

"Which has been called the foundation of English liberty" is a subordinate sentence, containing a subject and predicate of its own, but depending on the principal sentence, which it serves to explain.

A compound sentence is one which is composed of more than one principal sentence, usually connected by a co-ordinative conjunction. The following is an example: "The people of England became discontented during the reign of James I., and soon after Charles I. came to the throne quarrels arose between the king and the parliament." Here we have two principal sentences: "The people of England became discontented during the reign of James I.," and "Quarrels arose between the king and the parliament." "Soon after Charles I. came to the throne" is a subordinate sentence, depending on the second main sentence.

6. Give short explanations suitable for children of the words italicised in the following passages:—

"No thought was there of distant flight;
Linked in the serried phalanx tight,
Groom fought like noble, *squire* like knight."

As day *declines*, *nature* recovers from this *langor* and exhaustion; the *insects* again *flutter* across the open glades, and the larger animals *saunter* away from under cover in the direction of the ponds and *pastures*.

Linked; a link is one of the parts of a chain. The links are joined together, and make up the whole chain. Each is of equal importance in forming the united whole. Thus the grooms and the nobles, the squires and knights fought in the same way, all on an equality, and each forgetting that he is master or servant.

Serried; this word means closely packed, pressed, or crowded together.

Phalanx; a body of troops arranged in very close order. The word is derived from the Greek. The Macedonian phalanx is celebrated in ancient history. By its help Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks, and his son Alexander overran the Persian Empire.

Groom; a word which formerly meant any servant or attendant. It is now limited to one who attends on horses. *Bridegroom* is a word having a different origin and meaning.

Squire; properly a shield-bearer. In the days of chivalry a squire attended on the knight. He was often of gentle birth, and hoped some day to become a knight himself.

Knight; this word formerly meant a youth. In the days of chivalry it signified a gentleman at-arms who fought on horseback. A perfect knight was distinguished by justice, courtesy, and courage; he was "without fear and without reproach."

Declines; from Lat. *de*, down, *clino*, I bend. The word properly refers to the course of the sun, sloping or inclining down to the west during the latter part of the day.

Nature; from Lat. *natus*, born; all created things. Here the word signifies animated nature; living, moving, and breathing creatures.

Langor; a dull, heavy, sleepy, sluggish state of the body.

Insects; from Lat. *in*, into, *seco*, I cut. Small living creatures, whose body seem divided into two or more parts by cuts or divisions which extend round them.

Flutter; to move the wings about quickly with rapid movements. The word seems connected with *float*.

Saunter; to move along at an easy and leisurely pace, as though there were no particular business on hand.

Pastures; from Lat. *pasco*, I feed; feeding-places for animals. It generally means grassy meadows or downs on which sheep or cattle feed.

7. Give an example of kindergarten exercises that may be used to stimulate invention and imitation in young children.

Froebel's third "gift" consists of a large cube, made up of eight small cubes. These may be arranged in an almost endless variety of forms by intelligent children, assisted by their teachers. Some of the forms have been thus designated by Froebel: A cube, or kitchen-table; fire-place; grandpapa's