

LESSON CLXXIII. Words relating to History.

äg' ës	stātes	prō fāne'	nā' tions (-shūns)
ēp' ōehs	rul' ērs	lēad' ērs	çen' tū rīes
mōd' ērn	eūs' tōms	ğen' ēr al	gōv' ērn ments
sā' erēd	dēe' ādes	mān' nērs	ān' cient (-shent)

LESSON CLXXIV.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

dēaf	dū' tỹ	rāp' īne	prēf' āçe
ē' vil	ī dē' ā	frāğ' īle	ör' dē al
ōf' ten	döç' īle	rēs' pīte	fī nānçe'
fäç' ēt	lēğ' ěnd	jöe' ũnd	hō rī' zōn
ā mēn'	prō' file	pröç' ěss	mū şē' ũm
heārth	equ' pōn	eöl' ũmn	öp pō' nent

LESSON CLXXV. Words used in Arithmetic.

plūs	īn' tē ġēr	ān' swēr	fig' ũres
eūbe	Ār' ā bīe	eōm pūte'	prōd' ũet
whōle	eān' çel	nūm' bērs	fäe' tor (-tēr)
mī'nūs	prōb' lēm	īn erēase'	mīxed (mīkst)
Rō' man	ā mount'	dē erēase'	squāre (skwār)

LESSON CLXXVI. More words used in Arithmetic.

mūl' tī ple	frāe' tion	sūb' trā hēnd
dēç' ī mal	nō tā' tion	mūl' tī plī eānd'
dīv' ī dēnd	prō pōr' tion	āl' ī quot (-kwōt)
eōm' pound	sūb trāe' tion	dī vī' sion (-vīzh' ũn)
mīn' ũ ěnd	nū mēr ā' tion	nū' mēr ā tor (-tēr)
rē māin' dēr	dī vī' şor (-zēr)	dē nōm' ī nā tor (tēr)
quō' tient (kwō' shēnt)	ād dī' tion (-dīsh' ũn)	

LESSON CLXXVII. Words often Confounded.

āe çēs's', admission ; en-	ē līç' īt, to draw out ; to
trance.	bring to light.
ēx çēs's', more than e-	īl līç' īt, unlawful.
nough.	ēm' ī nençe, high rank ;
ēx' ēr çīse, exertion ; em-	exalted.
ployment.	īm' mī nençe, a threaten-
ēx' ör çīse, to drive away	ing ; a something near
an evil spirit.	at hand.
ēast, the point where the	ē rūp' tion ; a violent
sun rises.	throwing out of flames.
yēast, a preparation used	īr rūp' tion ; violent en-
for raising dough.	trance of invaders.

LESSON CLXXVIII. Dictation Exercise.

The soldier attempted to gain access to the barracks. Avoid excess of any kind. Moderate exercise contributes to health. The bishop at once proceeded to exorcise the evil spirit. The east is in a blaze of light this morning. The baker did not use enough yeast in the bread. The judge could elicit no information from the prisoner. The police found an illicit distillery in an old barn with a number of men at work. Cardinal Newman reached a great eminence as a writer of pure English. There is imminence of great danger in the careless handling of powder. In the year 79 there was an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. About the year 420 the Franks made an irruption into Gaul.

LESSON CLXXIX. Words relating to Holiness.

hō' lỹ	gōd' lỹ	dē vōt' ěd	sāint' lỹ
pī' ous	hūm' ble	spīr' it ũ al	ěd' i fỹ' ing
dē vout'	rēv' ěrent	rē lĩ' ġioūs	right' eous (-chūs)

LESSON CLXXX.

Some words relating to Health and to Sickness.

wēll	hēalth	īl' nēss	dē erēp' it
hāle	sound	wēak' lỹ	māl' ā dỹ
hār' dỹ	rō būst'	sick' nēss	dēl' i eāte
heārt' ỹ	vīg' or (-ēr)	āil' ment	īn fīrm' i tỹ

LESSON CLXXXI.

Some words relating to Danger and to Safety.

risk	shīēld	sāfē' tỹ	sē eūr' i tỹ
pēr' il	dān' ġēr	vēn' tūre	hāz' ard (-ērd)
prō tēē' tion		prēš ēr vā' tion	

LESSON CLXXXII. Titles applied to Books.

tāle	lēg' ěnd	trēat' īse	nār' rā tīve
stō' rỹ	jōūr' nal	ān' ěe dōte	mēm' oir (-wōr)
ēs' sāy	hīs' tō rỹ	ād vēn' tūre	bī ōg' rā phy (-fỹ)

LESSON CLXXXIII. Words used in Grammar.

vērb	nūm' bēr	prēd' i eāte
eāse	ād' vērb	phrāse (frās)
noun	sūb' jēet	ā nāl' ỹ sīs
tēnse	sēn' tençe	eōn' jūne' tion
mood	pārs' ing	īn flēē' tion
voīçe	ār' tī ele	īn' tēr jēē' tion
elāuse	ād' jūnet	pūne' tū ā' tion
ġēn' dēr	prō' noun	eōn' jū gā' tion
pēr' son	ād' jēē tīve	prēp' ō sī' tion (-zīsh' ūn)

