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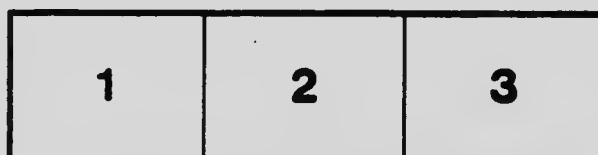
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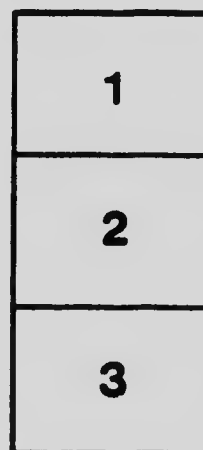
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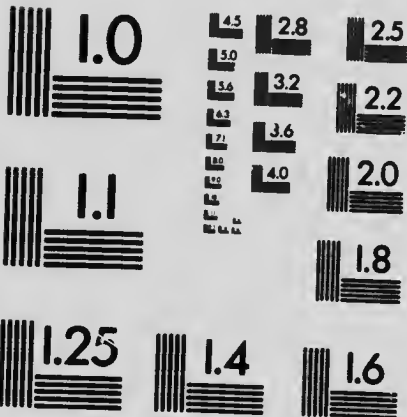
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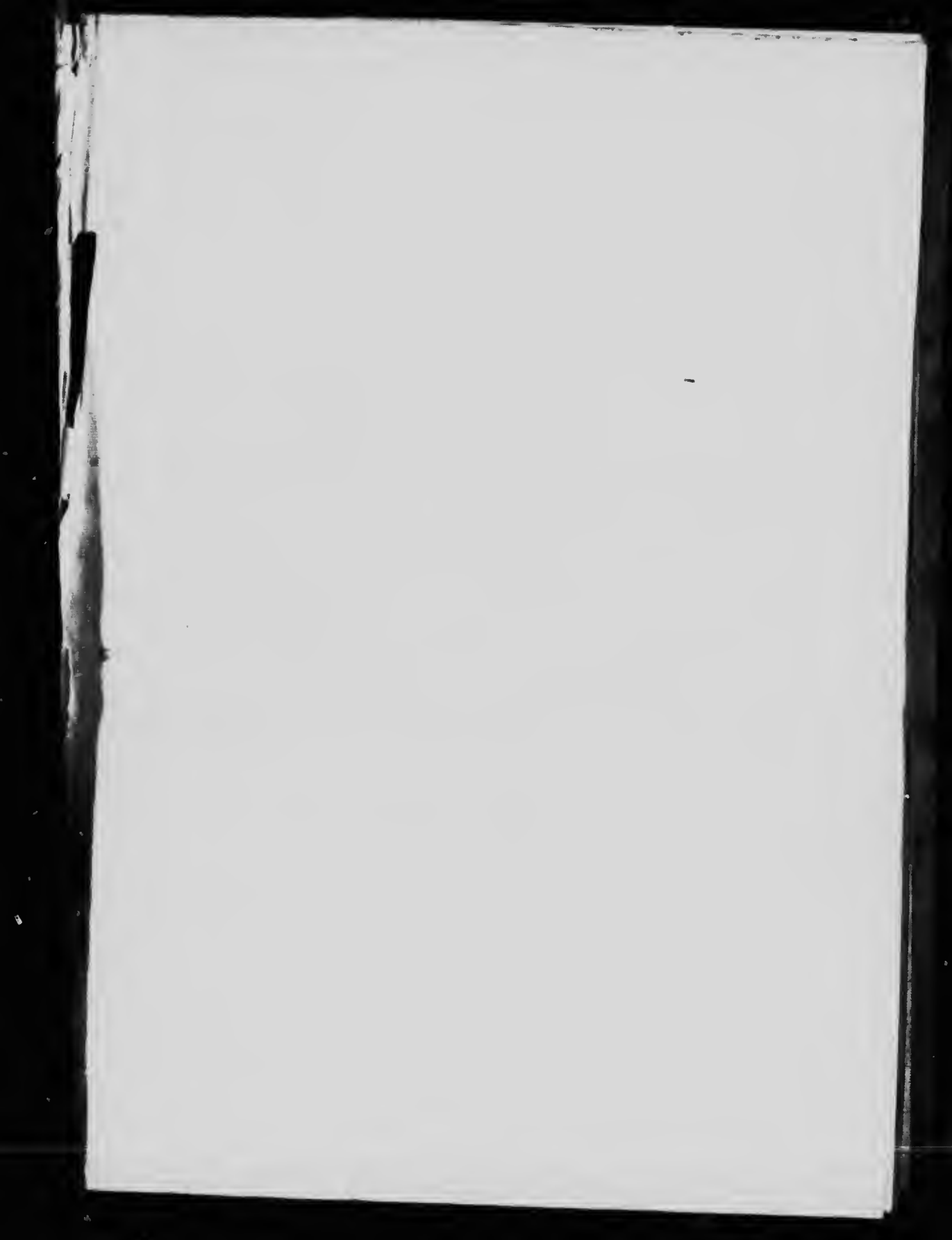
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SPELLING AND PLACE LESSONS FOR FOREIGN PUPILS



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MACMILLAN'S CANADIAN SCHOOL SERIES

SPELLING AND LANGUAGE LESSONS

FOR

FOREIGN CLASSES LEARNING ENGLISH

By W. J. SISLER

PRINCIPAL, STRATHCONA SCHOOL, WINNIPEG.



TORONTO
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
1915

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PREFACE

This book, as its title implies, is intended to be used for the purpose of teaching foreign pupils to speak and write the English language. The prefaces to Parts I. and II. explain fully the method to be followed in presenting the material to the classes.

W. J. S.

Winnipeg,

October 15th, 1915.

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SPELLING AND LANGUAGE

PART I

PREFACE

The lessons in Part I. are intended for oral work only, but phonics and word building may be taken at the same time. After the pupil has a vocabulary of about fifty words, simple spelling and reading should be begun. These should be kept within the limits of the pupil's vocabulary. These lessons are given for the purpose of furnishing a useful vocabulary for beginners and to emphasize the importance of correct speaking.

The pupil learning a new language should proceed just as a child does in learning its mother tongue.

1. Learn single words associated with the objects, actions, or qualities that they represent.
2. Learn some modifying words that may be used with the words previously learned.
3. Learn the use of words representing objects and actions in their relation to each other.

First stage: **book** **pencil** **pen** **red**

Second stage:

my book	your book
his pen	her pencil

**Third stage: My pencil is red.
My book is open.**

Fourth stage: My book is lying on the desk.
We are going home at six o'clock.

In teaching the use of connectives the sentences should be kept as simple as possible, and the emphasis placed upon the form which the pupil is to learn.

The teacher should be sure that the words in the first two lessons can be easily and quickly called to mind and distinctly given, before proceeding to any combination of words. Thoroughness at the beginning will give the pupil confidence in succeeding steps and will form a sure foundation upon which to build additions to the vocabulary. Short lessons, with the pupil's mind always alert, are much better than long lessons which become tiresome. Thorough preparation and a definite plan are essential.

The following is suggested as a time-table to be used with a beginner's class. It covers a two-hour session and may be adapted to suit the time at the disposal of the class:

Oral language work	15 minutes
Phonics, or naming letters	15 "
Copying simple words	10 "
Writing words from dictation	10 "
Oral language	15 "
Phonics, naming letters or word building	15 "
Reading from blackboard	10 "
Writing words from dictation	15 "
Oral language	15 "

The sentences immediately following the word list for each lesson are merely suggestive. They illustrate the type of sentences upon which drill is essential, but the teacher should adapt the lesson to the surroundings and experience of the pupil.

The following points should be kept in mind:

1. **Pronounce words distinctly.**
2. When two or three pupils have mastered a word or sentence all the class should **answer in unison**. This gives practice in vocalization and the pupils gain confidence.
3. Present objects and pictures and allow pupils to **act** while learning to **speak**.
4. Eliminate, for the time being, everything from your own vocabulary except what the pupil is learning or has already learned.
5. **Have lessons well planned and make them interesting** so as to hold the attention of the pupil closely. There should be no break in a lesson, while the teacher looks for objects, pictures, or other material. Nothing is so discouraging to pupils as waiting without knowing what to do.

6. Be thorough; have short lessons; have frequent reviews.

7. Good nature, interest, and vivacity on the part of the teacher beget like qualities in the pupils. Half the battle in learning the new language consists in securing the right spirit in the school-room. The responsibility for this rests upon the teacher.

8. Give all pupils an equal opportunity to answer. Two or three of the more forward students may monopolize the time to the disadvantage of those less ready to answer or ask questions.

EXERCISES

1

stand	pen	door	stair
sit	pencil	window	hall
walk	book	desk	picture
run	hand	chair	paper

With pupils having no knowledge of English, use single words only. Show the object or illustrate the action, and at the same time say the word distinctly. At this stage do not use such expressions as "This is a book," "We call this a picture," "I am standing," etc. Have two or three individual pupils repeat the word. If the pronunciation is not correct it should be given again, then the class should repeat it in unison. Proceed in this way with each new word, going back frequently to review those already learned. **Insist on distinct articulation.** Have objects at hand so that there is no delay. Have frequent short lessons rather than a less number of long ones. Do not attempt verbal explanation as it only wastes time and confuses and discourages the pupil. Drill on these words until each can be recalled instantly as object or action is seen.

2

come	hat	arm	eye
go	cap	finger	ear
open	coat	foot	face
shut	shoe	head	hair

In this lesson proceed as in Lesson 1. Do not attempt sentences.

3

my	your	his	her
my book		your book	
his pencil		her pencil	
my hand		your hand	
Open your book.		Open your hand.	
Shut your book.		Shut your hand.	

In this lesson do not go beyond the simple expressions given above. Leave such expressions as "My book is open", "Your book is shut", until the special lesson for the use of "is" and "are" is taken.

4

one	three	five	seven	nine
two	four	six	eight	ten
	one book		two books	
	one pencil		two pencils	

Use with these numbers the words found in Lessons 1 and 2 both in singular and plural form. Do not use a combination of more than two words.

5

I	you	have
I have a book.		You have a pencil.

No explanation should be given. Have objects in their appropriate position, and give such simple sentences as above, using words in both singular and plural. Use only this type of sentence until thoroughly known, following the plan indicated in Lesson 1.

6

he

she

has

I have a book.

She has a book.

He has two pencils.

The vocabulary of the pupil is now large enough to allow many sentences to be used. In this lesson, however, keep to the type of sentence given above. Its purpose is to illustrate the use of "have" and "has". Use no verbal explanation. Place objects in such a position that pupils will see and understand the meaning. Secure accuracy in every lesson. Review frequently and gradually work up to quick and instant recalling of the proper words when the appropriate action or object is shown.

7

white

red

yellow

long

big

black

blue

brown

short

small

A black pencil.

A yellow pencil.

I have a blue coat.

She has a brown dress.

First give the single word indicating the color, at the same time presenting a number of objects. Drill on these until the word can be given by the pupil quickly. Do not in this lesson use "is" and "are"; this should be left for the following lesson.

8

is

are

am

My book **is** big.Your book **is** small.My pencil **is** black.Her pencil **is** yellow.My books **are** red.Your books **are** brown.Where **are** you going?I **am** going home. He **is** going.

Many sentences of this type can be used, but keep to this construction until "is" and "are" can be readily used.

9

where

in

on

it

Where **is** my book?It **is** in my hand.Where **are** my pencils?Your pencils **are** on the desk.Where **are** your books?My books **are** in my desk.

10

what

read

write

do

play

name

live

at

What **is** your name?My name **is** John.Where **do** you live?I live **at** 420 Main Street.What have you in
your hand?He can **play** the violin.

You have a book.

What have I?

11

does to by with

The chair is by the desk. Go to the door.

Come with me.

Where does she live? She lives at —.

12

can have has do
can not have not has not do not

Can you read? I can not read.

Have you a book? I have a book.

Has he a pencil? He has not a pencil.

Make as many sentences as possible like the above. Drill until answers can be given instantly. Always have objects and actions to correspond with the words. The teacher should first ask the question, and when the pupils can give answers quickly reverse the order and allow pupils to ask. First get a correct answer from one pupil, then all the class should repeat it in concert.

13

give take see hear
gave took saw heard

Give the book to me. Take your book.

What do you see? I see a pen.

What did you see? I saw the man.

14

please

good-night

put on

thank you

good-morning

take off

15

may

get

yes

can

got

no

The use of such expressions as "I got a book" is a very common mistake. Distinguish clearly between the use of "got" and "have".

16

me

her

them

ask

him

us

you

tell

Give her a pencil.

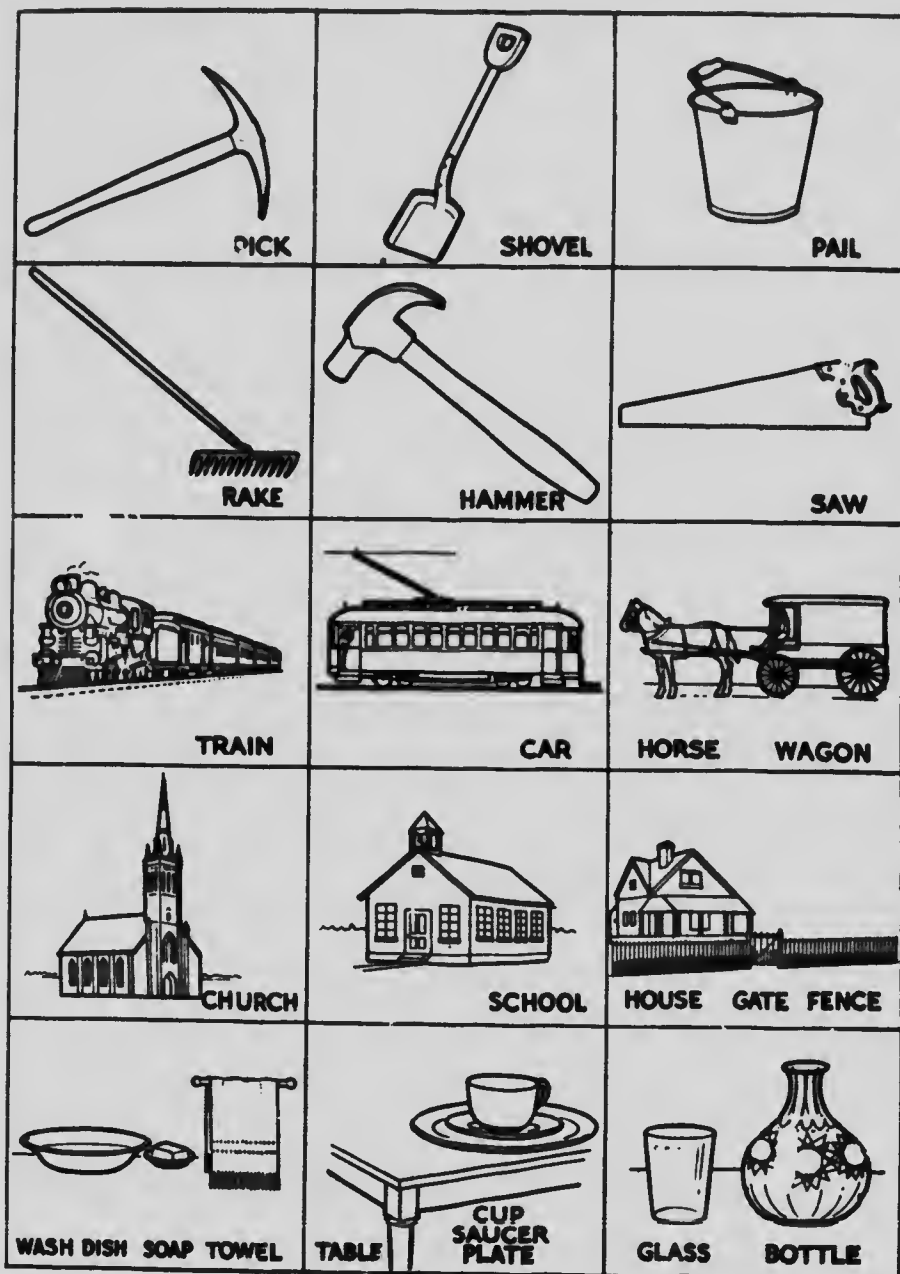
Let us read this lesson.

