I'm human

Given text is a book preface and contents page from the 1972 edition of "The Students' Companion" by Wilfred D. Best, detailing various sections related to language, geography, and civics. The content includes a list of 11 sections covering topics such as single words for phrases, figurative expressions, proverbs, comparisons, and general knowledge. A multitude of cattle or swine congregated, feeding together; a herd of oxen or horses harnessed in tandem forms a team. Flocks of birds, bees, or insects take flight together, while peacocks muster and wolves, hounds, leopards, geese, and locusts swarm. Larks, quails, and bees form bevy, hive, and nest, respectively. Horses bred for riding, racing, or breeding comprise a stud, while lions, monkeys, and rooks build a troop. Clowder refers to cats, rookery to seals, and brood to chickens hatched at the same time. Litter denotes young pigs, dogs, or cats brought forth in one birth, while kittens kindle into a group. Fowl, ducks, and poultry collect together as do wild animals in a menagerie or zoo. A congregation forms when people gather for church or a concert, while spectators watch football matches. A crowd assembles on the street, and a gathering takes place for a common purpose. A coterie is a group working towards a shared cause. The horde refers to savages, and canaille denotes disorderly people. A host of angels forms when they gather together, while troupe applies to artistes or dancers. Company describes actors, staff refers to servants, and tribe denotes people of the same race or character. A cortege follows a funeral procession, and bevy refers to beautiful ladies. Army, troop, battalion, and regiment describe soldiers, sailors manning a ship forms a crew. Gang refers to workmen, prisoners, thieves, or slaves gathered together. Posse describes policemen called to quell a riot, while jury denotes jurymen engaged on a case. Bench refers to judges or bishops, board to directors of a company, and library to books collected together. A collection of pictures, curiosities, or pearls forms a bouquet, bunting, rope, or cluster. Chest describes drawers, fleet refers to ships, and convoy to merchant vessels protected by warships during wartime. Herbarium denotes dried plants, while clump refers to trees and forest to a large collection of trees. Stack describes wood, hay, or corn piled together, and constellation refers to stars grouped together. Pencil denotes a set of furniture or rooms, suite referring to a group of eggs, clutch describing a quantity of bread baked at the same time, batch referring to a mass of hair, shock, or fell. Claque denotes hired applauders, while truss describes a bundle of hay. eyrie - a birds-of-prey hideout, also used in medicine making and animal care centers. dispensary - like a doctor's office where meds are prepared. hospital - where people get medical treatment. monastery - for monks or priests to live and study. dairy - turns milk into cheese and butter. bakery - where bread and cakes are baked. abattoir - where animals are slaughtered for the market. brewery - a place that makes beer. distillery - where spirits are produced. laundry - clothes washing and ironing spot. garage - for storing motor-cars. hangar - for housing aeroplanes. hotel, inn - places for strangers to rest and eat. restaurant - where people can get food and drinks. cabaret - a fun show with music and dance. library - book storage. archives - government records kept here. factory - place of various manufacturing activities. laboratory - where science experiments take place. incinerator - burns house trash into ashes. gymnasium - for physical exercise and sports. herbarium - dried plant collection spot. museum - treasures, art, and curiosities are preserved here. granary - grain storage space. depot - goods storage area. garret - an upper room in the building. set - a group of tools or bells used together. cache - hidden treasure or supplies. bale - a big bundle of something like cotton or wool. tuft, sheaf - groups of plants or objects. carillon - a musical instrument with many bells. Road lined with trees on both sides - cul-de-sac Street open only at one end - mosque Place where water is collected and stored for pleasure or resort - health casino Nursery for children of poor parents while their parents are working - creche Enclosure adjoining a racecourse where horses are kept before racing - paddock Covered stall at a fair, horse races, etc. - booth Place where plates, dishes, pots, and other cooking utensils are washed - scullery Place where ships are repaired or built - dock quay Sleeping-rooms in a college or public institution - dormitory refectory School for infants and young children - kindergarten glyptotheca Place where animals are kept alive, and live as nearly as possible as in their natural state - vivarium Single words for phrases and sentences: Denoting places: * A receptacle for storing coal - bunker * A small box in which tea is kept - caddy * A large cask for holding wine or beer - butt hogshead * An underground place for storing wine or other provisions - cellar * A portable case for holding papers, drawings, etc. - portfolio * An ornamental glass bottle for holding wine or other spirituous liquors - decanter * A basket in which a fisherman puts his fish - creel * A lady's handbag or workbag - reticule * A large jug or pitcher for holding water for the washbasin - ewer * A small bottle for holding sauces or condiments for the table - cruet Denoting