

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD
SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST

Form A1

SIGN YOUR NAME HERE AS YOU ORDINARILY SIGN IT:

PRINT YOUR NAME HERE:

.....
(LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME)

RESIDENCE:

(STREET AND NUMBER)

(TOWN OR CITY)

(STATE)

NEW PLAN? EXAMINATION NUMBER:

WHAT INSTITUTION DO YOU PURPOSE ENTERING?

NAME OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AT PRESENT ATTENDED:

ADDRESS OF THIS INSTITUTION:

DATE OF BIRTH: EXAMINATION CENTER:

(MONTH)

(DAY)

(YEAR)

READ THESE DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY

Do not break the seals of this booklet until the examiner tells you to. When the examiner says "Go," open the booklet and start work on sub-test one. Work steadily and as quickly as is consistent with accuracy. The time of each sub-test has been fixed so that very few can finish any one of them in the time allowed. Do not worry if you cannot finish all of the problems in each sub-test before time is called.

Follow the examiner's instructions exactly. Start work on a test when he says "Go," and stop work immediately when he says "Stop."

During the time allowed for each sub-test, you must work on that particular sub-test and no other. You will not be allowed to work ahead on a sub-test which has not been announced by the examiner, nor to go back and work on a sub-test that you have failed to finish. If, therefore, you finish any sub-test before time is called, re-check your work on that test.

Work steadily but do not press too hard for speed. Accuracy counts as well as speed. Do not penalize yourself by careless mistakes.

After reading these instructions, wait. Do not break the seals to open the booklet until the signal is given.

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- 3 _____
- 5 _____
- 7 _____
- 9 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 25 _____
- 27 _____
- 29 _____
- T _____
- 15 _____
- 17 _____
- 21 _____
- T _____

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
- _____ homoeopathy
- _____ hydrogen

STIR BOOKLET AROUND

The (20) is the 1/10th 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
___ intel
___ 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

SUB-TEST TWO

FORM A

Find the answers to the problems below as quickly as you can. Do all your figuring on the margin of the page.

1. If a man's salary is \$20 a week, and he spends \$14 a week, how long will it take him to save \$300?
Ans. _____ weeks
2. If two pencils cost five cents, how many can you buy for fifty cents?
Ans. _____ pencils
3. If a package containing twenty cigarettes costs fifteen cents, how many cigarettes can be bought for ninety cents?
Ans. _____ cigarettes
4. At 15¢ a yard, how much will seven feet of cloth cost?
Ans. _____ c.
5. Fifty-six pounds of camping outfit are to be carried. A, B, and C share the load in these proportions: three parts to A, two parts to B, and two parts to C. How many pounds does A carry?
Ans. _____ lbs.
6. How many revolutions per minute can a steel cutting wheel of three feet circumference make without having its rim speed exceed the safe limit of 6000 feet per minute?
Ans. _____ r.p.m.
7. What is the cost of two cans of spray, if each can contains two and a half pounds, and the price is five cents an ounce? (One pound equals sixteen ounces.)
Ans. \$ _____
8. The rear wheel of a motor cycle is six feet in circumference. The gear wheel, attached to this rear wheel, has twelve teeth, and is driven by a sprocket wheel of twenty-four teeth. How far does the rear wheel travel for one complete revolution of the sprocket wheel?
Ans. _____ ft.
9. A man spent one-eighth of his spare change for a package of cigarettes, three times as much for a meal, and then had eighty cents left. How much money did he have at first?
Ans. \$ _____
10. A steel cylinder, 20 inches in diameter, is being turned on a lathe at a speed of 1000 revolutions per minute. To what speed must the lathe be changed in order to retain the same surface speed on the cylinder when it is turned down from 20 inches to 10 inches? (Circumference of a circle = $3.1416 \times d$.)
Ans. _____ r.p.m.

11. A tank is being filled at the rate of four cubic feet per second, and drained at the rate of two cubic feet per second. After two minutes, there are three hundred cubic feet of water in the tank. How much water was in the tank at the beginning of the two minutes?

Ans. _____ cubic feet

12. A submarine can go ten miles an hour under water, and twenty miles an hour above water. How long will it take it to go 100 miles, if it has to go three-fifths of the way under water?

Ans. _____ hours

13. If the formula for converting Daylight Saving Time (D) into Standard Time (S) is $S + 1 = D$, and for converting Eastern Time (E) into Central Time (C) is $E - 1 = C$, then what time is it by Central Standard Time when it is six a.m. by Eastern Daylight Saving Time?

Ans. _____ M.

14. A watch was set right at noon on Thursday. At 6 p.m. on the next day, it was thirty minutes fast. At that rate, how much will it gain in half an hour?

Ans. _____ sec.

15. How many times must $1\frac{3}{4}$ be added to $4\frac{1}{4}$ to get $16\frac{1}{2}$?

Ans. _____ times

16. A bucket two feet in diameter and three feet high is used to hoist out the earth in digging a well ten feet in diameter and thirty feet deep. How many bucketfuls must be hoisted out? (The area of a circle is 3.1416 times the radius squared.)

Ans. _____

17. A dealer bought a lot of three horses and some mules for \$600, and sold the lot for \$820. If he gained forty dollars on each horse, and fifty dollars on each mule, how many mules were there?

Ans. _____ mules

18. A certain division contains 3000 artillery, 15,000 infantry, and 1000 cavalry. If each branch is expanded proportionately until there are in all 20,000 men, how many will be added to the artillery?

Ans. _____ men

19. If it takes five men four days to dig a hundred foot drain, how many men are needed to dig a two hundred foot drain in half a day?

Ans. _____ men

20. A regiment marched 103 miles in four days. The first day, they marched eight hours at the rate of three miles an hour; the next day, nine hours at the same rate; the third day six hours at four miles an hour. If they marched at four miles an hour on the fourth day, how many hours did they march on that day?

