

SUB-TEST EIGHT

In each of the following paragraphs *one* important word and one word only has been substituted for another and spoils the meaning of the paragraph. Find this word and cross it out. For example, in the first paragraph the word "feasible" has been substituted for the word "visible." In the second paragraph, the word "boredom" has been substituted for the word "refreshment." In the third paragraph, the word "hoping" has been substituted for "afraid." In the fourth paragraph "affirm" has been substituted for "affect." In the fifth paragraph "penalty" has been substituted for "reward."

Remember that in taking this test you are not asked to substitute a word but merely to *cross out* the one important word which spoils the meaning of the paragraph. Cross out the words "feasible," "boredom," "hoping," "affirm," and "penalty" in the first five paragraphs below.

1. The fog enveloped the country-side in a soft gray veil, which blotted out the vistas and made things even close at hand seem blurred. The only feasible objects were the trees which bordered the road; they were etched like dark shadows against the foggy mist.
2. One of the strongest feelings planted in us is our aversion to bores. Biography, as by a short cut, admits us to the fellowship of the choice spirits of the past four thousand years, among whom we shall find endless varieties of boredom, and so gratify our desire for entertaining company.
3. Going yesterday to dine with an old acquaintance, I had the misfortune to find his whole family very much dejected. Upon asking him the occasion of it, he told me that his wife had dreamt a very strange dream the night before, which they were hoping portended some misfortune to themselves or to their children.
4. The immense foreign influx into America has failed to affirm our language to an appreciable extent. The millions of aliens from all the shores of the Seven Seas have contributed only a handful of words to our vocabulary, and they have had no perceptible effect on the framework of the language.
5. The college has no room for those who lack the capacity or the inclination for its strenuous discipline. College education should be a penalty of past promise and an earnest of future usefulness.
6. The real science of political economy is that which forbids nations to desire and labor for the things which lead to life; and which teaches them to scorn and destroy the things that lead to destruction.
7. The thinker works with laws of thought and scientific facts in just the same sense as the musical composer with tones. He must find accords, he must think out sequences, he must set the part in a meaningless relation to the whole. But for that he needs art.
8. Again we see that to understand the real relations of mysticism and science, we must turn to ages when, on neither side, had any accumulated mass of traditions effected an artificial divorce between two great natural trends. It has already been pointed out that if we go outside civilization the divorce is not found, the savage mystic is also the savage man of religion, the priest and the doctor are one.
9. The strong sanity he inherited from his father had made him a great soldier; the death of Aristotle had given him something of the scientific outlook upon the world.
10. The common interests of a nation bound together in thought and interest and action by the telegraph and the telephone, as well as by the rushing mails which every express train carries, have a scope and variety, an infinite subtraction and intricate interlacing of which a simpler day can have had no conception.
11. Johnson's writings, which once had such currency and celebrity, are now, as it were, disowned by the young generation. It is not wonderful; Johnson's opinions are fast becoming popular.
12. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the ordinary man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.
13. Coleridge remarks very pertinently somewhere, that wherever you find a sentence musically worded, of true rhythm and melody in the words, there is something deep and good in the meaning too. For body and soul, word and idea go strangely apart here as everywhere.
14. A great spirit errs as well as a little one; the little one because it confounds its own horizon with that of the universe and the latter because it knows no bounds.
15. Our intellectual and active powers increase with our affection for others. The scholar sits down to write, and all his years of meditation do not furnish him with one good thought; but it becomes necessary to write a letter to a sorrowing friend and forthwith, troops of strident thoughts invest themselves with chosen words.
16. A long time ago, when living was simpler than it is today, numerous canals crisscrossed the country, carrying freight and passengers between towns and cities too centralized for the employment of wagons over the rough and unimproved roads.
17. Foreign words introduced into the English language should be immediately anglicized and stripped of alien accents. In fact, I endorse borrowing from other tongues, for I maintain that English is abundant enough to express all thoughts and that authors who use foreign words reveal an ignorance of their own speech.
18. Children "inherit" from their parents in several senses of the word. There are features and instincts physically transmitted from the one to the other. There are unconscious imitations in early childhood of the child's speech and gesture, and deliberate and conscious imitation at a later stage when the child is sufficiently mature to appreciate its parent's character.
19. Ancient Greek society perished at least as long ago as the seventh century A.D. Many historians would date its death a good many centuries earlier, and they would deny that even if there are symptoms that life still lingered in the body down to this time, its mental and physical energies had long failed, and that the change from lethargy to death was hardly perceptible when it came.
20. A child should be corrected—must be corrected—in accordance with the nature of his deed. It must be impressed upon him that he has brought upon himself the causes of a wrong act; when he destroys the property of another, deprive him of some favorite possession of his own. He will soon get the connection.