

## LESSON CCCXXV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

- balance** *Balance* ought not be used for *remainder*. *Balance* is the excess of one thing over another. We may speak of the *balance* of an account, because it is that which makes the two sides even, or a *balance* at the bank; but we must say, the *remainder* of the evening, the *remainder* of the week.
- brief** A sentence is *brief* when it is expressed in few words; it is *concise* when only the necessary words are used; it is *terse* when it is expressed with smoothness, grace, or elegance. For example, we say, The Senator's speech was *brief*, occupying only a few minutes; his opponent's was *concise*, but to the purpose, while that of the third man was *terse*, and charmed every one.
- benevolence** *Benevolence* is the desire of doing good; *beneficence* is the actual goodness; as, the man was naturally *benevolent*, but owing to the circumstances of his life he could not show any one very great *beneficence*.
- courage** *Courage* meets danger without fear. *Bravery* is displayed in daring deeds. *Fortitude* meets danger and enduring pain with a steadfast and unbroken spirit.
- choose** To *choose* is an act of the will; to *prefer* is to choose one thing as more desirable than another, and is an act of judgment; as, to *choose* a profession; to *prefer* a private life to a public one.
- character** *Character* is the real inner worth of a man; *reputation* is the world's opinion of him; as, his *reputation* is not good, but could we see his real *character*, we should not find him so bad.

## LESSON CCCXXVI.

The English prefix *be* means *to make*.

bê dew' (-dū')	bê fal'	bê wîch'	bê rêave'
bê stîr'	bê eălm'	bê nŭmb'	bê friënd'
bê stōw'	bê eloud'	bê smēar'	bê grŭdġe'
bê dîm'	bê wăil'	bê spēak'	bê fŏgged'

## LESSON CCCXXVII.

The English prefixes *mis*, *out*, and *over* mean respectively *wrong* or *wrongly*, *doing in a better manner than*, and *excess* or *superiority*.

mîs lâŷ'	mîs lēad'	mîs chānce'	ō' vēr awe'
mîs stēp'	mîs dēed'	out bîd'	ō' vēr eōme'
mîs rŭle'	mîs spēnd'	out dāre'	ō' vēr chārgē'
mîs dāte'	mîs prînt'	out brăg'	ō' vēr lōad'
mîs tākē'	mîs guăde'	out grōw'	ō' vēr îs' sŭe
mîs eăl'	mîs quōtē'	out brăve'	ō' vēr zēal' oŭs

## LESSON CCCXXVIII.

The English prefix *fore* and the Latin *pre* and *ante* mean *before*. The Greek *anti* means *opposite*, *against*.

fōre eăst'	prē dîet'	prē sērvē'	ăn' tē cēd' ent
fōre bōde'	prē sîde'	prē jŭdgē'	ăn' tē păs' ehal
fōre stal'	prē tēxt	prē mǎ tŭre'	ăn' tī dōte
prē fēr'	prē pârē'	ăn' tē rōom	ăn' tī pōde
prē fîx'	prē săge	ăn' tē dāte	ăn' tîp' à thŷ

## LESSON CCCXXIX. Words accented on the first syllable.

brō' mîne	ăr' tî sǎn	ăl' dēr mǎn	ăb' jēet nēss
ăsth' mǎ	ăb' à eŭs	ăn' çes tōr	gōōsē' bēr rŷ
grăn' deŭr	ăr' sē nŷe	ăr' gēn tîne	ăv' à lănche
ăr' à bŷe	ăl' gē brá	bŭr' gŭn dŷ	blăs' phē mōŭs



## LESSON CCCXXX. Latin Roots.

**debeo, debitum** = to owe; **decet** = it is becoming; **culpa** = a fault;  
**clamo** = to cry out; **civis** = a citizen.

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|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. dĕb' ĭt             | 7. dĕ eō' roŭs         | 13. ĕx elāim'        |
| 2. dĕbt' or (-ĕr)      | 8. eŭl' prĭt           | 14. prō elāim'       |
| 3. dĕ bĕn' tŭre        | 9. eŭl' pā ble         | 15. dĕe' lā mā' tion |
| 4. ĭn dĕbt' ĕd         | 10. ĭn eŭl' pāte       | 16. ĉĭt' ŷ           |
| 5. dĕ' ĉent            | 11. elāim              | 17. ĉĭv' ĩe          |
| 6. dĕe' ō rāte         | 12. elām' or (-ĕr)     | 18. ĉĭv' ĩl          |
| 19. ĉĭ vĭl' ian (-yan) | 20. ĉĭv' ĩ lĭ zā' tion |                      |

## LESSON CCCXXXI. Latin Roots.

**doceo, doctum** = to teach; **domus** = a house; **divinus** = heavenly;  
**durus** = hard.

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|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. dōe' tor (-tĕr)   | 7. dōme             | 13. dĭv' ĩ nā' tion |
| 2. dōe' trĭne        | 8. dō mēs' tĭe      | 14. dĭ vĭnē' lŷ     |
| 3. dōĉ' ĩle          | 9. dōm' ĩ ĉĭle      | 15. ĕn dŭre'        |
| 4. dōe' ū ment       | 10. dō mēs' tĭ eāte | 16. dŭr' ĩng        |
| 5. dōe' trĭ nal      | 11. dĭ vĭnē'        | 17. dŭ' rā ble      |
| 6. dōe' ū mĕn' tā rŷ | 12. dĭ vĭn' ĩ tŷ    | 18. dŭ rā' tion     |
| 19. ĭn' dŭ rāte      | 20. ōb' dŭ rāt ĕd   |                     |

## LESSON CCCXXXII. Latin Roots.

**magnus** = great; **malus** = bad; **modus** = manner.

- |                    |                     |                 |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. mās' tĕr        | 7. mǎg nĭf' ĩ ĉent  | 13. mōde        |
| 2. māy' or (-ĕr)   | 8. mǎg nān' ĩ moŭs  | 14. mōd' ĕl     |
| 3. mǎg' nĭ fŷ      | 9. māl' ĩĉe         | 15. mōd' ĕst    |
| 4. mǎg' nĭ tŭde    | 10. māl' trĕat'     | 16. mōd' ĩfŷ    |
| 5. mǎg' ĩs trāte   | 11. māl' ĩv' ō lent | 17. mōd' ĕr āte |
| 6. māl' jōr' ĩ tŷ  | 12. māl' ĩg' nĭ tŷ  | 18. mōd' ū lāte |
| 19. eōm mō' dĭ oŭs | 20. āe eōm' mō dāte |                 |

## LESSON CCCXXXIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**errand** An *errand* is the thing for which one goes to a distance; a *message* is the thing for which one is sent. A *message* is, properly, any communication which is conveyed; an *errand* sent from one person to another is that which causes one to go. A boy goes the *errand* and delivers the *message*.

