A TEST ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA,

by

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts

in the College of Education of the

University of Arizona

1932
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A TEST ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA

For Use in the Eighth Grade.

INTRODUCTION

During the session of 1925 the Arizona State Legislature passed a bill providing that:

"All public schools shall give instruction in the essentials, sources and history of the constitution of the United States and of the State of Arizona, and in American institutions and ideals. No student shall receive a certificate of graduation without passing a satisfactory examination on such subjects. The instruction shall be given for at least one year of the grammar and high school grades respectively". 1

It is not so stated but it would seem that the author of the bill had two ideas in mind: a course of study for the lower grades designed to give each child possession of the basic facts of constitutional law, such as should be known by every citizen of the state, so that if the child did not enter the high school he would still have this essential knowledge; and, to give a more advanced and enriched course to the high school students.

The law further provides that (Section 1063): "For such purposes said state superintendent shall prescribe suitable books", but it does not state the nature of the examination to be given at the end of the course of study, leaving it to the judgment of the teacher or super-

1. Revised Statutes of Arizona, Chapt. 21, Art. 8, Sect. 1061.
visor in each school to determine the content of the same. At the present time there is no satisfactory test covering the study of the Constitution of Arizona in general use at the level of the eighth grade. The present work was undertaken in the belief that such a test would not only be in keeping with the spirit of the law, but would serve to unify instruction in the subject throughout the schools of the state and furnish a standard of comparison as between the different schools and classes in the same school.

THE PROBLEM.

The problem of this work is to build and standardize a test on the Constitution of Arizona to be given to the eighth grade pupils of the state on the completion of the course of study in this subject.

LIMITATIONS.

In order to comply with the general standards of school schedules this test was designed to be administered in one forty-five minute recitation period.

In the belief that the principal aim of teaching Arizona Constitutional content and historical development in the eighth grade classes of the state is to give such fundamental knowledge of the government and basic law of the state as should be possessed by all its citizens
the items of this test were confined almost entirely to the more important features of the Constitution; only a few being derived from the historical development of the document or from subsequent legislation.

On account of time limitations and the complex nature of the task it was impossible to make a general or thorough sampling of the eighth grade pupils of the state and therefore the testing was confined to the three Tucson junior high schools and one class in Tempe. Sampling of such select nature should not affect the reliability of the test, but probably does affect the relative difficulty of the items to some extent, as the percent correct answers to any item is, at least in part, a function of teaching.

THE DATA.

The data are of two kinds: the first dealing with validity and the second with the reliability of the test.

The test items were selected from the ten best examinations of a similar nature presented by students of the College of Education of the University of Arizona as part of the requirements of the course in tests and measurements given in the fall term of 1931 under the direction of Dr. J. Franklin Walker. These tests were developed by using Mr. John R. Murdock's textbook as a guide.
This is the book officially adopted by the State Board of Education for use in the eighth grades of the state. Every item contained in these ten papers was considered. The items which appeared in more than half of them, or which appeared to be of merit for other reasons were recorded on individual cards. These were examined by a committee, consisting of Miss Madeline Westbrook, Mr. C. B. Wivel and the writer, appointed by Dr. Walker. These persons were members of the above class and had themselves submitted tests on the Constitution. Duplications were eliminated and after the selection was complete the items were divided into what seemed to be equivalent forms.

The Constitution of Arizona was then carefully studied and every item which appeared to be of such importance that it should be known by every citizen of the state was selected. The test material was next compared with this criterion and was found to be in agreement.

The Constitution of Arizona naturally divides itself into several main headings, and the tables of specifications of the tests studied were found to follow this classification very closely. A similar arrangement was used in the present work. The items were arranged according to the following classification, and were found to be in ap-

1. Murdock, John R.
"The Constitution of Arizona",
John R. Murdock, Tempe, Ariz.
proximately the percentages shown:

- Historical: 10
- Declaration of Rights: 10
- Legislature: 10
- Executive: 10
- Judicial: 10
- Initiative, referendum, recall: 10
- Education: 5
- Suffrage: 5
- Taxation: 5
- Corporations: 5
- County and City Government: 5
- Miscellaneous: 15

The miscellaneous classification contained all items which did not properly belong under one of the other headings.

