

4. With the bevel construct a second set of angles of the foregoing magnitudes, using these angles to set the bevel.
5. Draw five straight lines of different lengths, and with the dividers and rule measure their lengths in inches and sixteenths of an inch. Measure also their lengths in millimetres.
6. Construct five angles, and, using the bevel, determine which is greatest and which least. Arrange them in order of magnitude. Using the protractor, measure their magnitude to the nearest degree.
7. Draw five straight lines of different lengths, and with the eye endeavor to judge their lengths (1) in inches and fractions of an inch, (2) in millimetres. Afterwards test the correctness of your judgment by actually measuring the lines.
8. Construct five angles of different magnitudes, and with the eye endeavor to judge the number of degrees in each. Afterwards test the correctness of your judgment by actually measuring the angles with the protractor.
9. With the eye endeavor to judge the lengths or heights of various objects in the room, at a distance from you. Afterwards test the correctness of your judgment by actually measuring the lengths or heights.
10. A and B being two distant objects and your eye being at C, endeavor with the eye to judge the angle which these objects subtend at your eye, i.e., the angle ACB. Afterwards sight the inside edges of the legs of the bevel towards A and B, and then placing the bevel on the protractor, roughly measure in this way the angle ACB, so correcting, if necessary, your judgment.
11. Draw any two lines of different lengths, and draw a line equal to their difference.
12. Draw any line, and draw another line three times as long as the former.
13. Construct two angles of different magnitudes, and with the bevel constructing two adjacent angles equal to them, form an angle equal to their difference. Measure with the protractor the number of degrees in the original angles and in the difference, and compare.
14. Construct two angles of different magnitudes, and with the bevel constructing two adjacent angles equal to them, form an angle equal to their sum. Measure with the protractor the number of degrees in the original angles and in the sum, and compare.