LESSON CLXXXIV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

glory *Glory* urges to extraordinary efforts and great undertakings; *honor* leads to a discharge of one's duty. *Glory* is for the few only; *honor* is more or less within the reach of all. A nation gains *glory* by the splendor of its victories; *honor*, by the justice and generosity of its government.

great *Great* is applied to all kinds of dimensions in which things can grow or increase; *large* is properly applied to space, extent, and quantity; *big* denotes great as to expansion or capacity. A house, a room, an army may be called *great* or *large*; an animal or a mountain is *large* or *big*. For example, a *great* farm, a *large* lake, a *big* dog.

genius *Genius* is born with a man, a gift of nature; *talent* supposes a peculiar aptitude for certain employments and ends and purposes. It requires a *genius* for poetry, for a man to be a poet; it requires a *talent* to learn languages.

generous *Generous* signifies high-born, and expresses that nobleness of soul which consults the feelings and happiness of others. *Liberal* means free-born, and implies largeness of spirit in giving, judging, acting, etc. A *generous* man will yield his claims when the relief of another is in question. A *liberal* spirit does not ask the reason for giving, but gives when the occasion offers.

gather *Gather* means merely to bring to one spot; *collect*, while it means to gather, also gives the idea of forming into a whole, as, we *gather* that which is scattered; we *collect* rare books.

LESSON CLXXXV. Words used in Geography.

zōne	nôth	stēppe	tôr' rîd
ēarth	south	plă' nēt	frīg' id
ēast	glōbe	is' land	trōp' ie
wēst	world (wûrld)	isth' mûs	äre' tie

LESSON CLXXXVI.

Names of the States and Territories and their Abbreviations.

Begin each with a capital letter.

Ver mōnt',	Vt.	Wis eon' sîn,	Wis.
Kēn tūck' y,	Ky.	Ĉāl i fôr' nî a,	Cal.
Tēn' nēs sēe',	Tenn.	Minn e sō' ta,	Minn.
Ō hî' ō,	Ohio.	Ōr' e gôn,	Oreg.
Īn dĩ ăn' a,	Ind.	Kăn' sas,	Kans.
Miss' iss ip' pî,	Miss.	Wēst Vir gîn' i a,	W. Va.
Īllinois',	Ill.	Nē vā' dā,	Nev.
Āl' a bă' mā,	Ala.	Nē br'is' kă,	Nebr.
Măine,	Me.	Ĉöl ɔ ră' dō,	Colo.
Miss ou' rî,	Mo.	Nôth Dă kō' ta,	N. Dak.
Ār' kăn sas,	Ark.	South Dă kō' ta,	S. Dak.
Mîch' i găn,	Mich.	Mōn tă' nă,	Mont.
Flôr' i dă,	Fla.	Wăsh' ing tōn,	Wash.
Tēx' as,	Tex.	Ī' dă hō,	Idaho.
Ī ō' wă,	Iowa.	Wŷ ō' mîng,	Wyo.
Lou' i si (-ê zê) ä' nă, La.			

Ū' tăh,	Utah.	Ār i zō' nă,	Ariz.
Ā lăs' kă,	Alaska.	Ōk lă hō' mā,	
Īn dĩ ăn Tēr' rî tō rŷ, Ind. T.			
New Mēx' i (-sî) eō, N. Mex.			
Dīs trîet ôf Ĉô lûm' bî a, D. C.			

LESSON CLXXXVII. Divisions of Land.

eāpe	hîl	plă teau' (tô')	isth' mûs
plăin	văl' leŷ	moun' taîn	ăr e/î pēl' a gō
eōast	Āf' rî eă	Ā' si a (-shî a)	Nôth Ā mēr' i eă
is' land	Eū' rôpe	pēn in' sū lă	South Ā mēr' i eă
Ēast' ěrn Ĉôn' tî nent West' ěrn Ĉôn' tî nent			

LESSON CLXXXVIII. A few words hard to spell.

rhēt' ô rîe	lăb' ô rā tō rŷ	plă' gîa rîze
ră păç' i tŷ	mîs' dē mēan' or (-ēr)	seūr' rîl oûs

LESSON CLXXXIX. Some words used in Geography.

el' mâte	rê pûb' lîe	trib' ū tâ rŷ
ēm' pîre	tēm' pēr âte	lôn' gî tûde
hō rî' zôn	păr' al lēl	prôm' ôn tō rŷ
kîng' dôm	lăt' i tûde	ê qua' tor (-kwā' tēr)
ēs' tû â rŷ	mē rîd' i an	hēm' i sphere (-sfēr)

LESSON CX. Names of Cities.

Begin each with a capital letter.