Ans. _____ hours

IF YOU FINISH WORK BEFORE TIME IS CALLED,
RE-CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

SUB-TEST THREE

FORM A

Each group contains six words. Three of these are related to each other in some definite way. Indicate which three are thus MOST CLOSELY RELATED by inserting the numbers of these words in the spaces at the right.

silver ₁ platinum ₂ amethyst ₃ coinage ₄ emerald ₅ sapphire ₆	___ & ___
Bon Ton ₁ Gossard ₂ Djer Kiss ₃ Del Monte ₄ Mavis ₅ Jonteel ₆	___ & ___
orange ₁ pear ₂ lemon ₃ grapefruit ₄ prune ₅ chocolate ₆	___ & ___
Norway ₁ Bulgaria ₂ Denmark ₃ Japan ₄ Greece ₅ Roumania ₆	___ & ___
murder ₁ adultery ₂ jail ₃ larceny ₄ delinquent ₅ church ₆	___ & ___
minister ₁ church ₂ wedding ₃ matrimony ₄ divorce ₅ nuptials ₆	___ & ___
Victor ₁ Steinway ₂ Atwater-Kent ₃ Edison ₄ Congoleum ₅ Aeolian ₆	___ & ___
anemia ₁ tuberculosis ₂ sickness ₃ diphtheria ₄ typhoid ₅ doctor ₆	___ & ___
Phoenix ₁ Oakland ₂ Pasadena ₃ Seattle ₄ Los Angeles ₅ Reno ₆	___ & ___
Tintex ₁ Globe ₂ Venus ₃ Hammermill ₄ Whiting ₅ Old Hampshire ₆	___ & ___
Columbus ₁ Socrates ₂ Beethoven ₃ Wagner ₄ Verdi ₅ Corneille ₆	___ & ___
barometer ₁ summer ₂ atom ₃ rain ₄ umbrella ₅ muddy ₆	___ & ___
program ₁ history ₂ dictionary ₃ encyclopedia ₄ directory ₅ schedule ₆	___ & ___
Rome ₁ Marsilles ₂ Paris ₃ Leipsig ₄ Spain ₅ Berlin ₆	___ & ___
chops ₁ liver ₂ round ₃ fore-quarter ₄ rump ₅ sirloin ₆	___ & ___
belt ₁ textile ₂ sleeve ₃ lapel ₄ men ₅ collar ₆	___ & ___
Etna ₁ Warsaw ₂ Fujiyama ₃ Rhine ₄ Atlantic ₅ Kilauea ₆	___ & ___
diet ₁ chemical ₂ nutrition ₃ protein ₄ carbohydrate ₅ fat ₆	___ & ___
rafter ₁ refrigerator ₂ furnace ₃ lath ₄ cottage ₅ shingle ₆	___ & ___
stalactite ₁ cavern ₂ limestone ₃ geyser ₄ reef ₅ seaweed ₆	___ & ___
Ayrshire ₁ Pomeranian ₂ Maltese ₃ Plymouth Rock ₄ Leghorn ₅ Wyandotte ₆	___ & ___
mark ₁ lira ₂ exchange ₃ könig ₄ ruble ₅ reicn ₆	___ & ___
morrow ₁ borrow ₂ sadness ₃ sorrow ₄ future ₅ riches ₆	___ & ___
Honduras ₁ Calcutta ₂ Madagascar ₃ Peking ₄ Baltimore ₅ Yokohama ₆	___ & ___
Mutter ₁ pater ₂ sister ₃ descendiente ₄ madre ₅ mère ₆	___ & ___

79 ₁ 35 ₂ 47 ₃ 53 ₄ 42 ₅ 63 ₆	— — & —
manager ₁ pupil ₂ friend ₃ captain ₄ professor ₅ army ₆	— — & —
orchid ₁ pollen ₂ berry ₃ stamen ₄ anther ₅ leaf ₆	— — & —
husband ₁ carpenter ₂ seamstress ₃ belle ₄ building ₅ widower ₆	— — & —
36 ₁ 144 ₂ 98 ₃ 52 ₄ 121 ₅ 64 ₆	— — & —
Mohammedan ₁ Methodist ₂ Brahman ₃ Protestant ₄ Epicurean ₅ Christian ₆	— — & —
court ₁ judge ₂ session ₃ plaintiff ₄ crime ₅ jury ₆	— — & —
peerless ₁ transcendent ₂ significant ₃ valuable ₄ prominent ₅ paramount ₆	— — & —
Keats ₁ Petrarch ₂ Schopenhauer ₃ Franklin ₄ Byron ₅ Mendel ₆	— — & —
Stetson ₁ Onyx ₂ Woodbury ₃ Burson ₄ McCallum ₅ Pinaud ₆	— — & —
triangle ₁ polygon ₂ rhombus ₃ trapezoid ₄ square ₅ geometry ₆	— — & —
Ganges ₁ Congo ₂ Ceylon ₃ Baltic ₄ Clyde ₅ Olympus ₆	— — & —
symphony ₁ sonata ₂ strings ₃ fugue ₄ quartet ₅ melody ₆	— — & —
Priestley ₁ Dalton ₂ Bach ₃ DeSoto ₄ Galileo ₅ MendeliEFF ₆	— — & —
ruler ₁ animalecule ₂ dairy ₃ queen ₄ hen ₅ mare ₆	— — & —

SUB-TEST FOUR

FORM A

Read the vocabulary and rules of the artificial language given below. Then study the sample sentences. Do not try to memorize the vocabulary or forms, but consult them freely while translating the sentences below.

VOCABULARY

I — ot
me — oteb
he — ol
him — oleb
that — ren

is — pue
please — thanto
satisfy — borpo
live — homo
forever — thos

RULES

1. Plurals are formed by adding "a." Only nouns and pronouns have plurals.

Examples:

we — ota
them — oleba

2. Past time is expressed by placing "erp" before the verb.

Example:

pleased — erpthanto

3. Future time is expressed by placing "bel" before the verb.

Example:

will please — belthanto

4. Nouns are formed by substituting the ending "ac" for the "o" ending of the verb.

Example:

pleasure — thantac

5. Adjectives are formed by substituting the ending "em" for the "o" ending of the verb.

Example:

pleasant — thantem

6. Adverbs are formed by substituting the ending "id" for the "o" ending of the verb.

Example:

pleasantly — thantid

SAMPLES

(a) He pleases me.
Ol thanto oteb.

(b) Ota homo thantid.
We live pleasantly.

(c) He is living.
Ol pue bomem.

(d) Bomae erpthanto oleba.
Life pleased them.

SUB-TEST SEVEN

FORM A

In each of the lines below, the first two words are related to each other in some way. You are to see what the relation is between the first two words, and find the one word in the parentheses that is related in the same way to the third word, writing the number of that word in the margin at the end of each line.

