

1160

BASIC BY ISO
OTTO NEURATH

G

135

BASIC BY ISOTYPE

OTTO NEURATH

NET 2/6 NET

PSYCHE MINIATURES
GENERAL SERIES

KEGAN PAUL

1160 G. 135



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BASIC BY ISOTYPE

BY

OTTO NEURATH

*Director of the International Foundation
for Visual Education,
Writer of "International Picture Language"*

LONDON:

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co., Ltd.

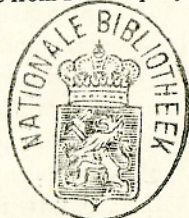
BROADWAY HOUSE, CARTER LANE, E.C.

1937

British
American
Scientific
International
Commercial

"One unlooked-for development of the hundred years between 2000 and 2100 was the way in which Basic English became in that short time the common language for use between nations. . . . By 2020 almost everyone was able to make use of Basic for talking and writing."—H. G. Wells.

Put into Basic from *The Shape of Things to Come*.



Printed in Great Britain by
R. I. SEVERS, CAMBRIDGE

NOTE

Basic English, for which Dr. Neurath has made this book of international pictures, is a simple but natural form of English designed for international use. English is the most talked language of the earth. By cutting its 250,000 words down to 850 and doing without its complex 'verb'-system, Basic may well become a second language for all. The list of books on the last page gives some idea of its range.

As with any language, there are more ways than one of teaching Basic, though all will necessarily be based on the development outlined in *The ABC of Basic English*. A line of attack which is good for one learner may not be good for another, and if a knowledge of Basic is to be given in the shortest possible time it is important to give attention to the needs of different sorts of learners. For this reason a wide selection of teaching material will be produced. *Basic Step by Step* gives an example of teaching by reading, and other step-by-step systems are on the way.

The Basic teaching apparatus will not be complete, however, till the help which pictures may give has been fully taken into account. Dr. Neurath is one of the

great experts in the science of teaching by pictures, and his Isotype signs, in addition to their international design and their power to make themselves clear, have a simple quality which makes them pleasing to the eye. The work he has done for Basic is of very great value.

Not all the Basic words are covered by the Isotype pictures in this book, and possibly there are parts of Basic which are outside the range of Isotype. The purpose of the book is to give teachers an example of one sort of good picture-teaching. Some will take its development further themselves. Others will be better able to make use of Isotype in a system in which some part is played by other picture material, such as match-stick pictures, motion pictures, and the Chinese 'Seven Picture-Makers' (for which, see the *ABC* and *Step by Step*). A general account of all these different sorts of pictures and their use in language-teaching will be given in *Basic by Pictures*, which will put before the public the fruits of our experience in this interesting field.

C. K. OGDEN.
The Orthological Institute,
10, King's Parade,
Cambridge, England.

NOTE

Basic by Isotype is an example of the way in which pictures may be of help in making the sense of words and statements clear. This book is not able to give more than a rough outline. It does not give any of the rules of Basic, and it does not give examples of all the ways in which the 850 words may be used. For these purposes there are the two books *The ABC of Basic English* and *The Basic Words*. *Basic by Isotype* is for use in connection with these.

Isotype is an international picture language (see *International Picture Language*, Number 83 of the Psyche Miniatures, General Series) which makes use of a great number of signs in such a way that the same sign is at all times representative of the same thing. The signs are clear and simple, and so designed that the most important points are seen straight away and are kept in the memory. A picture-book using Isotype signs is specially important for persons who have the desire to go forward not only with the help of a teacher but by themselves.

It will be noted that for picture teaching a special organization of the material is necessary. For example, the word-parallel

of the pictures naturally makes use of the third person ("the boy is making a picture") more frequently than of the first and second ("I, (we, you,) make pictures"). To make clear the sense of some of the quality words, more than one example is given. The quality common to the things in these examples is the quality in question.

Basic by Isotype is part of the Isotype system of education through the eye, worked out by the International Foundation for the Promotion of Visual Education and its Institutes.

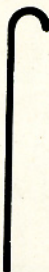
I am in debt to Miss L. W. Lockhart of the Orthological Institute, and to Miss M. Reidemeister of the International Foundation for Visual Education, and to Mr. G. Arntz and Mr. E. Bernath, the Isotype-designers, all of whom have given much time and attention to this work. The interest of Mr. C. K. Ogden in the questions covered by this book has been of special value to me.

OTTO NEURATH.

*International Foundation for the
Promotion of Visual Education,
267 Obrechtstraat,
The Hague, Holland.*



ball



stick



flag



ring



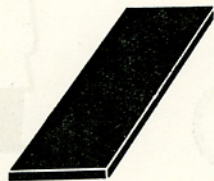
bottle



tray

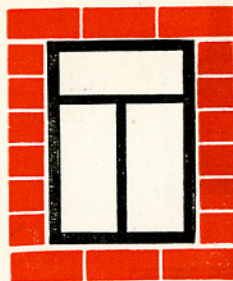


table



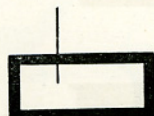
board

= plank



window

glass



frame



boy



girl

(See page 38)

BALLS, BOYS



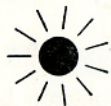
balls



boys

(rings, flags, tables, girls. . .)

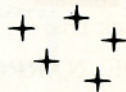
A, THE



sun



moon



stars



the sun



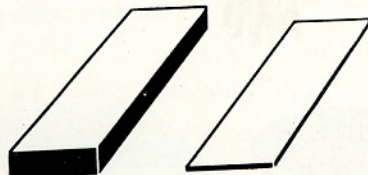
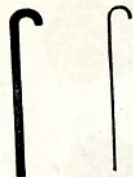
the moon



a star

THICK, THIN

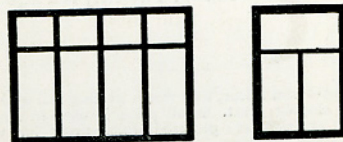
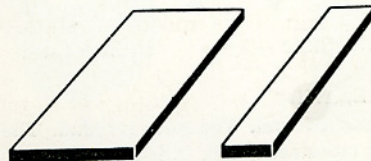
thick stick—thin stick



thick board — thin board

WIDE, NARROW

wide board—narrow board

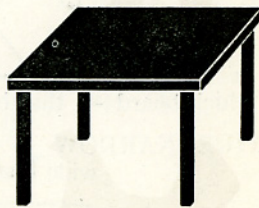
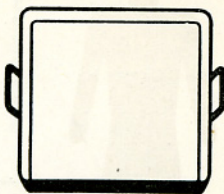


wide window — narrow window

ROUND, SQUARE

round tray

— square¹ tray



round table

— square table

IS, ARE, AND

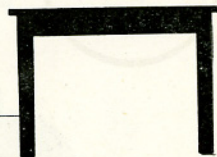
The sun is round. The moon is round. The sun and the moon are round. A ball is round. A ring is round. Balls and rings are round. Balls are round and rings are round. The tray is a **square**.¹

¹ Special uses and forms, and words getting full attention later, are in sloping print. Small print is used in teaching words which are nowhere pictured, thick print for words coming in for the first time.

LEG, NECK

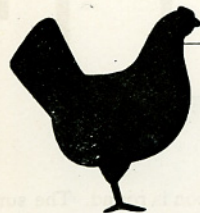


boy



table

leg



fowl



bottle

neck

HAVE, HAS

Windows have frames. Boys and tables have legs. Fowls and bottles and boys have necks. The boy *has* legs. The bottle *has* a *neck* (see page 91).

ANIMALS



dog



cat



rat

animal
dog
cat
rat

animals
dogs
cats
rats

cow



milk

sheep



wool

pig



meat

cow
sheep

cows
sheep !



goat



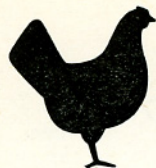
horse



monkey



man
(see pages 38, 91)



fowl



egg



blackbird
(see page
87)

Fowls and blackbirds are **birds**.



fish



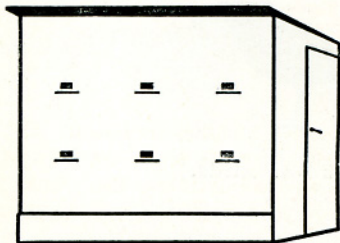
snake



worm



bee



bee-house
(see pages 25, 88)



ant



fly

goat
fish
fly
man

goats
fishes
flies !
men !

A fly is *an insect*. Bees, ants, and flies are insects. Birds, fishes, and insects are animals.

