

I. In giving a Latin verb-primitive in this book three "principal parts" of the verb will be given, namely: (1) The present infinitive, (2) the first person singular of the present indicative, and (3) the supine—the second and the third parts because from them radicals are obtained, and the infinitive because this is the part used in naming a verb in a general way. Thus as we say that *loved, loving, etc.*, are parts of the verb "to love," so we say that *a'mo* (present ind.) and *ama'tum* (supine) are parts of the verb *ama're*.

II. It should be noted that it is incorrect to translate *amo, amatum* by "to love," since neither of these words is in the infinitive mood, which is *amare*. The indication of the Latin infinitive will be found of great utility, as it is the part by which a Latin verb is referred to in the Dictionary.

7. Noun-radicals and adjective radicals are formed from the nominative and from the genitive (or possessive) case of words belonging to these parts of speech. Thus:—

NOM. CASE.	ROOT.	DERIVATIVE.
iter (a journey)	iter-	reiterate
GEN. CASE.	ROOT.	DERIVATIVE.
itineris (of a journey)	itiner-	itinerant
felicis (nom. <i>felix</i> , happy)	felic-	felicity

NOTE.—These explanations of the mode of forming radicals are given by way of general information; but this book presupposes and requires no knowledge of Latin, since in every group of English derivatives from Latin, not only the root-words in their several parts, but the *radicals actually used* in word-formation, are given.

Pronunciation of Latin Words.

1. Every word in Latin must have as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs: as *miles* (= *mil'es*).

2. *C* is pronounced like *k* before *a, o, u*; and like *s* before *e, i, y*, and the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*: as *cado*, pronounced *ka'do*; *cedo*, pronounced *se'do*.

3. *G* is pronounced hard before *a, o, u*, and soft like *j* before *e, i, y, æ, œ*: as *gusto*, in which *g* is pronounced as in *August*; *gero*, pronounced *je'ro*.

4. A consonant between two vowels must be joined to the latter: as *bene*, pronounced *be'ne*.

5. Two consonants in the middle of a word must be divided: as *mille*, pronounced *mil'le*.

6. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are sounded like *e*: as *cælo*, pronounced *ce'do*.

7. Words of two syllables are accented on the first: as *ager*, pronounced *a'jer*.

8. When a word of more than one syllable ends in *a*, the *a* should be sounded like *ah*: as *musa*, pronounced *mu'sah*.

9. *T, s,* and *c,* before *ia, ie, ii, io, iu,* and *eu,* preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*: as *fa'cio*, pronounced *fa'sheo*; *san'cio*, pronounced *san'sheo*; *spa'tium*, pronounced *spa'sheum*.

NOTE.—The mode of pronouncing Latin words is not uniform even among English scholars; thus, there is the English method (*væ'ni*), the continental (*væ'ne*), and the Roman (*væ'ne*). For the purposes of Word-Analysis, the English method is recommended, and that method is followed in syllabifying Latin words in this book.

LATIN ROOTS AND ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

DIVISION I.—METHOD OF STUDY.

1. AG'ERE: a'go, ac'tum, to do, to drive.

Radicals: ag- and act-.

1. **act, v.** ANALYSIS: from *actum* by dropping the termination *um*. DEFINITION: to do, to perform. The noun "act" is formed in the same way. DEFINITION: a thing done, a deed or performance.
2. **ac'tion**: act + ion = the act of doing: hence, a thing done.
3. **act'ive**: act + ive = having the quality of acting: hence, busy, constantly engaged in action.
4. **act'or**: act + or = one who acts: hence, (1) one who takes part in anything done; (2) a stage player.
5. **a'gent**: ag + ent = one who acts: hence, one who acts or transacts business for another.

