

an nervous -
desire = deseo
slaughter = matanza
tonight = noche
gap - brecha

I dare say - (you are sure)
you suppose

Cuaderno

The third
in January
at half past two

English

Horim Burton

Vocabulary

members	<u>limbs</u>	<u>grain</u>	corn-eater
<u>tongue</u>	langue	<u>foie</u>	liver
<u>stomach</u>	estomac	<u>bowels</u>	intestines
<u>throat</u>	gorge	Kirtney's	reins
<u>hips</u>	anches	<u>thighs</u>	cusses.
<u>calves</u>	mollots	<u>ankles</u>	chevilles
<u>rather</u>	plutôt	<u>lions</u>	fort
<u>To mind</u>	s'occuper	<u>caol</u>	voyage
<u>caught</u>	attrapée	<u>blows</u>	cries
<u>awkward</u>	maladroït	<u>Harm</u>	mal
<u>necktie</u> / cravat	cravate	<u>form</u> (him)	decline
<u>Throw out</u>	x-peeler + + +	<u>pushed out</u>	jeter dehors
<u>Catch nobs</u>	empoignez	won't last	ne pas durer
<u>To fear</u>	peuriné	lasting	durable
<u>shower</u>	averse	<u>clap</u>	degagement
<u>shelter</u>	prendre abri	<u>struck</u>	frappés
<u>awful</u>	effrayant	fairly quiet	assez tranquille
<u>slight roll</u>	léger roulis	I <u>Kept</u>	je garde
<u>The pitching</u>	le tangage	<u>to learnt</u>	se pencher
<u>still before</u>	épouvant	<u>at all</u>	du tout
<u>You bet</u>	Pour ça non	<u>to land</u>	débarquer
<u>I am not</u>			

An English proverb says: two heads are better than one.

Mather and children

Come is dear M^r P. let us go into
the drawing-room we shall be better
than here. Where is your charming daug-
ther I do not see her. She does not come
back from (the) school before five o'clock
sure! Of course! I always forget that
she is a big girl: how old is she exac-
tly? - She will be twelve ^{years} old next July.
My son is two years younger. He is very tall
for his age, he is taller than my daughter.
Yes, he is a very strong boy. Thank you!
What are you intend to do with him?
I think he it is still too ~~early~~ to decide it
will be time from in a few years of now
it will be time in a few year from now
My daughter wants to become a singer. Has
she a good voice? She has the best voice in
her school and she likes to sing. How in-
teresting! Is she taking private lessons?
Not yet she is ~~learn~~ will begining ^{already} next autumn
of course! She is learning with you, you
sing very well too.

die - already - die - already - die - already

What do you think about this?
What do you think of it? He thinks
she is right to refuse. He works often
in the evening. What is to drink here?
What is there to drink here. You give me no
re better than bread. I have not profile for
paperless she is more tired than usual.
We always go for a walk after dinner.

over our verbs

We give you today some separates
phrases of the principal verbs of preceding
pages. We hope that you know ~~them~~ all.
People find the time long when ^{they} wait
and do not want to go ~~at home~~ may I go come
with you? She does not like to live in town
she prefers suburb the. Please thank
your uncle for me. This dog does not speak
but he understand everything. She is offended
because he refuses to go for a walk with
her. Her husband drinks too much and
does not eat enough. I think he cannot
least ^{any} to you money this month. Do you
see how he does this work? Excuse him, it
is not his fault. He son receives more

6trayer
Traidor

money than twice - he does. He is a very quiet man, he never ~~disturb~~ troubles his neighbours.
Take a ^{piece} of bread - go and eat it in the corner
what we understand

I hope to find them at home
do they still have they tell much work
to do? He does not yet speak English yet.
I know well your neighbours but I do not
like them. Can I cannot can I? He
can He cannot can he? Excuse - her it
is not her fault fault. Do you go for a
walk with him or with her?

what we understand

I am hungry

I am right

I am thirsty

I am wrong.

I am not warm

I am afraid

I " cold

I am 30 years old

I " sleepy

I am ashamed

This is worth nothing

ce n'eant
rien

How much is he worth?

? combien de
d'aut-il

He is not worth his salt

Worthless (sans valeur)

sell
send

between order
(commander)
pleasant

Review
revision

~~This~~ ~~How~~ What we understand

We continue our revised with sentences separate (phrases) sentences. A good businessman buys as cheap as possible and sell as dear ~~as~~ he can. When people work they like to be quiet. Between you and me I am glad she is ~~not~~ at home. I always like to learn something new. May I ask ~~to~~ you what (do) you think of this letter? We hope to have a ~~pleaseable~~ agreeable surprise for them this week. You are right it is time to order dinner. In the evening I like read and smoke quietly. You cannot speak to Mr. Smith, he is ~~dead~~ he is dead. Do not ask them to come again. His wife amuses me when she speaks of what she does not know. They have not yet finished but they are already tired. Every time your son comes here he disturbs me. Repeat Please repeat this page ~~tell~~ until you know it quite well.

They have not yet finished

I have to write to
" seen | Miss Duyrat
C. Montiviol. | Jacqueline
Fison

hitherto - Deinde ahorā.

I spent week

I have received an invitation to a ball for
this evening to-night but I cannot go
why not? are you engaged to-night?

I have nothing to do but I am tired and
I want to go to bed ~~early~~ early - Will you
come for a walk now? With pleasure
but not ~~for~~ long I have to go ~~at~~ home
before 3 o'clock. There ~~are~~ not much
people in the streets this afternoon.

Do you see that big man in the ~~black~~
white car? Yes, do you know him? He
is a rich American banker, I do not
know him personally but my employer
~~go often goes to his house~~ often goes to his
house what time is it? It is not late it
is not yet three o'clock. I want to buy a
news paper for to read it quietly at home.

Take mine - I have finished it There
is not ~~interesting~~ news good bye
take care of yourself.

early pleasure quietly
good-bye interesting

1 peckless mahogany - cubicle ^(cabin)
immaculate - casba - alcoba - martito

Well ladies we had bet - Et bien mes dames, nous
ter go in - We have just ferious mirex & renter
spoken to a lawyer

We have just spoken to ^{Nous venons de parler à}
a lawyer ^(chees?) our avocat
will you have some) Oulez vous du fromage?

A little bit please Un petit peu J. C. P.
I am a little bit tired Je suis un peu fatigué
He is a good friend of mine Il est un de mes bons amis
I wish I was as tall as you Je voudrais être aussi grand ^{que vous}
I wish I could speak as Je voudrais parler aussi
well as she does Bien qu'elle

This noise is a nuisance le bruit est faible
what are you running after? Qu'est que tu cours, monsieur?
what is this shelf for Pourquoi faire est cette étagère
what is the use of this bell? A quoi sert cette sonnette?
He has got some cheek Il a du tempret.

Well ladies we had better go in
we have just spoken to a lawyer
will you have some cheese? & little or
please - I am a little bit tired. He is a
good friend of mine. I ~~will~~ wish I
was as tall as you - I wish I could
speak as well as she does - This
noise is a nuisance - What are you
running after? What is the use of
this shot bell? What is this shelf for?
He has got some cheek.

~~It is still too early for to go to the~~
~~Hall - I think it is not ~~more~~ than eight~~
Have you any news from your wife?
Not yet but I hope to have ~~them~~ ^{some} news
before long - Is she still unwell? She is not
really unwell only tired. I am glad
of it -

still early: To have some
well ladies & we had better go in
we have just speak to a lawyer
~~Will you ~~be~~ any cheese?~~
Will you have some cheese

I little bit please. I am a little bit tired
He is a good friend of mine. I wish
I was as tall as you. I wish I could
speak as well as she does. This noise
is a nuisance. What ~~are~~ you running
for? What is this shelf for? What
is the use of this bell? He ~~is a big~~ has
got some cheek

Housewives (managers)

price-labels (étiquettes)

income (revenue)

otherwise (autrement)

sharp (sif, rude for)

since (depuis)

commodities (davices)

crops (recoltes)

An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth
Head also means director, chief.
the head of a school, the head of a bank,
the head of a firm

She is very rich she has too much money
I am always very glad to see you here
what is there in this ~~black~~ white box?
I do not ^{know}, ~~there is~~ perhaps nothing in it
What do you think of my English?
Give me some bread I do not want any meat

You are right he understands nothing
~~your son~~ Does he come at home late today?
My uncle never buys books, he reads ^{mine} always
he always reads mine

I wonder (je me demande) Win (gagner)
got to do (avoir à faire) To win (gagner)
to agree (convenir) I won (j'gagne)
to least (mener) To disagree (ne pas ^{être} d'accord)
I wish I knew (je voudrais savoir)

A Party -

what are you doing this afternoon?
we are going for a ^{picnic} ~~pique-nique~~ in the fo-
rest, will you come with us? I want
if you permit me allow ~~to~~ me to bring
two or three bottles of wine. With

meat

With or without you are welcome.
Here Smiley take these sandwiches - Have you
everything? Cold meat, eggs, bread & butter,
and butter, biscuits, oranges, jam...
you forgot ~~mustard~~ some / and ~~some~~
salt. You are right, there is ~~nothing~~ something
to drink? There is four bottles of beer
and Jim ~~promised~~ has to bring some
wine. Here he is. Put your parcel with
these. When do ~~we~~ you start? Presently.
Charles is ~~is~~ coming in a minute with
the car. Is every body ready? Mother
may I take the cat with us? No, dash,
the cat does not want to come and
there is no room in the car.
Are you ~~coming~~ going with us? I do not know yet
if my father allows me, I am certainly
~~going~~ coming. What are you reading there? Oh, not
nothing interesting it is an old book. May
I see it? If you please here it is.
You are right ~~I do not want~~ ~~you must not read it~~
To be fed (fit) the nouns.

tart de : so much
brep de : too much

to be back returne

In the forest

This little girl ~~tastes~~ more eats more jam than bread. Alice darling do not put so much jam on your bread. Any body want tart? who will have some tart? Give me some please, mother, Finish all your meat first and do not drink too much wine.

Do you bring the other bottles which are in the basket? Pass me your glass Jim, you do not drink enough. Pass your glass Jim you are not drinking enough. There is still some oranges Who do you wish have one? Me, please mother but if I do not cannot eat it without knife - I will please mother but I cannot eat it without a knife. You may take mine. I do not want it. A little more coffee Jim? nothing more thanks you. Now we are going all for a walk. Do not go too far and not forget to ~~be~~ come back in an hour. Are you coming with ~~me~~ us father. I am coming presently

Put your hat on
Take your hat off
Keep your hat on

Mettez votre chapeau
Enlevez " "
Gardez " "

We have nothing more to eat.

You forgot the biscuits which are in this box.
I cannot eat any more biscuits I want to drink something first.

There is still ~~a half~~ glass of wine in this bottle
Do not you not want to drink it yourself?
No I prefer to eat an orange

Twins jumaux. Why! ma foi

To witness. témoigner

witnessed reconnue, certifié

To own posséder owner propriétaire

Plain words termes nets so that afin que

To owe devoir de l'argent

An Y.O.U. (I owe you) Je vous dois

We'd (We would)

What are you going ^{to do} this morning?
I am going to change my French money.
Let us go together I am going to change
too.

Let us go together I have some to change
too. There is an exchange office at the
other end of the street. Here we are
let us to go in. How much do you
give for ~~pay as~~ thousand francs for one thousand
francs? Pounds eight £ 8 1~~2~~ s. and
9 d. All right please change me
three 3.500 francs. How much do you
want in money? Will you have
in silver 9 shillings in silver 9 s. in
coppers ten in steel money, the rest in bank note.

What are you going to do this morning? I am going
to change my French money. Let us go together I have
some to change too. There is an exchange office at the
other end of the street. Here we are let us to go in how
much do you give me from thousand francs? £ 8
15. and 9d. All right please change me three thou-
sands and five hundred francs. How much will you have
in silver? Eleven shillings in silver, nine pence in coppers
the rest in notes. Here you are, sir. Please count the

Librairie - Lending-Library
circonference

Quite right, thanks. Are you going back to the hotel?
Let us go for a walk first, and see the town. It's
you little, it is only a quarter past ten: we ha-
ve still four hours before us.