NO, ALL

All bees are insects. *No* fishes are insects. All insects are animals. All birds have *feathers* (see page 42). No cows have feathers. Men, cows, and flies have legs. Fishes, snakes, and worms have no legs.

NOT

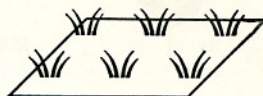
A bee is not a bird. A round tray is not a square tray. A thick stick is not a thin stick. Not all animals are insects.

PLANTS

grass



fields



grass
field

grain*



grain
field

rice



rice
field

trees



* See pages 56, 91.



leaf

stem



flower

stem



leaves
(see page 26)

root



leaves

branches
(see page 26)

stem

root

FRUIT



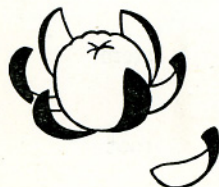
berries
(see page 26)



nut



apple

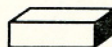
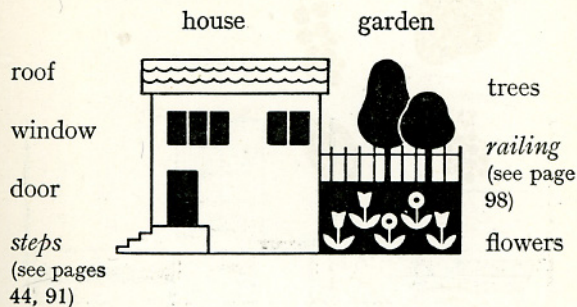


orange

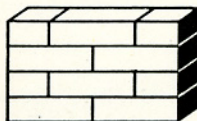
skin
(see page 37)

Apples and oranges are fruit.
The orange is round.

HOUSE AND GARDEN



a brick



brick
wall



a *stone*
(see page
91)



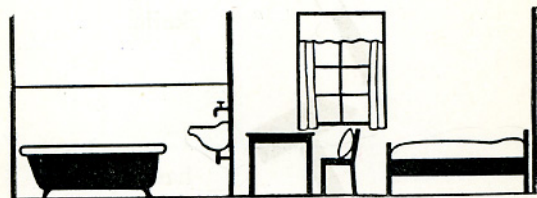
stone
wall

ROOMS

*bath-room**

*bed-room**

curtain
window



floor

floor

bath

basin

table

seat

bed

cushion

*bed-cover**

All houses have roofs. Gardens have no roofs.
The cushion is **soft**. The seat is **hard**.

tree

plant

step

bath

branch

leaf

berry

grass

trees

plants

steps

baths

branches !

leaves !

berries !

grasses !

* See page 88.



blade

knife



hammer



plane

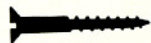


spade

earth



nail



screw



key



hook

hammer
knife

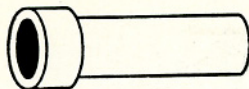
hammers
knives !

Knives and spades have blades.

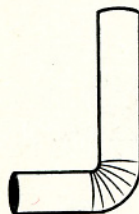
Knives have **sharp** blades.

Knives, hammers, planes, and spades are instruments.

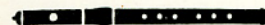
PIPES



a wide*
pipe



a narrow*
pipe



See page 13.

cover



box

pipe
box

pipes
boxes !

Pipes are **hollow**. Boxes are hollow.

rod



pump



plough

blade wheel



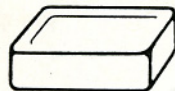
comb



brush



sponge



soap

comb
brush

combs
brushes !



plate



spoon



knife



fork



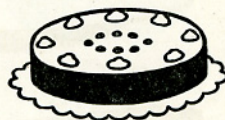
cup

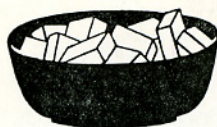
FOOD

bread



cake





sugar
bits of (see page 37)
sugar
(see pages 79, 97)
a basin



salt



a *tin*
(see pages 91, 106)

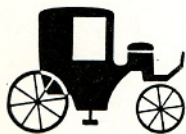
Bread, milk, eggs, meat, and fruit are food.
Food (milk, meat, fruit) is *in* (see page 69) a tin.

TRANSPORT



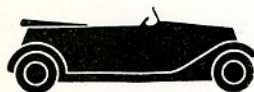
cart

A cart has wheels.



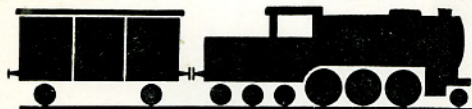
carriage

A carriage has wheels.



automobile
(see page 111)

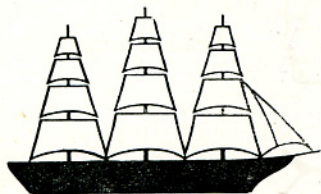
An automobile has wheels.



train

rail
(see page
121)

carriage (see page 91) *railway-engine* (see pages 88, 109)



sail(s)
ship
sailing-ship
(see pages 88, 98)



ship
steamship
(see pages 83, 88)



airship
(see pages 88, 109)



airplane
(see page 88)

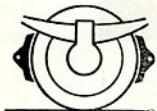
OF



head of a man



head of a cow

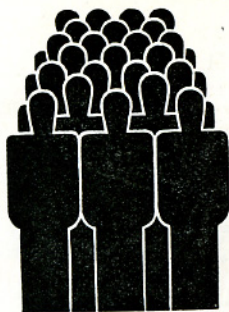


wheel of a railway
carriage *with* (see
page 67) brake(s)

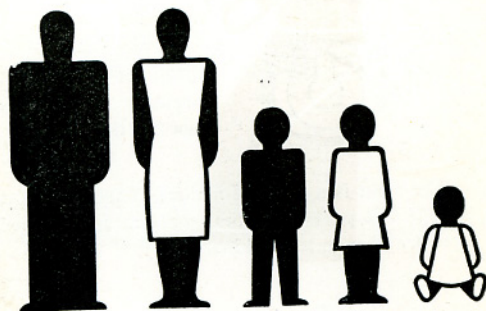
The head is a **part** of a man. The skin of an orange is a part of an orange. Oranges, apples, horses and men have skins.



group of trees



group of men



man

woman

boy

girl

baby

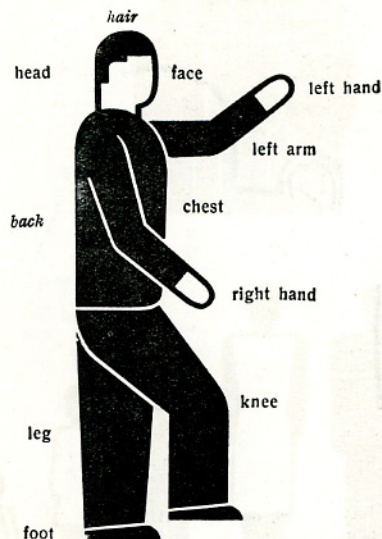
NAME

Charles is a name of men and boys. *Ann* is a name of women and girls.

bit
girl
woman
baby

bits
girls
women !
babies !

BODY OF A MAN

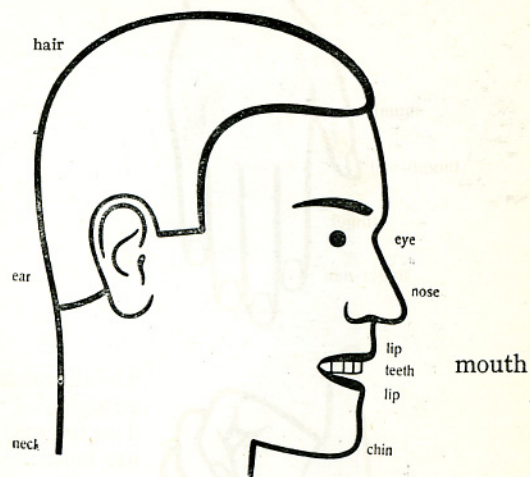


head
foot
body

heads
feet !
bodies !

back (see pages 43, 121)

HEAD OF A MAN

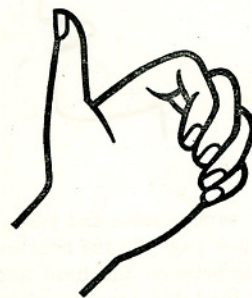
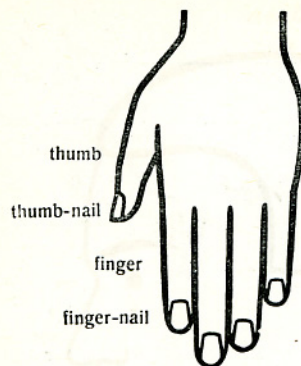


Men have eyes, ears, mouths and teeth. The mouth is *between* (see page 66) the nose and the chin. The neck is between the head and the chest. The teeth and the tongue are in the mouth.

mouth
tooth

mouths
teeth !

