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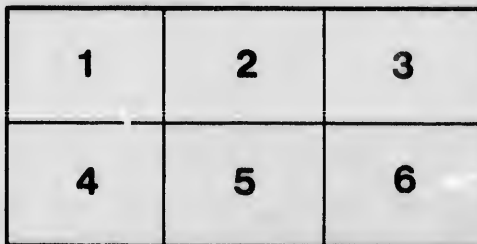
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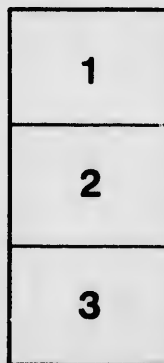
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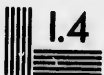
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## Echoes of the Past

60 YEARS AGO

(From the Spectator files of  
Monday, September 12, 1887.)

Mr. G. W. Johnson, of this city, has compiled a book to which he has given the title, The Public School Speller and Word Book. The compilation of the book has given Mr. Johnson much labour, and the result is a fairly accurate work which, as far as it goes, will be a great help to those school teachers who have forgotten some of the things they were taught when they were pupils. Inasmuch as the Public School Speller and Word Book treats only of the words found in the lessons of the Second and Third Readers, it is not by any means a complete guide to the spelling and pronouncing of the words of the English language. In fact, only some twelve thousand words are shown in the book. Although the book might be of great assistance to the teacher, it is difficult to understand how it can be made profitable to the pupil. It contains no word not found in the readers; it contains nothing that a teacher is not supposed to know.

The seam of rock in the Cherry Street sewer is two feet thick, and is giving the workmen lots of trouble. Thirty dynamite blasts were made on Friday.

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*Author*

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# Public School Speller

AND

## WORD-BOOK.

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## PREFACE.

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A SPELLING-BOOK is a necessity. It should be used every day in every grade of school, keeping pace with advancing reading. No study is of more importance than this study of words. It includes enunciation, pronunciation, reading, conversation, writing, a knowledge of the meaning of words, and accuracy in using them.

There are certain difficulties in spelling which are well known to be common and almost universal. So far as these difficulties are, or should be, in the pupil's vocabulary, it is surely better to meet them directly and persistently, than to wait for them to occur incidentally and at long intervals in general composition. What is needed is more *teaching* spelling, not merely spelling *practice*.

A great many *common* words of one and two syllables are habitually mispronounced by pupils. Correct pronunciation is the basis of good reading. This foundation must be early laid and firmly established by persistent and systematic effort.

Something more than mere *telling* is necessary to break up habits of mispronunciation. An easy, practical method of *marking* words so as to indicate their pronunciation can be learned and applied by very young children. Such a system is second only to the living teacher's voice, and in some respects it is its superior. By it the EYE is enabled to assist the EAR in determining whether or not the LIPS perform their office properly.

Pupils ought to be made acquainted with the few *really good* Spelling Rules, and with the rules for the use of capitals and points, as exemplified in their reading lessons.

Words of similar sound but different spelling and sense are frequently misspelled and misplaced. Suitable lists and exercises upon them are given in the following pages.

The commoner prefixes and suffixes are easily learned and applied by very young children, who find in word-building a pleasant and valuable exercise.

A child's vocabulary is very limited. It requires to be judiciously extended with the signs of ideas he can grasp — words he can understand and immediately apply. This extension is best performed by grouping not words of similar length and accent, but the names of similar ideas, objects, qualities, actions. When he reads of "The Tiger," is a fit time to teach him the names of other wild animals.

Part I. consists of seven Lessons on the Definitions and Phonotypy; Part II. contains forty-five Lessons suitable for pupils in the Second Reader; Part III. contains ninety-two Lessons suitable for pupils in the Third Reader.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL SPELLER  
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PART I.

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LESSON I.

EXERCISE IN ARTICULATION.

**Articulation** treats of sounds as they are correctly spoken and is estimated by the distinctness or indistinctness of the sounds.

**Slurring** is indistinct articulation in which sounds are dropped or improperly blended with others. Careless readers are apt to slur *this here* into *this ere*; *don't you* into *dōnchōó*, etc. Letters are dropped at the beginning, middle, and end of words:—The next day (nex' day) I saw the old man (ol' man) for the last time (las' time). He slept there (slep' there) on the twelfth of (twelf o') June. James and John (James an') do not speak the ends (en's) of the words distinctly (distine'ly). When (w'en) every (ev'ry) memory (mem'ry) fails. Sometimes the order of the letters is changed:—I saw a hundred (hunderd) children (childern) on the Heights (Heighths).

Let the following sentences of similar sounds be read many times, and each word be given its *own* sound. A distinct articulation is greatly promoted by protracting all vowel sounds that will allow dwelling upon. Indistinct articulation will frequently change or destroy the sense.

She has lost her ear-ring.  
 James has two small eggs.  
 He lives in a nice house.  
 A crow is a large, black bird.  
 Let all men bend low.  
 He saw two beggars steal.  
 I saw a horse-fly through the window.  
 This hand is clean.  
 He would pay nobody.  
 He has an aim more lofty.  
 The hen is in her nest.  
 His cry moved us.  
 That lasts till night.  
 It was a little after.

She has lost her hearing.  
 James has too small legs.  
 He lives in an ice house.  
 A crow is a large black-bird.  
 Let tall men bend low.  
 He sought to beg or steal.  
 I saw a horse fly through the window.  
 The sand is clean.  
 He would pain nobody.  
 He has a name more lofty.  
 The hen is in earnest.  
 His crime moved us.  
 That last still night.  
 It was a little laughter.

## LESSON II.

### DEFINITIONS.

**Or-thōg'-ra-phy** treats of words as they are correctly spelled and addresses itself to the eye.

**Ör'-thō-e-py** [also Or thō' e py] treats of words as they are correctly *pronounced* and addresses itself to the ear.

**Written pronunciation** includes *syllabication*, *phonotypy*, and *accent*.

**Vocal pronunciation** includes *articulation* and *accent*.

**Spelling the pronunciation** is using other letters than those of a word to indicate its pronunciation; as *phlox* (*floks*). It should be sparingly used, as the pupil is nearly as liable to remember the *spelling of the pronunciation* as of the *word* itself.

**Pho-nõt'-y-py** is the use of marked letters to indicate to the *eye* what the voice indicates to the *ear*—the correct pronunciation of words.

**Di-a-crit'ic-al marks** are the marks used in phonotypy, as in Lessons III. and V., Part I.

**The vowels** are a, e, i, o, u, (and w and y, except at the beginning of words or syllables); the other letters of the alphabet are **CONSONANTS**.

**A dip'h-thong** is the union of two vowels in the same syllable; as *cow*, *boy*.

**A di' grăph** is two letters, vowels or consonants, representing a single sound; as *head*, *phlox*.

**A tri' grăph** is three letters representing a single sound; as *beau*, *awe*.

## LESSON III.

### PHONOTYPY OF THE VOWELS.

THERE are forty distinct sounds in the English Language. Hence, it will be seen that the English alphabet is *defective* in having only twenty-six letters for forty sounds. It is also *redundant*, for there are different letters having the same sound; as, c = s, c = k, qu = kw, s = z, etc.

There are sixteen vowel sounds in the English Language as heard in the following KEY: *Call now boy I am not far. May men owe us? Wee boots fit your foot.* There are, unfortunately, over one hundred different ways of spelling these sounds; phonotypy, however, enables us to represent them in about twenty-five ways.

Let the following be read and re-read by the pupils until the method of marking is thoroughly learned, and the vowel sounds can be accurately named without the aid of the *Key*:

KEY.	SOUNDS	EXAMPLES.
Call	â ö	fäll, säw, nör, föught, cáught, cörd.
now	ow ou	out, owl, cow, sound. (This sound is unmarked.)
boy	oy oi	joy, oil, toil, coy. (This sound is unmarked.)
I	ī y	fīy, die, dīe, ripe, buŷ, rīte.
am	ā ē	fāt, whère, *pāre, āsk, thère, rām.
not	ō ã	ōn, dōg, cōst, Gōd, whāt, wān, Ottawā.
far	ä	cār, fāther, cālm, stār, āunt, tāunt.
may	ā ē	fāte, āid, vēin, thēy, brēāk, wāy, wēigh.
men	ē u ŷ	mēt, hēad, mēnd, gēt, burŷ, sād.
owe	ō	nō, fōe, knōw, fōur, dōor, brōach.
us	ū ēY ŷ o	sūn, sīr, hēr, mŷrrh, sūmmēr, sqn.
wee	ē ī	mēte, mēan, ravīne, miēn, machīne, pīque.
boots	ō ã w	rōōd, rāle, mōve, pōōl, trūe, drēw.
fit	ī ŷ ŷ é	pīn, mīŷ, hīm, hīmu, dīm, bŷsŷ, prēttŷ.
your	ū w	mūte, ŷse, feŷ, eŷbe, neŷ, feŷ, blŷe, peŷ.
foot	ŷ ó	bōōk, pŷsh, pŷll, wōlf, wōman, rōōk.

\* See next lesson respecting the modifying power of *r*. As long *ū* is never found after *r* in the same syllable, so long *ā* is rarely found before *r* in the same syllable. It is nearly impossible to speak the word, *pāre*, with the sound of *ā* long, without making it into two syllables — *pā' er*. The peculiar sound, sometimes called "long *a* before *r*," as in *pare*, *air*, *tear*, etc., is precisely that of *ā* in *pān*, prolonged to twice its length. If you speak the following words in pairs the distinction will become plain: *āt*, *āir*; *pān*, *pāre*; *cāt*, *cāre*. The *r* compels the vocal organs to make this prolongation. In this book the *quality*, not the *quantity*, of a sound is marked. Marking *both* is apt to lead to confusion; nevertheless, if desired, both the *quantity* and the *quality* of "long *a* before *r*" may be indicated; *as*, *pāre*, *heār*, *fūr* = *pāāre*, *beār*, *fūūr*.

## LESSON IV.

## MODIFIERS OF SOUND.

THE letter *r* has a peculiar power over all the vowels. Though the sound of *ä* in *am* is the same in *quality* as *ä* in *pare* and *ē* in *there*, it is not quite the same in *quantity*, owing to the modifying power of *r*. The organs of speech in sounding *ä* before *r*, *ns*, *st*, *sk*, *th*, and *f* unconsciously prolong the sound of *ä*, precisely as in pronouncing *pät* — *pääät*; that is, speaking the sound *ä* but drawing it out. A similar lengthening happens to *ö* in *gone* and before *st* and *ng*; as, *gööne*, *lööng*, *cööst*; also to *e*, *i*, and *u* before *r*; as, *hër* (*hüür*), *sir* (*süür*), *hürl* (*hüürl*). Some orthoepists use marks to indicate this lengthening or prolonging process. This sometimes leads pupils to suppose that the sounds are of different *quality*, instead of being the same quality but of different *duration*. Bear in mind that it is the *quality* of a sound that is marked, not its *quantity*. Many of the consonants modify the quantity of the vowels, without changing their quality. While, therefore, you should take care (*käär*, *i. e.*, *kar*, not *kä'er*) to give the vowels their *full time*, in such words as *päre*, *äsk*, *göne*, *cöst*, *hër*, *vërge*, do not go to the other extreme and pronounce them *päre*, *ösk*, *gawn*, *cawst*, *hër*, *vërge*. It is almost impossible to pronounce the vowel *ü* (equal to *yü*) after *r*. Hence, it never follows *r* in the same syllable. It is not easily spoken after *l*, *t*, *n*, and *d*, but *blue* is *blü*, not *blöö*, the *ü* being the same in *quality* as *ü* in *müte*, but rather less in *quantity*, that is, in *duration*. *Tune* is *tüne*, not *tóon*, nor *chüne*; and *düty*, a perfect rhyme to *beauty*, is not *dóöty* nor *jüty*. In many words, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y* are so obscure as to render it impossible to detect the letter in the sound; as, *li-ar*, *bri-er*, *ru-in*, *ac-tor*, *sul-phur*,

*zeph-yr.* Here the sound is the same in *quality* as *ū*, but only about half its quantity or duration. This indefinite sound, sometimes called the *natural vowel*, is left unmarked.

There are twenty-four **Consonants** (stops or modifiers of sound) in the English Language. Of these, sixteen are in pairs — a sharp and a flat, the difference between the two being in the force required to speak them :—

**Sharps.** — t, p, k, ch (chest), th (thin), f, s, sh.

**Flats.** — d, b, g (get), j (jest) th (then), v, z, zh.

**The unpaired consonants are** — n, m, w, y, r, l, ng, h.

The consonants *w* and *y* (pronounced *wě* and *yě*) are found only at the beginning of words and syllables. The consonant, or rather aspirate *h* (pronounced *hě*), is silent, except at the beginning of words and syllables. The consonant *ng* (pronounced *ěng*) is found only at the ends of words and syllables and is very different from the two sounds of *n* and *g*. It is often represented by *n*, before *k* and *g*; as, *sīnk* = *sīngk* ; *līn' ġer* = *līng' ġer*.

This division of the sounds of the English Language into twenty-four consonants and sixteen vowels — forty in all — is based on Pitman's Phonography.

A close analysis, however, shows that *ī* = *āī* ; *ū* = *yū* ; *sh* = *sy* ; *zh* = *zy* ; *ch* = *ty* ; *j* = *dy*.

**Occasional sounds.** — *ū* = *yū* ; *ī* = the consonant *y* ; *ā* = *ā* prolonged into *āā*.



## LESSON V.

## PHONOTYPY OF THE CONSONANTS.

CONSONANT.	PHONOTYPE.	EXAMPLE.
k	k, c (before a o u l r t) ç	kill, call, cause, çasm.
s	s, c (before e i y) ç	sell, cell, façade, cinder.
sh	sh, çh, ç	shame, çaise, machine, çure.
ch	ch	chip, rich, ditch.
j	j, ç (before e i y), ç	jeer, gem, çin, çaol.
g	g (before a o u l r), ç	gold, gave, çive.
z	z, ç	haze, days, çose, ooze.
th	th	thin, three.
th	th	this, them.
ng	ng ñ	sing er, liñ çer, siñk.
ks	x	fox=çoks.
gz	ç	çact=egçact.
zh	ç, ç	azure, pleasure.
gzh	ç	luxuriant.
kw	qu	quilt=kwit.
hw	wh	when=hwen.
f	f, ph	foe, phonotype.

The other consonants are unmarked. The phonotype, *x*, is generally equivalent to the two sharps, *ks*; but when it comes before an accented syllable beginning with a vowel sound, the sharps, *ks*, are changed into their corresponding flats, *gz*.

A flat and a sharp cannot be sounded together; *abt* becomes *apt* or *abd* when spoken. Herein is a *natural law of modification*, and one of the most important. If you attempt to pronounce a flat and a sharp in the same part of same syllable, one will either become silent or be changed *in sound* to its mate. In *debt* the *b* and *t* are of different classes (a flat and a sharp) and *b* is silent. In *dogs* the sharp, *s*, is changed *in sound* to its mate, the flat, *z*. In *marked* the *k* and *d* are of different classes (a sharp and a flat) and the flat, *d*, is changed *in sound* to its mate,

the sharp, *t*, = markt. On the other hand two sharps or two flats are easily spoken together; as, *cost*, *kept*, *rob'd*, *adze*.

## LESSON VI.

### SYLLABICATION AND ACCENTUATION.

**A syllable** is an articulate sound made by one effort of the voice, as *farm*, *farm-er*.

A word of one syllable is called a **Monosyllable**; of two, a **Dissyllable**; of three, a **Trisyllable**; of four or more, a **Polysyllable**, as *form*, *form-er*, *form-er-ly*, *for'-mi-da-ble*.

**Syllabication** is the division of words into syllables.

**Accent** is a special stress on one or more syllables of a word.

**A silent letter** is one not sounded. It is generally shown by printing it in italics or underlining it in writing.

**A consonant** cannot form a syllable by itself, but each of the vowels, except *w*, may do so. Syllables are numbered from the beginning of the word; as, *first*, *second*, *third*, etc. They are *named* backwards, from the end of the word; as, *final*, *last* or *ultimate*; *penult*; *antepenult*; *pre-antepenult*.

As each letter in a group modifies the sound of the group, it will be seen that the sound of the word, as a whole, will depend greatly upon the grouping of its elements. Hence, the proper syllabication of many words is attended with some difficulty and not a little difference of opinion. The method followed in this book is to group into

syllables the letters sounded together. No general rule can be laid down — the ear must be the chief guide.

Every word of more than one syllable has an accent — sometimes more than one. Should a word have two accents, one of them will be superior to the other. This superior accent, called *primary*, is the only one marked in this work. The other accent, called *secondary* or *rhythmical*, is the cause of much careless pronunciation. The word *solitary*, for instance, has the primary accent on *sol* and a fainter (the rhythmical) accent on *ta*. Pupils frequently give these two accents equal stress; as, söl' i tā' ry. They sometimes even substitute the one accent for the other; as söl' i tā' ry.

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## LESSON VII.

### VOCAL GYMNASTICS.

THE objects to be gained by a study of Vocal Gymnastics are: Skilful management of the breath; flexibility of voice; full, mellow tone; easy, distinct articulation.

A daily drill of five minutes will, in a short time, make a wonderful difference in the voice, giving it strength, flexibility, and tone. The following exercises are suitable for pupils of all grades:

*Preliminary exercise.*—Any convenient physical action that tends to quicken the circulation of the blood.

*Position.*—Body erect, shoulders thrown back, arms akimbo, thumbs to the back, heels close, toes outward.

**DRILL I.**—Close the lips. Slowly inhale a very full breath; as slowly expel all the air from the lungs. Extreme limit—two breaths per minute.

DRILL II.—Take a full breath, as in Drill I., and, while the air is passing out of the lungs, count slowly one to eight, over and over, as many times as possible with the one breath. Extreme limit—twelve times.

DRILL III.—Repeat in full, slow, measured tones the Vowel Key: *Call now boy I am not far. May men owe us? Wee boots fit your foot.* Repeat, omitting all but the Vowel Scale: á, ow, oy, ī, ä, ö, ü, ā, ě, ō, ů, ē, ô, ĭ, ū, ó.

DRILL IV.—Repeat the Vowel Scale, always in full, slow, measured tones, before each of the consonants (see list on page 10); as, ât, owt, oyt, it, üt, öt, ät, üt, ět, ôt, üt, ôt, it, üt, ôt: after each of the consonants; as, tâ, tow, toy, tī, tǎ, tǒ, tǎ, tǎ, tē, tō, tū, tē, tō, tǐ, tū, tó: between consonants; as, tât, towt, etc.

DRILL V.—Gradually lead up to the more difficult combinations in the language; as, âlm, owl, ilm,—nâsts, nowsts, noysts, nēsts—fâr, fîr, fîr, fûr, etc. In class-drill, place the Vowel Key on the board that it may be easily followed. With asterisks, in the position of the vocal elements, indicate the combinations desired; as, \*skt, ch\*sts, fr\*nds, h\*gd.

DRILL VI.—Begin at any pitch, say the key of F, and *laugh* through the whole vocal scale; as, hâ! hâ! hâ!—how! how! how!—hoy! hoy! hoy! etc. Let the laugh be full and hearty. Note how much more musical some of the laughs are than others. Repeat in the key of G, then in that of A, etc.



## PART II.

### LESSON I.

**A** and **The**. These words are *ā* and *thē* when standing alone; but followed by other words, the vowels have the sound and the extreme brief time of *ū*. They must be read in close connection with the following word, and blended with it. "A man — the man" — should be read *ūman'*, *thūman'*, not *ū' man'*, *thū' man'*. When emphatic they retain their word sounds; as, I did not say *ā* book but *thē* book.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

<i>änd</i>	<i>not</i> <i>ünd</i>	<i>Göd</i>	<i>not</i> <i>Göd</i> , <i>Gäd</i>
<i>bäde</i>	<i>not</i> <i>bäde</i>	<i>any</i>	<i>(än' nÿ)</i> <i>not</i> <i>än' nÿ</i>
<i>öf</i>	<i>(öv)</i> <i>not</i> <i>üv</i> , <i>öf</i> , <i>öf</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>not</i> <i>with</i>
<i>whô</i>	<i>not</i> <i>ôô</i>	<i>béen</i>	<i>not</i> <i>bēn</i> , <i>bēn</i>
<i>för</i>	<i>not</i> <i>für</i>	<i>says</i>	<i>not</i> <i>sāz</i>

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define. (Some subsequent lists of words of similar sound will also contain words of very different sounds, placed side by side to show the difference as clearly as possible.)

<i>nō</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>vāles</i>	<i>valleys</i>
<i>knōw</i>	<i>to understand</i>	<i>véils</i>	<i>covers, coverings</i>
<i>bād</i>	<i>evil, ill</i>	<i>vāils</i>	<i>covers, coverings</i>
<i>bāde</i>	<i>ordered</i>	<i>bÿ</i>	<i>near</i>
<i>äll</i>	<i>every one</i>	<i>buÿ</i>	<i>to purchase</i>

áwl	a tool	ō'er	over
wē	ourselves	ōre	unsmelted metal
wēe	little	ōar	a paddle
I'll	I will	māde	shaped, created
isle	an island	māid	a girl
aīslē	a path in a church	I	myself
		eýe	the organ of sight

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the following sentences, spelling and pronouncing the words in italics:—He *bade* me not go with that *bad* boy. The *maid* of the *vale* *vails* her face with the *veil* she *made*. The shoemaker sews *all* day with an *awl*. Come to the *isle* and *I'll* show you the *aisle* in the church. Take the *oar* and row us *o'er* the bay to the bed of iron *ore*. Compose other sentences with the words in the foregoing list, and recite them in the same way.

## LESSON II.

**Begin with Capitals :** The chief words in the titles of lessons and books,

Every sentence,  
Every line in poetry,  
All names of the Diety,  
The words I and O.

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Articulation should be full, clear and distinct, not as within the parentheses.

old man (ol' man)      did you (dī jôô)  
said he (sēdē)      up and told the (up an' tol' tho)  
must not (mūs' not)      don't you (dôn chôô)

Read these phrases till you can speak them properly, giving each word its own sound.

VOWEL KEY:	ow	new	boy	I	ām	nôt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ô á	ā	ā ē

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

wás	not wüz, wěz	öff	not öff
said	(sěd) not sād	thère	not thér, thür, thäre
öff'en	not öf'ten	lǒng	not löng, löng'g
vě'ry	not vā'ry	läugh	(läf) not läf, löf
fróm	not früm	a gain'	not a gān'
wěre	not wāre, wěre, wěr	nör	not nür
fair'ly	not fār'ly	new	not nóó
gét	not gīt		

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

1	{ lēs'sons things taught		{ cōurse* a way
	{ lēs'sens makes less	6	{ cōarse not fine
	{ i'dle unemployed		{ cōrse a dead body
2	{ i'dol an image for worship		{ päir a couple
	{ i'dyl a kind of poem	7	{ päre † to peel
3	{ lôse to cease to have		{ peär a fruit
	{ lôöse slack, to unfasten	8	{ öught should
	{ one (wün) a single thing		{ äught anything
4	{ wön did win		{ dö to perform
	{ wän pale	9	{ düe owing
5	{ hide to secrete		{ dew moisture
	{ hied hurried		

**Choose the right word.** (4) day the (4) youth (4) the game. If you (3) your belt you may (3) it. Of (6) you cannot (5) it. I (9) not owe the (2) fellow (8). We (8) to study our (1).

\* In digraphs and trigraphs only the vowel sounded is marked. The character ü is equivalent to yü; as nāt'üre = nāt'yür; and ï is equivalent to the consonant y; as, ün'ïön = ün'yön.

† See note on page 8.

mën	öwe	üs?	Wēe	böôts	fit	yoür	fóöt.
ě u ə	ō	ü ĩ ö ö y	ē i	ō ũ w	ı y ũ é	ū w	ó ũ

## LESSON III.

We *answer* questions and *reply* to statements.

The *A pös' tro phe* shows (1) possession; as, *Nell's Letter*; (2) contraction; as, *don't* for *do not*; *I'll* for *I will*. Write the contractions for *you do not*, *he does not*, *I am*, *you are*.

**Observe the points and capitals** in the heading of a letter :

Hamilton, July 4th, 1887.

London, Aug. 2nd, 1887.

Toronto, June 6, 1887.

Ottawa, 23 / 4 / 87.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

gränd' mä	not grän'mă	căn	not kîn, kën
whÿ	not wÿ	ôn'ly	not ün'ly
whiite	not wite	dög	not döğ
süch	not sêch, sîch	mÿ sêlf' (or mÿ sêlf')	not
göne*	not gawn		mē'sêlf
lôn'ger	not löng'er	këpt	not këp
ëv'er y	not ëv'ry	äsked (äskt)	not äst, öskt
nöth'ing	not nöth'ing, nöth'in'	knew	not nôö

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

dëar	highly valued	äir	wind
dëer	an animal	hëir	inheritor
tô (or tÿ)	towards	ë'er	ever
twô	a couple	ëre	before
tôô	also, excessive	häir	of the head

\* See remarks on prolonged ö, page 9.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	äm	nöt	für.	Mäy
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	i y	ä e	ö ü	ü	ä ö



būt	yet	yoūr	belonging to you
bütt	to strike with the head	eŵ'er	a pitcher
wéath'r'er	state of the air	clōse	to shut
wéth'r'er	a sheep	clōse	hidden, near, shut
whéth'r'er	which of two	clōthes	the dress
our	belonging to us	clōthes	puts on clōthes
hour	60 minutes		

**Choose the right word.** The butcher will kill the (weather, wether, whether), (weather, whether, wether), the (weather, wether, whether) clears or not. (But, butt) do not let the ram (but, butt) you. (Your, ewer) (close, clothes) are (to, two, too) (deer, dear). He had gone an (our, hour) (ere, e'er, air) the (ere, air, heir) of the castle arrived. He told John (too, to, two) get (two, too, to) apples (to, too, two).

This style of exercise is valuable for review.

## LESSON IV.

**The Hȳ'-phen (-)** is used —

To show the division of a word into syllables; as, plain-ly.

To join the parts of a compound word; as, good-bye, market-place.

To show that part of a word divided at the end of a line is at the beginning of the next.

**Quotā'tion marks (" ")** enclose the exact words of a speaker; as, "What a fine creature you are!" he said.

**An interrogā'tion mark ( ? )** follows a question; as, Will you not raise your voice a little and let me hear you?

mèn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôôts	ftt	yoūr	fóót.
ð y #	ō	ū ɔ i ɔ y	ē i	ō ū ŵ	I y ū é	ū w	ō y

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Be careful to give each word its own full, clear, distinct sound, not as within the parentheses. In her bill (inner bill); she could eat (shĕkŭdĕt'); mind to get (mĭntŭgĭt).

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them:

flew *	not flōō	lēgs	not lāgs
could	not cŭd	tōss	not tōss
sāt	not sāt	gĭv'ing	not gĭv'-ŭn
crōss'ing	not crōss'ing	mō'ment	not mo'-mŭnt
thāt	not thĕt, thŭt	glōss'y	not glōss'y
stŭ'pid	not stōō'pid	trŭth	not trŭth
āre	not ār	wōods	not wŭds, wōods
crĕat'ŭre	not crĕ'chŭr	cāw	not cāw
with out'	not with out'	wōnder	not wōnder

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce and define:

pĕāce	quietness	hĕrd	a flock
piĕce	a part	hĕard	did hear
pĕāse	a kind of grain	tāle	a story
pĕās	grains of pease	tŭil	hinder part
flew	did fly	hĕar	to perceive with the ear
flŭe	a chimney	hĕre	in this place
rĭse	to ascend	ĕar	the organ of hearing
rĭse	an increase	sōme	a quantity
rĭce	a grain.	sŭm	the amount

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences; spell and pronounce the words in italics. She ate the *piece* of cheese in *peace*. I got three *peas* from a bag of *pease*. The smoke *flew* up the *flue*. Can you *hear here*?

\* See page 9 for ū after l.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ŭm	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ŏ	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ĕ	ō ā	ā	ā ĕ

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the ellipses from words in the list: There has been a — in the price of — . Come — and — the tale. I — the — of bulls bel-  
lowing. There are — — on his slate.

**Choose the right word.** (Some, sum) birds (flue, flew) (here, hear) and there among the trees. I (herd, heard) that silly (tail, tale) (some, sum) years ago.

## LESSON V.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

bā'bŷ	not bā'bē'	whence (hwěns) not wěnts
blūe	not blôô	bliss not blëss
forehead	(fôr'éd)	pëar'ly not pěr'ly
sôft	not sôft	händŷ not hānz
wārm	not wā-rüm	chěr'ub not chër'ub
some'thing	not some'thin	jüst not jëst, jïst
thän	not thün	hóöks not hòöks

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

blūe	a colour	sō	thus
blew	did blow	sew	(sō) with a needle
threw	did throw	sōw	to scatter seed
through	across	rōŷe	a flower
tëar	water from the eye	rōŷe	did rise
tïer	a row	rōwŷ	tiers
täre	a kind of grain	knōwŷ	understands
tear	a rent	nōŷe	part of the face
hïgh	lofty	fëat	an uncommon act
hïe	to hurry	fëet	part of the body

mën	ōwe	üs?	Wëe	bôôts	ftt	yöür	fôôt.
ë u u	ō	ü e r o y	ë i	ô û w	r ŷ ü c	ü w	ô u

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**Oral exercise.** Repeat the following sentences and spell the words in italics: *He* to the *high* hill. Plant the *rose* bushes in *rows*. The wind *blew* the *blue* ribbon away. He sawed *through* the board and *threw* it away. The farmer *sows* seed and his wife *sews* cotton. The boy *knows* his *nose* is bleeding.

## LESSON VI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

pĭet'ûre	not pik'chur	en ough	(ĕn ŭf')	not ĕ nŭf'
clĭmĕ'er		pulls	not pŭlls	
hŏl'lŏw	not hŏl'ler, hŏl'lŭ	pŏŏr	not pŏŏr	
ŝure	(shŭr)	fŏŏd	not fŏŏd	
gnáwş	not nŏrz	whŏle	not hŭl	

**Spell and pronounce** the following common words in which *l* is silent:

stálk	cálk	cálf	yŏlk	sá'l'mon
bálk	wálk	cáľve	áľnş	bĕ cáľm'
tálk	háľf	páľm	quáľm	ĕm báľm'
cháľk	háľve	báľm	sáľve	fáľ'con
fŏľks	psáľm	cáľm	áľ'mŏnd	báľm'y
cáľm'ly	cáľm'ness	psáľm'ist	cŏuld	wŏuld

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

1	{	beär	an animal	3	{	hŏl' lŏw	empty
		bäre	naked			háľ' lŏw	to make sacred
2	{	beär	to carry	}	(not hĕľ lŏ') a	háľ lŏŏ'	loud call
		greät	large			hŏl lŏa'	
		gräte	a fire-place			hŏl lŏ'	

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I äm nŏt fär. Mäy  
EQUVALENTS: ä ŏ ow ou oy oi ĩ y ä ŏ ŏ ä ũ ä ö

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4	{	cōat	a garment	7	{	lies	reclines
		cōte	a dove's house			lāys	places (something)
5	{	quōte	(kwōt) to repeat	8	{	rōam	to wander
		sēems	appears			Rōme	a city
6	{	sēams	joinings	9	{	hōle	an opening
		thēir	belonging to them			whōle	entire
		thēre	in that place			hūll	outside cover.
		thēy're	they are				

**Choose the right word.** You must (1) a very (2) load. In a (3) tree the (1) has made his home. He sleeps in his (9) the (9) winter in his (4) of warm fur. (6) they go, it (5). (6) (9) time is spent in (8) ing about the woods. (6) is a (2) fire in (6) (2). We used to (8) about the city of (8). He began to (3) to the (1) in the (3) tree.

## LESSON VII.

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Articulate distinctly: Sends them (*not* senz em). Why don't you (wȳ dōn chōó). He's off (ēz off). Just then (jes' then). Just as I (jēsēzī). Right under (rī tunder).

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

mēr'-ry	<i>not</i> mā'-rē'	bird'-ie	<i>not</i> bīrd'-ē,
wīn'-dōw	<i>not</i> wīn'-der, wīn'-dū		<i>nor</i> bērd'-ē
sēnds	<i>not</i> sēnz	gīrls	<i>not</i> gīrls, gērls
thēy'll	(thā) <i>not</i> thā'ūl	wrōng	<i>not</i> wrōng
fīn'-ger	<i>not</i> fīn'-ger, fīng'-er	wōund'-ed	<i>not</i> wound'-ed
rē'-al-ly	<i>not</i> rē'-ly	sōr'-ry	<i>not</i> sōr'-ry
bīrd'-ies	<i>not</i> bīrd'-ēs'		

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ə	ō	ū ē ū y	ē i	ō ū w	ī ū ū ē	ū w	ō ū

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

Nëll	Ellen, Helen	sīt	to take a seat
knëll	to toll	sēt	to give a seat
in	within	sāt	took a seat
inn	hotel	sōt	a drunkard
ōn	near, at	thē	a certain one
āwn	a beard of grass	thrē	thymself
ōwn	possess	thrēn	at that time
fōr	because	thān	in comparison with
fār	distant	yoū	yourself
fūr	fine hair	yeŵ	a tree
fīr	a tree	eŵe	a female sheep

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences, spell and pronounce the words in italics. You *sit* here, but *set* the box where the *so* *sat* yesterday. *Thē* man will tell *thee* a tale. He is *in* the *inn*. He had more money *than* I had *then*. Put the *awn* of the grass *on* your *own* head. How *far* from the *fīr* tree did he go *for* the *fur* cap?

**Choose the right word:** Tell (Nell, knell) to (sit, set) the lamp where it (set, sat) before. A mink has finer (fīr, fur) (than, then) a cat.

## LESSON VIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them:

fiēlds	not fiēls	cāch	not kēch
squīr'-rel	not squīrl	sīt'-ting	not sēt'-ting
slīght'-est	not slīght'-es'	quī'-et-ly	not quīt'-ly
seārcē	not skērs	pöck'-ets	not pöck'-its

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I äm nōt fīr. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi īy ä ē ő á ũ ä ö

**Words of similar sound,\* but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

sōw	scatter seed	wōnder	surprise
sow	a swine	wānder	to roam
rāise	to lift	quīte	entirely
rāys	beams of light	quī'et	still
rāze	to destroy	chānce	opportunity
rāce	trial of speed	chānts	solemn songs
fāces	countenances	wōuld	determined
phāses	appearances	wōod	timber
mīssed	(mīst) failed to get	lēast	smallest
mīst	vapor	lēst	for fear
grōwn	increased	pāssed	(pāst) went by
grōan	a moan of pain	pāst	in time gone by

**Choose the right word.** The (rays, raise, raze) of the sun (raise, raze, race, rays) moisture from the earth. The cobbler (sews, sows) shoes, and the farmer (sows, sews) seed. The storm has (quiet, quite) ceased, and the wind is (quite, quiet) again. Not a person has (past, passed) here during the (past, passed) week. Did (ewe, you) see the (ewe, you) lamb? We (missed, mist) the train, and were caught in the (missed, mist). I (wonder, wander) whence that (grown, groan) came.

## LESSON IX.

**A verse** is really only one *line*, and a **Stanza** is a *bundle* of verses (lines), yet a stanza is commonly miscalled a verse. Observe that *till* has two P's; *until* has only one.

\* See remarks on page 15, under this heading.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	fōōl.
ē ũ ũ	ō	ū ũ ũ ũ ũ	ē ī	ō ũ ũ	ī ũ ũ ē	ū ũ	ō ũ ũ

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

lis't'en	not lis'ten	bäa	not bäa
crú'el	not crúle	égg's	not ägg's
prét'ty	not prèt'ty	yél'lōw	not yél'lū

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

1 { fōur a number	4 { hāy dried grass
1 { fōre before	4 { éh? a questioning exclamation
2 { plūm a fruit	5 { thiēf one who steals
2 { plūmb vertical	5 { thiēve to steal
3 { crú'el unkind	6 { to-gēth'-er in company
3 { crew'el embroidery	6 { to gāth'-er to collect

**Choose the right word.** A horse has (fore, four) feet, not six, though he has (four, fore) feet in front and two behind. They went (6) (6) (4). A (5) took (1) (2)s from the tree. Did you go, (4)?

## LESSON X.

**Begin with a Capital —**

The names of the months,

The days of the week,

All proper names,

but not the names of the seasons—spring, summer, autumn, winter; nor of the Cardinal Points—north, south, east, west. When North, South, East or West means, not the direction, but the country or the people living in it, capitals are used; as, The polar bear lives in the far North. The South rebelled.

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fīr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā é



**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

âl' wāys	not âl' wēz	tōw' ards	not to wārds'
wá' ter	not wôt' ter	běr' rîes	not bā'rēz

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

âl' wāys	at all times	mînd	the intellect
all ways	in all directions	mîned	dug underground
clâws	the nails of a beast	wēed	a plant
clâuse	part of a sentence	wē'd	we would
běr' rîes	small fruits	grōws	increases
bû' rîes	covers up	gröss	twelve dozen

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences, spell and pronounce the words in italics: She *buries* the *berries* in cream. There *grows* a *gross* of cabbages. Spell the *clause* about the bear's *claws*. *Always* look *all ways* before you leap. Where is coal *mined*? The poor boy has a weak *mind*. An evil *weed* grows fast.

**The coverings of animals.** Spell and pronounce:

skîn	hăir	down	scăles	pêlt
hîde	fûr	fěath'ers	shell	lěath'er

## LESSON XI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

quâr' rel	not quârl, quârl	shăll	not shëll
'twăş	not twüz	swěpt	not swēp
ăñ' gry	not ăn' gry	crěpt	not crēp

mên	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôôts	ft	yoŭr	fôôt.
ě u ʌ	ō	ũ ē ŷ o y	ē ī	ô ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū ŵ	ô ŷ

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

1	{ wēal prosperity	4	{ tōld did tell
	{ wē'll we will		{ tōlled charged toll, rung
2	{ nīght time of darkness	5	{ sēized caught
	{ knīght a title		{ cēased (sēst) quit
3	{ lāid placed something	6	{ hē to recline
	{ lāde to load		{ lye water from wet ashes

**Choose the right word.** They will (3) the vessel with barrels of (6). The (2) has (5) and day returns. Who (4) the (2) the bell had (4). "(1) see about that," said the bigger cat.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use correctly:

right = the dexter hand, just, direct, directly  
 ground = powdered, reason, earth  
 down = furry feathers, towards the bottom  
 lie = to recline, to tell a falsehood

He held his *right* hand *right* over the fire. He threw the *ground* corn upon the *ground*. *Down* came the rain upon the beds of *down*. Do not *lie right* on the *ground*. Wheat is *ground* in a grist mill.

**The young of animals are called :**

bābe *	cūb	kīt' ten	dūck' let
pīg	whēlp	ēag' let	dūck' līng
cālf	fāwn	owl' et	pūl' let
cōlt	pūp	squāb	īn' fant
lāmb	shōte	kīd	gōs' līng <i>not</i> gōs, gōz

\* The object of this and similar lists of words is to enlarge the pupil's vocabulary.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ĕ	ō á	ä	ā ē

## LESSON XII.

**Persons at home.** Spell and pronounce:

fāth' er	ũñ' ele	couš' in
mōth' er	äunt	pā' rent
sīs' ter	nēph' eŵ (nēv' vū)	frīend
brōth' er	niēce	vīš' i tor

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

1 { mörn' ing beginning of day	3 { cān't cannot
{ mōurn' ing grieving	
{ wānt need, desire	4 { brēak to fracture
{ wōn't will not	
{ wōnt accustomed	

**Choose the right word.** When the (1) began to (4) the waves ceased (4) ing over the ship. If you (2) anything and (2) ask for it, you (3) expect to get it.

**Into** means from the outside to the inside; as, She ran *into* the garden to play. **In** means inside; as, She ran about *in* the garden. Put the wood *into* the stove; it is *in* the wood-box.

**What a boy or girl should always be.** Spell and pronounce:

kīnd	nō' ble	hōpe' fūl	cāu' tious (shūs)
gōód	po lite'	hēlp' fūl	ob lig' ing
frānk	hāp' py	thōught' fūl	gēn' er ous
brāve	lōy' ing	joy' ous	o bē' di ěnt
hōn' est	trūth' fūl (not fūl)	stū' di ous	in dūs' tri ous
ēar' nest	cāre' fūl	rēv' er ent	āf fēc' tion ate

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	fīt	yoūr	fōöt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ũ ē i ŋ y	ē i	ō ũ ŵ	ī ŷ ú ě	ũ ŵ	ó ũ

## LESSON XIII.

**Common birds.** Spell and pronounce:

hĕn	gĕn' der	fowl	ca nă' rĭ
pŭl' let	gŏŝ' lĭng	pŏul' trĭ	rŏb' in
ohĭck' en	dŭck	tŭr' key'hĕn'	spăr' rŏw
cŏck	drăke	tŭr' key-cŏck'	pĭg' eqn
rŏost' er	dŭck' lĭng	pĕa' cŏck	swăl' lŏw
gŏŏse	tŭr' key	pĕa' hĕn	owl
gĕese	gŏb' bler	păr' rŏt	hăwk
thrŭsh	lărk	dŏve	crŏw

**The voices of birds.** Supply the omitted word:

— cackle; — crow; — quack; — gobble; — screech; — chatter; — hoot; — coo; — sing.

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

thĕre's	there is	bĭ	near
thĕirs	belonging to them	buĭ	to purchase
mĕd' dle	interfere	bĕ	to exist
mĕd' al	a coin with a device	bĕe	an insect
săfe	secure	sĕe	look
săve	to make safe	sĕa	the ocean

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences, spell and pronounce the words in italics. Let the *bee be*; don't *meddle* with it. James won the gold *medal*. *There's* a merry brown thrush. The *medal* is *theirs*. Did you *buy* the house *by* you? *See* the ships that cross the *sea*. The brown thrush is *safe* in the tree.

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nŏt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ŏ	ow ou	oy oi	ĭ y	ă ĕ	ŏ á	ă	ă ĕ

LESSON XIV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them:

čar' nest ly	not čar' nes' ly	flew	not flôô
äre' tic	not är' tic	stü' pid	not stóô pid
fäs' ened	not fäs' tend	snōw-drifts	not snōw-drif's
ma ny	(mĕn nÿ)	drĕar' ŷ	not drĕar' ŷ

**Words of similar sound, but different spell-  
and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

1	{	rĕin	a check, guiding line	5	{	dāys	periods of time
		rāin	water from clouds			dāze	to bewilder.
2	{	rĕign	to rule	6	{	dā'is	a platform
		lĭve	to exist			rĕached	arrived at
		lĭve	having life, alive			rĕtched	strained to vomit
3	{	lĭfe	existence	7	{	wrĕtch' ed	miserable
		ũse	to employ			břĕad	baked dough
		ũse	employment			břĕd	brought up
		yĕwş	trees			mĕte	to measure
4	{	eŵş	female sheep	8	{	mĕat	flesh
		bōard	fare, a plank			mĕet	to come together
		bōred	pierced with an auger			9	{
						chōl' er	anger

**Choose the right word.** The (1) falls on the (1) deer. The Laplander (4) a hole in the (1) deer's (9) and passed the (1) through it. Their (4) consists of (7) and (8). The (6) man has been absent several (5).

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

sledge = a heavy hammer, a boat-like sled

mĕn	ōwe	ũs?	Wĕe	bōôts	fft	yoŕr	fōôt.
ĕ ŷ ŷ	ō	ũ ɛ ɪ ɔ ʏ	ĕ i	ô ŷ ŷ	ɪ ʏ ŷ ĕ	ŷ ŷ	ô ŷ

Māy  
ā ĕ

well = in health, a deep hole, worthy of praise  
 kind = sort, gentle  
 deep = far down, the sea

All day the blacksmith swings his *sledge*. He has not been *well* since he fell into the *well*. It was a *deep well*. There's danger on the *deep*.

## LESSON XV.

**What a boy or girl should never be.** Spell and pronounce:

bād	stīn' gý	ím pūre'	ím po líte'
mēan	crú' el	de cēit' nīl	vī' cioūs (vīsh' ūs)
proud	sēlf' ish	wīek' ed	dīš hōn' est ( <i>not</i> dīs)
lāz' ý	ūn kīnd'	hēed' less	cow' ard lý
sūl' ký	frēt' fūl	hāugh' tý	quár' rel some
sáu cý	pro fāne'	sūr' lý	dīš hōn' or a ble

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

būš' y (bīz' zý)                      sōl' ěnu *not* sōl' ěnu

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense:**

wēre	existed	rĕst	remainder, quietness,
wāre	merchandise		cease work
wēar	to put on for dress	wrĕst	to take with force
mōre	additional	thrĕw	did throw
mōw' er	one who mows	throuĝh	across

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted word. The — has cut the hay; there is no — to do. — little

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

babe in thy cradle so warm. He had nothing to —.  
The — of the time we — at home.

**Insects.** Spell and pronounce:

bēe	gnāt	mōth	bēe' tle
wāsp	mīd'ge	mōths	ēar' wig
hōr' net	flȳ	ānt	crīck' et
būm' ble-hēe	mosquito (mūs kē' tō)	rōach	pīš' mīre
būt' ter flȳ	grāss' hōp per	wēe' vil	ā' phis(fis)

LESSON XVI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

cōf' fēe	chīld' ren	not child' ern
cō' cōa	Can ād' ian	

**Beverages.** Spell and pronounce:

wā' ter	mīlk	cō' cōa	āle
tēa	chōc' o late	cī' der	bēer
cōf' fēe	lem on āde'	wīne	lā' ġer

**Read the following sentences,** first with one set of words and then with the other:

Most }  
Nearly all } of our tea { comes }  
                  } { is brought } from China. It is  
                  } { fetched } to us in { ships } by { sailors } from  
                  } { vessels } { mariners }  
                  } { lands } far { away } over the { seas } . Take the  
                  } { countries } { distant } { ocean }  
                  } { small } brown { scraps } and { unfold } them { gently }  
                  } { little } { pieces } { open } { carefully } .  
The { first } { picked } leaves { make }  
      } { earliest } { gathered } { produce } the

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	hōōts	It	yoŋr	fōōt.
ō ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ū ŋ ŋ	ē l	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ū

{ very best } tea. The boxes are { carried } { away } in  
 { choicest } { borne } { off }  
 { swift } { ships } to { all } { countries }  
 { fast sailing } { boats } { every one of } { the } { lands }  
 of the { world }  
 { earth } .

**Kinds of trees.** Spell and pronounce:

oak	bäss	höl' lý	áp' ple
fir	pöp' lar	há' zel	plüm
ášh	lín' den	mā' ple	quínçe
bírch	ělm ( <i>not</i> ěl' ům)	chěsť' nŭt	wál' nŭt
sprŭce	lō' cŭst ( <i>not</i> lō' cŭs)	hěm' lōck	láu' rel
cē' dar	pīne	wil' lōw	sýc' a mōre
ál' der	hĭck' o rý ( <i>not</i> hĭck' rý)	bēech	pēach
ěl' der	lārch	chěr' rý	peār

LESSON XVII.

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Speak them distinctly.  
 From her (*not* frŭmmer). That I should die (that I  
 should I). Old and gray (ol' dan gray).

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and  
 pronounce:

lŭll' a bŷ	<i>not</i> lŭll' a bŷ'
ăf fēc' tion	<i>not</i> ůf fēc' tion
ăf fēc' tion ate	<i>not</i> ůf fēc' tion it

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling  
 and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

1 { gĕn' tle kind	2 { wāy manner, direction
{ gĕn' tile not a Jew	{ wēigh to poise, to balance

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ŭm	nōt	fŭr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	á ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ă ě	ō á	ū	ā ē



3	{ swēet sūite	sugary (swēt) a company	7	{ hō'ly whōl'ly	sacred entirely
4	{ dīe dŷe	cease to live to color		{ hūl'ly	full of hulls
5	{ seēṣ sēaṣ	perceives oceans	8	{ sōōtre sōōth	to quiet reality, truth
{ prāy préy	to beg, to ask God booty				

**Choose the right word.** It is (3) to (4) for one's country. That is the (2) birds (5) their (6). The weaver will (9) the cloth. He began to (4) his hair when it began to (4). He has (7) read the (7) book. I (6) you (5) that noise. A (1) will (8) the child. The (1) (5) the robber (5) the Jew.

**Pronounce the following words,** taking care to sound the *h* in all of them. Though the *w* is printed *before* the *h*, it is sounded *after* it; as, whēn (hwēn):

whēn	whīte	whārf	whīs' ker	shrine
whīp	whēlp	whīz	shrañk	whō' á
whēel	whēnce	shrúg	whēlm	whō
whēt	shrew	whīst	whīle	whīch
whēeze	whīs' tle	whäck	whát	whéy
shriek	whīrl	whīne	whēre	shrüb
whīs' per	whīm	whīth' er	whīsk	shriñk
whēat	whīs' key	whēth' er	whŷ	shrewd
whāle	whīt' tle	whīn' nŷ	whīn	shrimp

**Spell and pronounce the following words,** taking care to sound the *h*, but not the *w*:

whó	whôṣe	whóm	whôle	whóóp			
mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bóots	fīt	yoŷr	fóot.
ē ŷ ŷ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ēl	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ



sil' lŷ	prét' ty	trī' fling	nón sĕn'sí cal
gid' dŷ	gĕn' tle	tăt' tling	a grĕe' a ble
sōb' er	sī' lent	beau' ti ful	ăñx' ious
			(ăngk'shus)

## LESSON XIX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

lôoze	not lôoze	tĕm' pests	not tĕm' pes's
a lōng'	not a lōng'	bĕ lōw'	not b'lōw
hōofs	not hōofs		

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

1 {	hearts feelings, parts of bodies	5 {	leave to go away leaf foliage, part of a book
2 {	härts male deer wĭnd air in motion	6 {	chĭme a number of bells chĭyme digested food
3 {	wĭnd to coil up, to twist plāin clear, level country	7 {	rōar to make a loud noise
4 {	plānc a tree, a flat surface stĕed a horse		rōw' er one who rows
	stĕad place, room		

**Choose the right word.** Take my (4) in (4) of yours. The birds (5) when the (5) falls. The (7) rows (o'er, oar, ore) the (7)ing river. On yonder (3) a (3) tree grows.

**In bought** the *gh* is silent, as it is also in—

bĭght	flĭght	knĭght	wĭght	frĕight
blĭght	fōught	mĭght	sĭght	sleĭght

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōôts	fit	yoŭr	fōot.
ĕ ŭ ű	ō	ŭ ĩ ű	ĕ ĩ	ō ŭ ű	ĭ ŷ ű ĕ	ŭ ű	ō ŭ

áught	fráught	sóught	wríght	díght
cáught	fróught	táught	spríght	éight
óught	heíght	thígh	fríght	stráight
náught	líght	thóught	slíght	tíght
nóught	níght	wéight	plíght	wróught
dóugh	thóugh	plough	thróugh	nígh
néigh	wéigh	slough	púgh	bough

## LESSON XX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

mám má'	not má'm' má	pá pá'	not pá' pá
neg læct'	not neg læc''	möss' y	not möss' y
spíre	not spí' er	Nör' fólk	
ēv' en íng	not ēv' níng	wépt	not wēp'

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense :**

1 { wáit	to linger	{ háve	to possess
{ wéight	heaviness	{ hálf	one of two equal parts
2 { dý' íng	ceasing to live	{ há/vé	to divide into two equal parts
{ dýe' íng	coloring		
3 { réad	did rēad	8 { Jāne	a name
{ rēd	a color	{ jēan	a kind of cloth
4 { of (öv)	belonging to	9 { hím	that man
{ öff	away	{ hým $\nu$	a sacred song
5 { míght	power	10 { vé'r' y	exceedingly
{ míte	an insect	{ vā' ry	to change
6 { díed	ceased to live		
{ dýed	colored		

VOWEL KEY :	Cáll	now	boy	i	ám	nót	fär.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	á ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ä e	ò à	ü	ā é

**Choose the right word :** (8) (5) give (7) to (9). It is (10) cold (1) ing here. Let us (10) the exercise. The weaver was (2) the cloth when he (6). (1) for (9) to sing the (9). He (3) the first (7) (10) well.

**The letter h is silent** at the beginning of the following words and words derived from them. Spell and pronounce :

<i>hĕir</i>	<i>hŏn' or</i>	<i>hĕrb</i>
<i>hour</i>	<i>hŭ' mor</i>	<i>hŏst' ler</i>

**G and k are silent before n** in the following words:

<i>gnăsh</i>	<i>knŏw</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>kneĕ</i>	<i>rĕign</i>
<i>fĕign</i>	<i>knŏb</i>	<i>knăck</i>	<i>sĭgn</i>	<i>knăve</i>
<i>knŏck</i>	<i>gneĭss</i>	<i>gnŏme</i>	<i>knĭfe</i>	<i>knĕad</i>
<i>gnŭ</i>	<i>gnŭ l</i>	<i>knĭght</i>	<i>knĕel</i>	<i>knŭrl</i>
<i>gnăt</i>	<i>knĕll</i>	<i>knŏll</i>	<i>knĭt</i>	<i>knŏt</i>

## LESSON XXI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

<i>grĭst</i>	<i>not grĭs'</i>	<i>ĕmp' ty</i>	<i>not ĕmp' ty</i>
<i>flour</i>	<i>not flou' er</i>	<i>fătr' er</i>	<i>not fŏtr' er</i>

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense:**

<i>flŏwș</i>	moves like water	<i>lŏde</i>	a vein of metal
<i>flŏș</i>	fields of ice	<i>lŏad</i>	a burden
<i>right</i>	direct, just	<i>lŏwed</i>	made a noise like an ox
<i>rĭte</i>	ceremony	<i>dŏne</i>	finished
<i>wrĭte</i>	to do writing	<i>dŭn</i>	a color, ask payment
<i>wrĭght</i>	a workman		of

<i>mĕn</i>	<i>ŏwe</i>	<i>ŭs?</i>	<i>Wĕe</i>	<i>bŏŏts</i>	<i>ft</i>	<i>yoŭr</i>	<i>fŏŏt</i>
<i>ĕ u n</i>	<i>ŏ</i>	<i>ŭ s I ŏ y</i>	<i>ĕ i</i>	<i>ŏ ŭ w</i>	<i>I ŷ ŭ ĕ</i>	<i>ŭ w</i>	<i>ŏ ŭ</i>

flow' er	a blossom	dqeş	acts
flour	meal	dōeş	female deer
rouşe	to stir up	dōze	to sleep lightly
rowş	disturbances	dōse	a portion of medicine

**Oral exercise.** Repeat the sentences; spell and pronounce the words in italics: *Write* what you think *right*. After he took the last *dose* he began to *doze*. The ox that drew the *load* of *flour* *lowed*. He has *done right* to *dun* the *wright*. The *does doze* in the forest, and heed not what the hunter *does*. Every night *rows* in the street *rouse* us from our slumber.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

- flies = insects, moves as with wings, theatrical scenery
- still = motionless, yet, part of a distillery
- pelt = to hit, the skin of an animal
- meal = flour, a repast

The *still* is *still* in the distillery which is now *still*. His morning *meal* was oat*meal* porridge. The boys are *still* *pelting* each other with snow. The bird *flies* from the swarm of *flies*.

**Games and amusement terms.** Spell and pronounce:

slēd	quoits (kwoits)	crīck' et
kīte	mār' bles	skīp' pīng
hōôp (or hōôp)	cūrl' īng	la crōsse'
báll	slīd' īng	shīn' tỳ
bōw	tēn' nis	wīck' et
slēigh	fōôt'-báll'	ār' rōw
tăg	bāse'-báll'	hīde'-and-sēek'
skātes	erō' quēt (krō' kâ)	crack'-the-whīp'

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ăm	nōt	făr.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ě	ō á	ă	ă ě

## LESSON XXII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

böd' iēs	not böd' ēez	căp' tūre	not căp' chǔ
wouñd' ed	not wound' ed	wrōng	not rōng
öb' jects	not öb' jeks	whāle	not wāle

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define :

1 {	böd' iēs	substances	5 {	căp' tūre	seizure, to seize
	böd' içø	part of a dress		căp' tər	one who seizes
2 {	căll	to ask, to name	6 {	līmbs	parts of the body,
	căul	inward fat			parts of trees
	brēathre	to draw breath		līmns	paints
3 {	brēath	air breathed	7 {	thrōws	hurls, tosses
	brēadth	width		thrōes	agonies
	öb' jects	intentions,	8 {	killš	puts to death
		things		kilns	drying rooms
4 {	ob jects'	disapproves	9 {	wouñd	a hurt, to hurt
				wound	did wind, twisted

**Choose the right word.** What do you (2) those (4) in the (8)? The (9)s on his (6) cause (7) of pain. The (5) has gone to (5) another prisoner. (Their there) (3) has left (their there) (1).

