

we *credit* what has happened; we *trust* what is to happen. — What other part of speech than a noun is “credit”? — Combine and define credit + ed. — Why is the *t* not doubled?

- (4.) What is the meaning of “credulous” in the passage,

“So glistened the dire snake, and into fraud  
Led Eve, our *credulous* mother?” — MILTON.

What noun corresponding to the adjective “credulous” will express the quality of believing too easily? — What is the negative of “credulous”? — What is the distinction between “incredible” and “incredulous”? — Which applies to persons? which to things?

- (5.) To what two parts of speech does “discredit” belong? — Write a sentence containing this word as a *noun*; another as a *verb*.

### 13. CUR'RERE: cur'ro, cur'sum, to run.

Radicals used: curr- and curs-.

1. **cur'rent**, *a.*: curr + ent = running: hence, (1) passing from person to person, as a “*current* report”; (2) now in progress, as the “*current* month.”
2. **cur'rency**: curr + ency = the state of passing from person to person, as “the report obtained *currency*”: hence circulation.  
OBS. — As applied to money, it means that it is in circulation or passing from hand to hand, as a representative of value.
3. **cur'sory**: curs + ory = running or passing: hence, hasty.
4. **excur'sion**: ex + curs + ion = the act of running out: hence, an expedition or jaunt.
5. **incur'sion**: in + curs + ion = the act of running in: hence, an invasion.
6. **precur'sor**: pre + curs + or = one who runs before: hence a forerunner.

#### EXERCISE.

- (1.) What other part of speech than an adjective is “current”? — What is now the *current* year? *W. 1894.*
- (2.) Why are there two *r*'s in “currency”? *Ans.* Because there are two in the root *currere*. — Give a synonym of this word in the sense of “money.” *Ans.* The “circulating medium.” — What was the

“currency” of the Indians in early times? — Compose a sentence using this word.

- (3.) When a speaker says that he will cast a “*cursor*y glance” at a subject, what does he mean? — Combine and define cursor + ly.
- (4.) Is “excursion” usually employed to denote an expedition in a friendly or a hostile sense?
- (5.) Is “incursion” usually employed to denote an expedition in a friendly or a hostile sense? — Give a synonym. *Ans.* *Invasion*. — Which implies a hasty expedition? — Compose a sentence containing the word *incursion*. MODEL: “The Parthians were long famed for their rapid *incursions* into the territory of their enemies.”
- (6.) What is meant by saying that John the Baptist was the *precursor* of Christ? — What is meant by saying that black clouds are the *precursor* of a storm?

### 14. DIG'NUS, worthy.

Radical: dign-.

1. **dig'nify**: dign + (i)fy = to make of worth: hence, to advance to honor.
2. **dig'nity**: dign + ity = the state of being of worth: hence, behavior fitted to inspire respect.
3. **indig'nity**: in + dign + ity = the act of treating a person in an unworthy (*indignus*) manner: hence, insult, contumely.
4. **condign'**: con + dign = very worthy: hence, merited, deserved.

OBS. — The prefix *con* is here merely intensive.

#### EXERCISE.

- (1.) What participial adjective is formed from the verb “dignify”? *Ans.* *Dignified*. — Give a stronger word. *Ans.* *Majestic*. — Give a word which denotes the same thing carried to excess and becoming ridiculous. *Ans.* *Pompous*.
- (2.) Can you mention a character in American history remarkable for the dignity of his behavior? — Compose a sentence containing this word.
- (3.) Give the plural of “indignity.” — What is meant by saying that “indignities were heaped on” a person?

- (4.) How is the word "condign" now most frequently employed? *Ans.* In connection with punishment: thus we speak of "condign punishment," meaning richly deserved punishment.

15. DOCE'RE: do'ceo, doc'tum, to teach.

Radicals: doc- and doct-.