**enmity** *Enmity* lies in the heart; it is deep and malignant.  
**animosity** *Animosity* lies in the passions; it is fierce and vindictive. *Enmity* is something permanent; *animosity* is partial and transitory. Thus, we speak of personal *enmity*, fierce *animosity*.

**education** *Education* is not alone the communication of knowledge, but also the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of correct principles; it belongs to the time of childhood and youth. *Instruction* furnishes the mind with knowledge; it may be given at different ages. *Breeding* relates to the manners or outward conduct; it is best learned in the early part of life.

**evidence** *Evidence* is whatever makes clear; *testimony* is that which is derived from an individual or a witness. For example, much *testimony* was taken but there was no *evidence* of the commission of a crime.

**eternal** What is *eternal* has neither beginning nor end;  
**endless** that which is *endless* has a beginning but no end. Thus we say, God is *eternal*; an *endless* crown of glory in heaven.

**expense** The *expense* is that which is laid out for a thing;  
**cost** as, the *expenses* of war. The *cost* is what a thing occasions to be laid out; as, the vase *cost* fifty dollars.



## LESSON CCCXXXIV.

The Latin prefixes *a*, *ab*, and *abs* mean *away from*. *Ad*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at* mean *to*.

à vĕrt'	ăd hĕrĕ'	ăg griĕvĕ'	ăp pal'
à vāil'	ăd dūĉĕ'	ăg' grā vāte	ăp pĕaĉĕ'
à void'	ăe ĉĕde'	ăl lāy'	ăr rĭvĕ'
ăb hōr'	ăe eōrd'	ăl lĕrĕ'	ăr' rō ganĉe
ăb rūpt'	ăe eount'	ăl lĕĝĕ'	ăs ĉĕnd'
ăb dūet'	ăf fĕet'	ăn nĕx'	ăs sign'
ăb sōlvĕ'	ăf fĭrm'	ăn nŭl'	ăt trăet'

## LESSON CCCXXXV.

The Latin prefix *post* means *after*; the English word is also used in compounds.

ăft' ĕr nōn	pōst pōnĕ'	pōst' hŭ moŭs
ăft' ĕr ward (-wĕrd)	pōst dāte'	pōst nā' tal
ăft' ĕr piĕĉe	pōst' serĭpt	pōst nŭp'tial (shal)
ăft' ĕr thought (-that)	pōs tĕr' ĭ tŷ	pōst' mĕ rĭd' ĭ an

## LESSON CCCXXXVI.

The Latin prefix *bi* (from *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*) means *two*, *doubly*.

bĭ' pĕd	bĭ dĕn' tal	bĭ lăt' ĕr al
bĭ sĕet'	bĭ eŭs' pĭd	bĭ fŭr' eāte
bĭ' nāte	bĭ ĕn' nĭ al	bĭ fō' lĭ āte
bĭ' vālve	bĭ lĭn' gual	bĭ eār' bōn āte

## LESSON CCCXXXVII.

The prefix *ob* signifies *against*, the letter *b* is often changed to the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

ōb jĕet'	ōb trŭde'	ōe eŭlt'	ōp pōĉĕ'
ōb ſĕrvĕ'	ōb' lĭ gāte	ōe' eŭ pŷ	ōp prĕss'
ōb strŭet'	ōe eŭr'	ōe eā' ſion	ōp prō' brĭ ūm

## LESSON CCCXXXVIII. Words often Confounded.

ăf fĕet', to act upon.	ăl lŭ' ſion, a reference.
ĕf fĕet', result; consequence.	ĭl lŭ' ſion, a deception.
ăd vĭĉĕ', counsel.	ăp' pō ſĭte, suitable; well adapted.
ăd vĭĉĕ', to counsel; to make known.	ōp' pō ſĭte, against; facing.
ăe ĉĕpt', to receive; to admit.	Brĭt' ōn, a native of Britain.
ĕx ĉĕpt', leaving out.	Brĭt' aĭn, a part of Europe.
ăr' rant, notorious; vile.	băl' lad, a popular song.
ĕr' rand, message; communion.	băl' lôt, to vote.
ăl' leŷ, a narrow passage in a city.	bĕa' eon, a signal fire.
ăl' lŷ', a confederate.	bĕck' on, to make a sign by nodding or a motion of the hand or finger.

## LESSON CCCXXXIX. Dictation Exercise.

I advise you not to take the advice of that man; he is an arrant scamp and the ally of bad people. If you ballot for that candidate the effect will be that it will affect the election. While the boy was going on an errand he was dragged into an alley and robbed. The beacon was reflected in the water on the opposite side of the bay, and the illusion was perfect. Beckon to that waiter. The ballad which the Briton wrote about Great Britain received general praise except from one man who would not accept it as good. His remarks were not apposite, as they contained a personal allusion.



## LESSON CCCXL. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**ridicule**  
**deride**

To *ridicule* means to expose to, or treat with, contemptuous laughter; *ridicule* consists more in words than in actions, and is frequently unaccompanied with any personal feeling of displeasure; as, to *ridicule* the fashions of the day. To *deride* also means to laugh at with contempt, but he who *derides* is actuated by a contemptuous spirit; as, to *deride* one for his religious opinions.

**religion**  
**piety**

*Religion* signifies both a system of faith and worship, and a sense of duty towards God. *Piety* denotes that feeling of veneration and love which we owe to Him. Our *religion* teaches us *piety*.

**return**  
**restore**

We *return* to a person the same as we have received; what we *restore* may or may not be the same as we have taken, but it ought to be of equal value. A man *returns* what he borrowed; he *restores* what he stole.

**renowned**  
**famous**  
**distinguished**

A person is *renowned* whose name is often mentioned with honor; he is *famous* who is widely spoken of as extraordinary; he is *distinguished* who has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view. A man may be *renowned* as a statesman; *famous* for his eccentricities; and *distinguished* by his abilities or his manners.