- wire — electricity :: pipe — (1 wipe, 2 tube, 3 water, 4 stem, 5 plumber)
- theatre — amusement :: school — (1 education, 2 college, 3 teachers, 4 scholars, 5 house)
- falsehood — punishment :: truth — (1 reward, 2 honesty, 3 fiction, 4 booth, 5 testimony)
- innocence — acquittal :: guilt — (1 error, 2 crime, 3 police, 4 guild, 5 conviction)
- tempering — steel :: training — (1 drill, 2 athlete, 3 gambler, 4 raining, 5 table)
- sunshine — growth :: storm — (1 thunder, 2 rain, 3 destruction, 4 weather, 5 moonshine)
- body — skeleton :: novel — (1 write, 2 plot, 3 novelty, 4 magazine, 5 story)
- frog — amphibian :: whale — (1 fish, 2 oil, 3 mammal, 4 elephant, 5 whole)
- school — education :: ability — (1 science, 2 altruism, 3 agility, 4 success, 5 athletics)
- doubt — uncertainty :: belief — (1 relief, 2 misgiving, 3 love, 4 assurance, 5 religion)
- blade — razor :: pulley — (1 bully, 2 dory, 3 work, 4 derrick, 5 wheel)
- suspicion — indictment :: conviction — (1 assurance, 2 sentence, 3 eviction, 4 murder, 5 crime)
- manners — gentleman :: symptom — (1 disease, 2 doctor, 3 simple, 4 poverty, 5 sign)
- piccolo — flute :: viola — (1 orchestra, 2 violoncello, 3 cornet, 4 instrument, 5 victrola)
- epilepsy — carpenter :: stuttering — (1 tongue, 2 minister, 3 cure, 4 stammering, 5 fluttering)
- hospital — sick :: asylum — (1 prison, 2 asymmetry, 3 needy, 4 doctor, 5 refuge)
- iron — magnet :: moth — (1 dust, 2 myth, 3 fur, 4 insect, 5 light)
- rhythm — music :: color — (1 painting, 2 collar, 3 red, 4 philosophy, 5 hue)
- muddled — mind :: muddy — (1 water, 2 soap, 3 dirty, 4 ruddy, 5 turtle)
- copper — electricity :: air — (1 heir, 2 wind, 3 sound, 4 breath, 5 oxygen)
- oxygen — combustion :: bacilli — (1 disease, 2 basilica, 3 germs, 4 crime, 5 filth)
- beacon — helmsman :: wisdom — (1 ruler, 2 tooth, 3 sagacity, 4 wizard, 5 grief)
- muscle — contraction :: nerve — (1 expansion, 2 serve, 3 fibre, 4 monkey, 5 conduction)
- match — flame :: jealousy — (1 jeopardy, 2 hatred, 3 kindness, 4 pain, 5 envy)
- alcohol — drunkenness :: indolence — (1 innocence, 2 habit, 3 tramp, 4 failure, 5 dulness)
- chain — link :: proof — (1 fool, 2 roof, 3 murder, 4 evidence, 5 test)
- pioneer — wilderness :: scientist — (1 astrologer, 2 unknown, 3 island, 4 sciatica, 5 whiskers)
- colors — light :: tones — (1 violin, 2 voice, 3 tunes, 4 pitch, 5 sound)
- mirror — reflection :: lens — (1 pipe, 2 loans, 3 deflection, 4 spectacles, 5 glass)
- indecision — administrator :: cowardice — (1 cat, 2 timidity, 3 policeman, 4 cowlick, 5 typist)
- alms — charity :: prayer — (1 praise, 2 beg, 3 answer, 4 faith, 5 mayor)
- thorn — flesh :: vice — (1 voice, 2 crime, 3 virtue, 4 evil, 5 society)
- yeast — bread :: invention — (1 singing, 2 contrivance, 3 patent, 4 progress, 5 invitation)
- thermometer — temperature :: barometer — (1 speedometer, 2 pressure, 3 weather, 4 mercury, 5 rain)
- anchor — ship :: family — (1 famine, 2 individual, 3 tree, 4 hotel, 5 household)
- practice — proficiency :: observation — (1 acknowledgment, 2 reservation, 3 induction, 4 watching, 5 platform)
- invention — patent :: commodity — (1 price, 2 seal, 3 oddity, 4 soap, 5 trademark)
- language — thought :: ejaculation — (1 perception, 2 emotion, 3 outcry, 4 strangulation, 5 expectoration)
- ballast — ship :: tradition — (1 extradition, 2 ballad, 3 myth, 4 government, 5 ambition)
- lamp — wick :: knowledge — (1 learning, 2 acknowledge, 3 dangerous, 4 printing, 5 dancing)

SUB-TEST FIVE

FORM A

Each group of four words in the fifty lines below contains two words which are opposite or nearly the opposite in meaning. Find the two words that are opposite or nearly the opposite, and write the numbers of these two words in the column at the right.

The first group of words "false₁ tight₂ torn₃ true₄" contains two words ("false" and "true") that are opposite in meaning, so 1 and 4 are entered in the column at the right. The second group is also marked correctly.

false ₁	tight ₂	torn ₃	true ₄	_1_ & _4_
thin ₁	wet ₂	dry ₃	easy ₄	_2_ & _3_
dead ₁	deep ₂	alive ₃	near ₄	___ & ___
fresh ₁	lost ₂	light ₃	heavy ₄	___ & ___
new ₁	sane ₂	red ₃	mad ₄	___ & ___
solid ₁	frail ₂	charitable ₃	residuary ₄	___ & ___
massive ₁	cranky ₂	hasty ₃	prudent ₄	___ & ___
curable ₁	majestic ₂	hopeless ₃	tropical ₄	___ & ___
obscure ₁	stationary ₂	migratory ₃	defensible ₄	___ & ___
celestial ₁	infernal ₂	timorous ₃	corroborative ₄	___ & ___
clumsy ₁	vapid ₂	adroit ₃	gruesome ₄	___ & ___
captivating ₁	belligerent ₂	universal ₃	pacific ₄	___ & ___
mediocre ₁	jubilant ₂	penitential ₃	aromatic ₄	___ & ___
ecclesiastical ₁	intricate ₂	obvious ₃	tepid ₄	___ & ___
obsequious ₁	impudent ₂	quiescent ₃	fallacious ₄	___ & ___
defamatory ₁	individual ₂	universal ₃	mercenary ₄	___ & ___
active ₁	indolent ₂	posterior ₃	plebeian ₄	___ & ___
cavilling ₁	infantile ₂	beggarly ₃	senile ₄	___ & ___
inherited ₁	acquired ₂	craven ₃	coincident ₄	___ & ___
nocturnal ₁	traditional ₂	excessive ₃	nominal ₄	___ & ___
splendid ₁	audacious ₂	correct ₃	cautious ₄	___ & ___
credible ₁	fusiform ₂	fabulous ₃	diplomatic ₄	___ & ___
culpable ₁	centenary ₂	mural ₃	innocent ₄	___ & ___
vacuous ₁	malicious ₂	savory ₃	vapid ₄	___ & ___
				___ & ___