1. doc'ile: doc + ile = that may be taught: hence, teachable.
2. doc'tor: doct + or = one who teaches: hence, one who has taken the highest degree in a university authorizing him to practice and teach.
4. doc'trine: through Lat. n. *doctrina*, something taught; hence, a principle taught as part of a system of belief.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) Combine and define docile + ity. — Give the opposite of "docile." *Ans.* *Indocile*. — Mention an animal that is very docile. — Mention one remarkable for its want of docility.
- (2.) What is meant by "Doctor of Medicine"? — Give the abbreviation. — What does LL. D. mean? *Ans.* It stands for the words *legum doctor*, doctor of laws: the double L marks the plural of the Latin noun.
- (3.) Give two synonyms of "doctrine." *Ans.* *Precept*, *tenet*. — What does "tenet" literally mean? *Ans.* Something held — from Lat. v. *tenere*, to hold. — Combine and define doctrine + al.

16. DOM'INUS, a master or lord.

Radical: domin-.

1. domin'ion: domin + ion = the act of exercising mastery: hence, (1) rule; (2) a territory ruled over.
2. dom'inant: domin + ant = relating to lordship or mastery: hence, prevailing.
3. domineer': through Fr. v. *dominer*; literally, to "lord it" over one: hence, to rule with insolence.
4. predom'inate: pre + domin + ate = to cause one to be master before another: hence, to be superior, to rule.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) What is meant by saying that "in 1776 the United Colonies threw off the *dominion* of Great Britain"?
- (2.) What is meant by the "dominant party"? a "dominant race"?
- (3.) Compose a sentence containing the word "domineer." MODEL: "The blustering tyrant, Sir Edmund Andros, *domineered* for several years over the New England colonies; but his misrule came to an end in 1688 with the accession of King William."
- (4.) "The Republicans at present *predominate* in Mexico": what does this mean?

17. FIN'IS, an end or limit.

Radical: fin-.

1. fin'ite: fin + ite = having the quality of coming to an end: hence, limited in quantity or degree.
2. fin'ish: through Fr. v. *finir*; literally, to bring to an end: hence, to complete.
3. infin'ity: in + fin + ity = the state of having no limit: hence, unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity.
4. define': through Fr. v. *definir*; literally, to bring a thing down to its limits: hence, to determine with precision.
5. conf'ine': con + fine; literally, to bring within limits or bounds: hence, to restrain.
6. aff'in'ity: af (a form of prefix *ad*) + fin + ity = close agreement.

EXERCISE.

- (1.) What is meant by saying that "the human faculties are *finite*"? — What is the opposite of "finite"? — Give a synonym. *Ans.* *Limited*. — What participial adjective is formed from the verb to "finish"? — What is meant by a "*finished gentleman*"?
- (3.) Give a synonym of "infinity." *Ans.* *Boundlessness*. — "The microscope reveals the fact that each drop of water contains an *infinity* of animalculæ." What is the sense of *infinity* as used in this sentence?
- (4.) Combine define + ite; in + define + ite. — Analyze the word "definition." — Compose a sentence containing the word "define."

- (5.) Combine and define confine + ment. — What other part of speech than a verb is “confine”? *Ans.* A noun. — Write a sentence containing the word “confines.”
- (6.) Find in the dictionary the meaning of “chemical *affinity*.”

## 18. FLU'ERE: flu'o, flux'um, to flow.

Radicals: flu- and flux-.

1. flux: from fluxum = a flowing.
2. flu'ent: flu + ent = having the quality of flowing. Used in reference to language it means *flowing* speech: hence, voluble.
3. flu'id, n.: flu + id = *flowing*: hence, anything that flows.
4. flu'ency: flu + ency = state of flowing (in reference to language).
5. afflu'ence: af (form of *ad*) + flu + ence = a flowing *to*: hence, an abundant supply, as of thought, words, money, etc.
6. conflu'ence: con + flu + ence = a flowing together: hence, (1) the flowing together of two or more streams; (2) an assemblage, a union.
7. influ'x: in + flux = a flowing in or into.
8. superflu'ous: super + flu + ous = having the quality of *overflowing*: hence, needless, excessive.

