

9. Demonstrative adjectives *point out* which thing or things we are speaking of, out of the class of things denoted by a common noun.

*This* horse (the *nearer* one pointed at).

*That* horse (the *farther* one pointed at).

10. The words *a* (or *an*) and *the* had a particular name of their own. They were called the articles.

11. *A* was called the indefinite article; *the*, the definite article.

12. *An*, is used before words beginning with vowel sounds; *a*, before words beginning with consonant sounds.

EXAMPLE.—*A* man; *a* house; *a* year; *a* wonder; *a* use. *An* art; *an* end; *an* heir; *an* urn.

NOTE.—*A, E, I, O, U*, are the vowels. *W* and *F* are consonants when they begin a syllable; otherwise, vowels.

13. Adjectives formed from proper nouns are called *proper adjectives*. They are illustrated in the following sentences:

1. The *Russian* Government is a despotism.
2. The *Italian* people are fond of music.
3. The *British* Constitution is a monument of political wisdom.

*Nouns.*

Russia.

Italy.

America.

*Adjectives.*

Russian.

Italian.

American.