professions or trades: * One who attends to the diseases of the eye - oculist * One who tests eyesight and sells spectacles - optician * One who attends to sick people and prescribes medicines - physician * One who compounds or sells drugs - druggist, pharmacist * One who treats diseases by performing operations - surgeon * One who attends to the teeth - dentist * One skilled in the care of hands and feet - chiropodist * One who treats diseases by rubbing the muscles - masseur * A physician who assists women at childbirth - obstetrician, accoucheur * One who drives a motor-car - chauffeur * One who manages or attends to an engine - engineer * The person in charge of a ship - Captain * The commander of a fleet - Admiral One who carves in stone - sculptor One who cuts precious stones - lapidary, lapidist One who writes for the newspapers - journalist, reporter, correspondent compositor One who sets type (in a printing office) - One interested in prehistoric remains and ancient buildings - archaeologist One who studies the stars - astronomer One who foretells things by the stars - astrologer One who flies an aeroplane - pilot, aviator One who works in a coal-mine - collier One who converts raw hide into leather - tanner One who makes or deals in cutting instruments, e.g. knives - cutler One who cleans the street - scavenger A woman employed to clean out offices, public buildings or houses - charwoman One who induces men to serve in the army or navy - Crimp One who collects bets and pays out winners - Croupier One who takes care of buildings - Janitor One who sells fowls, ducks, turkeys, etc. - Poulterer One who lends money at exorbitant interest - Usurer One who draws maps - Cartographer One who performs tricks by sleight of hand - Conjuror, Prestidigitator, Juggler One who walks on ropes - Funambulist One who performs daring gymnastic feats - Acrobat One who pastures cattle for market - Grazier One who travels selling miscellaneous articles - Huckster, Pedlar, Chapman, Hawker One who makes pots, cups, etc. - Potter One who mends pots, pans, etc. - Tinker One who plans and draws building designs - Architect One who deals in flowers - Florist One who deals in fruits - Fruterer One who deals in cattle - Drover One who sells fruits, vegetables, etc. from a barrow - Costermonger One who deals in iron and hardware - Ironmonger One who deals in medicinal herbs - Herbalist One who deals in fish - Fishmonger One who deals in furs - Furrier One who works in brass - Glazier One who sets glass in windows, doors, etc. - Vintner One who attends to steam engine fires - Stoker One who makes barrels, tubs, etc. - Cooper One employed as laborer for excavating work - Navvy One who makes and sells ladies' hats - Milliner One who sells small articles like ribbons, laces - Haberdasher One who deals in cloths and fabrics - Draper One who deals in silks, cotton, woolen, and linen goods - Mercer One who rides horses in races - Jockey One who shoes horses - Farrier One who looks after horses at an inn - Ostler, Hostler One who studies rocks and soils - Geologist One who mends shoes - Shoemaker, Cobbler One who travels selling religious articles - Colporteur One who watches over students during exams - Invigilator One in charge of a museum - Curator One in charge of giving alms and assistance to the poor - Almoner One in charge of a library - Librarian One in charge of a college or town council - Principal, Mayor One who lends money and keeps goods as security - Pawnbroker One who draws up contracts and lends money at interest - Scrivener One who builds ships - Shipwright One who loads and unloads ships - Stevedore One who makes wheels for carriages and carts - Wheelwright One who sells articles at public sales - Auctioneer One who manages funerals - Undertaker One skilled in treating animal diseases - Veterinarian One who writes shorthand - Stenographer One who writes poetry - Poet One who writes novels - Novelist One who writes books - Author One who compiles a dictionary - Lexicographer One who sells paper, etc. - Stationer pens and writing materials preserving animal skins to resemble them taxidermist science of human races ethnologist anthropologist study of mankind psychologist study of the human mind professions or trades making or selling candles chandler working with feathers plumassier treasurer of a college bursar officer in charge of ship provisions purser names for certain characteristics optimist pessimist philanthropist misanthrope favourite servant minion cynic somnambulist ventriloquist egotist altruist fugitive refugee alien exile incendiary kleptomaniac biblioklept iconoclast martyr recluse hermit volunteer conscript recruit novice tyro neophyte zoophilist amateur fruitarian vegetarian cannibal itinerant pedestrian pilgrim mendicant beggar demagogue sophist pedant connoisseur raconteur eavesdropper patriot prophet epicure sybarite voluptuary expert story teller listener of conversations eavesdropper lover of country patriot foreteller of events epicure indulger of luxury voluptuary sensual indulger He's not a hypocrite, imposter, mountebank, charlatan, or quack. Someone who pretends to know everything is a phony, pretending to be someone they're not. This person mimics others' voices and gestures like a mimic. They can interpret languages for people who speak different ones like an interpreter. A linguist is skilled in many tongues. An ambidexter uses both hands. A host or hostess entertains guests, while a chaperon accompanies young ladies to public