## EXERCISE.

- (2.) What is meant by a “fluent” speaker? — What word would denote a speaker who is the reverse of “fluent”?
- (3.) Write a sentence containing the word “fluid.”
- (4.) What is meant by “fluency” of style?
- (5.) What is the ordinary use of the word “affluence”? An “*affluence* of ideas,” means what?
- (6.) Compose a sentence containing the word “confluence.” MODEL: “New York City stands at the — of two streams.”
- (8.) Mention a noun corresponding to the adjective “superfluous.” — Compose a sentence containing the word “superfluous.” — What is its opposite? *Ans.* Scanty, meager.

## 19. GREX, gre'gis, a flock or herd.

Radical: greg-.

1. ag'gregate, v.: ag (for *ad*) + greg + ate = to cause to be brought into a flock: hence, to gather, to assemble.
2. egre'gious: e + greg + (i)ous, through Lat. adj. *egre'gius*, chosen from the herd: hence, remarkable.  
Obs. — Its present use is in association with inferiority.
3. con'gregate: con + greg + ate = to perform the act of flocking together: hence, to assemble.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) What other part of speech than a verb is “aggregate”? — Why is this word spelled with a double *g*?
- (2.) Combine and define egregious + ly. — What does an “*egregious blunder*” mean? — Compose a sentence containing the word “egregious.”
- (3.) Why is it incorrect to speak of congregating *together*? — Combine and define congregate + ion.

## 20. I'RE: e'o, i'tum, to go.

Radical: it-.

1. ambi'tion: amb (around) + it + ion = the act of going around.  
DEFINITION: an eager desire for superiority or power.  
Obs. — This meaning arose from the habit of candidates for office in Rome *going around* to solicit votes: hence, aspiration for office, and finally, aspiration in general.
2. ini'tial, a.: in + it + (i)al = pertaining to the *ingoing*: hence, marking the commencement.
3. ini'tiate: in + it + (i)ate = to cause one to go in: hence, to introduce, to commence.
4. sedi'tion: sed (*aside*) + it + ion = the act of going *aside*; that is, going to a separate and insurrectionary party.
5. trans'it: trans + it = a passing across: hence, (1) the act of passing; (2) the line of passage; (3) a term in astronomy.
6. tran'sitory: trans + it + ory = *passing over*: hence, brief, fleeting.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) Compose a sentence containing the word "ambition." MODEL: "Napoleon's *ambition* was his own greatness; Washington's, the greatness of his country." — What is meant by "military ambition"? "political ambition"? "literary ambition"? — What adjective means *possessing ambition*? — Combine and define un + ambitious.
- (2.) What is the opposite of "initial"? *Ans. Final, closing.* — What part of speech is "initial" besides an adjective? — What is meant by "initials"?
- (3.) What is meant by saying that "the campaign of 1775 was *initiated* by an attack on the British in Boston"? — Give the opposite of "initiate" in the sense of "commence." *terminates*
- (4.) Give a synonym of "sedition." *Ans. Insurrection.* — Give another. — Compose a sentence containing this word. *terminal*
- (5.) Explain what is meant by goods "in *transit*." — Explain what is meant by the "Nicaragua *transit*." — When you speak of the "*transit* of Venus," you are using a term in what science?
- (6.) Give a synonym of "transitory." — Give its opposite. *Ans. Permanent, abiding.*

## 21. LA'PIS, lap'idis, a stone.

Radical: lapid-.

1. lap'idary: lapid + ary = one who works in stone: hence, one who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones.
2. dilap'idated: di + lapid + ate + ed = put into the condition of a building in which the stones are falling apart: hence, fallen into ruin, decayed.
3. dilapida'tion: di + lapid + ate + ion = the state (of a building) in which the stones are falling apart: hence, demolition, decay.