Please give me the book.

Have you the books? Give them to me.

Give him a pen.

When forms similar to the above are well known, give sentences using "to".



17

we	now	when	who
they	then	why	whose

When are you going?

Who has a book?

Are **they** ready to go?We are going **now**.**Whose** book is this?**Why** are you late?

18

here	was	did
there	were	did not

Here is your book.**Was** he at school?**Did** you see him?I **did not** see them.**Here** are your pencils.**Were** they at school?**Did** you see them?I **saw** him.**Was or were**

I ——. He ——. We ——. You ——.

Vary the forms of sentences using both questions and statements.

19

how much	lose	find
how many	lost	found

How much money have you?	How many books have you?
---------------------------------	---------------------------------

What did you **lose**?Did you **find** your book?I **found** a pen.I **lost** a book.I **did not** find it.

In teaching these words place objects as if they were lost and let a pupil find them. Let sentences be real expressions required by pupils to suit conditions in which they and the objects are placed. When one gets the correct expression allow the whole class to repeat it in concert for the sake of fixing the sound in the mind and for practice in articulation. Do not, however, allow indiscriminate answering, as it will be found that two or three pupils will do all the answering and others will not think for themselves.

20

this	these	that	those
This is my pencil.		That is your pencil.	
These are my books.		Those are your books.	

Give sentences also in the form of questions. Place objects so that the pupil will understand without verbal explanation.

21

to	too	two	our
by	buy	are	or

22

buy	sold	tell	went
bought	say	told	come
sell	said	go	came

Only words most needed by beginners are given in these lessons. Additional words and exercises on them will be found throughout the book. What is wanted at the present stage is facility in using the most common words orally.

23

big	short	who has	last
little	who	whose	good
long	who is	first	bad

24

walking	writing	early	half
running	going	late	some
reading	coming	have	none

Have pupils do the actions to correspond with the words, and at the same time give such sentences as, "I am walking," "He is running," "Where are you going?" "Are you coming with me?"



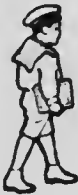




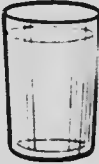


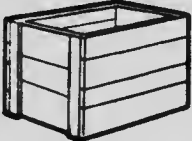



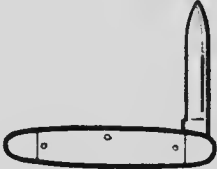
25

man	boy	an	orange
woman	girl	and	apple
Where is the man?		Please give him an apple.	
Where are the men?		An apple and an orange are	
I have an apple.		on the plate.	

Use the words both in the singular and in the plural forms. Be careful in pronunciation of "an" and "and."

26

water	bread	eat	of
tea	meat	drink	off
A glass of water.		Take off your coat.	
A loaf of bread.		Please have a cup of tea.	
Pupils should go through actions suggested by the words.			

		
MAN	WOMAN	BOY
		
GIRL	APPLE	ORANGE
		
CUP OF TEA	GLASS OF WATER	BREAD
		
MEAT	BOX	BALL
		
TREE	LEAF	KNIFE

27

box	tree	bring	like
ball	lend	throw	do not like
leaf	let	play	do you like

Throw the ball.

Bring the book.

The leaf is green.

Can you lend me a pencil?

Do you like to play ball?

Can you let me have a pencil?

28

am	here is	there is	where is
ready	here are	there are	where are
Where are you going?		I am going home.	
Where is your book?		Where are your books?	

In this lesson impress the use of "am," "is" and "are." The word "am" is nearly always omitted by beginners. "I go home" is used for "I am going home." Although there are expressions where "go" can be correctly used, as "I go to school every day," these should be omitted until the use of "am" is firmly impressed.

29

threw	strike	torn	fill
through	struck	roll	filled
hold	tear	break	borrow
hit	tore	broke	

Illustrate by actions and repeat until simple sentences can be given instantly when the pupil sees the action.

30

shall

will

Shall we read this lesson? They will go at eight
I shall be ready when you o'clock.
come.

Do not attempt explanations. Give one or two sentences such as are likely to be required by pupils, and get them firmly fixed in their minds.

31

then

had

as

good

than

head

has

better

know

knows

We had our lesson; then we I know my lesson.
went home.

He knows his lesson.

Your book is better than
mine.

Use comparative forms of adjectives previously learned as:—long, short, little, bad.

32

do

did

see

saw

does

done

sees

seen

Do you know him?

I do not.

Does he know?

He does not.

I see. He sees.

Have you seen?

The use of such words as are given here is difficult to learn. Get one or two common expressions, using each form of the word and **drill** on them until thoroughly known. This can be accomplished only by frequent drill and review.

Do not ask pupils to give new sentences until the simple forms given by the teacher are thoroughly mastered and can be quickly recalled. Much time is lost if the teacher asks pupils to give what they have not the power to express. Waiting for answers and patching up poor attempts is a waste of time with beginners. Give them a limited vocabulary and a few simple expressions required for everyday use. Get these perfectly and leave the greater variety of expression and independent work for a later stage.

33

day	dark	hot	wet
night	snow	cold	dry
light	rain	yesterday	to-day

The **day** is light.

It is cold to-day.

The **night** is dark.

Is it raining?

Was it cold yesterday?

In this lesson be sure that the pupil learns to use with facility—"It is", "Is it"?

34

last week	to-morrow	if	every
next week	to-night	but	very
this morning	in the morning	at night	to-night

If it is cold I **shall not** go. It was cold **last week**, but
 It was **very** cold this morn- **this week** is colder.
 ing. **Every** one is here.
 Are you coming with us **to-** I shall go to work in the
 night? **morning**.

35

Monday	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Tuesday	Thursday	Saturday	week

36

January	May	September	month
February	June	October	year
March	July	November	summer
April	August	December	winter

Teach use of calendar and how to name dates. "This is Monday, January 5th."

37

dollars	cost	hours
cents	time	minutes

How many hours are there in a day?

Have a clock, the hands of which can be moved. Move hands to the proper position and ask the question: "What time is it?" Require the answers at first in the simplest form. "It is six o'clock." When the even hours can be given readily take the half hours, then quarters, and finally the minutes. Master each step in order. Do not give explanations, but simply indicate the time and get the correct expression.

38

REVIEW

These words will require special drill.

I

my	your	her	have
mine	yours	hers	has

II

is	was	in	by
are	were	on	with
am	where	at	for

III

have not	do not	do you	here is
has not	does not	does he	here are
can not	did not	do they	it is

IV

got	lost	saw	bought
have	found	said	sold
these	came	told	seen
those	went	ask	heard

SPELLING AND LANGUAGE

27

[illegible]

[illegible]

PART II

PREFACE

A child spending eight years in the primary school may master the vocabulary in an ordinary spelling book. For pupils who must get a working knowledge of the language in the evening school, or in a short term in the day school, it is an impossibility.

In this book only the most common words have been used. Words with which pupils have difficulties of pronunciation, such as those ending in "d", "t", "th", etc., have been grouped together. There are many words of similar sound which there may be difficulty in distinguishing. These have been arranged in pairs and each word followed by a simple sentence. This has in practice been found to be a much quicker and better method than using any lengthy explanation. To acquire the proper use of "is", "are", "was", "were", "my", "mine", etc., requires much drill and repetition. The exercises are for the purpose of supplementing the oral work that the teacher must take with the class.

While Parts II., III., and IV. are intended primarily as a spelling book, the words and exercises will be found to form a useful basis for oral language work. Very little written work should be required of beginners and the oral practice should always be well in advance. Pronounce words distinctly and use

in simple sentences that relate closely to the everyday experience of the pupil. These sentences should be in the form that the pupil will actually use. The fault with most books for teaching language is that they do not get near enough to the language of everyday life: for example, in teaching such a word as "walk", instead of giving such a sentence as, "I walk to the door", which no one ever uses, the teacher should begin with the single word illustrating it. This should be followed by using the name of the pupil connected with the word, as "John walks", and have him do as indicated; then gradually lead up to longer expressions as, "Walk to the door"—"How did you go home"? "I walked home". "How far can you walk"? This of course could not all be done in one lesson, but from the first the aim should be to have the pupil learn thoroughly the expressions required in everyday conversation. In Part I. there was the temptation to use a larger number of sentences, but no list of sentences, however correct, can be compiled to suit the experience and environment of any class. It was thought better to give only a sufficient number to illustrate the type of sentence, and have the teacher use sentences suited to the class.

Preparation for the spelling lesson will furnish opportunity for oral practice. In the selection of words the main idea has been to use only those required most commonly by pupils in their everyday life.

It may be thought by some teachers that the words are too easy. Experience has shown that spelling constitutes one of the greatest, if not the greatest difficulty to foreigners learning the English language, and at first only the simplest words can be used. Otherwise pupils will be discouraged.

Pupils should first be taught the phonic values of the letters, and while this is being done oral exercises should be

taken on the words that will later be used for spelling exercises. If the teacher does not use the phonic method, the names of letters may be taught and the pupil allowed to pick up the various phonic values where they are not indicated by the names of the letters. Whichever method is followed the oral work should precede the spelling.

The vocabulary and exercises have been used for many years by successful teachers, and it is hoped that they may be helpful to others who find it necessary to give to pupils as many as possible of the most needful words in a limited time.

A	a	B	b
C	c	D	d
E	e	F	f
G	g	H	h
I	i	J	j
K	k	L	l
M	m	N	n
O	o	P	p
Q	q	R	r
S	s	T	t
U	u	V	v
W	w	X	x
Y	y	Z	z

1	one
2	two
3	three
4	four
5	five
6	six
7	seven
8	eight
9	nine
10	ten

Aa Bb Cc Dd

Ee Ff Gg Hh

Ii Jj Kk Ll

Mm Nn Oo Pp

Qq Rr Ss Tt

Uu Vv Ww Xx

Yy Zz

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
· ·· ··· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····

Sounds of Letters

a	as in	am	at	man	o	as in	got	not	top
ā	"	ate	day	say	o	"	on	dog	log
ä	"	all	fall	hall	ō	"	old	no	go
e	"	met	sell	red	u	"	up	cup	run
ē	"	eat	see	he	ū	"	tune	Tuesday	
i	"	it	in	him	ȳ=ī	"	fly	try	cry
ī	"	tie	side	find	y	"	yes	year	yet
b	"	ball	bell	tub	ġ	"	get	go	give
h	"	his	have	him	g	"	age	page	
c=k	"	call	cold		j	"	jar	jump	
c=s	"	face	race		k	"	key	keep	
d	"	do	did		l	"	let	last	
f	"	four	five		m	"	man	my	
n	"	no	not	ten	v	"	live	give	have
p	"	pin	cap	cup	w	"	we	well	wet
t	"	tin	to	went	x	"	axe	box	six
qu	"	quick	quite		z	"	prize	zero	
r	"	run	for	rain	n.ng	"	ink	drink	
s	"	is	has	these	ow	"	now	how	flower
s	"	so	see	say	ou	"	out	our	loud
sh	"	ship	shop	dish	oi.oy	"	boy	toy	oil
ch	"	church	chin		oo	"	school	soon	room
wh	"	when	where	why	oo	"	good	book	took
th	"	thin	thick	three	y.e	"	lady	baby	any
th	"	this	these	that	ar	"	far	car	star

SPELLING AND LANGUAGE

SOUNDS OF LETTERS SPELLING AND LANGUAGE EXERCISES

1.

m.an	c.ap	p.en	r.ed
c.an	t.ap	m.en	b.ed
r.an	r.ap	t.en	f.ed
f.an	str.ap	h.en	h.ead

2

and	st.and	end	b.end
h.and	r.un	l.end	r.ug
l.and	b.un	s.end	m.ug
b.and	s.un	m.end	b.ug

3

t.ell	l.ike	f.ind	go
f.ell	m.ike	k.ind	l.ow
s.ell	str.ike	m.ind	sl.ow
b.ell	str.uck	b.ind	sn.ow

4

old	ark	r.oom	th.ick
c.old	d.ark	br.oom	th.in
s.old	p.ark	s.oon	th.row
t.old	m.ark	sp.oon	th.ree

5

th.is	here	why	wh.ite
th.at	there	wh.ich	wh.ip
th.ese	wh.en	who	th.rough
th.ose	wh.ere	whose	wh.at

REVIEW

strap	stand	fell	mark
head	lent	strike	room
thick	sent	this	these
stick	throw	that	those
where	threw	whose	when
were	who	who is	why

6

PRONOUNCE DISTINCTLY AND USE IN SENTENCES

hit	hear	half	how
hurt	heard	whole	who
him	hand	hold	home
help	heel	held	hope

7

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND

call	Go and call him.	pan	Put water in the pan .
coal	We burn coal .	how	How many books have you?
ten	There are ten men here.	who	Who has my pen?
tin	The pan is made of tin .	fine	The weather is fine .
pen	Where is your pen ?	find	What did you find ?
pin	Have you a pin ?	found	I found my book.

8

tell or told

Please — him to come.
 Who — him?
 I did not — him.
 She did not — me.

is or are

Where — you book?
 Where — your books?
 This book — mine.
 These books — mine.

throw or threw

Please — me the ball.
 Who — the ball?
 I — it to you.
 John did not — it.

hear or heard

Can you — me?
 I — you.
 Did you — the bell?
 I — the bell at six o'clock.

9

b.all

w.all

l.ook

s.aw

f.all

w.alk

b.ook

j.aw

t.all

t.alk

t.ook

p.aw

c.all

ch.alk

c.ook

dr.aw

10

b.ark

s.oon

r.oom

s.ing

d.ark

sp.oon

br.oom

r.ing

m.ark

m.oon

c.ool

br.ing

p.ark

n.oon

sch.ool

str.ing

11

r.ong

s.ang

ink

b.ell

l.ong

h.ang

th.ink

t.ell

str.ong

b.ang

dr.ink

f.ell

wr.ong

r.ang

r.ink

s.ell

12

b.ook	m.ine	b.ent	d.id
h.ook	l.ine	l.ent	sl.id
l.ook	f.ine	s.ent	l.id
t.ook	n.ine	w.ent	h.id

13

h.ide	th.ick	l.ight	air
s.ide	qu.ick	r.ight	f.air
sl.ide	st.ick	t.ight	p.air
r.ide	k.ick	f.ight	h.air

14

REVIEW

talk	strong	hide	mine
dark	wrong	thick	mind
broom	think	quick	fine
school	took	night	find
bring	send	pair	did
string	went	here	sink

15

PRONOUNCE DISTINCTLY AND USE IN SENTENCES

have	hair	hide	heavy
has	her	hid	high
had	hers	hiding	hill
head	his	hard	hole

16

cold	It is very cold.	sing	Let us sing.
called	He called at my house.	sink	Did the ship sink?
think	What do you think?	ride	Shall we go for a ride?
thing	I have nothing.	write	I shall write a letter.
hair	His hair is black.	right	You are right.
here	Here is your book.	wrong	I am wrong.

