

## LESSON CCXL. Words often Confounded.

rě'ľe, anything preserved in remembrance.	stăt' ūte, law; regulation; decree.
rě'ľet, a widow.	sěn' trŷ, guard; watch.
rout, to defeat, to beat.	čěnt' ū rŷ, a period of a hundred years.
route, the way which is traveled.	stałk, the stem of a plant.
răd' ish, an edible root.	stōck, supply; capital; the race of a family.
rěd' dish, somewhat red.	săt, did sit.
sě' rĭ oŭs, grave; solemn.	sĭt, to rest, as on a chair; to fit.
Sĭr' ĭ ūs, the <i>Dog-star</i> .	sĭt, to rest, as on a chair; to fit.
sēize, to catch; capture.	sĭt, to rest, as on a chair; to fit.
čēase, to stop.	sĕt, to fix; to place on; to appoint.
stăt' ūe, a carved image.	sĕt, to fix; to place on; to appoint.

## LESSON CCXLI. Dictation Exercise.

There is a relic of St. Pēter and his bronze statue in Rome. Jacob married the relict of Eli. There is a new route to Florida. The radish adds flavor to a meal. The lady's gown is of a reddish hue. The enemy tried to seize the post, but the sentry was able to rout them though he received a serious wound. The rising of Sirius and of the sun in the same part of the heavens used to be considered as the cause of the summer's heat. The statute against forgery is more than a century old. Unless you cease your dissipation, your stock of merchandize will be used up. The stalk of the rose-bush is broken. I told the porter to set the vase on the table and then sit down; he sat down.

## LESSON CCXLII. Latin Roots.

**ago, actum** = to do, to perform; **amo** = to love; **annus** = the year.

- |                      |                   |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ā' gĕnt           | 7. āg' ĭ tāte     | 13. ām' ĭ eā ble  |
| 2. āe' tĭve          | 8. ā gĭl' ĭ tŷ    | 14. ĭn ĭm' ĭ eal  |
| 3. dām' āge          | 9. ām' ōr oŭs     | 15. ān' nals      |
| 4. āe' tŭ āte        | 10. ā' mĭ ā ble   | 16. ān' nŭ al     |
| 5. ĕn āet'           | 11. ĕn' ē mŷ      | 17. ān nŭ' ĭ tŷ   |
| 6. trāns āet'        | 12. ām' ā tēur'   | 18. čĕn' tē nā rŷ |
| 19. ān nĭ vēr' sā rŷ | 20. pĕr ĕn' nĭ al |                   |

DEFINITION. 1 means one who is authorized to act for another. 2, busy. 3, hurt, injury. 4, to put into action. 5, to establish by law. 6, to do, to perform. 7, to shake. 8, activity. 9, loving. 10, worthy to be loved. 11, one who hates. 12, one who is attached to any particular study or art. 13, friendly. 14, unfriendly. 15, record of events, each under the year in which it happened. 16, yearly. 17, a yearly allowance. 18, occurring once in a hundred years. 19, the yearly return of the day on which an event happened. 20, continual.

## LESSON CCXLIII. Latin Roots.

**audio, auditum** = to hear; **animus** = the mind; **aqua** = water; **æquus** = equal.

The *qu* of many of the following words is pronounced as if spelled *kw*.

- |                    |                    |                   |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. āu' dĭt         | 7. ĭn ān' ĭ māte   | 13. ē' qual ĭze   |
| 2. āu' dĭ ble      | 8. ū nān' ĭ moŭs   | 14. ē' qual' ĭ tŷ |
| 3. āu' dĭ enče     | 9. ē quā nĭm' ĭ tŷ | 15. ē' quā' tōr   |
| 4. āu' dĭ tō rŷ    | 10. ā quāt' ĭe     | 16. ē' quĭ nōx    |
| 5. ān' ĭ mā' tion  | 11. āq' uē dŭet    | 17. ĕq' uĭ tŷ     |
| 6. ān' ĭ mōs' ĭ tŷ | 12. ā quā' rĭ ūm   | 18. ē' quā ble    |
| 19. ād' ē quāte    | 20. ĭn ĭq' uĭ tŷ   |                   |

DEFINITION. 1 means to examine and adjust, as an account. 2, loud enough to be heard. 3, an assembly of hearers. 4, of or pertaining to hearing. 5, liveliness. 6, hatred. 7, lifeless. 8, being of one mind. 9, calmness. 10, pertaining to water. 11, an artificial passage for conducting water. 12, a globe or tank in which live fishes and aquatic plants are kept. 13, to make equal. 14, the quality of being equal. 15, the imaginary circle on the earth's surface. 16, the time of the year when the sun enters one of the points near the equator. 17, natural right. 18, equal and uniform. 19, fully sufficient. 20, wickedness.