Păr' is	Lôn' dôn	St. Lou' is	Băl' tî mōre
Bēr' lîn	New Yôrk'	Brōok' lŷn	Ĉîn' ĉîn nă' tî
Bôs' tōn	Ĉhî eă' gō	Lŷ' ɔnŷ	Phîl' a dēl' phî a
Ĉăir' ô	Vî ěn' nă	Lîv' er pōl	St. Pē' tērŷ būrg
Ĉăn' tōn	Brūs' sēlŷ	Mēl' boúrne	Săn Frăn ĉîs' eō

LESSON CXI. Names of Rivers.

Begin each with a capital letter.

Hūd' sōn	Miss ou' rî	Dēl' a wāre	Yēl' lōw stōne
Ō hî' ō	Ōt' ta wă	Ĉô lûm' bî a	Ĉûm' bērlănd
Plătte	Pō tō' mae	Ār' kăn sas	St. Law' rēnçe
St. Jōhn	Rō' a nōke	Rî ô Grăn' dē	Miss' iss ip' pî
Wă' bash	Nî äg' a ră	Āl lē ghă' nŷ	Sūs' quē hăn nă

LESSON CXCI. Common Abbreviations—Titles.

To be written from dictation.

Abp. is used for Archbishop	Ed. is used for Editor
Bp. " " Bishop	Esq. " " Esquire
Bro. " " Brother	Gen. " " General
Capt. " " Captain	Gov. " " Governor
Col. " " Colonel	H.H. " " His Holiness
Dr. " " Doctor	Hon. " " Honorable
D.D. is used for Doctor of Divinity	

LESSON CXCI. Common Abbreviations.

Ans.; answer.	Co., county.
A. B., bachelor of arts.	Cor. Sec., corresponding secretary.
Acct., account.	
A. D., in the year of our Lord.	Cts., cents.
A. M., before noon.	Cwt., a hundredweight.
Amt., amount.	Dept., department; deputy.
Bbl., barrel.	Disct., discount.
B. V. M., Blessed Virgin Mary.	Do. (<i>Ditto</i>), the same.
Cent. (<i>Centum</i>), a hundred.	Doz., dozen.
	Ea., each.

LESSON CXCI. Derivations.

Verbs formed from Nouns.

thrift	thrive	elöth	clöthe
brëath	brëathe	æ'e' çent	æ'e' çent'
blöod	blëed	eön' flïet	eön' flïet'
wrëath	wrëathe	eön' träst	eön' träst'
hăŷf	hăŷve	in' çense	in' çense'
göld	gïld	in' erëase	in' erëase'
băth	băthe	prës' ent	prë sënt'

LESSON CXCV. Capital Letters.

- The names of the Deity must begin with a capital letter; as,
Our Savior, The Redeemer, The Almighty, etc.
- The first word of every sentence must begin with a capital letter; as,
I am learning to spell. Be kind to the poor.
- The first word of every line in poetry must begin with a capital letter; as,
Great love through smallest channels will find its surest way;
It comforts and it blesses, hour by hour and day by day.
- All proper names and nouns or adjectives formed from proper names, must begin with a capital; as,
America, Christian, Mary, Sunday, July.
- Titles of honor, office, and respect begin with a capital letter; as,
His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII.
- The first word of every direct quotation, example, precept, or question must begin with a capital letter; as,
Remember the old proverb, "Well begun is half done."
- The important words in the title of a book or essay, and also the heads of chapters and articles should begin with a capital; as,
The New Second Reader. A Mexican Legend.
- The words *I* and *O* must be written or printed in capitals; as,
Stopping, he cried, O, Luke, I have lost the money!
- Names of things personified must begin with a capital letter; as,
Grim Winter, in his snowy cloak, is here.

LESSON CXCVI. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

hinderance A *hinderance* is something that holds us back,
impediment but we break away from it; an *impediment*
obstacle really entangles our feet, and we remove
 it; an *obstacle* rises before us in our way,
 and we surmount it.

grave *Grave* does not merely mean an absence of
serious mirth, but a heaviness of mind which is
 shown in a man's walk, in his voice, in his
 gestures, and in his looks. *Serious* expresses
 the quality of slowness and indicates simply
 steadiness of action and a suppression of
 anything like jesting. Misfortune or age
 will produce *gravity*; *seriousness* is the result
 of reflection. Thus, we say, a *grave* as-
 sembly of old men; a *serious* discourse.

haste *Haste* and *hurry* both imply quickness in
hurry movement and action, but *while* *haste* may
 be made with some design, *hurry* always
 supposes disorder, confusion, and irregular-
 ity. Men may make *haste*, *children* *hurry*.

ignorant *Ignorant* signifies want of information in general,
illiterate or of knowledge of some particular subject;
illiterate refers to want of knowledge acquired
 by reading and study. For example, many
 of the Crusaders were *illiterate*, but most of
 them were far from *ignorant* of the art of war.

industrious We are *industrious* when steadily employed
diligent in laboring for some valuable end; we are
diligent when we apply ourselves earnestly
 for some purpose which strongly interests
 us. The *diligent* man is contented with the
 employment he has; the *industrious* man goes
 from one employment to another.

