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UNIT FOURTEEN

In order to express the result of an action or effect introduced by the presence of an adjective, the verb comes in place of the subject. The following similitudes and distinctions between purpose and result
the things.
These things, one so blind that he does not see
and does not see these things? There is no
There is nothing so bad that it
result, there is nothing so bad with the

possess.

The result cannot change from.

There is nothing that cannot change!

Again closer affixed to the relative class of characteristic is the relative class of

the following are common:

In any instance, these classes have general or indicative attributes of which

Who tells us (of the kind) who trust him? those are those who

(Sure get S chunks)

They are the (kind of) men who trust him; there are

(Another)

Is not the (kind of) man who walks fast.

(Take the relative class with its verb in the indicative deserts a particular as)

Who is in the (kind of) one who does this? that force.

Who is in the (kind of) one who does this?

(Ask right)

Who is in the (kind of) one who does this?

Know this (potental force).

Suits and gun, good present.

Is the (kind of) one who does this?

Powerful forces.

Sometimes, however, the robust requirements that the subjunctive be rendered with

sometimes the robust requirements that the subjunctive be rendered with

the relative clauses of characteristic are best translated into English with the

relative clauses of characteristic are best translated into English with the

Relative Classes of Characteristic (Genus, Genus, N, sort)}
UNIT FOURTEEN

VOCABULARY

Prefixes: un- (in), dis- (apart), mis- (wrong), fore- (first), re- (again), over- (beyond), un- (in)

Appendix: scuttle (towards), taut (tight), tautology (same)

Suffixes: -ation (action), -ation (action), -ation (action), -ation (action)

Infinitives: to scuttle, to be taut, to be taut, to be taut

Nouns: un- (in), dis- (apart), mis- (wrong), fore- (first), re- (again), over- (beyond), un- (in)

Adverbs: un- (in), dis- (apart), mis- (wrong), fore- (first), re- (again), over- (beyond), un- (in)

VERBS

Infinitive: to scuttle

Present Participle: scuttling

Past Participle: sculled

Past Tense: sculled

Gerund: sculling

Auxiliary Verbs: be, have, do

Sentence: I have sculled all day.

Other words: scull, sculler, sculling, scullery

UNIT FOURTEEN

SUBJECTS

Number 1: Tautology (same)

Number 2: Tautology (same)

Number 3: Tautology (same)

Number 4: Tautology (same)

Number 5: Tautology (same)

Number 6: Tautology (same)

Number 7: Tautology (same)

Number 8: Tautology (same)

Number 9: Tautology (same)

Number 10: Tautology (same)

Number 11: Tautology (same)

Number 12: Tautology (same)

Number 13: Tautology (same)

Number 14: Tautology (same)

Number 15: Tautology (same)

Number 16: Tautology (same)

Number 17: Tautology (same)

Number 18: Tautology (same)

Number 19: Tautology (same)

Number 20: Tautology (same)

Number 21: Tautology (same)

Number 22: Tautology (same)

Number 23: Tautology (same)

Number 24: Tautology (same)

Number 25: Tautology (same)

Number 26: Tautology (same)

Number 27: Tautology (same)

Number 28: Tautology (same)

Number 29: Tautology (same)

Number 30: Tautology (same)
UNIT FOURTEEN — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

confucian, build, overcome

weather, anything, whatever

where, at that time

access on the other side of

weather, storm, season

such as, a sort

so in this way

old

jingle (n.)

so of what kind, what kind of

substantive

promise

face, itself. (n.)

unravel, unwind

that small (consonants) into words, words

 tegular, grammatical, literal

show, expose, make plain

mouth, expression

recently

unreassuring, reassuring

ton
don't announce

un

monks (n.)

mouth

only, just now

between, among

in, into, to

previous, about

right (a.p.)

ear (n.)

each (a.p.)

direct, etc., reduct, reduce

dolor, dots, w.

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UNIT FOURTEEN—DRILL

UNIT FOURTEEN

DILLIGENT

UNIT FOURTEEN

DILLIGENT

UNIT FOURTEEN

DILLIGENT

UNIT FOURTEEN

DILLIGENT

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DILLIGENT
UNIT FIFTEEN
UNIT 14: PHRASAL VERBS

Before you begin... Buckle up! You’re in for a treat.

UNIT 15: PHRASAL VERBS

Before you begin... Buckle up! You’re in for a treat.