**The letter b is silent after m** in the following words and their common derivatives :

lămb	jămb	lĭmb	clĭmb
cömb	dũmb	nũmb	thũmb
bqm̄b	plũmb	crũmb	tôm̄b
lămb'kin	jămb'ing	lĭmb'less	clĭmb'er

mên	öwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôöts	fl	yoür	fôöt.
è u ʌ	ö	ü e i ç y	ē i	ô ú w̄	ÿ ŷ ú é	ü w̄	ô u

cōmb'ing      dūmb'ly      nūmb'ness      thūmb'less  
plūmb'ing      plūmb'er      crūmbēd      tōmbᶑ

Spell orally and pronounce, keeping *b* silent; write the words and underline the silent *b*.

### LESSON XXIII.

**Pär ěn' thĕ sĕᶑ** (singular, pär ěn' thĕ sĭs) enclose some necessary remark, which should be read more rapidly and in a lower tone than the rest of the sentence; as, She said (while the sorrow was big at her heart) "Oh, remember your Sheelah when far, far away!"

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

blithe	not blith	sour	not sou' er
wĕa' ry	not wĭr' ry	slĕpt	not slĕp'
wāl' let	not wāl' let	nā' tĭve	not nā' tŭv

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

last = latest, hindmost, a cobbler's form  
case = condition, a box

The cobbler has found his *last* at *last*. December 31st is the *last* of the year. I remember his *case*. Put the *case* of instruments into the book-*case*.

**By using them show two different meanings** for each of the following words:

back	well	stand	lean	pick
walks	safe	light	watch	China
till	air	perch	foot	part

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	nŏw	boy	I	ăm	nŏt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ŏ	ow ou	oy oi	I y	ă ě	ŏ á	ă	ă ě



Read the following sentences, first with one set of words, then with the other:

On the {green } {banks } of Shannon, when Sheelah was {nigh }  
{verdant } {shores } {near }.

When the {road } was so {dark } and the night was so {cold }  
{way } {gloomy } {chilly }.

And {Pat. } and his dog were {grown } {weary } and {old }  
{Patrick } {become } {tired } {aged }.

Can I {find } one to {guide } me so {faithful } and {kind }  
{discover } {conduct } {constant } {gentle } ?

## LESSON XXIV.

Plants are :

flēsh' ŷ	būsh	ēv' er grēen	ān' nū al
wōod' ŷ	shrūb	de cīd' ū oūs	bī ēn' ni al
fī' broūs	trēe	her bā' ceoūs (shūs)	per ēn' ni al

Words apt to be mispronounced. Spell and pronounce :

height	not hīth	hūsks	not hūs's
for gēt'	not for gīt'	In' dīeş	not In' jēz
hōlds	not hōlēş	Bra zil'	not Bra zil'

Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense. Spell, pronounce, and define :

lō!	see, look, behold	sēnt	did send
lōw	far down, vile	cēnt	a coin
trāv'el	to journey	scēnt	a sweet smell
trāv'ail	to be in pain	sāint *	a holy person

Dictation exercise. He was sent to St. Marys to get a cent's worth of scent. Coffee flowers have a delightful

\* The abbreviation St. is pronounced Sāint.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ŷ ē	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

*scent* or smell. The coffee plant is a *low* shrub. Lo! the sun sinks *low* behind the hills. We may *travel* by rail.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use :

pound = a weight, to strike, a prison for beasts  
 plant = a vegetable, to place in the ground, machinery  
 found = discovered, build

The horse is in the *pound*. *Plant* the rose. Is it a house-*plant*? The miller sold the *plant* of his mill. Have you *found* my book?

**Read the following sentences,** first with one set of words and then with the other :

Coffee { grows } { flourishes } in { nearly } { almost } { all } { every one } { of the }  
 { hot } { moist } { countries } { of the } { world }  
 { warm } { damp } { lands } { of the } { earth } .  
 { Inside } { each } fruit { two }  
 { Within } { every } { a couple (of) } seeds { lie }  
 { are } .  
 The coffee is { then } { packed } in { bags }  
 { at that time } { placed tightly } { sacks } .

## LESSON XXV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

hā! hā!	not hă! hă!	hălf	not hăf
ĕarn	not ărn or ĕrn	ĕome hĕre	not ĕom mĕer'
whĭst'les	not wĭs'les	ĕre	not ĕre
shăd' ōw	not shăd' ũ	ĕr' ănge	not ĕr' ĭnge

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nŏt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ŏ	ow ou	oy oi	ĭ y	ă ĕ	ŏ á	ŭ	ă ĕ

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

1	{	rōb' in	a bird	4	{	wē'd	we would
		rōb' bing	plundering			wēd	to marry
2	{	Ēast' er	a fast day	5	{	ĕarned	gained by effort
		Ēs' ther	a name			ūrned	put into a jar
3	{	äy	yes	6	{	elĕv' er	skillful
		āye	forever			elĕav' er	one that splits

**Choose the right word.** My sister (2) last (2) caught a (1) (1) her garden. “(3), (3), sir,” answered the sailor. (4) have (5) much money by that (6) invention.

**Misused words.** Spell, define, and use correctly:

love = to have affection for

like = to be pleased with, to relish as food

awful = causing fear or awe

very = to a great degree

**Which is the right word?** I (love, like) roast lamb. We had (a, an) (awful, very) jolly time. We ought to (love, like) work.

## LESSON XXVI.

**Wild animals.** Spell and pronounce :

fōx	lŷnx, <i>not</i> lĭnk	răt	păn' ther
dĕer	hăre *	mouse	ĕl' e phant
ĕlk	mĭŋk	mōle	chĭp' mŭnk
wōlf	mōōse	căm' el	tĭ' ġer
beăr	lĭ' on, <i>not</i> line	bĕa' ver	lĕop' ard
răc cōôn'	squĭr' rel (or squĭr)	wĕa'şel	hĕdġe-lĕg

\*If preferred, “long a before r” (see note on page 8) may be indicated by a ; as, päre, beăr, märe = päre, beăr, märe.

mĕn	ōwe	ŷs?	Wĕe	bōōts	fĭt	yōŭr	fōōt.
ĕ ŷ a	ō	ŷ ĕ ĩ ŷ	ĕ ĩ	ō ŷ ŷ	ĭ ŷ ŷ ĕ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

**Domestic animals.** Spell and pronounce :

rām	eŵe	shēep	cow	cālf	cālves
būll	ōx	ōx' en	būl' lock	hēif' er	stēer
kīd	gōat	cōlt	fil' ly	mārc	hōrse
mūle	āss	dōn' key	dōg	hound	tēr' ri er
spān' iel	pīg	sow	swīne	hōg	rāb' bit
bōar	cāt	cāt' tle	kit' ten	pūp	wēth' er

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

för' ests	not för' es's	Ā' ši ä	not Āzh'ya
Āf' rī cā	not Āf' rī kī	strōñ ġer	not strōng' er
strūct' üre	not strūk' chūr	Pēr' ši ä	not Pēr' zha
sīm' i lar	not sīm' lar	lī' on ċss	not lī' on ūs

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

1 {	ēight	a number	4 {	fēars	dreads
	āte	did eat		fīerçe	savage
2 {	māle	a he-animal		ēql' or	hue
	māil	the post, armor	5 {	cūll' er	one who selects
	māne	long hair on ani- mals' necks			or culls
3 {	māin	the sea, chief	6 {	fōurth	next after third
	Māine	one of the United States		fōrth	forward
			7 {	sīze	bulk
				sīghs	deep breaths

**Choose the right word.** The (2) lion is of larger (7) than the female and has a (3). The (4) beast came (6) and (1) the lamb. The (5) threw away the decayed fruit and kept only that of the finest (5). A citizen of (3) going for the (2) on the (6) of July carried a flag of a bright (5). The (6) boy (1) (1) apples of a small (7).

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ū	ā	ā ē

## LESSON XXVII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

be rēft'      *not* b'rēft      äh!      *not* äh!  
 nēc' tar ĩne *not* nēc ta rĩne'      tēr' ri ble      *not* tēr' ri ble

**The five senses:** touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing.

**Parts of the head.** Spell and pronounce:

lip	nōse	tôôth	mouth	nōs' tril
eye	fāçe	tēeth	tŕngue	tēm' ple
ear	hāir	brāin	thrōat	fōre' hēad
jāw	nēck	scālp	tōn' sil	pū' pil
chĩn	brow	bēard	pāl' ate	crown
gũm	chēek	skũll	eye-lāsh	ĩ' rĩs

**Parts of the trunk.** Spell and pronounce:

rĩb	bōş' om	wāist	shōul' der
pōre	sĩn' eŵ	gũl' let	brēast
sĩde	stŕm' açh	chēst	loĩn
lĩv' er	heārt	vēin	lũngş
mũs' çle	bāck	spĩne	kĩd' neş
hĩp	nērve	tēn' don	ab dō' men
skĩn	gāll	eāul	ār' te ry

**Parts of the limbs.** Spell and pronounce:

lęg	fōôt	tōe	ārm	fĩst
nāil	hēel	sōle	cālf	cālvęş
hānd	pālm	knee	joint ( <i>not</i> jĩnt)	pũlse
wřist	thĩgh	el' bōw	ĩn' stęp	fĩn' çer
ārm' pĩt	knũck' le	knēe' pān	shĩn	añ' kle

męn	ōwe	ũs?	Węe	bōôts	ftt	yoũr	fōôt.
č ʋ ą	ō	ũ ę ɣ ɔ ɣ	č ɪ	ô ô ŵ	ɣ ɣ ŷ ŷ é	ŷ ŵ	ô ŷ

## LESSON XXVIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

cāw! cāw!	<i>not cāw! cāw!</i>	houſ' eſ	<i>not hous' eſ</i>
yēt	<i>not yit</i>	cröss	<i>not cröss</i>
be yönd'	<i>not be yond'</i>	drēamed	<i>not drēamt</i>

**Things seen on the way to school.** Spell and pronounce :

düst	hāil	rōad	träck	rāil' ing
mūd	snōw	lāne	pärk	äv' e nūe
clāy	īce	strēet	äl' ley	pāve' ment
stōneſ	fröst	pāth	gūt' ter	sīde' wālk
dew	smōke	pāthſ ( <i>not pāths</i> )	cröss' ing	cūrb'-stōne
mīst	fiēldſ	sqwāre	ſign'-bōard'	lämp'-pōst

**Persons at school.** Spell and pronounce:

tēach' er	stū' dent ( <i>not stōō</i> )	ſchōōl' mātes
tū' tor	cōm' rādeſ ( <i>not rādſ</i> )	lēarn' er
mās' ter	chīl' dren ( <i>not dern</i> )	īn spēct' or
mōn' i tor	boſ	īn strūct' or
pū' pil	gīrlſ	cāre'-tāk er
ſchōōl' ar	jūn' i tor	trūs tēe'

**Things in the school-room.** Spell and pronounce:

dēsk	bōók	pā' per	crāy' ōn
sēat	slāte	point' er	rēg' is ter
bēll	ſpōnge	rūb' ber	pēn' çil
māp	glōbe	rūl' er	hāt'-räck'
chāirt	chāłk	sātch' el	bōók'-preſs'
clōck	bēneh	tāb' let	īnk'-stānd'
fōrm	stōve	tā' ble	āb' a cūs

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I äm nōt fär. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi I y ä ö ö ä ä ä ä ä

## LESSON XXIX.

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

bēach	a shore	tēaş	kinds of tea
bēech	a tree	tēaşe	to annoy
bōw	a knot, an arch	prīnce	a king's son
bow	to bend	prīnts	impresses
bough	a branch	hāil	to call, frozen
rāpped	(rapt) knocked		rain drops
wrāpped	(rapt) bound	hāle	hearty

**Dictation exercise.** A *beech* tree grows near the *beach*. Fasten your *bow* of ribbon in the *bow*-window. The *bough* of the beech tree is so low you must *bow* to pass it. A boy *rapped* the door with a stone *wrapped* in paper. Some *teas* come from Japan. Do not *tease* my dog. *Hail* to the *hale* old man! The *hailstones* broke our window. The *prince prints* a kiss on his daughter's cheek. With my *bow* I shot a *bough* of the *beech* tree.

**An Affix** or **Suffix** is an addition to the *end* of a word; as, *slowly*, *slowness*.

The suffixes *ful* and *ous* mean "full of"; as *harmful*, full of harm; *dangerous*, full of danger.

**Add ful** or **ous** to the following words and tell their meaning:

play+	hope+	joy+	joy+	health+
hurt+	courage+	peace+	art+	spite+
mirth+	peril+	care+	grace+	thank+
hate+	heed+	truth+	mind+	waste+
need+	pain+	bliss+	fear+	thought+

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	f ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŭ ŵ	ō ŷ

## LESSON XXX.

In sugar "s" has the sound of sh. There are several other words in which "s" has this sound. The following are the most common; spell and pronounce them:

şûre	in şûre'	şûre' ly	fiş' sûre
şûr' er	as şûre'	şug' ar	şû' măç
şûr' est	cên' şûre	en şûre'	tôn' şûre
şûre' ty	prêş' sûre	nân' şe à	Rûş' şia

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them;

ûş' û al ly	not ûzh' yûl ly	êlse	not êlz
hûn' drêd	not hûn' derd	nôth' ing	not nôth' ing
coûn' trieş	not coûn' trêz	wá' ter y	not wôt' ry
í'ron (í' ãrn)	not í' rûn	cşek' ôô	not cşek kôô'

**Words of similar sound, but different in spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

ânt	an insect	pounds	beats, weights
ãunt	parents' sister	pounce	to seize with claws
jûiçe	sap	êlse	otherwise
Jewş	Israelites	êllş	measures of cloth
cãne	a reed	êleş	fishes
Cãin	a name	bêat	to strike
swêet	sugary	bêet	a vegetable
suite	(swêet) a set	rêeđş	stalks of grasses
swêat	perspiration	rêađş	does reading
which	what one	pãnş	shallow dishes
witch	a sorceress	pãnts	breathes rapidly
plêaş	excuses	cêll	a cavity
plêaşe	to gratify	sêll	to give for money

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I ãm nôt fãr. Mãy  
EQUIVALENTS: â ö ow ou oy oi í y ã é ô à ü ä é

mên  
ê y ü



wóod forest                      wíhite a color  
 wóuld implying a wish        wíght an unfortunate person  
 wóoded courted                Wíhite a proper name

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spelling and pronouncing the test words. My *aunt* is afraid of an *ant*. The *Jews* drank the *juice* of the grape. *Cain* killed Abel with a *cane* or club. The *suite* of rooms does not smell *sweet*, the *air* is a *sweat* upon the walls. *Which* way did the *witch* go. Compose other similar sentences using one or more of the foregoing words in each.

**Written exercise.** Compose sentences containing the test words, write them upon your slates, and hand your work to the teacher for correction.

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply from the list the omitted word. You will — me if you accept my —. You must first — the — to a jelly. Press the honey from the — and — it. I wish you — go into the —.

**Choose the right word.** He (reeds, reads) to his (ant, aunt) about how (wood, woode, would) (gross, grows). That large (beat, beet) weighs several (pounce, pounds). Sugar is made from the (juice, Jews) of (Cains, canes) or (reads, reeds).

## LESSON XXXI.

THE difficulty experienced by many persons in speaking *ñ* after *t*, *d*, *l*, and *n* may be overcome by their remembering that *ñ* is equivalent to *yñ*. Pronounce the following words, taking care not to change *t* and *d* into *ch* and *j*, and *l* and *n* into *lë* and *në*:

mën	ōwe	ñs?	Wëe	bôôts	fit	yoür	fóót.
ö y #	ō	ñ e i g y	ë i	ō ñ w	ı y ù é	ü w	ó u

mūte = m(y)ūte	new = n(y)ū
blūe = bl(y)ūe	Tūes'day T(y)ūs 'day
tūbe = t(y)ūbe	dū' ty d(y)ū' ty
tūne = t(y)ūne	stū' pid = st(y)ū' pid
tū' tor = t(y)ū' tor	lūte = l(y)ūte

Observe that although ū after *t, d, l, n*, is of the same *quality* as ū in mute, it is of somewhat shorter *duration*, but in no degree approaching ôô.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

glānce	not glānts, glānz	tīm' id	not tīm' ūd
wòm' an	not wòm' an	strōng	not strōn'g
ā' ged	not āged	bē' ings	not bē'nz
hāst' ened	(hās' end)	pāused	not pāust
whīs' pered	not wīs perd	lēst	not leāst
cār' riāge	not kār' rāj'	lād' die	not lād' dē'
slīp' per y	not slīp' rŷ	fēl' lōw	not fēl' lū
rē' cent	not rē' sūnt'	frīends	not frēnz
ōff' ered	ōf' erd	anxīous	(āngk' shūs)
some' bod y's	not some' bōd' ēz,		not āng' shūs

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Articulation should be full, clear, distinct, not as within the parentheses. It is promoted by prolonging such vowels as will admit of it. Passed her (pastor). And I hope (and die hope). Knock her down (knocker down). In her home (inner home). Beside her (be eider). Somebody's son (somebody' son).

**Words similar in sound, but different in spell and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

boys	male children	whēels	parts of a waggon
buoys	(bwoys) water-	wēals	marks from a whip
	marks		

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	I y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā ē

wóm' an	a lady	son	male child
wom' en	(wim' en) ladies	sūn	the source of light
hū' man	manlike	heärt	part of the body
hū māne'	kind	härt	an animal
gländs	organs of the body	fēl' lōw	mate, a low person
glānce	a quick look	fēl' lŷ	} the rim of a wheel
nīght	darkness	fēl' lōe	
knīght	a title of honor	fēl' lāh	an Egyptian peasant
wāy	course	fēll' er	one who cuts down
wēigh	to balance	whēn	at which time
whēy	part of milk	wēn	a tumor
rē' cent	modern, late	whēt	to sharpen
rē'-sēnt'	sent again	wēt	to moisten
re sēnt'	to show anger at	group	a collection
prāyer	(prār) a request	group	to collect
prāy' er	one who prays	grōpe	to feel one's way

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spell, and pronounce the test words: The *woman* told other *women*. *Human* beings should be *humane* to brutes. Take a *glance* at the *glands* under your tongue. The *boys* have sailed beyond the *buoys*. The *knight* will arrive before *night*. That is not the *way* to *weigh* sugar and *whey*. Did he *resent* the *recent* action? Take care *lest* the *least* be lost. Compose other similar sentences.

**Elliptical exercise.** Copy upon slates, and supply the omissions: You must — the knife to — it. The — on the horse were not made by the — of the cart. Let him — through the — of trees. Can you feel the beating of the — of the —? I saw the — — he took off his hat. The Egyptian — was a careless — to break the — of my cart. The man told his — not to gaze at the —.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū e ŷ ŷ y	ē i	ō ū ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū ŷ	ō ŷ

## LESSON XXXII.

**In tiger g has the hard sound, ġ,** though it generally has the sound of ġ (j) before e, i, and y. It is hard in the following words; spell and pronounce them:

ġear	ġirt	ġive	tär' ġet	ġir' dle
ġeese	ġill	ġild	ġid' dý	ġiz' zard
ġët	ġimp	áu' ġer	ġim' let	ġew' ġáw
ġíft	ġird	ēa' ġer	ġiġ' ġle	ġib' boüs
ġiġ	ġirl	ġib' ber	be ġin'	ġey' ser

C always has the sharp sound, ç (s), before e, i, and y; as, cëll, cîte, cým'-bal.

**Words frequently mispronounced.** Words ending in *y*, and plurals in *ies*, are frequently mispronounced by giving to *y* the sound of ē, and to *ies* the sound of ēz. The tendency is to call baby, babies, poppy, poppies, body, bodies, army, armies—bā' bē', bā' bēz', pöp' pē', pöp' pēz', etc., giving both syllables nearly equal stress. Say bā' bÿ, bā' bÿz, böd' ý, böd' ýz, är' mÿ, är' mÿz.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce them:

be löngs'	not blöngs	puş' sÿ	not póó' sē
fíre	not fi' er	lëop' ards	
nāt' üre	not nā' chür	lí' onş	not línz
cüşh' ionş	not cüşh' ionş	per häps'	not präps
ál' möst	not öl' müst	píl' löw	not píl' lü
Ín' dī á	not Ín' dī	Índ' ían	not Ín' jan
jün' ġle	not jün' ġle	än' ġrÿ	not än' ġrÿ
at täcked'	not at täck' ted	söft' lý	not söf' lý
whis' kerş	not wis' kerş	toüch	not tēch

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I äm nöt für. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi Iÿ ä ē ö ä ü ä ē

an' y thing	(ĕn' nŷ thing)	boundz	not bounz
zō o lōg' i cal	not zōo lōg' i cal	swift' est	not swif' est
re ŝem' bles	not sĕm	at tăck'	not at tăckt'
sŭd' den lý	not sŭd' dent lý	păr' tĕş	not pār' tĕz
trĭ' ũmph	(ũmf) not ũmp	clōse' lý	
vĕl' vĕt	not vĕl' vŭt		

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

lĭ' onş	animals	ġĕn' tle	mild
Lŷ' onş	a city	Ģĕn' tile	not a Jew
sĕen	noticed	nŕne	not one
scĕne	a view	nŭn	a female recluse
sĕine	a fishing net	knŏwn	understood
Sĕine	a river	şhall	implying intent
roŭgh	(rŭf) uneven	şĕll	covering of a nut
rŭff	a ruffle	point	sharp end
căuşe	reason	pĭnt	a measure
căwş	the cries of a crow	pĭned	grieved
kĭll	to take life	bŭst	the head and
kĭłn	an oven		shoulders
hŏrse	an animal	bŭrst	fly asunder
hŏarse	rough-voiced	pĭll' ar	a column
prăy	to request	pĭll' ŏw	a cushion
prĕy	booty	măy	has permission
house	a dwelling	Măy	a month
houşe	to put into a dwelling	săfe	secure
mouse	an animal	săve	to secure
mouşe	to catch mice	strips	pulls off
păin	ache	stripes	streaks
păne	a plate of glass	hŭnt' ed	sought
		hăunt' ed	frequented

mĕn	ŏwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bŏôts	ŕt	yoŭr	fŏot.
ĕ n n	ŏ	ŭ ĕ ŷ ŷ	ĕ i	ŏ ŭ w	ŷ ŷ ŷ ĕ	ŭ w	ŏ ŷ

shōw	to exhibit	rāins	showers
shew	(shō) to show	rêins	checks
shôô	begone	rêigns	rules
shôe	a foot cover	plâce	locality
new	recent	plāice	a fish
knew	understood	plāys	sports
pīs' tol	a small gun	with	in company
pīs tôle'	a coin	withe	} a band of twigs
pīs' til	part of a flower	with	

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spell, and pronounce the test words, and compose similar sentences. *Lions* do not roam about *Lyons*, nor are they *seen* on the banks of the *Seine*. Put the *rough ruff* on your neck. *Live* men *live* long. The *culler* selects the fruit by its *color*. They left the banks of the river *Main* and crossed the *main* to the State of *Maine*. We dry malt in a *kiln* to *kill* the grain. A *gentle Gentile* bought a *pistel* for a *pistole*. *Tear* the *tare* out of the ground.

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted words. We — go on the 24th of —. In this — the — all day. Tie it — a —. — we crack the nut —? I — he had a — book. The plaster — has — in pieces.

## LESSON XXXIII:

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

fār' ing	not fā' ring	mōn' key	not mōn' key
hōpe' less	not hōpe' lūss	blōs' som	not blōs' som
scāred	not skārt	rīb' bon	not rīb' bin

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	i y	ā ē	ō ō	ā	ā ē

soùgh' ing	(sňf' ing)	show' er ý	not show' rý
chríst' ened	(krís' send)	tréas' ùre	(trézh' ùr)
méas' ùre	not mázh' ùr	be cáuse'	not be kóz'

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

dāy	24 hours	clōttš	kinds of cloth
Déy	a Moorish governor	clōttres	covers with dress
flāre	flicker	ours	belonging to us
flāy' er	one who skins animals	hours	60 minutes each
flow' ers	blossoms	spoiled	injured
flours	meals	spiled	filled with spiles
oh!	expressing feeling	spilled	} flowed over
O	calling attention	spilt	
ōwe	to be in debt	wind	air in motion
fōr	because	wind	to turn
fōre	in front	mín' úte	60 seconds
fōur	a number	mín' úte'	small
plāyed	sported	mín' ü ét	a stately dance
plāid	cross-striped	rōllš	turns over
		rōleš	parts in a play

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spell and pronounce the words in italics, and compose other similar sentences. I *can't* listen to such *cant*. When you have *done* your work *dun* him for the price of the *dun* cow. If you *flare* the lamp the *flayer* cannot see. *O* John! come here. *Oh!* John is dead. The *fore* quarters sold *for four* cents a pound. Do not *wind* the watch in the *wind*.

**Elliptical exercise.** Fill the ellipses with proper words. Will you dance a — for a —? A gnat is a — insect. Don't cry for — milk; what is — cannot be restored. Thirty yards of wharf are already —. In one of the — the actor — across the stage.

mēn	ōwe	űs?	Wce	bōōts	ft	yoŭr	fōōt.
š ũ ą	ō	ű ę r ō y	ē i	ō ũ ŵ	r ý ũ é	ŭ ŵ	ó ũ

**Wind** (air in motion) may, for the sake of rhyme, be pronounced wind at the *end* of a line of poetry, but not elsewhere.

**Kerchief** (kēr' chīf) is a covering for the head; **handkerchief** (hāngk' ěr chīf) is a *kerchief* to wipe the face; **pocket-handkerchief**—an uncommonly awkward word—is a *hand kerchief* to carry in the *pocket*.

### LESSON XXXIV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

de scribe'	not dīs crībe'	nē' grōēs	not nīg' rōz
quēst' ion	not quēs' chūn	dif' fer ent	not dif' rünt
böll	not böll	pūr' pose	not pūr' pōse
bās' kets	not bōs' kits	cār' ry ing	not cār' rīng
ma çhīne'	not mīsh ěn'	çēr' tain	not çēr' tain
stēad' i lý	not stūd' i lý	wòol	not wòol

**In machine i has the sound of ē.** It has the same sound in the following words. Spell and pronounce them:

pique (pĕk)	an tique' (an tĕk')	măn da rīn'
suíte (swĕt)	ca price'	īn va līd'
çha çrīn'	fa tique'	quār an tīne'
çhem īše'	in trīque'	vēr' dī grīs
ū nīque (yū nĕk)	roú tīne'	ām' ber grīs
va līse (or lise)	cri tique' (tĕk')	măğ ā zīne'
ma rīne'	ra vīne'	bqm ba zīne'
lī' en	tōn tīne'	căp u çhīn'

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Cáll	now	boy	I	ăm	nõt	fūr.	Măy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	á ũ	ow ou	oy oī	ī y	ă ě	õ á	ā	ă ě



**Clothing is made from —**

wóol	cót' ton	hăir	fūr	wěbs
flăx	hěmp	jūte	străw	wóod
pā' per	lěath' er	skíns	bărk	grăss

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

bóll	seed pod	Ā' bel	a name
bóle	trunk of a tree	ā' ble	strong
bówl	a dish	stěad' ý	firm
báll	a globe	stú' dý	peruse
báll	a dance	shōwn	exhibited
báwl	to cry out	shōne	did shine
răised	lifted	shūr	avoid
răced	(răst) did run	çěll' ar	underground room
răzed	destroyed	sěll' er	one who sells
băleş	large packages	lōôm	a weaving machine
băilş	sureties	lōam	a kind of soil

**Oral exercise.** Repeat, spell, and pronounce the test words: Cotton *bolls* or pods are like *balls*, but not as large as *bowls*. He will *bawl* for his *ball*. *Abel* is *able* to work. Wooden *bowls* are made of the *bole* of a tree. Compose similar sentences.

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted words: I have not — it since the sun — on it. Boys should be — and — their lessons. The king — an army and — the city. He gave a — of cotton as — for his appearance. Take the — and fill it with cotton — or pods. The horses — over the — floor.

**In rail-road and steam-boat** hyphens are used because one part of these compound words is sounded nearly as fully as the other; but in compound words in which one

měn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôôts	ft	yoŭr	fóot.
ě u ɯ	ō	ŭ e ɯ ɔ ɯ	ē i	ō ŭ ō	ɯ ɯ ŭ ē	ŭ ō	ō ɯ

part loses its accent no hyphen is used; as, watchman, policeman, hillside. *Railroad* and *steamboat* are often used without the hyphen.

## LESSON XXXV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

gränd' pa pä'

mam mä'

nō' bōd' y    not nō' bōd' y

coür' age

shrüb

moun' taïn

not kūr' ij'

not srüb

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

chäir	a seat	präise	to commend
chär	to work by the day	préys	seeks booty
chär	to burn partially	präys	requests
wēak	feeble	liēf	willingly
wēek	seven days	lōaf	foliage
hūe	a color	lēave	to quit
hew	to cut	nēed	lack, want
Hūgh	a name	knēed	having knees
sēse	understanding	knēad	to work dough
sīnce	after, ago	bōó' tŷ	plunder
cēnts	coins	beaū' tŷ	comeliness

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted words:  
 The — woman says the — will — if left by the fire.  
 He is too — to go this —. My brother — will —  
 the timber. Do you — to — the dough? I would as  
 — — the — on the tree. He has lost his — of  
 hearing — that time. Compose other sentences con-  
 taining one or more of the test words.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ū	ū	ā ē

; as, watchman.  
nboat are often

d. Spell and  
not kūr' ij'  
not srüb

erent spell-  
ly, and define:

commend  
eks booty  
quests  
llingly  
iage  
quit  
k, want  
ing knees  
work dough  
nder  
neliness

ted words:  
by the fire.  
— will —  
I would as  
his — of  
ences con-

für. Mäy  
ü ä é

LESSON XXXVI.

Words apt to be mispronounced. Spell and pronounce:

bēasts	not bēs's	brēak' fast	not brāk' fūst
ex āct' ly	not ex āk' ly	whāt's	not wāt's
sāt	not sāt	mān' aged	not ij'd
rē' al ly	not.rē' ly	in quīs' i tive	not tūv
be liēve'	not blēv	re flēc' tive	not tūv
griēv' oūs	not grē' vē ūs	par tic' ū lar	not pūr tik' lar

Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense. Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

sīde	part of the body	zērāth	anger
sīghed	did sigh	zērōth	angry
brēaks	fractures	zērāith	a spirit
brākes	friction pads	zērēath	a garland
hūng	suspended	zērēathe	to make a wreath
hānged	killed by hanging	zērīthe	to twist
nāy	not so	whāt	which of many
nēigh	the cry of a horse	wōt	know

Elliptical exercise. Fill the ellipses: He was — by a rope — from a tree. You may — a — of flowers for the May Queen. Down — when the car-wheel —. Do not be — with a —. —, the horse did not —. He — and pressed his —.

Things in the kitchen. Spell and pronounce:

stōve	brōom	bā' sin	tīn' wāre
rānge	sōap	tow' el	sāuce' pān
tōngs	pāil	kēt' tle	kīnd' līngs
brūsh	qv' en	grīd' dle	grīd' i ron (ī ūrn)

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ü ü	ō	ū ē ū ū	ē i	ō ū ū	ī ū ū ē	ū ū	ō ū

### Parts of a house. Spell and pronounce :

dōor	elōs' et	scūl' le rý
pōrch	pār' lor	cū' po lá
én' trý	stāir' cāse	cūp' bǝard (kub' burd)
háll	bāse' ment	bǎl' co ný
āt' tǝc	pǎn' trý	pi āz' zǎ
cēl' lar	cēil' ñng	wāsh'-rōóm'
gǎr' ret	bāth'-rōóm'	būt' ter ý
kítch' en	clōthes'-prēss'	stāir' wáy
bēd' rōóm	ver ān' dǎ	lī' bra rý
chām' ber	gǎ' ble	cōr' nǝce

### LESSON XXXVII.

#### Words apt to be mispronounced. Spell and pronounce:

fōld' ed	not fōl' dūd	cūrt' sǝd	not cūrt' sēd
rōóks	or rōóks	cū' rǝ oūs	not kūr' yūs
ē' ven ñng	not ēv' nǝng	vī' o lets	not vī lēts, voi' lēts

**Meeting salutations.** Good-morning! Good-day! Good-evening! How-do-you-do? Usage sanctions "Good-morning!" till 3 o'clock P. M. This is why a 2 o'clock afternoon performance is called a *mǎt'* in *éé'* (a morning entertainment).

**Parting salutations.** Fare wēll'! (may you fare well), Good býe'! (God be with you), A diēn'! (I commend you to God), Good-night! (may you pass a good night), An revoir! [*ō' rēv wār'*] (till I see you again).

VOWEL KEY :	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fǝr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā é

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

fäir	comely	nêighed	did nêigh
färe	food; passage fee	nâ' iad	a nymph
sew' ing	(sô' ing) joining with a needle	rôde	did ride
sôw' ing	scattering seed	rôad	way
lôde	a mineral vein	rôwed	did rôw
lôad	burden	rôwed	having rôws
lôwed	called as an ox	sêem' ing	appearing
		sêam' ing	making seams

**Elliptical exercise.** Complete the sense by filling the ellipses. The — young girl has lost her — . The man is — tares in the field and his wife is — tears in his shirt. The horseman — along the — while I — down the river. The cattle — after a — of hay.

## LESSON XXXVIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

händ' some	not händ' some	mêas' üred	not mâzh' ürd
tüsks	not tûs's	ël' ë phants	not ël' üf ünts
i' vo ry	not iv' ry	õ ver sê' er	not ov' er sêer
sa gâ' cioûs	not sâ gâsh' üs	vên' gëinçe	not ven' jünz
ex' äm' ñe	not ex' äm' ñe		

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

trunk = a chest, main part of the body, an elephant's nose  
 yard = three feet, a small enclosure  
 hide = skin, to conceal  
 plain = smooth, clear, to smooth, a carpenter's tool

mên	õwe	üs?	Wêe	bôôts	ftt	yoür	fôot.
ë y ü	õ	ü e y ö y	ë i	õ ü w	ÿ ü é	ü w	ó ü

The *trunk* of a tree lies in the *yard*. It is *plain* to be seen your *trunk* is full. An elephant's *trunk* is a *yard* long. Compose other similar sentences.

**The affixes, let, ock, and ling, often mean little.**

Add *let*, *ock*, or *ling* to each of the following words and tell its meaning :

duck+	goose+	bird+	cut+	bull+
brook+	stream+	dear+	lake+	eye+
owl+	river+	isle+	hill+	eagle+x

**Parts of clothing.** Spell and pronounce :

hăt	bôôts	côl' lar
căp	shôes	nêck' tîe
bôn'net (not bŭn)	slîp' pers	era văt'
mîtt's	găit' ers	vêst
mî't' tens	săn' dal's	côr' set
glôves	sôcks	tŭ' nie (not tôô)
găunt' lets	hôse	wăis' eôt
wrăp' per	stôck' ings	man til' lâ
blouse (not blouse)	drăw' ers	çhêm işe'
jăck' et	ă' pron (ă' pŭrn)	păn ta lêts'
trou' sers (not zez)	măn' tle	păn ta lôôn's'
gown	păr' a sôl	pêt' ti côat

## LESSON XXXIX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

ôs' trîch	not ôs trîj	măn' âge	not măn' îge
fa tîgue'	not fa tîg'	pur sŭed'	not pur shŭed'
A mër' i cà	not A măr' i kî	Eŭ' rope	(yŭ' rŭp)

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	î ŷ	ă ă	ô â	î	ă ê

For pronunciation of words in final *a* see Lesson XLII.

**The affix, ed, means did;** as, *tend' ed* = did tend; *leaped* = did leap. It always forms a syllable by itself after *t* or *d*. In most other cases it has the sound of *d* after a *flat* and of *t* after a *sharp*.

*After t and d* — mend-ed; rent-ed; sound-ed; faint-ed

*After a flat* — barbed; weaved; prized; bathed

*After a sharp* — marked; drooped; lathed; passed

When *ed* does not form a syllable by itself, but it is desired to have it pronounced so, a small mark is placed over the *e*; as, parchèd, callèd, wingèd.

**Read,** first with one set of words, then with the other:

Ostriches { go about } in { small } } flocks }  
                   { roam } { little } } companies }

This { strange } { bird } is { called } the ostrich.  
       { odd } { fowl } is { named }

**Things in the work-basket.** Spell and pronounce:

tape	spóols	silk	böd' kin
thread	cöt' ton	thím' ble	nēed' dle-bóok
twist	lín' en	scis' sors	pín'-cush' iqn

**These are to do or make.** Spell and pronounce:

sēam	hēm	bräid	gūs' set
bänd	fēll	piēce	flounçe
gōre	stīteh	gāth' er	frill
sew (sō)	därn	tück	em broid' er

**Mark the pronunciation of—**

with	was	of	often	whole
few	what	there	why	hour
long	were	been	who	ere

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôôts	fit	yoür	fôöt.
ē ŷ ų	ō	ū ē ŷ ų ŷ	ē 1	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ŷ ē	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

## LESSON XL.

Words apt to be mispronounced. Spell and pronounce:

pläg' id	not plā' cid	hūn' dreds	not hūn' derds
hīs' to ry	not hīs' try	ōbē' dī ěnt	not o bēd' ěnt

The suffix, *ly*, means like. Add *ly* to each of the following words and tell its meaning:

cold+	man+	rapid+	mean+
snug+	swift+	common+	serious+
glad+	soft+	right+	slender+
slow+	wild+	crooked+	warm+

Sometimes two or three suffixes are joined to the same word; as, *harmful ly* = like full of harm.

Tell the meaning of the following words:

sorrowfully	joyfully	peacefully
carefully	wrongfully	hatefully
gleefully	playfully	rightfully

In oral spelling the syllables should not be pronounced, but should be indicated by a slight pause after each. When *ed* does not form a syllable by itself it should not be separated, in syllabication, from the rest of the word; as, *climbed* not *climb ed*.

Names applied to the Deity should always begin with a capital.

Gōd	The Sōn	The E tēr' nal
Lōrd	The Fāth' er	The Īn' fi nite
Chrīst	The Wōrd	The Cre ā' tor
Jēs us	The Lām̄b	The Āl mīght' ŷ

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ām nōt fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi ī ŷ ä ē ö á ū ā ē

Dē'  
Je h  
Pröv

W  
pron  
brēad  
ěn' gē

W  
and

1 { on  
1 { on

2 { pū  
2 { pū

3 { roū  
3 { rūf

4 { rīn  
4 { wrī

Sele

We s  
but do  
(5) bee  
duty to

Wor  
and use  
bi  
m

mēn  
ō ū ā



Dē' i tŷ      The Sāv' iour      The Su prēme' Bē' ing  
 Je hō' vāh      The Hō'ly Gzōst      The Ōm nīp' o tēnt  
 Prōv' i dençə      The Hō'ly Spīr' it      The Ōm' ni prēs' ent

LESSON XLI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

brēadth *not* brēath      hör' ri ble *not* hör' ri ble  
 ěn' ġine *not* ĩn' jūn, ěn' jīne      pur sūe' *not* sūe, ŝūe

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

- |     |           |                  |     |          |                   |
|-----|-----------|------------------|-----|----------|-------------------|
| 1 { | one's     | belonging to one | 5 { | toũgh    | (tũf) strong      |
|     | once      | one time         |     | tũft     | a bunch           |
| 2 { | pũff' ing | panting          | 6 { | thrōwn   | hurled            |
|     | pũf' fin  | a sea-bird       |     | thrōne   | seat of authority |
| 3 { | roũgh     | (rũf) uneven     | 7 { | strāight | direct            |
|     | rũff      | a frill          |     | strāit   | narrow            |
| 4 { | rĩng      | to sound a bell  | 8 { | wrōte    | did write         |
|     | wrĩng     | to twist         |     | rōte     | memory            |

**Select the right word :**

We sailed (7) through the (7) s of Dover. (4) the bell but do not (4) it off. The jay has a (5) on its head. The (5) beef was (6) to the dog. I saw him (1). It is (1) duty to go to church.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define and use :

bills    the beaks of birds, accounts, bank notes  
 mere = only, a lake

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoũr	foōt.
ē y a	ō	ū ē i q y	ē i	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū é	ū w	ō ū



**Caution.** Final *a* unaccented is like a *brief* sound of *ä* in *fär*, and is correctly represented by *ä* as in *whät*.  
A-oid *ä* or *i*. Spell and pronounce :

Em' mä	cöm' mä	a rō' mä
ëx' trä	sō' fä	äl' ge brä
mī' cä	sō' dä	Ot' ta wä

## LESSON XLIII.

**Begin with capitals:** (1) All proper names and words derived from them; as, Canada, Canadian, John, Toronto, Frenchman. (2) Titles of office or honor; as, the *Queen* of England; John Brown, *Esq.*, *Dear Sir*.

When the title without the name is used, use a capital only when the title-holder is spoken *to*; as, Good-morning, *Doctor*; have you seen the Hamilton *doctor* and the *general* from England?

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define :

böld	confident	foul	wicked, dirty
bōwled	threw a ball	fowl	a bird
böllled	having bölls or pods	vile	wicked, base
fürş	skins	vi' ol	a musical instrument
fürze	a shrub	vi' al	a small bottle

**Dictation exercise.** There has been some *foul* play. Hang the *furs* on the *furze* bush. That *fowl* is very *bold*. Who *bowed* at cricket to-day? The flax is well *bolled*. It was a *vile* act. Get a *vial* of oil.

mën	ōwe	üs?	Wëc	bôôts	fl	yoür	foöt.
ë u ä	ō	ü e r y	ē i	ō ū w	l y ū é	ū w	ó ū

Give two meanings for each of the following words:

tired <i>not</i> ti' ūrd	dates	green	right
shade	wānt <i>or</i> wānt	point	stop
trains	smell	care	cook
edg' es	tell	cröss	form

Things in the pantry Spell and pronounce :

pän	träy	frūc	böt' tle
jär	sieve	grä' ter	eän' nis ter
jüg	chöst	vict' uals	cröck' er ŷ
müg	fläsk	pick' les	pre sërves'

## LESSON XLIV.

The word, *oh*, should always be followed by an exclamation-point. It is used to express strong feeling. The word, *O*, is used before the names of persons addressed, and should never be followed by an exclamation-point; as, *Oh!* how can you think so? *O* John, don't do that.

A period (.) is placed at the end of sentences and after abbreviations; as, *Dr.* for Doctor; *Mr.* for Mister; *Geo.* for George. The period is considered part of the abbreviation.

Words apt to be mispronounced. Spell and pronounce :

blän' ket	<i>not</i> blän' ket	slöck	<i>not</i> slück
träv' el ler	<i>not</i> träv' ler	röots	<i>not</i> rööts

The affix, *ing*, means continuing; as, walking = continuing to walk. It should be pronounced, *ing*, the

VOWEL KEY:	Cäll	now	boy	I	äm	ä t	für.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	iy	ä e	ö t		ä é

mën  
d u #

ing words:  
right  
stop  
cook  
form  
ice :  
tle  
nis ter  
k' er y  
erveş'

vowel being lightly sounded but the *ng* plainly sounded. Pupils are apt to say *dó' ùn*, *gō' ùn*, for *doing, going*; or they go to the other extreme, and lay nearly equal stress on both parts of the word; as, *dó' ñng'*, *gō' ñng'*.

**Caution.** Do not omit the *t* after *e*, nor in *sts*. Spell and pronounce :

neſts	facts	coaſts	in ſiſts'
paſtes	boaſts	traſts	ghoſts
fiſts	trýſts	twiſts	di rêct' ly

LESSON XLV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

frög	not frög	when e'er'	not when e'er'
ſuğ gëſt' ed	not ſuj jëſt' ed	cälm	not cäm
ex ër' tions	not ex ër' tions	one' ſelf	not ones' ſelf
räth' er	not rüth' er	nëſt' lings	not nës' lings
in düced'	not in dööst'	ex iſt' ence	not ex iſt' ence

**Caution.** Do not drop *d* after *n*, nor in *lds*. Spell and pronounce:

holds	builts	folds	fields
ſtands	f uids	mends	ex pänds'

**Contractions in common use.** The teacher should dictate the *words contracted*, and require the pupils to spell and pronounce the *contractions*:

I'm	iſn't	we're	e'er	Jan.	Mon.
I'd	weren't	didn't	o'er	Feb.	Tu.
I've	who'd	you've	wouldn't	Mar.	Wed.
I'll	haven't	can't	they're	Apr.	Thur.

mën	öwe	üs?	Wëe	bööts	fit	yoür	fóöt.
ö u ä	ö	ü e i ö y	e i	ö ü w	I y ú é	ü w	ö u

he's	doesn't	don't	that's	Aug.	Fri.
he'd	hasn't	they'll	we'll	Sept.	Sat.
he'll	we've	where's	she's	Oct.	Sun.
it's	we'd	what'e'er	'twill	Nov.	Mr.
'tis	she'll	wher'e'er	won't	Dec.	Mrs.
'twas	aren't	when'e'er	thou'rt	Ont.	Messrs.

In contraction, *it is* (it's) becomes *it's*, because the sharp, *t*, and the flat, *s*, being of different classes, cannot be sounded together. *Ain't* is an improper contraction for *am not, are not*. Say, *I'm not, they aren't*. *Hain't* for *has not* or *have not* is also improper. *Won't* is strictly a contraction of *would not*, but it is commonly used for *will not*. *Don't* is a contraction of *do not*, therefore the expressions, *he don't, she don't, it don't*, are incorrect. Although the foregoing contractions are in common use they are inelegant, except those in the last two columns. They are used only in conversation (oral and written), and in poetry.

Ján' ū ä rŷ *not* Jän' yŷr ŷ, Jän' ū ä' rŷ

Fëb' rŷ ä rŷ *not* Fëb' ū ä' rŷ, Fëb' rŷ ä rŷ

Tŷes' day *not* Tŷes' day, Chŷes' day

Wëdnes' day (Wënz' day) *not* Wëd'nës day, Wëd' ënz day.

Mrs. (pronounced Mŷs' ŷs when coupled with a lady's name) *not* Mŷs' ŷz, Mŷs' tress.

Meŷs' rŷ. (Mësh' ŷrz) *not* Mëss' ŷrz.

## LESSON XLVI.

Words apt to be mispronounced. Spell and pronounce:

vic' to ry *not* vic' try

ŷr' chŷnŷ *not* ŷr' chŷns

newŷ' pā per

dög' gŷe

*not* nôôŷ' pā per

*not* dög' gē

VOWEL KEY:

EQUIVALENTS:

Call

â ô

now

ow ou

boy

oy oi

I

ŷ

ŷm

ä e

nöt

ô â

fär.

ä

Māy

ā é

W  
pron  
ën g  
wind  
lëngt

W  
and  
mŷ' n  
mŷ' n

mën  
ë ŷ ä

löst	not löst	'twäs' n't	not 'twüs' n't
dū' ty	not dōó' ty	bytch' er	not bütch' er

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

tramp = a walk, to walk, a vagabond

sort = kind, to cult

spot = a mark, a blemish, a place

fair = just, a show, light-colored

I hope we shall have *fair* weather for the *fair*, and that the judges' decisions will be *fair*. The horse that stood on that *spot* had a *spot* on his forehead.

**What boys sometimes are.** Spell and pronounce:

wise	wit' tÿ	fäith' fÿl	pä' tient (pä' shent)
eröss	noi' sÿ	ün cÿv' il	respëct' fÿl (not spēk)
rüde	mër' rÿ	sÿn cëre'	bois' ter oüs
düll	stü' pid	mÿrth' fÿl	im përt' i nënt
män' lÿ	fóól' ish	stëad' fast	in gën' ü oüs
bü' sÿ (bÿz' zÿ)	pläy' fÿl	ün tÿ' dÿ	in gë' nÿ oüs

## LESSON XLVII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

ën gāged'	not in gāged'	vë' he ment ly	not vë hë' ment ly
wind' lass	not win' lass	de scënd' ing	not dis ënd' ing
lëngth	not lënth	gën' er ous ly	not gën' rous ly

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce and define:

mÿ' ner	one who mines	boundş	springs, limits
mÿ' nor	one under age	bounce	to spring, rebound

mën	ōwe	üs?	Wëe	hóóts	ft	yoür	fóót.
ë y u	ō	ü e i o y	ë i	ō ū ŵ	ÿ ü è	ü w	ó ü

rē'-sīgnŝ'	signs again	find	discover
re ŝīgnŝ'	yields	fined	made pay penalty

**Dictation.** The poor old *miner* was *fined* for the offence. A boy or girl under twenty-one years of age is a *minor*. My dog *bounds* after my ball when I make it *bounce*. If he *re-sign* his name, he will *resign* his rights.

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use :

shaft = the entrance to a mine, part of a carriage  
 second = next after the first, a portion of time, an abettor  
 mount = a mountain, to go up  
 rocks = huge stones, moves from side to side

**A prefix** is an addition to the *beginning* of a word; as, *misuse* = to use wrongly.

**The prefix, mis, means wrong or wrongly.**  
 Tell the meaning of the following words :

mistake	miscall	misunderstanding
misjudge	misconduct	mispronunciation
misspend	missend	misused
misdeeds	missent	misstatement
misplace	misspell	misbehavior

## LESSON XLVIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

mān' ger	not mān' ger	vīnē' yard	not vīnē' yārd
lūŝē' ioŝs	(lūŝh' ūs)	nār' rōw	not nār' rū
tōr' toīŝe	or tōr' toīŝe	mōcked	not mōcked
cliff	not cliff	hūŝ' i' nēŝs	(hīz' nēs)

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	l	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ū	ū	ī ē



**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define :

file	a rasp	slōw	tardy
phī' al	a small bottle	slōe	a wild plum
prīze	a reward	nīt	an insect's egg
prīeș	inquires narrowly	knīt	to weave with needles
prīce	value	hīed	hurried
chānce	accident	hīde	skin
chānts	saered songs	clīff	a crag
lōw' er	further down	clēft	a split
low' er	to darken	clēf	a music sign
ex cūșe'	to pardon	wāit	to tarry
ex cūșe'	a good reason	wēight	heaviness
ūn ā' ble	not able	tēars	water from the eyes
ēn ā' ble	to make able	tīeș	rows
ad vīce'	counsel	hēed	care
ad vīșe'	to give advice	hē'd	he would, he had
wīnș	gains	pāce	a step
wīnșe	to flinch	pāyș	makes payment

**Dictation.** While the swift *hare* waits the slow tortoise *wins* the race. *He'd* advise you to *heed* good advice. By *chance* I heard the evening *chants*. What was the *price* of the *prize*? Bring a *file* for my saw and a *phial* of oil for my cart. *Wait* till I find the *weight* of the *hide*.

## LESSON XLIX.

**The prefixes, un, and, dis, mean not or opposite.** Tell the meaning of the following words :

un tī' dy	un vēil'	un kīnd'
un tōld'	diș hōn'or	un build'

---

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ū	ō	ū ē ū ū ū	ē i	ō ū ū	ī ū ū ē	ū ū	ō ū

un fäir'	dis o béy'	dis próve'
un like'	dis trüst'	dis pläce'
un sēen'	un trûe'	dis loy' al

Observe that *d*'s coming before an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or silent *h*, is pronounced *diz*; as, *diz* ä' ble, *diz* hön' or.

**The suffix, less, means without.** Tell the meaning of the following words :

üse' less	heärt' less	wit' less	shāme' less
härm' less	cāuse' less	list' less	hēed' less
fāult' less	tāste' less	cāre' less	pīt' i less

Repeat the meaning of the foregoing words; as, harm-  
less, without harm, *innocent*; careless, without care, *heed-*  
*less*; heartless, without heart, *unkind*.

**Things in the dining-room.** Spell and pronounce:

cūp	förk	sil' ver	crû' et
spóón	pläte	göb' let	cäs' ter
böwl	säu' çer	pī'ch' er	plät' ter
gläss	lä' dle	tä' ble	tüm' bler
knife	näp' kin	sīde' böard	tu rēen'

## LESSON L.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

shäd' öw	not shäd' dü	con völ' vü lüs	not vol' vül üs
list' ened	(lis' nd)	thou' şandş	not thou' şün's
häs' ened	(häs'nd)	lëis' üre ly	not lëis' üre ly
thith' er	not thith'er	rëst' less	not rës' less

VOWEL KEY:	Cäll	now	boy	I	äm	nöt	fär.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ä ö	ö ü	ü	ä ö

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

drôôps	hangs down	tī' ny	small
drôps	falls down	tīn' ny	like tin
pôol	standing water	börn	brought forth
pull	to draw	börne	carried
māze	a puzzle, labyrinth	bóurn	a limit
māize	Indian corn	sēns' es	wits
māce	husk of nutmeg	cēn' sus	enumeration of
māce	an ornamental staff		people
wāves	undulations	pōur' ing	emptying out
wāives	abandons	pōr' ing	studying closely
ēdge	margin	ēx cept'	unless, but
ētch	to engrave	āe cept'	to receive willingly

**The suffix, er, means more, or one that does or makes something.** Tell the meaning of :

bāk' er	spēll' er	slōw' er
briġht' er	wīld' er	spoil' er
ōld' er	ūpp' er	rēad' er
stārt' er	nēar' er	beār' er
hīgh' er	sōrt' er	tāll' er

**Name similar words** and give their meaning.

**The suffix, est, means most.** Tell the meaning of the following words :

swīft' est	hārd' est	mēan' est
mīld' est	fleēt' est	fāir' est
new' est	lōn' ġest	sōon' est
brāv' est	quēer' est	briġht' est
grānd' est	blīnd' est	greāt' est
plāin' est	strōn' ġest	pūr' est

**Name similar words** and give their meaning.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōots	ft	yoŋr	fōot.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ō ū ŋ ŋ	ōl	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ū é	ū ŵ	ō ū

## LESSON LI.

**Things in the parlor.** Spell and pronounce:

vāse	lounge	tās' sel	bräck' et
chāir	sō' fā <i>not</i> sō' fī	mīr' ror	eush' ion
grāte	cār' pet	pīet' ūre	pī ān' ō
scrēen	cūr' tain	pōr' trāit	ōt' to mān

**Things in the chamber.** Spell and pronounce:

crib	tow' el	crā' dle	wārd' rōbe
trūnk	bōl' ster	bēd' stēad ( <i>not</i> stīd)	ey' er lēt
quilt	pil' lōw	māt' tress <i>not</i> ma trāss'	coun' ter' pāne'
shēet	blāñ' ket	bū' reau (rō)	toi' let-sēt'

**The suffix, ness, means state of being.** Tell the meaning of the following words:

glād' ness	wīck' ed ness	swēet ness
wēak' ness	hēlp' less ness	mīld' ness
hārm' less ness	wild' ness	mēan' ness

**The suffix, ish, means somewhat, or like.** Tell the meaning of the following words:

bläck' ish	swēet' ish	gīrl' ish
child' ish	fōol' ish	boy' ish
clown' ish	sālt' ish	brown' ish

**The prefix off, means from.** Tell the meaning of the following words:

ōff' spring	ōff' cast	ōff'-scour' ings
ōff' shoot	ōff' set	ōff'-scum

**Name other words ending in *ness*, or *ish*, and tell their meaning.**

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	Māy ā ē

## LESSON LII.

**The suffix, en, means made of, or to make.**

Tell the meaning of the following words :

bläck' en	göld' en	dēad' en	sādd' en
ēarth' en	wóod' en	dēep' en	briġht' en
quġck' en	lēad' en	chēap' en	hārd' en

**The suffixes, able and ible, mean able, fit to be, causing.** Tell the meaning of the following words :

rēad' a ble	di vīs' i ble	chānge' a ble
ēat' a ble	re mārġk' a ble	pēace' a ble

**Name other words ending in en, able, or ible, and tell their meaning.**

**The prefix, out, means beyond; and, over, means above.** Tell the meaning of the following words:

out grōw'	out lēap'	out rġde'
over flōw'	over lāp'	over rġde'

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

cār' rot	a root	nēeds	requires
cār' at	a small weight	knēads	mixes dough
cā' ret	a writing mark	dġes	ceases to live
plāce	locality	dġes	for coining
plāice	a fish	dġce	for gaming

**Dictation.** Place a *caret* where the omitted word or letter should come in. Diamonds are weighed by the *carat*, and *carrots* are weighed by the pound. *Dice* are small cubes used for gaming, but *dies* are used for stamping coin. Place the *plai*ce in water lest it die.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	hōots	īt	yoŋr	fōot.
ē u a	ō	ū ē r e y	ē i	ō ū ō	ī y ū ē	ū w	ō ū

## LESSON LIII.

Noises that animals make. Spell and pronounce

yēlp	blēat	crōw	erȳ
howl	brāy	grūnt	bārk
būzz	cāck' le	serēam	bēl' lōw
gōb' ble	clūck	crōak	bāy
quāck	pēep	squēal	pūr
whīne	nēigh	whīs' le	chīr' rup
growl	chīrp	drōne	scrēech
mew	whīn' nȳ	hīss	shriēk
twīt' ter	snōrt	lōw	hūm
cāw	squēak	whīn	mōan
cōô	rōar	lāugh (lāf)	squāll

Name the animals and the sounds they make ;  
as, dogs yelp, wolves howl, flies buzz, turkeys gobble, etc.

