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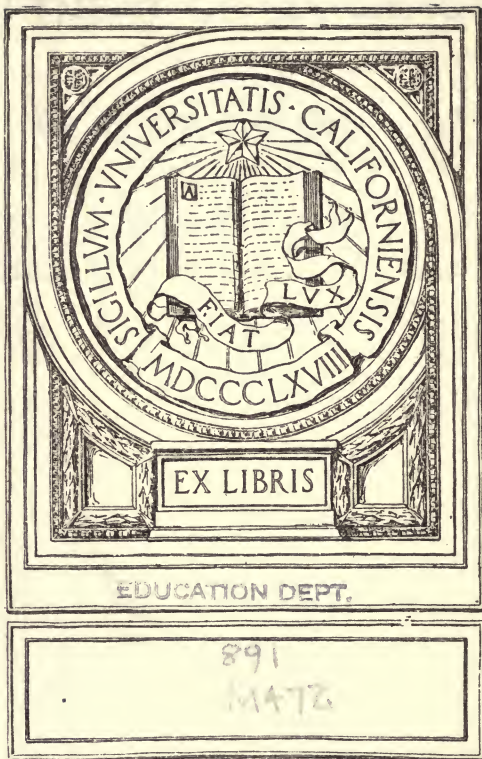
MAYNE'S SIGHT SPELLER

Powers & Lyons
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MAYNE'S

SIGHT SPELLER

ADAPTED FOR

GRADED SCHOOLS

From Fourth Grade through the Eighth Grade
and

UNGRADED SCHOOLS

WITH

Supplementary List for Use in High Schools and for
TEST EXERCISES

BY

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POWERS & LYONS

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

Take care that you never spell a word wrong. Always, before you spell a word, consider how it is spelled, and if you do not remember it, turn to a dictionary. It produces great praise to a lady [or gentleman] to spell well.—*Thomas Jefferson*, in letter to his daughter.

EDUCATION DEPT.

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PREFACE

Notwithstanding the assertion made by one of our prominent educators that the boy in the high school who is accused of being a poor speller should regard the accusation as a compliment rather than a disgrace, the great body of English-speaking people feel that accuracy in the use of the mother-tongue in orthography, as well as in composition, is one of the marks of even a fair education.

The problem of how to make good spellers is a very present one for the teachers in the schools. A few years ago it was thought by a number of prominent educators that it would be best to do away with the spelling-book and teach spelling incidentally in connection with the regular school subjects. In the schools where this plan, or rather lack of plan, was tried it was soon found that pupils regarded spelling merely as incidental, attaching little importance to it. Systematic use of the unpedagogic spellers now on the market is far better than this haphazard instruction given without a text.

During the past few years the subject of spelling has received increasing attention from educators and psychologists, investigations having revealed facts that can not help being of great value in making good spellers. These investigations of thousands of children in Germany, in Philadelphia, Chicago, and many of the important cities of Wisconsin, have shown with a reasonable degree of certainty the following facts:

1. In learning to spell, school children are largely "eye-minded;" that is, they obtain their percepts of the order of the letters in words by seeing the words in print or in script.

2. The ease of obtaining the percepts and the ability to reproduce them with accuracy are aided by studying the words in the form in which they usually appear in print or script, unmodified by separation into syllables or the application of diacritical markings.

3. Good spelling is aided greatly by writing, and, to a less extent, by naming the letters aloud in order. The careful pronunciation of the words by the pupil has been found to be a great aid in correct spelling.

4. Very much better results have been obtained when attention was called to certain words of difficult orthography or when something of interest, either in pronunciation or meaning, was given with reference to the words.

Even a cursory examination of the spelling-books published within the period of these investigations will show that their authors either had no knowledge of the investigations or chose not to utilize it. If, then, the results of the investigations are not to be discredited, the necessity for a text-book in spelling which shall take into account the ascertained facts is plainly shown. To meet this necessity, the Sight Speller has been prepared.

The words are printed in clear, bold-faced type to appeal to the eye of the pupil, and there are no marks of any kind on or about the words to distract the attention of the pupil from their usual form.

Under each list of words, in smaller type, are the words marked for correct pronunciation. Here are also given such cautions, meanings, and facts as will call more interested attention to the words to be spelled. The diacritical markings are those used in Webster's International Dictionary, but there are no re-spellings, it having been demonstrated beyond question that such re-spellings are a frequent source of poor spelling, as they present an incorrect form for critical attention, the result being that the incorrect form is often the one which makes the stronger impress upon the mind.

The choice of vocabulary and its extent are among the most important problems in preparing a good spelling-book.

It is manifestly impossible to include in a speller all the words that are found in the dictionary, many thousands of which find no place in the vocabulary of the ordinary citizen.

Although much fault is found with the irregularity of our English spelling, it is a fact that the average child, acquainted with the common analogies of our language, will spell correctly

hundreds of words which he has never seen. The analogies and the phonetics of our language attend to the spelling of the larger number of words in the language. It is not necessary, then, to incorporate all of these in a speller. Neither is it necessary in a spelling-book to give special attention to the simpler analogies, as that is amply provided for in our modern methods of teaching reading.

There are thus left for the special vocabulary of the spelling-book only such words as involve some orthographic difficulty. What constitutes orthographic difficulty is, of course, largely a matter of judgment of the author or teacher, but some advance has been made on individual judgment by a comparison of spelling tests used in a number of cities throughout the country. It is found that certain words that are frequently misspelled in one city will present no difficulty whatever in another; also, that certain words which are misspelled by pupils quite generally are such as apparently should present no difficulty whatever. An investigation of difficulties in spelling was made at the University of Wisconsin under the supervision of the professor of psychology. It was found that the greatest difficulty lies in the doubling of letters. Then, in order, with the terminations *able* and *ible*, in *ei* and *ie*, in *tion*, *sion*, and *cion*, and in silent letters. It will be noted that prominence is given to these difficulties in the preparation of the lessons and in the selection of the words for this book. The doubling of letters and some other difficulties involve the rules of spelling. A single rule is emphasized in each grade, and a review of all the rules, with drills, is given in the eighth grade. It is believed that this arrangement will make the rules serviceable to the pupils.

In many spelling-books particular stress is laid upon lists of homophones. The spelling-book that places together the words *ton* and *tun* for the pupil to study and to distinguish is doing him a positive disservice. The word *tun* is seldom used as the name of a cask, and there is certainly no possibility that the pupils in our schools to-day will ever have any occasion to employ it. Until these two words were studied in juxtaposition there was little probability of *ton* being misspelled; but from this time forward every pupil needing to write the word representing

two thousand pounds, will meet the question, Shall I spell it with an *o* or with a *u*? The more he thinks about it the more likely is he to choose the wrong letter. Spelling-books having long lists of homophones lead to the very confusion they are seeking to avoid.

There is not likely to be confusion in the minds of the pupils with words presented at long intervals. Early in life the word *load* is learned. It may not be necessary until many years afterward to add the word *lode*, and when that time comes there will be no confusion unless some speller groups the words and directs the pupil to study the two words together. The words *to*, *too* and *two*, and *there* and *their* are learned at about the same time, and it is the confusion of a few words such as these that has led to the belief that it is necessary to teach many homophones, whereas, in point of fact, the number needed is very small. A few homophones with which pupils may have special difficulty are given in the Review and Dictation Exercises. Here pupils may see the words in their proper relations to other words, and with their exact meanings indicated by their use in sentences.

Though the method of presentation may vary, all practical teachers recognize the necessity of drill and of frequent review upon troublesome words. Words of this nature have been repeated in each grade. No apology is offered for the occurrence of *separate* and its derivatives seven times, nor for the repetition of *benefit* and its derivatives as frequently. Every teacher above the fourth grade will recognize the necessity of the repetition. Drill, drill, drill, is the price to be paid for good spelling. It is recommended that, besides mastering the spelling of the words for its own grade, each grade review all the words given for the preceding grade.

If an eighth grade pupil can spell every word in the spelling-book correctly, he or she may still be a poor speller for life. New words are constantly arising that must be learned. More important than all else is the formation of the *dictionary habit*. This habit well formed will make even a naturally poor speller a good speller in adult life, as well as contribute to his general intelligence. The cultivation of this habit is one of the chief

advantages to be gained by the use of this spelling-book. Each lesson has something to be looked up in the dictionary, and specific directions are given to the pupil as to what he shall look up. A teacher may talk ever so much about the use of the dictionary, and advise its use, but, unless definite lessons are given, the habit will not be formed. The act of searching for the word, the retention of the letters of the word in the mind, and the mental chastisement if they slip away before the word searched for is found, are all powerful influences in fixing the form of the word in the mind.

The compilation of a mere list of words for use in the grades would be an easy task, but would be of doubtful utility. The words in this speller are chosen with reference to their orthographic difficulty. It is primarily a spelling-book, and not a language book, a grammar, an etymology or an orthoepy. Without sacrificing this fundamental idea, however, it has been found possible to so classify the words of the speller that the meanings of hundreds of them become apparent, the pronunciation of others is indicated, and the derivation of many more made clear.

The spelling lesson is often the lesson that is most neglected by the teacher, not because of any want of appreciation of its importance, but chiefly because of lack of time. This text is an aid to the teacher. It not only presents the list of words in proper form, but it also gives such assistance to the pupils as the careful teacher would gladly give had she the time.

It is hoped that the use of this text will make the spelling lesson something more than a "conning o'er" of a mere list of words, and the author will feel abundantly repaid if his effort to produce a spelling-book which recognizes the results of recent scientific investigations shall be accorded a welcome by teachers and pupils.

PRONUNCIATION

Elementary Sounds

There are about forty elementary sounds in the English language. By a proper combination of these elementary sounds the words of the language are made.

The Alphabet Imperfect

If the alphabet were perfect, there would be one character for each sound, and but one. But the English alphabet contains but twenty-six characters, so that extra duties must be put upon some of the characters—e. g., “a” has eight sounds. The twenty-six characters are not economically used, for some of them are superfluous, as $q=kw$, $x=ks$, etc. This imperfection leads to the necessity of indicating the pronunciation of words by diacritical marks in order to denote the true value of any character.

Classification of Oral Elements

The elementary sounds are either vowel sounds or consonant sounds.

The vowel sounds, or vowels, are made by the vocal cords, and are but slightly modified by the organs of speech. The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *w* and *y* represent all the vowels in the language.

The consonant sounds, or consonants, are sounds which in utterance are usually combined and sounded with vowels.

Vowels

Character.	Name of Sound.	Name of Diacritical Mark.	Equivalent.	Key Words
ā	Long <i>a</i>	Macron	e	āle, fāte, chāos
ă	Short <i>a</i>	Breve		ăm, făt, ăcept
â	Long Italian	Two dots above		fâr, fâther, âh
à	Short Italian	One dot above		âsk, grâss, Americâ

Character.	Name of Sound.	Name of Diacritical Mark.	Equivalent.	Key Words.
Ɑ	Broad	Two dots under		all, awe, swarm
Ɱ	Short broad	One dot under	ǒ	what, was, quality
â	Circumflex	Caret	ê	câre, shâre, pârent
ã	Modified by <i>r</i>	Tilde	ẽ, õ, ĩ, ỹ, ù	scholâr, orchârd
â	Long shortened	Detached bar		senâte, prefâce
<i>a</i>	Obscure	Italic		final, infanzt
ē	Long <i>e</i>	Macron	ī	ēve, mēte, serēne
ĕ	Short <i>e</i>	Breve		ĕnd, mĕt, ĕfface
ê	Circumflex	Caret	â	thêre, hêir, whêre
ẽ	Modified by <i>r</i>	Tilde	ã, ĩ, õ, ù, ỹ	fĕrn, hĕr, infĕr
ē	Like long <i>ā</i>	Bar below	ā	prey, obey, feign
ĕ	Long shortened	Detached bar		crĕate, sĕrene
<i>e</i>	Obscure	Italic		recent, novel
ī	Long <i>i</i>	Macron	ȳ	īce, time, bīnd
ĭ	Short <i>i</i>	Breve	ȳ	īll, pĭn, pĭty
ĩ	Like <i>ē</i>	Two dots above	ē	machīne, pīque
ĩ	Modified by <i>r</i>	Tilde	ã, õ, ẽ, ỹ, ù	fĭr, bĭrd
î	Long shortened	Detached bar		īdea, tribūnal
ō	Long <i>o</i>	Macron		ōld, nōte, ōver
ǒ	Short <i>o</i>	Breve		ōdd, nōt, ōccur
ô	Circumflex	Caret		ôrb, lôrd, ôrder
õ	Modified by <i>r</i>	Tilde	ã, ẽ, ĩ, ù, ỹ	doctōr, factōr
Ɑ	Broad	Two dots under	ōō	oaze, who, tomb
Ɱ	Short broad	One dot under	ōō	wōlf, bōsom
ó	Like short <i>ũ</i>	One dot above	ũ	sōme, ôther
ō	Long shortened	Detached bar		ôbey, prôpose
ū	Long <i>u</i>	Macron		ūse, pūre, tūne
ŭ	Short <i>u</i>	Breve	ò	ŭp, tŭb, sŭbmit
û	Circumflex	Caret		ûrn, bûrn, fûrl
Ɑ	Broad	Two dots under		rude, intrude
Ɱ	Short broad	One dot under	o, oo	full, put, push
ũ	Long shortened	Detached bar		ūnite, hūmane
ȳ	Long <i>y</i>	Macron	ī	mȳ, crȳ, dȳe
ȳ	Short <i>y</i>	Breve	ī	sadlȳ
ỹ	Modified by <i>r</i>	Tilde	ĩ, ã, õ, ù, ẽ	mȳrtle, mȳrrh

Diphthongs

A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sounds, in one utterance or syllable. It may be represented to the eye by two letters or by one. There are six diphthongs in the English language, represented in the words *ice*, *out*, *oil*, *ale*, *old*, *use*.

Digraphs

A digraph is a combination of two letters to represent one sound, as *ai* in *said*, *ph* in *phonic*.

Trigraphs

A trigraph is a combination of three letters to represent one sound or diphthong, as *ieu* in *adieu*, *eau* in *beau*.

Consonants

Character.	Name of Sound.	Name of Diacritical Mark.	Equivalent.	Key Words.
e	Hard	Bar	k	eat, eall
ç	Soft	Cedilla	s	çell, viçe
ġ	Hard	Bar		ġet, beġin
ĝ	Soft	Cedilla	j	ĝem, engine
ñ	Nasal	Bar below		in̄k, finger
ş	Sonant	Suspended bar	z	iş, haş
x	Sonant	Suspended bar	gz	exist

Definitions and Classifications

The sounds in the language may be classified according to the special organs used in making or in modifying them.

A lingual is a consonant sound formed by the aid of the tongue, as *th* in *thing*.

A palatal is a sound produced by the aid of the palate, as *k* in *king*.

A labial is a sound produced by the aid of the lips, as *p* in *pin*.

A sub-vocal is a tone of the voice greatly modified or interrupted by the organs of speech, as *b* in *boy*.

An aspirate is a mere breathing, more or less modified by the organs of speech, as *h* in *hat*; *wh* in *what*.

Cognates are those pairs of consonant sounds, one sub-vocal and one aspirate, which are produced with the organs of speech in the same, or very nearly the same position. In the following table cognates are on the same line.

Sub-vocals			Aspirates		
Character.	Key.	Equivalent.	Character.	Key.	Equivalent.
b	ball		p	pull	
d	do		t	time	ed, th
g	get		k	kill	e, eh, gh, q
j	jet	g	h	hut	
l	lid		ch	chin	
m	muff				
n	not				
ŋ	single	ng			
r	rub				
th	this		th	thin	
v	vain		f	fall	ph, gh
w	woe		wh	who	
x	exist	gz	x	vex	ks
y	yet				
z	buzz	z	s	son	ç
z (h)	azure	si, zi	sh	shoot	ch, c, ce, ci si, ti, sch

Consonant Digraphs

eh	ehorus	ph	sylph	x=ks
ch	chaise	sh	shoot	q=kw
dğ	edge	th	that	
gh	ghastly	th	thin	
ng	sing	wh	what	

FOURTH GRADE

LESSON 1

Sound of long "ā," as in "āte."

mason	fable	crazy	lately
favor	greater	vale	bathe
pain	refrain	slain	ache
plane	razor	acorns	label
tailor	hasty	gayly	stake

Note the words in this lesson having silent *e* to keep the vowel long.

mā'son; fā'vōr; pāin; plānē, level, flat; tāi'lōr; fā'blē; grēāt'ēr; rē frāin', to hold back; rā'zōr; hās'ty, acting in a hurry; lātē'lý; bāthē; āchē; lā'bēl; stākē, a stick in the ground.

Mark the words in the third column to show pronunciation; then correct your work by consulting the dictionary. Do not copy the word from the dictionary as it is spelled by sound. Copy the correct spelling only and indicate the correct pronunciation by marks.

The bar over vowels to indicate their long sound is called the *macron*.

LESSON 2

Articles Found in the Kitchen.

kettles	knives	bowl	platters
bucket	towel	skillet	griddle
spoons	chairs	damper	funnel
grater	pail	table	sieve
ladle	dipper	saucers	strainer

kět'tlēs; būčk'ět; spōōnŕ; grāt'ēr, something to grate fruit or vegetables; lā'dlē; knivēs; tow'ěl; cháĩrŕ; pāl; bōwl, a vessel to hold liquids; skil'lēt; dām'pēr; tā'blē; saŕ'çērŕ.

Look up the meanings of the words in the last column, and mark them for pronunciation.

Note carefully the order of the letters in *sieve*.

LESSON 3

Words of Opposite Meanings.

great	small	homely	pretty
unite	divide	feast	famine
admire	detest	smooth	rough
despise	respect	straight	crooked
fierce	gentle	give	receive

These words should be studied in pairs. If either word is given, be able to spell its opposite also.

grēāt; smāl; ũ nītē'; dĩ vīdē', notice the short sound of i in the first syllable; ād mīrē'; dē tēsť'; dē spīŕē; rē spēet'; fīērçē; gēn'tlē; hōmē'lŷ; pre(=ĩ)t'tŷ.

Mark the remaining pairs of words diacritically, using the dictionary, and find their meanings.

LESSON 4

Having Reference to Colors.

pale	blue	yellow	azure
purple	plain	indigo	vermilion
reddish	orange	maroon	ochre
white	violet	chestnut	crimson
dun	green	plaid	lavender

pālē, wanting in color; pūr'plē; rēd'dīsh; whītē; dŭn, a dull

brown color; blūē; plāin, not brightly colored; őr'a(=ē)ngē; vī'ō lēt; grēēn; yēl'lōw; ın'dī gō, deep blue; má rōōn', a brownish or dull red color; chēs'tnūt; plāid, checkered in colors.

Look up the meanings of the remaining words in the dictionary, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 5

Dictation Review.

"*Great oaks from little acorns grow.*"

The *skillet* is used a *greater* number of times in the kitchen than the *grater*.

Plain people always occupy a higher *plane* than those who are merely *pretty*.

The *stake* was set at the end of the *crooked vale*. The *meat* is brought to the *table* on *platters* when it is well done.

The *dun* colors *receive* more *favor* than the *orange*, the *blue*, or the *purple*.

LESSON 6

Long Sound of "ē."

beat	steal	ceiling	needle
dear	scheme	valise	fleecy
here	sphere	people	eaten
meet	senior	seize	fever
peace	cease	weedy	beet

bēat; dēar, greatly beloved—high-priced; hērē; mēet; pēaçē; stēal; sēhēmē, a plan of something to be done; sphērē, any body in the form of a globe; sēn'i(=y)ōr, older than another; çēasē, to stop; çēil'ing; vā lisē', a small sack or case for containing clothes, etc.; pēō'plē; sēizē; wēēd'y.

Look up the words in the last column in the dictionary; mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those you do not know.

LESSON 7

Months and Days, with Abbreviations.

January	Jan.	November	Nov.
February	Feb.	December	Dec.
March	Mar.	Sunday	Sun.
April	Apr.	Monday	Mon.
May	May	Tuesday	Tues.
June	Jun.	Wednesday	Wed.
July	Jul.	Thursday	Thur.
August	Aug.	Friday	Fri.
September	Sept.	Saturday	Sat.
October	Oct.	Christmas	Xmas.

The first *d* is silent in Wednesday. Do not omit it in spelling.

Jăn'û â rÿ; Fěb'ru â rÿ, note carefully the second syllable; March; Ā'pril; Māÿ; Jūnè; Jū lÿ'; Ā'gŭst; Sěp tēm'běr; Ōe tō'běr; Nō vēm'běr; Dē ċēm'běr; Sŭn'dăÿ; Mōn'dăÿ; Tŭes'dăÿ.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, and then, by consulting the dictionary, find whether you have them correct.

LESSON 8

Some Difficult Small Words.

there	match	build	skein
much	piece	easy	whistle
ditch	sure	till	wrist
which	busy	until	their
sleigh	grate	vein	juice

Make three sentences using the word *there*, and the same number using the word *their*.

thêrè; mŭch; dĭtĉh; whĭĉh; sleĭgh; mătĉh; piċeċ; s(=sh)urè; bu(=ĭ)s'ÿ; grātè; bŭĭld; ēās'ÿ; tĭll; ŭn tĭl'; veĭn.

Mark the words in the final column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 9

Words Connected with the Farm.

orchard	lawn	patch	harrow
plantation	stubble	shrubbery	scythe
vineyard	pigsty	separator	mower
meadow	trough	heifer	hoes
field	haystack	stanchion	disc

ôr'chârd; plăn tă'tion, a large estate, cultivated by laborers who live upon it; vîñē'yârd, a yard for grape-vines; mēād'ōw, any field on which grass is grown for hay; fîeld; lăwn; stûb'blē, the part of the stalk of grain left after cutting; pîg'sty; trôugh(=f); hăy'stăck; pătch; shrûb'bēr y; sēp'ă rā'tôr, a device for separating the milk from the cream; hēîf'ēr, a young cow; stăn'chîon, a vertical bar for confining cattle in a stall.

Look up the meanings of the remaining words in the dictionary, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 10

Dictation Review.

Merino hose are too warm to wear in *February*.

The fire in the *grate* should be kept burning until *Wednesday*.

The *disc* plow turns under the *stubble*, which is much better than to allow the *field* to become *weedy*.

The *mower* is sure to be used in place of the *scythe* to cut the *patch* near the *lawn*.

The *heifer* in the *meadow* fell into a *ditch*.

LESSON 11

Long Sound of "ī," as in "īce," and "ȳ," in "tȳpe."

sleight	quire	eye	delight
climb	iciest	tyrant	tintype
aisle	trifle	slyly	buyer
choir	lying	apply	dying
tiny	guile	wry	tying

sleight, a trick; climb; aisle; ch(=kw)oir; ti'nȳ; quire, twenty-

four sheets of paper; ī'čĭ ěst, the most icy; trĭ'flĕ, a thing of very little value or importance; lĭ'ing; ġhĭlĕ, deceit; ěyĕ; tĭ'rant, any master or ruler who uses power to oppress his subjects; slĭ'ly; ăp ply', to put to use; wry, twisted.

Look up the words in the last column, finding their meanings and marking them diacritically.

LESSON 12

Products of the Farm.

rye	millet	potatoes	tomatoes
oats	melons	cabbage	onions
barley	timothy	beets	carrots
buckwheat	tobacco	rhubarb	currants
cotton	pumpkins	lettuce	asparagus

rĕyĕ; ȳats; bār'leŷ; būk'wheāt; ȅt'ton; mĭl'lĕt; mĕl'ons; tĭm'ō thŷ, a grass used for hay; tō bāe'eō; pŭmp'kĭng; tō mā'tōĕg; ȅn'i(=y)ȅng; ȅăr'rȅts; ȅŭr'rants; ăp păr'à ġŭs.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation.

LESSON 13

Words of Opposite Meanings.

succeed	precede	strength	weakness
repel	attract	idle	busy
rude	polite	forward	backward
thawed	frozen	brunette	blonde
deep	shallow	wrong	right

sŭcĕĕd'; prĕ ĕĕdĕ'; rĕ pĕl'; ăt trăet'; rudĕ; pō litĕ'; thawĕd; frȅ'zĕn; dĕĕp; shăl'lōw; strĕngth; wĕăk'nĕss; ĭ'dlĕ; bu(=ĭ)ŷ'ŷ.

Look up the remaining pairs of words in the dictionary, marking each word diacritically.

LESSON 14

Plurals Formed by Adding "s" or "es."

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
sleeve	sleeves	witch	witches
niece	nieces	church	churches
canoe	canoes	negro	negroes
roof	roofs	valley	valleys

RULE 1. Most nouns form their plurals by adding *s* to the singular, but *es* is added when the word is easier to pronounce than it would be with *s*.

sleeve; nieces; canoes; roof; hē'rō; witch; church; nē'grō;
vāl'lē; erūtch.

LESSON 15

Articles in a Grocery Store.

sugar	vanilla	kerosene	celery
yeast	chocolate	flour	cranberries
molasses	catchup	vinegar	allspice
pickles	cocoa	bananas	bluing
raisins	sirup	mustard	coffee

s(+h)ug'ār; yēast, a preparation for raising dough; mō lās'sē;
pie'klēs; rāi'sins; vā nī'lā; chōe'ō lātē; eātch'ūp; eō'eōā; sīr'ūp;
kēr'ō sēnē; flour; vīn'ē gār; bā nā'nās; mūs'tārd.

Look up the words in the last column and mark them for pronunciation.

LESSON 16

Words from the Arithmetic.

equals	figures	zero	similar
factor	divide	example	parenthesis
decimal	subtract	integer	gill
naught	cipher	digit	quart
multiply	cancel	arabic	quotient

ē'qual; fāc'tōr; dēç'ī māl, numbered by tens; naught;

mŭl'tī plŷ; fig'ūrēs; dī vidē'; sŭb trāet'; cī'phēr, the character 0, which, standing alone, stands for nothing; eăn'çěl, to strike out a number; zē'rō, naught; ẽx ăm'plē; ın'tē gēr, a whole number; dīg'īt, one of the figures by which all numbers are expressed; ăr'â bĭe, arabic figures are the nine digits and the cipher.

By using the dictionary, mark the remaining words diacritically and find their meanings.

LESSON 17

Some Difficult Small Words.

friend	error	lose	loose
cushion	family	minute	stitch
dairy	grease	muscle	sieve
daisies	guess	pretty	trough
either	honest	rinse	dose

frĭend; eush'lon; dāī'rŷ; dāī'sĭēs; ēī'thēr; ẽr'rōr, a mistake; fām'ī lŷ; grēasē; gŭēsē; nōn'ẽst; losē, to be deprived of unwillingly; mĭn'u(=ī)tē; mŭs'clē; prē(=ī)t'tŷ; rĭnsē, to wash lightly.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation and find their meanings, using the dictionary.

LESSON 18

Terms used in Geography.

relief	torrid	tropics	plateau
frigid	meridian	chasm	delta
degree	isle	canyon	prairie
equator	altitude	isthmus	strait
axis	longitude	channel	creek

rē lĭēf', the elevations and surface forms of a country; frĭg'īd, cold; dē grēē, a unit of latitude or longitude; ē quā'tōr; ăx'īs;

tör'rid, applied to the tropical region of the earth; mē rīd'ī an, an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place; īslē; āl'tī tūdē, height; lōn'gī tūdē, the arc between two meridians on the earth; trōp'ies; eḥāsm, a deep opening in the earth; eān'yōn, a deep gorge between high and steep banks, worn by water courses; īsth'mūs, a neck of land between two bodies of water; chān'nēl, a narrow sea between two portions of land.

Look up the words in the fourth column in the dictionary, finding their meanings and marking them diacritically.

LESSON 19

Plurals Formed by Changing "y" to "i" and Adding "es."

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
tory	tories	navy	navies
folly	follies	novelty	novelties
pastry	pastries	penny	pennies
enemy	enemies	gypsy	gypsies
brandy	brandies	fairy	fairies

tō'rŷ, one in America who favored England's cause at the time of the Revolution; fōl'lŷ; pās'trŷ; ēn'ē mŷ; brān'dŷ; nā'vŷ; nōv'el tŷ, a new or strange thing; pēn'nŷ; ġŷp'sŷ; fāī'rŷ.

LESSON 20

Dictation Review.

The *church choir* walked *straight* up the *aisle*, singing hymns.

A *quire* of twenty-four *loose* leaves was used in writing of the *wrongs* suffered by our *heroes* in the *Isles* of the Sea.

Never *lose* a *minute* in *idle* *folly*.

The *bluing* was used in *dyeing* the pretty sleeves.

That factory makes *sugar* from *beets*.

The *canyon* and *plateau* are shown in *relief* on the map.

LESSON 21

Long Sound of "ō," as in "ōld."

grocer	gourd	parole	gored
sold	grown	boll	sole
pole	locomotive	vocal	tolled
moment	coke	soled	grosser
told	soul	shoulder	groan

grō'çēr; sōld; pōlē; mō'měnt; tōld; gō'rd, a fruit of the melon family; grōwn; lō'eō mō'tivē; cōkē, charred mineral coal; sōul; gōrēd, pierced, as with a horn; sōlē; tōllēd; grōs\$'ēr, more coarse; grōan.

Find the meanings of the words in the third column, and mark them for pronunciation.

LESSON 22

Numbers.

second	twenty-one	thirtieths	sixteenth
fifth	forty-four	thirty-six	ninety-ninth
twelfth	million	thousandths	tenths
hundredth	fourteen	eighty-eighths	billionths
ninth	eleventh	nineteenths	ninetieth

sēe'ōnd; fīfth; twēlfth; hūn'drēdth; nīnth; twēn'ty-(+w)ōnē; fōr'ty-fōur; mil'li(=y)ōn; fōur'tēēn'; ē lēv'ēnth; thīr'tī ēths; thīr'ty-six; thou'sandths; eīgh'ty-eīgh(t+ts)hs; nīnē'tēēths.

Look up the numbers in the last column, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 23

The Home.

sofa	bureau	library	dinner
picture	mattress	parlor	breakfast
curtain	sheet	hydrant	supper
mirror	pillow	refrigerator	luncheon
screen	commode	scuttle	wringer

sō'fā; pīc'tūrē; eūr'tāin; mīr'rōr; serēēn; bū'reau(=ō);

măt'trěs\$; shēet; pī'lōw; eöm mōdē'; dīn'nēr; brěak'fast;
sŭp'pēr; lŭnch'ēon; wŕīng'ēr.

Look up the words in the third column, finding the meanings of those with which you are not familiar, and mark each word for pronunciation.

LESSON 24

Plurals Formed by Changing "f" to "v" and Adding "es."

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
thief	thieves	beef	beeves
wife	wives	sheaf	sheaves
wolf	wolves	knife	knives
wharf	wharves	elf	elves
half	halves	loaf	loaves

thīēf; wīfē; wōlf; wharf; hālf; bēēf; shēaf, a bundle of grain
or straw; knīfē; ělf; lōaf.

LESSON 25

Relating to Races of Men and Government.

Caucasian	savagery	government	citizen
Negro	nomadic	chiefs	republic
Indian	barbarous	emperor	governor
Mongolian	civilized	empress	mayor
Malay	president	queen	country

sāv'āgē rŷ, the state of being savage; nō mād'ŷe, wandering;
bār'bā rōŭs, uncivilized; čiv'ī līzēd, intelligent in arts, learning
and civil manners; gōv'ēr nēnt; chīēfs; ěm'pēr ōr, the ruler
of an empire; ěm'prēs\$, the wife of an emperor, or the female
ruler of an empire; quēēn, the wife of a king, or the woman
ruler of a kingdom; čīt'ī zēn; rē pŭb'lē; gōv'ēr n ōr; māŷ'ōr;
ēōŭn'tŕŷ.

Find the meanings of the words in the first column, and mark each word for pronunciation.

LESSON 26

Railroad Terms.

engine	throttle	ballast	freight
coupling	caboose	signal	conductor
tunnel	siding	mileage	engineer
switch	trestle	cylinder	journey
wreck	piling	mogul	immigrant

ěn'ǵině; eǵǵp'ǵing, a device which connects the cars in a train; tǵn'ně; swǵtch; wrěck; thrǵt'tlě, the valve of a steam engine worked by a hand lever; eǵ bōōsě'; sǵd'ing, a side track; trěs'tlě, a framework of piles and cross-bars for supporting a track; pǵl'ing, a series of piles; bǵl'lǵst, gravel, broken stone, etc., laid in the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid; sǵǵ'nǵl, a sign to give a command; mǵlě'ǵǵě, the total length of track; ǵǵl'ǵn děr, the chamber of a steam engine in which the piston is moved by force of steam; mǵǵ'ǵǵl', a heavy locomotive for pulling freight trains.

LESSON 27

Language Study.

pronoun	phrase	comma	adverb
grammar	attribute	capital	analyze
adjective	vowels	singular	analysis
syllables	idea	plural	statement
modifier	predicate	command	question

prō'noun; grǵm'mǵr; ǵd'ǵě tǵvě; sǵl'lǵ blě; mǵd'ǵ fi'ěr; phrǵsě; ǵt'trǵ bǵtě; vow'ěǵ; ǵ dē'a; prěd'ǵ eǵtě; eǵm'mǵ; eǵp'ǵ tǵl; sǵn'ǵǵlǵr; plǵ'rǵl; eǵm mǵnd'.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, finding their meanings and marking them diacritically.

LESSON 28

Parts of the Body.

thumb	breast	knee	toes
shoulder	thigh	mustache	ankle
wrist	throat	muscle	beard
nerve	finger	heart	palm
cheek	elbow	knuckles	joint

thŭmb; shōul'dēr; wrĭst; nĕrvē; chĕĕk; brĕast; thigh; thrōat;
fĭn'gēr; ěl'bōw; knĕē; mŭs'tāchē'; mŭs'clē; hĕart; knŭĕk'lēs.

Find the meanings of the remaining words, and mark them for pronunciation.

LESSON 29

Plurals Formed without "s" or "es."

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
foot	feet	woman	women
louse	lice	grouse	grouse
tooth	teeth	deer	deer
mouse	mice	die	dice
goose	geese	sheep	sheep

fōot; fĕĕt; lousē; lĭĕ; tōōth; tĕĕth; mousē; mĭĕ; gōō ē;
gĕĕsē; wōm'an; wo(=ĭ)m'ĕn; gĕrouse.

LESSON 30

Dictation Review.

The cotton *boll* is *grown* on the plant.

The *groan* of the man *gored* by the *deer* was heard by *twenty-four women*.

The *grocer* sold the *ninety-ninth loaf*.

The *thief* robbed the *emperor*.

Victoria was *queen* of England and *empress* of India.
 The *freight* train was *wrecked* in the *tunnel*.
 The boy cut his *second finger* with a *knife*.

LESSON 31

Long Sound of "ū," as in "ūse."

Tuesday	glue	music	superintendent
bluish	mute	institute	suit
avenue	amuse	tune	reduce
suet	bureau	pursue	fluid
induce	resume	injurious	subdue

glūē; mūtē, silent; à mūsē'; bŭ'reau(=ō); rē sūmē'; mŭ'sŭe;
 ın'stītūtē; tūnē; pŭr sūē'; ın jŭ'rī ūs, harmful; sŭ'pēr ın tēnd'ent,
 one who directs; sŭt; rē dŭcē', to lessen; flŭ'id, a body whose
 particles move freely among themselves; sŭb dŭē', to overcome.

Find the meanings of the words in the first column, and mark
 them diacritically.

LESSON 32

Relating to Health.

poultice	drowsy	appetite	chilblains
patient	hiccough	headache	whooping cough
fever	scrofula	colic	dandruff
hoarse	cough	croup	malaria
measles	pulse	spasms	sprain

pōŭl'ticē, a soft preparation applied to sores; pā'ti(e)nt, one
 who is being treated for sickness; fē'vēr; hōarsē; mēā'slē; s;
 drow'sŭ, sleepy; hŭc'ēŭgh(+p); serōf'ŭlā; eou(=a)gh; pŭlsē;
 āp'pē tītē; hēād'āchē; cōl'ic; erōp; spās'm, an unnatural
 drawing together of the muscles.

Look up the words in the last column, finding their meanings
 and marking them for pronunciation.

LESSON 33

Trades and Occupations.

butcher	sailor	cooper	janitor
machinist	shepherd	mason	plumber
druggist	weaver	lawyer	saddler
mechanic	shoemaker	tailor	policeman
doctor	miner	florist	peddler

butch'ēr; mā chīn'ist; drūg'gīst; mē chān'ie, one skilled in making machines, etc.; dōe'tōr; sāil'ōr; shēp'hērd; wēav'ēr; shōē'māk,ēr; mīn'ēr; eōōp'ēr, one who makes barrels, etc.; mā'son, one who builds with stone or brick; law'yēr; tāl'lōr; flō'rīst, one who sells flowers.

LESSON 34

Fruits and Nuts.

almond	apple	currant	pecans
orange	prune	cherry	filberts
pear	apricot	lemon	walnuts
peach	raspberries	dewberry	hazelnuts
plum	gooseberry	quince	cocoanuts

āl'mōnd; ōr'a(=ē)ngē; pēār; pēach; plūm; āp'plē; prunē; ā'prī eōt; rāsp'bēr riēs; gōōsē'bēr rŷ; pē eānŷ'; fil'bērts; wāl'nūts; hā'zēl nūts; eō'eōā nūts'.