17

have or has

I — a new book.
 He — a new book.
 She — a new pencil.
 — you a book?

her or hers

This is — pencil.
 This pencil is —.
 — pen is in the desk.
 Where is — pencil?

my or mine

This is — book.
 This book is —.
 Have you seen — book?
 This is not —.

your or yours

This is — desk.
 This desk is —.
 Which book is —?
 Which is — book?

18

st. air
 ch. air
 b. oat
 c. oat

r. ound
 f. ound
 gr. ound
 h. ound

c. ar
 f. ar
 j. ar
 st. ar

m. ine
 l. ine
 f. ine
 n. ine

19

p.ail	n.est	m.atch	l.amp
s.ail	b.est	p.atch	c.amp
n.ail	w.est	c.atch	st.amp
m.ail	r.est	sn.atch	tr.amp

20

b.ad	d.ead	b.ack	s.ore
h.ad	l.ead	j.ack	m.ore
m.ad	h.ead	t.ack	st.ore
gl.ad	r.ead	bl.ack	t.ore

21

l.ate	f.ace	m.ice	r.ain
pl.ate	l.ace	r.ice	m.ain
g.ate	r.ace	br.oke	tr.ain
sl.ate	pl.ace	sm.oke	ag.ain

22

b.ake	r.ake	s.ame	f.ive
c.ake	j.ake	n.ame	dr.ive
m.ake	b.ite	c.ame	l.ive
l.ake	k.ite	t.ame	g.ive

REVIEW

chair	mine	tramp	bake
stair	nine	plate	make
coat	pail	gate	bite
found	mail	place	same
ground	match	broke	name
jar	back	more	store

23

PRONOUNCE DISTINCTLY AND USE IN SENTENCES

hid	bid	bend	wide
hit	bit	bent	white
lend	lid	mend	side
lent	lit	meant	sight

24

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND

mine	This book is mine.	plate	The plate is on the table.
mind	I must mind what I am told.	leg	The dog's leg was broken.
fine	It is a fine day.	lake	Boats sail on the lake.
find	Did you find anything?	or	Have I one or two?
had	I had no time to study.	our	This is our lesson.
head	My head aches.		
played	She played with the baby.		

25

find or found

I — a pencil.
 Did you — anything?
 Yes, I — a pen.
 The boy did not — his book.

our or ours

These are — books.
 These books are —.
 Where are — books?
 — books are in the desk.

make or makes

Can you — bread?
No, the baker — bread.
Can you — shoes?
The shoe-maker — shoes.

break or broke

Did you — your pencil?
Yes, I — it.
Who — it?
You must not — the chair.

26

st. one	str. ong	sl. ow	cl. ose
st. air	str. ing	sl. ip	cl. ap
st. op	str. ike	sl. ide	cl. aws
st. ep	str. uck	sl. ap	cl. ip

27

br. ing	dr. aw	gr. ow	fl. y
br. eak	dr. ink	gr. ay	fl. ower
br. own	dr. ess	gr. ass	fl. ew
br. eathe	dr. op	gr. ew	fl. at

28

cr. ack	sc. are	sh. ape	sw. ing
cr. ow	sc. rape	sh. op	sw. eep
cr. awl	sk. ip	sk. ein	sw. ell
cr. own	sh. ake	sk. ate	sw. ear

29

st. and	sit	come	go
st. ood	sat	came	goes
st. anding	sitting	coming	going
st. ands	sits	comes	went

30

run	see	give	take
ran	sees	gives	takes
running	saw	gave	took
runs	seen	given	taken

31

REVIEW

stone	drink	scare	stood
strong	breathe	shake	came
struck	fly	shape	coming
bring	flower	swing	taken
break	crawl	sweep	taking

32

PRONOUNCE DISTINCTLY AND USE IN SIMPLE SENTENCES

send	lied	said	wet
sent	light	set	net
tied	led	feed	straight
tight	let	feet	street

33

tag	The boys are play- ing tag.	feel	Do you feel cold?
take	Take your books.	fill	Fill the glass.
saw	Who saw my pen?	fur	Fur is made from skins.
sow	Sow the seeds now.	fear	We fear no foe.
slip	Do not slip on the ice.	ship	The ship is on the water.
sleep	We sleep at night.	sheep	The sheep are in the field.

34

sow or sew

— the seeds.
The girls can —.
— seeds in the Spring.
Can you — on a button?

say, said, or tell

What did he —?
He — that he would come.
Did he — you anything?
No, he did not — me.

get or got

Where can I — a book?
You can — it at the store.
Where did you — your
pencil?
I — it from Mr. Smith.

got or have

I — a book in my desk.
I — it at the store.
What — you in your
hand?
I — a pencil.

35

d.ug
r.ug
b.ug
h.ug
j.ug

m.ug
d.uck
st.uck
l.uck
str.uck

b.ig
d.ig
f.ig
p.ig
p.ick

k.ick
th.ick
t.ick
br.ick
tr.ick

36

l.og
d.og
f.og
fr.og

l.ock
cl.ock
bl.ock
r.ock

d.id
sl.id
h.id
l.id

h.ead
br.ead
d.ead
r.ead

37

my
your
his
him

he
she
mine
yours

they
them
our
ours

their
her
we
us

38

come
go
went
gone

for
four
have
have not

can
can not
do
do not

see
saw
seen
two

39

here
there
what
where

was
were
how
when

do
did
done
this

that
who
whose
who is

40

one
two
three
four

five
six
seven
eight

nine
ten
eleven
twelve

thirteen
fourteen
fifteen
sixteen

41

seventeen
eighteen
nineteen
twenty

twenty-one
thirty
forty
fifty

sixty
seventy
eighty
ninety

one hundred
one hundred
and one
one thousand
two thousand

42

first	fifth	twice	six times
second	sixth	three times	single
third	seventh	four times	double
fourth	once	five times	three fold

43

may	talk	walk	write
can	talking	walking	writing
shall	talked	walked	wrote
will	talks	walks	written

44

cry	sing	ring	run
cries	sings	rings	runs
crying	singing	ringing	running
cried	sang	rang	ran

45

Talk talks talking	Write writes writing
We must not——too much.	Can you ——?
He —— too much.	He —— very well.
The boy is ——.	I am —— my lesson.
The teacher——to the class.	He can —— better than I.
cry cries crying	run ran running
Do not ——.	—— and play.
The baby is ——.	The boys are ——.
He —— very often.	They —— home yesterday.
Why does he ——?	This boy —— home.

46

REVIEW

three	thirteen	thousand	write
five	fifteen	first	talked
two	nineteen	third	walked
eight	twenty	seventh	cried
eleven	forty	single	sang
twelve	hundred	double	rang

47

PRONOUNCE DISTINCTLY AND USE IN SIMPLE SENTENCES

th. ick	th. is	th. row	th. an
th. in	th. at	th. rew	th. en
th. ink	th. ese	th. read	th. eir
th. ree	th. ose	th. ank	th. em
th. irty	th. e	th. ought	th. ey

48

to	Are you coming to school?	hear	Can you hear me?
two	Have you two pencils?	here	Here is a pencil.
too	The room is too hot.	by	I am by the door.
there	There are two men.	buy	I must buy a book.
their	Where are their books?	cent	The one cent stamp is green.
		sent	His mother sent him.

49

see sees or seen

a or an

What can you —?

I — you.

He — us.

What have you —?

May I borrow — pencil?

Would you like — orange?

— old man. — easy
lesson.

I ate — egg.

eat or eats

drink drinks

What do you like to —?

I — bread and meat.

The horse — hay and oats.

The dog is — a bone.

What does the horse —?

He — water.

What would you like to —?

I should like a — of milk.

50

PRONOUNCE DISTINCTLY AND USE IN SIMPLE SENTENCES

yes

first

ride

throat

no

last

write

throw it

just

sit

have

three

such

seat

half

tree

51

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND

dug

I dug the garden.

duck

The duck can
swim.

tick

Can you hear the
clock tick?

thick

The book is thick.

hid

He hid behind the
door.

hit

Do not hit him.

they

They are coming.

day

It is cold to-day.

our

Our books are lost.

are

Are you ready?

her

This is her book.

here

Come here.

52

CONTRAST

black	The ink is black .	last	He was the last to leave.
white	The paper is white .	high	The ceiling is high .
old	An old man.	low	The chair is low .
young	A young boy.	long	Your pencil is long .
hot	The fire is hot .	short	Mine is short .
cold	It is cold to-day.		
first	Please read first .		

53

their or theirs

— hats are in the hall.
 Are these pencils —?
 Let them take — books.
 These are — books.

they or them

— know their lessons.
 Let — go home.
 Where are —?
 I have lost —.

lose or lost

Did you — anything?
 Yes, I — a pencil.
 When did you — it?
 I — it yesterday.

find or found

Have you — your pencil?
 No, I can not — it.
 Did you — your money?
 Yes, I — it.

54

sun	clouds	north	morning
moon	earth	south	evening
stars	sunrise	east	noon
sky	sunset	west	midnight

55

CONTRAST

day	We work all day .	short	The days are short .
night	We sleep at night .	open	Please open the door.
dark	The night is dark .	shut	Please shut the books.
light	The day is light .	give	Please give me a book.
hot	It is hot in summer.	take	Take your books with you.
cold	It is cold in winter.		
long	In winter the nights are long .		

56

HOMONYMS

saw	I saw your friend.	bee	The bee makes honey.
saw	The saw is sharp.	wood	The desk is made of wood .
see	What did you see ?	would	He would not come.
sea	Ships sail on the sea .	ate	I ate my breakfast early.
through	Go through this door.	eight	There are eight boys in the class.
threw	He threw the ball.		
be	Do not be late.		

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND

are	Are you ready to write?	land	The boat came to the land .
or	Write one or two lines.	lend	Can you lend me a pen?
sun	The sun rises in the east.	past	He walked past me.
some	Here are some apples.	fast	He walked very fast .
old	I saw an old man.	fine	It is a fine day.
all	Where are all the boys?	find	Did you find the pen?

live or lives

give or gave

Where does he —?	Please — John the book.
He — at 640 Main Street.	Who — you the pencil?
Does Mr. Smith — here?	Mary — it to me.
No, he — on the next street.	Who — you your lesson?

59

AT SCHOOL

chair	teacher	reading	class
desks	boys	writing	pencil
picture	girls	spelling	paper
books	men	arithmetic	app-li-cation
map	women	history	re-ceipt

60

What do you — at school?

We — reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling.

Who go to the —? Men and —, boys and —.

Can you — out an application? Keep your receipt.

Everybody should — to read well, — a good letter and spell correctly.

61.

AT THE STORE

butter	coffee	pepper	grocer
eggs	apples	rice	butcher
flour	oranges	beef	buy
cheese	raisins	chicken	bought
tea	salt	sugar	sold

62

How much does cheese cost per pound? I would like about five pounds of beef.

How much is it worth? Twenty cents per pound.

Give me two pounds of raisins, one dozen oranges, and five pounds of rice.

What is the bill? What did you buy at the store?

I bought tea, coffee, and sugar. Do you need any apples?

63

buy or bought

What did you —?

I — some tea.

From whom did you — it?

I — it from the grocer.

sell, sells or sold

Who — the meat?

The butcher — it?

What did he — to you?

He — me two pounds of beef.

64

door

school

here

go

doors

church

where

going

window

to

store

open

windows

from

home

shut

Please **open** the door.

Where are you **going**?

When are you going home?

When **do you go** to church?

Shut the window.

I am **going** to school.

I am ready now.

I go on Sunday.

65

do	What can you do ?	ride	Shall we ride or walk?
two	I paid two dollars.		
three	Three men are here.	write	Did you write the letter?
tree	This is an oak tree .	rode	He rode on the car.
shall	Shall we go now?	wrote	Who wrote this?
shell	An egg- shell is easily broken.	rang	The bell rang at six o'clock.
		ran	They ran home.

66

there	There is your book.	lose	Did you lose anything?
dare	We dare not go alone.	loose	My tooth is loose .
tear	Do not tear the paper.	bad	He is a bad boy.
old.	I saw an old man.	bed	We go to bed at ten o'clock.
hold	Hold the book.	sun	The sun rises in the east.
hall	He is in the hall .	some	Would you like some tea?
hole	There is a hole in my shoe.	none	I have none .

67

send or sent

pay or paid

Who — you the letter?

How much did you —?

My brother — it.

I — a dollar.

Did you — him a letter?

Did you — for the book.

— the boy to the post
office.

Yes, I — for it.

I did not — him.

Do not — too much.

68

red

brown

pretty

healthy

white

black

little

light

blue

gray

hungry

bright

yellow

green

thirsty

strong

The sky is blue.

I am hungry.

The flower is yellow.

May I have some bread.

This is a pretty flower.

I am thirsty.

The clouds are gray.

May I have a glass of water?

Fresh air will make me healthy and strong.

69

wet	The ground is wet.	hit	Do not hit him.
wait	Can you wait for me.	ball	Throw the ball.
let	Let us go now.	bald	The man is bald.
late	I was late yesterday.	all	We work all day.
hid	He hid behind the door.	old	The man is old.
		had	I have had my dinner.
		head	My head aches.

70

pair	A pair of shoes.	way	Do not get in the way.
pear	Would you like a pear?	weigh	How much do you weigh?
sow	Sow the seed.	ate	I ate my dinner.
sew	Can you sew?	eight	It is eight o'clock.
weight	What is your weight?	blue	The sky is blue.
wait	Wait for me.	blew	The wind blew.

71.

how much	how many	may or can
How —	did the book cost?	— I have a pencil?
How —	books have you?	— you read your lesson?
How —	do you weigh?	You — go home now.
How —	pounds do you weigh?	I — not go alone.

72

stone	gold	rubber	tea
wood	silver	leather	sugar
brick	copper	wool	coffee
iron	tin	cotton	butter

The house is built of stone and brick. Bricks are made of clay.

The doors are made of wood. The hinges are made of brass.

Nails are made of iron. The lock is made of iron.

The ring is made of gold. We get gold from a mine.

Shoes are made from leather. Leather is made from skins.

Cloth is made from wool or cotton. Cotton grows in the South.

73

by	He is by the door.	our	Our books are lost.
buy	Buy a new book.	not	I can not come to-night.
pale	The sick boy is pale .	knot	Tie a knot in the thread.
pail	There is water in the pail .	made	Who made the book?
here	Here is your book.	maid	The maid is sweeping the floor.
hear	Can you hear me?		
hour	We have school for two hours .		

74

CONTRAST

here	Here is my book.
there	There is yours.
open	Open the door.
shut	Please shut your books.
push	Push the chair.
pull	Pull the string.
white	The paper is white .
black	The ink is black .

good	A good boy.
bad	A bad man.
high	The house is high .
low	The ground is low .
hot	The fire is hot .
cold	The snow is cold .
long	This pencil is long .
short	That pencil is short .