**source**  
**origin**

*Source* is said of that which produces a succession of objects; *origin* is said of only one subject. *Source* implies that the supply is continuous; *origin* that it has ceased. For example: The *origin* of man is to be traced to our first parent, Adam; religion is a never-failing *source* of consolation.

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

tím' or (-ēr-) oŭs

Fearful of danger.

thrěsh' ōld

The doorsill; entrance; beginning.

ăe' ċi dent

An unexpected, undesigned, and sudden event.

ăl' eô hōl

Highly rectified spirit.

ēarth' quake' (-kwāk') A shaking or trembling of the earth, often attended with destruction.

ġen' ēr ōs' i tŷ

Nobleness of heart; liberality.

īn eōn tēst' à ble

Certain; unquestionable.

nĕġ' lĭ ġenċe

Carelessness; heedlessness.

fôrt' nīght

Two weeks.

măġ' is trâte

A public civil officer.

mû nĭċ' i pal

Belonging to a city, state, kingdom, or nation.

Prôt' ěs tant

A Christian who rejects the authority of the Church.

sī' mŭl tă' nē oŭs

Happening at the same time.

eoun' tē nanċe

The appearance or expression of the face; encouragement; support.

īn' flŭ ěn' tial (-shal)

Exerting influence or power; having authority.

out rā' ġeoŭs

Violent; furious; raging.

ēm' i nent

High; lofty; distinguished; celebrated.

hōme' stĕad

The home of a family; the place of origin.

īġ' nô rā' mŭs

A stupid, ignorant person.

ĕp' i dĕm' i e

Spreading widely; affecting great numbers.

eōn tă' ġioŭs

Catching; conveying disease.

glō' rĭ oŭs

Illustrious; famous; noble.



## LESSON CCCXLII. Latin Roots.

**cedo, cessum** = to yield; **clino** = to lean; **flecto, flectum** = to turn, bend.

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|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. cēde           | 7. çēs' sion (sēsh' ūn) | 13. æ eliv' i tŷ     |
| 2. cēase          | 8. prō çēs' sion        | 14. ĩn' elī nā' tion |
| 3. ěx cēed'       | 9. elĭn' ĩe             | 15. rê flēet'        |
| 4. rê çēs'        | 10. dē elĭne'           | 16. flēx' ĩ ble      |
| 5. sũe' cēed      | 11. rê elĭn' ĩng        | 17. çĭr' eũm flēx    |
| 6. prē cēed'      | 12. dē eliv' i tŷ       | 18. dē flēet'        |
| 19. ĩn flēe' tion | 20. rê flēe' tor (-tēr) |                      |

## LESSON CCCXLIII. Latin Roots.

**migro, migratum** = to remove; **pello, pulsum** = to drive;  
**plico, plicatum** = to fold.

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|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. mĭ' grāte          | 7. pũlse          | 13. ăp plŷ'     |
| 2. ěm' ĩ grant        | 8. dĭs pēl'       | 14. eõm' plēx   |
| 3. mĭ' grā tō rŷ      | 9. ĩm' pũlse      | 15. dĭs plāy'   |
| 4. trāns' mĭ grāte    | 10. ěx pũl' sion  | 16. sĭm' ple    |
| 5. ĩm mĭ grā' tion    | 11. pũl sā' tion  | 17. plĭ' ant    |
| 6. rê pũl' sion       | 12. dũ plĭç' ĩ tŷ | 18. ĩm plĭç' ĩt |
| 19. mũl tĭ plĭç' ĩ tŷ | 20. æ eõm' plĭçe  |                 |

## LESSON CCCXLIV. Latin Roots.

**pono, positum** = to place; **porto, portatum** = to carry;  
**prehendo, prehensum** = to take hold of.

- |                   |                        |                       |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. pōst           | 7. ǒp pō' nent         | 13. ĩm' pōr tũ' nĭ tŷ |
| 2. pōs' tũre      | 8. ĩm' pōrt            | 14. sũr prĭše'        |
| 3. prō pōše'      | 9. pōr' tēr            | 15. ăp' prē hēnd'     |
| 4. pũr' pōse      | 10. pōrt' à ble        | 16. ĩm prĭs' on       |
| 5. rê pōše'       | 11. rê pōrt' ěr        | 17. eõm' prē hēnd'    |
| 6. ǒp' pō šĭte    | 12. pōrt fōl' iō (-yō) | 18. ěn' tēr prĭše     |
| 19. ăp prēn' tĭçe | 20. eõm' prē hēn' sion |                       |

## LESSON CCCXLV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**solicit** To *solicit* is to ask earnestly of one whom we  
**entreat** address as a superior; to *entreat* implies a request  
**beseech** enforced by reasons and arguments; to *beseech*  
**implore** is stronger than *entreat*, and is used more in  
**supplicate** poetry; to *implore* is resorted to by a sufferer for  
the relief of his misery, and is addressed to  
those who can avert or increase the calamity;  
to *supplicate* expresses the extreme of entreaty,  
and usually implies a state of deep humiliation.  
We *solicit* a favor; we *entreat* a judge to listen  
to our explanations; we *beseech* Heaven to hear  
our prayer; we *implore* the king to be merciful;  
we *supplicate* the general to spare the lives of  
the rebels taken in battle.

**strong** *Strong* denotes great physical ability; a *strong* man  
**robust** can lift a great weight. *Robust* implies strongly-  
built, with great power of endurance. A *robust*  
man can bear heat and cold, and carry on his  
work in spite of every kind of hardship.

**take** To *take* is simply to lay hold of; to *bring* is to  
**bring** convey from a distant to a nearer place; to *carry*  
**carry** is to convey by sustaining the thing carried, and  
generally implies motion from the speaker. For  
example: *Take* that basket, and *bring* me some  
eggs from the grocer; *carry* them carefully, so  
as not to break them.

**work** *Work* is that which calls for an exertion of  
**task** strength; it is more or less voluntary; as, the  
man was happy at his *work*, for it was to bring  
him rest and comfort in his old days. A *task*  
is *work* imposed by others; as, the *task* was a  
tedious one.