## LESSON CCXLIV.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

Āl' dīne	dōl' ōr oūs	hō mē ōp' à thỹ
ās pīr' ant	dīs ċī' ple	īn' tēr ěst īng
āb dō' mēn	ē lē' ġī āe	īm' bē ċīle
à rō' mā	ĕq' ūī pāge	īm' pō tent
āe elī' mātē	ĕx' ěe' ū tōr	mīs' chiē voūs
brīg' and	Ēū rō pē' an	mū sē' ūm
bēn' zīne	ĕx' pūr gāte	ōr' thō ē pỹ
ċỹ' nō sūrē (-shūr)	fōrē' hēad	prē ċēd' enċe
ĕōg nō' mēn	fūl' sōme	prē ĕō' cīōūs (-shūs)
ĕōñ' ĕōrd	fēm' ī nīne	sūb' lū nā rỹ
dēf' ī ċīt	ġēn' ū īne	trē mēn' doūs

## LESSON CCXLV.

The suffixes *ar*, *er*, *or*, added to a noun mean *one who*, or *that which*, as *runner*, one who runs, *clipper*, that which clips. To words ending in *e*, *r* only *is* added.

ād vīs' ěr	elīp' pēr	lāw' yēr	rēad' ěr
bēg' gar (-ēr)	dīg' ġēr	mōurn' ěr	rōb' bēr
bē liēv' ěr	drūm' mēr	ōwn' ěr	sūr vīv' or (-ēr)
bōast' ěr	ĕn grāv' ěr	pāv' ěr	swīm' mēr
buīld' ěr	ġīv' ěr	plānt' ěr	wrēs' tlēr

## LESSON CCXLVI.

The suffix *er* added to an adjective means *more*.

brīght' ěr	glād' dēr	lōos' ěr	shōrt' ěr
broad' ěr	grīm' mēr	mād' dēr	slīght' ěr
ĕōld' ěr	hānd' sōm ěr	prēt' tī ěr	smōōth' ěr
dārk' ěr	hār' dēr	rīp' ěr	thīn' nēr
dīm' mēr	hēav' ī ěr	roūgh' (rūf-') ěr	yoūn' ġēr

## LESSON CCXLVII. Homonyms.

stēel, a composition of iron.	stāre, to gaze at.
stēal, to take without right.	stāir, a series of steps.
stīle, diction; manner.	sūr' plūs, more than is needed.
stīle, steps over a fence or wall.	sūr' plīċe, the white garment worn by a priest over his cassock.
sōar, to fly aloft.	tāre, allowance in weight.
sōre, a place where the skin and flesh are broken or bruised.	teār, to pull apart.
sūm, amount of two or more numbers added.	thrōne, a chair of state.
sōme, a little; a part.	thrōwn, cast.
	tō, unto; towards.
	tōō, more than enough.
	twō, one and one.

## LESSON CCXLVIII. Dictation Exercise.

Steel frames are now used for many buildings. There is more honor in being raised to a throne than in being born to one. Four is the sum of two and two. While trying to steal the thief received a blow which knocked him down the stair. If you have too much money give the surplus to some charity. The tare on the case was twenty pounds. Goldsmith's writings are a model of style. The higher we soar the greater the fall. In taking the surplice out of the drawer the acolyte was so unfortunate as to tear it. The girl who tried to stare at the sun has now a sore eye. In crossing the stile my aunt tripped, and was thrown down.



## LESSON CCXLIX.

Words in which *a* is often Mispronounced.

fär	eätch	da' tá	al' wâyş
yeä	dräin	lä' vâ	eä nâ rý
eälm	groat	mā' gī	ëm bālm'
färm	hālve	äft' ěr	pā shā'
eänt	shäft	dāi' rý	à ghäst'
eän't	glânçe	lânçe	bā nā' nâ

## LESSON CCL.

The suffixes *yer*, *ier*, *eer*, *ist*, and *ian* signify *one who practices or belongs to a certain profession.*

saw' yēr	voy' ā gēr	ärt' ist	böt' an ist
eäsh iēr'	ën' gī nēer'	drüg' gīst	söl' diēr (-jēr)
fūr' rī ěr	auē' tion ēer'	pī an' ist	grām mā' rī än

## LESSON CCLI.

Some more words in which *a* is often Mispronounced.

lä' má	hā' rēm	seârçe	pāg' eant
pā pä'	jäl' ap	trânçe	seäth' lëss
al' dēr	saw' çēr	tār' if'	fal' chion (-chün)
à mäss'	hī ā' tūs	stämp	chäl' drón
eā' rët	bā' thös	pau' pēr	hal' bērd
fâir' ý	eā' rī oūs	mām mā	bār' rī eāde'

## LESSON CCLII. Studies.

Grēek	shört' händ	týpe' wrít' ing
Lät' in	gê om' ē trý	lit' ěr ā tûre
Frēnch	äs trôn' ô mý	böök' kēep' ing
Spän' ish	Ī täl' ian (-yan)	grām' mar (-mēr)
hý' gī ēne	rhet' ô rie	māth' ē māt' ies
Gēr' man	ehēm' is trý	pēn' man shíp
stē nōg' rá phý (-fý)		phýs (fis-) ĩ öl' ô gý