75

is or are

— this your pen?
 No, that — yours.
 Where — the books?
 They — in the desk.

tell or told

Do not — anybody.
 Please — me your name.
 I did not — him.
 He — me.

76

please	good-day	do	can not
thank you	good-bye	do not	see
good-morning	yes	have	saw
good-night	no	have not	seen

Can you please, lend me a pencil?

May I borrow a pencil? Thank you.

Good-morning, Mr. Brown. Are you well?

Have you seen my brother? I have not seen him

I do not know where he is.

Are you going home now? Good-bye.

77

fast	The clock is too fast.	light	As light as a feather.
slow	The watch is too slow.	heavy	As heavy as lead.
much	How much have you learned?	begin	School begins at nine.
little	I have learned very little.	end	It ends at four o'clock.
light	The day is light.	remember	You must remember.
dark	The night is dark.	forget	Do not forget to come.

78

see or saw

come came coming

Did you — my book?

Will you — with me?

I — it yesterday.

Who — with you?

Where did you — it?

Are you — now?

I — it on this desk.

I can not —.

79

do, does, or did

go, goes, or going

— you know the lesson?

I — to school.

— he knows his lesson?

He — to school.

He — not know it.

Where are you —?

— he know it yesterday?

I —. He —. She —

I —. He —. She —

We —.

They —. We —.

MEMORIZE

Never put off till to-morrow,

What you can do to-day.

All that you do

Do with your might.

Things done by halves

Are never done right.

Be kind in all you say and do
That others may be kind to you.

Politeness is to do and say
The kindest thing in the kindest way.

If a task is once begun
Never leave it till it is done.
Be the labor great or small,
Do it well or not at all.
—Phoebe Cary.

Count that day lost
Whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand
No worthy action done.

Kind hearts are the gardens,
Kind thoughts are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruits.
—Alice Cary.

There is nothing so kingly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth.

Have more than thou sowest,
Speak less than thou knowest.
—Shakespeare.

448. Burrows Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.
Nov. 17, 1915.

Mr. John Smith,
248. Simcoe Street.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter saying that you intend to visit Winnipeg soon. If you let me know when you will be here, and by what train I will meet you at the station.

I am,

Yours truly,

Thomas Hardy.

Mr. John Smith.

248. Simcoe Street,

Toronto, Ont.

1. Write a letter to a friend telling about your school.
2. Write a letter sending a subscription for a paper.
3. Write a letter to a bookseller ordering books that you need at school.
4. Write a letter inviting a friend to visit you.
5. Write to your teacher telling why you had to be absent from school.

CS[illegible]

[illegible]

PART III

1.

just	four	come	lose
such	forget	came	loose
much	get	hair	tag
for	can	here	take

2

tick	how	mate	family
take	played	river	little
thick	plate	farther	first
who	made	after	fit

3

which	quite	meat	big
what	quiet	still	beg
when	have	steal	riding
where	half	choose	writing
why	mitts	shoes	walking

4

quiet or quite

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. We must be very —. | Walk —ly. |
| 2. He is not — ready. | Study your lesson —. |
| 3. The children are noisy. | They are not —. |
| 4. I hope you are well. | Thank you, I am — well. |

5

What do they do?

What are they doing?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. The sun —. | The sun is —. |
| 2. The wind —. | The wind is —. |
| 3. The man —. | The man is —. |
| 4. The boys —. | The boys are —. |
| 5. The dog —. | The dog is —. |
| 6. The horse —. | The horse is —. |
| 7. The baby —. | The baby is —. |
| 8. The birds —. | The birds are —. |

6

sing	sings	sang	singing
play	plays	played	playing
think	thinks	thought	thinking
eat	eats	ate	eating
drink	drinks	drank	drinking
begin	begins	began	beginning

7

is are am

1. Who — ready to go? I — ready.
2. We — all ready. He — not ready.
3. It — very late. — we late?
4. How many — here? We — not late.
5. There — four of us. There — only one.
6. — you alone? I — not alone.
7. I — going with my
sister.
8. — you afraid to go No, I — not afraid.
alone?

8

take, took, or taken

1. Please — your books. We — our books.
2. Please — a chair. I — a chair.
3. Do not — what is not Who has — my pen?
yours.
4. I did not — it. He — it.
5. Who has — the wrong
hat?

9

of off

1. What is the color — The pencil fell — the
the book? desk.
2. Half — ten is five. The dog ran —.
3. The length — the room
is twenty feet. Please take — your coat.
4. Pull — your mitts. One — them is lost.

10

chair	wall	hall	inside
desk	door	stair	light
ceiling	window	bell	width
floor	picture	outside	length

11

- The **chairs** are by the desk. There are pictures on the
wall.
- The **ceiling** is ten feet high. Please open the door.
- The **length** of the room is Are the windows open?
twenty feet. Please come inside.
- The **width** is fifteen feet. It is very cold outside.

12

keg	There is water in the keg.	wedding	There was a wedding yesterday.
cake	Would you like some cake?	waiting	Are you waiting for me?
gone	Where have the boys gone?	played	The children played all day.
going	When are you going?	plate	The plate is on the table.

13

have or has

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ———you seen my book? | —— he seen it? |
| 2. We —— lost our pencils. | She —— lost her money. |
| 3. I —— no paper. | He —— no pen. |
| 4. We —— not had our lesson. | Who —— a book? |
| 5. I——. He——. She——. | John —— not read yet. |
| 6. We ——. You ——. | They —— not come. |

14

coat	shoes	coat	sleeve
cap	mitts	dress	collar
hat	gloves	over-coat	put on
shoe	button	pocket	take off

15

Put on your overcoat and cap.	Did you tear your coat?
Shall I need my mitts?	There is a hole in the sleeve.
Yes, it is very cold to-day.	What have you in your pocket?
I need a new pair of shoes.	I lost a pair of gloves.

16

hat	Where is your hat?	have	What have you in your hand?
had	Who had the book?	half	The glass is half full.
head	The boy fell and hurt his head.	where	Where are the boys?
shoes	I must clean my shoes.	were	Were they here yesterday?
choose	Which do you choose?		Where were you last night?

17

see sees seen

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. What do you —? | I — the boy. |
| 2. He — me. | I — him. |
| 3. Did you — my hat? | He cannot — very well. |
| 4. I—. He—. She—. | |
| 5. We —. You —. | |
| They —. | |
| 6. My book is lost. Have you — it? | |
| 7. I have not — it, but John — it. | |

REVIEW

think	begin	stair	quiet
thought	began	ceiling	quite
drink	width	shoes	half
drank	length	choose	have

is or are

1. Where——your books? Where —— your book?
2. —— they ready to go? —— she ready to go?
3. It —— cold in winter. The winters —— cold.

a or an

4. ——apple. ——orange. —— plate. —— knife.
5. —— good boy. —— cold day. —— easy
6. —— bright light. lesson.
7. —— old man. —— electric light.
- tall man. —— ink
- bottle.

gone or going

8. Has he ——? Is he ——?
9. They have all ——. They are —— now.

have or has

10. I —— a new pencil. She —— a new pencil.
11. They —— their books. He —— his book.
12. —— you had your dinner? —— he gone home?

had or head

13. Have you — your breakfast? | The boy hurt his —.
14. Put your hat on your —. | We — no lesson yesterday.

have or half

15. — you a book. | Five is — of ten.
16. Read — of the page. | What lesson — you?

choose or shoes

18. Lace your —. | My — are old.
19. Which do you —. | — the best.

18

table	plate	bread	butter
chair	knife	meat	pitcher
cloth	fork	potatoes	breakfast
cup	spoon	coffee	dinner
saucer	dishes	sugar	supper

19

- Will you please set the table. | Do you like sugar and milk in your coffee?
- Spread the cloth and get the dishes. | Thank you: I do not care for sugar.
- Please come to the table. | What will you have for breakfast?
- Will you have tea or coffee? | When would you like to have supper?
- Would you like some bread? | Is there milk in the pitcher?

20

call	Will you call for me?	sent	Who sent the letter to you?
coal	Coal costs ten dollars per ton.	fill	Fill the glass with water.
cold	The weather is very cold .	feel	I feel very hungry.
sand	The children are playing in the sand .	paper	Did you see the evening paper ?
send	Did you send the letter?	pepper	Is the pepper on the table?

21

go, went, or gone

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. May we — home now? | She has not — yet. |
| 2. Where did your brother —? | We shall all — soon. |
| 3. He — home an hour ago. | Where has the teacher —? |
| 4. Has your sister —? | Did he — home? |
| 5. No, she did not —. | He has not —. |

22

letter	book	open	cover
word	reading	shut	lesson
page	writing	front	chapter
leaf	spelling	back	leaves

23

There are twenty-six **letters**.
 The **cover** of the book is
 torn.
 On each leaf there are two
pages.
 The leaves are made of
paper.

How many pages are in
 your book?
 Please open your books at
 page fifty.
 Where is our reading les-
 son?
 How many lines are on each
 page?

24

cover The **cover** is made
 of card-board.
color The **color** is yel-
 low.
leaf The leaf is torn
 out.
leave Do not leave your
 book here.

writing He is writing a
 letter.
riding The man is riding
 on a horse.
back Come **back** to-
 morrow.
bag Please put the
 sugar in a **bag**.

25

was or were

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. — he here yesterday? | Why — he not here yes-
terday? |
| 2. — you here last night? | |
| 3. Why — you so late? | Where — you last night? |
| 4. — you at Mr. Smith's
house? | We — at a meeting.
— the children with you? |
| 5. — he at home? | They — not with me. |

REVIEW

collar	bread	leaf	color
pocket	pitcher	writing	potato
knife	cold	spelling	coffee
dishes	send	cover	breakfast

leave or leaf

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. We must — at nine o'clock. | The — is green. |
| 2. The — are falling. | — them on the ground. |
| 3. The train — at four o'clock. | The — of my book are torn. |

where or were

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 4. — is your book? | They — here yesterday. |
| 5. Do you know — he is? | — you here yesterday. |
| 6. — were you? | We — all at home. |

see, sees, or seen

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 7. I — you. | He — you. |
| 8. Have you — my book? | I have not — it. |
| | Does he —? |
| 9. Do you —? | Have you —? |

sand, send, or sent

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 10. They are playing in the ____. | He ____ me a letter.
____ him a letter. |
| 11. ____ the boy for his book. | The teacher ____ him. |
| 12. The men brought a load of ____. | ____ him home. |

pepper or paper

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 13. Put ____ on the potatoes. | Have you a ____? |
| 14. We get ____ from South America. | Can you read the news ____? |

go, went, or gone

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 15. Let us ____ now. | Where shall we ____? |
| 16. Who ____ with you last night? | It is time to ____ home. |
| 17. Has your brother ____? | He has not ____ yet. |

was or were

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 18. Who ____ here yesterday? | We ____ here last night. |
| 19. There ____ no meeting last night. | There ____ no classes. |
| 20. There ____ a storm yesterday. | ____ you out in the storm? |

26

minerals	steel	rock	maple
iron	gold	mine	poplar
lead	silver	forest	elm
tin	coal	pine	lumber
copper	clay	oak	boards

27

My knife is made of —.	Bridges are made of —.
The ring is made of —.	Tin is found in England.
Coal is found in The Rocky Mountains.	Trees grow in the forest.
Dishes are made from —.	Lumber is made from trees.
Pine is a soft wood; oak is hard.	How much does lumber cost?
The maple leaf is the emblem of Canada.	
The poplar tree grows on the prairie.	
The elm is one of the best shade-trees.	

28

much **many**

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. How — tea shall I buy? | Have you — lessons to learn? |
| 2. How — pounds shall I buy? | How — money is in the purse? |
| 3. We have too — work. | How — dollars are there? |
| 4. We have too — lessons. | There are too — boys playing. |
| 5. Have you — to do yet? | There is too — noise. |

29

a an and

1. Would you like — cup of tea? | I had — egg — a piece of toast.
2. Would you like — apple? | I saw — old man.
3. He gave me — apple — — orange.
4. — book. — apple. — egg.
5. — orange. — easy lesson. — old book.
6. This is — oak tree; that is — elm.
7. There is — maple tree in the field.

30

twenty	forty	thousand	add
twenty-one	fifty	much	subtract
twenty-five	number	many	multiply
thirty	one hundred	count	divide

How much did the book cost?

How many people are here?

How much money have you?

How many minutes are there in an hour?

What time is it?

There are seven days in a week.

It cost twenty cents.

There are twenty-five.

I have five dollars.

There are sixty minutes in an hour.

It is nine o'clock.

There are fifty-two weeks in a year.

31

Words of similar sound

laid	I laid the pen on the desk.	these	These pencils are yours.
late	Why were you so late ?	those	Those boys are too noisy.
tag	children like to play tag .	who	Who is ready to go?
take	Please take your reading books.	how	How many are there here?
wait	Can you wait for me?	tick	Can you hear the clock tick ?
wake	Do not wake the baby.	take	Take your pen.
this	This pencil is not mine.	thick	The book is an inch thick .
		ring	She has a ring .
		rain	The rain is falling.

32

first	fifth	twentieth	once
second	sixth	twenty-first	twice
third	seventh	thirty-third	three times
fourth	eighth	fifty-second	four times

33

Who came first?
 Which is your seat?
 Which is mine?
 I have a second book.
 He has a third book.
 She sits in the fourth seat.
 I tried only once.

Were you here three times
 last week?
 No, I was here only twice.
 School begins on the twenty-
 first day of September.
 When is your birthday?
 What date is this?

34

to Are you ready to
 go home?
 two Have you two
 pencils?
 too The room is too
 hot.
 week There are seven
 days in a week.

weak The sick man is
 very weak.
 so It is so cold that
 we cannot go.
 sow Sow the seed in the
 garden.
 sew Can you sew on
 the button?
 saw I saw your brother.

35

is are

1. What — your name?
2. Who — mayor of the
 city?
3. What — he doing?
4. What — they doing?
5. He — going soon.
6. We — going too.

The bird — singing.
 The birds — singing.
 The boy — playing.
 The boy and girl — play-
 ing.
 The children — playing.
 — you going to school?