resistent ₁	auspicious ₂	benighted ₃	sinister ₁	— & —
caustic ₁	seasonal ₂	honorable ₃	ignominious ₄	— & —
causal ₁	culpable ₂	befitting ₃	laudable ₄	— & —
petulant ₁	suave ₂	synonymous ₃	potent ₄	— & —
linguistic ₁	negligent ₂	fastidious ₃	chemical ₄	— & —
instantaneous ₁	equalized ₂	dramatic ₃	protracted ₄	— & —
essential ₁	classic ₂	superfluous ₃	disarming ₄	— & —
callous ₁	ominous ₂	propitious ₃	profuse ₄	— & —
delectable ₁	reflexive ₂	mutable ₃	permanent ₄	— & —
determinate ₁	beautiful ₂	dismayed ₃	vague ₄	— & —
fell ₁	insensate ₂	puristic ₃	propitious ₄	— & —
canine ₁	potential ₂	developed ₃	controversial ₄	— & —
ingenuous ₁	permissible ₂	opportune ₃	crafty ₄	— & —
gratuitous ₁	sanctimonious ₂	obligatory ₃	rhythmic ₄	— & —
illegible ₁	agnostic ₂	amenable ₃	refractory ₄	— & —
ineffable ₁	dissonant ₂	beleaguered ₃	describable ₄	— & —
illimitable ₁	deciduous ₂	finite ₃	felicitous ₄	— & —
mutable ₁	complaisant ₂	ascetic ₃	fractious ₄	— & —
noxious ₁	durable ₂	evanescent ₃	elastic ₄	— & —
palliative ₁	irritant ₂	eugenic ₃	preocious ₄	— & —
venial ₁	usurious ₂	sedulous ₃	heinous ₄	— & —
efficacious ₁	jugular ₂	anomalous ₃	usual ₄	— & —
nugatory ₁	gregarious ₂	transcendental ₃	efficacious ₄	— & —
punctilious ₁	translucent ₂	brusque ₃	insensitive ₄	— & —
irreducible ₁	natural ₂	recondite ₃	adventitious ₄	— & —

SUB-TEST SIX

FORM A

In each line the numbers are arranged in accordance with some particular scheme.
Write in the spaces at the margin the two numbers that should come next.

4	7	18	21	32	___ & ___
7	14	28	56	112	___ & ___
25	36	49	64	81	___ & ___
5	13	20	26	31	___ & ___
29	28	26	23	19	___ & ___
5	7	11	17	25	___ & ___
51	38	27	18	11	___ & ___
13	14	12	15	11	___ & ___
25	11	23	13	21	___ & ___
5	15	17	51	53	___ & ___
6	3	10	5	12	___ & ___
3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9	___ & ___
2	2	4	12	48	___ & ___
2160	360	72	18	6	___ & ___
$9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	___ & ___
4	25	6	49	8	___ & ___
7	8	12	21	37	___ & ___
110	74	49	33	24	___ & ___
24	25	21	30	14	___ & ___
59	10	46	21	37	___ & ___
3	4	12	39	103	___ & ___
137	73	41	25	17	___ & ___
55	57	53	61	15	___ & ___
750	21	264	183	210	___ & ___
15	7	34	30	39	___ & ___

SUB-TEST EIGHT

FORM A

DIRECTIONS. In each argument below, assume the premise or premises to be true and unquestioned, and judge the conclusion in relation to them.

If with the premises true the conclusion must *necessarily be true*, write in the margin the number 1 for Nec. T₁.

If with the premises true the conclusion must *necessarily be false*, write in the margin the number 2 for Nec. F₂.

If the truth of the premises would clearly indicate that the conclusion is *probably true*, but not make it necessarily so, write in the margin the number 3 for Prob. T₃.

If the truth of the premises would clearly indicate that the conclusion is *probably false*, but not make it necessarily so, write in the margin the number 4 for Prob. F₄.

If the premises leave the conclusion *undetermined*, so that no necessity or clear probability of either its truth or falsity is indicated, write in the margin the number 5 for Undet₅.

1. Premises:—The medals were given only to the best students, and Jacob received one of the medals.
Conclusion:—Jacob is one of the best students.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
2. Premises:—For years all of my suits have been made by Cutts and from cloth manufactured by the Albrite Company, and all of the suits have been satisfactory.
Conclusion:—My new suit which has been ordered from Cutts and of material from the same company is not going to be satisfactory.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
3. Premises:—All of the electric lights are out, and all of the students' lights are electric lights.
Conclusion:—Some of the students' lights are not out.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
4. Premise:—There is a ring on each brass hook.
Conclusion:—There are no rings on the iron hooks.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
5. Premise:—Professor Johnson has given a great many lectures and they have all been interesting.
Conclusion:—Today's lecture by Professor Johnson will be interesting.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
6. Premises:—My mother has baked bread for a great many years and has been unsuccessful only a few times. She is baking bread today.
Conclusion:—The bread she bakes today will be successful.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
7. Premises:—There are some histories on the shelf, and all of the books on the shelf belong to Robert.
Conclusion:—Robert owns some histories.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
8. Premises:—Any man who is reckless enough to go swimming in the harbor today will certainly be eaten by these sharks. Any man who is reckless enough to go swimming in the harbor today is certainly a fool.
Conclusion:—Some fool will be eaten by these sharks.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
9. Premises:—Gerald has gone fishing forty times before and has brought home fish every time. He has gone fishing today.
Conclusion:—He will bring home no fish today.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____

21. Premises:—Fifteen people have visited the gallery since this new picture was hung and all of them have admired it; but people's tastes vary.
Conclusion:—The next person who comes in will not like the picture.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
22. Premises:—Some rapid walkers fatigue quickly. James is a rapid walker.
Conclusion:—James fatigues quickly.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
23. Premises:—Not all of the buildings on Main Avenue have slate roofs, but all of them are built of brick.
Conclusion:—There are some brick buildings in town without slate roofs.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
24. Premise:—None of the doors with latches are fastened.
Conclusion:—Some of the doors that are fastened have latches.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
25. Premise:—Tall people are generally heavier than the average.
Conclusion:—Of the twenty tallest students in college more than ten are heavier than the college average.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
26. Premises:—There is no record of snow in the known history of Tago County.
Conclusion:—It will not snow in Tago County this year.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
27. Premises:—If Geoffrey did not go to the game he had not received his check. He had received his check.
Conclusion:—Geoffrey went to the game.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
28. Premise:—All of the steel bridges in the country are well built.
Conclusion:—Some of the poorly built bridges are made of steel.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____
29. Premise:—There are twelve months in a year, but Washington and Lincoln were born in the same month, February.
Conclusion:—The two greatest Americans of the next two hundred years will be born in February.
Nec. T₁ Nec. F₂ Prob. T₃ Prob. F₄ Undet₅... _____