LESSON CXCVII. Plants.

būd	būlb	vīne	blōs' sōm
būsh	wēed	sprīg	sāp' līng
trēe	brānch	shrūb	flow' er (flou' ēr)

LESSON CXCVIII. Land.

mōor	knōll	eōast	Is' land
eāpe	blūf	mound	mēad' ōw
glēn	eōpse	fōr' ēst	pās' tūre
grōve	swamp	rā vīne'	moun' taīn
mārsh	thīck' ēt	gār' den	eān' ōn (yūn)

LESSON CXCI. Harness.

gīrth	eōl' lar (-lēr)	sād' dle	mār' tīn gāle
hāme	blind' ēr	trāç' eş	reīn' snāp'
hāl' tēr	eūrb' bīt'	stīr' rūp	chēck' reīn'

LESSON CC. Kinds of Conveyance.

gīg	stāge	būg' gỹ	ōm' nī būs
eāb	eōach	sūlk' ỹ	rōck' ā wāy
slēd	sleīgh	eūt' tēr	vē lōç' ī pēde
drāy	slēdge	eār' rỹ al'	bī' çỹ ele
eārt	çhāīse	eār' rīage	eou' pé (-pā')
trūck	wāg' ōn	bā rōuçhe'	phā' ē tōn (fā' ē tōn)

LESSON CCI. Highways and Byways.

lāne	brīdge	āv' ē nūe	rāīl' rōad'
strēet	cā nāl'	tūrn' pīke	vī' ā dūet
eōurt	fēr' rỹ	pās' sāge	bou' lē vārd

LESSON CCII. Kinds of Vessels.

shīp	jūnk	eūt' tēr	shārp' īe
brīg	yāwl	gāl' leỹ	sehōon' ēr
bārk	yācht	lūg' gēr	eāt' ā mā rān'
sloōp	eā noē'	pīn' nāçe	mōn' ī tor (-tēr)

LESSON CCIIL. Singulars and Plurals.

The plurals of nouns regularly end in *s*, or, in certain classes of words in *es*.

A noun which ends in the singular with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, forms its plural by adding *s* only.

trēe	trēes	dwarf	dwarfs
bēll	bēlls	mōn' eȳ	mōn' eȳs
ēar	ēars	târ' key	târ' keys
prōof	prōofs	bâr' gain (gĕn)	bâr' gains (gĕns)

LESSON CCIV. Plurals.

Some nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es*.

ēeh' ō	ēeh' ōes	mōt' tō	mōt' tōes
eār' gō	eār' gōes	pō tā' tō	pō tā' tōes

LESSON CCV. Plurals.

Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*.

skȳ	skieȳs	bā' bȳ	bā' bieȳs
flȳ	flieȳs	lā' dȳ	lā' dieȳs
pō' nȳ	pō' nieȳs	stō' rȳ	stō' rieȳs
bōd' ȳ	bōd' ieȳs	ār' mȳ	ār' mieȳs
pār' tȳ	pār' tieȳs	eān' dȳ	eān' dieȳs

LESSON CCVI. Plurals.

A few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form their plurals by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*.

lēaf	lēaves	wife	wives
eālf	eālves	knife	knives
wolf	wolves	hālf	hālves

LESSON CCVII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

continuous *Continuous* is used when the action is not interrupted; *continual* is that which is constantly renewed, with perhaps frequent interruptions; *constant* means fixed, unchangeable; as, a *constant* mind; a *continuous* train of thought, a *continuous* flow of water; it rained *continually* during the day.

crime *Crime* is a violation of human law; *sin* is an offense against God; *vice* is an offense against morality. For example, murder is a *crime* that is punished by death; it is also a *sin* which God will punish; idleness, if long continued, becomes a *vice*.

conduct *Conduct* is the manner in which we act in the concerns of life; *behavior* refers to the mode in which we bear ourselves in the presence of others; as, the girl's *behavior* at school is all that can be desired; the man's *conduct* will be his ruin.

cheerful *Cheerful* marks an unruffled flow of spirits; *gay* is connected with joy. *Cheerfulness* is an habitual state of the mind; *gayety* depends on external circumstances. Thus, a *cheerful* countenance remains *cheerful*; *gayety* passes away as quickly as the pleasure which occasions it.

compulsion *Compulsion* is the force applied by another to make us act against our will; *constraint* prevents us from acting according to our wishes. *Compulsion* is always produced by some active agent; *constraint* may be laid upon us by the forms of society or by other circumstances.

LESSON CCVIII. Words relating to small size.

wēe	tī' nŷ	pŷg' mŷ	shrŭnk' en
shôrt	lĭt' tle	mĭ nŭte'	ŭn' dĕr sized'
squat	pĕt' tŷ	à tŏm' ĩe	dĭ mĭn' ù tĭve
small	pŭ' nŷ	dwarfed	mĭ erŏ seŏp' ĩe
mĭte	dăp' pĕr	frăg' ment	lĭl' lĭ pŭ' tian (-shan)

LESSON CCIX. Titles.

jŭdġe	Hŏn' or (ĕr)	Rĕv' ĕr end	Ĉăr' dĭ nal
Grăce	Măy' or (ĕr)	Hŏ' lĭ nĕss	Ĕm' ĭ nence
Pŏpe	Măd' am	Gŏv' ĕrn or (-ĕr)	Ărch' bĭsh' ŏp
Mĭs' tĕr	Mĭs' trĕss	Prĕş' ĭ dĕnt	Ĕx' ĉĕl len ĉŷ

LESSON CCX. Titles of Respect.