REVIEW

three	hundred	thick	fifth
eight	forty	first	seventh
eleven	thousand	when	think
fifteen	count	what	twice

much or many

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. How — does the book cost?</p> <p>2. How — pencils have you?</p> <p>3. How — bread have you?</p> | <p>That is too —.</p> <p>I have too — pencils.</p> <p>How — loaves of bread can you buy for a dollar?</p> |
|---|---|

that or those

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>4. — is your book.</p> <p>5. Is — your book?</p> <p>6. — pen is yours.</p> | <p>— are your books.</p> <p>Are — your books?</p> <p>— pens are yours.</p> |
|---|--|

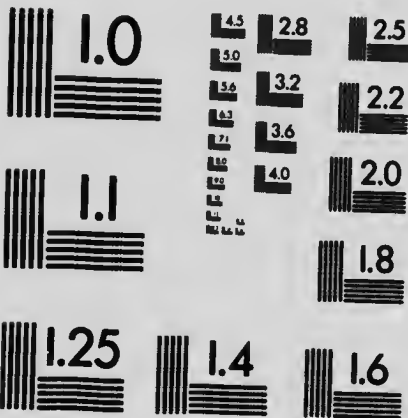
to, two or too

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>7. It is — cold in winter.</p> <p>8. Have you — pencils?</p> <p>9. Here are — books.</p> | <p>Are you ready — go?</p> <p>Will you give one — John?</p> <p>Give one — the boy.</p> <p>It is — hard.</p> |
|---|---|



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so sew sow

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10. It was — cold that I
could not come. | The box is — heavy.
When do we — the seed? |
| 11. Can you — my coat? | — the seam. |
| 12. It is — heavy. | — the wheat. |

is are am

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 13. — you going? | — he going? — I to
go? |
| 14. I — ready. | He — ready. We —
ready. |
| 15. This book — mine. | These books — mine. |

36.

second	month	weigh	quart
minute	year	weighs	gallon
hour	ounce	weight	bushel
day	pound	pint	barrel

- | | |
|---|--|
| Sixty seconds make a
minute . | I weigh one hundred and
twenty pounds. |
| Sixty minutes make an
hour . | He weighs less than I. |
| Twenty-four hours make a
day . | How much does a barrel
hold? |
| Three hundred and sixty-
five days make a year . | How many bushels does it
hold? |
| How much do you weigh ? | Please send me two barrels . |

37.

lose lost

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Did you — anything? | Is the book —? |
| 2. Yes, I — a glove. | Are the books —? |
| 3. Where did you — it? | You should not — them. |
| 4. I — it yesterday. | Do not — your hat. |

38

find found

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I cannot — my coat. | Look and you may — it. |
| 2. Did anyone — my pencil? | No, I did not — it. |
| 3. Who — it? | I did not — it. |
| 4. It was not —. | I cannot — it. |
| 5. Did you — any money? | Yes, I — a dollar. |

39

inch	mile	rods	long
foot	inches	miles	short
feet	square	half	yards
yard	angle	quarter	rod

40

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Twelve inches make one foot. | How long is the desk? |
| Three feet make one yard. | How high is the chair? |
| Sixteen and a half feet make a rod. | How long is the room? |
| | How wide is the door? |
- There are three hundred and twenty rods in a mile.

41

there is there are

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. There — no one at home. | There — two quarters in one half. |
| 2. There — three feet in a yard. | — there any one here? |
| 3. Is there a rule here? | — there any books here? |
| 4. How many inches — there in a foot? | — — a teacher for our class? |
| 5. How many feet — there in a yard? | — — any pupils here? |
| 6. The street — two miles long. | How many — — ? |

42

may can

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. — we go home now? | — you walk home? |
| 2. — I help you? | — I have my book? |
| 3. I — read this lesson. | — I study the next lesson? |
| 4. How many languages — you speak? | I — go to school if I do not have to work. |
| 5. I — speak only one. | I — learn English. |

43

to-day	Monday	Friday	weekly
yesterday	Tuesday	Saturday	next week
to-morrow	Wednesday	Sunday	last week
holiday	Thursday	week	two weeks ago

44

To-day is Monday.
Yesterday was Sunday.
To-morrow will be Tuesday.
I work on Saturday.
I go to church on Sunday.

Can you come to my house
on Friday?
He came to see me last Sun-
day.
Seven days make a week.

45

on at

1. Are you coming —
Monday?
2. Were you — home
yesterday?
3. Yes, I was — home.
4. Where are you going
— Saturday?
5. I shall be — home.

— what time does school
begin?
It begins — nine o'clock.
— what days?
— Monday, Wednesday
and Thursday.
We should always be —
time.

46

by with to

1. The chair is — the
desk.
2. Who came — you?
3. The man passed — me.
4. He is going — the
church.
5. Who is going — the
store?

Bring your book — me.
Who is sitting — you?
Take your books — you.
Who is — him.
Who is going home?
Come — me.

REVIEW

hour	barrel	to-day	Tuesday
ounce	square	to-morrow	Wednesday
pound	half	yesterday	feet
bushel	quarter	holiday	yards

lose lost

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. What have you —? | I — my books. |
| 2. Did you — your pen? | I did not — a pen. |
| 3. John — his books. | Do not — your temper. |

find found

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4. Did you — your book? | Have you — your pencil? |
| 5. I cannot — my pencil. | Who — the book? |
| 6. Where did you — it? | I — it in the desk. |

there is there are

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7. There — three feet in a yard. | How many feet — there in two yards? |
| 8. — there anything to be done? | There — much work. |
| 9. There — many things to be done. | There — four boys in the class. |

on at to

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10. The book is — the desk. | John is not — home. |
| 11. He went — the store. | Mary is — school. |
| 12. Throw the ball — me. | Throw it — the floor. |

may can

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 13. — we go home? | — you read this lesson? |
| 14. I — not read it yet. | You — study it now. |

make makes

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 15. Seven and three — ten. | Can you — this letter. |
| 16. The baker — bread. | Bakers — bread. |
| 17. The boy — a noise. | Bees — honey. |

47

January	May	September	summer
February	June	October	autumn
March	July	November	winter
April	August	December	spring

48

There are twelve months in a year.

June, July, and August are summer months.

December, January, and February are winter months.

In winter the ground is covered with snow.

There are thirty-one days in January.

Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

Monday, Oct. 26, 1914.

49

1. Write names of all the months in full.

2. How many days in each month?

3. Write names of months for each season.

4. Write heading for a letter written to-day.

5. Write the same for one written a week ago.

6. Write the short form for each month.

50

beg The poor man had to **beg**.

bag Put the potatoes in a **bag**.

bake Can you **bake** bread?

wonder I **wonder** what he is going to do.

want to I **want to** see him.

air The **air** is cold.

hair His **hair** is black.

here **Here** is your hat.

while Will you study **while** we read?

wild The deer is a **wild** animal.

51

clock	second	fast	early
watch	minute	slow	late
twelve	hour	wind	sleep
twenty-four	day	set	wake

52

The clock hangs on the wall.	At what time do you wake?
Where is your watch?	When did you come to school?
Can you please tell me the time?	I came at seven o'clock.
It is ten minutes past nine.	My watch is four minutes fast.
The clock is too fast.	Do not sleep too long.
When do you go to sleep?	

53

hour	We shall be ready in an hour.	tick	Can you hear the watch tick?
our	Our clock is too slow.	thick	You need a thick coat.
wind	Did you wind the clock?	their	Their clock is slow.
wind	The wind is very cold.	they are	They are very late to-night.

54

do did done

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. — you know your lesson? | Have you — your work? |
| 2. — he know his lesson? | I have not — anything to-day. |
| 3. What — you like to do? | Whom — you see last night? |
| 4. What — he like to do? | — you see your brother? |
| 5. He likes to — his work well. | I — not see him. |
| 6. Can you — your work? | I — not see him yesterday. |
| | What have you — to-day? |

55

Canada	British	Quebec	Germany
Manitoba	Columbia	England	Russia
Ontario	Ottawa	Ireland	Austria
Alberta	Regina	Scotland	Italy
Winnipeg	Saskatchewan	France	Japan

56

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Ottawa is the capital of Canada. | Quebec is the oldest city. |
| Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba. | Scotland is north of England. |
| Toronto is the capital of Ontario. | Montreal is the largest city in Canada. |
| Russia is a very large country. | Where is America? |
| Japan is a small country. | Italy is in Europe. |
| London is the largest city. | We get silk from Japan. |
| | London is in England. |

57

owe	He owes me fifty cents.	white	The paper is white.
own	This is my own book.	nice	This is a nice picture.
mine	This book is mine.	noise	Do not make a noise.
mind	She has to mind the baby.	fit	Do your shoes fit?
wide	The room is twenty feet wide.	feet	My feet are cold.
		foot	I hurt my foot.

58

have has got get

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. — you a book? | — he a book? |
| 2. Yes, I — two books. | He — it yesterday. |
| 3. Who — a pencil? | I — one. |
| 4. — they any books? | Where did you — it? |
| 5. — she her pen and ink. | She — only a pen. She — no ink. |
| 6. I —. You —. | He —. |
| 7. We —. They —. | She —. |

59

ocean	country	island	Pacific
sea	capital	city	earth
river	mountain	town	land
lake	forest	Atlantic	water

60

The earth is in the shape of
a globe or sphere.

An ocean is a body of salt
water.

The Atlantic Ocean is west
of Europe.

The Pacific Ocean is west of
America.

The river flows into the
ocean.

Forests grow on the moun-
tain-side.

The earth is made of land
and water.

Cities are built on the banks
of large rivers.

61

see I can **see** through
the window.

sea The **sea** is very
rough.

ship The **ship** sails
across the sea.

sheep The **sheep** are in
the field.

sun The **sun** rises in the
east.

some Would you like
some tea?

west The **sun** sets in the
west.

best Do your **best**, your
very **best**.

vest I wear a **vest**.

62

where or were

1. — are your friends. — they here yesterday?
2. Do you know — they
live? Where — you last week?
3. I — here. You —. He —. We —.

for or four

4. Will you call — me? There are — of us.
5. We were here — times. We waited — a long time.

REVIEW

January	minute	there	country
February	hour	noise	island
September	early	white	mountain
December	thick	ocean	river

our hour

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. We had to wait for one —. | — train was late. |
| 2. Where are — books? | We stay here for two —. |
| 3. Twenty-four — make a day. | These books are —. |

do did done

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4. — you know your lesson? | — he know his lesson? |
| 5. Who — this? | Who has — this? |
| 6. — you see the man? | When — you see your brother? |

wide white

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 7. How — is this room? | It is twenty feet —. |
| 8. As — as snow. | The chalk is —. |
| 9. The cloth is a yard—. | It is not —, but brown. |

have, has, or got

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 10. I — your pencil. | — he a pencil? |
| 11. I — a new book. | Where did you — it? |
| 12. I — it at the store. | I — it at home. |

there their

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 13. — is your pen. | — books are torn. |
| 14. They know — lessons. | — will be no class to-morrow. |
| 15. Are — any pencils here? | Where are — pencils? |

may can

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 16. — you come with me? | I — not. |
| 17. — we read this lesson now? | Yes, you —. |
| 18. I — not come to school to-morrow. | I — have to go away. |

Use of as

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. As strong as an ox. | As light as a feather. |
| 2. As busy as a bee. | As sharp as a needle. |
| 3. As black as a coal. | As dull as a hoe. |
| 4. As white as snow. | As warm as toast. |
| 5. As hard as a stone. | As blue as the sky. |
| 6. As soft as silk. | As red as fire. |
| 7. As light as day. | As good as gold. |
| 8. As dark as night. | As deep as the sea. |
| 9. As heavy as lead. | As swift as an arrow. |

CONTRAST

hot	As hot as fire.	cold	As cold as ice.
long	Her hair is long.	short	His hair is short.
black	Ink is black.	white	Snow is white.
sweet	Sugar is sweet.	sour	Pickles are sour.
rich	The rich man is idle.	poor	The poor man works hard.
some	Have you some money.	none	I have none.
light	The day is light.	dark	The night is dark.
light	As light as a feather.	heavy	As heavy as lead.

63

Use these words in a similar way

high	low	good	bad
sharp	dull	many	few
fast	slow	much	little
wet	dry	push	pull
help	hinder	hard	easy
start	finish	first	last

64

tie	untie	do	do not
able	unable	can	can not
button	unbutton	like	unlike
till	until	like	do not like
have	have not	fasten	unfasten
has	has not	lock	unlock

65

equal	unequal	true	untrue
pleasant	unpleasant	tidy	untidy
happy	unhappy	load	unload
roll	unroll	roll	unroll
wise	unwise	healthy	unhealthy
ripe	unripe	help	helpless

66

now	never	give	take
sleep	wake	begin	end
sink	swim	top	bottom
here	there	rough	smooth
find	lose	hard	soft
found	lost	give	take

As an exercise on the above: 1. Ask for sentences using the words. 2. Give one word and ask for the opposite. Use both orally and for written exercises.

CAPITAL LETTERS

Use a capital letter:—

1. At the beginning of each sentence.
2. At the beginning of each line of poetry.
3. For proper names, that is, names of people, places, etc.
4. Letters I and O when alone.
5. Important words in titles of books or subjects of composition.

EXERCISE.

1. Write the names of three of your friends.
2. Write the names of five cities.
3. Write the names of five countries.
4. Write any verse from memory.
5. Write the titles of three books.
6. Write your name and address.

-
- Period is used, (1) At the end of a sentence, (2) Between figures showing dollars and cents, (3) At end of an abbreviation.

Ex. \$25.65. Mr. John Brown. Jas. Smith, Esq.,
Halifax, N.S.

- ? Question mark is used after every sentence when a question is asked.

- , Comma is used to indicate a short pause necessary to make the meaning plain.

Ex. The winter is long, cold, and stormy.

- " " Quotation marks are used to show the words spoken by somebody.

Ex. The wind said: "I am stronger than the sun."

MEMORIZE

1. Not he who boasts of his country, but he who does something to make his country better is the real patriot.

2. He that is slow to anger is greater than the mighty;
and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh
a city.
3. Pleasure comes through toil; when one gets to love
his work, his life is a happy one.—Ruskin.
4. Habit is a cable; we weave a thread every day and
at last we cannot break it.—Horace Mann.
5. He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all.
—Coleridge.
6. The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.
7. A man that will not work, neither shall he eat.
8. The pleasures of the great are the tears of the poor.

DICTATION OR MEMORIZING

1. How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower.
2. If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

3. Do what conscience says is right;
Do what reason says is best;
Do with all your mind and might;
Do your duty and be blest.
-

4. God hath a presence, and that you may see
In the fold of the flower, the leaf of the tree;
In the sun of the noon-day, the star of the night;
In the storm-cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light;
In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land;
In the mountain of granite, the atom of sand;
Turn where you may, from the sky to the sod,
Where can ye gaze that ye see not God.

—Eliza Cook.

MODEL FOR FRIENDLY LETTER

Victoria, B.C.
April 12, 1915.

Mr. Arthur Jones,
Brandon, Man.

Dear Arthur,—

I arrived here yesterday on my way to Prince Rupert. I hope to get work there, at my trade. If I find that there is work at good wages I shall let you know, as I want you with me. It is a long journey, but I expect to leave here to-morrow night.

Yours sincerely,

John Warren.

Brandon, Man.,
June 20, 1915.

Heading

Mr James Reid,
Victoria B. C.

Dear Mr. Reid:

Salutation

In answer to your letter

(Body of letter)

Yours truly,

Complimentary close

James Smith.

Signature

Mr James Reid,
384 Douglas Ave.,
Victoria, B. C.

1. Write the address for this letter.
2. Write address for letters to the following persons:
Farmers' Grain Company, Blankville Saskatchewan;
Jones Manufacturing Company, Windsor, Ontario;
Smith and Black, Booksellers, Calgary, Alberta.

Form for opening of business letters

Dear Sir:	Madam
Gentlemen	Dear Madam

For social letters.

Dear Friend	Dear Mary
Dear Brother	Dear Mr. Smith

Form for closing.

Yours truly	Yours very truly
Yours sincerely	Yours respectfully

Margins and placing

Place the various parts of the letter as in the model.

Do not crowd against the edges of the paper.

Leave a letter margin at the left of about one inch.

The right hand margin should be about three eighths of an inch.