## LESSON LIV.

Words apt to be mispronounced. Spell and pronounce:

tōôthed	not tōôthed	as pār' a gus	not as pār' a gus
ūs' ters	not ūs' ters	tū' lip	not tū'lip, chū'lip
chēst' nut	not chēst'nut	trēm' ū loūs	not tērn' ū' lous
cū' ri ous	not cūr' yūs	U nīt' ed States	not Ū' nīt ed

Tell the meaning of the following words with the different suffixes added:

cold + er, est, ly, ness  
sweet + er, est, ly, ness

hope + ful, less, fulness  
help + ful, less, fulness

VOWEL KEY:	Cāil	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā é

\* g  
\* ti  
\* ha  
\* rē

T  
wor  
wrāp  
wrīst  
wrīte  
wrōt  
wrȳ

W  
pēn  
rū' le  
tāb' l  
blōt' t  
e rā' s

Thi  
vērse  
prōse  
hȳmn  
spēech  
rȳme  
psālm

\* Chau  
mēn  
ē ū ű

* grēed' y + er, est, ly, ness	cāre + ful, less, fulness
* tī' dy + er, est, ly, ness	hārm + ful, less, fulness
* hāp' py + er, est, ly, ness	chānge + ful, less, fulness
* rēad' y + er, est, ly, ness	* pī' ty + ful, less, fulness

## LESSON LV.

The letter, **w**, is silent before **r** in the following words. Spell and pronounce them :

wrāp	wrēst	wrēck	wrēath	wrīn' kle
wrist	wrēteh	wrāth	wrēathe	wrān' gle
write	wrōng	swōrd	wrēn	wrīg' gle
wrōte	wrēak	wrāith	wrīng	wrēs' le
wrŷ	wrōth	wrīthe	wrūng	wrēneh

Writing materials. Spell and pronounce:

pēn	pēn' cil	quill	quīre (not quī' er)
rū' ler	wā' fer	lēt' ter	pā' per
tāb' let	fōols' cāp	rēam	rūb' ber
blōt' ter	īnk' stānd	pēn' knīfe	dī' a ry
e rā' ser	ēn' ve lōpe	mū' ci lage	pōrt fōl' iō

Things written or printed. Spell and pronounce:

vērse	bāl' lud	pō' em (not pōm)
prōse	pōst' er	ēs sāy' (not ēs' sā)
hŷmn	nō' tice	plā cārd' (not plāe' ard)
spēech	lēt' ter	pār' a grāph (not pār' a grāf)
rŷme	chāp' ter	drā' mā (or drām'-ā)
psālm	re pōrt'	cōl' āmn (not cōl' yūm)

\* Change final *y* into *i* before adding the suffix.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōots	fit	yoŷr	fōot.
ē u n	ō	ū s ?	ē i	ō ŷ ŷ	ī ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

plāy	joŭr' nal	nār' ra tīve ( <i>not nār</i> )
ī'tem	sŏng	sŏn' net ( <i>not sŏn' net</i> )
tāle	ad drĕss'	re view' ( <i>not rĕ' view</i> )
stō' rŷ	ŏr ā' tion	pār' a phrāse ( <i>not pār'</i> )

**Mark the pronunciation** of the words in the following stanza :

Abide with me ! fast falls the eventide :  
 The darkness deepens ; Lord, with me abide !  
 When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,  
 Help of the helpless, O abide with me !

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ŭm	nŏt	fŭr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ŏ	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ă ĕ	ŏ ŭ	ŭ	ā ē

me  
 hig  
 ing  
 to in  
 espe  
 to p  
 prop  
 cent.  
 In  
 plain  
 orief  
 d'nt.  
 dant.  
 simil  
 of on  
 W  
 pronc  
 rĕt' i  
 mār'  
 dīs' s  
 hĕlm  
 bŷtch  
 mĕn  
 ĕ ŷ ŷ



## PART III.

## LESSON I.

THE pronunciation of the English language is in a great measure arbitrary. Good present usage is always the highest authority, but good usage differs. It is exceedingly difficult, by any system of marking the pronunciation, to indicate the exact sound of every letter in every word — especially in the unaccented syllables. An approximation to perfect accuracy is all that can be attained. *When the proper sound is given to the accented syllables the unaccented are least apt to be wrong.*

In the last syllable of *abundant* the sound is neither plain *dănt* nor plain *dănt*, but an indefinite sound of the briefest possible length sufficient to voice the consonants, *d'nt*. While a *bŭn'' dănt'* is vulgar, a *bŭn'' dănt'* is pedantic. The cause of the mispronunciation of this and similar words, is the effort to give *two* accents instead of *one*.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

rĕt' i nŭe	not rĕt' i nŭe	ter rif' ic	not tĕr' rif' ic
măr' riage	not măr' rāge	lēaped	not lĕpt
dīs' so lŭte	not dīs' sō lōôt	tōw'ards	not tōrds
hĕlm	not hĕl' ūm	re lă' tŕ	not re lă' tŕ
bŭtch' er	not bōôch' er	Eŋg' land	(ing' gland)

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōôts	fit	yoŭr	fōôt.
ĕ ŭ ŋ	ō	ŭ ɛ r ō y	ĕ i	ō ū w̄	ī y ŭ ě	ŭ w̄	ō ŭ

brill' iant	not bril li ant	māin'-yārd'
lāughed (lāft)	not lāft	ēm bārkk'
bÿ'-and-bÿ'	not bīn' bÿ, bīm' bÿ	ēn cou'r' āged

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

cōn' trāct	a bargain	rēach	to arrive at
con trāct'	to bargain	rētch	to heave
vēs' selş	ships	zerētch	a rogue
vās' salş	slaves	com mänd' ed	ordered
yōke	to unite	com mēnd' ed	praised
yōlk	part of an egg	mān' tles	garments
liēge	lord	mān tels	shelves
lēdge	shelf	vā' ri oūs	different
Sir	title of honor	vā' ri eş	changes
Sire	father	voiče	spoken sound
āl rēad' ŷ	now	vīce	wickedness
āl' rēad' ŷ	all prepared	vīse	a tool
fōr' tÿ	a number	vīş	contends
fōr' tē	strong	ēach	every one
fōrte	what one excels in	i'tch	a disease
sāil' orş	seamen	ġ/hāst' lÿ	hideous
sāil' ers	things that sail	ġ/hōst' lÿ	spiritual
cāsks	barrels	drōpped	fell
cāsques	(cāsks)helmets	drōoped	hung down
bōard	deck of a ship, plank	bōre	carried
bōred	did bore	bōar	male pig
hārd'er	more difficult	mōrn' ing	part of day
ār' dor	zeal	mōurn' ing	grieving
crāsh	to fall with noise	at tēnd' ance	(ns) presence
crūsh	to bruise	at tēnd' ants	(nts) waiters
		dīs'tant	remote
		dīs'tance	remoteness

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ūm nōt fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi ī ŷ ā ē ō ā ū ā ē

mēn  
ē ŷ ā

nō' ble man	a peer	faint	weak
nō' ble mǎn'	a good man	fěint	pretence
āl to gēth' er	entirely	fěigned	pretended
āl to gēth' er	all in company	lōrd	a nobleman
prēs' ence	(ns) state of be-	lāud	to praise
	ing present	ac çępt'	to receive
prēs' ents	(nts) gifts	ex çępt'	all but
pre şents'	(nts) gives	wōe	misfortune
knēes	part of the body	whō' ā }	
niēçe	a relative	whō }	stop

**Dictation exercise.** The *throne* was *thrown* down. *Sailors* are not always good *sailers*. His *attendance* gave good *attendance*. Why are you in *mourning* this *morning*? He *feigned* or made a *feint* to *faint*. Are *all ready* already? They went *together* to *gather* flowers. A *nobleman* is not always a *noble man*. For *forty* years he played the *piano-forte*. The *beggar* will *accept* nothing *except* money. He never accepted any *presents* in our *presence*. The *helm* is made of *elm* or oak. He *varies* his lessons in *various* ways.

## LESSON II.

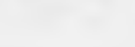
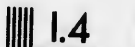
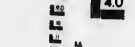
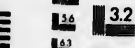
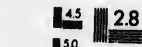
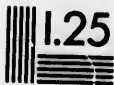
In poetry lines that rhyme with each other are written or printed at the same distance from the left side of the page. Words not allowable in prose are often used in poetry by what is called *poetic license*; as, *lit* instead of *lighted*. In *common metre* the lines contain alternately eight and six syllables. A poem is said to be *indented* when the lines begin unevenly and their beginnings look like *teeth*. "Cassabianca" is *common metre*, and *indented*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoŋr	fōōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ŋ ŋ ŋ	ē i	ō ū ō	I ŷ ū ē	ŋ ō ō	ō ŋ



# MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



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**In nautical language** the fore part of a vessel is called the *proW*, *stem*, or *bow*; the middle part, the *waist* or amidships; the hind part, the *stern*. The masts and long poles by means of which the sails are hoisted are called *spars*; the spar that projects from the bows is called the *bōwsprit*. A spar by means of which the foot of a sail is extended is called a *boom*. Anything on or in the vessel is said to be *aboard*; anything in the rear part of it, *aft* or *abaft*; upon its masts or sails, *aloft*; behind it, *astern*. A vessel riding on the water is *afloat*; loose from its moorings, *adrift*; stuck fast in shallow water, *aground*.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

<i>wrēath'</i> ĩng	<i>not wrēath'</i> ĩng	ŭp ɔn'	<i>not ŭp ũn'</i>
<i>chiēf'</i> taĭn	<i>not chiēf'</i> tāĭn	<i>de spāir'</i>	<i>not dīs pāir'</i>
<i>shōne</i>	<i>or shōn</i>	<i>shroud</i>	<i>not shroud</i>

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

<i>bōrne</i>	carried	<i>wrēck</i>	ruin
<i>bōrn</i>	brought forth	<i>rēck</i>	care
<i>lōne</i>	unfrequented	<i>a loud'</i>	audible, loudly
<i>lōan</i>	to lend	<i>al lowed'</i>	permitted
<i>gāl' lant</i>	brave, gay	<i>browş</i>	ridges, brinks
<i>gal lānt'</i>	attentive to ladies	<i>browşe</i>	to nibble
<i>pēn' non</i>	a banner	<i>pōst</i>	a stake, to hurry
<i>pēn' nant</i>	a long narrow flag	<i>pōşed</i>	puzzled

**Dictation exercise.** We are not *allowed* to speak *aloud* in the class-room. The *bust* of General Scott has *burst* and fallen. Goats *brows* upon the mountain *brows*. Where to plant the *post* *posed* him. The blue *lone* sea

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ă	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā ē

hath one. Little he'll *reck* if they let him sleep on. The beach was covered with the *wreck*. He has *borne* the mark since he was *born*. Money to *loan*. With *pennon* set and *pennant* gay the gallant vessel glides away.

## LESSON III.

**Phrases apt to be slurred.** Articulation should be full, clear, distinct, not as within the parentheses :

its neck (it snéck)            slightest sound (slightes'ound)  
turning its head (it sêd)    can scent danger (sen' danger)

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

Gi räffe'	not gür' äf'
ca mël' o pärd	not cäm' el lëp' ard
hóofs	not hóofs
dūr' ing	not dūr' ing
mím ô' sà	not mím ô' sa
be nēath'	not bē nēth'
är' id	not är' id
ô' a sēs	not ô ä' sēs
nät' ür al lý	not năch' ür al lý
A mēr' i cā	not A mār' i kī
Eū' rope	not yū' rôp, yūr' ūp
swift' lý	not swif' lý
men äg' er iēs	(men äzh' er êz) not men äd' jūr iz
cqv' ered	not cöv' ered
scäree' lý	or skärs' lý, not skërs' lý
in' sēcts	not in' sëks
träv' ell ing	not träv' ling
ströñ' ġer	(ströng' ġer) not ströng' er

mën	ōwe	ūs?	Wëe	bôôts	fit	yoŭr	fôôt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē i	ô ū ŵ	f ŷ ū é	ŋ w	ô ŷ

**Wild animals** (continued). Spell and pronounce :

cou' gār	gō ril' là	zē' brā	not zē' brā'
lēop' ard	lī ē' nā	ba bóón'	not bāb' óón
pàn' ther	būf' fa lō	wāl' rus	not wāl' rus
mán' drill	kāñ ga rôó'	pōr' cū pīne	not cū
quāg' gā	ān' te lōpe	āye'-āye'	(ī'-ī')
gō' pher	jäck' ál	jäg' ũ är'	not jäg' wūr
ō rāng'-ou' tāng'	chín-chil' là	lā' má	not lām' á
ga zēlle'	pū' má	rī nōç' e rōs	
chīm pān' zēe	wōm' bat	hīp po pót' a mūs	
fēr' ret	bādç' er	wōl ver ēne' not wól' ver ēne	
zē' bū	wēa' şel	cāt' a mount	
bī' son	slōth	ār ma dīl' lō	

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

sights	views	sōars	flies high
sītes	situations	sōreç	ulcers
çītes	quotes	sōurçe	beginning
plāins	level country	cāpt' ũre	seizure
plāneş	flat surfaces	cāp' tor	one who captures
slōpes	declivities	hāy	dried grass
slóops	small ships	hēy	an expression of joy
slōps	dirty water	çh?	an interjection of inquiry
gāit	walk	ād di' tion	(ād dīsh' ũn) increase
gāte	a passage	ē di' tion	(ē dīsh' ũn) publication

**Elliptical exercise.** Fill the ellipses with appropriate words. Strange — are to be seen on the — of ancient cities. The vulture — above the — of the Nile. What — was made to the last — of the book? So you have raked all the —, John, —? After the — of the city its — was knighted. Observe his awkward — as he enters the —.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā ē



## LESSON IV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

moun' tain *not* moun' tain    quar' rel *not* quarl  
 squir' rel *not* squirl    öc' eü pÿ (kyü) *not* öc' eü pÿ  
 put *not* püt    för' ests *not* för' ests, för' es's

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

lä't ter    after in place    träck    path, mark  
 lä't er    after in time    träct    a small pamphlet  
 tä'l' ents    abilities    dif' er    disagree  
 tä'l' onş    claws    de fër'    to postpone

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted word: I prefer the former to the — but must have it not — than noon. The owl has no — for singing but is well supplied with —. He left temperance — in the hall and muddy — upon the doorstep.

**Words ending in le, el, en, and in, unaccented,** generally have the vowel in the unaccented syllable not only obscure but very brief—just sufficient to voice the consonants. Orthoëpist sometimes indicate this brevity by spelling the pronunciation of such words as shovel, woven, basin—shov'l, wov'n, bas'n. This creates a tendency to slur many dissyllables into monosyllables. The other extreme, sounding the unaccented vowel too plainly, is equally inaccurate. It is as improper to say pō'ëm', as pōme; jēw'ël', as jūle or jōól; dū'ël', as dūle or dōól. The vowel of an unaccented syllable next to an accented syllable is generally *short* and more or less

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoür	fōót.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē i ŋ y	ē l	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū é	ū w	ō ŋ

*obscure.* As a rule, if the accented syllable is properly sounded the unaccented syllables, spoken without conscious effort, will take care of themselves. Keep this in mind and spell and pronounce :

bā' sin	gār' den	rēek' on	tṛeas' on	cās' tle
brīght' en	glād' den	shāk' en	tāk' en	fās' ten
coūs' in	hēav' en	shqv' el	wēas' el	ōl' ten
dqz' en	qv' en	shriv' el	wōv' en	būs' tle
göld' en	rāi' sin	sēv' en	wāk' en	jōs' tle

## LESSON V.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

tētr' ered		rüst' ling	not rüst' ling
'twāş	not twūş	dew	not dew
ēre	not ēre	heārth	not hūrth
wērt	not wērt, wērt	čmp' tŷ	not čmp' tŷ
pās' tīme	not pās' tīm	dām' şel	
hōme' ward	not hōm' wārd'	ōf' ten-tīmeş'	

is't (ist) See flats and sharps, page 10.

**Poets are not always careful** that the *rhythmical* accent shall coincide with the *word* accent. It is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that poetry is easier to read than prose. It is true that the rhythmical movement assists pupils to *speak the words*, but this same rhythmical movement is accountable for considerable mispronunciation and rapid, expressionless reading. The nursery rhyme, "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," has fixed in thousands of minds the incorrect pronunciation of "con' tra rŷ."

VOWEL KEY :	Cáll	now	boy	I	ŷ'n	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS :	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ü	ā ē

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

dām	a beast's mother, to obstruct	plōt	a small extent of ground, to plan
dāme	a lady of rank, a woman	plāt	a level piece of ground, to plait
dāmŋ	to condemn	plēat	to crimp in narrow folds
drāfts	bills of exchange	plāit	to fold, to braid, a fold
draughts	(drāfts) currents of air, potions	plāte	a dish nearly flat
wārm	having heat	plāid	cross-striped
wōrm	a creeping animal	plāyed	did play
rōar	a loud noise	whīth' er	which way
rōw' er	one who rows	whēth' er	which of two
fēast	a banquet	pēers	equals; looks narrowly
fāst	abstinence from food	piērs	the pillars of a bridge
rāre	not common	fłōcks	numbers of birds
rēar	the hind part, to raise, not sufficiently cooked	phłōx	a flowering plant
rēre	not sufficiently cooked	hērs	belonging to her
sēemed	appeared	hēarse	a carriage for the dead
sēamed	having seams	rā' ven	a black bird
lāne	a narrow road	rāv' en	to prey, to eat greedily
lāin	remained at rest		

**Dictation.** It has *lain* in the *lane* all day. It *seemed* to be *seamed*. *Flocks* of sparrows have destroyed the flowering *phlox*. A large *beech* grows near the *beach*. The *rower* heard the *roar* of the breakers. He *peers* under the bridge at the *piers*. The *hearse* is not *hers*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē i ŋ y	ē i	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

**Elliptical exercise.** Take the lamb to its —. This — plant is hard to —. He hid the broken — in — or fold of his dress. You must — the lace into small —. There are more — in my house than — in my pocket-book. — you go I'll follow — you wish it or not.

## LESSON VI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

ĕdĕg' eș	not ĕdg' eș	cār' riāg eș	not cār' riāg eș
hērb' āge		Ār' abș or Ā' rabș	not Ā' rābș'
strēngth	not strenth	Āf' ri cā	not Āf' ri kā, Āf' ri kŷ
firesh	not fi' ūrz	drāfts	not drāf's

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

wāveș undulations	de șērts'	dues, abandons
wāiveș foregoes, puts off	dēs' erts	barren tracts
mēanș intends, measures	deș șērts'	services of sweetmeats
miēnș countenances,	ō' a sīs	a fertile spot in a desert
a lōne' unaccompanied		
a lōan something lent	ō' a sēs	fertile spots in a desert
grēāt' er larger		
grāt' er an instrument		

**Dictation.** A vegetable *grater* is *greater* than a nutmeg *grater*. I got a *loan* from him *alone*. He *waives* his right. Let us *desert* the table before the *dessert* is passed.

**Deserts denotes** what a person deserves, whether good or ill; *reward*, what he actually receives for conduct,

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

good or bad; *claim*, what he has a right to demand; *worth*, his qualities; *merit*, his services. Good or ill *desert*; suitable *reward*; just *claim*; moral *worth*; great *merit*.

**We travel** on foot; on camels; on horseback; on canals, rivers, lakes, and seas in boats; on cars; in a

gīg	slēd	sūl' kŷ	coū pé'
cāb	cōach	wāg' gōn	phā' e ton (fā')
hāck	ghāise	cār' riāge	ba rouche' (róosh')
cārt	būg' gŷ	ōm' ni bus	brougħ' am (bróó'm)
dray	cūt' ter	hōrse'-cār'	dil' i genee' (zhāns)
sléigh	chār' i ot	stāge'-cōach'	whēel' bār' rōw (not bōr' rū)

## LESSON VII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

yōn' der	not yon' der	māin tāin' or māin tāin'
blī' ther	not blī' ther	hāw' thōrn not hāw' thūrn
āf' ter nōon	not āf ter nōon'	dīs pērse' not dīs pērse'
ō ver lōok'	not ō' ver lōok'	mōōr not a rhyme of dōor

**The permanent compounds**, tonight, today, tomorrow, should be without hyphens.

**Heaven** and **Providence**, meaning the Deity, are spelled with capitals; but heaven, the abode of the good, and providence, foresight, are not.

**Oft** is not used in prose.

**The rhythmical accent** on the third syllable of *solitary* will be likely to cause pupils to mispronounce that word, as sōl' i tā' ry, instead of sōl' i ta ry.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ā	ō	ū ē i ō ŷ	ē i	ō ū ŷ	i ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ŷ

In whistles, the *t* is silent. It is also silent in the following words:

būs' tle	a pös' tle	jös' tle	öf' ten
brīs' tle	e pīs' tle	hūs' tle	rūs' tle
cäs' tle	chris't' mas	mois' ten	this' tle
chäs' ten	grīs' tle	nēs' tle	wrēs' tle
chris't' en	fäs' ten	söf' ten	pēs' tle
chěst' nut	glīs' ten	häst' en	līs't' en

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

mīn' ster	a cathedral church	wāll	a stone fence
mīn' is ter	a servant	wāul	a cat's cry
wōn' dered	marvelled	träcked	followed
wān' dered	roamed aimlessly	träct	a district
fūr' tlier	more in quantity	climb	to ascend
fār' tlier	more in distance	clime	region

**Dictation.** I will not go any *farther* nor will I say anything *further* on the subject. Hear the cat's *waul* on the garden *wall*. We *tracked* them over a large *tract* of country. We *wondered* whither you had *wandered*.

## LESSON VIII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

Äl ex' än' der	not Ĕl ĕx än' der
ri dīe' ü loñs	not ri dīe' lūs
fa mil i är' i tÿ	(fa mil yī är' i tÿ)
lieü tēn' ant	or lēv tēn' ant, not lieü tēn' ant
colo' nel	(kūr' nel)

VOWEL KEY:	Cäll	now	boy	I	äm	nöt	fär.	Mäy
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	i y	ä ē	ö ä	ä	ä ē

ġën' er al	<i>not</i> ġïn' er al
coúrt' e oũs	<i>or</i> cōurte' oũs
năt' ūr al	<i>not</i> năch' ur al
quĕst' ĩġn	(kwĕst' yŭn) <i>not</i> kwĕs' chŭn
re dŭced'	(re dŭst') <i>not</i> re dŭst', re jŭst'
tĕmpt' ed	<i>not</i> tĕmp' ted

**Dashes separate speeches** in dialogue when each speech does not form a paragraph by itself ; as,

"Captain?" — "Higher!" — "Major?" — "At last," was the lofty response.

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

full	entirely occupied	hĭgh' er	more lofty
fōol	an unwise person	hĭre	salary, engage for pay
per mĭt'	allow	coló'nel	(kŭr' nel) an army officer
pĕr' mĭt	license		
măr'shal	a commander	kĕr' nel	a grain, central part
măr'tial	(măr shal) warlike	stĕad' ŷ	firm
măn' ner mien		stŭd' ŷ	re search, applica- tion to books
măn' or	a noble estate	rĕ' al	actual
prĭde	vanity, haughti- ness	rĕel	a lively Scotch dance
prĭed	forced open	rŭde	uncivil, violent
ones(wũnŝ)	single things	rôód	a quarter of an acre
once(wũnŝ)	a single time	rŭed	regretted

**Elliptical exercise.** It is best to — a guide if you wish to go —. The — wore a — air. A — is — of folly. He — the day he had been — to a stranger. The officer asked me to — him to examine my —. He — open the box. They danced a — Scotch —.

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōôts	fĭt	yoŭr	fōót.
ĕ ŷ ŷ	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ŷ	ĕ l	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

**Words of similar meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

pär' don	tēr' ror	pride	böld
for gīve'	frīght'	háugh' ti nēss	där' īng
ab şolve'	a lärm'	ván' i tŷ	bräve
ex cūse'	cōn ster nā'tion	con çōit'	fēar' less
ac quit'	āp pre hēn' sion	ār' ro gauce	coūr āge' oūs
jūs' ti fŷ	fēar	diş dāin'	in trēp' id

*Excuse* equals; *pardon* inferiors; *excuse* small faults; *pardon* great ones; *excuse* an unintentional wrong; *pardon* a crime; *forgive* a sin; *remit* a punishment. *Apprehension* of danger; a cry of *alarm*; a spectacle of *terror*; a sudden *fright*; an overwhelming *consternation*. A *proud* disposition shows itself in *haughty* manners. *Arrogance* of demand; *pride* of heart; *disdain* for inferiors; *vanity* of a weak mind. *Bold* in defence of truth; *daring* in military exploits; a *brave* soldier, *fearless* of danger; a  *courageous* general; *intrepid* conduct; *undaunted* resolution.

**Words ending in "shun"** (tion, cion, etc.) have their accent on the syllable before *shun*.

## LESSON IX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

slēek	not slik	trough(trōf)	not trōf
dēaf' en	not dēf' fen	Bāb' y lon	not Bāb' lon
ēnds	not ēnz	pūmp' kinş	not pūñ' kinz, nor
frīends	not frēnz		pūm' kinz
stōcks	not stōks	būck' whēat	not būck whēat'
mōrt' gāge	not mōrt' gīg	hō tēl'	not hō' tēl

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē



**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define :

bāy	a small gulf	pēr	by
Béy	a Tartar chief	pūrr	to make a soft noise, as
rōw	a color		a cat
rōw'an	mountain-ash	glāre	glitter
wāste	to destroy	glāir	the white of an egg
wāist	part of the body	sōld	parted with for money
wēak	feeble	sōled	supplied with a sole
wēek	seven days	sōuled	having a soul
hā! hā!	laughter	kīnd	gentle
hā-hā	a kind of fence	kīne	cows
hāw! hāw!	vulgar laughter	kin	relation, relatives

**Dictation.** *Ha! ha!* I see the *ha-ha* hedge from which the *haw! haw!* came. The *roan* horse is tied to a *rowan*-tree. I *sold* the half-*soled* boots to a whole-*souled* mechanic. Are *kīne* *kind* to their *kin*? The *Bey* of Tunis is sailing on the *bay*.

**Farm and food names classified.** Spell and pronounce :

hār' ness	hāme	hēad' stāll
rēin	brī' dle	crūp' per
strāp	hāl' ter	brēcch' ing (brīch)
gīrth	būck' le	sūr' qīn gle
trāçe	snāl' fle	mār' tīn gāle
chēek	cōl' lar	blīnk' er
wāg' gōn	fēl' lōe	dāsh
fīre not ti' er	whecl	thill
hūb	screw	līnch' pīn
spōke	āx' le	clēv' is
seçthe not sīth	rēap' er	plough

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoūr	foōt.
ē u u	ō	ū ō I o y	ē i	ō ū w	I y ū é	ū w	ō ū

snäth	mōw' er	drill
här' rōw <i>not</i> här	sick' le	cūl' ti vā tor
erā' dle	flāil	pitch'-fōrk
elōck	fāçe	lēv' er
wāteh	cāse	sprīng
cōg	wéight	jew' el
whēel	rīv' et	pēn' dū lūm
hānds	piv' ot	rēg' ü lā tor
crōps	shōck	grāin
stāck	strāw	sēed
shēaf	chāff	stüb' ble
pēase	rŷe	mīl' let
cōrn	ōats	vētch
bēans	bār' ley	būck' whēat
māize	whēat	flāx
grāss	tīm' o thŷ	āl' sike
clō' ver	lū' çern	pāst' üre
wōol	crēam	sū' et
būt' ter	hōn' eŷ	cūrd
lārd	milk	rēn' net
chēese	whēy	flēçe
ēggs	tūl' lōw	man üre'
āp' pleŷ	frūit	rāsp' ber rŷ
ā' pri cōts <i>not</i> āp	pēach	gōōse'ber rŷ <i>not</i> gōōse
grāpes	peār	quīnce
plūms	chēr' ry	nēe' tar īne
squāsh	hōps	tŷme
crēss	çit' ron	hērbs
tūr' nip	mēl' on	pārs' ley

VOWEL KEY: Cāll    now    boy    I    ām    nōt    fār.    Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō    ow ou    oy oi    ī ŷ    ā ē    ō á    ū    ā é

tor  
k

im  
cor

at

not gôôse

tr. Mây  
ä ä é

çël' e rÿ	pÿmp' kin	cÿ' cÿm ber
lët' tÿçe	räd' ish	as pär' a gÿs
cär' rot	rÿü'bärb <i>not</i> bÿrb	cän'ta loÿpe
cäb' bäge	spÿn' ach <i>or</i> äge	mÿsk' mël on
øn' ion	po tä' tō	lëek
pärs 'nip	to mä' tō <i>or</i> mä'	ën' dÿve
bëet	gär' lie	säl' sÿ fÿ
fóód	chöp	lÿ' er
häm	mëat	cÿt' let
pörk	steäk	sÿr' loin
bä' con	lämð	mÿt' ton
vëal	trÿpe	säus' äge
bëef	flësh	grä' vÿ
fowl	chÿck' en	bÿre
pöul' trÿ	tÿr' key	dÿck
gäme	gôôse	vën' i son
fÿsh	mÿl' let	mäs' kin öngë
oys' ter	pÿck' er el	mÿs ke lÿn' jeh
sar dÿne'	stÿr' gëon	däçe
säl'm' on	ël	mäck' er el
häd' dock	trout	hër' ring
bäss	smëlt	shäd
përch	häl' i bÿt	mÿn' nōw
pÿke	sōle	sÿek' er
mëal	röll	wäf' fle
flour	mÿsh	erÿm' pit
brän <i>not</i> bränd	pör' ridge <i>not</i> pör	dough
shörts	pÿe	eräck' er
brëad	päs' trÿ	pÿd' ding
bÿs' çÿt	cÿs' tard	pän' cäke
bÿn	mÿf' fin	sänd' wÿch (wÿj)

mën	öwe	üs?	Wëc	böôts	fit	yoür	fööt.
ë u ä	ö	ü e i o y	ë i	ö ü w	ÿ y ü é	ü w	ö ü

vín' e gar	rāi' šing	jél' lý
píck' leš	fil' berts	wál' nūts
pre šērves'	ā' mōnds	pīnc'-āp ple
soūp	grū' el	sāuce
brōth	stew	sāl' ad

## LESSON X.

**Words ending in "y" after a consonant change y into i before all suffixes except *ing*; as,**

glō' ry	glō' ries	glō' ri fý	glō' ry ing
beau' ty	beau' ties	beau' ti fý	beau' ti fý ing

**The exceptions to this rule are—**

slý' ly	slý' ness	shý' ly	shý' ness
bā' by ish	bā' by hood	lā' dy ship	lā' dy like
lā' dy hood	drý' ness		

**"Y" after a vowel is not changed into "i";**  
as,

plāy	plāyer	plāy' ful	plāy' ing
préy	préyed	préys	préy' ing

**The exceptions to this rule are—**

pāid	sāid	lāin	gāi' ly	o bēi' sant
lāid	stāid	dāi' ly	gāi' e ty	o bēi' sancee
sāith	slāin			

**"Y" is changed into "e" in—**

pīt' e ous	dū' te ous	plēn' te ous	bounn' te ous	beau' te ous
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VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nót	ftr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā é

In a few words "s" and "z" have the sound of "zh," though there is no English word in which the letters zh come in the same syllable. Spell and pronounce the following, which are nearly all the words in which the s and z have this sound:

ūs' ū al	ūs' ūr er	mēas' ūre
ūs' ū ry	ā' zūre or āz' ūre	hō' ūier
trēas' ūre	sēi' zūre	lēi' sūre ly
plēas' ūre	lēi' sūre	egm pō' sūre
glā' zier	elō' sūre	dis elō' sūre
ūs' ū al ly	ō' ūier	mēas' ūred

## LESSON XI.

**Words in ei and ie** often give pupils much trouble to determine which comes first — the *i* or the *e*.

**Rule:** Put *i* before *e*,  
 Except after *c*,  
 Or when sounded *ē*, *é*;  
 As in *hēir*, *thēir*, and *wēigh*.

**Put *i* before *e*.** First line of the Rule.

a chiēve'	dīe	shiēld	wiēld
ag griēve'	liē	shriēk	miēn
be liēf'	tīe	siēge	piēr
be liēve'	vīe	thiēf	piēree
re liēf'	pīe	griēf	piēce
re liēve'	hīe	griēve	priēst
biēr	chiēf	liēf	yiēld
briēf	fiēld	liēge	friēnd
bre viēr'	fiēree	thiēve	sīeve

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fl	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ū ŋ ŷ	ē i	ō ū w	I ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ŋ

Māy  
ā ē

re priève'	fînd	tiêree	frônt' iêr
re triève'	frîeze	tiêr	kêr' chîef
lieû	liêve	nîcee	mîs' chîef

**Put e before i.** Second line of the Rule.

con cêit'	de cêit'	re cêipt'	cêil' ing
con cêive'	de cêive'	re cêive'	per cêive'

**Put e before i.** Third and fourth lines of the Rule.

dêign	nêigh	skêin	o bêi' sance
êight	nêigh' bor	vêil	o bêi' sant
wêight	hêi' nous	slêigh	re vêille'
fêign	in vêigh'	rêin' deer	un vêil'
fêint	rêign	vêin	thêir
frêight	rêin	wêigh	hêir

**The following are the principal exceptions to the rule**—all of them e before i:

sêine	nêi' ther	hêif' er	sûr' feît ( <i>not fêet</i> )
sêize	êi' ther	mûl' leîn	sôv' er eîgn ( <i>or sqv</i> )
height	lêi' sûre	non pa rêil'	fôr' eîgn ( <i>not fôr</i> )
sleight	wêird	fôr' feît	coun' ter feît
height'-hō	wêir	sêign' îor	in vêi' gle ( <i>not vêi'</i> )

## LESSON XII.

**Words ending in silent e drop the e before a suffix beginning with a vowel ; as,**

râte	rât' ed	rât' ing	rât' a ble
môve	môv' ed	môv' ing	môv' a ble
nôte	nôt' ed	nôt' ing	nôt' a ble

VOWEL KEY :	Cáll	now	boy	I	âm	not	für.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS :	â ö	ow ou	oy oi	iy	ä ë	ô á	ü	ä é

**Exercise.** Spell the following words and give their meaning with the several suffixes added; as, admired, *did admire*; admiring, *continuing to admire*; admirable, *fit to be admired*, etc.:

ad mīre' + ed, ing, able, er  
 ad vīse' + ed, ing, able, er  
 a dōre' + ed, ing, able, er  
 de sīre' + ed, ing, able  
 ex cūse' + ed, ing, able  
 pre sūme' + ed, ing, able  
 pur sūe' + ed, ing, er  
 sāle + able

blāme + ed, ing, able  
 móve + ed, ing, able  
 nōte + ed, ing, able  
 vāl' ūe + ed, ing, able  
 eēn' sure + ed, ing, able  
 re fūte' + ed, ing, able  
 de bāte' + ed, ing, able  
 in sūre' + ed, ing, able

**But words ending in ce and ge** retain the *e* before *able* and *ous* to preserve the *s* and *j* sounds of *e* and *g*; as,

pēace            pēace' able            coūr' age            cour āge' ous  
 trāce            trāce' able            out' rage            out rāge' ous  
 nō' tice            nō' tice able            ad vān' tage            ad van tāge' ous

**The following words retain the e before ing :**  
 words in *oe*, *ee*, and the five words, *dye*, *tinge*, *singe*, *swinge*, *hie* :

hōe' ing            sēe' ing            \* dŷe' ing (coloring)  
 shōe' ing            frēe' ing            \* tinge' ing  
 tōe' ing            agrēe' ing            \* singe' ing  
 hīe' ing            flēe' ing            \* swinge' ing

**Words in ie drop the e and change the i into y before ing ;** as,

tie            die            lie            vie            un tie  
 ty ing            dy ing            ly ing            vy ing            un ty ing

\* The *e* is retained to distinguish these words from *dying*, *tinging*, *singing*, *scinging*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fl	yoūr	fōōt.
č u ŋ	ō	ū ē I ŋ ŷ	ē I	ō ū ŵ	I ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

## LESSON XIII.

Four words (will, skill, full, dull), drop one *l* before *ful* and *ness*; as,

ful ness	dul ness	skil ful	wil ful
full er	dull er	skill ed	will ing
full est	dull est	skil ful ly	will ed

**Troublesome words in l and ll.** Spell and use:

till	eöl' lege	wël' come	wël' fare
un til'	al mīght' y	rāil' ler y	chil' blāin
ál' so	me tāl' lic	buł' rush	in töl' li gent
ál' ways	pār' al lel	hěl' fry	mil' i tary
ál' most	dil' i gent	lil' y	pa vil' ion

**Use.** *Almighty* power; *metallic* sound; *chilblains* on the feet; *diligent* in business; good-natured *raillery*; a nation's *welfare*, etc.

**Words ending in silent e** retain the *e* before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

blāme' less	mōve' ment	šure' ness	hāte' ful
fine' ly	pūre' ly	mēre' ly	pēace' ful

There are twelve recognized exceptions to this rule:

āw' ful	dū' ly	jūdg' ment
wō' ful	trū' ly	lōdg' ment
wiš' dom	whōl' ly	a brīdg' ment
dū' ty	ār' gū ment	ae knōw' edg' ment

**Caution.** Avoid the following common misspellings:

blameable	rateable	noticable	peacable
forgeing	noteable	traceing	lieing

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā ē



## LESSON XIV.

The *cā' rēt* (Λ) is used in writing only, for the purpose of showing where words or letters which have been accidentally omitted are to be inserted; as in this definition.

In words of one syllable (or more than one if accented on the last syllable), a *final* consonant after a *single* vowel is *doubled* before a suffix beginning with a *vowel*; as,

red	redd er	redd est	redd en	redd ish
sob	sobb ed	sobb est	sobb eth	sobb ing

**Exercise.** Spell, and tell the meaning of the following words with the several suffixes added:

fat + er, est, en	hot + er, est	shop + ing, ed, er
mad + er, est, en	red + er, est, en	rob + ing, ed, er
thin + er, est, ish	spin + ing, er	drum + ing, ed, er
glad + er, est, en	tan + ing, ed, er	plot + ing, ed, er

**Exercise.** Spell, and tell the meaning of the following words, with the several suffixes added. Tell why the final consonant is *not* doubled:

spoil + er, ed, ing	droop + ed, eth, ing	part + ed, ing
turn + er, ed, ing	hail + ed, ing	find + er, ing
boil + er, ed, ing	sing + er, ing	sleep + er, ing

**Exercise.** Spell, and give meanings as above:

re fer' + ed, ing	star + y, ed, ing	re bel' + ed, ing
oc eur' + ed, ing	un fit' + ed, ing	con fer' + ed, ing
ad mit' + ed, ing	re peat' + ed, ing	part + ed, ing

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ū ō ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ū

When the accent changes the consonant is not doubled; as,

pre fēr'	pre ferred'	pre ferr' ing	* prēf' er ence
de fēr'	de ferred'	de ferr' ing	* dēf' er ence
con fēr'	con ferred'	con ferr' ing	* cōn' fer ence
oc eūr'	oc curred'	oc curr' ing	oc curr' ence

### LESSON XV.

Spell each of the following words with *ing* added:

write	un tie'	dye	hie
glue	un ite'	shoe	lie
mete	singe	robe	piece
hoe	sing	rob	be fīt'
iș' șâe	die	in fēr'	bēn' e fit
pine	stir	eōn' quer (kūr)	dīf' fer
pen	fail	† quit	burn

Spell and give the meaning of the following words with the several suffixes added, taking care to change the final *y* into *i*, as in Lesson X.:

heärt' y + er, est, ly, ness	būș' y + er, est, ly, ness
stăd' y + er, est, ly, ness	lā zy + er, est, ly, ness
răd' y + er, est, ly, ness	wor' thy + er, est, ly, ness
hăp' py + er, est, ly, ness	său' ey + er, est, ly, ness
dăin' ty + er, est, ly, ness	tī' dy + er, est, ly, ness
hăav' y + er, est, ly, ness	grăed' y + er, est, ly, ness

\*The accent is changed in these.

†Quit = kwit, therefore the *t* is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	năt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ē	ō ō	ū	ă ē

**Spell the following words** according to the Rules in Lesson X.:

stūd' y + es, ous, ing	čn'vy + ed, ous, able
cōp' y + es, ed, ing	glō ry + ed, ing, ous
fū' ry + es, ous	en joy' + ed, ment
fän' cy + ed, ful, ing	pāy + ed, ing, ment
pi' ty + ed, ful, able, ous	shy + ed, ness, ly

## LESSON XVI.

**Divisions of water.** Spell and pronounce:

sēa	lāke	fi' ōrd	brōók' let
bāy	ločh (lōk)	in' lēt	la góon'
gūlf	lough (lōk)	crēek ( <i>not</i> krik)	chān' nel
cōve	mēre	brōók ( <i>not</i> brōók)	rīv' er
bīght	tārn	fōrd	rōad' stēad
frīth	pōol	ō' cean (ō' shan)	čst' ū ā rý.
fīrth	pōnd	ca nāl' ( <i>not</i> nawl)	ārch i pēl 'a gō

**A ship** is steered with a rūd' der or hēlm (*not* hēl' ūm); its ān' čhor (*not* an'kor) is raised by means of a wīnd' lass (*not* wīn' lass); its eqm'pass is kept in a box called a bīn' na cle; its load is its cār' gō; the cāb' in is the officers' room; the fōre' cast le is the sailors' room.

**Different climates.** Spell and pronounce:

hōt	moist	sūl' trý	tēm' per ate ( <i>not</i> tēm' prēt)
drý	sūn'ný	stōrm' ý	de light' fūl
cōld	fōg' gý	plēaš' ant	sa lū' brī oūs ( <i>not</i> lōò)
cōol	mīst' ý	hēalth' fūl	chānge' a ble
wārm	bālm' ý	gē' ni al	tēm pēst' ū oūs
mild	cloud' ý	třóp' i cal	in hós' pīt a ble ( <i>not</i> pīt')

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wče	bōôts	fīt	yoūr	fōot.
č u ŋ	ō	ū ē I q ý	ē i	ō ū w	I ý ū é	ū w	ō ŋ

**Never speak of a healthy locality,** healthy food, healthy climate, etc. *Healthy persons take healthful exercise, eat healthful food, and often live in very unhealthful cities.* Healthy = having health; healthful = having health, conducive to health.

## LESSON XVII.

**Sŷn' o nŷmes** (sŷn' o nŷmz) are words which have the same or similar signification; as, *happiness, felicity.*

**Hŏm' o nŷmes** (hŏm' o nŷmz) are words which agree in sound but differ in signification; as *bear*, an animal; *bear* to carry; *bāre*, naked.

**Common words and their synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

cŏrd	māid' en	stāy
yārn	māid	re māin'
thrēad	gŷrl	tār' rŷ
twīne	dām' ŷel	sŏ' journ
strīng	vŷr' gŷn	wāit
rŏpe	lās	a bīde'
cŏrd' aġe	lās' sŷe	a wāit'
cā' ble	young wŏman	de lāy'
plŏt	lŏok' ŷng	lānc
fiēld	pēer' ŷng	strēet
pārġ	pēep' ŷng	āl' leŷ
yārd	gāz' ŷng	wāy
grounds	stār' ŷng	rŏad
fārm	sēe' ŷng	hīgh wāy'
rānġh	glār' ŷng	pāth
plān tā' tion	wātġh' ŷng	thŏr' ough fāre

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nŏt	far.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ŏ	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ŏ á	ū	ā ē

sông	dĩng	èv er mōre'	per pèt' ù al
hým n	rē' qui em	for èv' er	e tēr' nal
lāy	ăn' them	âl' wāy s	cēase' less
lỹr' ie,	cār' ol	ùn ènd' ìng	im mūt' a ble
psălm	băl' lad	ùn cēas' ìng	ènd' less
dīt' tỹ	chănt	èv er lăst' ìng	in tēr' min a ble

**Synonymes.** Pupils often make the mistake of supposing that words commonly called synonymous may be used the one for the other in all cases. Fill the ellipses with the appropriate words:

large	}	Daniel Lambert weighed 500 pounds. He was
great		a — man but not a — one.
need	}	The sick — health and — assistance. They
lack		— health who — wealth.
obtain	}	We must — knowledge, if we wish to —
acquire		its rewards.
argue	}	I do not — your claim, and I will not —
dispute		the question. The subject is one I never —.
discuss		

## LESSON XVIII.

**Final l preceded by a single vowel** (whether the word is accented on the last syllable or not) is *generally* doubled before an affix beginning with a vowel; as, repel', repelling; trav'el, travelling. There is a diversity of opinion as to those not accented on the last syllable, but the following words fall under the rule:

ap pâr' el	găm' bol	pên' çil
běv' el	gôs' pel ( <i>not</i> gôs'pîl)	pěr' il ( <i>not</i> pūr)
bow' el	grāv' el	pīs' tol
căn' çel	grōv' el	pəm' mel ( <i>not</i> pôm)

mên	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	ftt	yoūr	fōôt.
ê y ç	ō	ū ç I ç y	ē i	ô û w	I y ú è	ū w	ô y

cār' ol	im pēr' il	qtār' rel
cāv' il	jeŵ' el ( <i>not</i> jōól)	rāv' el
chān' nel	kēn' nel	rī' val
chīš' el	lā' bel	shēv' el
coun' sel	lāu' rel ( <i>or</i> lāur' el)	shriv' el
eūdǵ' el	lēv' el	sniv' el
di shēv' el	lī' bel	tās' sel ( <i>or</i> tās')
drīv' el	mār' shal	trām' mel
dū' el	mār' vel	trāv' el
em bow' el	mōd' el	ūn kēn' nel
en ām' el	pār' el	ūn rīv' al
ē' qual	pār' cel	ūn rāv' el

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

fóód	won' der fūl	väst	hōt
vīct' ualš	mār' vel loūs	hūge	fī' er ý
fāre	sur priš' ing	im mēnse'	īg' ne oūs
dī' et	as tōn' ish ing	e nōr' moūs	seōrch' ing
pro vīs' iquš	a māz' ing	ex cēss' ive	būrn' ing
āl' i ment	con found' ing	pro dīg' ioūs	tōr' rid
prōv' en der	stu pēn' doūs	mōn' stroūs	hēat' ed

**There is a similarity** between some sounds and their spoken names; as,

hīss	whīz	cóó	soŋh (sǔf)
fīzz	whīr	chīrp	gūr' gle

Mention others of this class.

## LESSON XIX.

**Kinds of schools.** Spell and pronounce:

hīgh	nōr' mal	dīs' trīet <i>not</i> dēs' trīkt
pūb' līc	cōl' lēge	col lē' gi ate <i>not</i> cōl lē' jīt

VOWEL KEY:	Call	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

prī' vate	grām' mar	sēm' i na rý <i>not</i> sīm' in ā' rý
möd' el	prīm' a rý	com mēr' eial
grād' ed	clāss' i eal	dī vīn' i tý
ūn' ion	a eād' e mý	kīn' der gār' ten
mēd' i eal	bōard' ing	ū ni vēr' si tý

**Misused words.** Learn to spell and use properly :

- 1 { stop -- to cease moving  
  { stay -- to remain in one place
- 2 { can -- is able  
  { may -- has permission
- 3 { learn -- to get knowledge  
  { teach -- to give or impart knowledge

**Use.** Please teacher (2) I leave the room? Will you (3) me to skate? The balky horse may (1) on the bridge and (1) there all day.

**Mark the pronunciation of—**

His face is like roses  
 In flush of the June;  
 His eyes like the welkin,  
 When cloudless the noon;  
 His step is like fountains  
 That bicker with glee,  
 Beneath the green mountains,  
 Down to the sea.

## LESSON XX.

**Words relating to war.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

sōl' dier (jer)	ād' ju tant	cōrps
prī' vate	lieū tēn' ant (or lēv)	rēg' i ment
colo' nel (kūr)	sēr' gēant (or sār)	knāp' sack

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fl	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u u	ō	ū ē I o y	ē i	ō ū w	I y ū é	ū w	ō u

cõl' unu	cõr' po ral	man o-ù' vre
cháp' lain	pa trõl'	mîs' sîle
mā' jor	re erûit'	tõm' a hâwk
câis sôn'	âr' se nal	bây' o net
cãm pâygn'	câp' tain	cây' al ry
mi lí tiã (lish' yã)	bat tãl' ìgn	ëp' ân lët
âr' mor	biv' onac (wãk)	ar til' ler y
bãr' rack	re doubt'	süt' ler

**Caution.** Be careful not to slur two syllables into one; as, är till' ry, for är til' ler y; bãy' net, for bãy' o net.

**Use.** A *private* is a common *soldier*. The *colonel* ordered the *column* to advance. The *armor* is in the *barrack*. A *battalion* of *militia* took part in the *campaign*. The *major* siezed a *tomhawk* and cut the *epaulet* from the *captain's* shoulder, etc.

**Troublesome words in di and de.** Spell and pronounce:

de scënd'	di gëst'	de spîte'	di vërge'
de scrîbe'	di rêct'	de spõnd	dis pënsë'
de spãir'	dis pãtch'	de stroy'	di vide'
de spîse'	dis sëct'	de scënt'	dis cërn' (diz zërn')
de spoil'	di lâte'	de scrÿ'	di vülge'
des cãnt'	di lûte'	de lûde'	dis sent'

**The following words formerly ended in ck,** and the *k* must be brought back when a suffix beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y* is added; as,

frol' ie	frol ie some	frol iek ed	frol iek ing
mîm' ie	mim iek er	mim iek ed	mim iek ing
phÿs' ie	phys ie al	phys iek ed	phys iek ing
trafl' fie	traf fieck er	traf fieck ed	traf fieck ing

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I ãm nõt fär. Mãy  
EQUIVALENTS: á ö ow ou oy oi í y ã é õ á ü ä é

Sp  
æ'  
är'  
är'  
ân'  
bëg  
vül  
tën  
liqu  
süt  
tör'  
lãn'  
mör  
bãel  
in v  
ân' c  
dëbt  
dõl'  
ëd' i  
sîm'  
ëgm

Us  
vigor  
doctor  
able a  
mar.  
editor  
the j  
mën  
ë y ü



## LESSON XXI.

**Troublesome words ending in ar, er, or (-ür).**

Spell, pronounce, and use:

är' tor	lödg' er	mē' tē or
är' bor	lī' ar	créd' it or
är' dor	būr' glar	pre cēp' tor
äu' thor	cáp' tor	pro fēss' or
bēg' gar	clām' or	tüb' ü lar
vül' gar	rū' mor	flā' vor
tēn' or	sō' lar	jū' ror
liqu' or (lik-)	stäg' ger	ō' dor
sūt' or	trāi' tor	nēc' tar
tör' pör	slēn' dor	grō' eer
lāñ' goñr	lédg' er	sēn' ior
mör' tar	cör' o ner ( <i>not cör</i> )	tū' tor
bäch' e lor	poss' æss' or	viş' it or
in vēnt' or	in strüct' or	vīg' or
än' ces tor	tāb' ü lar	grām' mar
dēbt' or	döc' tor	suc cēss' or
döl' lar	dō' nör	cäl' en dar
ēd' i tor	sēn' a tor	gōv' er nor
sīm' i lar	sur véy' or	öe' ü lar
eqm pēt' i tor	cöñ' quer or (-küñ-)	op prēss' or

**Use.** Wars and rumors of wars. The solar rays. The vigor of youth. A vulgar beggar made much clamor. The doctor and the grocer captured the burglar. A disagreeable odor. The tutor charges a dollar for a lesson in grammar. Our bachelor lodger saw a similar meteor. The editor said the liquor had no flavor. The coroner asked the juror for a calendar.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoür	fōöt.
ē ü ŋ	ō	ū ē ŋ ŋ y	ē ī	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū é	ū w	ō ŋ
	y						

**Punctuation-marks and type.** The name of the type is printed in the type named. Spell the words and make the punctuation-marks:

TYPE.	PUNCTUATION.
dî's mond.	eôm' mâ ,
pëarl	sëm' i cō lon ;
äg'ate.	eō' lon :
non pa rëil'.	pë' ri od .
mîn'ion. (yuu)	in ter ro gā' tion ?
bre viër'.	ex cla mā' tion !
bour geois'. (bur jois')	dāsh —
long prim'er.	pa ren' the sēs ( )
small pi'ca.	quo tā' tions " "
pi'ca.	bräck' ets [ ]
En'glish.	hÿ' phen -
great prim'er.	eā' ret ^
Long Primer Ionic.	a pös' tro phè '
	äs' ter isk *

## LESSON XXII.

**Misused words.** Spell, pronounce, define and use:

- 1 { fÿn' ny = full of merriment  
   { stränge = remarkable, odd
- 2 { mōst = greatest in quantity or number  
   { āl' mōst = nearly
- 3 { splën' did = bright  
   { ëx' cel lent = good

**Use.** It is (1) I do not remember you. I am (2) home and have spent (2) all my money. This roast beef is (3).

VOWEL KEY: Cäll now boy I äm nôt für. Mäy  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi Iÿ ä ë ö ä ä ä ö

**Nouns in f or fe.** Change *f* or *fe* into *ves* to form the plural of—

bēef	hālf	life	shēaf	whārf ( <i>s</i> or <i>ves</i> )
cālf	knīfe	lōaf	shēlf	wīfe
ēlf	lēaf	sēlf	thīcf	wōlf

But add *s* only to—

brīef	fīfe	dwārf	rōef	scārf
chiēf	gūlf	be liēf'	rōōf	strīfe
grīef	hōōf	prōōf	sāfe	wāif

**Nouns in o.** Add *es* to form the plural of—

ēch' ō	būf' fa lō	ēm bār' gō	tōr nā' dō
cār' gō	grōt' tō	mōs qui' tō (-kē-)	po tā' tō
cāl' i eō	mōt' tō	mu lāt' tō	to mā' to
hē' rō	nē' grō	vōl cā' nō	pōr' ti cō
dā' dō	oe tā' vō	bil' bō	ōr a tō' ri ō

But add *s* only to—

cān' tō	sō' lō	zē' rō	pī ā' nō ( <i>or</i> ān')
hā' lō	twō	sāl' vō ( <i>s</i> or <i>es</i> )	jūn' tō
lās' sō	tj' rō	quār' tō	dōm' i nō ( <i>s</i> or <i>es</i> )

## LESSON XXIII.

The following ten words change *th* in the singular to *th* in the plural:

bāth	bāth	pāth	pāth
clōth	clōth	ōath	ōath
mouth	mouth	mōth	mōth
wrēath	wrēath	lāth	lāth
trūth	trūth	shēath	shēath

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē I o y	ē I	ō ū w	I y ū é	ū w	ō ū

**Nouns in *y* after a consonant** form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*. [See Lesson X.] Spell the plurals of —

lil' y	dāi' sy	dāi' ry	* cōl' lo quý
bēr' ry	stō' ry	dī' a ry	* so lil' o quy
tō' rý	bā' by	fēr' ry	fū' ry

But nouns in *y* after a vowel add *s* only, and the *y* is not changed. Spell the plurals of —

mōn' ey	chīm' ney	dāy	ēs' sāy
tūr' key	joūr' ney	prý	toy
vāl' ley	āl' ley	wāy	joy

The plural of *money* is often incorrectly spelled *monies*.

