when Sancho Panza, in great excitement, came running out of the garret, where

Panza todo alborotado, [diciendo á voces:] Acudid,
 [to bawl aloud]; to make haste,
 señores, presto, y socorred á mi señor, que [anda envuelto]
 [to be engaged]
 en la mas reñida y trabada batalla que mis ojos han visto.
 obstinate toughest eye to behold.
 [Vive Dios], que ha dado una cuchillada al gigante enemigo
 [Egad], to deal such hack-stroke giant
 de la Señora Princesa Micomicona que le ha tajado la
 to cleave
 cabeza [cercen á cercen] como si fuera un nabo.
 [in twain] turnip.
 ¿Qué dices, hermano? dijo el Cura.
 curate.

XXII.

DE LOS PRINCIPALES PREPOSICIONES

(pág^a 117 de la Gramática).

Si una diction pura, si un lenguaje castizo, unido á un estilo
 diction pure, to unite
 descriptivo del género perfecto, diera bastante derecho al
 kind to confer claim
 título de poeta de primer rango, el derecho de Juan de
 right
 Jauregui á esta distincion, entre los poetas españoles de
 la primera mitad del siglo diez y siete, no podria ser
 disputado.
 to dispute.
 No he visto ningun libro de caballerías que haga un cuerpo
 chivalry to form
 de fábula entero con todos sus miembros, [de manera que]
 entire member, [so that]
 el medio corresponda al principio, y el fin al principio y
 to correspond

Don Quixote was reposing, bawling aloud: Make haste, gentlemen, and succour my master, who is engaged in the toughest and most obstinate battle that my eyes have ever beheld. Egad! he has dealt such a hack-stroke to the giant-enemy of the Lady Princess Micomicona that he has cleft his head in twain as if it were but a turnip. What sayest thou, brother? said the Curate.

XXII.

ON THE PRINCIPAL PREPOSITIONS

(page 117 of the Grammar).

If pure diction and chaste language, united to a descriptive style perfect of its kind, should confer a sufficient claim to the title of a poet of the first rank, the right of Juan de Jauregui to this distinction amongst Spanish poets of the first half of the seventeenth century could not be disputed.

I have never seen any book of chivalry forming an entire body of fable with all its members; so that the middle corresponds to the beginning, and the end to the beginning

and middle; but their authors compose them with so many limbs, that it rather seems to be their intention to fashion a chimæra or a monster, than to create a well proportioned figure.

Besides, they are harsh in their style, abounding in incredible achievements, lascivious amours, impertinent courtesies, tedious battles, silly arguments, extravagant voyages, and in short, they are void of all ingenious artifice, and therefore deserve to be banished from the Christian commonwealth, as useless members.

I am at a loss how to advise the selection of companions, which, however, is a point of the utmost importance in your life.

If your friendships be with ladies who are your equals or superiors, provided they have nothing of what is commonly called a bad reputation, you think you have nothing to fear; and this society will pass as good in the opinion of the world.

I am afraid when I reflect how difficult it will be for you to pick out in this city a friend with whom you may not incur

riesgo de contraer alguna vanidad, vicio, afectacion, locura
to contract folly

ó tontería.
foppery.

[El medio mas seguro] de hablar con ellas, es formar una
[Your only safe way] to converse

firme resolucion de conduciros de un modo directamente
contrario al que ellas digan ó hagan; y tened esta como
to regard
una buena regla general con muy pocas excepciones.

La amabilidad es la primera y mas importante calidad de una
Amiability chief
mujer.

Hecha para obedecer á un ser tan imperfecto como es el
being
hombre, casi siempre lleno de vicios, y nadando siempre
full abounding
en faltas, ella debe aprender muy pronto á sufrir aun la
ought early
injusticia.

imminent danger of contracting some vanity, vice, affectation, folly or foppery.

Your only safe way of conversing with them is to form a firm resolution of conducting yourself in a manner exactly the reverse of what they say and do; and regard this as a good general rule with very rare exceptions.

Amiability is the chief and most important quality of a woman.

Formed to obey a being so imperfect as is man, almost always full of vice, and ever abounding in faults, she ought very early to learn to endure even injustice.

Halle o/S. (Prussia), Orphanage Printing-Office.