LESSON 35

Short Sound of "a," as in "cat."

attack	accident	imagine	fashion
hammock	anchor	lattice	scratch
cancel	captain	palace	valleys
cabin	catalogue	answer	hatchet
rabbit	examine	damage	tattoo

āt tāčk'; hām'mōčk; eān'çēl; eāb'īn; rāb'bīt; īm āğ'īnē;

lăt'tiçê, a network made by crossing laths; päl'ăçê; ăn'swēr, dăm'ăgê; serățch; val'lěys; hățch'ět; tăt tōō', to make colored figures on the skin.

Look up the words in the second column, finding their meanings and marking them for pronunciation.

LESSON 36

Articles of Food.

preserves	toast	cutlet	mutton
sauce	butter	graham bread	cranberry
salad	honey	sirloin steak	soup
vinegar	sponge cake	fillet	bacon
biscuit	sausage	venison	victuals

prê sêrvēs', fruits prepared for keeping; sauçê; săl'ad; vîn'ê gār; bîs'euit; tōast; bût'tēr; hōn'ey; spōngê eākê; saŭ'săgê; eût'lêt, a piece of meat cut for broiling; gră'hām brăd; sîr'loin' stêak; fil'lêt, a piece of lean meat without bone; vên'î sôn, the flesh of the deer.

Find the meanings of the remaining words, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 37

Words Meaning the Same.

forsake	desert	blame	condemn
detest	loathe	erase	cancel
complete	entire	business	trade
receive	accept	calm	serene
decent	becoming	coarse	rough

fôr sākê'; dê sêrt'; dê têt'; lōathê; eôm plêtê'; ên tîrê'; rê çêivê'; ăe çêpt'; dē'çent; bē eôm'ing; blāmê; eôn dēmê'; ê răsê'; eăn'çêl.

Look up the remaining pairs of words, marking each word diacritically.

LESSON 38

Tools and Implements used by the Farmer.

scythe	wagon	mower	pitchfork
harrow	cultivator	hayknife	weeder
roller	hinge	reaper	sickle
wrench	shovel	separator	tedder
hoes	hammer	thresher	wheelbarrow

scythe; hă'rôw, an implement for making the soil fine and leveling the ground; rôll'ēr; wrēnch; hōēs; wăg'ôn; eŭl'ti vā'tōr; hīngē; shôv'ēl; hă'm'mēr; mōw'ēr; hăy'knifē; rēap'ēr; sēp'ā rā'tōr; thrēsh'ēr.

Mark each word in the last column for pronunciation, and find the meanings of the words which you do not know.

LESSON 39

Articles in Hardware Store.

auger	scissors	trowel	square
planes	screws	pincers	tongs
knobs	wringer	kettles	furnace
hatchet	woodenware	pliers	solder
gimlet	chisel	compasses	faucet

ăŭ'gēr, an instrument for boring holes; plānēs; knōbs; hăch'ēt; ġim'lēt, a small tool for boring holes; sēŭ'sōrs; sere(=ŭ)ŭs; wrīng'ēr; wōōd'ēnwārē; chīs'ēl, a tool with a cutting edge on one end of a metal blade; trow'ēl, a small, scoop-shaped garden tool; pīn'cērs, an instrument for gripping things; kēt'tlē; plī'ērs, small pincers with long jaws; eōm'passēs, instruments for finding directions.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 40

Dictation Review.

He mended the *kettles* with *solder*.

The *mason* used a *trowel* in repairing the *damage* done to the wall.

The boy had *cranberry sauce* and *biscuit* for his lunch.

The *captain* brought his boat to *anchor*.

The *doctor* cured the *patient* of a *hoarse cough*.

The *accident* was followed by an *attack* of *fever*.

The *butcher* sold a *cutlet* of veal.

We had *sirloin steak* for dinner.

LESSON 41

Short Sound of "ě," as in "mět."

pleasant	heavy	sense	threaten
bedstead	instead	steady	welcome
beggar	pencil	strength	wealthy
feather	present	thread	vegetable
health	pleasure	weather	measure

plěās'ant; bēd'stěād; bēg'gār; fěāth'ēr; hěāth; hěāv'ý;
in stěād'; pěn'cīl; přēs'ent; plěās(+h)'ūrē; sěnsē; stěād'ý;
strěngth; thrěād; wěāth'ēr.

Mark all the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, and look up the meanings of such as you may not be acquainted with.

LESSON 42

Articles in the Drug Store.

salve	medicine	alcohol	licorice
sponges	calcimine	gasoline	vanilla
vials	combs	ammonia	soda
bottles	poisons	arsenic	castor oil
liquors	perfumery	borax	benzine
sālvē; spōng'ēs; vī'alș,	small glass bottles;	bōt'tlēș;	

lĭq(=k)'tŭōrs; mĕd'ĭ ĉinĕ; eāl'ĉi mīnĕ, a white or colored wash for covering plastering; eōmħs; poi'sŏn; pĕr fūm'ēr ŷ; āl'eō hōl; gās'ō līnĕ; ām mō'nī ā; ār'sĕ nĕ, a poison; bō'rāx, a salt.

By consulting the dictionary, find the meanings of the words in the final column, and mark them diacritically.

LESSON 43

Words of Opposite Meanings.

cease	continue	benefit	injury
peril	safety	similar	different
dear	cheap	collect	dispel
deep	shallow	solemn	funny
precious	worthless	wasteful	saving

ĉeāsĕ; eōn tīn'ūĕ; pĕr'īl; sāfĕ'tŷ; dĕār; chĕap; dĕep; shāl'lōw; prĕ'ci(=sh)tŭs; wo(=ŭ)rth'lĕss; bĕn'ĕ fĭt; ĭn'jū rŷ, sĭm'īlār; dĭf'fĕr ent.

Mark the last three pairs of words for pronunciation, and show the meanings by use in sentences.

LESSON 44

Short Sound of "ĭ" and "ŷ," as in "tĭn" and "pĭtŷ."

sirup	dipper	imitate	religious
jingle	addition	opinion	spirit
villain	mischievous	particular	village
myth	myriad	permission	arithmetic
griddle	familiar	position	rhythm

sĭr'ŭp; jĭn'glĕ; vĭl'lāĭn, a wicked person; mŷth, a fairy story; ġrĭd'dlĕ; dĭp'pĕr; ād dĭ'tion; mĭs'chĭĕf; mŷr'ī ad, a very great many; fā mĭl'i(=y)ār; ĭm'ī tātĕ; ō pĭn'i(=y)ōn; pār tĭe'ū lār; pĕr mĭs'sion; pō sĭ'tion.

Mark the words in the last column diacritically; then, by looking them up in the dictionary, correct your markings.

LESSON 45

Words of Opposite Meanings.

ugly	handsome	scarce	plenty
rare	common	ascend	descend
tough	brittle	accept	reject
cause	effect	doubtful	certain
pious	impious	abundance	famine

ŭg'ly; hănd'somē; rârē; côm'môn; tŭgh; brīt'tlē; cāŭsē;
ēf fēet'; pī'qūs; ĩmp'īqūs; sēârçē; plēn'ty; ăŝ çēnd'; dē sçēnd'.

By using the dictionary, mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, and, by using the words in sentences, show the opposition of meanings in each pair.

LESSON 46

Insects.

gnat	flea	earwig	wasp
weevil	caterpillar	locust	hornet
cricket	mosquito	midge	louse
beetle	cockroach	katydid	walking-stick
bumble-bee	chinch-bug	dragon-fly	butterfly

gnăt; wēē'vīl, a kind of beetle; erīck'ēt; bēē'tlē; būm'blē-bēē', so named from its sound; flēā; ēăt'ēr pīl'lār; mōs. qŭ'ītō; cōck'-rōāch; chīnch'-bŭg, a bug which destroys grass and grains; ēār'wīg'; lō'eūst; mīdgē, a very small fly; kă'ty dīd', so named because of the strange, harsh sound which the males make at night; drăg'ōn-fly'. The butterfly was so named from the color of a yellow variety. The walking-stick was so called from its long, slender, wingless body, which looks like a stick.

By use of the dictionary, mark the words in the final column diacritically.

LESSON 47

Made in a Factory.

furniture	valise	typewriter	chimneys
mirror	cigars	screens	bicycle
powder	machinery	mattress	buttons
shoes	worsted	burlap	erasers
wheels	piano	rubbers	mittens

fûr'nî tûrê; mîr'rôr; pow'dêr; shoês; whêêls; vâ lisê'; çî gârş';
 má çhîn'êr ý; wôrst'êd, fine, soft woolen yarn; pi(=ê)ă'nô; typê'-
 wrî'têr; serêçş; mât'trêşş; bûr'lăp, a coarse fabric used for
 bagging; rûb'bêrş.

Mark the last column of words for pronunciation, and then
 correct your work by consulting the dictionary.

LESSON 48

Names of Birds.

wren	parrot	bobolink	heron
hawk	sparrow	cuckoo	chickadee
crane	swallow	linnet	pheasant
quail	ostrich	plover	oriole
robin	pigeon	partridge	grouse

wrên; hăwk; erănê; quăîl, the bob-white; rôb'în; pâr'rôt;
 spâr'rôw; swăl'lôw; ôs'trîch; pîg'êôn; bôb'ô lînk; euck'ôo, so
 named from its note; lîn'nê, so called because it feeds on the
 seeds of flax and hemp (from Latin, *linum*, flax); plôv'êr, a kind
 of sand-piper—a game bird (from French *pluvier*, rain-bird,
 because it frequents the banks of rivers and the sea-shore);
 pâr'trîdgê, the bob-white. The chickadee receives its name from
 its note.

Mark the words in the last column diacritically, using the dictionary.

Pictures of these birds will be found in the dictionary.

LESSON 49

Letters Omitted.

it's	won't	'tis	I'll
we've	don't	aren't	I'm
she's	doesn't	isn't	I've
there's	wasn't	hasn't	I'd
you'll	sha'n't	you've	e'er

The apostrophe (') is used to show the omission of a letter or letters.

These contractions, with some others, are often used in familiar conversation and in poetry.

It's is a contraction of *it is*. This should not be confused with the pronoun *its*, which is not written with the apostrophe.

Won't is a contraction of *woll* (will) *not*. *Don't* means *do not*.

Is it correct to say, "He don't" or "It don't" ?

Find of what words these are contractions, if in any case you do not know.

LESSON 50

Dictation Review.

The *feathers* of the *ostrich* are *dear*.

Most *medicine* is not *pleasant* to take.

The *worthless villain* did much *mischief*.

The *famine* threatened great *peril*.

The *robin* and the *oriole* are more *welcome* than is the *common sparrow*.

That *ugly caterpillar* will some day be a *rare butterfly*.

LESSON 51

Short Sound of "ö," as in "nöt."

bottom	honor	hollow	dodge
profit	officer	scholar	prophet
honest	opposite	prompt	onward
college	cottage	blotch	blossom
apology	modern	knowledge	constant

böt'töm; pröf'it; hön'ëst; eöl'lëgë; ä pöl'ö gÿ; hön'ör; öf'fī çēr;
 öp'pö şitë; eöt'tägë; möd'ërn, of recent time; höl'löw; sehöl'är;
 prömp̄t; blȫtch, a blot or spot; knöw'l'ëdgë.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those which you do not know.

LESSON 52

Games and Sports.

billiards	hop-sotch	quoits	cycling
croquet	marbles	checkers	swimming
cricket	shinney	coasting	skating
tennis	hockey	bowling	gölf
charades	dominoes	yachting	puzzles

bill'ia(=yē)rd̄s; erö q̄et̄'; erick'ët, an English game played with ball, bats and wickets; tēn'nīs; çhà rād̄es', word puzzles, in which the parts of the words are acted or described in words; hōp'-seō̄tch', a children's game, in which the player, hopping on one foot, drives a stone from one part to another of a figure traced on the ground; mār'bl̄es; shīn'n̄ey; hōck'ēy, the same game as shinney; dōm'ī nō̄es; çy'el̄ing; swīm'm̄ing; skāt'ing; gölf; pūz'z̄l̄es.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 53

Common Flowers and Plants.

violet	catnip	geranium	oxalis
columbine	begonia	dahlia	tulip
anemone	phlox	iris	dandelion
aster	lilies	carnation	lilac
daisies	cactus	pansy	nasturtium

vī'ò lět; eöl'üm bīnē (from a word meaning dove-like, so called from the beak-like spurs of its flowers); à nēm'ò nē, windflower (from a word meaning wind, so named because easily stripped of its petals by the wind); äs'tēr (from a word meaning star, so called because of the form of the flower); dāī'sīēs (literally, day's eyes); eät'nīp (so called because cats like it); bē gōn'ī à (named after Michel *Begon*, a noted student of flowers); phlōx (from a Greek word meaning *flame*, probably so called because of the brilliant colors of the flowers); līl'īēs; eäe'tūs (from a word meaning *prickly plant*); gē rā'nī ūm (from a word meaning *crane*—the geranium is sometimes called *crane's-bill*); dāhl'i(=y)ä (from *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist); ī'rīs (from a word meaning the *rainbow*); eär nā'tion (from a word meaning *flesh-colored*); pān'sŷ. Tulip is a Turkish word meaning a *turban*, so called because the form of this flower is turban-like; dandelion is from a French phrase meaning *lion's tooth*, on account of the form and size of its leaves.

Mark the words in the final column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 54

Words with Similar Meanings.

deceive	cheat	error	mistake
deed	action	practice	exercise
merits	deserves	clear	fair
enlarge	develop	fertile	fruitful
diet	fare	freak	fancy

dē cēivē'; chēat; dēed; æ'tion; mēr'its; dē sērvē'; ěn lārgē';
dē vēl'ōp; dī'ēt; fārē; ěr'rōr; mīs takē'; prāe'tiçē; ěx'ēr çisē.

Place the diacritical markings on the remaining pairs of words, using the dictionary in correcting your work.

LESSON 55

Short Sound of "ŭ," as in "ŭp."

scull	nun	southern	young
bust	couple	touch	grumble
plumb	country	tough	cunning
cousin	double	trouble	tufts
ruff	enough	uncle	judge

seŭll, a boat; bŭst, the portion of the body between the head and waist; plŭmb, vertical; eŭŝ'in; rŭff, a plaited collar of muslin or linen; nŭn, a woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a convent; eŭp'lē; eŭn'trŷ; dŭb'lē; ě nŭgh'; sŭth'ĕrn; tŭch; tŭgh; trŭb'lē; ŭn'elē.

Mark the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 56

Names of Fishes.

salmon	minnow	crappie	flounder
perch	mackerel	shiner	carp
mullet	sardine	sucker	cisco
herring	trout	eel	bullhead
pickerel	halibut	chub	muskellunge

Pictures of all of these fish may be found in the back of the dictionary.

sāl'm'ōn; pērçh; mŭl'lēt; hēr'rīng; pīçk'ēr ěl; mīn'nōw;

măčk'ěr el; sār dīnè'; trout; hăl'ĩ bŭt; erăp'plē; shīn'ěr; sŭčk'ěr; ēēl; chŭb.

Mark the words in the last column diacritically, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, make the necessary corrections.

LESSON 57

Words from Arithmetic.

division	multiplicand	contents	cylinder
divisor	subtraction	barrel	parallel
dividend	breadth	nickel	horizontal
difference	height	angle	vertical
multiplication	weight	surface	sphere

dī vī'si(=h)òn; dī vī'sōr; dīv'ĩ dēnd; dīf'fēr ençē; mŭl'tĩ plī-eā'tion; mŭl'tĩ plī eānd'; sŭb trāe'tion; brēadth; hēight; wēight; eōn'tēnts; bār'rēl; nīčk'el; ăn'glē; sŭr'făçē.

Mark the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, and look up the meanings of any with which you may not be familiar. Note carefully the spelling of *parallel*.

LESSON 58

Common Abbreviations.

Mister	Mr.	Number	No.
Mistress	Mrs.	Postoffice	P. O.
Doctor	Dr.	postscript	P. S.
Reverend	Rev.	forenoon	A. M.
Honorable	Hon.	afternoon	P. M.
Professor	Prof.	Take notice	N. B.
Captain	Capt.	last month	ult.
Major	Maj.	this month	inst.
Colonel	Col.	next month	prox.
General	Gen.	and so forth	etc.

The period is a part of the abbreviation. Its omission makes a misspelling.

Mistress is the title of a married woman. Missis is sometimes used instead of Mistress. The title Miss for an unmarried woman is not an abbreviation and should not be followed by the period.

The title Honorable is used for those who hold, or have held, any public office, such as judges, governors, and members of Congress.

Note that the abbreviation for Professor has but one *f*.

A. M. is from the Latin *Ante Meridiem*—before the sun gets to our meridian. P. M. is from the Latin *Post Meridiem*—after the sun passes our meridian.

Look in the back part of the dictionary for the meanings of N. B., inst., ult., and prox.

inīs'tēr; mīs'trēs; dōe'tōr; rēv'ēr end; hōn'ōr à blē; prō fēs's'ōr; eăp'tăin; mă'jōr; eolo(=ûr)'nel; ġēn'ēr al; nŭm'bēr; pōst'ōf fīçē; pōst'serīpt; fōrē'nōon; âft'ēr nōon.

LESSON 59

Animals.

terrier	chamois	leopard	sable
mastiff	squirrel	lynx	weasel
setter	collie	otter	porcupine
monkey	gopher	opossum	llama
elephant	hare	raccoon	giraffe

tēr'rī ēr; mās'tiff; sēt'tēr; mōn'kēy; ěl'ē phant; çăm'qīs; squīr'rēl; eōl'līē; gō'phēr; hārē; lēp'ārd; lŷnx; ōt'tēr; ō pōs'sŭm; rāe'eōon'.

Place the diacritical markings on the words in the final column and then correct your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 60

Dictation Review.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 14, 1905.

R. S. BLANK,

Springfield, Ill.

My dear *Mr.* Blank:

Your letter of the *twelfth inst.* is before me. *Capt.* Newcomb and *Gen.* Wheeler asked me to write to you this *P. M.* and get your *honest opinion* as to the *merits* of *yachting* as a sport for a boy. *Maj.* Cairns and *Rev.* Thornton *condemn* it. I have learned the art of *swimming* and think I should be safe in *rough weather* as well as in *fair*. I know how to *scull* and could reach shore without a sail.

Yours very truly,

JOHN JONES, JR.

P. S. Please send answer through the *P. O.*

FIFTH GRADE

LESSON 61

Synonyms.

cherish	foster	gaunt	spare
delicate	feeble	genial	joyous
fraud	deceit	gesture	attitude
attain	achieve	spectre	ghost
adorn	decorate	alms	gift

chěr'ish; fös'tēr; děl'ĩ eâte; fēē'blē; fraŭd; dē cēīt'; ät tāĩn';
ä chĩēvē'; ä dôrn'; dēē'ō rātē; gāŭnt; spāre; ġē'nĩ al; joy'phūs.

Look up the remaining pairs of words in the dictionary, and mark them for pronunciation.

LESSON 62

Antonyms.

fortitude	weakness	gloomy	bright
fragile	strong	awkward	graceful
sombre	showy	grave	giddy
blithe	solemn	grieve	rejoice
docile	rough	coarse	delicate

fôr'tĩ tūdē; wēāk'nēss; frăġ'ĩlē; ströng; sôm'bre(=ēr); shōw'ŷ;
blithē; söl'ēmħ; dōç'ĩlē; rōŭgh(=f); ġlōom'ŷ; brīġht; aŭk'wārd;
ġrāçē'ful.

Mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, using the dictionary.

LESSON 63

Long Italian "ä," as in "fäther;" and Short Italian "ä," as in "äsk."

halves	daunt	wafted	villa
palmy	arcade	advancing	messiah
aunt	arbor	ant	salary
martyr	archer	command	akin
alms	arctic	staff	algebra

hălvēs; pälm'ý, thriving, prosperous; äunt; mär'týr, one who loses his life or that which is of value to him for the sake of what he believes; älmş, anything given to relieve the poor; däunt, to dismay; är eādē', an arched passage-way; är'bör, a lattice-work covered with vines for shade; ärch'ēr, one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow; är'e'tie; wäft'ēd, floated; äd väng'-ing; änt; eöm mänd'; stäff.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 64

States of United States, with Abbreviations.

Alabama	Ala.	Florida	Fla.
Arkansas	Ark.	Georgia	Ga.
Colorado	Colo.	Idaho	Id.
Connecticut	Conn.	Illinois	Ill.
Delaware	Del.	Indiana	Ind.

Äl'ä bä'má (from an Indian word meaning "Here we rest"); Är'kan saş (from Kansas, with the French prefix of *arc*, a bow—*Kansas* is of Indian derivation and means "smoky water"); Eöl'o rä'dō (Spanish, *red* or *colored*); Eön nët'ï eüt (Indian, *Qunni-tuk-ut*, the country "upon the long river"); Děl'a wârē (named in honor of Thomas West, Lord *de la Ware*, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth); Flör'ï dä (named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered

it, Easter Sunday, called, in Spanish, *Pascua Florida*); Gêôr'gĭ a (named in honor of George II. of England).

Place diacritical markings upon Idaho, Illinois, and Indiana. Illinois is from an Indian word (*illini*) meaning *men*, and the French suffix *ois*—"tribe of men;" Indiana is from the word *Indian*.

LESSON 65

Synonyms.

absurd	foolish	diseaso	ailment
lively	sprightly	dumb	silent
habitual	frequent	obtain	acquire
denote	signify	entice	allure
mourn	lament	blemish	defect

ăb sŭrd'; fŏol'ish; livĕ'lŷ; sprĭght'lŷ; hă bĭt'ŭ al; frĕ'quĕnt;
dĕ nŏtĕ'; sĭg'nĭ fŷ; mŏurn; lâ mĕnt'; dĭs ĕăse'; āĭl'ment; dŭmb;
sĭ'lent.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the pairs of words remaining, employing the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 66

Antonyms.

banish	recall	utterly	partly
endless	limited	urgent	unimportant
mental	physical	sobriety	intemperance
pollute	purify	modesty	arrogance
silly	sedate	deep	shallow

băn'ish; rê eăll'; ĕnd'lĕss; lĭm'ĭt ĕd; mĕn'tal; phŷs'ĭ eal;
pŏl lŭtĕ'; pŭr'ĭ fŷ; sĭl'lŷ; sĕ dătĕ'; ŭt'tĕr lŷ; părt'lŷ; ŭr'gĕnt;
ŭn'ĭm pŏr'tant.

Mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, using the dictionary afterward to determine whether you have marked them correctly.

LESSON 67

Broad "a," as in "all;" Short Broad "a," as in "what."

awe	pawned	quality	watched
caught	gnawed	quarrel	qualify
daughter	taught	wallow	quantity
fawned	sawed	washer	quarry
gaudy	naught	waspish	wanton

"a" is an equivalent of "ö."

awè, fear, respect; eaught; daugh'tēr; fawnèd, flattered meanly; gaud'y, showy; pawnèd, given in pledge of money borrowed, or of a debt; gnawèd; taught; sawèd; naught; watchèd(=t); qual'ī fȳ, to prepare; quan'tī tȳ; quar'rȳ; wan'ton, heedless.

Mark the words in column three for pronunciation, and find the meaning of *waspish*.

LESSON 68

Prefix "in," means "not."

inactive	indelible	insane	infirm
incapable	indifferent	inorganic	inexpert
incompetent	indirect	inhuman	inexcusable
incorrect	inelegant	inflexible	indivisible
indecent	inexact	informal	indisposed

in ae'tivè; in eā'pā blè; in eöm'pē tent, not competent or fit; in eör'rèet; in dē'çent, not decent or becoming; in dël'ī blè, not deleble, or capable of being erased or removed; in dīf'fēr ent, not making a difference—of a medium state; in'dī rēet'; in ěl'ē-gant; in'ěx äet'; in sänè'; in'ôr gān'īe, not having life; in hū-man; in ĩnfĕx'īblè, not flexible; in fôm'al, not according to rule.

Place diacritical marks upon the remaining words in the lesson, and then correct your work by consulting the dictionary.

LESSON 69

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

Oregon	Ore.	Utah	Ut.
Pennsylvania	Pa.	Vermont	Vt.
Rhode Island	R. I.	Virginia	Va.
Tennessee	Tenn.	Washington	Wash.
Texas	Tex.	Wisconsin	Wis.

Ör'e gŏn (named by Carver, *Oregon*; i. e., River of the West); Pënn'sŷl vā'nĭ a (Penn's woods [Latin *sylva*, a wood], named after William Penn, who settled the country in 1681); Rhōdē Īs'land (named from a fancied resemblance to the island of Rhodes); Tën'nes sēē' (Indian, river of the Big Bend); Tëx'as; Ū'tāh; Ver mōnt' (from French *verd*, green, *mont*, mountain, *green mountains*).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. Virginia was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "*Virgin Queen*," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region; Washington received its name from George *Washington*, first president of the United States; Wisconsin is of Indian derivation, and means "wild rushing channel."

LESSON 70

Dictation Review.

The boy was *joyous* because he was going to visit his *aunt* at her *villa* in *Florida*.

The father *cherished* the *gift* from his *daughter*.

Habitual intemperance is an *inexcusable weakness*.

Texas is the largest and *Rhode Island* the smallest of the states of the Union.

"Two it takes to make a *quarrel*;

One can always end it."

Even *disease* and *physical* pain did not *daunt* the brave man.

He was *taught* that *quality* is often more to be desired than *quantity*.

LESSON 71

Arithmetic Lesson.

integral	common	cancellation	fractional
composite	aliquot	denominator	ratio
multiple	prime	numerator	measurement
divisible	excess	simplify	avoirdupois
principles	proceed	decimal	circle

in'tē gral; eom pōs'itē, made up of parts; mūl'tī plē; dī vīz'-ī blē; prīn'cī plēs; eom'mōn; āl'ī quōt, a part of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder; prīmē; ẽx(=k)-çēsš'; prō çēēd'; eān'çēl lā'tion; dē nōm'ī nā'tōr; nū'mēr ā'tōr; sīm'plī fī; dēç'ī mal.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 72

Antonyms.

arduous	easy	haughty	humble
injury	benefit	ideal	actual
hasten	delay	indolent	industrious
hateful	lovable	famous	obscure
hideous	beautiful	partial	just

ār'dū oūs; ēās'y; in'jū rý; bēn'ē fīt; hās'tēn; dē lāy'; hātē'fūl; lōv'ā blē; hīd'ē oūs; bēāū'tī fūl; hāygh'tý; hūm'blē; ī dē'ai; āē'tū al.

Place marks upon the remaining antonyms to indicate pronunciation, employing the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 73

“â” modified by “r,” as in “câre.” Equivalent, “ê.”

compare	farewell	repairing	stairway
parent	hair ^y	rarebit	swearing
plowshare	lair	scare	thoroughfare
sharer	nightmare	elsewhere	prepare
welfare	impair	sparing	heir

eôm pâre'; pârent; plow'shâre, the part of a plow which cuts the slice of earth or sod at the bottom of the furrow; shâr'êr; wêl'fâre'; fâre'wêl'; hâir'ÿ; lâir, the bed of a wild animal; mâre; ïm pâir', to injure; rê pâir'ing; râre'bît, a dainty morsel; seâre; êlse'whêre; spâr'ing, saving.

Mark the words in the final column diacritically, and then correct them by looking them up in the dictionary.

LESSON 74

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

Iowa	Ia.	Maryland	Md.
Kansas	Kas.	Massachusetts	Mass.
Kentucky	Ky.	Michigan	Mich.
Louisiana	La.	Minnesota	Minn.
Maine	Me.	Mississippi	Miss.

Î'ô wa (the French form of an Indian word, signifying “the drowsy” or “the sleepy ones”); Kăn'sas (Indian, *smoky water*); Kên tûek'ÿ (Indian, at the head of a river); Loh'î sî ân'a (named after Louis XIV. of France); Mălnê (from its ancient name *Maenus, Maenis*); Ma(=ê)r'ÿ lănd (named after Henrietta *Maria*, queen of Charles I.); Măss'a chû'setts (Indian, about the great hills, i. e., the “Blue Hills”).

Mark Michigan, Minnesota and Mississippi for pronunciation. Michigan is from an Indian word for a *weir* (a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish); Minnesota is likewise of Indian derivation, meaning *cloudy water* or *whitish water*; Mississippi, also from the Indian tongue, means *great and long river*.

LESSON 75

Relating to Vessels.

sloop	canoe	submarine	keel
cutter	yacht	capstan	anchor
schooner	cruiser	rudder	armor
frigate	monitor	rowlocks	torpedo
galley	destroyer	propeller	davits

slōop, a kind of vessel; eūt'tēr, a fast-sailing vessel; schōon'ēr; frīg'ātē; gāl'lēy, a vessel propelled by oars; eā nōē'; yācht; erui'sēr, an armed ship; mōn'ī tōr, an iron-clad war vessel, having a revolving turret (so called from the name given by Captain Ericsson to the first vessel of the kind); dē stroy'ēr, a vessel for destroying torpedo-boats; sūb'mā rīnē', under the sea; eāp'stān, a device used in moving or raising heavy weights aboard ship; rūd'dēr, the device by which a vessel is steered when in motion; rōw'lōcks; prō pēl'lēr, a device for driving a steam vessel forward.

With the aid of the dictionary, mark the remaining words diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 76

Names of Vegetables.

garlic	cucumber	leeks	mushroom
rutabaga	squash	kale	endive
parsley	cantaloupe	peppers	cress
spinach	parsnip	radish	celery
salsify	mustard	okra	cauliflower

gār'līe; ru'tā bā'gā, a kind of turnip; pārs'lēy; spīn'āch(=j); sāl'sī fy, the vegetable oyster; eū'eūm bē; squash; eān'tā lōtupē; pārs'nīp; mūs'tārd; lēeks, a vegetable of the onion family; kālē, a sort of cabbage; pēp'pēr; rād'īsh; ō'krā, a plant whose pods are used for soups, etc.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the final column, and find the meaning of *endive* and of any of the other words with whose meanings you are not familiar.

LESSON 77

“a” in Unaccented Syllables, “ă;” “a.”

senate	solace	final	madam
preface	adage	infant	suppliant
delicate	duplicate	guidance	elephant
aerial	palace	valiant	crystal
ravage	manage	husband	usual

sĕn'ătĕ, a legislative assembly; prĕf'ăĕ, an introduction; dĕl'ī ēătĕ, frail; ă ē'rī al, of the air; răv'ăĕ, to destroy; sĕl'ăĕ, comfort; ăd'ăĕ, an old saying; dŭ'plī ēătĕ, a copy; păl'ăĕ; măn'ăĕ; fi'nal, last; ĩn'fant; ġĥid'anĕ, direction; văl'i(=y)ant, brăvĕ; hŭs'band.

Mark the words in the last column for pronunciation, and find the meaning of *suppliant*.

LESSON 78

Prefix “un” means “not.”

unknown	unbought	uneaten	unsought
unfriendly	uncontrolled	unemployed	unwept
unaccented	undecided	unengaged	unyielding
unbaptized	undefined	unexcelled	unfading
unbiased	unswept	unforeseen	unsung.

ŭn knŏwn'; ŭn friĕnd'lŷ; ŭn ăc ĉĕnt'ĕd; ŭn băp tīzĕd'; ŭn-bī'asĕd(=t), not biased or partial; ŭn bo(=a)ught'; ŭn'ēĕn trŏllĕd'; ŭn'dĕ ĉīd'ĕd; ŭn'dĕ finĕd'; ŭn swĕpt'; ŭn ēăt'en; ŭn'ĕm ployĕd'; ŭn'ĕn ġăġĕd'; ŭn'ĕx(=k) ĉĕllĕd'; ŭn'fŏrĕ sĕĕn'.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, employing the dictionary in correcting your work.

LESSON 79

Names of Musical Instruments.

lute	bugle	violin	accordion
lyre	cymbals	guitar	cornet
fife	clarinet	triangle	mandolin
viol	piano	trombone	Jew's-harp
banjo	melodeon	harmonica	zither

lūṭè, a stringed instrument; lŷrè, a kind of harp; fifè; vī'ol, an instrument similar in form to the violin, but larger; bǎn'jō; bŭ'glè; çŷm'balṣ; elār'ī nèt, a wind instrument; pŷ àn'ō; mē lō'-dē òn, a kind of small reed organ; vī'ō līn'; gŭī tār'; trī'ān'glè, a triangular instrument, open at one angle, and sounded by being struck by a small metallic rod; trōm'bōnè, a powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind; hār mōn'ī eà.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and finding the meanings of those which are new to you. Pictures of most of the instruments named may be found in the dictionary.

LESSON 80

Dictation Review.

A *torpedo* shot from a *submarine* boat *impaired* the *armor* of the *cruiser*.

Unforeseen delay made the *valiant* effort useless.

He was *sharer* in the *welfare* of an *unknown* friend.

The music of the *violin* is *beautiful*.

Many a *famous adage* contains *ideal* advice for our *guidance*.

Before we can add *fractions*, we must find their *common denominator*.

LESSON 81

Some Difficult Small Words.

again	breathe	color	depot
always	ceiling	court	dough
among	certain	crowd	else
believe	circus	curtain	early
breath	climb	daily	earnest

à gā(=ě)ĩn'; al'wāx̣s; à mông'; bē lĭēvĕ', notice that "i" comes after "l," the word "lice" will help you to remember the order of the letters; brĕāth; brĕāthĕ; çĕl'ing, "e" after "c," as in "lice;" çĕr'tain; çir'eūs; elimb; eol'or; eōrt; erowd; eūr'tain; dā'ly.

Mark the words in the last column for pronunciation, correcting your work by use of the dictionary.

LESSON 82

States of the United States, with Abbreviations.

Missouri	Mo.	New Jersey	N. J.
Montana	Mont.	New York	N. Y.
Nebraska	Neb.	North Carolina	N. C.
Nevada	Nev.	North Dakota	N. Dak.
New Hampshire	N. H.	Ohio	O.

South Carolina (S. C.) and South Dakota (S. Dak.) are omitted from the above list.

Misṣ q̣'ri (Indian, *muddy*); Mōn tā'na (means *mountain* in Spanish); Ne brās'ka (Indian, *water valley, shallow river*); Ne vā'da (means *snowy* in Spanish, and was first given to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in the western part of the State, because of their snowy peaks); New'(=ū) Hămp'shīrĕ (named after the county of *Hampshire* in England); New(=ū) Jĕr'sĕy (named in honor of Sir George Carteret, an inhabitant of the Isle of *Jersey*); New(=ū) Yōrk (named after the Duke of York).

Mark *North Carolina*, *North Dakota* and *Ohio* diacritically. Dakota is of Indian derivation, meaning *leagued, allied*; Ohio, also derived from the Indian tongue, means *beautiful*.

LESSON 83

"ā," "ī," "ȳ," "ē," and "ō," modified by "r."

ermine	skirmish	myrrh	tankard
pervert	myrtle	bachelor	reynard
verge	virtue	terror	orchard
in'er	elixir	junior	familiar
lever	rudder	orator	mortar

ēr'mīnĕ, a valuable fur-bearing animal; pĕr vērt', to lead

astray; vērgē, edge; ĩn fēr', to imply; lēv'ēr; skīr'mish, a slight fight in war; mȳr'tlē, a shrub with evergreen leaves; vīr'ttē; ē līx'īr, a compound medicine; rūd'dēr, helm for steering a vessel; mȳrkh, a gum resin; bāch'ē lōr, an unmarried man; tēr'rōr; jūn'i(=y)ōr, younger; ōr'ā tōr, a public speaker.

Look up the words in the last column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of *tankard* and *reynard*.

LESSON 84

Common Abbreviations.

Colonel	Col.	Manuscript	MS.
Lieutenant	Lieut.	Volume	Vol.
Commodore	Com.	Mountain	Mt.
County	Co.	Example	Ex.
Answer	Ans.	Amount	Amt.
Balance	Bal.	Hundred	Cwt.
Creditor	Cr.	For example	e. g.
Debtor	Dr.	That is	i. e.
Cash on Delivery	C. O. D.	Year of our Lord	A. D.
Gentlemen	Messrs.	All correct	O. K.

Co. is the abbreviation for *company* also.

C. O. D. is the abbreviation, also, for *collect on delivery*.

The plural of manuscript is *MSS.*

eolo(=ûr)'nel; lĕû tēn'ant; eōm'mō dōrē; eoun'tȳ; ăn'swēr; măn'ū scrip̄t; vōl'ūmē; moun'tain; ěx ăm'plē; ă mount'; bāl'ançē; erēd'īt ōr, one to whom money is due; dēbt'ōr, one who owes a debt; eăsh ōn dē līv'ēr ȳ; gēn'tlē mēn.

LESSON 85

Possessives.

Rule 4. Add apostrophe and "s" ('s) to the singular to form the possessive singular. Add apostrophe to the plural to form the possessive plural, if the plural ends in "s". If the plural does not end in "s," add apostrophe and "s" ('s).