**Fill the blanks below** from the following words:

gōal	rāce	tōr' toise	pēr se vēr' ance
de lāyed'	hāre	prize	wōn

A — and — engaged to run a —; but the — depending on the swiftness of its foot — so long in starting that the — reached the —, and — the — through its —, though slow in its motions.

## LESSON XXIV.

**Kinds of boats.** Spell and pronounce:

can óe'	yáwl	schóon' er	mōn' i tor
skiff	brīg	frīg' ate	pri va tēer'
yácht	dō' ry	gōn' do lá	cāt a ma rān'
shíp	gāl' ley	seow	bāt' teau'(tō')

\* *U* after *q* is a consonant; *qu* is generally = *kw*.

---

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	nōw	boy	I	ăm	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ê	ō á	ū	ā é

**The different sounds of ough** are shown in the following lines :

'Tis not an easy task to show  
How o-u-g-h sound ; since though (thō),  
An Irish lough (lōk), and English slough (slou)  
And cough (kōf), and hiccough (hik' kûp), all allow.  
Differ as much as tough (tūf) and through (thrōo),—  
There seems no reason why they do.

like ō = dough, though, thorough, borough, furlough

like ōk = lough, hough

like ou = bough, plough (or plow), slough \*, dough' ty

like ōf = cough, trough (also pronounced trōf)

like ūp = hiccough

like ōo = through

like ūf = rough, tough, sough, enough, chough, slough †

See page 37 for words in which *gh* is silent.

**Misused words.** Spell, pronounce, define and use correctly :

- 1 { dangerous causing danger  
in danger exposed to danger
- 2 { guess — to judge without any certain evidence  
think to believe, to have opinion

**Use.** The child is ill, but not (1). I (2) it is time for school.

Man is in *danger* of losing his life, friends, or property ; is in *peril* by land or sea ; engages in battle at the *hazard* of his life ; runs a *risk* in an enterprize ; sometimes does an act at a *venture*. *Dān' ġer, pēr' il, jēop' ard y, hāz' ard, risk* and *vēnt' ūre*, all imply the idea of uncertainty.

\* A bog. † The cast skin of a serpent.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ű	ō	ū ē ū ū ū	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ū

## LESSON XXV.

Spell each of the following words, (first) with *ed, er, est, ing, able, ance, ent, ence, ish, ous, es* or *ity* added; (second) with *ly, ful, ness, ment* or *s* added:

ab hōr'	o mīt'	sōr' rŷ	spān
mūr' mur	be ġin'	shriċk	spoil
pēaċe	jew' el	boil	ful fil'
de fŷ'	ġāl' lop	re pēl'	dūll
ap pāl'	rōġue	co quet (ko kēt')	ġāy
in cūr'	sīnġe	spīn	ōf' fer
cōv' et	sēnse	tān	de fēr'
coun' sel	dūe	rī' val	sūr vey'
rīpe	shōe	rēb' el	erŷ
kēy	re cūr'	lā' bor	lōdġe
de lāy'	tre pān'	blāme	jūdġe
rāl' lŷ	im pāir'	ġriċve	sūb mīt'
vīe	ġlūe	dīe	dŷe

## Mark the pronunciation of—

It was the schooner Hesperus,  
That sailed the wintry sea;  
And the skipper had taken his little daughter,  
To bear him company.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,—  
She drifted a dreary wreck,  
And a whooping billow swept the crew  
Like icicles from the deck.

At daybreak on the bleak sea-beach,  
A fisherman stood aghast,  
To see the form of a maiden fair  
Lashed close to a drifting mast.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ū	ā	ā ē

## LESSON XXVI.

**Words relating to travel.** Spell and pronounce :

rūn	trāin	crūiṣ' ing
rāce	toūr ( <i>not</i> tour)	wān' der
rōve	trīp	sāil' ing
rōam	trāmp	mī' grate
strōll	rām' ble	trāv' erse ( <i>not</i> tra vērse')
jāunt	joūr' ney	ēx cūrṣ' iḡn
crūiṣe	sāun' ter	ēx pe dī' tion (dīsh' ūn)
trūdḡe	voy' aḡe	prōm e nāde' ( <i>or</i> nād')

**Words relating to the railway and postoffice.**

Spell and pronounce :

pōst	dē' pōt'	ex prēss'	tēl' e grām
māil	pār' çel	ēn' ḡine	tēl' e grāph
trāin	būn' dle	brāke' man	newṣ' pā per
trāck	lūḡ' ḡaḡe	pām' phlet	ēn gin ēer'
frēiḡht	bāḡ' ḡaḡe	māḡ a zīne'	vāl' en tīne
lēt' ter	dīs pāteli'	dōe' ū mēnt	lō co mō' tive
tīck' et	pāck' aḡe	con dūct' or	pōst'-mās ter

**Things named from the place where first made :**

- cāl' i cō, from Cāl' i cut, India  
 dām' ask, from Damascus, Asia  
 cām' brie, from Cambray, France  
 cāsh mēre' cās' sī mēre or kēr' ṣey mēre, from Cashmere,  
 Asia  
 dēlft *or* dēlf, from Delft, Holland  
 wqrs' ted, from Worsted, England  
 chī' na, from China

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoñr	fōōt.
ē u ḡ	ō	ū ē i ḡ y	ē i	ō ū w	Y ū ē	ū w	ō ḡ

mūš' lin, from Mosul, Asia  
 bāy' o nēt, from Bayonne, France  
 nān kēn', from Nankin, China

## LESSON XXVII.

**A word may have two or more meanings** and two or more words may have the same meaning.

**Put some word** from the following list in place of those in italics:

wick' ed	poor	a mount'	finds fault with
harm' ful	e' vil	in' ju ry	dis putes'

A *bad* workman *quarrels* with his tools. A *bad* man often *quarrels* with his neighbors. A *bad* book will do a great *deal* of *harm*.

**Substitute words** in the following list for those in italics:

load	tru' ly	re pay'	se lects'	for him
tries	just' ly	pār' don	will' ing	when needed
wrong	rē' al ly	op pōse'	in tends'	in his favor
light	un til'	sub dūe'	eōn' quer	to do in turn

A *burden* which one *chooses* is *not heavy*. A friend *in need* is a friend *indeed*. Be more *ready* to *forgive* than to *return* an *injury*. He who *aims* to do *right* has God *on his side*. *Resist* temptation *till* you *overcome* it.

**Compose two sentences** with each of the following words to illustrate their *different* meanings; as :

The bird flew *fast*. The seat is *fast* to the floor.

fast	ship	last	bear	light
felt	golden	shot	leave	sights

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ū	ū	ā ē



fire	set	sober	hold	orange
post	faint	board	saw	trunk
rule	bore	cold	rest	deal
sorts	yoke	rōw	till	stable
track	plow	harder	down	looking
crack	deck	land	watch	mine

## LESSON XXVIII.

**Substitute from the following list** words for those in italics :

The *Lord* is my *shepherd*; I shall not *wand*. O pilot 'tis a *fearful* night, there's *danger* on the *deep*. Their *graves* are green, they may be *seen*. *Abide* with me from *morn* till *eve*.

stay	tēr' ri ble	pas tor	sēp' ul chres (kūrṣ)
re main	pēr' il	pro tec tor	night fall
morn ing	viewed	lack	per ceived
God	e ven ing	o cean	day break

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

*Little drops* of water, *little grains* of sand.

*One by one* the sands are *flowing*,

*One by one* the *moments* fall;

Some are *coming*, some are *going*;

Do not *try* to *grasp* them all.

de part' ing	mīn' ates	glid ing	ēv' er y one
small	pass away	run' ning	pōr' tions
pār' ti cles	en deav' or	seize	ap preach' ing
grāv' el	sīn' gly	take	at tēpt'

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fl	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u a	ō	ū ē ī ō ŷ	ē i	ō ū w	I ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

**Choose the right word.** A bruised (read, reed) shall he (knot, not) (break, brake). Hurrah! for the (read, red) white and (blue, blew)! Heavy (dues, dew) fall on clear (nights, knights). A (bin, been) of (rye, wry). We (chews, choose), but God directs (our, hour) (course, coarse). (There, their) is (no, know) death. (Time, thyme) and (tied, tide) (wait, weight) for (no, know) man.

## LESSON XXIX.

**Various classes of persons.** Spell and pronounce:

sĕrf	dĕa' con	sĕl' dĕer (sĕl' jer)
slăve	păs' tor	coló' nel (kŭr' nel)
nŭn	ăd' mi ral	gĕn' er al ( <i>not</i> gĭn)
mŏnk	măs' ter	stĕw' ard ( <i>not</i> stŏo)
săint	chiĕf' taĭn	shĕr' iff ( <i>not</i> shĕr)
jŭdĝe	cŏm man dănt'	gŏv' ern or ( <i>not</i> gŏv)
ĝuide	cŏm' mo dŏre	pŏl i ticĭ' an (tĭsh' an)
priĕst	ă' gent	lă' bor er
quăck	făc' tor	ĝit' i zen
flŭn' kŷ	drĭ' ver	să vănĭ' (să văng')
căp' taĭn	rŭn' ner	stătes' man
săil' or	sĕx' ton	ĝn' sta ble
ap prĕn' tĭĝe	ĝŷm' nast	di rĕc' tor
com mănd' er	măy' or	ser' geant ( <i>or</i> săr'-)
lăck' eŷ	mă' jor	ĕn' sĭgn
wăit' er	sŭl' tan	prĕŷ' i dĕnt
văs' sal	tŷ' rant	ău' to crăt
văr' let	mon' arĝh	sŏv' ĕr eĭgn
văl' et	fin an ĝiĕr'	dĭc tă' tor
fŏot' man	wŏrk' man	ĕm' per or

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nŏt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ŏ	ow ou	oy oi	ĭ ŷ	ă ĕ	ŏ ă	ă	ă ĕ

sēr' vant                      sēn' a tor                      tēach' er  
cōach' man                      tū' tor                      gāol' er

The prefix **arch** has the sound of *ark* when followed by a vowel; as *ärch' i teet*, *ärch bish' op*.

### LESSON XXX.

**Troublesome words to spell.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

ac cēde'	pro cēd'	sū per sēde'
ex cēde'	pre cēde'	in ter cēde'
re cēde'	con cēde'	cēde
suç cēd'	se cēde'	sēd

**Use.** *Proceed* with your lessons which *precede* recess, and you will *succeed* in preparing them. New things *supersede* old ones. I will *intercede* for you, if you *accede* to my demands. The *seed* is planted. Your expenses should not *exceed* your income. If we cannot *proceed*, we must *recede*. When did France *cede* Canada to England? Ireland wishes to *secede*, if England will not *concede* her claims.

**Substitute from the list words for those in italics:**

There's a *good time coming*, boys;  
Let us *aid* it all we *can* —  
*Every* woman, *every* man.  
The *smallest help*, if *rightly given*,  
Makes the impulse *stronger*;  
'Twill be *strong enough*, *one day*;  
Wait a *little longer*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēc	bôôts	fit	yoūr	fôôt.
ē ū ũ	ō	ū ē ū ū	ē i	ō ū ŵ	ī ū é	ū ŵ	ó ū

each	season	are able
as sist ance	ap proach ing	as much as
as sist	prop er ly	be stowed
firmer	some time	awhile
youths	ex cel lent	least

**Compose sentences to show two meanings** for each of the following words; as, I write with a *pen*. The pig is in its *pen* :

trim	right	cross	waves
earth	quarrel	sound	fall
train	part	fly	fair
steer	light	foot	show
felt	suit	perch	fit

## LESSON XXXI.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

guīn' éa	spend	es tâte'	whīne
pound	lay out	poss éss' ion	grūm' ble
mōn' ey	dis bŭrse'	prōp' er ty	com plāin'
cash	ex pēnd'		
funds	in vēst'	toil	hā' tred
wealth	squān' der	work	ill-will'
rieh' es	lāv' ish	lā' bor	diŝ like'

**Use.** I've a *guinea* I can spend. I've money to *invest* in land. Large of heart, but of very small *estate*. *Wealth* is not the best *possession*. He is a man of *wealth*; he has *cash* in his pocket and *funds* in the bank. I have *money* to *spend* for necessities, but none to *squander* on trifles. The good man's *riches* consist not in earthly *possessions*.

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ă	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ă ě	ô â	ă	ă ě

**Words of related meaning.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

tribe	cāmp
rāce	sēt' tle mēnt
clān	vīl' laġe
fām' i lŷ	town
house' hōld	cīt' ŷ
kīn' dred	cāp' i tal
rēl' a tīves	em pō' ri ūm
nā' tion	me trōp' o lis
cōt' tage	tomb
house	grāve
hūt	būr' i al-plāce
hōv' el	sēp' ūl chre (ker)
cāb' in	mān so lē' um
lāir	grāve' yārd
nēst	ġēm' ē tēr ŷ
dwēll' ing	ne crōp' o lis

**Use.** I've a *cottage* of my own. The beast has lain down in his *lair*. The birds have gone to their *nest*, and I to my *cabin* repair. The *capital* of a country is the *city* where its laws are made.

**Substitute from the list words for those in italics.**

I *hate* a selfish *knave*  
 And a *proud contented* slave  
 And a *lout* who'd *rather* borrow than he'd *toil*,  
 John Brown.

hāugh' ty	diŷ līke'	lāz' y fel' iow
rās' cul	work	self-sāt' is fied
de tēst'	vāin	sōōn' er

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoōr	fōōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ē i ō ŷ	ē i	ō ū ŷ	I ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

## LESSON XXXII.

**One source of mispronunciation**, and one of the most common, is the tendency to give two accents to such words as *recent* and *moment*; as, *rē' cēnt'* or *rē' sūnt'*, *mō' mēnt'* or *mō' mūnt'*. *Ā'mēn'* is the only word in the English language that has two consecutive accents, with the exception of half a dozen compound words like *gāin'-sāy'*, *bäck'-slide'*. Let the accented syllable of *moment* be spoken *full* and *clear*, and the consonants of the other syllable *voiced* with the obscure *natural* vowel; as, *mō' m'nt*. Many words of three or more syllables have two accents, but not on consecutive syllables; nor are the accents of equal stress. One accent is strongly marked, and is called *primary*; the other, much fainter, is called *secondary* or *rythmical*; as, *ad ver TIZE, det ri MENT al*. The vowel in the accented syllable is always *clear*; in the unaccented syllables it is generally more or less obscure. While the obscure vowel should have *more of its own sound* than of *any other* it may be as indistinct as compatible with clear articulation. Let the error, however, be on the side of clearness—*æ cū' rāte* is better than *äk' ūr it*. The sound of *u* after an accented syllable has given orthoëpists much trouble to indicate. In pronouncing, say *ridiculous*, pupils are apt to go to the one extreme, *ri dīe' (y)ū' loūs*, or to the other, *ri dīe' ūl oūs*, instead of *ri dīe' ū loūs*. This sound, *ū = yū*, is heard in about three hundred words ending in *ure*, unaccented, and in almost every case in which *u* comes after an accented syllable; as, *æ' e(y)ū' rate, nāt'(y)ūre, nāt'(y)ūr al, erēat'(y)ūre*. The following will illustrate the *duration*

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy ol	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā ō

of the vowels when obscure and when modified by certain consonants :

{ ũ as represented by a, e, i, o, u, y in the last syllable of lī' ar, brī' er, rī' in, äc' tor, sūl' plur, zēph' yr. }	_____
	_____
{ ũ as represented by ũ in tūb, cūp, mūt' ter, sūm' mer. }	_____
	_____
{ ũ as represented by ĕ, ĭ, ũ, ĵ, before r; as, hēr, fīr, hūrl, mÿrrh. }	_____
	_____
{ ǒ as represented by ǒ in not }	_____
	_____
{ ǒ as represented by ǒ before st, ss, n, g. }	_____
	_____
{ ǎ as represented by ǎ in fāt, pāt }	_____
	_____
{ ǎ as represented by ǎ before s in fāst. }	_____
	_____
{ ǎ as represented by ǎ before r in }	_____
	_____
{ ǎ as in fār, ärm, ärk. }	_____
	_____
{ ǎ as final a in Cāu' a dā, A mēr' i cā. }	_____

In each class the sound is the *same in quality*, but different in *quantity* or duration. **It is the quality of the sound that is marked** — the quantity varies with almost every combination of consonants.

**Troublesome words in per and pur.** Spell and pronounce :

pēr' jüre	per spīre'	per vērse'
per sist' ( <i>not</i> zīst)	per suāde' (swād)	per vāde'
pūr' chase	pur sūit' ( <i>not</i> sōöt)	per plēx'
pūr' pōrt	pur sūe' ( <i>not</i> sōò)	pur loin'
per se vĕre'	pūr' pose	per cĕive'

**Caution.** Beware of changing *s* into *sh* in pursue, and pursuit ; say pur s(y)ūrē' *not* pur shōó'.

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōōts	fīt	yoŭr	fōōt.
ĕ ũ ũ	ō	ŭ ĕ ũ ũ	ĕ ī	ō ũ ũ	ŭ ũ ĕ	ŭ ũ	ō ũ

## LESSON XXXIII.

**Personification** is representing a thing or a brute as speaking and acting as a person. Begin the names of such with a capital; as, The stateliest mansion man can raise is the Ivy's food at last.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

rú' inş	not rúnş	bēen	not bēen, bēen
whim	not wim	stāunch	not stānch, stānch
mould'er ing	not mōl' dring	Chārles	not Chār' les

**Kinds of buildings.** Spell and pronounce:

háll	hōy' el	vīl' lá	tow' er
schóol	cáb' in	hō tel'	bār' rack
chūrch	cōt' taġe	tāv' ern	fāc' to rý
mōsque (mōsk)	prīş' on	tēm' ple	ēd' i fiġe
jāil, ġāol	cās' tle	kēn' nel	thē' a tre
hūt	shān' tý	đūn' ġeġn	ca thē' dral
lōġe	pāl' aġe	fāb' ric	pa vil' ġn
mill	cōl' loġe	wāre' house	mōn' as tēr ý

**Theatre and centre** are often spelled *theater* and *center*, in the United States. The terminations *re* and *er* are sounded alike. Spell and pronounce the words in the following list—all that are usually written with *re*:

ā' cre	lūs' tre	nī' tre	sált pē' tre
ae coū' tre	mās' sa ere	ō' ġhre	sōm' bre not sōm
ġen' tre	mēa' gre	ō' gre	scēp' tre
eāl' i bre	mē' di ō ere	ör' ġhes tre	spēc' tre
fī' bre	mē' tre	rēe on noi' tre	sġp' ul ġhre
lū' ere	mī' tre	sā' bre	thē' a tre

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I äm nōt fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi I ý ä ē ō á ä ä ö

in  
ī' v  
ī' v  
wē  
wē

cōl  
cōa  
grā  
grē  
grī  
grī

D  
a de  
seve  
days  
the v  
eth m  
A me  
there  
knig

Wo  
prono  
mōcks  
whēre  
a löft'  
pör' p

mēn  
ē ū ä



**Words of similar sound, but different meaning and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

i' vŷ	a plant	de cāyed'	died out, rotted
i' vorŷ	animals' tasks	dēc' ade	ten, as of years
wēn	to expect, to fancy	stēal' eth	taketh unlawfully
wēan	to teach to do with- out	steēl' eth	hardeneth
cōld	lacking heat	stēalth	secretly
cōaled	supplied with coal	mōuld	dust, a pattern, to fashion
grāveŷ	sepulchres	mōle	an animal
grēaveŷ	armor for the legs	pāst	time gone by, be- yond
grīēveŷ	pinés, regrets	pāssed	(pāst) went by
grīēfs	injuries		

**Dictation.** The tree has been *decayed* for more than a *decade*. *Hail* to the *hale* old man! He was *dazed* for several *days*. All that is *past*. Here I *passed* many happy days in time *past*. It *passed* and is *past*. On a *cold* day the vessel *cooled* at Halifax. He cometh by *stealth*, *steal-eth* my jewels, and *stealeth* his heart against my entreaties. A *mole* has burrowed under the *mould* and lies buried there. He *grieves* over the *graves* of his lost ones. The knight *grieves* over the loss of his sword and *greaves*.

## LESSON XXXIV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

mōcks	not mōcks	tūne	not tōon, chūn
whēre so'er'	not whēre so'er'	blāsts	not blās's
a löft'	not a löft'	wīth out'	not wīth out'
pör' pōise	(pör' pūs)	dōl' phins	not dōl' phins

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	fft	yoür	fōöt.
ē ū ŷ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū w̄	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū w̄	ō ŷ

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define :

fīrce	savage	tīde	the ebb and flow of
fēars	is afraid of	reveres	the sea
rēd	a color	tīed	fastened, bound
rēad	did read	tīght	close, fast, tied
dōl' phin	a fish	mōrn	poetical term for
dāu' phin	the eldest son of a		morning
	king of France	mōurn	to lament, to grieve
dāu' phine	the dauphin's wife	bāred	made bare
sōught	endeavored	bēard	whiskers
sōt	a drunkard	strife	contention
sāt	did sit	strive	to contend

**Elliptical exercise.** He — the — tiger. He — the — covered book. The — and his wife, the — watched the — at play around the ship. The — never — to reform. Though the boat was — and — the — carried it away and sank it. Why do you — when the — is so fair? He — his neck and the barber trimmed his —. — to subdue all unholy —.

**Articles of commerce.** Spell and pronounce:

grāin	wāl' nūts	sō' dā
tīm' ber	rāiṣ' iuṣ	sāl-sō' dā
lūm' ber	brōad' elōth(not brōd' elōth)	cōp' per as
ār' i malṣ	plāt' i nā	ḡyp' sum
frūits	guā' nō (ḡwā' nō)	quī nīne'
spīr' its	ba nā' naṣ	ō' pī ūm
āl' moudṣ	ḡin' na mon	ḡhām pāgne'
an chō' vīṣ	āl' co hōl	sā' gō
gūm'-ār' a bic	ehōc' o late	māc a rō' nī
cōt' ton	vēr mi cēl' li (chēl' li)	cāl' i cō
cō' cōa	erōck' er y	mī' cā

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ām nōt fūr. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ö ow ou oy oi ī y ā ē ō à ä ē

cō  
me  
gū  
ḡi  
cōc  
ma  
nēe  
pōt  
pe t  
ēb'  
īn'  
ī' vo  
nūt'  
fēati  
cān'

W  
pron  
wēath  
a-lēe'  
hēim  
släck'  
a mīds

Wo  
and s  
bow

bōw  
bough  
mēn  
ē y ḡ

cōp' per	cōch' i nēal (not kōch)	hård' wāre
mo lāss' eș	cām' phor	ma hōg' a nŷ
gūt' tā pēr' chà	cāș' șî à (kāsh' shî à)	cōf' fēe
çi gārș'	în' dî a rūb' ber (or in' ja)	māçe
cōd' fīsh	sāl e rā' tus	cūr' rant
ma çhîn' er ŷ	bēn' zīne (not zēn')	çhēm' i ealș
nēed' leș	sūl' phur	pār' af fīne
pōt' āsh	sād' dle ry (not ler ŷ)	tāp i ō' cà
pe trō' le ūm	dî' a mōndș (not mūnz)	cōal
ēb' o nŷ	hīdes	cōke
în' dî gō	tāl' lōw	līn' en
ī' vo rŷ	wōól	sālt
nūt' mēgș	lēath' er	ēn' gīneș
fēath' ers	āll' spīce (not āl' spīce)	gīn' ger
cān' dŷ	pōr' ce lāin (or pōrse' lān)	glāss

LESSON XXXV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

wēath' er bow	not bōw	mār' i ner	not mār' i ner
a-lēe'		tōp'-sāil	not tōp' sl
hēim	not hēl' ūm	lēapt	not lēpt
slāck' en		wār' ŷ or wā' rŷ	not wā' rŷ, wār' ŷ
a mīdst'	not a mīds'	de strūc' tion	not dīstrūc' tion

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

bow	the fore part of a ship; bend	boys	male children
bōw	a curve, a knot	buoyș	(bwoyș) water-marks
bough	a branch of a tree	lōōse	unfasten, unfastened
		lōșe	to miss, cease to have

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ű	ō	ū ē ŷ ō ŷ	ē ī	ō ū w	ŷ ŷ ŷ ē	ū w	ō ŷ

hō } hōa }	stop, cease, attend	māy ·	have permission
hōe	a garden tool	Māy	the fifth month
wēath'er	towards the wind; state of the air	sōul	the immortal spirit
whēth'er	which of two	sōle	alone, bottom of the foot
wēth'er	a sheep	shóok	did shake
bōard	plank, deck	shúck	the rind of a nut
bōred	did bore	wild	untamed, unculti- vated
hēed	attention, attend to	wiled	deceived
hē'd	he would	whiled	loitered
hēad	part of the body	wiled	bequeathed, deter- mined

**Dictation.** *Ho!* John, bring the *hoe*, my arrow and *bow*, and that poplar *bough* from the *bow* of the ship. To whom did you *bow*? He *bored* a hole through a *board* on *board*. *He'd* better *heed* his *head*. The *boys* are rowing past the *buoys*. You *may* go in *May*. If you *loose* it you *may lose* it. The wind *shook* down a *shuck*. He *whiled* away an hour on the *wild*.

**Wind and water terms.** Spell and distinguish:

bīl' lōwş	sūrg' eş	māel' stróm (or māel)
brēak' erş	whīrl' pōól	si móóm' (or si móón')
eas eāde'	wā' ter-spout	squáll
eāt' a rāct	tēm' pest	stōrm
foun' tain	blāst	dēl' ūge
frēsh' et	brēeze	tī phōón'
būb' ble	gāle	si rōc' cō
rāp' id	eş' elōne	tor nā' dō
ō' cean (shan)	mon sōón'	whīrl' wīnd
rīv' er	hūr' ri eāne	zēph' ŷr (zēf' ŷr)
show' er	sā' mi ēl	eū rōc' lī don

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I ãm nót fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: á ö ow ou oy oi ī ŷ ä ē ö á ü ä é

**Land terms.** Spell and pronounce:

hěad	dāle	prāi' rie	dīn' gle (dīng' gle)
point	děll	moun' tain	plā tean' (plā to')
cāpe	strāth	ō' a sīs	prōm' on to rý
něss	vāl' leý	ō' a sēs	ēm' píre
nāze	lā' nos	vəl eā' nō	do mīn' ĩgn
müll	dēs' ert	pen ĩn' ũ lá	kīng' dom
cōast	knōll	hěad' lānd	sa vān' nā
shōre	pēak	si ěr' rá	pām' pas
hill	īs' land	prōv' ĩnçe	ěv' er glāde
vāle	erā' ter	stāte	ěs cārp' ment
glěn	ĭsth' mus	těr' ri to rý	hīgh' lands

## LESSON XXXVI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

strōlled	(strōld)	blūe' ness	not blōō' něss
āşed tō	not yāst tō	spīre	not spī' ũr
heīght	not hīth, hĭth	āv' en ũeş	not āv' en ōōz
rā' dĭ ant	not rād' yent	thĭth' er	not thĭth' er
be dewēd'	not be' dōōd'	çe lēst' ĩal	not çe lēs' chal

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

şure' lý	certainly	wāit' ed	did wait
sūr' ly	uncivil	wēīght' ed	borne down
ěn' trançe	admission	něcks	parts of bodies
ěn' trants	those admitted	něxt	nearest
slōw	tardy	dý' ĩng	ceasing life
slōe	blackthorn	dýe' ĩng	coloring

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōōts	ĭft	yoŭr	foōt.
ě ũ ũ	ō	ŭ ě ũ ũ ũ	ě ĭ	ō ũ ũ	ĭ ũ ũ ě	ŭ ũ	ō ũ

găm' bọl	to frisk	sít' tĩng	keeping a seat
găm' ble	to play for gain, to bet	sét' tĩng	declining, plac- ing in order

**Dictation.** Twenty *entrants* passed the *entrance* examination. The lambs *gambol* in the meadows and gamblers *gamble* with cards. *Surely* that *surly* man has few friends. The *sloe* tree is of *slow* growth. She has been *sitting* all day, but is now watching the *setting* sun. He is *dyeing* the *dying* leaves.

**Pupils often make the mistake** of supposing that final *nts* and *nce* are identical in sound. Be careful to sound the *t* in the former.

**Heavenly bodies.** Spell and pronounce :

sũn	örb	märs	plē' ã dēs
môôn	mē' te or	jũ' pí ter	ũr' sa má' jor
stärş	mēr' cũ rý	săt' urn	pō' lar stār
plăn' ets	vē' nus	hēr' shel	ãs' ter oidş
côm' ets	ëarth	nêp' tũne	côn stell ä' tion
sĩr' i ũs	are tũ' rus	o rĩ' on	nêb' ũ lá

**A quotation** is generally separated from the narrative by a comma ; as, "Thy mother has come," he said. He said, "Thy mother has come." "Thy mother," said he, "has come." This mingled *narrative* should be read in a somewhat lower tone than the *speeches*. When the quotation forms a paragraph by itself it is generally preceded by a colon ; as,

The following incident happened during one of my hunting excursions :

"Having proceeded about two miles, I came upon a black rhinoceros, feeding within fifty yards of me. I fired from my saddle, and sent a bullet in behind his," etc.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ãm	nõt	fär.	Mãy
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	ı y	ä ê	ö ü	ä	ä é

## LESSON XXX v II.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce :

mís' chief	not mīs' chēf'	New found' land	not nú' fūn- lānd'
sūeş	not sòoz		
hōpe' less	not hōpe' lūss',	newş	not nôoz
lāugh' ing	not lāugh' ing	be dewş'	not dôoz, jūz

**Trades and occupations.** Spell and pronounce :

tāil' or	plūm' er	mēr' chant
wēav' er	gild' er	ēn gi nēer'
hāt' ter	pāint' er	stā' tion er
sād' dler	gōld' smīth	sēam' stress (not sēm)
cōōp' er	blāck' smīth	dēn' tist
tūrn' er	cār' pen ter	jeŵ' el ler
print' er	ma çhīn' ist	sur véy' or
join' er	per fūm' er	shōe' māk er
mā' son	mīl' li ner	flōr' ist
bīnd' er	drēss' māk er	frūt' er er
fārm' er	gār' den er	sāleş' man
bār' ber	plās' ter er	glā' zier (zher)
drūg' gīst	āc' tor	brū' zier (zher)
shēp' hērd	ā' gent	hūteh' er (not hūch)
pēd' dler	çhēm' ist	phy şī' çian (fi zīsh' an)
lāw' yer	bān' ker	mu şī' çian (mu zīsh' an)
bār' ris ter	tēach' er	at tqr' neş (not tōr)
ōc' u list	ōd' i tor	te lēg' ra plīst
in spēet' or	re pōrt' er	pho tōg' ra pher
āreh' i tēet	nōv' el īst	bōōk' kēep er
foun' der	his tō' ri an	scūlp' tor
fīsh' er-man	ār' tist	ō ver sē' er

mēn	ōwe	ūş?	Wēe	bōōts	fft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ű	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ŷ ŷ ē	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define :

fīsh' erş	persons who fish	Bĕn	abbreviation of
fīş' ūreş	cracks		Benjamin
newş	intelligence	bĭn	a chest for grain
nôôşe	to entrap, a slip-knot	bĕen	(bĭn) existed
sūeş	entreats, prosecutes	clĕv' er	skilful
Sû' ez	an isthmus, a canal	clĕav' er	one that splits, a
sāil	the wing of a ship		small axe
sāle	act of selling	brĕwş	ferments
shōre	coast, a prop	brūşe	to mangle, crush
shōar	a prop	chāse	to follow fast
shōw' er	} one who shows	çhāise	a kind of carriage
shew' er (shō)		şûre	certain
show' er	rainfall	sew' er	a drain

**Dictation.** Our *Ben* took the wheat that had *been* on the floor and put it into the *bin*. The *fishers* were drowned in one of the *fissures* of the ice. Are you *sure* there is a *sewer*? He will *bruise* the malt before he *brews* it. He is a *clever cleaver* of wood. After the *sale* of the yacht its *sail* was lowered. Make a *noose* in the cord and fasten the *newspaper* to it. He *sues* the *Suez Canal Company*.

**In dictation never overstrain** the pronunciation to indicate the spelling of a word; on the other hand, the faulty articulation of a speaker furnishes no fair test as to the spelling ability of the writer.

**Mark the pronunciation** of the following:—

Hannah's at the window binding shoes,  
But her heart's adrift with one  
On an endless voyage gone.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nót	fār	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā é

Par  
stēm  
twig  
rôôt

mĕn  
ĕ ŷ ŷ



LESSON XXXVIII.

Words apt to be mispronounced. Spell and pronounce:

pul' pit	not pŭl' pit	gör' geous	not gŏr' gē ũs
rĕv' er ençe	not rĕv' rence	çhŏr' is ter	not kwĭr' is ter
vĭ' o lets	not vĭ' lets, voi' lets	sŭr' plĭçe	not sŭr' plĭçe
a nĕm' o nĕş	not ân' e mŏneş	bŏn' nets	not bŏn' nets
dăn' de lĭ' onş	not dăn' de lĭnş	dăi' şĭeş	not dăi' şĭeş
ge ră' ni ũmş	not gĕr ĕn' i ũmş	mŏss' eş	not mŏss' eş

Names of flowers. Spell and pronounce:

lil' ŷ	ör' çhid	pe tŭ' ni á
vĭ' o let	ör' çhis	vĕr bĕ' nă
dăf' fo dil	pĕ' o nŷ (also pĭ' o nŷ)	hĕ' li o trŏpe
tŭ' lip	jŏn quille' (also jŏn' quil)	măr' i göld
pŏp' pŷ	nas tŭr' ti ũm (not shĕ ũm)	car nă' tion
dăi' şŷ	hŷ' a çinth	gil' ly flow' er
păn' şŷ	cŏl' um bĭne	se riŭ' gă
crŏ' cus	sŭn' flow er	ŏ le ân' der
căc' tus	ge ră' ni ũm	hŷ drăn' ge á
fŏx' glŏve	dăh' li á (not dăl' ya)	çhăm' o mĭle
ca mĕl' li á	fŭch' şĭ á (fŭ' shĭ á)	ăm' a rănth
stŏcks	mĭgn o nĕtte' (mĭn yo nĕt')	gla dĭ' o lŭs
çĕ' reŭs	lŏ' tus (also lŏ' tos)	săl' vi á
cow' slip	tŭbe' rŏse (or tŭ' ber ŏşe)	hŏl' lŷ hŏek
săf' fron	çhrŷs ân' the mŭm	bŭt' ter cŭp

Parts of a plant and flower. Spell and pronounce:

stĕm	că' lyx	stĭg' mă	păn' i ele
twĭg	stŷle	ăn' ther	pĕd' i çĕl
rŏôt	brăct	co rŏl' lâ	pe dŭn' ele

mĕn	ŏwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bŏôts	m	yoŭr	fŏôt.
ĕ ũ ũ	ŏ	ŭ ĕ ŷ ũ ŷ	ĕ i	ŏ ũ w	ŷ ŷ ŭ ĕ	ŭ w	ŏ ũ

brāneh	pē' tal <i>or</i> pēt' al	ō' va rý	cōr' ýmb
bough	sē' pal <i>not</i> sēp' al	hī' lum	tēn' dril
būds	pīs' til	spā' dīx	lēaf' let
lēaf	stā' men	spātře	pōme, nūt
blōs' som	pōl' len	ūm' bel	bēr' rý

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

priēst	dēan	cān' on	apōs' tle
prēach' er	bīsh' op	cār' di nal	e vān' gel ist
clēr' gy man	ēl' der	pōpe	āreh bīsh' op
cū' ré	dēa' con	mīn' is ter	re vī' val ist
cū' rate	pās' tor	eḡ hōrt' er	mīss' ion a ry

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

dēsk	jūst	hīgh	rīng' íng
pul' pit	eḡ āct' lý	lōf' tý	tōll' íng
rōs' trum	dī rēct' lý	eḡ āl' ted	chīm' íng
plāt' fōrm	pre ḡise' lý ( <i>not</i> ḡiz')	ēl' e vā ted	knōll' íng
stāge	strīct' lý	rāised	tīnk' líng

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

jūst	right, true, exactly
joúst	a tilt, a mock encounter
bēlls	hollow sounding vessels
bēlles	young ladies
rīng' íng	sounding bells
wrīng' íng	twisting
ḡhōirs (kwīrs)	bands of singers
quīres	portions of paper
pāle	pallid, sickly
pāil	a vessel
lie	to recline, to falsify
lýe	water and the salt of wood ashes

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā é

mēn  
é q u

sūr' plīce	a clergyman's vestment
sūr' plūs	what is over and above
bäss	a fish, a kind of tree
bāse	the bottom, low, mean
bäss	part in music
l̄yres	musical instruments
lī' arš	untruthful persons
in' no ċents	harmless persons
in' no ċençe	harmlessness
hāste	hurry
hāst	ownest, dost have
a lās'!	an exclamation of lament
a lās	a young girl

**Elliptical exercise.** Supply the omitted words :

While the caller was — the —, the — was —  
 her hands. The — was caught at the — of the pier  
 by a — singer. The — woman has a — of water.  
 Thou — no cause to —. Send a — of paper to —,  
 — and take the — to the clergyman without a —.  
 Let it — all night in strong —. It stands —  
 where the — took place. None doubted the — of the  
 poor —.

## LESSON XXXIX.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and  
 pronounce:

dūr' ing	not dōor' ing	lōgs	not lōgs
sqme' whät	not some' whät	floor	not flō' ūr
pär'tīes	not pä'r' tēz'	sēv' er al	not sēv' ral
houš' eš	not hous' eš	gäth' er	not gēth' er

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē r ŋ y	ē i	ō ū ō	I ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

nōse	part of the face	chóóse	to select
knōws	understands	chewş	does chew
buıld	form, construct	sawş	sayings, cuts with
billed	consigned, furnish- ed with a bill	a saw	a saw
gnáwed	did gnaw	sáuge	a relish
nód	a motion of the head	úse	advantage, service
ōwed	did owe	úse	to employ, treat
ōde	a song	stráight	direct
áwed	put in fear of	stráit	narrow
ódd	strange, unmatched	plánts	vegetables
cräck	a break, sudden sharp noise	pláns	arrangements
erēak	to make a grating noise	pláints	lamentations
erēek	a small stream	sāl' er	less in danger
		sāv' er	one who saves
		Sāv' iqr	} The Redeemer
		Sāv' iqr	

**Dictation.** He is *awed* by the *odd* man who *owed* him for an *ode*. We sailed *straight* across the *strait*. You may have the *use* of the book if you *use* it well. The Roman *knows* a Roman *nose*. These *plaints* changed our *plans* regarding the *plants*. He *chews* when he *chooses*. He spilt the *sauce* on the *saws*. The lumber to *build* the house was *billed* to me.

**Names of building materials, terms and tools.**

Spell and pronounce :

tīm' ber	chīş' el	mōr' tar	pūnch
lūm' ber	gōuge	bēv' el	wērēnch
hātch' et	joists ( <i>not</i> jois)	āu' ġer	vīse
bōards	chām'fer ( <i>not</i> per)	doye' tūil	lāthe

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I āu nōt fīr. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi I y ā ē ò á ä ü ē

shīn  
hān  
plān  
sāv  
spād  
ēave  
līn'  
joint  
cqm'  
tēn'  
brād  
rāb'

W  
sayin  
of So  
maxi  
of Pl  
all e  
truth  
by-wo

Sul

For

And

mēn  
ē u ē

shīn' gles	gīm' let	mōr' tice	māl' let
hām' mer	gāuge	mān' tel	nīp' pers
plāne	lāth	mōuld' ing	pīn' çers
sāw	stīc' eō	scānt' ling	whēt' stone
spāde	cōr' nīce (not nish)	gā' ble	gāv' el
ēave	stūd' dīng	pān' el	dōor' sillş
līn' tel	thrēş' hōld	ridġe' pōle	jäck' plāne
joint' er	mī' tre	heārth'stōne	clāp' bōard
cqm' pass	trow' el	hānd' sāw	plūmb' line
tēn' on	rāf' ter	pul' lēy	brāce and bīt
brād' āwl	squāre	pūt' tŷ	vār' nish
rāb' bet	fōot' ādze	çēil' ing	ve nēer'

**Work like a beaver** is a well-known "saw." The *sayings* of the wise; the *saws* of the vulgar; the *proverbs* of Solomon; the *adages* of the ancients; *axioms* of Euclid; *maxims* of the saints; *aphorisms* of Lavater; *apothegms* of Plutarch. *Truism* and the foregoing words in italics all express shades of the same meaning—self-evident truth. Silly *saws* and quaint *sayings* often become *by-words* among the vulgar.

## LESSON XL.

Substitute from the list words for those in italics:

A *baby* was *sleeping*.

Its mother was *weeping*,

For her husband was *far* on the wild *raging* sea;

And the *tempest* was *swelling*

*Round* the fisherman's *dwelling*,

And she *cried*, "Dermot, *darling*, oh! *come back* to me!"

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŷr	fōōt.
ē ŷ ŷ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ ŷ	ē 1	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ ē	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

be cāuse'	dīs' tant	child
ex clāimed'	house	wind storm
in crēas' ing	a bout'	slūm' ber ing
re tūrn'	ō' cean	loved one
a slēep'	crȳ' ing	stōrm' y

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

a bāse'	āb' jēet	āc' tive	a dōrn'
de grāde'	bāse	a lērt'	beau' ti fȳ
de jēct'	lōw	āg' ile	dēc' or ātē
de prēss'	mēan	brisk	em bēl' lish
de thrōne'	īg nō' ble	līve' lȳ	
hūm' ble	grōy' el līng	nīm' ble	a droit'
lōw' er	sēr' vīle	quīck	ex pērt'
re vīle'	con tēmp' ti ble	prōmpt'	skil' fȳl
dis grāce	dēs' pi ca ble	sprīght' lȳ	dēx' ter oīs

*Skilful* and *ingenious* are applied to qualities of the mind; *expert*, *dexterous* and *adroit*, chiefly to those of the body; *clever*, to those of both body and mind. An *ingenious* mechanic, a *skilful* physician, an *expert* bowman, a *dexterous* fencer, an *adroit* pickpocket, a *clever* business man or writer.

*Adorned* or *bedecked* with jewels, *decorated* with flowers, *embellished* and *beautified* with ornaments, *arrayed* in splendid dress. *Adorned* with virtues, *embellished* by arts.

*Active* is opposed to *quiescent*, or being at rest. *Active* in business; *busy*, habitually employed; *brisk* at play, *agile* or *nimble* in the use of one's limbs; *quick* to understand; *prompt* to obey.

*Abject* in spirit; *mean* in nature; a *mean* action; of *low* birth; a *base* or *despicable* traitor; a *vile* malefactor; the proud shall be *abased*, the lofty *humbled*, the unworthy *degraded*; the vicious *disgrace* and *debase* themselves.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy ol	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

pro  
bāt  
hū  
swī  
dro  
V  
and  
dull  
spra  
dash  
shiv  
air =  
pere  
strai  
soun  
sprin  
U  
knife  
perch  
W  
dāmp  
dānk  
frōth  
fōam  
rīp'-p  
mēn  
ē ŷ ā

## LESSON XLI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

băt' teau' (tō)	tört' ü öüs	not tör'chür üs
hür räk' not hür rä', hür rä'	tér' ri fiéd	not tēr'.
swif't' ly not swif' ly	a gäinst'	not a gäinst'
drown' ing not drown' ing	än' gri ly	not än' ger ly

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

dull = dreary, blunt, indistinct

spray = mist, a twig

dash = a punctuation mark, to strike violently, front of a waggon

shivers = breaks in pieces, trembles with cold

air = atmosphere, music, to ventilate

perch = a rod, a fish, a bird's seat, to sit like a bird

strain = a sound, style, to filter, to sprain

sound = a noise, shallow sea, healthy, uninjured, to try the depth

spring = a season, to leap, a fountain, an elastic body

**Use.** Beguiled the *dull* moments sharpening a *dull* knife. The fish-hawk carried the struggling *perch* to its *perch*. Compose similar sentences.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

dämp	moist	wá' ter ý
däñk	söd' den	sōak' ing
fröth (or fröth)	sprāy	sürge
fōam	sürf	swéll
rīp'-ple	waves	tide

mën	ōwe	üs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoür	fōöt.
ē ü ä	ō	ü e y ö y	ē i	ō ū ŵ	í y ú é	ü w	ó ü

ëm' i gränt	träv' el ler	vā' grant
päss' en ger	toür' ist	wán' der er
pil' grim	räm' bler	wāy' fär er
sēa şonş	hīt' ter	cūt' tīng
sprīng	hīt' īng	nīp' pīng
sūm' mer	shārp	piērg' īng
āu' tumn, wīn' ter	kēen	pēn' e trāt īng
förm, build	mō' ment	tērm
size	sēc' ond	yēar
shāpe	mīn' ūte	dēc' ade
fēat' ūre (yūr)	hour	gēn' er ā' tion
mōuld	dāy	çēnt' ū rý
heīght	wēek	āge
stāt' ūre (yūr)	mōnth	tīme
fig' ūre (yūr)	quār' ter	e tēr' ni tý

## LESSON XLII.

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

a būşe'	sī' lent	newş	fāith' ful
as pērse'	mūte	in tēl' li gēnee	trūs' tý
de fāme'	quī' et	īn for mā' tion	trīed ānd trūe
ma hīgn'	noīşe' less	tī' dīngş	ūn swērv' īng
re vīle'	stīll	ad vīçes'	cōn' stant
tra dūçe'	hūshed	nō ti fi cā' tion	loy' al, not loil
vīl' i fý	voīçe' less	an nounçe' ment	trūst' wōr' thý
dis pār' āge	dūmb	re pōrt'	ūn chāng' īng
calūm' ni āte	quī' es' çent wōrd		īm mūt' a ble

**News** is sometimes curiously derived from the initials of North, East, West, and South — as, N. E. W. S., that is,

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	für.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā ē



intelligence from every direction. This is on a par with the derivation of "whig" from the initials of words painted on banners in Cromwell's time — "We Hope In God" = W. H. I. G.

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

It is well-known that a *troop* of lions will not *remain* long in any *district* where one of their *number* has been *slain*. It was *perhaps* for this *reason* that *all* their *pts* to drive away the animals were *feeble* and *faint-hearted*, and *therefore* *unsuccessful*.

like' ly	čf' fōrts	on this account
cause	en dčav' ors	every one of
slain	stay	ex pel'
čqm' pa ny	lō cāl' i ty	weak
tīm' id	in vain	in which

**Tell the meaning of all the words** in today's reading lesson ending in *ly* (like), *ful* (full of), *ed* (did), *ing* (continuing), and *ness* (in a state of being).

### LESSON XLIII.

**Words relating to size.** Spell and pronounce:

sīze	chūb' bŷ	āt' om	scrāp
būlk	stāl' wart	spček	mīn' im
māss	im mēnsē'	īn' sčēt	grān' ūle
lārgē' ness	e nōr' mous	mīn' nōw	glōb' ūle
vāst' ness	co lōs' sal	pŷč' mŷ	mōl' e cūle
bīg	gī gān' tie	āče	drīb' let
greāt	stu pēn' dous	jōt	mōn' ad
lārgē	ūn bound' ed	whīt	gērm

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoŷr	fōōt.
č u ŷ	ō	ū e i o ŷ	č i	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

hūge	small	dröp	ëm' brý ò
äm' ple	lit' tle	tít' tle	völ' üme
mäs' sive	tī' ný	ī ò' tà	wēe
stout	pēt' tý	mōte	mi nūte'
plūmp	pū' ný	bīt	mī cros cōp' ic
pōrt' lý	mēa' gre	gnāt	in fin i tēs' i mal
boun' çing	mīte	grāin	point

**Give two meanings** for each of the following words.

strokes	game	bows	blow	spout
coolly	sight	strong	slate	long
flight	east	point	youth	down
swell	mass	well	drop	spring

**Colors of the rainbow:** vī' o let, In' di gō, blūe, green, yčl' lōw, òr' ange, rēd.

**Other colors.** Spell and pronounce:

rū' bý	scār' let	lī' laç (not lā laç)	ëm' er ald
pīnk	crīm' ÷on	sālm' on	ma rōne'
drāb	dām' ask	rūs' set	pūr' ple
brown	lēm' on	sōr' rel	mād' der
çûir (kwēr)	sāl' fron	ā' zūre or äz' ūre	cār' mīne
äm' ber	çit' ron	ver mil' iqn	lāv' en der

**Musical instruments.** Spell and pronounce:

lýre	bän' jō	zīth' er	tām bour ine'
hārp	bū' ġle	tū' ba	clār' i nēt
fife	cōr' net	pīc' co lō	ōr' gan
drūm	çým' bal	flāge' o lēt	me lō' de on
flūte	trūm' pet	pi än' ò	cōn cer tí' nà
lūte	trēm' bōne	vī o līn'	ōph' i cleīde
vī' ol	çūi' tār'	fid' dle	dūl' ci mer
pīpes	hūr'dý gūr'dý	vī o lon çel' lō	psāl' ter ý

<b>VOWEL KEY:</b>	Call	now	boy	I	äm	nōt	fūr.	Māy
<b>EQUIVALENTS:</b>	ā ò	ow ou	oy oi	ī ý	ä ē	ō ū	ū	ā é

LESSON XLIV.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

mound	peak	cliff	es cärp'ment
knöll	mount	bluff	si ër' rä
hill	ridge	down	vøl cä' nō
hil' lock	dūne	tū' mu lūs	moun taïn

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

*Nearly all volcanoes emit smoke constantly. Sometimes these fires burst forth from the crater with tremendous force. The quantity of lava and ashes which sometimes escapes from volcanoes during an eruption is almost beyond comprehension.*

nēar' ly	äl' most	oc cä' sion al ly
send forth	a mount'	con tīn' ū al ly
īš' sūe	pow' er	very great
past	at the time of	now and then
vā' por	un der stānd' ing	bursts forth

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

būlg' ing	dūn	dīm	come' lŷ
cōn' cāve	dīn' gŷ	därk	grāce' fūl
ō' val	dūll	shād' ed	hānd' some
cūrved	fād' ed	ob seūre'	prēt' tŷ
round' ed	läck'-lus tre	in dis tīnet'	beau' ti fūl

ē' ven	briġht	plāin	dāp' pled (pld)
plāin	shōw' ŷ	viš' i ble	mōt' tled (tld)
smōōth	gāu' dŷ	dis tīnet'	spōt' ted
flāt	gōr' geous	mān' i fēst	pīe' bald
lēv' el	splēn' did	ōb' vi ous	flēcked

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wre	bōōts	fit	yoŋr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ŋ e ŷ ŷ	ē i	ō ū ű	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŋ w	ō ŷ

slēek	glēam	čv' i dėnt	frēaked
glōss' y	glōw	clēar	spāt' tered
pōl' ished	glit' ter	per čėp' ti ble	be spāt' tered
būr' nished	spār' kle	ap pār' ent	spėck' led (eld)

## LESSON XLV.

**Difficult monosyllables.** Spell and pronounce:

āche	gnāsh	slūiçe
āwe	gnāt	shrīmp
āxe	gnāw	shrīčk
āunt	glōat	shrīft
ālmš	gōrge	scribe
bāteh	gričve	sičge
bāžge	gēar	sieve
brāid	gučst	scrip
bālm	guiçe	script
bālk	guide	seythe
brēeze	guile	scēt
bričf	guild	stēalth
blēat	gneiss	squēak (skwēk)
brēadth	glīmpse	sēine
blitthe	gōuge	schīsm
brōoch	gōurd	schēme
cōmb	gōad	snēeze
cōugh (kōf or kōf)	gōal	trough (trōf)
cōpse	gāol	thrift
cōrpse	ghōst	twilled
cōrps (kōr)	hālve	thyme
chīntz (chīnts)	hānnēh	thīgh
clōthes	hāwk	type

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I ãm nót fār. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: á ö ow ou oy oi I y ä ē ö á ü ä é

mēn  
č v ŋ

cliff	<i>hýmu</i>	twélfth
eléft	<i>jäunt</i>	thiçf
eléançe	<i>knělt</i>	thēme
elēnch <i>or</i> clinch	<i>laugh (läf)</i>	thwärt
elique (klēk)	<i>lāpse</i>	vāgue
elēave	<i>lēague</i>	vōgue
crēase	<i>liēge</i>	vāult
chālk	<i>loungē</i>	vēin
cālf	<i>lýnx</i>	wāive
czār	<i>mōsque (mōsk)</i>	<i>wrōnght (rōt)</i>
çhāşm	<i>mōuld</i>	<i>whārf (not wārf)</i>
çhāiçe	<i>mōwn</i>	<i>whôop</i>
çhýle	<i>mōurn</i>	<i>wrēatthe</i>
däunt	<i>mānse</i>	<i>wēdge</i>
dāub	<i>mauve (mōv)</i>	<i>wrēnch</i>
dwārf	<i>mōat</i>	<i>writhe</i>
dēbt	<i>niēge</i>	whiff
dēpth	<i>nýmph (nîmf)</i>	ziñç (zîngk)
drēdge	<i>nîche</i>	fēint
dēalt	<i>nōtch</i>	skéin
dēaf	<i>phrāçe (frāz)</i>	träit ( <i>or</i> <i>träit</i> )
dēnse	<i>plāgue</i>	cālx
dīre	<i>pā/m</i>	gnārl
déign	<i>psā/m</i>	drāught ( <i>drāft</i> )
dēarth	<i>pāse</i>	grōat
drōll	<i>phāw</i>	spā
éighth (āthh)	<i>prāwn</i>	fiēnd
fōlks	<i>priēst</i>	wēird
flēdge	<i>piērçe</i>	pique (pēk)
frēak	<i>phlēgm (flēm)</i>	sūite (swēt)
fiēce	<i>prîşm (not prîz' ūm)</i>	rēalm ( <i>not</i> <i>rēl' ūm</i> )
fēast	<i>pūlse</i>	<i>mýrrh (mūr)</i>
flāre	<i>quāint</i>	<i>gýves</i>

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŋr	fōōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ŷ ŷ ē	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

fälse	quälm	pÿre
fräud	quínçe	wrÿ
flâw	rĥÿme	phÿz (fiz)
färce	rĥÿthm ( <i>not</i> rith'üm)	yächt (yöt)
frèight	rouge (ròòzh)	óoze
ġrāze	rōgue	crūise
ġāuge	scoŭrge	gnū
ġuärd	shōne ( <i>or</i> shōne)	browſe

The word **gneiss**, and all other German words having *ie* or *ei*, follow a uniform rule in their pronunciation; viz., give the long sound of the letter to the one coming *last*; as, wein, biër, klein, Öp' pen heim, Hei' del bërg, Friëſ' land.