## LESSON CCCXLVI.

The prefix *con* means *with*. That it may be easier to pronounce it is changed to *com*, *col*, *co*, *cog*, and *cor*.

eön nēet'	eöm bīne'	eō ērçe'
eön çēal'	eöl lāte'	eō ē' val
eön sīgn'	eöl lēet'	eög' nāte
eön' elāve	eöl' lô quý	eög nĩ tion
eön' eāve	eöl lū' şion	eör rüpt'
eöm prēss'	eō' à lēsçe'	eör' rē lāte'
eöm mänd'	eō' ād jū' tor (-tēr)	eör' rē spōnd'

## LESSON CCCXLVII.

The English *counter* and the Latin *contra* mean *against*; the prefix *circum* signifies *around*.

eoun' tēr āet	eön' trā rý	çir eüm seribe'
eoun' tēr feít	eön' trā vēne'	çir eüm' fēr ençe
eoun' tēr mänd'	eön' trā dīet'	çir eüm lô eū' tion

## LESSON CCCXLVIII.

The prefix *de* means *down* or *from*; *dis* signifies *off*, *to deprive of*, or *not*; it sometimes drops the *s* and at other times changes that letter to *f*.

dē jēet'	dīs grāçe'	dīs ĩn hēr' ĩt
dē eōet'	dīs pērse'	dīs ĩn elīned'
dē flēet'	dīs guīşe'	dīs sīm' ĩ lar (-lēr)
dē eāmp'	dīs' eount	dīs sāt' ĩs fý
dē elīne'	dīs chārgē'	dīs eön tĩn' ũe
dē fraud'	dīs eov' ēr	dīs ěn chānt' ěd
dē bauch'	dīs hōn' or (-ēr)	dĩ grēss'
dē nounçe'	dīs loy' al	dĩ rēe' tion
dē seribe'	dīs ô blīge'	dĩf' fĩ dent
dē bĩl' ĩ tātē	dīs mount' ěd	dĩ mĩn' ĩsh
dē lĩn' ē āte	dīs eöl' ōred	dĩ lāp' ĩ dāte

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

trāçe' à ble	That may be followed by some mark or sign.
mĩs' sĩle	A weapon thrown by the hand or by a machine.
wēap' òn	Any instrument used in destroying, defeating, or injuring an enemy.
chāngē' à ble	Subject to change; inconstant.
dēf' ēr ençe	Submission to the wishes or opinion of another; great respect; reverence.
ōe' ũ list	One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.
hānd' kēr chĩef	A piece of cloth carried for wiping the face and hands.
hō' sier (-zhēr-) ý	Stockings in general.
shēr' ĩf'	An officer of the law.
whirl' (hwērl'-) pōol	A current of water moving in a circular direction.
ĩm' pĩ oũs	Wanting in piety; irreligious.
prĩv' ĩ lēge	A right not enjoyed by others or by all.
vĩt' rĩ ol	Sulphuric acid.
rēt' ĩ eũle	A little bag.
brĩg' à dīēr	A military title.
pāl' à tã ble	Agreeable to the taste.
vēn' ēr à ble	Deserving of honor and respect.
fāb' ũ loũs	Not real; exceeding great.
glūt' ton oũs	Eating to excess.
prēj' ũ dīçe	An opinion or leaning unfavorable to anything, without just cause.
sēe' ũ lar (-lēr)	Relating to things not spiritual or holy.



## LESSON CCCL. Latin Roots.

**pendeo, pensum** = to hang; **rumpo, ruptum** = to break;

**scio, scitum** = to know.

- |                             |                   |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. pënd' ent                | 7. pën' dû lûm    | 13. eör rûp' tion       |
| 2. sÿs pënse'               | 8. äb rÿpt'       | 14. scī' ençe           |
| 3. äp pën' dÿx              | 9. rÿp' tûre      | 15. eön'scious(-shÿs)   |
| 4. dē pënd'                 | 10. ĩr rÿp' tion  | 16. eön'science(-shens) |
| 5. dē pënd'ençe             | 11. bänk' rÿpt    | 17. scī ěn tĭf' ĩe      |
| 6. prō pën'sĭ tÿ            | 12. ĩn' tēr rÿpt  | 18. prē'sci(-shĭ-)ençe  |
| 19. ōm nĭs'cient(-nĭsh'ent) | 20. ōm nĭs'cĭence |                         |

## LESSON CCCLI. Latin Roots.

**scribo, scriptum** = to write; **sentio, sensum** = to feel;

**solvo, solutum** = to loose.

- |                    |                       |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. serĭbe          | 7. sēse               | 13. dĭs sēn' sion |
| 2. serĭb' ble      | 8. sēn' tençe         | 14. sölve         |
| 3. serĭp' tûre     | 9. sēn' sĭ ble        | 15. söl' ũ ble    |
| 4. dē serĭp' tion  | 10. sēn' su(-shÿ-)oÿs | 16. äb' sölve     |
| 5. prē serĭp' tion | 11. sēn' tĭ ment      | 17. söl' ven çÿ   |
| 6. măn' ũ serĭpt   | 12. sēn' sĭ tĭve      | 18. äb' sō lûte   |
| 19. ĩn söl' vent   | 20. rēv' ō lū' tion   |                   |

## LESSON CCCLII. Latin Roots.

**servo, servatum** = to save, to keep; **specio, spectrum** = to look;

**spiro, spiratum** = to breathe.

- |                     |                    |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. sērv' ant        | 7. sērv' ĩle       | 13. sÿs pēet'      |
| 2. ōb sērve'        | 8. spēe' tēr       | 14. eön spē' ũ oÿs |
| 3. prē sērve'       | 9. dē spēse'       | 15. sprĭte         |
| 4. prē sērv' ěr     | 10. spē' cious     | 16. spĭr' ĩt       |
| 5. rēs' ěr vā' tion | 11. spēç' ĩ mēn    | 17. ĩn spēred'     |
| 6. ōb sērv' ā tō rÿ | 12. spēe' tā ele   | 18. spĭr' ĩt ũ al  |
| 19. äs pĭ rā' tion  | 20. eön spĭr' ā çÿ |                    |

## LESSON CCCLIII.

The Latin prefix *ex* means *out of, from and out*; it becomes *e, ec, and ef* for the sake of ease in pronunciation.