In this arrangement the two equivalent forms of the test were compared item by item to make sure that equivalent, but not duplicate, material was being used in each. They were next brought together according to type and printed as Forms A and B. Each form was composed of 111 items: twenty true-false; twenty completion; twenty yes-no; twenty single reply questions; twenty multiple choice; and eleven of the matching type sometimes called "wild word" type.

Both forms of the test were administered
to 196 pupils who had recently completed the study of the Constitution of Arizona. These were pupils in the three junior high schools of Tucson and one in Tempe. Form A was given at the first sitting in most cases and Form B at the second, although this rule was not rigidly adhered to. In the case of about 45 pupils Form B was administered before Form A. A period ranging from 24 hours to 7 days intervened between the time of taking the first and second forms.

After the papers had been scored 35 unselected ones from each school were taken (making a total of 140 papers) and in these the total number of correct answers to each item was counted. Every item answered by more than 133 pupils or by less than 7 was thrown out unless it seemed to be of sufficient importance to be retained regardless of its ease or difficulty. In addition to this a few other items were eliminated which seemed to be of considerable difficulty and of relatively small importance. The total 140 pairs of tests were then rescored with the above items crossed out. The results of this is shown in Table I. The final result was two test forms of 100 items each.

The completed papers of thirty five pupils were selected from each school because this happened to be the smallest number tested in any school, and it was felt, for reasons noted in the "Limitations", that more valid results could be obtained by taking the same number from each
school than by counting all papers submitted. In this way the influence of different teaching methods and the nature of the school population was reduced to a minimum.

These papers were selected by arranging those forms from each school according to the alphabetical order of the pupils' names. Then, from school S, which made 70 returns, every second paper was thrown out; from school R, which returned 41 papers, every sixth one was thrown out; from school M, which made 40 returns, every eighth paper was discarded; and from school T, returning 45, every fifth one was thrown out. The remaining papers were counted in each case.

Using the above data the parts of the test, and the items therein, were rearranged in the order of their difficulty, and in this form they are herein presented, together with a copy of the original printed forms. In these original forms the eliminated items are indicated by check marks.

Table I which follows gives the total scores of all pupils on both forms of the test. These are arranged in the order of pupil rank as determined by combining the scores from both forms. In obtaining these figures true-false and yes-no items were scored right minus wrong; the score in all other item types was the number of correct answers. The total score was the sum of the scores of each type.
TABLE I.
Total Pupil Scores Arranged in Order of Their Rank.

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Chart I.

Scatter Diagram of Scores on Forms A and B.

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Form A 35.3 34.1 11.16
Form B 34.9 34.2 12.00
Reliability........... .835 ± .922
CHART II.
Percentile Graph.
Composite Scores Forms A and B.

Scores | 0  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100
-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----
63-65  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
60-62  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
57-59  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
54-56  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
51-53  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
48-50  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
45-47  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
42-44  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
39-41  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
36-38  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
33-35  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
30-32  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
27-29  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
24-26  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
21-23  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
18-20  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
15-17  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
12-14  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
09-11  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
06-08  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100|
       | 0  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100

Normal distribution---
---Combined Forms A and B.
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

The Scatter Diagram (Chart I) indicates the following facts:

Mean of Form A...................... 35.30
Mean of Form B...................... 34.90
Median of Form A.................... 34.10
Median of Form B.................... 34.20
Standard Deviation of Form A...... 11.16
Standard Deviation of Form B...... 12.00
Coefficient of Reliability....... .835 ± .0221

This shows that we have two forms of the test because the criteria are: mean and spread are very nearly equal in both cases. The coefficient of reliability is sufficiently high as to insure very satisfactory measurement in individual cases. The diagram also indicates that:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Cases in 196</th>
<th>Cases in 100</th>
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<td>15 &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>6 &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
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<td>3 &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>the B score is exactly equal to the &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 points lower than &quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
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</table>

1. Error is stated in terms of standard error.
Since 12.00 is the standard deviation, the above table shows that only 7 cases are misplaced by more than one standard deviation in the two forms of the test; viz., those removed by more than 12 points from exact agreement.