(The abbreviations are in parenthesis.)

In addressing any one we ought to be particular to give him his proper title.

When we speak to the Pope we must say, *Your Holiness* or *Holy Father*; to a Cardinal, *Your Eminence*; to an Archbishop, *Your Grace*; to a Bishop, *Right* (Rt.) *Reverend* (Rev.) Bishop; to a Priest, *Reverend Father* or *Reverend Sir*. In speaking to a Brother or a Sister of a religious Order we should say *Reverend Brother* or *Reverend Sister*.

When we address the head of our government we should say *Mister* (Mr.) *President*; the Governor of a State or Territory, *Your Excellency*; the Mayor of a city, *Your Honor* or *Mister Mayor*; a judge, *Your Honor*.

In addressing a gentleman we say *Mister*; to a married lady we say *Madam* or *Mistress* (pronounced *Missis* and abbreviated Mrs.); to an unmarried lady, *Miss*.

LESSON CCXI. Words often Confounded.

ĕm' ĭ grăte, to remove	hă' lô, a circle of light; a
from one country to	glory.
another.	hăl' lôw, to make holy.
ĭm' mĭ grăte, to remove	ĭn ġĕn' ioŭs (-yŭs), skill-
into a country.	ful to invent.
fŏr' mĕr lŷ, in time past.	ĭn ġĕn' ŭ oŭs, artless.
fŏrm' al lŷ, regularly;	lĭn' ĭ ment, a kind of soft
precisely.	ointment.
grĭş' lŷ, horrible; terrible.	lĭn' ĕ à ment, form; feat-
grĭs' ŭ lŷ, like gristle.	ure.
hŭş şăr', a horse-soldier.	lŏse, free; not close.
hŭz ză', a shout of joy;	lŏse, to part with unin-
hurrah.	tentionally.

LESSON CCXII. Dictation Exercise.

The poor family prepared to emigrate from Ireland, intending to immigrate to America. The meeting was formally opened by the chairman. The word grisly was formerly more in common use than it now is. The meat is gristly, and it is almost impossible to chew it. The hussar galloped to the front, and at sight of the enemy gave a loud huzza. In a picture a saint is generally represented with a halo around his head. Let us hallow the name of God. The time lock used in many banks is an ingenious contrivance. The lad has an ingenious countenance; honesty is marked on every lineament of his face. Liniment is used to relieve wounds and bruises. My new coat is too loose. Be careful or you may lose your purse.

LESSON CCXIII. Synonyms.

These words **are** to be distinguished carefully from one another.

impracticable That is *impracticable* which cannot be done by human skill; that is *impossible* which is contrary to the laws of nature. For example, the navigation of a river may be *impracticable* in its present state, but it is not *impossible* that the obstructions may be removed, so as to make it navigable.

indigence *Indigence* implies extreme distress, and almost absolute destitution; *poverty* denotes that state in which we are unable to provide ourselves with the conveniences of life. What would be *poverty* to some would be a sufficiency to others.

instant moment *Instant* expresses a much shorter space of time than *moment*; *instant* is always taken for the present time; *moment* for past, present, or future time. A dutiful child comes the *instant* he is called; a prudent man embraces the favorable *moment*. One may say, a few *moments*, but not a few *instants*.

join unite *Join* signifies to bring into close contact: *unite* implies to make into one. We *join* two houses together: people are *united* who are one in opinion, sentiment, condition, or circumstances.

indignation resentment *Indignation* denotes the strong feeling which unworthy conduct on the part of others excites in our hearts. *Resentment* is the feeling awakened by a deep sense of injury; it leads us to dislike the offenders as much as the offense, and to seek for a means of inflicting pain in return.

LESSON CCXIV. Some Anglo-Saxon Verbs.

sēe	hōld	tēl	thrōw
buȳ	gīve	bēat	mōurn
āsk	eōme	stānd	brēak
rūn	dāre	knōw	chōōse
rōw	sīng	slēp	bē gīn'
plāy	fīnd	shīne	hew (hū)
hēlp	eal	knēad	work (wūr
līve	bōrn	strike	brew (brū)
tāke	wēep	strēch	plow (plou)

LESSON CCXV. Words spelled in two ways.

ax	axe	defense	defence
adz	adze	burden	burthen
clew	clue	mamma	mama
jail	gaol	inquire	enquire
vial	phial	wagon	waggon
plow	plough	peddler	pedlar
draft	draught	license	licence
bark	barque	whisky	whiskey

LESSON CCXVI. More words spelled in two ways.

burned	burnt	libeled	libelled
resin	rosin	gayety	gaiety
meter	metre	fullness	fulness
until	untill	entreaty	intreaty
theater	theatre	mustache	moustache
intrust	entrust	skillful	skilful
gray	grey	licorice	liquorice
cigar	segar	envelope	envelop

LESSON CCXVII. Words relating to Large Size.

bĭg	stout	màss' ŷ	ĭm mēnsē'
tāl	plūmp	màss' ŷve	stal' wart (-wērt)
grēat	būr' lŷ	ām' ple	eà pā' cious (-shūs)
hūge	pōrt' lŷ	mīght' ŷ	gī gān' tŷe
lārgē	būlk' ŷ	cō lōs' sal	ē nōr' moūs

LESSON CCXVIII. Words relating to Time.