6. ag'ile: ag + ile = apt to act: hence, nimble, brisk.
 7. co'gent: from Latin *cogens*, *cogentis*, pres. part. of *cog'ere* (= *co* + *agere*, to impel), having the quality of impelling: hence, urgent, forcible.
 8. enact': en + act = to put in act: hence, to decree.
 9. transact': trans + act = to drive through: hence, to perform.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) What two parts of speech is "act"? — Write a sentence containing this word as a verb; another as a noun. — Give a synonym of "act." *Ans.* *Deed.* — From what is "deed" derived? *Ans.* From the word *do* — hence, literally, something *done*. — Give the distinction between "act" and "deed." *Ans.* "Act" is a *single* action; "deed" is a *voluntary* action: thus — "The *action* which was praised as a good *deed* was but an *act* of necessity."
 (2.) Define "action" in oratory; "action" in law. — Combine and define in + action.
 (3.) Combine and define in + active; active + ity; in + active + ity. — What is the *negative* of "active"? *Ans.* *Inactive.* — What is the *contrary* of "active"? *Ans.* *Passive.*
 (4.) Write a sentence containing "actor" in each of its two senses. *MODEL:* "Washington and Greene were prominent *actors* in the war of the Revolution." "David Garrick, the famous English *actor*, was born in 1716." — What is the feminine of "actor" in the sense of stage player?
 (6.) Combine and define agile + ity. — What is the distinction between "active" and "agile"? *Ans.* "Active" implies readiness to act in general; "agile" denotes a readiness to move the *limbs*. — Give two synonyms of "agile." *Ans.* *Brisk*, *nimble*. — Give the opposite of "agile." *Ans.* *Sluggish*, *inert*.
 (7.) Explain what is meant by a "cogent argument." — What would be the contrary of a *cogent* argument?
 (8.) Combine and define enact + ment. — What is meant by the "enacting clause" of a legislative bill? — Write a sentence containing the word "enact." *MODEL:* "The British Parliament *enacted* the stamp-law in 1765."
 (9.) Combine and define transact + ion. — What derivative from "perform" is a synonym of "transaction"?

2. ALIE'NUS, another, foreign.

Radical: alien.

1. al'ien: from *alienus* by dropping the termination *us*. *DEFINITION:* a foreigner, one owing allegiance to another country than that in which he is living.
 2. al'ienate: alien + ate = to cause something to be transferred to another: hence, (1) to transfer title or property to another; (2) to estrange, to withdraw.
 3. inal'ienable: in + alien + able = that may not be given to another.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) Combine and define alien + age. — Can an alien be elected President of the United States? [See the Constitution, Article II. Sec. I. Clause 5.] — What is the word which expresses the process by which a person is changed from an *alien* to a *citizen*? *naturalization*
 (2.) Combine and define alienate + ion. — Give a synonym of "alienate" in its *second* sense. *Ans.* *To estrange*. — What is meant by saying that "the oppressive measures of the British government gradually *alienated* the American colonies from the mother country"?
 (3.) Quote a passage from the Declaration of Independence containing the word "inalienable."

3. AMA'RE, to love; AMI'CUS, a friend.

Radicals: am- and amic.

1. a'miable: am(i) + able = fit to be loved.
Obs. — The Latin adjective is *amabilis*, from which the English derivative adjective would be *amable*; but it has taken the form *amiable*.
 2. am'ity: am + ity = the state of being a friend: hence, friendship; good-will.
 3. am'icable: amic + able = disposed to be a friend: hence, friendly; peaceable.
 4. inim'ical: through Lat. adj. *inimicus*, enemy: hence, inimic(us) + al = inimical, relating to an enemy.

5. **amateur'**: adopted through French *amateur*, from Latin *amator*, a lover: hence, one who cultivates an art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) What word is a synonym of "amiable"? *Ans. Lovable.* — Show how they are exact synonyms. — Write a sentence containing the word "amiable." MODEL: "The *amiable* qualities of Joseph Warren caused his death to be deeply regretted by all Americans." — What noun can you form from "amiable," meaning the quality of being amiable? — What is the negative of "amiable"? *Ans. Unamiable.* — The contrary? *Ans. Hateful.*
- (2.) Give a word that is nearly a synonym of "amity." *Ans. Friendship.* — State the distinction between these words. *Ans. "Friendship" applies more particularly to individuals; "amity" to societies or nations.* — Write a sentence containing the word "amity." MODEL: "The Plymouth colonists in 1621 made a treaty of *amity* with the Indians." — What is the opposite of "amity"?
- (3.) Give a synonym of "amicable." *Ans. Friendly.* — Which is the stronger? *Ans. Friendly.* — Why? *Ans. "Friendly" implies a positive feeling of regard; "amicable" denotes merely the absence of discord.* — Write a sentence containing the word "amicable." MODEL: "In 1871 commissioners appointed by the United States and Great Britain made an *amicable* settlement of the Alabama difficulties."
- (4.) What is the noun corresponding to the adjective "inimical"? *Ans. Enemy.* — Give its origin. *Ans. It comes from the Latin inimicus, an enemy, through the French ennemi.* — What preposition does "inimical" take after it? *Ans. The preposition to—thus, "inimical to health," "to welfare," etc.*
- (5.) What is meant by an *amateur* painter? an *amateur* musician?