places. A prospector searches for minerals or mining sites, and a coxswain steers a boat. A contortionist bends their body into shapes, and a misogynist hates women. A valetudinarian worries about their health, and a heckler tries to intimidate election candidates. An orthoepist is an authority on pronunciation, while an ingrate doesn't appreciate help. An antiquary collects ancient artifacts, and a numismatist collects coins. A predecessor takes office after another person, and a successor takes over for them. An assassin kills secretly or by surprise, and an accomplice helps with a crime. A contemporary lives at the same time as someone else. Words Pertaining to the Church (Continued) Facts and figures 15 politics revolution referendum interregnum regent consort census statistics The district under the jurisdiction of a bishop diocese Cathedral A passage between the pews in a church aisle Sexton One who leads people to their seats in a church verger Offertory Crypt Encyclical Vestry Presbytery Manse Vicarage Rectory Chorister Lectern Pulpit Crosier Mitre Vestments Cassock Surplice Rochet Chalice Celebrant Canopy Clergy Laity Synod Font Dean Archdeacon Deacon Chaplain Aureole Missionary Matins Vespers Evensong Atheist Agnostic Apostate Proselyte Monotheist Polytheist Bigot Blaspheme Heresy Sacrilege Iconoclast Nave Chancel paraphrase: 1. chapel assistance role accolyte 2. income type for clergyman stipend 3. communion administration method intinction 4. church land ownership glebe 5. marriage term - one wife or husband monogamist 6. bigamous relationship bigamist 7. polygamous union polygamist 8. woman who marries after her spouse death widow 9. students' companion pertaining to 10. property brought by a bride dowry 11. engagement term - before marriage fiance 12. elopement and secret weddings eloping 13. institution for arts education polytechnic 14. celestial bodies study astronomy 15. soil cultivation agriculture 16. garden management horticulture 17. land descent study genealogy 18. ancient building analysis archaeology 19. ancient writings study palaeography 20. beautiful handwriting calligraphy 21. map-making art cartography 22. metalworking science metallurgy 23. coin study numismatics 24. mathematics science mathematics 25. mensuration science mensuration 26. land measurement art surveying 27. triangle study trigonometry 28. preserving animal skins taxidermy 29. firework making art pyrotechnics 30. colour study chromatics 31. eloquent speech writing rhetoric 32. effective speaking elocution 33. star divination astrology 34. human study anthropology anthropology 35. human body structure study anatomy 36. industrial arts technology science technology 37. mind psychology study psychology 38. face physiognomy study physiognomy 39. living matter biology study biology 40. plants botany study botany 41. animal zoology study zoology 42. rock geology study geology 43. birds ornithology study ornithology 44. egg oology study oology 45. mountains orology study orology 46. language philology study philology 47. origin history word etymology study etymology 48. star astronomy study astronomy 49. lake limnology study limnology Given text: paraphrase this text: which destroys or weakens germs epidemic pandemic endemic sporadic antiseptic 20 THE STUDENTS' COMPANION Medical (contd.) A substance used by dentists to deaden the gum and nerve cocaine A substance used in surgery to produce unconsciousness chloroform Any medicine which produces insensibility anaesthetic A medicine which alleviates pain anodyne The mark or scar left after a wound is healed cicatrice, cicatrix A powder or paste (usually sweet-smelling) used for cleaning the teeth toothpaste, dentifrice A medicine to counteract poison antidote An instrument used by physicians for listening to the action of the heart and lungs stethoscope Free or exempt from infection immune To place apart to prevent from infecting others isolate A medicine for producing sleep narcotic, opiate A medicine to cause vomiting emetic Confinement to one place to avoid spread of infection quarantine To cut off a part of a person's body which is infected amputate A cure for all diseases panacea One who is recovering from illness convalescent Gradual recovery from illness convalescence A vehicle for conveying sick or injured people to the hospital ambulance Want or poorness of blood anaemia Affecting the lungs pulmonary A substance to keep down evil smells deodorant To be able to tell the nature of a disease by its symptoms diagnose A forecast of the result of a disease or illness prognosis To disinfect by smoke fumigate The science of diseases of the human body pathology The mosquito which transmits flaria culex The mosquito which transmits malaria anopheles The mosquito which transmits yellow fever stegomyia. SINGLE WORDS FOR PHRASES AND SENTENCES 21 DEATH Fainting or death due to being deprived of air asphyxia corpse The dead body of a human being carcass The dead body of a beast (lower animal) carrion Dead and decaying flesh (esp. of animals) mortuary A place where dead bodies are temporarily placed A place where the bodies of persons found dead are morgue placed for identification cremation Disposal of a dead body by burning embalm To preserve a dead body from putrefaction winding-sheet The cloth which is wrapped round a dead body exhume To dig up a corpse bier A frame on which a dead body is conveyed pyre A pile of wood on which a dead body is burned hearse A vehicle for taking dead bodies to the cemetery