Chart II is a percentile graph of the combined scores of the two forms of the test. The scores were combined because almost perfect agreement of the two separate graphs was found, and this composite chart may be used for either form with perfect assurance that it does not vary from either by more than two percentile at any point, and for the most part does not vary by more than the error in plotting. The heavy line is the graph of the combined scores and the dotted line represents the theoretical or the ideal distribution. The chart is read thus: The numbers across the top of the chart represent percentiles, and those along the left hand side represent scores, or rather groups of three scores each. The lines of dots (horizontal) representing scores, intersect the curve at that point directly below the percentile of that score; e.g., that individual who made a score of 45 (indicated by x on the curve) was at the 80th. percentile; there were 80 percent of the subjects who made a lower score than he did. The four full dotted lines represent sigma, or standard deviation, distances from the mean, and the numbers (1) to (5) along the left hand side of the chart indicate the proper rank to be assigned in all
cases. For example; in the case cited above, the pupil making a score of 45 would be assigned a grade of 3. Had he made a score of from 48 to 60 his grade would have been 2, etc.

The difference between the actual and theoretical percentile curves was at first thought to be due to the large number of Mexican children in the largest school tested, but when the selected papers only (those used in determining the order of difficulty of the items) were plotted on a similar graph this influence was not highly apparent, and hence the explanation of the situation was sought within the test itself.

Chart III was devised as a part of this investigation. The chart shows the relative difficulty of the items of the tests. Form A is shown in full line and Form B in dotted line. The chart was made by arranging the items of the test in the order of their increasing difficulty (see Table IV). The item answered by the greatest percent of the subjects was placed at the head of the list and called number one; the second in order of difficulty was called number two, etc. Each item was then plotted on the chart opposite its number and under the number representing the percent of correct answers given it. A smooth line was then drawn through these points. The chart is read thus: For example; find that point on the Form A test line where it intersects the 40 per-
cent (vertical) answer line. This means that in Form A that question which was answered correctly by 40 percent of the subjects was actually number 30 in order of difficulty; i.e., there were 29 items more difficult than this one. The ideal condition would be to have both forms follow the straight diagonal line. The chart indicates, however, that the more difficult items are slightly easier than the theoretical and the easier ones slightly more difficult. It is believed that this is a desirable weakness, if indeed it be a weakness at all.

The chart also indicates, as do the averages of the two distributions, that Form B is slightly more difficult than Form A. It is possible that an inter-exchange of equivalent items would correct this, with a corresponding increase in reliability, but such a procedure would not be advisable until many more tests have been given to determine definitely that a real difference actually exists.

Table IV shows the adopted arrangement of the items in each form of the test, their relative ease and the number of the content-equivalent of each item in the other form of the test. In each "part" the left hand column gives the number of the item under the Form and Part indicated at the head of the column. The second vertical row of figures gives the percent correct responses to the particular item under consideration, and the third vertical row indicates the number of the equivalent item in the other form.
of the test, for example, Form A, Part 1, Item 1, shows that it was answered correctly by 96 percent of the pupils, and that its equivalent in subject matter will be found in Form B under Part 2, Item 10. Both of these items relate to registration before voting.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion we have prepared two forms of the test, equivalent in both difficulty and content; each containing the same, convenient, number of 100 items. The tests thoroughly sample the subject’s knowledge of those facts of constitutional law which should be known by every citizen of the state, and which should be taught in every eighth grade class in the schools located in the state.

Means and standard deviations are established so that comparable ranks may be assigned to the pupils throughout the schools of the state and intelligent comparison thereby made possible. For all practical purposes 35 may be taken as the mean, and 12 as the standard deviation for both forms of the test.
CHART III.
Relative Difficulty of Test Items.

Example - That item which was correctly answered by 40 percent of the subjects was item number 30 in order of difficulty in Form A; i.e., there were 29 items in this form which were more difficult than this one.
TABLE IV.
Relative Ease of Each Item and Its Subject-Matter Equivalent in the Opposite Form of the Test.

Form A.

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<td>No. cent in B</td>
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<td>No. cent in B</td>
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Table IV.
continued.

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continued.

Form B.

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</table>
A Test on the Constitution of Arizona

FORM "A"

On the blank to the left indicate true statements with the letter T and false ones with the letter F. Do not guess.

1. Arizona recognizes riparian water rights.
2. The Governor may veto an initiative measure.
3. In a primary election a voter cannot split his ticket.
4. The Pay-N-Takit store is a public service corporation.
5. Citizens are required to register before voting in this state.