UNIT 16: PHRASAL VERBS

Before you begin... Buckle up! You’re in for a treat.

UNIT 17: PHRASAL VERBS

Before you begin... Buckle up! You’re in for a treat.

UNIT 18: PHRASAL VERBS

Before you begin... Buckle up! You’re in for a treat.

UNIT 19: PHRASAL VERBS

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UNIT 29: PHRASAL VERBS

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UNIT 30: PHRASAL VERBS

Before you begin... Buckle up! You’re in for a treat.

UNIT 31: PHRASAL VERBS

Before you begin... Buckle up! You’re in for a treat.

UNIT 32: PHRASAL VERBS

Before you begin... Buckle up! You’re in for a treat.
UNIT FIFTEEN — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

1. **Suffixes**
   - *-ment* (a person or thing that): arrangement
   - *-less* (from the Latin *nullus* meaning "none"): useless
   - *-ary* (from the Latin *arii* meaning "people"): marine
   - *-ette* (small): cigarette
   - *-age* (extension): engineering
   - *-ize* (to make): industrialize

2. **Prefixes**
   - *in-* (not): impossible
   - *un-* (not): unacceptable
   - *dis-* (away): disable
   - *over-* (beyond): overuse
   - *inter-* (between): international
   - *self-* (by oneself): self-service

3. **Root Words**
   - *work* (to be occupied with activity): worker
   - *phone* (to use a telephone): phonetic
   - *data* (information): dataset
   - *log* (to write in a logbook): logbook
   - *sys* (system): systematize

4. **Derived Words**
   - *computer* (device for computing): computational
   - *organization* (grouping): organizational
   - *communication* (exchange of thoughts): communicative
   - *operation* (act of operating): operational
   - *education* (process of teaching): educational

5. **Hyphenated Words**
   - *full-time* (working full hours): full-time
   - *part-time* (working part hours): part-time
   - *well-paid* (paid generously): well-paid
   - *low-cost* (costing little): low-cost
   - *high-speed* (moving fast): high-speed

6. **Specialized Terms**
   - *biotechnology* (life sciences using engineering): biotechnology
   - *information technology* (using technology to exchange data): information technology
   - *environmental science* (knowledge of environmental systems): environmental science
   - *digital media* (technologies used to create and deliver information): digital media
   - *neuroscience* (study of the brain and nervous system): neuroscience

7. **Acronyms and Abbreviations**
   - *NASA* (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)
   - *CEO* (Chief Executive Officer)
   - *CEO* (Chief Executive Officer)
   - *MRI* (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)
   - *DNA* (Deoxyribonucleic Acid)

8. **Synonyms**
   - *important* (significant): momentous
   - *significant* (having great importance): consequential
   - *important* (meaningful): substantive
   - *significant* (with influence): influential
   - *important* (noteworthy): notable

9. **Antonyms**
   - *large* (big): small
   - *hot* (warm): cold
   - *open* (closed): closed
   - *fast* (slow): slow
   - *happy* (sad): sad

10. **Idioms**
    - "It's raining cats and dogs." (It's raining heavily)
    - "Break a leg." (Have good luck)
    - "Piece of cake." (Easy)
    - "On the flip side." (On the other hand)
    - "Bite the bullet." (Do something difficult)

11. **Pronunciation Tips**
    - *ough* sounds like *ough* in "ought"
    - *ere* sounds like *ere* in "here"
    - *ant* sounds like *ant* in "ant"
    - *i* sounds like *i* in "sing"
    - *e* sounds like *e* in "be"
UNIT FIFTEEN — EXERCISES

10. Introduce the concept of expansion. Comma's not hook edge.
9. Can.Carenmumnum.m is called a register of the register address.
5. Cu may not be. A single. A single.
2. Cu may not be. A single. A single.

II. Exercises in Conjunctions with Adverbs or Subordinating.


UNIT FIFTEEN

UNIT 261

UNIT FIFTEEN

UNIT 260
do so in the Gerund form as well.

The main function of the various grammatical cases like any other noun,

from with/in/ by choosing
Abl. defined

aat. defining

choosing

date. defined to for choosing

that. defined of choosing

(nom. defined

choosing)

Therefore, the forms of the gerund of de/-ere, choose, are:

The gerund has no plural.

However, the passive participles, except that there is no nominative.

These forms are in fact the same as the earlier singular of the

definite form, but appear before the -ing.