HAND OF A MAN



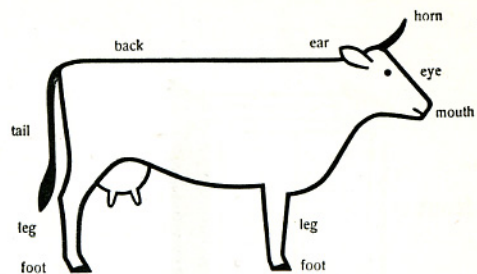
The thumb is straight.
The fingers are bent.

finger
thumb

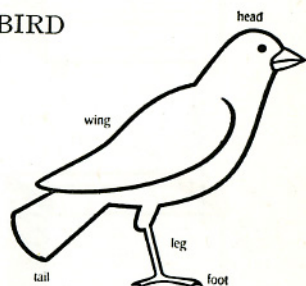
fingers
thumbs

thumb-nail (see pages 88, 91)
finger-nail (see pages 88, 91)

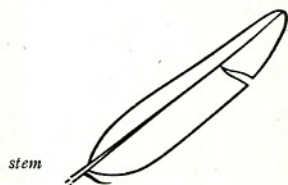
BODY OF A COW



BODY OF A BIRD

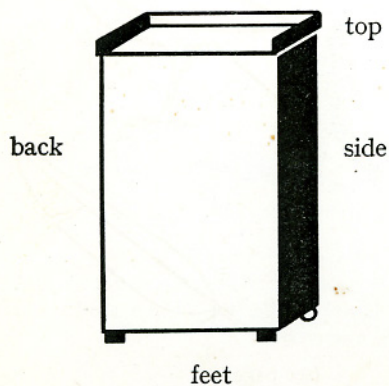
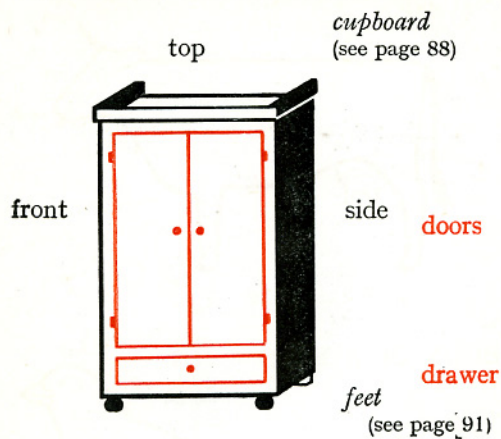


feather



(see page 91)

TOP, BACK, FRONT, SIDE



The front is **opposite** the back. The right side is opposite the left side.

The right arm is *on* (see page 68) the right *side* (see page 121) of the body.

The left arm is on the left *side* of the body.

Wings and tails are parts of the bodies of birds.

SHORT, LONG

short
hair



long
hair



a step

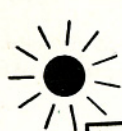
OR

Hair is short or long. A step is short or long. A short step is not a long step. Pipes are long or short, wide or narrow.

WEATHER

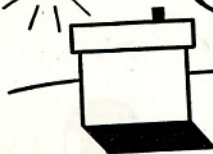
sky

sun



light

The sky
is clear.
The air
is clear.

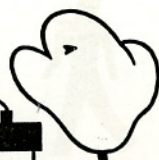
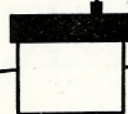
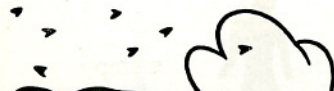


shade

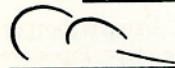
leaves

smoke
(see page
97)

wind



dust





COLOURS



white ball



red ball



black ball

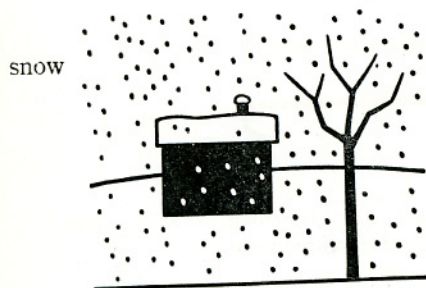


red stick



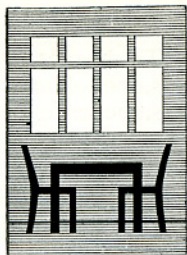
black stick

Lips are red. Earth is **brown**. The sky is **blue**.
The leaves of trees are **green**. Grass is green.
The colour of an orange is *orange*.
Milk and snow are white.

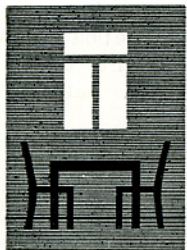


A wind is a **current** of air. Rain is **wet**. Dust is **dry**.

Rain and snow are **water** (see page 83).



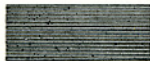
light room
(see page 45)



dark room



light grey



dark grey

shades of grey (see page 91)

SIZE, FORM, SAME, DIFFERENT



The boards have the same colour and the same size



The boards have the same colour and different sizes



The boards have different colours and the same size



The boards have different colours and different sizes



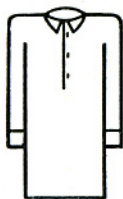
The boards have the same colour, the same form (see page 115), and different sizes



The boards have different forms and the same colour

DRESS

shirt



coat



trousers



overcoat
(see pages 68, 88)

The coat and the *overcoat* have **pockets**.
The shirt and the coat have **buttons**.
Trousers are short or long.



a *dress*
(see page 121)

edge



skirt

edge

Skirts have edges. Tables have edges.
Women have dresses and skirts.

colour
skirt
dress

colours
skirts
dresses !



shoe



boot



sock



stocking



hat



collar



loose collar



tight collar



glove



handbag
(see page 87)



umbrella



ring
(see page 121)



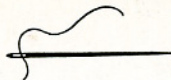
watch and chain

watch-chain
(see page 88)

glove
watch

gloves
watches !

hole



needle and thread
point

head
(see page
91)



pin
point



scissors



band



roll of cloth
some cloth
(see pages 79, 81)

GOOD, BAD, IT

A good needle is straight. It is not bent.
A tight collar is not good. It is bad.
A bent needle is bad. It is not good.

FOR

Wool (see page 17) is good for thick dresses,
stockings and skirts.

Skirts are for women and trousers are for men.

WATER, WINE, TEA



water-bottle
(see page 88)



wine-bottle
(see page 88)

A water-bottle is a bottle for water. A bottle of water is a bottle *with* (see page 67) water in it. A cup of tea.

Tea is a **drink**. Water, wine, and milk are drinks.



tea-pot
(see pages 88, 109)

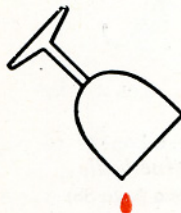
AMOUNT

rice

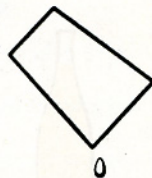


grain of rice

glass
(see page 91)



a drop of wine



a drop of water

glass

SMALL, GREAT

A grain of rice is a small amount. A drop of wine is a small amount. A *mass* of coal (see page 106), of sugar, of earth, is a great amount.

LITTLE, MUCH

little wine
in a glass



much wine
in a glass

GIVE, GET



a bone



give a bone

get a bone

The boy *gives* (*is giving*) a bone to (see page 69) the dog.

The dog *gets* (*is getting*) a bone from (see page 69) the boy.

The girls give (*are giving*) milk to the cats.

The cats get (*are getting*) milk from the girls.

'Gives' is a form of 'give.' 'Is' and 'are' are forms of 'be.'

KEEP



keep a ball

The boy gives the black ball to the girl and *keeps* (*is keeping*) the red ball.

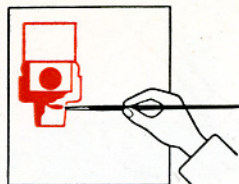
The boy *lets* (see page 60) the girl have the black ball.

Women keep dresses in drawers.

MAKE picture

red paint

paint-brush
(see page 88)



make a picture

structure

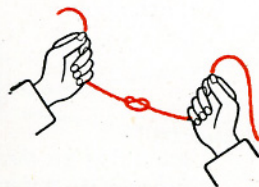
red bricks



make a structure

knot

red cord
(see page 79)



make a knot

The boy *makes* (*is making*) a picture (a structure, a knot).

Girls make cakes.

GO, COME



come to the station

Trains come and go.

go from the station



The dog *goes* (*is going*)
from the boy.



