

miracle que de faire parler les muets (BALZAC). 19. Savez-vous de quel pays est cet homme? 20. Il tait son pays et sa naissance. 21. Par la force de la raison, elle apprit l'art de parler et de se taire (FLÉCHIER). 22. Voulez-vous vous taire, impertinente, vous venez toujours mêler vos impertinences à toutes choses (MOLIÈRE). 23. Qui se tait consent (PROVERB).

EXERCISE 188.

1. Have you a very good garden? 2. We have a very large one, but its soil (*terre, f.*) is not good. 3. Is your brother's coat new? 4. He has a new coat, but its sleeves are too short. 5. Are not its skirts too long? 6. No, Sir; its skirts are too short. 7. Have you not heard that preacher (*prédicateur*)? 8. There was so much noise, that I could not hear him. 9. Does not the country have its pleasures? 10. The country has its pleasures. 11. Does not your brother like the city? 12. He likes the country; he knows its pleasures. 13. What does your brother mean by that? 14. He means what he says. 15. Is your father expert in business? 16. My father has no knowledge of business. 17. Does that young man understand English well? 18. He understands French and English very well. 19. Do you agree well with your partner? 20. My partner is an honest man [§ 86]; I agree very well with him. 21. Does that young man conceal his age? 22. He conceals his age and his country. 23. Does your father understand medicine? 24. He does not understand it. 25. He has no knowledge of it. 26. Be silent, my child. 27. Tell that child to be silent. 28. Silence gives consent. 29. Will you not be silent? 30. What have you given him to understand? 31. We gave him to understand that study has its charms. 32. Have you silenced him? 33. Yes, Sir; we silenced him. 34. Tell him to be silent. 35. I have already (*déjà*) told him to be silent. 36. Let us be silent.

SECTION XCVII.

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.—THE VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

1. The present participle is invariable, and ends always in *ant*. It expresses action, not situation. It cannot be rendered into English by an adjective, but should be expressed by the participle present or any other tense preceded by a relative pronoun. The present participle may have an object [§ 66(1)].
Ces hommes, prévoyant le danger, *Those men, foreseeing the danger,*
s'enfuirent. *fled.*

2. The part of the verb used after the preposition *en*, is always the present participle :—

En écrivant, en lisant.

In writing, in reading.

3. When the word ending in *ant* is used to express the qualities, properties, or moral or physical situation of a noun, it is a verbal adjective, and assumes in its termination the