

An Adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing*; as a *good* thing, a *bad* thing; or of any particular Substantive: as, a *sweet* apple, a *pleasant* prospect.

4. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, the man is happy; he is benevolent; he is useful.

5. A Verb is a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER: as, *I am*, *I rule*, *I am ruled*.

A Verb may generally be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal Pronouns, or the word *to*, before it; as *I walk*, he *plays*, they *write*; or, *to walk*, *to play*, *to write*.

6. An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a Verb, an Adjective, and sometimes to another Adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, he reads *well*; a *truly* good man; he writes *very correctly*.

An Adverb may be generally known by its answering to the question, How? How much? When? or where? as, in the phrase, "He reads *correctly*," the answer to the question, How does he read? is, correctly.

7. Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them: as, "He went *from* London *to* York;" "she is *above* disguise;" "they are supported *by* industry."

A Preposition may be known by its admitting after it a personal Pronoun in the objective case; as, *with*, *for*, *to*, &c., will allow the objective case after them; *with him*, *for her*, *to them*, &c.