4. AN'IMUS, *mind, passion*; AN'IMA, *life*.

Radical: anim-.

1. **an'imal**: from Lat. n. *anima* through the Latin *animal*: literally, something having life.
2. **animal'cule**: animal + cule = a minute animal: hence, an animal that can be seen only by the microscope.

3. **an'imate, v.**: anim + ate = to make alive: hence, to stimulate, or infuse courage.
4. **animos'ity**: anim + ose + ity = the quality of being (ity) full of (ose) passion: hence, violent hatred.
5. **unanim'ity**: un (from *unus*, one) + anim + ity = the state of being of one mind: hence, agreement.
6. **rean'imate**: re + anim + ate = to make alive again: hence, to infuse fresh vigor.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) Write a sentence containing the word "animal." MODEL: "Modern science has not yet been able to determine satisfactorily the distinction between an *animal* and a vegetable."
- (2.) What is the plural of "animalcule"? *Ans. Animalcules or animalcule.* — Write a sentence containing this word.
- (3.) What other part of speech than a verb is "animate"? — What is the negative of the adjective "animate"? *Ans. Inanimate.* — Define it. — Combine and define animate + ion. — Explain what is meant by an "*animated* discussion."
- (4.) Give two synonyms of "animosity." *Handwritten: hatred, enmity.*
- (5.) What is the literal meaning of "unanimity"? If people are of *one mind*, is not this "unanimity"? — What is the adjective corresponding to the noun "unanimity"? — What is the *opposite* of "unanimity"? — Write a sentence containing the word "unanimity."
- (6.) Compare the verbs "animate" and "reanimate," and state the signification of each. — Has "reanimate" any other than its literal meaning? — Write a sentence containing this word in its figurative sense. MODEL: "The inspiring words of Lawrence, 'Don't give up the ship!' *reanimated* the courage of the American sailors." — What does "*animated* conversation" mean? *Handwritten: lively.*

5. AN'NUS, *a year*.

Radical: ann-.

1. **an'nals**: from *annus*, through Lat. adj. *annalis*, pertaining to the year: hence, a record of things done from year to year.
2. **an'nual**: through *annuus* (annu + al), relating to a year: hence, yearly or performed in a year.

3. annu'ity: through Fr. n. *annuité*=a sum of money payable yearly.
4. millen'num: Lat. n. *millennium* (from *annus* and *mille*, a thousand), a thousand years.
5. peren'nial: through Lat. adj. *perennis* (compounded of *per* and *annus*), throughout the year: hence, lasting; perpetual.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) Give a synonym of "annals." *Ans. History.* — What is the distinction between "annals" and "history"? *Ans. "Annals" denotes a mere chronological account of events from year to year; "history," in addition to a narrative of events, inquires into the causes of events. — Write a sentence containing the word "annals," or explain the following sentence: "The annals of the Egyptians and Hindoos contain many incredible statements."*
- (2.) Write a sentence containing the word "annual."
- (4.) Write a sentence containing the word "millennium."
- (5.) What is the meaning of a "perennial plant" in botany? *Ans. A plant continuing more than two years. — Give the contrary of "perennial." Ans. Fleeting, short-lived.*

6. ARS, ar'tis, art, skill.

Radical: art-

1. art: from *artis* by dropping the termination *is*. DEFINITION: 1. cunning — thus, an animal practices *art* in escaping from his pursuers; 2. skill or dexterity — thus, a man may be said to have the *art* of managing his business; 3. a system of rules or a profession — as the *art* of building; 4. creative genius as seen in painting, sculpture, etc., which are called the "fine arts."
2. art'ist: art+ist=one who practices an art: hence, a person who occupies himself with one of the fine arts.
OBS. — A painter is called an artist; but a blacksmith could not properly be so called. The French word *artiste* is sometimes used to denote one who has great skill in some profession, even if it is not one of the fine arts; thus a great genius in cookery might be called an *artiste*.

