

came three of your sisters. 16. What did they imagine? 17. She conceived the idea of reading Tasso (*Le Tasse*). 18. Have you seen them (m.) steal my apples? 19. I saw them steal your peaches. 20. Have you heard them (f.) sing? 21. I have heard them sing. 22. The songs which I heard sung are not now. 23. I found in your room the books which I had forbidden you to take. 24. The peaches which I have forbidden you to eat are not ripe (*mûres*). 25. Have you seen those soldiers? 26. I saw them pass last week. 27. I saw them carried to the hospital (*à l'hôpital*) this morning. 28. Have you brought oranges from France? 29. I brought some. 30. The oranges which I brought from it (*en*) are good. 31. Have you brought silk goods? 32. I have brought some. 33. I have brought none.

SECTION CI.

THE PAST PARTICIPLE USED SUBSTANTIVELY.

1. Like present participles, French past participles are used substantively in reference to persons and inanimate objects. In the latter case they are of either gender, but most of them feminine; in the former they assume the gender indicated by their meaning:—

Les vaincus furent traités avec respect.	<i>The conquered were respectfully treated.</i>
Sa prétendue est riche.	<i>His future wife is rich.</i>
On vient d'apporter le mort.	<i>They have just brought the dead man.</i>
Mes protégées sont là.	<i>The ladies I patronise are here.</i>
Donnez-moi un reçu de cet argent.	<i>Give me a receipt for that money.</i>
À la tombée de la nuit.	<i>At nightfall.</i>
Ce sont de belles pensées.	<i>These are beautiful thoughts.</i>
Ces faits sont bien connus.	<i>Those facts are well known.</i>

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

Ce parvenu est fort importun.	<i>This upstart is very troublesome.</i>
Les deux mariées sont fort belles.	<i>The two brides are beautiful.</i>
Après la bataille on porta secours aux blessés.	<i>After the battle they attended the wounded.</i>
Les exilées supportaient leur sort avec fermeté.	<i>The exiled ladies bore their fate with firmness.</i>
Le fini d'un tableau.	<i>The finish of a picture.</i>
La crue de la rivière.	<i>The rise of the river.</i>
Il a passé la nuit dans les tranchées.	<i>He spent the night in the trenches.</i>
Il a deux coups.	<i>He has two broughams.</i>

EXERCISE 197.

Arrêté, arrested.	Enterra, buried.	On, they.
Arrivée, f. arrival.	Etonna, astonished.	Parut (from paraître), appeared.
Bientôt, soon.	Fort, adv. very.	Prétendu, adj. sham.
Champ de bataille, m. battle-field.	Gardées, guarded.	Tiroir, m. drawer.
Condanné, m. convict.	Intéressantes, interest- ing.	Trouverez, will find.
Couvert (from couvrir), covered.		