Mr. Jones goes out

Are you going.
Where are you going - I am going to the
lending-library to change my books
How much do you pay? - only two pence
for a book. What are you going? What
are you taking back? Two French novels
Are you going? Yes, I am for a walk
and dinner-time. Yes I am going for
a walk till dinner-time. May I ask
you to post ~~from~~ these letters for me?
With pleasure, give them to me I am
going to buy some stamps myself
~~that~~ Do not come back too late. You
know Martins are running with us.
I am come back ~~till~~ ^{before} half past six
Please do not forget my letters in your
post. I promise you not to forget
them. Perhaps you can also buy

spend

some flowers to put on the table. What ^{kind} of flowers do you want? Roses if they are not too expensive and a little lilac too I think lilac is more expensive than roses just now: than buy what you like but do not spend too much - Are you sure it is all ~~to~~ you want? What a moment, if you have see some ~~any~~ nice apples bring three or four pounds; if you go to ~~the~~ Market street buy ... No, I am not going this way and two parcels are enough for me!

Will you give this parcel to your father? With pleasure. May I know what is in? There is in it. No this is a surprise for him and for you too - I am going to put it on ~~the~~ his table. When is he coming back? coming home? Probably not ~~after~~ before dinner. Thanks. There is very kind of you.

supply = fournir to beseech ^{supplier}

blooms = albums to angle - pêcher à la ligne
to sin pêcher Himmel in peccacy
pier pierre jetée

towel - essuie main } faire un
to call on some body } faire un
shameful honteux } son ne peut
one cannot trust him } pas se fier
a lui.

Martins come dinner

Good evening dear Mr. Martin. Let me take your things. Put your bag on this table. How ^{is} Mr. Jones? Quite well thank you he is not ~~at~~ in yet. And how is your husband? He is coming in a moment. He is more busier than ever. My husband come back usually come home about six o'clock. sometimes a little earlier but he never comes ~~to~~ me later than half past six. There is only a quarter past. Let us go into the sitting-room. Set down ~~please~~ in this arm-chair, it is the most comfortable - I like very much your ^{way}

house. It is the most ~~quiet~~^{quietest} than I know.
There is very few little traffic in our street.
Your garden is so large! It is ~~much~~
~~largest~~ than ours. But yours is more
beautiful your trees are ~~more~~^{finer} older and
you have ~~more~~ beautiful flowers.

We spend a lot of money on our
garden and lawns. This is so expensive
now. Everything is so expensive now.
How much do you pay your gardener?
We have two and the chauffeur helps
them ~~if necessary when~~. It is a fine
thing to be as rich as you are.

Have you time for a walk now?
No, I am busier than ever. You work
too much. You are working too much.
Perhaps but I ~~have must~~ have to. My
wife spends a lot of money. She does not
understand that we are not rich.

cheese

finer flowers gardener charper

Are you so rich as I am?
I am as rich as you are.

Servant
jealous

announces)

"Dinner is ready"

Mr. Martin and Mr. Jones arrive together
Mr. Jones gives his parcels to the servants
who open the door for them. They go to
the sitting-room and find the ladies
in animated conversation. The servant
brings ~~water~~ ice, some glasses and a
few bottles on a tray. Jones prepares cocktails.
They drink and talk ~~about~~. Mrs. Jones is a little
jealous of Mrs. Martin who is richer and
smarter. But Jones and Martin are good
friends and really glad to be together.
Jones is a solicitor and works sometimes
for Mr. Martin who is a banker.

At seven the servant announces: Dinner
is ready. They pass into the dining-room.
They dinner early because they are going
to the theatre together. There are oysters
then soup, fish, ^{roast} mutton, with
vegetables boiled cheese fruit, claret
Burgundy and coffee. They drink first
a glass of Rhine, then claret, Burgundy
and finally port.

The conversation is general at first but ^{soon} ~~easy~~, the two men talk business, and the ladies discuss their mutual friends.

First put these glasses on a tray
then take them in the sitting room
I will am/going soon to ask him
why ~~does~~ he never pays. Take a few
more oysters - I do not think I
can eat ~~any~~ more. Do you prefer
beer or wine? Please open for me
this door for me.

You never tell me James dit
You never told me - Vous ne m'avez

A little over. Un peu plus de

I might have gone with you

I went off *Yours per aller avec vous
y suis part*

I am going off ~~I am going to have a~~
partie -

I had made up my mind Je m'étais
décidé à -

He cannot do anything without her ^{always} he for-
gets everything. There is not room in my
room for these parcels in my room
Allow me to bring you a few flowers
~~from~~ from my garden. Let us go for a walk.

From this lesson we will begin to use
verbs in the future - From this lesson we
begin to use verbs in the future. The
future is formed with shall in the
first first person singular and plural and
with will in the second and third ^{third} persons.
Here is for ~~an~~ instance the future
of have: I shall have, we shall have you
will have he will have. Let us learn now
a few sentences with verbs in the future

We shall drink water and you will drink
wine (claret) She shall ring a bell and we
shall read. I shall be ~~at~~ home in fact my
wife will be out. He will give them money
and they will spend it ^{as} they like
as they like - Shall we go home together?
Your emperor will help you if you ask
him

March 10 ^{beauoup t/y}

We shall not ~~use~~ ^{use} our car tomorrow evening. We shall not use our car to-morrow afternoon. This will be more much too expensive for us. When ~~do~~ you shall ~~not~~ & I put this off I will be allow us to bring ~~#~~ our friends. We shall ~~not~~ want anything more this week. We shall want nothing more. You will be always be welcome here. We shall see tomorrow if we can help them.

The holidays are coming

He will pay if he can. I shall use your bicycle if you allow ~~&~~ me when we see you again? When shall we see you again?

They certainly will forget to come back the book - to bring your books back. Let us read this together. Let us go into the garden.

Haven't you made up your mind yet

Ne vous êtes vous pas encore décidé?

reporter - to bring back not yet paravore

<u>Has she succeeded ?</u>	A-t-elle réussi ?
<u>wipe your mouth</u>	Essuyez-vous la bouche
<u>We owe you nothing</u>	Nous ne vous devons rien
<u>Avoid bad food</u>	Evitez la mauvaise ^{nutrition} nourriture
<u>Do not bother me</u>	Ne m'importe pas
<u>Do not worry</u>	Ne vous tracassez pas.

The holidays are coming

He will pay if he can. I shall take my holidays next month. We shall also take ours ~~very~~ soon. Where are you going this year? We shall spend a week ~~in~~ the country with my father ^{and} ~~then~~ we shall probably go to Britanny for a few weeks. I hope you will have fine weather weather

And what are your plans? I am not yet ~~still~~ sure of what I shall do. Perhaps I shall go to Jersey to pratice my English. Why do you ~~do~~ not go to England? I think it will be more easy to begin speaking English in Jersey than in England. I do not see why because in Jersey many people speak

understand, write far pleased

both languages if they cannot unders
tand my English I shall explain my
self in French your idea is not so
bad & you are still there when we
~~are~~ are in Brittany we shall perhaps
go and spend a few days with you
I shall be very ^{pleased} ~~glad~~ if you do Well
good bye I shall write to you next ^{week}

Next Sunday

where ~~have~~ do you intend to go next
Sunday Johnson? If it is fine weather
we start ~~in~~ ^{early} the morning and ~~shall~~ go
motor to Brighton where we hope to
be long before lunch-time How long it is
exactly from here? Fifty miles, this
will take us about two hours. There is
not ~~too~~ much to do in Brighton at this
time of the year - We shall not stop
we can want first the neighbourhood
and find a house for August and
September Are you ^{going to} ~~go~~ to spend two
months at the sea side this year
not myself unfortunately I have

to be ~~at~~ in London all the summer; but my wife and ~~my~~ children will ^{live} at the sea side and I shall go and spend the weekends with them. Do you intend ~~to~~ go to Brighton every Saturday? No I shall go by train my family will have the car. I have an old friend who lives ~~in~~ in Brighton. perhaps he can help you to find a house. I shall write to him ^{tonight} and I hope to give you his answer the day after tomorrow. That is very kind of you.

Can you answer?

Forts dear this lesson as usual they answer the questions ^{with} the help of the preceding lesson. Where does Johnson to intends to go next Sunday if it is fine? (whether) ^{How} will he go? When does he hope to arrive? Is Johnson married or single? Has he some children? Do you know how many? Why Johnson ^{cannot} does not spend the summer at the sea side? Why can not Johnson spend the summer at the sea side? What will he do every Saturday? His far Does his friend know something,

at the neighbourhood of Brighton? What does he offer to do? When will he to write? When is he going to write When does he expect to receive the answer?
~~left~~^{us} house she will receive my letter - next Thursday before next Tuesday. Why's that? Because ^{then} she can still answer me in time. Perhaps you can wait a few days more. Impossible! I have to be back in Leeds not later than Thursday.

My dear Pijan: I received your letter and the two others cards. Thank you very much for your kind wishes and for Christmas and Happy new Year. Please receive mines of all my friendships for 1950!

(I saw ~~next Wednesday~~ G. Porto in Kim's house ~~last~~ ^{next} Wednesday I saw J. Porto in Kim's house. We ^{three} spent two charming hours together. But not a word was told about Porto's business. How I think it is better ^{if he speaks me} surely will say ^{to} the same thing. It is not ^{to} after your letter to him speaking about ^{of} me. When the

by the bye - a project

very moment come ~~as~~ doubt & he will
my collaboration. By the by Believe you
do you believe it? ~~the~~ things will become
like that? I think I should like
very much to find ~~a~~ work in which
which I can to show better conditions
by now. Because now I correct the
style of a very long and tiresome
novel ~~translated~~ from English to Spans.
chq., It is the only work I have find
(for the moment) in Barcelona (And I
have not hope about papers. ~~And~~ I
never ~~I~~ shall go to see the men
of Destino never! But I thank
you very much for your kind
recommendation.

Please touch each part of your face and say
its name in English.

He lost his head because he cannot find
his pocket-book. Were you present when
the accident happened? Yes, I were
to his help immediately. Complete your
list of irregular verbs.

Let us hope she will receive my letter
next Thursday (Tuesday) before next. Why
is that? Because than she can
still answer in time - Perhaps you
can wait ^{a few} some days more?
Impossible I have to be back in
more letter than Thursday.

Has she succeeded to catch all the speaker
Wipe ^(smile) your mouth naughty boy.
Do you agree my dear husband
of course I disagree, you silly!
You owe ^(detain) us nothing my little brother
Avoid bad food, avoid bad friends
Do not bother ^(importune) them, please my child.
Don't move I shall go to photograph you
You had a stupid ^{dream} and I had a horrible night
Why ~~you~~ ^{you are} crying? Don't worry you silly!

He is missing - Il a disparu
We miss you - nous nous manquons
Do you miss anything? Vous manquez q.c.?
He could have done it - Il aurait pu le faire
He might have done it - Il se peut qu'il l'aurait
(fait)

weather weather
whether whether

I can do it (je puis le faire) I might do it

get real
see file
taste

if (If he comes, give him this from me)
whether (I don't know whether he is coming or not)

blacksmith herrero
break sacar
flame marco
learn apresarse
smithy ferrando
gather recoger

spread
parlour

odd ocioso
awared conm
harm prejuicio
fuming fulminant
scolded grondee
wom-wm gagner

exactely
autumn became
devenir the best
la meilleure

July

Mothers and children.

Come in dear Mrs P. let us ^{go} into the sitting room we shall be better than here. Where is your charming ~~daughter~~ ^{daughter}? I do not see her. She is not coming back before five to the school before five.

She does not come home from of course I always forget that she is a big girl. How old is she & exactly - she will be twelve ^{old} years next July. My son is two years younger. He is very tall for his age he is taller than my daughter. Yes he is a very strong boy thank God. What do you intend to do with him? I think it is still too early to decide it will be time from now in a few years from now. My daughter wants to become a singer Has she a good voice? She has the ^{best} voice in her school and she likes to sing How interesting! Is she taking private lessons? Not yet she will begin next ^{Autumn} of course she is ~~already~~ learning with you. You sing very well too.

ugly

Let us
do not forget to write to uncle Peter
to-day. Who will write the letter you or your sister?
I think it is better if she writes and she
thinks that you have to do it. She writes
much better than I. We shall ask father
he will decide.

A pleasant surprise

I am buying a ~~washing~~ washing machine for my
wife It is a birth day present. It is
a surprise you are preparing for her?
Yes she is ~~open~~ expecting a motor car.
With how old are you Tommy? I shall be six
next month. Really? You are very tall for
your age my little man? You are taller
than my umbrella. How old ~~are~~ is your
umbrella? I want to marry your daughter -
Have you seen my wife? Yes but I
~~prefer still~~ prefer still your daughter. She: And will
you love me still when I become
old and ugly? You will ~~shall~~ grow become
older my dear but not uglier
Learn to repeat by heart one or two of these
sentences Learn to repeat
anecdotes from memory

I wait a visitor I am expecting a visitor from one moment to the other It is somebody I know? Is it anybody I know? No, I do not know you have never seen him No, I do not think you have ever seen him. He is much older than you and he comes from America. How old is ~~he~~? Oh, about seventy.