The dog *comes* (*is coming*)
to the boy.

LET

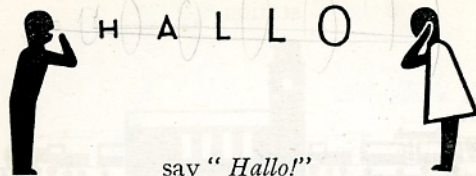


let a dog go *through*
(see page 67) a door.

The boy *lets* (*is letting*) the
dog go through the door.

Windows let light come *into* (see pages 69, 88) rooms.

SAY



say "Hallo!"

The boy *says* (*is saying*) "Hallo!" to the girl.

Men say "Hallo!" into the *telephone* (see page 111).

SEE

P S T O

letters



P see a letter

The eye *sees* (*is seeing*) a letter.

Birds see insects.

S, T, P are letters. 'And' is a **word**.

A, N, D are the letters of the word 'and.'

I, YOU, WE



The boy is saying:
"I have a red ball."



The boy is saying:
"You have a black ball."



The boy and the girl
are saying: "We
have a red ball and
a black ball."

We have eyes and noses.
We get milk from cows.

SEEM



letters

reading-glass
(see pages 88, 101)

seem great

Through the reading-glass, T and Y seem great.
The letter T *seems* great.

BUT

The size of T, Y and the size of I, S, O, P, E
seem different, but T, Y and I, S, O, P, E have
the same size. Stars seem small but are great.

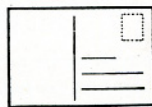
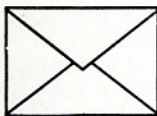
SEND

play



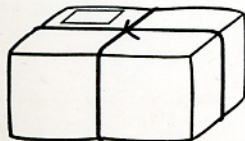
send a ball

The boy *sends* (is sending) a ball to the girl.



letter (see page 91)

postcard (see pages 88, 111)



parcel

We send letters
(postcards, parcels)
by *post*.

TAKE, PUT



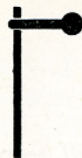
take bread *off* (see page 68)
the table



put bread *on* (see page 68)
the table

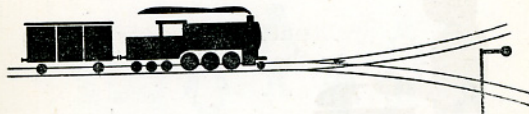
The boy *takes* (*is taking*) bread off the table.
The boy *puts* (*is putting*) bread on the table.
We take food off plates.
We put food on plates.

MAY, WILL



Sign for "Do not go!"
(see page 79)

The train may go *to* the left or *to* the right.



The train may go *to* the left but it may not
go *to* the right.
The train will go *to* the left.



The boy will have a
drink.

The boys may have food.
The boys will have food.

DIRECTIONS, POSITIONS



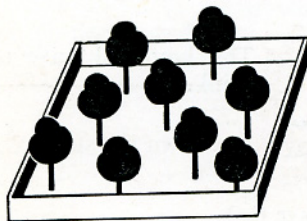
Boy at a
pump



boy between
girls



boy among
girls



Trees
are about
the garden.

A wall is
round
the garden.



boy against a tree



boy with a stick



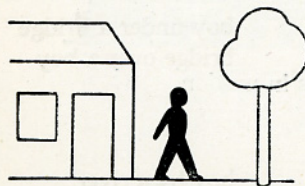
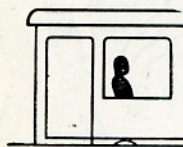
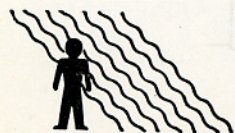
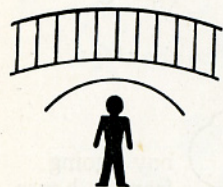
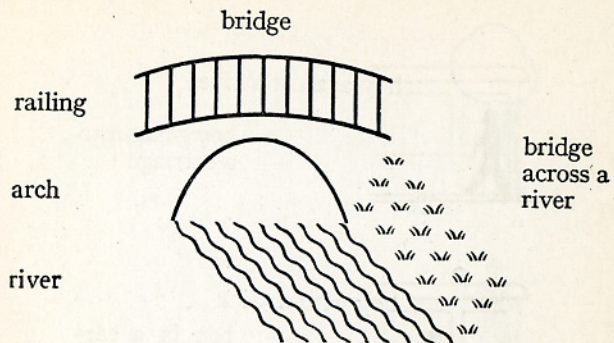
boy going through a door

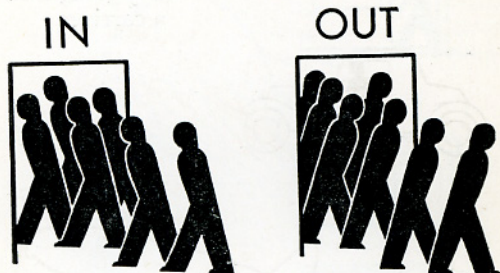


boy going up the steps

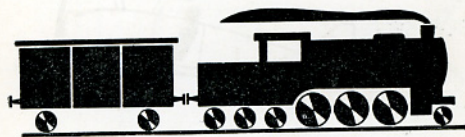


boy going down the steps



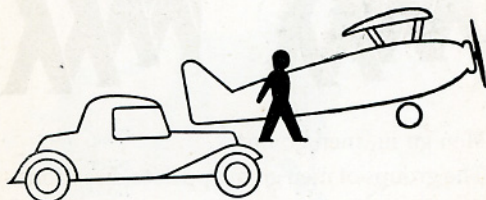


Men go in, men go out.
The groups of men go in opposite directions.

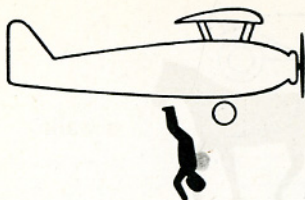


train
in motion

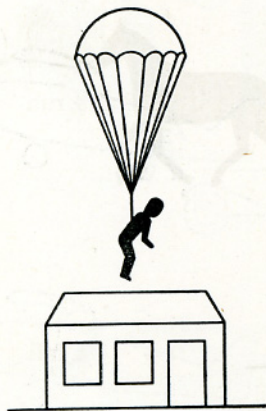
wheels in motion



The boy is in the automobile.
The boy gets *out* of the automobile.
The boy goes from the automobile to the airplane.
The boy is in the airplane.



The boy is
out of the
airplane.



The boy is
over the
house.



The boy is
down.

ACTS



a walk



a run



a fall



a slip



a jump



a swim



a swim



a sleep



a wash



a bath



a drink



a roll
(see page 91)

The boy is having a walk, a run, a fall, a roll,
a slip, a jump, a swim, a bath, a wash, a drink, a
sleep.

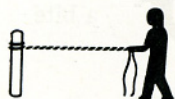
The cat is having a sleep.



a push
(cart)



a pull
(cart)



a twist
(cord)



a turn
(wheel)



a kick
(ball)



a shake
(tree, leaves)



a bite



a blow



a kiss



a lift
(*weight*, see
pages 91, 92, 117)



a stretch
(spring,
see page 101)



a rub
(table)



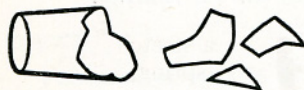
a touch
(cup)



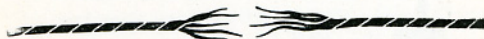
a touch
(knife)



a crush
The glass **is**
broken



a broken glass
some bits of
broken glass



a broken cord

The boy is giving the cart a push, the cart a pull, the cord a twist, the wheel a turn, the ball a kick, the tree a shake, the dog a blow, the woman a kiss, the weight a lift, the spring a stretch, the table a rub.

DO

We do acts. The boy *does* (*is doing*) an act. A pull, a push, a walk are acts.

We do not go out in the rain. Rain and snow do not come from a sky with no clouds. Trees do not keep their leaves in the *winter* (see page 90).

HEARING



ear

Ears are for hearing.



bell



The sound
comes from the
bell to the ear.

The ear is *hear-
ing* the sound.

The *hearing* (see page 91) of dogs is good.

SMELL

The **sense** of smell is in the nose (see page 40). Not all flowers (see page 23) have a smell. Some flowers have a good smell and some flowers have a bad smell.

TASTE

The sense of taste is in the tongue. The tongue is in the mouth (see page 40). The skin of an orange (see page 24) has a **bitter** taste. The taste of sugar (see page 34) is **sweet**. *Some* oranges are sweet, *some* are **acid**. Not all berries are sweet.

