

EXERCISE 192.

<i>Beating</i> , battre.	<i>Hunting</i> , chasse, f.	<i>Success</i> , succès, m.
<i>Bell</i> , cloche, f.	<i>I attribute</i> , j'attribue.	<i>Teaching</i> , enseigner.
<i>Besiegers</i> , assiégeants.		<i>Telling</i> , dire.
<i>By herself</i> , toute seule.	<i>I will have</i> , je veux.	<i>To his knowing</i> , à ce qu'il connaît.
<i>Clapper</i> , battant, m.	<i>Laughing</i> , rire.	<i>Truth</i> , vérité, f.
<i>Climbing</i> , grim pant sur.	<i>Meet</i> , rencontrer.	<i>Upright</i> , honnête.
<i>Drinking</i> , le boire.	<i>Minister</i> , ministre, m.	<i>Walking</i> , se promener.
<i>Given</i> , donné.	<i>Money</i> , argent, m.	<i>Weak</i> , faible.
<i>Heard</i> , entendions.	<i>Playing</i> , jouer.	<i>While</i> , en.
<i>He must have</i> , il lui faut.	<i>Receipt</i> , reçu, m.	<i>Whilst</i> , tandis que.
	<i>Reinforcements</i> , renforts, m.	<i>Writing</i> , écrire.

1. Hunting is a wholesome and pleasant pastime. 2. Teaching is difficult. 3. Drinking is necessary to man. 4. I attribute his success to his knowing the minister. 5. We heard them laughing. 6. I often read while walking. 7. Having given him his money, I will have a receipt. 8. We sometimes meet her walking by herself. 9. Did you see her going to the station? 10. They caught him climbing a tree, and stealing fruit. 11. The clapper of the bell has fallen. 12. He is weak, he must have stimulants. 13. Your brother is playing in the garden, whilst my cousin is writing her exercises. 14. The besiegers received reinforcements. 15. Telling the truth is an upright man's duty. 16. Beating that poor dog is cruel.

SECTION XCIX. [§ 130, 131.]

PRACTICAL SUMMARY OF THE RULES OF THE PAST PARTICIPLE.—I.

The participle past is VARIABLE under any of the following conditions :—

1. When employed as an adjective; in which case it agrees in gender and number with the noun which it qualifies, after which it is always placed * :—

Des livres imprimés.	<i>Printed books.</i>
Ces femmes paraissent bien abattues.	<i>Those women appear very dejected.</i>

2. When used in the formation of the tenses of passive verbs; when it always agrees with the subject :—

Elles sont bien reçues de tout le monde.	<i>They are well received by everybody.</i>
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3. When employed in forming the compound tenses of *nouter* verbs having *être* as an auxiliary; in which instance, as in the preceding case, it agrees with the subject :—

Votre sœur est partie ce matin. *Your sister went away this morning.*

4. When employed in forming the tenses of active verbs

* The past participle *prétendu* is the only exception; it is placed before its noun: *La prétendue princesse*, the self-styled princess.