## LESSON XLVI.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

nëç' es sa rÿ	<i>not</i> nës' es sã' rÿ	re şört'	<i>not</i> re şört'
mīs'chĭev óús	<i>not</i> mīs' chĕv ũs	blĭthe	<i>not</i> blĭth
ŭm brĕll' aſ	<i>not</i> ũm ber ěll' aſ	ſpär'rōw	<i>not</i> ſpär'rōw
pĕn' e träte	<i>not</i> pĕn' ě' träte	wrōught	(röt) <i>not</i> röt

**Names of birds.** (Continued.) Spell and pronounce:

háwk	swän	ös' trĭch <i>not</i> ös	lĭn' net
ſnĭpe	ō' ri ôle	fla mĭn' gō <i>not</i> mĭng	quäil
ĕ' meŭ	phĕas' ant	pär o quĕt' (kĕt)	gŭll
ăp' te rÿx	ſpōön' bill	pĕl' i can <i>not</i> pil	ăuk
cōn' dor	wōöd' cōck	pĕn' gŭĭn (gwĭn)	störk
ăl' ba trōſſ	bŭs' tard	pär' rot	hĭt' tern

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ăm	nōt	fär.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ö	ow ou	oy oi	Iy	ă ĕ	ō á	ă	ă ĕ

büz' zard	pär' tridge	pē' trel or pēt' rel	cöck a töö'
hén' háwk	hēr' on	ca nā' rý	pē' wit
ēa' gle	plqv' er	cās' so wā rý	ös' preý
lôön	wāx' wīng	vült' üre	ou' zel
widg' egn	chīek' a dēe	erāne	grös' bēak
māl' lard	ma cāw'	grouse	eröss' bill
cóöt	röb' in	cüek'óó	chē' wink
finch	wrēn	nīght' in gāle	stār' ling
māg' pīe	cör'mo rant	whīp' poor-will'	tēal

**We say a flock** of birds, a *number* of objects, a *bundle* of sticks, a *crowd* of people, a *herd* of cattle, a *drove* of swine, a *swarm* of bees, a *shoal* of fishes, a *gang* of thieves, a *band* of robbers, the *crew* of a ship, a *company* of travellers, a *host* of troubles, a *constellation*.

**Birds are :**

nā' tīve	wā' ders	gra nīv' o roūs
för' eign	land-birds	gre gā' ri oūs
stāy' īng	sī' lent	do mēs' tīe
mī' gra to rý	mock' ers	wīng' less
īn sec tīv' o roūs	sīng' ers	wild
birds of prēy	söl' i ta rý	tame
wēb'-fōöt	dī' vers	wā' ry

**Some animals** — not called birds — fly; as, the bāt, vām' pīre, flying-squirrel, flying-dragon, flying-fish, etc.

LESSON XLVII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

bön' ny	not bōn' ny	nēar' er	not nēar' er
drēar' er	not drēar' er	shriek' īng	not shriek' īng

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bôöts	fit	yoür	fööt.
ē u ʌ	ō	ū ē Y o y	ē i	ō ū w	I y ú é	ū w	ō u

**Water terms.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

QUALITIES.	NAMES.	ACTIONS.	
pūre	crēeks	pūrl	trick' le
cālm	rāp' idz	sūrge	ebb and flow
clēar	rīv' ers	spirt	ōoze
still	rīv' ū lēts	spout	rūn
rūsh' ing	foun' taīnz	fōam	seek thē sea
boi' ling	cās cādes'	ēd' dy	me ān' der
fōam' ing	cāt' a rāctz	seēthe	dāsh
tūr' bid	brōōks	gūr' gle	rūsh
līm' pid	sūrg' ez	būb' ble	bāb' ble
crȳs' tal	sprīngz	spārk' le	lash thē shore
trans pār' ent	ō' ceanz	rip' ple	gūsh
wind' ing	brōōk' lets	drip	fāl
shāl' lōw	tōr' rēntz	glīde	swīrl
pēace' ful	strēam	roar	sweep

**Use.** *Rushing torrents foam. Limpid brooks meander. Crystal streamlets sparkle. 'Twas vain; the loud waves lashed the shore. Where little brooklets babble over stones. A shallow creek meanders to the main. Still rivers run deep.*

**The winds.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

zēph' yr	si mōom'	si rōc' cō	trade-wind
bō' re ās	cȳ' clōne	sā' mi ēl	sea-breeze
brēeze	tor nā' dō	tȳ' phōōn'	land-wind
gāle	whīrl' wind	blīz' zard	eū rōc' ly dōn
squāll	tēm' pest	hūr' ri cāne	blāst

**Use.** It blew a *gale* from the north-east. The gentle *zephyrs* blow. A *squall* capsized the boat. A *blizzard* is a *hurricane* accompanied by snow and cold. *Cyclone* and *samiel* desolate the shore.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē



LESSON XLVIII.

Qualities known by the senses. Spell, pronounce, and use:

FEELING.

sleek  
smooth  
coarse  
un ē' ven  
tēp' id  
chil' lŷ  
rough  
warm

SIGHT.

squāl' id  
un counth'  
plēas' ing  
rā' di ant  
cūl' ored  
o pāque' (pāk)  
beau' ti ful  
gōr' geoūs

SMELL.

frā' grant  
bālm' y  
ō' dor oūs  
scēt' ed  
rān' eid  
ār o māt' ic  
rēt' id  
spī' cy

TASTE.

rā' cy  
sā' vor y  
pūn' gent  
lūš' cioūs (lūsh' ūs)  
in sīp' id  
de lic' ioūs (de lish' ūs)  
bit' ter  
pāl' a ta ble

HEARING.

In dis tinct'  
clear  
ēch' o ing  
piere' ing  
so nō' roūs  
mūf' fled  
dis' tant  
rēs' o nānt

**Use.** A rough road; a fragrant rose; distant thunder; the chilly wind; uncouth looks; rancid butter; pungent drugs; luscious peaches; sonorous bells.

**Kinds of soil.** Spell and pronounce:

ār' a ble	frūt' ful	stēr' ile	sānd' y
frī' a ble	lōam' y	bār' ren	clāy' eŷ
fēr' tile	mārsh' y	bōg' gŷ	fāl' lōw
rōck' y	al lū' vi al	till' a ble	pro dūc' tīve

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōts	ft	yoŷr	fōot.
ē u n	ō	ū s ?	ē i	ō ū w	I ŷ ū c	ŷ ŷ r	ō ŷ

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

In this low *vale*, the promise of the *year*,  
*Serene*, thou openest to the *nipping gale*,  
*Unnoticed* and *alone*,  
 Thy *tender elegance*.

fröst'y	väl' ley	beau' ty
un seen'	ün ac eom' pa nied	wind
sēa' sons	un möved'	soft

**Write sentences to illustrate two meanings**  
 for each of the following words:

fine	bank	walk	bear
winds	mark	blows	low

## LESSON XLIX.

**Fill the ellipses** with words from the list :

I — under — and stars

In — wildernesses ;

I — by my — bars,

I loiter — my —

And out — I — and flow

To join the brimming —

For men may come, and men may —

But I go on —.

for ðv' er	moon	bräm' bly	līn' ger
mūr' mur	shīn' gly	round	a gain'
crēss' es	curve	rīv' er	go

VOWEL KEY:	Cäll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	Iy	ā ē	ō ä	ū	ā ē

**Troublesome terminations in cy and sy.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

ác' cū ra cy	děl' i ca cy	spī' cy
in' tri ca cy	brill' ian cy	flū' en cy
coŭrt' e sy	flō' y	tip' sy
fāl' la cy	tēn' den cy	cōn' tro vēr sy
pri' va cy	vā' can cy	pōl' i cy
dē' cen cy	čē' sta sy	sē' cre cy
hēr' e sy	jūi' cy	dīs' cre pān cy
prōph' e sŷ	prōph' e cy	de mōc' ra cy
elēm' en cy	čm' bas sy	ečl' i ba cy
lĕg' a cy	hŷp ōc' ri sy	sāu' cy
e mēr' gen cy	con spīr' a cy	lū' na cy

**Use.** Mathematical *accuracy*; a *discrepancy* between two statements; treat the prisoner with *clemency*; in the *ecstasy* of delight; an *embassy* to England; he may *prophecy* but his *prophecy* is vain; a *fallacy* in reasoning; religious *heresy*; ready for any *emergency*; Canada's *policy*; downward *tendency*; *fleecy* clouds; official *courtesy*; *fluency* of speech; *juicy* fruit; a vile *conspiracy*; a *saucy* boy; he left me no *legacy*; a *tendency* to *secrecy*.

**Misused Words.** Fill the ellipses with the right words:

- 1 { pro pōse' — to lay before, to offer for consideration  
 { pŭr' pose = intention, intend
- 2 { re māin' der = rest, what remains  
 { bāl' ance = to poise, amount to equalize

I (1) to write a book. I (1) another remedy. Fetch me the (2) of the apple. When will you pay the (2)? The scales will not (2). What is the (2) due me? Do you (1) remaining all day?

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	hōōts	fl	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ű	ō	ŭ ō ŷ ű ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ű	ŷ ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū ű	ō ű

## LESSON L.

**Troublesome terminations in ise, ize, yze.**

Spell, pronounce, and use:

äg' o nize	e cön' o mize	mëm' o rize	serú' ti nize
bap tize'	én' ter príse	<sup>2</sup> mör' al ize	sól' em nize
cap size'	cöl' o nize	.neū' tral ize	tán' ta lize
chas tise'	fēr' til ize	ör' gan ize	mēr' chan dize
civ' il ize	gäl' van ize	com príse'	sým' pa thize'
i' dol ize	här' mon ize	pül' ver ize	týr' an nize
cät' e chíse	äg' gran dize	rē' al ize	scän' dal ize
erit' i eise	cöm' pro mize	än' a lýze	sýs' tem a tize
lē' gal ize	chär' ac ter ize	pär' a lýze	im pro víse'
ē' qual ize	fa mül' iar ize	pät' ron ize	ēx'er cise
'áu' thor ize	<sup>2</sup> äd ver tise'	sū per víse'	mo nöp' o lize
mäg' net ize	a pöl' o gize	'réc' og nize	stíg' ma tize

<sup>1</sup>not áu thor ize'; <sup>2</sup>or äd' ver tise'; <sup>3</sup>not mör' al ize; <sup>4</sup>or rēc' og nize.

**Use.** To *civilize* the savages; to *catechise* children; to *authorize* by usage; to *economize* time; a business *enterprise*; to *colonize* new countries; the colors or tones *harmonize*; to *moralize* on all subjects; to *familiarize* oneself with the Bible; to *neutralize* opposition; to *solemnize* marriage; to *tantalize* with false hopes; to *tyrannize* over the weak.

**Synonymes.** Spell, define, and use correctly:

beautiful = having that assemblage of graces or properties which please the sight or mind; as, *beautiful* scenery, a *beautiful* thought

pretty = pleasing to the sight; applied to things comparatively small; as, a *pretty* face, flower, or cottage

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ün	nöt	fär.	Mäy
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow on	oy oi	ī ŷ	ü ē	ō á	ü	ä é

handsome = suitable; agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; as, a *handsome* face, house, apology, fortune  
 We would not say that a man is — or —, but he may be —. A — sunset; a — hat; a — horse.

LESSON LI.

**Crimes and offenders.** Spell and pronounce :

är' son	big' a my	thiçf	räs' cal
as säult'	sū' i eide	li' ar	im pös' tor
bät' ter y	māy' hem	träi' tor	seoun' drel
mür' der	trēa' son	crim' i nal	vā' grant
höm' i eide	fēl' o ny	väg' a bönd	nī' hil ist
bür' gla rý	brīb' er y	rūfl' ian	ēm bēz' zler
lār' ce ny	pēr' ju ry	vil' lain	coun' ter feit er
förg' er y	rób' ber	swin' dler	mīs de mēan' or
smüg' gler	kid' nāp	sīm' o ny	mān' slāugh ter

**Words relating to law.** Spell and pronounce :

nöt' a ry	āf fi dā' vit	shēr' iff ( <i>not</i> shēr)
rēg' is trar	re priēve'	ēq' uī ty (ēk' wī tī)
māg' is trāte	pēt' it jū' ry	con' sta ble
vēr' diet	jūs' tice	sūb po' nā ( <i>not</i> sūp)
po lice'	ēv' i dence	tā' lēs
plāin' tiff	de fēnce'	bār' ris ter ( <i>not</i> bār)
coun' sel	re mā' net	at tor' ney ( <i>not</i> tōr)
de fēnd' ant	mört' gage	bāi' liff
les sēe'	tēs' ti mō ny	pān' el
lēs sōr'	mört ga gēe'	mört ga gēör'
lāw' yer	wit' ness	so līc' i tor
prō' test	sūm' monş	chān' eer y

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yōŋr	fōōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ŷ ō y	ē ī	ō ū w	ŷ ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

**Substitute from the list words for those in italics :**

Sir Ralph the *Rover* sailed away ;  
 He *scoured* the seas for *many a day* ;  
 And now, *grown rich* with *plundered store*,  
 He *shapes* his way to Scotland's shore.

coast	course	ō' ceans	a long time
steers	en rīched'	bóó' ty	be cōme'
pī' rate	crūised	dī rēcts'	wēalth' y

## LESSON LII.

**Kinds of cloth.** Spell and pronounce :

jeān	al pāc' ā	vēl' vet	cāsh' mēre
bāize	de lāine'	bro cāde'	cās' si mēre
chīntz (chīnts)	me rī' nō	dām' ask	būck' ram
cāl' i cō	sāt' in	mō' hāir	cōr' du roy'
cōt' ton	si lē' šī ā	kēr' sey	vēl' vet cēn'
chēv' i ot	flān' nel	cām' brie	wōrs' ted

**Troublesome words in a, e, i.** Spell and pronounce:

cēl' e brāte	cāt' a ract	rār' e fȳ	tēl' e scōpe
dēp' re cāte	lūn' e al	rār' i ty	tēn' e ment
dēs' e crāte	cīt' a del	rēc' re āte	tēr' ri fȳ
ēx' e crāte	īm' ple ment	se rēn' i ty	trāg' e dy
ēx' pi āte	māl' le a ble	skēl' e ton	vēg' e tāte
īm' pēd' i ment	pe trō' le um	stū' pe fȳ	vēr' i fȳ
sūp' ple ment	prīv' i lege	stu pid' i ty	gāy' e ty
a cād' e my	prōd' i gy	prōp' a gāte	sēc' re ta ry
āl' ma naę	dīl' a to ry	rēm' e dy	nū' tri mēnt

VOWEL KEY :	Cāl	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS :	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā é

liq'  
 pron  
 āp'  
 āv'  
 pāl'

U  
 a tra  
 of w  
 avar  
 tory  
 a prin

W

aprop  
 (āp rō  
 attach  
 (ā tā s  
 bouqu  
 (bōō k  
 cortege  
 (kōr' tā  
 coterie  
 (cō te r  
 badinag  
 (bād' i  
 coupe  
 (kōō pā  
 cuisine  
 (kwē zē

mēn  
 ē y ā

lĭq' ūē fĭy (lĭk' wē-) ēd' i fice	rĕn' e gāde	sĕp' ar āte
prom e nāde	ĕp' i tāph	sĕr e nāde'
āp' a thy	māi' a dy	spĕc' e men
āv' ar ĩce	ōr'na ment	vĕs' tĭge
pāl' a ta ble	ōr' i fice	lĭn' e age
	sāl' a ry	

**Use.** To *deprecate* cruelty; *desecrate* an altar; *execrate* a traitor; *liquefy* ice; a *prodigy* of learning; *implements* of war; *verify* a report; *stupefy* with drugs; a miser's *avarice*; a *lineal* descendant; surrender of a *citadel*; a *dilatatory* messenger; a fatal *malady*; a *renegade* from his faith; a prince's *retinue*; no *vestige* left; of noble *lineage*.

## LESSON LIII.

**Words from the French.** Spell and pronounce:

apropos	debut	regime	negligee
(āp rō pō')	(dā bŭ')	(rā zhēm')	(nĕg li zhā')
attache	éclat	mesdames	trousseau
(ā tā shā')	(ā klā')	(mā dām')	(trōō' sō')
bouquet	élite	monsieur	polonaise
(bōō kā')	(ā lēt')	(mōs yār')	(pō lō nāz')
cortege	ennui	mademoiselle	memoir
(kōr' tāzh)	(ān wē')	(mād mwā zĕl')	(mĕm' wōr)
coterie	naive	messieurs	amateur
(cō te riĕ')	(nā' ēv)	(mĕsh' yerz)	(ām at yŭr')
badinage	naivete	rendezvous	cognac
(bād' i nāzh')	(nā' ēv tā')	(rān' de vōō)	(kōn' yāk)
coupe	mirage	resume	aignonette
(kōō pā')	(mĕ rāzh')	(rā zŭ' mā)	(mĭn yōn ĕt')
cuisine	morale	roné	soirée
(kwē zĕn')	(mō rāl')	(rōō' ā)	(swō rā')

mĕn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wĕe	bōōts	ftt	yoŭr	fōōt.
ĕ y ũ	ō	ŭ ē y ō y	ĕ i	ō ũ ũ	I y ũ ĕ	ŭ w	ō y

debris	qui vive	matinée	protege
(dā brē')	(kē' vēv')	(mat' i nā')	(prō te zhā')

**Common Latin terms.** Spell, pronounce, and define:

nō' tā bē' nē	notice well
vī' vā vō' cē	by living voice, orally
bō' nā fī' dē	in good faith, real
vī' cē vē' sā	the one for the other, the reverse
sī' nē dī' ē	without a day, the date not set
grā' tīs	free (never say <i>free gratis</i> )
quī' bō' nō	for whose benefit
ēx' tēm' pō' rē	off-hand, without previous thought
in' frā dīg'	(dīg nī tā' tēm) below one's dignity
mē' ūn ēt tū' ūm	mine and thine
quīd prō quō'	one thing for another, an equivalent

**Caution.** In pronouncing the following and similar words avoid laying too much stress on the syllable next to the last. Touch the unaccented syllables distinctly, but lightly.

in' ter est ing	pēr' emp to ry	dīe' tion a ry
tēr' ri to ry	cēr' e mo ny	māt' ri mo ny
sōl' i ta ry	prī' ma ry	fōrm' i da ble
cōn' tu mē ly	cōn' ver sant	cōm' pa ra ble
cōn' tra ry	in' flu ence	hōs' pi ta ble
a pōth' e ca ry	sēc' re ta ry	in' ter est ed

**Synonymes.** Spell, define, and use:

character = the sum of an individual's qualities  
 reputation = what others think of him

It is possible for a man to have a fair — who has not in reality a good —; but men of really good — are not likely to have a bad —.

VOWEL KEY:	Call	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ū	ā	ā ē

glā  
 bās  
 pōl  
 īsl'  
 frīg  
 trōp  
 pŷr  
 S  
 ab s  
 con  
 en g  
 en g  
 take  
 im b  
 mērg  
 swāl'  
 Tr  
 repre  
 a diē  
 pew'  
 feod (  
 neū' t  
 bār' b  
 Use  
 a sorro  
 sue the  
 mēn  
 ē ŷ ā



## LESSON LIV.

**Geographical terms.** Spell and pronounce:

gläc' i ers	isth' mus	gēy' sers	tör' rid ( <i>not</i> tör)
bäs' in	Däl' ta	mön' arch y	ärç' tic (ärk' tik)
pöl' ar	präi' rie	cön' flu ent	pla teau' (tō')
isl' and	lön' gi tüde	äl' flu ent	ärç i päl' a gö
frīg' id	lät' i tüde	pär' al lelş	pe nün' şü lä
trop' ics	an tip' o dēs	me rid' i anş	hēm' i sphēre
pÿr' a mids	zē' nith	hor i' zon	an to' eī

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

ab sörb'	äid	af fliet'	a büse'
con sūme'	a bēt'	äg' on īze	cön' tu mē lÿ
en gröss'	as sīst'	dis trēss'	in vēc' tive
en gūlf'	in cīte'	griēve	öb' lo quÿ
take up	hēlp	give pain	op prō' bri ūm
im bibe'	in' sti gāte	tor mēnt'	rih' ald rÿ
mērgē	en coür' aģē	trouū' le	seur ril' i tÿ
swäl' löw up	stīm' ū late	per plēx'	vit ū per ā' tion

**Troublesome words** with the sound of ū variously represented. Spell, pronounce, and use:

a dieū'	be dew'	jūi' ey	ewe
pew' ter	nūi' sance	lieū	rēt' i nūe
feod (fād)	pūr' lieū	tīş' sūe	pur sūe'
neū' ter	eū' lo gy	en sūe'	re view'
bär' be eūe	queue (kū)	gnū	beaū' ty

**Use.** A  *rueful* look ; in  *lieu* of bread ; a  *pewter* cup ; a sorrowful  *adieu* ; a  *tissue* of falsehoods ; the dogs  *pursue* the deer, etc.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bóóts	ift	yoür	fóöt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē r ō y	ē i	ō ū ŵ	ī y ū é	ū ŵ	ó ū

**Words of related meaning** refer in a general way to the same subject, but are not necessarily synonymous; *synonymes* have the same, or nearly the same, meaning.

## LESSON LV.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

think	blānch' ing	wēa' ry	sphēre
sup pōse'	whīt' en ing	tīred	bāll
in āg' ine	blēach' ing	fa tīgued'	ōrb
be liēve'	fād' ing	eḡ hāust' ed	glōbe
chīl' dren	lōn' ors	shun	sink
ōff' spring	fame	shrink from	de scēnd'
de scēnd' ants	re wārdḡ'	avoid	go down
pos tēr' ity	praise	shīrk	sēt' tle
prōg' e ny	re noun'	e vāde'	sub side'
pine	sōl' i tūde	pēace' ful	as sūtāge' (swāj)
droop	lōne' li ness	quī' et	līght' en
lān' gūish	pri' va cy	un dis tūrbēd'	al lē' vi āte
grieve	se clū' sion	un mo lēst' ed	mīt' i gāte

**Words relating to age.** Spell and pronounce:

child' hood	youth	jū' ven īle
in' fan cy	ād o lēs' cence	pā tri ārēh' al
min' ōr' i ty	old age	jūn' ior
ma jōr' i ty	se nīl' i ty	sēn' ior

**Synonymes.** Spell and pronounce:

af fīrm'	ab hōr'	tō' tal	slīce	pōr' tion
as scrt'	de tēst'	lūmp	sprīg	whīt

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē

a v  
de  
pro  
swe  
as s

**T**  
noun  
re sc  
sōl' a  
trān  
pōul'  
lāt' t  
lēt' t  
erēs'  
prēj'  
scīn' t

**S**  
Sub

run aw  
cōn' fli

**W**  
and use

mēn  
ē ū ḡ

a vēr'	hāte	whōle	twig	sēc' tion
de clāre'	dīš like'	ū' ni tŷ	limb	frāc' tion
pro tēst'	a bōm' i nāte	sūm	bit	splīn' ter
sweār	de spīse'	māss	slīp	sliv' er
assév'erāte	lōathe	būlk	piēce	shāv' ing

## LESSON LVI.

**Troublesome words in s, c, and sc.** Spell, pronounce, and use :

re scīnd'	vāc' cīne	dēn' ti frice	ī' ci ele
sōl' ace	mōr' tise	lī' cence	cōn' scious
trān scēnd'	sūr' plice	de fēnce'	schism
pōul' tice	dōc' ile	e rāse'	of fēnce'
lāt' tice	va lise' (or lise)	ās cer tāin'	cō in cide'
lēt' tūce (tīs)	āc qui esce'	de scēt'	ōs' eil lāte
crēs' cent	pāu' ci ty	pro bōs' cis	rēt' i cence
prēj' ū dice	ēf fer vāscē'	ex crēs' cence	vāc' il lāte
scīn' til lāte	cō a lēscē'	crēv' ice	clēv' is

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

Yet, now half-turning from the *fray*,

Knee *smiting* against knee,

He *scanned* the hills, if *yet were left*

An *open way* to flee.

run away	thor' ough fare	strug gle	still
cōn' flict	striking	looked at	re mained

**Words of more than one meaning.** Spell, define, and use:

lay = to place, a song

left = not taken, opposite the right

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wce	bōōts	fft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū #	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ y	ē ī	ō ū w	ŷ ŷ ŷ ē	ū w	ō ŷ

bound — jump, fastened, going  
long — to pine, of great length

**Use.** He sings a simple *lay*. Take what is *left* in your *left* hand. A chieftain to the Highlands *bound*. He *longs* for home, etc.

## LESSON LVII.

**Troublesome words in cal and cle.** Spell, pronounce, and use :

măg' ie al	óp' ti cal	ĩ' ci ele	méd' i cal
műs' ele	eñ' ti ele	lóg' ie al	măn' a cle
cóm' ie al	fñ' i cal	ör' a cle	phÿs' ie al
mĩr' a cle	răd' i cal	erit' ie al	cÿn' ie al
đb' sta ele	çhëm' ie al	pĩn' na ele	păr' ti ele
tÿp' ie al	vē' hi ele	clēr' ie al	ĩ dēn' tic al
spēc' ta ele	skčp' ti cal	pčd' i ele	whĩm' ši cal
sũr' gie al	re cčp' ta ele	tčch' ni cal	gram măt' ie al

**Use.** *Clerical* garb ; a *comical* story ; the *pinnacle* of a temple ; a *particle* of truth ; a strange *spectacle* ; *finical* taste ; *manacles* on the wrists ; *identical* person ; *optical* illusion ; a *radical* change ; *whimsical* humor ; *medical* assistance ; *typical* of plenty ; *surgical* instruments.

**Misused words.** Substitute from the list the right words for those in italics :

We shall not *reside* in our new *residence* this year. I intend to *locate* in the West. We had an *elegant* time. What a *lovely* bonnet ! He keeps himself well *posted*.

in formed'	live	house
delight' ful	prét' ty	set' tle

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ăm	nốt	făr.	Mãy
EQUIVALENTS:	â ô	ow ou	oy oi	ĩ y	ă ă	ô ô	ă	ă ô

M  
noun  
mĩ' e  
cō' ba  
ăg' a  
gÿp'  
čm' e  
sũl' p  
săr' d  
gneiss  
rũ' bÿ  
ô' pal

Tro  
ence.

final s  
There  
*prints* :  
ăb' sti  
ig' no r  
čx' ist'  
an noy'  
cōg' ni  
ĩn' no c  
včn' gea  
con včy'  
com plĩ'  
cóm' pe  
ĩn' di gč

mčn  
č y ă

**Minerals and precious stones.** Spell and pronounce :

mī' cā	grān' ite	quārtz (kwārts)
cō' bālt	mēr' cū rý	sāp' phīre (sāf' fir)
āg' ate	plum bā' gō	cōr nēl' ian
gýp' sum	ō' nýx	ārsē' nie ( <i>or</i> ār' se nie)
ēm' er ald	bēr' ýl	mēer' schāum (shoum)
sūl' phur	dī' a mond	ām' e thýst
sār' do nýx	crý' o lite	māl' a ghīte
gneiss	tō' pāz	tur quoise' (koiz)
rú' bý	jās' per	fēld' spār
ō' pal	gār' net	ba rý' tà

### LESSON LVIII.

**Troublesome words in ants, ance, ents, and ence.** Words ending in *nts* and *nce* have not the *same* final sound. The *t* must be sounded in the former. There is considerable difference between the sounds of *prints* and *prince*. Spell, pronounce, and use:

āb' sti nence	dīf' fi dence	de fī' ance
ig' no rance	dil' i gence	de fēnd' ants
ěx' ist' ence	griev' ence	ēl' e gance
an noy' ance	frā' grance	de pēnd' ence
cōg' ni zance	ēs' sence	de pēnd' ants
in' no cence	pīt' tance	ac quāint' ance
vén' geance	al lī' ance	coun' te nance
con véy' ance	rév' er ence	vig' i lance
com plī' ance	re sist' ance	vī' o lence
cōm' pe tence	as síst' ants	ād hēr' ence
in' di gence	as síst' ance	ād hēr' ents

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	hōōts	fit	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ā	ō	ū ē y ō y	ē i	ō ū w	I ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū

sūs' te nance	vē' he mēnce	māin' te nance
prēv' a lence	rēs' i dēnce	vā' ri ance
o bē' di ence	rēs' i dēnts	in tēl' li gence
oe cūr' rence	re mīt' tance	re pēnt' ance
cóm plai sance'	ūt' ter ance	rēm i nīs' cence
ae count' ants	as sāl' ants	at tēnd' ants
re cíp' i ents	vā' grants	at tēnd' ance
wār' rants	in sōl' vents	clāir voy' ants
cōn' so nants	cōn' so nance	clāir voy' ance
in' cense	pre tēnce'	pēn' i tence.

**Use.** My *assistants* gave me much *assistance*; his salary is a mere *pittance*. Reduced from *competence* to *indigence*; the *remittance* of a draft; *reverence* for holy things; the *residents* of the city have each a country *residence*; *abstinence* from food; a spirit of *defiance*; *vehemence* of passion; a public *grievance*; *reminiscences* of childhood, etc.

## LESSON LIX.

**Diseases.** Spell and pronounce:

ā' güe	croup	'neū rāl' ġī à
pāl' sy	mēa' šleş	cān' cer
dröp' sy	scūr' veý	gāñ' grēne
nāu' šē à	jāun' dīce	trīch i nō' sis
ea tārrh'	'hys tēr' ics	rheū' ma tīsm
par āl' y sis	'āsth' mā	dys pēp' si à
čp' i lēp sy	pleū' ri sy	in flam mā' tion
āp' o plēx y	phthīš' ic	čr ý šip' e las
ma rās' mus	'phthī' sis	dys' en tēr y

<sup>1</sup> not hys tēr' ics; <sup>2</sup> not āsth' mā; <sup>3</sup> or phthī' sis; <sup>4</sup> not neū rāl' I ġā;

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fāt.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	I ý	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā é

tū' mor	tŷ' plus	broñ çhī' tis
ūl' cer	āb' scess	dīph thē' ri ā
mūmps	gout	pneū mō' ni ā
çhól' e rá	vēr' ti gō	in flu èn' zā
scról' ū lá	de lir' i ūm	scār la tí' ná
in sán' i ty	dī ar rĥo' ā	vā' ri o loid
lū' na ey	chīl' blāin	pso ri' a sis

**Medicines.** Spell and pronounce:

ō' pi ūm	ca thār' tic	āl' eo hōl	tar āx' a eum
sūl' phur	<sup>2</sup> quī nīne'	<sup>6</sup> glŷe' e rae	gīn' ger
<sup>1</sup> mōr' phine	<sup>4</sup> ār' se nie	va lē' ri au	cū' hōbs
phŷs' ic	gēn' tian	mag nē' sī ā	bēl lá dōn' ná
rĥū' bārb	lic' o rice	am nō' ni ā	āc' o nīte
<sup>2</sup> ip' e cāc	quās' sī ā	sās' sa frās	cāl' o mēl
cūm' phor	çhlō' ro fōrm	<sup>7</sup> lāu' da nūm	cōl' çhī cūm
sēn' ná	<sup>5</sup> pār a gōr' ic	<sup>3</sup> strŷçh' nīne	āl' ðes

<sup>1</sup> not mōr phine'; <sup>2</sup> or Ip' e cāc ū ūn' hū; <sup>3</sup> or quIn' ine; <sup>4</sup> or ārse' nie; <sup>5</sup> or pār e gōr' ic; <sup>6</sup> not glŷe er ine'; <sup>7</sup> not lāud' a num; <sup>8</sup> or strŷçh' nī ā.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce:

hōs' pi tal	wān' der ing	wāit' ing
in firm' a ry	strāy' ing	stāy' ing
sān i tā' ri um	rōam' ing	de lāy' ing
a sŷ' lum	rōv' ing	pāus' ing
wārd	mūr' mur	de lāy'
dī vis' iqn	whīs' per	dāl' ly
dīs' trīct	mūt' ter	lol' ter
nurse	prāyer	cūt
at tēnd' ant	pe tí' tion	cārve
as sīst' ant	in vo cā' tion	en grāve'
wārd' er	sup plī cā' tion	in serībe'

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wce	bōōts	fit	yoŷr	fōōt.
ē ŷ ā	ō	ū ŷ Y ŷ ŷ	ē i	ō ŷ ŷ	Y ŷ ŷ	ū ŷ	ō ŷ

## LESSON LX.

Substitute from the list words for those in italics:

Home they *brought* her *warrior* dead,  
 She *nor swooned* nor *uttered cry*,  
 All her *maideus* *watching* said  
 She must *weep* or she will *die*.

bore	shed tears	ex pīre'
de clared	wailed	nēith' er
faint ed	sōl' dier	ladies-in-waiting
looking on	cry	every one of

**Troublesome words in eous, ious, tious, and cious.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

rīght' eōūs (yūs)	spōn tā' ne ous
ā' que oūs	sū per cīl' i oūs
gōr' gēoūs (jūs)	vēx ā' tious
cō' pī oūs	sen tēn' tious
dū' bī oūs	per nī' cious (-nīsh' ūs)
hīd' e oūs ( <i>not</i> hīj' yūs)	vīt' re oūs
īm' pī oūs	dū' te oūs
nāu' ſeoūs (shūs)	fīe tī' tious (-tīsh-ūs)
īm pēr' vī oūs	fa cō' tious
sāc ri lē' gīoūs (jūs)	cōn' ſcīoūs (shūs)
dēl e tē' rī oūs	vī' cious (vīsh' ūs)
sa gā' cious (shūs)	cāp' tious
pre cō' cious	sus pī' cious (pīsh' ūs)
plēn' te ous	ma lī' cious (līsh' ūs)
ō' dī ous ( <i>or</i> ōd' ſoūs)	nu trī' tious (trīsh' ūs)
de līr' i ous	ju dī' cious (dīsh' ūs)

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	hoy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ſ	ā ē	ō ū	ū	ū ē



coûrt' e oûs (or cōurte'oûs)	in fce' tious
er rō' ne oûs	te nā' cious
out rā' geoûs	cōn sēi' en' tious
pũñc til' ioûs (yûs)	frāc' tious
am phīb' i oûs	sē' ri oûs
mīs cel lā' ne oûs	ex trā' ne oûs
sī mul tā' ne oûs	mēr e trī' cious (trish' us)

**Use.** *Infectious* diseases; a *captious* disposition; *precocious* child; *pernicious* practices; *copious* draughts; *dubious* question; *courteous* gentleman; *impervious* to water; *spontaneous* combustion; *amphibious* animals; *malicious* act; *sagacious* thought; *impious* speech; *nauseous* dose, etc.

## LESSON LXI.

**Troublesome words in ant and ent.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

a būn' dant	cōm' ba tānt	ēl' e gant
ār' ro gant	cōn' so nant	dis cōrd' ant
con sist' ent	cōn' ver sant	cōr re spōnd' ent
as sāl' ant	cōn va lēs' cent	im pēr' ti nēnt
us sist' ant	cōr' pū lēnt	ex pē' di ent
at tēnd' ant	de pēnd' ēnt	im pōr' tant
bel lig' er ēnt	de pēnd' ānt	in cēs' sant
clair voy' ant	de spōnd' ent	in sōl' vent
rēv' er ent	lūx ū' ri ant	pēt' ū lant
ir rēl' e vant	ma lig' nant	plēas' ant
poign' ant	prēv' a lent	re cip' i ēnt
re lūc' tant	stāg' nant	pro fi' eient (fish' ent)
tri ūm' phant	vā' grant	vīg' i lant

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēc	bōōts	ff	yoūr	fōōt.
ō u ũ	ō	ū ē ũ ũ	ē l	ō ũ ũ	I ũ ũ ē	ū w	ō ũ

**Use.** An *impertinent* question; *incessant* noise; *insolvent* debtor; *luxuriant* tropical forest; a hasty, *petulant* reply; *poignant* grief; *proficient* in music; *conversant* in history; an *important* lesson; a *malignant* fever, etc.

**Words of related meaning.** Spell, pronounce, and use :

eĕl' e brāt ed	ants	dis eġv' ered
nōt' ed	ĕm' mets	found
fā' mous	pīŝ' mīres	in vēnt' ed
mān' ners	strūg' gle	pro vīde'
hāb' its	cōm' bat	sup plī'
eūs' toms	en coun' ter	pre pāre'
spĕed' i ly	āng mĕnt' ed	īn' do lĕnt ly
quĕck' ly	in crĕased'	lā' zi ly
soon	en lārged'	slōth' ful ly

## LESSON LXII.

**Substitute from the list words for those in italics:**

"Oh! *tell* me, *sailor*, *tell* me *true*

Is my *little lad*, my Elihu,

*A-sailing* with your *ship*?"

The *sailor's* eyes were *dim* with *dew* —

"Your *little lad*, your Elihu?"

He *said* with *trembling* lip —

"What *little lad*? What *ship*?"

small	boy	vessel	truly
the truth	exclaimed	quivering	mariner's
tearful	cruising	inform	seaman

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy ol	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ū ē

**Exercise on the spelling rules.** Tell why the letters in italics are found in the following words:

robbing	occurred	happiness	tanned
singeing	frolieking	peaccable	redder
piteous	courageous	levelled	jeweller

**Tell why** the letters in parenthesis are omitted from the following words:

rat(e)able	dul(l)ness	du(e)ly	sal(e)able
mov(e)ing	car(e)ed	whol(e)ly	fre(e)er

**Opposites.** Spell, pronounce, and use:

ac' cēpt	or	re jēct'	ac' quīt'	or	con vīct'
ab sūrd'		rēa' sōn a ble	coūr' age		cow' ard ice
hūm' ble		hāugh' ty	ad mīt'		de nī'
re dūce'		in crēase'	cāre' ful		hēed' less
an nounce'		con cēal'	ān' cient		mōd' ern
āc' tive		slōth' ful	ād' vērse		fā' vor a ble
sōothe		āg' gra vāte	bōld		tīm' id

**Tell the opposites of—**

bright	šūre	tēn' der	few	scāree
quī' et	slow	grāte' ful	ōf' ten	a sleep'
hand' some	ēa' sy	poi' sōn oūs	smile	a roused'

## LESSON LXIII.

**Nautical terms.** *Star' board*, the right-hand side of a vessel; *lār' board*, the left-hand side; *wīnd' ward*, towards the wind; *lēe' ward*, with the wind; *lēe*, leeward; *wēath' er*, windward; *helm a lēe'*, the helm turned to the lēe-side of the vessel; *port the helm*, turn it to the left

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē ī ō ŷ	ē l	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ŋ

side of the vessel; *boat' swain* (bō' sn), an officer whose duty it is to summon the crew; *cock' swain* (kōk' sn), similar to boatswain, has charge of the boat and crew; *gun'-wale* (gūn' nel), that piece of timber which reaches, on both sides of the ship, from the half deck to the fore-castle; *fōre' cāst le* (fōrk' 's'l), the fore part of a vessel, under the deck; *stern all*, back; *hūm' ser* or *hāl' ser*, a small cable; *hūll* or *hūlk*, the body of a ship exclusive of masts, rigging, etc.; *shrouds*, ropes sustaining the masts; *lūg' ger*, a small, three-masted vessel; *lūff*, to bring the head of the ship nearer the wind; *lōg*, an instrument for determining a vessel's speed, the book in which the record of the speed, etc., is kept.

**Fishing implements and terms.** Spell and pronounce:

hōök	flōat	gīll nēt	flȳ
line	spōon	mēsh	trāwl
rēel	bāit	gāff	trōll
rōd	ōar	spēar	mīn' nōw
täck' le	sēine	har pōon'	sīnk' er

**Colloquial words.** Spell and pronounce:

bōth' er	fūss' ŷ	pēs' ter	tāt' tle
cōax	gām' mon	pūck' er	tēase
chōreş	hūb'-būb	räck' et	tūs' sle
chīt'-chāt	hōme' sick	serīmp	shīll' ŷ-shāll' ŷ
fidg' et	hōax	splūrge	būg' a bōō

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

wīnd' ward	not wīn' urd
ēv ol ū' tion	not ēv ō lū' tion
pro dīg' iōūs	not prō dīg' ē ūs

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	l	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ā	Māy ā ē

dis eré' tion	(dis krësh' ün)
ät' ti tūde	not tōód, chūd
çir' eū lar	not sürk' yū lar
vī' o lēnt lý	not voi' lēnt lý
tēr' ri ble	not tür' ūble
pur sūits'	not soóts, shūts
prōmpt' lý	not prōm' plý
grād' ū al lý	not grād' yūl ly
di réet' lý	noi di rēk' lý
sīn' gū lar	not sīn' gū lar
flū' id	not flōó' id
wēap' on	not wēap' on
ex háust' ed	ēgz not ēks
glīs' ten ing	not glīs' tēn ing
rāth' er	not rāth' er, rūth' er
spon tā' ne oūs	för' mi da ble
con ject' ūre	man oū' vre
trēm' ū loūs	pýr' a mīd
stär' board	tür' bū lēnee
lōg' ġer hēad	vī brā' tions
bü' rīed (bēr' rīd)	trēh' led (trēb' bld)

**The letter *u*** has the sound of *ī* in *busy* and its derivatives, and of *ē* in *bury* and its derivatives. Long *ū* is rarely found after *sh* in the same syllable.

**Caution.** The suffix *ful*, is always pronounced *fūl* not *fül* or *fūl*.

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

för' ward	to the front, on-	thrōw	to hurl
	ward, bold, to aid	thrōe	a paroxysm, fit,
före' wārd	the front, the van		agony

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	trōts	fit	yoür	fōót.
ō wā	ō	ū ē yōy	ē l	ō ū w	ī y ū ē	ū w	ō ū

cōurs' er	a racer	çāse	to stop
cōars' er	less fine	sēas	oceans
gōal	haven, boundary	clīfs	crags, cliffs
g'hōul	a demon	clēfs	musical signs
ēl' e ment	first principle	clifts	cliffs
āl' i ment	food	cān' non	a large gun
ail' ment	disease	cān' on	a law, a church
snūff	a fine powder,		dignitary
	to smell	lāunch' ing	plunging
snīff	to snuff	lūnch' ing	taking a lunch
fōrm'er	one before	crew's	vessels' compan-
fārm'er	an agriculturist		ions
com pōsed'	compounded	crūise	to sail, a voyage
cōm' pōst	a compound	crūse	a small cup
bu' rŷ	(bēr' rŷ) to inter	scūlled	impelled a boat
bēr' rŷ	a small fruit	skūlled	having a skull
hāll	a large room	tōw's	draws
hāul	to pull	tōes	parts of the foot
pull	to pluck, to tug	mīst	vapor
pōól	a small pond	mīssed	(mist) did miss

**Dictation.** *Haul* the trunk into the *hall*. *Bury* the *berry* in *leaves*. The chief *element* of his *ailment* is a lack of *aliment*. Take a *sniff* of *snuff* said the *former farmer*. *Compost* is *composed* of decaying vegetable matter. The *courser* fell upon the *coarser* gravel near the *goal*. It will *throw* him into a *throe* of pain. Put oil in the *cruse*. When will the *crews* return from their *cruise*?

**Elliptical exercise.** We — our way in the —. Till the — shall — to roll. — the ox from the miry —. The — heard the — roar. They were — the boat while we were —. Ships that — with-out —. A thick — native — the boat.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ā	ā ē

## LESSON LXIV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

smith' ŷ	not smith' ŷ
pär' a dīse	not pä'r' a dīse
fört' ūnes (fört' yūnz)	not för' chūz
sīn' ew y (sīn' ū ŷ)	not sīn' ū ē
whät' e'ēr (hwöt' ār)	not hwöt' ēr
a smith's bēl' lows (bēl' lūs)	not bēl' lōwş
thrēsh' īng	not thrāsh' īng

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

mūs' çles	tendons, animal tissue	bēl' lows	a smith's tool
mūs' selş	shell-fish	bēl' lōwş	roars
čarnş	gains by labor	bēat	to strike, to overcome
ūrņş	water vessels	bēet	a vegetable
sēx' ton	a grave digger	slōw	tardy
Sāx' on	belonging to Saxony	slōe	blackthorn
chāff	the husks of grain	pār' son	a clergyman
chāfe	to irritate	pēr' son	a human being
nēeds	requires	čarned	gained by labor
knēadş	works dough	ūrned	put into an urn

**Dictation.** He *earns* a living by making *urns*. The *parson* is a pleasant *person*. The baker *kneads* his bread because it *needs* it. The *sexton* is a *Saxon*. The *bellows* roars and *bellows*. The *chaff* will *chafe* your neck.

**Under** or *subject* to authority, *under* or *less* than a hundred, *under* water or the ground, *below* the horizon,

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŭr	fōōt
ē ū ű	ō	ū ē ŷ ű ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ű	ī ŷ ū ē	ŭ ű	ō ū

*beneath* the surface; *under* shelter, *beneath* notice. *Beneath* is a stronger term than *under* or *below*.

**A smith's materials and tools.** Spell and pronounce:

ī' rən	göld	vīse	wrēnch	ān' vil
söl' der	bräss	bēnch	gāuge	hām' mer
file	zīñç	pūnch	lāthe	nip' persç
tīn	tōngsç	shēarsç	fōrge	pīn' çersç
lēad	slēdge	cōp' per	sīl' ver	nīck' el
rāsp	cōal	stōel	drīll	chār' cōal

**Iron** is also pronounced ī' ūrn; and *solder*, söl' der. *Sāw' der* means flattery.

**Words relating to cleanliness and the reverse.**

Spell, pronounce, and distinguish:

sōōt' ŷ (or sōōt' ŷ)	dīrt	smōk' ŷ	swēep
groundç (not grounz)	dīrt' ŷ	lēçç	spōnge
bātre	drēgç	ōt' fal	slōps
brūsh	drōss	lāve	slūsh
clēan' lŷ	dīteh	wāsh (wōsh)	seūm
clēan' lŷ	filth	scrūb	slīm' ŷ
scour (not skou' er)	filth' ŷ	clēan' ness	soiled
slōv' en lŷ	tī' dŷ	sew' er	clēançe
nēat	nāt' tŷ	clēan' li nēss	grī' mŷ

## LESSON LXV.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

crōc' o dīle	or crōc' o dīle	te nā' cious	not ten āsh' ūs
slāk' ñng	not slāk' ñng	lāun' dry	not lāun' dry

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ā	ā ē



spās mōd' ic	not spās' mōd ic	vi vāç' i tỳ	or vi vāç' i tỳ
tēr' ri fied	not tēr' re fied	stqm' açh	not stqm' mīk
nēck' lace	not nēck' lāce'	spō' cīes	(spē shīz)
rīd' dance	not rēd' dance	īm mē' di ate ly	not -mē' jīt-
hās' tened	not hās' tened	ac cōm' plished	not ac cōm'
ī dē' āş	not ī dēz'	mēm' brāne	not -brāne
gīr' bā	not gīr' bā	nar cōt' ic	not nar cō'tic

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

dēnsē	solid	ōp' pō şīte	facing, opposed
dēnş	nests of wild beasts	āp' pō şīte	suitable
rōōt	part of a plant	fōre-lēgş'	front legs of a
rōute	way		quadraped
rout	confusion, to de-	fōur' lēgş'	legs to the num-
	feat		ber of four
hāl' ter	a rope	as sīst' ançe	help
āl' ter	to change	as sīst' ants	helpers
āl' tar	for sacrifice	dīf' fer ence	unlikeness
vāin	foolish	dēf' er ence	great respect
vāne	a weather-cock	wōrn	soiled, borne on
vēin	a blood-vessel		the body
yāwn	to open	wārn	to caution
yōn	yonder (poetic)	spē' cīes	(shīz) kinds
ex cēed'	go too far	spē' cīous	(shūs) showy,
ac cēde'	to yield assent		plausible
lōw' er	farther down	spā' cīous	(shūs) roomy
low' er	to darken	spē' cīe	(shī) coin

**C** has the sound of **z** in three common words and most of their derivatives — discern, suffice, sacrifice.

**Dictation.** With due *deference* to you, I see a great *difference*. She would *lower* the blind, when the sky began to *lower*. Call upon your *assistants* for their *assistance*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōôts	fit	yoŭr	fōōt.
ş u Ń	ō	ū e ŷ ō ŷ	ē i	ō ū w	ŷ ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ŷ

Your answer is not *apposite*, but quite the *opposite*. A *species* of seal is kept in a *spacious* tank. He gave a *specious* reason for *specie* payment.

**Elliptical exercise.** Fill the ellipses with appropriate words. It would — my authority to — to your request. Beneath — rock a chasm —. The builder will — the shape of the —. The tigers' — are in a — jungle. What — did you travel? The enemy was put to —. That — man has a — on his house and a — of coal under it.

**Reptiles.** Spell and pronounce :

snāil	swift	ān a cōn' dā	mōc' ea son
slūg	līz' ard	ca mē' le on	çēnt' i pēde (or pēd)
wōrm	neŵt	ta rān' tu lā	erōc' o dīle (or dīle)
snāke	cō' brā	scōr' pi on	blīnd' wōrm
bō'ā	vī' per	āl' li gā tor	pŷ' thon
āsp	ād' der	frōg	flŷ' īng-drāg' on
tōad	sēr' pent	tōr' toīse	tūr' tle

## LESSON LXVI.

**Substitute from the list** words for those in italics:

*Prayer is the soul's sincere desire*

*Uttered or unexpressed,*

*The motion of a hidden fire*

*That trembles in the breast.*

heart	bō' ŝom	un ūt' tered	quīv' ers
sē' cret	con cēaled'	mōve' ment	un ŝaid'
wish	spīr' its	ex prēssed'	spō' ken
lives	heārt' felt	ēar' nest	com mūn' ion with God

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	nōw	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō ū	ā	ā ē

sin  
in'  
e t  
the  
are  
AN  
mē  
list  
sho  
ape  
a br  
fōre  
grav  
prai  
stren  
fēl'  
sōr r

N  
noun  
shēar  
wā' g  
tōngs  
sē' ri  
vēr' r  
trow'  
sciŝ' ŝ

Sou  
think  
*mind.*

mēn  
ē ŷ ŷ

**Spell the following words and their opposites:**

sim' plest	cōn' trite	vī' tal	death
in' fant	re' jice'	nā' tive	saints
e tēr' nal	mōrn' ers	trūth	a lōne'

**Words of related meaning.** Spell and pronounce the following words, which correspond in meaning and are derived from —

ANGLO-SAXON.	FROM LATIN.	FROM GREEK.
mēs' sen ger	mīss' ion a ry	a pōs' tle
list	in' ven tor y	cāt' a le
short	con cise'	la cōn' sult
ape	im' i tāte	mim' ic
a brīdg' ment	āb' strāct	e pīt' o mē
fōre tell'	pre dīct'	prōph' e sȳ
grave	sēp' ul chre	tōmb
praise	com mēnd'	eū' lo gize
strength	vig' or	ēn' er gy
fēl' low ship	in' ter course	com mūn' ion
sōr row ful	de prēssed	mēl' an chō ly

**Nouns always in plural form.** Spell and pronounce:

shēars	drēgs	āsh' es	vīct' nals (vīt' lȳ)
wā' ges	ā/mȳ	bīt' ters	brēech' es (brīch-)
tōngs	gōōds	rīch' es	bēl' lȳs (lūs)
sē' ri ēs	ēn' trāils	ās' sēts	gāl' lȳs (gāl' lūs)
vēr' min	nūp' tials	mōr' als	bill' iards
trow' sers	lōes	ān' nals	spēe' ta cles
sciȳ' sors	newȳ	pinch' ers	pin' cers

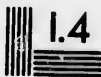
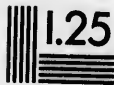
**Soul, mind, and spirit,** are all used to denote the thinking principle. *Soul* is opposed to *body*; *spirit* and *mind*, to *matter*.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē I o y	ē I	ō ū ŵ	I ŷ ū ē	ū w	ō ū



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## LESSON LXVII.

**Words apt to be mispronounced.** Spell and pronounce:

ex ăm' ple	not ex ăm' ple	thère' fôre	or thère' fôre
tēm' per at ũre	not -chũre	tũbe	not tóób, chũbe
ăç' çũr ate ly	not ăç' çũr-	scalds	not scalds

**Words of similar sound, but different spelling and sense.** Spell, pronounce carefully, and define:

böd' ieş	substances	ën' ters	goes in
böd' içe	corset	in tērş'	buries
thère'fôre	consequently	ex pând'	to widen
thère fôr'	for that	ex pënd'	to lay out
côn' trăct	agreement	lêd	conducted
con trăct'	to agree, to bargain	lêad	a metal
ăf fêct'	to influence, to act upon	lêad	to conduct
êf fêct'	result	mêt' al	a mineral
sêaled	fastened with a seal	mêt' tle	spirit
cêiled	inlaid overhead	ũn ă' ble	not able
sîgnş	symbols	ên ă' ble	make able
sci' ençe	knowledge	êx çêss'	over much
		ăç' cêss	way of approach

**Dictation.** (Dictate a whole sentence at a time.) A horse of *mettle* is not a *metal* horse. He *enters* the cemetery and *inters* the dead. His *access* to power gave him *excess* of joy. His horse was *led* and his sword was of *lead*. It will *enable* you to do what you are now *unable* to perform. The *effect* of the law does not *affect* me. Show me the *signs* or symbols of the *science*. The mason *ceiled* the room, and I *sealed* the letter. He *expends* his money to *expand* his knowledge.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ăm	nôt	fîr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ô	ow ou	oy oi	î y	ă ê	ô á	ü	ă é

**Words relating to heat and cold.** Spell, pronounce, and distinguish:

ärç' tic	súl' trý	fire	glōw' ing
blāze	fē' ver	fī' er ý	réd' hōt
blāz' ing	fēr' vent	ī' çý	ig' ne oūs
broil' ing	frīg' id	ī' çī ness	hēc' tic
boil' ing	frēc̄z' ing	īç' bērg	scōrch' ing
chīl' lý	frōs' ty	tēp' id	būrn' ing
scāld' ing	frōz' en	wārm	rōast' ing

**Which of the following words double the final consonant** before an affix beginning with a vowel, and, why?

rōb	mōan	con cūr'	fāil	trīn
ōrb	re pēl'	cōñ' quer	bāwl	re sīgn'
scārf	lēv' el	gāl' lop	tāil	tēm' per
stōp	spōt	tēn' der	tān	drāg
be gīn'	spōrt	be fīt'	rēd	pēn
de fēr'	tūrn	fit	wōol	a dōrn'
spān	cā/m	bēn' e fit	scān	pull

**Fill the ellipses with appropriate words.**

salute }  
 accost } We — a friend, — a stranger, — a com-  
 address } pany.

pull }  
 draw } We — a rope, — a cart, — a body.  
 drag }

**Since c and g are generally soft** before *e, i* and *y*, and hard in other positions, the use of the marked characters, ç, ç, ġ, ġ, is optional, except where essential; as, çell or cell, çall or call, ġem or gem, ġale or gale — but façade, sceptic, çhasm, ġaol, ġimp.