3. ar'tisan: through Fr. n. *artisan*, one who practices an art: hence, one who practices one of the mechanic arts; a workman, or operative.
4. art'ful: art+ful=full of art: hence, crafty, cunning.
5. art'less: art+less=without art: hence, free from cunning, simple, ingenuous.
6. ar'tifice: through Lat. n. *artificium*, something made (*fa'cere*, to make) by art: hence, an artful contrivance or stratagem.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) What is the particular meaning of "art" in the sentence from Shakespeare, "There is no *art* to read the mind's construction in the face"?
- (2.) Write a sentence containing the word "artist." — Would it be proper to call a famous hair-dresser an *artist*? — What might he be called? — Combine and define artist+ic+al+ly. — What is the negative of "artistic"?
- (3.) What is the distinction between an "artist" and an "artisan"?
- (5.) Give a synonym of "artless." *Ans. Ingenuous, natural.* — Give the opposite of "artless." *Ans. Wily.* — Combine and define artless+ly; artless+ness.
- (6.) Give a synonym of "artifice." — Combine artifice+er. — Does "artificer" mean one who practices artifice? — Write a sentence containing this word. — Combine and define artifice+ial; artifice+al+ity. Give the opposite of "artificial."

7. AUDI'RE: au'dio, audi'tum, to hear.

Radicals: audi-, and audit-

1. au'dible: audi+ble=that may be heard.
2. au'dience: audi+ence=literally, the condition of hearing: hence, an assemblage of hearers, an *auditory*.
3. au'dit: from *audit(um)*=to hear a statement: hence, to examine accounts.
4. au'ditor: audit+or=one who hears, a hearer.
OBS. — This word has a secondary meaning, namely: an officer who examines accounts.

5. *obe'dient*: through *obediens*, *obedient(is)*, the present participle of *obedire* (compounded of *ob*, towards, and *audire*): literally, giving ear to: hence, complying with the wishes of another.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) "Audible" means that can be heard: what prefix would you affix to it to form a word denoting what can *not* be heard? — What is the adverb from the adjective "audible"? — Write a sentence containing this word.
- (2.) What is meant when you read in history of a king's giving *audience*?
- (3.) Write a sentence containing the word "audit." MODEL — "The committee which had to *audit* the accounts of Arnold discovered great frauds." — How do you spell the past tense of "audit"? — Why is the *t* not doubled?
- (5.) What is the *noun* corresponding to the adjective "obedient"? — What is the *verb* corresponding to these words? — Combine and define *dis+obedient*.

8. CA'PUT, cap'ttis, the head.

Radical: capit.

1. *cap'ital*, *a.* and *n.*: *capit+al*=relating to the *head*: hence, chief, principal, first in importance. DEFINITION: as an adjective it means, (1) principal; (2) great, important; (3) punishable with death; — as a noun it means, (1) the metropolis or seat of government; (2) stock in trade.
2. *capita'tion*: *capit+ate+ion*=the act of causing heads to be counted: hence, (1) a numbering of persons; (2) a tax upon each head or person.
3. *decap'itate*: *de+capit+ate*=to cause the head to be taken off; to behead.
4. *prec'ipice*: through Lat. *n. præcipitium*: literally, a headlong descent.
5. *precip'itate*: from Lat. adj. *præcipit(is)*, head foremost. DEFINITION: (1) (*as a verb*) to throw headlong, to press with eagerness, to hasten; (2) (*as an adjective*) headlong, hasty.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) Write a sentence containing "capital" as an adjective. — Write a sentence containing this word as a noun, in the sense of *city*. — Write a sentence containing "capital" in the sense of *stock*. — Is the *capital* of a state or country necessarily the metropolis or chief city of that state or country? — What is the *capital* of New York State? — What is the *metropolis* of New York State?
- (3.) Combine and define *decapitate+ion*. — Can you name an English king who was *decapitated*? — Can you name a French king who was *decapitated*?
- (4.) What is the meaning of "precipice" in the line, "Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes"?
- (5.) Combine and define *precipitate+ly*. — Write a sentence containing the adjective "precipitate." MODEL: "Fabius, the Roman general, is noted for never having made any *precipitate* movements." — Explain the meaning of the verb "precipitate" in the following sentences: "At the battle of Waterloo Wellington *precipitated* the conflict, because he knew Napoleon's army was divided"; "The Romans were wont to *precipitate* criminals from the Tarpeian rock."

