83. In the following sentences, point out and classify the extensions of time and place:

At my feet the city slumbered. The squirrel climbs up the tree. Pines are green all the year. The sun conceals himself behind the trees. The sentinel placed himself before the gate. She is singing now. From their nests beneath the rafters sang the swallows. The moon and stars shine by night. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward. I went to the Exhibition last Thursday. Many animals sleep during the winter. The camel can thirst ten days. Letitia went to London yesterday morning. The splash of horses was soon heard behind them. The village reposes in the midst of farms. The farmer sat in his easy chair. We shall visit Paris in the month of June. The sun rises in the east. The moon and stars light up the heavens during the night. Alfred arose every morning at six o'clock. My uncle has lived in Italy for many years. The fig-tree is principally cultivated in the southern countries of Europe. We visit Wales once a year. High in front advanced the brandish'd sword. Back to the thicket slunk the guilty serpent. Now came still evening on. After a short silence he commenced again.

84. In the following sentences, point out and classify the extension of manner and cause:

Take her up tenderly. Lift her with care. He applied to his father from necessity. A good child obeys with alacrity. The judge dares not pronounce sentence arbitrarily. The oven glows with heat. Pinewood is very useful on account of its flexibility. We recognise birds by their wings. A tree is known by its fruit. Loud laugh their hearts with joy. They pitched their tents with care. The attendants moved about noiselessly. Do your mission gently. Pilate condemned Christ from fear of men. The beaver constructs his dam with nicety. The bird fashions her nest on unerring principles of architecture. She has done her work very neatly. The child came springing through the garden. Grass is generally cut with a scythe, but wheat with a sickle. He gained his position by industry and perseverance. Napoleon went to Egypt with forty sail of the line. With such talents he may rise to the highest offices in the state. Telemachus encountered many dangers from love to his father. A student studies for his profit, and travels for his pleasure. The mother knit good warm stockings for the children.

Four long years of mingled feeling,
Half in rest and half in strife,
I have seen thy waters stealing
Onward, like the stream of life.

85. Out of the following words form sentences, each with an extension of time; distinguishing between those which denote, 1. point of time; 2. duration; 3. repetition.


[86. Out of the following words form sentences, each with an extension of place; distinguishing between, 1. rest in; 2. motion to; 3. motion from.


[87. Out of the following words form sentences, each with an extension of manner; distinguishing between those which denote, 1. manner, properly so called; 2. degree; 3. instrument; 4. accompanying circumstances.


[88. Out of the following words form sentences, each with an extension of cause; distinguishing between those denoting, 1. reason; 2. condition; 3. purpose; 4. motive; 5. material cause.


89. Analyze the simple sentences given below according to the following models:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All the people</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>him [indirect]</td>
<td>willingly into the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>their offerings [direct]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[N.B.—These sentences may be parsed as well according to the model given in the Grammar.]
Second Model.

All the people willingly brought him their offerings into the city.

Enlargement of Subject.
Subject of Sentence.
Extension of Predicate (manner).
Predicate of Sentence.
Indirect object (dative).
Direct object.
Extension of Predicate (place).

The moon threw its silvery light upon the lake. It whitened the surface of the water. The two men climbed the steep mountain in silence. The King of the Belgians arrived in England yesterday.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.

In summer he took his frugal meals in the open air. Dost thou see that redbreast with the straw in his bill? The swallows twitter in their straw-built nests. Custom is the principal magistrate of man’s life. Houses are built to live in. God Almighty first planted a garden. The fly sat upon the axle-tree of the chariot-wheel. The lawns and meadow-ledges midway down hang rich in flowers. You had set that morning, on the casement’s edge, a long green box of mignonette. Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds. Expense ought to be limited by a man’s wages. The sea-coast of Thrace and Bithynia still exhibits a rich prospect of vineyards, of gardens, and of plentiful harvests. Many a glad good-morrow, and jocund laugh from the young folk, made the bright air brighter. The death of Claudius had revived the fainting spirits of the Goths. Long ere noon all sounds in the village were silenced. The sun from the western horizon, like a magician, extended his golden wand o’er the landscape. The age of the great Constantine and his sons is filled with important events.

But she, with sick and scornful looks averse,
To her full height her stately stature draws.

The ancient Christians were animated by a contempt for their present existence, and by a just confidence of immortality. Overwhelmed by the sight, yet speechless, the priest and the maiden gazed on the scene of terror.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery rise,
One sitting on a crimson scarlet unroll’d,
A queen, with swarthly cheeks and bold black eyes,
Brow bound with burning gold.

In that hour of deep contrition,
He beheld with clearer vision,
Through all outward show and fashion,
Justice, the Avenger, rise.

\[ 90. \] Form ten sentences—

a With enlarged subjects.
b With enlarged objects.
c With extensions of time and place properly classified.

91. Form five sentences to exemplify each of the particular given under extensions of manner and cause.
V. Of the Complex Sentence.

92. In each of the following examples underline the subordinate sentence:

Aurelian was invested with the consulship by Valerian, who styled him the deliverer of Illyricum. Rain fertilizes those fields which spread their bounty to God's creatures. Many books cost more than they are worth. Work as long as you can. When the wise men came out of the east to Jerusalem, they asked for the new-born king of Judea. A sincere, upright man speaks as he thinks. Many learned men write so badly that they cannot be understood. It was so cold in the year 1830, that Lake Constance was frozen. A short-hand writer must write as quickly as an orator speaks. Civilisation, which brings man out of a savage state, consists in multiplying the number of occupations. Generally speaking, the more one has, the more one wishes. Lazy people always do as little as they can. When the little chickens come out of the egg, they are able to run. When Herod heard of the new king of Judea, he was frightened. A dervise was journeying alone in a desert, when two merchants suddenly met him. Many of the talents we now possess, and of which we are too apt to be proud, will cease entirely with the present state. She had superadded to her jacket, a ribbon which fell across her shoulder to her waist. They wore the sweetest notes I ever heard, and I instantly let down the glass to hear them more distinctly. On a spring evening, on whichever side I turn my eyes, myriads of happy beings crowd upon my view.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
"Life is but an empty dream!"
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

93. Point out the noun sentences below, and show what place they each hold in reference to the principal sentence:

It may easily be shown that the earth is round. Whether the truth will ever come to light is uncertain. How he made his escape is a profound mystery. He never told me that he was going away. His excuse was, that he was engaged all the evening. My determination is, that you shall depart after Christmas. Socrates proved that virtue is its own reward. All affirmed that the king was never seen to smile again. When letters first came into use is uncertain. It is probable that they were first brought from the East.

You forget she is a gipsy girl.
And does that prove that Preciosa is above suspicion?
She sends your jewels back, and bids me tell you, she is not to be purchased by your gold.
Thou knowest that the Pope has sent him into Spain, to put a stop to dances on the stage.
And so I fear these dances will be stopped, and Preciosa be once more a beggar.
Dost thou remember when first we met?
94. Expand the phrases printed below in italics into noun sentences:

The utility of steam is now everywhere acknowledged. Your forgetfulness of the promise is very blameable. The cause of the delay is wholly unknown. It is wicked to steal. It is wise to be cautious. The immortality of the soul is generally admitted. I greatly desire your success. The suffering of humanity is a mysterious fact in the dispensations of Providence.

[95. Write five complex sentences having a noun sentence for its subject; five having the same for its object; five having the same for a predicate, with the verb "to be;" and five having the same in apposition to a noun or pronoun.]

