

## GRAMMAR.

1. The dwellers in the mountains of Switzerland spend hours in winter in carving with great care and skill many articles for ornament and use from wood and bone.

(a) Re-write the above, substituting, when possible: (1) Words for phrases; (2) Clauses for phrases.

(b) Of the three sentences select the one you prefer, having reference to the style of expression, and give reasons for your choice.

(c) Fully illustrate from the above examples the difference between a phrase and a clause.

(d) Make a list of the name-words in the above passage, and form adjectives from as many as possible, telling the class to which each belongs.

(e) Select the words in the above passage that can be used with different values, and illustrate the values by examples.

(f) Re-write the above passage, using the singular number throughout.

2. Re-write the following, using the plural form in each instance: She is going; I am here; If I were he I would do it; Each boy changed his place; A deer is in the park.

3. Give the plural form of each of the following, and the rule for the formation of each: Monkey, talisman, soliloquy, echo, spoonful, dwarf, brother-in-law, mosquito, dandy, piano.

4. Write five sentences, each containing a collective noun (1) in the singular, (2) in the plural, and also the proper pronoun in each case.

5. (a) What do you mean by a noun in apposition, and give the rule relating to such.

(b) Write two sentences, the one containing a noun in apposition to its subject, the other in apposition to its object.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON  
GEOGRAPHY.

1. Whether are animals or plants the more definite in the boundaries of their homes? Support your answer by reasons.

2. Note the characteristics of the animals that live in the different zones.

3. Show how the occupations of the inhabitants of a country depend very much upon, (1) The plant- and trees which will thrive in that country; (2) The animals which will live in that country. Illustrate answers by examples.

4. Form a list of vegetable and animal products in common use in Ontario which we obtain abroad, and particularize the country from which we import each.

5. Make as large a list as you can of animals and plants found in the Dominion, and not found in the United States.

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TERMS EMPLOYED IN ENGLISH  
HISTORY.

FROM PROFESSOR MEIKLEJOHN'S HISTORY  
OF ENGLAND.

[Selected by Peter McEachern, B.A.]

**Aids:** A feudal tax levied by the king on special occasions. Henry I., *e.g.*, levied on the marriage of his daughter, an aid consisting of three shillings on each hide or allotment of land.

**Alod:** This was the name given to a hereditary estate, the right to which was derived from primitive or original occupation. Thus, Robinson Crusoe's island was the "Alod" of Robinson Crusoe; or, (2) it might be a private estate, created out of the public land by legal process, the possession of which was confirmed by a charter.

**Annates:** When a bishop or archbishop was presented to a See, it was customary for him to pay his first year's income to the Pope. This was known as the exaction of "annates," or "first-fruits." The practice was begun about the time of Henry III., and was abolished by statute of Henry VIII. in the year 1532.

**Assize of Arms:** A revival in 1181 of the old *fyrð*, or national militia. All men, citizens, burgesses, free tenants, villeins, and others, were bound by the Assize of Arms to provide themselves with arms proper to their