

**KEY TO CHARDENAL'S  
ENGLISH AND  
FRENCH EXERCISES  
FOR ADVANCED PUPILS**

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Key to Chardenal's English and French Exercises for Advanced Pupils by C. A. Chardenal

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**C. A. CHARDENAL**

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TO

**C H A R D E N A L ' S**

**ENGLISH AND FRENCH EXERCISES**

FOR

**ADVANCED PUPILS.**

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## TO TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

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WORDS between parentheses either explain what precedes or are another (and generally a better, although not so literal) way of translating the text. One must not from that conclude that all the different ways of translating sentences have been given; many of these short English phrases are susceptible of different significations, especially those which contain verbs in the past tense. I have thought it best, in order to reduce the size of the book, to give in general but one meaning, and to leave it to teachers to explain the others.

C. A. CH.

GLASGOW, *September*, 1863.

# EXERCISES

ON THE

## PRINCIPAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

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### I.

(Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.)

1. Virtue, says Plato, is a likeness to God in righteousness, holiness, and wisdom, in proportion to our strength. 2. One must always act with candour if he wishes to be really happy. 3. Subjects, friends, relations, all betrayed him. 4. When I was at a boarding-school, I had two francs and fifty centimes a week for pocket-money. 5. At what price are cherries and strawberries sold in this country? 6. Cherries are sold at ten centimes the half kilo, and strawberries at twenty centimes. 7. Did you not tell me that your father is a physician? 8. No, sir, he is an advocate, but he has studied medicine. 9. What a dull morning! 10. Men are equal; it is not birth, it is virtue alone, that makes a difference. 11. Patience and length of time do more than strength or fury.

### 2.

1. Le sage préfère la vertu à la beauté. 2. L'histoire est le portrait des hommes et des temps. 3. L'espagnol est aisé, mais l'allemand est difficile. 4. Ni prières ni reproches ne pouvaient l'émouvoir. 5. Contentement passe richesses. 6. En temps de guerre, les sauvages de l'Amérique sont armés de tomahawks. 7. Quand nous sommes arrivés de Hollande, nous avons résolu



d'aller en Irlande. 8. Louis Dix-huit, roi de France, et George Quatre d'Angleterre étaient contemporains. 9. Il est médecin, et son frère épiciier. 10. Il est presque impossible de cacher l'envie, la malice, la cruauté, l'avarice et la colère. 11. Gloires, richesses, génie, honneurs, ne sont rien aux yeux de Dieu. 12. Centurions et soldats, chacun murmurait contre les ordres du général. 13. Pauvreté n'est pas vice. 14. Les Alexandres et les Césars sont toujours funestes au monde. 15. Quel bel habit vous avez ! 16. En France, la Saint-Nicolas est la fête des garçons, et la Sainte-Catherine celle des filles. 17. Le monsieur que vous voyez est hollandais. 18. *L'Athalie* de Racine est le chef-d'œuvre du théâtre français.

## 3.

(Rules 7, 8.)

1. I wish (to have) in the country whey and good soup. 2. I saw in that museum some magnificent basso-relievos. 3. They are good people ; they are good, excellent people. 4. Go away, all of you ; I won't have any noise in my house. 5. I see in her conduct only those inequalities to which the best-bred women are the most subject. 6. In translations it is hardly possible to render a verse by another, (even) when this precision is the most desirable. 7. The Franks, a savage race, lived only on vegetables, fruits, roots, and animals that they had taken in the chase. 8. The great have pleasures, the common people have joys. 9. It is of blood they are thirsty, it is blood that they ask. 10. He is always straining (after effect), and in all his conversation one sees that he is striving to make witty remarks. 11. Of all our enemies the most to be feared are often the smallest.