96. Point out the adjective sentences below, and show what noun they each qualify.

The amusement of letters, which affords so many resources in solitude, was incapable of fixing the attention of Diocletian. Towards the west lies the fertile shore that stretches along the Adriatic. The choice of a spot, which united all that could contribute either to health or to luxury, did not require the partiality of a native. There is sweet music here, that softer falls than petals from blown roses on the grass. I keep smooth plats of fruitful ground, where thou mayest warble, eat, and dwell. It was a high speech of Seneca, "That the good things which belong to prosperity are to be wished, but the good things that belong to adversity to be admired." Let the day perish wherein I was born. How much less ni them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust. There are many injuries which almost every man feels, though he does not complain. The place whereon thou standest is holy ground.

On the square the oriel window, where in old heroic days Sat the poet, Melchior, singing Kaiser Maximilian's praise.

See here is a bower
Of eglantine, with honeysuckles woven,
Where not a spark of prying light creeps in.
She loved me for the dangers I had passed;
And I loved her that she did pity them.
This only is the witchcraft I have used.

Pleased with my admiration, and the fire
His speech struck from me, the old man would shaka,
His years away.

[97. Write ten complex sentences, with an adjective sentence qualifying the subject; and ten more with an adjective sentence qualifying the object.]

98. Point out the adverbial sentences in the following examples:

Where'er we tread 'tis haunted ground. Cromwell followed little events before he ventured to govern great ones. Thou shalt honour thy father and mother, that thy days may be long. When Jesus was twelve years of age, he went into the temple with his brethren. The older you become, the wiser.
GRADUATED EXERCISES.

You should be. The gardener is planting the shrubs where they will have the most shade. Can the soldier, when he girdeth on his armour, boast like him who putteth it off? While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest shall not fail. Where the carcasse is, there will the eagles be gathered together. Where thou hast not sowed, there canst not reap. If you wish to be well, you must live moderately. God has made everything good, but man is not always satisfied. Live so that thou mayest never have reason to repent. Paul, before he was converted, was a great persecutor of Christ. The body of St. Andrew is magnificently interred by Constantine, when he became a Christian. When darkness broke away, and morning began to dawn, the town wore a strange aspect indeed. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Before the mountain were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting thou art God.

- When Tancred’s buried, and not till then,
  The heir shall have his own again.

99. Specify which of the following relations of time and place are implied in the adverbial sentences below—point of time, duration, repetition; rest in, motion to, motion from.

When Columbus had finished speaking, the sovereigns sank upon their knees. My father gets up when the sun rises. Magdalene did not know the Saviour until she had talked with him. While he was talking thus, the place, the old man’s shape, both troubled me. When you are tempted to resent an injury, reflect with yourselves, Has God no account against you? After the most violent shock had ceased, the clouds of dust began to disperse. When the spray had fallen again, the glittering dones had vanished. While I call for justice upon the prisoner, I wish also to do him justice. When you would speak or think harshly of your neighbour, reflect, Are you so without sin, that you can venture to cast the first stone at another? He, like the world, his ready visit pays where fortune smiles. When William Penn approached the Sachems, all the Indians threw down their arms. And when even was come, the ship was in the midst of the sea. After he had suppressed this conspiracy, he led his troops into Italy. I shall stay here until the post arrives. When he took his seat, the house cheered him. He swam the Eas river, where ford there was none. When Hannibal marched into Italy he was obliged to open a way over the mountains. As often as you repeat this offence, you will be severely punished. Where’er I take my walks abroad, how many poor I see. He intends visiting his relations before he leaves England. Travel not early, before thy judgment be risen; lest thou observe rather shows than substance. Whenever we visited him, he welcomed us most warmly. While Constantine signalized his valour in the field, the sovereign of Rome appeared insensible to the dangers of civil war. Before Constantine marched into Italy, he secured the friendship of the Illyrian emperor. As we were crossing the straits, a severe storm arose. Whilst he passed this indolent life he was repeatedly heard to declare, that he alone was emperor. Where thou goest I will go. I will go wherever you wish.

100. Specify which of the following relations of manner and cause are implied in the adverbial sentences below—likeness, relation, intensity, proportion, effect; reason, condition, concession.
The upright man speaks as he thinks. As a man lives so will he die. The man who is contented is as happy as if he possessed all the treasures of the world. In summer it sometimes thunders, so that the very windows shudder. In January 1830, it was so cold that Lake Constance was frozen over. The stenographer must write as fast as a man can speak. Death spares the rich as little as he forgets the poor. The higher a man rises, the deeper he can fall. A bird flies swifter than a horse can run. The ostrich is unable to fly, because it has no wings in proportion to its body. Fishes have no voice, because they have no lungs. Since the barometer rises the weather will probably soon clear up. The boy cannot write, because he has injured his hand. Learn while you are young, so that you may get forward in the world. We manure the fields, in order that they may become fruitful. God is ever present, although we never see him. Insects are useful notwithstanding they often do injury to the plants. Many sorrows are benefits. Unless you obey you will be punished.

[101. Form ten complex sentences containing adverbial sentences of time, and as many containing adverbial sentences of place, manner, and cause.]

[102. Form two complex sentences to exemplify each of the particular relations of time, place, manner, and cause.]

103. Analyze the complex sentences given below according to the model.

(N.B.—These sentences may be parsed as well, according to the model given in the Grammar.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Kind of Sentence</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Prin. sent.</td>
<td>The husbandman</td>
<td>can look forward</td>
<td>with confidence to the increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who has the promise of God</td>
<td>Adj. sent. to a.</td>
<td>who</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>the promise of God</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that seed-time and harvest shall not fail.</td>
<td>Noun-sent. to b.</td>
<td>[that] seed-time and harvest</td>
<td>shall not fail.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Christian charity is friendship expanded, like the face of the sun when it mounts above the eastern hills. He needs strong arms who is to swim against the stream. An honourable friend of mine, who is now, I believe,
near me—a gentleman to whom I never can on any occasion refer without feelings of respect, and, on this subject, without feelings of the most grateful homage; a gentleman, whose abilities upon this occasion, as upon some former ones, are not intrusted merely to the perishable eloquence of the day, but will live to be the admiration of that hour when all of us are mute, and most of us forgotten; that honourable gentleman has told you that prudence, the first of virtues, never can be used in the cause of vice.

After these appear'd
A crew, who, under names of old renown,
Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abused
Fanatic Egypt and her priests, to seek
Their wandering gods disguised in brutish forms
Rather than human.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
Of some great ammiral were but a wand,
He walked with, to support uneasy steps
Over the burning marl.

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad eminence.

He scarce had finished when such murmur filled
Th' assembly, as when hollow rocks retain
The sound of blustering winds, which all night long
Had roused the sea.

On she came, with a cloud of canvas,
Right against the wind that blew
Until the eye could distinguish
The faces of the crew.

Sweet was her breath as the breath of kine that feed in the meadows.
We sat within the farm-house old,
Whose windows, looking o'er the bay,
Gave to the sea-breeze, damp and cold,
An easy entrance night and day.

VI. Of the Compound Sentence.

104. Point out all the co-ordinate sentences in the following examples, and determine whether they are of the copulative, disjunctive, adversative, or causative (illative) class:

Elder-berries are ripe at this season, and an excellent domestic wine is made from them. I hope we shall have another good day to-morrow, for the
The clouds are red in the west. The brooks are become dry and the ground is parched. Hazel-nuts grow profusely in some parts of this country, but they are in much greater demand than our produce will supply. Walnut-trees are fine ornaments to farms, and they are of great utility also. Just give me liberty to speak, and I will come to an explanation with you. He looked at her sorrowfully, but without manifesting either vexation or surprise.

The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But at every gust the dead leaves fall.