Possessive Singular.

a nation's credit
 an urchin's bruises
 a warrior's wounds
 a mouse's cheese
 a child's dress

Possessive Plural.

the nations' belief
 the urchins' shouts
 the warriors' defeat
 the mice's cheese
 the children's clothes

nā'tion; ūr'chīn, a roguish boy; wār'ī(=y)ōr, a soldier; mouse; child; mīçè; chīl'drēn.

LESSON 86

"ē," as in "ē vēnt'"; "ī," as in "ī de'a"; "e," as in "növ'el."

create	tribunal	decency	license
society	diameter	penitent	silence
serene	bimonthly	violence	present
anxiety	diagonal	patience	absence
gaiety	trisection	science	president

erē ātè', to produce; sō çī'ē tŷ, the persons, considered as a whole, who live in any region or at any period; sē rēnè', calm; ān x(=z)ī'ē tŷ, uneasiness; gāī'ē tŷ; trī bū'nal, a court; dī ām'ē-tēr, distance through; bī mōnth'ly, once in two months; dī āg'ō-nal, running across from corner to corner; trī sēt', to cut into three parts; dē'çen çŷ, the state of being becoming; pēn'ī tent, feeling sorry on account of wrong-doing; vī'ō lençè, fierceness; pā'tiençè, a calmly waiting for something hoped for; sçī'ençè, classified knowledge.

Look up the words in the fourth column, marking them for pronunciation, and also look up any with the meaning of which you may not be familiar.

LESSON 87

At the Dressmaker's.

gored	bias	needles	gown
basque	stitching	braid	felling
sleeve	seams	buckram	cambric
ruffles	flounce	sateen	percale
shirring	lining	insertion	silesia

gōrēd, cut in a triangular form; bāsqu(=k)è, a part of a wom-

an's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt; slēvè; rūf'flēs; shīrk'ing; bī'as, cut slanting; stīch'ing; sēam; flouncè; līn'ing; nēē'dlē; brāīd; būck'ram; sāt ēēn'; īn sēr'tion, a narrow strip of embroidered lace.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of such words as are new to you. Cambric received its name from *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first made. Silesia was originally made in *Silesia*, Germany; hence the name.

LESSON 88

City Government.

mayor	marshal	tiling	hydrant
police	engineer	armory	alarm
councilmen	culvert	library	treasurer
coroner	cement	hosecart	assessor
justice	attorney	ladders	alderman

māy'ōr, the chief officer of a city; pō līçè'; eoun'çīl mēn; eōr'ō nēr, an officer who inquires into the cause of sudden or violent deaths; jūs'tīçè, an officer who tries and decides cases; mār'shal, a police officer; ēn'ģī nēēr; eūl'vērt, a small bridge of masonry; çē mēnt'; āt tor(=ūr)'nēy, a lawyer; tīl'ing; ār'mō rý, a place where arms are kept; lī'brā rý; hōşè'eärt; lād'dērs.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 89

"o," as in "goze;" "do;" "ō," as in "ōther;" "o," as in "wolf."

tomb	sovereign	bosom	income
removal	government	worsted	canon
wounded	shoving	wolverine	common
group	cannon	wolfish	improve
tourist	welcome	womanly	tournament

tomb; rê mqv'al; wound'ed; group; tour'ist, a traveller; sôv'-
 êr eign, chief; gôv'ern ment; shôv'ing; eăn'nôn; wêl'eômê;
 bôş'ôm, the breast; wôst'ed; wôl'vêr inê'; wôlf'ish; wôm'an lý.

Place the proper diacritical marks upon the words in the last column, and find the meanings of *canon*, *wolverine* and *tournament*.

LESSON 90

Dictation Exercise.

The girl's *percale* gown was made with *ruffles* on the *sleeves* and with a *gored* skirt.

The *absence* of the *president* made the meeting of the *tribunal* impossible.

The *mayor* and *councilmen* decided to build a *cement culvert*.

The hurried drive to the *depot* to catch an *early* train made the horse *breathe* heavily.

The roof of the *library* is of *tiling*.

Her *virtue* made her *always* *welcome*.

LESSON 91

"ô," as in "lôrd," "fôrk."

cord	forfeit	horseshoe	porpoise
corduroy	formal	horticulture	tornado
corporal	forward	normal	torpedo
corpse	gorge	northern	chord
border	gormand	Norwegian	torrid

eôrd; eôr' dû roy, a sort of cotton velveteen with a ridged surface; eôr'pô ral, a military officer; eôrpsê; bôr'dêr; fôr'fêit, to lose by some error or fault; fôrm'al, according to regular form; fôr'wârd; gôrgê, a filling of a channel by an obstruction; gôr'-mand, one who eats greedily; hôrsê'shoê; hôr'tĩ eũl'tũrê, the cultivation of a garden or orchard; nôr'mal, regular, natural; nôrth'êrn; Nôr wê'gĩ an.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 92

Prefix "dis" means "not."

disagree	dishonest	disown	disadvantage
disallow	disconnect	displease	discourteous
disappear	dishonor	disquiet	dissatisfied
disapprove	disinherit	dissimilar	discontinue
disarrange	disobey	disunite	discourage

dis'á grēē'; dis'ál low'; dis'áp pēar'; dis'áp prōvē'; dis'ār-rāngē'; dis hōn'ēst; dis'eōn nēt'; dis hōn'ōr; dis'īn hēr'īt, not to leave an heir a possession which would otherwise, by law or custom, fall to him; dis'ō bey'; dis ōwn'; dis plēasē'; dis quī'ēt; dis sim'ī lār; dis'ū nītē'.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether they are correct.

LESSON 93

States and Territories, with Abbreviations.

Wyoming	Wyo.	Indian Territory	I. T.
Alaska	Alas.	New Mexico	N. Mex.
Arizona	Ariz.	Oklahoma	Okla.
District of Columbia	D. C.	Porto Rico	P. R.
Hawaii	Haw.	Philippine Islands	P. I.

W̄y ō'mǐng; Â lās'ka; Ā ĩ zō'na (sand hills); Dis'trīet ōf (=v) Ēō lūm'bī a (from Columbus); Hā wāi'ī; Īn'dī an Tēr'rī-tō rǐ; New(=ū) Mēx'ī ēō (Mexico—the Aztec word meaning the place of Mexitli, the Aztec god of war); Ōk'lā hō'ma; Pōr'tō Rī'ēō; Phīl'īp pīnē Īs'landz (named after Philip II. of Spain).

LESSON 94

Long "ō," as in "ō bey'"; long "ū," as in "ū nite'"
(in unaccented syllables).

tobacco	tornado	actual	accurate
sorrow	kerosene	popular	humane
propose	fresco	annual	ridiculous
balcony	economy	globular	usurp
bravado	tallow	usual	utensil

tỗ bắ'eồ; sớ'rồ; prồ pồ; bắ'eồ nỷ; brá vắ'dồ, boastfulness; tôr nắ'dồ; kớ'ồ sề; frế'eồ, a painting on plaster; ế ể'ồ mỷ, disposition to save; tắ'lồ, the fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds; ẩ'ồ al, real; pồ'ồ lắ, pleasing to people in general; ẩ'ồ al, yearly; gồb'ồ lắ, globe-shaped; ồ(+)ồ al, habitual, common.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, consulting the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 95

Rule of Spelling.

Rule 5. Monosyllables and other words accented on the last syllable, which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

admit	admitted	begin	beginning
occur	occurrence	trod	trodden
hot	hotter	forbid	forbidden
plan	planning	quit	quitting
shun	shunned	wit	witty

Commit the rule thoroughly and show how it applies in each case.

ẩ mớ'; ể ể'; hớ; plắ; shắ; bắ gắ'; trồ; ớ bớ'; quắ; wắ.

LESSON 96

Under the Rule.

allotted	hatter	grinning	committing
forgotten	rotten	fretting	plodder
manned	submitted	excellent	slamming
inferred	tapping	permitted	skimming
baggage	dropped	expelled	omitted

Tell from what each word is formed, and why the rule applies in each case.

ăl lôt'těd, granted; fôr gôt'ten; mănñed, supplied with the force needful; ĩn fěrřed', implied; bāg'gāgē; hăt'tēr; rôt'ten; sũb mĩt'těd; tǎp'pĩng; drōppēd(=t); grĩn'nĩng; frět'tĩng; ẽx(=k)'çěl lent; pěr mĩt'těd; ẽx pēllēd'.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 97

Not under the Rule.

answerable	standing	sailing	splashed
fearing	needy	limiting	crouching
profitable	dauber	designer	recovered
preference	coveted	clearing	developing
reference	toiling	finished	enchanter

Tell why the rule does not apply to the words given in this lesson.

ăn'swēr á blē, responsible; fēār'ĩng; pröff'īt á blē; prěf'ēr ençē, choice; rěf'ēr ençē, that which refers to something; stānd'ĩng; nēēd'ỹ; đāb'b'ēr; eov'ět ẽd, much desired; toĩl'ĩng; sāl'ĩng; lĩm'īt ĩng; đē sĩgn'ēr, one who plans something to be done; elēār'ĩng; fĩn'ĩshēd(=t).

Look up the words in the final column, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

LESSON 98

Mixture.

humbugged	imperiled	whizzing	accustomed
metallic	pinning	bewitching	benefited
traveling	controlled	occurrence	stopped
barreled	scrubbing	purring	supper
disheveled	dismissed	cribbed	inference

Humbugged has the final consonant doubled although the ac-

cent is not upon the last syllable. The same is true of *metallic* and *periwigged*.

In each case, give the reason why the consonant is doubled or why it is not doubled.

hũm'büggēd', deceived, imposed upon; mē tǎl'lie; trǎv'ěl ĩng; bǎr'rēlēd; dī shěv'ēlēd, loose or disordered; ĩm pēr'īlēd, endangered; pĩn'nĩng; eõn trõllēd'; serũb'bĩng; dīs mĩssēd(=t)'; ǎe eũs'-tõmēd, familiar; bēn'ē fīt ēd; stõppēd(=t); sũp'pēr; ĩn'fēr ençe.

Look up the words in column three, marking them diacritically, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 99

"ōō," as in "fōōd;" "ōō," as in "bōōk."

whoop	booby	cookery	footstool
scoop	booming	cooper	understood
hoot	boorish	footing	barefoot
brood	hoop	looker	shook
swoop	foolscap	wooden	mistook

"ō" and "ū" are equivalents of "ōō;" "ū" and "ō" are equivalents of "ōō."

whōōp; seōōp; hōōt; brōōd; swōōp; bōōb'ŷ, stupid; bōōm'ĩng; bōōr'ish; hōōp; fōōls'eǎp; eōōk'ēr ŷ; eōōp'ēr; fōōt'ĩng; lōōk'ēr; wōōd'ēn.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

LESSON 100

Dictation Review.

The man *inferred* that his *baggage* had been *forgotten*.

The hawk, with a *swoop* down upon the *brood*, caught a little chick.

The *plan* submitted for *developing horticulture* was *excellent*.

A *tornado* imperiled a *Norwegian* lumber camp in the *north-ern* woods.

The *annual picnic* was omitted because of the occurrence of an *unusual* number of *accidents*.

LESSON 101

Hard and Soft Sounds of "c" and "g."

Rule 6.—"ç" (s) and "ġ" (j) are soft before "e," "i," and "y," and are hard, "c" (k) and "g" (as in "get"), in all other cases.

direct	ocean	cleanly	engine
introduce	glazier	circular	roguish
certain	genius	music	truce
comfort	gape	gurgle	candle
package	guide	deuce	censor

The above rule is a very important one, both in the spelling and in the pronunciation of words. The rule with reference to *c* has very few exceptions, but there are many exceptions to the rule for *g*, as *give*, *girl*, *get*, *druggist*, etc.

ō'ç(+h)ēan; ġlā'zi(=h)ēr, one who sets glass; ġēn'i(=y)ŭs talent; ġāpē; ġūidē; elēan'ly, çir'eū lār; mū'sŭe; ġūr'glē, a broken, bubbling noise; deūçē; ěn'ġine; rōġh'ish; truçē, short quiet; çān'dlē; çēn'sōr, a critic.

LESSON 102

Early History of the United States.

homespun	queue	moccasin	wigwam
spindle	pillory	sachem	squaw
tinder	harpsichord	wampum	trader
snuffers	vessels	tepee	colonies
settle	papoose	tomahawk	treacherous

hōmē'spŭn, made at home; spŭn'dlē; tŭn'dēr, something used for kindling fire from a spark; snŭff'ērŭ, an instrument for cutting off and holding the part of a candle wick charred by the flame; sēt'tlē; q(=k)ūēūē; pŭl'lō rŭ, a device used in punishing offenders; hārp'sŭ ēhōrd, a stringed musical instrument; vēs'sēlŭ; pā pōōsē',

an Indian baby; wīg'wam, an Indian hut; squaw, a female Indian; trād'ēr; eöl'ō nēs; trēach'ēr ōūs, false, unfaithful.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, and find definitions for those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 103

Synonyms.

irritate	provoke	peevish	fretful
flaw	blemish	roily	turbid
allure	decoy	quest	pursuit
surly	morose	grateful	thankful
quiver	tremble	marvel	wonder

īr'rī tātē; prō vōkē'; flaw; blēm'ish; āl lūrē'; dē eoy'; sūr'ly; mō rōsē'; quiv'ēr; trēm'blē; pēēv'ish; frēt'ful; roil'y; tūr'bīd.

Mark the remaining pairs of words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 104

“eh” (k); “ch” (sh); “ch,” as in “hatch.”

chorus	chemist	match	chivalry
echo	chasm	etching	chagrin
epoch	cholera	machine	mustache
character	christen	choose	cherish
architect	Christian	beech	cheer

chō'rūs; ech'ō; ēp'ōch, a period of time; chār'āe tēr; ār'chī-tēt, a person skilled in the art of building; chēm'ist; chāsm, a deep opening, as in the earth or in a rock; chōl'ēr ā, a disease; chris'ten, to give a name; chris'ti(=ch)an; māтч; ēтч'ing, engraving by means of acids which eat away lines in metal, etc.; mā chīnē'; chōōsē; bēēch.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them

for pronunciation, and finding the definitions of any which are new to you.

LESSON 105

“s;” “*s̥*” (z); “x” (ks); “*x̥*” (gz); “x” (k).

morsel	position	exit	exist
message	dismal	extreme	exhaust
cuffs	grisly	excel	exhibit
sense	eggs	execute	exert
practice	pansy	exude	exceed

“X” at the beginning of a word has the sound of “z,” as Xebec, Xenophon, etc.

môr'sêl, a little bit of food; mēs'sâgê; eũffs; sênsê; prăe'ticê; pô şi'tiõ; dīs'mal, dreary; grīş'ly, frightful; ěggs; păn'sŷ; ěx'it; ěx trēmê'; ěx(=k) çêl', to outdo; ěx'ê eũtê, to accomplish; ěx ũdê'.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation and looking up the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 106

Suffixes “er” and “or” = “one who.”

gainer	lecturer	instructor	assessor
preacher	bookseller	oppressor	operator
purchaser	debater	creator	arbitrator
composer	adviser	depositor	dictator
producer	loser	supervisor	debtor

găin'ēr; prēach'ēr; pûr'chăs ēr; eõm pōş'ēr; prõ dũç'ēr; lēe'-tûr ēr; bōõk'sêll'ēr; dē băt'ēr; ăd viş'ēr; lōş'ēr; ĩn strũet'õr; õp prēsş'õr; erê ā'tõr; dē pōş'ĩ tõr; sũ'pēr viş'õr, one who directs or oversees.

Find the meanings of the words in the fourth column with which you are not acquainted, and place the proper diacritical markings upon all the words.

LESSON 107

“ph”=“f;” “qu”=“kw;” “n”=“ng.”

phantom	queen	quarry	anger
phial	conquest	quartz	banquet
phaeton	quack	queer	language
phase	qualify	conch	distinct
phlegm	quaint	anchor	uncle

phăn'tòm; phĩ'al, a small bottle; phā'ê tǒn, a carriage; phā̃șê, an appearance of an object to the mind; phlĕgm; quĕen; eǒn'quĕst, victory; quăċk, to utter a sound like the cry of a duck; quăl'ĩ fȳ, to prepare; quăĩnt, odd; quă'r'ry; quărtz(=s); quĕer; eǒneh, a shell; ăn'eħōr.

Find the meanings of the words in the last column in the dictionary and mark each word for pronunciation.

LESSON 108

Largest Cities of the United States.

New York City	Buffalo	Washington
Chicago	San Francisco	Newark
Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Jersey City
Saint Louis	Pittsburg	Louisville
Boston	New Orleans	Minneapolis
Baltimore	Detroit	Providence
Cleveland	Milwaukee	

New(=ū) Yôrk' Çĩt'ÿ; Çĩ eă'gō; Phĩ'l'a dĕl'phĩ a (from a Greek word meaning “city of brotherly love”); Săĩnt Lqũ'is; Bôș'ton; Băl'tĩ mōrĕ (named after Lord Baltimore); Clĕvĕ'land; Bũf'fa lō; Săn Frăn çĩs'eō (the Spanish for St. Francis); Çĩn'çĩn nă'tĩ (Roman plural of Cincinnatus, the patriot); Pĩtts'bũrg (named after William Pitt); New(=ū) Ôr'lĕ anș (from Orleans, France); Dĕ troit'; Mĩl wăũ'kĕĕ; Wăș'ĩng tòn.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the last column.

LESSON 109

Presidents of the United States.

Washington	Harrison	Pierce	Garfield
Adams	Tyler	Buchanan	Arthur
Jefferson	Polk	Lincoln	Cleveland
Monroe	Taylor	Johnson	McKinley
Van Buren	Fillmore	Hayes	Roosevelt

The names of Madison, Jackson, and Grant are omitted from the list given in this lesson, as they are not likely to be misspelled. The names Harrison and Adams should appear a second time. Where?

Wash'ing tòn; Ād'amŕ; Jěf'fer sòn; Mòn rōē'; Vān Bū'ren; Hār'ri sòn; Tȳ'ler; Pōlk; Tāx'lōr; Fīll'mōrē; Pīērcē; Būch ān'an; Līnē'ōln; Jōhn'sòn; Hāxēs.

Mark the names in the fourth column for pronunciation.

LESSON 110

Dictation Review.

The *echo* came across the *chasm*.

The glad *message* brought *cheer* and *comfort*.

The *treacherous sache*m killed the *settler* with a *tomahawk*.

The *lecturer* used simple *language*.

My *uncle* owns a *quaint phaeton*.

Who would not *choose* to have a beautiful *character* rather than be *peevish* or *surly*?

One hears a *queer* sound when he holds a *conch* to his ear.

LESSON 111

In the Millinery Store.

ribbon	ornament	shirred	ruffle
fashions	buckles	chiffon	ruche
pattern	trimming	leghorn	velveteen
bonnet	feathers	embroidery	tucked
wreaths	plumes	plaited	nobby

rĭb'bòn; făsh'îons; păt'tĕrn; bôn'nĕt; wrĕaths; ôr'ná ment;
bŭe'klĕs; trĭm'mĭng; fĕath'ĕrs; plŭmĕs; shĭrtĕd; chĭf fŏn'; lĕg'-
hŏrn, a straw plaiting; ĕm broid'ĕr ŷ; plăit'ĕd.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 112

Heard on the Playground.

pitcher	goals	commy	taw
catcher	umpire	alley	fudge
fielder	referee	agate	carnelian
innings	coach	chinas	knuckle
foul	linesman	evers	shooter

pĭtch'ĕr; cătch'ĕr; fĭĕld'ĕr; ĭn'nĭngs; foul; gŏals; ŭm'pĭrĕ, the
one who sees that the rules of a game are observed; rĕf'ĕr ĕĕ',
the one to whom disputes in games are referred; cŏach; lĭnĕs'-
man; ĕŏm'mŷ; ăl'lĕŷ; ăg'ătĕ; chĭ'năs; ĕv'ĕrs.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the final column.

LESSON 113

Breeds of Animals.

Poultry	Swine
Plymouth Rock	Berkshire
Wyandotte	Poland China
Leghorn	Chester White
Houdan	Tamworth
Cochins	Yorkshire
Cattle	Sheep
Guernsey	Shropshire
Ayrshire	Merino
Holstein-Fresian	Cheviot
Hereford	South-Down
Galloway	Oxford-Down

Pĭŷm'ŏŭth Rŏck; Wŷ'an dŏttĕ; Lĕg'hŏrn; Hou' (=ŏŏ)dan;
Ēŏ'chĭns; Bĕrk'shĭrĕ; Pŏ'land Chĭ'ná; Chĕs'ter White; Tăm'-
worth; Yŏrk'shĭrĕ; Ġuĕrn'sĕŷ; Ăŷr'shĭrĕ; Hŏl'stĕĭn-Frĕ'si (=h)an;
Hĕr'e ford; Ġăll'ŏ wăŷ.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the final column.

LESSON 114

In Mexico and Central America.

pulque	maguey	cordage	Yucatan
sisal	banana	vanilla	Nicaragua
hammock	cochineal	mahogany	Colon
hovel	malaria	Vera Cruz	Costa Rica
half-breed	tortilla	Panama	Chihuahua

pul'qu(=k)e(=ă), an intoxicating Mexican drink; sî sâl', a Yucatan fiber used for cordage; hăm'möck; höv'ël, a hut; hăl'f-brēd; măg'uey(=wā), the century plant; bá nă'nă; eöch'î nēal, a dye; mă lā'rî ä, a disease with fever, ague, etc.; tōr til'l(+y)ä; eörd'ägë; vā nîl'lä; mă hōg'ä nÿ; Vē'rä Cruz(=s); Păn a mă'.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically.

LESSON 115

Small Words often Misspelled.

fulfill	any	recess	toward
fully	been	spare	until
woolen	once	squirrel	sign
although	whose	surprise	chose
wholly	ready	thought	choose

ful fill'; ful'ly; wööl'ën; al thōught'; whōl'ly; a(=ë)nÿ; be(=î)en; wōncë; whosë; rēad'y; rē çess'; spârë; squîr'rël; sîr prîsë'; tho(=a)ught.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, and find the meanings of *chose* and *choose*, noting carefully the distinction between them.

LESSON 116

Trees.

locust	spruce	catalpa	fir
linden	hemlock	cypress	alder
poplar	larch	palmetto	maple
hickory	sycamore	banyan	ebony
cedar	holly	willow	chestnut

lō'eüst; līn'den; pōp'lār; hīčk'ō rŷ; cē'dār; spruçę; hēm'löčk; lārch; sŷe'á mōrę; hōl'lŷ; eá tǎl'pá; cŷ'pręss; pǎl męt'tō; bǎn'-yan; wīl'lōw.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 117

Animals in North America.

moose	cougar	prairie dog	buzzard
badger	coyote	opossum	tortoise
chipmunk	raccoon	eskimo dog	ermine
woodchuck	panther	guinea fowl	sable
bison	caribou	curlew	otter

mōosę; bǎdg'ēr; chīp'munk; wōod'chűčk; bī'sǒn; eųų'gār; eųŷ'ō tę; rǎe eōōn'; pǎn'thēr; eǎr'ī bọų; prǎi'rię dōg; ǒ pǒs'sǔm; ęs'kī mō dōg; gǔlīn'ęǎ fowl; eūr'lęw(=ū.)

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, using the dictionary.

LESSON 118

In Canada.

sledges	Canuck	Manitoba	Ottawa
reindeer	Canadian	Mackenzie	Quebec
parliament	Eskimos	Saskatchewan	Montreal
provinces	Keewatin	Assiniboia	Halifax
dominion	Klondike	Yukon	Winnipeg

slędg'ęs; reīn'dęēr; pǎr'līǎ ment, the governmental council; prǒv'īnç ęs; dō mīn'ī(=y)ǒn; ęǎ nűčk', a Canadian; ęǎ nǎ'dī an; ęs'kī mōs; Kęę wǎ'tīn, a district attached to Manitoba; Klǒn'dike; Mǎn ī tō bǎ'; Mǎe kęn'zļę; Sǎs kǎtch'ę wǎn'; ǎs sīn ī boi'a; Yų'kǒn.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Ottawa is from an Indian word, meaning *traders*; Quebec is an Algonquin Indian term, meaning "take care of the rock;"

Montreal is the French for Royal Mountain, and was so named by the French explorer, Cartier, in 1534-35; Winnipeg is of Indian derivation, meaning *muddy water*.

LESSON 119

Cities in the United States Difficult to Spell.

Indianapolis	Los Angeles	Des Moines	Savannah
Alleghany	Memphis	Mobile	Sioux City
Worcester	Seattle	Montpelier	Tallahassee
Syracuse	Chattanooga	Poughkeepsie	Valparaiso
Paterson	Cheyenne	Raleigh	Oshkosh

Īn'dī ān āp'ō līs; Āl'lē ghā'nŷ (Indian, river of the *Alligewi*); Wōtē's'tēr; Sŷr'ā eūsē'; Pāt'ēr sōn; Lōs Ān'g(=H)ēl ēs (Spanish, "the angels," "city of the angels"); Mēm'phīs ("the temple of the Good God"); Sē āt'īlē; Chāt'tā nōō'gā; Čhēy'ēnnē'; Dēs Moines'; Mō bilē' (corrupted from *Mauvill*); Mōnt pē'lī ēr (French, "mountain of the young girls"); Pōugh ke(=ī)ēp'siē (Indian, *shallow inlet, safe harbor for small boats*); Rā'leigh (named in honor of Sir Walter *Raleigh*, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Sioux City received its name from the Sioux tribe of Indians; Tallahassee is of Indian derivation, meaning "old town."

LESSON 120

Dictation Review.

The *leghorn* hat was *ornamented* with *ribbon* and *chiffon*.

The *ermine*, *sable*, and *otter* are found in the far North.

The *umpire* said that the ball was a *foul*.

In some of the *Canadian provinces*, *sledges* are drawn by *reindeer*.

The boy thinks *carnelians* are better than *chinas* as *shooters*.

Sisal comes from *Yucatan*.

The *bison* is less common than it *once* was.

SIXTH GRADE

LESSON 121

“Th” aspirate, as in “thin;” “th” sonant, as in “the.”

wrath	oaths	thievery	through
wreath	theory	thigh	thought
wreaths	therefore	thimble	threaten
youths	thermometer	though	throttle
oath	thicket	thorough	thwart

wrath; wrēath; wrēaths; yōuths; ōath; ōaths; thē'ō rŷ; thērē' fōrē or thērē' fōrē; thēr mōm'ē tēr; thīck'ēt, a collection of trees or shrubs closely set; thīēv'ēr ŷ; thīgh; thīm'blē; thōugh; thōr'ōugh; through; thou(=a)ght; thrēat'en; thrōt'tle; thwart.

Look up the meanings of *theory*, *throttle*, and *thwart*.

The words *bath*, *cloth*, *lath*, *mouth*, *oath*, *path*, *wreath*, and *moth* are aspirate in the singular and sonant in the plural. Noun forms are aspirate; verb forms are sonant; as, “brēath,” “brēathē.”

LESSON 122

Grammatical Terms.

abstract	neuter	antecedent	positive
collective	nominative	apposition	comparative
gender	possessive	cardinal	superlative
masculine	objective	ordinal	complement
feminine	declension	descriptive	attribute

ăb străet'; eōl lēē'tivē; gēn'dēr; mās'eū līnē; fēm'ī nīnē; nēū'tēr; nōm'ī nā tivē; pōs sēs's'ivē; ōb jēē'tivē; dē elēn'sion; ăn'tē cēd'ent; ăp' pō s'ition; eār'dī nāl; ôr'dī nāl (one, two, three,

etc., are the cardinal numbers; first, second, third, etc., are the ordinal numbers); *dě serip'tivě*.

Look up the remaining words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation. In studying the word *comparative*, notice that the third syllable is *a*; observe, also, that the second syllable of *complement* is *ple*, and be careful never to confuse this word with *compliment*.

LESSON 123

“*e*” as in “*eight*,” “*i*” as in “*police*.”

prey	whey	pique	magazine
vein	feint	machine	antique
unfeigned	neigh	intrigue	fatigue
eighth	convey	suite	caprice
veiling	skein	unique	ravine

“*ā*” is an equivalent of “*e*,” “*ē*” is an equivalent of “*i*.”

prey; *vein*; *ŭn feigned'*, sincere, real; *eight*(+t)*h*; *veil'ing*, hiding from view; *whey*; *feint*, a pretense; *neigh*; *cōn vex'*; *skein* (note carefully the order of the *e* and *i*); *māg'ā zine'*; *āntiq*(=k)*uē'*, old, out of fashion; *fā tighē'*; *ēa prīcē'*, whim, fancy; *rā vinē'*.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of any with which you are not acquainted. The pronunciation of *intrigue* and *suite* should be especially noted.

LESSON 124

Weather.

temperature	extreme	meridian	severe
prevailing	isotherm	humid	inclement
probable	average	altitude	showers
pressure	evaporate	drought	frigid
equable	variable	forecast	precipitation

The Weather Bureau of the National Government places daily in the postoffices maps of the United States with weather forecasts indicated.

tēm'pēr ā tūrē; prē vāil'ing; prōb'ā blē; prēs(+h)s'urē; ē'quā-blē, equal and uniform temperature; mē rīd'ī an; hū'mīd, damp; āl'tī tūdē; drought (do not omit the final *t*); fōrē'east; sē vērē; in elēm'ent, severe, as applied to the weather; show'ēr; frīg'id; prē çip'ī tā'tion, rainfall.

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation, and then consult the dictionary to find whether your work is correct; also find the meanings of any new words.

LESSON 125

Relating to Education.

tuition	junior	professor	university
instruction	senior	faculty	pedagogue
enrollment	scientific	discipline	college
freshman	classical	principal	assistant
sophomore	diploma	academy	certificate

jūn'ī(=y)ōr; sēn'ī(=y)ōr; sçī'ēn tīf'ie; elās'sī cal; dī plō'mā; prō fēsç'ōr (there is but one *f* in this word; the abbreviation is *Prof.*); fāe'ūl tȳ; dīs'çī plīnē, training—correction; prīn'çī pal (this word should be carefully distinguished from *principle*, both in spelling and meaning); ā eād'ē mȳ; ū'nī vēr'sī tȳ; pēd'ā gōgūē, a schoolmaster (literally, one who leads little children); eōl'lēgē; ās sīst'ant; çēr tīf'ī eātē.

Look up the words in the first column, mark them diacritically and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar. Give the word *sophomore* special attention, noting that it contains three syllables; never shorten it, in spelling or pronunciation.

LESSON 126

Cities of the United States Difficult to Spell.

Roanoke	Kalamazoo	Moline	Natchez
Norfolk	Menomonee	Chautauqua	Tucson
Atlanta	Marietta	Bismarck	Phoenix
Mackinaw	Maumee	Dubuque	Laramie
Marquette	Peoria	Wichita	Spokane

Rō'a nōkē (Indian—*sea-shell* or *wampum*); Nôr'fōlk; At lăn'ta; Măċk'ī năw (an abbreviation of *Michitimackinac*); Mă-r-q(=k)ĕttē'; Kăl'a ma zōō' (Indian—a term derived from stones seen through the water, which, by refraction, look like otters); Me nôm'o nēē; Mă'rī ĕt'ta; Maĭ mēē'; Pē ō'rī a; Năċh'ez; Tūċ-sŏn'; Phŏē'nix; Lăr'a mīē; Spō'kăĕ' (note particularly that the *a* in the last syllable is short).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the third column. Do not omit the *c* in "*Bismarck*." *Chautauqua* is a corruption of an Indian phrase meaning "foggy place."

LESSON 127

Unaccented Syllables ending in a Consonant.

Rule.—When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has its regular short sound, sometimes slightly obscured.

panic	pathos	parcel	arrange
secret	afford	silent	companion
muffin	admission	inhabit	complete
zenith	committee	element	conceit
funnel	disappoint	accept	pugilist

When the vowels *e* and *a* are obscured, they are printed in italics.

The vowels in unaccented syllables should not be made too prominent in speech; but the sound of short *u* in the last

syllable of such words as *silent* and *element* should be carefully avoided.

păn'îc; sē'erēt; mŭf'fîn; zē'nĭth, - the point of the heavens directly overhead; fŭn'nĕl; pā'thŏs; ăf fŏrd'; ăd mĭs'sion; eŏm-mĭt'tĕĕ (note that the *m*, *t*, and *e* are doubled); dĭs'ăp point'; pār'ĉel, a package; sĭ'lent; ĭn hăb'ĭt; ĕl'ĕ ment; ăc ĉĕpt.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of any which are new to you.

LESSON 128

In South America.

silvas	tapioca	llama	niter
llanos	condor	jaguar	saltpeter
pampas	coucan	tapir	guano
cocoa	peccary	alligator	chinchilla
cocaine	armadillo	penguin	lasso

sĭl'văs, vast woodland plains; llă'nŏs, extensive plains, with or without vegetation; păm'păs, vast plains in the central and southern part of the Argentine Republic; eŏ'eŏă; eŏ'căĭnĕ, a bitter, white, crystalline substance used in medicine to relieve pain; llă'mă, an animal related to the camel; jăġ'u(=w)ăr (note the order of the *u* and *a* in the second syllable), a large and powerful animal of the cat family; tă'pĭr; ăl'ĭ ġă'tŏr; pĕn'-gu(=w)ĭn, a bird; nĭ'tĕr (also spelled nitre); sălt'pĕ'tĕr (or salt-petre), a chemical salt—called either niter or saltpeter; ġu(=w)ă'nŏ, a fertilizer found on coasts and islands where seabirds nest; ĉĭn ĉĭl'lă, a fur-bearing animal a little larger than the squirrel; lăs'sŏ, a long rope, with a running noose, used in catching cattle.

Look up the words in the second column in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meanings of all with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 129

Rule for "a" in Unaccented Syllables.

Rule.—When "a" forms or ends an unaccented syllable, it has the short Italian sound.

Cuba	aroma	abate	alkali
America	mania	aorta	across
gala	dialect	area	asthma
cadet	sofa	cupola	cafe
larva	botany	lapel	catarrh

a followed by another vowel is long, as *ā ē' rī al*.

ā rō'mā, pleasant odor; *mā'nī ā*, insanity; *dī'ā lēet*, speech marked by local peculiarities; *sō'fā*; *bōt'ā nŷ*, the science which deals with plant life; *ā bātē'*, to lessen; *ā ôr'tā*, the great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs; *ā'rē ā*; *eū'pō là*; *là pēl'*; *āl'kā lī*, soda ash; *ā crōss'*; *āstŭ'mā*, a bronchial disease; *ēā'fē'*; *ēā tārŭh'*.

Mark the first five words in the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary to make necessary corrections, and find the meanings of *gala*, *cadet*, and *larva*.

LESSON 130

Dictation Review. (Oliver Wendell Holmes.)

"Truth is *tough*. It will not *break*, like a *bubble*, at a *touch*; *nay*, you may kick it about all day, like a football, and it will be round and full at *evening*."

"I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are *moving*: to reach the port of heaven, we must *sail* sometimes with the wind and sometimes *against* it,—but we must sail and not drift nor *lie* at *anchor*."

"Build *thee* more *stately mansions*, O my soul,

As the swift *seasons* roll!

Leave thy low-*vaulted* past!

Let each new *temple*, *nobler* than the last,

Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,

Till thou at length art free,

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's *unresting* sea."

LESSON 131

Rule for "e," "o," or "u" in Unaccented Syllables.

Rule.—"e," "o," or "u," forming or ending an unaccented syllable, is long, slightly shortened.

duet	theory	degree	numerical
creative	sobriety	veneer	elevate
memento	poetic	supreme	furrow
superior	jocose	provoke	plenteous
notoriety	recline	heroic	rebuke

dū ēt', a composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental; erē ā'tivē, causing to exist; mē mēn'tō, that which recalls to memory; sū pē'rī ōr, higher or greater in excellence; nō'tō rī'ē tŷ, the quality of being generally known; thē'ō rŷ, a doctrine or scheme of things; sō brī'ē tŷ, seriousness; pō ēt'ie; jō eōsē', merry, humorous; rē elīnē'; dē grēē'; vē nēē', to overlay with a thin layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for outer finish; sū prēmē', highest, greatest; prō vōkē', to arouse, stir up; hē rō'ie.

Place diacritical markings upon the remaining words, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, correct your work; in addition, find the meanings of any of the words with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 132

Countries and Cities of South America.

Guiana	Bolivia	Brazil	Rio de Janeirc
Venezuela	Paraguay	Bogotá	La Paz
Colombia	Chile	Cayenne	Santiago
Ecuador	Argentina	Carácas	Valparaiso
Peru	Uruguay	Quito	Buenos Ayres

Gū ā'nā; Vēn'e zu(=w)ē'la (Spanish, *little Venice*, so named

on account of some Indian villages which the first conquerors found on Lake Maracaybo); Ćō lōm' bī ā (observe that the second syllable is spelled with an *o*); Ee u(=w) ā dōr' (Spanish, *equator*, so named from its position under the line); Pe ru'; Bō līv' ī a (named after General Simon *Bolivar*); Pā rā gu(=w) ā y'; Chī' le(=ā); Ār' ġēn tī' nā; Ū ru gu(=w) ā y'; Brā zīl' (from the Spanish or Portuguese name of the dye-wood exported from the country); Bō gō tā'; Ćā y ēnnē', Ćā rā' eās; Qu(=k) ī' tō.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words.