## LESSON CCLIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

<b>paint</b>	To <i>paint</i> is to cover or smear over with color; to
<b>dye</b>	<i>dye</i> is to dip in any color. For example, we <i>paint</i> a house, a barn, a carriage. We <i>dye</i> our clothes.
<b>revenge</b>	To <i>revenge</i> is to inflict pain or injury for injury
<b>avenge</b>	done to ourselves or others; to <i>avenge</i> is to inflict just punishment in behalf of ourselves or of others. Thus, we <i>avenge</i> our wrongs; God will <i>avenge</i> the wrongs of the oppressed; out of <i>revenge</i> for a fancied wrong the soldier shot his captain.
<b>request</b>	To <i>request</i> is a polite way of asking; as, we <i>request</i> the pleasure of a friend's company to dinner.
<b>ask</b>	To <i>ask</i> is the general term to denote an expression of our wishes for what we want from another; as, we <i>ask</i> what time it is. To <i>beg</i> , in its original sense was to <i>ask</i> with earnestness, and carried with it the idea of submission: as, to <i>beg</i> for food. It has now taken the place of <i>ask</i> and <i>request</i> on the ground of its expressing more of deference and request: thus, we <i>beg</i> a friend to accept a present: a tradesman <i>begs</i> to call attention to his new stock of goods.
<b>rest</b>	<i>Rest</i> is a ceasing from motion or labor; <i>repose</i> is that kind of rest which gives relief and refreshment after work. <i>Repose</i> is a necessity: the weary seek <i>repose</i> . We may <i>rest</i> while standing: to <i>repose</i> we must lie down.
<b>retirement</b>	<i>Retirement</i> is the act of withdrawing from society
<b>solitude</b>	or from public life; <i>solitude</i> is the state of being alone; <i>seclusion</i> describes the fact that a person is shut out from others, usually by his own choice.
<b>seclusion</b>	



## LESSON CCLIV.

Other words in which *a* is often mispronounced.

slànt	swāthe	prāi' rīe	squā' (skwā'-) lōr
strāp	seāred	līt ēr ā' tīm	ān' cient (-shent)
seāth	rāft' ēr	āf flā' tūs	gua' (gwā'-) nō
tā' pīs	fār rā' gō	seal' lōp	quag' (kwāg'-) mīre
rā' dīx	erāft' ŷ	ā' prī eōt	āqua' (-kwā'-) rī ūm

## LESSON CCLV.

Some more words in which *a* is often mispronounced.

pā' rī āh	sāe' rā ment	ēx pā' trī āte
ōe tā' vō	vāl' en tīne	ūl tī mā' tūm
pāl' freŷ	frā' tēr nīze	eōm mānd' ment
māel' strōm	mān dā' mūs	gŷm nā' ŷī ūm
ār eā' nūm	grā vā' mēn	zouave (zwāv)

## LESSON CCLVI.

The suffixes *dom*, *hood*, *ness*, and *ship* mean *state of being*, *character*, *condition*, and *office*.

wīŷ' dōm	Chrīs' ten dōm	īl' nēss
frēe' dōm	mōth' ēr hōōd	sād' nēss
sēr'f' dōm	māid' en hōōd	ful' nēss
kīng' dōm	eōarse' nēss	dēaf' nēss
ēarl' dōm	toūgh' (tūf-) nēss	kīnd' nēss
thral' dōm	lā' zī nēss	lēan' nēss
mār' tŷr dōm	wēa' rī nēss	mēan' nēss
fālse' hōōd	sau' ċī nēss	elōse' nēss
knīght' hōōd	weīght' ī nēss	swēet' nēss
hār' dī hōōd	drow' ŷī nēss	nūmb' nēss
like' lī hōōd	elēan' lī nēss	friēnd' shīp
wīd' ōw hōōd	bus' (bīz-) ī nēss	lōrd' shīp
live' lī hōōd	eōme (kūm-) lī nēss	rē lā' tion shīp

## LESSON CCLVII. Latin Roots.

**cado, casum** = *to fall*; **capio, captum** = *to take*; **dico, dictum** = *to say*.

1. dē eāy'	7. ēx ċept'	13. rēc' ī pē
2. eās' (kāzh-) ū al	8. dē ċēive'	14. vēr' dīet
3. eā' denċe	9. rē ċēipt'	15. dīe' tion
4. āē' ċī dent	10. eāp' tīve	16. dīe' tāte
5. eō' īn ċīde'	11. ōe' eū pŷ	17. ād dīet'
6. ōe eā' sion (-zhūn)	12. eōn ċēit'	18. ē' dīet

DEFINITION. 1 means to rot. 2, accidental. 3, a fall of the voice in reading or speaking. 4, a sudden and unexpected event. 5, to correspond exactly. 6, a convenient chance. 7, to omit. 8, to mislead. 9, an acknowledgment of money paid. 10, a prisoner taken by force. 11, to hold or keep for use. 12, vanity. 13, a formulary for making some mixture. 14, a decision. 15, language. 16, to command. 17, to apply habitually. 18, a command, a proclamation.