The clergy were much displeased at the fashion, and one clergyman is said to have preached a sermon against it. Much silver was coined in Henry the First's time, but little gold, and no copper was used. The castles were very large, but there was little room for comforts. The boat sank, and they were all drowned. He was a bad man, therefore he was not respected by his subjects. The dying king begged to be attended by his confessor, but she denied him even this comfort. Through faith we understand that the world was made by the word of God, so that things which are seen are not made of things that do appear. War is attended with desolating effects, for it is confessedly the scourge of our angry passions. The life of the queen bee seems to be all enjoyment, yet it is only an idle life.

Take the instant way,
For honour travels in a strait so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.

Down the broad vale of tears afar,
The spectral camp is fled;
Faith shineth as a morning star,
Our ghastly fears are dead.

He arrived at the right moment, or I should have been lost. William was a doughty champion, or England would not have been conquered.

Go on, go on, thy onward way
Leads up to light,
The morning now begins to grey,
Anon the cheering beams of day
Shall chase the night.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
And at every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary.

105. Point out all the contracted sentences in the following passages, and show in what part of the sentence the contraction takes place:

The action began at five minutes past ten, and was general by eleven.
The veil of shadow, as it shifts, has glanced upon adoring souls, and at its touch cast down a fresh multitude to kneel. The Jews would not tread upon the smallest piece of paper in their way, but took it up, for possibly, say they, the name of God may be on it. The faculty of imagination is the great spring of human activity, and the principal source of human improvement.
Weak is the will of man, his judgment blind;
Remembrance persecutes and hope betrays;
Heavy is woe; and joy for human kind
A mournful thing, so transient is the blaze.

With a slow and noiseless footstep,
Comes that messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand on mine.

Birds seek their nests; the ox, horse, and other domestic animals sleep
around us. The richest dress that human art can invent, the finest decora-
tions, the most pompous equipage, the most superb ornaments in the
palaces of kings vanish and sink to nothing when compared with the beauty
of nature. Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should
be, but is not.

106. Analyze the following miscellaneous sentences:

The Christian religion, once here, cannot again pass away; in one or
other form it will endure through all time; as in Scripture, so also in the
heart of man, is written, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it."
The state of the world is such, and so much depends on action, that
everything seems to say aloud to every man, "Do something, do it,
do it!"

Flowers form one of the first delights of early age, and they have proved
a source of recreation to the most profound philosophers.
Gratitude consists in an equal return of benefits if we are able, of thanks
if we are not; which thanks, therefore, must always rise in proportion as the
benefits received are great, and the receiver incapable of making any other
sort of requital.
The downfall of Buonaparte is an impressive lesson to ambition, and affords
a striking illustration of the inevitable tendency of that passion to bring to
ruin the power and the greatness which it seeks so madly to increase.
There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction
that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take
himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe
is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through
his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till.

To prayer, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but endeavoured with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut;
And I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear,
Light after light, well used, they shall attain,
And to the end persisting, safe arrive.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

Within a window'd niche of that high hall
'Sate Brunswick's fated whihestain; he did not:
OF THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

That sound the first amid the festival,
And caught its tone with Death's prophetic ear;
And when they smiled because he deem'd it near,
His heart more truly knew that peal too well
Which stretch'd his father on a bloody bier,
And rais'd the vengeance blood alone could quell;
He rush'd into the field, and, foremost fighting, fell!

Where barbarous hordes on Scythian mountains roam.
Truth, Mercy, Freedom, yet shall find a home;
Where'er degraded nature bleeds and pine,
From Guinen's coast to Sabir's dreary mines,
Truth shall pervade the unfathom'd darkness there;
And light the dreadful features of despair.

Hark! the stern captive spurs his heavy load,
And asks the image back that Heaven bestowed;
Fierce in his eye the fire of valour burns,
And, as the slave departs, the man returns.

'Tis pleasant by the cheerful hearth to hear
Of tempests, and the dangers of the deep,
And pause at times, and feel that we are safe;
Then listen to the perilous tale again,
And with an eager and suspended soul,
Woo terror to delight us.

I come, I come! ye have call'd me long;
I come o'er the mountains with light and song
Ye may trace my step o'er the waking earth,
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth—
By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

A nightingale, that all day long,
Had cheered the village with his song,
Nor yet at eve his note suspended,
Nor yet when eventide was ended,
Began to feel, as well he might,
The keen demands of appetite;
When, looking eagerly around,
He spied far off, upon the ground,
A something shining in the dark,
And knew the glow-worm by his spark.

Darken'd so, yet shone
Above them all th' Archangel; 'tis his face
Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd, and scar
Sat on his faded cheek, but under brows
Of dauntless courage and considerate pride
Waiting revenge: cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and passion to behold
The fellows of his crime, the followers rather,
Far other once beheld in bliss, condemned
For ever now to have their lot in pain.
He now prepared
To speak: whereat their doubled ranks they bend
From wing to wing, and half-enclose him round
With all his peers: attention held them mute.
Thrice he essayed; and thrice, in spite of scorn,
Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth: at last
Words, interwoven with sighs, found out their way.

As bees
In spring-time, when the sun with Taurus rides,
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In clusters; they among fresh dews and flowers
Fly to and fro, or on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their straw-built citadel,
New-rubbed with balm expatiating, and confer
Their state affairs; so thick the airy crowd
Swarmed and were straitened; till, the signal given,
Behold a wonder! they but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room
Throng numberless.

PART IV.

EXERCISES ON THE LAWS OF SYNTAX.

I. FUNDAMENTAL LAWS.

107. Point out all the predicative relations which occur in
the following passages:

Manual labour, though an unavoidable duty, though designed as a blessing,
and naturally both a pleasure and a dignity, is often abused, till, by its ter-
rible excess, it becomes really a punishment and a curse. It is only a proper
amount of work that is a blessing. Too much of it wears out the body before
its time—cripples the mind, debases the soul, blunts the senses; and chills
the affections. It makes a man— a spinning-jenny or a ploughing-machine,
and not a being of large discourse, that looks before and after." He
ceases to be a man, and becomes a thing.

Who shall say what work and works this England has yet to do? For
what purpose this land of Britain was created, set like a jewel in the en-
circling blue of ocean; and this tribe of Saxons, fashioned in the depths of
time "on the shores of the Black Sea," or elsewhere, "out of Harzgebirge
rock," or whatever other material, was sent travelling hitherward, no man
can say; it was for a work, and for works, incapable of announcement in
words. Thou seest them there; part of them stand done, and visible to the
eye; even these thou canst not name; how much less the others, still matter
of prophecy only!
108. Correct the errors in the use of subject and predicate which occur in the following examples:—

Many of the advantages we now possess dies with us, but virtue is immortal.

One of my most intimate friends were present when the circumstance occurred.

You, whom I loved beyond all others, was my strongest opponent. The child said imploringly, 

Thou wilt not leave me, mother. Quest. Who are going for a walk to-day? Ans. John and me. Thou, my friend, were in great danger of thy life. One only of all the flock was missing when he arrived. The whole series were completed in about six months. The building of so many magnificent edifices was very expensive. Part of the plans are completed. They are very happy in each other's society.

109. Point out the objective relations which occur in the following passages:—

The great principle of human satisfaction is engagement. It is a most just distinction, which the late Mr. Tucker has dwelt upon so largely in his works, between pleasures in which we are passive, and pleasures in which we are active. And I believe every attentive observer of human life will assent to this position, that however gratifying the sensations may occasionally be in which we are passive, it is not these, but the latter class of our pleasures, which constitutes satisfaction, which supply that regular stream of moderate and miscellaneous enjoyments in which happiness, as distinguished from voluptuousness, consists.

