

135. **Singular subjects connected by *ni, comme, ainsi* que. . . always have their verb in the plural :**

Ni la richesse ni la grandeur ne nous rendent vertueux or ne nous rend vertueux.

Le chat ainsi que le tigre est un carnivore or sont des carnivores.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

1. What peculiarities do you note about verbs in *ger, cer, cher, etc.*?
2. Mention verbs in *cher* and *eter* which do not double the *t* or the *t*.
3. When is *e* mute accented or *é* acute accented rendered mute in French verbs?
4. What have you to say about verbs in *ger* and *hair*?
5. When can the apostrophe and hyphen be suppressed?
6. How do you conjugate verbs interrogatively?
7. What do you understand by the expression : *n'est ce pas?*
8. How do you construe an interrogative sentence with a noun subject?
9. How many kinds of verbs are there in French and with what auxiliaries are they respectively conjugated in their compound tenses?
10. Give the most important intransitive verbs in French which take *être* as auxiliary.
11. Give rules of agreement of verbs with its subject or subjects.
12. What do you know of the agreement of a verb with a collective subject, *plus d'un*, etc.

RECITATION.

L'orange.

Un jeune enfant mordait¹ dans une orange :

"Oh ! s'écia-t-il en courroux²,

Le maudit³ fruit ! Se peut⁴ il qu'on le mange !

Qu'il est amer⁵ ! On le disait si doux !"

"Faux⁶ jugement, lui répondit le père :

Otez⁷ cette écorce⁸ légère,

Vous reviendrez⁹ de votre erreur."

Ne jugeons pas toujours¹⁰ sur un dehors¹¹ trompeur¹².

1. was biting. 2. anger. 3. horrible. 4. is possible. 5. bitter. 6. false.
7. take off. 8. skin. 9. shall get over (alter). 10. always. 11. outward
appearance. 12. deceiving.