

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself; as, a *book*, the *sun*, an *apple*, *temperance*, *industry*, *chastity*.

3. An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, an *industrious* man, a *virtuous* woman.

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."