āge	mōnth	pē' rī ōd	ē tēr' nī tŷ
dāy	ē' rā	ĭn' tēr ĭm	fū tū' rī tŷ
yēar	ēp' ōeh	çēn' tū rŷ	tēm' pō rā rŷ
wēek	dēe' āde	prīm' ĭ tīve	eōn tēm' pō rā rŷ

LESSON CCXIX. Used on a Farm.

rāke	scŷthe	sŷe' kle	pĭtch' fōrk
plow	eōlt' ēr	rēap' ēr	hāy' rĭck
flāil	mōw' ēr	prun' ēr	hāy' eūt' tēr
spāde	hār' rōw	thrāsh' ēr	eūl' tī vā' tor

LESSON CCXX. Farm-work.

hāy' ĩng	wēed' ĩng	rēap' ĩng	shōck' ĩng
sōw' ĩng	tĭl' ĩng	mōw' ĩng	thrāsh' ĩng
plānt' ĩng	dĭtch' ĩng	erā' dlĭng	wĭn' nōw ĩng
hōe' ĩng	drāin' ĩng	bĭnd' ĩng	hār' vēst ĩng

LESSON CCXXI. Some Anglo-Saxon Nouns.

mān	chĭld	fōe	eow (kou)
wīfe	frĭēnd	tūr	hēav' en
hōme	fā' thēr	eālf	wēl' eōme
house	mōth' ēr	lēaf	kĭn' drēd
hānd	sĭs' tēr	āsh' ēs	fire' sĭde
heārth	brōth' ēr	erā' dle	neīgh' bor (-bēr)

LESSON CCXXII. Suffixes.

Verbs ending in silent *e* generally drop the *e* when adding *ed* or *ing*. The suffix *ed*, generally, means *did*; *ing* means *continuing to*.

āehed	āeh' ĩng	fōrçed	fōr' çĭng
āl lēged'	āl lēg' ĩng	gāzed	gāz' ĩng
bē liēved'	bē liēv' ĩng	griēved	griēv' ĩng
dīved	dīv' ĩng	hēdged	hēdg' ĩng
dōdged	dōdg' ĩng	jōked	jōk' ĩng
ēx pīred'	ēx pīr' ĩng	jūdged	jūdg' ĩng

LESSON CCXXIII. Suffixes, Continued.

lōved	lōv' ĩng	sāved	sāv' ĩng
mīned	mĭn' ĩng	sehēmed	sehēm' ĩng
nāmed	nām' ĩng	sēized	sēiz' ĩng
piēced	piēc' ĩng	skāt' ēd	skāt' ĩng
plāgued	plāgu' ĩng	squēezed	squēez' ĩng
rē fūsed'	rē fūs' ĩng	wād' ēd	wād' ĩng

LESSON CCXXIV.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

à dŭlt'	bā salt'	eōm' bāt ant
à gain' (-gēn')	brē vēt'	eōn' vēr sant
à lās'	eō' eōa	eōm' plāi sāt
à slānt'	eā eā' ō	dē eā' dençe
ās çēt' ĩe	eal' drōn	dēm' ōn strāte
āt tā çhe' (-shā')	chās' ten	ēx' quĭ sĭte lŷ
à pē' rī ent	çēre' ment	ēx' ĩm plā rŷ
ār' ehĭves	eoūr' tē oūs	ē nēr' vāte
ād' vēr tĭse'	eōn dō' lençe	gōv' ĩm ment
āth' lēte	çē rŷ' lē an	lām' ĩn tā ble
ām' à tēur'	eō' ād jū' tōr	lēg' ĩnd ā rŷ

LESSON CCXXV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

- aid** *Aid* supposes co-operation on the part of the person **who** is relieved; *assist* refers to relief given by a person who "stands by" in order to relieve; as, I did all I could to *aid* the man to escape from the burning building; I saw the boy *assist* the old lady to cross the street.
- appear** *Appear* is confined to the senses; *seem* to the mind; as, the man *appears* to be healthy, and *seems* to be contented.
- among** *Among* denotes a mingling or intermixture; **amidst** *amidst*, surrounded by; as, "Blessed art thou *among* women;" the book was written *amidst* many interruptions.
- allow** *We allow* what we know and silently consent to, or abstain from preventing; we *permit* that to which we give a decided assent; as, the head of a school may *allow* the scholars certain practices for a time which he would not directly *permit*.
- avoid** *To avoid* danger is in general not to fall into it; **shun** *to shun* it is with care to keep out of the way of it; as, *avoid* quarrels, *shun* bad company.
- assent** *Assent* is an act of the understanding; **consent** *consent* of the will or feelings; as, he *assented* to the truth of the statement, and *consented* to act in accordance with it.
- admittance** *Admittance* denotes the permission to enter; **admission** *admission*, the actual entry. Thus, we see on the doors of factories, no *admittance*, while we speak of *admission* to the rights of citizenship.