## EXERCISE.

Use the word "lapidary" in a sentence. MODEL: "When Queen Victoria wanted the Koh-i-noor to be recut, she sent it to a famous *lapidary* in Holland."

- (2.) Write a sentence containing the word "dilapidated." MODEL: "At Newport, Rhode Island, there stands a *dilapidated* mill,

which some writers have foolishly believed to be a tower built by Norsemen in the twelfth century." — If we should speak of a "*dilapidated* fortune," would the word be used in its literal meaning or in a figurative sense?

- (3.) Give two synonyms of "dilapidation." *Ans. Ruin, decay.*

## 22. LEX, le'gis, a law or rule.

Radical: leg-.

1. le'gal: leg + al = relating to the law; lawful.
2. ille'gal: il (for *in*, not) + leg + al = not legal: hence, unlawful.
3. leg'islate: from *legis* + *latum* (from Lat. *v. fer're, latum*, to bring), to bring forward: hence, to make or pass laws.
4. legit'imate: through Lat. adj. *legitimus*, lawful; legitim (us) + ate = made lawful: hence, in accordance with established law.
5. priv'ilege: Lat. adj. *privus*, private; literally, a law passed for the benefit of a private individual: hence, a franchise, prerogative, or right.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) Point out the different senses of "legal" in the two expressions, "the *legal* profession" and "a *legal* right." — Combine and define legal + ize.
- (2.) Give an Anglo-Saxon synonym of "illegal." *Ans. Unlawful.* — Show that they are synonyms. *Ans. il (in) = un; leg = law; and al = ful.* — Compose a sentence containing the word "illegal." — Combine and define illegal + ity.
- (3.) What noun derived from "legislate" means the law-making power? — Combine and define legislate + ion; legislate + ive.
- (4.) Give the negative of "legitimate."
- (5.) What is the plural of "privilege"? — Define the meaning of this word in the passage, —

"He claims his *privilege*, and says 't is fit  
Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit."

## 23. LIT'ERA, a letter.

Radical: liter-.

1. lit'eral: liter + al = relating to the letter of a thing; that is, exact to the letter.

2. lit'erary : liter + ary = pertaining to *letters* or learning.
3. oblit'erate : ob + liter + ate = to cause letters to be rubbed out : hence, to rub out, in general.
4. lit'erature : through Lat. n. *literatura* = the collective body of literary works.
5. illit'erate : il (for *in*, not) + liter + ate = of the nature of one who does not know his letters.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) Define what is meant by a "*literal* translation."
- (2.) Give a synonymous expression for a "literary man." — Compose a sentence containing the terms "literary society."
- (3.) Give a synonym of "obliterate" in its literal meaning. *Ans.* To *erase*. — If we should speak of *obliterating* the memory of a wrong, would the word be used in its primary or its derivative sense?
- (4.) When we speak of English "literature" what is meant? — Can you mention a great poem in Greek "literature"? — Compose a sentence containing the word "literature."
- (5.) Give a synonym of "illiterate." *Ans.* *Unlearned*. — What is the opposite of "illiterate"? *Ans.* *Learned*.

## 24. MORS, mort'is, death.

Radical : mort-.

1. mor'tal : mort + a = relating to death.
2. mor'tify : mort + ify = literally, to cause to die : hence, (1) to destroy vital functions ; (2) to humble.
3. immor'talize : im (for *in*, not) + mort + al + ize = to make not subject to death : hence, to perpetuate.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) What does Shakespeare mean by the expression to "shuffle off this mortal coil"? — Combine and define mortal + ity. — What is the opposite of "mortal"? — Give a synonym. *Ans.* *Deathless*.
- (2.) State the two meanings of "mortify." — What noun is derived from this verb? *Ans.* *Mortification*. — When a surgeon speaks of "mortification" setting in, what does he mean? — What is meant by "mortification" when we say that the British felt great *mortification* at the recapture of Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne?