There is no phenomenon in nature more beautiful and splendid than the rising sun. The richest dress that human art can invent, the finest decorations, the most pompous equipage, the most superb ornaments in the palaces of kings, vanish and sink to nothing when compared with this beauty of nature. The sun appears with all the splendour of majesty, rising higher and higher, and the earth assumes a new aspect. Every creature rejoices, and seems to receive a new life. The birds, with songs of joy, salute the source of light and day, every animal begins to move, and all feel themselves animated with new strength and spirit.

110. Correct the errors, in relation to the objective case, which occur in the following sentences:—

Between you and I, the whole plan is absurd. He gave assurance of his reformation to all his friends, relations, and they who took any interest in his welfare. William gave you and I a full description of his interview. Will thee come to-morrow, Jamie? Them books must be removed immediately. Charles and me were very glad to accept your kind invitation. Her and I were both in the room at the time.

111. Point out all the attributive relations in the following passages:—

That man, by merely measuring the moon's apparent distance from a star, with a little portable instrument held in his hand, and applied to his eye, even with so unstable a footing as the deck of a ship, shall say positively within five miles, where he is, on a boundless ocean, cannot but appear to persons ignorant of physical astronomy an approach to the miraculous. Yet.
the alternatives of life and death, wealth and ruin, are daily and hourly staked with perfect confidence on these marvellous computations, which might almost seem to have been devised on purpose to show how closely the extremes of speculative refinement and practical utility can be brought to approximate.

More than half my boys never saw the sea, and never were in London, and it is surprising how the first of these disadvantages interferes with their understanding much of the ancient poetry, while the other keeps the range of their ideas in an exceedingly narrow compass.

II. Special Rules of Syntax.

112. Correct the errors which occur in the following passages, in relation to the subject and predicate:—

John and Mary comes to school every day from a long distance.
Morning or evening are the best time for study.
The whole army were defeated and slain.
Neither Napoleon nor Wellington were aware of what had occurred the previous night.
The swallow, the martin, and the redbreast, is considered to be the most innocent of birds.

Have not Homer or Virgil been the especial favourites of every age?
Have not Milton and Shakspere been considered the two greatest English poets?
The school were to break up on the 20th.
The whole school was rambling about the common all the afternoon.
He and I goes to market every day,

You and Samuel was very hungry during the performance.

113. The nominative case is usually the subject to a finite verb; point out the nominatives in the following sentences which have no finite verb after them:—

God, from the mount of Sinai, whose grey top
Shall trouble, He descending will Himself
Ordain their laws.

For me, scarce hoping to attain that rest,
Always from port withheld, always distress’d;
The howling winds drive devious, tempest-toss’d,
Sails rent, seams opening wide, and compass lost.

Everything being right, I shall start to-morrow morning.

Work, work, my boy, be not afraid;
Look labour boldly in the face.

Beauteous isle and plenteous,
What though in thy atmosphere

* ‘Float not the taintless luxury of light!*
SPECIAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

51

Not yet enslaved, nor wholly vile, ..
O Albion! O, my mother isle!
Thy valleys, fair as Eden’s bowers,
Glitter green with sunny showers.

114. Point out all the cases of opposition in the following sentences, and correct any that are wrongly written:—

Whang the miller was very avaricious.
After the short usurpation of his cousin Stephen, Henry II. succeeded his grandfather.
The abuses of John’s government caused that combination of the Barons, which extorted Magna Charta—the basis of English liberty. Hence sprang the numerous Italian republics, Venice, Genoa, Florence, and others.
The person who called on you yesterday was me.
This is a work of Milton’s, the great English poet.
It was him who represented the case so badly.
It was her who took away the book that I was reading.
He, the wisest of his race, stood near, and observed the folly of his brethren, the Arabs.

115. Correct the errors in relation to the use of the possessive case, which occur in the following passages:—

The children’s supper is nearly ready.
John’s and Mary’s shares are smaller than the rest. His nose is very much like that of my father’s. That wife of my uncle’s is always scolding her servants.

116. Classify the objective cases in the following passages, according as they follow transitive, intransitive, or passive verbs; and show which of them are indirect objects:—

Navigation is an art so nice and complicated, that it requires the ingenuity as well as the experience of many ages to bring it to any degree of perfection. The fish we caught yesterday weighed six pounds. Some horses can run a mile a minute. Yesterday I was taken over the gardens, and shown the whole house. Just as we were going out we were asked the way to the church. Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar’s, and to God the things that are God’s. Our master taught us geography with great skill. We watched three hours on the beach, but could see nothing of the vessel. Will you be so good as to lend me half-a-crown.

Then sang Moses this song unto the Lord, and spake, saying; I will sing unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea.

117. Correct the following errors in the use of the relative pronoun, and give the reason for each correction:—

Whom do you think I am? Who were you speaking of just now? I do not know who you profess to be. Whosoever he may select, I shall be quite content. I have no idea who he means to put in my place.

118. Point out below all the instances of verbs used absolutely.

There were a good number, say twenty, present.

We went a good distance farther, suppose half a mile. Taking the count
at random, I should say that there were fifty vessels in sight. Speaking accurately, we were only three and a half minutes in the room. To speak distinctly, I do not wish your company any longer.

119. Correct errors of any kind in the following examples:—
There is, in fact, no houses whatever on one side of the street. Nothing but grave and serious studies delight him. In the observance of the laws consists the stability and welfare of the kingdom. These are the men which we select for our companions. Will any one bring me their books? These kind of potatoes are the best grown. Those sort of peas are very productive. Has either of your three friends arrived? Each of them shall be rewarded in their turn. Whom do you think it is? I dare not to solicit any favour of him. You need not to go so hastily.

120.
She always appears very amiably. If you wish to be healthy, live conformable to the rules of prudence and moderation. Agreeable to his promise, he came to me in the afternoon. I ascended an exceedingly high mountain in Switzerland. This one is more preferable than that. I cannot run no farther. He won't give me none of his flowers. I will not forgive him neither this year nor next. Have you ran home for the umbrella? John has unfortunately broke his leg. We have began dinner this hour ago.

PART V.

EXERCISES ON THE STRUCTURE OF WORDS.

Prefixes.

121. Point out the prefixes in the following words, and give their exact meaning:—
Forewarn, extract, introduce, automaton, misuse, abstract, accede, amphibious, withstand, circumlocution, retrograde, epitaph, midway, election, oppose, anarchy, outdo, retain, supersede, subsequent, ascend, insatiable, postpone, propose, deviate, ignoble, prominent, eminent, imminent, emigrate, colloquial, transpose, dissipate benevolent, bespeak, Antichristian.
122. Point out the prefixes below, give their meanings, and state from what language they are derived:—
Incursion, paradox, oblation, reprove, prolate, relate, eclipses, forbear, recollect, disintegrate, illicit, episcopacy, composure, deportment, apprehend, mishap, ashore, retrieve, protrude, archtype, suburb, invaluable, immense, prohibit, benefactor, euphony, hemispher, anabaptist, accident, heterogenous, biped, retrospection, subterfuge, undone, besmear, coincidente.

STRUCTURE OF NOUN.

123. Write out a list of ten noun roots, ten primary derivatives, ten secondary derivatives, and ten compound nouns.

124. Write primary derivatives (nouns) from the following roots, and explain what change has taken place:—
Bless, bite, feed, deal, set, sing, dog, wreatho, prove, breathe, love, choose, bake, live, weave, bathe, strive, speak, use.