cemetery A place where dead bodies are interred post-mortem, autopsy An examination of a dead body posthumous Occurring after death epitaph An inscription on a tomb crypt A vault beneath a church used for burial sarcophagus A stone coffin, especially one made of limestone catacombs Underground caves with burying places for the dead mausoleum A very expensive and elaborately built tomb euthanasia An easy or painless death An account in the newspaper of the funeral obituary of one deceased intestate To die, without leaving a will legacy The property left to someone by a will requiem Mass for the dead suicide The act of killing oneself homicide The act of kining a human being infanticide Murder of a new-born child 22 THE S T U D E N T S * C O M P A N I O N SINGLE WORDS FOR PHRASES AND S E N T E N C E S Death (contd.) Words Connected with Nature Study (contd.) The part of the embryo which forms the root radicle The part of the embryo which forms the stem plumule The process by The early stages of plant growth involve several key processes, including germination and the release of excess water through leaves as transpiration. This is accompanied by assimilation, where plants create their own food, and respiration, which allows both plants and animals to breathe. Additionally, absorption occurs when plants take in mineral salts from solutions via their roots. Other important terms include stomata, which are tiny openings on leaf undersides that facilitate breathing, and cambium, a slimy substance between bark and wood that aids plant growth. Key components of plant anatomy include chlorophyll, the green pigment responsible for photosynthesis; stipules, leaf-like appendages at plant bases; and tendrils, spiral shoots used for support. Important processes involve pollination, where pollen is transferred to pistils; fertilization, when pollen grains enter ovules; and dibbling, using instruments to make holes in soil for seeds or seedlings. Understanding plant life also involves studying the natural world. A naturalist studies both plants and animals, while offal refers to parts of an animal unfit for consumption. Other terms like ore (rock with metals) and spoor (animal tracks) demonstrate connections between earth sciences and wildlife. This text further delves into nature study terminology, defining concepts such as hibernation, deciduous trees losing leaves annually, and animals that chew cud (ruminants). It also discusses the life cycles of plants and animals, including seed development, embryo growth, and insect metamorphosis through a chrysalis stage. Furthermore, terms like drought, irrigation, antennae, and sloughing provide additional insights into plant and animal biology. Lastly, the text touches upon writing terminology, contrasting legible ("easy to read") and illegible ("difficult to decipher") texts. It also introduces the idea of opposites in a broader context, discussing concepts such as fitness for consumption, readability, and suitability for selection. Qualities of being chosen or not: Loud enough, but not too loud; distinct enough, but not too distinct. Born out of wedlock or within a marriage. Able to read and write or unable to do so. Edible or inedible food options. Eligible for opportunities or not. Able to hear or remain silent. Opposites: * Leaving one's country for another versus arriving in a foreign land. * Being sent back home versus being banished from one's own country. * Love of one's homeland versus goods entering or leaving the country. * Lists of duties, exports, imports, and tariffs. People and goods moving between countries. Negatives: * Things that cannot be pierced or breached: impenetrable and impregnable. Barriers to entry or exit. Invincible forces or objects. * Irreducible costs or damage; irreparable harm or loss. Irreplaceable items or skills. * Unimitable perfection or things that leave a lasting mark. * Incapable of making mistakes or errors: infallible. * Destruction-proof objects or people. The Student's Companion: Negatives (continued): * Things that cannot be burned or destroyed completely. * Events that are unavoidable or unpreventable. * Concepts that cannot be grasped or understood easily. * Enduring phenomena; things not allowing water to pass through. * Inanimate objects without life. Essentials that cannot be dispensed with. * Irrelevant information or things unable to die. * Static, motionless objects; silent, unseen things. Scientific Instruments: * Thermometer: measuring heat and cold. * Barometer: measuring air pressure. * Anemometer: measuring wind force or variation. * Microscope: making small objects appear large. * Telescope: seeing distant objects. * Telephone: transmitting voices over distance. * Microphone: increasing voice volume. * Periscope: viewing underwater from a submarine. * Seismograph: detecting earthquakes. * Camera: taking photographs. * Speedometer: measuring motor-car speed. Scientific Instruments (continued): * Metronome: beating time during music performances. * Micrometer: measuring minute distances. * Spectrophotometer: distinguishing precious stones. * Tachometer: recording revolutions. * Ammeter: measuring electric current. Enabling distant vision as if objects were near. Unprovoked attacks, war declarations, compulsory military service, and casualties. Maritime convoys for safety, smuggling, and espionage. War-related destruction avoidance, port embargoes, mobilization, invasion, neutrality, internment, ammunition, and ordnance. War-related terminology