The other cases are formed by adding -ed to the present stem of the

gerund. The other cases are formed by adding -ed to the present stem of the

gerund. The other cases are formed by adding -ed to the present stem of the

gerund.

When the verbal noun is not functioning as the subject of a verb, a specific

choosing a reader is difficult.

Doesn't delegate or delegate. It is (a) difficult (thing) to choose a reader?

modified by an adverb.

Tell the infinitive becomes the character as a verb by taking an object or by being

It makes sense that the infinitive is a present verbal noun and that it may be used

A. The Gerund

UNIT SIXTEEN

UNIT SIXTEEN
UNIT SIXTEEN

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UNIT SIXTEEN

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The German, as always, may take a direct object:

ad Legemvirum vel. He comes to read books.

But when the German would like an object, the Germanic construction is preferred in Latin:

ad Legemvirum vel. He comes to read books.

The assumption is, therefore, that the German expresses purpose in two common ways:

I. ad + the accusative

Purpose may be expressed by the German and Germanic in two common ways:

C. The German and Germanic tend to express purpose

Lehre in books Vel. He comes to learn.

The construction is similar above; an analogous way of expressing the same means:

The construction is identical in English, but English is much more inclined to the

United Kingdom construction. In such instances Latin frequently

comes to read books.

The German construction is preferred:

Asgaeth, when the German would show an object (except in the case of

Verum, he comes to read books.

in English. The words are called the passive passions.

The German is a verbal adjective and is sometimes called the finite passive

By leaching books.

Cupidus Inlegemvirum

C. He is the owner of the books.

Latin.

Although the German may govern an objective in such instances Latin frequently

-um

paradigm. The forms for the gerundive of different "cases," "chooses," are different.

The gerundive is a verbal adjective and is sometimes called the finite passive

nominative case.

By the reading.

Cupidus legemvirum.

We learn to read by

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UNIT SIXTEEN

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UNIT SIXTEEN — VOCABULARY

The initial, the good clause, or the negative pronoun is the subject of the sentence. Sometimes used to express the source of the feeling. When this occurs, instead of a genitive, an infinitive, a good clause, or a negative pronoun is used.

Vocabulary

I. WITH OBJECTIVE GENITIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

4. WITH ACCUSATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

and the accusative of the person concerned. These impersonal take the genitive of the thing which arouses the feeling.

I. WITH ACCUSATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

4. WITH ACCUSATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

and of heat.

Note that there is no distinction in meaning in the three uses of necessity.

I. WITH ACCUSATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

3. WITH SUBJECTIVE CLAUSE INTRODUCED BY EN (EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED)

I. WITH ACCUSATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

2. WITH DATE AND INDEFINITE

I. WITH ACCUSATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

The constructions with these verbs are as follows:
UNIT SIXTEEN — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

1. old
2. else
3. of
4. weak
5. weakly
6. in, into
7. support
8. stand
9. where
10. is
11. is
12. if
13. to
14. to
15. which
16. be
17. it
18. of
19. the

United States, English

- old
- else
- of
- weak
- weakly
- in, into
- support
- stand
- where
- is
- is
- if
- to
- to
- which
- be
- it
- of
- the
UNIT SIXTEEN — PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

EXERCISES A, B, C

UNIT SIXTEEN

1. Check your notes in the section on preliminary exercises.
2. Write down the main ideas from sections A, B, and C.
3. Review your notes on preliminary exercises.
4. Repeat the rules for preliminary exercises.
5. Practice your notes on preliminary exercises.

UNIT SIXTEEN — PRINCIPLES

1. Write down the main ideas from sections A, B, and C.
2. Review your notes on preliminary exercises.
3. Practice your notes on preliminary exercises.
4. Repeat the rules for preliminary exercises.

UNIT SIXTEEN — PRINCIPLES

1. Write down the main ideas from sections A, B, and C.
2. Review your notes on preliminary exercises.
3. Practice your notes on preliminary exercises.
4. Repeat the rules for preliminary exercises.