TOUCH

I give the cup a touch (see page 78). The fingers have a sense of touch. A brick is **rough**, a glass is **smooth**. A tooth is hard, a lip is soft (see page 26).

Seeing, hearing, smell, taste, and touch are the senses of man.

HEAT



flame



a fire
(see page 84)



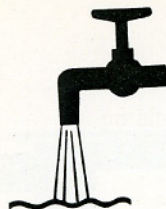
a match



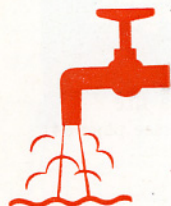
matches in a box

match

matches !



cold water



warm water

steam



ice



water



boiling water

The heat of boiling water is **very** great.



a kettle on the fire
a cake in the oven



pot



bucket

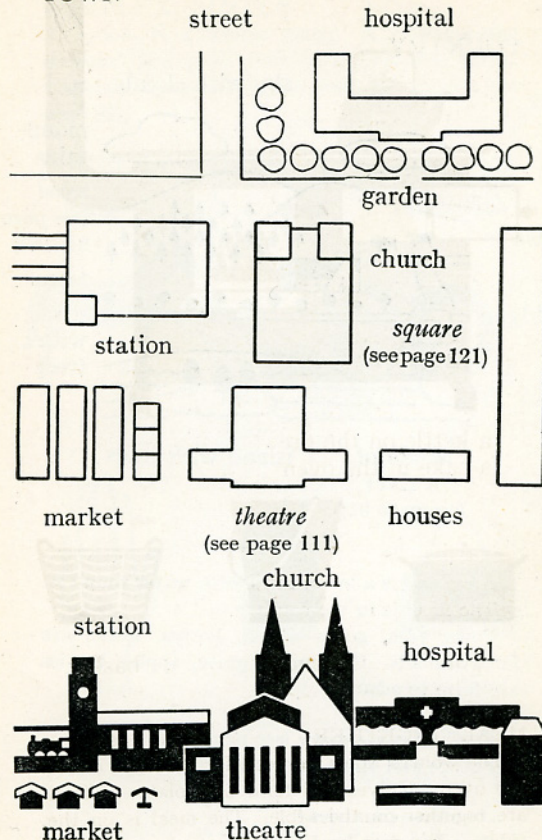


basket

MEAL, TOGETHER

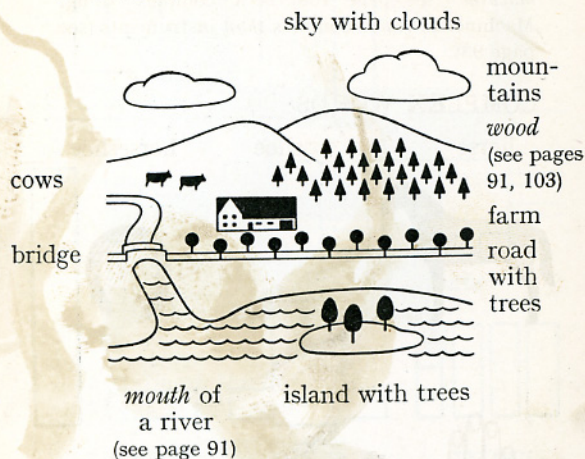
The woman takes the food for the meal out of the oven. Knives and forks and plates of food are together on the table. The meal is on the table. The men and women at the table are having a meal together.

TOWN



Churches, stations and houses are **buildings**. Stations are **public** buildings. A public building is for all men, a **private** building is not for *all*.

COUNTRY



An island is a bit of **land** with water round it.
The farm is in the country.

Cows, pigs, goats, sheep, horses, fowls, are farm animals. Eggs, milk, grain, apples, berries are farm **produce**.

England is a *country* (see page 91).
France and India are *countries*.

country—countries !
church—churches !

COMPLEX, SIMPLE

A spoon is a simple thing. A cloth-making *machine* (see page 108) is a complex thing. Machines are *more complex than* instruments (see page 93).

COMPLEX WORDS

horse



shoe



horseshoe



hand



bag



handbag

A horseshoe is a shoe for a horse. A handbag is a bag.

'Horse' is a simple word. 'Shoe' is a simple word.

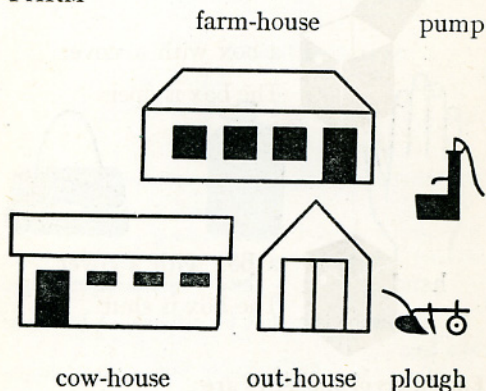
'Horseshoe' is a complex word. 'Handbag' is a complex word.

'Blackbird' and 'airship' are complex words (see pages 19, 36).

Examples of complex words are:

bee house (p. 20), bath-room, bed-room, bed-cover (p. 26), railway, railway-engine (p. 35), sailing-ship, steamship, airship, airplane (p. 36), finger-nail, thumb-nail (p. 41), cupboard (p. 43), overcoat (p. 50), watch-chain (p. 54), water-bottle, wine-bottle, tea-pot (p. 56), paint-brush (p. 59), into (p. 69), reading-glass (p. 63), post-card (p. 63).

FARM



WORDS, STATEMENTS, LANGUAGE

A, R, P, a, r, p are letters. 'And,' 'red,' 'animal' are words. 'Men have legs' is a statement.

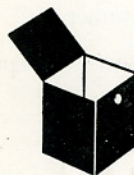
'Stick,' 'ball,' 'bottle,' 'window' are words which are names of things.

'Narrow,' 'wide,' 'good,' 'soft' are words which are names of **qualities**.

'Thin' and 'thick' are opposite qualities (see page 44). The *opposite* of 'good' is 'bad' (see page 55).

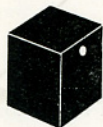
ISOTYPE is a picture language. BASIC is a word language.

OPPOSITES



a box with a cover

The box is open.



a box with a cover

The box is shut.

Examples of opposites are :

right—left (pages 39, 44), thick—thin (page 13), wide—narrow (page 13), short—long (page 44), good—bad (page 55), straight—bent (page 41), warm—cold (page 83), same—different (page 49), tight—loose (page 53).

EXPANSIONS

SPRING, SUMMER, FALL, WINTER



Tree with small leaves—spring

(expansion of 'spring,' p. 78, 101)

Tree *thick* with leaves—summer

The fall of leaves—the fall

(expansion of 'fall' p. 73)

No leaves—winter.



The boy makes a snowman in the winter.

The 'leg' of a table is an expansion of the word 'leg.'

Some Expansions :

arm (of body)
carriage (horse-)
country (not town)
dress (clothing)
earth (substance)
face (of a body)
foot (of body)
glass (substance)

grain (small bit)
hand (of body)
head (of man, animal)
hearing (act)
letter (a, b, c)
man (opposite of woman)
mouth (of body)
nail (hammer and nail)
neck (of body)
note (writing)
roll (of cloth)
scale (of degrees)

shade (of a tree)
soft (touch)
stem (of plant)
step (act)
stone (substance)
tin (metal)
use (act)
weight (quality)
wood (substance)

EXPANSION

arms (for war, p. 110)
carriage (of train, p. 35)
country (nation, p. 86)
dress (of woman, p. 51)
earth (the earth, p. 111)
face (front, p. 118)
foot (base, p. 43)
glass (vessel, p. 57)
glasses (for seeing, p. 105)
grain (plant, p. 22)
hand (of clock, p. 118)
head (of a pin, p. 55)
hearing (sense, p. 80)
letter (for post, p. 63)
man (animal, p. 18)
mouth (of a river, p. 86)
nail (finger-nail, p. 41)
neck (of a bottle, p. 15)
note (of music, p. 102)
roll (act, p. 75)
scale (measuring apparatus, p. 92)
shade (of a colour, p. 48)
soft (sound, p. 102)
stem (long thin part, p. 42)
step (of a house, p. 25)
stone (bit of stone, p. 25)
a tin (p. 34)
use (purpose, p. 121)
weight (for measuring, p. 117)
wood (group of trees, p. 86)

WEIGHT



scales
(see pages 116, 91)



an apple on the
scales

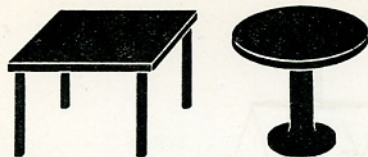
The weight of the
left side is not equal
to the weight on the
right side.



an apple and a ball
on the scales

The weight of the apple is equal to the
weight of the ball. The apple and the ball
have the same weight.