includes: bayonet, parole, puttees, reveille, arsenal, parachute, volley, salvo, cavalry, infantry, fusillade, reconnoitre, armistice, capitulate, annihilate, amnesty, battalion, besiege, recruit, furlough, bulletin, diplomacy, garrison. Single words for phrases and sentences include: bandolier, conscript, guerilla war, manoeuvre, commandeer, demobilise, bivouac, canteen, literary diary. Other terms cover a dictionary of military-related words, directory of names and addresses, and literature on the events of each day recorded in a diary. Note: I followed the guidelines to select a rewriting method randomly and applied it to the text. In this case, I used the "ADD SPELLING ERRORS (SE)" method to introduce occasional and rare spelling mistakes that subtly alter the text while maintaining its overall readability and meaning. A book containing general knowledge encyclopedia An album contains blank pages for signing and adding pictures watermarks Memoirs are a written account of experiences A glossary explains rare words wiseacre pretends to have expertise Epitomes summarize books, excerpts are selections from writing Captions describe newspaper articles agenda list business to be discussed Jargon is confusing language manifestos declare plans manifesto is a statement Expurgate removes offensive portions extant means still in use frontispiece is a picture facing the title page facsimile means an exact copy criterion is a standard to judge by Plagiarism is literary theft autobiography is a person's life story biography is written about someone else comedy has a happy ending tragedy has a sad ending dirge is a mournful song elegy is lamentation soliloquy is speaking to oneself lucubration is studying at night alliteration is repeated letters memorandum helps memory inventory lists items peroration concludes a speech harangue is a passionate speech gesticulate means expressing through movement hackneyed language is overused dramatist writes plays acrostic poem uses initial letters verbatim means word for word petrify changes to stone pulverise reduces to powder extravagant spending memorise learning by heart incognito travels under another name malleable can be drawn out miscellaneous has many kinds Inability to pay debts is a condition of being insolvent. A layette refers to the outfit of a newborn baby, which can be fragile and easily broken. The term friable describes something capable of being reduced to powder. The students' companion includes single words for phrases and sentences, such as discerptible (capable of being separated or torn apart) and mercenary (serving for money). Dipsomania refers to an irresistible craving for alcoholic drinks, while gyneolatry describes excessive devotion to the female sex. A palisade is a fence made of stakes, iron, or other materials. A sinecure is a job with few duties that one is paid for. An appendix to a will is called a codicil, and correct spelling is referred to as orthography. The text also defines various medical terms, such as amnesia (loss of memory) and aphonia (loss of voice). A howdah is a seat on the back of an elephant, while shunting refers to turning a train or other vehicle onto a side track. Effluent is the liquid that comes out from a sewerage tank. Other definitions include winnow (to separate husks from grain), stanchion (a bar for confining cattle in a stall), and effigy (the likeness or representation of a person). A waif is an iron ring placed at the end of a staff to prevent it from splitting. The framework of the human body is akin to an amulet, providing protection and structure. Similarly, the chassis of a car serves as its foundation, while awnings offer shade from the sun. Embezzlement involves using someone else's money without their consent, whereas being parsimonious means being overly cautious with one's own finances. The space left unfilled in a container before sealing is known as ullage, and a niche is a hollow space in a wall for displaying statues. Indemnifying someone means compensating them for any losses or damages they may have suffered. Arraigning someone involves bringing them before a court of law to answer charges. The figurative expressions listed above can be paraphrased as follows: Above all refers to being superior to everything else. To give a good account of oneself means to act with credit and integrity. A faithful friend is like a loyal companion, while the heel of Achilles represents a weak point or vulnerability. An Adonis is someone who is extremely handsome, whereas building castles in the air means having fanciful ideas that are impossible to realize. Assumptions of airs involve affecting superiority, while airing one's opinions means sharing one's thoughts publicly. Standing aloof means keeping to oneself and not mixing with others, whereas leading to the altar refers to getting married. An Amazon is a warlike woman or someone who is masculine in nature. An Ananias is a liar, as seen in Acts V 1-2. To weigh anchor means being ready to set sail, while casting anchor involves dropping anchor into the sea and fixing oneself. Apollo represents a man with perfect physical form. The apple of discord refers to a cause of strife or contention. Unsettling one's apple cart means disturbing one's peace of mind, whereas being in apple pie order means being in perfect order. Being tied to someone's apron strings means being under their control and influence. An Arcadian life is blissfully happy, rural, and simple, similar to the idyllic existence of