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	foōt.
ē y ŋ	ō	ū ē I ç y	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	I ç ū ē	ū w	ō y

## LESSON LXVIII.—A.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

Ā' bel	a man's name	är' ras	hangings
ā' ble	equal to doing	här' ass	to trouble
āddş	makes more	äss	a beast
ādze	a cooper's tool	ās	a Roman coin
ail	to be sick	ās	like
äle	strong beer	as sĕnt'	consent
hail	a salutation	as çĕnt'	act of rising
hāle	heartly, well	ad vīçe'	counsel
air	atmosphere, tune	ad vīse'	to give counsel
Āyr	a Scotch town	āf' fa ble	courteous
ēre	before	ĕf' fa ble	utterable
ē'er	ever	af fĕct'	to influence
hĕir	one who inherits	ef fĕct'	consequence
āb o lĭ'tion	abrogation	āl' leŷ	a passage
ĕbul lĭ'tion	a boiling	āl lŷ'	a confederate
ac çĕde'	to comply with	a loud'	loudly
ex çĕed'	to go beyond	al lowed'	permitted
ac çĕpt'	to receive	al lū' şion	reference to
ex çĕpt'	to leave out	il lū' şion	reference
āc' çĕss	an approach	āte	did eat
ex çĕss'	over much	ĕight	a number
āl' tar	for sacrifice	āu' gur	a diviner
āl' ter	to change	āu' ġer	a tool
hāl' ter	a rope	āught	anything
all	every one	ōught	should
awl	a tool	ānt	an insect
ān	an article	āunt	parent's sister
Ann, Anne	a name	hāunt	to frequent

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ūm nōt fūr. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy ol ıŷ ā ĕ ō á ū ā ō



ǎñ ker	a liquid measure	ar rāign'	to call to account
ǎñ' chor	of a ship	ar rānge'	to put in order
hǎñ' ker	to long after	ha rāngue'	a speech
ǎc'çi dents	chances	ǎp' po šite	suitable
ǎc'çi dençe	changes of words	ǎp' po šite	over against
ǎcts (ǎkts)	things done	ǎr' rant	bad, notorious
ǎxe (ǎks)	a tool	ǎr' rant	roving, erring
hǎcks	hews	ǎr rand	a message
ǎn' nel ǎst	a chronicler	ǎsp	a serpent
ǎn' al ǎst	one who analyzes	hǎsp	a fastening
ǎn' tǎ	against	as sǎy'	an examination
ǎn' tǎ	before	ǎs sǎy'	to attempt
ǎrk	a chest	ǎs' sǎy	a tract
ǎrçe	part of a circle	a vǎr'	to affirm
ad dǎ' tion	something added	ǎv'er	at any time
e dǎ' tion	publication	as sǎst' ants	helpers
ad hǎ' rents	followers	as sǎst' ançe	help
ad hǎ' rence	attachment	at tǎnd' ants	servants
ǎs' pe rǎte	to roughen	at tǎnd' ançe	service
ǎs' pi rate	to speak with	ǎt' tri bǎte	characteristic
	a rough breath	at trib' ǎte	to impute

**Choose the right word.** (In, inn) (the, thee) morning (so, sow, sew) thy (seed, cede). (Feint, faint) (hart, heart) never (won, one) (fare, fair) lady. The (skull, scull) protects the organs of (cite, site, sight). Things are (not, knot) what they (seem, seam). Strung together like a (roe, row) of (purls, pearls). It falls like (rain, rein, reign) upon the (moan, mown) grass. (Fate, fete) (steels, steals) along with noiseless (steps, steppes). Cats (clime, climb) with (there, their) (clause, claws). His (stile, style) of (rite, write, right, wright) ing is (chased, chaste). (Right, rite) is more than (might, mite) and justice more than (male, mail).

mǎn	ǎwe	ǎs?	Wǎe	bǎôts	ft	yoǎr	fǎót.
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## LESSON LXIX. — B.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use :

béen	existed	bēt' ter	superior
bĭn	a chest for corn	bēt' tor }	one who wagers
bĕan	a grain	bēt' ter }	
bĕer	malt liquor	bĭte	to lay hold with the teeth
bĭer	for carrying the dead	bĭght	the bend of a shore or of a cable
bĕet	a root	bĭt	a spot or stain
bĕat	to strike	bĭot	to puff out
bĕll	for ringing	bĭue	a color
bĕlle	a young lady	bĭw	past tense of verb <i>to blow</i>
bā' con	hog's flesh	bĕe' tle	an insect, a mallet
bā' ken	baked	bĕa' dle	a parish officer
bād	wicked, ill	bĕa' gle	a small hound
bāde	ordered	be hōōf'	benefit
bāle	a bundle of goods	be hōōve'	necessary, fitting
bāil	a surety	bĭle	the secretion of the liver
bāll	any thing round	boil	to heat, to steam
bāwl	to roar out	bōar	a male swine
bāre	naked	bōre	to pierce, pester
bĕar	a beast, to carry	bō' ā	a serpent
bārk	the rind of a tree	bōor	a clownish person
bārque	(bārk) a ship	bōard	a plank
bāld	bare, without hair	bōred	pestered, pierced
bāwled	roared	bōard' er	one living with a family
bārd	a minstrel	bōr' der	an edge
bārred	stopped the way		
bāū' lad	a song		
bāl' let	a dance act		
bāl' lot	secret voting		

VOWEL KEY: Căll now boy I ăm nôt făr. Măy  
EQUIVALENTS: ũ ö ow ou oy oi I y ă ĕ ô â ă ă ĕ

bāse	bottom, vile	bēn'e fits	advantages
bāss	part in music	bēn'e fiçe	a church living
bāss	a kind of fish	bōat	a small vessel
bāte	to lower in price	bōught	purchased
bāit	allurement	bōd' iēs	sn' tances
bāy	a tree, a color, to bark	bōd' içe	an article of dress
Bây	a Turkish gov-ernor	bōld	fearless, impudent
bāyş	laurel trees	bōwled	rolled
bāize	rough cloth	bōt' ŷ	plunder
bēech	a tree	beaŋ' tŷ	grace, loveliness
bēach	a shore	bē	to exist
bōrne	carried	bēe	an insect
bōrn	came into life	boy	a young lad
bōurn }	a limit, rivulet	buoy	(bwoy) sea-mark
bōurne }		brāid	to plait
bow	to bend	brāyed	roared like an ass
bough	a branch	brēech'es	short trousers
bōw	to shoot arrows	brēach'es	breaks in a wall
beau (bō)	an admirer	brōód	young of birds
bō!	an exclamation	brēwed	did brew
brāke	a thicket	brēath	respiration
brēāk	to shatter	brēadth	broadness
brāyş	as a donkey	bōwl	a large cup
brāze	to solder with brass	bōll }	the stem of a tree
brēd	brought up	bōle }	
brēad	food	bōll	a seed-pod
Brēst	a French port	bōlt	a fastening
brēast	the bosom	bōult	to sift
brēwş	ferments	browş	ridge over the eyes
brūişe	to crush	browşe	to eat sprouts
		bŷ	with, near
		bŷe	beside
		buŷ	to purchase

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ē ībōōts  
ō ŷ ŷfīt  
ŷ ŷ ŷ ēyoŋr  
ŷ ŷfōōt.  
ō ŷ

bright' en	to make bright	brûte	a beast
Brîght' on	a town in England	brûit	a noise, a rumor
Brît' on	a native of Britain	bûrn	destroy with fire
Brît' ain	England and Scotland	Bërne	a Swiss city
bär' on	a title	bür' rōw	dig under ground
bär' ren	waste	bər' ōugh	a corporate town
bēa' con	warning signal	büt	except
bēck' on	sign to approach	bütt	a water cask
bēr' ry	a fruit	brī' dal	marriage
bū' ry	(bēr' ry) to inter	brī' dle	horse's reins
bērth	a sleeping-place	brōach	to open, to start
	in a ship	brōoch	an ornament
bīrth	being born	brū' in	a bear
		brēw' ing	making beer

**Choose the right word.** It is never (to, two, too) late (to, two, too) mend. The (grown, groan) ing ship (flew, flue) (o'er oar) the (sea, see). Stolen (meat, mete, meet) is (sweet, suite). They also serve who only stand and (weight, wait). (Led, lead) is (one, won) of the (bass, base) metals. A willing (heart, hart) adds feather to the (heal, heel). The (leaf, lief, leave) supplies food for the (bury, berry). (Four, fore) pecks make (one, won) bushel. Did (you, ewe) (jam, jamb) your hand against the door (jam, jamb)? (Their, there) the wicked (cease, seize) from troubling and (the, thee) weary are at (wrest, rest.)

## LESSON LXX.—C.

**Review and reference.** Spell, pronounce, and use :

eäl' en der	to press linen	cōf' fin	for the dead
eäl' en dar	a time register	cōngh' ñg	from a cold

VOWEL KEY:	Cäll	now	boy	I	äm	nōt	fär.	Mäy
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ä ö	ō á	ä	ä é

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cā' bal	a secret science	cōm' e dŷ	a light play
ca bāl'	to plot, a plot	cōm' i tŷ	courtesy
cā' ble	a thick rope	cōrd	thick twine
cāp' i tol	a citadel	çhōrd	harmony
cāp' i tal	chief city, excellent	cāsk	a barrel
cāp' tor	one who captures	cāsque	(kās) a helmet
cāpt' ūre	act of taking	cāst	to fling
cār' rot	a root	cāste	a class in society
cār' at	a jeweller's	cāwŷ	from verb <i>to</i>
kār' at	weight		<i>caw</i>
cā' ret (Λ)	it is lacking	cāuŷe	a reason
cās' tor	a kind of oil	çēil' ing	of a room
cāst' er	a cruet, one who casts	sēal' ing	closing tightly
cātch	to lay hold of	çē' re al	relating to grain
kētch	a small ship	sē' ri al	in a series
cāv a liēr'	a horseman	cēsŷ' ion	a giving up
cāv' il ler	a railer	sēsŷ' ion	a sitting
çēase	to end	chēwŷ	grinding with the teeth
sēes	observes	chōōŷe	to select
sēas	oceans	chōp	a slice of meat
siēze	to lay hold of	chāp }	a crack
çēm' ent	mortar, bond of union	chāp }	
çe mēnt'	to unite	çit	a citizen (old)
çēn' ser	an incense-pan	sīt	take a seat
çēn' sor	a state critic	chūff	a clown
çēn' ŷure	(shur) reproof	chōūgh	(chūf) a kind of jackdaw
çēt' ūr y	hundred years	clērke	an accountant
çēn' tâu rŷ	a plant	Clārke	a man's name
sēn' trŷ	a sentinel	con fēs' ser	acknowledger
		con fēs' sor	a priest

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ift	yoŷr	fōōt.
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qē' rate	salve made of wax	elāwș	nails of a bird or beast
sēr' rate	to tooth as a saw	elāușe	part of a sentence
chār	to work by the day	com mänd'	to order
chär	to burn partially	com mēnd'	to praise
chäir	a seat	cöm' ments	critical notes
chēer	to animate	com mence'	to begin
chārk	a mineral	con cur'	to agree
chöck	a kind of wedge	cöñ' quer	(köng'ker) to triumph over
chöke	to strangle	cön fi dānt'	trusted person
jöke	a jest	cön' fi dēnt	assured
qhām päign'	level, open	cön for mä'tion	structure
qham päign'	a level country	cön fir mä'tion	proof
cām päign'	a year of war	con' jüre	to practice
qhām pägne'	a French wine	con jüre'	magical arts
chänts	sacred songs	con jüre'	to implore
chānce	accident	cön' sört	a partner
chāse	hunt	con sört'	to associate
qhäișe	a carriage	cön' çert	a musical meeting
chāste	pure, clean	con trib' ü ta ry,	one paying tribute
chāsed	pursued	con trib' ü ta ry,	assisting
chëck	to stop	cöp'ies	duplicates
chëck	a money order	cöp'piqe	thicket
chëque		co quette'	(ko kët') a flirt
çiv' il	polite	co quet'	(ko ket') to flirt
Se ville'	a town in Spain	cör re spönd'ents,	letter-writers
clēav' er	axe	cör re spönd'ence,	letters, suitableness
clēv' er	of good parts		
clöth	a fabric		
clöthe	to dress		

VOWEL KEY: Call now boy I ãm nôt fär. Mãy  
 EQUIVALENTS: á ö ow ou oy oi Iy ä é ö ä ä ä é

cōach	a wheeled conveyance	cōr' po ral	a soldier, of the body
couch	a sofa	cor pō' re al	material
cōte	a sheepfold	coū's' in	a relation
cōat	an outer garment	eqz' en	to cheat
quōte	(kwōt) to repeat from	erūse	an earthen pot
cōb' ble	to patch up	erūise	sail to and fro
cōb' le	a fishing-boat	erū' el	inhuman
com mīt'tēe,	a managing body	erēw' el	worsted yarn
cōm mit tēē',	a person to whom is committed the care of an idiot	cūll' er	a selector
cōm' fort	ease, pleasure	eq' or	hue
cōm' fit	a dry sweetmeat	cōul' ter	the cutter of a plough
clīme	a region	cūlt' ūre	(yur) cultivation, education
clīmō	to ascend	coun' sel	advice
clōse	near	coun' cil	advising body
clōse	to shut up	coun' sel lor	a legal adviser
clōthes	dress	coun' cil lor	a member of a council
cōarse	rude, rough	cōurts	open spaces, halls for trials
cōurse	a race, progress	Cōr' teş	Spanish Legislature
cōrse	(or cōrse) a dead body	crēase	to wrinkle
cōd' ling	a hard apple, a young cod	crēss	a plant
cōd' dling	fondling	crēek	a small bay
colonel	(kūr 'nel) an officer	crēak	a pain in the neck
kēr' nel	in a nut	cūr' rant	to make a noise
		cūr' rent	a small fruit
			the flow of a stream

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u a	ō	ū ē i o y	ē i	ō ū w	I y ū ē	ū w	ō ū

Māy  
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còars' er	more coarse	erit'ic	a fault finder
còurs' er	a horse	erit'ique'	(krí tēk') the
còle	a cabbage		faults found
còal	mineral fuel	cūm' in	an herb
còl' lar	a ring, a band for the neck	cūm' ing	drawing near, future
chòl' er	anger, rage	cūr' ri er	a dresser of leather
còm'plimēt	delicate flattery	cōu' riēr	a messenger, a runner
còm'plemēt	that which completes	ca rēer'	course
cōre	the heart of anything	cē' press	a tree
cōrps	a body of troops	Cē' prus	an island

**Choose the right word.** 'Tis (not, knot) the (hole, whole) of life to live. Sweet is pleasure after (pane, pain). (Butt, but) he lay like a soldier taking his (wrest, rest) with his (marshal, martial) cloak around (hymn, him). I'm sitting on the (stile, style), Mary. It (blue, blew) a gale from the (yeast, east). (Bee, be) (just, joust) and fear (not, knot). So sweetly she (bad, bade) me (adieu, a due). (Waste, waist) not (time, thyme) for (time, thyme) is life. Wisdom is not learned (buy, by, bye) (rote, wrote).

### LESSON LXXI.—D.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

de erēe'	an edict	dräft	a bill of ex- change
de grēe'	a rank	dräught	(dräft) a drink, a current of wind
de fēr'	put off		
đif' fer	disagree		

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	äm	nót	fär.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	â ö	ow ou	oy oi	Iy	ă ě	ô á	ä	ä é

mēn  
ě ů ä



děf' er ençe	respect	dūn	a dark color
dif' fer ençe	disagreement	dōne	finished
de pēnd'ence	reliance	dūst	floating particles
de pēnd'ents	subordinates		of earth, etc.
de lū' sion	(zhun) unfound- ed fancy	dōst	from verb <i>to do</i>
di lū' tion	(shun) weaken- ing by water	dȳe' ing	coloring
Dāne	a native of Den- mark	dē nī' er	expiring
dēign	to condescend	de niēr'	one who denies
dēnts } dīnts }	hollow marks	dāy	a French coin
dēnse	thick, close	Dēy	24 hours
de pōš'i to rȳ	a repository	dāyș	formerly a gov- ernor of Al- giers
de pōš'i ta rȳ	a receiver of deposits	dāze	periods of time
dēs' cant	a part song or discourse	dām	to blind, to stu- pify
des cānt'	to discourse	dām	a mother (used of beasts), an ar- tificial bar in a river
de șērt'	to abandon, re- ward	dām̃n	to condemn
deș șērt'	fruit, etc., after dinner	dēer	an animal
dēs' ert	barren	dēar	loved, costly
de viçe'	a scheme	Dēr' bȳ	a town in Eng- land
de vișe'	to scheme	Dēr' be	a town of Asia Minor
de viș'er	an inventor	dōe	a female deer
di vī' șor	an arithmetical divider	dōugh	paste
dī' gēst	a compendium	dōeș	female deer
di gēst'	to dissolve in the stomach	dōeș	performs
		dōze	to sleep lightly
		dōse	a potion

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoūr	fōōt.
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dīçe	gaming cubes	dó	perform
dīçs	stamps, ceases to live	dūe	owing
dýes	colors	dew	moisture
dīre	dreadful	Dōge	a Venetian mag- istrate
dý'er	a colorer	dōdge	to use craft
dīç á' ble	to unfit	dō' lor	grief
dīs ha bille'	undress	dōl' lar	a silver coin
dīç çase'	illness	dōme	an arched roof
de ççase'	death	dóóm	a sentence
dis sēnt'	difference	dūmb	mute
de scēnt'	going down	dōor	an entrance
dē' çent	becoming	dō' er	one who does
dī' verç	various	drōne	an idle one
dīv' erç	persons that dive	drown	to choke in liquid
dī' verse	different	drāwn	pulled
dīveç	plunges under water	dū' al	expressing two
Dī' vēs	the rich man	dū' el	a fight between two
drām	a weight, a drink of spirits	Dūb' līn	a city in Ireland
drāçhm	an ancient coin	doūb' ling	folding in two
		doūb' lóon'	a Spanish coin

## LESSON LXXII.—E.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

ěx'e eūt er	one who does	ěl' i gi ble	worthy of choice
ěx'ě'u tor	trustee of a will	il lěg' i ble	unreadable
ěx'or çīçe	drive out evil spirits	e měrge'	to rise out of
ěx' er çīçe	exertion	īm měrge'	to be plunged into

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ām	nót	fāt.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā é

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ĉar	to hear with	ĉm' i grānt	one who goes out
hĉar	to perceive sound		to settle in an-
hĉere	in this place		other country
ĉ'er	ever	im'mi grānt	one who comes
ĉere	before		into a country
yĉar	12 months		to settle
ĉarth	the ground	ĉm' i nĉnt	above others
hĉarth	the fire side	im' mi nĉnt	threatening
ĉast	where the sun	em pŷr' e al	of the upper sky
	rises	im pĉ' ri al	belonging to an
yĉast	heaven		empire
Ēast' er	a church feast	ĉn' ġine	a machine
Ēs' tĉer	a name	Īnd' ian	native of India
ĉi' tĉer	one of two	ĉn' ter	to go in
ĉ' ther	a refined spirit	in' ĉr'	to bury
e liĉ' it	to find out	ĉn' trānĉe	a door
il liĉ' it	unlawful	en trānĉe'	to delight
ĉat' en	swallowed	ĉr' rand	a message
Ē' ton	a town	ĉr' rant	wandering
ĉdġe	a border	e rūp' tion	breaking out
hĉdġe	fence of bushes	ir rūp' tion	breaking in
ĉn' voy	a messenger	ĉ' rā	date, period
ĉn' vŷ	jealousy	hĉar' er	one who hears
eŵe (yŷ)	a female sheep	eŵ' er	a water vessel
yoŷ (yŷ)	yourself	heŵ' er	one who hews
yew (yŷ)	a tree	ex pānse'	great space
e lŷde'	to escape from	ex pĉnse'	cost, charge
il lŷde'	to deceive	ĉx' tant	in being
		ex tĉnt'	space, length

**Choose the right word.** A prune is a dried (plumb, plum). (Iow, lo!) the lark at heaven's (gate, gait) is singing. (Hail, hale) (wholly, holy) Sabbath! (To, two, too) (bear, bare) is to conquer (our, hour) (fate, fĉte).

mĉn	ōwe	ŷs?	Wĉe	bōōts	ift	yoŷr	fōōt.
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(Nun, none) (but, butt) the brave deserve the (fare, fair).  
 It is a long (lain, lane) that has (no, know) turning. The  
 (grate, great) fishes (eight, ate) the little (ones, one's).  
 The (male, mail) bird (wares, wears) the finest clothes. He  
 sits by the (grate, great) (great, grate) ing his teeth. It  
 was (cent, scent, sent) (by, buy) (mail, male). His  
 (course, coarse, corse) and homely (fare, fair). (Ay, aye,  
 I) (there, their) is the rub. (Hew, hue, Hugh) down the  
 old (pair, pear) tree. Heaven from (awl, all) creatures  
 (hide, hied)s the book of fate. (Break, brake) on (thigh,  
 thy) cold gray stones (oh! O) (see, sea)! Foot (prince,  
 prints) on the sands of (thyme, time).

(O, oh) solitude, where are the charms  
 Which sages (halve, have) (scene, seen, seine) in  
 thy (face, phase)?  
 Better dwell in (the, thee) midst (off, of) alarms  
 (Then, than) (rein, reign, rain) (in, inn) this  
 horrible (plaiice, place).

### LESSON LXXIII.—F.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

fāi' rŷ	a fabulous being	fil' ter	a strainer
vā' rŷ	to alter	phil' ter	a love potion
fāult	an error	find	to discover
vāult	an arched roof	fined	made to pay
fāults	errors, failings		. money
fālse	not true	flēe	to run away
fāun	a sylvan deity	flēa	an insect pest
fāwn	to cringe	flūe	a chimney
fāwn	a young deer	flēw	did fly

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I ām nōt fūr. Māy  
 EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi I y ā ē ō ā ū ā ē

fa  
 p  
 fl  
 fl  
 fā  
 fē  
 fē  
 vē  
 fēr  
 vē  
 fēr  
 vē  
 fēr  
 vē'  
 feū  
 feod  
 few  
 view  
 fi' b  
 fi' b  
 fin' i  
 fi' ni  
 fish'  
 fiŷ' s  
 faint  
 feint  
 fāne  
 fāin  
 feign  
 fēl' lō  
 fēl' lō  
 fēl' lā  
 fēll' er  
 mėn  
 ē ū ā

fāys	fai ns	fóol	a simpleton
phāse	appearance	füll	filled
flāre	to flame	fōre	first
flāy' er	one who skins	fōur	a number
fā' vor	preference	fōrt	a strong hold
fē' ver	a disease	fōrte	special power
fēar	timidity	fōr' té	strong, loud
vēer	to wheel or turn	fōr' tý	a number
fēn' der	a fire guard	fōrth	forward
vēn' dor	a seller	fōurth	next after third
fēr' ry	a boat to carry over	foul	wicked, dirty
vē' ry	exceedingly	fowl	a bird
fēūd	(fūd) a quarrel	frāys	quarrels, rubs to pieces
feod	(fūd) a freehold	phrāse	something spoken
few	not many	frēeze	to turn to ice
view	sight	frīeze	coarse cloth
fī' brēs	(bers) threads	frīeze	the eaves
fī' broūs	having fibres	fūñ' gōūs	soft, spongy
fīn' ish	to end	fūñ' gūs	a mushroom
fī' nish	rather fine	fūr	soft hair
fīsh' er	a fisherman	fīr	a tree
fīš' sūre	a cleft or gap	fūrş	skins
fāint	weak, fading	fūrze	the whin or gorse
fēint	pretence	flēx' or	a bending muscle
fāne	a temple	flēx' ūre	a joint
fāin	gladly, eagerly	flour	meal
fēign	to pretend	flow' er	a blossom, the prime
fēl' lōw	a companion	vī' al	base, wicked
fēl' lōe	the rim of a wheel	vī' ol	a musical instru- ment
fēl' lāh	an Egyptian peas- ant		a bottle
fēll' er	one who fells		

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u a	ō	ū ē i o y	ē i	ō ū w	ī y ū é	ū w	ō ū

Māy  
ā ē

fáir	a market, beautiful	fönd'ling	caressing
färe	food, passage money	found'ling	a child of unknown parents
fäte	destiny	föal	a young horse
fête	a festival	fäll	to tumble
fä' rō	a game of cards	föught	did fight
Phä' raōh	Egyptian King	fäult	error, failing
fēet	part of the body	fölsks	people
fēat	an exploit	föx	an animal
file	a rasp, a list	föl' löw	to go after
phī' al	a small bottle	fäl' löw	untilled
foil	to defeat	för'mer lý	before time
foil	tinsel, a sword	för'mal lý	in due form
fil' lip	to hit with the finger	Frän' çis	a man's name
Phīl' ip	a man's name	Frän' çes	a woman's name
		füss	bother
		füzz	cotton dust

## LESSON LXXIV.—G.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

gäl' lant	brave, gay	gild	to plate with gold
gal länt'	polite to ladies	güild	a corporation
gäl' lon	a measure	gilt	plated with gold
gal löön'	a ribbon	güilt	sin
gäl' le on	a Spanish ship	gläre	dazzling light
gäge	a pledge	gläir }	the clear part of
gäuge	to measure casks	gläire }	an egg
gäll	bile, to rub, oak-nut	grä' ter	a household article
Gäul	a Frenchman	greät' er	larger

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I äm nōt fär. Mäy  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi I ç ä è ó á ä ä ö

gä  
gä  
gä  
gä  
gh  
gōa  
gäc  
gēr  
gē'  
gē'  
gēn  
gēn  
gēn  
Gēn  
gill  
gill  
gläç  
glä'

glüt'  
glüt'  
göre  
göre  
gōar  
gō' er  
gōred  
gōurd  
gout  
gout

mēn  
ē ç ä

gāte	a door, entrance	grāte	to rub, a fireplace
gāit	manner of walk- ing	greāt	large
gām' bol	to play, to disport	Grēeçe	a country
gām' ble	to do gaming	grēase	soft fat
ghóul	a demon	grēaše	to smear with grease
gōal	a winning post	grēaveš	leg armor
gāol	jail, prison	griēveš	laments
gēn' ūs	(yus) lofty intel- lect	griēfs	afflictions
gē' ni ūs	a spirit	grōan	to moan
gē' nus	a kind	grōwn	increased
gēn' til	a species of hawk	grō' çer	a tea and sugar dealer
gēn tēel'	well bred	grōss' er	coarser
gēn' tle	mild, amiable	griš' lý	frightful, hideous
Gēn' tile	not a Jew	griz' zly	greyish
gīll	a small measure	grist' lý	cartilaginous
gīll	lungs of a fish	grānd' er	more grand
glāç' i erš	ice rivers	grānd' eür	(yur) magnifi- cence
glā' zierš	(zherz) persons who put in window panes	grōpe	to feel after
glūt'ton oūs	voracious	grōúp	a number to- gether
glū'tin oūs	sticky	grōss	coarse, 144
gōre	clotted blood	grouse	a game bird
gōre }	a three cornered	grót	a cavern
gōar }	piece	grōāt	four pence
gō' er	one who goes	grōve	a small wood
gōred	pierced with horns	grōōve	a small furrow
gōurd	a creeping plant	gūēst	one entertained
gout	a disease	gūēssed	(gēst) judged by chance
gōut	taste		

Māy  
ā ē

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoŋr	fōōt.
ē y ŋ	ō	ū ē y o y	ē i	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ŷ é	ŋ w	ō ŷ

## LESSON LXXV.—H.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

hälf	one of two equal parts	häre	an animal
häve	to possess	häir	of the head
hälve	to divide into two	härt	a male deer
hä' ven	a harbor	heärt	of the body
häv' en	the land of the blest	ärt	skill
hër' on	a bird	áwe	fear
hër' ring	a fish	háw	a fruit
hërs	of her	hä! hä!	laughter
hëarse	a burial coach	hä-hä	a kind of fence
hîn' der	to prevent	háw! háw!	vulgar laughter
hîn' der	behind	hây	dried grass
hire	wages	héy!	an exclamation
high' er	more lofty	éh?	questioning exclamation
ire	anger	hëel	part of the foot
hiss	to make a sharp sound	hëal	to cure
hÿ	of him	hë'll	he will
hōar	white with age, frost	hëlm	a rudder
hō' er	one who hoes	ëlm	a tree
hōard	a secret store	hërd	a drove or flock
hörde	a tribe	hëard	did hear
hō' lÿ	sacred	hÿde	to conceal
whōl' lÿ	entirely	hÿed	hastened
hōl' lÿ	an evergreen	high	tall, lofty
		hÿe	to hasten
		I	myself
		hÿght (old)	named, called
		heÿght	elevation

**VOWEL KEY:** Cáll now boy I äm nót fär. Mây  
**EQUIVALENTS:** ä ö ow ou oy oi i y ä e ö á ü ä é



hōarse	rough-voiced	hīm	that man
hōrse	an animal	hŷm <sup>n</sup>	a sacred song
ho rī' zon	where earth and sky seem to meet	hōle	a hollow place
ōr' i ſon	a prayer	whōle	entire, complete
hŷñ'grŷ	in want of food	hōme	one's dwelling
Hŷñ'ga rŷ	a country	hō/m	the evergreen oak, a river- islet
hāle	hearty	hōóp }	a band for a tub
hāil	frozen raindrops	hōóp }	
hāll	a large room	whōóp	to shout
hāul	to drag	howl	to cry
hāl' lōw	to make holy	owl	a bird
hōl' lōw	empty	hūe	a tint or shade
hql lō' }	to call to	hew	to cut down
hql lōa' }		Hūgh	a man's name

## LESSON LXXVI.—I.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

i' dol	a likeness of a god	in dīte'	to dictate, to write
i' dle	doing nothing	in dict'	to accuse
i' dyl	a poem	īm' po tēnt	powerless
im pōs'tor	a swindler	īm' pū dēnt	rude, without shame
im pōst'ūre	(yur) a fraud, a cheat	in çite'	to excite to penetration
I	myself	in' sight	(yus) clever
eŷe	the organ of sight	in gēn' ious	candid
āŷ (j)	yes	in' no cence	harmlessness
āŷe	always	in' no cents	babes

mēn	ōwe	ŷs?	Wēe	hōōts	ftt	yoŷr	fōōt.
ē u ŷ	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū ŷ	ō ŷ

I'll	I will	in' stants	present mo-
isle	an islet		ments
aīsie	a passage in a church	in' stance	illustration
im plý'	to mean	in tēnts'	designs
em ploy'	to engage	in tēnse'	strained
in	within	in vāl' id	of no value
inn	a hotel	in va lid'	a sick person

**Choose the right word.** (Do, due, dew) not (tare, tear) the (coat, cote) down. He (brood, brewed) some (ail, ale) or (beer, bier). An owl's (clause, claws) are as large as a cat's (paws, pause). A wise man (excepts, accepts) good (advice, advise). The (meddle, medal) (bore, boar) an (ingenious, ingenuous) (devise, device). (Wee, we) (no, know) in part and (prophecy, prophesy) in part. A fortune-telling (witch, which) (with, withe) an evil (I, eye). Broken (treatise, treaties) often are the (caws, cause) of war. The (sculpture, sculptor) made a (statute, statue, stature) of the King. (Virtu, virtue) is its own reward. Tall (popular, poplar) trees their shadows (throe, throw). The (populous, populace) of a (populous, populace) country. If you (mien, mean) to (profit, prophet) learn to (pleas, please). Whatever is, is (rite, write, right, wright). Her absence (maid, made) (night, knight); her (presents, presence) the day. This (tour, tower) is a (relict, relic) of the (past, passed). The (dis-ease, decease) (brakes, breaks) (fourth, forth) again. The fool rageth and is (confident, confidant). (Find, fined) out the cause of the strange (affect, effect). (Ere, e'er) the silver (cord, chord) be (lose, loose)d, or the golden (bole, boll, bowl) be broken. Many a (corpse, corps) lay ghastly (pail, pale) beneath the (set, sitting) sun. Ere (one, won) flowery season (dies, dyes) designs the (wan-ders, wonders) of the next.

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ám	nót	fär.	Máy
EQUIVALENTS:	ä ö	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ä é	ö á	ä	ā ē

mēn  
ē y ā

## LESSON LXXVII.—J.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

jām	fruit boiled with	jūst	lawful, upright
	sugar	joüst	a tournament
jāmō	the side piece of	jěst	a joke
	a door, etc.	jěst'er	a joker
Jāne	a woman's name	gěst' üre	a movement, posture
jēan }	twilled cotton		
jāne }	cloth	jōb	a piece of work
Jēs' sĕ	a woman's name	Jōb	a man's name
Jēs' sé	a man's name	jūg' gler	a conjurer
jū' rý	men sworn to give	jū' gü lar	a large vein
	a true verdict	jūiçe	sap of plants
Jew' rý	Judea	Jewš	Hebrews

**Choose the right word.** His proffered (advice, advise) was not (except, accept)ed. The (principal, principle) and two of his (assistance, assistants). Wisdom is the (principal, principle) thing. (Throe, throw) physic to the dogs, (I'll, isle, aisle) (nun, none) of it. A golden (altar, alter) was before the (thrown, throne). A (baron, barren) (tracked, tract) of land is called a (dessert, desert). Millions for defense (but, butt) (not, knot) (one, won) (sent, cent, seent) for tribute. (Idyl, idle, idol) (tiers, tears), I (no, know) not what they (mean, mien). The (caret, carrot, carat) is used to (way, weigh) precious (metal, mettle)s. (Vein, vain, vane) as the (leaf, leaf) upon the stream. They (levy, levee) (tacks, tax) to (billed, build) a (levy, levee). The (counsel, council) asked the (kernel, colonel) to take command. The (miners, minors) are digging for (metal, mettle). The descendants of (ham,

mĕn	ōwe	ūs?	Wĕe	bōôts	ftt	yoŭr	fōót.
ě y a	ō	ŭ ē y o y	ē i	ō ŭ ō	ŷ ŷ é	ŭ w	ō ŷ

Ham) were (bread, bred) and (mustard, mustered) there. (Marshal, martial) men are not always men of (mussel, muscle). He was (indict, indite)ed for having (indict, indite)ed the libel. We spend our days as a (tail, tale) that is (tolled, told). The (vain, vein, vane) shows the (coarse, course) of the wind. The shepherds (sheer, shear) their (ohlox, flocks).

### LESSON LXXVIII.—K.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

knōw	to be acquainted with	Kew	a village on the Thames
nō	not	cūe	a hint
gnāw	to bite	quene (kū)	the hair plaited behind, a tail
kēy	for a lock	kīne	cows
quay (kē)	a wharf	kīn	related
knēll	a passing bell	coin	metal money
Nēll	Ellen	quoin (koin)	an angle, a wedge
kill	to slay		
kīln	a large oven		

**Choose the right word.** (Wring, ring) the (bell, belle) lightly (there's, theirs) crape on the door. Row (o'er, oar, ore) the spot where lies the iron (oar, ore). He got a (mote, moat) in his eye, and its (sight, site) is injured. He made a wrong (paws, pause) after the (clause, claws). They will (sleigh, slay) and (bury, berry) him. (Strait, straight) (threw, through) the (straight, strait) he (bade, bad) the (bad, bade) man go, and (flea, flee) into the (vale, vail, veil) below. (Sweet, suite) (cords, chords) (rose, rows) on the (air, ere) (ere, air, heir)

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ám	nót	fär.	Mäy
EQUIVALENTS:	á ö	ow ou	oy oi	ı y	ă ě	ó á	ü	ä é

the singers were (scene, seen). I will not (higher, hire) you to make a (sail, sale), for I know you will (waist, waste) the (canvas, canvass). The (flowers, flours) of the garden fade and (dye, die). The (genius, genus) (emerge, immerge)d from the (waves, waives). What was the (extent, extant) of the volcanic (eruption, irruption)? Cause always (precedes, proceeds) (affect, effect). The (sculptor, sculpture) (exercised, exorcised) his happy skill. A circle round the moon (auger, augur)s (fowl, foul) (weather, wether). The writings of (genius, genus) (elicit, illicit) many (critics, critiques).

LESSON LXXIX.—L.

Review and reference. Spell, pronounce, and use:

lāir	where a beast lies lie		a falsehood
lāy' er	a bed or stratum lye		water from wood
lān'gūāge	speech		ashes
lān' gūish	to droop	līm̄b	part of the body
Lāt' in	a language	līm̄n	to draw, paint
lāt' ten	brass	līnk	of a chain,
lēad	to guide		torches
lēad	a soft metal	līnx	a wild beast
lēd	guided	lōck	a fastening
lēaf	part of a plant	loch (lōk)	a Scotch lake
līcf }	willingly	lough (lōk)	an Irish lake
liēve }		lēg'is lā tor	a law-maker
lēave	liberty, depart	lēg'is lāt ūre	a law-making
lēarn'ed	full of knowl- edge		body
lēarned	did learn	līck' er ish	dainty, eager
		līc' o rīcē	a sweet root

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ŋ	ō	ū ē ū ŋ ŷ	ē i	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ŋ

Māy  
ā ē

lēap' er	one who leaps	lī' en or lī' en	a claim
lēp' er	one with leprosy	lī' on	a wild beast
lēast	smallest	light' er	less heavy, a boat
lēst	for fear that	loi' ter	to delay
lēes	dregs	light' en ing	making lighter
lēes	meadows	light' ning	an electric flash
lēuse	letting tene- ments for a term of years	live	mark, length.
lēash	three, a strap to hold a hound	loin	the back, a joint
lēach	a kind of tub	lin' è à mēnt	a feature
lēech	a blood-sucking worm	lin' i mēnt	a soft ointment
läck	want	liq' uor	(lik' ūr) a fluid
lăc	resin, 100,000 rupees	li queur'	(le kūr') a cordial
lăcks	wants	live	living, active
lăx	loose, slack	live	to have life
lăde	to load	liveş	plural of life
lăid	placed	liveş	dwells
lăin	reclined	liv' er	an organ of the body
lăne	a narrow road	li' vre	an old French coin
lăps	licks	lē' ver	a bar and prop
lăpse	to fall, to slip	lōam	rich earth
lăunch	to cast, put from shore	lôôm	for weaving, to be dimly seen
lăunch	a ship's boat	lōath	reluctant
lŭnch	a slight repast	lōatŕe	to feel disgust at
lăw	rule	lôô	a game of cards
lâ!	an exclamation	lieü	in place of
lēak	to run out	lōre	learning
lēek	a kind of onion	lōw' er	underneath
		low' er	to darken
		lōne	alone, solitary
		lōan	a thing lent

Vow. KEY: Căll now boy I ăm nôt făr Măy  
 Equiv. SOUNDS: ă ô ow ou oy oi iy ă é ô á ă ă é

mēn  
 é ū a

lēa	a meadow	lōse	to part with un-
lēe	the side away from the wind	lōōse	willingly slack, unbound
Lēeds	a town in England	lōad	a burden
lēads	guides	lōde	a vein of metal
lēś' sen	to make less	lōwed	bellowed
lēś' son	a task, a reading	Lūke	a name
lēś' ser	smaller	lōók	to try to see, ap-
lēś' sōr	one who grants a lease	lūck	pearance chance
Lēt' tīce	a name	lŷre	a harp
lēt' tūce	an herb	li'ar	an untruthful person
lēv' ŷ	to tax	lōw	mean, humble
lēv' ēe	a court, an assembly	lō!	behold
Lē' vī	a Hebrew name		

### Synonymes and opposites:—

*Attend* = accompany, escort; listen, hearken; regard, heed.

*Disregard.*

*Adverse* = opposite, contrary; hostile, inimical, calamitous. *Favorable.*

*Bold* = daring, brave; impudent, confident; steep, abrupt.

*Timid.*

*Calm* = tranquil, serene, quiet; composed, collected.

*Stormy.*

*Careful* = provident, attentive; cautious, watchful. *Heed-*

*less.*

*Dark* = obscure, mysterious; gloomy, dismal; atrocious, wicked, foul; cloudy, shady. *Light.*

*Ease* = repose, rest; facility, lightness. *Activity, Diffi-*

*culty.*

*Fair* = clear, bright, beautiful; equitable, honest; distinct, legible; pleasing, favorable. *Cloudy.*

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fīt	yoŷr	fōōt.
ē ŷ ā	ō	ū ē ŷ ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ ē	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

*Fail* = miss; decay, decline, diminish; to be wanting, to be extinct; neglect, omit; to be insolvent; bankrupt. *Succeed*.

*Fresh* = recent, modern; inexperienced, unpractised; cool, brisk; ruddy, florid; sound, good. *Old, Salt*.

### LESSON LXXX.—M.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

māde	part of <i>to make</i>	mīn' ūte	sixty seconds
māid	a girl	mīn ūte'	very small
māle	a he-animal	mīs cōn'duct	bad conduct
māil	a post bag, armour	mīs cōn dūct'	to behave badly
māll	a wooden beetle, a shady walk	mīz' zled	did mizzle or rain
māul	to beat, to bruise	mīs lēd'	led astray
māne	the hair on a beast's neck	mīs' sile	thing thrown
māin	chief, the sea	mīs' səl	a mass book
Main	a river	mīs' le	or mīz' zle, to rain like mist
Maine	one of the U. S.	mīst	a fog
mār' shal	to arrange	mīssed	not hit
mār' shal	a high military office	mō' dal	relating to mode
mār' tial	warlike	mōd' el	a pattern
mān' tle	a cloak, a cover- ing	mōde	fashion
mān' tel	a chimney- piece	mōwed	reaped
		mōle	a small animal
		mōle	a pier, a spot
		mōn' e ta rŷ	relating to money
		mōn' i to rŷ	counselling

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ūn	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā ō



märk	a sign, a dis- tinction	mōre	something fur- ther
marque	(märk) a ship's commission	mōw' er Mōör	one who mows an African, to anchor, waste land
män' ner män' or	custom, method a nobleman's grounds	moun' tain moun' ting mōurn	a high hill ascending to grieve morning
Mär' tin	a man's name, a swallow	mōrn Mūs' cät	wine smelling like musk, a country
mär' ten mēan	a kind of weasel low, common, to intend	Mūs' cät	a civet cat a gun
mīen	air, bearing	mūsk'-cät mūs' ket mūs' cle	the fleshy parts of the body
mēed	reward	mūs' sei müz' zle	a shell fish to keep from biting
Mēde	a native of Media	mūs' lin	a fine cotton fabric
mēad	a drink made from honey	müz' zling	keeping from biting
mēet	to come upon, fitting	māçe	a spiee, sign of authority
mēat	flesh for food	māze	a labyrinth, puzzle
mēte	to measure	māize	Indian corn
mēt' al	gold, silver, etc.	märe	female horse
mēt' tle	spirit, courage	māy' or	chief magistrate
mūşe	to ponder	mīte	an insect
mewş	a stable	mīght	power
môöse	an animal		
mīl' li nēr ŷ	goods for a milliner		
mīl' le nă rŷ	a thousand years		
mär' vel	to wonder at		
mär' ble	fine limestone		

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŕr	fōōt.
ē ŷ ű	ō	ū ē ŷ ű ŷ	ē 1	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū ŷ	ō ŷ

mē' tre	verse measure	māneş	long hair on
mē' ter	a gas measure		animal's necks
mē' te or	a shooting star	mā' nēs	departed spirits
māt' in	morning prayer	mīn' er	a worker in a
māt' tīng	like mats		mine
mēd' al	a piece of metal	mī' nor	under age
	like a coin	mōan	to lament
mēd' dle	to come between	mōwn	cut down
mēd' lar	a fruit	mōte	a particle of
mēd' dler	a busybody		dust
mēs' sāge	an errand	mōat	a ditch
mēs' sūāge	(mēs' swāj) a	mū' coūs	slimy
	dwelling and	mū' cūs	slime
	offices	mūle	a hybrid animal
mīn' is ter	a clergyman	mewl	to cry like a
mīn' ster	a cathedral		child

### LESSON LXXXI.—N.

#### Review and reference. Spell, define, and use:

nāg	a horse	nēar	nigh
knāg	a knot in wood	ne'ēr	never
nāp	a short sleep, the	nēel	want
	surface of cloth	knēad	to work dough
knāp	to hit smartly	knēed	furnished with
Nāt	Nathaniel		knees
gnāt	an insect	knēel	to bend the knees
nāve	the centre of a	nīl	nothing
	wheel, the body	nīt	an insect's egg
	of a church	knīt	to weave with
knāve	a rogue		needles

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fūr.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō á	ū	ā é

mēn  
ē ū ū

náught' y	bad, worthless	nēw	fresh, novel
knót' tŷ	having knots	gnū	an animal
nĭck	a notch	knew	understood
nĭche	a shell-like recess	nĭght	darkness
nĕth' er	lower	knĭght	a title of honor
nĕith' er	not either	nō	not so
nōte	a mark, a short letter	knōw	to comprehend
nōught	nothing	nōose	(nūs) a loop
náught	worthless	nēwŷ	(nūz) tidings
nót	no	nōŷe	of the face
knót	a tie	knōwŷ	comprehends
nāy	no, not	nūn	a recluse
nĕigh	the cry of a horse	nōne	not one, not any
		nĭce	dainty
		nĭcee	a relative

### Synonymes and opposites:

*Great* = large, huge; distinguished, eminent, illustrious; magnanimous, grand; numerous. *Small*.

*Hard* = solid, compact; difficult, laborious, arduous; unfeeling, insensible; rigorous, severe. *Soft*.

*Keen* = shrewd, acute, sagacious; severe, piercing, cutting; sharp. *Dull*.

*Lofty* = elevated, high; exalted, sublime; arrogant, haughty. *Humble, Low*.

*Low* = mean, base; dishonorable, disreputable; cheap; feeble, sickly; depressed. *High, Honorable*.

*Strong* = powerful, mighty; stalwart, robust, athletic; forcible, cogent; tenacious, tough. *Weak*.

*Fine* = thin, minute, delicate, slender; beautiful; accomplished; excellent. *Coarse*.

*Pure* = upright, honest, virtuous, holy, true, chaste; clear, clean, unsullied; genuine, real. *Foul*.

mĕn	ōwe	ŷs?	Wce	hōōts	fft	yoŷr	fōōt.
ē u ŷ	ō	ū ŷ ŷ ŷ	ē t	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

## LESSON LXXXII.—O.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

O	an invoking ex- clamation	Oûse	a river in England
oh!	an exclamation of emotion	ôr' a cle	reputed divine saying
owe	to be in debt	âu' ri ele	the outer car
old	aged	ôr' der	command, regu- larity
höld	to keep	örd' üre	(yur) dirt
ödd	strange	örd' nance	artillery
höd	a mortar box	ör'di nance	what is ordered
öde	a poem	öt' ter	an animal
owed	did owe	öt' tar }	oil of roses
öff	away from	ät' tar }	
of (öv)	belonging to	öre	raw metal
öaf	a blockhead	öar	to row with
ööze	mud, flow out slowly	ö'er	over
whöse	of whom	our	belonging to us
		hour	sixty minutes

**Synonymes:**

yoke = bond, chain, link ; servitude, thralldom, depend-  
ence, subjection

worth = rate, price, value ; excellence ; desert, merit

want = poverty, indigence, penury ; lack, scarcity ; need

yield = produce ; allow, concede, grant ; surrender, sub-  
mit ; impart, give, communicate

suffer = bear, endure, sustain, support ; admit, allow,  
tolerate ; permit

raise = elevate, erect, exalt ; heighten ; promote, increase

quiek = nimble, agile ; shrewd, acute, clever ; swift,  
rapid, fast

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	äm	nöt	fär.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	â ö	ow ou	oy oi	ı y	ä ê	ö ú	ü	ä ê

mèn  
è ü ü

LESSON LXXXIII.—P.

Review and reference. Spell, define, and use:

päcked	filled	pre cō' cious	ripe too soon,
päct	bargain		forward
päle	grey, wan, dim	pre cäu'tious	careful, wary
päil	a vessel for	pre fēr'	to choose rather
	water, etc.	pröf' fer	to offer
päll	a state cloak, a	präl' üde	preface
	coffin cover	pre lüde'	to say by way of
Päul	a man's name		introduction
Päl' las	the goddess of	pre mīš' eš	takes for
	wisdom		granted
päl' açe	a royal dwell-	prēm' is eš	a building, etc.
	ing	prēm' ise	an assumption
päne	a square of glass	pre mīše'	to preface
päin	suffering	prép o š' ition	a part of speech
päre	to shave off	pröp o š' ition	a proposal
päir	two	prēs' age	a foreboding
päy' er	he that pays	pre säge'	to forebode
peär	a fruit	prēs' ent	a gift
päws	feet of an ani-	pre šent'	to give
	mal	prēs' ents	gifts
päuße	a stop	prēs' ençe	nearness
pēn' nõnš	wings	pre šents	gives
pēn' ançe	repentance	prīce	cost
pēak	a point, the top	prīze	reward
pīque	an offence taken	prīeš	seeks into
pēn' sīle	hanging	pēnce	sum of money
pēn' çil	for writing with	pēnš	for writing

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēc	hōôts	ftt	yoür	fōót.
ē ü ï	ō	ū ē ū ö ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ŷ ŷ ŷ é	ü ŵ	ó ù

pēel	to strip off the rind or bark	pī' lot	a ship's guide
pēal	to sound like a bell	Pī' late	a man's name
pēer	a nobleman	pīs' tōle'	a Spanish coin
piēr	a wharf, a stone support of a bridge, etc.	pīs' tol	a small gun
pēn' dant	a small flag used in ships	pīs' til	of a flower
pēn' dent	hanging	plāin' tiff	the person complaining
Pē' ter	a Christian name	plāin' tive	sad
pē' tre	nitre	pōl' ish	to make shine
pīeș	pastry	Pō' lish	of Poland
poișe	to balance	Pōle	of Poland
pīl' lar	a column	Pōll	short for Polly
pīl' lōw	a support for the head	pōp' lar	a tree
pīnt	a measure	pōp' ū lar	liked by the people
point	a sharp end	pōp' ū laçe	the people
plāçe	office, locality	pōp' ū loūs	full of people
plāiçe	a flat fish	pōur	to cause to flow
plāne	a carpenter's tool	pōre	to study, an opening
plāin	clear, level	pōôr	needy, without money
plāte	to cover with silver	pūre	clear, innocent
plāit	a fold, a braid	pow' er	authority
pā' tron	a favorer	pos sēs' sion	(po zēsh un) having in hand
pāt' tern	a copy	pō sī' tion	(po zīsh un) situation
pe lisse'	a lady's coat	pro grēs's'	to go forward
po liçe'	constabulary	prōg' res	advancement
		pro scribe'	to condemn
		pre scribe'	to order

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I äm nōt fär. Mãy  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow.ou oy oi Iy ä e ö ú ä ä é

pļaš	excuses	pōme	an apple
pļaše	to satisfy, to delight	pō' em	an ode
plūm	a fruit	pōrt	a haven
plūmō	to make per- pendicular	Pōrte	the Turkish Court
pōle	a long rod, the earth's axis	pō' sŷ	a nosegay
pōll	the head, to clip, a voting place	pō' e sŷ	poetry
pāl' ate	taste, roof of the mouth	prāy	to implore
pāl' ette	a painter's board	préy	booty, devour
pāl' let	a small bed	prāys	implores
pār' ish	a church dis- trict	préys	devours
pēr' ish	to die	prāise	to commend
pārts	portions	prīde	self esteem
pārse	to construe sentences	prīed	peered closely
pās' tor	a shepherd, a parson	prī' or	former
pāst' ūre	(yur) grazing land	prī' er	one who pries
pā' tients	(shents) sick people	prīm' mer	more precise
pā' tience	(shens) endur- ance	prīm' er	a first book
pān' nel	a saddle	prī' mer	of better quality
pān' el	a jury roll, part of a door	prīnce	a king's son
		prints	stamps, im- presses
		prīnce's	king's sons
		prīm' çess	king's daugh- ter
		prīm' çī pal	chief
		prīm' çī ple	rudiment
		pro dūçe'	to yield, to cause
		prōd' ūçe	what is yielded
		pēt ri fac'tion,	a thing chang- ed into stone
		pū tre fac'tion,	corruption

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ftt	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ī ŷ ŷ	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ŷ ū ē	ū ŵ	ō ū

pēaçe	calm, quiet	pro jĕct'	to jut out
pĭeçe	a portion	prōj' ect	a plan
pēașe	a grain	prōne	inclined
pēaș	grains of pease	prāwn	a sort of shrimp
pŭrl	to ripple along	prōph' e çÿ	a prediction
pĕarl	a gem	prōph' e sÿ	to predict
pĕr' il	danger	prōph' et	one who pre- dicts
pĕd' ɔl	a foot board	prōf' it	gain
pĕd' dle	to sell while travelling	pro tĕst'	to dissent sol- emnyly
pĕl' try	raw skins	prō' tĕst	testimony
pōul' trÿ	fowls		against
pāl' trÿ	mean	pro vōst'	a military offi- cer
prăc' tiçe	a custom	prōv' oșt	a college officer
prăc' tișe	to perform	pŭf' fin	a sea bird
prĕç' e dĕnt	an example	pŭf' fing	panting
pre çĕ' dĕnt	going before	pār' son	apart, secluded
prĕș' i dĕnt	a ruler	prĭv' vate	a shrub
pār' son	a parson's house		
pĕr' son	a notability		

## LESSON LXXXIV.—Q.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

quartz (quarts)	a kind of rock
quarts	liquid measures
quēen	a king's wife
quēan	a worthless woman
quĭre	24 sheets of paper
çhōir (quĭre)	a band of singers

VOWEL KEY:	Căll	now	boy	I	ăm	nōt	făr.	Măy
EQUIVALENTS:	ă ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī ŷ	ă ĕ	ō ō	ă	ă ĕ

Re  
răck  
wrăck  
rĕck  
wrĕck  
mĕn  
ĕ ŷ ŷ



**Common quotations from foreign languages :**

- Ad libitum*, at pleasure.
- Ad infinitum*, (to infinity) to the smallest point.
- Ad valorem*, according to value.
- Beau ideal*, model of perfection.
- Compos mentis*, of sound mind.
- Cum grano salis*, (with a grain of salt) with allowance.
- Deo volente* (*D. V.*), God willing.
- Dieu et mon droit*, God and my right.
- Excelsior*, still higher.
- E pluribus Unum*, one out of many.
- Eureka*, I have found it.
- Hoi polloi*, the people.
- Nolens volens*, willing or unwilling.
- Veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered.
- Verbum sap*, a word to the wise (is sufficient).
- Semper paratus*, always ready.
- Sotto voce*, in a low voice.
- Sub rosa*, (under the rose) privately.
- Pro rata*, in proportion.
- Pater Noster*, Our Father.