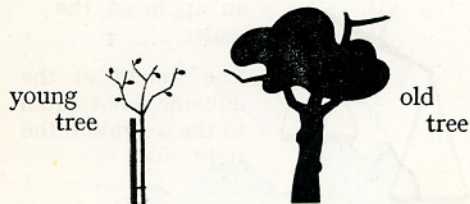
COMPARISON, THAN



Statements of comparison :

The square table has more legs than the
round table.

The round table has less legs than the
square table.



young
tree

old
tree



young
man

old
man

A young man is younger than an old man. An
old man is older than a young man. A baby is
younger than a boy. A boy is younger than a
young man.



a high mountain—a low mountain

The mountain with the white top is higher than the mountain with the black top.



group of mountains

The mountain with the white top is the highest of all the mountains in the group.

AS

The trees are not as high as the mountains.



Less apples are on the tray than in the basket and more apples are on the tray than on the plate. The basket has the most apples. The plate has the least apples.

Degrees (see page 116) of quality-words :

high—higher—highest

low—lower—lowest

long—longer—longest

short—shorter—shortest

much—more—most !

little—less—least !

good—better—best !

bad—worse—worst !

open—more open—most open

bent—less bent—least bent

' Higher ' is the same as ' more high.'

' Least short ' is the same as ' longest.

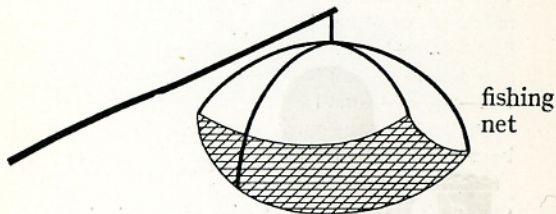
-ING, -ED, -ER

Stones are kicked by boys. A stone is kicked by a boy. "The boy is giving the stick a kick" is the same as "the boy is kicking the stick." Kicking horses are 'kickers.'

"The boy is giving the cart a pull" is the same as "the boy is pulling the cart."



The horse is giving the plough a pull.
The plough is pulled by the horse.



A fishing net is for fishing. A fishing net is for netting fish. Fishermen get fish in nets or with rods



smoke

flame

bits of wood



smoker



piper

The smoker is smoking a pipe.
The piper is playing a pipe.
The sounds the piper makes are **music**.



wood-cutter

Wood is cut by a wood-cutter. The cow is milked by a milker. *Books* (see page 101) are printed by printers. Pictures are painted by painters (see page 59).

We are watering the flowers.

We are sugaring the milk.

"Bottling wine" is the same as "putting wine in bottles."

"Sailing" is going by ship. Ships with sails are sailing-ships (see page 36).

'Railing' is putting a rail round.

The railing of a garden or a bridge (pages 25 and 68) is an expansion.

SCHOOL, TEACHING, LEARNING



blackboard

red chalk

a teacher



a learner

This is a picture of a *teacher* and a *learner* in a *school*. Teachers give **knowledge** by teaching and learners get knowledge by learning. The teacher has a sponge in the left hand and a bit of white chalk in the right hand. The teacher may talk about the red chalk.

WRITING

point



pencil

point



pen



ink



paper with writing

The pen has a point. A pointed pencil is a pencil with a point. A pencil may have a sharp point. We may do writing with a pencil, or with ink and a pen, or with a machine.

The learner makes short **notes** with a pencil on bits of paper.

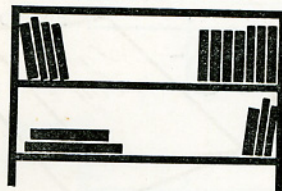
note—notes

READING

reading



book



shelf for books
(bookshelf)

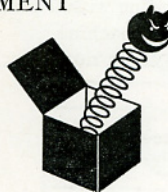
A **library** is a room or building for books. A library has bookshelves.

shelf—shelves!

library—libraries!

AMUSEMENT

cover



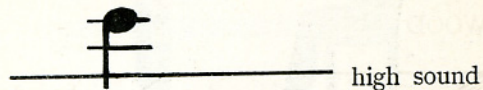
spring of
twisted wire

a plaything

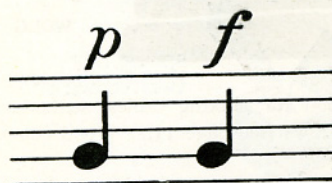
A plaything gives amusement to boys, girls, and babies. Theatres and music are for the *amusement* of men and women.

NOTES

Notes (see pages 100, 91) of music are signs for sounds.



long sound short sound



soft sound loud sound
(see pages 26, 91)

SUBSTANCES

WOOD



board
of wood



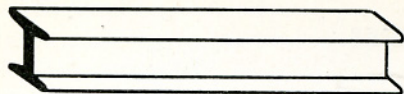
seat
of wood



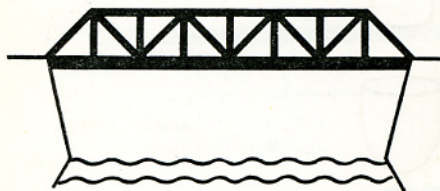
wood

Wood is good for making tables, seats and frames of windows (see page 11). Wood comes from trees.

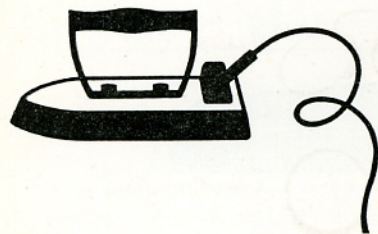
IRON



rail
of iron



bridge
of iron



electric
iron

wire

Iron is good for making rails, bridges, and railway carriages. Iron is hard. **Steel** is very hard iron. Steel is good for making knives, scissors and needles.

GLASS



a glass



a wineglass



glasses



a reading-glass

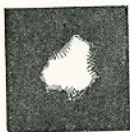
Glass is good for making **vessels** and windows. Glasses and bottles are vessels.



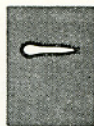
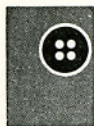
silk-worm on a leaf

Silk is a sort of thread.

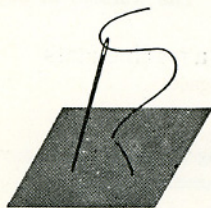
We make silk stockings, silk shirts, and silk dresses. Wool is good for warm winter dresses.



hole in cloth



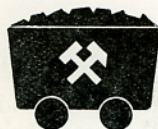
button and
button-hole



a stitch

Iron is a **metal** and tin is a metal.
Wood, iron, glass, stone are **solid** substances.
Milk, water, wine are **liquids**.
Air and steam are *gases* (see page 111).

MINE, WORK



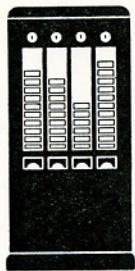
coal in a cart

a mass of coal

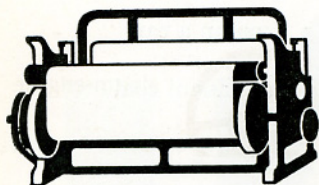
We get coal from coal-mines by mining. A mine is a hole in the earth. Mining is a sort of work. Wood-cutting, fishing, and teaching are different sorts of work. The workers in mines are miners.

gas—gases

MACHINES



automatic machine



cloth-making machine



roll of cloth

Machines do work in less time than men.
We do more work by the **use** of machines.
Cloth-making is a complex **process**.



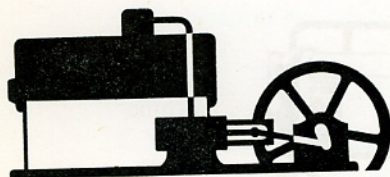
steam

boiling water in pot

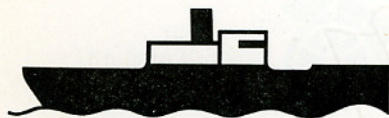
flame

boiler

wheel



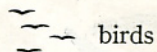
steam-engine



steamer
or steamship

Ships with steam-engines are steamers.
There is a steam-engine inside a railway-engine.