## 4.

1. Il y a des vents qui passent sur la campagne et qui dessèchent les plantes. 2. Il dit qu'il n'a pas d'argent, mais ne le croyez pas. 3. Les antruches avaient souvent

du fer, du cuivre, des pierres, du verre et du bois. 4. Du pain et de l'eau me suffiront. 5. Pour écrire, il faut du papier et de l'encre. 6. Pour bien écrire, il faut de bon papier et de bonne encre. 7. Celui qui a de nombreux témoins de sa mort, meurt avec courage. 8. Je me suis servi des beaux livres que vous m'avez donnés. 9. Il y a des louanges qui blâment, et des reproches qui louent. 10. Ne lui donnez pas d'argent, elle irait le dépenser follement. 11. Il a toujours de bonnes raisons à nous donner. 12. Ne disiez-vous pas que vous aviez du monde chez vous ce soir? 13. Ce monsieur a des petits-enfants qui sont plus grands que vous. 14. J'espère que vous avez de la monnaie? 15. Je vous demande pardon, Monsieur, je n'en ai pas. 16. Je ne sais pas comment cela se fait, je n'ai jamais de monnaie. 17. C'est cette pensée qui la tourmente le plus. 18. Ne donnez pas à votre ami les conseils les plus agréables, mais les plus utiles.

## 5.

(Rules 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.)

1. This young girl goes every Sunday to high mass with her grandmother and her two grandfathers. 2. Almost all the pictures of this painter are masterpieces. 3. Go into the meadow, and you may admire at once a thousand rain-bows depicted on each drop of dew. 4. Silkworms are so common at Tonquin that silk is not dearer there than cotton. 5. Go to the corn-market, you will see there the man with the black cloak who lives near your father's country-house. 6. Those who come to interrupt tiresome *tête-à-tête* are always welcome. 7. A vast number of young men are ruined because they frequent bad company. 8. Most people believe that happiness consists in riches; they are mistaken. 9. A few wise men are of this opinion, the rest of men are of my mind. 10. The others show a fatal forgetfulness of their God. 11. The one-half of mankind laugh at the expense of the other. 12. Heavens! what a splendid crowd of slaves on their knees are at the feet of that king, who makes them all tremble!

## 6.

1. Votre bonne a-t-elle lavé la table de marbre? 2. Nous avons acheté hier un moulin à café, qui va très-bien. 3. Il y a deux moulins à eau sur cette ferme. 4. Avez-vous vu ma robe de soie et ma montre d'or? 5. La forêt des Ardennes est à l'ouest de la province de Luxembourg. 6. L'armée des Infidèles fut entièrement défaite. 7. La foule des voitures a retardé notre marche. 8. L'annexion de la Savoie et de Nice a donné à la France trois nouveaux chefs-lieux de préfecture. 9. *Le Cid* et *Athalie* sont des chefs-d'œuvre dramatiques. 10. Dans les pays chauds, on élève les vers-à-soie sur des mûriers. 11. La plupart des hommes se rappellent mieux les services qu'ils rendent que ceux qu'ils reçoivent. 12. La plupart désirent la vieillesse, et se plaignent quand ils l'ont atteinte. 13. La troupe de soldats dont on vous a parlé, est entrée dans le village et l'a pillé. 14. Pourquoi M<sup>me</sup> votre sœur n'a-t-elle pas un chapeau de velours? 15. Elle a acheté une robe de soie et un voile de dentelle. 16. Les bateaux à vapeur construits sur la Clyde sont fameux dans le monde entier. 17. Les Anglais importent une grande quantité d'oranges de Malte et de figues de Turquie. 18. La famille est à la campagne; elle n'en reviendra pas avant le 10 du mois prochain.

## 7.

(Rules 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.)

1. On the Continent almost all the public clocks strike the quarters and the half (hours). 2. Has the half-hour struck? 3. The Highlanders, who at all seasons have their limbs bare, seldom go bareheaded. 4. You have only taken half a pound of it, but I have bought a pound and a half. 5. The Poles don't think oil good, if it does not smell strong. 6. Nero was as odious as cruel to the senators and private citizens. 7. It is necessary for man to work and to take exercise and rest. 8. It is noble to die for the defence of one's country. 9. You have two very