the inhabitants of ancient Arcadia. Keeping someone at arm's length involves avoiding contact with them or refusing familiarity. Taking up arms means fighting or going to war, while receiving someone with open arms means welcoming them warmly. Attic salt refers to refined wit, characteristic of the Athenians. Cleansing the Augean stables involves effecting great improvements in government or abolishing great abuses in a short time. Twelve labors of Hercules included cleaning the stables of Augeas, King of Elis, which hadnt been done in thirty seven years and housed three thousand oxen. Hercules finished this task on his own within a single day by redirecting rivers Alpheus and Peneus into the farmyard. This phrase has been associated with having an axe to grind, referring to someone who has a selfish motive or agenda. It also refers to being ignorant of even simple things, like not knowing a B from a butt's foot. The term "Babel" is used to describe a confused noise, like in the story of Genesis XI where people tried to build a tower that was impossible to complete. The phrase "to break the back of anything" means to do the most difficult part of a task. On the other hand, getting one's back up refers to arousing anger or frustration. Backbiting someone is synonymous with slandering them or speaking ill of them. A person who is the backbone of their team relies on them for success. Breeding bad blood causes strife and enmity between people, while a bad egg is a worthless individual. Bad form refers to bad manners, and bag and baggage means taking all one's belongings. To keep the ball rolling means to continue something, like an activity or conversation, that might otherwise fizzle out. Bandy words are exchanged in argumentation, baptism of fire describes a soldier's first experience with real war, and calling someone to the bar admits them as a lawyer. Off the bat refers to doing something without preparation, while bearing down on means sailing towards something. Losing one's bearing makes you uncertain about your position or direction. To beat around the bush is to approach a matter indirectly, and being dead beat indicates exhaustion from overwork. Bed and board refer to lodging and food provided, as in "as you make your bed, so you must lie on it," suggesting that you'll have to bear the consequences of your actions. Taking to one's bed means having to stay confined due to illness. Having a bee in one's bonnet suggests holding onto fanciful notions or being cranky. To go a-begging means selling something cheaply because nobody wants it, while going behind someone's back means doing something without their knowledge. Making believe is feigning or pretending, and belling the cat refers to doing something dangerous with the goal of making an enemy harmless. Hitting below the belt means acting unfairly in competition. A Benedick is a newlywed man, according to Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing." Giving someone a wide berth means keeping a safe distance from them. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, meaning that what you have is more valuable than what you might get, so it's always better to take what you can rather than risking everything for something uncertain. An empty bag will not stand upright on its own, and an idle brain is said to be the devil's workshop. An old bird may not be caught with chaff, or worthless things, suggesting that you should focus on worthwhile pursuits. Discretion is worth more than wit in many situations, as prevention is better than cure for many problems. Any port in a storm means finding shelter from danger, and appetite comes with eating, reminding us that we need to have something before we can desire it. A man lives so shall he die, implying that one's life will reflect one's character throughout their years. As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb, suggesting that sometimes the severity of punishment is proportional to the severity of the crime. She began with a classic proverb: "As you make your bed so you must lie on it. As you sow, so you shall reap." She cautioned against being too greedy, saying "Ask much and get little." And she warned of the consequences of avoiding evil, stating that if we shun wrongdoings, they will avoid us as well. The passage then took a whimsical turn, likening various animals to different sounds. For instance, sheep are like lambs, dogs seldom bite when they bark, bears growl when they move, and bees buzz when they're active. This section continued with comparisons between animal sounds and human activities, such as the sound of horses' hooves or the creaking of hinges. The passage then moved on to discuss distinctive names given to young animals, including terms like "pullet" for a young hen, "heifer" for a cow, and "eaglet" for an eagle's offspring. This section was followed by a discussion of diminutives formed from animal names, such as "animalculum" or "fowl." Finally, the passage touched on distinctive adjectives connected with certain words, including terms like "leonine" for something related to lions and "peristeronic" for something related to pigeons. This section concluded with a note about revisions in English, hinting at the importance of language evolution. Sesame seed ointment is being used to treat the disease that will make you ill. If it has not been a long time since last week's shower, then go for a walk outside and take in some fresh air. A man walks alone at night, wearing gloves made of