He is better than you. She is the best pupil in the school. Helen, for instance is not the best in our house. I intend to motor from Brighton to Dover.

I am learning the best sentences on my book. It is very kind of you to lend me this book. If it is fine weather we shall go to the country tomorrow. Answer my letter please. I shall go by motorcar.

There is nobody ~~to~~ to help us -

How far is the school from here? I don't ask ~~I~~ shall not cannot to ask myself I shall not be able to ~~ask~~ answer myself. They are intent to go at the ~~sea~~ side next month. They intend to go ~~at~~ to the sea side. We shall spend our holidays in London. When you see her ask her to write to me.

There is nobody to help us. How far is the school
from here. I shall be not be able to answer my
self. They intend to go to the sea side next month.
We shall spend our holidays in London. When
you see her ask ~~her~~ to her to write to me
The past of the verbs.

The past and the past participle are for-
med ~~by adding~~ ^{to joint} ~~to~~ ^{the infinitive} ~~or~~
~~or'd, if the infinitive finishes in -er~~

The past and past participle are for-
med by adding ed to the infinitive or
d if the infinitive finish ends with e
to ask to answer. I answered we an-
swered etc. I have answered. To like: I
liked we liked I have liked. It is beauti-
fully simple compared to the difficulties
of the French verbs with their four diffe-
rent conjugations. But there are also
irregular verbs in English ^{as in all} ~~the~~ other
languages. still they are not terribly
complicated. Let us begin with to have
I had you had she had we had I
have had. To be is a little ~~better~~ more
difficult. I was, we were you were the

(much
singular) many (plural)

was I have been they were. When ~~you~~ we were young we had not much money. When he ~~had~~ finished he closed the book and smoked a pipe. Father at Christ-mass she received ~~many~~ presents of her friends. Every time I wanted to work he disturbed me. We hoped to see her but she was not there.

Have you seen my umbrella? I think it ~~was~~ at the sofa this morning. Well it is not there now. I am looking going to see if it is not in the garden. I hope you ~~will~~ find it because I want it before a half past an hour.

Let us to repeat this lesson

The past of the verbs.

In the negative forms and interrogative the verb does not change - but the auxiliary do or does becomes did. I do not like - I did not like. He does not like He did not like - Does he like? Did you not like? Does she like? Did she like?

~~soo soon~~ ~~too soon~~ Cetier vous !
Were you gentle
mice

Let us now learn now for a few sentences in
the past. He did not hope become rich ~~soo soon~~
early. Did she ask where I was? We does did
not play this morning & prepared to read I
hope not charged all my French money.
~~Did you be surprised to see us?~~ Were you
surprised to see us? When did they arrive ~~her~~
When she was in Brussels she lived at the
hotel. Did you think that we ~~employed~~
your glasses had used your glass? He
refused to pay yesterday but he promised
to pay tomorrow. They had not quite
finished but we ~~had~~ not wait. They
did not quite finished but we did not wait.
Were they glad to see you? They were all
very very ~~kind~~ ^{my} kind they to help me to un-
derstand my lesson.

Did you learn your lesson? I ^{do} have not
quite finish it because I ^{was} ~~have been~~
disturbed. Who did disturb you? Who distur-
bed you? My sister and her friends asked
me to come out with them. Where ^{did} ~~were~~
you go? At the pictures to see a ~~new~~ new
film - ~~Was it good?~~ Not so good as ^{we}
~~were~~ expected.

I dare say - (sans doute) (je suppose que)

The past of the verbs.

Here are a few more examples of the verbs (regular), in the present, in the past and with the past participle I hope
I hoped I have hoped. He live he lived
he has lived. We finished we finish
we have finished. They talk, they talked
they have talked. She changes. She changed
she has changed. You play. You played
you have played. Let us practise the
past of do. Do I smoke? Did I smoke?

We do not ask. We did not ask
What do you do? What did you do?
Does he wait? Did he wait? She does
not answer. She did not answer. Can and
will are irregulars they become could
et would in the past. They have not
past participle. I can begin now - I could
not begin yesterday. He would not work
this morning but he will now.
I have been able to do it. I would do
it I have wanted to do it.

Get run over - se faire écraser

I am also going to visit most several
signals (signaux)

Have you buy the things you wanted?
I had not been time to buy every thing
But I shall buy the rest this afternoon
if you will come with me. Why not?
I shall come with pleasure. I have nothing
better to do. Then let us to start at a
few past four if you like

A letter from Jackie

Dear mother: I received your letter
and the ten shillings and I thank you
for both. I shall buy a knife with
six blades but I shall not spend all
my money now. I want to keep ^{some} for
to buy some chocolates on Sundays.
I am ~~wanted~~^{also going} to buy a wrist whistle
I am also going. I am going also going
to buy a whistle because it is very use-
ful for signals when we are jogging
played in the woods, our new teacher
Mr. Wells ~~is still open to us~~ is bringing us for a walk
in the woods in the afternoon when it is
too hot on the play-ground. Yesterday

watch-chain (chaîne à montre)

one of the bags ^{got} became lost in the forest
and we could not find him for more
than an hour, so you see the whistle is
very useful if one ^{gets} lost. There is one
pupil boy who has a compass on his
watch-chain. He can always see where
the North is, ^{and} then he never gets lost
as he loses his way.

A relié!

Have you lost any thing - I cannot find
my knife and I want it. Here is mine.
When do you expect your teacher? His ~~is~~ is
not coming today he lost his umbrella.
Did you know him? Not, but I had seen him
in the street.

almost (presque) but still not quite ^{mais cependant} ~~pas tout à fait~~
on condition that (^a condition que) ~~qui~~ ^{est} ~~qui~~ ^{est} allez
send it back (^{la} renvoyer) I went to)

found (trouvé) (Gave (to go)
to find

almost (presque) quite (toute) but still not quite
(mais cependant pas
tout à fait)

A note from aunt Catherine

my dear niece: As soon I received your letter I went to the address you gave me and showed (showed) your sample. They say they have never had that sort of silk and they do not know where one can it can be found. It is quite a little shop. They have ~~the~~ some nice things and not too expensive. The same day I went to three other shops also without success. I have now found some thing almost like your sample but still not quite yours the same silk. Shall I send ~~them~~ ^{you} condition that you can send back if you don't like it? Shall I send you some on condition that you may send it back if you do not like it? I think you find we will find sheep. It is only 4 shillings 6 pence. How is my little dear nephew. Is he always a little and obedient boy? Your affectionate aunt
Your address - gave me and showed it can be found - same day, almost like, sheep, affectionate aunt Katherine Hobbs

Let us practise our irregular verbs.
Where ~~were~~ were you going? Where did you go? I went home. ~~Has~~ Did she get my letter? Yes, she ~~has~~ got quite ~~get~~ get it safely. Did they find anything? They ~~did not, found~~ ^{found} only ~~few~~ some old papers what ~~the~~ ^{did} give you? He gave me no thing. Here ~~did~~ we lost ~~so~~ much! We lost everything.

Let us practise our irregular verbs: Where did you go? I went home. Did she get my letter? Yes, she got it safely. Did they find anything? They ~~did not~~ only found a few old papers. What did he give you? He gave me nothing. Did you lose much? We lost everything.

[First learn this page as usual then answer the questions ^{With the help} of the preceding lesson.] Jackie's mother did she send him any money? What did he buy ~~him~~ want to buy with it? Is he ~~going to~~ ^{going to} spend all money now? Why does he think a whistle is useful?

What is the name of the new teacher? What
happened in the woods the day before?
(First learn this page as usual then asks
answer the questions with the help of the
preceding lessons) Did Jackie's mother
send him any money? What does
he buy with what want to buy with it?
Is he going to spend it all now? Why
does he think a whistle is useful? What
is the name of the new teacher? What
is the new teacher's name? What
happened in the woods the day before?

First learn this page as usual, then ans-
wer the questions with the help of the two
preceding lessons. Did Jackie's mother
send ^{him} any money? to him? What does he
want to buy with it? Is he spending all now?
Is he going to spent all now? Why does
he think a whistle is useful? What is
the new teacher's name? What hap-
pened in the woods the day before?

Has Aunt Katharin found
silk which her niece wants? Has she
found ~~anything~~^{dear} like it? On what
condition ~~does~~^{offer} she to send it? Does she
offer to send some? Does she think
it is expensive? How much is it a yard?

Has aunt Kate found the sort of silk
which her niece wants? Has she found anything
like it? On what condition does she offer to send
some? Does she think it is expensive? How
much is it a yard? The four points of the
compass are North, South, East, West &
~~because~~ I get I got - I found. I find I
lose I lost I give I gave I go I went
Your little boy's watch was in the teacher's
pocket. The door of the shop his father's
shop is still ~~still~~ closed I know when
your brother's birthday is. What happened
^{to} your friend's nephew? The Miss Martin,
's dining room is really too large.
His wife's money is in his name

What did he do when you showed him the sample?
Yester day I went to see my aunt who is unwell
When ~~saw~~^{did} you to finish your work?

They will come when they know it.

What are you doing now? I am writing
the ~~list~~^{list} of ~~my~~ irregular verbs. You are quite right.

The tops of the head is covered with
hair hair. When a man loses his hair he
become bald. When a women loses her hair
she gets a ~~wig~~ - you have a ~~pleasant~~^{pleasant} face
pleasant face with a broad forehead, straight
nose, ~~round~~ cheeks, a pretty mouth, a fair
clear complexion. Every one is not ~~so~~ so favour-
red, some people have great hairs large ears
~~ugly faces~~ ~~little~~ tiny lips and almost
not skin.

head hair bald
wig pleasant gets
broad cheeks straight
ugly complexion ears

cabeza - cabello - (los)
peluca - agradable ^{se} ~~more~~
ancho - mejillas - recto
feo - toro orejas

The human body : The head

The top of the head is covered with hair. When a man loses his hair he becomes bald. When a woman loses her hair she gets a wig.

You have an pleasant face with a broad forehead, a straight nose, rounded cheeks, a pretty mouth, a clear complexion - Every body is not so favoured some people have large ears, ugly little eyes, thin lips and almost no chin -

An English proverb say: Two heads are better than one. Eye for eye, a tooth for a tooth. Head means also master, chief chief. The head of a school, the head of a bank, the head of a firm. Touch Please touch each part of your face and say his name in English. He loses his head because he could not find his pocket-book. Were you present when the accident happened? Yes I went to this help immediately.

The top of the head is covered with hair. When a man loses his hair he becomes bald. When a woman loses her hair she gets a wig. You have

its
son (native)

a pleasant face, with a broad forehead
a straight nose, round cheeks
a pretty mouth a ~~fair~~ complexion
Every one is not so favoured, some
people have large ~~ears~~, ugly eyes
thin lips and almost no chin.

An English proverb say: two heads are
better than one. One eye for an eye, a
tooth for a tooth. Head (means also) direc-
tor, ~~and~~ chief. The head of a school. The
head of the a bank. of a firm the head
of Please each part of your face
and tell ~~its~~ name in English
He lost his head because he could not
find his pocket-book were you present
when the accident happened? Yes
I went to his help immediately.

Complete your list of irregular verbs
Where ~~have~~ did you get this pocket-book?
I ~~found~~ it in the street going to the school.
Then it is not yours. I know I am
~~& shall~~ going to give it back at the
man who lost it. His address is in ~~his~~

fair sex bear sex Has got Cast down
gentle sex amiable "
weaker sex feeble "

Where do you get this pocket-book? I found it in the street going to ~~the~~ school. Then it is not yours. I know. I am going to give it back to the man who lost it. Why should do you know who it is? His address is in it.

A little humour

Women have a more ~~finer~~ complexing than the men but men have a finer soul in their own opinion. Men speak of women as the fair sex or the weaker sex or the gentle sex. Women rarely speak of men as the stronger sex. A husband we know say that they consider them exclusively as the paying sex. When a woman has got something in her head there is not easy to get it out. It is like getting a cork out of an empty bottle, said a cynic. Nature gave us ears which are always open and a mouth what it is often better to keep shut. The eyes, say the poets, are the windows of the soul; but the curtains are sometimes very thick.

to get it out (I'm sorry)

What is the use of our nose? I asked the teacher. To put spectacles on, answered the little American boy. Perhaps the boy was right as far as America is concerned but on this side of the Atlantic many people used their nose chiefly for to put it into their neighbour's business. Many people use their nose chiefly for to put it into their neighbour's business. I think our lessons are getting a little more difficult. Perhaps you are right but they also are also getting more interesting. Are you learning with the difficulties & records? Yes it is ~~so much~~ so easier. I shall buy ^{them too} ~~it~~ also if father gives me money. I shall buy them too if father gives.

