

SUB-TEST ON:

FORM A

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

The first three definitions are correctly marked. The word, indicated by (1), omitted 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. The third definition is also answered correctly.

- An (1) is an English linear 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).
- An (5) is a word used to limit or qualify the application of a noun or a nominal phrase.
- A woman who marries a widower, he having a child by his former wife, becomes (6) to such child.
- (7) is that branch of mathematical analysis which reasons about quantity by the use of letters and generalized symbols.
- (8) is the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another.
- A (9) is a word used as the name of a thing, quality or action.
- The (10) system is built up of a number of organs, such as the stomach, liver, or pancreas, each of which performs a definite function.
- A (11) is a cord-like structure composed of delicate filaments by which sensations or stimulative impulses are transmitted to and from the brain or other organs.
- A substance composed of, or produced by the union of, two or more elements is a (12).
- 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.
- The (14) case is that case of a noun used to express the direct object of a verb.
- (15) is the science that treats of citizenship, and of the relations between citizens and the government.
- An (16) is a structural member of architecture to span space, usually curved, and made up of separate, wedge-shaped solids.
- A quantity of fixed value in a mathematical calculation is known as a (17).
- (18) is the science that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification.
- A (19) is one of the opaque bodies of the solar system that revolve around the sun as their center of motion.

_____ accusative
 _____ adjective
 _____ adverb
 _____ algebra
 _____ allopathy
 _____ arch
 _____ atom
 _____ 2 _____ biology
 _____ black
 _____ bond
 _____ botany
 _____ cause
 _____ cellulose
 _____ circulatory
 _____ civics
 _____ composition
 _____ compound
 _____ constant
 _____ cornet
 _____ dative
 _____ deduction
 _____ digestive
 _____ 3 _____ eaves
 _____ economics
 _____ effect
 _____ element
 _____ flute
 _____ foot
 _____ geology
 _____ geometry
 _____ history
 _____ homopathy
 _____ hydrogen

The (20) is the 1,440th part of a day.

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

A (22) 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.

An interest-bearing debt-certificate issued by a corporation, municipality, or government is called a (23).

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

(25) is the color seen when sunlight is almost completely absorbed.

(26) is the distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian through a place makes with some standard meridian, as that of Greenwich.

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

(28) 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.

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

(30) 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 (31).

(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.

The interval between two notes whose vibration frequencies are in the ratio 1-1 is called (33).

___ 1 ___ inch
___ induction
___ jurisprudence
___ latitude
___ lintel
___ longitude
___ minute
___ molecule
___ muscle
___ nerve
___ noun
___ octave
___ oxygen
___ pint
___ planet
___ protoplasm
___ quart
___ rebellion
___ revolution
___ rhetoric
___ ridgepole
___ second
___ star
___ step-son
___ step-daughter
___ step-father
___ step-mother
___ stocks
___ unison
___ variable
___ verb
___ white
___ zoology