- |           |                |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| ěx pěl'   | ěx elāim'      | ě jēet'   | ěe' stā sÿ     |
| ěx hōrt'  | ěx trāet'      | ě vāde'   | ěe çen' trĭe   |
| ěx çĭte'  | ěx' ě erāte    | ě rāse'   | ěf fÿse'       |
| ěx pōrt'  | ěx' eā vāte    | ě volve'  | ěf fāçe'       |
| ěx pānd'  | ěx' ōr çĭse    | ě mērgē'  | ěf fēr vēsçe'  |
| ěx elūde' | ěx eru' çĭ āte | ě elĭpse' | ěf fēm' ĩ nāte |

## LESSON CCCLIV.

The Greek prefix *epi* means *on, near, during*; the Latin prefix *extra* signifies *beyond*.

- |               |                  |                    |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ěp' ĩ grām    | ěp' ĩ dērm' ĩs   | ěx trā' nē oÿs     |
| ěp' ĩ lōgue   | ěp' ĩ glōt' tĭs  | ěx' trā mŭ' ral    |
| ěp' ĩ dēm' ĩe | ěx' trā dĭ' tion | ěx' trā gē' nē oÿs |
| ěp' ĩ lēp' sÿ | ěx trāv' ā gant  | ěx traōr' dĭ nā rÿ |

## LESSON CCCLV.

*For, un, or with* as a prefix to verbs have usually the force of negatives, denoting *against, or away, aside*.

- |           |            |              |              |
|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| för bĭd'  | för sākē'  | ŭn nērvē'    | ŭn lēarn' ěd |
| för gēt'  | för sweār' | ŭn elāsp'    | with hōld'   |
| för gĭvē' | ŭn fūrl'   | ŭn stēad' ŷ  | with draw'   |
| för beār' | ŭn vērl'   | ŭn hēalth' ŷ | with stānd'  |

## LESSON CCCLVI.

The Latin *semi* and the Greek *hemi* mean *half*.

- |                 |                  |               |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| sēm' ĩ tōne     | sēm' ĩ quā' vēr  | hēm' ĩ trōpe  |
| sēm' ĩ eō' lōn  | sēm' ĩ lĭq' ũĭd  | hēm' ĩ stĭeh  |
| sēm' ĩ çĭr' ele | sēm' ĩ ān' nŭ al | hēm' ĩ sphēre |



## LESSON CCCXXX. Latin Roots.

**debeo, debitum** = to owe; **decet** = it is becoming; **culpa** = a fault;  
**clamo** = to cry out; **civis** = a citizen.

- |                        |                        |                      |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. dēb' it             | 7. dē eō' roūs         | 13. ěx elāim'        |
| 2. dēbt' or (-ēr)      | 8. eūl' prīt           | 14. prō elāim'       |
| 3. dē bēn' tūre        | 9. eūl' pā ble         | 15. dōe' lā mā' tion |
| 4. ĩn dēbt' ěd         | 10. ĩn eūl' pāte       | 16. ċit' ŷ           |
| 5. dē' ċent            | 11. elāim              | 17. ċiv' ĩe          |
| 6. dēe' ō rāte         | 12. elām' or (-ēr)     | 18. ċiv' ĩl          |
| 19. ċi vīl' ian (-yan) | 20. ċiv' ĩ lī zā' tion |                      |

## LESSON CCCXXXI. Latin Roots.

**doceo, doctum** = to teach; **domus** = a house; **divinus** = heavenly;  
**durus** = hard.

- |                     |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. dōe' tor (-tēr)  | 7. dōme             | 13. dīv' ĩ nā' tion |
| 2. dōe' trīne       | 8. dō mēs' tīe      | 14. dī vīne' lý     |
| 3. dōċ' ĩle         | 9. dōm' ĩ ċīle      | 15. ěn dūre'        |
| 4. dōe' ū ment      | 10. dō mēs' tī eāte | 16. dūr' ĩng        |
| 5. dōe' trī nal     | 11. dī vīne'        | 17. dū' rā ble      |
| 6. dōe ū mēn' tā rý | 12. dī vīn' ĩ tý    | 18. dū rā' tion     |
| 19. ĩn' dū rāte     | 20. ōb' dū rāt ěd   |                     |

## LESSON CCCXXXII. Latin Roots.

**magnus** = great; **malus** = bad; **modus** = manner.

- |                    |                     |                 |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. mās' tēr        | 7. mǎg nīf' ĩ ċent  | 13. mōde        |
| 2. māy' or (-ēr)   | 8. mǎg nān' ĩ moūs  | 14. mōd' ěl     |
| 3. mǎg' nī fý      | 9. māl' ĩċe         | 15. mōd' ěst    |
| 4. mǎg' nī tūde    | 10. māl' trēat'     | 16. mōd' ĩfý    |
| 5. mǎg' ĩs trāte   | 11. māl' ěv' ō lent | 17. mōd' ěr āte |
| 6. māl' jōr' ĩ tý  | 12. māl' ĩg' nī tý  | 18. mōd' ū lāte |
| 19. eōm mō' dī ōūs | 20. āe eōm' mō dāte |                 |

## LESSON CCCXXXIII. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**errand** An *errand* is the thing for which one goes to a distance; a *message* is the thing for which one is sent. A *message* is, properly, any communication which is conveyed; an *errand* sent from one person to another is that which causes one to go. A boy goes the *errand* and delivers the *message*.

**enmity** *Enmity* lies in the heart; it is deep and malignant.  
**animosity** *Animosity* lies in the passions; it is fierce and vindictive. *Enmity* is something permanent; *animosity* is partial and transitory. Thus, we speak of personal *enmity*, fierce *animosity*.

**education** *Education* is not alone the communication of knowledge, but also the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of correct principles; it belongs to the time of childhood and youth. *Instruction* furnishes the mind with knowledge; it may be given at different ages. *Breeding* relates to the manners or outward conduct; it is best learned in the early part of life.

**evidence** *Evidence* is whatever makes clear; *testimony* is that which is derived from an individual or a witness. For example, much *testimony* was taken but there was no *evidence* of the commission of a crime.

**eternal** What is *eternal* has neither beginning nor end;  
**endless** that which is *endless* has a beginning but no end. Thus we say, God is *eternal*; an *endless* crown of glory in heaven.

**expense** The *expense* is that which is laid out for a thing;  
**cost** as, the *expenses* of war. The *cost* is what a thing occasions to be laid out; as, the vase *cost* fifty dollars.



## LESSON CCCXXXIV.

The Latin prefixes *a*, *ab*, and *abs* mean *away from*. *Ad*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at* mean *to*.