LESSON 133

Vowels in Unaccented Syllables ending in silent "e."

Rule.—In unaccented syllables ending in silent "e," all vowels except "i" are long, with the sound shortened.

speculate	picture	hurricane	selvage
infuse	separate	dotage	illuminate
morose	brimstone	obsolete	miniature
premature	animate	ultimate	prelude
landscape	cyclone	cleavage	populace

There are some exceptions to the above rule.

pīe'tūrē; sēp'ā rātē; brīm'stōnē, sulphur; ān'ī mātē, to enliven; çy'elōnē; hūr'rī eānē; dō'tāgē, the childishness of old age; ōb'sō-lētē, old, out of use; ūl'tī mātē, final; elēāv'āgē, the act of splitting; sēl'va(=ē)gē, the edge of cloth which is woven so as to prevent raveling; īl lū'mī nātē, to make light; mīn'ī ā tūrē (do not omit the *a* in the second syllable when spelling; it may be omitted in pronunciation); prēl'ūdē, introduction; pōp'ū lāçē, the people.

Look up the first five words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 134

"i" in Unaccented Syllables.

Rule.—In unaccented syllables, "i" is usually short.

cubic	magic	emigrate	immigrate
direct	rabid	incentive	elastic
maniac	assassinate	panic	pallid
pumice	narrative	juvenile	origin
licorice	vindictive	firkin	audit

The terminations *-ise*, *-ize*, and *-ite* are usually long, as in *realize*, *appetite*, and *surmise*.

eū'bĭe; dĭ rĕet'; mā'nĭ æe, a madman; pŭm'ĭçĕ, a very light, porous, volcanic, slaggy, lava; lĕ'ō rĭçĕ; măğ'ĭe; răb'ĭd, extremely violent; ăs săs'sĭ nātĕ (note that both s's are doubled), to murder; năr'ră tĭvĕ, account, story; vĭn dĭe'tĭvĕ, revengeful; ĕm'ĭ grătĕ, to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of making a home; ĭn çĕn'tĭvĕ, encouragement; păn'ĭe, a sudden overpowering fright—a general fright concerning financial affairs; jŭ'vĕ nĭlĕ, pertaining to children; fĭr'kĭn, a small wooden vessel or cask.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct, and find the definitions of any words which are new to you.

LESSON 135

Words relating to the Church.

creed	apostle	deacon	vicar
disciple	canon	alms	chapel
psalm	angel	cowl	sanctuary
priest	anthem	sacrament	choir
martyr	altar	ritual	cloister

erĕĕd, the principles of a faith; dĭs çĭ'plĕ, a follower of a faith; ɸsălm, a poetical composition of praise; prĭĕst; măr'tŭr, one who is put to death for his religion; ă pŏs'tlĕ, one of the twelve disciples of Christ (never allow yourself to confuse this word with

epistle); eăn'òn, a church law; ān'gěl; ăn'thēm, a part of the Scriptures set to sacred music; ăl'tār, the communion table; dēă'-eôn, a church officer; ălms, anything given to relieve the poor; eowl, a monk's hood; săe'rá mēnt, the Lord's Supper; rīt'ŭ ăl, a form of divine service in a particular church.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 136

Newspapers and Printing.

subscription	renewal	circular	paging
editorial	daily	electrotype	compositor
circulation	weekly	galley	manuscript
advertisement	issue	contributor	linotype
mention	poster	subscriber	lithograph

sŭb serĭp'tion; ăd'ĩ tō'rĭ ăl, an article containing the views of the editor; ċĭr'eŭ lă'tion; ăd vēr'tisĕ mēnt; mēn'tion; rē new(=ŭ)'al; dăĭ'lŷ; wēĕk'lŷ; ĭs(+h)ŝ'ŭĕ; pōst'ēr, a large bill to be posted in public places; pā'gĭng, the marking or numbering of the pages of a book; eôm pōŝ'ĩ tōr; măn'ŭ scrĭpt, written copy; lĭn'ō tŷpĕ; lĭth'ō grăph, a print.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of any which are new to you.

LESSON 137

Dry Goods Store.

prints	mittens	flannel	challis
linen	calico	merino	chintz
hose	handkerchief	alpaca	apron
veiling	ticking	cashmere	bonnet
muslin	delaine	cassimere	gingham

prints, cloths figured by stamping; lĩn'ĕn, cloth made of flax; hōsē, stockings; vĕil'ĩng, a thin fabric for covering the face; mŭs'-lĩn, a thin cotton cloth; mĩt'tĕns; ǎl'ĩ ǎ; hăŋđ'kĕr chiĕf; tiĕk'ĩng, a strong, closely woven linen or cotton fabric, of which cases for mattresses for beds are made; dĕ lăĩnĕ', a kind of fabric for women's dresses; chăĩ'lĩs, a soft and delicate woolen, or woolen and silk; chĩntz(=s), cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other designs, in a number of different colors and often glazed; ă'prŏn; bŏn'nĕt; ġĩng'ham.

LESSON 138

Troublesome Words.

against	between	caught	horrible
almost	burglar	drowned	neither
already	autumn	failure	listen
always	choose	field	leather
among	separate	freeze	orphan

ă ga(=ĕ)ĩnst'; ăl'mōst; ăl rĕăd'ŷ; ăl'wăys; ă mŏng'; bĕ twĕĕn'; bŭr'glăr; ăŭ'tŭmŋ; chŏōsē; sĕp'ă rătĕ (see *a rat* in this word); ǎŭġht; drowŋĕd (be careful to pronounce this word as one syllable); făĩl'ŭrĕ; fiĕld; frĕĕzĕ. Notice that there is but one *l* in the following words: *Almost, already, always.*

Place diacritical markings upon the remaining words, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 139

In the Carpenter's Shop.

joist	studding	casings	miter joint
scantling	lintel	dimension stuff	rafters
sheathing	flooring	paneling	mortise
shingles	lathing	gables	tenon
clapboards	piece stuff	baluster	battens

joist, a piece of timber laid flat, or nearly so, to which the

planks of the floor, or the laths of the ceiling, are nailed; seānt'-ling, a piece of timber sawed of a small size; sheāth'ing, material used for covering; shīn'glēs; elāp(=b)'bōārdz, the narrow boards, thicker at one edge than at the other, used for weatherboarding the outside of a house; stūd'ding, material for joists; līn'tēl, a horizontal beam over an opening, carrying the weight imposed upon it from above it because of its resistance to a crosswise break; flōr'ing; lāth'ing; plēç stūff; eā'singz, the framework around doors or windows; dī mēn'sion stūff; pān'el ing; gā'blēs; bāl'ūs tēr.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 140

Dictation Review. (John Greenleaf Whittier.)

"And *prayer* is made and *praise* is given
 By all things near and far;
 The *ocean* *looketh* up to heaven,
 And *mirrors* every star.
 The green earth sends her *incense* up
 From many a *mountain* shrine;
 From folded leaf and *dewy* cup
 She *pours* her *sacred* wine."

"Within our beds awhile we *heard*
 The wind that round the *gables* *roared*,
 With now and then a *runder* shock,
 Which made our very *bedsteads* rock.
 We heard the *loosened* *clapboards* tost,
 The board-nails *snapping* in the frost;
 And on us, *through* the *unplastered* wall,
 Felt the light sifted snow-flakes fall.
 But sleep stole on, as sleep will do
 When hearts are light and life is new."

LESSON 141

Words with "ie" and "ei."

Rule 6. " 'i' before 'e,'
 Except after 'c,'
 Or when sounded as 'a'
 As in 'neighbor' and 'weigh.' "

believe	deceit	niece	deceive
piece	perceive	receipt	reprieve
priest	lien	mischief	heinous
receive	ceiling	friend	frontier
frieze	brief	grieve	conceit

The word "*lice*" may aid the pupil in remembering that "e" comes first after "c," and that "i" follows after "l" or any other letter than "c."

bē lîēvē'; pîēçē; prîēst; rê çēlîvē'; trîēzē, any carved band in a building; dē çāî't'; pēr çēlîvē'; lîēn, a claim in law; çēl'îng; brîēf; nîēçē; rê çēlî't'; mîs'chîēf; frîēnd; grîēvē. Use the dictionary in finding the meanings of the words in the last column.

LESSON 142

Exceptions to the rule for "ei" and "ie."

sleight	mullein	heirloom	heir
species	forfeit	seize	seizure
neither	leisure	height	weird
either	surfeit	foreign	seine
heifer	sovereign	financier	counterfeit

slēîght, sleight of hand; spē'ç(+h)îēs; nēî'thēr; ēî'thēr; hēîf'ēr; mûl'lēîn, a troublesome weed; fôr'fēît, to lose, or lose the right to, by some error, fault, offense, or crime; lēî'ç(+h)ûrē (Be careful to give the long sound to "e" in the first syllable,) unoccupied time; sûr'fēît, to fill to satisfaction or to disgust; sôv'ēr ēîgn; hēîr'lôôm; sēîzē; hēîght; fôr'ēîgn; fîn'ân çîēr', one acquainted with money matters.

Look up the remaining words, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 143

The Prefix *mis* means *wrong*.

misspell	miscount	mislead	misguidance
misapply	misdeal	misshapen	misappropriate
misbehave	misfit	misstate	misdemeanor
misbelieve	misfortune	mistaken	mispronunciation
miscolor	mishap	misrule	misjudgment

mĭs spēll'; mĭs'ăp plĭ'; mĭs'bē hāvē'; mĭs'bē lĭvē'; mĭs eol'ōr;
mĭs count'; mĭs dēal'; mĭs fĭt'; mĭs fōr'tūnē; mĭs hăp'; mĭs lēad';
mĭs shāp'ēn; mĭs stātē'; mĭs tāk'ēn; mĭs rulē'.

Look up the words in the final column, mark them critically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 144

Signs and Abbreviations.

@	at	dr.	debtor
acc. or acct.	account	doz.	dozen
bal.	balance	hhd.	hogshead
bbl.	barrel	lb.	pound
cr.	creditor	pay't	payment
pd.	paid	atty.	attorney
per	by	agt.	agent
rec'd	received	bls.	bales
yd.	yard	cts. or ct.	cents
ea.	each	c. or cub.	cubic

Business men usually begin the abbreviations for barrel, dozen, pound, etc., with small letters, though it is not considered an error if such abbreviations are capitalized.

LESSON 145

The Prefix "re" means "back" or "again."

redouble	readmit	recommend	reënforce
remove	reanimate	recommit	regenerate
reclaim	reapply	recreate	reimburse
reaction	rebaptize	recriminate	recompense
readjust	rebuild	reëlect	represent

The *dieresis* (as in reëlect) is used to indicate that both vowels are sounded.

rē dōŭb'lē; rē mōvè'; rē elāim'; rē æ'tion; rē'ād jŭst'; rē'ād-mīt'; rē ān'ī mātē, to put new life into; rē'āp plŷ'; rē'bāp tizē'; rē būild'; rēc'ōm mēnd'; rē'eōm mīt'; rē'erē ātē'; rē erīm'ī nātē, to return one charge with another; rē'ē lēet'.

Mark the words in the fourth column for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar, using the dictionary.

LESSON 146

"q" followed by "u."

"qu" usually has the sound of "kw;" "q" is always followed by "u."

sacque	quandary	quaff	quartet
acquaint	quorum	quadrille	quart
quarrel	brusque	quaking	quay
aqueduct	inquire	qualm	queen
squeeze	mosque	quarry	quarantine

săcquē, an outer garment, with sleeves, worn by women; æ quāint (do not omit the "c" in this word); quār'rēl; ăq'uē-dŭct, a channel for conveying water, especially one for supplying large cities with water; squēēzē; quān'dā rŷ (do not omit the "a" in the second syllable), a state of difficulty or doubt; quō'rŭm, such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; brŭsq(=k)ŭē, rough and blunt in manner; ĩn quīrē'; mōsq(=k)ŭē, a Moham-

medan church; qar tět', a set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts; qar'tō, having four leaves to the sheet; q(=k)ḥa(=ē)ḥ, a wharf formed toward the sea; quēn; qar'an tinē', to compel to remain in a given place because of the presence of contagious disease.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 147

The Prefix "dis" means "not," "lacking."

disarm	discontinue	disinfect	displease
dishonest	disallow	disagree	dissimilar
dishonor	disconnect	disengage	disobey
disown	disapproval	disfranchise	dishearten
disunion	discourteous	disinherit	disproportion

The words in the first column, with *disaster*, *discern*, *dissolve*, *disease*, and *dismal*, are the only words in which *dis* is pronounced *diz*.

dīs'eōn tīn'tē; dīs'āl low'; dīs'eōn nēet'; dīs'āp prōv'al; dīs-eōūr'tē ūs; dīs'īn fēet'; dīs'ā grēē'; dīs'ēn gāgē'; dīs frān'chīšē; dīs'īn hēr'īt; dīs plēāšē; dīs sīm'ī lār; dīs'ō bēḥ; dīs hēārt'ēn; dīs'prō pōr'tion.

Look up the words in the first column, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of the words which are new to you.

LESSON 148

"x" (unmarked)="ks;" "ḥ" has the sound of "gz."

exit	explain	exist	executive
excel	extra	exhaust	exertion
excite	exile	exhibit	example
exquisite	exclude	exact	exonerate
extreme	excuse	examine	auxiliary

ěx'ít; ěx(=k) ĉěl'; ěx(=k) ĉītè'; ěx'quí šitè (note the pronunciation carefully); ěx trēmè'; ěx ĭst'; ěx ĥaŭst'; ěx ĥīb'ít; ěx äet'; ěx äm'ínè; ěx ěe'ũ tívè; ěx ěr'tion; ěx äm'plè; ěx òn'ěr ätè, to clear of something that lies upon one, as an accusation or imputation; aŭx ĭl'i(=y)ä rŷ (note that there is only one /,) aiding, helping.

Look up the words in the second column, mark them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meanings of any which are new to you.

LESSON 149

Words relating to Arithmetic.

annexing	varying	approximates	shilling
ciphers	ascending	apothecaries	sovereign
similar	descending	circular	parallel
cisterns	rectangle	longitude	diagonal
linear	breadth	guinea	trapezoid

än nĕx'ing, adding; ĉī'phĕrŝ; šīm'ĩlār; ĉīs'tĕrņŝ; ĭn'ĕ ār; vā'rŷ ing; äs ĉĕnd'ing; dĕ sĉĕnd'ing; rĕĕ'tän'glè; brĕäðth; äp-prŭx'ĩ mātĕŝ, comes near to exactness; ä pŏth'ĕ ěä rĭĕŝ, druggists; ĉīr'eũlār; lõn'gĩ tũdè; ġhĩn'ĕä, an English gold coin (not coined since the issue of sovereigns in 1817).

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 150

Dictation Review. (James Russell Lowell.)

"Before man made us *citizens*, great Nature made us men."

"And what is so *rare* as a day in June;
Then, if ever, come *perfect* days."

"New *occasions* teach new *duties*;
Time makes *ancient* good *uncouth*;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep *abreast* of Truth."

"No man was *born* into the world whose work
Is not born with him. There is *always* work
And tools to work *withal*, for those who will;
And *blessed* are the *horny* hands of toil!
The *busy* world *shoves angrily* aside
The man who stands with arms *akimbo* set,
Until occasion tells him what to do;
And he who waits to have his task marked out
Shall die and leave his *errand unfulfilled*."

LESSON 151

The endings "er," "or," "art," "ard," "ster," "ian," "ist" mean "one who."

loafer	sailor	druggist	braggart
builder	actor	dullard	claimant
forger	servant	musician	youngster
reporter	trickster	machinist	pianist
editor	librarian	florist	laggard

lōaf'ēr; bəild'ēr; fōr'gēr; rē pōrt'ēr, one who reports the news for newspapers; ěd'ī tōr; sāil'ōr; ăe'tōr; sĕrv'ant; triĕk'stēr, one who cheats; lī brā'rī an; drŭg'gĭst; dŭll'ārd, a stupid person; mŭ ŝī'cian; mǎ ĉhīn'ĭst; flō'rĭst.

Look up the remaining words, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of any which are new to you.

LESSON 152

"ti" and "ci" = "sh."

patient	sufficient	appreciate	ancient
notion	delicious	precious	auction
caution	condition	nutritious	education
attention	physician	emotion	recitation
suspicion	facial	partial	conscious

sŭf fĭ'cient; dĕ lĭ'ciŭs; eŏn dĭ'tion; phŭ ŝī'cian; fǎ'cial, per-

taining to the face; ăp prē'cĭ ātē; prē'ciqŭs; nŭ trĭ'tiqŭs, nourishing; ē mō'tion, feeling; pār'tial; ān'cient, very old; aŭe'tion, a public sale of property to the highest bidder; ěd'ŭ eā'tion; rēc'ĭ-tā'tion; eōn'sciqŭs, aware of, having knowledge of one's own thoughts.

LESSON 153

Words Often Mispronounced.

writing	kept	noting	accept
seeking	crept	seeing	except
judging	correct	fighting	object
pudding	defect	helping	perfect
saying	acts	giving	direct

The omission of the "g" in pronouncing the ending "ing," in such words as are given in the first and third columns, and failing to sound the "t" in such words as are found in the second and fourth columns, are not only evidences of carelessness but often lead to misspelling.

writ'ing; sēek'ing; jŭdg'ing; pud'ding; sāŷ'ing; nōt'ing; sēē'ing; fight'ing; hēlp'ing; gĭv'ing; ăe çēpt'; ěx çēpt'; ōb'jēet; pēr'fēet; dĭ rēet'. Notice that the final "e" is dropped when the suffix *ing* is added to *write*, *judge*, *note*, and *give*.

LESSON 154

Words ending in "tion" and "sion."

assertion	dissension	operation	recreation
excursion	discretion	creation	expulsion
ambition	adoption	collision	impression
supplication	oppression	perfection	omission
extension	confession	occasion	delusion

The ending *tion* is always pronounced *shun*. The ending *sion* is pronounced *zhun* when it is preceded by an accented vowel, and *shun* when it is preceded by a consonant of an accented syllable.

dīs sēn'sion, quarrel; dīs erē'tion, carefulness; à dōp'tion; ōp prēs'sion, the act of treating cruelly; eōn fēs'sion, the admission of a debt or crime; ōp'ēr ā'tion; erē ā'tion, the act of causing to exist; eōl lī'sion (note that there is only *one* "s"); pēr-fēe'tion; ōe eā'sion; rēe'rē ā'tion, amusement, sport; ēx pūl'sion, the act of driving or forcing out; ĩm prēs'sion; ō mīs'sion (notice that there is only *one* "m"); dē lū'sion, deception, a misleading of the mind.

LESSON 155

Suffix "ize" means "to make."

sterilize	idolize	fertilize	generalize
vaporize	itemize	vocalize	victimize
economize	realize	crystallize	scandalize
patronize	agonize	italicize	civilize
symbolize	legalize	neutralize	apologize

stēr'ıl İzē; vā'pōr İzē; ē eōn'ō mīzē; pāt'rōn İzē (be careful to pronounce with the short sound of "a"); sŷm'bōl İzē; fēr'tī-līzē; vō'eal İzē; erŷs'tal līzē (be careful to double the "l" in this word); ĩ tāl'ĩ ċīzē; nēū'tral İzē; ġēn'ēr al İzē; vīe'tīm İzē; seān'dal İzē, ċīv'ĩ līzē; à pōl'ō ġīzē.

Look up the words in the second column, mark them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you have no acquaintance.

LESSON 156

"i" with the sound of "y" in "yes," as in "onion."

opinion	pavilion	genial	onion
million	convenient	familiar	courtier
peculiar	genius	warrior	auxiliary
companion	behavior	dominion	millionaire
pinion	battalion	trillion	valiant

This sound of "i" is unmarked and is sometimes called the "consonant sound of i" and sometimes called "i sub-vocal."

pá vīl'ion, a large tent; eōn vēn'ient; gēn'iūs, talent; bē hāv'-iōr; bāt tāl'ion, a body of troops; gēn'ial, kindly; fá mīl'iār; wār'-tīōr, an experienced soldier; dō mīn'ion; trīl'ion, a million millions; ōn'ion; eōūrt'iēr, one who is in attendance at the court of a prince; aūx īl'ia rŷ, helping, aiding; mīl'ion āt'rè', a person worth a million dollars or more; vāl'iant, brave. Notice carefully that there is but one "l" in the following words: *Pavilion, battalion, familiar, auxiliary, and valiant.*

Mark the words in the first column for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meaning of the word *pinion*.

LESSON 157.

Double "l" and single "l."

befall	impel	foretell	expel
refill	install	excel	extol
repel	unwell	recall	withal
compel	dispel	rebel	till
befell	misspell	propel	until

bē fall'; rē fill'; rē pēl'; eōm pēl'; bē fēll'; īm pēl'; īn stāl'; ūn wēll'; dīs pēl'; mīs spēll'; fōrē tēll'; ēx çēl'; rē eāl'; rē bēl'; prō pēl'.

Place the proper diacritical markings on the words in the final column, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of *extol* and *withal*.

LESSON 158

Sounds of "n," "ñ," and "N."

anger	limekiln	hymn	solemn
conquer	damn	uncle	autumn
elongate	en route	en masse	ankle
anxious	annul	condemn	wrinkle
canker	bon ton	column	banquet

The sound of "n" unmarked is its usual sound, as in "on," "no," "nine," etc. The sound of "ñ" = "ng." "N" (capital) has no sound of its own, but indicates that the vowel preceding it has its French sound. "ENTree" is pronounced as if spelled äng'trē. Note that "n" after "m" at the end of a word is silent.

äng'gēr; eññ'qu(=k)ēr; ě lõñ'gātē, to make longer; äñx(=k)'-i(=sh)ñüs; eäññ'kēr; hñmñ; ùññ'elē; e(=ä)N mäsññ', in a body; eññ dēmññ; eññ'ñmñ; sññ'ēmñ; aññ'tñmñ (note that the names of the seasons are not capitalized); äññ'klē; wññ'ñklē; bññ'quēt.

Look up the words in the second column, mark them diacritically and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 159.

Architecture.

temples	veranda	balustrade	Ionic
frieze	veneer	buttress	cornice
monastery	lattice	composite	architrave
vault	lavatory	Corinthian	amphitheater
gallery	arcade	Gothic	minaret

tēm'plēs; frīzē, any sculptured or richly ornamented band in a building; mōñ'ās tēr ŷ, a convent; vañt; gāl'lēr ŷ; vē rāñ'dā; vē nēñ'; lāt'tīç; lāv'ā tō rŷ, a place for washing; är eādē, a long arched building or gallery; bāl'ūs trādē; bñt'trēsñ, a projecting mass of masonry used for support or for ornamentation; eñm-pññ'itē, a combination of the Ionic order of architecture grafted

on the Corinthian; *Ėõ rĩn'thĩ an*, an order of architecture invented by the Greeks (illustrations of Corinthian and Ionic columns will be found in the dictionary); *Gõth'ie*, a style of architecture.

LESSON 160

Dictation Review. (William Cullen Bryant.)

"Truth crushed to *earth* shall rise *again* ;

The *eternal* years of God are hers;
But *Error* wounded *writhes* in pain
And dies *among* his *worshippers*."

"And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles,
On the *dewy* earth that smiles in his ray,
On the *leaping* waters and gay young *isles*—
Ay, look, and he'll smile thy *gloom* away."

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To *hew* the shaft and lay the *architrave*
And spread the roof above them; ere he framed
The lofty *vault*, to gather and roll back
The sound of *anthems*; in the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he *knelt* down,
And *offered* to the *Mightiest* solemn thanks
And *supplication*."

LESSON 161

The Use of the Hyphen.

anywhere	forasmuch	wild goose	looking-glass
everything	unforeseen	to-day	rocking-chair
something	sometimes	to-morrow	morning-glory
wherein	oftentimes	to-night	forget-me-not
inasmuch	meantime	good-bye	whip-poor-will

The first eleven words are compound words, but they do not have the hyphen. Note that the words *wild goose* are separate

words, but that when used adjectively, as in *wild-goose chase*, the hyphen is used.

a(=ě)n'ý whêrê; ěv'ěr ý thǐng; sòmê'thǐng; whêrê ĩn'; ĩn'ǎš-mũch'; fôr'ǎš mũch'; ũn'fôrê sêen'; sòmê'tímêš; ôf'ten tímêš'; mēan'tímê'; wild gōōse; tō-dāy'; tō-môr'rōw; tō-níght'; gōōd'bý' (a contraction of *God be with ye*).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words of the lesson.

LESSON 162

At the Shoemaker's.

awl	slippers	calfskin	morocco
sole	gaiters	buckskin	cordovan
vamp	legging	chamois	counter
heel	russets	cobbler	dongola
uppers	enameled	pegged	cement

awl; sōlē; vǎmp, the upper of a shoe; hēēl; ůp'pērš; slĭp'pērš; gāi'tērš; lĕg'gĭng; rŭs'sĕts; ěn ǎm'ĕlēd; cǎlf'skĭn'; bŭck'skĭn'; ĉhǎm'ŭĭš; cōb'blēr; pĕggēd.

Look up the words in the last column in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation and find the meanings of *morocco*, *cordovan*, and *dongola*.

LESSON 163

Words Often Mispronounced.

often	progress	piazza	launch
hearth	patriot	preface	whistle
juvenile	direct	necessary	duty
perfume	soldier	entire	stupid
pianist	library	idea	recess

ôf'ten; hēārth; jŭ've nĭlē; pĕr'fŭmē; pĭ ǎn'ĭst; prŏg'rĕss; pā'trĭ ô't; dĭ rĕet'; sŏl'ŭi(=j)ēr; lĭ'brā rŷ; lǎunch; whĭs'tlē; dŭ'tŷ; stŭ'pĭd; rē ĉĕss'.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, and then consult the dictionary to find whether your work has been correctly done.

LESSON 164

Suffix "ful" means "full of."

awful	painful	eventful	wakeful
tuneful	bountiful	change ^{ful}	spoonful
direful	cheerful	heedful	cupful
rueful	doubtful	peaceful	useful
skillful	fitful	forceful	dutiful

Note that the suffix "ful" has but one "l." The syllable "ly" may be added to many of the words, which gives two "ls," as in "skillfully," "tunefully," etc.

āw'ful; tūnē'ful; dīrē'ful, full of terror; ruē'ful; skīll'ful; ē vēnt'ful; chāngē'ful; hēēd'ful; pēāçē'ful; fōrçē'ful; wākē'ful; spōon'ful; eūp'ful; ūsē'ful; dū'tī ful.

Look up the words in the second column, marking them dia-
critically.

LESSON 165

Detached Possessions of the United States, Their Cities
and Peoples.

Philippines	Juneau	Klondike	Tutuila
Guam	Skagway	San Juan	Manua
Hawaii	Sitka	Honolulu	Pago Pago
Porto Rico	Yukon	Manila	Filipinos
Alaska	Nome	Luzon	Irgottos

Phīl'īp pīnēs; Ġu(=w)ām; Hā wāi'i; Pōr'tō Rī'eō; Ā lās'ka;
Klōn'dīkē; Sān J(=H)u ān'; Hō'nō lū'lū; Ma nīl'a; Lū zōn'; Tū-
tui(=wī)lā; Mā nū'ā; Pā'gō Pā'go; Fīl'ī pīn'ōs; Īr gōt'tōs. Note
carefully that there is but one "l" in *Philippines*, but that the

"p" is doubled; while neither the "l" nor the "p" in *Filipinos* is doubled.

Place the proper diacritical markings on the words in the second column.

LESSON 166

Reptiles.

snake	terrapi <u>n</u>	salamander	viper
lizard	new <u>t</u>	chameleon	cobra
tadpole	iguana	rattlesnake	boa constrictor
turtle	crocodile	copperhead	moccasin
tortoise	alligator	adder	anaconda

snāķ; līz'ārd; tād'pōļ; tūr'tļ; tōr'tōļs; tēr'rá pīn; new(=ū)t; īg u(=w)ā'ná; erōe'ō dīļ; ā'l'ī gā'tōr; sāl'á mǎn'dēr; eĥā mē'lē ōn; rāt'tļ snāķ; eōp'pēr hēād'; ād'dēr. Pictures of the reptiles named in this lesson will be found in the dictionary.

Mark the words in the final column for pronūciation, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, correct your work.

LESSON 167

Gems and Precious Stones.

opal	onyx	emerald	cameo
ruby	beryl	diamond	intaglio
pearl	jasper	amethyst	carnelian
topaz	turquoise	sardonyx	tourmaline
garnet	sapphire	chalcedony	carbuncle

In olden times gems were given meanings which are still recognized by some in making gifts. ō'pal (pure thoughts); ru'bý (cheerfulness—supposed to warn the wearer of impending danger by changing color); pēārl (purity and innocence); tō'pāz (fidelity); gār'nēt (fidelity in every engagement); ěm'ēr āld (success); dī'á mōnd (pride—concord between husband and wife); ām'ē-

thÿst (peace of mind); sār'dō nÿx; eḥāl čěd'ō nÿ; eām'ě ō;
in tāgl' i(=y)ō; eār nēl'i(=y)an; tḥur'mā līnē; eār'būn elē.

Mark the words in column two diacritically, consulting the dictionary to find whether your work is correct. Onyx is said to be the symbol of reciprocal love; turquoise, success and happiness—preservation from contagion; sapphire, purity.

Many of the derivations of these words are of interest. Opal is from the Sanskrit for *rock, stone, precious stone*; ruby is from a Latin word meaning *reddish*; garnet is from the Latin word for *pomegranate*, so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the seeds of the pomegranate; onyx, from the Greek word for *claw, a finger nail*, and hence, from its color, a *yellowish* precious stone, a *veined gem*; beryl, from an Arabian word for *crystal*; turquoise, from the Latin for *Turkey*, so called because it first came from Turkey; diamond, from a Greek word meaning the *hardest iron or steel*; amethyst, from the Greek for *without drunkenness*, from its supposed potency as a remedy for drunkenness; sardonyx, the Greek for a *Sardinian* veined gem; chalcedony, from *Chalcedon*, a town in Asia Minor; intaglio, from an Italian word meaning to *engrave* or *carve*; carnelian, from the German for *fleshy*, so called from its flesh-red color; tourmaline, from a name given to the stone in Ceylon; carbuncle, from the Latin for a *little coal*, a bright kind of precious stone.

LESSON 168

Number.

Singular or Plural.

deer odds
sheep wages
trout series
hose amends
gross vermin

Plural Only.

alms nuptials
scissors victuals
tweezers assets
snuffers ethics
bellows statistics

dēer; shēep; trout; hōse; grōss; ōdds; wā'gēs; sē'rīēs; ā mēnds';
vēr'mīn; ālms; scīs'sōrs; twēē'zērs; snūff'ērs; bēl'lōws.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them

for pronunciation, and find the definitions of any with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 169

Difficult Words.

conscious	pursuit	busily	picture
precious	persuade	wholly	succeed
proceed	separate	shipwrecked	waist
commence	possession	collar	cease
resource	delicate	pitcher	incidentally

eön'sçi(=h)ϕūs; prě'çi(=h)ϕūs; prō çēd'; eöm mēnçē'; rē-sōŭrçē'; pûr sūīt'; pēr su(=w)ādē'; sěp'á rātē; pōs sēs'sion (note that the "s" is doubled in both cases); dēl'ī eātē; bu(=ī)s'ī lŷ; ʷhōl'lŷ; šīp'wřēčkēd(=t)'; eöl'lār; pŭtch'ēr.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meaning of *incidentally*.

LESSON 170

Dictation Review. (Nathaniel Hawthorne.)

"Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes *incidentally*. Make it the object of *pursuit*, and it leads us a *wild-goose* chase and is never *attained*."

"The *whole* value of the recovered *treasure*, plate, *bullion*, *precious* stones, and all, was *estimated* at more than two *millions* of dollars. It was *dangerous* even to look at such a vast amount of wealth. A sea *captain*, who had *assisted* Phips in the enterprise, *utterly* lost his reason at the sight of it. He died two years after-ward, still *raving* about the treasures at the *bottom* of the sea. It would have been better for this man if he had left the *skeletons* of the *shipwrecked* *Spaniards* in quiet *possession* of their wealth."

LESSON 171

From the Editorial Page of the Daily Paper.

maxim	callous	pursuance	maintain
aspirations	committee	visionary	impelled
assassination	undeniable	privileges	plausible
perpetuate	apologizing	monopolies	resigned
exaggerate	credentials	principles	inaccuracies

ăăl'lôũs; ăm mĩt'tê (notice that the "m," "t," and "e" are
 doubled); ũn'dê nĩ'á blê, not to be disputed; á pŏl'ô gĩz'ĩng; erê-
 dên'tials, those things which give a title to credit or confidence;
 pũr sũ'ânçe, a following out or after; vĩ'si(=zh)ôn â rỹ, fanciful,
 unreal; prĩv'ĩ lěg êş (notice the spelling very carefully; the second
 syllable is "i"); mŏ nŏp'ô liêş, combinations of traders which
 control the sale of commodities; prĩn'cĩ plêş; mǎĩn tǎĩn';
 ĩm pělłed'; plau'sĩ blê, apparently right or reasonable; rê signed';
 ĩn ăe'eũ rá cĩêş, errors.

Look up the words in the first column, mark them for pronunciation, and find their meanings.

LESSON 172

From the Advertising Pages of the Daily Paper.

bargain	seersucker	challenge	repaired
prettiest	jardinière	comparison	hosiery
patterns	manicure	special	refrigerators
cheviots	warranted	cutting	veterinary
crochet	easel	announcement	upholstery

bār'ga(=ě)ŋn; pre(=i)t'ti'ěst; păt'těrnŋ; chěv'ĩ ōts, woolen cloths for men's clothing; erō'cheť'; chāl'lěngě; eom păr'ĩ sōn; spě'cial; eūt'ting; ăn nounç'e'ment, notice; rě pâr'ed'; hō'-si(=zh)ěr'ŷ; rě frīg'ěr'ă'tōrŋ, devices for keeping food and other articles cool; vět'ěr'ĩ nă rŷ, relating to the treatment of the diseases of domestic animals; ŷp hōl'stěr'ŷ, the business or work of furnishing rooms, etc., with hangings, coverings, cushions, etc.

Look up the words in column two, mark them diacritically, and find their definitions.

LESSON 173

From the Advertising Pages.

implements	stationery	balances	glazier
underwear	aluminum	atomizer	securities
ammunition	amateur	cigarette	plaques
chemicals	artificial	essence	cylinders
saddles	clevises	doilies	syringes

ĩm'plē ments; ũn'dēr wēār'; ăm'mũ nĩ'tion; eĥēm'ĩ ealz; sǎd'-dlēs; stǎ'tion ēr ŷ, writing materials; ǎ lũ'mĩ nũm, a white, very light metal; ăm'ǎ tēūr, one who pursues any study or art for pleasure, but not for profit; ăr'tĩ fĩ'cial, not natural; elēv'is ēs, parts of the tongues of plows or wagons, used to attach them to draft chains, whiffletrees, etc.; bǎl'anç ēs; ăt'òm ĩ'zēr, an instrument for reducing a liquid to spray for cooling, perfuming, etc.; çĩġ'ǎ rēttēs'; ēs'sençe, perfume; doi'lĩēs, small napkins.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

LESSON 174

From the Want Column of the Daily Paper.

manager	stenographer	frontage	massage
contractor	correspondence	adjacent	specialist
optician	acquainted	barreled	chiropodist
bottler	preferred	tenant	mattresses
fitter	conveniences	competent	miscellaneous

mǎn'ǎ ġēr; eõn trǎe'tõr; õp tĩ'cian, one who fits eyes with glasses; bõt'tlēr; fĩt'tēr; stē nõġ'rǎ phēr, a shorthand writer; eõr'rē spõnd'ençe (notice that the suffix is "ence"), intercourse between persons by means of letters; ǎe quǎĩnt'ēd; prē fēĩrēd';

eõn vën'i(=y)en çřę; frõnt'äge, the extent of front; äd jã'çent, near, next; bãr'rëled; tẽn'ant; eõm'pë tent, capable, fit.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 175

In the Furniture Store.

suite	corduroy	rocker	chiffonier
velours	antique	Davenport	commode
upholstered	mahogany	ornamental	cabinets
couches	divan	mantel	tabouret
tapestries	Morris	fasteners	rattan

su(=w)itë, a set, as of furniture; vë lờrř', a velvety fabric; ùp hõl'stëred; eouch'ëř; tăp'ës trřę, embroideries; eôr'dũ roy'; ăn tiq(=k)të', old, old-fashioned; mã hõg'ă nỹ; dĩ vãn', a large, low sofa or couch; Mõr'rřs (the chair invented by the English inventor of this name); rỏck'ër; Dăv'ën pỏrt (from the name of the original maker), a kind of small writing table; ôr'nă mẽn'tal; măn'tël, a shelf above a fireplace; fàs'tën ẽrř.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 176

At a Baseball Game.

pitcher	bleachers	innings	league
catcher	hitter	champion	umpire
fielder	bases	batting	visitors
center	tallies	support	earned
coaching	striking	sacrifice	scores

blẻch'ẽrř; hřt'tër; bās'ẽř; tắl'liẻ; strẻk'ĩng; ỉn'nĩng; chắm'-

pĩ òn; bǎt'tĩng; sũp pōrt'; sǎe'rĩ fĩc(=z)è; lēag̃uè; ũm'pĩrè; vjř'ĩt-
ōrř; ěarnèd; seōrēs.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the first five words of the lesson, using the dictionary.