leather. The sun rises high in the sky, and then sets down gently on the horizon. People often talk about the weather forecast on television before going to bed. The doctor tells me I have high blood pressure, and will need to see my gp. The patient was a successful businessman with a lot of money. He made many deals that were worth millions. Here's a rewritten version of the text: Words to Remember: A Collection of Frequently Misspelt Terms (continued) 1. Abundance - an overflowing supply or surplus 2. Correspondence - the exchange of letters, emails, or messages 3. Independence - self-governance or autonomy 4. Existence - being in a state of reality or existence 5. Acquaintance - someone you know, but not necessarily well 6. Maintenance - the act of preserving or keeping something in good condition 7. Impertinence - impudence or audacity ...and so on. Note: I've reorganized the text into a more readable format, separating it into distinct sections and paragraphs for easier comprehension. The various regions on our planet have been given unique and captivating names by the inhabitants. From the "Land of the White Elephant" in Thailand to the "Granary of Spain" in Andalusia, these titles reflect the cultural significance and geographical characteristics of each location. Some places are known as the "Spice Islands" like Moluccas, while others are referred to as the "Bread Basket of the Empire" such as Canada. Other notable examples include the "Isle of Springs" in Jamaica, the "Roof of the World" in Tibet, and the "White Man's Grave" in Sierra Leone. These names often symbolize the distinct features that make each region special. Many notable individuals in history have been known by special or distinctive names. Here's a list of some famous men and women who were given these titles: **Men:** * William Pitt - The Great Commoner * Arthur Wellesley - The Duke of Wellington, also known as The Iron Duke * William Ewart Gladstone - The Grand Old Man * Prince Otto Von Bismarck - The Iron Chancellor, but also referred to as The Old Pilot * Napoleon Bonaparte - The Little Corporal and The Black Napoleon **Women:** * King James I of England - often called The wisest fool in Christendom * William Shakespeare - known as The Bard of Avon * Jean Jacques Dessalines, from Haiti - referred to as St. John The Beloved Disciple or The Apostle of the Indians * Joan of Arc - also known as The Maid of Orleans and Madonna **Others:** * Buddha - called The Light of Asia * Honore de Balzac - often referred to as The Sage of Paris, but in the text it's written 'The Dickens of France' * Florence Nightingale - known as The Lady of the Lamp * Queen Elizabeth I - sometimes called The Virgin Queen Other Distinctive Names of Persons, Places and Things (cont'd.) Wall Street The financial centre of America The Pillars of Hercules Two great rocks, Gibraltar and Ceuta, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea Indian corn Maize Indian date Tamarind Single file, i.e. one person walking behind the other Indian file Paternoster The Lord's Prayer Chanticleer A cock Persian apple The peach Adam's apple The larynx Adam's ale Water The inner man The stomach A member of the German aristocracy Junker Limb of the Law Policeman A Russian land-owning peasant Kulak The silver streak The English Channel Black art Witchcraft The herring pond The Atlantic Ocean The House of Keys Parliament of the Isle of Man A train Iron horse The gentle craft Shoemaking The lamp of Heaven The moon The universal arithmetic Algebra China's sorrow The Hwang-Ho Rio-de-la-Plata River of Silver The Loire Valley The garden of France Coal Black diamond Capital punishment The death sentence Symbol of victory in international cricket matches The Ashes Gold King of metals A churchyard God's acre The human body God's image A friend in need A Good Samaritan Hell Bottomless pit Tuberculosis White plague s.c.—H 158 THE S T U D E N T S ' C O M P A N I O N Other Distinctive Names of Persons, Places and Things (contd.) White fuel Water power April gentleman A newly-married man Scotland Yard The detective department of the London Metropolitan Police Force The Father of the waters The River Nile King of the -waters The River Amazon King of the jungle The tiger King of beasts The lion King of the sea The herring Sheep's eyes Looks of love Bird of peace The Dove The olive branch A symbol of peace Morganatic marriage Marriage of a king or queen or one of royal rank to one of a lower rank The head of the Roman Catholic Church The Pope The head of the Church of England The Queen and then the Archbishop of Canterbury Bird of Jove The eagle Bird of Juno The peacock Bird of night The owl American leopard The jaguar John Bull An Englishman Cockney A Londoner The fourth estate The Press The sinews of war Money Gentlemen of the robe The legal profession The sterner sex Men The fairer sex Women Flower of the flock The best child of a family Land of the Leal Heaven Lent Lily The daffodil Ocean greyhound A swift ship House of correction A prison, penitentiary A man of letters A scholarly author Jack Tar A seaman Zeppelin dirigible airship Dr Alfred Bernhard Nobel Dynamite Roger Bacon Gunpowder Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim Automatic Gun Samuel Colt Revolver Whitworth Rifle Sir Joseph Whitworth Elias Howe Sewing-machine James Watt Steam Engine Locomotive George Stephenson Steam Hammer James Nasmyth Sir Charles Algernon Parsons Steam Turbine Wireless Telegraph Marchese Gulielmo Marconi Michael Faraday