## LESSON CCLVIII. Latin Roots.

**dignus** = *worthy*; **duco, ductum** = *to lead*; **facio, factum** = *to make*.

1. deīgn	7. eōn' dūet	13. āb dūe' tion
2. eōn dīgn'	8. rē dūċe'	14. vī' ā dūet
3. dīs dāin'	9. dūe' tīle	15. āf fēet'
4. dīg' nī tŷ	10. īn' dūċe	16. fāe' tō rŷ
5. dīg' nī fŷ	11. prōd' ūet	17. pēr' fēet
6. īn dīg' nant	12. ēd' ū eāte	18. fāe' ūl tŷ
19. dē fī' cient (-fīsh' ent)	20. sāe' rī fīce (-fīz)	

DEFINITION. 1 means to condescend to give. 2, deserved. 3, to think unworthy. 4, true worth, excellence. 5, to honor. 6, affected with anger mingled with contempt. 7, behavior, management. 8, to diminish, to lessen. 9, easily led. 10, to move, to influence. 11, result, fruit, effect. 12, to teach, to train. 13, a carrying away. 14, a bridge; a structure for carrying a road, as a railroad. 15, to influence. 16, the place where workmen are employed in making goods. 17, finished, faultless. 18, talent, ability. 19, imperfect. 20, the offering of any thing to God; the surrender of any thing for the sake of some one or something else.



## LESSON CCLIX. Homonyms.

plāin, simple; even; flat.	strāight, not crooked.
plāne, a tool for smoothing wood or metal.	sōle, the bottom of the foot.
pēer, an equal.	sōul, the spiritual part in man.
pīer, a wharf or landing place.	sāil' ēr, with a qualifying word descriptive of the manner of sailing; a ship or other vessel.
rāp, to knock on.	sāil' or (-ēr), a seaman.
wrāp, to wind or fold together; to envelope completely,	sūn, the heavenly body which gives the light of day.
rōde, did ride.	sōn, a male child.
rōad, street; passage.	
rōwed, did row.	
strāit, narrow.	

## LESSON CCLX. Dictation Exercise.

Let the pupils fill out the blanks with the missing words.

Gladstone, though only plain Mister is the — of any man in England. The old ship is such a very slow sailer that she has only just arrived at her —. While my son was crossing the room he struck the — of his foot against a plane. The road alongside the cliff is very strait. At midday the — is very hot. When the sailor rowed us out to the ship the wind was so cold I had to — my cloak around me. Your boy ought not enter the room without first stopping to — at the door. My uncle always sat straight when he — on horseback. To gain the whole world is nothing if you lose your —.

## LESSON CCLXI. Words hard to spell and their meaning.

rī dīe' ū loūs	Absurd and laughable.
sān' guine (-gwīn)	Warm; lively; hopeful.
prōph' (prōf' -) ē sŷ	To tell of things to come.
eāl' ūm nŷ	A false accusation made with malice.
bāy' ô nēt	A short sword or dagger fitted to a musket or rifle.
līn' ē āge	Descendants in a direct line.
mōrt' gāge	A conditional conveyance of property, as security for a debt.
jōe' ū lar (-lēr)	Given to jesting.
vouch sāfe'	Condescend to grant.
ār' ehīves	Public records preserved as evidence of facts.
dī lēm' mā	A difficult or doubtful choice.
ē' lās tīc' ī tŷ	Springiness; tendency to rebound.
tōl' ēr ā ble	That may be borne or endured.
ōp' tion	Left to one's own choice.
naugh' tŷ	Guilty of improper conduct.
haugh' tŷ	Proud and contemptuous.
fī' ēr ŷ	Passionate; very active.
ghāst' lŷ	Pale; deathlike.
hīe' eough (-kūp)	A convulsive sob or cough.
vīct' uals	Food for human beings.
zeph' yr (zēf' ēr)	The west wind; any mild, soft wind.
wrētch' ēd	Unhappy; worthless.
ūn' ion (-yūn)	The uniting or joining of two or more things into one.
ô bīt' ū ā rŷ	An account of a deceased person.
chām' ois (-mŷ)	A kind of antelope; a soft leather.



## LESSON CCLXII.

Words frequently mispronounced or improperly accented.

sau' cý	těn' à ble	ãl' mōnd
swath	těp' id	Ār' āb
sāt' ire	tī' ný	ā' rē ā
sā' týt	tōn tīne'	Āl' pīne
stīr' rūp	trīb' ūne	bē trōth'
sūb' tīle	tē lēg' rā phý	eałk
sīm' ō ný	vā gā' rý	eōn' trā rý
sūp' ple	vē' hē ment	eōn' tū mē lý
sýr' inge	vī' rīle	eōn' dō' lençe
sō nō' rōūs	vōl' ā tīle	dī lāte'
soōt	vīe' ar (-ēr)	dīs' pū tant
tās' sel	vāse	ēn' gīne
tō mā' tō	vēn' ĩ son	ēx tēm' pō rē

## LESSON CCLXIII.

The termination *ful* means *filled* with something, as, *woeful*, filled with *woe*. The final *l* is omitted in the derivatives.