- (3.) Compose a sentence containing the word "immortalize." MODEL : "Milton *immortalized* his name by the production of *Paradise Lost*."

## 25. NOR'MA, a rule.

Radical : norm-.

1. nor'mal : norm + al = according to rule.
2. enor'mous : e + norm + ous = having the quality of being out of all rule ; hence, excessive, huge.
3. enor'mity : e + norm + ity = the state of being out of all rule : hence, an excessive degree — generally used in regard to bad qualities.
4. abnor'mal : ab + norm + al = having the quality of being *away* from the usual rule : hence, unnatural.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) What is meant by the expression, "the *normal* condition of things"? — What is the meaning of the term a "*normal* school"? *Ans.* It means a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation ; a school for the education of teachers.
- (2.) Give a synonym of "enormous." *Ans.* *Immense*. — Give another. — What is meant by "enormous strength"? an "enormous crime"? — Combine and define enormous + ly.
- (3.) Illustrate the meaning of the word "enormity" by a sentence.

## 26. OR'DO, or'dinis, order.

Radical : ordin-.

1. or'dinary : ordin + ary = relating to the usual order of things.
2. extraor'dinary : extra + ordin + ary = beyond ordinary.
3. inor'dinate : in + ordin + ate = having the quality of not being within the usual order of things : hence, excessive.
4. subor'dinate : sub + ordin + ate = having the quality of being under the usual order : hence, inferior, secondary.
5. or'dinance : ordin + ance = that which is according to order : hence, a law.

6. **insubordina'tion**: in + sub + ordin + ate + ion = the state of not being under the usual order of things: hence, disobedience to lawful authority.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) What is meant by "ordinary language"? an "ordinary man"?
- (2.) Combine and define extraordinary + ly. — Compose a sentence using the word "extraordinary." — Give a synonym of "extraordinary."  
*Ans. Unusual.*
- (3.) Explain what is meant by saying that General Charles Lee had "inordinate vanity." — Is "inordinate" used with reference to praiseworthy things?
- (4.) What part of speech other than an adjective is "subordinate"? — What is meant by "a subordinate"? — What does "subordinate" mean in the sentence, "We must subordinate our wishes to the rules of morality"? — Combine and define subordinate + ion.
- (5.) What does the expression "the ordinances of the Common Council of the City of New York" mean?
- (6.) Compose a sentence containing the word "insubordination." — Give the opposite of "insubordination"? *Ans. Subordination, obedience.*

## 27. PARS, par'tis, a part or share.

Radical: part-.

1. **part**: from partis = a share.
2. **par'ticle**: part + (i)cle = a small part.
3. **par'tial**: part + (i)al = relating to a part rather than the whole: hence, inclined to favor one party or person or thing.
4. **par'ty**: through Fr. n. *partie*: a set of persons (that is, a part of the people) engaged in some design.
5. **par'tisan**: through Fr. n. *partisan* = a party man.
6. **depart'**: de + part = to take one's self away from one part to another.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) What part of speech is "part" besides a noun? — Write a sentence containing this word as a noun; another as a verb.

- (2.) Point out the connection of meaning between "particle" and "particular." *Ans.* "Particular" means taking note of the minute parts or *particles* of a given subject.
- (3.) What is the negative of "partial"? *Ans. Impartial.* — Define it.
- (4.) Explain what is meant by a "political party."
- (6.) Combine and define depart + ure.

## 28. PES, pe'dis, a foot.

Radical: ped-.

1. **ped'al**: ped + al = an instrument made to be moved by the foot.
2. **bi'ped**: bi + ped = a two-footed animal.
3. **quad'ruped**: quadru + ped = a four-footed animal. (*Quadru*, from *quatuor*, four.)
4. **ped'dler**: literally, a trader who travels on foot.
5. **expedite'**: ex + ped + ite (*ite*, equivalent to *ate*) = literally, to free the feet from entanglement: hence, to hasten.
6. **expedi'tion**: ex + ped + ite + ion = the act of expediting: hence, (1) the quality of being expeditious, promptness; (2) a sending forth for the execution of some object of importance.
7. **imped'iment**: through Lat. n. *impedimentum*; literally, something which *impedes* or entangles the feet: hence, an obstacle, an obstruction.