- no ripe ones.
Conclusion:—There are no unripe apples on the tree.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
11. Premises:—All of the stationery used by our firm is made by Reading Paper Company and none of the paper made by Reading Paper Company is poorly made.
Conclusion:—None of the paper which is used by our firm is well made.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
12. Premises:—Every morning for a year John has gone to his laboratory expecting to finish his invention before night and it is not finished yet. This morning again he expects to finish before night.
Conclusion:—He will finish before tonight.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
13. Premises:—Josiah Green is a very poor student and is rather tall and slim. Jonathan Brown was born on the same day as Josiah and is closely similar to him in height and weight.
Conclusion:—Jonathan is also a poor student.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
14. Premise:—This medicine has cured every patient having this disease to whom it has been administered.
Conclusion:—If given in a similar way to Q, who has the same disease, it will cure Q.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
15. Premises:—Henry has been admitted to Carnum Military School, and no boy has ever been admitted to Carnum without first passing a physical examination.
Conclusion:—Henry has passed a physical examination.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
16. Premise:—Some of the painted wagons were not repaired.
Conclusion:—All of the repaired wagons were painted.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
17. Premises:—In nineteen out of the past twenty years there have been hard thunder storms in Dinkshire County in September, but there is the old adage that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place."
Conclusion:—There will be no thunder storms in that county next September.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
18. Premise:—This substance resembles sulphur in color, in odor, and by every other test that I know.
Conclusion:—This substance is sulphur.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
19. Premises:—All of the houses on North Street are one-family houses. The house owned by Mr. Morrison is a two-family house.
Conclusion:—Mr. Morrison's house is not on North Street.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
20. Premises:—There are some bottles on the shelf, but there are no labelled ones.
Conclusion:—There are no unlabelled bottles on the shelf.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...

- George; George is taller than Peter; and Tom is taller than Peter.
Conclusion:—Mary is taller than Tom.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
31. Premises:—If Henry, Robert, Philip, or Susan comes, we shall be able to learn about the accident. Philip and Susan will come but not Henry or Robert.
Conclusion:—We shall not be able to learn about the accident.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
32. Premises:—These pipes will hold a vacuum indefinitely so long as there are no leaks. They have been sealed with a durable cement, and no leaks have been detected.
Conclusion:—They will hold a vacuum for a long time.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
33. Premises:—Slips marked with successive numbers from 1 to 100 have been put in a hat and well stirred. Out of 80 slips already drawn 48 have been below 50.
Conclusion:—The next number drawn will be below 50.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
34. Premises:—All the leaders of society in our town were present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were present at the wedding.
Conclusion:—Mr. and Mrs. Brown are leaders of society.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
35. Premises:—Most of the pupils in this school have bought algebras, and most have dictionaries.
Conclusion:—Some have both dictionaries and algebras.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
36. Premises:—All of the boys from Parkville wear fine clothes, and John does not wear fine clothes.
Conclusion:—John is not from Parkville.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
37. Premises:—All but five per cent of the girls at Maynard College obey the rule which forbids smoking. The fifty girls in Lockhart Dormitory appear to be average representatives of the College.
Conclusion:—Of these fifty girls the majority smoke.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
38. Premise:—Some of the bundles that are tied do not contain coupons.
Conclusion:—Some of the bundles that do not contain coupons are tied.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
39. Premises:—The automobile would not start at first, but after I had found a loose connection at the battery and tightened it the car started without difficulty.
Conclusion:—The loose connection at the battery had prevented the starting of the car.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...
40. Premises:—Some person entered this room, unlocked the box and took the ring. Jerry is the only person who has been in the room.
Conclusion:—Jerry did not take the ring.
Nec. T_1 Nec. F_2 Prob. T_3 Prob. F_4 Undet. $_5$...

In each of the following paragraphs *one* important word, and one word only, has been substituted for another word and spoils the meaning of the paragraph. Find this word and cross it out.

1. A fondness for reading is an unfailling source of recreation. Whatever our dominant interest at the moment, we can find a book to harmonize with our mood, if we try; the friendliness of books is a fickle comfort to the book-lover.
2. The telephone is regarded as a real necessity in the American home; by means of it we transact much of our business, carry on much of our social intercourse, save much time and energy. That insistent bell is another doorway into our home; so accustomed are we to the telephone's inconvenience that we do not consider it a luxury.
3. The automobile industry has had an amazingly rapid development, because of the convenience, mobility and pleasure which it can add to life; one result has been to defeat people in their desire to live further away from their places of business.
4. Few of us, dominated as we are by the demands of haste and the crowd, are good companions. We pay scant attention to the formation of friendships, and when formed, we give but little thought to keeping them in repair. Yet most of us possess large incapacity for development in this direction.
5. In order to understand the entanglement of this shifty gentleman, it is necessary to explain that the concord in interests between the northern and southern states of the American union, due to the economic differences based on slavery, had at last led to open civil war.
6. The desire to create is an imperative urge in the human heart, resulting in the development of music, poetry, architecture, painting, and the other arts; much of the retrogression of the world is traceable to this creative impulse, which has been called the spark of Divinity in us.
7. To see things and happenings vaguely, both in themselves and in their relations to other things and happenings, is the aim of science; scientific enquiry is noble in itself and it is its own reward.
8. When the great financier died, he willed his vast fortune to the art museum of his native city. The newspaper editorial commented, in praise of his benefaction:—"It shows that he was more than the driving man of business that many thought him and had a nature attuned to the sterner issues of life."
9. These, then, are the prizes and rewards and gifts which are bestowed upon the just by gods and men in this present life, in addition to the other evil things which justice of herself provides.
10. The participants in a dance, as all observers of savages have noted, exhibit a wonderful unison; they are, as it were, fused into a single being stirred by a single impulse. Social separation is thus accomplished.
11. The function of education is to produce changes; the rate at which these changes can be made at the college level of education is less a function of the teaching provided than of the intelligence of the pupil. Hence to facilitate the work of the college, a policy of more lenient selection of candidates, from the standpoint of intellectual interest and capacity, should be pursued.
12. The beginning of the New Year is proverbially the season for making good resolutions. We look back upon what we have failed to accomplish and what we have failed to attempt, and in the light of the sorry and meagre record of the past twelve months our complacency of spirit impels us to promise to do better in the year to come.
13. Most scientific discoveries have been due to a combination of the keen eye with the inquisitive spirit, which ignores whatever is unusual, and which also sees a problem in the most commonplace occurrences.
26. For all his falls, which he felt acutely, as Augustine and Bunyan as well as Rousseau felt such lapses, there was in him a real servility, an even ascetic firmness and purity of character.
27. The literary critics of the seventeenth century, especially in France, were fond of representing their political theories graphically, by drawing elaborate allegorical maps of the land of poetry.
28. Some of our Presidents have deliberately held themselves off from using the full power they might legitimately have used, because of conscientious scruples, because they were more politicians than statesmen.
29. "We need not be so concerned about what we accomplish in our lifetime," continued the preacher eloquently, "as about the gallantry of spirit with which we face our trials. From our pain and grief may spring up nobility of character, as the brown field planted with gladioli, which is unpleasant with its muddy furrows in the spring, will become in the summertime a wall of richly glowing color."
30. The most arbitrary prince must always stand in some contempt of an immense mass of human beings collected in the neighborhood of his own palace.
31. There seems to be a diminishing incentive for the modern boy and girl to learn to perform upon a musical instrument, for the phonograph, player-piano and radio make the pleasures of music accessible to most homes. It is therefore essential that in school years a child be required to learn to play some instrument, so that he may hear music and so learn to love it.
32. The truly religious man is characterized by great serenity of mind; that is why the inevitable trials and disappointments of this earthly life invariably leave him perturbed and rebellious.
33. And Helenos in close fight smote Deipyros on the thigh, with a great Thracian sword, and tore away the helm, and the helm, being dislodged, fell on the ground, and one of the Achaians in the fight picked it up as it rolled between his feet.
34. The language of elevated thought or feeling is always rhythmic. Strong feeling of whatever sort, that is, imposes upon dancing a rhythmic beat.
35. The strong social element in the life of the time, the weight of convention, the love of eccentricity and excess, all tended to suppress the impulse to direct personal utterance; and, as a result, the lyric form withered.
36. Such views of primitive society furnish us with destructive dissolvents of certain theories once of almost universal vogue as to the origin of government. The most famous, and for our present purposes most important, of these theories is that which ascribes the origin of species to a 'social compact' among primitive men.
37. From the purpose of crime to the act of crime there is an abyss; wonderful to think of. The finger lies on the pistol; but the man is not yet a murderer; nay, his whole nature staggering at such hesitancy, is there not a confused pause rather,—one last instant of possibility for him?
38. Another peculiarity of the English religious conflict was its comparative detachment from the great struggle between Catholic and Protestant that was now being waged all over Europe. There were, it is true, very distinct religious issues mixed up in the English struggle, but upon its main lines it was a political struggle of King against the Parliament embodying the class of private-property-owning citizens.

