

2. What are the verbs in these sentences? *Love* and *study*.
3. Why is *love* changed to *loves* in the second line? To agree with the subject in "person." What do you notice about the word *study* in each sentence? It is the same in both; there is no change.
4. The class may be led to tell why there is a change in one verb, and no change in the other. *Love* and *loves* agree, each with its own subject, in person. *Study* is not affected by any subject. *Love* has a subject; *study* has not.
5. Take other illustrations similar to this, — one verb is *limited*; the other is not.
6. Place the following sentences on B.B.
 - (a) To ride is a pleasant exercise;
 - (b) To row is a pleasant exercise.

Combine. To ride and to row are pleasant exercises.
7. The attention of the class is called to the change from *is* to *are*, denoting a change in "number" in the subject. There is no change in *ride* or *row*; they do not depend on any subject.
8. Other illustrations may be taken for a similar purpose.

NOTE. — Should the adverbial function of the infinitive be used simply as an aid to showing the *finite* form as opposed to the *infinitive*, with no reference to function; that form will be found helpful. Thus: —

- (a) The glutton *lives to eat*;
- (b) The wise man *eats to live*.

Compare *lives* and *to live*; *to eat* and *eats*.

Generaliza-
tion.

There are certain verb forms which express the action in a *general way*, with *no limitation* of number or person.

Technical
Term.

Each of these forms is called an *infinitive* (opposed to *finite*), or is called the *infinitive mood* of that verb.