aw' ful	skīl' ful	pēace' ful	dū' tī ful
ärt' ful	spīte' ful	wrāth' ful	pīt' ĩ ful
joy' ful	mōurn' ful	frīght' ful	fān' ċi ful
wīl' ful	grāce' ful	chāngē' ful	boun' tī ful

## LESSON CCLXIV.

The suffixes *en*, *ish*, *y*, and *some* mean *having the quality of*.

hēmp' en	wāx' en	dūst' ý	lōath' some
brā' zen	jūi' cý	hōg' gīsh	blithe' some
lēad' en	rōck' ý	fīēnd' ish	mēd' dle some
ēarth' en	sīl' vēr ý	knāv' ish	trōub' le some
ēn liv' en	sā' vor (-vēr-) ý	shrew' ish	vēn' tūre some
bēech' en	sīn' ew ý	wīn' some	wēa' rī some
ēm bōld' en	stōn' ý	teīl' some	eūm' bēr some

## LESSON CCLXV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**amaze** What we cannot understand may *amaze* us; what  
**astonish** is great or very striking is apt to *astonish* us.

**apology** We make an *apology* for unbecoming conduct; we  
**excuse** offer an *excuse* for neglect of duty. For example:  
The teacher accepted the boy's *excuse*, but made  
him offer an *apology* for what he had done.

**apparent** That which appears to the eye or is already seen  
**evident** is *apparent*; that which is seen or clearly proved  
**obvious** is *evident*; while that which proves itself or is  
readily perceived is *obvious*.

**aged** *Aged* and *elderly* are more commonly applied to  
**elderly** persons; *old* to persons or things; as, an *elderly*  
**old** couple; an *aged* man lives in that *old* house.

**accurate** A thing is *accurate* when done in *careful* conformity  
**exact** to the right; it is *exact* when brought to that  
**precise** perfect state in which there is no defect, and it is  
*precise* when it strictly conforms to some rule or  
model, as if *cut down* thereto; as, an *accurate*  
account, an *exact* measure, *precise* language.

**authentic** A book is *authentic* when it relates matters of fact  
**genuine** as they really happened: it is *genuine* when it is  
written by the person whose name it bears. A  
book may be *genuine* without being *authentic*,  
or it may be *authentic* without being *genuine*.

**ability** *Ability* is the power of doing something; *capacity*  
**capacity** is the power of receiving something, as, for  
instance, new ideas, etc. *Capacity* is needed to  
plan, *ability* to carry out a great enterprise. We  
speak of the *ability* with which a book is written,  
or an argument is maintained. Some lawyers  
have *capacity* to excel in their profession.



## LESSON CCLXVI. Homonyms.

māin, strength.	pāin, suffering.
māne, the long hair on the neck of a horse, lion, etc.	ōar, an instrument for rowing boats.
mēet, fit; proper.	ōre, metal as taken from the mine.
mēat, food in general.	ō'er, a contraction for over.
nōse, the part of the face which is the organ of smell.	paws, the feet of certain animals.
knōws, understands.	pause, to stop; to wait.
our, belonging to us.	rein, an instrument for curbing or governing.
hour, sixty minutes.	reign, to govern; to rule.
pāne, one of the pieces of glass in a door or sash.	rāin, water falling in drops from the air.

## LESSON CCLXVII. Dictation Exercise.

My father caught the runaway horse by the mane, and held it till the rein was mended. The girl has a pain in her nose, but she works with might and main. It is meet to give every one his due. I have a piece of ore. Pray that our Holy Father may live to reign many years. There is more in the meat than in the carving. The oar is in the boat. The dog's paws are muddy; he knows his master. I hear the rain against the window pane. O'er is used for over only in poetry. The clock is striking the hour. Pause when tempted to do wrong.

## LESSON CCLXVIII.

Words hard to spell and their meaning.

āe' qui(-kwī-)ēsce'	To remain satisfied with.
bānk' rūpt cý	Failure or inability to pay debts.
erýs' tal lize	To cause to form crystals.
ēē' stā sý	Excessive joy; a state in which the body seems as if dead and the senses are suspended, but the soul, retaining full power, is absorbed in God.
ēf' fēr vēsce'	To bubble and hiss as fluids do when some part escapes in the form of gas.
ē rā' sure(-zhūr)	A scratching out.
fāl' lī bīl' ī tý	Liability to deceive or to be deceived.
grīēv' oūs	Causing grief or sorrow.
há rāngue'	To make a public speech.
īn cýp' ī ent	Beginning.
jēop' ard (-ērd) ý	Exposure to death or injury; danger.
knūē' kle	A joint of the finger.
lēth' ár gý	A deep, unnatural sleep from which it is difficult to awaken a person.
lāb' ý rīnth	Any inclosure full of difficult turnings.
mī rāē' ū loūs	Performed by supernatural power.
neū' tral ize	To destroy the peculiar properties of.
ōr' thō dōx	Sound in opinion or doctrine.
pā rō' ēhī al	Belonging to a parish.
quo (kwō-) tā' tion	A part of a book or writing named, repeated, or brought forward as evidence or illustration.
rēt' ī cēnce	The state of keeping silence.
slaugh' tēr	Bloody destruction of life.
ū nique' (-nēk')	Being without a like or equal.



