

look, smell, e.g., "looks sour," "smelt strongly."

11. Give what you consider the two most useful cautions in regard to the error of using *will* for *shall*.

12. Distinguish "if it was," "if it were," and give examples of each correctly used.

13. Explain the origin of the term, "The Queen's English."

14. Distinguish clearly between inflection, derivation, and composition, illustrating by examples formed from *long, father, work*.

15. Explain and give examples of *assimilation, hybrids*.

16. Give a dozen different examples to show from what a variety of sources English has incorporated words.

17. Point out the difference in the use of the underlined words or phrases in

(a) He *may* go if he likes. It *may* rain to-day.

(b) The storming *of* the castle. The singing *of* the children.

(c) He endeavoured *to rise again*. He sank never *to rise again*.

(d) It looks *good*. It looks *well*.

18. Discuss the comparative correctness of such forms as "The house was building," "The house was being built."

19. Show that the same adjective may be used attributively, predicatively, and appositively.

20. Show that the same phrase and the same clause may be used with different grammatical values.

A THOUGHT AWAKENING EXERCISE.

Place a few answers on the blackboard and require the pupils to write out suitable questions to them. The teacher must be sharp and see that the question includes all that is given in the answer.

1. The Dominion of Canada lies north of the United States, and comprises seven Provinces:—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Capital—Ottawa. Three largest cities—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto.

Population—4,324,810.

2. Greece is remarkable for having been the most civilized nation of antiquity; it embraces the northern part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is a hereditary kingdom of which the legislative power is shared by the king with a single chamber of representatives, elected every four years.

3. Lisbon and Oporto. Port wine.

4. The chief industries of Massachusetts are manufacturing, commerce, and the fisheries; of Pennsylvania are mining, manufacturing, agriculture, commerce; of Iowa are agriculture and mining; of Colorado are mining, cattle-raising and agriculture; of Florida are agriculture and the raising of tropical fruits and early vegetables.

5. Victoria is queen of the United Kingdom. Its principal divisions are Great Britain, including England, Scotland and Wales, and Ireland.

6. (a) Sultan; (b) Khedive; (c) Emperor.

7. (a) Brazil; (b) Rio Janeiro.

8. (a) France is southeast of England, and has an area of 204,000 square miles. Its surface is hilly and mountainous in the east; the valleys of the Seine, Loire and Garonne rivers occupy the west.

Agriculture and manufacturing are the chief industries. Paris is the capital.

Switzerland lies between Germany, Austria, Italy and France. The surface is very mountainous; the scenery is the sublimest in Europe. The capital is Berne.

9. (a) The States raising tobacco are Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Maryland, and Connecticut.

(b) Rice is raised in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Mississippi.

(c) Cotton—in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Texas.

(d) Wheat—in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, Indiana, Ohio.

10. The evidence is found in the mounds and other earthworks found throughout the Mississippi Valley and in Ohio; and in the articles found in these mounds; as, imple-