LESSON 177

Meaning Distinguished by Accent.

accent	expert	digest	object
invalid	compact	perfect	incense
abstract	gallant	converse	frequent
minute	compound	contest	ferment
convict	produce	insult	precedent

ǎe'ĉent', a mark to indicate pronunciation (noun); ǎe ĉent', to utter or to mark with accent (verb); ĩn vǎl'ĩd, having no force or effect; ĩn'vǎ lĩd, one weakened by sickness; ǎb'strǎet', a summary, as of a book or statement; ǎb strǎet', to consider by itself; mĩn'u(=ĩ)tè, the sixtieth part of an hour; mĩ nũtè', very small; eõn'vĩet, one lawfully sentenced to punishment for some crime (noun); eõn vĩet', to prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged (verb); dĩ'ġest, a summary of laws (noun); dĩ ġest', to work over and classify—to prepare the food for conversion into blood (verb); pēř'fēet, faultless (adjective); pēř fēet', to make perfect—to finish (verb); eõn vēřsè', to talk (verb); eõn'vēřsè, conversation (noun); eõn tēřt', to dispute (verb); eõn'tēřt, earnest dispute—competition—conflict (noun); ĩn'sũlt, abuse (noun); ĩn sũlt', to abuse (verb); õb jēet', to oppose in words or argument (verb); õb'jēet, something that may be seen or felt (noun); ĩn'ĉensè, the materials used for the purpose of producing perfume when burned (noun); ĩn ĉensè', to provoke (verb); frē quēnt', to visit often (verb); frē'quent, happening often (adjective); fēř'ment, that which causes to ferment (noun); fēř mēnt', to cause fermentation in (verb); prēĉ'ē dent, an example (noun); prē ĉēd'ent, going before (adjective).

Proceed similarly with the words in the second column, using the dictionary.

LESSON 178

Civil Service Test.

sugar	breadth	guess	people
pledge	sheet	threat	require
cashier	easily	diamond	grease
figure	frontier	visit	answer
carrying	patience	repair	exist

Many of the positions under the United States Government are obtained by passing Civil Service examinations. The above is a sample list of words used as a test for the third grade in the Civil Service. There are three grades established: The first grade is the most difficult, the second grade is less difficult, and the third grade is the easiest. Besides spelling, candidates in the third grade are tested in arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy.

The words are dictated with definitions, as follows:

Sugar: A sweet substance made from the juice of the sugar cane. *Pledge*: Something given as security. *Cashier*: One who has charge of money in a bank. *Figure*: A mark representing a number. *Carrying*: Conveying or transporting in any way. *Breadth*: The measure from side to side. *Sheet*: The amount of paper made in one body or piece; as, a sheet of paper. *Easily*: In an easy manner. *Frontier*: The border or limits of a country. *Patience*: The state or quality of being patient. *Guess*: The act of guessing; as to guess at one's weight. *Threat*: The act of threatening; as, to make a threat. *Diamond*: A precious gem. *Visit*: To go to see; as, to visit a friend. *Repair*: To mend or make over; as, to repair clothes. *People*: The body of persons composing a nation; as, the American people. *Require*: To be in need of; as, to require money. *Grease*: Soft animal fat. *Answer*: To reply to; as, to answer a letter. *Exist*: To live; as, to exist in poverty.

s(+)ug'ār; plēdʒē; eāsh īēr'; fīg'ūrē; eār'ry īng; brēadth;
shēēt; ēas'ī lly; pēō'plē; rē quīrē'; grēāsē; ān'swēr; ēx'ist.

LESSON 179

"Im," "il," "ig," and "ir," are forms of "in," and mean "not."

impure	illiberal	ignoble	irresolute
impatient	illogical	ignominy	irreverent
immortal	illegal	ignore	irregular
impossible	illiterate	ignorance	irrevocable
impartial	illimitable	ignominious	irresistible

ĩm pũrè'; ĩm pā'tient; ĩm mōr'tal, not subject to death; ĩm pōs'-sĩ blè; ĩm pār'tial; ĩl lĩb'ěr al; ĩl lõg' ĩ eal, not according to the rules of sound reasoning; ĩl lē'g al; ĩl lĩt'ěr âtè, not lettered or taught—ignorant; ĩl lĩm'ĩt à blè; ĩg nō'blè; ĩg'nō mĩn ŷ, public disgrace or dishonor; ĩg nōrè'; ĩg'nō rançè; ĩg'nō mĩn'ĩ øũs, dishonorable, shameful.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct, and find the definitions of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 180

Dictation Review. (Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.)

"Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise."

"Nor deem the irrevocable Past
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If, rising on its wrecks, at last,
Something nobler we attain."

"In the elder days of Art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere."

"Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven,
Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels."

SEVENTH GRADE

LESSON 181

Financial.

finance	credit	capital	debtor
money	premium	specie	promissory
teller	endorse	balance	coupon
collection	remittance	cashier	negotiable
currency	interest	deficit	financial

fī nănçè', public money; mōn'èÿ; tēll'ēr, one who receives and pays out money at a bank; eōl lēe'tion; eūr'rēn çÿ; erēd'it; prē'mī ūm; ěn dōrsè', to write the name on the back of a note or check; rē mīt'tançè; ĩn'tēr ěst; eăp'ĩ tal; spē'ç(+h)lē, coin; băl'-ançè; dēf'ĩ çit, a falling short.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and learn their meanings.

LESSON 182

Silent "e" Final.

Silent "e" final is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

bride	bridal	fleece	fleecy
freeze	freezing	sale	salable
come	coming	pledge	pledging
shape	shaping	blame	blamable
deplore	deplorable	write	writing
believe	believing	argue	arguing
drive	driving	imagine	imagining
remove	removing	advise	advising
change	changing	continue	continuing
plunge	plunging	make	making

LESSON 183

Exceptions to the Rule.

(1) hoe	hoeing	(6) springe	springeing
(2) shoe	shoeing	(7) swinge	swingeing
(3) toe	toeing	(8) tinge	tingeing
(4) dye	dyeing	(9) mile	mileage
(5) singe	singeing	(10) peace	peaceable

The *e* is retained in the first three cases to guard against mispronunciation. In the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cases the *e* is retained to distinguish these words from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, and *tinging*. (9) There seems to be no good reason for this exception to the rule, and the word is often written *milage*. (10) *c* and *g* before *e*, *i*, or *y*, are usually soft (having the sound of *s* and *j*) and are hard (having the sound of *k* and *g*) in all other cases. If the *e* were not retained, the word would be pronounced "pēā'e'ā blē." A number of words are given in the next lesson which retain the *e* to keep the *c* or *g* soft.

Look up the meanings of (5), (6), (7), and (8) in the dictionary.

LESSON 184

Exceptions to the Rule—"e" retained to keep
"c" and "g" Soft.

traceable	gaugable	vengeance
damageable	chargeable	manageable
umbrageous	lodgable	changeable
divorceable	discourageable	serviceable
outrageous	pronounceable	mortgageor
pledgeor	courageous	noticeable
advantageous	marriageable	

Note what the pronunciation of each word would be if the *e* were omitted.

Look up in the dictionary the words *umbrageous* and *mortgageor*, and any other words with which you are unfamiliar.

LESSON 185

The Suffixes "le," "cle," and "cule" mean "little."

manacle	corpuscle	ventricle	animalcule
pinnacle	radicle	cuticle	molecule
particle	pellicle	carbuncle	reticule
article	barnacle	icicle	globule
canticle	auricle	follicle	stoppole

Manacle, from *manus*, meaning hand, hence, literally, a little hand—present meaning, a handcuff; pinnacle, from *pinna*, meaning feather, literally, a small feather—present meaning, sharp-pointed spire or gable; particle, a little part; article, from *artus*, a joint, literally, a little joint—present meaning, a distinct part of anything; canticle, from *cantus*, a song—a little song; corpuscle, from *corpus*, a body—a little body; radicle, from *radix*, a root—a little root; pellicle, from *pellis*, skin—a little skin or film; barnacle—a little mussel; auricle, from *auris*, the ear—the external ear.

Look up the derivations of the remaining words in the dictionary. Many of the original meanings will be found interesting.

LESSON 186

Words Often Mispronounced.

adept	bicycle	catsup	levee
adult	bravo	decade	parole
aged	brooch	diploma	patriot
agile	cafe	diplomat	patriotic
bade	canine	lyceum	apricot

à dĕpt', one skilled in anything; à dŭlt'; ā'ġĕd (adjective); bādĕ; bī'çŷ elĕ; brā'vō; brōĕch, a piece of jewelry; eā fe(=ā)', a coffee-house or restaurant; eā nīnĕ', one of the dog family; eāt'-sŭp; dĕe'ādĕ, a period of ten years; dī plō'mā; dīp'lō māt, one skilled in diplomacy; lŷ çĕ'ŭm.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and learn their meanings.

LESSON 187

Geography of the British Isles.

Great Britain	Thames	Greenwich	Killarney
Ireland	Mersey	Windsor	firths
Orkney	Westminster	Canterbury	borough
Hebrides	Glasgow	Trafalgar	commons
Liverpool	Edinburgh	Chelsea	parliament

Grēāt Brīt'aīn; Īrē'land (Gaelic—the *western isle*); Ōrk'nēy (Gaelic—the *isle of the whales*); Hēb'rī dēs; Līv'er pōol; Tha(=ě)mēs; Mēr'sēy; Wēst'mīn ster; Glās'gōw (probably from a Celtic word meaning *dark ravine*, in allusion to the locality in which the cathedral is situated); Ēd'in būr gh(=ō); Grēen'wīch(=j); Wīnd'sor; Ćan'ter bu(=ě)r y; Chēl'sēa.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 188

Some Names Found in Westminster Abbey.

Pitt	Dickens	Shakespeare	Elizabeth
Watts	Livingstone	Andre	Dryden
Darwin	Macaulay	Herschel	Lytton
Newton	Goldsmith	Wordsworth	Campbell
Wesley	Milton	Chaucer	Longfellow

Pitt; Wātts; Dār'wīn; New(=ū)'tōn; Wēs'lēy; Shākēs'pēārē; Ān'dre(=ā); Hēr'schēl; Wo(=ū)rd's'wo(=ū)rth; Čaū'čēr; Ē līz'-a bēth; Drȳ'den; Lȳt'tōn; Čāmp'bell; Lōng'fēl'lōw.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the second column.

Can you tell something about each of these noted people?

LESSON 189

Troublesome Words.

purpose	smooth	scenery	spectacle
propose	enduring	supreme	religion
transmitting	squeeze	surrender	rehearse
scarcely	convenience	sensible	sacrifice
innocent	transcends	society	Wednesday

smōōth; ěn dūr'ing; squeēzē; eōn vĕn'i(=y)ençē; trăn sĕĕnds', excels, surpasses; sĕĕn'ēr ŷ; sŭ prēmē'; sŭr rĕn'dĕr, to give up; sĕn'sī blĕ; sō cī'ĕ tŷ; spĕe'tā elĕ, sight; rĕ lĭg'ion; rĕ hĕārsē'; sĕe'-rĭ fĭc(=z)ĕ, to give up in favor of a higher duty; Wĕdĕnĕs'dāy.

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation.

LESSON 190

Dictation Review. (Washington Irving.)

"*Happiness is reflective*, like the light of Heaven: every *countenance*, bright with smiles, and *glowing* with *innocent* enjoyment, is a mirror *transmitting* to others the rays of a *supreme* and ever-shining *benevolence*."

"Oh! there is an *enduring* tenderness in the love of a mother to her son that *transcends* all other *affections* of the heart. It is *neither* to be chilled by selfishness, nor *daunted* by danger, nor *weakened* by worthlessness, nor *stifled* by ingratitude. She will *sacrifice* every comfort to his *convenience*; she will *surrender* every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and *exult* in his prosperity; and, if misfortune overtake him, he will be the dearer to her from misfortune; and if disgrace *settle* upon his name, she will love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if all the world besides cast him off, she will be all the world to him."

LESSON 191

From the Almanac.

almanac	meteor	zodiac	Venus
asteroids	planets	perihelion	Uranus
calendar	phases	apogee	Neptune
constellation	satellite	perigee	Orion
eclipse	crescent	Mercury	Pleiades

al'má năe; ăs'tēr oidș, small planets; eăl'ăn dăr (note that the last syllable is dăr); eôn'stěl lă'tion, a cluster or group of fixed stars, or a division of the heavens; ě elĭpsĕ', a hiding of the light of the sun, moon, or other bright body, by some other body coming in, either between it and the eye, or between the bright body and that made light by it; mĕ'tĕ ōr, a passing bright body or appearance seen in the air, or in the region above it,—applied to masses of stone, etc., which sometimes fall to the earth; plăn'ĕts, the heavenly bodies which move about the sun in a slightly elliptical path; phăș'ĕș, particular states in regular series of changes as to brightness, etc.; săt'ĕl lĭtĕ, a planet which moves about another planet; erĕș'ĉent, the moon in her first quarter; zō'dĭ ăe, a figure representing the signs, sȳmbols, and constellations of an imaginary belt in the heavens, in the middle of which is the sun's path; pĕr'ĭ hĕl'ĭ(=y)ôn, the point of the path of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun; ăp'ō ġĕĕ, that point in the path of the moon which is at the *greatest distance* from the earth; pĕr'ĭ ġĕĕ, that point in the path of the moon which is *nearest* the earth; Mĕr'eũ rȳ, the planet nearest the sun.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words of the lesson, using the dictionary. These are names of planets and stars.

LESSON 192

At the Plumber's.

plumbing	nozzle	corrugated	faucets
solder	suction	enameled	nipples
acetylene	lavatories	nickel	brazier
porcelain	shower	brackets	gasoline
diaphragm	supply	galvanized	asbestos

plũb'ĩng; sŏld'ĕr, a metallic cement; ă ĉĕt'ŷ lĕnĕ, a gas used

for fuel; pôr'çê lăin, a kind of earthenware; dī'á phrăgm (a partition); nŏz'złê, a short tapering tube forming the outlet of a hose or pipe; sŭe'tion, the drawing of fluids by exhausting the air; lăv'á tŏ rŭes, places for washing; show'ěr, a bath in which water is showered from above; sŭp ply'; eŏr'rŭ gă'têd, bent into a series of alternate ridges and grooves in parallel lines to secure greater stiffness, as in *corrugated* iron; ên-âm'êlêd; nŭck'elêd; brăck'êts; găl'vá nŭzêd, coated, as iron with zinc.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 193

Words from Arithmetic.

percentage	consignor	assessment	interest
amount	brokerage	duties	annual
difference	proceeds	customs	accurate
commission	discount	specific	promissory
consignment	assessor	ad valorem	negotiable

pěr çent'âgê; á mount'; dŭf'fêr ençê; eŏm mŭs'sion (note that both the *m* and the *s* are doubled); eŏn sŭgn'ment; eŏn sŭgn'ŏr'; brŏ'kêr âgê; prŏ'çêeds; dŭs'eount'; âs sês'sŏr, the one who apportions taxes; âs sês'sment, the amount of the tax assessed; dŭ'tiês; eŭs'tŏms; spê çŭf'ŭe, a duty based upon quantity or number; âd vá lŏ'rêm, a duty at a certain rate per cent upon values.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 194

“Pro”=“forth;” “pre”=“before;” “per”=“through.”

prepare	prejudge	perjure	produce
preparation	proceed	project	perennial
profane	peruse	perceive	precise
pervade	progress	precede	professor
prefix	persevere	proclaim	preamble

prê pâre', from *pre*—before—and *parare*—to make ready;

prĕp'ā rā'tion (note that the second syllable is *a*); prō fānĕ', from *pro*—forth (out of)—and *fanum* the temple,—hence, not sacred or holy; pĕr vādĕ', from *per*—through—and *vadere*—to walk—to pass through; prĕ fix'; prĕ jūdgĕ'; prō ċĕd', *pro*—forth—and *cedere*—to move; pĕ ruṣĕ'; prō grĕṣṣ', from *pro*—forth—and *gradi*—to step; pĕr'sĕ vĕrĕ', *per*—through—and severe; prō dūċĕ', *pro*—forth—and *ducere*—to lead—to bring forward; pĕr ĕn'nī al, *per*—through—and *annus*—year,—that lasts the whole year through; prĕ ċisĕ', *pre*—before—and *cadere*—to cut,—cut off, brief; prō fĕṣṣ'ōr (note that there is but one *f*), *pro*—before, forward—and *fateri*—to confess, own,—one who makes known his opinions, one who teaches in a particular branch of learning; prĕ'ām'blĕ, *pre*—before—and *ambulare*—to walk,—that which walks before, hence, an introduction.

Proceed similarly with the words in the third column, using the dictionary.

LESSON 195.

Words from Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

images	hoary	continuous	elements
agony	brood	innumerable	individual
visible	infinite	departure	insensible
mould	seers	solitudes	breathless
couch	phantom	magnificent	quarry

īm'āg ĕṣ; āg'ō nŷ, suffering, distress; vŷ'ī blĕ; mōūld; eouch; hōar'ŷ, white, broōd; ĩn'fī nītĕ, boundless, eternal; sĕĕrs, prophets; phān'tōm, that which only appears to exist; ĕŏn tĭn'ū ōṣ; ĩn nū'mĕr ā blĕ, countless, of great number; dĕ pār'tūrĕ, going away, death; sŏl'ī tūdĕṣ, lonely or hidden places; māg nŷ'ī ċĕnt, grand in appearance.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of any which may be new to you.

LESSON 196

Vehicles.

buggy	cutter	omnibus	tallyho
carriage	phaeton	landau	surrey
wagon	chaise	trolley-car	democrat
sleigh	diligence	automobile	buckboard
chariot	curricule	barouche	runabout

bŭg'gŷ; ċār'riāġ; wāġ'ōn; sleigh; chār'ī ōt; ċŭt'tēr, a small, light, one-horse sleigh; phā'ē tōn (from Phaéthon, the son of Phœbus); çhāīġ, a two-wheeled carriage; di(=ĕ)'li(=ĕ)-g(=zh)e(=ä)Nçĕ', a four-wheeled public stage coach, used in France; ċŭr'rī ėġ, a two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast; ōm'nī bŭs, a long, four-wheeled carriage, seating many people; lān'daŭ (from the town Landau, in Germany), a four-wheeled, covered vehicle, the top of which is divided into two sections, which can be let down or thrown back so as to make an open carriage; trŏl'lēŷ-ċār; au'to mo'bile (notice where the accent is in this word); bâ rouçhĕ', a four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two double seats on the inside, arranged so that the sitters on the front seat face those on the back seat.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 197

Geography of France, Spain and Portugal.

Marseilles	Seine	Cadiz	Cape Verde
Bordeaux	Bastille	Pyrenees	Portuguese
Calais	Versailles	Gibraltar	Madeira
Lyon	Tuileries	Madrid	Azores
Havre	Bourse	Alhambra	Mediterranean

Mār seīllĕs; Bŏr deaux(=ō)'; Ċā'laīġ'; Ly(=ĕ)'ōN'; Hā'-vre(=er), the French for *harbor*, *port*; Se(=ä)īnĕ; Bās tīllĕ';

Ver sâill'ès'; Ėād'ĭz (Spanish pronunciation, Ėä Di[=ĕ]z[=th], from Latin *Gades*, a corruption of Phœnician *Gadir*, meaning *shut in, inclosed*); Pÿr'e nèes; Ğĭ bral'tar (Arabian, *Jebel al Tarik*, mountain of Tarik, a Moorish general, who, in A. D. 712, conquered this place); Ma drĭd' (Spanish pronunciation, Mä Drĭd').

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Portuguese is a derivative of Portugal, which is a corruption of *Portus Cal*, the harbor of *Cal*, the original name of the modern city of Oporto, afterward transferred to the kingdom itself; Madeira is the Portuguese name for *timber, wood*, so named from having been originally very woody; Azores is from the Portuguese "açores," hawks, so called from the great number of hawks found there; Mediterranean is from the Latin *medius, terra*, from being, as it were, in the middle of the land.

LESSON 198

Words used in Business.

assets	judgment	commercial	recommend
resources	telegram	business	acknowledgment
accrued	wholesale	concede	convenience
freight	syndicate	warranty	correspondent
inventory	dunning	acceptance	occurrence

ās'sĕts, the entire property of all sorts, belonging to a person, corporation, or estate; rĕ sōurc'ĕs, money, or any property that can be changed into supplies; äe erued', added as profit, as interest upon money loaned; freight; ĩn'ven tō rÿ, a list of goods or valuables, with their estimated worth—the annual account of stock taken in any business; jŭdg'ment (note that the final *e* is dropped when the suffix *ment* is added to *judge*), the sentence of a court—applied to a debt, a debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order; tĕl'ĕ ĝrām; whōlē'sālĕ'; sÿn'dĭ eātĕ, an association of persons having authority to carry on some business; dŭn'-ning, asking one who owes to pay; rĕe'ōm mĕnd'; äe knōwl'ĕdg-

ment (note that when the suffix *ment* is added to the verb form the final *e* is dropped); eön ven'i(=y)ençə, opportunity; eör'rē-spönd'ent; öe eür'rençə (notice that both the *c* and *r* are doubled and that the suffix is *ence*), an incident or event.

Look up the words in the third column, mark them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 199

Troublesome Words.

scholar	parallel	eloquence	preparation
calamity	pavilion	poultice	obstinacy
receive	pleasure	decisive	opposite
recognize	exasperation	prairie	punctual
regular	porcelain	precious	nuisance

sehöł'är; cá lăm'ĩ tỹ, disaster, misfortune; rē çēivə'; rēe'ög-nīzə (do not slight the *g* in pronouncing this word); rēg'ũ lār; pǎr'al ləl; pá vīl'i(=y)ön (note that there is but one *l* in this word); plēās(=zh)'ūrə; ěx ăs'pēr ā'tion, irritation, keen or bitter anger; pôr'çē lăin; ěl'ō quənçə, qualities of forcefulness, persuasion, and elegance in speaking or writing; pōul'tičə, a preparation, as of bread, bran, etc., to be applied to sorēs; dē çī'sivə, positive, final; prāĩ'rīə; prě'ci(=sh)əſ.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those which are not familiar to you.

LESSON 200

Dictation Review. (Ralph Waldo Emerson.)

"There is no *beautifier* of *complexion*, or form, or *behavior*, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us."

"One of the *illusions* is that the present hour is not the *criti-*

cal, decisive hour. Write it in your heart that every day is the best day in the year."

"*Drudgery, calamity, exasperation, want, are instructors in eloquence and wisdom. The true scholar grudges every opportunity of action passed by, as a loss of power.*"

" By the rude bridge that *arched* the flood,
 Their flag to *April's* breeze *unfurled*,
 Here once the *embattled* farmers stood
 And fired the shot heard round the world.

* * * * *

" Spirit that made these heroes dare
 To die and leave their children free
 Bid Time and Nature gently *spare*
 The shaft we *raise* to them and thee."

LESSON 201

Abbreviations.

Dept.	Department	M. D.	Doctor of Medicine
do. ("	ditto, the same	vs.	against
e. g.	for example	M. C.	Member of Congress
Esq.	Esquire	M. P.	Member of Parliament
etc.	and so forth	U. S. A.	United States Army
Fahr.	Fahrenheit	U. S. N.	United States Navy
G. A. R.	Grand Army of the Republic	U. S. V.	United States Volun- teers
Jr.	Junior	Pro tem.	For the time being
N. E.	New England	Per cent.	By the hundred
Supt.	Superintendent	C.	Centigrade

LESSON 202

“Mono”=“one;” “bi”=“two;” “tri”=“three;”
 “semi”=“half.”

monogram	bimetallic	triangle	semiannual
monologue	bicuspid	tricycle	semicircle
monosyllable	biennially	trident	semicolon
monotony	bicycle	triennial	semitone
monopoly	biped	tripod	semiweekly

mǒn'ō grām, an interwoven design of the initials of a name; mǒn'ō lǒgḡḡ, a speech given by a person alone; mǒn'ō sŷl'la blē, a word of one syllable; mō nǒt'ō nŷ, *oneness* or *sameness*; mō-nǒp'ō lŷ, sole control of the production and sale of anything; bī'mē tǎl'lē, a money system with two metals (as gold and silver) as standards; bī eūs'pīd, ending in two points, as teeth, leaves, etc.; bī ěn'nī al lŷ, once in two years; bī'čŷ elē, a two-wheeled velocipede; bī'pēd, a two-footed animal; trī'ǎn'glē, a figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles; trī'čŷ elē, a three-wheeled velocipede; trī'dent, a kind of spear with three prongs; trī ěn'nī al, coming every third year; trī'pōd, a three-legged frame or stand.

Look up the words in the final column, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 203

Geography of Netherlands, Belgium, and Other Minor States.

Holland	Antwerp	Montenegro	Luxemburg
Haarlem	Waterloo	San Marino	Bucharest
Hague	Delft	Andorra	Sofia
Ghent	Bulgaria	Monaco	Belgrade
Brussels	Servia	Rotterdam	Roumania

Hōl'land; Hāār'lem; Hāgḡḡ (from D. 'S *Gravenhaag*, count's hedge. The Hague owes its origin to a country-seat built there



by the Counts of Holland in 1250); Ghēnt (named from its ancient inhabitants, the *Gorduni*); Brūs'sels; Änt'werp (Latin *Antwerpum*, Flemish *Aenwerp*, "added;" so called because built upon successive deposits from the waters of the Scheldt); Wā'ter lōō'; Delft (every letter should be pronounced) (this word means "a canal"); Būl gā'rī a (Latin, country of the Volgarians or Huns); Sēr'vī a; Mōn'te(=ā) ne'grō; Sān Mā rī'nō; Än dōr'rā; Mōn'ä eō; Rōt'tēr dām' (dam or dike of the Rotter).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Luxemburg received its name from the old Castle of *Lucili burgum*, which, in 963, came into the possession of Siegfried, Count of Ardennes, whose descendants took the title of Counts of Luxemburg; Bucharest means "city of enjoyment;" Roumania means *country of the Romans*.

LESSON 204

Relating to Music.

clef	quartette	diminuendo	mezzo
bass	chord	staccato	discord
treble	soprano	forte	octave
choir	encore	piano	transpose
duet	crescendo	pianissimo	rehearsal

elĕf, a character to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the musical staff; bās\$; trēb'lē, acute, sharp; ch(=kw)qīr; dū ēt'; qar tētē'; chōrd, a combination of tones performed at the same time, producing more or less perfect harmony; sō prā'nō, the highest kind of female or boy's voice; e(=ä)N'eōrē', a call that a particular part be given again; crēs cēn'dō, with a constantly increasing volume of voice—indicated on the staff by the sign ; dī mīn'ū ēn'dō, in a gradually diminishing manner—indicated on the staff by Dim., Dimin., or the sign ; stāe eä'tō, separated—a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner—indicated by heavy accents or dots written above or

below the notes; fôr'te(=ă), loudly; pî án'ô; pî'á nîs'sî mǒ, very soft—abbreviated to pp.

Look the remaining words up in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find their definitions.

LESSON 205

At the Theater.

parquet	program	orchestra	legitimate
balcony	curtain	soubrette	applause
gallery	aisles	synopsis	encore
scenes	ushers	prologue	vaudeville
electrician	matinée	foyer	professional

pär q(=k)uēt', the whole lower floor; băl'eō nǚ, the projecting gallery; gāl'lēr ỹ; sçēnēs; ē'lēc trî'ciān; prō'grām; eūr'tāin; āișlēs; ũsh'ērș, those who seat the people; măt'î neș', a play in the daytime; ôr'ehēs trā, the space reserved for the musicians; sœu'brētte', a lady's maid, in comedies, who acts the part of a plotter; sȳn ôp'sîs, a summary of a play; prō'lōgũe, a discourse or poem spoken before a play; fo(=wā)'ye(=ă)k', a lobby, or passageway, in a theater.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 206

“Ante”=“before;” “anti”=“against.”

antipathy	anterior	antemeridian	anteroom
antecedent	antiseptic	antique	antislavery
antidote	antenatal	antiquity	antemundane
antipodes	antithesis	antechamber	anticlimax
antedate	anticipate	antenuptial	antediluvian

ăn tîp'ă thỹ, a feeling against; ăn'tê çed'ent, going before in

time; ăn'tĩ dōtẹ, a remedy to offset (go against) the effects of a poison; ăn tĩp'ō dēs, anything exactly opposite or contrary—two things *against* each other; ăn'tẹ dātẹ'; ăn tẹ'rĩ őr, before in time; ăn'tĩ sěp'tie, a substance which prevents (or goes *against*) rotting or decay; ăn'tẹ nā'tal, before birth; ăn tĩth'ẹ sīs, an opposition (or setting over *against*) of words or thoughts, occurring in the same sentence; ăn tĩç'ĩ pātẹ, to do or take before another; ăn'tẹ-mě rĩd'ĩ an, being before noon; ăn tĩq(=k)uẹ, belonging to a time *before*; ăn tĩq(=k)'u(=w)ĩ tỹ; ăn'tẹ chām'běr, a chamber or apartment *before* the chief apartment and leading into it, in which persons wait for audience; ăn'tẹ nũp'ti(=sh)al, before marriage.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 207

Geography of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

Berlin	Cologne	Vienna	Zurich
Munich	Hamburg	Budapest	Lucerne
Bremen	Kaiser	Trieste	Swiss
Wurtemberg	Prague	Rhone	Alpine
Leipzig	Tyrol	Rhine	Berne

Běr'lĩn (German pronunciation—Běr lĩn') (from Slav. *berle*, *uncultivated land*); Mũ'nĩeh (German München=Mũn'Kẽn, (from German "Mönchen," or "München," monks. The city takes its name from some monks who erected warehouses for salt upon the spot where it now stands); Brēm'en; Wũrt'ēm bęrg; Lẹip-z(=ts)ĩg or Lẹip'sie; Ćō lōgne' (from Latin *Colonia*, its original name being *Colonia Agrippina*, given it by Agrippina, mother of Nero, who was born here); Hām'burg; Kại'sěr, the emperor of Germany; Prāgũ (Latin *Praga*, enlarged by Libussa in 723, and by him named *Praha*, from Bohemian *prah*, a thresh-

hold); Tŷr'ol (named from the Castle of *Tirol* (Teriolis); Zu(=tsū)'rĭch(=K) (a corruption of Latin *Thuricum*, from Theoricus [son of Theodoric], who rebuilt the city after its destruction by Attila); Lŷ ċernĕ'; Swĭss; Āl'pĭnĕ, pertaining to the Alps; Bĕrnĕ (from German *baren*, bears).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words. Vienna is from the Latin *Vindobona* (supposed to be a corruption of an old Celtic or Slavic word, meaning "dwelling-place of the Vends"); Buda (Peste) is said to have been named from Buda, a brother of Attila, who resided in it and improved it; Trieste is corrupted from its Latin name, *Tergeste*; Rhone is from the Latin *Rhodanus*.

LESSON 208

Troublesome Words.

necessary	millinery	magazine	license
mucilage	microscope	machinery	library
mosquito	melodeon	liquor	length
moisture	mechanic	liniment	journey
mischievous	manufacture	lieutenant	jealous

mĭl'lĭ nĕr ŷ; mĭ'erō seōpĕ, an instrument for magnifying minute objects; mĕ lō'dĕ ōn, a kind of small reed organ; mĕ-ċhān'ĭe, one who is employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, etc., into any kind of machine or other object requiring the use of tools; mǎn'ŭ fǎe'tŭrĕ; mǎg'ā zĭnĕ'; mǎ ċhĭn'-ĕr ŷ; lĭq(=k)ŭ'ōr; lĭn'ĭ mĕnt; lĭċŭ tĕn'ant, a commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain; lĭ'ċense, a permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts or to carry on a certain business which would otherwise be unlawful; lĭ'brǎ rŷ; lĕngth; jōŭr'nĕŷ; jĕǎl'ŭs.

Mark the first five words of the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 209

"ance;" "ence."

presence	prudence	utterance	importance
affluence	ordinance	reference	permanence
pretence	indulgence	ignorance	correspondence
conscience	appearance	reverence	concurrence
penance	excellence	abstinence	allowance

prěš'ençè; ăf'flũ ençè, abundance, riches; prě těncè', that which is pretended; eõn'sci(=h)ençè; pěn'ançè, in the Roman Catholic Church, a means of repairing a sin and obtaining pardon for it; prũ'dençè, carefulness, judgment; ôr'dĩ nançè, a regulation; ĩn dũl'gençè, the act of humoring—favor granted; ăp pēār'ançè; ěx(=k)'çěl'lençè; ũt'těr ançè; rěf'ěr ençè; ĩġ'nō-rançè; rěv'ěr ençè, honor, great respect; ăb'stĩ nençè, voluntary forbearance of any action.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find the definitions of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 210

Dictation Review. (Robert Burns.)

" But pleasures are like *poppies* spread,
You *seize* the flower, its bloom is *shed*;
Or like the snowfall in the river,
A moment white—then melts forever."

" When ranting round in pleasure's ring
Religion may be blinded;
Or if she give a *random* sting,
It may be little minded;
But when on life we're tempest-driv'n,
A *conscience* but a *canker*—
A *correspondence* fix'd wi' Heav'n
Is *sure* a noble *anchor*."

" O *Scotia!* my dear, my native soil!

For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent!
Long may thy hardy sons of *rustic* toil
Be bless'd with health, and *peace*, and sweet content!
And Oh! may Heaven their simple lives prevent
From *luxury's contagion*, weak and vile!

Then howe'er crowns and *coronets* be rent,
A *virtuous populace* may rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire *around* their much-lov'd *isle*."

LESSON 211

In the Wagon, Carriage, and Harness Shops.

felloe	brake	burr	collars
tongue	spoke	axle	breeching
thimble	apron	evener	martingale
bolster	dashboard	bridle	surcingle
whiffletree	neckyoke	checkrein	cinche buckle

fěł'lōē, the outside wooden rim, or part of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes; tōngŭē; thĭm'blē, a tube-shaped piece through which a bolt or pin passes; bōl'stēr, the cross-bar above the axle of a wagon, on which the body rests; whĭf'flē trēē', the swinging bar to which the tugs of a harness are fastened and by which the vehicle attached is drawn; brākē; spōkē; ā'prōn, a piece of leather, or other material, to be spread before a person riding on an outside seat of a vehicle, to protect him from the rain, snow, or dust; dăsh'bōārd'; nēčk'yōkē', a bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harnesses; būrt; ăx'lē; ē'ven ēr, a swinging cross-bar to the ends of which other cross-bars are hung to make the draw even when two or three horses are used abreast; brī'dlē; chēčk'reĭn.

Look up the remaining words, marking them for pronunciation and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 212

Latin Root *facere*—"to make."

affection	identification	benefited	counterfeit
factionous	intensify	terrific	versification
difficult	pacification	sacrifice	pontiff
classify	rarefy	officious	surfeit
gratify	sanctification	artifice	feasible

There are about two hundred English words that have the root *facere* in their make-up. The forms of the root found in English are: *fac*, *fact*, *feas*, *fect*, *fic*, and *fy*.

ī dĕn' tī fī ēā'tion, making to be the same; ĩn tĕn'sī fī, to make more extreme in degree; pā çĭf' ī ēā'tion, act of making peaceful or quiet; rār' ē fī, to make rare, thin, or less dense; sǎne' tī fī ēā'tion, act of making pure; bĕn' ē fīt ěd (note that the final *t* is not doubled when the suffix *ed* is added), (made) useful *to*; tĕr rĭf' ĩe, adapted to create (or make) terror or dread; sǎe' rĭ fĭc(=z)ĕ, to make an offering of—hence, to give up in favor of a higher duty, ôf fī'ciôŭs, meddlesome (literally, making or interposing help); ār' tī fĭçĕ, a cunning device or trick—originally, the art of making; eoun' tĕr fĕĭt, to imitate with a view to deceiving—to make something false; vĕr' sī fī ēā'tion, the act of making verses or poetry; pŏn' tĭff, originally, to make a bridge—the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church; sŭr' fĕĭt, literally, to make over or in excess—to eat to excess; fĕā' şī blĕ, capable of being made or done.

Mark the first five words of the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find their meanings, noting any changes in meaning that may have taken place.

LESSON 213

Words Often Confused.

statue	statute	pillow	pillar
culvert	culprit	illusion	allusion
respectfully	respectively	accept	except
petition	partition	affect	effect
track	tract	eminent	imminent

stăt'ûţ, a sculptured likeness of a person or animal; stăt'ûţ, a law; eul'vêrt, a small bridge; çul'prît, one guilty of a crime or of a fault; rê spêe'tivê lý, as relating to each other; rê spêet'ful lý, with respect; pê tí'tion, a request or entreaty; pār tí'tion, that which divides or separates; trăčk, a road; trăet, a short treatise, especially on practical religion; pîl'lôw, a case filled with soft material to support the head of a person when sleeping; pîl'lâr, a column or post used as a support or for purposes of ornament; îl lû'sion, a deceptive appearance; âl lû'sion, a reference to something supposed to be known, but not mentioned directly; âe çêpt', to receive, to assent to; êx(=k) çêpt', to exclude, to omit; âf fêet', to influence, to act on, to move; êf fêet', to bring to pass, to complete; em'î nent, famous, well known; im'mî nent, near at hand.