I think ~~that~~ our lesson are getting a little more difficult. Perhaps you are right; but they are ^{also} getting more interesting. Are you learning with the records? Yes it is ~~so much~~ more easy yes it is so much easier. I shall buy ^{them also} ~~it~~ if father give me money.

~~sit~~ ~~sat~~ ~~sat~~
~~sat~~ ~~sits~~ -

I think our lessons are getting a little more difficult. Perhaps you are right but they are also getting more interesting. Are you learning with the records? Yes it is so much easier. I shall buy them too if father give me money.

Did you go to the theater last night? Yes I went with Johnson's sister. We arrived very early, long before the curtain went up. I suppose the house was almost empty. Where did you sit? We had a box. Johnson had promised to come with us but he ~~did~~ ~~ostensibly~~ ~~not~~ came after the second act. How did you like the play? I had seen it before some of the actors were excellent. What do you think of Anna Barton? She has a very pretty face, ~~but~~ still I do not like her voice. I know she talks a little ~~too~~ through her nose; but she is so graceful! I think she does not open her mouth sufficiently. It is sometimes difficult to understand what she says. And what beautiful hair she has!

Charles the first
1625

Are you sure it is her own? I thought it was a wig. Not at all! I saw her last week at a friend's house and I can assure you it is her own hair. I am glad of it, but one never knows with actresses and it is so rare now to see long hair.

Daniel Defoe 1661-1731

Así que se restableció la paz en Inglaterra y ^{desde} la gran suerte ^{para la} religión comenzó al mismo tiempo que se perdía la libertad política, era menor de lo que por la libertad política hubo menos sentimientos fuertes y graves cuestiones que antes. Pero había dos partidos en Inglaterra, ~~que~~ uno ^{que pretendía} esperando cambiar algunas muchas cosas. ~~que~~ ^{que} tales ellos no pensaban les parecían males, ~~los~~ otros ^{que} asustados de que estos cambios de cosas tristes ya podían ya pondrse. El partido que ansiaba las renovaciones llamaron primero Whigs y el que veía inconvenientes en el cambio Tories. Hoy dia llamamos a los Whigs, liberales, a los Tories, con

segundos. Había todavía grandes motivos de excitación entre los dos partidos pero no tan profundos como en los días de la Guerra Civil. Y estos sentimientos no se expresaron prácticamente más en prosa brillante bocas e inteligente que apareció en periódicos y en librerías. Y se importó a Inglaterra el mismo tiempo que otros muchos venidos del extranjero.

Uno de los más influyentes de esos escritores fue Daniel Defoe. En el año 1703 apareció una proclama ofreciendo una recompensa de 50 libras esterlinas al que encontrase y señalará a un hombre de media estatura delgado de unos 40 años de piel morena cabellos castaños oscuros (pero llevaba peluca) nariz aguileña y barba morena voluntaria, ojos grises, un gran humor juntó ^{se} a la hora J. Nadie obtuvo la recompensa más allá de nombre sólo y

de meti costumbre de dejar solas' solo de
su estomacite y se presentó a la juer-
zia. Ya ese promotor era Daniel Defoe
el autor del libro mas célebre de todos los
tiempos de Robinson Crusoe que ha-
bía hecho para escondese y porque se
entregó el mismo a la justicia y fue
castigado a ser ^{expuesto en un poste} empinado y luego
encadenado en Newgate? Habió escrito un
atrevido y inteligente pamphleto demostran-
do lo inútil que era tentar (probar) de
forzar al pueblo británico a perme-
necer en una sola iglesia (es decir
católica o protestante?) Fue porque
así se pamphlets, el comunero mas
costoso para librarse de los desidentes
era expulsarlos del país y colgar a
todos sus ministros (unos postres) !
Entonces todos todo el mundo en
Inglaterra perteneció a una sola
iglesia (culto) Claro que no creíe en
lo que decía esa religie, pues el mismo
era un desidente. Pero otros que

de desdientes y la gente de
la Iglesia pensaba que
no era y cuando la Iglesia (o las auto-
ridades eclesiásticas) que Dafne y el pa-
trón de la Iglesia comprendió que Dafne
se estaba vendiendo a la Iglesia y se pa-
trón serieron tan furiosos que
3) no pararon hasta verlo en la cárcel
Como D. P. ver. Como D. pueden ver Dafne
debió de ser uno de los hombres más
acudaz de su iglesia primero por ha-
ber escrito en completo, y después
por haberse entregado a la justicia
porque lo dijeron que un pobre hombre
el impresor de la obra solía presto
en su lugar. Fue un hombre sin
dejó todo hasta el fin de su vida,
el primer gran novelista de Inglaterra.
Era hijo de un carnicero de Londres.
Nació ~~el~~ ^{en} mismo año después que el
~~segundo~~ ^{segundo} de Inglaterra llamado por
el General Monk volviere a ocupar
el trono (1661). Recibió Dafne una in-
strucción piadosa en la cual se en-

largo' un amigo de la cesa, el valiente que
parece haber descubierto la inteligencia
de muchos. Al hacerse hombre
tomo partidos y combatis' por el da-
que de Monmouth hijo natural de
carlos Edward en las guerras batalla de
sedgemoor y despues de la batalla
se fugó a España y a Portugal.
Cuando vino a Inglaterra se encon-
tro con que reinaba Jaime II
hijo de Carlos I. Este príncipe auto-
ritario y violento regia la forma que
~~se~~ le dian los protestantes, luchó por
la iglesia (o/k) católica y persiguió a
los deseadores. De ~~abundantemente~~
partido contra el rey inmediatamente exponi-
endo atrevidamente todo lo que en-
contraba (lo parecía) falso e injerto

Cosido y se estableció en Londres pero
poco tiempo despues trasladose a Bristol
y comenzó a trabajar allí. Fue allí
dónde escribió lo que él tituló "Ensayo de
Proyecto" cuyo tema, como es del celebre
filósofo Sir Thomas More desarrollado por

Enrique VIII de Inglaterra, el despicio proprio
a los hombres muchas cosas en los cuales
nunca habían pensado y que desde
entonces fueron conocidas. Como esi
Thomas More, despicio proprio pensar
que en proyectaba un mundo mejor con
sociedades profesionales comerciales gremios y cajas de
dolores para los pobres. seguros de dejes
y escuelas femeninas. Despicio despicio
vuelve a Londres y se pasea a su despe-
cio de una fábrica de ladrillos o algo
parecido. El diablo del hombre es la igno-
rancia en persona. Alguno tiempo des-
pués durante el reinado de Anne Stuart
hijo de James II escribió despicio el libro
panfleto que lo hizo digno de
la picota y de la carcel. Como hom-
bre corajudo que era. Despicio despicio
tuvo su desgracia firmemente
Después de haber pasado por la
ignorancia de la picota, escribió
un libro Hymn to the pillory (Himno
al pilar) probando que su desgracia
no era otra cosa que el resultado de
un exceso de conciencia. En la prisión
de Newgate languió 2 años en la carcel 2 meses

Mas que nunca contra la política
Impezo también un pequeño periódico, cosa
que no se había hecho hasta entonces
en que solo se publicaban gacetillas y
noticias sueltas. El periódico de Díez de Lita
llevó La Revista y se publicaba primera
una, luego dos, finalmente tres veces por
semana. Sin embargo después de los libres
conceptos sobre la política La Revista publi-
caba también al final una pequeña rubri-
ca sobre las variedades de la alta
sociedad en la cual como una especie de
Club de los orientales se publicaban pre-
guntas y respuestas sobre diferentes
temas. En aquella época Díez de Lita
ayudó al pueblo inglés en lo que se
refiere a su vida doméstica y social.
Escritó siempre honestamente y sus
artículos estaban escritos ^{muy} originales
Por ejemplo: hizo un plan para con-
vertir a Londres en la ciudad más
fértil para del universo - fundando
allí una universidad en la que
los estudiantes no vivirían al
contrario de Oxford y Cambridge.

Esto habría de ser hecho en parte a través de
lo que a penas sucede si ese habrá
ayudado a Londres a convertirse en
más floreciente de lo que ya establece.
Pero la mejor obra de Daniel Defoe
fue de Robinson Crusoe. Defoe decía
que cuan bellas cosas podían ser hechas
realizadas por medio de la novela. Si
estos fueron escritos como una des-
cripción honesta de la vida real, lo
cual no es el caso de de Robinson
Crusoe donde la fantasía más des-
ordemente arrastró y se llevó a
la plena y cotidiana realidad.
Seguramente ^{defoe} se impuso con el
deseo de mostrar a los homines
el peligroso que resulta querer
vivir una vida aventurera y
extravagante cuando se tienen
medios de vivir tranquila y llorosa
^{en seguridad}. Pero lo cierto es
que Robinson Crusoe, Defoe quisiera
impulsar y alentamiento por la,

luchas políticas y religiosas de la
infancia de sus padres, se dejó
en esta obra llevar de su doctrina
de restos santo y así hace derivación
de a menudo ~~de~~ de moraliza-
dor y de evangelista, lo más bello
de sus talentos extraordinarios
o su imaginación, una imaginación
que se parece a una ~~comunión~~
luz inflamable cuyas llamas
exploran y surgen aquí y allá
en medio de una historia de
aventuras. De fe se propuso
oir desde demostrar que un
joven que desobedece a sus
padres y que después los consigue
de sus mejores amigos, recibe
del cielo el merecido castigo
a su orgullo y a su creer
Swinburne a la noble deshonra
de ser el ~~mejor~~ ~~mejor~~ ~~reprobado~~:
l'omilie donde se oírás que se
creerá verdaderamente que ^{obra} ~~de~~ ~~de~~

de buen sentido (cuna de sens) Tan
explicado entre los ingleses, es
aqui arrestado por esa loca
y exuberante exaltacion del genio.
Solo hay Defoe quien hace
una novela moral y le da
un chef d'œuvre. Todo lo que es
manifestamente pésimo y feo dícese
en su novela (lo que a nuestro
juicio tiene que superarse
para no resultar pésimo) en
lo que Defoe se propone hacer
es decir lo que no satisface
de los planes (y esto lo que
es en una halucinante fan-
tasia, pure chispa de su
maravilloso imaginacion, eso
es lo que Defoe tiene a pesar
muy bien proporcionados.

Hemos superado pues en
este novela todos los dia-
bos y reflexiones morales
de tipo protestante, y los
lazos y pesados el abrazos ones
evangelicos propios de los

países reformados y oponerse al
catolicismo romano. Son pre-
dilectos y palpitanos en aquella
y lejanos tiempos del siglo XVII
cuanto todo el occidente se hal-
la aun gobernado por el católico
y los reyes y los políticos y las
naciones se deshacían en ca-
ches religiosas.

— No he percibido a nadie
que tolle este punto particularmente
satisfactorio de Robinson Crusoe
podrá y así del todo sin
junto con los conceptos pro-
verbiosos para el pueblo es-
pañol tan propios también de
los ingleses de aquella época y
tan desagradables en estos tiempos
a un español

About on the year 600

English literature

Celtic literature. All the history, all the literature of the Celts, was a kind of rough poetry which was handed down from father to son, not in writing but by memory. Those who made and sang these songs were called Bards. They were singers as well as the poets of the nation first putting into words the thoughts and feelings of the people, then singing the songs to the music of their harps, and sometimes teaching them to the people.

One of the longest pieces tells of the last great Gaelic Battle of Gaethra which was fought about the year 284.

Part of it is a beautiful lament, in which a bard, Fergus, tells his father, the great chief Fingal, of the death of Fingal's grandson Oscar, son of Ossian. Another long Celtic poem of ninety-seven stanzas, called the Golodin, is full of laments for the Brythonic chief who fell in the struggle with the Saxons who came over and conquered Britain and from we En-

Teuton conquest about the year 900

glish and lowland Scots are descended
(battle of yorkshire 800 or 900 year) the scots
were defeated. The most famous of
the warrior chief were two Wicen lords
of the north and Arthur, leader of the
south. A band of bard followed them
and it is from fragments of their
poems that we learn of these terrible
times of their failing hopes and finally
of the down fallen of their race
until at last their spirit was broken,
and they could sing no more. One
of Arthur's bards Merlin still li-
ved on for some time, a mad
old man driven distracted by the
horrible sights he had seen, singing
sad, mournful songs, until one
day he was found lying dead by
a river's side.

Teutons people of the north
of Germany. Two tribes one
tribe was Anglo or English.