14. We were informed that the lady of his heart, when living, received the addresses of several who made love to her, and did not only give each of them discouragement, but made everyone that she conversed with believe that she regarded him with an eye of kindness.
15. Primrose gathered some mountain-laurel, the leaf of which, though of last year's growth, was still as verdant and brittle as if the frost and thaw had not alternately tried their force upon its texture.
16. Plato has written, "Man, if he is denied a right education and a happy endowment, becomes the most divine and civilized of all human beings; but he is the most savage of all the products of the earth if he is inadequately and improperly trained."
17. We cannot be guilty of a greater act of uncharitableness than to interpret the afflictions which befall our neighbors as punishments and judgments. It aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine approval, and abates the compassion of those toward him who regard him in so dreadful a light.
18. Three ideas were especially confirmed in him, as reflexes of things that had touched his brain in childhood beyond the depth of other impressions—the smiling of women and the motion of great waters.
19. Now, then, is the moment for culture to be of service, culture which believes in making reason and the will of God prevail, believes in perfection, is the study and pursuit of perfection, and is no longer debarred, by a rigid invincible inclusion of whatever is new, from getting acceptance for its ideas, simply because they are new.
20. For but a moment each man stands on the banks of the river of time, and his estimate of its source, its destination and its power must always reflect the narrow range of his vision. Because of the limitations inherent in a temporal and highly circumscribed existence, any attempt on the part of man to ignore the full meaning of life must fall far short of finality.
21. Louis, we say, was not so happy; but he did what he could. He would not suffer Death to be spoken of; avoided the sight of churchyards, literary monuments, and whatsoever could bring it to mind.
22. The college student should be trained to see languages and literature, the natural sciences and mathematics, the social sciences and philosophy as tools, forged by man to attack the insistent problems of living. Under present conditions he is apt to engage in each as a separate and isolated discipline, thus accentuating in the study its most significant and important meaning.
23. He posed as a king, but his ruling passion was that common obsession of our kind, the pursuit of women, tempted by a superstitious fear of hell.
24. Since the beginnings of formal education colleges may be said to have existed to train leaders, those chosen individuals in whom are inculcated the social ideals without which our material advance is mere emptiness. In this day when material advance so obsesses our minds care must be taken lest the college over-emphasize the function which is peculiarly its own.
25. It is true that you have only to look at a map of the United States to see at a glance that many of the newer states of the Union are purely natural creations, their boundaries established by the theodolite of the public surveyor.
39. A class bent upon subserving only their own selfish interests can devise justice in greater variety than can a single despot; and their insolence is always quick to goad the many to hot revolution.
10. The tendency of human speech under the influence of high emotion to fall into rhythmical cadence has been often remarked, and students of the origin of man have not failed to take account of this tendency as bearing on their problem.
41. Skating is one of the most exhilarating of out-door sports. It combines the rhythmic enjoyment of dancing with the tonic effects of enjoyable exercise in stimulating fresh air, and of necessity comes at a season when the participants run grave risks of being enervated by strenuous exertion under the direct rays of the sun.
42. Though his life had been passed in peace, his temper was naturally calm; but he was closely connected with a set of men whose passions were far fiercer than his own.
43. The wind had blown the fog away, and the sky was like a monstrous lion's tail, starred with myriads of golden eyes.
44. So he took great pains in going from bush to bush, and exercised his magic touch most indefatigably; until every individual flower and bud, and even the leaves at the heart of some of them, were changed to gold.
45. Great masters in painting never care for drawing people in the fashion; as very well knowing that the headdress, or periwig, that now prevails, and gives a grace to their portraits at present, will make a very odd figure, and perhaps look monstrous, in the eyes of posterity. For this reason, they often represent an illustrious person in a Roman habit, or in some other dress that continually varies.
46. As through deep glens rageth fierce fire on some parched mountain-side, and the deep sea burneth, and the wind driving it whirleth every way the flame, so raged he every way with his spear, as it had been a god, pressing hard on the men he slew; and the black earth ran with blood.
47. If poetry in its higher reaches is more philosophical than history, because it presents the memorable types of men and things apart from unmeaning circumstances, so in its primary substance and texture poetry is more historical than prose because it is nearer to our immediate experience.
48. In the evening, the whole Court, with Dauphin and Dauphiness; assist at the Chapel: priests are hoarse with chanting their "Prayers of forty hours"; and the heaving bellows blow. Almost frightful. For the very heaven blackens; battering rain-torrents dash, with thunder; almost drowning the organ's voice; and electric lights make the very flambeaux on the altar pale.
49. Hercules watched the giant, as he still went onward; for it was really a wonderful sight, this immense human form, more than thirty feet off, half hidden in the ocean, but with his upper half as tall, and misty, and blue, as a distant mountain.
50. To us the picturesque element in history is more striking because we feel ourselves the children of our own age only, an age which being itself singular and revolutionary, tends to read its own character into the past, and to regard all other periods as no more fragmentary and effervescent than itself.

