

BOOK OF HOMONYMS

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649078219

Book of Homonyms by B. S. Barrett

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Cover @ 2017

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B. S. BARRETT

**BOOK OF
HOMONYMS**

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With Copious Exercises on Homogeneous and Homophonous
Words, and Chapters on Compound and Hyphenated
Words, Use of the Apostrophe, Use of Figures,
Rules for Spelling, The Formation of Plurals
and Contractions, and Other Useful
Information, With Extended Exercises,

BY B. S. BARRETT

PUBLISHED BY ISAAC PITMAN & SONS

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

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9257.5

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OCT. 3, 1921

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FOREWORD.

This little book was prepared by the author, *ex necessitate rei*, for his classes, from a practical, and not a theoretical viewpoint. There are not wanting text-books with rules and definitions, but there is a sad deficiency of exercises to impress the rules and definitions on the mind of the student.

What led the author to formulate these exercises was the discovery that the pupils in his classes, either through lack of previous instruction, or some defect of their education, were constantly making the same mistakes in the same words—not only in one class, but class after class and year after year. The exercises were first written in a common shorthand note book, and the author began to use them in his classes with excellent results, and the thought that what he has found to be so useful in his own classes might be equally serviceable in other classes, has induced him to collate them in book form and give them to a publisher, in the hope that they may make the rough road toward the acquisition of education a little less difficult and a little more attractive.

Commending them to the teachers and pupils of our country, he sends with them the best wishes for more satisfactory results of

AN OLD TEACHER.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

It is not advisable to give the exercises seriatim. Begin by giving the first on *Affect* and *Effect*, if desirable, and then take up any other words in which errors are developed by the pupils. It is well to give one or more of the letters in the *Promiscuous Exercises*, and then follow these up with exercises on the words in which mistakes are made. The exercises for transcription may be copied by the pupils, who should insert the correct word in the blank spaces, or strike out the incorrect words in the supplemental exercises; or the teacher may dictate the exercises, supplementing the omitted word, or omitting the wrong words himself. The teacher may, also, add other exercises of his own, and require the pupils to originate sentences containing the words in the exercise, if thought desirable. The longer exercises, as given in the book, may be subdivided if necessary. In all cases the pupils should be required to learn the definitions before the exercises are given.

HOMONYMS

OR

HOMOPHONOUS AND HOMOGENEOUS WORDS

Homophonous words or those that are pronounced alike, but spelled differently, and homogeneous words, that are somewhat alike in either pronunciation or spelling, having different or similar meanings, are often confusing and perplexing, and the following exercises have been prepared to indicate the correct form of such of these words as are in most common use.

AFFECT, verb, to impress, to change, to injure, to benefit (when so indicated by other words,) to move, to excite, to pretend or appear. Note. *Affect* is *always* a verb, and should *never* be used as a noun.

EFFECT, verb, to accomplish, to bring to pass or bring about, to make, to do, to achieve, to execute.

EFFECT, noun, impression, change, result, state, condition or fact. Note. *Effect* is, in reality, the noun of *Affect*.

EFFECTS, noun, pl., goods, chattels, personal property.

IN EFFECT, (parenthetical phrase,) in substance or in reality.

INTO EFFECT, adverbial phrase, into reality, existence or made operative. Not parenthetical.

EFFECTIVE, **EFFECTUAL**, adj., of good effect, serviceable, useful.

EXERCISE FOR DICTATION, 1.

1. The storm may affect the crops, and that would affect prices. 2. Too much study affected his mind. 3. He affected to be ill in order to escape serving as a juror. 4. We can effect our designs by diligence and perseverance. 5. The effect of the colors in the picture was startling. 6. A good effect or a bad effect may be produced by the methods employed. 7. The man was deeply affected by the story. 8. We can not tell what the effect of the changed conditions may be. 9. All his furniture and effects were removed from the house. 10. The effect of the revolution was such as to effect a new order of things, which, in effect, affected the people everywhere, and produced an effect that was entirely satisfactory. 11. The laws went into effect at once, and were made effective by rigid enforcement. 12. A good effect was produced by his calmness. 13. The effect of the rain is beneficial. 14. The deal between the parties was effected by shrewd management. 15. The most effective method of memorizing is by repeating. 16. Effectual steps were taken to prevent further disturbance.

EXERCISE FOR TRANSCRIPTION, 2.

Fill the blanks with the appropriate word, in following and all other similar Exercises.

1. The speaker produced a startling _____ upon his hearers. 2. No one can tell what the _____ will be. 3. He _____ ed to be wise, although he was ignorant. 4. The passengers _____ ed a landing by means of small boats. 5. A compromise was _____ ed between the parties. 6. In order to produce the desired _____ it was necessary to a change in previous methods. 7. The _____ of the frost was disastrous to the peach crop, and this will,

in _____, be likely to _____ the market. 8. His troubles _____ ed his mind. 9. We can not always _____ our purposes. 10. His calm words produced a good _____ upon the turbulent throng. 11. He _____ ed the purchase of the property at a low price by _____ ing to be in indigent circumstances. 12. If the _____ of what you say or do is likely to _____ others unpleasantly, or produce an undesirable _____, then, in _____, you should try to _____ your purpose in some better way. 13. His personal property and _____ were sold by auction. 14. The plan was carried into _____ at once and proved very _____ ive.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXERCISE, 3.

Strike out the incorrect word.

1. What effect—*affect* will the proposed change have? 2. You can not *affect*—*effect* anything by procrastination. 3. He feared the climate would *effect*—*affect* his health. 4. The cold weather may *effect*—*affect* the orange crop. 5. It should be every one's aim to *affect*—*effect* all the good he can. 6. The *effect*—*affect* of the cyclone was disastrous. 7. The *effect*—*affect* of enforced education was found to be beneficial. 8. I do not know whether the proposed change will *affect*—*effect* things for the better or worse. 9. He felt that the reduction of capital in the business world would *affect*—*effect* his interests seriously. 10. A good *effect*—*affect* was produced in the picture by the judicious blending of colors. 11. The leaders of the party are trying to *affect*—*effect* their purposes by making alluring statements. 12. The missions are *effecting*—*affecting* a good work, and the good *affect*—*effect* of what they have done is already shown in the way it *affects*—*effects* the people.