

## THE PARTICIPLE.

143. There are two kinds of participles, the **present** and the **past** participle: Aimant (= present part.) Aimé (= past part.) Finissant—Finì. Mordant—Mordu.

144. When the present participle expresses an action, i. e. has a complement, it remains invariable.

Les enfants sont là bas *mangeant* des oranges.

But when used attributively it must agree as:

Que ces enfants sont *aimants* ! (= How affectionate these children are !)

145. The past participle used without an auxiliary agrees as an adjective: Des fruits *mordus* des guêpes (= Fruit bitten by wasps.)

146. The past participle conjugated with auxiliary verb *être* agrees with the **subject** in gender and number.

L'écorce de l'orange *est ôtée*.

Les oranges *furent mangées* au dessert.

147. The past participle conjugated with *avoir* agrees with the direct **object**, when it precedes and remains unchanged if it follows, or if there is none: Les fruits *que nous avons mangés*. but: Nous avons mangé les fruits.

148. The past participle preceded by a collective and its complement may be made to agree with either:

La foule d'hommes *que j'ai vue* or *vus* (= The throng of men I have seen).

149. When conjugated with *avoir* and followed by an infinitive, a present or past participle may remain unchanged: Les oranges *que je me suis laissé* or *laissées* prendre (= The oranges I allowed to be taken from me).

Les sauvages *qu'on a trouvé* or *trouvés* errants dans les bois (= The savages whom they have found wandering in the woods).

## QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. How many kinds of participles are there?
2. When is the present participle invariable? When variable?
3. State the rules of agreement of the past participle.
4. State the rule of the past participle preceded by a collective word.
5. State the rule of agreement of the past participle followed by an infinitive, etc.