SUB-TEST TEN

FORM A 1

DIRECTIONS

This test contains questions of different kinds. Here is a sample question already answered correctly. Notice how the question is answered:

Which one of the five words below tells what an apple is?

- 1 flower, 2 tree, 3 vegetable, 4 fruit, 5 animal..... (4)

The right answer, of course, is "fruit"; so the word "fruit" is underlined. And the word "fruit" is No. 4; so a figure 4 is placed in the parentheses at the end of the dotted line. This is the way you are to answer the questions.

Try this sample question yourself. Do not write the answer; just draw a line under it and then put its number in the parentheses:

Which one of the five words below means the opposite of north?

- 1 pole, 2 equator, 3 south, 4 east, 5 west..... (3)

The answer, of course, is "south"; so you should have drawn a line under the word "south" and put a figure 3 in the parentheses. Try this one:

A foot is to a man and a paw is to a cat, the same as a hoof is to a—what?

- 1 dog, 2 horse, 3 shoe, 4 blacksmith, 5 saddle..... (2)

The answer, of course, is "horse"; so you should have drawn a line under the word "horse" and put a figure 2 in the parentheses. Try this one:

At four cents each, how many cents will 6 pencils cost? (24)

The answer, of course, is 24, and there is nothing to underline; so just put the 24 in the parentheses.

If the answer to any question is a number or a letter, put the number or letter in the parentheses without underlining anything. Make all letters like printed capitals.

The test contains 75 questions. You are not expected to be able to answer all of them, but do the best you can. You will be allowed half an hour. Try to get as many right as possible. Be careful not to go so fast that you make mistakes. Do not spend too much time on any one question.

1. The opposite of hate is (?)
1 enemy, 2 fear, 3 love, 4 friend, 5 joy..... ()
2. If 3 pencils cost 5 cents, how many pencils can be bought for 50 cents?..... ()
3. A bird does not always have (?)
1 wings, 2 eyes, 3 feathers, 4 a nest, 5 a bill..... ()
4. The opposite of honor is (?)
1 glory, 2 disgrace, 3 cowardice, 4 fear, 5 defeat..... ()
5. A fox most resembles a (?)
1 wolf, 2 goat, 3 pig, 4 tiger, 5 cat..... ()
6. Quiet is related to sound in the same way that darkness is related to (?)
1 a cellar, 2 sunlight, 3 noise, 4 stillness, 5 loud..... ()
7. A party consisted of a man and his wife, his two sons and their wives, and four children in each son's family. How many were there in the party?..... ()
8. A tree always has (?)
1 leaves, 2 fruit, 3 buds, 4 roots, 5 a shadow..... ()
9. The opposite of economical is (?)
1 cheap, 2 stingy, 3 extravagant, 4 value, 5 rich..... ()
10. Silver is more costly than iron because it is (?)
1 heavier, 2 scarcer, 3 whiter, 4 harder, 5 prettier..... ()
11. Which one of the six statements below tells the meaning of the following proverb? "The early bird catches the worm."..... ()
 1. Don't do the impossible.
 2. Weeping is bad for the eyes.
 3. Don't worry over troubles before they come.
 4. Early birds like worms best.
 5. Prompt persons often secure advantages over tardy ones.
 6. It is foolish to fret about things we can't help.
12. Which statement above tells the meaning of this proverb? "Don't cry over spilt milk.".... ()
13. Which statement above explains this proverb? "Don't cross a bridge till you get to it.".... ()
14. An electric light is related to a candle as an automobile is to (?)
1 a carriage, 2 electricity, 3 a tire, 4 speed, 5 glow..... ()
15. If a boy can run at the rate of 6 feet in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second, how far can he run in 10 seconds?.... ()
16. A meal always involves (?)
1 a table, 2 dishes, 3 hunger, 4 food, 5 water..... ()
17. Of the five words below, four are alike in a certain way. Which is the one not like these four?
1 bend, 2 shave, 3 chop, 4 whittle, 5 shear..... ()
18. The opposite of never is (?)
1 often, 2 sometimes, 3 occasionally, 4 always, 5 frequently..... ()
19. A clock is related to time as a thermometer is to (?)
1 a watch, 2 warm, 3 a bulb, 4 mercury, 5 temperature..... ()
20. Which word makes the truest sentence? Men are (?) shorter than their wives.
1 always, 2 usually, 3 much, 4 rarely, 5 never..... ()

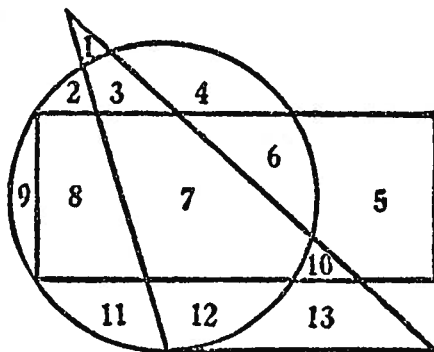
Do not stop. Go on with the next page.