GUN



birds

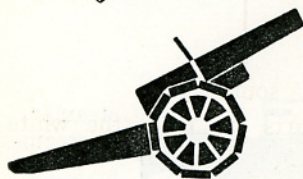


gun

man



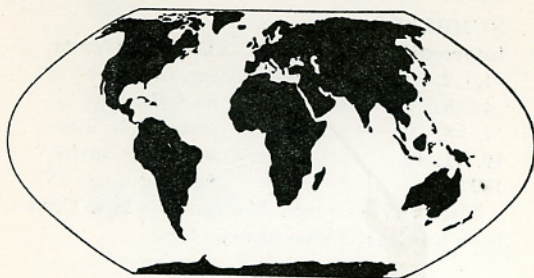
gun
(machine-gun)



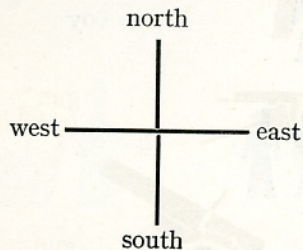
gun

Guns and machine-guns are *arms* (see page 91).
Machine-guns are for **war**.

THE EARTH



map of the earth



The black parts are land, the white parts are sea.

INTERNATIONAL WORDS

automobile (page 35), tea (page 56),
telephone (page 61), post (page 63),
theatre (page 85), gas (page 107).

NUMBERS

International Signs

1, 2, 3
4, 5, 6
7, 8, 9
10, 11, 12
100

English Words

one, two, three
four, five, six
seven, eight, nine
ten, eleven, twelve
hundred

Insects have *six* legs. Men have *two* legs. Cows have *four* legs. Fishes have no legs.



one boy



two boys



three boys



one ball



two balls



three balls



one thing



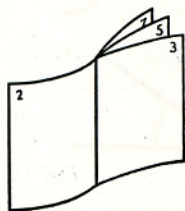
two things



three things



pages



FIRST, SECOND

'First page' is the same as "page one."
 'Second page' is the same as "page two."
 5 is more than 3. 3 is less than 5
 101 is a little more than 100.
 101 is much more than 1.

FIRST, LAST



The first boy has a flag.
 The last boy has a stick.

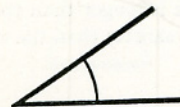
FORMS



straight
line



curve



angle

point



square

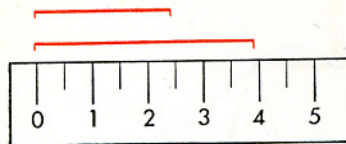


circle

All circles have the same form, but not all circles have the same size. All squares have equal sides. An angle is between two straight lines.

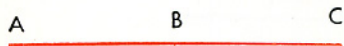
MEASURE

measure of distance



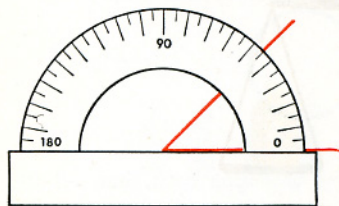
scale with
degrees

The second line is longer than the first.
The first line is shorter than the second.

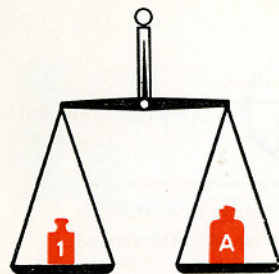


The distance between A and B is equal to the distance between B and C. The point B is the **middle** of the line AC. A and C are the **ends** of the line AC.
AC is *twice* AB. AB is *half* of AC.

measure of angles



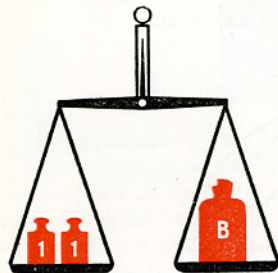
measure of weight



scales



unit of weight
a weight

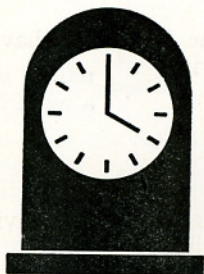


The weight of B is twice the weight of A. The weight of A is half the weight of B.

measure of time



watch



clock

Watches and clocks are for measuring time.

Watches and clocks have springs.

12 *marks* (see page 121) are on the *face* (see page 91) of the watch, and two *hands* (see page 91) go round. The long hand is for pointing to the **minutes**, and the short hand is for pointing to the **hours**.

BEFORE, WHILE, AFTER



the boy before having a drink

The boy is taking the glass from the table.



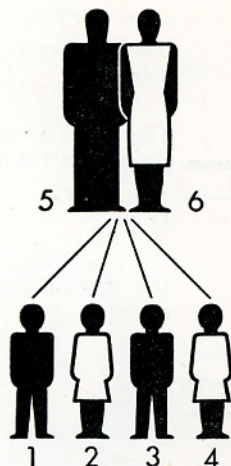
the boy while having a drink



the boy after having a drink

The boy is putting the glass on the table.

FAMILY



5 is the father of 1, 2, 3, 4. 6 is the mother of 1, 2, 3, 4. 1 and 3 are sons of 5 and 6, 2 and 4 are daughters of 5 and 6. 1 and 3 are brothers, 2 and 4 are sisters. 1 is the brother of 2, 3, 4. 2 is the sister of 1, 3, 4.

A father and a mother and sons and daughters together are a family.

SPECIAL, GENERAL

'Instrument' is a general name. 'Knife,' 'fork,' 'scissors' are names of special sorts of instrument.

'Fruit' is a more general name than 'orange.'

SPECIAL USES OF WORDS

GENERAL USE

back (of anything)
dress (cover for body)
mark (on anything)
rail (of wall and so on)
ring
side (of anything)
square (form)

SPECIAL USE

back (of body, p. 39)
a dress (of a woman, p. 51)
mark (on paper, p. 118)
rail (of railway, p. 35)
ring (for finger, p. 54)
side (of body, p. 44)
square (of houses, p. 85)



This is the end of Basic by Isotype

THINGS

EXAMPLES OF WORD ORDER

PERATIONS

100 ETC.

400 General

200 Pictured

100 General

50 Opposites

ACCOUNT
ACT
ADDITION
ADJUSTMENT
ADVERTISEMENT
AGREEMENT
AIR
AMOUNT
AMUSEMENT
ANIMAL
ANSWER
APPARATUS
APPROVAL
ARGUMENT
ART
ATTACK
ATTEMPT
ATTENTION
ATTRACTION
AUTHORITY
BACK
BALANCE
BASE
BEHAVIOUR
BELIEF
BIRTH
BIT
BITE
BLOOD
BLOW
BODY
BRASS
BRAD
BREATH
BROTHER
BUILDING
BURN
BURST
BUSINESS
BUTTER
CANVAS
CAUSE
CHALK
CHANCE
CHANGE
CLOTH
COAL
COLOUR
COMFORT
COMMITTEE
COMPANY
COMPANION
COMPETITION
CONDITION
CONNECTION
CONTROL
COOK
COPPER
COPY
CORK
COTTON
COUGH
COUNTRY
COVER
CRACK
CREDIT
CRIME
CRUSH
CRY
CURRENT
CURVE
DAMAGE
DANGER
DAUGHTER
DAY
DEATH
DEBT
DECISION
DEGREE
DESIGN
DESIRE
DESTRUCTION
DETAIL
DEVELOPMENT
DIGESTION
DIRECTION
DISCOVERY
DISCUSSION
DISEASE
DISTANCE
DISTRIBUTION
DIVISION
DOUBT
DRINK
DRIVING
DUST
EARTH
EDGE

EDUCATION
EFFECT
END
ERROR
EVENT
EXAMPLE
EXCHANGE
EXISTENCE
EXPANSION
EXPERIENCE
EXPERT
FACT
FAIL
FAMILY
FATHER
FEAR
FEELING
FICTION
FIELD
FIGHT
FIRE
FLAME
FLIGHT
FLOWER
FOLD
FORCE
FOOD
FORM
FRIEND
FRONT
FRUIT
GLASS
GOLD
GOVERNMENT
GRAIN
GRASS
GRIP
GROUP
GROWTH
GUIDE
HARBOUR
HATE
HEARING
HEAT
HELP
HISTORY
HOLE
HOPE
HOUR
HUMOUR
ICE
IDEA
IMPULSE
INCREASE
INDUSTRY
INK
INSECT
INSTRUMENT
INSURANCE
INTEREST
INVENTION
IRON
JELLY
JOIN
JOURNEY
JUDGE
JUMP
KICK
KISS
KNOWLEDGE
LAND
LANGUAGE
LAUGH
LAW
LEAD
LEARNING
LEATHER
LETTER
LEVEL
LIFT
LIGHT
LIMIT
LINEN
LIQUID
LIST
LOOK
LOSS
LOVE
MACHINE
MAN
MANAGER
MARK
MARKET
MASS
MEAL
MEASURE
MEAT
MEETING
MEMORY