✓ 6. An officer of the law may enter a man's home at any time.
7. The Constitution of Arizona is the supreme law of the land.
8. A bill must be approved by the Legislature before it becomes a law.
9. The right of eminent domain does not apply to the property of incorporated companies.
10. When a new county is formed in Arizona it must draw up a county constitution.
11. The recall of officials by the vote of the people applies only to elective offices.
12. An amendment to a city charter must be approved by the Governor before it becomes effective.
13. Non-resident property owners are taxed at a rate higher than resident property owners.
14. Officers of the Executive Department must reside at Phoenix during their terms of office.
15. The names of all judicial candidates are placed on the ballot without regard to party distinction.
16. No person can be a member of the Arizona Legislature and hold any other public office at the same time.
17. The main provisions of the Enabling Act were that Arizona and New Mexico should draw up constitutions.

✓ 19. The school funds of the state and county are distributed to the school districts on the basis of the average daily attendance.
20. As soon as recall proceedings are started against an officer he is immediately removed from office and cannot again be elected to the same office.

To each of the following questions answer either "yes" or "no" on the blank to the left.

1. Can county officials be impeached?
2. Is the right of trial by jury ever denied?
3. Is imprisonment for debt allowed in Arizona?
4. Can the State of Arizona engage in business?
5. Is the military power superior to the civil power?
6. Can an irrevocable privilege be granted in Arizona?
7. Can the people petition to have an officer impeached?
8. Does the fiscal year begin on the first day of January?
9. Can a county have more than one judge of the superior court?
10. Can a passenger transport airplane be considered a common carrier?
11. Is every public officer in the State of Arizona subject to recall?
12. Can a person charged with a capital offense be bailed out of jail?
13. Is a public service corporation permitted to employ an armed body of men?
14. Does Arizona impose a tax for the support of public service corporations?
15. Is the enacting clause necessary to every bill passed by the Legislature?
16. Can a person be compelled to give evidence against himself?
17. Is religious instruction of a sectarian nature permitted in the public schools of Arizona?

19. Does the Constitution provide for certain tax exemption for widows residing in the state?

20. Does the filing of a referendum petition against any item or part of a measure prevent the remainder of it from becoming operative?

Answer each of the following questions in front of the number on the margin to the left.

1. In what year was the Territory of Arizona created?

2. How many persons signed the Constitution of Arizona?

3. What is the presiding officer of the Senate called?

4. Who is the custodian of the Great Seal of Arizona?

5. How old must a woman be before she can vote in this state?

6. The Corporation Commission consists of how many members?

7. Under what conditions can justice be administered in secret?

8. For what maximum number of years can an Arizona city grant a franchise?

9. For how many years do judges of the Supreme Court serve after each election?

10. What religious qualifications are required to vote in the State of Arizona?

11. The Arizona Highway Commission is composed of how many members?

12. Into how many departments is the power of government divided in Arizona?

13. How many members of the State Board of Education are ex-officio members?

14. Under what age shall no child be employed during school hours in this state?

15. The Constitution provides for how many superior courts in each county?

16. What is the maximum number of acres of state land that a person can lease?

17. How many sections of land are set aside for school purpose in each Arizona township?

18. The concurrence of what percent of the members of the court of impeachment is necessary to bring conviction?

19. To initiate an ordinary law requires the signatures of what percent of the qualified electors to appear on the petition?

20. Petitions asking that a law passed by the Legislature be submitted to the voters must be made within how many days after the close of the session of the Legislature enacting such a law?
16. General elections are held the first Tuesday after the first (?) of the even numbered years.

17. East and west, Arizona lies between the 32nd and the (?) degrees of longitude west of Washington.

18. Every bill must be read before the Legislature on (?) different days unless in case of emergency this rule is dispensed with.

19. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of (?) witnesses to the same overt act or confession in open court.

20. A recall petition may be filed against a member of the Legislature at any time after (?) days from the beginning of the first session after his election.

On the blank to the left indicate by letter the correct ending to each of the following statements.

1. The first territorial capital was at: (a) Prescott; (b) Phoenix; (c) Tucson.

2. The Arizona State Flower is the: (a) desert poppy; (b) columbine; (c) Sahuara.

3. Impeachment cases are tried by the: (a) House of Representatives; (b) Senate; (c) Supreme Court.

4. Recall petitions must contain the signatures of what part of the electorate: (a) 10 per cent; (b) 15 per cent; (c) 25 per cent.

