

Reading Lesson; but the First Section of Roots contains all that occur in the First Section of Reading Lessons. It is recommended, therefore, that when the whole of that Section has been learned, at the rate of a page of reading and six roots for each lesson, it should be carefully revised, when the Pupils should be able to explain every derivative word which occurs. Having done this, they will proceed to the Second Section of Reading Lessons, and also to the Second Section of Latin and Greek Roots, which, containing only these additional primitives which did not occur in the First Section, has not been arranged in Lessons. Teachers will use their own discretion as to the number to be prescribed for a lesson; but they will take care to make their Pupils continue to apply all the roots in the First Section. They will proceed in the same way with the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Sections.—Some of these directions will be made more intelligible by the subjoined example of the method in which the Lessons are recommended to be taught.

"Linnaeus, the great Swedish naturalist, characterizes and divides the three kingdoms of nature, the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral, in the following manner: '*stones grow; vegetables grow and live; animals grow, live and feel.*'"

The Teacher having seen that his Pupils can spell every word in this sentence, and read it with proper pronunciation, accent, and emphasis, may examine them upon it as follows:—Who was Linnaeus? A Swedish naturalist. From what Latin-root is *naturalist* formed? *Natura*, nature. What is the first affix added to *natura*?—*Al*, of or belonging to. What part of speech is *natural*?—An adjective. What affix is then added to *natural*?—*ist*, a doer. What part of speech is *naturalist*?—A noun. Why is it called a noun?—Because it is applied to a person. Applied to persons what should it be?—*Naturalists*, in the plural number. Is it applied to males or females? To both, and is therefore of the common gender. What is the meaning of the word *naturalist*?—A person who studies nature. What kind of a naturalist was Linnaeus?—Great. What part of speech is *great*?—An Adjective, because it expresses quality. Where was Linnaeus born?—In Sweden. Where is Sweden?—In the north of Europe. Point it out on the map. What is Linnaeus said to have done?—He characterized and divided, &c. What parts of speech are these words? Active verbs, because they express what Linnaeus did. Any affix in *characterize*?—*ize*, to make. The meaning of the word?—To make or give a character or name to. Give me some of the derivatives of *divide*.—*Division*, *divisible*, *indivisible*, *dividend*, &c. What did Linnaeus characterize and divide?—Animals, vegetables, and minerals. What are these called?—The three kingdoms of nature. How did he characterize minerals?—They grow, &c. &c. State to me, in your own words, what you have learned from this sentence?—Linnaeus was a great naturalist—He was born in Sweden—He formed all natural objects into three great classes or kingdoms—And he thus distinguished each of these kingdoms from the other: "*stones grow;*" &c. &c.