LESSON 214

Latin Root *ponere*—"to place" or "put."

composite	component	postpone	opposite
depot	apposition	expose	compositor
deposition	decomposed	imposition	proposition
compost	exposition	interpose	repose
suppose	opponent	positive	superpose

More than two hundred fifty English words are derived from the root *ponere*. The forms of this root are: *pon*, *pos*, *posit*.

eôm pøs'îţ, made up of parts; dê'pôt, a place of deposit for the storing of goods; dêp'ô şî'tion, the act of placing or of laying or throwing down; eôm'pôst, a mixture for placing on land as a fertilizer; sũp pôş, to place under, to substitute—to imagine, to believe; eôm pô'nent, serving, or helping, to form; âp'pô şî'tion,

the putting of things side by side; *dē'eōm pōsəd'*, put apart—separated or broken up; *ēx'pō šī'tion*, placing in view—explanation; *ōp pō'nent*, one who puts himself against—a foe; *pōst pōnə'*, to place after—to defer or delay; *ēx pōsə'*, to place out in view—to make liable; *īm'pō šī'tion*, the act of placing or laying on—deceit, fraud; *īn'tēr pōsə'*, to place between—to interfere; *pōš'ītīvə*, having a real place or existence—definitely laid down, certain.

Look up the remaining words, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and finding the definitions, noting any changes in meaning that may have occurred.

LESSON 215

Troublesome Words.

expense	fulfill	gasify	offense
indelible	altogether	pretence	already
deleble	willful	welfare	lodgment
excel	defense	gaseous	abridgment
excellent	gassy	judgment	acknowledgment

ēx pēnsə' (be careful to spell the second syllable with an *e*); *īn dēl'ī blə* (place but one *l* in this word and in *deleble*); *dēl'ē-blə* (note carefully that the second syllable is *e*), capable of being blotted out or erased; *ēx(=k) čěl'*, to outdo or outgo, in a good sense; *ēx(=k) čěl lent*, worthy, superior in kind or degree; *ful fill'*; *al'to gēth'rēr*; *wīll'ful*, self-determined, stubborn; *dē fēnsə'*, a protection; *gās'sŷ*; *gās'ī fŷ*, to change into gas; *prē tēncə'*, show, pretext; *wēl'fāre'*, well-doing or well-being in any respect; *gās'ē ūs*, in the form of gas; *jūdg'ment*, intelligence, understanding. Notice that the final *e* is dropped from *judge*, *lodge*, *abridge*, and *acknowledge*, when the suffix *ment* is added.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of any words with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 216

Words with and without the Hyphen.

headlong	dark-eyed	newspaper	half-witted
snowflake	horseshoe	hardhearted	four-pronged
two-edged	thick-headed	thunderbolt	double-jointed
knee-deep	nowhere	far-fetched	outpour
moreover	bridegroom	peace-maker	smooth-tongued

Numbers compounded with words should be separated from them by the hyphen; as, *one-eyed*, *two-dollar bill*, etc. Adjectives compounded, as *light-haired*, *good-looking*, etc., are hyphenated. The words *high school*, when used alone, should not be hyphenated, but when used adjectively, as *high-school boy*, the hyphen should be used.

hěad'lǒng', hastily, rashly; snōw'flākē'; twō'-ēdǵēd'; knēē'-dēep'; mōrē ō'vēr, further; dārē'-ēyēd'; hōrsē'shōē'; thīck'-hěad'ēd, stupid; nō'whērē'; brīdē'grōom', a man newly married, or just about to be married; hālf'-wīt'tēd; fōur'-prōngēd'; dōūb'lē-jōint'ēd; out'pōur'; smōōth-tōngūēd, flattering.

Mark the words in the third column diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct.

LESSON 217

Geography of Italy, Greece and Turkey.

Vesuvius	papacy	Ægean	Corinth
Ætna	chestnuts	Olympus	Bosporus
Apennines	macaroni	Parthenon	Ottoman
Adriatic	peninsula	Crete	Dardanelles
Sicily	gondola	citadel	Constantinople

Vě sū'vī ũs; Aět'nà; Äp'en nīnēs; Äd'ri(=ē) ät'īe (sea of *Adrian*, or *Hadrian*); Sīç'ī lǵ (from Latin *scissa*, cut off, because disjoined from Italy); Aē gē'an; Ō lǵm'pūs; Erētē; çīt'ā del, stronghold, fortress; Çör'īnth; Bös'pō rūs (from Greek words meaning *ox ford*, because Io, changed into an ox, was borne over this strait); Öt'tō mān (from the name of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300—pertaining to,

or derived from, the empire of Turkey); Dār'da nēl'ēs' (from the castles on its banks at the southwest entrance, called the Dardanelles, that on the Asiatic side being near the site of *Dardanus*, an ancient town built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam); Cōn-stān'tī nō'plē (*city of Constantine*, Roman emperor).

Look up the words in the second column, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those which are new to you.

LESSON 218

Bodily Ailments.

spasms	pimples	nervousness	apoplexy
tumor	freckles	congestion	asphyxia
cancer	blotches	hysterics	carbuncles
mania	biliousness	gangrene	ophthalmia
itch	vertigo	salt-rheum	hydrophobia

spāsmŕ; tū'mōr; eān'cēr; mā'nī ā; ĭtch; pīm'plēs; frēe'klēs; blōtch'ēs; bīl'i(=y)ŕŕs nēsŕ; vēr'tī gō, dizziness, or swimming, of the head; nērv'ŕŕs nēsŕ; eōn gēs'tion, overfullness of the blood vessels in any part or organ of the body; hŕs tēr'ŕes, nervous fits; gān'grēnē, destruction of the vitality of the soft tissues in any stage; salt'-rheum', any disease of the eczema sort.

Place diacritical markings upon the words in the final column, and then, with the aid of the dictionary, correct your work.

LESSON 219

Latin Root *caput*=“head,” “chief;” *corpus*=“body.”

capital	captain	corpse	corporation
precipice	chapter	corps	corpulence
decapitate	cabbage	corset	corporal
capitulate	precipitate	corpuscule	corporeal
recapitulate	capable	incorporate	corpuscular

cāp'ī tāl, having reference to the loss of the head or life—chief; prēc'ī pīcē, originally, a sudden or *head* long fall—a cliff; dē cāp'ī tātē, to cut off the head of; eā pīt'ŕ lātē, originally, to settle or draw up the *heads* or terms of an agreement, as in

chapters or articles—to surrender upon terms agreed to; rē'cā-pīt'ū lātè, to sum up, or enumerate by *heads* or topics, what has been previously said; eôrpsè, the dead body of a human being; eôrps, a body of men; eôr'sèt, in the Middle Ages, a gown of which the body was close-fitting, worn by both men and women—an article of dress inclosing the chest and waist, worn to support the body or change its shape; eôr'pūs clè, a small body—one of the small animal cells, as the blood corpuscles; ĩn eôr'pō rātè, not having a material body—to form into a body, as in the legal sense; eôr'pō rā'tion, a corporate body or society formed and authorized by law to act as a single individual; eôr'pū lençè, fleshiness of the body; eôr'pō ral, belonging or relating to the body; eôr pō'rè al, having a body, bodily; eôr pūs'eũ lār, pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles.

Mark the words in the second column carefully for pronunciation, and find their meanings, noting any changes that have occurred in the history of the words.

LESSON 220

Dictation Review. (Sir Walter Scott.)

“ *Breathes* there the man with soul so dead,
 Who never to himself hath said,
 This is my own, my native land?
 Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
 As home his footsteps he hath turned,
 From *wandering* on a *foreign* strand?
 If such there breathe, go, mark him well!
 For him no *minstrel* *raptures* swell;
 High *though* his *titles*, *proud* his name,
 Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and *pelf*,
 The *wretch* *concentered* all in self,
 Living, shall *forfeit* fair *renown*,
 And, doubly *dying*, shall go down
 To the vile dust from *whence* he *sprung*
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.”

LESSON 221

Terminations having the Sound of "er."

theater	lucre	zephyr	martyr
clamor	castor	traitor	elixir
acre	meter	sepulchre	bachelor
vulgar	sponsor	sulphur	exchequer
specter	skewer	massacre	predecessor

thē'a tēr; elām'ōr; ā'ere(=ēr); vŭl'gār; spēe'tēr, a phantom or ghost; lū'ere(=ēr), gain in money or goods—used often in a bad sense; eās'tōr; mē'tēr, rhythm—a measure of length, 39.37 inches, in the metric system; spōn'sōr, one who binds himself to answer for another; skew(=ū)'ēr, a pointed rod of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting; zēph'ŷr, the west wind—poetically, any soft, gentle breeze; trāī'tōr, one who betrays any confidence or trust; sēp'ŭlchre(=ēr), a grave or tomb; sŭl'phŭr, a chemical element—commercially, a lemon-yellow powder (flowers of sulphur) or cast sticks (brimstone); mās'sā ere(=ēr), butchery, the killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of cruelty.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 222

Latin Root *ducere*, "to lead;" *dicere*, "to say."

conduct	productive	dictate	interdict
adduce	induce	dictator	contradiction
conductor	ductile	diction	valedictory
introduce	deducible	dictum	benediction
educate	reduce	prediction	malediction

eōn dŭet', to lead, or guide; ād dŭçè' to lead or bring forward, as an argument; eōn dŭe'tōr, one who leads—one in charge of a railroad train or street car; ĩn'trō dŭçè', to lead or bring in—to

lead to and make known by formal announcement; ěd'ũ eātè, to lead forth or bring up a child—to instruct, to teach; dĕ'tātè, to say to another what he shall write—to command; dĕ tā'tōr, one who dictates; dĕ'tion, choice of words for *speaking*—style; dĕ'-tŭm, a short, pithy, instructive *saying*; prĕ dĕ'tion, the act of *telling* beforehand; ĩn'tĕr dĕt', that which is *said between*, or interposed—a prohibition; eŏn'trā dĕ'tion, that which is *spoken against*—denial; vāl'ĕ dĕ'tō rŷ, a *saying* farewell—an address spoken at commencement in American colleges; bĕn'ĕ dĕ'tion, the act of *saying good* or blessing—a blessing; māl'ĕ dĕ'tion, the act of *speaking ill*—a cursing.

The root *ducere* has the following forms in English words: *duc*, *duct*, and *ducat*. The root *dicere* commonly appears in English words as *dict*.

Look up the words in the second column, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find their meanings, noting changes that have occurred.

LESSON 223

Civil Service Test.

newspaper	vehicle	assign	withhold
exceed	peaceable	conceal	diligent
manual	eager	benefit	offered
eighth	cellar	awning	station
Wisconsin	delicate	forward	minute

The above is a sample list of words used for testing the ability to spell of those who wish positions under the United States Government. These words are for the second grade.

Newspaper: A printed paper that gives the news. *Exceed*: To surpass or go beyond; as, to exceed one's authority. *Manual*: Done with the hands; as, manual labor. *Eighth*: Next in order after seventh. *Wisconsin*: One of the United States. *Vehicle*: That in which anything may be carried. *Peaceable*: Gentle or peaceful. *Eager*: Keenly desirous; as, eager to go. *Cellar*: A storeroom under a house. *Delicate*: Very nice; as, a delicate

flower. *Assign*: To set apart; as, to assign to duty. *Conceal*: To hide or secrete; as, to conceal valuables. *Benefit*: Advantage or profit. *Awning*: A cover spread for shade. *Forward*: To send toward a destination; as, to forward mail. *Withhold*: To hold back; as, to withhold one's pay. *Diligent*: Busy or active; as, a diligent clerk. *Offered*: Presented for acceptance or rejection. *Station*: A stopping place; as, a railway station. *Minute*: The sixtieth part of an hour.

new(=ū)š'pā'pēr; ěx(=k)čēd'; mǎn'tū al; eġht(=t)h; Wīs-eōn'sīn; ǎs sīgn'; eōn čēal'; mīn'u(=ī)tē; bēn'ē fīt; aŋn'īng; fōr'-wa(=ē)rd; wīth hōld'; dīl'ī ġent; ōf'fērēd; stā'tion.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in column two, using the dictionary.

LESSON 224

Latin Root *pellere*, "to drive" or "strike;" *plicare*, "to fold."

repulsion	expulsive	simplify	implicit
propulsion	propeller	multiplex	multiplication
impulsive	dispel	deploy	supplication
compulsion	repellent	employer	complexion
pelting	repulsive	perplex	accomplice

Forms of *pellere* in English are; *pel*, *puls*, and *pelt*. Forms of *plicare* in English are: *plic*, *pli*, *ply*, *ple*, *ploy*, and *plex*.

rē pŭl'sion, the act of *driving back*—a feeling of disgust; prō-pŭl'sion, the act of *driving forward* or away; ĩm pŭl'sivē, having the power of *driving*, moving—moved by impulse; eōm pŭl'sion, the act of driving or urging by force—constraint; pēlt'īng, *striking* with something thrown or *driven*; ěx pŭl'sivē, having the power of *driving out* or away; prō pēl'lēr, that which *drives forward*—as the contrivance for propelling a steam vessel; dīs pēl', to *drive away* by scattering, or to clear away; rē pēl' lent, *driving back*; rē pŭl'sivē, *driving back*; sīm'plī fŷ, to make simple; mŭl'tī plēx, *folded* many times; dē ploŷ', to *unfold*—to spread out (a body of troops) in such a way that they shall display a wide front and less depth; ěm ploŷ'ēr (employ originally meant to in-

fold or inclose), one who uses the services of another; pēr plēx', to puzzle, confuse, distract.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 225

Greek Root *logos*="speech" or "science."

doxology	chronology	dialogue	mythology
entomology	tautology	syllogism	ornithology
pathology	logical	phrenology	zoological
psychology	logician	logarithms	physiology
analogy	genealogy	biology	monologue

dōx ōl'ō gŷ, that which *speaks* praise—a hymn expressing praise and honor to God; ěn'tō mōl'ō gŷ, the science which treats of insects; pā thōl'ō gŷ, the science which treats of diseases; p̄sy eħōl'ō gŷ, the science of the human soul; ā nāl'ō gŷ, a resemblance of relations (similarity in *speaking* or signification); eħrō nōl'ō gŷ, the science which treats of measuring time by regular divisions or periods and which gives to events their proper dates; taħ tōl'ō gŷ, *speaking* in excess of necessity—needless repetition of an idea in different words or phrases; lōg'ī eal, according to the rules of the science or art of exact reasoning; lō gŷ'cian, a person skilled in logic; gĕn'ē āl'ō gŷ, an account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; dī'ā lōgħe, a formal *conversation* between two or more persons in plays; sŷl'lō gŷīm, the regular logical form of every *argument*, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, the conclusion; phrē nōl'ō gŷ, the science of the functions of the several parts of the brain; lōg'ā-rīthmŷ, a system of numbers to shorten arithmetical calculations (proportion of numbers); bī ōl'ō gŷ, the science of life.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find their meanings. Notice the correct pronunciation of the first syllable of *zoological*.

LESSON 226

Words Used in Business.

concern	advertisement	allowance	attachment
owing	compromise	assignee	coupon
bargain	quotations	shipped	immediate
settlement	lease	preferred	appraisal
certificate	execution	expense	receiver

eõn çern'; õw'ing; bãr'gai(=ë)n; sët'tlë ment; çër tíf'ĩ eãtë; ãd vër'tișë ment; eõm'prõ mișë, a settlement by mutual consent reached by concessions on both sides; quõ tã'tions, the naming of prices on commodities; lëãșë; ëx'ë eũ'tion, the act of signing, sealing, and delivering a legal instrument; ãl low'ãnçë, a deduction from the regular price; ãs'siğ nêë', a person appointed by another to do some act, perform some business, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; shipped(=t); prë fërred', taking preference over, as preferred stock—stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock; ëx pënsë'.

Look up the words in the final column in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and finding the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 227

Russia, Scandinavia, Denmark.

Czar	copeck	Stockholm	Arctic
Moscow	verst	Swedish	Hammerfest
Odessa	rouble	Christiania	Copenhagen
Astrachan	drosky	Norwegian	Cattegat
censor	steppe	Maelstrom	Skager Rack

Çzär, the title of the emperor of Russia; Mö's'eõw (from the River *Moskwa*, on which it is situated); Õ dës'sa (said to be from *Odyssos*, or *Odyssora*, an ancient Greek colony in the neighbor-

hood); Äs trä ch(=K)än' (the dominion or district of a *khan*; according to some, of a Tartar king, *Astra khan*, who gave it his name); çën'sör, an official in Russia who has authority to examine material for the newspapers and forbid publication of undesirable things; eō'pěčk, a Russian copper coin; vērst, a Russian measure of length containing 3500 English feet; rōt'blē, the Russian coin which is the unit of its system of money; drös'kŷ, a low, four-wheeled carriage used in Russia; stēppē, one of the vast plains in Southeastern Europe and in Asia; Äre'tiē; Häm'-mer fēst; Ėō'pen hā'gen; Ėāt'tē gāt'; Skäḡ'er Räck (from Gothic *skaga*, an isthmus, promontory).

Place the proper diacritical markings on the words in the third column of the lesson. *Christiania* was so named after Christian IV., by whom it was rebuilt; *Maelstrom* is a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

LESSON 228

Amended Spellings.

though	tho	catalogue	catalog
although	altho	prologue	prolog
through	thru	pedagogue	pedagog
thorough	thoro	demagogue	demagog
throughout	thruout	programme	program

The tendency of English spelling is toward simplification. Many of the newspapers and magazines use the simpler forms of the words given in the above list. The National Educational Association has recommended the adoption of these amended spellings, together with *decalog* and *thorofare*. *Program* is recognized by Webster's International Dictionary.

thōugh; al thōugh'; thrōugh; thōr'ōugh; thrōugh out'; eāt'ā-lōgūē; prō'lōgūē, the introduction to a poem or performance; pēd'ā ḡōḡūē, a teacher; dēm'ā ḡōḡūē, an unprincipled orator or

political leader; prō'grām̄tē, a brief outline of the order of exercises in a public entertainment.

LESSON 229

Greek Roots: *graphein* (*graph*), "to write;" *pan*, "all."

lithograph	topography	orthography	panorama
photograph	autograph	pantagraph	pancreas
geography	typographical	pantheism	pantomime
telegraphy	stenography	panegyric	pantheon
biography	phonography	panacea	pandemonium

You will find the prefixes of the words in the first two columns of the lesson interesting.

lith'ō grāph, a print made by the process of putting designs or writing, with a greasy material, on stone; phō'tō grāph, literally, a picture written by the light; gē ōg'rā phŷ, *earth-writing*—a description of the earth; tē lēg'rā phŷ, *at-a-distance writing*—the art of communicating by means of the telegraph; bī ōg'rā phŷ, *life-writing*—the written history of a person's life; tō pōg'rā phŷ, *place-writing*—a minute scientific description of any place or region; aŷ'tō grāph, *self-writing*—a person's own signature or handwriting; tŷ'pō grāph'ī eal (from *typography*, *writing by type*), pertaining to printing; stē nōg'rā phŷ, literally, *close writing*—hence, brief writing—shorthand; phō nōg'rā phŷ, *sound-writing*—shorthand—also, the art of constructing or using the phonograph; ōr thōg'rā phŷ, *right or correct writing*—correct spelling; pān'tā grāph, *writing all* (literally)—an instrument for copying plans, maps, and other drawings on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged, scale; pān'thē īsm, *God in all*—the belief that the universe as a unit is God; pān'ē gŷr'īe, literally, an assembly of all the people—containing praise; pān'ā çē'ā, *all-healing*—a cure-all.

Look up the remaining words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them for pronunciation, and find their definitions, noting any historical changes in meaning that may have occurred.

LESSON 230

Dictation Review. (Thomas Gray.)

- “ The *curfew* tolls the *knell* of parting day,
 The *lowing herd* winds slowly o'er the lea,
 The plowman homeward plods his *weary* way,
 And leaves the world to darkness and to me.
- “ Let not *ambition* mock their useful toil,
 Their *homely* joys and *destiny* *obscure* ;
 Nor *grandeur* hear with a *disdainful* smile
 The short and simple *annals* of the poor.
- “ The boast of *heraldry*, the pomp of power,
 And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
 Await alike the *inevitable* hour:—
 The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
- “ Full many a gem, of *purest* ray *serene*,
 The dark, *unfathomed* caves of ocean bear;
 Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
 And *waste* its *sweetness* on the *desert* air.”

LESSON 231

Grammatical Terms.

complement	auxiliary	indicative	emphatic
transitive	incomplete	subjunctive	progressive
conjugate	synopsis	potential	paradigm
participle	principal	imperative	primary
infinitive	attribute	gerund	secondary

eöm'plē mēnt; trăn'sĩ tīvè; eön'jũ gātè; pār'tĩ cĩ plè; ın fĩn'ĩ-tīvè; aũx ıl'i(=y)à rỹ; ın'eöm plētè'; sȳn öp'sis, an abridgment, or summary, as of a conjugation; prĩn'cĩ pal; ät'trĩ bütè; ın dĩe'ä-tīvè; sũb june'tīvè; pö tẽn'tial; ım pěr'ä tīvè; gěr'ünd.

Mark the words in the final column diacritically, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 232

Words Used in Nature Lessons.

calyx	pistil	perennial	herbaceous
corolla	stigma	tuber	tendrils
sepal	ovary	anther	legume
petal	annuals	solitary	cotyledon
pollen	biennials	axillary	chlorophyll

pīs'tīl, the seed-bearing organ of a flower; stīg'mā, that part of a pistil fitted to receive the pollen; ō'vā rŷ, that part of the pistil which contains the seed, and, in most flowering plants, develops into the fruit; ăn'nŭ alŷ, plants which grow only one season; bī ěn'nī alŷ, plants which continue for two years and then perish; pēr ěn'nī al, a plant which continues more than two years; tū'bēr, a fleshy, rounded stem or root; ăn'thēr, that part of the stamen containing the pollen; sŏl'ī tă rŷ, not associated with other plants of the same kind; ăx'īl lă rŷ, situated in, or rising from, an axil, or the angle between the upper side of a branch and the branch from which it springs; hēr bā'ce(=sh)ŏŭs, having the nature or characteristics of an herb; tĕn'drīlŷ; lĕ gŭmĕ', a pod which is divisible into two pieces, with seeds attached, as in the pea pod; eŏt'ŷ lĕ'dŏn, a seed leaf; ehlŏ'rŏ phŷll (note the two l's at the end of the word), a green granular matter formed in the cells of the leaves (and other parts exposed to light) of plants, to which they owe their green color, and through which the plants receive their food.

Look up the first five words of the lesson, finding their definitions, and mark them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 233

Geography of Asia.

Peking	Bangkok	Ceylon	Benares
Shanghai	Singapore	Ganges	monsoon
Hoang-Ho	Malacca	Delhi	mausoleum
Yang-tse	Siamese	Brahmaputra	bungalow
Hong Kong	Burmese	Himalaya	pariah

Pē'kīng', Shăng'hă'ŷ; Hŏ äng'-Hŏ'; Yăng'-ts(=z)ĕ; Hŏng'

Kǒng' (a corruption of Chinese *heang-keang*, valley of fragrant waters); Bǎng'kǒk'; Sǐn'gā pōrè' (*city of lions*); Ma lǎe'ea; Sǐ'ā-mēsè'; Bǐr'mēsè'; Çēx' lǒn' (from Portuguese *Selen*, or *Ceilao*, a corruption of a word meaning *the island of the lions*); Ġǎn'gēs (Hindoo for *great river*); Dēl'hī (Hindoo for *quicksand*); Brāh'-ma pu'tra; Hǐm ā'la ya (often pronounced Hǐm a lā'yā).

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 234

Geography of Asia (continued).

Tokio	Manchuria	Beloochistan	Confucius
Yokohama	Korea	Teheran	Buddhists
Mikado	Seoul	Iran	Brahmanists
jinrikisha	Tibet	Mecca	Bedouin
Vladivostok	Afghanistan	Mohammed	Irkutsk

Mǎn chu'ri(=e) a; Kō rē'a (from the Japanese *Ko-rai*, *korī*); Se(=ā) ǝl'; Tǐ bēt' (or Tǐb'ēt); Āf ġhǎn'īs tǎn' (the country of the Afghans); Bēl ōō'chīs tǎn'; Te hērǎn'; Ī'rǎn'; Mēe'ea; Mō-hǎm'med, Arabian prophet, founder of the Mohammedan religion; Ğǝn fū'ç(+h)ī ūs (*Reverend Master Kung*), Chinese philosopher and founder of Confucianism; Buddh'ists, those who accept the teachings of Buddhism; Brāh'mān'ists, followers of the religion of the Brahmans; Bēd'ǝl'īn, one of the wandering Arab tribes who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Syria, and Northern Africa, especially in the deserts; Īr kūt'sk'.

Look up the first five words of the lesson, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the meaning of *jinrikisha*.

LESSON 235

Proper Names from the Bible.

Jerusalem	Galilee	Satan	Baal
Damascus	Chaldeans	Enoch	Canaan
Smyrna	Abraham	Ezekiel	Capernaum
Euphrates	Isaac	Gennesaret	Cyprus
Tigris	Sabbath	Aaron	Gethsemane

Je rū'sa lēm (Hebrew, *house or habitation of peace*); *Da mäs'-eüs* (*industry, or busy place*); *Smȳr'na* (supposed to be from a Greek word meaning *myrrh*, for which it was formerly celebrated); *Ėū phrā'tēs* (*good river*); *Ti'grīs*; *Sā'tan* (*adversary*); *Ė'nōch* (*consecrated*); *Ė zē'kī el* (*strength of God, or God will strengthen*); *Ėn nēs'à rēt* (*a lyre*); *Āâr'ôn* (*lofty, enlightened*); *Bā'al* (*lord, master*); *Ėā'naħ* (*lowland*); *Ėa pēr'nā ūm* (*village of Nahum*); *Çȳ'prüs*; *Ėēth sēm'à nē* (*oil press*).

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation. Galilee means *circuit*; Abraham, *father of a multitude of people or peoples*; Isaac signifies *laughter*.

LESSON 236

Words from the Bible.

Gomorraħ	Iscariot	Mordecai	hallelujah
Goliath	Magdalene	Tubal-cain	manna
Hannah	Manasseh	Shiloh	epistle
Jeremiah	Methuselah	Philippians	Thessalonians
Isaiah	Michael	Ephesians	Pentateuch

Ėō mōr'rāħ (*submersion or woodland*); *Gō lī'ath* (*expeller*); *Hān'nāħ* (*grace, prayer*); *Jēr ē mī'āħ* (*exalted by God*); *Ī sāl'i(=y)āħ* (*salvation of Jehovah*); *Īs eār'ī ōt* (*man of Kerioth*); *Māġ'dā lē'nē* (*native of Magdala[=tower]*); *Mā nās'seħ* (*forgetting or making to forget*); *Mē thū'se lāħ* (*man of offspring*); *Mī'eħāel* (*who is as, or like, God?*); *hāl'lē lū'j(=y)āħ* (*praise ye Jehovah*); *mān'nā*, the food supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; *ē pīs'tlē*, one of the letters in the New Testament which were directed to their Christian brethren by the Apostles (never confuse the words *epistle* and *apostle*); *Thēs'sālō' nī anš*; *Pēn'tā tēūeħ* (*five books*), the first five books of the Old Testament collectively.

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the words in the third column. The word *Philippians* means inhabitants of *Philippi*, and is in no way related to the *Philippine Islands*.

LESSON 237

Geography of Africa.

Boer	Abyssinia	Cairo	Tanganyika
Egyptian	Morocco	Pretoria	Nyassa
Soudan	Tripoli	Johannesburg	Sierra Leone
Sahara	Madagascar	Kilima-Njaro	Kongo
Algeria	Mozambique	Nyanza	Suez

Bøer, a colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch descent; Ē gŷp'tian; Səp'dän' (*the land of the blacks*); Sà hā'ra (Arabian, *a desert*); Āl ġē'rī ā; Āb'ŷs sīn'ī a (Arabian, *a mixed race or people*); Mō rōe'eō; Trīp'o lī; Mād'a ġās'ear; Mō zam bīq(=k)ḡē' (from its native name *Masambeek*, or *Mazambeek*); Ēāī'rō (from an Arabian word meaning "the victorious") (Cairo in the United States [Illinois] is pronounced with the long sound of *a*); Prētōr'i(=ē)a; J(=y)ō hān'nēs būrg; Kīl'i(=ē)-mān'jā rō'; Nŷ ān'za.

Look the remaining words up in the Pronouncing Gazetteer of the dictionary, and mark them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 238

Some Recent Inventions.

telephone	automobile	electric meter
microphone	bicycle	wireless telegraph
phonograph	motorcycle	cyclometer
graphophone	selfbinder	gatling gun
receiver	Nernst light	gas engine
transmitter	automatic venders	incubator

tēl'ē phōnē (*sound at a distance*, literally); mī'erō phōnē (*small sound or voice*), an instrument for intensifying and making audible very feeble sounds; phō'nō ġrāph (*that which writes sounds*); ġrāph'ō phōnē; rē cēīv'ēr, that part of a telephone apparatus at which the message is received and made audible; trāns mīt'tēr,

that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent; aḥ'tō mō'bilē (*that which moves of itself*); bī'çy elē; mō'tōr çy'elē; sēlf bīnd'ēr, a machine which binds automatically; Nērnst light, a recent lamp for illumination; aḥ'tō māt'ie vēnd'ēr; ē lēc'tric mē'tēr, an instrument for measuring the amount of electricity consumed; wīrē'lēss tē lēg'rā phy, a system of telegraphy without wires; çy elōm'ē tēr, an instrument for registering distances traveled, as upon a bicycle.

Look up the remaining words, mark them for pronunciation, and find their meanings. The gatling gun received its name from the inventor, R. J. Gatling.

LESSON 239

In Mythology.

griffin	argonauts	Achilles	Æolus
ambrosia	harpies	Adonis	Ceres
Sphinx	centaurs	Æneas	Cyclops
Hyperion	phoenix	Scylla	Hesperides
Psyche	Bacchus	Charybdis	naiades

ār'gō naḥts, any one of the legendary Greek heroes who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in search of the Golden Fleece; hār'piēs, fabulous winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures, with long claws and faces pale with hunger; çēn'taurs, fabulous beings, represented as half man and half horse; phōē'nix, a bird fabled to exist single, to be consumed by fire by its own act, and to rise again from its ashes—hence, an emblem of immortality; Bæc'chūs, the god of wine; A çhī'lēs, the hero of Homer's *Iliad*; A dō'nīs, a beautiful boy loved by Venus; Æ nē'as, the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*; Sçyl'là (a dangerous rock on the Italian coast), fabled to be a sea nymph changed by Circe into a monster encircled by barking dogs; Çhā rýb'dīs (a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily opposite Scylla on the Italian coast), personi-

fied as a female monster (the passage between Scylla and Charybdis was formerly considered perilous—hence the saying “Between Scylla and Charybdis,” signifying a great peril on either hand); Aē’ō lūs, the god of the winds; Çé’rēs, the goddess of corn and tillage; Çy’elōps (this word has the same form for the singular and plural), one of a race of giants, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead; Hēs pēr’ī dēs, the daughters of Hesperus, or Night, and fabled possessors of a garden producing golden apples—also, the garden said to produce the golden apples; nā’i(=y)ād ēs, water nymphs.

Look up the words in the first column in a similar manner, marking them diacritically, and find their signification in mythology.

LESSON 240

Dictation Review. (William Shakespeare.)

“The better part of *valor* is *discretion*.”

“*Corruption* wins not more than honesty.”

“For ’tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun *breaks* through the darkest clouds
So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit.”

“There is a *tide* in the *affairs* of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to *fortune*;
Omitted, all the *voyage* of their life
Is bound in *shallows* and in *miseries*.”

“Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which, like the toad, ugly and *venomous*,
Wears yet a *precious jewel* in his head;
And this our life, *exempt* from public *haunt*,
Finds *tongues* in trees, books in *running* brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.”

EIGHTH GRADE

LESSON 241

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 1.—Most nouns form their plurals by adding “s” to the singular, but “es” is added when the word is easier to pronounce than it would be with “s.”

wagon	wagons	accident	accidents
axiom	axioms	myriad	myriads
defense	defenses	annex	annexes
incident	incidents	glimpse	glimpses
privilege	privileges	labyrinth	labyrinths
absence	absences	bureau	bureaus
village	villages	instance	instances
particle	particles	gas	gases
textile	textiles	speech	speeches
whoop	whoops	column	columns

wăġ'ôn (be careful to spell with one *g*); ăx'î'ôm, a self-evident truth; dē fēnsə'; ĩn'ċĭ dent; prĭv'ĭ lēġē; ăb'sençē; vĭl'lăġē; pār'tĭ elē; tēx'tĭlē; wĥōōp; ăē'ċĭ dent; mÿr'ĭad; ăn'nēx; glĭmp̄sē; lăb'ÿ rĭnth, windings, confusion; bū'reau(=ō); ĩn stançē; ġăs; spēēch; eōl'ŭm̄ (be sure to pronounce the second syllable “ŭm”).

LESSON 242

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 2.—Nouns ending in “y” preceded by a consonant usually change “y” to “i” before adding “es” to form the plural.

Rule 3.—Some nouns ending in “f” or “fe” change the “f” to “v” before adding “s” or “es.”

ally	allies	dynasty	dynasties
supply	supplies	entry	entries
monarchy	monarchies	fallacy	fallacies
enemy	enemies	economy	economies
facility	facilities	soliloquy	soliloquies
century	centuries	library	libraries
vanity	vanities	prophecy	prophecies
prodigy	prodigies	cruelty	cruelties
apology	apologies	comedy	comedies
folly	follies	tragedy	tragedies

ăl lÿ'; ăl liēs'; sŭp ply'; sŭp pliēs'; mŏn'āreh ŷ; mŏn'āreh iēs;
 ɛn'è mÿ; ɛn'è miēs; fā çil'ĩ tÿ; fā çil'ĩ tiēs; çɛn'tũ rÿ; çɛn'tũ riēs;
 vān'ĩ tÿ; vān'ĩ tiēs; prŏd'ĩ ġÿ; prŏd'ĩ ġiēs; ā pŏl'ŏ ġÿ; ā pŏl'ŏ ġiēs;
 fŏl'lÿ; fŏl'liēs.

Mark the words in the third and fourth columns similarly, and find the definitions of any words whose meanings you do not know.

LESSON 243

Plurals not formed according to Rule.

focus	foci	vertex	vertices
basis	bases	axis	axes
analysis	analyses	synopsis	synopses
crisis	crises	automaton	automata
phenomenon	phenomena	nucleus	nuclei

fŏ'eūs, a central point; fŏ'çĩ; bā'sis; bā'sēs; ā nāl'ŷ sis; ā nāl'-
 ŷ sēs; erĩ'sis, the decisive moment, the turning point; erĩ'sēs;
 phê nŏm'è nŏn, that which is apparent to observation—an extra-
 ordinary or very remarkable person, thing, or occurrence; phê-
 nŏm'è nā; vēr'tɛx, top, summit; vēr'tĩ çɛs; ăx'is; ăx'ēs.

Mark the singular and plural forms of the three remaining words for pronunciation, and find their meanings.

LESSON 244

Electrical Terms.

volt	battery	dynamo	cell
ampere	motor	commutator	meter
ohm	galvanometer	circuit	alternator
resistance	insulator	conductor	condenser
electricity	armature	induction	incandescence

băt'tēr ȳ, an apparatus for generating a current of electricity; mō'tōr, a machine for converting electricity into power; gāl'vā-nōm'ē tēr, an instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current; ın'sũ lā'tōr, a body that prevents the transfer of electricity from bodies by the introduction of non-conductors; ār'mā tūrē, a piece of iron used to connect the poles of a magnet; dȳ'nā mō, a machine for generating an electric current; eōm'mũ-tā'tōr, a piece of apparatus used for reversing the direction of an electrical current; ċır'eũt, the course of the electricity between the two poles of a battery or electrical machine; eōn dȳ'e'tōr, a substance capable of transmitting an electric current; ın dȳ'e'tion, the property by which one electrified body causes or induces electricity in another body without direct contact; ċēll, a jar or vessel for holding the exciting fluid of a battery; mē'tēr, an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity consumed; äl'tēr nā'tōr, a device for causing the current to alternate; eōn dēn'sēr, an instrument for concentrating electricity; ın'eāndēs'ċenċē, the glowing whiteness of a conductor of great resistance caused by the passage of an electric current through it.

Look up the five words in the first column, marking them for pronunciation, and finding their definitions. The *ampere* received its name from the French physicist Ampère. *Electricity* is derived from a word meaning *amber*, so named because easily produced by the friction of that substance.