LESSON CCXXVI. Names of great Rivers.

Nile	Găn' gēs	Mạ dēi' rạ	Măe kēn' zīe
Rhine	Kōn' gō	Ăm' ạ zōn	Čăm bō' dī ạ
Lē' nạ	Tī' grīs	Zăm bẹ' zī	Ă' mur (-mōor)
Īn' dūs	Dăn' ūbe	Lă Plă' tă	Yư' kōn (Yōō' kōn)
Nī' gēr	Mūr' rây	Rēd Rīv' ēr	Eū phrā' (-frā'-) tēs
Vōl' gā	Ō rī nō' eō	Čōl' ọ rā' dō	Yăng tsē Kī āng'

LESSON CCXXVII. Musical Instruments.

lyre	eōr' nēt	zīth' ēr	flăg' eō lēt
lute	băn' jō	pī ā' nō	eās' tà nēt
harp	guī tār'	fīd' dle	măn' dō līn
flute	ōr' gan	trōm' bōne	Jew's' (jūz-) hărp
bū' gle	vī' ô līn'	elăr' ī nēt	vī' ô lōn çěl' (-sěl'-) lō

LESSON CCXXVIII. Relating to Music.

kēy	ehōrdz	ū' nī sōn	quā' (kwā-) vēr
stăf	găm' üt	měl' ô dỹ	mē lō' dī oūs
seăle	eōn' çert	hăr' mō nỹ	sỹm' phō (-fō-) nỹ

LESSON CCXXIX. Flowers.

lī' ỹ	hỹ' ạ çīnth	măg nō' lī ạ
tū' līp	būt' tēr eūp'	hōl' lỹ hōck
eăe' tūs	eōl' ūm bīne	dăn' dē lī' ōn
pōp' pỹ	ạ zā' lê ạ	eăr nă' tion
dă' sỹ	eă mēl' lī ạ	hē' lī' ô trōpe
păn' sỹ	bē gō' nī ạ	ehrys' ăn' thē mūm
pē' ô nỹ	gē rā' nī ūm	hōn' eỹ sūe' kle
vī' ô lēt	pē tū' nī ạ	gēn' tian (-shan)
vēr bē' nă	năr çīs' sūs	dăh' liă (dăl' yă)
măr' ī gōld	ạ nēm' ô nē	fuçh' sī ạ (fū' shī ạ)
dăf' fō dīl	glă dī' ô lūs	năs tūr' tium (-shūm)

LESSON CCXXX. Other words used in Geography.

rà vīnē'	hò rī' zón	bound' à rý
dēs' ěrt	Soũth' ěrn	ēs' tú à rý
rāç' ěş	ăn' ĩ māl̃s	Ē qua' tor (-kwá' tēr)
là gōon'	völ eā' nò	phýs' ĩe al (fiz' ĩ kal)
mò rāss'	eön' tĩ nent	äv' à lānch
ō' à sīs	Āt lān' tĩe	är' eħĩ pēl' à gò
Nòrth' ěrn	moun' tain	pròm' òn tò rý
Pà çĩf' ĩe	tēm' pēr àte	pēn ĩn' sù là

LESSON CCXXXI. Words used in Drawing.

ĕl lĩpsē'	dĩ äg' òn al	draught (drāft)
rā' dĩ ũs	lāy' fig' ũre	hōr' ĩ zōn' tal
pār' al lēl	dĩ äm' ě tēr	sphēr' ĩe al (sfēr' ĩ kal)
trĩ' äp' gle	ĩ sōs' çē lēs	pēr spēe' tĩve
mān' ĩ kĩn	öb lique' (-lēk')	sým mēt' rĩe al
quad' (kwōd'-)	rĩ lāt' ěr al	prò jēe' tion
ē quĩ (-kwĩ-)	lāt' ěr al	ĕl' ě vā' tion

LESSON CCXXXII. Words relating to old and new.

fös' sıl	vēr' nal	pri mē' val	vēn' ěr à ble
növ' el	mōd' ěrn	ăn çēs' tral	ăn tique' (tēk')
sē' nĩle	är eħā' ĩe	prim' ĩ tĩve	ān' cient (-shent)
rē' çent	öb' sò lēte	nē ò tēr' ĩe	prē äd' am ĩte

LESSON CCXXXIII. Names of some Diseases.

eän' çēr	jāun' dĩçe	dýs pēp' sı à
dröp' sý	pleū' rĩ sý	tū' mor (-mēr)
äb' scēss	brōn eħĩ' tĩs	neū rāl' gĩ à
ästh' mā	dĩ ar rhē' à	rħeu' mā tĩşm
eà tārřh'	seröf' ù là	seär' lēt fe' vēr
eħöl' ěr à	hēm' ör rhāge	dĩph (dĩf-) thē' rĩ à
mēa' şles	pā rāl' ý sīs	eön sump' tion

LESSON CCXXXIV.