METAL
MIDDLE
MILK
MIND
MINE
MINUTE
MIST
MONEY
MONTH
MORNING
MOTHER
MOTION
MOUNTAIN
MOVE
MUSIC
NAME
NATION
NEED
NEWS
NIGHT
NOISE
NOTE
NUMBER
OBSERVATION
OFFER
OIL
OPERATION
OPINION
ORDER
ORGANIZATION
ORNAMENT
OWNER
PAGE
PAIN
PAINT
PART
PASTE
PAYMENT
PEACE
PERSON
PLACE
PLANT
PLAY
PLEASURE
POINT
POISON
POLISH
PORTER
POSITION
POWDER
POWER
PRICE
PRINT
PROCESS
PRODUCE
PROFIT
PROPERTY
PROSE
PROTEST
FULL
PUNISHMENT
PURPOSE
PUSH
QUALITY
QUESTION
RAIN
RANGE
RATE
RAY
REACTION
READING
REASON
RECORD
REGRET
RELATION
RELIGION
REPRESENTA
REQUEST
RESPECT
REST
REWARD
RHYTHM
RICE
RIVER
ROAD
ROLL
ROOM
RUB
RULE
SALT
SAND
SCALE
SCIENCE
SEA
SEAT
SECRETARY
SELECTION
SELF

SENSE
SERVANT
SEX
SHADE
SHAKE
SHAME
SHOCK
SIDE
SIGN
SILK
SILVER
SISTER
SIZE
SKY
SLEEP
SLIP
SLOPE
SMASH
SMELL
SMILE
SMOKE
SNEEZE
SNOW
SOAP
SOCIETY
SON
SONG
SORT
SOUND
SOUP
SPACE
STAGE
START
STATEMENT
STEAM
STEEL
STEP
STITCH
STONE
STOP
STORY
STRETCH
STRUCTURE
SUBSTANCE
SUGAR
SUGGESTION
SUMMER
SUPPORT
SURPRISE
SWIM
SYSTEM
TALK
TASTE
TAX
TEACHING
TENDENCY
TEST
THEORY
THING
THOUGHT
THUNDER
TIME
TIN
TOP
TOUCH
TRADE
TRANSPORT
TRICK
TROUBLE
TURN
TWIST
UNIT
USE
VALUE
VERSE
VESSEL
VIEW
VOICE
WALK
WAR
WASH
WASTE
WATER
WAVE
WAX
WAY
WEATHER
WEEK
WEIGHT
WIND
WINE
WINTER
WOMAN
WOOD
WOOL
WORD
WORK
WOUND
WRITING
YEAR

ANGLE
ANT
APPLE
ARCH
ARM
ARMY
BABY
BAG
BALL
BAND
BASIN
BASKET
BATH
BED
BEE
BELL
BERRY
BIRD
BLADE
BOARD
BOAT
BONE
BOOK
BOOT
BOTTLE
BOX
BOY
BRAIN
BRAKE
BRANCH
BRICK
BRIDGE
BRUSH
BUCKET
BULB
BUTTON
CAKE
CAMERA
CARD
CART
CARRIAGE
CAT
CHAIN
CHEESE
CHEST
CHIN
CHURCH
CIRCLE
CLOCK
CLOUD
COAT
COLLAR
COMB
CORD
COW
CUP
CURTAIN
CUSHION
DOG
DOOR
DRAIN
DRAWER
DRESS
DROP
EAR
EGG
ENGINE
EYE
FACE
FARM
FEATHER
FINGER
FISH
FLAG
FLOOR
FLY
FOOT
FORK
FOWL
FRAME
GARDEN
GIRL
GLOVE
GOAT
GUN
HAIR
HAMMER
HAND
HAT
HEAD
HEART
HOOK
HORN
HORSE
HOSPITAL
HOUSE
ISLAND
JEWEL
KETTLE
KEY

KNEE
 KNIFE
 KNOT
 LEAF
 LEG
 LIBRARY
 LINE
 LIP
 LOCK
 MAP
 MATCH
 MONKEY
 MOON
 MOUTH
 MUSCLE
 NAIL
 NECK
 NEEDLE
 NERVE
 NET
 NOSE
 NUT
 OFFICE
 ORANGE
 OVEN
 PARCEL
 PEN
 PENCIL
 PICTURE
 PIG
 PIN
 PIPE
 PLANE
 PLATE
 PLOUGH
 POCKET
 POT
 POTATO
 PRISON
 PUMP
 RAIL
 RAT
 RECEIPT
 RING
 ROD
 ROOF
 ROOT
 SAIL
 SCHOOL
 SCISSORS
 SCREW
 SEED
 SHEEP
 SHELF
 SHIP
 SHIRT
 SHOE
 SKIN
 SKIRT
 SNAKE
 SOCK
 SPADE
 SPONGE
 SPOON
 SPRING
 SQUARE
 STAMP
 STAR
 STATION
 STEAM
 STICK
 STOCKING
 STOMACH
 STORE
 STREET
 SUN
 TABLE
 TAIL
 THREAD
 THROAT
 THUMB
 TICKET
 TOE
 TONGUE
 TOOTH
 TOWN
 TRAIN
 TRAY
 TREE
 TROUSERS
 UMBRELLA
 WALL
 WATCH
 WHEEL
 WHIP
 WHISTLE
 WINDOW
 WING
 WIRE
 WORM

ACID
ANGRY
AUTOMATIC
BEAUTIFUL
BLACK
BOILING
BRIGHT
BROKEN
BROWN
CHEAP
CHEMICAL
CHIEF
CLEAN
CLEAR
COMMON
COMPLEX
CONSCIOUS
CUT
DEEP
DEPENDENT
EARLY
ELASTIC
ELECTRIC
EQUAL
FAT
FERTILE
FIRST
FIXED
FLAT
FREE
FREQUENT
FULL
GENERAL
GOOD
GREAT
GREY
HANGING
HAPPY
HARD
HEALTHY
HIGH
HOLLOW
IMPORTANT
KIND
LIKE
LIVING
LONG
MALE
MARRIED
MATERIAL
MEDICAL
MILITARY
NATURAL
NECESSARY
NEW
NORMAL
OPEN
PARALLEL
PAST
PHYSICAL
POLITICAL
POOR
POSSIBLE
PRESENT
PRIVATE
PROBABLE
QUICK
QUIET
READY
RED
REGULAR
RESPONSIBLE
RIGHT
ROUND
SAME
SECOND
SEPARATE
SERIOUS
SHARP
SMOOTH
STICKY
STIFF
STRAIGHT
STRONG
SUDDEN
SWEET
TALL
THICK
TIGHT
TIRED
TRUE
VIOLENT
WAITING
WARM
WET
WIDE
WISE
YELLOW
YOUNG

SAD
BENT
BITTER
BLUE
CERTAIN
COLD
COMPLETE
CRUEL
DARK
DEAD
DEAR
DELICATE
DIFFERENT
DIRTY
DRY
FALSE
FEEBLE
FEMALE
FOOLISH
FUTURE
GREEN
ILL
LAST
LATE
LEFT
LOOSE
LOUD
LOW
MIXED
NARROW
OLD
OPPOSITE
PUBLIC
ROUGH
SAD
SAFE
SECRET
SHORT
SHUT
SIMPLE
SLOW
SMALL
SOLID
SPECIAL
STRANGE
THIN
WHITE
WRONG

NO 'VERBS'

IT IS POSSIBLE TO GET ALL THESE WORDS ON THE BACK OF A BIT OF NOTEPAPER BECAUSE THERE ARE NO 'VERBS' IN BASIC ENGLISH.

A WEEK OR TWO WITH THE RULES AND THE SPECIAL RECORDS GIVES COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SYSTEM FOR READING OR WRITING

RULES

ADDITION OF 'S'
TO THINGS WHEN
THERE IS
MORE THAN ONE

ENDINGS
IN 'ER', 'ING', 'ED
FROM 300 NAMES
OF THINGS

'LY' FORMS
FROM
QUALITIES

DEGREE
WITH
'MORE' AND 'MOST'

QUESTIONS
BY CHANGE OF
ORDER,
AND 'DO'.

FORM-CHANGES IN
NAMES OF ACTS,
AND 'THAT', 'THIS',
'I', 'HE', 'YOU',
'WHO', AS IN
NORMAL ENGLISH

MEASURES
NUMBERS
DAYS, MONTHS
AND THE
INTERNATIONAL
WORDS
IN ENGLISH
FORM.

THE
ORTHOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE
TO
KING'S PARADE
CAMBRIDGE,
ENGLAND