## EXERCISE.

- (2.) Make up a sentence containing the word "biped."
- (3.) Make up a sentence containing the word "quadruped."
- (4.) What is the English verb from which "peddler" comes? — In what other way is "peddler" sometimes spelled? *Ans.* It is sometimes spelled with but one *d* — thus, *pedler*.
- (5.) "To expedite the growth of plants": what does that mean? — Give the opposite of "expedite." *Ans.* To *retard*.
- (6.) Point out the double sense of the word "expedition" in the following sentences: "With winged *expedition*, swift as lightning." — *Milton.* "The *expedition* of Cortez miserably failed." — *Prescott.*
- (7.) Compose a sentence containing the word "impediment." — What is meant by "impediment of speech"? — Is the word here used in its literal or its figurative sense?

## 29. RUM'PERE: rum'po, rup'tum, to break.

Radical: rupt-

1. rup'ture: rupt + ure = the act of breaking with another; that is, a *breach* of friendly relations.
2. erup'tion: e + rupt + ion = the act of breaking or bursting out.
3. abrupt': ab + rupt = broken off short: hence, having a sudden termination.
4. corrupt': cor (for *con*) + rupt = thoroughly broken up: hence, decomposed, depraved.
5. interrupt': inter + rupt = to break in between: hence, to hinder.
6. bank'rupt: literally, one who is bank-broken, who cannot pay his debts, an insolvent debtor.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) What other part of speech than a noun is "rupture"? *Ans.* A verb. — Compose one sentence using the word as a verb, the other as a noun. — What does the "rupture of a blood vessel" mean? Is this the literal sense of the word? — The "rupture of friendly relations" between Maine and Massachusetts: is this its literal or its figurative sense?
- (2.) Compose a sentence containing the word "eruption."
- (3.) Combine and define abrupt + ness; abrupt + ly. — When we speak of an "abrupt manner," what is meant? — When we speak of an "abrupt descent," what is meant?
- (4.) Explain what is meant by "corrupt principles"; a "corrupt judge." — Combine and define corrupt + ion; corrupt + ible; in + corrupt + ible. — What other part of speech than an adjective is "corrupt"? — What part of speech is it in the sentence "evil communications corrupt good manners"?

## 30. TEMP'US, tem'poris, time.

Radical: tempor-

1. tem'poral: tempor + al = relating to time: hence, not everlasting.
2. tem'porary: tempor + ary = lasting only for a brief time.
3. contem'porary: con + tempor + ary = one who lives in the same time with another.

4. tem'perance: through Fr. n. *tempérance*; literal meaning, the state of being *well timed* as to one's habits: hence, moderation.
5. extem'poraneous: ex + temporane(us) + ous = produced at the time.
6. tem'porize: tempor + ize = to do as the times do: hence, to yield to the current of opinion.

## EXERCISE.

- (1.) Give the opposite of "temporal." *Ans.* *Eternal*. Illustrate these two words by a sentence from the Bible. *Ans.* "The things which are seen are *temporal*; but the things which are not seen are *eternal*."
- (2.) Give the opposite of "temporary." *Ans.* *Permanent*. — What is meant by the "temporary government of a city"? — Give a synonym of "temporary." *Ans.* *Transitory*. — Would you say that man is a "temporary being" or a "transitory being"?
- (3.) Compose a sentence illustrating the use of the word "contemporary." — What adjective corresponds to this adjective?
- (4.) State the distinction between "temperance" and "abstinence." — Write a sentence showing the use of the two words.
- (5.) What is meant by an "extemporaneous speech"?
- (6.) What is one who *temporizes* sometimes called? *Ans.* A *time-server*.