## LESSON CCLXIX. Latin Roots.

**fero, latum** = to bear; **finis** = end; **fluo, fluxum** = to flow.

- |                  |                     |                   |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. fēr' rý       | 7. prēf' ěr enĉe    | 13. děf' ě nĭte   |
| 2. ě lāte'       | 8. trāns lā' tion   | 14. āf' fĭn' ě tý |
| 3. dĭf' fēr      | 9. fĭ' nal          | 15. flū' ěd       |
| 4. sūf' fēr      | 10. fĭn' ěsh        | 16. flū' en ĉý    |
| 5. prēl' āte     | 11. eōn' fine'      | 17. flūe' tū āte  |
| 6. eōl' lāte'    | 12. ĭn' fĭn' ěte    | 18. āf' flū enĉe  |
| 19. ĭn' flū enĉe | 20. sū pēr' flū oūs |                   |

DEFINITION. 1 means a place where persons or things are carried across a river. 2, to raise the spirit of. 3, to disagree in opinion. 4, to feel or undergo pain. 5, a clergyman having authority over the lower clergy. 6, to compare critically; to gather and place in order. 7, choice. 8, removal; the act of rendering into another language. 9, last. 10, to put an end to. 11, to bound, inclose, imprison. 12, endless. 13, certain, fixed. 14, relation, resemblance. 15, liquid. 16, smoothness; readiness of utterance. 17, to waver, to be unsteady. 18, plenty. 19, power, authority. 20, unnecessary, excessive.

## LESSON CCLXX. Latin Roots.

**gratus** = thankful; **gravis** = heavy; **habeo, habitum**, = to have, to hold.

- |                    |                      |                  |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. grāce           | 7. dĭs grāce'        | 13. grāv' ě tāte |
| 2. grāte' fūl      | 8. eōn' grāt' ũ lāte | 14. āg' grā vāte |
| 3. grēet           | 9. grĭēf             | 15. hāb' ět      |
| 4. grāt' ě fý      | 10. grāve            | 16. ex hĭb' ět   |
| 5. grā tū' ě tý    | 11. grĭēv' oūs       | 17. hā bĭt' ũ al |
| 6. grāt' ě tūde    | 12. grāv' ě tý       | 18. prō hĭb' ět  |
| 19. hāb ě tā' tion | 20. dē bĭl' ě tāte   |                  |

DEFINITION. 1 means mercy, favor; elegance; the mercy of God. 2, thankful, pleasing. 3, to salute, to welcome, to address with friendship. 4, to please. 5, a free gift; a present. 6, thankfulness. 7, shame, dishonor. 8, to wish joy to. 9, sorrow. 10, solemn, serious. 11, causing sorrow. 12, sobriety of character. 13, to tend toward any object. 14, to provoke, to magnify. 15, manner. 16, to show in order to attract notice. 17, usual, common. 18, to forbid. 19, settled dwelling, residence. 20, to weaken, to enfeeble.

## LESSON CCLXXI.

The suffix *age* means the state or quality of being or place.

- |             |              |                  |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| dō' tāge    | pēr' sōn āge | ēs' pĭ ō nāge    |
| bōnd' āge   | pāt' rōn āge | mār' rĭāge       |
| hērb' āge   | hēr' mĭt āge | pĭl' grĭm āge    |
| wharf' āge  | pū' pĭl āge  | vēr' bĭ āge      |
| fēr' rĭ āge | vās' sal āge | vāg' ā bōnd' āge |

## LESSON CCLXXII.

The suffixes *al, ile, ic, ary, and ory* signify relating to.

- |            |               |                |                    |
|------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| lōg' ěe    | eūr' sō rý    | plān' ět ā rý  | eūs' tōm ā rý      |
| pō ět' ěe  | lĭt' ěr ā rý  | ĭn dūs' trĭ āl | prē pār' ā tō rý   |
| rād' ě eāl | jū' vē nĭle   | mē dĭĉ' ě nāl  | ĭn' trō dūe' tō rý |
| ōp' tie āl | eāp' ěl lār ý | trĭb' ũ tār rý | mān' dā tō rý      |
| eōm' ěe āl | ĭn' fan tĭle  | mēr' eān tĭle  | sāt' ěs fāe' tō rý |

## LESSON CCLXXIII.

*Ly* means *like*, of which it is an abbreviation. It is sometimes shortened into *y*.

- |            |             |             |               |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| sĭn' glý   | seārce' lý  | hēav' ě lý  | fōol' ěsh lý  |
| foul' lý   | hūm' blý    | slēep' ě lý | fōr' mēr lý   |
| eās' ě lý  | fōurth' lý  | rēad' ě lý  | fōrm' āl lý   |
| doūb' lý   | hās' tĭ lý  | tēr' rĭ blý | stēad' ě lý   |
| hārsh' lý  | nois' ě lý  | mĭght' ě lý | spēed' ě lý   |
| whōl' lý   | glōom' ě lý | strānge' lý | prōb' ā blý   |
| blithe' lý | plāin' lý   | frĭend' lý  | pēace' fūl lý |

## LESSON CCLXXIV.

The suffix *ise* or *ize* means to make.