9. CI'VIS, a citizen.

Radical: civ.

1. *civ'ic*: *civ+ic*=relating to a citizen or to the affairs or honors of a city.
OBS. — The "civic crown" in Roman times was a garland of oak-leaves and acorns bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.
2. *civ'il*: Lat. adj. *civilis*, meaning: (1) belonging to a citizen; (2) of the state, political; (3) polite.
3. *civ'ilize*: *civil+ize*=to make a savage people into a community having a government, or political organization: hence, to reclaim from a barbarous state.
4. *civiliza'tion*: *civil+ize+ate+ion*=the state of being civilized.
5. *civil'ian*: *civil+(i)an*=one whose pursuits are those of civil life — not a soldier.

EXERCISE.

- (2.) What is the ordinary signification of "civil"?— Give a synonym of this word. — Is there any difference between "civil" and "polite"? *Ans.* "Polite" expresses more than "civil," for it is possible to be "civil" without being "polite." — What word would denote the opposite of "civil" in the sense of "polite"? — Combine and define civil + ity. — Do you say *uncivility* or *incivility*, to denote the negative of "civility"? — Give a synonym of "uncivil." *Ans.* *Boorish*. — Give another synonym.
- (3.) Write a sentence containing the word "civilize." — Give a participial adjective from this word. — What compound word expresses *half* civilized? — What word denotes a state of society between savage and civilized?
- (4.) Give two synonyms of "civilization." *Ans.* *Culture, refinement*. — What is the meaning of the word "civilization" in the sentence: "The ancient Hindoos and Egyptians had attained a considerable degree of *civilization*"? — Compose a sentence of your own, using this word.

10. COR, cor'dis, the heart.

Radical: cord-

1. **core**: from *cor* = the heart: hence, the inner part of a thing.
2. **cor'dial**, *a.*: cord + (i)al = having the quality of the heart: hence, hearty, sincere. The *noun* "cordial" means literally something having the quality of acting on the heart: hence, a stimulating medicine, and in a figurative sense, something cheering.
3. **con'cord**: con + cord = heart *with* (*con*) heart: hence, unity of sentiment, harmony.
Obs. — *Concord* in music is harmony of sound.
4. **dis'cord**: dis + cord = heart *apart from* (*dis*) heart: hence, disagreement, want of harmony.
5. **record'**: through Lat. *v. recordari*, to remember (literally, to get by heart): hence, to register.
6. **cour'age**: through Fr. *n. courage*: literally, *heartiness*: hence, bravery, intrepidity.
Obs. — The heart is accounted the seat of bravery: hence, the derivative sense of courage.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) "The quince was rotten at the *core*"; "The preacher touched the *core* of the subject": in which of these sentences is "core" used in its *literal*, in which in its *figurative*, sense?
- (2.) What is the Anglo-Saxon synonym of the adjective "cordial"? — Would you say a "*cordial* laugh" or a "*hearty* laugh"? — What is the opposite of "cordial"? — Combine and define cordial + ly: cordial + ity. — Write a sentence containing the *noun* "cordial" in its figurative sense. *MODEL*: "Washington's victory at Trenton was like a *cordial* to the flagging spirits of the American army."
- (3.) Give a synonym of "concord." *Ans.* *Accord*. — Supply the proper word: "In your view of this matter, I am in (*accord?* or *concord?*) with you." "There should be — among friends." "The man who is not moved by — of sweet sounds."
- (4.) What is the connection in meaning between "discord" in music and among brethren? — Give a synonym of this word. *Ans.* *Strife*. — State the distinction. *Ans.* "Strife" is the stronger: where there is "strife" there must be "discord," but there may be "discord" without "strife"; "discord" consists most in the feeling, "strife" in the outward action.
- (5.) What part of speech is "record' "? — When the accent is placed on the first syllable (*rec'ord*) what part of speech does it become? — Combine and define record + er; un + record + ed.
- (6.) "Courage" is the same as having a stout — what? — Give a synonym. *Ans.* *Fortitude*. — State the distinction. *Ans.* "Courage" enables us to meet danger; "fortitude" gives us strength to endure pain. — Would you say "the Indian shows *courage* when he endures torment without flinching"? — Would you say "The three hundred under Leonidas displayed *fortitude* in opposing the entire Persian army"? — What is the contrary of "courage"? — Combine and define courage + ous; courage + ous + ly.