EXERCISE

1. Write a note to your teacher telling why you had to be absent from school.
2. Write to a friend explaining about the school, and giving an invitation to attend.
3. Write to a friend telling about the work you are doing and how you spend your evenings.
4. Write to a friend in a distant place describing the place you are living in.
5. Write an application in answer to an advertisement for help wanted.
6. Write a letter asking for a place in class for next year, and say what you wish to study.
7. Write addresses for the above.

Words of the same sound but having different meanings

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PART IV

1

father	cousin	friend	son
mother	aunt	relative	daughter
sister	uncle	family	husband
brother	grandfather	children	wife

2

Is your father at home? No, he has gone to work.

My aunt is father's or mother's sister.

Her son or daughter is my cousin.

The family is at home.

My uncle's children are my cousins.

My friends will come to visit me.

My grandfather is very old. He lives with us.

They are all our relatives. My brothers are going out.

3

bag	The bag is full of flour.	end	Night comes at the end of the day.
back	He is at the back of the room.	hand	Raise your right hand .
they	Where are they ? They are at home.	men	Where are the men going?
day	To-day is Monday. Yesterday was Sunday.	mend	Can you mend my shoes?
and	Two and two are four.	blade	The blade of the knife is sharp.
		played	The children play - ed all day.

4

see, saw, or seen

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Did you — my brother to-day? | Did you — the boy? |
| 2. Who — him? | I did not — him. |
| 3. I lost my book; have you — it? | Did you — the ball? |
| 4. Did you — the pen? | I have not — it. |
| 5. I —. He —. | |
| 6. Have you — my friend? | Did you — my book? |
| 7. I — him yesterday | I did not — it. |

5

SAY EVERY ENDING DISTINCTLY

just	find	black	lamp
must	found	book	damp
nest	lend	cook	light
best	ground	lock	right

6

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. He has just come. | It is just eight o'clock. |
| 2. I must do my best . | Can you lend me a pen? |
| 3. Did you find your book? | Yes, I found it. |
| 4. The ground is damp. | You are right . |
| 5. Light the lamp . | The lamp is lit. |
| 6. Lock the door. | The door is locked . |
| 7. Bring the book . | It is not here . |
| 8. The lamp is so black , it will not burn . | |

7

went	He went home. Where did he ——?	prize	He got a prize for the best work.
want	What do you want ? I —— my book.	found	He found his pencil.
when	When are you coming?	pound	What does tea cost per pound ?
price	What is the price of sugar?	now	Now we are ready.
		know	Do you know him?

8

say, says, or said

What does he —?

He — that we must go
now.Did your mother — any-
thing?She — that I must stay at
home.The teacher — that we
must learn this lesson.He — that he would come
to-morrow.Do not — anything to
him.He — that he knows the
lesson.He — that he knew the
lesson.

You must do what you—.

9

thick

thin

throw

through

threw

this

these

though

then

there

tooth

teeth

both

with

cloth

smooth

mother

brother

weather

clothes

10.

Practise carefully the various sounds of "th"

This book is thick.

That one is thin.

He threw the ball through the window.

The cloth is smooth.

My tooth aches.

Both my mother and my brother were with me.

The weather is very cold.

How thick is it?

The paper is thin.

The ice is smooth.

My teeth ache.

11

worth How much is the
book **worth**?

worse My writing is
worse than
yours.

though We went **though**
we were late.

thought I **thought** I was
late.

could Though we looked,
we **could** not
find the pen.

caught He **caught** the ball.

rich The **rich** man lives
here.

reach Can you **reach** the
top of the door?

12

tell **told**

1. — your brother to
come too.

2. Who — you? The
teacher — me.

3. Can you please — me
what street this is?

4. Can you — me where
Mr. Smith lives?

5. He did not — me.
Who can — me?

6. Can you — me where
to find Main Street?

7. I can not — you.

8. Please — me where
our lesson is?

9. I can not — you.

10. The teacher did not —
us.

11. He — us to come
early.

13

William	Alexander	Joseph	Egbert
Thomas	Albert	Andrew	Francis
John	Henry	George	David
Michael	Walter	Edward	Jacob
Charles	Peter	Harold	Alfred

14

Mary	Edith	Ellen	Sophia
Helen	Julia	Esther	Frances
Elizabeth	Annie	Caroline	Isabella
Margaret	Bertha	Pauline	Eleanor

Note.—These lessons can be made very interesting by studying their short form, and by getting the original meanings of these and also of family names. When and why were family names first used?

15

laughed	I laughed when I saw him.	they	Where are they? They will come soon.
left	You have left your books.	day	We shall go if the day is fine.
are	Are these books yours?	fine	This is a fine day.
our	Our books are on our desks.	find	Did you find your purse?
blue	As blue as the sky.	found	Have you found the book that was lost?
blew	The wind blew very hard all day.		

16

P.O.	Post Office.	Mr.	Mister.
A.M.	Ante Meridian; forenoon.	Mrs.	Mistress. A married lady.
P.M.	Post Meridian; afternoon.	Miss	An unmarried lady.
C.O.D.	Cash on Delivery.	Esq.	Esquire.
J.P.	Justice of the Peace.	Jr.	Junior.
		Sr.	Senior.

17

REVIEW

just	went	brother	night
such	thick	clothes	laugh
write	through	thought	hour
right	smooth	morning	they

18

went go

- Where did he —? Who — with him?
- He — home. Did anybody — with him?
- When did he —? He — at nine o'clock.

say says said

- What did he —? He — that we might go home.
- John — that he knows his lesson. Who — that?
- They — that they know their lessons. You — your lesson very well.

tell told

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 7. Can you — me what
lesson we have? | I did not — him. |
| 8. Who — you to come? | Mary — me. |
| 9. Did she — John? | She did not — him. |

say tell

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 10. Can you — me where
he lives? | I can not —. |
| 11. Do not — anything. | Do not — him anything. |
| 12. What did you — him? | What did you — to him? |

make makes

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 13. The baker — bread. | Bakers — bread. |
| 14. The tailor — clothes. | The boys — too much
noise. |
| 15. The shoemaker —
shoes. | Shoemakers — shoes. |

make makes made

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 16. Did you — this
letter? | I did not — it.
It is well —. |
| 17. John — it. | I did not — it. Mary |
| 18. Did you — the dress? | — it. |

19

or, er—one that does. y-ly—like

farm	farmer	baker	slowly
work	worker	butcher	softly
sing	singer	tailor	quickly
sail	sailor	shoemaker	fully
teach	teacher	printer	easily
speak	speaker	doctor	sleepy
drive	driver	lawyer	dirty

The baker makes bread.
Walk softly.
You can do it easily.
The floors are dirty.

What does the tailor do?
Come quickly. Go slowly.
Are you sleepy?
This man is a good worker.

20

kind	What kind of book have you?	there	There are twenty people in the room.
kind	The mother is kind to the children.	their	Where are their hats?
ring	Ring the bell.	line	Write on the line .
ring	She has two rings .	lane	There is a lane behind the house.
sound	I did not hear a sound .		
sound	The apple is lame .		The boy is lame.

21

no not none

1. You have — pencil.
2. H has — book.
3. Can you — come?
5. How much money have you?
6. I have — any.
7. There has — been any fire to-day.

I have —.
 He has — a book.
 — I can — come.
 There is — water in the glass.
 I have — money.
 He has — any.

22

throw
strike
grow
buy
sell

threw
struck
grew
bought
sold

send
hide
catch
play
work

sent
hid
caught
played
worked

23

He **threw** the ball.
 I **struck** the ball.
 Where does tea **grow**?
 Who **sold** you the book?
 My mother **sent** me to the store.
 I **bought** some sugar and tea.
 He has not **worked** for a long time.
 The children **played** till they were tired.

Who **caught** it?
 I **caught** it.
 It **grows** in Ceylon.
 Mr. Smith **sold** it to me.
 I **went** home early last night.
 I **brought** it home.
 The men **worked** all day.
 The boy **hid** his face.

24

rode	He rode a fine horse.	pain	He was in great pain.
road	The road is rough.	pane	Put in a new window-pane.
pail	Please fill the pail with water.	pair	I must buy a new pair of shoes.
pale	She is very pale.	pear	The pear is a good fruit.
one	I have only one pencil.	pare	Pare the apple before you eat it.
won	The boys won the race.		

25

take, took, or taken

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. You may — the book with you. | 6. Has anybody — my pen? |
| 2. Did anybody — my book? | 7. Yes, I — it. |
| 3. I did not — it. | 8. Do not — what is not yours. |
| 4. Who has — it? Who — it? | 9. He did not — your money. |
| 5. It is raining; — a rain-coat with you. | |

26

man	player	boys	players
boy	worker	girls	workers
girl	horse	children	horses
child	men	planning	working

27

The man's coat is torn.
 The boy's cap is lost.
 The boys' caps are lost.
 The girl's books are here.
 The boy's name is John.

Where is Mary's coat?
 John's book is lost.
 Mr. Smith's horse was
 stolen.
 The women's hats were
 spoiled by the rain.

28

peace Let us have peace.
 piece Would you like a
 piece of cake.
 son Mrs. Brown's son
 is a good boy.
 sun The sun rises in
 the east.
 reign In the reign of
 King George V.

rain The rain fell all
 day long.
 read Have you read this
 book?
 red It has a red cover.
 write Can you write
 your name?
 right You are not right.

29

shall or will

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. — you come home
now. | 4. They — not come to-
night. |
| 2. — we go to school
now. | 5. — I help him? |
| 3. I — go at nine o'clock. | 6. I — go. You — go.
He — go. |
| | 7. We — go. They — go. |

30

French	Canadian	Japanese	Europe
English	German	Chinese	Asia
Irish	Russian	Negro	Africa
Scotch	Italian	Indian	America

31

The Negro is black. Negroes live in Africa.
 Indians, Japanese, and Chinese are brown.
 The people of Europe are white.
 The French capital is Paris.
 The German capital is Berlin.
 Australia and New Zealand are parts of the British Empire.
 The largest Canadian city is Montreal.

32

quite	Thank you, he is quite well.	chance	I had no chance to get away.
quiet	We must be very quiet.	change	There is a change in the weather.
throat	My throat is sore.		Have you change for a dollar?
throw it	Have you a ball? Throw it here.	our	Our class is large.
thumb	He hurt his thumb.	or	Come now or you will be late.
tongue	The tongue is a good servant.	oar	The oar was lost from our boat.

33

give, gave, or given

1. Can you — me some help?
2. She — me a new pencil.
3. What did he — you?
4. He — me a dollar.
5. Which lesson was — last night?
6. The teacher — us the first lesson.
7. What did you — to the poor man?
8. I — him some food.
9. Where did you get the knife?
10. It was — to me.

34

REVIEW

father	doctor	caught	read
friend	sailor	played	write
children	through	children	right
lawyer	bought	piece	wrong

35

there

their

1. — is your book. | — books are here.
2. Are the children —? | They are with — mother.

here

hear

3. — is your book. | Do you — the bell?
4. I did not — them. | Please come —.

throw threw

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. — the ball here. | Who — it? |
| 6. I — it. | Can you — it back to me? |

give gave

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 7. Please — me a pen? | Who — you the pen? |
| 8. Did you — him the book? | I did not — it to him. |

take took taken

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 9. You must — your books with you. | He — his books. |
| 10. I — not — the pencil. | Who has — my pencil. |

shall will

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 11. When — you go? | I — go to-morrow. |
| 12. — you help me? | — we go now? |

fine find found

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 13. This is a — day. | Did you — your book? |
| 14. Have you — your cap? | No, I did not — it. |

loose lose lost

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 15. Did you — anything? | I — my knife. |
| 16. Who has — a pencil? | I — mine. |

36

long	longer	longest	tall
short	shorter	shortest	high
cold	colder	coldest	warm
strong	stronger	strongest	weak
bright	brighter	brightest	dark
old	older	oldest	young
late	later	latest	early

37

John is **tall**. Mary is **taller**. You are the **tallest**.
 This pencil is **long**. That is **longer**.
 John is **older** than his brother.
 Yours is the **longest**. Who is the **oldest**?
 It is **cold** to-day. Yesterday was **colder** than it is to-day.
 Take the **shortest** way home.
 Do not come **later** than eight o'clock.
 Can you come **earlier** to-morrow night?
 After the New Year the days grow **longer** and **longer**.

38

write	Can you write	blow	Did the wind blow
	your name?		very hard?
right	Hold up your	blow	He got a hard
	right hand.		blow on the
be	Do not be late.		head.
bee	The bee gathers	blue	The sky is blue.
	honey.	blew	The wind blew all
			day.

39

that or those

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. — is his pencil. | — pencil is mine. |
| 2. Is — your chair? | Take — chair. |
| 3. — are your pencils. | — pencils are mine. |
| 4. Are — books yours? | Are — good books? |
| 5. Please bring me — books. | Is — a good book? |
| 6. Please bring — book with you. | — boys are not here to-day. |

40

good	worse	most	happy
bad	more	least	thick
much	less	thin	dark
many	best	bright	near
little	worst	far	young
better	light	old	sad

Note.—Make comparative and superlative forms of words of which only the positive are given.

41

- | | |
|---|---|
| It is better to laugh than to cry. | How many pounds can I get for twenty-five cents? |
| He is the best in his class. | I have more than I need. |
| How much does bread cost? | Most of the apples were very good. |
| How much are apples worth? | |

42

saw	I saw Mr. Smith yesterday.	no	No , I have not read it. I have no book.
saw	The saw is sharp.	can	Can you help us?
by	This book was written by Scott.	can	Put the water in the tin can .
buy	How many books did you buy ?	sail	The ship sailed at six o'clock.
know	Do you know your lesson?	sale	There is a special sale to-day.

43

get, got, or have

- Where did you — the book?
- I — it at the store.
- What — you in your hand?
- I — a pencil.
- you a pen?
- Yes, I — one.
- I — no book.
- What — you in your pocket?
- I — a dollar.
- How much did you — for your work?
- I — five dollars.
- How much money — you?
- I — fifty cents.

44

hand	hands	church	churches
coat	coats	brush	brushes
hat	hats	bush	bushes
horse	horses	box	boxes
street	streets	dish	dishes
store	stores	match	matches
school	schools	ditch	ditches

45

Are your **hands** cold?
 The **street** is muddy.
 Is there a **brush** here?
 Have you a **match**?
 I want a **box** of soap.

The **dishes** are on the table.

No, but my **feet** are cold.
 The **streets** are muddy.
 Are there any **brushes**?
 Have you any **matches**?
 How much will two **boxes**
 cost?

The **ditches** are full of
 water.

Exercise: Make other sentences using these words
 in singular and plural.

46

our **Our** lessons are too
 long.
 hour We shall be ready
 in about an
 hour.
 see What do you **see**?
 I **see** the lamp.

sea The ship sails on
 the **sea**.
sees He **sees** me. The
 dog **sees** the cat.
here **Here** is your book.
hear Can you **hear** the
 bell?

47

buy or bought

1. What did you — at the store?
2. I — a hat. I did not — a coat.
3. Did you — anything to-day?
4. Yes, I — a pair of shoes.
5. What did John —? He — a cap.
6. I did not — anything.

48

foot	feet	knife	knives
man	men	wife	wives
woman	women	leaf	leaves
tooth	teeth	sheaf	sheaves
child	children	loaf	loaves
mouse	mice	half	halves

49

My feet are cold.
 The men are working.
 Are your teeth clean?
 Where are the children?
 How many knives have
 you?