125. Point out the affixes in the following Saxon derivatives, and state the meaning of each:—
Liar, drunkard, darling, hillock, brooklet, kingdom, housemanship, whiteness, slavery, beggary, laughter, wedlock, manhood, hatchet, shovel, guilde.

126. Point out the affixes in the following Latin and Greek derivatives, and state the meaning of each:—
Particle, animacula, sponsor, executrix, aversion, condition, penitence, sophist, Jebusite, dignity, multitude, justice, condiment, candour, fissure, an export, an import, academician, royalist, fallacy, formula, globule, region, independence.

127. State from what language the following affixes are derived, and what they each imply:—
-ard, -ess, kin, -or, -tor, -trix, -eer, -ist, -ling, -let, -lock, -tude, -ence, -ary, -sue, -cl, -ness, -hood, -head, -ment, -isk, -cule.

128. Write out a list of twenty nouns signifying agent, ten diminutives; thirty denoting abstract ideas, and ten signifying instrument; and state from what language each is derived.

129. Determine which of the following words are original roots, which primary derivatives, which secondary derivatives, and which compound words, and put each in a list by itself:—
End, hopeless, stream, right, smuff, rest, goodness, life, character, ideal, world, sun, law, stride, distance, year, foremost, joy, fear, pleasure, parent, child, proud, full, cloth, night, morning, heaven, manhood, stem, people, tyrant.
130. Give a list of twenty adjectives, which you would consider to be original roots.

131. Write primary derivatives (adjectives) from the following words:—
   String, die, heal, heat, trow, wring, pride, save.

132. Point out the affixes in the following secondary derivatives, and put the meaning to each when they can be determined:—
   Dusty, mountainous, verbose, fruitful, homeward, carboniferous, intelligent, imaginative, friendly, childlike, hopeless, handsome, witty, southern, blackish, sevenfold, earthen, edible, etable.

133. Write out a list of twenty Saxon derivatives, and twenty Latin derivatives (adjectives), and state what the affix in each case implies.

Structure of the Pronoun.

134. Which may be considered the original pronouns of the English language?

135. Give a list of the principal derived pronouns, and show what they are derived from.

Structure of the Verb.

136. Give a list of English root-verbs, with the past tense of each?

137. Give primary derivatives (verbs) from the following roots:—
   Fall, rise, roll, strew, bound, rush, fly, drop, dream, breath, sit, lie, blood, rise, molt, wash, shake, glass, dry, cool.

138. Point out the affixes, if any, of the following words, and determine their meaning:—
   Scatter, whiten, harden, imitate, clamber, prattle, exist, assent, linger, shuffle, bully, baptize, disturb, suspect, terminate, expedite, inhabit.

139. Give a list of twenty Saxon, twenty Latin, and five Greek derivatives (verbs); explain the force of the affix in each, or show where an affix is wanting.
STRUCTURE OF THE ADVERB.

140. Give a list of original adverbs, and of primary derivatives, showing from what the latter are derived.

141. In the following adverbs, point out the suffixes and prefixes, and determine the meaning of each:

Always, shortly, daily, likewise, abroad, betimes, heavenward, forward, adrift, before.

142. Give a list of twenty compound adverbs.

STRUCTURE OF THE PREPOSITION.

143. State which of the following prepositions are original, which derived, and which verbal:

At, by, about, around, on, of, concerning, till, through, against, below, beyond, touching, during, up, with, except.

STRUCTURE OF THE CONJUNCTION.

144. State which of the following conjunctions are original, which derived, and which compound:

And, either, or, neither, but, than, through, nevertheless, if, whether, even, since, although, moreover, seeing, since.

The teacher can now give out the more prominent words in each lesson to be explained according to the following model:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Affix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Re-, back.</td>
<td>frango, fractum, } break.</td>
<td>-tion, abs. idea.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instead of giving the different derivatives under the Latin roots, I have thought it best that the pupil should have the exercise of combining the prefixes and suffixes with the root, and thus discovering the etymology of words for himself.
VOCABULARY.

I. SAXON ROOTS.

Observation.—A great number of English words are derived from precisely corresponding Saxon words. Where the derivation is obvious, (as, smith, brother, tooth, &c., from smith, brother, toth, &c.,) the Saxon words are not given in the Vocabulary. The roots printed below are those which give origin to a number of English words, the derivation of which is more disguised.

Saxon Nouns.

Æcer, a field; (Ger. Aker,) acre, God's-aco.
Bane, death; bane, baneful, bonbane.
Bot, satisfaction; to boot, bootless.
Cyn, race; kin, kindred, kind.
Dæar, animal; (Ger. Thier,) deer.
Durham.
Dœl, past; (Ger. Theil,) doe, deal, to deal.
Dun, hill; downs; most proper names ending in don.
Ea, es, water; island; many names of places in ey. Ouse.
Feond, enemy; (Ger. Feind,) fiend, fiendish.
Fugal, bird; (Ger. Vogel,) fowl, Fowler, bowling-piece.
Geard, enclosure; yard, garden.
Gorst, furze; gorse, gooseberry.
Ham, dwelling; home, (Ger. Heim,) hamlet; names of places ending in ham.
Holm, island; Holms, Axholm, &c.
Hund, dog; (Ger. Hund,) hound, hunt.
Hythe, port; Hythe, Rotherhythe.
Ing, meadow; the Ings, names of places in ing.
Saxon Verb:

Beordan, to order; (Ger. bieten,) bid, beadle.
Beorgan, to protect; (Ger. borgen,) burgh, borough.
Blawan, to blow; (Ger. blasen,) blast, bluster, blossom.
Bidan, to wait; hide, abide, abode.
Brecan, to use; broker, brook.
Buan, to cultivate; (Ger. baun,) boor, neighbour.
Bugan, to bow; (Ger. biegen,) bow, bowg, bay, elbow.
Ceapian, to buy; (Ger. kaufen,) cheap, Chapman, chaffer, Cheapside, Chipping.
Cearcan, to creak; cark, chatter, chirp. (Old Eng. chirk.)
Clypian, to call; old Eng. cyclept.
Cunnian, to seek; to con, cunning, (Ger. kennen.)
Cwellan, to slay; quell, kill.
Deman, to judge; deem, doom.
Dragan, to draw; drag, draught, (Ger. tragen.)
Drigan, to dry; drought, drug, (Ger. trocken.)
Faran, to go; fare, farewell, ferry, thoroughfare.
Fenegan, to cut; (Ger. fangen,) finger, sang.
Frean, to love; (Ger. freien,) friend.
Frician, to jump; freak, frog.
Fullan, to corrupt; foul, filth.
Galan, to sing; nightingale.
Gangen, to go; gang, gangway, (Ger. gehen.)
Glewian, to shine; glow, gleam, (Ger. glühen.)
Grafan, to dig; (Ger. graben,) grave, engrave, grove.
Gripin, to squeeze; (Ger. greifen,) gripe, grip.
Hebban, to lift; (Ger. heben,) heave.
Macian, to make; (Ger. machen,) make, mackle.
Mecan, to think; (Ger. meinen,) mean, mind.
Mengan, to mix; (Ger. mengen,) mingle, among.
Miasian, to feed; meat, mess.
Pilman, to expose to danger; plight.
Ripan, to bind; wrap, reap, rope.
Rocean, to care; to reck, reckless.
Sceadan, to divide; scot, scatter, shed, wastershed.
Sceitan, to cut; shear, shears, share.
Shear, ploughshare, sear, score.
Slician, to kill; (Ger. schlagen,) slay, slaughter, slight, sly (clever in stroke.)
Snican, to creep; sneak, snake.
Steorfan, to die; starve, (Ger. sterben.)
Stigan, to ascend; (Ger. steigen,) stair, stags, storey, stirrup.
Tellan, to count; (Ger. zählen,) tell, tale.
Teogan, to draw; tug.
Thinian, to seem; methinks (it seems to me).
Thringan, to press; (Ger. dringen,) throng.
Wanian, to fail; wane, wan.
Wealden, to govern; wield, bretwalda, (Ger. Gewalt.)
Weman, to think; ween.
Wenden, to go; wend, went, wander, (Ger. wenden.)
Withan, to know; wit, wit, wise, (Ger. wissen.)
Whithan, to twist; wheathe, writh, wrath, wroth, wry.
Wroth, to revenge; wreak.
Writan, to dwell; (Ger. wohnen,) wont.

