

**FRENCH EXAMINATION
PAPERS IN
MISCELLANEOUS
GRAMMAR AND IDIOMS**

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French Examination Papers in Miscellaneous Grammar and Idioms by A. M. M. Stedman

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IN

MISCELLANEOUS GRAMMAR AND
IDIOMS.

COMPILED BY

A. M. M. STEDMAN, M.A.



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P R E F A C E.

THE following pages have been prepared with a view of affording boys what all practical teachers must have found indispensable, and at the same time troublesome to collect—miscellaneous questions and exercises in French grammar and idioms. One of the great obstacles to a thorough study of French is the small amount of time which can be allowed for it, and most teachers have no doubt found that by the time their pupils have reached the end of the grammar, they have forgotten the earlier rules. Constant practice is thus necessary to keep the rules and idioms fresh in the mind of the learner, and such practice it is the object of the following papers in some measure to provide. They cover all the grammar usually learnt, embrace the commoner idioms, and contain elementary questions on philology—a most interesting and important branch of the subject. The papers are intended to form part of the ordinary class work, and may be used either *vivâ voce*, with or without preparation, or as a written examination. They are graduated in difficulty, and in some cases the questions have been repeated—an arrangement to which few will be disposed to object.

The papers are especially designed for the use of pupils preparing for entrance or scholarships at the public schools,

or for the local examinations, and many of the questions have been actually set. The rest are modelled after the papers given at such examinations. It is hoped that they may form a useful guide to the more important rules, and a test of knowledge and progress.

A. M. M. S.

HIGH CROFT,
NEAR GODALMING,
Easter, 1885.

FRENCH EXAMINATION PAPERS.

The primary parts of a verb are—the infinitive, the two participles, the present indicative, the past definite.

I.

1. WHAT do you mean by a Romance language? Explain the terms *langue d'oïl* and *langue d'oc*.

2. Give the plural of—roi, chameau, maréchal, bail, bal, aide-de-camp, amiral; and the feminine of—turc, lion, mou, beau, exprès, coq, chasseur.

3. Write out the present indicative of recevoir, future indicative of parler, present subjunctive of valoir, and future indicative of ne pas s'en aller.

4. Give French for—the tenth house; Louis the Tenth; the tenth of July, 1881; the house which you have taken; the man of whom you speak; speak to her; come to him; come to her; give her to me; do not give her to me; my brother and his.

5. Translate—

1. My brother's wife is a Frenchwoman.
2. Give your father these fine apples.
3. Have you my Greek grammar? I have not.
4. This palace is not so large as the duke's.
5. He is much better than he was.
6. My translation is long, but not so long as Charles's.

6. Give the genders of, and place necessary accents on—*armee, Italie, maitre, eglise, verite, chateau, riviere, tete, fenetre.*

7. Translate—

1. *Mon ami m'écrit que son père va mieux.*
2. *Combien avez-vous payé ce papier?*
3. *On dit qu'il y avait cinquante mille hommes à la revue.*
4. *Ce gentilhomme a plus de soixante-dix ans.*

8. Give a list of relative pronouns. Do the French omit the relative as we often do? Which relative pronoun can never be used interrogatively? Is the *i* of *qui* ever elided?

11.

1. Translate—it rains; next Monday; at half-past five o'clock; he has just gone out; July 1st, 1880; tell me your name; what are you doing? we must go to bed.

2. "The circumflex accent generally shows the loss of a letter." Name the letter, and give examples.

3. Give the plural in both genders of—*ceci, le tien, nouveau, mauvais, pécheur, cher, pareil, répressif, blanc, léger.*

4. Write in full the past definite of—*garder, choisir, perdre, tenir, savoir, voir.*

5. Give the infinitive and participles of—*il va, il veut, je lus, elle mit, il pleut, il vécut, je résolus, il naquit, il crut.*

6. Derive—*peu, tant, avoir, oui, point, rien.*

7. When do the French omit the article where the English use it?

8. Translate—

1. Here is the very woman I saw yesterday.
2. Whose hat is that? don't give it him.
3. These strawberries are better than I thought.
4. How beautiful the sky is! Come and see.
5. Shakespeare was the greatest writer of his age.

III.

1. Give the past participle of ouvrir, partir, peindre; and the first person singular of the present subjunctive of—prendre, rire, savoir, and pouvoir.

2. Translate—

1. Go there, and bring me a cake.
2. Will you have some bread? No, thank you; I do not want any.
3. He is a doctor.
4. Whose book is this? It is not mine.
5. Which of these two men do you like the best?

3. Construct five sentences containing the words—leçon, ami, balle, chien, voyage.

4. Translate—*va-t-en*; *quel temps fait-il?* *midi moins un quart*; *tous les jours*; *avant-hier*; *aujourd'hui en huit*; *je suis pressé*; *on frappe à la porte*; *qu'est-ce qu'il y a?* *qu'est-ce que vous avez?*

5. Form adverbs from—*doux*, *lent*, *aveugle*, *fort*, *vrai*, *heureux*; and adjectives from—*jour*, *an*, *nombre*, *esprit*, *tribut*. Accent—*regle*, *fete*, *apres*, *mere*, *naitre*.

6. Explain the origin of the definite article. Give some