Norman conquest. the year 1066

Bede died in 735, Alcuin forms in the same year But as he spent most of this time abroad with the Frankish King Charles the Great (or Charlemagne) Then

The Normans were like the English, a Teutonic people, they had given up their language after they settled in France, and spoke a kind of French-Norman-French, we call it. When William the Conqueror came over to England, he brought a number of Norman noblemen, who, of course, spoke their own language: so French became for a time ^{the} language of the court, the Parliament, the law courts, and the upper classes. But the great body of the English people still spoke their own language, and after a few years the Normans took to speaking English, though they kept a great many of their French words which we still have in our English language. Before the two languages became one, however, books had to be written with both Normans and English could understand

Chronicles ~~were~~ histories of the national life
Romances were histories of the individual life
In chronicles: William of Malmesbury (1095)
He wrote in Latin a History of England.
Norman conqueror to the King Henry the First from
William William's conquerant son
Geoffrey of Monmouth He told all his
stories about King Arthur chief of the South
One does not know whether the stories
were true or not. But every one liked to
read them, and many later English
writers have borrowed histories from
Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle. Sha-
kespeare borrowed the stories of King
Leer and Cymbeline and Milton the
story of Sabrina. Henry VIII has told
again some of those beautiful stories of
King Arthur. But many ladies found
the Latin troublesome to read, so
six years after the King made his ap-
pearance a writer named Wace
born at Jersey (1112) brought out a ver-
sion of it in French verse, Pelgrin

mages were made to glastonbury to see
the supposed tomb of Arthur.

one of the earliest book written in English
after the Normand conquest by Caxton (1473)
was also a volume of Arthur legends
collected by Sir Thomas Malory in the
reign of Edward the Fourth. and called
Morte d'Arthur - King son has taken
many of the legends his Idylls of the King
of his beautiful Queen Guinevere, and
the brave Knights of the Round Table
Sir Bors. Sir Percival, Sir Lancelot, Sir
Gawaine and above all, Lancelot's
son Sir Galahad. who alone could sit
on the siege Perilous. and drew the
magic sword from the stone, and
who alone of all the Knights, lived to
see the Holy Grail and all this because
he was the best knight of all the world
great not only in strength of body,
but also in purity of soul.

Sir Thomas Malory also relates the
death of Sir Galahad and the sorrows

of King Arthur after his Knights were gone
and his foes kept pouring in on his country.
The brave King was mortally wounded
in battle, and was carried by a faithful
Knight to the lake-side. He was placed
in a boat with three queens in it, and
passed away into the shadows in
the direction of the island of Avalon
where Glastonbury now stands.

Chaucer (about 1340) Was sent to Italy
Dante had just died, (1321) | It was from the
Petrarch (1304 - 1374) | Italian poet that Chaucer
Boccaccio (1313 - 1375) | got the idea of the greatest
the Canterbury Tales

Wyclif (1376) Translate the Bible in to English.
Langland Poems for the people

More (1515) Utopia (Henry the VIII)
Spencer | The ELIZABETHAN Poetry
Sidney | 1558 - 1603

Marcow His plays were neither in
prose nor in rhyme, the un
rhymed verse of ten syllables,
called blank verse

Marlowe's plays were chiefly tragedies:

The tragical history of Dr. Faustus

Shakespeare (Elizabethan Drama)

Bacon A Philosopher of the Elizabethan time (1561) who was supposed written for Shakespeare

Jonson He like Shakespeare was a man of the people play-writer

Herbert Vaughan Lovelace Suckling { Cavalier poets of the time of the King Charles the First (about 1622)

Fifty-seventh lesson

The top of the head is covered with hair. When a man loses his hair he becomes bald - when a woman loses her hair she gets a wig. You have a pleasant face, with a broad forehead, a straight nose, round cheeks, a pretty mouth, a clear complexion. Every one is not so favoured: some people have large ears (*iːz*) ugly little eyes and almost no chin.

An English proverb says: two heads are better than one. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

Head also means director chief the head of a school the head of the bank, the head of ~~the~~ a firm. Please touch each part of your face and say its name in English.

He lost his head because he could not find ~~this~~ his pocket book.

Were you present when the accident happened? Yes. I went to his help immediately - complete your list of irregular verbs.

A little humour

Women have a finer complexion than men but men have a finer soul (in their own opinion) Men speak of women as the fair sex or the weaker sex or the ~~gentle~~ gentle sex. Women speak rarely & speak of men as the ~~stronger~~ sex. A husband we know says that they consider ~~they~~ ^{them} exclusively as the paying sex. When a woman has got something into her head there is not easy to get it out again. It is like getting a cork out of an empty bottle said a cynic. Nature has given us ears which are always open and a mouth which it is often better to keep shut. The eyes, said the poet are the windows of the soul but the curtains are sometimes very thick what is the use of our nose? asked the teacher - He put spectacles on answered the little American boy perhaps the boy was right as far as America is concerned but on this

side of the Atlantic many people
use their nose chiefly to put it into
their neighbour's business. We do
not ask you to learn the irregular
verbs in two or three days, but only
to repeat them when we meet them

At the theatre

Did you go to the theatre last night?
Yes I went with the Johnson's sister.
We arrived very early long before the
curtains^{were} went up. I suppose the
house was almost empty. Where did you
sit? We had a box Johnson had promi-
sed to come with us but he only came
after the second act. How did you like
the play? I had seen it before some of the
actors^{were} excellent. What did you think
of Anna Barton? She has a very pretty
face still I do not like her voice. I know
she talks a little through her nose, but
she is so gracefull! I think she does
not open her mouth sufficiently it is
sometimes difficult to understand what

she says - And what beautiful hair she has.
Are you sure ~~are~~ it is her own? I ~~thought~~
thought it was a wig - Not at all!
I saw her last week at a friend's house
and I can assure you it is her ~~own~~
own hair. I am glad of it but one never
knows with ~~actresses~~ and it is so rare
now to see long hair.

Exercise

Are you sure to see them you saw
them together? Yes I did saw them
with my own eyes Well I am
surprised I thought he ~~was~~ still
in China. Did you not now he was
come back last week? I am glad
he is come back but I did not know
anything knew nothing of it.

The human body

In the lesson before last we stopped at
the chin. Going down we find the neck
the shoulders shoulders the chest and
the back the stomach and the hips
(caderas) then the legs, thighs (muslos),
knees, calves (pantorrillas) ankles (

words pronounced words

(camillas) and finally the feet and toes. We have forgotten the arms elbow (elbow) wrist, hand, fingers thumb, nails (nails) let us use some of these new words
The baby put his little arms around his mother's neck. You do not like cold shoulder of mutton This poor woman with a child at the breast came out of the hospital last Tuesday
As soon as your back is turned they begin to play - The little girl came and sat on her father's knee. Show me your hand Tom, are your fingers and nails clean? I received a wrist watch as a present for Christmas. Please keep your feet under your chair. Let us stop here my legs are too tired.

Exercise.

Hop! you have forgotten something! What it is again? this little parcel which was on ~~the~~^a chair - Show it here... no it is not mine - Are you completely sure? Quite. I have not seen him again quite. I have never seen it before

In the sitting room

Shall I shut that window? It is getting cold
No please, do not I think the fresh air is
doing me good. Will you not put some-
thing round your neck? Give me my
scarf it is just ~~behind you~~ behind
Here it is. Take care not to catch cold
you know your health is so delicate. My
feet are nice and warm, it is the chief
chief thing. The children are very quiet
what are they doing? They are learning
their lesson in the dining room. I think
the teacher gives them too much work
She is so pale; she does not take enough
enough exercise. Here she comes, well,
dearest have you finished your lessons?
Yes mother I have done everything.
Do not put your thumb into your nose,
my child. Which finger then Daddy?
Now if you are naughty (not) I shall
send you straight to bed. I only meant
to joke, father. May I sit on your knee
and play with your watch? No, I have to
write a letter, sit in the arm-chair, or go
and play in the garden.

~~fresh~~ many ^{new} words

{ behind
detras

Exercise

We have many new words ~~still~~ again in our lesson today. Yes many. Not so very many. Let us see: the window. No we ~~had~~ had it in lesson fifty-eight. No we had it before in lesson fifty-eight. Well than to shut, a scarf, behind. And to catch, fresh, the health, warm... And daddy, naughty to joke with the bed, and to send, this do a dozen rand to send it makes a round dozen.

The Human body

We have learnt the names of the various parts of the body and limbs. Let us ~~see now~~ those of the principal organs. Inside the head is the brain with which we understand, think and remember. Inside the mouth are the tongue and palate thanks to which we can taste and speak. The teeth ~~always~~ often gives us trouble we suffer to get them. we suffer to keep them, we suffer to lose them. The throat can produce sounds which are sometimes pleasant. Our heart sends the blood into all parts of the body. we cannot see

the arteries but some of the veins are visible
through our skin, twice a minute all the
blood in our body passes through the
lungs where its oxygen is renewed with the
help of the air with which we breathe
A bad circulation of the blood is frequent
cause of disease. The liver, stomach,
bowels and kidneys are all organs which
often cause trouble.

Exercise

He lost all his teeth after that disease
If you continue I shall send all you to bed
if you continue I shall send you all to bed
Catch him! He has taken my pretzel book
I suppose you were joking. Will you
help me? You have not heart. Those
eggs are bad do not eat them.

He is quite bald he has lost his hair very
young. Take care of ~~those glasses~~ they are
very expensives (~~those spectacles~~)
Do not give him your knife he can ~~use~~
only use his own. If you go up into
my room you will find what you
want. Go into this room, it is empty

and nobody will ~~discover~~
trouble you. I hope you
have understood what he ~~meant~~ to say.

Business is business.

This happened in Russia a few years
before the war. General K. wanted to give
his daughter a ~~puddle~~ poodle as a Christ-
mas present. Poodles are rare in Russia
in fact the General had never seen one
~~keep~~ in pictures. But there was in the
town a certain Jew called Moses who
bought and sold the most various things.
General K. sent for him. Moses, he said, "I
want a poodle before the end of the week
can you get me one?" "What, your Ex-
cellency? A poodle. Ah, a poodle, certainly.
If I can find you one, but poodles are
very dear this year. How much will it cost?
I do not think I can get you one for less than
a hundred roubles. Well let us say a hun-
dred roubles. Still if you want a really
fine poodle, the best that can be found it
may cost a hundred and fifty. Do your best
and bring it to me before Saturday. Moses went
home his wife was sitting in the shop.

To buy { bought
bought

Sarah, he said, said, there is something I want to know, What kind of thing is a poodle?

Exercise

Do you remember when have you bought these you bought these works? Last year I think about the end of August.

~~That~~ is what I think it. They were very cheap - that may be but we had need not so much that may be but we did not want so many. We shall employe it use them sooner or late.

Exercise

Do you remember when you bought these works? Last year, I think about the end of August. That is what I thought for they were very cheap - that may be but we did not want them so many we shall use them sooner or late.

A few questions

When you have learnt this page answer the questions with the help of the preceding lesson. In what country did the story happen?

In Russia - was it long before the war?
A few years before. Are poodles common
in Russia? Not at all. For whom did the
general want one? For this daughter.
In what season did this happen? A few
days before Christmas. What did Moses buy
and sell? Moses buy and sell all kind of
things -

Exercises

When you have finished your work I want to
talk with you to you may to do it now if you like
will No, I can wait and I do not want dis-
turb you. Well I shall try to finish as soon
as possible. I come back again in
about an hour =

When you have finished your work I
want to talk to you. You may to do it now
if you like - No, I can wait and I do not
want to disturb you. Well, I shall try
to finish as soon as possible. I shall
come again in about an hour -

Buy bought.

Did you know these?

Lily six years old is trying to force a raw potato into the dog's mouth.

What are you doing to the dog? asks her mother

I am giving him something to eat mummy
you silly little thing have you ^{ever} seen a

dog to eat raw potatoes? But I want to see
one, mummy. So that remedy I prescribes for

you has really done you good? It has indeed,

so far I am much better now. Well I may take
some myself I have the same disease as you.

Waiter I have often eat better fish. That's this
I must say. That may be so, but as I here -

Well Charlie did you get a better place at
the school this week? Oh yes grandfather,

I seat near the store now. Excuse me does

not my nephew Mr. Collins work ~~at~~ this
office? Oh you are his uncle? He went to
your funeral this morning.

Exercise

Where do you say he is sitting? Just behind that
woman with the large hat. Oh yes I see him
now and who is that ~~has~~ boy near him?
He ought to be one of his nephews I did not know
It must be

that he had any - oh yes, his brother has ~~five~~^{five} children all boys. Where do you say he is sitting? Just behind that woman with large hat - oh yes, I see him now; and who is that boy near him? It must be one of his nephews. Did not now he had any. oh yes, his brother has five children all boys.