What color are the leaves?
 Two halves make a whole.

The rule is two feet long.
 They are working.
 They are clean.
 They are playing.
 I have one knife.

The leaves are green.
 We have two loaves of
 bread.

50

all	Are we all here?	stair	Go up this stair .
awl	The shoemaker uses an awl .	stare	It is rude to stare .
sum	The sum of four and two is six.	whole	You may have the whole of it.
some	Would you like some tea?	hole	There is a hole in my coat.

51

this or these

1. — is your book. — are your books.
2. Is — your pencil? Are — your pencils?
3. — are our books. — books are yours.
4. Are — your papers?
5. You may have — pencil.
6. Please take two of — pencils.
7. What does — book cost?
8. What do — books cost?

52

REVIEW

longer	much	know	teeth
stronger	worst	school	knives
higher	bright	churches	loaves
earlier	happy	matches	leaves

53

write right

1. Can you — your name? This is the — way.
 2. Hold the pen in the — hand. Learn to — well.
 3. Can you tell me the — time?

that those

4. Whose book is —? Whose books are —?
 5. — picture is mine. — pictures are mine.

no know

6. Do you — his name? — I do not.
 7. Do you — your lesson? — I do not — it.

get got have

8. Can you — a new book? I — one yesterday.
 9. I — a book in my desk. Where did you — it?
 10. I — it at the store. Did you — one?

hear here

11. What can you —? I can — nothing.
 12. Did you — the bell? Yes, I — it.

buy bought

13. Can you — a new book? Did he — one?
 14. Yes, he — a new book. I — a pencil.

54

fill	filled	roll	rolled
empty	emptied	wash	washed
hang	hung	sweep	swept
lift	lifted	brush	brushed
clean	cleaned	comb	combed

55

Please hang up your hat.	Fill the glass with water.
Can you lift a bag of potatoes?	It is too full .
Did you clean your shoes?	I have cleaned my shoes.
He washed his face.	He dried his hands.
He brushed his clothes.	He put on his coat and went out.
He combed his hair.	Where did you hang the hat?
Have you swept the floor.	I did not sweep it. I have not swept it.

56

sealing	She is sealing the letter.	meet	Did you meet Mr. Brown?
ceiling	The ceiling is high.	meat	The meat is very dear.
due	When are the taxes due ?	hymn	The choir sang a hymn .
dew	Was there dew last night?	him	I asked him to come.

57

Borrow, lend, or lent

1. Can you — me a pencil?
2. I — my pencil to John.
3. Did you — him a book?
4. May I — a pen from you?
5. Yes, I can — pen and paper.
6. Yes, I can — you pen and paper.
7. May I — a dollar until to-morrow?
8. He — me two dollars yesterday.
9. Be sure to return what you —.
10. I cannot — you anything. I have no money.

58

fall	falls	fell	falling
blow	blows	blew	blowing
grow	grows	grew	growing
dig	digs	dug	digging
bring	brings	brought	bringing
come	comes	came	coming
go	goes	went	going

59

The snow is falling.
The wind is blowing.
It blew all day yesterday.
Did you dig your garden?
The postman brings the letters.
What did he bring yesterday?

Rain fell last night.
It blows almost every day.
The tree was blown down.
I dug it last week.
The man is digging in the street.
He brought a letter and a paper.

60

choose Which do you choose?
chews She chews gum.
fair Be fair when you play.
fare The fare is five cents.

flour Flour is made from wheat.
flower This flower is very pretty.
threw Who threw the ball?
through It went through the window.

61

bring

brought

1. Who — the bread to the house?
2. — your friend with you to-morrow.
3. Did you — your books with you?
4. Yes, but I did not — a pencil.

5. Please — me a brush.
6. I — my books every day.
7. He — his books.
8. I —. He —.
She —. They —.

62

make	makes	made	making
break	breaks	broke	broken
build	builds	built	building
go	goes	went	gone
tear	tears	tore	torn
shine	shines	shone	shining

63

The tailor **made** me a suit of clothes.
 The window was **broken** with a stone.
 Who **broke** the windows of your house?
 Who **built** the house? The man **built** it.
 Where has he **gone**? He has **gone** home.
 The sun is not **shining** to-day.
 It **shone** yesterday, nearly all day.

64

way	Do not get in the way.	stick	The stamp will not stick .
weigh	How much do you weigh ?	stick	Break the stick .
their	Their books are on the desk.	sent	I sent you a letter.
there	There are twenty pupils in the class.	cent	It is not worth a cent .
		deer	The deer can run.
		dear	The shoes are too dear .

65

know	knows	knew	known
speak	speaks	spoke	speaking
shake	shakes	shook	shaking
wear	wears	wore	worn
stand	stands	stood	standing

I **knew** that you would come. My coat is **torn**.
 How long have you **known** him? I do not **know** him.
 My shoes are **worn** out. He did not **speak** to me.
 Do you **know** my friend? Who is **speaking**?
 Did he **speak** to you? He **stood** still.

66

begin	begins	began	beginning
leave	leaves	left	leaving
buy	buys	bought	buying
catch	catches	caught	catching
drink	drinks	drank	drinking
eat	eats	ate	eating

67

It is beginning to rain and we must hurry home.
 He ate his dinner and then went to work.
 The teacher was speaking to the boy.
 Do not tear your book, as I cannot buy you another
 The man tore his coat. I drink water. He drinks tea.
 She wore a new coat last night. What did you buy?
 I bought a new pair of shoes and a coat.

68

stir	Stir the tea with this spoon.	leave	We must leave at nine o'clock.
store	What can you buy at the store?	left	He left home early this morning.
stare	It is rude to stare at anybody.	let	Let us go now; we are all ready.

69

good or well

Your writing is very ——. You write ——.
 This is a — book. He works ——.
 He worked so —, that he was put into a higher class.

70

sit	Sit on this chair.	keep	You may keep the book.
sat	He sat very quietly.	kept	I kept it for a week.
set	Set the table.	tin	The can is made of tin.
row	I sit in the first row.	thin	The paper is thin.
raw	Do not eat raw meat.	ten	Have you ten cents.

71

REVIEW

cleaned	fell	went	knew
swept	brought	making	tore
washed	bringing	began	wore
ceiling	built	caught	speak

72

borrow lend lent

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. May I — a dollar? | I can — it to you. |
| 2. — a pencil from John. | He will — you one. |

bring brought

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. Did the man — the milk? | Yes, he — it. |
| 4. The postman — the letters. | He did not — one to-day. |

leave let

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. — your book here. | Mother will not — us go. |
| 6. Please — the door open. | She would not — me go to school. |

73

go	go . ing	write	writ . ing
walk	walk . ing	read	read . ing
look	look . ing	come	com . ing
rain	rain . ing	sit	sit . t . ing
snow	snow . ing	stand	stand . ing
play	play . ing	help	help . ing
work	work . ing	pull	pull . ing
cry	cry . ing	push	push . ing
talk	talk . ing	drink	drink . ing

74

What is he doing?
 He is reading the paper.
 It is raining heavily.
 The children are playing.
 The men are talking.
 John is sitting on a chair.
 His brother is standing by
 him.
 The birds are singing.

Where is he going?
 Do you like walking?
 It was snowing all day.
 Their mother is working.
 The children are crying.
 He is eating his dinner.

He is drinking.
 The bells are ringing.

75

do doing done

1. What is he — with the horse that he bought?
2. I — not know what he is —.
3. What was he — yesterday?
4. He was —'s work when I went to his house.
5. What are you going to —?
6. What did he — yesterday?
7. What have you — to-day?
8. What did they — when you went home?
9. I have nothing to — now, as my lessons are finished.
10. I have — what you told me to — last night.

76

un=not en or in=to make a=at or on

tie	un.lock	en.rich	a.board
lock	un.tie	en.close	a.head
fasten	un.fasten	en.able	a.light
button	un.button	en.large	a.float
happy	un.happy	en.courage	a.ground

77

Can you **unlock** the door, or have you forgotten your key?
 He is **unhappy**, because he cannot get his lessons.
 The lot is **enclosed** by a fence four feet high.
 A little praise will **encourage** him to do better.
 I had the picture **enlarged** and framed with oak.
 The ship is **afloat**, though it is damaged.
 Please go **ahead** and we will follow you.

78

round	upright	side	triangle
square	crooked	corner	centre
straight	curved	angle	diameter
level	edge	circle	slanting

Nine **square** feet make a **square** yard.
 The floor is **level**; the blackboard is **smooth**.
 The **edge** of the desk is straight. Draw a **curved** line.
 A **square** has four equal **angles**. Can you draw a **slanting** line?
 A **triangle** has three corners or **angles**. The lines are straight.

79

cord	acre	cube	solid
ton	rod	sphere	hollow

What does a **cord** of wood cost? It costs ten dollars.
 I bought two **tons** of coal. Where did you buy it?
 One hundred and sixty square **rods** make an acre.
 A cube has four **corners** and six equal sides.
 A football is a **hollow sphere**.
 A baseball is a **solid sphere**.

78

1. What is the name of this street?
2. What is the weight of this load?
3. The heat of the sun keeps us warm.
4. The height of the house is thirty feet.
5. What is the color of our flag?
6. What is the width of the room?
7. The length of the garden is five rods.
8. What is the number of your house?

79

Change the form of the following sentences, using "of" where possible.

1. What is the boy's name? What is yours?
2. The boy's name is John. My name is George.
3. The bird's song is heard every day.
4. Where is this man's home? It is on this street.
5. The sun's rays are hot in mid-summer.
6. The lightning's flash and the thunder's roar.
7. To-day's lesson is on page sixty.

80

good well

— morning; — bye; — night.

John is a — boy; he does his work —.

How are you? Thank you, I am —.

Is your mother —? Thank you, she is very —.

This is a — book. I like it very —.

81

in into

Is your father — the house?

He is not —. My brother is —.

It was cold outside and he went — the house.

They were waiting — the room.

The teacher came — the room at seven o'clock.

Was this hat made — Canada?

We bring tea — Canada from Ceylon and India.

82.

like same

My pencil is — yours. Your book is not — mine.

Have we the — lesson that we had last night?

He looks — his brother.

Must we take the — lesson again?

83

lie lay lying

Do not — upon the wet grass.

The cat is — on the floor.

— the cloth upon the table.

— still and go to sleep.

He is — quietly.

My book is — on my desk.

— your book on the desk.

84

made	Who made the coat?	knows	Who knows the lesson?
maid	The little maid is six years old.	by	The chair is by the desk.
row	Can you row a boat?	buy	How much tea can you buy for a dollar?
row	Sit in the second row .	way	Keep out of the way .
nose	Cover your nose , or it will be frozen.	weigh	How much do you weigh ?

85

my or mine

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. This is — book. | This book is —. |
| 2. — pencil is lost. | This pencil is not —. |
| 3. May I have — book? | Where is — hat? |

you or yours

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 4. Where is — book? | Where are — gloves? |
| 5. Is this book —? | Are these gloves —? |
| 6. Is this — house? | Is this house —? |
| 7. It is — book? | The book is —. |

86

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUND

sang	The girl sang a song.	wheat	Flour is made from wheat .
sank	The ship sank last week.	fight	Do not quarrel or fight .
tick	Can you hear the clock tick ?	white	The snow is white .
thick	This book is thick .	while	While I write you may read.
plays	The little boy plays all day.	wild	The bear is a wild animal.
place	This is my place .	thing	Have you any- thing to do?
weed	The thistle is a weed .	think	What do you think ?

87

wrong	I beg your pardon; I am wrong .	fill	Fill the glass with water. Is it full ?
rung	The bell has rung and we must go.	feel	Do you feel cold?
rang	Who rang the bell? The boy rang it.	fears	He fears to go. He is afraid.
right	You are not right .	fierce	A fierce dog bit the boy.
ride	Let us go for a ride .		

88

side	He has a pain in his side .	break	Do not break the glass.
sight	His sight is not good.	get	Please get me some water.
tin	The can is made of tin .	gate	Shut the gate .
thin	The paper is thin .	mill	The mill runs all day.
dip	Dip the water from the pail.	meal	Breakfast is the first meal .
deep	The water in the river is deep .	catch	Can you catch the ball?
slip	Do not slip on the ice.	cage	The bird is in the cage .

89

sleep	Did you sleep well?	whose	Whose book is this?
bead	Beads are made of glass.	who is	Who is going home?
beat	Do not beat the dog.	when	When are you going?
seam	The seam is smooth.	went	He went at nine o'clock.
seem	He seems sleepy to-day.	every	Everybody must work.
hill	Climb the hill .	very	It is very cold to-day.
heel	He hurt his heel .		
brick	The house is built of brick .		

90

MEMORIZE

Many hands make light work.

A small spark may make a great fire.

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Always speak the truth, think the truth, act the truth.

Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

When you cannot speak good of one, say nothing.

Temper is so good a thing, that one should never lose it.

Intelligence, honesty, and industry will make good citizens.

An open enemy is better than a false friend.

What you do speaks louder than what you say.

The earth and all its harvests are the Lord's possessions; evil and vile is he who holds lands that he may gain profit from bread and take tribute from labor.

—St. Benedict.

SPELLING AND LANGUAGE**HEADING FOR LETTER****Model 1**

Calgary, Alta., Mar. 6, 1915.

Model 2

436 Burrows Ave.,
Halifax, N.S., Jan. 4, 1915.

Model 3

Note.—If the paper is narrow, or if it is necessary to insert the street and the number, three lines should be used.

436 Barton Ave.,
Winnipeg, Canada.
Jan. 4, 1915.

INTRODUCTION**Model 1**

Mr. J. A. Wilson,
Brandon, Man.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 12th inst. —

Model 2

Adams and Blank,
218 Queen St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:

Your favor of July 10th.

Model 3

My dear Cousin,—
When you were —

Model 4

Dear Mr. Jones,—
I wish to know

EXERCISES—Business Letters

1. Write an answer to an advertisement under the heading "Help Wanted."
2. Answer advertisements under the headings, "Houses to Let", "Houses for Sale".
3. You wish to subscribe for a newspaper. Write the letter and state how money is sent.
4. You need a number of books. Write, ordering them, to any bookseller that you know.

EXERCISES—Friendly Letters

1. Write a letter to a friend, describing your experience in school.
2. Write a letter to your teacher describing your experience in another school, or in another country before coming to Canada.
3. Write a letter to a friend, to whom you are sending a gift.
4. Write a letter thanking a friend for any favor or gift.

EXERCISES—Addressing Letters

1. Take an envelope, or a piece of paper, and mark off a space about three and a half inches, and place in each case the following addresses correctly:
 (a) Mr. John H. Thompson, Victoria, B.C.; (b) The Mayor of the city of Winnipeg; (c) The Tax Collector of the town or municipality in which you live; (d) Messrs. Wright and Thomas, 384 Richmond St., Toronto, Ontario; (e) The address of a letter to yourself from a foreign country; (f) The address of a letter to a friend in a foreign country.

2. What is the rate of postage in Canada; from Canada to United States, British Isles, Europe; why is there any difference?
3. What letters do you register and why?