à vĕrt'	ăd hĕrĕ'	ăg griĕvĕ'	ăp pal'
à vāil'	ăd dūċĕ'	ăg' grā vāte	ăp pĕaġĕ'
à void'	ăe ċĕde'	ăl lāy'	ăr rĭvĕ'
ăb hōr'	ăe eōrd'	ăl lĕrĕ'	ăr' rō gānċe
ăb rūpt'	ăe eount'	ăl lĕġĕ'	ăs ċĕnd'
ăb dūet'	ăf fĕet'	ăn nĕx'	ăs sign'
ăb sōlvĕ'	ăf fĭrm'	ăn nŭl'	ăt trăet'

## LESSON CCCXXXV.

The Latin prefix *post* means *after*; the English word is also used in compounds.

ăft' ĕr nōn	pōst pōnĕ'	pōst' hŭ moŭs
ăft' ĕr ward (-wĕrd)	pōst dāte'	pōst nā' tal
ăft' ĕr piĕċĕ	pōst' serĭpt	pōst nŭp'tial (shal)
ăft' ĕr thought (-that)	pōs tĕr' ĭ tŷ	pōst' mĕ rĭd' ĭ an

## LESSON CCCXXXVI.

The Latin prefix *bi* (from *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*) means *two*, *doubly*.

bĭ' pĕd	bĭ dĕn' tal	bĭ lăt' ĕr al
bĭ sĕet'	bĭ eŭs' pĭd	bĭ fŭr' eāte
bĭ' nāte	bĭ ĕn' nĭ al	bĭ fō' lĭ āte
bĭ' vālve	bĭ lĭn' gual	bĭ eār' bōn āte

## LESSON CCCXXXVII.

The prefix *ob* signifies *against*, the letter *b* is often changed to the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

ōb jĕet'	ōb trŭde'	ōe eŭlt'	ōp pōġĕ'
ōb šĕrvĕ'	ōb' lĭ gāte	ōe' eŭ pŷ	ōp prĕss'
ōb strŭet'	ōe eŭr'	ōe eā' šion	ōp prō' brĭ ŭm

## LESSON CCCXXXVIII. Words often Confounded.

ăf fĕet', to act upon.	ăl lŭ' šion, a reference.
ĕf fĕet', result; consequence.	ĭl lŭ' šion, a deception.
ăd vĭċĕ', counsel.	ăp' pō šĭte, suitable; well adapted.
ăd vĭġĕ', to counsel; to make known.	ōp' pō šĭte, against; facing.
ăe ċĕpt', to receive; to admit.	Brĭt' ōn, a native of Britain.
ĕx ċĕpt', leaving out.	Brĭt' aĭn, a part of Europe.
ăr' rant, notorious; vile.	băl' lad, a popular song.
ĕr' rand, message; communion.	băl' lôt, to vote.
ăl' leŷ, a narrow passage in a city.	bĕa' eon, a signal fire.
ăl lŷ', a confederate.	bĕċk' on, to make a sign by nodding or a motion of the hand or finger.

## LESSON CCCXXXIX. Dictation Exercise.

I advise you not to take the advice of that man; he is an arrant scamp and the ally of bad people. If you ballot for that candidate the effect will be that it will affect the election. While the boy was going on an errand he was dragged into an alley and robbed. The beacon was reflected in the water on the opposite side of the bay, and the illusion was perfect. Beckon to that waiter. The ballad which the Briton wrote about Great Britain received general praise except from one man who would not accept it as good. His remarks were not apposite, as they contained a personal allusion.



## LESSON CCCXL. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**ridicule**  
**deride**

To *ridicule* means to expose to, or treat with, contemptuous laughter; *ridicule* consists more in words than in actions, and is frequently unaccompanied with any personal feeling of displeasure; as, to *ridicule* the fashions of the day. To *deride* also means to laugh at with contempt, but he who *derides* is actuated by a contemptuous spirit; as, to *deride* one for his religious opinions.

**religion**  
**piety**

*Religion* signifies both a system of faith and worship, and a sense of duty towards God. *Piety* denotes that feeling of veneration and love which we owe to Him. Our *religion* teaches us *piety*.

**return**  
**restore**

We *return* to a person the same as we have received; what we *restore* may or may not be the same as we have taken, but it ought to be of equal value. A man *returns* what he borrowed; he *restores* what he stole.

**renowned**  
**famous**  
**distinguished**

A person is *renowned* whose name is often mentioned with honor; he is *famous* who is widely spoken of as extraordinary; he is *distinguished* who has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view. A man may be *renowned* as a statesman; *famous* for his eccentricities; and *distinguished* by his abilities or his manners.

**source**  
**origin**

*Source* is said of that which produces a succession of objects; *origin* is said of only one subject. *Source* implies that the supply is continuous; *origin* that it has ceased. For example: The *origin* of man is to be traced to our first parent, Adam; religion is a never-failing *source* of consolation.

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

tím' or (-ēr-) oŭs

Fearful of danger.

thrěsh' ōld

The doorsill; entrance; beginning.

ăe' ċi dent

An unexpected, undesigned, and sudden event.

ăl' eô hōl

Highly rectified spirit.

ēarth' quake'(-kwāk') A shaking or trembling of the earth, often attended with destruction.

ġen' ēr ōs' ĭ tŷ

Nobleness of heart; liberality.

ĭn eôn tĕst' à ble

Certain; unquestionable.

nĕġ' lĭ ġenċe

Carelessness; heedlessness.

fôrt' nĭght

Two weeks.

măġ' ĭs trâte

A public civil officer.

mŭ nĭċ' ĭ pal

Belonging to a city, state, kingdom, or nation.

Prôt' ĕs tant

A Christian who rejects the authority of the Church.

sĭ' mŭl tă' nĕ oŭs

Happening at the same time.

eoun' tĕ nanċe

The appearance or expression of the face; encouragement; support.

ĭn' flŭ ĕn' tial (-shal)

Exerting influence or power; having authority.

out rā' ġeoŭs

Violent; furious; raging.

ĕm' ĭ nent

High; lofty; distinguished; celebrated.

hōme' stĕad

The home of a family; the place of origin.

ĭġ' nô rā' mŭs

A stupid, ignorant person.

ĕp' ĭ dĕm' ĩe

Spreading widely; affecting great numbers.

eôn tă' ġioŭs

Catching; conveying disease.

glō' rĭ oŭs

Illustrious; famous; noble.



