

Ammonia	from Egypt.
Cyder	" Syrian.
Malander	" Lydian.
Tobacco	" West Indies.

6. Speech as compared with written prose is less exact in the choice of words, more brief and varied in construction. The speaker aims at immediate effect, hence the sentences he employs are not so long or complicated as those used in writing. The speaker cannot delay to find a word to express his meaning exactly, hence he employs words that merely approximate to it, or uses some common word, such as "fine," "clever," "nice," in a very wide sense. The greater variety of speech arises in large measure from the presence of the one whom the speaker addresses, and who at any moment may interrupt or be appealed to; hence the greater vividness and abruptness of conversation.

7. For these definitions, refer to the usual text-books.

8. (a) "Whom say ye that I am?" is not correct. It should be "Who say ye that I am?" The pron. *who* is in the nom. case after the verb *am*.

(b) "I will arise and go unto my father" is correct, or rather was correct at the time when the Bible was translated: the verb *arise* and the prep. *unto* have since changed somewhat in application.

(c) "I shall go home now, shall you?" This sentence can be defended. See Mason's Grammar, Sec. 213, for the uses of *shall* and *will*.

Dis (apart) as Dissent, differ.

A (from) as Avert, abduction.

Cat (down) as Catalepsy, catastrophe.

En (*in* or *on*) as Emphasis, enema.

In (*in* or *into*) as Induce, impel.

Inter (among) as Interdict, introduce.

Syn (together) as Syr. tax, symbol.

Con (together) as Conduct, compact.

Pro (before) as Promote, portray.

Pre (before) as Preterite, preternatural.

De (down) as Denote, describe.

MATHEMATICS.

First Class C—Algebra.

1. If $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xyz = 1$, then

$$x \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)} + x \sqrt{(1-y^2)(1-z^2)} \\ + y \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-z^2)} = 1 + xyz \quad (1)$$

also,

$$\sqrt{\frac{1+x+2yz}{1-x}} + \sqrt{\frac{1+y+2zx}{1-y}} \\ + \sqrt{\frac{1+z+2xy}{1-z}} = \frac{x+y}{1-z} + \frac{y+z}{1-x} \\ + \frac{z+x}{1-y}$$

To prove (1) we have

$$(1-x^2)(1-y^2) = 1-x^2-y^2+x^2y^2 \\ = z^2+2xyz+x^2y^2 \\ = (z+xy)^2$$

$$\therefore x \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)} = z^2 + xyz$$

similarly,

$$x \sqrt{(1-y^2)(1-z^2)} = x^2 + xyz$$

$$y \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-z^2)} = y^2 + xyz$$

and their sum

$$= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 3xyz$$

$$= 1 + xyz$$

To prove (2) we have

$$\frac{1+x+2yz}{1-x} = \frac{(1+x+2yz)(1-x)}{(1-x)^2} \\ = \frac{1-x^2-2xyz+2yz}{(1-x)^2} \\ = \frac{y^2+z^2+2yz}{(1-x)^2}$$