**LESSON LXXXV.—R.**

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, use:

räck	to torture, a	rěf er ěe'	umpire, judge
	grating	rěv' e rie	musng
wräck	seaweed cast	rěc'om pěnse	an equivalent
	ashore	rěc'om pěnse	to repay
rěck	to care	rěg' i měnt	a body of soldiers
wrěck	to shatter	rěg' i měn	diet

měn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	fit	yoŕr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē r ŋ y	ē i	ō ũ ŵ	I y ũ ě	ū ŵ	ō ũ

Māy  
ā ě

rēek	smoke, steam	re fūse'	to deny, to reject
wrēak	to inflict ven- geance	rēf' ūse	what is thrown away as useless
rāin	water from the clouds	rēl' ic	something re- maining
rēin	a bridle strap	rēl' ict	a widow
rēign	to govern	rēnts	leases
rāp	to hit	rīnse	to wash out
wrāp	to enfold	re pēal'	to annul
rāpt	enraptured	re pēl'	drive back
rāpped	did hit	rētch( <i>or</i> rētch)	to vomit
wrāpped	did enfold	rēach	to arrive at
rāze	to overthrow	wrētch	a worthless per- son
rāise	to lift	re vēal'	disclose
rāce	kind, a course	rēv' el	a riot
rāys	beams of light	rīd' i cūle	mockery
rīse	to ascend	rēt' i cūle	a little bag
rīse( <i>or</i> rīse)	increase	rōan	a color
rīce	a grain	Rhōne	a river
rēed	a grass with joints	rōar	to shout
rēad	to peruse	rōw' er	one who rows
rēad	perused	rōad	a way
rēd	a color	rōde	part. of <i>to ride</i>
rēst	quiet, remainder	rōwed	part. of <i>to row</i>
wrēst	to twist forcibly	rōt	to decay
rīg' ġer	one who rigs	wrōught	(rōt) worked
rīg' or	sternness, sever- ity	rōte	mere memory
rād' ish	a root	wrōte	did write
rēd'dish	somewhat red	Rōme	a city of Italy
rēs' in }	pitch, tar	rōam	to ramble, to rove
rōs' in }		rōóm	a chamber
		rheûm	catarrh

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I äm nót fär. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: á ö ow ou oy oi Iy ä é ô â ä ã é

rîme	hoar frost	Russian	(rûsh'an) of Rus-
rîyme	the jingle of		sia
	verse	rûsh'ing	moving forward
rîng	a circle, to sound		violently
	a bell	rîte	a religious usage
wrîng	to twist, to pain	wrîte	to do writing
rî'ot	a tumult	wrît	a legal term
rÿ'ot	a Hindoo peas-	rîght	proper, straight
	ant	wrîght	a workman
râb'bet	to join timber	rôads	highways
râb'bit	an animal	Rhodes	an island
râ'çer	a runner	rôe	a female deer
râ'zor	a shaving knife	rôw	a line, a rank
râd'i cal	rooted, entire	rôes	female deer
râd'i cle	a young root	rôse	a flower, part of
râi'sin	a dried grape		to rise
râis'ing	lifting up	rôod	a quarter of an
rêa'son	ground for		acre
râ'ven	a large black bird	rûde	rough, harsh, un-
râv'en	to devour		civil
rêar	to erect	rôôt	of a plant
râre	choice	rôute	a road
rêb'el	one who opposes	rout	to defeat
	government	rûes	regrets
re bêl'	to oppose gov-	rûse	a trick
	ernment	rûff	a neck frill
rê'çent	late	rôugh (rûf)	not smooth, un-
re sênt'	resist, oppose		even
rêc'ord	a register	rûng	from to ring
re cörd'	to register, to	wrûng	twisted
	write	rÿe	a sort of grain
rêel	to stagger	wrÿ	crooked, dis-
rê'al	genuine		torted

mên	ôwe	ûs?	Wêe	bôôts	ftt	yoür	foôt.
ë u ä	ô	û ë i o y	ë i	ô û w	ÿ ü é	ü w	ó u

Mây  
ä é

## LESSON LXXXVI.—S.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

sāle	a selling	shōwn	exhibited
sāil	to travel by water	shōne	did shine
sāl' ter	more salt	shūf' fle	to mix, to evade
psāl' ter	the Psalms	shov' el	a tool
sāne	sound, having	sīde	edge or border
	reason	sīghed	did sigh
Sēine	(sān or sēn) a	sīn' is ter	unlucky, evil
	river of France	si nīs' ter	left
sāt' ire	ridicule	sīr	a title of respect
sā' tȳr	a god of the	sīre	father
	woods	sīgh' er	one who sighs
sāv' or	taste	slough	a miry place
Sāv' ior	} Jesus Christ	slough	(slūf) to cast the
Sāv' iour		skin	
sāv' er	one that saves	slough	(slūf) a cast skin
sēal	an engraved	slōw	lazy, tardy
	stamp, a sea-	slōe	blackthorn
	animal	sīte	situation
çēil	to make a ceiling	çīte	to summon, to
zēal	ardor		quote
sēe	to view	sīght	a spectacle, seeing
sēa	the ocean	sīze	bulk, stiffening
sēe	a diocese	sīghs	laments
sēed	the thing sown	skūll	the brain pan
çēde	to yield	seūll	a cock-boat, to row
sēem	to appear		from the stern
sēam	a vein of mineral, slight		slender, to neglect
	a line of sewing sleight		cunning, skill

VOWEL KEY: Cāll now boy I am nōt für. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi I ŷ ä é ō á ü ā ē

sāil' or	a seaman	sō	in such a way
sāil' er	one that sails	sōw	scatter seeds
sāl' a rŷ	wages	sew (sō)	to stitch with a
çĕl' e rŷ	a vegetable		needle
skāte	a flat fish	sōle	a flat fish, part of
skāte	an ice-shoe		a shoe
scĕnts	perfumes	sōul	man's spirit
sĕnse	feeling, judgment	sōre	raw, painful
çĕnts	coins	sōar	to fly high
sĭnçe	after	sour	acid
sĕen	perceived	sōw' er	one who sows
scĕne	a spectacle	sōr' rel	sour-tasted plant
sĕine	a net	sōr' el	reddish brown
sĕer	a prophet	stāid	steady
sĕ' er	one that sees	stāyed	remained
sĕar	to scorch	stāinŷ	blots, blemishes
sĕre	dry, withered	Stāineŷ	a town near Wind-
sĕeŷ	perceives		sor, England
sĕaŷ	oceans	stāke	a post, a sum
sĕize	to grasp		betted
sĕn' ĩqr	(sĕn' ŷŭr) elder	steāk	a slice of meat
sĕign' ĩqr	(sĕn' ŷŭr) a lord	stāre	a fixed gaze, a
sĕll	to give for money		starling
çĕll	a small chamber	stāir	ascent by steps
sĕll' er	one who sells	stā' tion a rŷ, fixed	
çĕll' ar	an underground	stā' tion e rŷ, paper, pens, etc.	
	store house	stĕel	hardened iron
sĕnt	transmitted	stĕal	to thieve
çĕnt	a coin	stĕcks	faggots, adheres
scĕnt	a smell	Stŷx	a fabled river
sĕŷs' ĩqn	(sĕsh' un) a sit-	stĕle	steps over a fence
	ting	stŷle	literary manner,
cĕŷs' ĩqn	(sĕsh' un) ceding		title

mĕn	ōwe	ŷs?	Wĕe	bōōts	ft	yoŭr	fōōt.
ĕ ŷ ŷ	ō	ŷ ĩ r ŷ y	ĕ t	ō ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ŷ ŷ	ō ŷ

Māy  
ā ē

sĕrf	a slave	stĕp	one pace
sŭrf	broken waves	stĕppe	a Russian plain
Sĕth	a name	strāit	narrow
sāith	(sĕth) says	strāight	direct
sha grĕen'	shark's skin	stŭpe	to foment
çha grĭn'	mortification	stōp	to bend
shĕer	pure, perpendi- cular	sŭbt' ler	more cunning
shĕar	to clip	sŭt' ler	a camp-follower
shĭre	(or shĭre) an English county	sŭck' er	a shoot of a plant
shōre	a beach	sŭc' cor	aid
shōre }	a prop	sŭ' er	a prosecutor
shōar }		sew' er	a drain
sĭgn	a token	sew' er	(sō' er) a seam- stress
sĭne	a line in trig- nometry	sŭit' or	a lover
sĭg' net	a seal for signing	sŭt' ŭre	(yur) a joint
çŷg' net	a young swan	smĭle	to look pleased
sĭl' lŷ	witless	sŭm' i lĕ	something like
Sĕil' lŷ	certain islands	sōld	disposed of
sĭn' gle	by itself	sōled	(of a shoe) re- bottomed
çĭn' gle	a girth	sōon	quickly
sĭnk	(sĭngk) to fall to the bottom	swōon	to faint
zĭne	a metal	spā' cious	large, roomy
çĭnque	(sĭngk) five	spĕ' cious	plausible, showy
Sĭ' on	a hill in Judea	stār' ling	a bird
scĭ' on	a cutting for grafting	stĕr' ling	genuine
Zĭ' on	Sion	stāt' ŭte	a law
scrōll	a roll	stāt' ŭe	(yŭ) an image
scrāwl	to write badly	stāt' ŭre	(yŭr) height
		scŭlp' tor	a carver of stone
		scŭlpt' ŭre	the work of a sculptor

VOWEL KEY: Căll now boy I ăm nôt făr. Măy  
EQUIVALENTS: ă ŏ ow ou oy ôi ɪ ȳ ă ĕ ŏ á ä ā ŭ ĕ

R  
tăle  
tă/k

mĕn  
ĕ ŭ a

plain	si li' cious	(lish' us) flinty	stéad	place, room
	çil' cious	(lish' us) made of	stéed	a horse
		hair (Cilicia)	sūt	to become, a
	scöld	to rail		petition
	scáld	to burn with hot	sūite	(swēet) retinue
		liquid	sūr' plūs	what is over
	sěx	male or female	sūr' plīçe	a priest's white
	sěçts	religious parties		robe
	sē' ri ēş	order, sequence	sweār	to declare on oath
	sē' ri oūs	grave, in earnest	swāre	past of <i>to swear</i>
	Sir' i ūs	the dog star		(old)
	se vēr' er	harsher	swōrd	a weapon
	sěv' er er	one who separates	sōared	flew up
	shell' ing	taking out of the	sūm	the whole amount
		shell	some	part
	shill' ing	a coin	sūn	the orb of day
	shōal	a flock of fish,	şon	one's male child
		shallow	sūrge	a swelling wave
	shāwl	a lady's wrap	sōrge	woolen cloth
	shāll	threat, intention	swāin	a peasant, a lover
	shell	of a nut	swān	a bird
	shóe	a foot covering	sým' bol	a sign, an emblem
	shóó		çým' bal	a musical instru-
	shoûgh	} begone		ment
	shú			
	shōw	to point out	şūre	one who shoes
			shó' er	

LESSON LXXXVII.—T.

Review and reference. Spell, define, and use:

tăle	a mineral	thrōe	agony
tălk	to speak with	thrōw	to hurl

---

měn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bóots	fit	yoŋr	fóót.
ě u ŋ	ō	ŭ ē I o ŷ	ē I	ō ŭ w	I ŷ ū é	ū w	ō ŷ

May  
ā é

tāl' ents	abilities	thrōne	a royal seat
tāl' onş	claws	thrōwn	heaved, hurled
tār' rý	to wait	tile	for a roof
tār' rý	smearcd with tar	toil	labor
tēar	water from the eye	time	duration
teār	to rend	thyme	an herb
tāre	a kind of plant	tire	wearý, iron rim of a wheel
tēn' or	a part in music, a course	Týre	an ancient city
tēn' üre	(yür) condition of holding, etc.	tōe	part of the foot
těnts	movable dwell- ings of canvas, etc.	tōw	to drag, dressed flax
těuse	stretched, gram- matical form	tō or tō	towards, near
tide	the rise or fall of the sea	tōô	more, also
tied	past of <i>to tie</i>	twô	a couple
toişe	a French measure	trāv' el	to journey
toş	playthings	trāv' ail	labor
töld	related	trāy	a salver
töllcd	rung	trāil }	a feature
töll	a road tax	trāit }	
táll	high, lofty	tōngş	for a fire
täckcd	changed course	tōngues	languages
täct	readiness	tōw' ard	direction of
täckş	small nails	tō' ward	ready to learn
táx	an impost	tow' er	a lofty building
tāle	a narrative	toür	a ramble
tāil	appendage	träckcd	traced
thēir	of them	träct	a short essay
thēre	in that place	trē' ble	part in music
thēy're	they are	tri' ple	three fold
		tün	a large barrel
		tøn	twenty hundred- weight

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I ün nót fär. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi I y ä é ö ä ä ä é



tēar	water from the eye	trough	(trōf) a long open vessel
tīer	row, rank		
tēaș	leaves of a plant	threŵ	cast
tēașe	to annoy	throûgh	by, across
tēem	to swarm	thor' ough	complete
tēam	a pair of horses	trûth's	belonging to truth
thăn	in comparison with	trûthș	plural of <i>truth</i>
thên	at that time	trēat' ise	a formal essay
the	an article	trēa' tieș	agreements between states
thēe	thysself		

## LESSON LXXXVIII.—U, V.

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

ũse	employment	vāne	a weathercock
ũșe	to employ	vāin	fond of praise, fruitless
eŵeș	female sheep	vēin	a seam, pipe for the blood
ũrn	a vessel	vāle	a valley
ēarn	to gain by work	vāil <i>or</i> vēil	a covering
ũn dô'	to take to pieces	vī' al	a small bottle
ũn dũe'	not due	phī al	
vāl' ũe	worth	vī' ol	a large fiddle
vāl' leș	a vale	vile	base
vāl' et	a gentleman's servant	Vē' nũș	the goddess of love
vēr' ġer	a cathedral beadle	vē' nouș	belonging to the veins
vērd' ũre	(yũr) greenness	Vēn' ũșe	a city
vīr' ġin	a maiden, pure, chaste		
vērg' ing	inclining towards		

mẽn	ōwe	ũs?	Wēe	bôôts	ftt	yoũr	fôôt.
ẽ ụ ẹ	õ	ũ ẽ ı ọ ỹ	ẽ ı	õ ù Ẃ	ı ỹ ú ẽ	ũ Ẃ	õ ỳ

**Common quotations from foreign languages :**

*Perseverantia omnia vincit*, perseverance conquers all things.

*N'importe*, it is of no importance, no matter.

*Nom de plume*, an assumed signature.

*Memento mori*, remember death.

*In transitu*, during the passage.

*Honi soit qui mal y pense*, evil be to him that thinks evil.

*Coup de grace*, the finishing blow.

*Multum in parvo*, much in little.

*Nil desperandum*, never despair.

*Auf wiedersehen*, till we meet again.

*Dernier ressort*, last resource.

*Resurgam*, I shall rise again.

*Sans souci*, without care, free and easy.

*Sic semper tyrannis*, thus always with tyrants.

*Requiescat in pace*, may he (or she) rest in peace.

*In hoc signo vinces*, under this sign thou shalt conquer.

*Ex parte*, from one side, one-sided.

*Au fait*, well instructed, expert.

*Faux pas*, a false step, a blunder.

*In extremis*, at the point of death.

**LESSON LXXXIX. — W, X, Y, Z.**

**Review and reference.** Spell, define, and use:

wāde	to go through	wōn	gained
	water	one (wūn)	a single thing
wēighed	did weigh	wōuld	past of <i>will</i>
wāle }	a mark from a	wōód	a forest, timber
wēal }	blow	wēt	moist
wāil	lamentation	whēt	to sharpen

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I ūm nōt fibr. Māy  
EQUIVALENTS: ā ō ow ou oy oi Iy ä é ö ä ü ä é

wēa  
whō  
whā  
wāit  
wēig  
wile  
whīl  
wēan  
wēir  
wēan  
wäre  
wēre  
wēigh  
whēr  
wā' r  
wār'  
wēar'  
wēan  
wēen  
wāy  
wēy  
wēigh  
whéy

wāin  
wāne  
wāste  
wāist

wāve  
wāive  
wē  
wēe

mēn  
ē y ā

wēal	happiness	wēald	an open country
whēel	of a coach	wiēld	to use
whāle	a great fish	wēek	seven days
wāit	to stay	wēak	feeble, powerless
wēight	heaviness	whīgs	a party in the State
wīle	a trick	wīgs	for the head
whīle	meantime	wīght	a person
wēar } wēir }	a dam in a river	whīte	a color
wēar	to waste, to put on	wīst	to know
wāre	goods	whīst	a game at cards
wēre	have been	whīch	a pronoun
wēigh' er	he who weighs	wītch	a sorceress
whēre	in what place	wōt	to know
wā' rý } wār' y }	careful, cautious	whāt	(hwōt) which
wēar' y	tired, worn out	wīck' ed	bad
wēan	to take from	wīck' et	a small gate
wēen	to think (old)	wīn	to gain
wāy	a mode, a road	whīn	furze
wēy	forty bushels	wīnd	to turn round
wēigh	find the weight of	wīnd	moving air
whéy	the watery part of	wīne	from the grape
	milk	whīne	to cry like a dog
wāin	a waggon	wōrn	injured by use
wāne	grow less	wārn	to caution
wāste	wearing away	wōund	rolled round
wāist	middle of the	wōund	to injure
	body	yārn	spun thread
wāve	a billow	yēarn	to desire keenly
wāive	to give up	yē	you
wē	you and I	yeā	yes
wēe	small	yoŭr	belonging to you
		eŭ' er	a water jug for washing

mēn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoŭr	fōōt.
ō ŭ ű	ō	ŭ ē ŷ ű ŷ	ē ī	ō ű ű	ŷ ŷ ű ē	ű ű	ō ű

ges :  
s all

evil.

er.

Z.

se:

g

ber

Māy  
ā ē

wēth' er	a sheep	yō/k }	the yellow of an
wēath' er	state of the air	yēlk }	egg
whēth' er	which of the two	yōke	a tie, to fasten to-
whith' er	which way		gether
with' er	fade		

## LESSON XC.

**Common abbreviations.** The teacher should dictate the words, and require the pupils to write the abbreviations. The period completes, and is part of, the abbreviation.

## GEOGRAPHICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Canada	Can.	Post Office	P. O.
Ontario (the province)	Ont.	Canadian Pacific Railway	C. P. R.
Lake Ontario	L. O.	Grand Trunk Railway	G. T. R.
Quebec (the province)	Que.	Rail Road	R. R.
Province of Quebec	P. Q.	Steamer	Str.
Nova Scotia	N. S.	Collect on Delivery	C. O. D.
New Brunswick	N. B.	Free on Board	F. O. B.
Prince Edward Island	P. E. I.	Free on Cars	F. O. C.
Cape Breton	C. B.	Merchandise	Mdse.
Manitoba	Man.	Company	Co.
British Columbia	Br. C.	Package	Pkg.
Newfoundland	Nfd.	Account	% <i>c</i> , acct.
United States	U. S.	Amount	Am't.
New York (the State)	N. Y.	Per cent	%.
		Per (by)	Pr.
		At (noting price)	@.

VOWEL KEY:	Cāll	now	boy	I	ām	nōt	fār.	Māy
EQUIVALENTS:	ā ō	ow ou	oy oi	ī y	ā ē	ō ā	ū	ā ē

Eng  
Doll  
Cent  
Paid  
Inter  
By th  
And

Gover  
Gen  
Gover  
Gener  
Capta  
Major  
Lieute  
Revere  
Editor  
Doctor  
Justic  
Peac  
Victor  
Vivat  
Dr. of

Before  
Chris  
In the y  
Lord(A  
Year  
Month  
Forenoc

mēn  
ē ū ē

England	Eng.	Answer	Ans. A.
Dollars	\$, dols.	Pounds	£, lbs.
Cents	¢, Cts.	Hundred weight	Cwt.
Paid	Pd.	Debtor	Dr.
Interest	Int.	Creditor	Cr.
By the way of	Via.	Ditto (the same)	Do.
And so forth	Etc., &c.	Number	No. №

TITLES OF OFFICE AND HONOR.

Governor-General	Gov-Gen.	Doctor of Laws	LL. D.
Governor-General	Gov. Gen.	Bachelor of Laws	LL. B.
Captain	Capt.	Doctor of Divinity	D. D.
Major	Maj.	Bachelor of Divinity	B. D.
Lieutenant	Lt., Lieut.	Doctor of Medicine	M. D.
Reverend	Rev.	Bachelor of Medi-	
Editor	Ed.	cine	M. B.
Doctor	Dr.	Master of Arts	M. A.
Justice of the Peace	J. P.	Bachelor of Arts	B. A.
Victoria Regina	V. R.	Member of Parlia-	
Vivat Regina		ment	M. P.
Dr. of Civil Law	D. C. L.	Member of Prov.	
		Parl.	M. P. P.
		Post Master	P. M.
		Honorable	Hon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Before the birth of		Junior	Jr.
Christ	B. C.	Esquire	Esq.
In the year of our		Mister (Master)	Mr.
Lord (Anno Domini)	A. D.	Misters (Masters)	Messrs:
Year	Yr.	Mistress (sing. or	
Month	Mo.	plural)	Mrs.
Forenoon	A. M.	Namely (videlicet)	Viz.

mën	ōwe	ūs?	Wce	hōōts	fit	yoūr	fōōt.
ē ū ā	ō	ū ē ū ū	ē ī	ō ū ŵ	ī ū é	ū ŵ	ō ū

Afternoon	P. M.	Take notice (Nota)	
Noon	M.	Bene)	N. B.
Last month	Ult.	Written after (post-	
This month	Inst.	script)	P. S.
Next month	Prox.	In care of	%

When Mrs. is used in the plural, the ladies' names are pluralized; as, the Mrs. Browns, and Mrs. Green and Jones. *Mésdames* [mé dām'] is the plural of Madam or Madame.

## LESSON XCI.

**Difficult dissyllables.** Spell and pronounce:

ac crête'	con dign'
ăç' id	con géal'
a chiève'	côn' quer (kông' ker)
ăç' mè	côn' sciencę (shens)
ăd' âge	con tēm'
a dieu'	cöp' pîçę
a ghäst'	cöurt' coüs (or coür' te oüs)
ă' güe	ęçv' eý
ăg' île	erē' dence
ăl' ien	erėv' îçę
ăl' mąnd	erī' sis
ăl' oęş	eri tique' (tēk)
ăn' çhor	eröteh' et
an tique' (tēk)	erö çhêt' (verb)
ăn' gûish (gwish)	erö' çhêt' (noun)
ăñx' ious (ăngk' shus)	erö' quêt' (krö' kâ)
ăreç' tic (not är' tic)	cûi räss' (kwē räs')
ar räign'	cûi şine' (kwē zēn')

VOWEL KEY:	Cáll	now	boy	I	ăm	nöt	fär.	Mây
EQUIVALENTS:	â ö	ow ou	oy oi	I y	ă ê	ô á	ü	ä

as süa  
 äth' l  
 a thw  
 äu' tu  
 a wrý  
 ä' zür  
 bā' sic  
 ba zāa  
 bāl' sa  
 bāñ' q  
 be nīgr  
 be siēg  
 bis' çu  
 blas pl  
 blithe'  
 böat' sa  
 bōu dor  
 bōu qu  
 brú nēt  
 brēth' n  
 brīg' an  
 bro cād  
 büll' boi  
 bū' reau  
 bur lēsç  
 bürg'h' e  
 büş'i' nes  
 būr' gla  
 ca bāl'  
 cā' dence  
 ca dēt'  
 cāi' tiff  
 cal çine'

mēn  
 ẽ ü ä

as súâgë' (swāj)	çysh' ion
âth' lête	çy' cloid
a thwârt' ( <i>not</i> âth' wârt)	çyğ' net
âu' tumu	çyn' ic
a wrÿ'	dâc' tyl
â' züre ( <i>or</i> âz' üre)	däunt' less
bâ' sia (bâ' sn)	dëbt' or
ba zâar'	de erëase'
bâl' sam	de fûñet' (füngkt)
bân' quet (bäng' kwet)	de mîçe'
be nîgn'	de mësne'
be siëgë'	de toûr'
bis' çuit	dîç' it
blas phëme'	dîph' thöng
blîthe' some	dîç' çuîçe' ( <i>not</i> dîs)
bôat' swain (bô' sn)	dîs tîñet'
bôu doir' (bô dwör')	döç' île ( <i>or</i> dô' çîle)
bôu quêt' (bô kâ' <i>not</i> bô)	doû çëür'
brú nëtte'	dough' tÿ
brëth' ren ( <i>not</i> brëth' ern)	dra gëôn'
brîg' and ( <i>not</i> brî gänd')	drüç' çet
bro cåde'	düch' ess
bül' boüs	düc' tile
bû' reau (bû' rô <i>or</i> bû rô')	dül' çet
bur lësque' (lësk)	dün' çëon
bürg'h' er	dÿe' ing
büş' ness (bîz' nes)	é elâ'
bür' glar	çe' lôgue
ca bäl'	eî' der
câ' dence	é lite'
ca dët'	ël lipse'
câi' tiff	ën' çîne ( <i>not</i> çîne)
cal çîne'	ëmpe' tÿ

mën	öwe	üs?	Wëe	bôôts	ftt	yoür	fóót.
ë ü ä	ö	ü e i o y	ë i	ô û w	ÿ ü é	ü w	ó u

Mây  
ä'

cäl' loüs	e nough' (e nüf')
cäm' lý	en tòm'b'
cäm päign'	ën' sîgn
ca nôe'	es chëw'
car tóón'	ër' mîne (not mîne)
cär' nage	eū' nüçh
ca príçe'	ē' pöçh (or ep' oçh)
ca shiër' (not cäsh' iër)	ex pügn'
ca tärrh'	ex pünge'
cäy enne'	ëx scind'
cäu' dal	ëx' tant
çëre' ment (not çë' re ment)	ëx töl'
çës' sion (sësh' un)	eýe' let
çha grin'	éy' rý
chäl' içe	fäç' ile
çhäm' oïs (or shäm' wä)	fa çäde'
çhā' ös	fäl' con
çhō' ral	fäl' çhiön
çhris' ten (kris' en)	fas çine'
çhrön' ic	fa tigue'
çī' pher	fël' lōe
çifict' üre (singkt' yür)	feū' dal
cïr' çwit	fläç' çid
çit' ron	för' eign
clän' gōr (not cläng' or)	fläm' beau (bō)
cöck' swain (kök' sn)	foi' ble
cō erçe'	frä' cas (or frä cäs')
cō' gënt	fräg' ile (not frä' gile)
coin' äge	frän' chïse (not chïse)
cöl' lëague (noun)	für' löugh
con çëde'	frîg' id (frîd' jid)
con çïse' (not con sïse')	frön' tiër (not frönt' iër)
cön' dait (kün' dit)	fū' tile

VOWEL KEY: Cäl now boy I äm nôt fär. Mây  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi i y ä e ö á ü ä é

D  
pron  
gam  
gäug  
gäur  
ga z  
gëst  
ghäs  
ghër  
gïb'  
gïb'  
gïng  
gnäsh  
gnō'  
gnös'  
gör g  
gre n  
gro t  
guër'  
guin'  
guï t  
gÿp' s  
häl' c  
ha rän  
här' a  
haut'  
héi' n  
hic' c  
hïd' é

mën  
ë ü ä



## LESSON XCII.

**Difficult dissyllables (continued).** Spell and pronounce:

ġam bóge' (or bóózh')	lān' ġuaġe (lāng' gwaj)
ġāuġ' er	lan dān' (also lān' dāw)
ġäunt' let	lār' ġess
ġa zēlle'	läun' drÿ (not lē )
ġest' üre	lā' vā (or lā' vā)
ġhāst' lÿ	lēġ' end (or lē' ġend)
ġhēr' kin	lēis' üre (lēzh' yūr)
ġib' bet	les sēe'
ġib' boüs	lī' ġense
ġīng' ham (not ġīng' ġam)	lī' ġhen (or lich' en)
ġnāsh' īng	līme' kīln
ġnō' mon	līn' ġuīst (līng' ġwīst)
ġnōs' tie	līq' ūor (lik' ūr)
ġör ġeoūs (jus)	līve' löng (not līve' löng)
ġre nāde'	loi' ter
ġro tēsque' (tēsk')	löz' enġe
ġuēr' don (ġēr' don)	lūnch' eqn
ġuīn' ēa	lūš' cīoūs (lūsh' ūs)
ġuī tār'	lÿr' ic
ġÿp' sum	māl' iġe
hāl' cy on (shūn or shē on)	ma līgn'
ha rāngue' (not rāng'ġ)	māl' trēat'
hār' ass (not ha rāss')	mās' tiff
haut' boy (hō' boy)	ma rīne'
hēi' noūs	mār quēe' (kē')
hic' cough (kīk' kup)	mēn' aġe (not me nāġe')
hīd' é oūs (not hīj' jus)	mār' tÿr

mēn	ōwe	ūs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoūr	fōōt.
ē u ŋ	ō	ū ē ī ō ŷ	ē i	ō ū w	ī ŷ ū é	ū w	ō ŷ

húz zä' (*not* hüz)

hý' phen

í' dyl

im pūgn'

im pēach'

in' çěse (noun)

in çěse' (verb)

in çíte'

in dīct'

in trigue'

in véigh'

isth' mus (*not* is' mus)

je júne'

joür' nal

jūi' çý

knäp' säck

knüç' kle

läç *quer* (läk' er)

läm' preý

näph' thä

nūi' sançe

pärr' tērrē'

phlčgm (flēm)

phthýš' ic (tiz' ik)

pūis' nè

poig' nant

sehčed' ūle (*or* sehčed' ūle)soüve' nír (*not* sou' ve nír)

sür toüt'

sçäl' lop

stqm' ačh

süb' tle (süt' tl)

tör' toise (*or* tīs)

trow' şers

vīct' uals (vīt' tlz)

zē' nith

zēph' ýr

zōu' äve'

**Trisyllables.** Spell and pronounce:

äl' che mý

ae cou' tre

än' to gräph

ex chčq ner (eks chčk' er)

gūil' lo tine

jčop' ard ý

lčg' a rīthm

mīš' tle tōe

mne món' ies

nōn pa rēil'

pīct ü rěsque' (yũ rěsk')

rēn dez vouš' (*or* vouš')

zō' di äc

a trō' cious (shus)

de cō' roūs (*or* dčc' o roūs)

pa vil' iqn

pýr' a mīd

bän dīt' tí

týr' an ný

tým' pa nūm

seim' e tar

sýe' a möre

sýe' o phänt

sýn' o nýme (*also* ným)

VOWEL KEY: Cáll now boy I äm nōt fär. Mäy  
EQUIVALENTS: ä ö ow ou oy oi Iý ä ē ő á ü ä ē

ržeú' ma tísm ( <i>not</i> tíz ũm)	lie' o ríçe
sŭb po' ná ( <i>not</i> sup po' nē)	dī' a phrāgm (frām)
so nō' roŭs	hŷ' a çínth
tār páu' lin	çhī' ro grāph
syn ōp' sis	mŷr' mi dōn
zō' o phŷte (fīt)	cō ēr' cion (shun)

## LESSON XCIII.

**English prefixes.** Review and reference:

a = at, in, on	out = beyond
be = by, to make	over = above
en (em) = in, on, to make	to = the, this
for = not, from	un = not, opposite act
fore = before	under = beneath
mis = wrong, wrongly	with = from, against

**Use.** Ahead, ablaze, ashore; *benum*, beside, because; encircle, embark, empower; forbid, forbear; foresight, foreshadow; misrule, misapply; outbreak, outweigh; overrule, overshadow; ought; unknown, undecieve; undermine, underrate; withstand, withhold.

**Greek and Latin prefixes.** Review and reference:

antī = against, opposite	non = not
antē = before	post = after
ad(a, ae, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, etc.) = to	per = by, through
bi (bis) = two, twice	pre = before
con (co, cog, col, com, cor) = with, together	pro = for, forward
de = down, from	re = back, again
dis (di, dif) = apart, not, opposite act	semi = half
	hemi = half

mēn	ōwe	ŭs?	Wēe	bōōts	ft	yoŭr	fōōt.
ē u ű	ō	ū ē ŷ ű ŷ	ē i	ō ũ ŵ	ŷ ŷ ŷ	ū ŵ	ō ŷ

**ex** (e, ec, ef) = out of, from  
**inter** = between

**vice** = instead of  
**trans** = over, beyond

**Use.** *Anti-Scott Act, anteroom, affix, biped, colleague, depart, disoblige, expel, interpose, nonsense, postpone, prefix, per yard, proceed, return, semicircle, hemisphere, vicepresident, transatlantic.*

**Suffixes** (also called affixes). Review and reference:

full of, having — *ose, ous, ful, some, y*

able, fit, can be — *able, ible, ible*

without — *less*

like — *like, ly, ish*

to make — *en, fy, ise, ize*

one who does — *ant, er, or, ster*

continuing, being — *ing*

did — *ed*

little — *kin, let, ling, ette, en, y, ie*

state of being, act of — *ment*

state of, office of — *ship*

direction of — *ward, wards*

state or quality of being — *ness, hood*

**Use.** *Jocose, perilous, plentiful, frolicsome, watery; workable, edible, soluble; worthless; ladylike, manly, whitish; blacken, beautify, criticise, tranquilize; accountant, baker, lessor, punster; going; walked; lambkin, ducklet, gosling, statuette, kitten, Johnny, Willie; contentment, shipment, payment; hardship, inspectorship; homeward, towards; kindness, childhood.*



## PART IV.

### ETYMOLOGY, OR THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

**Etymology** treats of the *origin* and *derivation* of words traces a word to its *root*, ascertains the *language* whence, the root is derived, and follows the *growth* of the word from its *first meaning* to its *present signification* and *use*.

**A Primitive** word is one which is not formed from any other word in the same language; as, *good, man, home, speak*.

**A Derivative** word is one which is formed from a primitive by some change or addition; as, *goodness, manly, speaker, speech*.

**The Root** of a word is that part of it which expresses the primitive idea; as, *thank* in *unthankful*, *right* in *unrighteous*.

**Derivatives from other languages** may be looked upon as *roots* in English. Thus from the Latin *re* and *capio* we derive the English word *receive*, from which, as an English root, we get the English derivatives, *receiver, receipt*.

**A Compound** word is one which is composed of two or more simple words; as, *steamboat, teapot, finely-powdered*.

**A Prefix** is a particle added at the *beginning* of a word; as, *foretaste, interpose*.

**A Suffix**, called also **postfix** and **affix**, is a particle added at the *end* of a word; as, *harmful, civic*.

**The meaning** of a compound or derivative word is equal to the united meaning of its significant parts; as, in-compressible, *not together pressed can be*; steamboat, *a vessel navigated by steam*.

The **English** is a mixed language, comprising words adopted or derived from nearly all the principal languages of the world, though its chief elements are of Anglo-Saxon and Classic origin.

The term **Anglo-Saxon**, for convenience, is employed as embracing the Saxon, Gothic, and Celtic elements; and the term **Classic**, as including the Latin, Greek, and French elements.

The **English Language** owes its composite character to the primitive inhabitants of Britain, probably of Celtic origin; the Roman invasion; the settlement of the Angles and Saxons; the advent of the Danes; the Norman Conquest; the Reformation; the great writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; frequent wars; extensive commerce; discoveries in science leading to the formation of technical terms; newspapers.

The **Number of Words**, primitive and derivative, in the English language exceeds 100,000 of which about one-half are derived from the Greek and Latin. When a young scholar thinks of learning the meaning of so many words he is apt to become discouraged till he finds that with a knowledge of the prefixes and suffixes and the meaning of only *twelve* roots, he can explain the meaning of over 2,000 English words. From *facio* (I make or do) 500 words are formed, and more than 200 from *traho* (I draw).

The **Primitive** words, or root-words, of a language form but a small proportion of its whole vocabulary; and, in the English language, they probably do not exceed 10,000, of which about 3,000 are from the Classics, 5,000 from Anglo-Saxon, and the rest from various sources. Many primitive words are formed on the principle of imitation; as, the names of animals from the sounds they utter—cuckoo, whip-poor-will, quail; words representing the sounds uttered by animals—coo, cluck, twitter, roar, buzz, purr; words representing various sounds—click, thump, rattle, tinkle, rat-tat, ding-dong, murmur, babble, ripple.

We get words from the Anglo-Saxon that relate to the home, the hearth, the heart, the senses, and the affairs of everyday life; from the Latin, words that relate to war, law, literature, and the arts; from the Greek, words that relate specially to the sciences; from the French, words pertaining to art, taste and poetry; from other languages, words denoting ideas and products peculiar to the countries where they are spoken; as, amen, cherub, hallelujah, manna, Messiah, sabbath, cabal (Hebrew); bazaar, caravan, pagoda, scarlet, chess, check, taffeta (Persian); alembic, alcohol, algebra, almanac, divan, assassin (Arabic); tulip, turban, dragoman (Turkish); loot, sepoy, verandah, calico, muslin (Hindu); Armada, mosquito, lagoon, punctilio, palaver, duenna (Spanish); piano, cameo, bandit, gazette, macaroni (Italian); barge, boom, sloop, cable (Dutch); potato, tobacco, canoe, tomahawk, wigwam (American Indian); boycott, burke, dunce, guillotine, sandwich, simony (From Names of Persons).

Many Anglo-Saxon derivatives are formed simply by the omission, addition or interchange of letters without adding a syllable; as, (*verbs from verbs*) chop, chip; cling, clinch; wake, watch; whirl, twirl; (*nouns from verbs*) speak, speech; stick, stitch; weave, woof; choose, choice; feign, feigned, feint; flow, flowed, flood; bear, beareth, birth; brew, breweth, broth; die, dieth, death; heal, healeth, health; (*verbs from nouns*) grass, graze; glass, glaze; (*nouns from adjectives*) long, length; slow, sloth; warm, warmth; (*groups of words from a common root*)—

True, truly, truth, trust, tryst, truce  
 Drop, droop, drip, drivel, dribble  
 Sop, sup, sip, soup, supper  
 Slip, slop, slope, slipper, slippery  
 Grip, gripe, grope, grapple, grab, grasp  
 Bind, band, bandage, bond, bondage, bound, boundary,  
 bundle

**Derivatives** formed by prefixes generally belong to the same part of speech as the root ; but suffixes usually determine the part of speech to which the derivative belongs.

**The following** illustrates the difference between words of Anglo-Saxon and Classic origin :—

**The home,**

*A.-S.* Home, homestead, house, abode, dwelling

*Cl.* Domicile, habitation, residence

**The kinds of homes,**

*A.-S.* Building, booth, cot, cottage, grot or grotto, hall, hovel, hut, church, meeting-house

*Cl.* Cabin, castle, citadel, edifice, fortress, mansion, manor, palace, pavilion, tabernacle, tent, villa, temple, cathedral, chapel, chancel, cloister, convent, minster, vestry

**The groups of houses,**

*A.-S.* Borough, hamlet, town

*Cl.* City, parish, municipality, village, metropolis

**The parts of a house,**

*A.-S.* Outside, inside, gable, end, corner, gate, door, latch, sill, room, bedroom, floor, hearth, roof, lobby, kitchen, window, shutter, stair, garret

*Cl.* Exterior, interior, apartment, chamber, cornice, cellar, closet, dormitory, gallery, lintel, library, portal, recess

**The buildings** belonging to a house,

*A.-S.* Outhouse, barn, crib, dairy, shed, stall

*Cl.* Office, kennel, stable

**The furniture** of the house,

*A.-S.* Household stuff, bed, bolster, basket, bowl, card, can, cradle, crock, cup, dish, fork, gridiron, hoop, jug, knife, ladle, mat, pillow, pitcher, poker, rocker, seat, sheet, stool, spoon, stove, tankard, tongs, washstand



*Cl.* Basin, candlestick, canister, carpet, chair, chalice, chandelier, couch, cushion, furnace, goblet, lamp, napkin, picture, plate, platter, scuttle, skillet, table

The **family** in the house,

*A.-S.* Household, babe, baby, bairn, boy, brother, clan, clansman, child, daughter, father, forefather, husband, kin, kindred, sister, son, wife

*Cl.*—Family, aunt, connection, consort, cousin, dame, damsel, grandame, infant, matron, parent, patriarch, orphan, nephew, niece, relation, relative, uncle

The **servants** of the house,

*A.-S.* Carman, cook, footman, henchman, hireling, housemaid, ploughman, steward, shepherd, teamster, washerwoman

*Cl.* Almoner, attendant, chaplain, serf, servant

The **food** for the household,

*A.-S.* Breakfast, dinner, supper, ale, bacon, barm, beer, batter, bread, bun, butter, cake, cheese, custard, dough, dumpling, egg, flapjack, ham, loaf, meal, meat, muffin, pickle, pudding

*Cl.* Aliment, beef, beverage, biscuit, claret, crust, decoction, diet, feast, flour, nutriment, pork, porter, potation, sauce, tart, toast, wine

The **clothing** for the household,

*A.-S.* Clothes, apron, belt, band, cloak, clog, flannel, fob, garter, girdle, glove, gown, hat, hood, hose, jerkin, kirtle, mantel, muff, ribbon, ruffle, shirt, skirt, shroud, shoe, stocking, tippet

*Cl.* Apparel, chaplet, cincture, collar, crown, fringe, frontlet, habiliment, pall, plume, sandal, vest, cap

## PREFIXES.

The Prefixes consist chiefly of prepositions, separable or inseparable.

A separable preposition is one which may be used alone ; as, *withstand*.

An inseparable preposition is one which cannot stand alone ; as, *ignoble, secede*.

Some prefixes, slightly modified in form, but of the same general meaning, are common to several languages ; as, *a* (French), *a, ab, abs* (Latin) ; *apo, aph* (Greek) ; *of, off* (Gothic)

The ends of many prefixes are so modified for the sake of euphony as to coalesce with the first letter of the root following. Thus *con* becomes also *co, col, cog, com* ; *ad* becomes *ac, af, ag, al, ar, as, at, etc.*

<b>A</b>	(A),	<i>at, on</i>	—aside, ashore, abed, abreast
<b>a</b>	(L),	<i>from</i>	—avert, averse, aversion
<b>a</b>	(G),	<i>without</i>	—apathy, apteryx, atheist
<b>ab</b>	(L),	<i>from</i>	—absolve, abjure, abscond
<b>abs</b>	(L),	<i>from</i>	—abstract, abstemious
<b>ad</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—advance, adduce, adjudge
<b>ac</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—accede, accept, accident
<b>af</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—affix, affiance, affluent
<b>ag</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—aggressive, aggrrieve
<b>al</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—allocate, allude, ally
<b>ambi</b>	(G),	<i>two, both sides</i>	—ambidexterous, ambitious
<b>amphi</b>	(G),	<i>two, both sides</i>	—amphitheatre, amphibious
<b>an</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—annex, annotate, announce
<b>ana</b>	(G),	<i>up, back, through</i>	—anathema, analyze
<b>ante</b>	(L),	<i>before</i>	—antedate, anteroom, antepast
<b>anti</b>	(G),	<i>against, opposite</i>	—antidote, antichrist
<b>ant</b>	(G),	<i>against, opposite</i>	—antaretic, antagonist
<b>ap</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—append, apply, appease

ap  
ap  
ar  
as  
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Be  
be  
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Con  
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dis  
dis  
dys

E  
ec  
ec

<b>apo</b>	(G),	<i>from</i>	—apologize, apostle, apogee
<b>aph</b>	(G),	<i>from</i>	—aphelion, aphorism, apheresis
<b>ar</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—arrest, arrive, arrival
<b>as</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—ascend, asperse, associate
<b>at</b>	(L),	<i>to, upon</i>	—attend, attain, attest
<b>Be</b>	(A),	<i>to make</i>	—becalm, benumb, bewail
<b>be</b>	(A),	<i>about, by, in</i>	—beset, below, beside
<b>bi</b>	(L),	<i>two</i>	—biped, bisect, biennial
<b>bene</b>	(L),	<i>well</i>	—benefactor, benevolent
<b>bis</b>	(L),	<i>twice</i>	—biscuit, bissextile, bistort
<b>Con</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—condole, congregate, conduce
<b>co</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—coalesce, coincide, co-ordinate
<b>cog</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—cognate, cognition, cognomen
<b>col</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—collide, colleague, collate
<b>com</b>	(L),	<i>together</i>	—compress, compose, comply
<b>cor</b>	(L),	<i>to, together</i>	—correct, corrode, corrupt
<b>cata</b>	(G),	<i>down</i>	—catacomb, cataract, catalogue
<b>circum</b>	(L),	<i>around</i>	—circumference, circumscribe
<b>contra</b>	(L),	<i>against</i>	—contradict, contraband
<b>contro</b>	(L),	<i>against</i>	—controvert, controversy
<b>counter</b>	(L),	<i>against</i>	—counteract, countermand
<b>De</b>	(L),	<i>down, from</i>	—deduce, deviate, decide
<b>demi</b>	(L),	<i>half</i>	—demigod, demiquaver
<b>dia</b>	(G),	<i>through</i>	—diameter, diagonal, dialogue
<b>di</b>	(L),	<i>apart</i>	—digress, dilapidate, dilate
<b>dif</b>	(L),	<i>apart</i>	—differ, diffuse, difference
<b>dis</b>	(L),	<i>apart</i>	—dispel, disperse, dissect
<b>dis</b>	(L),	<i>not, opposite</i>	—disjoin, disgrace, disunite
<b>dys</b>	(G),	<i>bad, ill</i>	—dyspepsy, dysphony
<b>E</b>	(L),	<i>out of</i>	—egress, educate, emit
<b>ec</b>	(L),	<i>out of</i>	—eccentric, eccentricity
<b>ec</b>	(G),	<i>out</i>	—eclectic, ecclesiastic, ecstasy

en	(A),	<i>to make</i>	—enrich, ennoble, enslave
en	(L),	<i>in, into</i>	—enclose, entomb, engrave
en	(G),	<i>in</i>	—energy, endemic, encisted
em	(A),	<i>in, into</i>	—embalm, embark, embed
em	(G),	<i>in</i>	—emphasis, emblem, empiric
epi	(G),	<i>for, upon</i>	—epitaph, epitome, epigram
eph	(G),	<i>for, upon</i>	—ephemeral, ephedra
enter	(L),	<i>within</i>	—entertain, entertainment
eu	(G),	<i>well</i>	—eulogy, euphony, euphemism
ex	(L),	<i>form, out of</i>	—expedite, exit, expand
ex	(G),	<i>out</i>	—exegesis, exoteric, exegetics
extra	(L),	<i>beyond</i>	—extraordinary, extra-official
For	(A),	<i>not</i>	—forsake, forbid, forbear.
fore	(A),	<i>before</i>	—foretaste, forerunner
Hyper	(G),	<i>beyond</i>	—hyperborean, hyperbole
hypo	(G),	<i>under,</i>	—hypocrite, hypothesis
In	(L),	<i>in, on, into</i>	—inspect, ingress, inhabit
in	(L),	<i>not, without</i>	—inaccurate, inconstant
il	(L),	<i>in, on, into</i>	—illuminate, illude, illustrate
il	(L),	<i>not, without</i>	—illegal, illogical, illiterate
im	(L),	<i>in, on, into</i>	—impress, imbibe, immerge
im	(L),	<i>not, without</i>	—immortal, immethodical
ir	(L),	<i>not, without</i>	—irregular, irrelevant
inter	(L),	<i>between</i>	—intercourse, intervene
intra	(L),	<i>within</i>	—intramundane, intramarginal
intro	(L),	<i>within</i>	—introduce, introspect
Juxta	(L),	<i>together</i>	—juxtaposition, juxtaposit
Mis	(A),	<i>wrong, defect</i>	—mislay, misfit, miscall
mal	(L),	<i>bad</i>	—maltreat, malpractice
male	(L),	<i>bad</i>	—malefactor, malevolence
meta	(G),	<i>after, over</i>	—metaphysics, metaphor
met	(G),	<i>after</i>	—method, methodist, methol

<b>N</b>	(A),	<i>not</i>	—never, nought, none, neither
<b>Out</b>	(A),	<i>out, beyond</i>	—outcast, outrun, outweigh
<b>off</b>	(A),	<i>from</i>	—offspring, offshoot, offscour
<b>ob</b>	(L),	<i>in the way of</i>	—obtrude, object, obstruct
<b>oc</b>	(L),	<i>in the way of</i>	—occur, occasion
<b>of</b>	(L),	<i>in the way of</i>	—offer, offender
<b>op</b>	(L),	<i>against</i>	—oppress, opponent
<b>over</b>	(A),	<i>above, too much</i>	—overshadow, overcharge
<b>Par</b>	(L),	<i>by, through</i>	—pardon, paravail
<b>per</b>	(L),	<i>by, through</i>	—percentage, perennial
<b>pel</b>	(L),	<i>through</i>	—pellucid, pellucidity
<b>pur</b>	(L),	<i>before</i>	—purpose, purvey
<b>para</b>	(G),	<i>side by side</i>	—paradigm, paradox, parable
<b>peri</b>	(G),	<i>round</i>	—peripatetic, pericardium
<b>post</b>	(L),	<i>after</i>	—postscript, postpone, postfix
<b>pre</b>	(L),	<i>before</i>	—premature, prefix, prepare
<b>preter</b>	(L),	<i>beyond</i>	—preternatural, preterite
<b>pro</b>	(L),	<i>forth, forward</i>	—proceed, produce, profess
<b>pros</b>	(G),	<i>to</i>	—prosthesis, prosody, proselyte
<b>Re</b>	(L),	<i>back, again</i>	—return, revert, regenerate
<b>retro</b>	(L),	<i>backwards</i>	—retrograde, retroactive
<b>Se</b>	(L),	<i>aside, from</i>	—secede, select, seclude
<b>sine</b>	(L),	<i>without</i>	—sinceure, sincere
<b>suc</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—succor, succeed, succumb
<b>sub</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—submit, subscribe, subtract
<b>suf</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—suffuse, suffice, suffix
<b>sug</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—suggest, suggestion
<b>sup</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—suppose, supply, supplant
<b>sus</b>	(L),	<i>under</i>	—suspend, suspect, sustain
<b>syl</b>	(G),	<i>together</i>	—syllable, syllogism, syllabus
<b>sym</b>	(G),	<i>together</i>	—sympathy, symbol, symmetry
<b>syn</b>	(G),	<i>together</i>	—synod, syncope, syntax

<b>super</b>	(L),	<i>over, above</i>	—superlative, supernatural
<b>sur</b>	(L),	<i>over, above</i>	—survive, survey, surplice
<b>supra</b>	(L),	<i>over, above</i>	—supramundane, supraciliary
<b>Tra</b>	(L),	<i>across, beyond</i>	—traverse, traduce, tradition
<b>trans</b>	(L),	<i>across, beyond</i>	—transatlantic, translate
<b>traf</b>	(L),	<i>across, beyond</i>	—traffic, trafficking
<b>tres</b>	(L),	<i>across, beyond</i>	—trespass, trespasser
<b>Un</b>	(A),	<i>the opposite</i>	—untie, undo, unfix, unhinge
<b>un</b>	(A),	<i>not</i>	—unmanly, untrue, unkind
<b>ultra</b>	(L),	<i>beyond</i>	—ultramarine, ultramontane
<b>under</b>	(A),	<i>below</i>	—underbear, undertone.
<b>With</b>	(A),	<i>from, against</i>	—withhold, withstand

#### LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS.

Under each of the letters of the alphabet will be found two groups of roots, the first being Latin and the other Greek.