## LESSON CCCXLII. Latin Roots.

**cedo, cessum** = to yield; **clino** = to lean; **flecto, flectum** = to turn, bend.

- |                   |                         |                      |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. cēde           | 7. çēs' sion (sēsh' ūn) | 13. æ eliv' i tỹ     |
| 2. cēase          | 8. prō çēs' sion        | 14. ĩn' elĩ nā' tion |
| 3. ěx cēed'       | 9. elĩn' ĩe             | 15. rê flēet'        |
| 4. rê çēss'       | 10. dē elĩne'           | 16. flēx' ĩ ble      |
| 5. sũe' cēed      | 11. rê elĩn' ĩng        | 17. çĩr' eũm flēx    |
| 6. prē cēed'      | 12. dē eliv' i tỹ       | 18. dē flēet'        |
| 19. ĩn flēe' tion | 20. rê flēe' tor (-tēr) |                      |

## LESSON CCCXLIII. Latin Roots.

**migro, migratum** = to remove; **pello, pulsum** = to drive;  
**plico, plicatum** = to fold.

- |                       |                   |                 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. mĩ' grāte          | 7. pũlse          | 13. āp plỹ'     |
| 2. ěm' ĩ grant        | 8. dĩs pēl'       | 14. eõm' plēx   |
| 3. mĩ' grā tō rỹ      | 9. ĩm' pũlse      | 15. dĩs plāy'   |
| 4. trāns' mĩ grāte    | 10. ěx pũl' sion  | 16. sĩm' ple    |
| 5. ĩm mĩ grā' tion    | 11. pũl sā' tion  | 17. plĩ' ant    |
| 6. rê pũl' sion       | 12. dũ plĩç' i tỹ | 18. ĩm plĩç' ĩt |
| 19. mũl tĩ plĩç' i tỹ | 20. æ eõm' plĩçe  |                 |

## LESSON CCCXLIV. Latin Roots.

**pono, positum** = to place; **porto, portatum** = to carry;  
**prehendo, prehensum** = to take hold of.

- |                   |                        |                       |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. pōst           | 7. õp pō' nent         | 13. ĩm' pōr tũ' nĩ tỹ |
| 2. pōs' tũre      | 8. ĩm' pōrt            | 14. sũr prĩşe'        |
| 3. prō pōşē'      | 9. pōr' tēr            | 15. āp' prē hēnd'     |
| 4. pũr' pōse      | 10. pōrt' ā ble        | 16. ĩm prĩş' on       |
| 5. rê pōşē'       | 11. rê pōrt' ěr        | 17. eõm' prē hēnd'    |
| 6. õp' pō şĩte    | 12. pōrt fōl' iō (-yō) | 18. ěn' tēr prĩşē     |
| 19. āp prēn' tĩçe | 20. eõm' prē hēn' sion |                       |

## LESSON CCCXLV. Synonyms.

These words are to be distinguished carefully from one another.

**solicit** To *solicit* is to ask earnestly of one whom we  
**entreat** address as a superior; to *entreat* implies a request  
**beseech** enforced by reasons and arguments; to *beseech*  
**implore** is stronger than *entreat*, and is used more in  
**supplicate** poetry; to *implore* is resorted to by a sufferer for the relief of his misery, and is addressed to those who can avert or increase the calamity; to *supplicate* expresses the extreme of entreaty, and usually implies a state of deep humiliation. We *solicit* a favor; we *entreat* a judge to listen to our explanations; we *beseech* Heaven to hear our prayer; we *implore* the king to be merciful; we *supplicate* the general to spare the lives of the rebels taken in battle.

**strong** *Strong* denotes great physical ability; a *strong* man  
**robust** can lift a great weight. *Robust* implies strongly-built, with great power of endurance. A *robust* man can bear heat and cold, and carry on his work in spite of every kind of hardship.

**take** To *take* is simply to lay hold of; to *bring* is to  
**bring** convey from a distant to a nearer place; to *carry*  
**carry** is to convey by sustaining the thing carried, and generally implies motion from the speaker. For example: *Take* that basket, and *bring* me some eggs from the grocer; *carry* them carefully, so as not to break them.

**work** *Work* is that which calls for an exertion of  
**task** strength; it is more or less voluntary; as, the man was happy at his *work*, for it was to bring him rest and comfort in his old days. A *task* is *work* imposed by others; as, the *task* was a tedious one.



## LESSON CCCXLVI.

The prefix *con* means *with*. That it may be easier to pronounce it is changed to *com*, *col*, *co*, *cog*, and *cor*.

eön nēet'	eöm bīne'	eō ērçe'
eön çēal'	eöl lāte'	eō ē' val
eön sīgn'	eöl lēet'	eög' nāte
eön' elāve	eöl' lô quý	eög nī' tion
eön' eāve	eöl lū' şion	eör rüpt'
eöm prēss'	eō' à lēsçe'	eör' rē lāte'
eöm mänd'	eō' ād jū' tor (-tēr)	eör' rē spōnd'

## LESSON CCCXLVII.

The English *counter* and the Latin *contra* mean *against*; the prefix *circum* signifies *around*.

eoun' tēr āet	eön' trā rý	çir eüm seribe'
eoun' tēr feít	eön' trā vēne'	çir eüm' fēr ençe
eoun' tēr mänd'	eön' trā dīet'	çir eüm lô eū' tion

## LESSON CCCXLVIII.

The prefix *de* means *down* or *from*; *dis* signifies *off*, *to deprive of*, or *not*; it sometimes drops the *s* and at other times changes that letter to *f*.

dē jēet'	dīs grāçe'	dīs ĩn hēr' ĩt
dē eōet'	dīs pērse'	dīs ĩn elīned'
dē flēet'	dīs guīşe'	dīs sīm' ĩ lar (-lēr)
dē eāmp'	dīs' eount	dīs sāt' ĩs fý
dē elīne'	dīs chārgē'	dīs eön tīn' ũe
dē fraud'	dīs eov' ēr	dīs ěn chānt' ěd
dē bāuch'	dīs hōn' or (-ēr)	dī grēss'
dē nounçe'	dīs loy' al	dī rēe' tion
dē seribe'	dīs ô blīge'	dīf' fī dent
dē bīl' ĩ tātē	dīs mount' ěd	dī mīn' ĩsh
dē līn' ē āte	dīs eöl' ōred	dī lāp' ĩ dāte