Saxon Adjectives.

Ær, before; ere, ear, or.
Bald, brave; bold, Ethelbold.
Eald, old; elder, Ælderman, Aldred.
God, good; godspel, godsend.
Hal, sound; whole, wholesome, hale.

Hal, sound; whole, wholesome, hale.

Halic, holy; (Ger. heilig,) Halidoun.
Rein, clear; (Ger. rein,) rinse.
Rode, red; ruddy, Ruthin.
Soth, true; sooth, soothsayer.
11. LATIN ROOTS—Nouns.

Ædes, a building; edifice.
Ænum, an age; coeval.
Ager, a field; agriculture.
Anima, life; animal.
Animus, mind; magnanimous.
Annum, year; annual.
Aqua, water; aquatic.
Arma, weapons; armour.
Articulus, a little joint; article.
Auris, the ear; aurist.
Aurum, gold; auriferous.
Auster, south wind; Australia.
Avis, a bird; avairy, augur.
Barba, beard; barber.
Bellum, war; rebel, bellicose.
Brachium, the arm; bracclet.
Calor, heat; calorific.
Canis, a dog; canine.
Caput, the head; captain.
Carbo, coal; carbonic.
Carmen, song; charming.
Caro, flesh; carnal.
Calculus, a little stone; calculate.
Catena, chain; concatenate.
Causa, cause; excuse.
Centrum, middle; centripetal.
Centum, a hundred; century.
Charta, paper; card.
Civis, a citizen; civil.
Celum, heaven; celestial.
Cor, heart; cordial.
Corpus, body; corporeal.
Crux, cross; crucify.
Culpa, fault; culpable.
Cur, care; curious.
Cutis, skin; cuticle.
Dens, tooth; dentist.
Deus, God; deity.
Dexter, the right hand; dexterous.
Dies, a day; diurnal.
Digitus, a finger; digit.
Domus, a house; domicile.
Equus, a horse; equestrian.
Exemplum, instance; example.
Fabula, a fable; fabulous.
Facies, the face; efface.
Fama, report; famous.
Femina, woman; female.

Ferrum, iron; farrier.
Filius, a son; filial.
Fimis, end; final.
Flamma, flame; inflammable.
Flora, flower; flourish.
Folia, leaves; foliage.
Forma, form; formation.
Frater, brother; fraternal.
Frons, forehead; frontispiece.
Fumus, smoke; fumigate.
Fundus, foundation; profound.
Gens, nation; gentle.
Globus, a sphere; globular.
Gradus, a step; grade.
Gratia, favour; ingratiating.
Grex, a flock; congregate.
Hæres, heir; hereditary.
Homo, man; human.
Hora, hour; horary.
Hortus, garden; horticulture.
Hospes, a guest; hospitable.
Ignis, fire; ignite.
Insula, island; insular.
Iter, journey; itinerant.
Jugum, yoke; subjugal.
Jus, right; justice.
Juvenis, a youth; juvenile.
Labor, labour; labours.
Lacte, milk; lactation.
Lapis, stone; lapidary.
Laudus, praise; laudatory.
Libra, balance; equilibrium.
Limnus, threshold; preliminary.
Linea, line; delineate.
Lingua, tongue; linguist.
Letter, letter; literal.
Locus, place; locate.
Luna, the moon; lunatic.
Lux, light; lucifer.
Luxus, luxury; luxuriate.
Macula, a spot; immaculate.
Magister, a master; magistrate.
Mamma, the breast; mammal.
Manus, the hand; manual.
Mare, the sea; marine.
Mars, the god of war; martial.
Mater, mother; maternal.
VOCABULARY.

Materiae, matter; material.
Mel, honey; mellifluous.
Mens, mind; mental.
Miles, a soldier; military.
Mina, weight; menaces.
Modus, manner; mood.
Mola, mill; meal.
Moles, mass; demolish.
Mons, mountain; promontory.
Mors, death; immortal.
Mos, manner; morals.
Munus, gift; munificent.
Negotium, business; negotiate.
Nihil, nothing; annihilate.
Nomen, a name; nominal.
Nox, night; nocturnal.
Numerus, number; numeration.
Oculus, the eye; oculist.
Os, oris, mouth; oral.
Os, ossis, bone; osify.
Ovum, egg; oval.
Pactus, a treaty; compact.
Palma, palm; palmary.
Pars, a part; partial.
Pater, a father; paternal.
Pax, peace; pacify.
Pectus, breast; expectorate.
Pes, foot; biped.
Pilus (capillus), hair; pile, capillary.
Piscis, fish; piscatory.
Plantae, plant; plantation.
Phleum, lead; number.
Pena, punishment; penal.
Pondus, weight; pound.
Populus, people; popular.
Praedae, booty; predacious.
Pretium, price; precious.
Puer, boy; puerile.
Quies, rest; quiet.
Radius, spoke of wheel; ray.
Radix, root; radical.

Latin Verbs.

Æstima, value; estimate.
Agio (actus), act; transact.
Amo, love; amatory.
Aperio, open; aperture.
Appello, call; appellation.
Apto, fit; aptitude.
Audio, hear; audibly.
Augoe, increase; augment.

Rivus, stream; river.
Robur, strength; robust.
Rota, wheel; rotatory.
Rus, country; rustic.
Sal, salt; saline.
Salus, safety; salvation.
Sanguis, blood; sanguine.
Sapor, saucer; insipid.
Seculum, the age; secular.
Semen, seed; seminary.
Signum, sign; signify.
Solem, sun; solar.
Somnus, sleep; somnambulist.
Sors, lot; assort.
Spatium, space; expatiate.
Tabula, table; tabulate.
Tempus, time; temporary.
Terminus, boundary; exterminate.
Terra, the earth; terrestrial.
Testis, witness; attest.
Umbræ, shadow; umbrageous.
Unus, a wave; inundate.
Urbs, city; urbanity.
Vaccæ, cow; vaccinate.
Vapor, steam; evaporate.
Vas, a vessel; vascular.
Velum, veil; revelation.
Vena, vein; venous.
Verbum, word; verb.
Vestis, garment; invest.
Via, way; obvious.
Vindex, avenger; vindicate.
Vium, vine; vintage.
Virtus, a man; virile.
Virtus, valor; virtue.
Vita, life; vitality.
Vitium, fault; vice.
Voluptas, pleasure; voluptuous.
Votum, vow; votary.
Vulgus, common people; vulgar.
Vulner, wound; vulnerable.

Cado (casum), fall; accident.
Credo (casum), cut; incision.
Cano, sing; chant.
Capio (captum), take; reception.
Cedo (cessum), go; accede.
Cerno (cretum), perceive; discern.
Clamo, call out; exclaim.
Claudo (clausum), shut; include.
Vocabulary.