21. One number is wrong in the following series. What should that number be? ()
 1 4 2 5 3 6 4 7 5 9 6 9.....
22. If the first two statements following are true, the third is (?). All members of this club are Republicans. Smith is not a Republican. Smith is a member of this club. ()
 1 true, 2 false, 3 not certain.....
23. A contest always has (?) ()
 1 an umpire, 2 opponents, 3 spectators, 4 applause, 5 victory.....
24. Which number in this series appears a second time nearest the beginning? ()
 6 4 5 3 7 8 0 9 5 9 8 8 6 5 4 7 3 0 8 9 1
25. The moon is related to the earth as the earth is to (?) ()
 1 Mars, 2 the sun, 3 clouds, 4 stars, 5 the universe.....
26. Which word makes the truest sentence? Fathers are (?) wiser than their sons. ()
 1 always, 2 usually, 3 much, 4 rarely, 5 never.....
27. The opposite of awkward is (?) ()
 1 strong, 2 pretty, 3 short, 4 graceful, 5 swift.....
28. A mother is always (?) than her daughter. ()
 1 wiser, 2 taller, 3 stouter, 4 older, 5 more wrinkled.....
29. Which one of the six statements below tells the meaning of the following proverb? "The burnt child dreads the fire." ()
 1. Frivolity flourishes when authority is absent.
 2. Unhappy experiences teach us to be careful.
 3. A thing must be tried before we know its value.
 4. A meal is judged by the dessert.
 5. Small animals never play in the presence of large ones.
 6. Children suffer more from heat than grown people.
30. Which statement above explains this proverb? "When the cat is away, the mice will play." ()
31. Which statement above explains this proverb? "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." ()
32. If the settlement of a difference is made by mutual concession, it is called a (?) ()
 1 promise, 2 compromise, 3 injunction, 4 coercion, 5 restoration.....
33. What is related to disease as carefulness is to accident? ()
 1 doctor, 2 surgery, 3 medicine, 4 hospital, 5 sanitation.....
34. Of the five things below, four are alike in a certain way. Which is the one not like these four? ()
 1 smuggle, 2 steal, 3 bribe, 4 cheat, 5 sell.....
35. If 10 boxes full of apples weigh 400 pounds, and each box when empty weighs 4 pounds, how much do all the apples weigh? ()
36. The opposite of hope is (?) ()
 1 faith, 2 misery, 3 sorrow, 4 despair, 5 hate.....
37. If all the odd-numbered letters in the alphabet were crossed out, what would be the tenth letter not crossed out? Print it. *Do not mark the alphabet.* ()
 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
38. What letter in the word SUPERFLUOUS is the same number in the word (counting from the beginning) as it is in the alphabet? Print it..... ()
39. What people say about a person constitutes his (?) ()
 1 character, 2 gossip, 3 reputation, 4 disposition, 5 personality.....

40. If $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth cost 30 cents, what will 10 yards cost? ()
41. If the words below were arranged to make a good sentence, with what letter would the second word of the sentence begin? Make it like a printed capital.
same means big large the as. ()
42. If the first two statements following are true, the third is (?) George is older than Frank.
James is older than George. Frank is younger than James.
1 true, 2 false, 3 not certain. ()
43. Suppose the first and second letters in the word CONSTITUTIONAL were interchanged, also the third and fourth letters, the fifth and sixth, etc. Print the letter that would then be the twelfth letter counting to the right. ()
44. One number is wrong in the following series. What should that number be?
0 1 3 6 10 15 21 28 34. ()
45. If $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth cost 90 cents, what will $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards cost? ()
46. A man's influence in a community should depend upon his (?)
1 wealth, 2 dignity, 3 wisdom, 4 ambition, 5 political power. ()
47. What is related to few as ordinary is to exceptional?
1 none, 2 some, 3 many, 4 less, 5 more. ()
48. The opposite of treacherous is (?)
1 friendly, 2 brave, 3 wise, 4 cowardly, 5 loyal. ()
49. Which one of the five words below is most unlike the other four?
1 good, 2 large, 3 red, 4 walk, 5 thick. ()
50. If the first two statements following are true, the third is (?) Some of Brown's friends are Baptists. Some of Brown's friends are dentists. Some of Brown's friends are Baptist dentists.
1 true, 2 false, 3 not certain. ()
51. How many of the following words can be made from the letters in the word LARGEST, using any letter any number of times?
great, stagger, grasses, trestle, struggle, rattle, garage, strangle. ()
52. The statement that the moon is made of green cheese is (?)
1 absurd, 2 misleading, 3 improbable, 4 unfair, 5 wicked. ()
53. Of the five things following, four are alike in a certain way. Which is the one not like these four?
1 tar, 2 snow, 3 soot, 4 ebony, 5 coal. ()
54. What is related to a cube in the same way in which a circle is related to a square?
1 circumference, 2 sphere, 3 corners, 4 solid, 5 thickness. ()
55. If the following words were seen on a wall by looking in a mirror on an opposite wall, which word would appear exactly the same as if seen directly?
1 OHIO, 2 SAW, 3 NOON, 4 MOTOR, 5 OTTO. ()
56. If a strip of cloth 24 inches long will shrink to 22 inches when washed, how long will a 36-inch strip be after shrinking? ()
57. Which of the following is a trait of character?
1 personality, 2 esteem, 3 love, 4 generosity, 5 health. ()
58. Find the two letters in the word DONE which have just as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet. Print the one of these letters that comes first in the alphabet. ()
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
59. Revolution is related to evolution as flying is to (?)
1 birds, 2 whirling, 3 walking, 4 wings, 5 standing. ()

Do not stop. Go on with the next page.

60. One number is wrong in the following series. What should that number be?
 1 3 9 27 81 108..... ()
61. If Frank can ride a bicycle 30 feet while George runs 20 feet, how far can Frank ride while George runs 30 feet?..... ()
62. Count each N in this series that is followed by an O next to it if the O is not followed by a T next to it. Tell how many N's you count.
 N O N T Q M N O T M O N O O N Q M N N O Q N O T O N A M O N O M ()
63. A man who is averse to change and progress is said to be (?)
 1 democratic, 2 radical, 3 conservative, 4 anarchistic, 5 liberal..... ()
64. Print the letter which is the fourth letter to the left of the letter which is midway between O and S in the alphabet..... ()
65. What number is in the space which is in the rectangle and in the triangle but not in the circle? ()



66. What number is in the same geometrical figure or figures as the number 8?..... ()
67. How many spaces are there that are in any two but only two geometrical figures?..... ()
68. A surface is related to a line as a line is to (?)
 1 solid, 2 plane, 3 curve, 4 point, 5 string..... ()
69. If the first two statements following are true, the third is (?) One cannot become a good violinist without much practice. Charles practices much on the violin. Charles will become a good violinist.
 1 true, 2 false, 3 not certain..... ()
70. If the words below were arranged to make the best sentence, with what letter would the last word of the sentence end? Print the letter as a capital.
 sincerity traits courtesy character of desirable and are..... ()
71. A man who is influenced in making a decision by preconceived opinions is said to be (?)
 1 influential, 2 prejudiced, 3 hypocritical, 4 decisive, 5 impartial..... ()
72. A hotel serves a mixture of 2 parts cream and 3 parts milk. How many pints of cream will it take to make 15 pints of the mixture?..... ()
73. What is related to blood as physics is to motion?
 1 temperature, 2 veins, 3 body, 4 physiology, 5 geography..... ()
74. A statement the meaning of which is not definite is said to be (?)
 1 erroneous, 2 doubtful, 3 ambiguous, 4 distorted, 5 hypothetical..... ()
75. If a wire 20 inches long is to be cut so that one piece is $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the other piece, how long must the shorter piece be?..... ()