LESSON 245

From a Menu Card.

croquette	soup	biscuit	mushroom
poached	entremets	cheese	piccalilli
shirred	macaroni	consommé	vanilla
vermicelli	chowder	lettuce	pickles
salad	dessert	roquefort	ragout

erō q(=k)űëttë, a ball of minced meat, fowl, rice, or other ingredients, highly seasoned and fried; pōächëd(=t), cooked, as eggs, by breaking them in boiling water; shīrtëd, broken in an earthen dish and baked over the fire, as eggs; vēr'mi(=ë) çěl'lī (from an Italian word meaning a "little worm,") the flour of a hard, small-grained wheat made into dough and forced through small cylinders or pipes till it takes a slender, worm-like form; sāl'ad; sōp; e(=ä)N'trë me(=ä)tš' (between dishes), a dainty dish usually eaten after the principal dish; mǎe'á rō'nī, the same as vermicelli, except that the paste is forced through larger tubes; chow'dēr, a dish made of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc., stirred together; dēs sērt' (note that there are two s's), pastry, fruits, etc., forming the last course at dinner; mūsh' rōomš (from a French word for *moss*, because they grow on it), toadstools that may be eaten; pīe'ea līl'lī, a pickle of various vegetables highly spiced; vā nīl'la, a flavoring extract; pīe'klēs; rā gōtt', a dish made of pieces of meat stewed and highly seasoned.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of "consommé" and "roquefort."

LESSON 246

Words Often Confused.

liniment	lineament	immigration	emigration
prophecy	prophesy	eruption	irruption
palate	palette	lightning	lightening
presentment	presentiment	descent	dissent
precede	proceed	disease	decease

lǐn'ĩ *ment*, a medicinal ointment; lǐn'ě á *ment*, a feature of the body or face; prǒph'ě çý, a foretelling (noun); prǒph'ě sý, to foretell (verb); pǎl'âtě, the roof of the mouth; pǎl'ěttě, a thin oval or square board, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his paints; prě šěnt'*ment*, the act of presenting; prě sěn'tĩ *ment*, foreboding; prě čedě', to go before in place, rank, or importance; prǒ čed', to move, pass, or go forward or onward; ǐm'mĩ grā'tion, the *coming into* a country for the purpose of permanent residence; ěm'ĩ grā'tion, the *going out of* a country for the purpose of taking up permanent residence in another; ě rūp'tion, the act of breaking *out* or bursting *forth*; ыр rūp'tion, a bursting in—a sudden, violent rushing *into* a place.

Proceed similarly with the three pairs of words remaining; make the distinctions clear by using the words in sentences.

LESSON 247

Prefix *para*="beside" or "against;" *equi*="equal."

parallel	parasite	equinox	equivalent
parallelogram	paralysis	equivalue	equilateral
parallax	paradox	equivocate	equiangular
paralyze	paragraph	equable	equivocal
paraphrase	parenthesis	equipoise	equator

pǎr'al lěl, *beside one another*—like, similar; pǎr'al lěl'ò ġrām, a right-lined, four-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and therefore equal (*parallel writing*, literally); pǎr'al lǎx (*to change beside or beyond*), the apparent displacement or difference of position of an object, as seen from two different points of view; pǎr'á lȳzě (*to loosen beside*—disable at the side), to affect with paralysis, or the loss of the power of voluntary motion—to make ineffective; pǎr'á phrāšě (*to speak beside*—to say the same thing in other words), a free translation or rendering; pǎr'á sítě (*one who feeds on the wheat, grain or food beside, or at, the table of another*), a hanger-on; pǎ rǎl'ý sīs (see *paralyze*); pǎr'á dǒx (*to think, suppose, or imagine, beside, beyond, or contrary to*), an assertion or sentiment which appears to be opposed to common

sense, but yet may be true; pǎr'ă grăph (*to write beside*—a line or stroke drawn in the margin), a distinct part of a piece of writing; pǎ rěn'thê sîs (*to put or place beside—to put in beside, to insert*), a word, phrase, or sentence (usually inclosed within curved lines) by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it; ē'quĩ nõx (*equal nights*), the time when the sun enters one of the periods of equal days and nights; ē'quĩ vǎl'ũê, to put an equal value upon; ê quiv'ô cǎtê (*to be called by the same name*), to use words of doubtful meaning—to use expressions which may mean different things, with a view to deceive or mislead; ē'quǎ blê (*even, equal*), equal and uniform—not changing; ē'quĩ poișê (*equal poise*), state of being equally balanced.

Treat the words in the last column in a similar manner, marking them for pronunciation, and find their meanings, noting any changes that have occurred.

LESSON 248

“ance,” “ants,” “ence,” “ents.”

assistance	attendance	dependence	acquaintance
patience	evidence	dependents	reference
attendants	adherents	remembrance	endurance
confidence	assistants	subsistence	indulgence
adherence	expedience	preference	annoyance

The suffixes *ance* and *ence*=*the act of* or *the state of*; *ants* and *ents*=*they who*.

ăt tẽn'dançê; êv'ĩ dençê; ăd hēr'ents, followers, supporters; ăs sîst'ançê; êx pē'dĩ ençê, fitness or suitableness to effect a purpose intended; dē pënd'ençê; dē pënd'ents, those who depend—those who rely upon others for support or favor; rē mēm'brançê (notice the spelling of the last syllable), the act of holding in mind—something remembered; sũb sîst'ençê, livelihood; prēf'ēr ençê, higher estimation, choice; ăe quǎĩnt'ançê; rēf'ēr ençê; ên dũr'ançê; ĩn dũl'gençê, the act of humoring or favoring; ăn noy'ançê.

Mark the words in the first column for pronunciation, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 249

Troublesome Words.

tyranny	statue	effigy	constancy
prejudice	strategy	precedence	mystify
innocence	villainy	liquefy	putrefy
alimony	sufficiency	vilify	propitiate
contemptible	chieftain	rarefy	superfluous

tŷr'an nŷ; prĕj'ũ dĭçĕ, bias in opinion or judgment; ĭn'nõ-çençĕ; ăl'ĩ mŏ nŷ, an allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support, upon her legal separation from him; eŏn tĕmpt'ĩ blĕ, mean, worthless; stăt'ũĕ; străt'ĕ ġŷ, generalship—use of stratagem or artifice; vĭl'lăĭn ŷ (be careful of the order of the *a* and *i* in the second syllable), wickedness; sũf fĭ'c(=sh)ĭen çŷ, supply equal to needs; chĭĕf'tăĭn, chief, commander, leader, head; ĕf'fĭ ġŷ, an imitative figure; prĕ çĕd'ençĕ (notice especially that the *e* in the first syllable is long shortened, that the *e* in the second syllable is long, and that the accent falls upon the second syllable,) the act or state of going or being before in time, rank, or honor; lĭq(=k)'u(=w)ĕ fŷ; vĭl'ĩ fŷ (spell with only one *l*), to debase by report; răr'ĕ fŷ, to make less dense.

Look up the remaining words, marking them carefully for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar. In pronouncing the word *superfluous*, be careful to throw the accent upon the second syllable.

LESSON 250

Dictation Review. (Joseph Addison.)

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, *truly* and *essentially* raises one man above another.

Prejudice and *self-sufficiency* naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world and *ignorance* of mankind.

Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so *contemptible* and little in the eyes of the world as *inconstancy*.

A *statue* lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of *statuary* only clears away the *superfluous* matter and removes the *rubbish*.

A *cheerful* temper joined with *innocence* will make beauty *attractive*, knowledge *delightful*, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and *affliction*; convert ignorance into an *amiable simplicity*, and render *deformity* itself *agreeable*.

LESSON 251

Troublesome Terminations:

“-ine,” “-een,” “-ene.”

canteen	careen	machine	tontine
sardine	velveteen	hygiene	gangrene
intervene	ravine	marine	tambourine
obscene	convene	serene	kerosene
routine	supervene	guillotine	soapine

ăn tền', a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water, liquor, or other drink; sàr đĩn', a kind of herring; ỉn' tễr vên', to come between; ỏb sễn', impure, immodest; rồ tĩn', a daily round of business, amusement, or pleasure; ẻà rền', to incline to one side; vểl vểt ẻn'; rá vĩn'; ẻỏn vên', to meet together; sủ' pẻr vên', to take place, to happen; mà chĩn'; hỷ' gễn', a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health; mà rĩn', pertaining to the sea, naval; sẻ rên', calm, undisturbed; guỉ' lỏ tĩn' (from *Guillotin*, a French physician, who proposed (for beheading people) the adoption of machinery that would do away with the ax or sword—the instrument being invented by Dr. Antoine Luis in 1792), a machine for beheading a person by one stroke of a heavy ax or blade, which slides in vertical guides, is raised by a cord, and let fall upon the neck of the victim—any machine or instrument of similar action for cutting or shearing

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of those which are new to you.

LESSON 252

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 4.—Add apostrophe and "s" ('s) to the singular of nouns to form the possessive singular. Add the apostrophe to the plural to form the possessive plural, if the plural ends in "s". If the plural does not end in "s", add the apostrophe and "s" ('s).

Possessive Singular.	Possessive Plural.	
neighbor's	neighbors'	Burns's humor
screw's	screws'	Agnes's spectacles
woman's	women's	Barnes's arithmetics
creature's	creatures'	Howells's novels
trough's	troughs'	Charles's reign
brother's	brothers'	Adams's express
child's	children's	Quakers' meeting
torrent's	torrents'	Miss Bass's appearance
statue's	statues'	Xerxes' army
helmsman's	helmsmen's	conscience' sake

There is good authority for using the apostrophe alone in all the forms given in the last column, as *Burns' humor*, etc. The apostrophe only is used to avoid a disagreeable hissing sound in forms like *Moses' seat*, *goodness' sake*, *Essex' death*, etc.

LESSON 253

Words from Arithmetic.

principal	consequent	evolution	geometrical
principle	proportion	application	annuity
installments	extremes	averaging	perpetuity
coupon	hypotenuse	progression	contingent
antecedent	involution	arithmetical	mensuration

prĭn'čĭ pal, a sum of money placed out at interest; prĭn'čĭ plē, an arithmetical truth (be particularly careful to distinguish these words accurately); ĭn stal'l'ments, parts paid upon a debt at different times; eqŭ'pŏn, a certificate of interest due, printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, given for a term of years, intended to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due (note the sound of "ŏ" in the first syllable); ăn'tē cēd'ent, the first of the two terms of a ratio, the first or third of the four terms of a proportion; cŏn'sē quēnt, the second term of a ratio; prŏ pŏr'tion; ěx trēmēs', the first and last terms of a proportion; hŷ pŏt'ēnūsē, the side of a right triangle opposite the right angle; ĭn'vŏ lŭ'tion, the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times; ěv'ŏ lŭ'tion, the extraction of roots—the reverse of involution; ăp'plĭ eā'tion; ăv'ēr āg ĭng (note that the final *e* is dropped before the suffix *-ing*); prŏ grēs'sion, continued proportion; ăr'ĭth mēt'ĭ eal.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 254

The Use of the Hyphen.

band saw	billiard table	grass-grown	preëxist
almost	semiannually	vice-president	gaslight
bumblebee	all-absorbing	gas-burner	ex-mayor
coöperate	everlasting	cartridge box	rear admiral
apple tree	grasshopper	non-essential	potato-digger

The prefixes *ex* and *vice*, indicating a title, should be hyphenated, as *ex-president*, *vice-principal*, etc. It is evident from the list given above that there is no rule that will determine when to use the hyphen. The tendency at present is to drop the hyphen where it can be dropped without confusing the eye.

bānd saŵ, a saw in the form of an endless steel belt, with teeth on one edge, running over wheels; al'mōst (note that there is but one /); būm'blē bēē; eō ōp'ēr ātē; āp'plē trēē; bīl-'i(=y)ārd tā'blē; sēm'ī ān'nū al lŷ, every half year; all-ābsōrb'īng; ēv'ēr lāst'īng, endless; grās\$'hōp'pēr; grās\$'grōwn', overgrown with grass; gās'būrn'ēr; eār'trīdē bōx; nōn'ēs sēn't(=sh)al; gās'light.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work.

LESSON 255

Words Used in Business.

insolvency	concession	approximate	calendar
commodities	guarantee	conveyances	liquidate
classification	accommodation	indenture	proceeds
reference	monopoly	compliments	envelope
remunerate	commerce	consolidate	license

eōn çēs'sion, a thing granted; gŷār'ān tēē', a promise to answer for the payment of some debt in case of the failure of another person who is liable to such payment; āe eōm'mō dā'tion (note that the third syllable is mō); mō nōp'ō lŷ, the sole control of the trade in anything; eōm'mērçē, trade; āp prōx'ī mātē, nearly exact; eōn vey'ançē (notice that the suffix is *ance*), transfer of ownership; īn dēn'tūrē, a mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties; eōm'plī mēnts, regard, in a business sense; as, a gift with the *compliments* of a firm; eōn sōl'ī dātē, to combine, as different manufactories of the same kind; eāl'ēn dār (notice that the final syllable is *dar*), an orderly list of persons or things; lŷ(=k)-u(=w)l'ī dātē, to pay off, as an indebtedness; prō'çēds, the sum received from a sale or transaction; ēn'vėl ōpē; lī'çensē (observe carefully the spelling of the second syllable, *cense*), a formal permission from the proper authorities to carry on a certain business, which would be illegal without such permission.

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, marking them with care for pronunciation, and find the definitions of those which are new to you.

LESSON 256

Words from the United States Constitution.

equity	controversies	grievances	government
attainder	forfeiture	disparage	accusation
adhering	abridging	jeopardy	prosecuted
supreme	peaceably	compelled	compulsory
exemption	redress	application	ratification

ěq(=k)'u(=w)ĩ tŷ, a system of laws supplemental to law proper; ăt tãĭn'děr, the loss of the civil rights of a person because of a death sentence or state of outlawry; ăd hēr'ing (note that the final *e* is dropped when the suffix *ing* is added), holding to; sũ prēmē', highest in authority, as the Supreme Court of the United States; ěx ěmp'tion, freedom from a charge or burden imposed upon others; eõn'trõ vēr'siēs, disputes, disagreements; fôr'fěi tũrē, the loss of some right, privilege, honor, or office, by an offense, crime, or other act; á brīġ'ing (notice that the *e* is dropped when the suffix is added), making shorter, diminishing, lessening; pēāçĕ'á blŷ (note that the *e* is retained in this word before the suffix *ably*); rē drēsš', a setting right, as of wrong, injury, or oppression; grīēv' anç ěs, causes of complaint, wrongs done and suffered; dīs pãr'ăġē, to undervalue, to detract from; jĕpp'ărd ĭzē, to expose to loss or injury; eõm pĕllēd', forced, obliged; ăp'plĩ eā'tion.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 257

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 5.—Monosyllables and other words accented on the last syllable which end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Note.—Words not having the conditions given in the rule do not have the consonant doubled. The word may not be accented on the last syllable, it may not end in a single consonant, the consonant may not be preceded by a single vowel, or the suffix may not begin with a vowel.

excellent	meriting	conquered	baggage
permitted	summoning	redden	equaled
inferred	equaling	reddening	remodeled
developing	kidnaped	cramming	fitting
traveling	banqueting	swimmer	benefiting

ěx(=k)'çěl lent; pēr mīt'těd; ĩn fěrtěd'; dē věl'öp ĩng; trāv'ěl-
ĩng; měr'īt ĩng; sũm'mòn ĩng; ē'qual ĩng; kĭd'năpěd(=t); băn'-
quět ĩng; eõn'q(=k)wērěd; rěd'den; rěd'den ĩng; erăm'mĩng;
swĩm'měr.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them diacritically.

LESSON 258

Rule 5 (continued).

rubbed	barreled	fitted	transferred
appareled	submitted	benefited	wrapped
quarreler	occurrence	planned	developed
expelled	reference	extolling	offering
expulsion	controlled	acquittal	suffered

Tell in each case how the rule applies, or how it does not apply.

băr'rěled (or barre//ed); sũb mīt'těd; õe eũr'rənçę; rěf'ěr-
ençę; eõn tröllěd'; fĭt'těd; bĕn'ē fĭt ěd; plănněd; ěx tǒl'lĩng,
praising; ăe quĭt'tal, a setting free from a debt or obligation;
trăns fěrtěd'; wrăppěd(=t); dē věl'öpěd(=t); õf'fěr ĩng; sũf'fěrěd.

Look up the first five words of the lesson, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of any with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 259

Abbreviations.

Aet.	aged	L. S.	Place of the seal
A. B.	Bachelor of Arts	tr.	transpose
LL. D.	Doctor of Laws	d. or dele.	take out
D. D.	Doctor of Divinity	wf.	wrong font
A. M.	Master of Arts	sc.	to wit
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy	Cap.	capital
D. V.	God willing	vid.	see
et al.	and others	ib. or ibid.	in the same place
id.	the same	incog.	unknown
Ital.	Italic	I. H. S.	Jesus the Savior of Men

LESSON 260

Dictation Review. (Charles Dickens.)

"*Christmas* is the only *holiday* of the year that brings the whole human family into *common communion*. The only time in the long *calendar* of the year when men and women seem, by one *consent*, to open their shut-up hearts freely."

"The one *serviceable*, safe, *certain*, *remunerative*, *attainable* quality in every study and every *pursuit* is the quality of *attention*. My own *invention*, or *imagination*, such as it is, I can most truthfully *assure* you, would never have served me as it has but for the habit of common-place, *humble*, *patient*, *daily*, *toiling*, *drudging* attention."

LESSON 261

Words Used in Business.

collateral	discrepancy	deferred	bushel
abbreviate	mucilage	statement	tonnage
embezzlement	commission	copyright	soliciting
affidavit	infringement	auditor	barrel
notary	ratify	schedule	discretion

eöl lät'ēr *al*, security for the performance of agreements, or the payment of money, besides the principal security (note that the *l* in this word is doubled, but that there is but one *t*); äb brē'-vī ätē (notice that the *b* is doubled), to reduce by omission, as words and terms used in business; ěm bēz'zlē *ment*, the act of wrongfully applying to one's own uses property intrusted to one's care; äf'fī dā'vīt (note that the second syllable is *fi*), a sworn statement in writing; nō'tā rý, a public officer who certifies deeds and other writings (usually called a *notary public*); dīs erēp'an-čý (notice that the third syllable is *an*), disagreement, difference; mū'čī lāgē; eöm mīs'sion (both the *m* and the *s* are doubled), the allowance made to an agent for transacting business for another; ĩn frīngē'mēnt (be careful to retain the *e* in the second syllable), trespassing, as upon a patent, copyright (or other special privilege); rät'ī fý, to confirm, as a contract or agreement; buš'hěl; tōn'nāgē, the amount of weight which one or several vessels may carry; sō līč'īt ĩng, seeking to obtain custom; bār'rēl; dīs erē'tion, carefulness, the exercise of one's judgment.

Mark the words in the third column diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 262

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 6.—" 'I' before 'e' "

Except after 'c' "

Or when sounded as 'a' "

As in 'neighbor' and 'weigh'."

Think of pronouncing *c* prolonged to *ce*. This will help you to remember that *e* follows *c*. A list of the exceptions to the rule is given on page 81.

seize	thieving	piece	reprieve
siege	frieze	believe	perceive
ceiling	weird	heifer	wield
niece	shriek	conceive	grievous
counterfeit	conceit	deceive	sovereign

Tell in each case whether the word is in accord with the rule or is an exception to it.

thîēv'ing; frîēzē; wēird; shrîēk; eōn çēlt'; nîēçē; bē lîēvê'; hēif'-
ēr; eōn çēivê'; dē çēivê'; rē prîēvê', to delay the punishment of;
pēr çēivê'; wîēld, to handle, manage; grîēv'ōūs; sōv'ēr ēġn.

Look up the words in the first column of the lesson, marking them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 263

Rule 6 (continued).

forfeit	perceive	fierce	aggrieve
receive	leisure	retrieve	species
besieged	liege	relieve	deceitful
chieftain	inveigh	heir	surfeited
thieved	relief	seizure	neither

Pick out the exceptions to the rule in the above lesson.

fôr'fēit; rē çēivê'; bē sîēgēd'; chîēf'tāin; thîēvēd; fîērçē; rē-
trîēvê', to recover, repair; rē lîēvê'; hēir; seî'z(+h)ûrē; āg grîēvê',
to give pain or sorrow to; spē'ç(+h)îēs, kind, class; dē çēit'ful;
sûr'fēit ēd, overfed, so as to produce sickness or uneasiness;
nēi'thēr.

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 264

Additional Words from the United States Constitution.

tranquility	exceed	secrecy	naturalization
defense	apportioned	quorum	appropriations
posterity	electors	disapproved	insurrection
requisite	concurrence	privileged	extraordinary
executive	immediately	emoluments	misdemeanor

trăn quĩl'ĩ tỹ (do not fail to double the *l*), state of peace; dẽ fẽnsẽ', protection in time of war or threatened danger to the nation; pỗ tẽr'ĩ tỹ, succeeding generations; rẽq(=k)'u(=w)ĩ ẵtẽ, that which is required or is necessary; ẽx ẽẽ'ũ tĩvẽ, the president—pertaining to the carrying into effect of the laws (as the *executive department*); ẽx ẵẽẽd'; ẵp pờ'tionẽd, divided and distributed proportionally; ẽ lẽẽ'tỗrs, persons chosen by vote of the people to elect the president and vice-president; ẽõn ẽũr'rẻnẻẽ (note that the *r* is doubled), agreement or consent; ẵm mẽ'dĩ ẵtẻ lỹ, at once; sẽ'erẻ ẵỹ; quỏ'rũm, such a number of the members of a governmental body as is competent, by constitution, to transact business; dĩa'ẵp prỏvẻd', being refused official approval; prỉv'ĩ lẻẻẽd, enjoying a special right, advantage, or freedom from duty; ẽ mỗl'ũ mẻnts, the profits arising from office.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find their meanings. Give special attention to the pronunciation of *extraordinary*; notice that *misdeemeanor* has but one *s*.

LESSON 265

Words from Agricultural Papers.

proteid	breeding	manure	middlings
nitrogenous	cereals	fertilizers	pedigree
carbohydrates	cellulose	gypsum	phosphates
ensilage	centrifugal	irrigation	guano
bacteria	dairying	loamy	saltpeter

prỏ'tẻ ẵd, a class of food represented by the gluten of wheat, the albumen of eggs and the casein of milk; nĩ trỏg'ẻ nỗũs (notice the pronunciation carefully), nitrogenous foods are such as are rich in proteids; ẻỏr'bỏ hỹ'drẻtẻs, a class of food represented by the sugars and starches; ẻn'sỉ lẻẻẽ, the fodder preserved in a silo; bẻẻ tẻr'ỉ ẵ (the singular form of this word is *bacterium*), very minute vegetable organisms; brẻẻd'ẵg, the raising or improving

of any kind of domestic animals; ɕē'rē *als*, grains; ɕěl'lū lōsɛ', the substance (a carbohydrate) which is the principal part of the solid framework of plants; ɕən trɪf'ū ġal (notice that the accent is upon the second syllable), tending or causing to recede from the center (centrifugal force is used in separating the milk from the cream by means of commercial separators); dāɪ'rỹ ĩng; mā-nūrɛ', any matter which makes land productive; fēr'tĩ lĩ'zɛrs, those things which make land fertile; ġyp'sũm, a mineral used to make plaster of Paris; ĩr'rĩ ġā'tion, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants; lōam'ỹ, like loam, which is a soil composed of a mixture of clay and sand, with organic matter to which its fertility is chiefly due.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 266

Words Used in Business.

stenographer	confidential	opportunity	reciprocity
amanuensis	average	preference	supersede
responsibility	collector	privilege	gratuitous
chattel	package	pursue	illegible
pecuniary	tenant	equivalent	exchequer

stɛ nɔg'rá phɛr; á mǎn'ū ěn'sis, a person whose employment is to write what another dictates; rɛ spɔn'sĩ bĩl'ĩ tỹ, the state of being answerable, as for a trust, debt, or obligation; ɕhǎt'tɛl, any item of movable or immovable property except the freehold, or the things which are parts of it; pɛ ēũn'i(=y)á rỹ, relating to money; ēɔn'fĩ dɛn'tial, secret; ǎv'ēr āġɛ; ēɔl lɛɛ'tɔr; pǎɕk'āġɛ; tɛn'ant; ɔp'pɔr tũ'nĩ tỹ; prɛf'ēr enɕɛ; prĩv'ĩ lɛġɛ; pũr sũɛ'; ě quĩv'á lent, of equal worth, value, or force.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find their definitions. Note that the last syllable of *supersede* is *sede*, and that the termination of *illegible* is *ible*.

LESSON 267

Review of Rules of Spelling.

Rule 7.—Silent “e” final is dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Note.—If the suffix begins with a consonant, *e* final is not dropped, except in the words *truly*, *duly*, *awful*, *wholly*, *argument*, *judgment*, *lodgment*, *abridgment* and *acknowledgment*. *c* and *g* before *e*, *i*, and *y* are usually soft (*c*=*s* and *g* as in *gin*) and are hard (*c*=*k* and *g* as in *go*) in all other cases. *e* is often retained to keep the *c* or *g* soft when the suffix begins with a vowel other than *e*, *i*, or *y*. Besides these, *hoeing*, *shoeing*, *toeing*, *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing*, and *mileage*, are exceptions to the rule.

procuring	debasing	ceasing	dyeing
nauseated	desirable	exercising	dying
serviceable	courageous	producing	tying
notable	hoeing	perceiving	enduring
criticising	shining	manageable	conceding

In *serviceable* and *courageous*, the final *e* is retained to keep the *c* and *g* respectively soft.

Distinguish *dying* and *dyeing* very carefully.

prō eūr'ing; naṭ's(+h)ē a'ted, sickened; sēr'v'icē à blē; nōt'-à blē; erīt'ī çis'ing; dē bās'ing; dē sīr'á blē; eḡr ā'gēḡūs; hōē'ing; shīn'ing; dŷē'ing; dŷ'ing; tŷ'ing; ěn dūr'ing; eǒn çēd'ing.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, and then correct your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 268

Review of Rule 7 (continued).

waning	loosing	separating	choosing
diverging	losing	truly	superseding
alluding	striking	lovely	likely
vengeance	changeable	awful	argument
movable	serenely	chosen	definitely

Quote the rule in each case that it applies, and when an exception occurs, give the reason.

The word *lōōs'ing* means the act of making *loose*, or untying; *lōg'ing* is from *lose*, and means the act of suffering loss. Use each in a sentence.

strik'ing; *chāngè'á blè*; *sè rēnè'ly*; *sěp'á rāt'ing*; *tru'ly*; *lòvè'ly*; *aw'ful*; *chō'sen*; *chōōs'ing*; *sū'pēr sēd'ing*, replacing; *likè'ly*; *ār'gū ment*; *děf'ī nītè ly*.

Mark the words in the first column diacritically, using the dictionary to find whether your work is correct, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 269

Troublesome Words.

intelligent	interfere	accent	height
injurious	purifying	imitation	guardian
impunity	independence	imagine	intensely
innocent	precisely	horror	glycerine
interruption	immense	labor	invariably

in'tēr fērè'; *pū'rī fy'ing*; *in'dè pënd'ençè*; *prè çisè'ly*, exactly; *im mēnsè'* (notice the *s* in the second syllable); *æ'çent'*; *im'ī tā'tion*; *im äg'ine*; *hōr'rōr*; *lā'bōr*; *hèight*; *għārd'ī an*; *in tēnsè'ly*; *glŷç'ēr inè*; *in vā'rī á blŷ*, unchangeably.

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, place the proper diacritical markings upon them, and find the meanings of those which are new to you.

LESSON 270

Dictation Review. (John Ruskin.)

Ideas of *beauty* are among the noblest which can be *presented* to the human mind, *invariably exalting* and *purifying* it according to their *degree*.

It is only by *labor* that thought can be made *healthy*, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; and the two cannot be *separated* with *impunity*.

I tell you *earnestly*, you must get into the habit of looking *intensely* at words, *assuring* yourself of their meaning, *syllable* by syllable, nay, letter by letter. A well-educated *gentleman* may not know many *languages*, may not be able to speak any but his own, may have read very few books; but, whatever language he knows, he knows *precisely*; whatever word he *pronounces*, he pronounces rightly.

Let the *accent* of words be watched and *closely*; let their meaning be watched more closely still.

LESSON 271

Words from Grammar.

narration	independent	ambiguity	figurative
description	substantive	synonym	expansion
exposition	subordinate	repetition	argument
apposition	construction	succinct	climax
analysis	participial	prolix	emphatic

năr rā'tion; dē serip'tion; ăx/pō šī'tion; ăp/pō šī'tion; ă năl'-
ŷ sīs; ın'dē pënd'ent; sũb' stan tĩvê, a noun or name; sũb ôr'dĩ-
nătê; eôn strũe'tion; pâr'tĩ ăp'i al; fĩg'ũr ă tĩvê; ăx păn'sion;
ăr'gũ ment; elĩ'măx; ăm phăt'ŷe.

Look up the words in the third column of the lesson, place the proper diacritical markings upon them, and define those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 272

Pertaining to Death.

burial	cremation	memorial	bier
cemetery	dirge	morgue	cenotaph
coffin	epitaph	obituary	bereaved
corpse	funeral	obsequies	pallbearers
corruptible	condolence	summons	cortége

erê mǎ'tion, the act of burning bodies instead of burying them; dīrgê, a funeral hymn; êp'ĩ táph, an inscription on, or at, a tomb, or a grave, in memory of the one buried there; fū'nêr ǎl; eôn dō'-lençê (observe that the accent is upon the second syllable), expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief; mê mō'-rĩ ǎl, a monument or anything intended to preserve the memory of a person; môrgê, a place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be identified, or claimed, by their friends; ô bĩt'ũ ǎ rỹ, a notice of the death of a person, together with a sketch of the person's life; ôb'sê quĩêş (note that the first syllable receives the accent), a ceremony pertaining to burial; sũm'mônş; bĩêr, a portable frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave; çên'ô táph, an empty tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person who is buried elsewhere; bê rêǎvêd'; pall' bêâr êrş, those who attend the coffin at a funeral; eôr'tê(=ǎ)ge(=zh)', a funeral procession.

Mark the first five words of the lesson for pronunciation, and then verify your work by consulting the dictionary. Note the three *e*'s in *cemetery*; observe that the termination of *corruptible* is *ible*.

LESSON 273

Suffixes "able" and "ible" mean "capable of being" or "fit to be."

divisible	visible	audible	perceptible
comparable	legible	eligible	suitable
lovable	culpable	vulnerable	accessible
credible	edible	deplorable	navigable
amiable	portable	pitiable	tangible

There is no rule that will aid in determining whether the suffix *able* or *ible* shall be used. The pupil must study each word till its form is fixed in the mind.

dĩ vĩş'ĩ blê, eôm'pǎ rǎ blê (note that the accent is on the first syllable); lów'ǎ blê; erêd'ĩ blê, capable of being believed; ǎ'mĩ-ǎ blê, kindly; vĩş'ĩ blê, capable of being seen; lêg'ĩ blê, capable of

being read; eũl'pà blẹ, fit to be blamed; ẽd'ĩ blẹ, fit to be eaten as food; pōrt'á blẹ, capable of being carried; aũ'dĩ blẹ, capable of being heard; ẽl'ĩ ġĩ blẹ, fit or qualified to be chosen or elected; vũl'něr á blẹ, capable of being wounded; dẹ plōr'á blẹ, fit to be lamented—causing grief; pĩt'ĩ á blẹ, fit to be sympathized with, or causing a feeling of sympathy—sorrowful.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, find their definitions in case they are not familiar to you, and place the proper diacritical markings on them.

LESSON 274

Suffixes "able" and "ible" (continued).

appreciable	tangible	detestable	formidable
reversible	variable	intelligible	indelible
reducible	irrepressible	flexible	laudable
acceptable	assignable	feasible	compatible
plausible	incorrigible	hospitable	equitable

There are about one thousand words which terminate in either *able* or *ible*. Of this number fully three-fourths end in *able*.

ăp prē'ç(±h)ĩ á blẹ, capable of being appreciated or estimated; rẹ vẹrs'ĩ blẹ; rẹ dũ'çĩ blẹ; ăe çept'á blẹ; plaũ'sĩ blẹ, fit to be applauded (originally)—apparently right; tăn'ģĩ blẹ, capable of being touched (literally)—capable of being possessed or realized; vā'rĩ á blẹ, capable of varying or changing, or likely to vary or change; ır'rẹ prẹss'ĩ blẹ, not capable of being repressed, restrained, or controlled; ăs sġn'á blẹ, capable of being assigned, specified, or designated; ĩn eõr'ĩ ġĩ blẹ, not (*in*) capable of being corrected or amended; fōr'mĩ dā blẹ, capable of causing fear or alarm; ĩn dẹl'ĩ blẹ, not (*in*) capable of being removed, washed away, blotted out, or effaced; laũd'á blẹ, fit for, or worthy of, being lauded or praised; eõm păt'ĩ blẹ, capable of existing in harmony—agreeable; ẽq(=k)'u(=w)ĩ tá blẹ, marked by fairness and impartiality.

Look up the words in the third column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find their meanings.

LESSON 275

Common Errors in Pronunciation.

adduce	institute	command	aunt
lucid	conclude	psalm	launch
prelude	intuitive	staunch	blanch
résumé	aptitude	laundry	fasting
delusion	illusion	gauntlet	sarsaparilla

The sound of long "u" is really made up of "ŷ" and "ōō," as is heard distinctly in the word "yew." Be careful not to give the sound of "ōō," as in "mōon." The Italian sounds of "ä" as in "fäther," and "ä," as in "äsk," should not be made like "ä" "eät."

äd dūçè', to cite, quote, name, mention; lū'çid, clear; prël'ūdè, (or prē'lūdè), preface, introduction, preliminary; rè(=ä)-su'mè(=ä)', a summing up; dē lū'sion, deception, false belief; eöm mänd'; psälm; stäunch, strong, loyal, steadfast; läunch; gäunt'lēt, a military punishment formerly in use, wherein the offender was made to run between two files of men facing one another, who struck him as he passed—hence, "to run the gauntlet," means to suffer severe criticism or ill-treatment at many hands; äunt; läunch; blanch, to whiten; fäst'ing, abstaining from food; sār'sä pä ril'lä, a plant of the *Smilax* family, having medicinal properties.

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 276

Flowers and Plants.

fuchsia	carnation	balsam	coleus
hyacinth	mullein	sumac	feverfew
heliotrope	dahlia	alyssum	nasturtium
oleander	mignonette	acacia	chrysanthemum
mistletoe	canna	clematis	weigelia

fūçh's(+h)ĩ à (named after Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist); hŷ'à çĩnth (from *Hyacinthus*, a beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, from whose blood, when he was accidentally slain by Apollo, the hyacinth was fabled to have sprung); hē'lĩ ò trōpę; ō'lē ăn'dēr ("rose tree," literally); mĩş'tlę tōę; eār nā'tion; mŭl'lęin; dāhl'i(=y)à; mĩgn'(+y)òn ętę' (literally, "little darling"); eăn'nà (a *reed*); bal'sam (a *balm*); s(+h)u'măe; à lŷs'sŭm ("raging madness"); à eā'ç(+h)ĩ à (originally the name of a thorny tree found in Egypt); elēm'à tĩs (note that the first syllable is accented).

Place the proper diacritical markings upon the remaining words of the lesson, employing the dictionary. *Coleus* is from a Greek word meaning a *sheath*, referring to the manner in which the stamens are united; *feverfew* received its name from its supposed valde as a remedy for curing fever; *chrysanthemum* means, literally, "flower of gold;" *weigelia* was so named after C. E. Weigel, a German naturalist.

LESSON 277

Latin Root *bene*="well," *mal* or *male*="bad" or "ill."

benefiting	benefaction	benediction	malice
benefited	benevolent	benign	malevolent
beneficial	benefactor	benefit	malignant
beneficiary	benevolence	benignant	malediction
benefiter	beneficiary	malefactor	malady

běn'ě fĩt ĩng, doing *well* to; běn'ě fĩt ěd; běn'ě fĩçi(=h)'al; běn'ě fĩç(+h)'ĩ à rŷ, one who receives anything as a gift or bequest; běn'ě fĩt ěr, one who confers, or receives, a benefit; běn'ě făe'tion; bę nęv'ò lent, having a disposition to do *good*; běn'ě făe'tör; bę nęv'ò lençę; běn'ě dĩe'tion, the act of blessing or wishing *well*; bę nĩgn', of a kind or gentle nature; běn'ě fĩt; bę nĩğ'nant, kind; mả lĩçi(=h)'ỗũs, harboring ill will; mảl'ě făe'tör, one who does ill or evil.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 278

Common Errors in Pronunciation.

entire	alias	opponent	adult
museum	specialty	exquisite	impious
admirable	casualty	deficit	incomparable
vagary	peremptory	address	misconstrue
discourse	irrevocable	finance	compensate

Note the accent carefully in the above words.