- |             |              |                |                 |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| rē' al ize  | ē' qual ize  | au' thōr ize   | nāt' ũ ral ize  |
| ĉĭv' ě lize | erĭt' ě ĉĭse | hū' man ize    | gĕn' ěr al ize  |
| ŭ' tĭl ize  | eāt' ě ehĭse | sēe' ũ lār ize | Ĉhris' tian ize |



## LESSON CCLXXV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**casual** A thing is *casual* when it happens by chance,  
**accidental** without being prearranged; it is *accidental*  
**incidental** when opposed to what is designed, planned,  
 or foreseen; it is *incidental* when it falls  
*into* some regular course of things, but  
 forms no necessary part thereof; as, a *casual*  
 encounter, a *casual* remark; an *accidental* cir-  
 cumstance; an *accidental* meeting; an *inci-*  
*dental* observation.

**custom** *Custom* is the frequent repetition of the same  
**habit** act; *habit* is the effect of such repetition.  
*Custom* supposes an act of the will; *habit*  
 is a kind of "second nature", which grows  
 up within us; as, an old *custom*; a fixed  
*habit*.

**celebrate** To *celebrate* is to distinguish by some expres-  
**commemorate** sion of honor and joy; to *commemorate* is to  
 keep in memory by some public solemn  
 ceremony; as, we *celebrate* the birthday of  
 our country's Independence by the obser-  
 vance of the Fourth of July; Christians  
*commemorate* the death of our Saviour on  
 Good Friday.

**confess** We *confess* what we feel to have been wrong;  
**acknowledge** we *acknowledge* what we feel must and ought  
 to be known; a prisoner *confesses* his crime  
 and is punished; a gentleman *acknowledges*  
 his mistakes.

**content** To *content* is to appease, even though every  
**satisfy** desire or appetite is not gratified; to *satisfy*  
 is to gratify fully the longings of desire;  
 as, a man who is poor but *content* is rich  
 though all his needs are not *satisfied*.

## LESSON CCLXXVI.

Difficult words found in a Second Reader.

Let the pupils write these words.

threw	sought	sheaves	weather
rough	least	months	minute
lose	wolves	plague	women
whole	thieves	warmth	ocean
worms	stalks	steady	carriage

LESSON CCLXXVII. Difficult words from a Second Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

victuals	soldier	telegraph	orchard
sergeant	ironing	squirrel	imagine
courage	angler	stretched	besieged
naughty	venture	buried	whistling
pleasure	choir	question	thrashed
certainly	knock	business	daughter

LESSON CCLXXVIII. Difficult words from a Second Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

column	sacristy	themselves	guardian
anxious	vegetables	lightning	gratitude
quince	crucified	excellent	delicate
medicine	exception	resembles	collections
triumph	staggered	delightful	affectionate

LESSON CCLXXIX. Difficult words found in a Third Reader.

To be written by the pupils.

poultry	perched	sociable	quantities
machine	doubled	worthless	familiar
gambols	majesty	perceived	complained
suitable	appetites	weighing	imagination
spheres	bustled	palatable	immediately



## LESSON CCLXXX. Punctuation.

The **Period** (.) should be used,—

At the end of every complete sentence which does not ask a question or express emotion; as,

It is a beautiful sight to see the sun rise.

After every **abbreviated** word; as,—

Genl. Geo. Washington. The Rt. Rev. Bishop.

The **Comma** (,) is used,—

To separate two words in a series in the same construction if used without one of the conjunctions *and*, *or*, *nor*; as,

The brief, haughty, gratification of revenge is often purchased at the cost of a lasting, humiliating remorse.

To separate *three* or *more* nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles or adverbs, with or without a conjunction, and also the last word, if it be a *noun*, from the verb; as,

Love, honor, and obey God.

We must not only pity, but also help, the poor.

To separate successive pairs of words joined by a conjunction; as,

Whether we eat or drink, labor or sleep, we should be moderate.

To separate contrasted words or words in opposition; as,

Though deep, yet clear.

Before and after a qualifying clause introduced by a relative; as,

Peace at any price, which these men advocate, means war at any cost.

## LESSON CCLXXXI. Punctuation.

The **Comma**, continued.

To separate the rest of the sentence from parenthetical expressions; as,

The book was oblong, ten inches in length and seven in breadth, and bound in morocco.

To separate from the rest of the sentence a word or an expression denoting a person or an object addressed; as,

Friends, Romans, and countrymen, lend me your ears.

After a nominative, where the verb is understood; as,

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

To separate words and phrases in apposition; as,

Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge.

Between the transposed parts when a sentence is placed out of its natural order; as,

In all pursuits, attention is of primary importance.

After the adverbs *nay*, *however*, *finally*, *at least*, etc.; as,

However, they had not gone far, when they came to a sign post.

After the words *as*, *namely*, and *to wit*, when introducing an example; as,

There were only three persons in the room; namely, the prisoner, the witness, and the judge.