Colo (cultus), till; cultivate.
Credo, believe; credit.
Creo, create; creation.
Crügo, to grow; increase.
Criminor, judge, accuse; discriminate.
Cumbo, lie; succumb.
Curro (currum), run; occur.
Dico (dictum), say; predict.
Doceo (doctor), teach; doctor.
Doelo, grieve; console.
Doneo, give; donation.
Dormio, sleep; dormous.
Duco, lead; conduct.
Emo (emptus), buy; redeem.
Eo (item), go; exit.
Experior (expertus), try; experiment.
Facio (factus), do; effect.
Falio (fallus), fallacious.
Fero (latus), bear; confer, translate.
Fervo, boil; fervent.
Fido, trust; confide.
Fingo (factus), frame; fiction.
Flecto (flexus), bend; flexible.
Fluo, flow; fluid.
Frango (fractus), break; fracture.
Frico, rub; friction.
Frigo, I am cold; frigid.
Fugio, flee; fugitive.
Fundo (fusus), pour; diffuse.
Gero (gestus), bear; belligerent.
Gradior (grausus), step; congress.
Habo, have; habit.
Hereo, stick; adhere.
Ignoro, not to know; ignorant.
Impelo, command; imperious.
Jacio, lie; adjacent.
Jacio, cast; eject.
Judio, judge; adjudicate.
Jungo, join; conjunction.
Judo, swear; jury.
Labor (latus), slide; relapse.
Lædeo (latus), strike; collision.
Legio, send; delegate.
Legio (lectum), choose; elect.
Levo, raise; lever.
Libero, to free; liberate.
Liceo, to be allowed; license.
Ligo, to bind; obligation.
Linquo, leave; relinquish.
Loquor, speak; eloquent.
Ludo, play; prattle.
Luco, wash; dilute.
Mando, commit to; commend.
Maneo, remain; mansion.
Medo, fear; remedy.
Memine, re-remember; memory.
Mercio, buy; merchant.
Memrio (merum), plunge; immerse.
Mino, to project; eminent.
Missio (misus), mix; miscellaneous.
Mitio, send; remit.
Monio, advi's; monitor.
Mordeo, bite; remorse.
Moveo (motus), move; motion.
Nascor (natus), to be born; innate.
Necto, bind; connect.
Nego, deny; negation.
Necio, hurt;noxious.
Nomio (notus), know; denote.
Nuncio, make known; announce.
Optio, wish; optative.
Orno, adorn; ornament.
Pando, to stretch; expand.
Pareo, appear; apparent.
Patro, prepare; repair.
Passio (pastum), feed; repast.
Patior, suffer; patient.
Pello (pulsus), drive; repel.
Pendo, hang; depend.
Peto, seek; petition.
Placeo, please; placid.
Placo, appease; placeate.
Plaudo, clap; applaud.
Plecto, twine; complex.
Plico, fold; complicated.
Ploro, implore; deplore.
Pono (positus), place; deposit.
Porto, carry; import.
Preco, pray; implore.
Prehendo, lay hold of; apprehend.
Preneo (pressus), press; impress.
Probo, approve; probation.
Pungo, prick; punctent.
Purgo, cleanse; purgatory.
Puto, think; repute.
Quero, seek; query.
Quercor, complain; querulous.
Rapio (raptus), seize; rapacious.
Rego, rule; regent.
Rideo, laugh; deride.
Rigio, to be stiff; rigid.
Rumpo (ruptus), break; rupture.
Salio (saltum), leap; assail.
Scando, climb; ascend.
Scribo (scriptus), write; transcribe.
Seca, cut; sect.
Sedeo, sit; subsidence.
Sentio, feel; affect.
Sequor, follow; persecute.
Servio, serve; servile.
Servo, keep; preservation.
Sisto, stop; persist.
Soleo, to be accustomed; insolent.
Solve, loose; resolve.
Sono, sound; consonant.
Specio (spectus), see; inspect.
Spiro, breathe; inspire.
Statuo, appoint; constitute.
Sterno (stratus), scatter; prostrate.
Sto, stand; station.
Stringo (strictus), draw tight; strict.
Sumo (sumptus), take; assume.
Tango (lactus), touch; intact.
Temno, despair; contum.
Tendo, stretch; attend.
Tenue, hold; tenacious.
Tremo, frighten; terrify.
Texo, weave; textile.

Timeo, fear; timid.
Tingo, dye; tincture.
Tolero, bear; tolerate.
Tollo, raise; extol.
Torreo, roast; torrid.
Torquor (tuitus), curst; extend.
Traho (tractus), draw; attract.
Tribuo, bestow; attribute.
Trudo, thrust; intrude.
Tumeco, as ill; tumour.
Tur (usus), use; useful.
Vado, go; evade.
Valeo, prevail; valid.
Veho, carry; vehicle.
Venio (ventus), come; advent.
Verto, turn; convert.
Video (visum), see; provide.
Vinco (victus), conquer; invincible.
Vivo, live; vivify.
Voco, call; invoke.
Volo, fly; volatile.
Volve, roll; involve.
Voro, devour; voracious.

**Latin Adjectives.**

Acer, sharp; acid.
Æquus, equal; equator.
Albus, white; albino.
Alter, another; alternate.
Altus, high; exalt.
Antiquus, old; antique.
Asper, rough; asperity.
Bonus, good; bounty.
Brevis, short; brief.
Cautus, wary; cautious.
Cavus, hollow; cavern.
Certus, sure; certify.
Cocutus, cooked; concoct.
Densus, thick; dense.
Digreus, worthy; dignify.
Dulcis, sweet; dulcet.
Durus, hard; endure.
Externus, outward; external.
Exterior, outer; exterior.
Extravmus, outward; extreme.
Facilis, easy; facile.
Felix, happy; felicity.
Firmus, strong; firm.