WRITE FROM DICTATION OR MEMORIZE

1. Whatever makes others unhappy is wrong;
Whatever makes the world happier is good.
2. Whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are
of good report—think on these things.
3. Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
—Longfellow.
4. Teach us delight in simple things
And mirth that hath no bitter springs;
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And love to all men 'neath the sun.
—Kipling.
5. Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank or titles, a hundred fold,
Is a healthful body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;

A heart that can feel for another's woe
And share in his joy with a friendly glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

FOR PRACTICE IN SPEAKING

1. Did you see the sun rise this morning?
Do you know when to come to school?
They came together at nine o'clock.
2. Everyone wanted to see. They walked quickly.
They all rushed forward. Then they stopped
suddenly.
3. The boy carried an empty pail. He took it to the
store. He was forced to go. He looked very
carefully. He walked for an hour. He had a
great deal of trouble. It was a very hot day
and it was windy.
4. He built a nice house.
The Eskimo builds an ice house.
5. They met one night. She wore a glass slipper.
6. The Sahara is a great desert plain.
Plants and trees do not grow there.
7. At last she came. She called to me.
It did not take her long. She was full of mischief.
8. It was the best plan. She felt quite glad.
9. He was soon fast asleep. It was a bright, sunny
afternoon.

ABBREVIATIONS

Business

@	at	G.T.R.	Grand Trunk Railway
A.M.	Ante-meridian	H.B.Co.	Hudson's Bay Company
c/o.	in care of	I.O.U.	I owe you
C.O.D.	Collect on delivery	N.B.	Nota Bene—note well
Co.	Company	O.K.	all correct
C.N.R.	Canadian Northern Railway	P.S.	Post script
C.P.R.	Canadian Pacific Railway	P.M.	Post-meridian
do.	Ditto—the same	R.F.D.	Rural Free Delivery
F.O.B.	Free on board	vs.	against
G.T.P.	Grand Trunk Pacific		

Measures of Time, etc.

in.	inch	gal.	gallon
ft.	foot	doz.	dozen
yd.	yard	hr.	hour
bbl.	barrel	inst.	present
bu.	bushel	ult.	ultimo—the last
oz.	ounce	prox.	the next
cwt.	hundredweight	lb.	pound
qt.	quart	No.	number
pt.	pint	M.	thousand

Places

Ont.	Ontario	N.Z.	New Zealand
P.Q.	Province of Quebec	U.S.A.	United States of America
N.B.	New Brunswick	N.Y.	New York
N.S.	Nova Scotia	N.D.	North Dakota
P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island	Ill.	Illinois
N.W.T.	North-West Territories	Cal.	California
Man.	Manitoba	Wis.	Wisconsin
Sask.	Saskatchewan	Minn.	Minnesota
Alta.	Alberta	W.I.	West Indies
B.C.	British Columbia	Nfld.	Newfoundland
		Mex.	Mexico

Titles

Ald.	Alderman	Hon.	Honorable
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	J.P.	Justice of the Peace
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science	Jr.	Junior
C.E.	Civil Engineer	Sr.	Senior
Mr.	Mister	M.P.P.	Member of Pro- vincial Parliament
Mrs.	Mistress	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
M.A.	Master of Arts	Prof.	Professor
M.P.	Member of Parliament	Rev.	Reverend
Dr.	Doctor	K.C.	King's Counsel

NAMES OF MEN.

Name	Origin	Meaning
Adam	Hebrew	a man
Alan or Ailen	Anglo-Norman	cheerful
Albert	Teutonic	nobly bright
Alexander	Greek	helper of men
Alfred	Teutonic	wise counsellor
Andrew	Greek	a man
Angus	Celtic	excellent virtue
Arnold	Teutonic	eagle power
Arthur	Celtic	high
Bernard	Teutonic	firm bear
Canute	Teutonic	a hill
Clarence	Latin	bright or famous
Conrad	Teutonic	able speech
Donald	Celtic	proud chief
Douglas	Celtic	dark gray
Duncan	Celtic	brown chief
Edward	Teutonic	rich guard
Egbert	Anglo-Saxon	very bright
Eric	Teutonic	ever king
Francis	Teutonic	free
Frederick	Teutonic	peace ruler
George	Greek	husbandman
Henry	Teutonic	home ruler
Harold	Teutonic	warrior power
James or Jacob	Hebrew	supplanter

Name	Origin	Meaning
John	Hebrew	grace of the Lord
Joseph	Hebrew	addition, increase
Leonard	Teutonic	lion, strong
Nicholas	Greek	victory of the people
Norman	Teutonic	Njord's man (Njord—god of the sea)
Michael	Hebrew	who is like the Lord
Oscar	Celtic	bounding warrior
Patrick	Latin	noble
Robert	Teutonic	bright fame
Stephen	Greek	a crown
Theodore	Greek	gift of God
Thomas	Hebrew	twin
Walter	Teutonic	powerful warrior

Varying Forms of Names

Lewis, Louis, Louise (F), Louisa (F).

Henry. Heinrich (G), Harry, Henri (Fr.), Henrietta (F).

Francis, Francois, Franz, Frances (F).

George, Georg, Georgina (F).

John, Johan, Johannes, Johanna (F).

Charles, Karl (G), Carlos (Sp.), Caroline (F).

NAMES OF WOMEN

Name	Origin	Mean
Adeline	<i>Teutonic</i>	noble maiden
Ann, Anna,	<i>Hebrew</i>	grace
Bertha	<i>Teutonic</i>	a woman
Caroline	<i>Greek</i>	pure, unspotted, beautiful
Edith	<i>Teutonic</i>	rich gift
Eleanor	<i>Greek</i>	a torch
Elizabeth	<i>Hebrew</i>	God hath sworn
Ethel	<i>Teutonic</i>	noble
Esther	<i>Assyrian</i>	star
Frances	<i>Teutonic</i>	free woman
Gertrude	<i>Teutonic</i>	spear maiden
Helen	<i>Greek</i>	a torch
Judith	<i>Hebrew</i>	praise of the Lord
Louisa	<i>Teutonic</i>	feminine form of Louis
Margaret	<i>Persian</i>	a pearl
Mary	<i>Hebrew</i>	star of the sea
Matilda	<i>Teutonic</i>	mighty battle-maid
Rosalind	<i>Latin</i>	like a rose
Ruth	<i>Hebrew</i>	vision
Sarah	<i>Hebrew</i>	my princess
Sophia	<i>Greek</i>	wisdom
Winifred	<i>Celtic</i>	white wave

Varying Forms of Names

Catherine, Katherine, Kathleen, Katie, Katrina.
 Elizabeth, Elspeth, Elsie, Betsy, Bess.
 Helen, Helene, Helena, Aileen.

NAMES OF PLACES AND THEIR MEANING.

- Arctic—From Arctos "a bear".
 Athabaska—"Place where the grass grows".
 Canada—From "Kanata", a collection of huts.
 Dakotas—From an Indian word meaning "friends".
 Eskimo—"Eater of raw flesh".
 Gimli—Icelandic for "Haven of rest".
 Keewatin—From Kee-way-din "north-west wind".
 Liard River—"River of poplars".
 Manitou—"A spirit".
 Manitoba—"Spirit of the Strait".
 Mississippi—"The great river".
 Missouri—"Muddy river".
 Montreal—"Mount Royal".
 Moosomin—"Crossing the trails".
 Nova Scotia—"New Scotland".
 Ohio—The "beautiful".
 Ontario—"Beautiful lake".
 Qu' Appelle—"Who calls".
 Quebec—"Narrow-water" or "strait".
 Regina—"Queen".
 Saskatchewan—"Rapid river".
 Souris—"Mouse".
 Toronto—"Trees in the water".
 Winnipeg—"Muddy water".
 Winnipegosis—"Little Winnipeg".

Words spelled alike but having different meanings

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hard to Spell**Hard to Say**

[illegible]

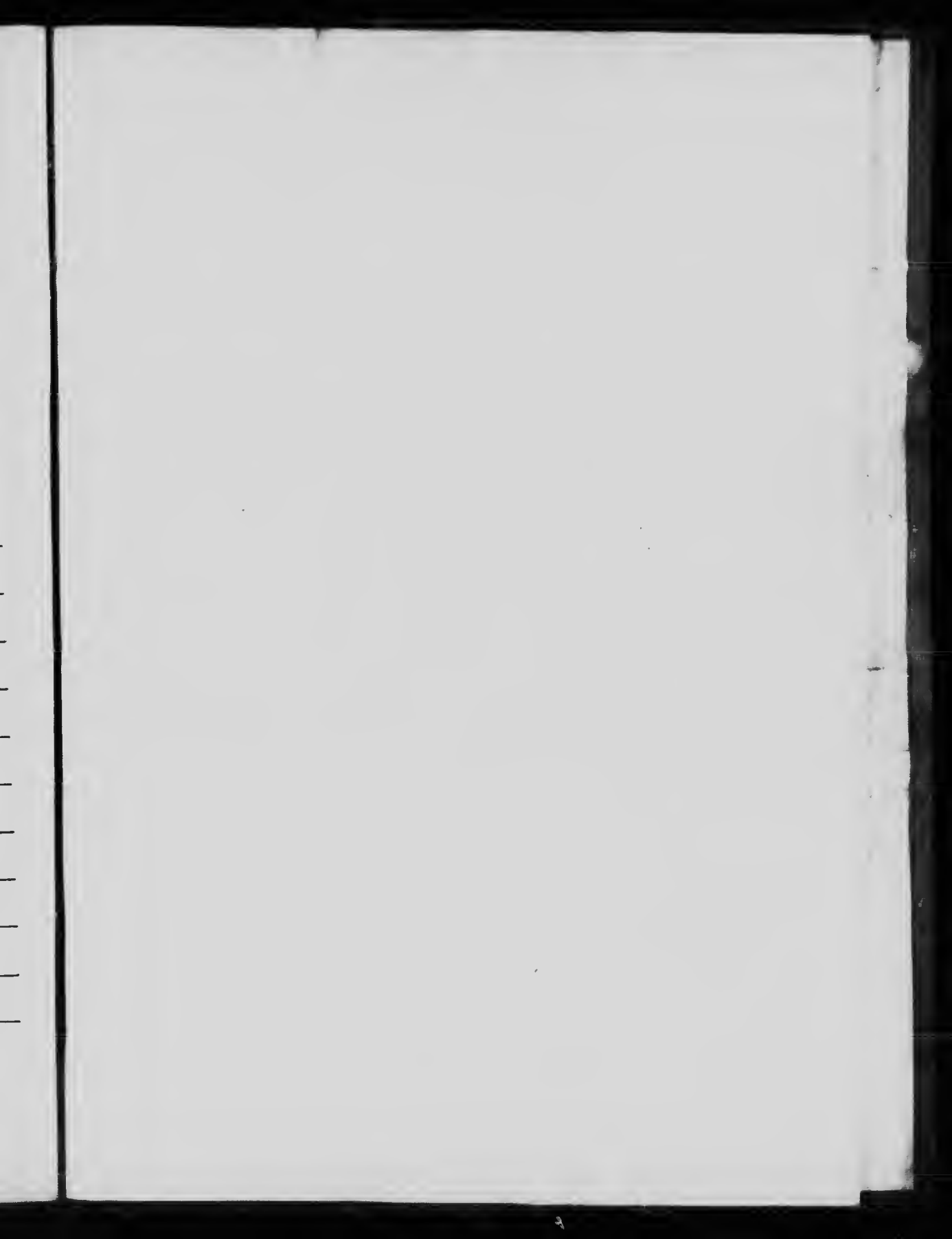
Words hard to use correctly

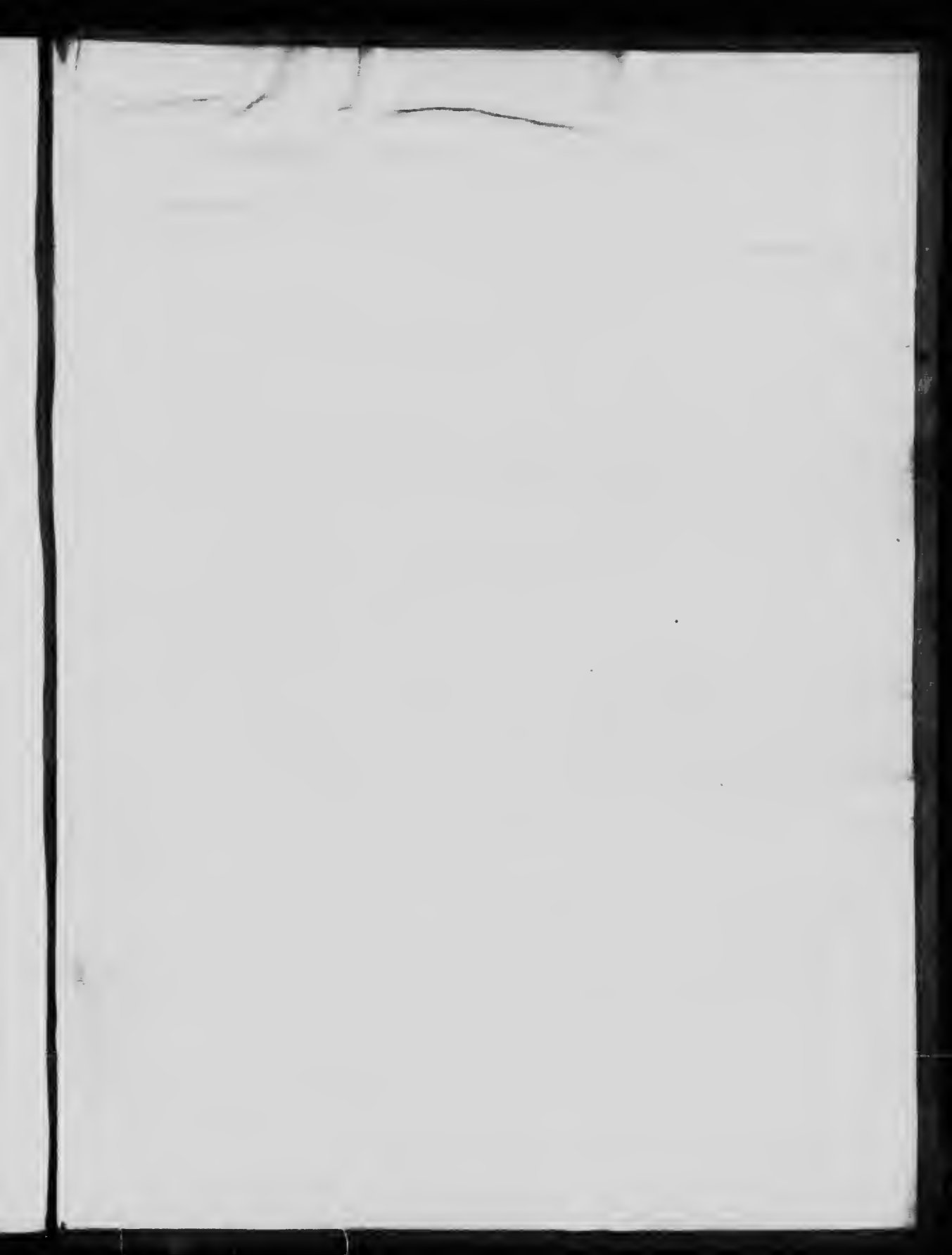
Sentences using the words

[illegible]

Words spelled alike but having different meanings

[illegible]





N.L.C. - B.N.C.



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