**Acer** (*acris*), *sharp*—acid, acidity, acrimony, acerbity, eager  
**acidus**, *sour*—acid, acidity, acidulate  
**acuo**, *I sharpen*—acute, -ly, -ness, acumen  
**ædes**, *a house*—edifice, edif-y, -ication, unedifying  
**æquus**, *equal*—equalize, equator, equation, equinox, iniquity  
**æstimo**, *I value*—estimate, estimable, estimation, esteem  
**ager**, (*agri*) *a field*—acre, agrarian, agriculture  
**agger**, *a heap*—exaggerate, exaggeration  
**ago**, (*actus*) *I do*—act, actuate, transact, agent, agitate  
**alienus**, *belonging to another*—alien, -ate, -ated, -ation, -able  
**alo**, *I nourish*—aliment, -ary, -ation, -iveness  
**alter**, *another*—alter, -nate, -nation, -cation, subaltern  
**altus**, *high*—altitude, exalt, -ation, altar  
**amo**, (*amicus*) *I love*—amity, amiable, amorous, inimical, enmity  
**amplus**, *large*—ample, ampli-fy, -fication, -tude

- ango** (*anxi*), *I vex*—anger, angry, anguish, anxiety, anxious, -ly  
**angulus**, *a corner*—angle, angular, rectangular, triangular  
**anima**, *the soul or life*—anim-al, -ato, -ation, -alcule, inanimate  
**animus**, *the mind*—unanimous, animosity, equanimity  
**annus**, *a year*—annual, biennial, millennium, centenary  
**antiquus**, *old or ancient*—antique, antiquity, antiquated  
**aperio**, *I open*—aperient, aperture, April  
**appello**, *I call*—appeal, appell-ative, -ation  
**apto**, *I fit*—adapt, apt, -itude, -ly, -ness, adept, inept, -itude, -ly  
**aqua**, *water*—aqueous, aquatic, aqueduct, terraqueous, aquarium  
**arbiter**, *an umpire, a judge*—arbiter, arbitr-ate, -ation, -ator, -ess  
**arbor**, *a tree*—arbor, -eous, -escent, -etum, -ist  
**arceo**, *I shut up, restrain*—coerce, coercive, coercion, exercise  
**arcus**, *a bow*—arc, arcade, arch, archer, archery  
**ardeo**, *I burn*—ardent, ardor, arduous, arson  
**arguo**, *I argue*—arguer, argument, -ation, -ative  
**arma**, *arms*—arm, -or, -orer, -ory, -y, -ament, -orial, -istice, disarm  
**aro**, *I plough*—arable, inarable, aration  
**ars** (*art*), *art*—art, -ist, -isan, -ifice, -ificial, -ful, -less, inert, inertia  
**artus** (*articulus*) *a joint*—article, articul-ate, -ated, -ately, -ation  
**asper**, *rough*—asperity, aspir-ate, -ation, exasper-ate, -ation  
**atrox**, *cruel*—atrocious, atrocious, -ness  
**audio**, *I hear*—aud-it, -itor, -itory, -ience, -ible, inaudible  
**augeo** (*auctus*), *I increase*—augment, -ation, auction, -eer  
**auris**, *the ear*—aurist, auricle, auricular, auscultation  
**avarus**, *greedy*—avarice, avaricious, -ly, -ness  
**avidus**, *eager*—avidity, avid  
  
**Aer**, *the air*—aerial, aerolite, aeronaut, artery, airy, airiness  
**ago**, *I lead*—demagogue, synagogue, pedagogue, stratagem  
**agon**, *strife*—agony, antagonist, antagonism, agonize  
**akouo**, *I hear*—acoustic, acoustics, acoumeter  
**angelos**, *messenger*—angelic, archangel, evangel, -ize, -ist  
**anthropos**, *a man*—anthropology, philanthropy, misanthropy  
**arche**, *beginning, sovereignty*—archives, anarchy, monarchy

aster, or astron, *a star*—astronomy, astrology, aster, disaster  
 athletes, *a wrestler*—athlete, athletic  
 atmos, *vapor*—atmosphere, atmospherical  
 autos, *one's self*—autocrat, autograph, automaton, autonomy

Barba, *a beard*—barb, barbed, barber, barbel  
 barbarus, *rude, savage*—barbarian, barbar-ous,-ity,-ize,-ism,-ic  
 beatus, *blessed*—beatitude, beatify, beatific  
 bellum, *war*—belligerent, rebel, rebellion  
 bene, *well (used in composition)*—benefit, benevolent, benison  
 bibo, *I drink*—imbibe, bib, bibber, bibulous, wine-bibber  
 bis, (*bi*) *twice*—biped, bisect, biseuit, binary, combine  
 bonus, *good*—boon, bounty, bounteous, bountiful  
 brevis, *short*—brief, briefly, brevity, abbreviate, breviary  
 brutus, *stupid*—brutal,-ize,-ity, brutish,-ly,-ness, imbruto  
 Ballo, *I throw*—balli, ballet, emblem, hyperbole, parable  
 baptizo, *I baptize*—baptist, anabaptist, pædobaptist  
 basis, *the bottom*—basement, bass, abase, ~~debase~~, abashed  
 biblos, *a book*—bible, bibliography, bibliopolist, bibliomania  
 bios, *a life*—biography, biology, amphibious

Cado (*cas, cid*), *I fall*—cadence, case, casuist, cascade, accident  
 cædo (*cid, cis*), *I cut*—cæsura, concise, decide, precise, suicide  
 calculus, *a little pebble*—calculate, miscalculate, incalculable  
 candeo, *I am white, I shine*—candid, candidate, candle  
 cano (*cant*), *I sing*—cant, canticle, chant, incantation, recant  
 capillus, *a hair*—capillary, capillarity, capilliform  
 capio (*cep, capt*), *I take*—capable, captious, except, receive  
 caput (*capitis*), *the head*—capital, capitulate, cape, captain  
 caro (*carnis*), *flesh*—incarnate, carnage, carnival, carrion, carcase  
 causa, *a cause*—causation, accuse, excuse, recusant  
 caveo (*caut*) *to be on one's guard*—caution, cautious, precaution  
 cavus, *hollow*—cave, cavern, concave, cavity, excavate  
 cedo (*cess*) *I yield, I go*—cede, cease, cessation, accede  
 celer, *swift*—celerity, accelerate



**celeber**, *renowned*—celebr-ate,-ated,-ation, celebrity  
**celsus**, *high*—excel, excellent, excellence, excelsior  
**censeo**, *I judge, I blame*—censor, censorious, censure  
**centrum**, *the centre*—central, centripetal, concentrate  
**centum**, *a hundred*—century, centurion, centage, centipede  
**cerno** (*cert*), *I judge*—certain, certify, decree, discern, discreet  
**circus**, *a circle*—circuit, circular, circulate, circuit, encircle  
**cito**, *I call or rouse*—cite, citation, excite, incite, resuscitate  
**civis**, *a citizen*—civic, city, civil,-ian,-ity,-ize,-ization, uncivil  
**clamo**, *I cry out*—claim, acclaim, clamor, declamation  
**clarus**, *clear, bright*—clear, clearance, clarify, declaration  
**claudo** (*clud clus*) *I close*—close, closet, cloister, conclude  
**clemens**, *merciful, mild*—clement, clemency, inclement  
**clino**, *I bend*—decline, declivity, incline, inclination, acclivity  
**colo** (*cult*), *I cultivate*—cultivated, colony, culture, agriculturist  
**colo**, *I strain*—colander, colation, percolate, percolation  
**commodus**, *convenient*—commodious, commodity, incommode  
**cor** (*cordis*), *the heart*—core, cordial, courage, concord, discord  
**cornu**, *a horn*—corn, cornet, corneous, cornice, unicorn  
**corona**, *a crown*—crown, coronation, corolla, coronet, coroner  
**corpus** (*corpor*), *the body*—corporal, corporeal, corpse  
**credo**, *I trust, I believe*—creed, credit, credential credulous  
**creo**, *I make*—create, creator, creation, creature, creative  
**cresco** (*cret*), *I grow*—crescent, exerescence, increase  
**crimen**, *a crime*—criminal, crimination, recriminate,-ation  
**crudus**, *raw, unripe*—crude, crudity, crudeness  
**cruz** (*cruc*), *a cross*—crucify, cruciform, crucible, crusade  
**cubo, or cumbo**, *I lie down*—cumbance, incubus, recumbent  
**culpa**, *a fault*—culpable, culprit, inculpate, exculpate  
**cumulus**, *a heap*—cumulative, accumul-ate,-ation,-ator  
**cura**, *care*—cure, curate, curacy, accurate, secure, sinecure  
**curro** (*curs*), *I run*—current, courier, concur, incursion  
**curvus**, *crooked*—curve, curvature, curvate, incurvate  
**Character**, *a mark of distinction*—character, characterize

**charis**, *love, or thanks*—charity, charitable, eucharist  
**cheir**, *the hand*—chirography, chiromancy, chirurgeon, surgeon  
**chole**, *bile, anger*—melancholy, cholera, choleric  
**christos**, *anointed*—Christ, christen, Christmas, antichrist  
**chroma**, *color*—chrome, chromatics, achromatics  
**chronos**, *time*—chronic, chronology, anachronism, synchronism  
**cosmos**, *order, the world*—cosmical, cosmogony, cosmopolite  
**cranion**, *a skull*—cranium, craniology, pericranium  
**cratos**, *power*—democratic, aristocracy, autocratic, theocracy  
**crites**, *a judge*—critic, criticism, crisis, diaeretical, hypocrisy  
**crupto**, *I hide*—crypt, cryptography, apocrypha  
**cuclos**, *a circle*—cycle, encyclical, epicycle, encyclopædia

**Damno**, *I condemn*—damn, condemnation  
**deleo**, *I blot out, I destroy*—delete, indelible, deleteriously  
**deliciae**, *delight*—delicacy, delicate, -ly, -ness, delicious  
**dens** (*dent*), *a tooth*—dental, dentist, dentifrice, indent, trident  
**densus**, *thick*—dense, density, condense, condensation  
**deus**, *a god*—deify, deity, deist, deism, deification  
**dicio** (*dictat*), *I set apart*—dedicate, abdicate, index, indicate  
**dexter**, *right-hand led*—dexter, dexterity, dexterous, -ly, -ness  
**dico** (*dict*), *I say*—diction, dictate, benediction, verdict  
**dies**, *a day*—dial, diary, diurnal, meridian, quotidian, diet  
**dignus**, *worthy*—dignify, dignity, deign, disdain, indignant  
**disco**, *I learn*—disciple, discipline, disciplinary, disciplinarian  
**divido**, *I separate*—divide, dividend, indivisible, individual  
**divinus**, *heavenly*—divine, divinity, divination  
**do** (*dat, dit*), *I give*—donor, date, antedate, addition, pardon  
**doceo**, (*doct*), *I teach*—doctor, doctrine, document, docile  
**dominus**, *a master, a lord*—dominant, dominion, domineer  
**domus**, *a house*—dome, domestic, domesticate, domicile  
**dubius**, *doubtful*—dubious, dubitation, indubitable, doubt  
**duco**, (*duct*), *I lead*—duke, ducat, ductile, abduct, educate  
**durus**, *hard*—endure, durable, indurated, obdurate

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**Daimon**, *a spirit*—demon, demoniac, pandemonium  
**deka**, *ten*—decade, decalogue, decagon, indecagon, dean  
**demos**, *the people*—demagogue, democracy, endemic, epidemic  
**despotes**, *a master*—despotic, despotism  
**dogma**, *idea, opinion, glory*—dogma, doxology, orthodox  
**dotos**, *given*—antidote, anecdote, anecdotal  
**dynamis**, *power*—dynamics, dynamite, dynasty, dynastic

**Ebrius**, *drunken*—inebriate, inebriety (*with sine*), sobriety  
**egeo**, *I am in need*—indigent, indigence  
**ego**, *I*—egoism, egotist, egotize, egotistic, egotism  
**elegans**, *handsome*—elegant, elegance, inelegant  
**emo** (*empt*), *I buy*—exempt, pre-emption, peremptory, redeem  
**eo** (*it*), *I go*—circuit, exit, initiate, obituary, perish, transit  
**equus**, *a horse*—equine, equerry, equestrian  
**erro**, *I wander*—err, errant, errand, erratic, erroneous  
**esse** (*ens*), *to be*—essence, nonentity, absent, present, represent  
**exemplum**, *a model*—example, exemplary, exemplify, sample  
**experior**, (*expert*), *I try*—experiment, expert, experience, peril  
**exter**, **externus**, *outward*—external, extraneous, extreme

**Eidos**, *form*—asteroid, conoid, spheroid, kaleidoscope  
**electron**, *amber*—electrical, electricity, electrify  
**ergon**, *work*—energy, liturgy, metallurgy, georgic, organ  
**ethnos**, *a nation*—ethnical, ethnology, ethnographer  
**ethos**, *custom*—ethics, ethical  
**eu**, *well* (in composition)—euphony, eulogy, eucharist

**Fæx** (*fec*), *grounded, dregs*—feces, feculence, defecate  
**faber**, *a workman*—fabric, fabricate, fabricator, fabrication  
**facies**, *the face*—facial, efface, superficies, superficial  
**facilis**, *easy*—facile, facility, facilitate, difficult, difficulty.  
**facio** (*fec, fic*), *I make*—fact, factor, faculty, affect, artificer  
**fallo** (*fals*), *I deceive*—false, falsity, fallacy, infallible, fault  
**falx**, *a hook or sickle*—falcated, defalcate, defalcation

**fama**, a report—fame, famous, infamous, defame, defamation  
**familia**, a family—familiar, -ity, -ize, unfamiliar  
**fanum**, a temple—fane, profane, profanity, fanatic, fanaticism  
**fari** (*fan, fat*), to speak—fate, fatal, fable, ineffable, infant  
**fateo** (*fess*), I acknowledge—confess, confession, professional  
**fatigo**, I weary—fatigue, indefatigable, fag  
**fatuus**, silly—fatuous, fatuity, infatuated, infatuation  
**fecundus**, fruitful—fecund, fecundate, fecundity  
**felix**, happy—felicity, felicitous, infelicity, felicitate  
**fendo** (*fens*), I strike or ward off—fender, defend, inoffensive  
**fero** (*lat*), I bear or carry—ferry, confer, infer, translation  
**ferrum**, iron—ferreous, ferruginous, ferrule, farrier, farriery  
**ferveo**, I boil or rage—fervor, fervid, effervesce, fever  
**festus**, joyful—festal, festive, festivity, festival, fête  
**fibra**, a thread—fibre, fibril, fibrous, fibrine  
**fido**, I trust—fidelity, confide, defy, diffidence, perfidious  
**figo** (*fix*), I fasten—fix, fixture, affix, prefix, transfix, crucifix  
**filius**, a son; **filia**, a daughter—filial, affiliate, affiliation  
**filum**, a thread—file, filament, filigree, fillet, profile  
**fungo** (*fic*), I form—fiction, fictitious, effigy, figurative  
**finis**, an end—finish, infinite, infinity, affinity, definite  
**firmus**, strong—firm, firmament, affirm, confirm, infirm  
**fiscus**, a money-bag, the public treasury—fiscal, confiscate  
**fissum**, a cleft—fissure, fissile, fission  
**flamma**, a flame—flambeau, inflame, inflammation  
**flecto** (*flex*), I blind—flexion, flexible, deflect, inflection  
**fligo**, (*flit*), I beat—afflict, conflict, infliction, profligate  
**flo** (*flat*), I blow—flatulent, afflatus, efflation, inflation, flute  
**flos**, a flower—floral, florid, flour, flourish, flowery, efflorescence  
**fluo** (*fluct, flux*), I flow—fluid, fluent, fluctuate, affluence,  
**fodio** (*foss*), I dig—fossilize, fossilist, fossiliferous  
**foedus**, a treaty—federal, confederate, confederacy  
**folium**, a leaf—foliage, foliaceous, foliate, foil, trefoil, folio  
**forma**, form, shape—conformity, deformity, uniformity

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**fors** (*fort*), *chance*—fortune, fortunate, fortuitous, misfortune  
**fortis**, *strong, brave*—fortify, fortitude, force, fortress, effort  
**frango** (*fract*), *I break*—frangible, fraction, fragile, frailty  
**frater**, *a brother*—frater, -nal, -nity, nize, fratricide, friar  
**fraus**, *deceit*—fraud, fraudulent, defraud  
**frigus**, *cold*—frigid, frigidity, frigorific, refriger, -ate, -ator  
**frons** (*front*), *the forehead*—frontier, confront, frontispiece  
**fruor** (*fruct*), *I enjoy*—frugal, fruit, fruition, fruiterer, fructify  
**fugio**, *I flee*—fugitive, fugacious, refuge, subterfuge  
**fulgeo**, *I shine*—fulgent, refulgent, effulgence, fulminate  
**fumus**, *smoke*—fume, fumigate, -ation, -ator, perfume  
**fundo** (*fus*), *I pour out*—fuse, confound, diffuse, profusion  
**fundus**, *field, bottom*—found, fundamental, profundity, fund  
**fungor**, (*funct*), *I perform*—function, perfunctory, defunct

**Gelu**, *frost*—gelid, gelatine, congeal, jelly  
**gero** (*gest*), *I carry*—gesture, belligerent, congestion, vicegerent  
**gigno** (*gen*), *I bring forth or produce*—generate, genius, progeny  
**globus**, *a ball*—globe, globular, globulous, conglobulate  
**glacies**, *ice*—glacier, glacial, glacialist  
**gluten**, *glue*—gluey, glutinous, agglutinate, conglutinate  
**gradior** (*gress*), *I go*—grade, gradation, graduate, progress  
**gramen**, *grass*—graminaceous, -eous, -ivorous, -ifolious  
**grandis**, *great*—grand, grandeur, grandee, aggrandize  
**granum**, *a grain of corn*—granary, garner, granule  
**gratus**, *thankful*—grateful, gratuity, gratify, congratulate  
**gravis**, *heavy*—grave, gravity, grief, grieve, aggravate  
**grex** (*greg*), *a flock*—gregarious, congregate, aggregate  
**gusto**, *I taste*—gust, disgust, disgusting, disgustingly  
**Gamos**, *marriage*—agamist, bigamy, misogynist, polygamy  
**ge**, *the earth*—geocentric, geography, geology, geometry, apogee  
**gennao**, *I produce*—genesis, genealogy, oxygen, hydrogen  
**gnosko**, *I know*—gnomon, gnostic, diagnostic, agnostic  
**glossa** or **glotta**, *the tongue*—gloss, glossary, glottis, polyglot

**gonia**, *an angle*—pentagon, heptagon, polygon, diagonal

**gramma**, *a letter*—grammar, anagram, diagram, telegram

**grapho**, *I write*—graphic, grave, autograph, biography

**gumnos**, *naked*—gymnast, gymnastics, gymnasium

**gune**, *a woman*—gynocracy, misogynist, mysogyny

**Habeo** (*hib*), *I have*—habitation, habit, exhibit, prohibit

**hæreo** (*hes*), *I stick*—adhere, cohesion, coherent, hesitate

**hæres** (*haered*), *an heir*—heritage, inherit, heiress, heirloom

**halo**, *I breathe*—exhale, inhale, inhalation, anhelation

**haurio** (*haust*), *I draw*—exhaust, -ible, -ion, -less, -ive

**herba**, *an herb*—herbage, herbadist, herbaceous, herbivorous

**hilaris**, *cheerful*—hilarity, hilarious, exhilaration

**homo**, *a man*—human, humane, homage, humanize, homicide

**horreo**, *I shudder*—horror, horrid, horrible, horrify, abhor

**hortor**, *I advise*—exhort, exhortation, hortative, dehortatory

**hospes**, (*hospit*), *a guest*—hospitable, hospital, -ity, host, hotel

**hostis**, *an enemy*—host, hostile, hostility, hostage

**humeo**, *I am moist*—humid, humidity, humor, humorist

**humus**, *the ground*—inhume, exhume, posthumous, humble

**Hedra**, *a seat*—cathedral, sanhedrim, polyhedron

**helios**, *the sun*—heliocentric, helioscope, heliotrope, aphelion

**hemera**, *a day*—ephemera, ephemeral, ephemeris

**heteros**, *another*—heteroelite, heterodox, heterogeneous

**hieros**, *sacred*—hierarchy, hieroglyphic, hierography

**histemi**, *to place*—apostate, ecstasy, statics, statistic, system

**hodos**, *a way*—episode, exodus, method, -ist, period, synod

**homos**, *like*—homogeneous, homologous, homonymous

**hudor**, *water*—hydraulics, hydrogen, hydrophobia, hydrostatics

**humneo**, *I sing*—hymn, hymnal, hymnology

**Idem**, *the same*—identity, identical, identify, identifiable

**ignis**, *fire*—igneous, ignite, ignition, ignitable

**imago**, *an image*—imagine, imaginary, imagination

**impero**, *I command*—imperative, emperor, imperial

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- impetus**, *force*—impetus, impetuous, -ly, -ness, impetuosity  
**inanis**, *empty*—inane, inanity, inanition  
**inferus**, *below*—inferior, inferiority, infernal  
**insula**, *an island*—insulated, isle, isolate, peninsula  
**integer**, *whole*—integral, integrity, disintegrate, reintegration  
**ira**, *anger*—ire, ireful, irate, inscribe, irritation  
**Idios**, *peculiar*—idiot, idioey, idiosyncrasy, idiom  
**isos**, *equal*—(in composition)—isochronous, isosceles, isotherm  
**Jaceo**, *I lie*—jacent, adjacent, circumjacent  
**jacio** (*ject*), *I throw*—jet, ejaculate, conjecture, reject, subject  
**jocus**, *a jest*—joke, jocose, jocund, joenlar, jocularity  
**jubilo**, *I shout for joy*—jubilee, jubilate, jubilation  
**jugum**, *a yoke*—abjugate, subjugate, subjugation  
**jungo** (*juuct*), *I join*—junction, juncture, conjugal, join  
**juro**, *I swear*—jury, abjure, conjure, perjury  
**judex**, *a judge*; **jus** (*jur*), *right*—just, justice, injury, judge  
**juvenis**, *young*—juvenile, juniors, juniority, rejuvenescence  
**juvo** (*jut*), *I help*—adjutant, coadjutor  
**Labor**, *work*—labor, laborious, laboratory, elaborate  
**labor** (*laps*), *I slide*—lapse, relapse, elapse, illapse, collapse  
**lædo** (*lid, lis*), *I strike*—collide, collision, elide, elision  
**lapis** (*lapid*), *a stone*—lapidary, dilapidate, dilapidation  
**latus**, *carried, broad*—dilate, latitude, latitudinarian  
**latus** (*later*), *a side*—lateral, collateral, equilateral  
**laus** (*laud*), *praise*—laud, laudable, applaud  
**laxus**, *loose*—lax, laxity, relax, relaxation, prolix  
**lego** (*legat*), *I send, appoint*—legate, legacy, delegate, allegation  
**lego** (*lect*), *I read or choose*—legible, lecture, allege, election  
**legumen**, *pulse, peas, beans*—leguminous, legumes  
**levis**, *light (levo, to raise)*—levity, levy, alleviate, elevate  
**lex** (*leg*), *alaw*—legal, legality, legislator, legitimate, allegiance  
**liber**, *free*—liberal, liberty, liberate, illiberal, livery  
**liber**, *a book*—library, librarian, libel, libellous

**libra, a balance**—deliberate, -ly, -ive, equilibrium, indeliberate  
**licet, it is lawful**—license, licentiate, licentious, illicit  
**lignum, wood**—ligneous, lignify, ligniform  
**ligo, I bind**—liable, league, liege, alliance, oblige, religion  
**limes, a boundary**—limit, limited, illimitable, unlimited  
**linquo (lict), I leave**—delinquent, dereliction, relinquish, relict  
**linum, flax**—linen, linsey, lint, line, lineal, delineate, lineament  
**liqueo, I melt**—liquid, liquefy, liquefaction, liquidity, liquor  
**litera, a letter**—literal, literature, alliteration, obliterate, letter  
**locus, a place**—local, locality, locate, locomotive, dislocate  
**longus, long**—longitude, longevity, elongate, prolong  
**loquor, I speak**—loquacity, soliloquy, eloquence, elocution  
**ludo (lus), I play**—ludicrous, allusion, elude, illusion, delusion  
**lumen, light**—luminary, illuminate, illumination, luminous  
**luna, the moon**—lunar, lunation, lunacy, lunatic, sublunary  
**luo, I wash**—ablution, alluvial, deluge, dilution, pollute  
**lustro, I shine**—lustration, illustrious, illustrate  
**lux (luc), light**—lucid, lucifer, elucidate, pellucid  
**luxus, luxury, excess**—luxuriant, luxurious, -ly, -ness

**Lambano (leps), I take**—syllable, catalepsy, epilepsy  
**laos, the people**—laity, laic, lay as opposed to clerical  
**lego, I speak or collect**—lexicon, dialect, eclectic, elegy  
**lithos, a stone**—aerolite, lithography, lithotomy, monolith  
**logos, a word**—logic, analogy, catalogue, decalogue, dialogue  
**luo, I loose**—analyze, analysis, palsy, paralytic  
**lura, a lyre**—lyric, lyrical, lyrist, lyrated

**Macies, leanness**—emaciate, emaciation  
**magnus (major), great**—magnify, magistrate, master, mayor  
**malus, bad**—malice, malicious, malevolent, malignity  
**malleus, a hammer**—mallet, malleable, maul, unmalleable  
**mando, I enjoin**—mandate, command, demand, remand  
**maneo (mans), I remain**—manse, mansion, permanent  
**manus, the hand**—manual, manufacture, manacles, manuscript



**mare**, *the sea*—maine, mariner, maritime, submarine, mermaid  
**mater**, *mother*—maternal, matron, matrimony, matriculate  
**maturus**, *ripe*—mature, maturity, immature, premature  
**medeor**, *I heal*—medical, medicine, remedy, irremediable  
**medius**, *the middle*--mediate, medium, immediate, mediocrity  
**mel**, *honey*—mellifluous, melliferous, mellific  
**memini**, *I remember*; **memor**, *mindful*—memory, memorial  
**mens**, *the mind*—mental, mentality, demented, amentia  
**mergo** (*mers*), *I plunge*—emerge, emergency, immersion  
**merx**, *merchandise*—commerce, merchant, mercantile  
**metior** (*mens*), *I measure*—mete, immense, mensuration  
**migro**, *I remove*—migrate, emigrate, immigrate, transmigrate  
**miles**, *a soldier*—militia, military, militant, militate  
**mineo**, *I project*—imminent, prominent, eminent, eminence  
**minister**, *a servant*—ministration, ministry, administer  
**minor** (*minus*), *less*—diminish, comminution, minority, minute  
**mirus**, *wonderful*—miracle, admire, admiration, admirable  
**misceo** (*mixt*), *I mingle*—mixture, miscellaneous, promiscuous  
**miser**, *wretched*—miser, miserable, misery, commiserate  
**mitto** (*miss*), *I send*—mission, missile, admit, dismiss  
**modus**, *a manner*—moderate, accommodate, mode, modest  
**mons**, *a mountain*—mount, mound, dismount, paramount  
**mollis**, *soft*—mollify, mollient, emollient  
**moneo**, *I advise*—monitor, monument, admonish, premonition  
**monstro**, *I show*—monstrance, demonstrate, remonstrate  
**mordeo**, *I bite*—mordant, morsel, remorse, remorseless  
**mors** (*mort*), *death*—mortal, mortality, immortal, -ize, mortify  
**mos** (*mor*), *a custom*—moral, moralize, morality, immoral,  
**moveo** (*mot*), *I move*—remove, commotion, promotion, remote  
**multus**, *many*--multitude, multiple, multiplication, multiplied  
**munus**, *a gift, or office*—munificence, commun-, -ion-, -icate  
**murus**, *a wall*—mural, immure  
**musa**, *a song*—muse, music, amuse, amusement, museum  
**muto**, *I change*—mutable, mutation, mutual, permutation

**Mache**, *a fight*—logomachy, monomachy, naumachy, sciomachy  
**mania**, *madness*—maniac, monomania, bibliomania  
**martur**, *a witness*—martyr, martyrdom, martyrology  
**mathema**, *knowledge*—philomath, polomathy, mathematics  
**mechane**, *a machine*—mechanic, mechanism, machinist  
**melos**, *a song*—melody, melodious, melodrama, Philomel  
**metron**, *a measure*—metre, metrical, barometer, diameter  
**micros**, *small*—microscopic, microcosm, micrography  
**miseo**, *I hate*—misanthropist, misogynist, misogynist  
**mneme**, *memory*—mnemonics, mnemotechny, amnesty  
**monos**, *one*—monad, monarch, monk, monastic, monopoly  
**morphe**, *shape*—amorphous, metamorphose, polymorphose  
**muthos**, *a fable*—myth, mythical, mythology.

**Narro**, *I relate*—narration, narrative, narrator  
**nascor** (*nat*), *to be born*—nascent, native, innate, supernatural  
**navis**, *a ship*—navy, naval, navig-ate,-ation,-able  
**necto** (*nex*), *I tie*—connect, annex, annexation, disconnect  
**nervus**, *a sinew*—nervous, unnerve, enervate  
**neuter**, *neither of the two*—neutral,-ize,-ity  
**nihil**, *nothing*—nihilism, nihility, annihil-ate,-ation  
**noblis**, *well known*—noble, nobility, ennoble, ignoble  
**noceo**, *I hurt*—noxious, noisome, innocent, innocuous, annoy  
**nomen**, *a name*—nominate, denomination, binomial, ignominy  
**norma**, *a rule*—normal, abnormal, enormous, enormity  
**nosco**, **cognosco**, *I know*—cognizance, recognition, know  
**notus**, *known*—note, notable, notorious, annotator  
**novus**, *new*—novel, novelty, novitiate, innovate, renovate  
**nox** (*noct*), *night*—equinox, equinoctial, nocturnal  
**nullus**, *none*—nullify, nullity, annul, disannul  
**numerus**, *a number*—numerous, numeration, enumerate  
**nuncio**, *I tell*—announce, enunciate, renounce, pronunciation  
**nutrio**, *I nourish*—nutriment, nutrition, nutritive, innutritious  
**Naus**, *a ship*—nautical, nautilus, aeronaut, nausea, nauseous

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**necros**, *dead*—necropolis, necromancy, necromancer  
**nomos**, *a law, or rule*—anomaly, antinomian, astronomy  
**neuron**, *a nerve*—neuralgia, neurology, aneurism

**Obscurus**, *dark*—obscurator, obscurely, obscureness  
**oculus**, *the eye*—ocular, oculist, binocular, inoculate  
**odor**, *smell*—odorous, odoriferous, odorless  
**oleo**, *I smell*—olfactory, redolent, redolence  
**olo** or **olesco**, *I grow*—adolescence, adult, abolish, abolition  
**omnis**, *all*—omnipotent, omniscience, omnivorous, omnibus  
**onus** (*oner*), *a burden*—onerous, onerary, exonerate, ation  
**opus** (*oper*) *a work*—oper, ate, ative, ation, ator, co-operate  
**orbis**, *a globe*—orb, orbit, orbicular, exorbitant  
**ordo**, *law*—order, extraordinary, ordain, subordinate  
**opto**, *I wish*—option, optional, optative, adopt, adoption  
**orior**, *I rise*—orient, origin, originate, exordium  
**orno**, *I deck*—ornament, al, ation, adorn, adornment, ornate  
**oro**, *I speak*—oracle, oration, orison, adore, oral, inexorable  
**os** (*ossis*), *a bone*—osseous, ossify, ossific, ossivorous  
**ovum**, *an egg*—oval, ovate, ovals, oviparous

**Ode**, *a song*—ode, epode, monody, parody, psalmody, comedy  
**oikos**, *a house*—economy, diocese, parochial, parish  
**onoma**, *a name*—anonymous, patronymy, synonymous  
**optomi**, *I see*—optics, optical, dioptries, myopia, synopsis  
**orama**, *a view*—cosmorama, diorama, panorama, cyclorama  
**orthos**, *right*—orthodox, orthoepy, orthography  
**osteon**, *a bone*—osteology, periosteum  
**oxus**, *sharp, acid*—oxide, oxygen, oxytone, paroxysm

**Pallium**, *a cloak, covering*—palliate, palliative, palliation  
**pando**, *I spread*—expand, expanse, pace, space, trespass,  
**pango** (*fact*), *I fix or agree*—paction, compact, impinge  
**palatum**, *the roof of the mouth, taste*—palato, palatable  
**palus**, *a peg or post*—pale, paling, palisade, empale  
**par**, *equal*—parity, separate, disparity, disparage, peer, peerless

pareo, *I appear*—peer, appear, apparition, transparent  
 pario, *I bring forth*—parent, parental, oviparous, viviparous  
 paro, *I make ready*—preparation, pare, parade, parry, appareil  
 pars, *a part*—particle, partake, partition, party, partisan  
 pasco (*past*), *I feed*—pastor, pastoral, pasture, antepast, repast  
 pater, *a father*—paternal, patrimony, patron, patrician  
 patior (*pass*), *I suffer*—patient, passive, passionate  
 patria, *one's country*—patriot, compatriot, expatriate  
 paz, *peace*—peace, pacify, pacific, pacification  
 pello (*puls*), *I drive*—pulse, compel, dispel, expulsion, impulse  
 pello, *I name, or call*—appellative, compellation, appeal, repeal  
 pendeo, *I hang*—pendent, pendulum, depend, suspense  
 pendo (*pens*) *I weigh*—pensive, expenditure, compensation  
 penetro, *I pierce*—penetrate, penetration, impenetrable  
 pes (*ped*), *the foot*—pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, biped  
 peto, *I seek*—petition, petulant, appetite, compete, impetus  
 pingo (*pict*), *I paint*—picture, pigment, picturesque, depict  
 pius, *dutiful*—piety, impious, impiety  
 placeo, *I please*—placid, complaisant, displease, unplaceable  
 planta, *a plant*—plantation, plantain, implant, supplant  
 plaudo (*plaus*), *I praise*—plaudit, applaud, plausible, explode  
 pleo (*plet*), *I fill*—plenary, plenty, complement, complete  
 plico, *I fold*—apply, complicate, complex, display, duplicity  
 ploro, *I wail*—deplore, explore, implore  
 pluma, *a feather*—plumage, plume, plumeless, plumule  
 pœna, *pain or punishment*—pain, penal, penitentiary, repent  
 polio, *I smooth*—polish, polite, interpolation  
 pondus (*ponder*), *weight*—pound, ponderous, ponder  
 pono (*posit*), *I place*—post, posture, position, apposite  
 populus, *the people*—popular, populace, depopulate, public  
 porto, *I carry*—porter, portable, export, import, importunity  
 potens, *powerful*—potent, potentate, potential, impotent  
 poto, *I drink*—potation, poison, potable  
 præda, *plunder*—prey, predatory, predaceous, depredation

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**prehendo**, *I take*—apprehend, comprehension, apprentice  
**premo** (*press*), *I press*—print, pressure, compress, depression  
**pretium**, *a price*—precious, appreciate, prize, appraise  
**primus**, *first*—prime, primate, primer, prince, principal  
**privo**, *I take away*—deprive, privation, privative  
**privus**, *one's own or single*—private, privacy, privilege  
**probo**, *I prove*—probe, probation, probable, improve, disprove  
**promo** (*prompt*), *I bring forth, I tell*—prompter, prompt  
**prope** (*prox*), *near*—propinquity, proximate, approach  
**proprius**, *one's own*—proper, property, appropriate, propriety  
**pudor**, *shame*—impudent, impudence, repudiate  
**pugno**, *I fight*—pugnacious, pugilist, impugn, repugnance  
**pulmo**, *the lungs*—pulmonary, pulmonic  
**pulvis**, (*pulver*), *dust*, pulverize, pulverable, pulverization  
**pungo** (*punct*), *I prick*—pungent, puncture, punctuate  
**purgo**, *I cleanse*—purge, purgative, purgatory, purgatorial  
**purus**, *clean*—purify, purity, puritan, impure, impurity  
**pus** (*pur*), *matter of a sore*—pustule, purulent, suppurate  
**puto**, *I reckon, I prune*—putative, compute, dispute, deputy  
**putris**, *rotten*—putrefy, putrefaction, putridity, putrescence  
**Pais**, *a child*—pedagogue, pedagogy, paedobaptism  
**pan**, *all* (in composition)—panacea, panoply, pantheism  
**pathos**, *feeling*—pathetic, pathology, antipathy, apathy  
**petala**, *a leaf*—petals, bipetalous, polypetalous  
**petros**, *a stone*—petrify, petrescent, petroleum  
**phago**, *I eat*—anthropophagi, ichthyophagi, sarcophagus  
**phaino**, *I appear*—phasis, phantom, phenomenon, fantasy  
**pharmakon**, *a remedy*—pharmacy, pharmacology  
**phemi**, (*phas*) *I speak*—blaspheme, emphasis, prophet  
**phero**, *I bear*—periphery, metaphor, phosphorus  
**philos**, *a friend*—philanthropy, philosopher, philter, Theophilus  
**phone**, *a sound*—phonetic, aphony, euphonious, symphony  
**phos**, *light*—phosphor, photography, photometer  
**phrasis**, *a phrase*—phraseology, paraphrase, periphrase

phren, *the mind*—phrenology, frenzy, frantic, frenetic  
 physis, *nature*—physic, physiology, physiognomy, metaphysics  
 plasso, *I form*—plastic, plasm, plaster, cataplasm, protoplasmic  
 pneuma, *the wind, the breath*—pneumatics, pneumonia  
 poieo, *I make*—poem, poet, poetical, poesy  
 poleo, *I sell*—billiopolist, monopoly, pharmacopolist  
 polis, *a city*—police, policy, polity, metropolis, necropolis  
 polus, *many*—pologon, polyglot, polysyllable  
 pous (*pod*), *a foot*—antipodes, polypus, tripod  
 prasso (*pragma*) *I do*—practice, practical, praxis, pragmatical  
 protos, *first*—protasis, protocol, prototype, protoplast  
 psallo, *to play*—psalm, psalmody, psalmist, psalter, psaltery  
 psuche, *breath, soul*—psychology, metempsychosis  
 pur, *fire*—pyre, pyramid, pyrotechny, pyrometer, empyreal

Qualis, *of what kind*—qualify, quality, disqualify  
 quantum, *how much*—quantity, quantities, quantitative  
 quæro (*quis, ques*), *I seek*—quest, question, acquire, inquire  
 quatio, *I shake*—quash, concussion, discuss, percussion  
 quatuor, *four*—quart, quarter, quartern, quadruped, quadrant  
 quies, *rest*—quiet, quiescence, inquietude, disquietude  
 quot, *how many*—quote, quotient, quotation, quotidian

Radius, *a ray*—radiant, radiation, irradiate, radius  
 radix, *a root*—radicle, radical, radish, eradicate  
 rado (*ras*), *I scrape*—vaze, razor, erase, abrasion, rasuro  
 ramus, *a branch*—ramify, ramification  
 rapio, *I carry off*—rapacious, rapid, rapine, surreptitious  
 rarus, *thin*—rarefy, rarefaction, raro  
 rego, (*rect*) *I rule*—regal, regular, register, rector, reign  
 repo, *I creep*—reptile, reptilian  
 res, *a thing*—real, realize, republic  
 rideo (*ris*), *I laugh*—ridicule, ridiculous, risible, deride, derision  
 regeo, *I am stiff*—rigidity, rigor, rigorously  
 rivus, *a stream*—river, rivulet, rival, rivalry, arrive, derive

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- rodo** (*ros*), *I gnaw*—corrode, corrosion, corrosive, erosion  
**rota**, *a wheel*—rote, rotate, rotatory, rotund, routine  
**rudis**, *rude, ignorant*—rudiment, erudite, erudition  
**rus** (*rur*), *the country*—rural, rustic, rusticity, rusticato  
**rumpo** (*rupt*), *I break*—rupture, abrupt, bankrupt, corruption  
**Rheo**, *I flow*—rheum, rhetoric, rheumatism, catarrh, diarrhoea  
  
**Sacer**, *sacred*—sacrament, sacrifice, consecrate, execrable  
**sagax**, *wise*—sage, sagacious, sagacity, presage  
**sal**, *salt*—saline, saltish, sauce, saucy  
**salio** (*sult*), *I leap*—sallation, assault, sally, desultory, exult  
**salus** (*salut*), *health*—salute, salutary, salubrious, salvation  
**sancio** (*sanct*), *I confirm*—sanction, sanctify, sanctity, saint  
**sanguis** (*sanguin*), *blood*—sanguine, sanguinary, sanguineous  
**sapio**, *I taste, I am wise*—sapient, savor, insipid, insipidity  
**satis**, *enough*—satisfy, satisfaction, sate, satiate, insatiable  
**scando**, *I climb*—scan, ascend, condescend, descend, transcend  
**scindo** (*sciss*), *I cut*—scissors, scissure, abscession, rescind  
**scio**, *I know*—science, scientific, conscience, omniscience  
**scribo** (*script*), *I write*—scribe, scripture, scribble, description  
**sculpo**, *I carve*—sculptor, sculpture, sculptured  
**seco** (*sect*), *I cut*—sect, section, dissect, insect, intersection  
**sedeo** (*sess*), *I sit*—seat, sedate, sedentary, session, preside  
**semen**, *seed*—seminal, seminary, disseminate  
**senex**, *old*—senile, senator, senior, seniority, seignior  
**sentio** (*sens*), *I feel, I think*—sense, sensuous, sensitive, sensible  
**sequor** (*secut*), *I follow*—second, sequence, execute, subsequent  
**sero** (*sert*), *I knit or join*—series, assert, insertion, desertion  
**serpo**, *I creep*—serpent, serpentine, serpentine  
**servo**, *I keep or wait*—serve, servant, servile, servitudo  
**severus**, *strict*—severe, severity, persevere, asseveration  
**signum**, *a mark*—sign, signify, assign, consignment, designate  
**silex**, *flint*—silicious, silicate, silicify  
**similis**, *like*—similar, similarity, assimilate, resemble

**sinus**, *a curve or bay*—insinuate, sinuosity  
**socius**, *a companion*—social, sociable, society, association  
**sol**, *the sun*—solar, parasol, solarize  
**solidus**, *solid*—solidity, solidify, solder, consolidate  
**solvo**, *I loose*—solveney, solve, soluble, absolve, absolute  
**solus**, *alone*—sole, solitude, solitary, desolate, soliloquy  
**sono**, *I sound*—sonorous, consonant, dissonance, resound  
**sorbeo**, *I suck in*—absorbent, absorb,-ing, absorption, reabsorb  
**sors** (*sort*), *a lot*—sort, assort, consort, resort, sorcery  
**spargo** (*spers*), *I scatter*—aspense, disperse, intersperse  
**spatium**, *space*—spacious, expatiate, spaciousness  
**specio**, **specto**, *I look*—special, specious, specimen, spectacle  
**spero**, *I hope*—desperate, despair, prosper, prosperity  
**spiro**, *I breathe*—spirit, spiritual, sprite, aspirant, conspire  
**splendeo**, *I shine*—splendid, splendor, resplendent  
**spondeo** (*spons*), *I promise*—sponsor, spouse, irresponsible  
**sponte**, *of one's own will*—spontaneous,-ly,-ness, spontaneity  
**statuo**, *I set up*, *I appoint*—statue, statute, constitute, institute  
**stella**, *a star*—stellar, constellation, stellated, stellar  
**stilla**, *a drop*—still, distil, instil, distillation  
**stinguo** (*stinct*), *I put out*—distinguish, distinct, extinct  
**sto** (*stan, stit*), *I stand*—stable, state, station, constant, obstacle  
**stratus**, *thrown down*—strata, prostrate, stratify, stratification  
**stringo** (*strict*), *I hold fast*—stringent, strict, stricture, restrain  
**struo** (*struet*), *I build*—destroy, instruct, superstructure  
**stupeo**, *I am stunned, amazed*—stupid,-ly,-ity, stupendous  
**sumo** (*sumpt*), *I take*—assume, consumption, presume, resume  
**surgo** (*surrect*), *I rise*—insurgent, insurrection, resurrection  
**Sarx**, *flesh*—sarcasm, sarcophagy, sarcotic, anasarea  
**scopeo**, *I see*—scope, helioscope, telescope, bishop, episcopacy  
**sophos**, *wise*—sophism, sophistry, sophisticate, philosophy  
**sphaira**, *a sphere*—sphericity, atmosphere, hemisphere  
**stereos**, *solid, firm*—stereotype, stereoscope  
**sticho**, *a line, a verse*—distich, hemistich, decastich, acrostic



**stello**, *I send*—apostle, epistle, epistolary

**strophe**, *a turning*—apostrophe, catastrophe, antistrophe

**Tango** (*tact*), *I touch*—tangent, contact, contagion, contiguous

**tego** (*tect*), *I cover*,—tegment, protect, detection, protectorate

**temno** (*tempt*), *I despise*—contemn, contemptible

**tempus**, *time*—temporal, contemporary, extemporaneous

**tendo** (*tens*), *I stretch*—tendency, attend, extension, intention

**teneo** (*tent*), *I hold*—tenable, tenant, tenet, contain, detention

**tenuis**, *thin*—tenuity, attenuate, extenuation

**terminus**, *a bound*—term, terminate, determine, interminable

**tero** (*trit*), *I rub*—trite, triturate, tret, attrition, contrite

**terra**, *the earth*—terrestrial, terraqueous, terrace

**terreo**, *I frighten*—terrible, deter, deterrent, terror

**testis**, *a witness*—test, testify, testament, attest, intestate

**texo**, *I wear*—textile, texture, context, pretext, tissue

**timeo**, *I fear*—timorous, timidity, timidly

**tolero**, *I bear*—tolerant, tolerable, intolerant, toleration

**torpeo**, *I am benumbed*—torpid, torpidity, torpidly

**torqueo** (*tort*), *I twist*—torture, tortuous, torment, contort

**torreo**, *I parch*—torrid, toast, torrefy, torrent

**totus**, *the whole*—total, totality, totally

**traho** (*tract*), *I draw*—trace, tractable, attract, abstract, portray

**tremo**, *I shake, tremble*—tremendous, tremble, tremulous

**trepidus**, *fearful*—trepidation, intrepid, intrepidity

**tres**, *three*—trio, tripod, triangle, trinity, trico

**tribuo**, *I give*—attribute, distribution, retributive

**tricæ**, *tricks*—tricks, trickery, intricate, extricate, intrigue

**trudo** (*trus*), *I thrust*—intrude, intrusion, extrude, protrusion

**tuber**, *a swelling*—tubercle, tubercular, tuberose

**tueor**, *I observe*—tutor, tuition, intuitive, tutelary

**turba**, *a crowd*—turbulent, disturb, imperturbable, perturbation

**Tasso**, *I arrange*—tact, tactics, syntax

**taphos**, *a tomb*—epitaph, cenotaph

**technè**, *art*—technical, technology, polytechnic, pyrotechnist

**tele**, *afar off*—telegraph, telescope, telephone, telegram  
**theos**, *God*—theism, theology, atheist, pantheon, theocratic  
**thermos**, *hot*—thermometer, thermal, isothermal  
**tithemi**, *I place*—theme, thesis, antithesis, epithet, synthesis  
**tome**, *a cutting*—atom, anatomy, entomology, epitome  
**tonos**, *a sound*—tone, tonic, semitone, detonate, intonation  
**topos**, *a place*—topic, topical, topography, utopian  
**toxicon**, *poison*—intoxicate, intoxication, toxicology  
**tropos**, *a turn*—trope, tropical, heliotrope  
**tipos**, *a pattern or figure*—type, typify, typography, antitype

**Uber**, *fruitful*—exuberant, exuberance  
**umbra**, *a shade*—umbrageous, umbrella, adumbrate, penumbra  
**unda**, *a wave*—undulate, redundant, inundate, abound  
**unguo** (*unct*), *I anoint*—unguent, unction, unctuous  
**unus**, *one*—uniform, unicorn, unilateral, unique  
**urbs**, *a city*—urban, urbanity, suburbs, suburban  
**uro** (*ust*), *I burn*—inure, combustion, incombustible  
**utor** (*us*), *I use*—utility, utensil, useful, usury, abuse, disuse

**Vaco**, *I am empty*—vacant, vacancy, vacation, vacate  
**vacuus**, *empty*—evacuate, evacuation, vacuum  
**vado**, *I go*—evade, evasion, invade, pervade  
**vagor**, *I wander*—vagrant, vagabond, vagary, extravagance  
**valeo**, *I am strong, I am worth*—value, valor, valid, valiant  
**vanus**, *empty*—vanish, vanity, vain, vainly  
**vapor**, *steam*—vapory, evaporate, rapid, rapidness  
**vario**, *I change*—variable, various, variance, variety, variegate  
**vas**, *a dish*—vase, vascular, vessel  
**vasto**, *I lay waste*—vast, vastness, devastation, waste, wasteful  
**veho**, *I carry*—vehicle, convey, inveigh, invective  
**vello** (*vuls*), *I pull*—convulsion, revulsion  
**velo**, *I cover*—veil, revelation, reveal, unveil  
**velox**, *swift*—velocity, velocimeter, velocipede  
**vendo**, *I sell*—vend, vendor, vendible, vendue, venal

**ventus**, *the wind*—vent, ventilate, ventil-ation,-ator  
**venio** (*vent*), *I come*—convene, contravene, advent, convention  
**verbum**, *a word*—verbal, verbose, adverb, proverbial  
**verto** (*vers*), *I turn*—verse, vertex, advert, aversion, adversity  
**verus**, *true*—verity, veracious, verify, verdict, aver  
**vestigium**, *a trace or mark*—vestige, investigate  
**vestis**, *a garment*—vest, vestment, vestry, divest, investment  
**via**, *a way*—deviate, devious, impervious, previous, trivial  
**vicis**, *a change*—vicar, vicarage, vicarious, vicissitude  
**video** (*vis*), *I see*—vision, visible, visit, evident, providence  
**vigeo**, *I flourish*—vegetable, vigor, vigorous, vigil, vigilant  
**villa**, *a farm*—village, villain, villany, villanage  
**vinco** (*vict*), *I conquer*—victor, convince, evince, vanquish  
**vinum**, *wine*—vinous, vintage, vinegar, vineyard, wine  
**vir**, *a man*—virile, virility, virtue, virago, triumvirate  
**virus**, *poison*—virulent, virulence  
**viscus**, *glue*—viscid, viscosity, viscous  
**vita**, *life*—vital, vitality, vitalize  
**vitrum**, *glass*—vitreous, vitrefy, vitrefaction, vitriol  
**vivo**, *I live*—vivid, vivacious, vivify, revive, convivial  
**voco**, *I call*—voice, vocal, vocation, vociferate, advocate  
**volo**, *I am willing*—voluntary, volition, benevolence, volunteer  
**volo**, *I fly*—volatile, volatility, volatilize  
**volvo**, *I roll*—volume, voluble, convolve, develop, revolution  
**vororo**, *I devour*—voracious, devour, carnivorous, omnivorous  
**voceo**, *I vow*—vote, votary, votive, devote, devotion  
**vulgus**, *the common people*—vulgar,-ity, divulge, promulgate  
**vulnus** (*vulner*), *a wound*—vulnerable, vulnerary, invulnerable  
  
**Zoon** (G), *an animal*—zodiac, zoology, zoography, zootomist.

## SUFFIXES.

**Suffixes** (also called **affixes** and **postfixes**), are letters or syllables placed at the end of a word to modify the meaning of its root. They usually determine the part of speech to which the derivative belongs.

Saxon roots are often modified by classic prefixes and suffixes, and classic roots by Saxon additions.

Some verbs are formed by adding *l* or *le*, *r* or *er*: as, hand, handle; start, startle; knee, kneel; draw, drawl; wave, waver; long, linger; spit, sputter; whine, whimper.

<b>Able</b>	(C) <i>may or can do or be</i>	—arable, blamable
<b>ac</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—cardiac, elegiac
<b>acy</b>	(C) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—abbaey, papaey
<b>acy</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—accuracy, supremacy
<b>age</b>	(A) <i>persons or things collectively</i>	—coinage, assemblage
<b>age</b>	(A) <i>act of doing or thing done</i>	—carriage, pillage
<b>age</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—bondage, peerage
<b>al</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—final, royal, bridal
<b>an</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—sylvan, Canadian
<b>an</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—librarian, Canadian
<b>ance</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—abundance, repentance
<b>ancy</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—brilliancy, pliancy
<b>ant</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—assailant, mendicant
<b>ant</b>	(C) <i>like, made of</i>	—verdant, pleasant
<b>ar</b>	(A) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—beggar, bursar, scholar
<b>ar</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—lunar, circular, ocular
<b>ard</b>	(A) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—steward, drunkard
<b>ary</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—incendiary, voluptuary
<b>ary</b>	(C) <i>which is or is done</i>	—luminary, preliminary
<b>ary</b>	(C) <i>where it is or is done</i>	—granary, dispensary
<b>ary</b>	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—military, pecuniary
<b>ate</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—delegate, advocate

<b>ate</b>	(C) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—electorate, pontificate
<b>ate</b>	(C) <i>full of, abounding in</i>	—fortunate, ornate
<b>ate</b>	(C) <i>make, take, give</i>	—animate, captivate
<b>Ch</b>	(E) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—Scotch, French
<b>cle</b>	(C) <i>little, diminution</i>	—canticle, particle
<b>cule</b>	(C) <i>little, diminution</i>	—animalcule, reticule
<b>cy</b>	(C) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—curacy, captaincy
<b>Dom</b>	(A) <i>rank, office, dominion</i>	—kingdom, heathendom
<b>dom</b>	(A) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—freedom, wisdom
<b>Ee</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—employee, assignee
<b>eer</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—auctioneer, pioneer
<b>el</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—satchel, kestrel
<b>ed</b>	(A) <i>did</i>	—tended, landed, hunted
<b>en</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—kitten, chicken
<b>en</b>	(A) <i>like, made of</i>	—silken, wooden
<b>en</b>	(A) <i>make, take, give</i>	—cheapen, quicken
<b>ent</b>	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—student, regent
<b>ent</b>	(C) <i>like, made of</i>	—beligerent, malevolent
<b>ence</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—diligence, patience
<b>ency</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—clemency, potency
<b>er</b>	(A) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—talker, butler
<b>er</b>	(A) <i>more</i>	—sooner, greater, higher
<b>ery</b>	(C) <i>where it is, or is done</i>	—surgery, colliery
<b>erly</b>	(A) <i>direction</i>	—westerly, northerly
<b>ese</b>	(E) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—Chinese, Maltese
<b>et</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—coronet, floweret
<b>est</b>	(A) <i>most</i>	—greatest, highest
<b>Ful</b>	(A) <i>full of, abounding in</i>	—harmful, careful
<b>fy</b>	(C) <i>make, take, give</i>	—magnify, verify
<b>Hood</b>	(A) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—manhood, likelihood

Ible	(C) <i>may or can do or be</i>	—audible, flexible
ic	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—public, chaotic
ic	(C) <i>who acts, who is</i>	—mechanic, domestic
ice	(C) <i>which is or is done</i>	—practice, justice
ics	(C) <i>art, science, practice</i>	—physics, politics
ical	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—clerical, botanical
id	(C) <i>of, like, pertaining to</i>	—lucid, morbid
ie	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—Nellie, lassie
ile	(C) <i>may or can do or be</i>	—ductile, fragile
ile	(C) <i>like, pertaining to</i>	—infantile, mercantile
ine	(C) <i>like, pertaining to</i>	—feline, masculine
ing	(A) <i>continuing</i>	—singing, writing
ion	(C) <i>act of doing or thing done</i>	—action, passion
ist	(C) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—botanist, linguist
ish	(E) <i>of, pertaining to</i>	—Irish, British
ish	(A) <i>denoting likeness</i>	—brutish, boyish
ish	(A) <i>diminution</i>	—duskish, feverish
ish	(A) <i>make, take, give</i>	—finish, polish
ise	(C) <i>make, take, give</i>	—italicise, advertise
ism	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—truism, barbarism
ism	(C) <i>art, science, practice</i>	—criticism, mormonism
ite	(C) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—Canaanite, bedlamite
ity	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—brevity, captivity
ive	(C) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—native, fugitive
ive	(C) <i>may or can do or be</i>	—active, productive
ize	(C) <i>make, take, give</i>	—authorize, pulverize
Kin	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—lambkin, manikin
Le	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—sickle, nozzle
let	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—rivulet, bracelet
less	(A) <i>diminution, privation</i>	—soulless, breathless
ling	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—darling, duckling
like	(A) <i>denoting likeness</i>	—warlike, ladylike

- ly (A) *denoting likeness* —brotherly, worldly  
 ly (A) *denoting manner* —artfully, justly
- Ment (C) *which is or is done* —amendment, document  
 ment (C) *act of doing or thing done* —commencement,  
 ment (C) *state, condition, quality* —employment  
 mony (C) *which is or is done* —alimony, patrimony  
 mony (C) *state, condition, quality* —acrimony, matrimony
- Ness (A) *state, condition, quality* —darkness, meanness
- Ock (A) *little, diminution* —hillock, bullock  
 or (C) *who acts or who is* —ancestor, competitor  
 ory (C) *which is or is done* —memory, promontory  
 ory (C) *where it is or is done* —factory, dormitory  
 ory (C) *of, like, pertaining to* —promissory, piscatory  
 ose (C) *full of, abounding in* —jocose, verbose  
 ous (C) *full of, abounding in* —perilous, beautiful
- Ric (A) *rank, office, dominion* —bishopric  
 ry (C) *where it is or is done* —foundry, laundry  
 ry (C) *persons or things collectively* —gentry, machinery  
 ry (A) *state, condition, quality* —slavery, gallantry  
 ry (A) *art, science, practice* —chemistry, bribery
- Some (A) *full of, abounding in* —gladsome, wholesome  
 ship (A) *rank, office, dominion* —clerkship, lordship  
 ship (A) *state, condition, quality* —friendship, hardship  
 ster (A) *who acts or who is* —gamester, spinster
- Th (A) *state, condition, quality* —truth, death, strength  
 th (A) *nothing order* —tenth, fourth  
 tude (C) *state, condition, quality* —solitude, altitude  
 ty (C) *state, condition, quality* —brevity, poverty
- Ule (C) *little, diminution* —globule, spherule  
 ure (C) *act of doing or thing done* —capture, torture

<b>ure</b>	(C) <i>state, condition, quality</i>	—pleasure, creature
<b>ure</b>	(C) <i>art, science, practice</i>	—architecture,
<b>Ward</b>	(E) <i>direction, manner</i>	—eastward, awkward
<b>way</b>	(E) <i>manner, way</i>	—straightway, alway
<b>ways</b>	(E) <i>manner, way</i>	—always, endways
<b>wise</b>	(E) <i>manner, way</i>	—likewise, otherwise
<b>Y</b>	(A) <i>full of, abounding in</i>	—cloudy, rocky
<b>y</b>	(A) <i>little, diminution</i>	—Tommy, baby
<b>yer</b>	(A) <i>who acts or who is</i>	—lawyer, sawyer

**Word-Building.** (with prefixes). From **pono** (*I place*), **positus** (*placed*);—pose, compose, recompose, decompose, discompose, compound, decompound, depose, depone, dispose, redisp<sup>o</sup>se, indispose, expose, expound, impose, re-impose, interpose, oppose, propose, propound, pre-suppose, postpone, purpose, repose, repon<sup>e</sup>, suppose, transpose, re-transpose, super-impose, etc.

(With prefixes and suffixes):—pos,-er,-ingly,-ited,-ition,-itional; itive,-ly,-ness; itiv,-ism,-ist,-ity; compos,-er,-t,-ition,-edly,-edness,-ite,-itor,-ure,-itive; incomposite; uncomposed; recompos,-er,-ition; decompos,-er,-itien,-ite,-able; undecompos,-ed,-able; discompos,-ed,-edness,-ure; compound,-ed,-er,-able; uncompound,-ed,-edly,-edness; decompound,-ed,-able; undecomposed; depos,-al,-able,-er,-it,-itary,-itor,-itory,-ition; undepos,-ed,-able; deponent; dispos,-al,-able,-edness,-ing,-ingly,-ition-undispos,-ed,-edness; indispos,-ed,-edness,-ition; predispos,-ing,-ition; predispon,-ent,-ency; expos,-ed,-er,-ition,-itive,-itor,-itory,-ure; unexposed; expounder; unexpounded; impos,-able,-ableness,-er,-ing,-ition; unimpos,-ed,-ing; reimpos,-ition,-ed; superimpos,-ition,-ed; interpos,-al,-er,-it,-ition,-ure; oppos,-able,-er,-ing,-ite,-itely,-iteness,-ition,-itionist,-itive; unopposed; propos,-al,-er,-ition,-itional; unproposed; propounder, postpon,-er,-ment; purpos,-ed,-ly; purposeless,-ly; reprop<sup>o</sup>sed; repos,-



al,-edness,-it,-ition,-itory ; unreposed ; suppos,-able,-er,-ition,-itory ; unreposed ; suppos,-able,-er,-ition,-itional ; ititious,-ly,-ness ; itive,-ly ; itory ; presuppos,-al,-ition ; transpos,-al,-ition,-itional,-itive ; untransposed ; appositve, appositive,-ly,-ness, apposition ; prepositional, prepos,-itive,-itor,-iture.

In like manner, the learner should select any root on pages 244-65, and with prefixes and suffixes form all the derivatives he can, giving the meaning of each; as, from **jungo** (*I join*), **junctus** (*joined*):—

**Junction, juncture, a union**

**join, to unite**

**joiner, one who joins ; a carpenter**

**joint, a union of two parts, which admits motion ; a hinge**

**jointly, in a united manner ; together**

**adjoin, to join to**

**adjoining, continuing, near to**

**conjoin, to join together**

**conjoint, conjoined, united**

**conjointly, in union**

**conjugal, joined together ; relating to marriage**

**conjugate, to join together ; to give the inflections of a verb**

**conjunct, united**

**conjunction, act of joining**

**conjuncture, meeting of events**

**disjoin, to separate**

**disjunction, separation, disunion**

**enjoin, to command**

**injunction, order, precept**

**subjoin, to add under**

**subjunctive, annexed**

**subjugate, to conquer**

**subjugation, act of subduing**

**subjugator, one who subdues**

## WORD ANALYSIS.

DERIVATIVE.	PREFIX.	ROOT.	AFFIX.	LITERAL MEANING.	ORDINARY SIGNIFICATION.
occurrence	oc	curro, I run	ence	running in the way of	an event, something that happens
nobles	—	nobilis	s	well known	high born, or of high rank
court	—	cohors	—	a place enclosed	a royal residence, or retinue
ambitious	ambi	eo, ite, I go	ous	going about, or canvassing votes	aspiring, or desirous of place or power
resolved	re	solveo, I loose, or explain	el	to clear up	to fix in purpose, to decide
destroy	de	struo, I build	—	to pull down	to put down, to kill
place	—	platea, a broad way. <i>Fr.</i> placet	—	to put in a place	to establish
throne	—	<i>Gr.</i> thronos, a high seat <i>Fr.</i> placet	—	an elevated place	a throne
order	—	ordo, <i>Fr.</i> ordre, method	—	to arrange	in order, or making arrangement
accomplish	ac com	pleo, I fill	sh	fill up together	effect, or achieve
diabolical	dia	hallo, to throw	ical	to throw against, or accuse	devilish or malignant
purpose	pur	pono, I place	—	to place through, or before	design
secured	se	cura, care	el	without care	to make safe
confidence	con	fido, I trust	ence	trusting together	trust
surgeon	—	<i>Gr.</i> cheir, ergon	—	work with the hand	chirurgian, or surgeon

In like manner the learner should select words from the examples illustrating the meaning of the roots on pages 244-65 and analyze them.

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