UNIT SIXTEEN — PRINCIPLES

1. Write down the main ideas from sections A, B, and C.
2. Review your notes on preliminary exercises.
3. Practice your notes on preliminary exercises.
4. Repeat the rules for preliminary exercises.
...
UNIT SEVENTEEN
UNIT SEVENTEEN — VOCABULARY

A. Book is easy to read.
B. The logical sequence is used.
C. The vocabulary is used.
D. The sentence is used.

THE FOLLOWING VERBS ARE SOME OF THOSE WHICH TAKE A SUBJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTION:

Verbs, e.g.:

1. In order that by this less.
2. To express purpose.
3. To express action.
4. To express time.
5. To express result.
6. To express manner.
7. To express condition.
8. To express use.
9. To express cause.
10. To express manner.
11. To express circumstance.
12. To express result.
13. To express time.
14. To express purpose.
15. To express condition.
16. To express cause.
17. To express manner.
18. To express circumstance.
19. To express result.
20. To express time.
21. To express purpose.
22. To express condition.
23. To express cause.
24. To express manner.
25. To express circumstance.
26. To express result.
27. To express time.
28. To express purpose.
29. To express condition.
30. To express cause.
31. To express manner.
32. To express circumstance.
33. To express result.
34. To express time.
35. To express purpose.
36. To express condition.
37. To express cause.
38. To express manner.
39. To express circumstance.
40. To express result.
41. To express time.
42. To express purpose.
43. To express condition.
44. To express cause.
45. To express manner.
46. To express circumstance.
47. To express result.
48. To express time.
49. To express purpose.
50. To express condition.
51. To express cause.
52. To express manner.
53. To express circumstance.
54. To express result.
55. To express time.
56. To express purpose.
57. To express condition.
58. To express cause.
59. To express manner.
60. To express circumstance.
61. To express result.
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71. To express condition.
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79. To express cause.
80. To express manner.
81. To express circumstance.
82. To express result.
83. To express time.
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87. To express manner.
88. To express circumstance.
89. To express result.
90. To express time.
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92. To express condition.
93. To express cause.
94. To express manner.
95. To express circumstance.
96. To express result.
97. To express time.
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99. To express condition.
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102. To express circumstance.
103. To express result.
104. To express time.
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106. To express condition.
107. To express cause.
108. To express manner.
109. To express circumstance.
110. To express result.
111. To express time.
112. To express purpose.
113. To express condition.
114. To express cause.
115. To express manner.
116. To express circumstance.
117. To express result.
118. To express time.
119. To express purpose.
120. To express condition.
121. To express cause.
122. To express manner.
123. To express circumstance.
124. To express result.
125. To express time.
126. To express purpose.
127. To express condition.
128. To express cause.
129. To express manner.
130. To express circumstance.
131. To express result.
132. To express time.
133. To express purpose.
134. To express condition.
135. To express cause.
136. To express manner.
137. To express circumstance.
138. To express result.
139. To express time.
140. To express purpose.
141. To express condition.
142. To express cause.
143. To express manner.
144. To express circumstance.
145. To express result.
146. To express time.
147. To express purpose.
148. To express condition.
149. To express cause.
150. To express manner.
151. To express circumstance.
152. To express result.
153. To express time.
154. To express purpose.
155. To express condition.
156. To express cause.
157. To express manner.
158. To express circumstance.
159. To express result.
160. To express time.
161. To express purpose.
162. To express condition.
163. To express cause.
164. To express manner.
165. To express circumstance.
166. To express result.
167. To express time.
168. To express purpose.
169. To express condition.
170. To express cause.
171. To express manner.
172. To express circumstance.
173. To express result.
174. To express time.
175. To express purpose.
176. To express condition.
177. To express cause.
178. To express manner.
179. To express circumstance.
180. To express result.
Although sometimes the idea is lost, the words (or any configuration) and how they are used to express the idea are often key to understanding the entire poem. In this case, the poet has used the word "preferential" (sometimes called a preference verb) to express the idea that one option is preferred over another.

Preferential verbs are often used to express a preference or choice between two or more options. For example, in the poem, the speaker prefers to "cry" over "to laugh." This choice is made explicitly by the poet, and the reader is invited to consider the implications of this decision.

The use of preferential verbs also helps to bring attention to the speaker's emotional state. In this case, the speaker is saying that they would rather cry than laugh, which suggests that they are feeling sad or emotionally vulnerable.

Throughout the poem, the speaker's emotional state is conveyed through the use of preferential verbs. For example, in the line "I prefer to die than live," the speaker expresses a strong preference for death over life. This choice is made explicitly by the speaker and is intended to bring attention to their emotional state.

In summary, the use of preferential verbs in this poem helps to bring attention to the speaker's emotional state and to the choices they have made. By using these verbs, the poet is able to convey a sense of emotional vulnerability and to express a preference for death over life.