ěn tîrê'; mŭ sê'ŭm; ăd'mĭ rā blê (accented on the first syllable), excellent, praiseworthy; vā gā'rŷ (note that the accent is on the second syllable), a whim; dĭs eōrse' (note that the second syllable is accented), a speech, sermon; ǒp pō'nent, a foe—one who opposes in argument or debate; ǎx'quĭ šĭtê (notice that the first syllable receives the accent); dĕř'ĭ ċĭt, a falling short, lack; fĭ nănçê' (observe that the accent is on the second syllable and that the *i* is short); ăd drêšš' (notice that the second syllable is accented), a speech or discourse—direction of a letter; â dŭlt', a person grown to full size and strength; ĩm'pĭ ǒŭs (notice that this word is accented on the first syllable, and that the *i* in the second syllable has the short sound), irreverent, profane; ĩn eōm'pā rā blê, without a peer or equal; mĭs eōn'struê, to interpret wrongly; eōm'pĕn sātê (or eōm pĕn'sātê), to reward.

Look up the words in the second column in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 279

Words Used in Business.

transferred	persistence	burglary	irreparable
genuine	pamphlet	accomplice	chargeable
souvenir	signature	integrity	extravagant
eligible	dissolve	boycott	sustenance
fictitious	magnanimity	courteous	unscrupulous

trāns fĕrtēd'; gĕn'ŭ ĩnê (observe that the accent is upon the first syllable, and that the *i* in the final syllable is short); sŏt'ŭve-

nîr', a reminder—in the nature of some small gift, usually accompanied with an advertisement of some sort; ěl'ĭ ĝĭ blĕ, qualified; fĭe tĭci(=h)'ŏŭs, false, as a forged signature; pĕr sĭst'enĉĕ (notice that the termination is *ence*), staying or continuing quality; păm'-phlĕt; sĭĝ'ná tŭrĕ; dĭŝ ŝölvĕ', to bring to an end, as a partnership; mǎĝ'ná nĭm'ĭ tŷ, greatness of mind or unselfishness in dealings; bŭr'ġlá rŷ; æ eöm'plĭĉĕ, an associate in the commission of a crime; ĭn tĕĝ'rĭ tŷ, business honesty and uprightness; boŷ'eöŧĭ, a combining to withhold or prevent dealings with a tradesman, employer, etc.; eŏŭr'tĕ ŏŭs, civil.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 280

Dictation Review. (Thomas Carlyle.)

“There is a *perennial* nobleness, and even *sacredness*, in work. Were he never so *benighted*, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that *actually* and *earnestly* works. In *idleness* alone there is *perpetual* despair.”

“The *tendency to persevere*, to *persist* in spite of *hindrances*, *discouragements*, and *impossibilities*—it is this that in all things *distinguishes* the strong soul from the *weak*.”

“Cast forth thy act, thy word, into the ever-living, ever-working *universe*; it is a seed-grain that cannot die; unnoticed to-day, it will be found *flourishing* as a *banyan* grove, perhaps, *alas*, as a *hemlock* forest after a *thousand* years.”

LESSON 281

From the Drug Store.

pharmacist	benzine	strychnine	sulphuric acid
laudanum	turpentine	nicotine	chloral
paregoric	naphtha	caffeine	belladonna
chloroform	ammonia	alkali	troche
quinine	creosote	tannic acid	glycerine

phär'mä çist, a druggist; lah'dà nŭm, a drug obtained from opium; pǎr'ě gŏr'ŭe, a medicine that lessens pain; eh'lŏ'rŏ fŏrm; quĩ'nĩnĕ (from a word meaning Peruvian bark, from which it is obtained); bĕn'zĩnĕ or bĕn zĩnĕ', a liquid similar to gasoline; tŭr'pĕn tĩnĕ; nǎph'thá, a liquid similar to gasoline; ăm mŏ nĩ á (from *sal ammonia*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*); erĕ'ŏ sŏtĕ, wood-tar oil; sŭl phŭ'rĩe ăç'ŭd, oil of vitriol; eh'lŏ'ral; bĕl'lá dŏn'ná; trŏ'ehĕ, a medicinal tablet or lozenge; glŷç'ěr ĩnĕ.

Mark the words in the third column for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 282

Past Tense with "t" or "ed."

tossed	tost	spelled	spelt
dipped	dipt	rapped	rapt
burned	burnt	builded	built
dressed	drest	girded	girt
spoiled	spoilt	accursed	accurst

The termination in several verbs ending in *ed* has been changed to *t*. The tendency of the language is to make such changes in order that the spelling may follow the pronunciation.

Mark the words in the final column diacritically, employing the dictionary.

LESSON 283

Words Often Mispronounced.

pantomime	butterine	heinous	albumen
valentine	alternate	aggrandize	paraffine
creosote	fulsome	equipage	lamentable
aniline	illustrated	indecorous	fraternize
infantile	telegrapher	nasturtium	interesting

pǎn'tŏ mĩmĕ, dumb show; vǎl'en tĩnĕ; erĕ'ŏ sŏtĕ; ăn'ŭ ĩnĕ (or

-linè), a colorless, oily liquid from which many brilliant dyes are made; ĩn'fan tĩlè (or tĩlè), childish; bũt'tēr ĩnè, imitation butter; ăl tēr'nātè (observe that the *a* in the first syllable is short), by turns, first one and then the other; fũl'sòmè, offensive from too much praise; ĩl lũs'tră tēd; tē lēg'rá phēr (or tēl'ē grăph'ēr); ăl bũ'měn, the white of an egg; păr'ăf fĩnè (or finè) (note that there is but one *r* in this word, but that the *f* is doubled), a white, waxy substance obtained from coal-tar, wood-tar, petroleum, etc.; lăm'ěn tâ blè (note that the accent is upon the first syllable), sorrowful, pitiable; fră'tēr nĩzè (or frăt'ēr-), to associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character; ĩn'tēr ěst ĩng (observe that the accent falls on first syllable).

Mark the words in column three for pronunciation, using the dictionary, and find the definitions of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 284

Words Distinguished.

envy	jealousy	character	reputation
expect	hope	grateful	thankful
healthy	healthful	custom	habit
discover	invent	emigrant	immigrant
many	much	capacity	ability

Synonyms are words having a meaning in common. Each word has also a meaning of its own.

ěn'vỹ, feeling against one because of his good fortune; jěal'pũs ŷ, feeling of fear lest one be deprived of his own (we may, then, be *envious* of the good things possessed by *another* and *jealous* of the good things that *we* possess); ěx pěet', to look forward to some event with the conviction that it will occur, *whether desired or not*; hōpè, to look forward to an event that is *desired*; hěalth'ỹ, applied to objects having health, as *a healthy tree*; hěalth'fũl, applied to objects producing health, as *a healthful climate*; đĩs eòv'ēr, to reveal what existed before, as, Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; ĩn věnt', to create something not

existing before, as, Edison *invented* the phonograph; ma(=ě)n'ý, applies to *number*, as, *many pupils*; mŭch, applies to *quantity*, as *much wheat*.

Look up the distinctions between the other pairs of words. Use each word in a sentence to show the distinction.

LESSON 285

In the Lawyer's Office.

brief	mortgaging	plaintiff	assign
indictment	guardian	lessee	codicil
perjury	chattels	hypothecate	malfeasance
mortgage	quitclaim	guarantee	assessment
mortgageor	defendant	indenture	mandamus

brĭĕf, a short statement of a client's case made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law; ĭn dĭĕt'mĕnt, the formal statement of an offense, as framed by the prosecuting authority of the State, and found by the grand jury; pĕr'jŭ rŷ, a willfully false statement made by a witness under oath; mŏtĭ'gāĝĕ, a conveyance (or delivering up) of property, upon condition as security for the payment of a debt, and to become void (or inoperative) upon payment according to the terms agreed upon; mŏtĭ'gā ĝĕŏr (or mŏtĭ'gā ĝĕŏr'), one who gives a mortgage; mŏtĭ'gā ĝĭng; ĝŭārd'ĭ an, one who has, or is entitled to, the care of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs; chăt'tĕlŝ; quĭt'-elāĭm', a release of a claim; dĕ fĕnd'ant (observe that the termination is *ant*), a person required to make answer in an action or suit; ās sĭgn', to transfer or make over to another for the benefit of creditors or parties owing to; eŏd'ĭ ĉĭl, a clause added to a will; māl fĕā'sanĉĕ, an unlawful act; ās sĕŝ's'mĕnt (note the fact that the *s* is twice doubled in this word), an installment of subscribed stock—a valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation; măn dā'mŭs, a writ issued by a superior court

and directed to some inferior court, or to some corporation or person having authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Look up the words in the third column, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 286

In the Lawyer's Office (continued).

easement	protégé	caveat emptor	subpoena
warrant	bona fide	de facto	acquittal
alibi	prima facie	de jure	bequeath
alias	quo warranto	ex post facto	executor
quasi	certiorari	nolle prosequi	executrix

*ē*ā~~s~~*ē*'ment, the right to use certain property for a particular purpose without owning it—as a road; wā'rānt, an order issued by a magistrate, authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search; ā'l'ī bī, the plea under which a person on trial for a crime tries to prove that he was in another place when the act claimed to have been committed was done; ā'l'ī ās, an assumed name; quā'sī, having some resemblance to—qualified, as a *quasi contract* (an *implied contract*); prō'te(=ā)'g(=zh)e(=ā)', one under the care and protection of another; bō'nā fī'dē, in or with good faith, genuine; pri'mā fā'ç(+h)ī ē, *on the first view*, as *prima facie evidence*; quō' wā'rān'tō, a writ brought before a proper court, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation acts, or exercises certain powers; çēr't(=sh)ī ō rā'rī, a writ from a superior court to call up the records of an inferior court; eā'vē āt ěmp'tōr (*let the buyer beware*), let the person examine the article he is buying, and act on his own judgment; dē'fāc'tō (*from the fact*), actually, in reality; dē'jū'rē (*from the law*), by right; ěx'pōst fāc'tō (*after the deed is done*). An *ex post facto law* is a law which punishes an act that was not punishable at the time the law

was passed; nŏl'lě prŏs'ě quī (*to be unwilling to proceed*), a record denoting that a plaintiff drops his suit or the attorney for the public a prosecution.

Mark the remaining words diacritically, using the dictionary to verify your work, and find the definitions of the words.

LESSON 287

Troublesome Terminations: "eed," "ede," "eer," "ere."

succeed	impede	career	sincere
concede	recede	inhere	domineer
secede	exceed	cohere	adhere
proceed	precede	overseer	auctioneer
intercede	stampede	gazetteer	interfere

īm pēdĕ'; rĕ cēdĕ'; ěx(=k) cēdĕ'; prĕ cēdĕ'; stām pēdĕ', any sudden flight or dispersion, as of a crowd because of a panic; eā rĕēr'; ĩn hĕrĕ', to belong (to), as attributes or qualities; eō hĕrĕ', to be united—to agree; ō'vēr sē'ēr; ġāz'ēt tēēr', a geographical dictionary; sĭn cĕrĕ'; dŏm'ĭ nĕēr', to be overbearing; ād hĕrĕ', to hold, be attached, or devoted; aŭ'e'tion ēēr'; ĩn'tēr fērĕ'.

Place the proper diacritical markings on the first five words of the lesson, consulting the dictionary, and find the definitions of any with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 288

Words Distinguished.

enough	sufficient	economy	frugality
genius	talent	emulation	rivalry
eternal	everlasting	knowledge	wisdom
haste	hurry	abstinence	temperance
plurality	majority	apprehend	comprehend

ĕ nŏŭġh', ample to satisfy our *desires*; sŭf fĭ'çi(=h)'ent, ample

to satisfy our *needs* (man seldom has *enough* wealth, though he may have *sufficient*); ġēn'i(=y)ŭs, *natural* creative powers of the mind; tǎl'ent, *acquired* powers of the mind (a *genius* is *born*; a man of *talent* is *made*); ē tēr'nal, always existing (God is *eternal*); ěv'ēr lǎst'ing, never ending (*everlasting* life); hǎstē, quickness of movement, *with order and plan*; hŭr'rŷ, quickness of movement, *with heedlessness* (pupils may be in *haste*, but they should never be in a *hurry*); plŭ rǎl'ĩ tŷ, more votes for *one* candidate than the number given to any other *one* candidate; mǎ jŏr'ĩ tŷ, more than half the votes.

Look up the remaining pairs of synonyms in a similar manner, using the words in sentences to make the distinctions clear.

LESSON 289

An Exercise in Pronunciation.

Mark the words in this exercise according to your idea of the pronunciation; then make corrections by looking up each word in the dictionary.

Several decades ago a robust desperado signified his dishonest intention of directing his efforts against the domicile of a patriotic dominie. During his leisure hours he divulged his ominous plans to his favorite coadjutor.

First, they were to attack the culinary department, for from the kitchen often floated the aroma of chicken broth and sausage.

The robber's confidant, upon securing the dessert, poured over it some tomato sauce and took it to the granary, where a Caucasian, suffering from bronchitis, was engrossed in forgetting his misery.

LESSON 290

Dictation Review. (Alfred Tennyson.)

"Howe'er it be, it *seems* to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;

Kind hearts are more than *coronets*,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

"Flower in the *crannied* wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little *flower*—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

"For I *dipt* into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with *commerce*, *argosies* of *magic* sails;
Pilots of the *purple* twilight, *dropping* down with costly *bales*;
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a *ghastly*
dew
From the nations' airy *navies* *grappling* in the *central blue*;
Till the war-drum *throbb'd* no longer, and the battle flags were
furl'd
In the *Parliament* of man, the *Federation* of the world."

LESSON 291

Words from the Physiology.

parietal	biceps	sclerotic	capillaries
vertebra	flexure	cornea	varicose
humerus	fatigue	retina	corpuscle
suture	ganglion	olfactory	coagulation
synovial	cerebrum	papilla	plasma

bi'çěps, a muscle having two heads or origins; flěx(=k)'+
(+sh)urě, a turn, bend, or curve; fá tīgũě', exhaustion of strength;
gǎn'gǎl' òn, a mass or knot of nervous matter, including nerve
cells, usually forming an enlargement in the course of a nerve;
çěr'ě brũm, the larger division of the brain, and the seat of the
reasoning faculties; selě rőt'ie, the firm outer coat of the eyeball;

eôr'ně à, the transparent part of the coat of the eyeball which covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior; rět'ĩ nà, the delicate membrane with which the back part of the globe of the eye is lined, and in which the fibers of the optic nerve end; ől făe'-tồ rỹ, of, or pertaining to, the sense of smell; pà pĩ'là, one of the minute, nipple-like projections of the tongue (plural=*papillæ*); eăp'ĩl lă rỹ, one of the small blood vessels connecting arteries and veins (note that *capillary* has but one *p*, but that the *l* is doubled); văr'ĩ eōsê, irregularly swollen or enlarged—applied to nerve fibers, veins, etc.; eôr'pũs çlêș, the minute particles in the liquid (*plasma*) of the blood, which give it its red color; eō āg'ũ-lā tion, the thickening of the blood; plăș'mà, the colorless fluid of the blood, in which the corpuscles are suspended.

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, mark them carefully for pronunciation, and find their meanings.

LESSON 292

In the Insurance Office.

policy	endowment	dividend	inflammable
forfeiture	beneficiary	contributory	fraudulent
accumulation	equitable	litigation	maintenance
annuity	prudential	implements	immunity
appraisal	mortuary	breakage	incontestable

pől'ĩ çỹ, the writing in which a contract of insurance is embodied; fôr'fêi tũrê, the act of losing money paid for insurance because of lapse of payments; âe eũ'mũ lă'tion, the amount by which money paid for insurance on the endowment plan is increased in a given period of time; ăn nũ'ĩ tỹ, a sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, or for life; âp prăiș'al (note that the termination is *al*), an estimation of the loss upon property, partially or totally destroyed by fire; ên dow'ment, a fund accumulated for support; bẽn'ê fiç(+h)'ĩ â rỹ, one who receives insurance money; êq(=k)'u(=w)'ĩ tà blê, marked by a due consideration for what is fair—as, an *equitable* adjust-

ment of a claim for insurance; *pru dên'tial*, advisory, superintending or executive—as a *prudential* committee; *mô'r'tũ â rỹ*, pertaining to the dead; *dĩv'ĩ dënd*, a share of the profits as apportioned among shareholders; *eôn trĩb'ũ tồ rỹ*, bringing increase to common stock—used in a legal sense, also, as in the term *contributory negligence*; *lĩt'ĩ gĩa'tion*, contesting in law; *ĩm'plẽ ments*; *brẽāk'ãgẽ*, an allowance for things broken accidentally, as in transportation or use.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted. In studying the word *inflammable*, notice that the *a* in the second syllable has the short sound; observe that the termination of *incontestable* is *able*.

LESSON 293

An Exercise in Pronunciation.

Mark the words in this exercise according to your idea of the pronunciation; then make corrections by looking up each word in the dictionary.

Once upon a time a company composed of a senile, splenetic colonel, a disputative financier, and a sacrilegious Malay, purchased a calliope and resolved to go to the frontier to make a raid on the commissariat. They procured some dynamite and carbines precedent to starting; according to precedent, they planned to take the fort without asking permission, and, after doing so, were much chagrined to find there nothing but iodine and prussic acid. As they departed they heard some Indians playing on flageolets and jew's-harps, and, as they feared the bowie knives that might be near, they left their property in an isolated spot, and concealed themselves in a dilapidated hovel, hoping that they might not be harassed. The next morning they found the debris of their calliope.

LESSON 294

Common Diseases.

insomnia	eczema	pneumonia	dyspepsia
neuralgia	asthma	pleurisy	scrofula
rheumatism	tuberculosis	dysentery	epilepsy
catarrh	malaria	measles	appendicitis
bronchitis	cholera	jaundice	erysipelas

În sôm'nî á, wakefulness; nêŭ răl'gî á (observe carefully how this word is pronounced), a disease affecting the nerves and accompanied with very acute pain; rhêŭ'má tŭm (do not slight the final *m* in pronouncing this word); eá târtŭ', an inflammation of any mucous membrane; brôn eh'i'tis (notice that the *i* in the second syllable is long), inflammation of the bronchial tubes, or any part of them; êe zê'má, an inflammatory disease of the skin; âstŭ'má (notice that the final *a* is short Italian), a disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, accompanied with a wheezing sound and a cough; tŭ bêr'eŭ lô sŭ, a lung disease, consumption; má lâ'rî á, a kind of fever; eh'ól'êr á, a dangerous disease which affects the digestive organs; pnêŭ mō'nî á, inflammation of the lungs; pleŭ'rî sŭ, an inflammation of the *pleura*, or the smooth membrane which closely covers the lungs; dŷ's'ên těr ŷ, a disease of the intestines; mēā'slēs; jăŭn'diçē, an affection of the liver.

Mark the remaining words for pronunciation, employing the dictionary to correct your work, and find the meanings of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 295

In the Physician's Office.

prescription	sterilize	incision	stupor
recipe	preventive	contusion	sensibility
abstemious	rhythmical	concussion	symptom
unconscious	antipathy	practitioner	delirium
assimilate	abrasion	pallor	exhilarate

prê serip'tion, a prescribed remedy; rêç'î pē (note carefully the

pronunciation), a prescription for medicine; ăb stē'mǐ ɸūs, refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; ũn eõn'sçi(=h)-ɸūs, having no power of mental perception; ăs sǐm'ĩ lātē, to absorb as nourishment; stēr'ĩl izē, to destroy all germs, as by heat; prē vēnt'ivē, that which prevents disease; rñýth'mǐ eal; ăn tǐp'á-thý, distaste, dislike; as, an *antipathy* for medicine; ăb rā'sion, a flaying of the surface skin; stū'pör; sēn'sǐ bǐl'ĩ tý, capacity to feel or perceive; sýmp'tòm, a change in the body which indicates disease, or the kind of disease; dě lǐr'ĩ ũm, a wandering of the mind due to a fever or some other disease; ęx hǐl'á rātē, to cheer or animate, naturally or artificially.

Look up the words in the third column, mark them for pronunciation, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 296

Entrance to Civil Service.

ginger	adjacent	usage	business
certificate	properly	legible	handkerchief
promissory	Schenectady	California	strychnine
seizing	opportunity	flannel	concede
zinc	insertion	facilitate	souvenir

The above is a sample of the list of words given for entrance to the civil service under the United States government, for the first grade.

Ginger: The root of a medicinal plant. *Certificate*: A written testimony; as, a certificate of stock. *Promissory*: Containing a promise; as, a promissory note. *Seizing*: Taking suddenly. *Zinc*: A whitish metal. *Adjacent*: Lying near or bordering on. *Properly*: In a proper or right manner. *Schenectady*: A city of the United States. *Opportunity*: A fit or convenient time. *Insertion*: The act of placing in; as, the insertion of an advertisement. *Usage*: Custom in using; as, commercial usage. *Facilitate*: To make easy; as, to facilitate business. *Legible*: Cap-

able of being read; as, a legible signature. *California*: One of the United States. *Flannel*: A soft woolen cloth of loose texture. *Business*: Occupation or trade. *Handkerchief*: A piece of cloth for wiping the face or nose. *Strychnine*: A powerful poison. *Concede*: To give up; as, to concede a point. *Souvenir*: A token of remembrance; a keepsake.

gîn'gēr; cēr tîf'î eâtē; prôm'îs sô rŷ (observe that there is but one *m*, but that the *s* is doubled); sēz'îng (notice that this word is spelled with *ei*); zîne; fá cîl'î tâtē; lēg'î blē; Ēăl'î fôr'nî *a*; flăn'-nēl; bu(=î)ŝî'nēsš (note that this is a *two*-syllable word); hănđ'-kēr chîēf (note that the *d* in the first syllable is silent); strŷēh'-nînē; eôn cēdē'; sôh've nîr'; ūŝ'āgē (observe that the *s* in the first syllable has the sound of *z*).

Mark the words in the second column for pronunciation, correcting your work with the aid of the dictionary.

LESSON 297

Test List for Entrance to High School.

believing	inheritance	mathematics	nuisance
descendant	independent	incessant	receiving
accommodation	disappoint	separating	important
boundary	assistance	restaurant	mischievous
incense	achieving	appearance	nominative

bē lîēv'îng; dē sēnd'ant (note that the termination is *ant*); āe eôm'mô dā'tion; bound'ā rŷ (do not neglect the *a*-syllable in spelling or pronunciation); încēsē; îh hēr'ît ançē; îndēpēnd'ent; dîs'āp point'; ās sîst'ançē; ā chîēv'îng; māth'ē māt'îes; încēs'-sant, unceasing; sēp'ā rāt'îng; rēs'tau(=ô) rânt; āp pēār'ançē.

Look up the remaining words in the dictionary, marking them carefully for pronunciation.

LESSON 298

Entrance to Military Academy, West Point.

abdicate	acme	disperse	neuter
abutted	bachelor	erase	orally
accessibility	compass	imperative	preference
acclivity	derelict	kerosene	raisin
accosted	despondent	mnemonics	villain

The examination for entrance to the United States Military Academy is rather severe. The above is a sample of the test given in spelling.

ăb'dĩ eātē, to surrender; á bŭt'těd, projected; ăe çēsē'ĩ bĩl'ĩ tỹ, the quality of admitting approach; ăe elĩv'ĩ tỹ, a slope, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*; ăe cōst'ěd, spoken to first; dīs pērsē', to scatter; ě rāsē'; ĩm pěr'á tĩvē, not to be avoided, containing positive command; kěr'ō sēnē'; nēnē mōn'ies, a system of rules intended to assist the memory; nēū'tēr; ō'ral lý; prěf'ēr ençē, choice; rāl'sĩn; vĩl'lăĩn.

Mark the words in the second column of the lesson for pronunciation, using the dictionary to correct your work, and find the definitions of those with which you are not acquainted.

LESSON 299

Entrance to the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

privateers	belligerent	marine	reprisal
vessels	maritime	commercial	officered
equipped	seize	discipline	permanent
attack	navies	legitimate	lawlessness
marque	advantageous	neutrals	commission

For entrance to the United States Naval Academy, candidates are required to pass an entrance examination in a number of subjects, including spelling. In spelling, they must be able to write from dictation paragraphs from standard pieces of English literature, both prose and poetry, to test their qualifications in this branch. The spelling throughout the examination is considered in marking the papers. The above list of words is taken from a dictation exercise given for entrance examination.

běl lĩg'ēr ent, carrying on war; măr'ĩ tĩmē (note that the *i* in the last syllable is short), pertaining to naval affairs; sēl'zē; nā'-vĩē; ăd'van tā'gēpūs; mả rĩnē', having to do with naval affairs; cōm mēr'cial; dīs'cĩ plĩnē, to form a habit of obedience in; lē gĩt'-ĩ mătē, lawful, authorized; nēū'trals, not engaged on either side

(of a war); rê pri'sal; ôf'fĩ cẽrẽd; pẽr'mà nent; lãw'lẽss nẽss;
eõm mĩs'sion (observe that both the *m* and *s* are doubled).

Look up the first five words of the lesson in the dictionary, mark them diacritically, and find the meanings of those with which you are not familiar.

LESSON 300

Dictation Review.

Only by pride cometh *contention*.—*Bible*.

He that walketh *uprightly* walketh surely.—*Bible*.

A soft *answer* turneth away *wrath*; but *grievous* words stir up anger.—*Bible*.

For, lo, the *winter* is past, the rain is over and gone; the *flowers* appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the *turtle* is heard in our land; the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the *tender* grape give a good smell.—*Bible*.

Virtue is not given by money, but from virtue come money and every other good of man, *public* as well as *private*.—*Plato*.

Lo, *Jove* himself declares the conquest ours!
Now on yon ranks *impel* your foaming steeds
And, sure of *glory*, dare *immortal* deeds.

—*Homer*.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

FOR

HIGH SCHOOLS AND FOR SPELLING DOWN

deleble
indelible
heinous
statue
subtile
formally
annuals
presage
augment
guardian
urbanity
modesty
critique
ordnance
rinse
arbitrator
alternate
denominate
hydraulics
illicit
codicil
dynamo
condenser
circuit
erudition
exuberant
intrinsic

incompatible
culpable
amplify
pristine
accumulate
ether
skeptic
laudable
converse
gallant
encompass
palatable
sanguine
cipher
dormitory
reservoir
recurrence
indomitable
extirpate
diffidence
covetousness
precipitous
parsimony
resurrection
decatalogue
pheasant
privilege

perpetual
upstart
emaciate
genealogy
chronic
barbarous
taciturn
visionary
procrastinate
ingenuous
referee
roily
captious
continuous
reparation
trepidation
wariness
venial
voracious
apparel
retrenchment
invalid
annular
abolition
inefficient
effable

cynical
 lineage
 duenna
 centuries
 transient
 perceive
 supersede
 revenue
 consummate
 licorice
 dubious
 seizure
 calumny
 arsenic
 corduroy
 subpœna
 niche
 psalm
 inveigle
 discipline
 hygiene
 haughty
 legible
 mobile
 palliate
 scrutinize
 coquette

column
 onerous
 sieve
 feign
 criticise
 arable
 scheme
 obsolete
 elegy
 effigy
 plausible
 factitious
 credible
 chagrin
 oxidation
 preoccupy
 visible
 legitimate
 complaisant
 audible
 parody
 stupefy
 minion
 treatise
 naphtha
 colossal
 coerce

grammar
 colleague
 salutary
 granary
 soliloquy
 bicycle
 exaggerate
 intestate
 reservoir
 neutral
 sumptuous
 despicable
 irritable
 elusion
 nonpareil
 adage
 abstruse
 hiccough
 anguish
 veneer
 requisite
 suicide
 variable
 ecstasy
 souvenir
 icicle

prologue
 catechism
 —cuneiform
 silesia
 lethargy
 egregious
 amphibious
 equitable
 martyr

valleys
 abscess
 cayenne
 convalesce
 foible
 cessation
 convenient
 assailant
 aghast

offertory
 kiln-dry
 refugee
 asylum
 siphon
 chamois
 cylinder
 verify
 quadrille

circumlocutory	recipient	somniloquence
until	parallel	gayety
fiery	obloquy	italicize
recede	vying	esquire
hackney	gauge	epilepsy
amanuensis	annuity	anonymous
paroxysm	privateer	writhe
townsfolk	salmon	promissory
embalm	abyss	enthusiasm
epilogue	deaf-mute	desultory
vertebra	synopsis	obituary
crucify	envelop	delegate
specimen	melancholy	recruit
emanate	exercise	aggrieve
quinine	aphorism	ratify
anomaly	February	crochet
isosceles	equipage	discretion
nitrogen	residuary	
intercede	accommodation	parallelogram
champagne	incense	descendant
harangue	disparage	boundary
philosophy	heirloom	baccalaureate
conducive	tombstone	cashmere
impromptu	sobriquet	almshouse
etiquette	fricassee	anæsthetic
colloquy	emery	mercenary
python	myrrh	pleurisy
rarity	pharynx	anemone
diagnosis	supervise	parable
decision	apostate	eligible
auspicious	necessity	rarefy
massacre	perfidy	jeopardy
inanimate	rendezvous	strategy
unnecessarily	siege	surprise
license	derrick	symphony
inaccessible	insuperable	hirsute

muscle
crystallization
reminiscence
believing
consciousness
acquiescence
element
hoarhound
scurrilous

feudal
sacrilege
vacillate
annul
falcon
phonic
prestige
chenille
ascetic

dissyllable
avalanche
promiscuous
independent
inheritance
mathematics
impertinent
appearance

indispensable
disappoint
nuisance
indigestible
prepossessing
mischievous
retrieving
infinitesimal
audacious
decrepitude
complacent
collusion
despicable
coterie
ecclesiastic
efficacious
pseudonym
indefatigable
hallucination
ingratiating
incessant
restaurant
hippopotamus
important
parliament
excrescence
trigonometry

stratagem
competency
deleterious
barrister
ameliorate
cornucopia
apportion
disseminate
efflorescent
irreparable
exchequer
mnemonics
hierarchy
receiving
conscientious
convalescence
achieving
characteristics
inheritance
acquiesce
atrocious
avaricious
curriculum
anomaly
competency
correlation
crucial

ebullition
felonious
mediocrity
misanthrope
ingenuous
exigency
contemporaries
transcendent
assistance
nominative
guillotine
incorrigible
aggrandize
colloquial
annihilate
débris
guerrilla
eccentricity
discernible
domicile
deferential
equilibrium
erroneous
ellipsis
emaciate
legitimate

herculean	puerile	syllogism
hypochondriac	solecism	syllabification
iconoclast	somnambulist	descant
facetious	sedition	fossilize
magnanimity	rapacious	polemics
proscenium	surveillance	usurpation
transmutable	utilitarian	innocuous
eleemosynary	saccharine	idyllic
resuscitate	superannuated	immunity
surreptitious	spheroidal	marauder
perquisite	expostulatory	irrelevant
prerogative	nugatory	saponaceous
plagiarism	trachea	substantiate
vignette	naïve	silhouette
salicylic	insatiate	quiescent
auxiliary	fallacious	perverse
sophistication	oligarchy	statistician
expletive	iridescent	railery
mendacious	salubrious	tournament
semitic	omniscient	troubadour
exorcise	deterioration	rescind
nihilism	consensual	monarchical
ephemeral	remunerate	diatonic
idiosyncrasy	pernicious	lodestar
loquacious	solicitous	repartee
piquant	vicissitude	valenciennes
sarcophagus	vociferous	

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

Ab initio—From the beginning (ăb ın ı'ti [=shı]ô).

Ad damnum—To the damage (ăd dăm'nům).

Ad infinitum—To infinity (ăd ın fın ı'tům).

Ad libitum—At pleasure (ăd lıb'ı tům).

Ad nauseam—To the point of disgusting (ăd naʝ's [=sh]ê am).

Ad valorem—According to value (ăd vâ lō'rēm).

Alias—Another name; otherwise (ā'lı ăs).

Alibi—Elsewhere (ăl'ı bı).

Alma mater—A benign mother (ăl'mâ mâtēr).

Anno Domini—In the year of our Lord (ăn'nô Dôm'ı nı).

Anno Mundi—In the year of the world (ăn'nô mün'dı).

Ante—Before (ăn'tê).

Ante meridiem—Before noon (ăn'tê mē rıd'ı ěm).

Anti—Against (ăn'tı).

A priori—Presumptively (ā prı ô'rı).

Attache—A subordinate member of a diplomatic embassy (ăt'tâ'che').

Blase—Surfeited (blâ ʝe').

Bona fide—In good faith (bō'nâ fi'dê).

Carte blanche—Full power (eärtê' blâNchê').

Caveat emptor—Let the buyer beware (eā'vê ât ěmp'tôr).

Compos mentis—Of a sound mind (côm'pôs mên'tıs).

Cortege—A procession (eôr'teg [=zh]ê').

Coup d'etat—A stroke of policy (eou'p' de tăť').

Cuisine—Style or quality of cooking (eu [=w]ı'sınê').

Debris—Wreckage (de'brıș').

De facto—From the fact (dē fâe'tô).

Desideratum—The thing desired (dê sıd'ê râ'tům).

Eclat—Showiness of achievement (ê elăt'; Fr. = e'elăt').

Elite—Choicest part of society (e'litê').

En masse—In a body (e [=ă]N' măsșê').

NOTE.—In representing the spelling of foreign words, e in unaccented syllables is an equivalent of â.

Ennui—Mental weariness produced by satiety or lack of interest (e[=ä]N'nui(=wě').

En rapport—In harmony (e[=ä]N ráp pōrt').

Et—And (ět).

Excelsior—Higher (ěx [=k] čěl'sĩ őr).

Expose—An exposition (ěx'pō'se').

In esse—In actual being (ĩn ės'sě).

In loco parentis—In place of a parent (ĩn lō'cō pā rěn'tis).

In personam—With reference to a specific person (ĩn pēr-sōn' am).

In posse—In possible being (ĩn pōs'sě).

In toto—In the whole (ĩn tō'tō).

Ipse dixit—He himself said it (ĩp'sě đix'it).

Mirage—An optical illusion where objects are seen inverted in the sky (mĩ'rąg[=zh]ě').

Morale—State of mind with reference to confidence, courage, zeal, etc., especially of a body of persons associated in some dangerous enterprise (mō rälě').

Naive—Having native or unaffected simplicity (nā'ivě').

Neglige } Careless attire (něg'li g[=zh]e'; Fr.=ne'gli-
Negligee } g[=zh]e')

Nolens volens—Willing or unwilling (nōl'ěns vōl'ěns).

Nolo contendere—I will not contest it (nō'lō cōn těn'dě rě).

Non sequitur—It does not follow (nōn sě'quĩ tũr).

Personnel—The collective characteristics of a group of persons (pēr'sōn něl'; Fr.=pēr'sōn nəl').

Petit—Small (pět'it; Fr.=pe'ti[=ě]t').

Pro rata—In proportion (pro'rā'tā).

Protege—One protected by another (prō'te'g[=zh]e').

Pro tempore—For the time being (pro'tēm'pō rě).

Quasi—In a manner (quā'sĩ).

Qui vive—On the alert (qui[=kě]'vivě').

Quo warranto—A writ commanding defendant to show by what warrant or authority he exercises a franchise (quō' wār-răn'tō).

Reductio ad absurdum—Reduction to an absurdity (re-đue'ti[=shi] ō äđ äb sũr'dũm).

Regime—Manner or system of government or management
re'g[=zh]imè').

Renaissance—Revival, as of letters of art (rê nāĩs'sançè;
Fr.=re nāĩs'sāNçè').

Résumé—A recapitulation or summary (re'su'mè').

Sans souci—Without care (sāNş' sɔ̃' çi[=è]').

Sine die—Without a day appointed (si'nê di' ê).

Sine qua non—An indispensable condition (si'nê qua nɔ̃n).

Terra firma—Solid earth (těr'rá fir'má).

Ultimatum—The last condition (ũl'tĩ mā'tũm).

Verbatim et literatim—Word for word and letter for letter
(věr bā'tĩm ət lĩt'ê rā'tĩm).

Via—By way of (vĩ'á).

Vice—In place of (vĩ' çê).

Incorrect Proof.

□ The ability to correct proof properly is an
 9² acquirement that should be possessed by
 every business and professional man.)

d³
 No #⁴

Very often the proof of a business man's
 ad. is returned to him for correction and
 X⁷ he should be able to make his corrections
 8⁹ by the use of such marks as are well under-
 stood by every printer.

u⁶
 otet⁸
 #¹⁰

□ All corrections should some have sign in the
 l.c.¹² Margin as well as in the body of the proof
 The printer's attention is first called to any
 error by a mark in the margin. He then
 l.¹⁵ searches for it in the body. ≠

tr¹¹ X
 O¹³ 7¹⁴
 8

□ cap.¹⁷ proof readers marks are often used in correct-
 ing manuscript of any kind.

l.¹⁶
 18
 w.f.¹⁹

(1) □ Indent for paragraph. (2) 9 Turn over the letter.
 (3) Wrong letter. (4) No # No paragraph. (5) □ Raise a
 letter or word. (6) u Lower a letter or word. (7) X An im-
 perfect type. (8) otet Let it stand. (9) 8 Dele, omit.
 (10) # More space. (11) tr Transpose. (12) l.c Lower case—
 small letter. (13) O Insert period. (14) 7 Bring matter
 to right; 7 to the left. (15) ^ Insert omitted letter.
 (16) u Depress a projecting quad. (17) cap Capital letter.
 (18) v Insert apostrophe. (19) w.f. Wrong font—the wrong
 style of type.

Suggestion: Ask the printer for some proof sheets for prac-
 tice in correcting.



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