Sixty seventh

Whose is that green hat in the hall? It is young Carter's, he come yesterday evening to bring back a book and he forgot his hat. Will you not send him it back to him? The servant is busy doing the rooms I shall ask John to take it when he goes to school. I must go now or I shall miss my train. Are you not taking your overcoat? I don't think it will rain to-day and it is not cold. Here is your bag I have put in ~~it~~ some ham sandwiches, a banana and a apple. Thank, do you want me to bring you back anything? I don't want any thing, oh there is the ~~baker's~~ bill ... I shall go and pay him this afternoon, if you give me the money why didn't you say so earlier I have not time now. All right dear the baker can wait go don't miss your train. It may be a little ~~too~~ late for dinner we ~~do~~ have a lot of work just now for the end of the month.

Can you come back for me at the six fifteen? I shall
try to, but do not expect me before seven.

Exercise

Whose is ~~this~~ child? It is the gardener's little boy.
He is waiting for his father ~~here~~. He will catch cold
there in the rain. Let him come into the house.
~~I have called for him twice but he refuses to~~
~~come in.~~ I have already called him twice
but he refuses to come in.

Who is Mr Smith?

Mr. Smith is a ~~workkeeper~~ in a City firm.
His salary is £7 a week. The City, as you
probably know, is the business district
of London. It is full of offices, banks and
~~other houses~~ warehouses (depositors). In the
day-time its streets are ~~busies~~ among the
busiest in London, but at night they are
quite empty because nobody lives there.
Mr. Smith lives in Bromley, half an hour by
train from the City. His house is in Church Street
is one of about forty which are exactly the same.
They are red brick houses, with a very small
lawn in front and an ~~still~~ smaller yard
at the back. The house has two stories.

it is not large but it is comfortably furnished
The rent is twenty-two shillings a week. Mr. S.
has two children John eight years old, and the
lend, who is only three. He likes to stay at home
in the evening, and often repeats that: An
Englishman's home is his castle. The house is
number eleven and Mrs. S. names it The Laurel
when he planted two laurels in a
corner of the lawn. He painted the name
on the gate himself it is also printed in blue
on his note-paper and envelopes.

Exercise

May I keep this box, sir? First give me the
~~cigarette which is in it~~ First give me the cigarette
that is in it, now you may ~~play~~ ^{use} ~~your~~
~~with it~~. Thank you I shall put my pictures in
it. ~~Where have you got those pictures?~~ Where
did you get those pictures. My music tea-
cher ~~was~~ gave them to me because I worked
very well last week -

What is your name? My name is
John How do you call yourself? What do
you call this? Call her!

I must go out. Must we stay at home?
I had to stay - I shall have to stay
Must

I must stay at home - I had to stay at home
I shall have to stay at home -
I shall have to speak to John
I must to eat these eggs. but I cannot -
because they are bad. Next week I
shall have to take my English lesson
at home because Miss Dennis will come here
for lunch -

Want

Do you want me to come? I want him
to answer. They want me to go with them
Do you want me to go to the theater with your
mother? I want they give to me my
money

So now or you will miss your train

~~Bring~~ your work before Saturday

~~How did she go this morning?~~

I must say what I think

How was she this morning? She was
much better.

==

I think that this lesson has been
very useful for me.

Mr Smith catches his train

It was a quarter to eight when Mr. S. left his wife. His train was at seven fifty-two - From Church street to the station there is about half a mile, so that he had no time to lose. His yellow leather bag in his hand he walked quickly to the end of the street. A gentleman has to keep calm under all ~~disturbances~~ circumstances and Mr. S. did not want the neighbours to know that he was in a hurry. But as soon as he had turned the corner he hastened his step and when he come to Bridge street where nobody knew him he began to run - He stopped when he saw the station clock which showed only fifty past seven his watch was ~~fifteen~~ minutes fast. At the station book stall he bought the Daily Telegraph telegraph as he did every morning. He showed his season-ticket and went on to the platform. In a third class carriage he saw his friends Carter and Hobbs with whom he travelled almost every day and he joined them.

Exercises

When I left him he was perfectly well
It is much less pleasant that I thought
~~Want you I help to you?~~ Do you want
me to help ~~to~~ you? Nobody wants him -
Nobody wants to speak to him. Nobody wants
him to speak - When I left him, he was
in good health - It is much less pleasant that
I thought Do you want me to help ~~to~~ you?
Nobody wants him. Nobody wants to speak
to him - Nobody wants him to speak

~~That boy cannot keep quiet a minute~~
Those boys cannot keep quiet one minute
I have am afraid ~~that~~ we ~~are~~ shall be
late ~~for~~ to dinner - You have not yet answer to my
question - What class do you travel ~~in~~?

I usually travel ~~in~~ the ~~first~~ ~~class~~. What time
it is by your watch? She writes to me
every three days - ~~It is the better this is the~~ This is the
cheapest way of doing it - Those boys ~~do no~~
cannot keep quiet one minute - I am afraid we shall
be late ~~for~~ to dinner. You have
not yet as ~~were~~ to my question. What class do you
travel. I travel ~~usually~~ third - What time is it in your
watch? She writes to me every three days. This is the
cheapest way of doing it -

Carter and Hobbs were occupying the two corner seats near the door. They are both smoking pipes and reading newspapers "How do you do?" said Smith, shaking hands with them. Each of them answered "How do you do?" and they went on reading their papers. S. put his bag on the rack over his head and sat down near Carter facing the engine. Then he took a cigarette from his case, lit it and opened his paper. The train started. The three men read in silence for some time. Both windows of the compartment were open and there was a strong draught. That civil war in China is going from bad to worse, said Carter. No one answered a word. After a few minutes Hobbs said: Another railways accident in Scotland. The two others showed no interest. Then S. spoke - I see that Cox the Bolton Goal-Keeper, is ill. They may lose their match against Sheffield. All at once began to discuss the big news excitedly. war, guerra, se pronuncia: war word, palabra, se pronuncia: ued

Exercise

It is almost time to start - let me help you to carry this parcel, it is too heavy for you. Are you afraid to put over your hat of taking off

He went on without seeing me. He passed without seeing me - Can you do it without opening your eyes? I can repeat this sentence without looking at the book. Nobody can learn without studying.

It is almost time to start. Let me help you to carry this parcel, it is too heavy for you. Are you afraid of taking off your hat? I can repeat this sentence without looking at the book - He passed without seeing me - Can you do it without opening your eyes? Nobody can learn without studying. — — —

We have seen a lot of new words in the last few lessons. We must rewrite them and leave Mr. S. We shall meet him soon again. If you have time, we advise you to translate this page from French to England in writing, after you have learned it. Who want you see? whom do you want to see? The gentlemen whose motorcar is in front of my shop

Stay with us still a few minutes more, all
those houses belong to the same man, he
received more than 2000 L. a year by ~~lovers~~
in rents. He was walking so fast that we thought
he was running. It is a well known fact that
he ~~not~~ never noticed anything. She repeated
~~the~~ question two times, twice but he does not ans.
wer ~~any~~ a word. Take your ~~handkerchief~~ a clean
handkerchief and clean ~~your face~~ wipe your
nose is dirty. Keeps me this bag for me
please. I shall take it back tomorrow night
at the latest.

Please keep this bag for me
Whom do you want to see?

The gentlemen whose car is in front of my shop

Must

I must go out Il faut que je sorte
 Must ~~we~~ stay at home? Faut-il que nous restions à la maison?
 I had to stay Il fallait que je reste
 I shall have to stay Il faudra que je reste
 He had to eat - Il fallait qu'il mange
 You shall have to go out Il faut que vous sortez

Want

Do you want me to come? voulez-vous que je vienne?
 I want him to answer Je veux qu'il réponde
 They want me to go with them Ils veulent que j'aille avec eux
 I must say what I think Il faut que je dise ce que je pense

Exercise

Do you advise me to do it? Not, not before
 asking your doctor. Wait ~~some~~ ^{a few} days more
~~before~~ beginning. I have read this post card
 without understanding what she says it
 means. Are you in a hurry to see them?
 He settled on the cat without ~~noticing~~ seeing it -
 He hoped to live on without working -

If you have not time to write all
 the sentences following, write ^{only} some ones
 today a few only today and a few more

tomorrow. There will not be any ~~no~~ exercise
to walk or exercise - will a few days more
before beginning - He came in without a word,
sat down in the best armchair and closed
his eyes - We have not time to lose we shall
have to run - Can you translate this ~~in~~ German?
Even if you are as tired ~~as~~ you say you
must help your sister, this bag is too hea-
vy for her. He lent ~~it~~ him all I could but
he did not even thank me. Have you no-
ticed that it rains often when the wind is
comes of the from the North-West? ~~the who~~
is that ugly yellow dog - It is the station
master's. I shake hands with him but
I did not speak to him - To whom do
you give your samples? I
should like to travel if a had ~~had~~ enough
What do you advise me to do? Wait
a few days more and ^{the} things will be much
more easier - try to ~~get~~ me ^{corner} a seat
of the corner in front to the engine
facing the engine.

He did not even thank - Je lui présente tout & que
me le pourrais mais il ne
me demande même pas

My watch has stopped Le montre est arrêté
She is the best Elle est la meilleure
He is better than she Il est meilleur que elle
She is worse than he Elle est pire que lui
He is the worst. Il est le pire
Better and better De mieux en mieux
From bad to worse De mal en pire
The weather is more than Le temps est plus
bad mauvais.
The worst bad Le plus mauvais est l'
The most beautiful été le plus beau
is John et joli
The least ugly is Freda La moins laide est Frieda
John is worse and John est de plaisir
more naughty plus malhant
I love you less and Je t'aime de moins
less - en moins
I love you more or Moi je t'aime plus
less - ou moins
Here is my last offer Voici ma dernière offre
at the latest au plus tard
The latest news les dernières nouvelles

Have you written all this ~~by~~ your self?
He did not even speak of it. To whom
~~were~~ you written when I went out?
Have you lost your head? Let us to hurry.
I have to ~~get~~ my ticket. We have
still a lots of time to lost you have say
the same thing ~~as~~ yester day you said
Have you written all this your self?
He did ~~not even~~ speak of it. To whom
~~were~~ you written when I went out? Have
you lost your head? Let us to hurry I have
to get my ticket. We have still a lots
of time - you said the same thing yes-
terday -

It was half past two — = Il était 2.30 à une
by my watch minute.

Keeps quiet Perez - others tranquil

Stay here! Restez ici!

What is to be done? Que faire?

"Was" " " " ? Que fâcheuse faire!

What class do you travel? En quelle classe voyez-vous?
He looked out of the window. Il regarda par la fenêtre.
Men are seldom pleased. Les hommes sont rare-
ly satisfied with their lot. Leur sort contents de leur sort.

~~use
not employ~~

~~use
not employ~~

Between ourselves

Bell'isim ourselves

You are probably embarrassed by certain idiomatic expressions and in particular by the ~~use~~ ^{use} of the verbs and preposition. For instance : I looked out of the window. He passed on the platform, they went on reading, ~~one~~ may seem ~~you~~ strange to you. In a few weeks when you have met these expressions again and again you will find them quite easy and (you will) use them without difficulty. It is only a matter of time. People say that before ^{one} knows a man well he must ~~have~~ have ~~eaten~~ ^{been} with him a pound of salt with him. It is the same with the words you cannot know them to the first meeting nor at the second. Every time you meet them again on different circumstances you understand them a little better till finally they become old acquaintances. Do not forget that frequent and regular repetition is the principal factor of success. It is not your mind but your memory which has to play the leading part.

Exercise

He will do it if he can - He would do it if he could. I shall go if he asks to me. I should go if he ~~would~~ asked me - You will find it ~~easier~~ you easily ~~will~~ find it if you try. You are speaking better and better - He will do it if he can. He would do it if he could. I shall go if he asks me. I should go if he asked me - You will easily find it if you try - You would easily find it if you tried easily, you are speaking better and better -

Mr. Smith at work

When M. S. ~~left~~ got out the train he took a metro-bus which brought him right in front of S. Buildings. It is a very large house, five floors half stories high which contains nothing but offices. The offices of his firm were on the ~~fourth~~ fourth store. He went up in the lift and ~~got~~ went straight to the book-keeping where his two colleagues were already at work. After a brief How do you do? he ~~went on~~ took off his coat and put on an old office jacket. His desk was very high there was a stool but he ~~stood~~ generally standing.

