TEST ONE

On this page and the next, thirty-three definitions are given. From each definition, the word defined has been omitted, and a number in parenthesis substituted. At the bottom of the next page, a list of sixty-six words is given. Thirty-three of the words in this list fit the definitions given exactly, and thirty-three are not suitable. On the line before the appropriate word in this list, write the number substituted for it in its definition.

The first three definitions are correctly marked. The word omitted (1) from the first definition is "inch," so the figure 1 is placed before that word in the list. From the second definition, the word "biology" has been omitted, so the figure 2 is placed before that word in the list.

An (1) is an English lineal measure, customary in the United States, the twelfth part of a foot.

(2) is the science of life or living organisms; the study of living matter.

The projecting lower edges of a roof are (3).

The son of one's wife by a former husband, or of one's husband by a former wife, is a (4).

The (5) is the 1,440th part of a day.

The (6) system is built up of a number of organs, such as the stomach, liver, or pancreas, each of which performs a definite function.

A (7) is a word used as the name of a thing, quality or action.

(8) is the science that treats of citizenship, and of the relations between citizens and the government.

A woman who marries a widower, he having a child by his former wife, becomes (9) to such child.

(10) is the branch of pure mathematics that treats of space and its relations.

An (11) is a word used to limit or qualify the application of a noun or a nominal phrase.

(12) is the most abundant gaseous element yet discovered, and is a component of air.

The (13) is a measure of capacity or volume, being properly the fourth part of a gallon, or the eighth part of a peck, but differing considerably in size in different localities.

A quantity supposed to change in a mathematical calculation while others remain constant is known as a (14).

That form of matter which can not be decomposed by any means known to science is an (15).

(16) is the open, organized, and armed resistance to constituted authority.

A (17) is an organ composed of contractile fibers through the contraction of which bodily movement is effected.

A (18) is a small wind-instrument in which the notes are determined by valves or pistons which open communication into auxiliary bands of tubing, thus varying the length of the vibrating column.

(19) is the science that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification.

The (20) case is that case of a noun which expresses the indirect or remote object.

An (21) is a structural member of architecture to span space, usually curved, and made up of separate, wedge-shaped solids.

A (22) is one of the opaque bodies of the solar system that revolve around the sun as their center of motion.

(23) is the art of finding thoughts and giving them suitable expression.

The (24) is one of the hypothetical indivisible parts of which all matter is supposed to be formed.

(25) are shares of the capital of a corporate company held by individuals.

(26) is the color seen when sunlight is reflected without sensible absorption of any of the visible rays of the spectrum.

(27) is the distance on the earth's surface from the equator, measured in degrees of the meridian.

The interval between two notes whose vibration frequencies are in the ratio 1–1 is called (28).

(29) is a system of remedial treatment in which it is sought to cure a disease by superinducing another of a different kind, or by producing a condition incompatible with the disease.

The power or efficient agent producing any thing or event is its (30).

(31) is the science that treats of the development of material resources, or of the production, preservation, and distribution of wealth, and the means and methods of living well, for the state, the family, and the individual.

(32) is that form of reasoning in which a fact, or the truth of a specific or individual statement, is inferred from a general fact, law or principle, given as a starting point, through the connecting relation of reason and consequent.

(33) is an amorphous white compound, isomeric with starch, insoluble in all ordinary solvents, forming the fundamental material of the structure of plants.

.....accusative	..3. eaves	.....octave
.....adjective	.....economics	.....oxygen
.....adverb	.....effect	.....pint
.....algebra	.....element	.....planet
.....allopathy	.....flute	.....protoplasm
.....arch	.....foot	.....quart
.....atom	.....geology	.....rebellion
..2..biology	.....geometry	.....revolution
.....black	.....history	.....rhetoric
.....bonds	.....homoeopathy	.....ridgepole
.....botany	.....hydrogen	.....second
.....cause	..1...inch	.....star
.....cellulose	.....induction	.....step-son
.....circulatory	.....jurisprudence	.....step-daughter
.....civics	.....latitude	.....step-father
.....composition	.....lintel	.....step-mother
.....compound	.....longitude	.....stocks
.....constant	.....minute	.....unison
.....cornet	.....molecule	.....variable
.....dative	.....muscle	.....verb
.....deduction	.....nerve	.....white
.....digestive	.....noun	.....zoology