11. COR'PUS, cor'poris, the body.

Radical: corpor-

1. **cor'poral**: corpor + al = relating to the *body*.
Obs. — The noun "corporal," meaning a petty officer, is not derived from *corpus*: it comes from the French *caporal*, of which it is a corruption.

2. **corp'orate**: corpor + ate = made into a body: hence, united into a body or corporation.
3. **incor'porate**: in + corpor + ate = to make into a body: hence, (1) to form into a legal body; (2) to unite one substance with another.
4. **corpora'tion**: corpor + ate + ion = that which is made into a body: hence, a body politic, authorized by law to act as one person.
5. **cor'pulent**: through Lat. adj. *corpulentus*, fleshy: hence, stout in body, fleshy.
6. **cor'puscle**: corpus + cle = a diminutive body; hence, a minute particle of matter.
7. **corps**: [pronounced *core*] through Fr. n. *corps*, a body. DEFINITION: (1) a body of troops; (2) a body of individuals engaged in some one profession.
8. **corpse**: through Fr. n. *corps*, the body; that is, *only* the body — the spirit being departed: hence, the dead body of a human being.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) Give two synonyms of "corporal." *Ans. Corporeal and bodily.* — What is the distinction between "corporal" and "corporeal"? *Ans. "Corporal" means pertaining to the body; "corporeal" signifies material, as opposed to spiritual. — Would you say a corporal or a corporeal substance? corporal or corporeal punishment? Would you say corporal strength or bodily strength?*
- (3.) Write a sentence containing the verb "incorporate" in its *first* sense. MODEL: "The London company which settled Virginia was incorporated in 1606, and received a charter from King James I."
- (4.) Write a sentence containing the word "corporation." [Find out by what corporation Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled, and write a sentence about that.]
- (5.) What noun is there corresponding to the adjective "corpulent" and synonymous with "stoutness"? — Give two synonyms of "corpulent." *Ans. Stout, lusty.* — What is the distinction? *Ans. "Corpulent" means fat; "stout" and "lusty" denote a strong frame.*

- (6.) What is meant by an "army corps"? *Ans. A body of from twenty to forty thousand soldiers, forming several brigades and divisions. How is the plural of corps spelled? Ans. Corps. How pronounced? Ans. Cores. — What is meant by the "diplomatic corps"?*
- (8.) What other form of the word "corpse" is used? *Ans. The form corse is sometimes used in poetry; as in the poem on the Burial of Sir John Moore:*

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the ramparts we hurried."

12. CRED'ERE: cre'do, cred'itum, to believe.

Radicals: cred- and credit-.

1. **creed**: from the word *credo*, "I believe," at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed: hence, a summary of Christian belief.
2. **cred'ible**: cred + ible = that may be believed: hence, worthy of belief.
3. **cred'it**: from credit(um) = belief, trust: hence, (1) faith; (2) reputation; (3) trust given or received.
4. **cred'ulous**: through the Lat. adj. *credulus*, easy of belief: credul + ous = abounding in belief: hence, believing easily.
5. **discred'it**: dis + credit = to disbelieve.

EXERCISE.

- (2.) Write a sentence containing the word "credible." MODEL: "When the King of Siam was told that in Europe the water at certain seasons could be walked on, he declared that the statement was not credible." — What single word will express *not credible*? — Combine and define credible + ity. — Give a synonym of "credible." *Ans. Trustworthy.* — State the distinction. *Ans. "Credible" is generally applied to things, as "credible testimony"; "trustworthy" to persons, as "a trustworthy witness."*
- (3.) What is the meaning of *credit* in the passage,

"John Gilpin was a citizen
Of credit and renown"?

Give a synonym of this word. *Ans. Trust.* — What is the distinction? *Ans. "Trust" looks forward; "credit" looks back —*