The three men were very busy, they did not talk nor smoke. At one a quarter to one they took their sandwiches from their bags and eaten ate them in the office. Then they ~~went~~^{went} out together had a cup of coffee walked along the streets looking the shop-windows and returned to the office at ~~a~~ ~~at~~ half past one. The afternoon was ~~so~~ as busy as the morning except for a short interval for tea which was served ~~in~~ by the office. At half past four six they finished their work for the day went down to the laboratory in the basement washed their hands and face and went away.

Exercise

Put on your coat and ~~come~~^{go} out with me - when are they going away? Are you going will you go out alone? I have ~~seen~~ ^{saw} her ~~as~~ when she ~~went out from~~ of the bus I saw her as she was getting out of the bus - Go up to your room and wait for me there - ~~Do you~~ Will you bring any friend with you? On what floor is your office?

Exercise

Put on your coat and come out with me. When are they going away? Will you go out alone? I saw her as she went ~~out~~ was getting of the bus. Go up to your room and wait for me there. Will you bring any friend with you? On what floor is your office?

Under Smith's nose

It was only five ~~and~~ twenty when Mr. Smith went out from ~~his office~~ left. He could easily get ~~take~~ the train at five-fifty-seven ~~and~~ ^{train} to arrive at Brighton before six-thirty half past six. Do you remember that he had ^{told} his wife not to expect ~~him~~ him before seven because he had ~~to~~ work later? This was not true. Mr. Smith ~~know~~ knew perfectly well that he would be free from five half past five as usual. Once or twice a week the same thing ~~occurred~~ happened: Mr. S. came back late at home although he left his office at the regular time. (8) What did he do in the interval? Let us to follow him and learn his secret. Instead of taking a bus he walks down ~~the~~ the street as fast as the crowd allows him. After about 300 yards he turns into a little tea-shop.

There is only a few customers inside
and ~~several~~ tables were free are vacant.
M. S. crosses the room and goes down to
the backgroun basement. All the tables ^{in the} in the
basement are vacant except one, and
there ~~we see~~ ^{is} M. C. whom we had ~~met~~ ^{met} in
the train from Bromley coming. Come on!
let us to begin! he says. M. S. sits down
opposite of him. They ^{order} two bot-
tles of lemonade and (they) have a post-
dominately game of dominoes.

Exercise

Tell me what you think of it. ^{may} ~~do you~~
not can you not play instead of standing there
~~doing~~ doing nothing? Are you free this evening?
Is this chair vacant? He sits opposite me.
He sat down opposite me. She did not allow
him ~~to cross~~ crossing the street. Shall we to seat
inside or shall we sit inside or outside?
tell me what you think of it. Can you not play
instead of standing there doing nothing? Are
you free tonight? Is this chair vacant? He sits down
opposite me. She did not allow him to cross the street.
Shall we sit inside or outside?

(13 page)

The rose and crown

en un amargo y agresivo temperamento
un tipo amargado y poco recomendable
de apariencia ruda y poco recomendable
Mrs. Reed la ve en el momento que
ella se acerca lentamente ^{hacia} a él,

Mrs Reed (^{habla} sin dirigirse a nadie deter-
minado) Renie entendido que Fred Norton
haya los posibles para que su estable-
cimiento ganare en reputación.

Ma Peck (llegando al mostrador a la
izquierda de Mrs Reed) ¿Habla U. conmigo
señora No se que?

Mrs. Reed (c desdorosa Ma Peck no tiene
signidad) No, yo no, a U. no le estás
hablando a ese señor.

Ma Peck (con refinada fermeza) Oh, a
esa señora, ¡verdaderamente? Tiempo
delicioso de que gozamos (excepto
por las noches frías, tan fríos
¡ver! (Golpea ruidosamente el
mostrador y grita) Eh... como
te llamas demonio, ah; Fred!

(Ua tiene prisa, y cuando asomar
por el mostrador ^y le hace una mueca,
Anita, vamos a charlar un po'
y ^{de} ~~que~~ a ~~que~~ ^{de} ~~que~~
días ^{de} a ~~esta~~ ^{que} ~~esta~~ ^{que}
esta agobiada por las ^{desesperadas} ~~preocupaciones~~

Dame un ~~as~~ sobre de cereza
con una lagrimita ~~var~~ de vino tinto
y mas galletas de jinebre...
No te apures, no te haré ma-
cha sombra proativa, vamos, sa-
mos claros que tienes una ^{de} lagrimita
de jinebre, No ~~te~~ ^{te} inquietes, hombre estás
~~te~~ poco me ves el pelo abrío
y aparte ~~fue~~ ^{me} vengo ~~vaya~~ a me-
nudo abrío, solo puedo permitir-
me ^{de} tan raramente...
~~me~~ una vez, otra vez y no sé
que ninguno de los presentes se

Mrs Reed. La ultima vez que la
pagamos, estaba en el juzgado
Stone (buscamente, sin levantar los
ojos del papel) y no por la pri-
mera vez, tampoco.
Mrs Rock. Búren el píritano! No hay
cuidado le grie el hueso, ^{el} remolque
por ^{los guris} ni ^{mordazas} por la
borrachera ni por escoria.

~~demanda meguiers, demanda~~ may fill a case
~~fill a car proprio naturale meguiers~~ car's cargo ... because
L.-D. demanda respetuoso de timon
Pierre de nombre y precio de na-
tureza e su parte era igual
... .

Why Mr. S. did not tell the truth

It is easy to understand why Mr. S. ^{told} ~~said~~ to his wife that he will be kept at the office instead of telling her that he would play dominos. She would have replied that there were dozens of things to be done at the home which were most important than playing dominos. The lock of the ~~door of the~~ dining room bath-room door was not working properly the back of a chair at the bed-room children's had come off. Mr. S. had told different several times that it was not necessary to send for a work-man, that he would do those little repairs himself. But the chief reason why he did not speak mention the game of dominos was this: Mrs Smith ^{had} said: If you want to play with your friend why not invite him in the evening?

Mr. F. did not like at all this prospect After dinner he had put on his slippers, he decided to feel that his time was his own - that nobody could possibly come and disturb him. He was afraid that, the if invited Carter once, the latter would come without to be invited would come again without being invited or worse still he would invite him in his turn and that he would have to put on his boots again and go out - what was how much simpler to play in London and then be sure of a quiet evening at home!

Exercise

The house is not his own it is his wife's. I do not absolutely know ^{at all} who has sent ~~to~~ in this present - do you feel the draught? There, I have recommended done it again - is it better or worse? Try still once ^{once} a time more, do not get tired. To tell the truth I do not quite follow you.

Mrs Smith begins her day.

The Smith having only a ~~one~~ servant
(a maid of all work) ^{the Smith has} to do with the house
and children - In the morning, she used
to ~~wake~~ ^{get} up a quarter of an hour
before his husband, brush his coat clothes
and help little John to wash and dress,
while Mary, the maid, was cooking break-
fast in the kitchen - Breakfast beginning
started with porridge, then come fried eggs
and bacon or something fish or ham
and finally toast with butter and jam.
Mr. J. was sitting at the head of the table
and his wife at the other ~~side~~ end, with
the teapot and the milk-jug in front of
her. John breakfasted with his parents
but little Helen stay in bed till nine
o'clock. After her husband's departure
Mrs. J. took up to her some porridge and
eggs and a bowl of hot milk. The child was
pretty and amusing and Mrs. J. who was still
in her dressing gown spread the most ^{pleasant}
~~pleasant~~ hour of the day washing and dressing her
then dressed herself with her own toilet
work a bath and dressed for the day.

Let us ~~to~~^{now} begin if you (won't) like - When I was in England I used to eat a lot of porridge at breakfast - When I was in England I used to eat plenty of porridge at breakfast. She came and sat just in front of ~~me~~. How many time long are you going to stay with us. Will your ~~yours~~ eggs ~~have~~ boiled or fried. She would like breakfast in bed.

Mrs S.'s occupation

The bread and milk were delivered ^{at} to the Laurels early in the morning by the baker's boy and milk's boy - Mrs S. had used to go to the butcher's about ten o'clock to choose a piece of beef or veal or a leg of mutton or some chops which were sent to the house immediately. The ~~grocer~~ greengrocer also sent the vegetables with she ordered : potatoes, carrots, onions, cabbages, etc.. She did not pay for these ~~bread~~ment herself they sent to her their bills from time to time and Mrs S. gave to his wife some cheques for the amount. Only At the groc^r's only Mrs S. paid cash which she bought : tea, coffee, sugar... flour, rice

self pepper, mustard &c .. She ^{used} employed
plenty ~~of fruit~~ dry ^{and} jam for her puddings -
which the children are very fond - John come
back and home and to lunch and returned
to the school in the afternoon. From lun-
cheon till tea-time Mrs S. work little He
an for a walk in the open air - Some-
time Mrs. A a neighbour, went with them
and them brought her back to tea or went
to have tea with her - The rest of the time Mrs.
S. sewed or knitted for herself or for the
children - or mended her husband's socks.

Exercise

I saw you yesterday ~~in the~~ morning in the
baker's shop. I saw you yesterday morning
coming out of the baker's. We ~~prefer~~ always
to pay cash. He takes his dog for a
walk from time to time - Have you
chosen what you wanted? I must say
~~I like~~ do not am not very fond of this
modern music. He cannot remain in the
open air without catching cold

A bien retenir

I am standing
Must I pay cash?
In the open air
Not at all

It is a matter of habit C'est une affaire d'habileté
Take off your boots and shoes vos bottes et mettez
put on your slippers vos pantoufles
Don't mention it N'en parlez pas
I am in bed Je suis au lit
Has he paid for his seat - H. t. il paye sa place? ^(pour)
Look at me Regardez-moi

Je suis debout
Dois-je payer comptant,
Au grand air
Pas du tout

N'en parlez pas

Je suis au lit

H. t. il paye sa place?

Regardez-moi

The Smiths at home

After tea Mrs S. ~~went~~ used to go for a walk and go round to the kitchen to give some advice^s to Mary who was not much of a cook. In her spare time he wrote ~~the~~ letters to a few friends and relatives or read same books which she took ~~from~~ from the public library. Besides a weekly ladies' journal. As for Mr S. he ~~read~~ seldom books.

After dinner he generally sat at the easy armchair, smoking, drinking whisky and wine and listening to the wireless.

Seldom
rarely

on Saturday he returned at home for lunch and
the afternoon all the whole family went for
a walk. If the weather was fine ^{or} ~~and~~ the
pictures if it rained. - On Sunday Mrs. S. and
the children went to ~~(the)~~ church. Mr. S. did not
~~go~~ He read the twenty two pages of his Sunday
paper from beginning to end. The ~~Lunch of Sunday~~
was a much being a much bigger meal than
usual was called dinner. It consisted of soup
sardines, roast-beef with plenty of vegetables and
greens or some roast-chicken pudding or
fruit-tart, cheese, nuts, raisins and figs.
There was a bottle of claret or of Australian Burgundy.

Sunday afternoon

After dinner Mr. S. went to sleep.

Exercise

I hope you have given them good advice I.
am very fond of reading in my spare time.
He said ^{to} me that he ~~drank~~ (seldom) Whisky
lisen to me one minute I have something new
to bear you ~~that~~ ^{is the largest} slipper I have
never seen - All the family went to the pictures
It is the better than I thought -

Sunday Afternoon

After dinner Mr. S. went in his favorite armchair his wife wrote letters - she liked very much to write and the two children looked some at picture-books and played quietly with their toys. They had tea at four o'clock and went out for a long walk. There is very few fields around Bromley only the nice green meadows hills, woods and private parks. The London road was crowded with cars and motor-cycles - it was noisy and smell of petrol. The S. avoided it and took path which led them in the direction of Chislehurst. This is the place where Napoleon the fourth died in eighteen and seventy six. His former residence is now a golf-club. When the S. came returned home about seven they had a cold supper. The maid was out for the evening Mrs. S. served the meal and then washed the plates knives and forks herself. The children were all too tired and went to bed earlier than usual.

Exercise

I went to bed early but could not go to sleep till late - Please change this direct for me it smells of fish - What is that noise all. It is only Peter starting his motorcycle. They were both dirty and noisy - So to wash your hands and the face in the kitchen.

