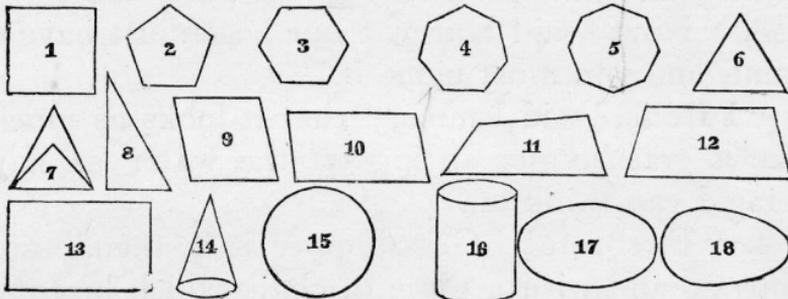


gles, and some are obtuse angles. Can you tell what kind of a figure a square¹⁹ is, and what kind of a figure an octagon²⁰ is? See how well you can describe all these figures.*

8. If you will notice things around you, you will see a great many kinds of lines', and angles', and surfaces', and solids', which you may wish to talk about', and describe to others'. But how can you describe them if you do not know what to call them'?

- 1 MĀR'-GIN, border; side.
- 2 HOR-I-ZŌN'-TAL, level.
- 3 PŌ-SĪ'-TION, situation.
- 4 MĒN'-TION, name.
- 5 PĒR-PEN-DĪC'-U-LAR, upright.
- 6 ĀNE, a walking-stick.
- 7 E-RĒCT', upright; perpendicular.
- 8 Ū'-SU-AL-LY, generally.
- 9 OB-LĪQUE' (pronounced *ob-like*'), not perpendicular; aslant.
- 10 THROUGH-OUT', in every part; from one extremity to the other.
- 11 PĀR'-AL-LEL, having the same direction.
- 12 ĀRVED, bent.

- 13 WĀV'-ING, moving as a wave.
- 14 SPĪR'-AL, winding like a screw.
- 15 GRĀCE'-FUL, elegant; agreeable in appearance.
- 16 BEAŪ-TI-FUL (pronounced *bū-ti-fu*'), elegant in form.
- 17 ŌE'-NA-MENT, whatever embellishes or adorns.
- 18 EX-ĀM'-PLE, specimen; sample.
- 19 SQUARE, a figure having four equal sides and four right angles.
- 20 ŌE'-TA-GON, a figure having eight equal sides and eight equal angles.



1. Square.
2. Pentagon—five equal sides.
3. Hexagon—six equal sides.
4. Heptagon—seven equal sides.
5. Octagon—eight equal sides.
6. Equilateral triangle—three equal sides.
7. Isosceles triangle—two equal sides.
8. Scalene triangle—sides and angles unequal.
9. Rhombus—all sides equal, opposite parallel; two obtuse and two acute angles.
10. Rhomboid—opposite sides only equal; two obtuse and two acute angles.
11. Trapezium—opposite sides not parallel.
12. Trapezoid—two opposite sides parallel.
13. Rectangle—four right angles; opposite sides only equal.
14. Cone.
15. Circle.
16. Cylinder.
17. Ellipse.
18. Oval.

* NOTE.—The teacher should require his youthful pupils to draw these figures on their slates, and explain how they differ one from another—tell what figures have their opposite sides equal, what angles they have, etc. Such exercises, besides occupying the minds of the children, will do much to cultivate habits of observation, and will be much more beneficial than the learning of formal definitions.