The **Note of Exclamation** (!) must be used,—

After every word or phrase which expresses passion or emotion; as,

Dear me! Alas!



## LESSON CCLXXXII. Latin Roots.

**mater** = mother; **pater** = father; **frater** = brother; **homo** = man.

- |                    |                   |                  |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. mǎ' trón        | 7. pǎ' trón       | 13. frǎ tēr' nǎl |
| 2. mǎ tēr' nǎl     | 8. pǎt' rón ize   | 14. hū' mǎn      |
| 3. mǎt' rǐ mǒ ný   | 9. pǎ tēr' nǎl    | 15. hǒm' áge     |
| 4. mǎ tēr' nǐ tý   | 10. pǎ tēr' nǐ tý | 16. hū mǎne'     |
| 5. mǎt' rǐ ċide    | 11. pǎt' rǐ mǒ ný | 17. hū' mǎn ize  |
| 6. mǎ triē' ũ lāte | 12. frǐ' ar (-ēr) | 18. hǒm' ĭ ċide  |

DEFINITION. 1 means a wife or a widow. 2, motherly. 3, a sacrament which gives grace to the husband and wife to live happily together. 4, the character or relation of a mother. 5, the murder of a mother by her child. 6, to enter or admit to membership in a society or other body. 7, one who protects. 8, to favor. 9, fatherly. 10, family headship, fatherhood. 11, an estate inherited from one's father. 12, a member of a mendicant religious Order. 13, brotherly. 14, having the qualities or attributes of a man. 15, respect. 16, benevolent. 17, to make gentle, to refine. 18, the killing of one human being by another.

## LESSON CCLXXXIII. Latin Roots.

**mitto, missum** = to send; **loquor, locutus** = to speak;**manus** = the hand; **lego, lectum** = to read.

- |                 |                      |                 |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. mǐs' sion    | 7. ěl' ō eū' tion    | 13. lēe' tūre   |
| 2. mǐs' sǐle    | 8. ōb' lô quý        | 14. lēg' ĭ ble  |
| 3. ǎd mǐt'      | 9. vĕn trǐl' ō quǐst | 15. lē' ġiǒn    |
| 4. dǐs mǐss'    | 10. mǎn' ũ al        | 16. eǒl' lēge   |
| 5. prǒm' ĩse    | 11. mǎn' ũ serǐpt    | 17. eū' lô ġize |
| 6. ěm' ĩs sǎ rý | 12. ē mǎn' ċi pāte   | 18. dǐl' ĭ ġent |

DEFINITION. 1 means an errand; the business on which one is sent. 2, a weapon thrown. 3, to allow to enter; to acknowledge as true. 4, to send away. 5, a declaration by which one binds himself to do or not to do some particular act. 6, an agent sent out to advance his employers' interests. 7, the act of speaking or reading in public. 8, reproach, censure. 9, one who speaks so that his voice seems not to come from him but from some other source. 10, done by hand; a book of such size that it may be easily carried in the hand. 11, written by hand. 12, to set free. 13, a discourse on any subject. 14, capable of being read. 15, a multitude. 16, a school for the higher studies. 17, to praise. 18, attentive, laborious, industrious.

## LESSON CCLXXXIV.

Words hard to spell and their meaning.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| sóm' ēr sault             | A leap in which a person turns heels over head and lights upon his feet. |
| ehlō' rò fōrm             | A chemical used in surgical operations to produce loss of feeling.       |
| mǎr' tial (-shal)         | Of, or suited for, war; military.  |
| prǎe' tǐ eǎ ble           | That may be done, practiced or accomplished.                             |
| heārth                    | The floor in a chimney on which a fire is made; home.                    |
| brǐs' tle (brǐs' sl)      | A short, stiff hair, as that of swine.                                   |
| dĕl' ĭ eǎ ċý              | Delightfulness; refinement.  |
| ċýl' ĩn dĕr               | A body of rollerlike form.   |
| ĭn ĭ' tǐ āte (-ish' ĭ āt) | To begin or enter upon.  |
| ehǎshm                    | A deep opening, as in the earth or in a rock.                            |
| pĕr suade' (-swād')       | To convince; to win over.  |
| ǎ eǎd' ē mý               | An institution for the study of higher learning.                         |
| ĕe elē' sǐ ǎs' tĕ         | A priest.  |
| pneū mǎt' ĩe              | Consisting of, or resembling, air.                                       |
| eoūr ā' ġeoūs             | Brave; bold.   |
| ǎ pōth' ē eǎ rý           | One who prepares and sells drugs.  |
| ĭn' ĕx ħaust' ĭ ble       | Incapable of being used up.  |
| pĕr nǐ' cious (-nǐsh' ũs) | Destructive; deadly; hateful.  |
| rǎġ' ā mŭf' fĭn           | A disreputable fellow.   |
| ĕx' ē erǎ ble             | Detestable; abominable.  |
| ĭn dĕbt' ĕd               | Brought into debt.   |
| eǎl' loūs                 | Hardened; unfeeling.   |