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

trāçe' à ble	That may be followed by some mark or sign.
mīs' sīle	A weapon thrown by the hand or by a machine.
wēap' òn	Any instrument used in destroying, defeating, or injuring an enemy.
chānge' à ble	Subject to change; inconstant.
dēf' ēr ençe	Submission to the wishes or opinion of another; great respect; reverence.
ōe' ũ list	One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.
hānd' kēr chīef	A piece of cloth carried for wiping the face and hands.
hō' sier (-zhēr-) ý	Stockings in general.
shēr' ĩf'	An officer of the law.
whirl' (hwēr'l-) pōol	A current of water moving in a circular direction.
ĩm' pī oūs	Wanting in piety; irreligious.
prīv' ĩ lēge	A right not enjoyed by others or by all.
vīt' rī ol	Sulphuric acid.
rēt' ĩ eūle	A little bag.
brīg' à dīēr	A military title.
pāl' à tā ble	Agreeable to the taste.
vēn' ēr à ble	Deserving of honor and respect.
fāb' ũ loūs	Not real; exceeding great.
glūt' ton oūs	Eating to excess.
prēj' ũ dīçe	An opinion or leaning unfavorable to anything, without just cause.
sēe' ũ lar (-lēr)	Relating to things not spiritual or holy.



## LESSON CCCL. Latin Roots.

pendeo, pensum = to hang; rumpo, ruptum = to break;

scio, scitum = to know.

- |                               |                    |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. pënd' ent                  | 7. pën' dû lüm     | 13. eör rüp' tion        |
| 2. sūs pēnse'                 | 8. āb rūpt'        | 14. scī' ençe            |
| 3. āp pēn' dīx                | 9. rūp' tūre       | 15. eōn' scious(-shūs)   |
| 4. dē pēnd'                   | 10. ĩr rūp' tion   | 16. eōn' science(-shens) |
| 5. dē pēnd'ençe               | 11. bānk' rūpt     | 17. scī ěn tīf' ĩe       |
| 6. prō pēn' sī tỹ             | 12. ĩn' tēr rūpt   | 18. prē sci(-shī-)ençe   |
| 19. ōm nīs' cient(-nīsh' ent) | 20. ōm nīs' cience |                          |

## LESSON CCCLI. Latin Roots.

scribo, scriptum = to write; sentio, sensum = to feel;

solvo, solutum = to loose.

- |                    |                       |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. serībe          | 7. sēnse              | 13. dīs sēn' sion |
| 2. serīb' ble      | 8. sēn' tençe         | 14. sōlve         |
| 3. serīp' tūre     | 9. sēn' sī ble        | 15. sōl' ũ ble    |
| 4. dē serīp' tion  | 10. sēn' su(-shū-)oūs | 16. āb' sōlve     |
| 5. prē serīp' tion | 11. sēn' tī ment      | 17. sōl' ven çỹ   |
| 6. mǎn' ũ serīpt   | 12. sēn' sī tīve      | 18. āb' sō lūte   |
| 19. ĩn sōl' vent   | 20. rēv' ō lū' tion   |                   |

## LESSON CCCLII. Latin Roots.

servo, servatum = to save, to keep; specio, spectrum = to look;

spiro, spiratum = to breathe.

- |                     |                    |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. sērv' ant        | 7. sērv' ĩle       | 13. sūs pēet'      |
| 2. ōb sērve'        | 8. spēe' tēr       | 14. eōn spē' ũ oūs |
| 3. prē sērve'       | 9. dē spēse'       | 15. sprīte         |
| 4. prē sērv' ěr     | 10. spē' cious     | 16. spīr' ĩt       |
| 5. rēs' ěr vā' tion | 11. spēç' ĩ mēn    | 17. ĩn spīred'     |
| 6. ōb sērv' ā tō rỹ | 12. spēe' tā ele   | 18. spīr' ĩt ũ al  |
| 19. ās pī rā' tion  | 20. eōn spīr' ā çỹ |                    |

## LESSON CCCLIII.

The Latin prefix *ex* means *out of, from and out*; it becomes *e, ec, and ef* for the sake of ease in pronunciation.

- |           |                |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| ěx pěl'   | ěx elāim'      | ě jēet'   | ěe' stā sỹ     |
| ěx hōrt'  | ěx trāet'      | ě vāde'   | ěe çēn' trīe   |
| ěx çīte'  | ěx' ě erāte    | ě rāse'   | ěf fūse'       |
| ěx pōrt'  | ěx' eā vāte    | ě vōlve'  | ěf fāçe'       |
| ěx pānd'  | ěx' ōr çīse    | ě mērgē'  | ěf fēr vēsce'  |
| ěx elūde' | ěx eru' çī āte | ě elīpse' | ěf fēm' ĩ nāte |

## LESSON CCCLIV.

The Greek prefix *epi* means *on, near, during*; the Latin prefix *extra* signifies *beyond*.

- |               |                  |                    |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ěp' ĩ grām    | ěp' ĩ dērm' ĩs   | ěx trā' nē oūs     |
| ěp' ĩ lōgue   | ěp' ĩ glōt' tīs  | ěx' trā mū' ral    |
| ěp' ĩ dēm' ĩe | ěx' trā dī' tion | ěx' trā gē' nē oūs |
| ěp' ĩ lēp' sỹ | ěx trāv' ā gant  | ěx traōr' dī nā rỹ |

## LESSON CCCLV.

For, *un, or with* as a prefix to verbs have usually the force of negatives, denoting *against, or away, aside*.

- |           |            |              |              |
|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| fōr bīd'  | fōr sāke'  | ũn nērvē'    | ũn lēarn' ěd |
| fōr gēt'  | fōr sweār' | ũn elāsp'    | with hōld'   |
| fōr gīve' | ũn fūrl'   | ũn stēad' ỹ  | with draw'   |
| fōr beār' | ũn vērl'   | ũn hēalth' ỹ | with stānd'  |

## LESSON CCCLVI.

The Latin *semi* and the Greek *hemi* mean *half*.

- |                 |                  |               |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| sēm' ĩ tōne     | sēm' ĩ quā' vēr  | hēm' ĩ trōpe  |
| sēm' ĩ eō' lōn  | sēm' ĩ līq' uīd  | hēm' ĩ stīeh  |
| sēm' ĩ çīr' ele | sēm' ĩ ān' nū al | hēm' ĩ sphēre |