

	subject; "Losing" is the bare subject. "Injuring them" is the real object of <i>in</i> ; but <i>injuring</i> , alone, may be taken as the object, which retains the governing power of the verb from which it is derived, thus governing <i>him</i> in the objective case.
Generalization.	All these words are alike in certain particulars,—they are derived from verbs; they end in <i>ing</i> ; and they are used as nouns.
Technical Term.	The class is told that these words are called gerunds, which is another name for <i>verbal nouns</i> .
Definition. Practical Exercises.	} As in former plans.

THE PARTICIPLE.

Topic.	The participle is a part of the verb, used as an adjective, and thus modifies the meaning of a noun. (Participle— <i>participates</i> in the nature of the verb and the adjective.) There are two forms: one ending in <i>ing</i> , the other ending in <i>en</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>ed</i> , or <i>t</i> . That ending in <i>ing</i> is called the <i>imperfect</i> participle; the other, the <i>perfect</i> participle, which, when formed from a transitive verb, may have an object.
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NOTE. — In such examples as "*waving* branches," "*cheering* words," "*foaming* waves," "*alarming* news," it is hardly necessary to deal with these as other than ordinary *qualitative* adjectives. It is in more complicated constructions that the true participial nature is seen.

Introduction.

Review Verb, Adjective, and Transitive Verb.

Development.

1. Sentence on B.B.: "Hearing the noise, John went to the window."
2. The class is called on to divide the sentence into logical subject and logical predicate. Good drill.
3. Class is asked to give *bare* subject. "John."