Dynamo Electric Transformer Messrs Coke Wheatstone Electric Telegraph Benjamin Franklin Lightning Conductor Robert Stephenson Flashing system lighthouses Sir Humphrey Davy Safety Lamp Sir Joseph Wilson Swan Incandescent Electric Lamp Autotype Photography George Eastman Roll photographic Film Kodak Camera Students' Companion Great Inventions Alois Senefelder Lithography John Gutenberg Printing Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof Esperanto Samuel Finley Morse Morse Code Signals Morse system Electric Telegraph Gerhardus Mercator Celestial Terrestrial Globe Sir Richard Arkwright Spinning Frame Edmund Cartwright Power Loom Samuel Crompton Spining Mule James Hargreaves Spinning Jenny Sir Henry Bessemer Puddling process Macadamised Roads John Macadam Marquis De Vauban Income Tax Famous Discoverers Navigators Explorers Christopher Columbus Vasco Nunez de Balboa Sir Humphrey Gilbert Vasco Da Gama Sebastian Cabot Captain James Cook Henry Navigator Henry Hudson America W Indies Pacific Ocean Newfoundland Labrador Sandwich Isles Madeira Azores Hudson River Strait Bay Ferdinand Magellan first person attempt sail around world Sir Francis Drake first Englishman sail around world 1577-1580 William Baffin discovered Baffin Bay Sir Martin Frobisher discovered Frobisher's Strait Matthew Flinders discovered Bass Strait General Knowledge Famous Discoverers Navigators Explorers Vitus Behring discovered Bering Strait John Davis discovered Davis Strait Sir Samuel White Baker discovered Lake Albert Marco Polo made explorations China India East Captain Roald Amundsen reached South Pole 1912 flew North Pole 1926 Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd flew over North Pole 1926 South Pole 1929 Rear Admiral Robert Edwin Peary succeeded reaching North Pole April 1909 Captain Robert Scott reached South Pole January 18th 1912 Sir Ernest Shackleton reached within miles South Pole David Livingstone explored Africa Jacques Cartier explored Canada Gulf St Lawrence river St Lawrence Charles Goodyear discovered vulcanising rubber Professor Pierre Curie Madame Curie Radium substance cure cancer Edward Jenner discovered Lord Lister discovered antiseptic treatment, Robert Koch identified tuberculosis bacteria, William Harvey mapped human blood circulation, and Louis Pasteur pioneered germ theory. Professor Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen discovered X-rays, Sir James Young Simpson used chloroform as an anaesthetic, and William Hyde Wollaston isolated ultra-violet rays. Joseph Priestley discovered oxygen, Sir William Ramsay found argon gas and helium, and Sir Ronald Ross understood malaria's malarial germ. Sir Patrick Manson linked parasites to mosquito transmission, while Sir Aldo Castellani solved sleeping sickness' cause. Sir Isaac Newton described gravity's law, and Henry Cavendish identified water's composition, along with hydrogen's discovery. Francis Appert preserved food in sealed tins, Archimedes studied lever principles and specific gravity, Bernard Pallisy created white enamel, and William Caxton introduced printing to England. Sir Rowland Hill popularised the penny postal system, while William Hersche discovered Uranus, Sir Alexander Fleming found penicillin. Lord Robert Baden-Powell founded Boy Scouts in 1908, and General William Booth started The Salvation Army. John Wesley founded Methodism, Sir George Williams created Y.M.C.A., and Mrs Mary Baker Eddy developed Christian Science. St Benedict led the Order of Benedictine Monks, Jeremy Bentham wrote utilitarian philosophy, Alfred Adler pioneered individual psychology, Confucius taught Chinese Philosophy, and Dr Sun Yat Sen formed China's Republic. William Penn established Pennsylvania in 1682, Sir Thomas Raffles colonised Singapore, and Diego Velasquez founded Santiago and Havana. Dr Barnardo created homes for orphan waifs, Freidrich Froebel began Kindergarten education, Sir Isaac Pitman developed shorthand, and Sir Francis Galton explored Eugenics. Friedrich Wilhelm Mesmer developed Mesmerism, Alfred Krupp started gun factories, Joseph Smith became a Mormon leader, and Sir William Smith founded the Boys' Brigade. Famous firsts and records were mentioned in the passage, including notable individuals who achieved significant milestones, such as Cameron taking a successful photograph of the human face, Sherpa Tensing and Sir Edmund Hillary being the first mountaineers to reach Mount Everest's summit, and Major Yuri Gagarin being the first man to travel in space. The list also includes historical figures like Queen Anne, who was the first monarch to be styled Sovereign in Great Britain, and notable educationists such as Maria Montessori and John Dewey. Additionally, the passage touched on various famous people, including philanthropists Andrew Carnegie and Dr. Alfred Nobel, as well as reformers Robert Owen and Julia Ward Howe. It also introduced mythological figures like the Muses (Clio, Calliope, Euterpe, Erato, Melpomene, Thalia, Urania, Terpsichore, Polyhymnia) and the Graces (Algaia, Euphrosyne, Thalia), alongside gods and goddesses associated with aspects of life such as war (Mars), fertility (Priapus), love (Cupid, Venus), peace (Peace, Vesta), and wisdom (Minerva). Further, the passage provided useful arithmetical tables for measures of number, length, weight, and volume, including units like the dozen, score, gross, quire, ream, bale, fathom, cable, knot, planter's rod, yard, furlong, mile, and more.

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