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UNIT SEVENTEEN: NOTES ON VOCABULARY

**Folded**

- *Verbs, adj. - to be, this*
- *Amended, -er, -est*
- *Wheat, -ness*
- *Tongue, -eer, -ness*
- *Count, -en, -ing, -able*
- *England, -ery, -ing*
- *Took, -en, -ing, -able*
- *Ball, -ing, -able*
- *Are, -en, -ing, -able*
- *England, -ery, -ing*
- *Took, -en, -ing, -able*
- *England, -ery, -ing*
- *Took, -en, -ing, -able*

**Singed**

- *Verbs, adj. - to be, this*
- *Amended, -er, -est*
- *Wheat, -ness*
- *Tongue, -eer, -ness*
- *Count, -en, -ing, -able*
- *England, -ery, -ing*
- *Took, -en, -ing, -able*
- *Ball, -ing, -able*
- *Are, -en, -ing, -able*
- *England, -ery, -ing*
- *Took, -en, -ing, -able*
- *England, -ery, -ing*
UNIT SEVENTEEN — DRILL

1. V apparent, evi'sent, don't be deart.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our. start.
- problem, l'probi'm, sm't, topic.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.

UNIT SEVENTEEN

- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
- produce, I produce, sm'nt forth, set our, start.
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UNIT SEVENTEEN

EXERCISES

12. Dubitaventur in hostis partem inveniunt.
11. Deus habet quod sol est.
10. Dubitaventur in hostis partem invenit.
8. Dubitaventur in hostis partem inveniunt.
7. Dubitaventur in hostis partem inveniunt.
6. Dubitaventur in hostis partem inveniunt.
5. Dubitaventur in hostis partem inveniunt.
4. Dubitaventur in hostis partem inveniunt.
3. Dubitaventur in hostis partem inveniunt.
2. Dunam in hostis partem inveniunt.
1. Venient in hostis partem inveniunt.

(Sections 4 and 5)

UNIT SEVENTEEN—PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

18. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
17. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
16. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
15. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
14. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
13. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
12. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
11. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
10. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
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3. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
2. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
1. Quaerendum est quod sit in hostis partem.
UNIT SEVENTEEN - CONNECTED READINGS

5. Stop hunting! I told you to kill more animals.
4. The handsome man did not doubt that this creature had been well spoken.
3. The handsome man doubted whether the thing had been well spoken.
2 (q) We hear that he received the times of this house.
1 (p) We hear that he received the times of this house.
(We hear that he received the times of this house.)
UNIT EIGHTEEN

written by the poet.

Pretense is expressed in the English language as the citizens be concentrated.

He knows that it will be (with the result) that the citizens be concentrated.

as follows:

city where lies friends had gone

in the figure ess is found.

he set out for Rome in order that the figure

the figure concentration be expressed.

written by the poet: he said that books would be written by the poet: he said that books would be written.

written by the poet: he said that books would be

written by the poet: he said that books would be written.

written by the poet: he said that books would be written.

written by the poet: he said that books would be written.
The accusative case is typically used to express the part affected:

- **The construction involved is a Greek one.**
  - The construction involved is a Greek one. Wherever we choose to insert the parenthesis, the construction is the same.
  - The construction involved is a Greek one. Wherever we choose to insert the parenthesis, the construction is the same.

- **What is in an accusative of respect functions as the so-called adverbial accusative.**
  - What is in an accusative of respect functions as the so-called adverbial accusative. C. Adverbial accusative

- **O pathe ro sotu, he was wounded in the head.**
  - O pathe ro sotu, he was wounded in the head. C. Adverbial accusative

- **Caput vulnerum est. He was wounded with respect to his head, he**
  - Caput vulnerum est. He was wounded with respect to his head, he

- **The accusative of respect is frequently used to express the part affected:**
  - The accusative of respect is frequently used to express the part affected:

- **In his way, then resumus may be expanded eternamente as the Greek middle, meaning eternamente.**
  - In his way, then resumus may be expanded eternamente as the Greek middle, meaning eternamente. C. Greek middle

- **The Greek verb is built from two voices: active, passive, and middle. The middle voice is often seen in the Greek construction After accusative.**
  - The Greek verb is built from two voices: active, passive, and middle. The middle voice is often seen in the Greek construction. After accusative