Shakespeare's adjectives

knowish	tráveso	jangling	pendencioso charlatan
goody	santurrón	jestér	bufón.
harmless	inocente	wrought	ferriente
wild	salveje	shrewd	astuto
wily	impetuoso	roasted	tostado - calcinado
tidy	agudo-chistoso	withered	musto, marchito
queer	decente	meddling	
harsh	xtrans-raro-	Thorny	espinoso-agudo
osid	áspers		
heathen	huella-vain		
wizard	paganato-atos		
weak	brujo		
hilly	debil		
flat	montañoso		
crab	llano		
ass	agrio-áspers		
well-bred	asno-atos		
coy	bieneduado		
hard-hearted; inhumans	esquivo-retrechero		
covetous	impedimentado		
sprightly	codicioso-straido		
rattle-brain	alegre-vidosa		
flippant	timoroso		
merry	louaz-imper		
	jorial-divertido		

Relatives

When the children ~~were~~ gone to bed Mr. and Mrs. Smith remained alone in the sitting room. Have you written to aunt Mayay. Peggy - Not yet ^{I am expecting} ~~I want~~ a letter from my sister Dorothy Dolly. Did she come for Helen's birth day last year? That does not mean that will do the same this year. - There A year ago her husband was still alive living. You are right she has changed a great deal since poor Peter's death - They were so happy together it is sad to come a widow from his age at ~~be~~ ^{to be} age. She ^{will be} ~~is~~ only twenty three next spring it is a good thing that there is no child. She will surely marry again she is so attractive! Her mourning suits her very well also too although she has grown fonder and paler. I don't think that aunt M. has seen her ^{since} the funeral. It is a pity we cannot invite them both at the same time. We must wait until we have a more great larger house.

Shakespeare's verbs.

mark	{distinguirse marcar
warrant	garantizar
wright	escurrir
skimming	escurrando
clown	montequera
shape	describir
toppled	{caer
wage war	hacer guerra
spoiled	molestar

Substantives

hint	indirecta - pista
ado	publico baratonda
improvement	ruido mejoria
endowments	perfeccionamiento dote.
whim	antojos
pranks	travesura - juga- retta
churn	mantequera
shape	table - cuerpo
feat	carrichta - anto-
stool	talcurete -
bower	glorieta - empal- mada
cowslips	primulas
canopy	dosel
woodbine	madreselva
canker	
newts	legartijas ^{Tice} aceve

Chief adverbs and conjunctions

Whatever	cuálquier cosa
Therefore	Por lo tanto
although	sin embargo
altogether	enteramente
though	así que
the	
Wronging	atravesando
reminding	recordando

Here is ~~the~~ ^{some} tea but there is ~~no~~ ^{little} milk. Has she any money? She has some but not enough. Will you go to the ~~theatre~~ this evening? Where do they live? They ~~live~~ ^{always} in town. She does not speak so well as her mother give me a little coffee please. They ~~play~~ ^{miss.} always in the morning. We do not ~~go~~ often to the station. Will you have an English book?

Exercise

Twenty past four and a half

I shall wait for you ~~Friday~~ here before ~~four~~ ^{Twenty past} and do not expect on my before five at the earliest. I have ~~been~~ waiting for the bill of the gas-bill. If it suits you, I shall invite them both at the same time. Didn't ~~they~~ they remain at say they would remain in Plymouth. Will you marry me? I shall wait for you here before twenty past four. Do not expect on my before five at the earliest. I have come for the gas-bill. If it suits you I shall invite them both at the same time. Didn't they say that they ~~were~~ would remain in Plymouth? Will you marry me?

A wedding in sight

Her brother in law Dorothy's ^{should} ~~would~~ be in London very soon he comes every three months. He is a commercial traveler, is he not? Yes he travels ⁱⁿ leather goods - It ^{must} ~~should~~ be a very hard work there is so much of competition in that line. I believe he is doing well right although the ~~his~~ house firm is not one of the largest. Didn't he ~~isn't~~ he engaged to a young girl of London girl? Yes he is she is a music teacher. They hope to marry ~~get~~

1) Take attention!!
Look this page

Look now
married shortly. Have you ever seen her? I have
seen her once with him & happened to meet them
in the street not far from my office. How
did you like her? They were in a hurry he
introduced me and we ~~had~~ hardly exchanged
a few words - Is she pretty?

Quelques notes sur les frecs

Sophocles } trachiniennes - Antigone
497 av. J. Philoctète = Phéniciennes,
Oedipe à Colone = Oedipe roi
Les Limiers = Electre = Ajax

Euripides } Héraclès = Ephèse et à Aulide - Septime
48 av. J. mi en Thrace : Electre. Alceste. Hippolyte com.
romme - les Troyennes - les Suppliantes
Andromaque -

Eschyle } les Perses = Prométhée enchaîné =
525 av. J. C. } Trilogie de l'oreille.

- Thésée Fils d'Égée contemporain d'Adipe
Héraclès mari de Déjanire, père d'Hyllos (idem)
Philoctète né à Enée héros royaux. (idem)
- Neoptolème Fils d'Achilles compagnon de Philoctète.
- Ulysse Fils de Laerté, mari de Pénélope père de
Oedipe (garas). Fils de Laëos et de Jocaste, mari de Jocaste
(épouse d'Antigone) père d'Eteoclé et Polynice, d'Antigone et d'Ornée
- Andromède Héros romain qui fut épargné par un lion (scandale)
Androgée tué par Égée par jalouse (fille de Neimios)
- Andromaque femme d'Hector esclave de Pyrrhus (fille d'Achille)
- Andromède délivrée du monstre par Persée
- Antiope reine des amazones vaincue par Hercule
- Ariane qui donna le fil à Thésée pour sortir de labyrinthe
- Achilles Roi des Myrmidons, le plus fameux des héros (épouse d'Hector)
il tua Hector mais fut tué par Paris
- Agamemnon chef des héros grecs qui assiégerent Troie

Idiomatis

I dare say - Supongo que

I dropped a brick - Meter la pata -

Can't we talk it over

Not in the least

Time and Recurrence Tiempo y repetición

If I had my time over again Si

otra vez

Adjectives

beneath	debajo	unworthy	desmorerado
skilful	díestro, habil	manifold	múltiple
unworthy	indigno	unhappy	numeroso
still	immobil, tranquilo	hangout	colgado
rascal	pícaro, traidor	snug	ben
shabby	usada, gastada	wretched	comodo, dispuesto
betrayed	{raids decapitado	obvious - claro	manifesto
wretched	cuidado, infeliz	astounded: confundido	
	{miserable, mez quino -	weari	aburrido
tidy	limpio, decente	brisk: vivo - activo	
queer	estranio, raro	crazy	loco, maníaco
bosom	intimo, secreto	mad	demente
weak	debil	worried	atormentado
hilly	montañoso	ild	negligente
heathen	pagan, ateo	rubbish! Notices (?)	
daggly	barroco, chapucero	rotten: podrido = corrompido	
fetched	wijido, arrancado	bewilfered - stupefied	
bashful	avergonzado	eager: ansioso = anhelante	
middling	medianos.	dull: optuso = insueso = pesado	
bidden	siriente	trapped	atrapado
flat	llano.	daggly = chapucero - barroco	
disclosed	revelado	bashful avergonzad	
teasing	fastidioso	rubbish	false
tolerable	{omedias a		

Pronouns and adverbs

hereafter	en lo futuro	beneath	debajo
beyond	allende, más allá wi ^{the} hel	{ al mismo tiempo la demás	
hitherto	hasta ^{ayer} ahora	over	durante
whereas	por el contrario	it is all over	se acaba
unless	{ en vista de que a no ser que	over again	otra vez
otherwise	por otro lado	still	: todavía, sin embargo.
undergo sharply;	^{rápidamente} impetuoso		
length	finalmente		
full length	de cuerpo entero		
rather	bastante		
whence	por consiguiente		
though	aunque, siquiera		
whatever	sea como sea		
fretfully	con mal humor		
aye	para siempre		
Therefore	de consiguiente		
however	sin embargo		
somewhat	de algún modo		
otherwise	por otra parte		
unhappily	desgraciadamente		
alike	del mismo modo		
whenever	siempre que		
hitherto	hasta ahora		
hitherto	{ hasta aquí		

Substantives

rubbish	fosa	
spear	lanza, azagaya	foes
weapons	puntas, espinas	stroller
glare	mirada feroz	inmates
behavior	conducta	dell
shrewd	triza, giron	hamlet
cliffs	riscos, acantilados	speed
whole	total, conjunto	pack
escutcheon	escudo de armas	Coast
Motto	lema	errand
neighing	relinchos	barn
with	alegría, gozo	smock
turf	césped, turba	ringlets
thereof	de ello -	fowl, fowl
harshness	rigor, severidad	void
witnesses	testimonio	weaver
rascal	picaro, bribón	owl
emergency	aprieto, necesidad	wench
blessing	bendición, gracia	errand
fair	exposición regional	harvest
track	trecho, comarca	curse
depth	fondo, hondura	mug
hedge	vallado de zarzas	stress
stile	portillo	brick
glen	cañada, hoyada	least
rivulet	riachuelo	mínimo

Verbs

mumble	grunir	double	disimular
Breathe	{ respirar reforfonse alentar resollar	to avoid	evitar, selvar
Falter	balbucear	behave	obrar, conuirse
Shakes	tartamudear	spinning	hilando
Shook	{ sacudir saude	to howl	ladraar
Shaken	{ sacudite menear	to win	ganar
Fought	peleo - pelear	won	ganaba, gano
Fight	{ pelea guerrear	to brew	hacer
avail	combatir		
struck	aprovechar	benefit; hush	emmudecer
strike	golpeo	ques	sospechar
lie by	golpear	to let	alquilar
breed	reposar	to laid	poner, colocar
guess	adoptado	To lead	conducir
dare	suponer, adivinar	to will -	querer, desear, adiestrar
conceal	atreverse, osar	endeavor	esforzarse
gather	ocultar, disimular	wonder	preguntarse
draw	reunir, eger	to relent: aplearse	enterarse
undergo	sufrir, aguantar	brood	desolarse
held ^{add}	agregar, adicionar	mumble	murmurar
wind	brujuleaba	gathered	juntar, redactar
beheld	observar, describir	fawn	vilipendiar
besie	acosar, perseguir		vituperar

Verbs

forsaken rechazar
Quies sospechar

Substantives

witch	hechicera			
drawing	dibujos	burden	carga, peso	
twilight	crepuscios	evil	mala, depravación infarto, demonio	
twilight	(6y) entre los lares	manhood	virilidad	
wide	grande, ancho, apartado	pitched	elevado, inclinado	
tract	treebo, region, comarca	saddle	silla de montar	
blar	oso - (merienda de negros)	Therefore	por lo tanto	
patchell	fremendo, chepugado	forsaken	rechazar	
willow	sauce	handsome	hermoso	
benighted	ignorante	add	sumar	
Knight	caballero	wretched		
thereby	{ con eso { por allí acá	auld	(Sanes) antiguo	
	{ de ese modo			
Hitherto	hasta ahora, hasta ayer	portion	parte, parte	
bot-blitter	(botanica)	likelihood	posibilidad	
tide	fluido	match	{ Pareja (engagement) compañero.	
shabby	usado, gastado	right	derechos	
rate (at any)	{ de todos modos	wrap	rollo	
otherwise	{ de otros modos	relief	{ relieve, alivio consuelo	
inanity	inanición	brain	ocornos	
pervaded	mentecataza	policy	talents	
beheaded	llenar	prudencia	político	
hanged	{ penetrar	plan de acción		
rather	degollado.	fears	: miedos = temor = reves	
knave,		fancies	: fantasias	
parson = parroco	{ bribbon	edge	: borde, filo = esquina	
	{ tota se bestos	wench	moza	
		harvest	cosecha	

rainbow arciris

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trapped	atrapado	innards.	
mole	topo	clown - patán	streaks - rayas
Harvest	cosecha	peleto	Heathen - pagano
wench	maja	Sotijos - chismosos	ates
burden	carga	fetch - traer	harm
errand	{ mensaje	bower - ayuntamiento	dans
	{ mandatos	planks - jijarretas	brew
curse	{ calamidad	daives - telheras	anger
	{ castigo	knawish - tristes	hustle
leggidy	{ bárbaros	swains - jocel	emmeteer
leggidy	{ choperas	whenever - dondequier	mug
stock	corbata	brewing - señuelos de	wizard
parson, párroco		borrasca	middle
whatever	sea como	roasted - tostado - cal-	frown
	2da	cinado	owl
date	fecha	crab - agrio - áspero	lechuza
	dátel	goody - sentimiento	won
wedding	- enlace	fol - críos	ganache
fetched	{ boda	wit - tener noticia	propio
	{ cogidas	turn - turno	postre
	arrancado	ass - asno - tonto	sinciente
Gastful	{ avergonzado	fairies - hadas - duendes	leads
guessed	seed - semilla	bosom - intimos - secretos	zagal
denimed	sospechar	cove - centro	lesvan
	endeavour	golt - arroyo	Hiring Fair - Alquileradoras
	espacio	weaver - tejedor	bellezas (?)
		spinning - hilando	weak
			debil
			montaña
			llano

Warrant - garantija