Fortis, strong; fortify.
Grandis, great; aggrandize.
Gravis, heavy; gravity.
Inferus, low; internal.
Inferior, lower; inferior.
Internus, inner; internal.
Latus, broad; oblate.
Lentus, slow; relent.
Longus, long; longitude.
Malus, evil; malefactor.
Maturus, ripe; mature.
Medius, middle; mediator.
Minor, less; diminish.
Obscurus, dark; obscure.
 Omnus, all; omnipotent.
Planus, level; plain.
Plenus, full; plenty.
Plus, more; plural.
Posterius, last; posterity.
Primus, first; primary.
Privus, secret; private.
Purus, pure; purify.
Qualis, of what kind; quality.
III. GREEK ROOTS—NOUNS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Greek Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aer (αερ), the air</td>
<td>αερ</td>
<td>aerial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agogos (ἄγογος), leader</td>
<td>ἀγογός</td>
<td>demagogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agon (ἀγών), contest</td>
<td>ἀγών</td>
<td>antagonist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angelos (ἅγγελος), messenger</td>
<td>ἅγγελος</td>
<td>angel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthos (ἄνθος), flower</td>
<td>ἄνθος</td>
<td>polyanthus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthropos (ἄνθρωπος), man</td>
<td>ἄνθρωπος</td>
<td>philanthropy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcos (ἀρχος), bear</td>
<td>ἄρχος</td>
<td>arctic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmos (ἄριθμος), number</td>
<td>ἄριθμος</td>
<td>arithmetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astron (ἀστρόν), star</td>
<td>ἀστρόν</td>
<td>astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biblion (βιβλίον), book</td>
<td>βιβλίον</td>
<td>bible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bios (βίος), life</td>
<td>βίος</td>
<td>biography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chole (χολή), bile</td>
<td>χολή</td>
<td>melancholy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronos (χρόνος), time</td>
<td>χρόνος</td>
<td>chronology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmos (κόσμος), world</td>
<td>κόσμος</td>
<td>cosmogony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cratos (κρατός), rule</td>
<td>κρατός</td>
<td>democrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daimon (δαίμων), spirit</td>
<td>δαίμων</td>
<td>demon</td>
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<td>Demos (δῆμος), people</td>
<td>δῆμος</td>
<td>democrat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doxa (δόξα), opinion</td>
<td>δόξα</td>
<td>orthodox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogma (δογμα), opinion</td>
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<td>Dunamis (δύναμις), strength</td>
<td>δύναμις</td>
<td>dynamics</td>
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<td>Ethos (ἐθος), manner</td>
<td>ἐθος</td>
<td>ethics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gamos (γάμος), marriage</td>
<td>γάμος</td>
<td>polygamy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ge (γῆ), the earth</td>
<td>γῆ</td>
<td>geography</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gea (γῆ), kind</td>
<td>γῆ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glossa (γλῶσσα), tongue</td>
<td>γλῶσσα</td>
<td>glossary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gonia (γωνία), corner</td>
<td>γωνία</td>
<td>diagonal</td>
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<td>Gramma (γραμμα), letter</td>
<td>γραμμα</td>
<td>grammar</td>
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<td>Haima (αἷμα), blood</td>
<td>αἷμα</td>
<td>hemmorage</td>
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<td>Hairesis (ἁραίεσις), choosing</td>
<td>ἁραίεσις</td>
<td>hervory</td>
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<td>Helios (ἥλιος), sun</td>
<td>ἥλιος</td>
<td>perihelion</td>
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<td>Hermera (ἥρμερα), day</td>
<td>ἥρμερα</td>
<td>ephemeral</td>
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<td>Hippos (ἵππος), horse</td>
<td>ἵππος</td>
<td>hippodrome</td>
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<td>Hodos (ὕδωρ), way</td>
<td>ὕδωρ</td>
<td>period</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hudon (ὕδωρ), water</td>
<td>ὕδωρ</td>
<td>hydrostatics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ichthys (ἰχθῦς), a fish</td>
<td>ἵχθυς</td>
<td>ichthyology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kindala (κινδάλη), speed</td>
<td>κινδάλη</td>
<td>cephalic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuklos (κύκλος), circle</td>
<td>κύκλος</td>
<td>cyclo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Similis (σίμιλις), like</td>
<td>σίμιλις</td>
<td>similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solus (σῶλος), alone</td>
<td>σῶλος</td>
<td>solitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surdus (σορδός), deaf</td>
<td>σορδός</td>
<td>absurd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenuis (τενύς), thin</td>
<td>τενύς</td>
<td>thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tres (tres), three</td>
<td>τρεῖς</td>
<td>triennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanus (vānus), rain</td>
<td>vānus</td>
<td>rain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vetus (vētus), old</td>
<td>vētus</td>
<td>veteran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metron (μέτρον), measure</td>
<td>μέτρον</td>
<td>symmetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meter (μέτρον), mother</td>
<td>μέτρον</td>
<td>metropolis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mythos (μύθος), myth</td>
<td>μύθος</td>
<td>mythology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naut (naut), ship</td>
<td>naut</td>
<td>nautical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neos (νέος), island</td>
<td>νέος</td>
<td>Polynesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nomos (νόμος), law</td>
<td>νόμος</td>
<td>astronomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oikos (οἶκος), house</td>
<td>οἶκος</td>
<td>homology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onoma (ονόμα), name</td>
<td>ονόμα</td>
<td>nome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ophthalmos (οφθαλμός), eye</td>
<td>οφθαλμός</td>
<td>ophthalmia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orismos (ορίσμος), instrument; or name</td>
<td>ορίσμος</td>
<td>ornithology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornis (ὀρnis), bird</td>
<td>ὀρνις</td>
<td>ornithology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paus (παύς), child</td>
<td>παύς</td>
<td>pedagogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathos (πάθος), feeling</td>
<td>πάθος</td>
<td>pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petra (πέτρα), rock</td>
<td>πέτρα</td>
<td>petrifl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phonos (φωνή), accent; phonetics</td>
<td>φωνή</td>
<td>phonetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoos (φῶς), light</td>
<td>φῶς</td>
<td>physophous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus (πλûs), light</td>
<td>πλûs</td>
<td>physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneuma (πνεῦμα), wind</td>
<td>πνεῦμα</td>
<td>pneumatics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polemos (πολέμος), war</td>
<td>πολέμος</td>
<td>polenic</td>
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<td>Polis (πόλις), city</td>
<td>πόλις</td>
<td>politics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potameos (ποταμός), river</td>
<td>ποταμός</td>
<td>hippopontamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pous (πός), foot</td>
<td>πός</td>
<td>antipodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psyche (ψυχή), soul</td>
<td>ψυχή</td>
<td>psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pur (πῦρ), fire</td>
<td>πῦρ</td>
<td>pyramid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sphaira (σφαῖρα), ball</td>
<td>σφαῖρα</td>
<td>sphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stasis (στάσις), standing</td>
<td>στάσις</td>
<td>apostasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strophe (στρόφη), turning</td>
<td>στρόφη</td>
<td>strophe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taphos (τάφος), tomb</td>
<td>τάφος</td>
<td>epitaph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Techne (τέχνη), art</td>
<td>τέχνη</td>
<td>technical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

Theos (Θεός), God; theology.
Theosis (Θεοί), placing; parenthesis.
Tupos (Τύπος), place; topography.

Zoon (Ζώον), animal; zoology.

GREEK VERBS

Archo (ἀρχέω), to command; monarch.
Ballo (βάλλω), to throw; symbol.
Calpeuo (καλπηζω), cover; Apocalypse.
Gignusko (γιγνεζω), know; prognostic.
Grapho (γράφω), write; autograph.
Miseo (μισεω), hate; misanthropist.
Optomai (ὀπτομαι), see; optics.
Orno (ὁρω), see; panorama.

Phaino (φαίνω), appear; phantom.
Phaino (φαίνω), show; phenomenon.
Poioe (ποιεω), make; poetry.
Psallo (ψαλλω), sing; psalm.
Skopco (σκοπεω), see; telescope.
Stelo (στελλω), send; apostle.
Tasso (τασσω), arrange; pattern.
Theomai (θεομαι), see; theatre.
Temno (τεμνω), cut; atom.
Trepo (τρέπω), turn; tropics.

GREEK ADJECTIVES.

Autos (αυτος), self; autobiography.
Calos (καλος), beautiful; calligraphy.
Gumusos (γυμνος), naked; gymnastics.
Heteros (ἑτερος), another; heterogeneous.
Hieros (ἱερος), sacred; hierarchy.
Icos (ικος), equal; isosceles.
Monos (μονος), alone; monotonous.
Necros (νεκρος), dead; necropolis.
Neos (νεος), new; neology.

Oligos (ὀλιγος), few; oligarchy.
Orthos (ὁρθός), right; orthodox.
Oxya (οξυς), sharp; oxygen.
Philos (φιλος), friendly; philanthropic.
Polus (πολος), many; polygon.
Protos (πρωτος), first; prototype.
Thermos (θερμος), warm; thermometer.

The following are a few specimens of the French words, which have been introduced into English.

Cheval (Lat. caballus), horse; chivalry, chivalry.
Charte (Lat. carta), paper; chart, charter, cartoon, cartouch.
Campagne (Lat. campus), field; camp, campaign, champaign.
Parler, to speak; parley, Parliament.

Chanter (Lat. cano), sing; chant, enchanting.
Fidelité (Lat. fidelitas), fidelity; faithful.
Merveille (Lat. mirabile), wonder.
Souverain (Lat. supranus), sovereign.
Vue (Lat. video), see; view.