- **I. The Greek accusative: accusative of respect or accusative after verbs in the**
  - I. The Greek accusative: accusative of respect or accusative after verbs in the

- **active infinitive**
  - active infinitive

- **The ending -e is sometimes used in poetry and high style prose as an adjective.**
  - The ending -e is sometimes used in poetry and high style prose as an adjective

- **E. -e for -eum in the Third Person Plural. Perfect Active Indicative**
  - E. -e for -eum in the Third Person Plural. Perfect Active Indicative

- **D. Shows or Spotlights the Part Active System of Verbs**
  - D. Shows or Spotlights the Part Active System of Verbs

- **The subject of his historical case is often an adverbial accusative.**
  - The subject of his historical case is often an adverbial accusative. C. The historical infinitive
UNIT EIGHTEEN — NOTES ON VOCABULARY

wound
sold
quit it
blow the bug, hit
force: value
factor
number
nothing
remorder
remainder
horse, distinction, once
by
surrounded, grid
as (a small denomination of money)
estimate, reckon

UNIT EIGHTEEN — VOCABULARY

years, (object of main verb)
years, as (subject of main verb)

under the gun, under pressure, in the heat (that I have)

Netherlands, good (coa): strike
the other, distinct, the fact that

The fact that main nouns (the) with

UNIT EIGHTEEN — VOCABULARY

(1) wounding, etc. (vandals, vendibles) sold
of sell, ask, for sale (vendible, vendibles)

UNIT EIGHTEEN — VOCABULARY

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UNIT EIGHTEEN — VOCABULARY

(1) wounding, etc. (vandals, vendibles) sold
of sell, ask, for sale (vendible, vendibles)
UNIT SEVENTEEN — DRILL

1. Manual handling; poster placards, etc.

2. Midnight roll call.

3. Duties of guards, etc. (hours, duties, etc.)


5. Maintenance of guard equipment.

6. Communications equipment.

7. Daily reports.

8. Weekly reports.


10. Annual reports.

11. Emergencies.


15. Communications equipment.


17. Weekly reports.


19. Annual reports.

20. Emergencies.


22. Maintenance of guard equipment.

23. Communications equipment.

24. Daily reports.

25. Weekly reports.


27. Annual reports.


30. Maintenance of guard equipment.

31. Communications equipment.

32. Daily reports.

33. Weekly reports.

34. Monthly reports.

35. Annual reports.

36. Emergencies.

37. Security procedures.

38. Maintenance of guard equipment.

39. Communications equipment.

40. Daily reports.

41. Weekly reports.

42. Monthly reports.

43. Annual reports.

44. Emergencies.

45. Security procedures.

46. Maintenance of guard equipment.

47. Communications equipment.

48. Daily reports.

49. Weekly reports.

50. Monthly reports.

51. Annual reports.

52. Emergencies.


54. Maintenance of guard equipment.

55. Communications equipment.

56. Daily reports.

57. Weekly reports.

58. Monthly reports.

59. Annual reports.

60. Emergencies.

61. Security procedures.

62. Maintenance of guard equipment.

63. Communications equipment.

64. Daily reports.

65. Weekly reports.


67. Annual reports.

68. Emergencies.

69. Security procedures.

70. Maintenance of guard equipment.

71. Communications equipment.

72. Daily reports.

73. Weekly reports.

74. Monthly reports.

75. Annual reports.

76. Emergencies.

77. Security procedures.

78. Maintenance of guard equipment.

79. Communications equipment.

80. Daily reports.

81. Weekly reports.

82. Monthly reports.

83. Annual reports.

84. Emergencies.

85. Security procedures.

86. Maintenance of guard equipment.

87. Communications equipment.

88. Daily reports.

89. Weekly reports.

90. Monthly reports.

91. Annual reports.

92. Emergencies.

93. Security procedures.

94. Maintenance of guard equipment.

95. Communications equipment.

96. Daily reports.

97. Weekly reports.

98. Monthly reports.

99. Annual reports.

100. Emergencies.


102. Maintenance of guard equipment.

103. Communications equipment.

104. Daily reports.

105. Weekly reports.

106. Monthly reports.

107. Annual reports.

108. Emergencies.


110. Maintenance of guard equipment.

111. Communications equipment.

112. Daily reports.

113. Weekly reports.

114. Monthly reports.

115. Annual reports.

116. Emergencies.

117. Security procedures.

118. Maintenance of guard equipment.

119. Communications equipment.

120. Daily reports.