The *e* is retained in some words in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, or to distinguish them from somewhat similar words, as

dýe' ĩng	shoē' ĩng	tĩnge' ĩng
hōe' ĩng	sĩnge' ĩng	tōe' ĩng

LESSON CCXXXV.

When the suffix *ed* is added to some regular verbs the *e* is silent while the *d* is pronounced like *t*, as

fixed (fĩkst)	grāçed (grāst)	erācked (krākt)
hĩssed (hĩst)	bōxed (bōxst)	serāped (skrāpt)
eön fēssed' (-fēst')	ēm brāçed' (-brāst')	
ēs eāped' (-kāpt')	öp prēssed' (-prēst')	

LESSON CCXXXVI.

When derivative words formed by adding the suffix *ed* to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled. In pronouncing these words the *e* of the suffix is silent, unless preceded by *d* or *t*.

äe quĩt' tēd	fit' tēd	ò mĩt' tēd	rũbbēd
eöm mĩt' tēd	frēt' tēd	plānnēd	shũnnēd
eöm pēllēd'	ĩn fērrēd'	quĩt' tēd	tāppēd

LESSON CCXXXVII.

When the final consonant of a word is preceded by a diphthong or a digraph representing a vowel sound, or the word ends in two different consonants, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, the final consonant is not doubled in words of which the suffix begins with a vowel, as:

rāĩnēd	daubēd	pröf' ĩt ēd	rēst' ēd
äet' ēd	lānd' ēd	quar' rēlēd	rēv' ēlēd
faĩlēd	mēr' ĩt ēd	pēr fōrmēd'	trāv' ēlēd

LESSON CCXXXVIII.

Words hard to spell and their meaning.

ěť' ě quette' (-kět)	The forms required by polite society.
kěr' ô sēne'	Refined petroleum; coal oil.
sār' sà pá rĭl' lá	A plant.
ũm brěl' lá	A folding shade carried in the hand as a protection from the rain or the rays of the sun.
pām' phlět (-flět)	A book made up of a few printed sheets stitched together, but not bound, though sometimes having a paper cover.
sô brĭ' ê tỹ	Soberness; temperance.
ĭn děl' ĭ ble	That cannot be blotted out; washed away, or removed.
hěad' æehe	Pain in the head.
ēm bār' rass	To perplex; hinder; confuse.
â pŏl' ô ġize	To make an excuse; to acknowledge a fault and to express regret for it.
ĭm' bê çĭle	Weak; feeble; feeble-minded; idiotic.
fēm' ĭ nĭne	Relating to women; womanly; tender; delicate.
eôv' ê nant	Agreement; contract; bargain.
bois' tēr oũs	Loud; noisy; violent; stormy.
frŏn' tĭs piēçe	The engraving which faces the title-page of a book.
ās sô ġĭ ā' tion	Union, connection of persons or things; a society; a company.
eũ' pô lá	A roof having a rounded form; a dome.
ĭn eũr' ā ble	That cannot be cured.
ĭl lūs' trĭ oũs	Celebrated; distinguished; famous.

LESSON CCXXXIX. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

jealous	We are <i>jealous</i> of what is our own, and fear to lose it; we are <i>envious</i> of what another has, and are pained that he has it. Nations are <i>jealous</i> of any interference on the part of another power in their commerce, government, or territory; individuals are <i>envious</i> of the rank, wealth, and honors of others.
envious	
leave	We <i>leave</i> that to which we may intend to return; we <i>quit</i> that to which we return no more; we <i>leave</i> persons or things; we <i>quit</i> things only. I <i>leave</i> my house for a short time; I <i>quit</i> it not to return to it.
quit	
low-priced	That for which little has been paid is <i>low-priced</i> , though the thing itself may really be dear. <i>Cheap</i> is that of which the price is low considering its worth. For example, the watch was very <i>cheap</i> though by no means <i>low-priced</i> .
cheap	
malice	<i>Malice</i> signifies the love of evil for evil's sake; <i>spite</i> is a disposition to offend another in trifling matters. Thus, we speak of a deep-seated <i>malice</i> , a petty <i>spite</i> .
spite	
mistake	A <i>mistake</i> is the taking of one thing for another through haste or carelessness; an <i>error</i> is a departure from that which is right or correct; a <i>blunder</i> signifies anything done blindly, and is a <i>mistake</i> of the grossest kind. We may forgive an <i>error</i> and overlook a <i>mistake</i> , but a <i>blunder</i> is always blamable.
error	
blunder	
mute	One who <i>can</i> speak, but for some reason <i>will not</i> speak is said to be <i>mute</i> . He who <i>cannot</i> speak is <i>dumb</i> . For example, he was <i>mute</i> in spite of all <i>threats</i> ; the boy was born deaf and <i>dumb</i> .
dumb	