5. A judge of the Supreme Court must be: (a) 25 years of age; (b) 30 years of age; (c) 35 years of age.

6. The law creating Arizona Territory was the: (a) Enabling Act; (b) Organic Act; (c) Riparian Act.

7. The language of the Constitution of Arizona is largely due to the literary style of: (a) Hunt; (b) Taft; (c) Cunniff.

8. Most important criminal cases are tried in the: (a) Supreme Court; (b) Superior Court; (c) Justice Court.

9. The State Board of Education is: (a) elected by the people; (b) appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; (c) partly appointed, partly ex-officio.

10. The judges of the Superior Court serve after each election for: (a) 2 years; (b) 4 years; (c) 6 years.

11. Governments are established to protect and maintain: (a) individual rights; (b) the state; (c) the industries of the state.

12. The right of government to take private property for public use is called: (a) habeas corpus; (b) eminent domain; (c) franchise.

13. The name of the act of Congress under which Arizona became a state is: (a) Bill of Rights; (b) Webster-Douglas Act; (c) Enabling Act.

14. Judges in Arizona obtain their offices by: (a) election by the people; (b) appointment by the Governor; (c) appointment by the Legislature.

15. Recall elections must be held not more than the following number of days after the petition is filed: (a) 20; (b) 30; (c) 60.

16. A member of the Arizona Legislature must be: (a) 25 years of age; (b) 5 years a resident of Arizona; (c) 3 years a resident of his county.

17. The members of the Executive Department must be: (a) 30 years of age; (b) 5 years a resident of the United States; (c) 3 years a resident of Arizona.

18. The power of the Governor to select certain parts of a measure and veto the rest of it is called: (a) pocket veto; (b) selective veto; (c) limited veto.

19. In the event of the death of the Governor he is succeeded in office by the: (a) Attorney General; (b) Secretary of State; (c) Lieutenant Governor.

20. The Commander-in-Chief of the Arizona National Guard is: (a) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; (b) the Governor; (c) the Commandant of the Army post at Nogales.
In each of the following lists of four words or expressions there are three which are in some way related to one another; the fourth is not. Cross out the word or phrase that does not belong.

1. Pima.
   Graham.
   Mohave.
   Pah-Ute.

2. Judicial.
   Executive.
   Educational.
   Legislative.

3. Trial by jury.
   Habeas corpus.
   Freedom of speech.
   Ex-post facto law.

4. Governor.
   Attorney General.
   Secretary of State.
   Lieutenant Governor.

5. Supreme Court.
   Superior Court.
   Courts of Record.
   Courts of Justice.

6. Viva vox.
   Secret ballot.
   Arizona ballot.
   Australian ballot.

7. Tax exempt.
   Church property.
   Federal property.
   Corporation property.

8. Sixty days.
   Odd numbered years.
   First Monday in January.
   Sessions of the Legislature.

   Airways Commission.
   Corporation Commission.
   State Board of Education.

10. A male person.
    Qualified elector.
    Citizen of the United States.
    One year a resident of Arizona.

11. Board of Regents of the University.
    Superintendent of Public Instruction.
    Board of Control of the State Industrial School.
    Board of Control of the State School for the Deaf and Blind.
A Test on the Constitution of Arizona

FORM "B"

On the blank to the left indicate true statements with letter T and false ones with letter F. Do not guess.

1. Girls of 18 years of age may vote in Arizona. ✔
2. Judges can be recalled from office in Arizona.
3. The Governor has the power of 'selective veto'.
4. No recognition of God is made in the Arizona Constitution.
5. Certain tax exemptions are made for the benefit of widows.
6. A prisoner may be released on bond regardless of the offense.
7. The Constitution provides for a Highway Commission of 5 members.
8. Persons of certain religious faiths cannot hold office in Arizona.
9. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Governor.
10. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is called the 'Speaker'.
11. The officer in Arizona ranking next to the Governor is called the Lieutenant Governor.
12. The military power shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.
13. Amendments to the Constitution of Arizona must be proposed in the Senate.
14. Judges of the Supreme Court serve for life or during good behavior in Arizona.
15. A bill must be read before the Legislature on three different days without exception.
16. When a person is elected to an office for more than one term he is said to 'rotate' in office.
17. The common law doctrine of riparian water rights shall not obtain or be of any force or effect in the state.
18. State and county school funds are distributed to the various districts according to the size of the districts.
19. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court the vacancy is filled by appointment by the Governor.
20. The Constitution of Arizona provides that children cannot be made to suffer for the crimes of their parents, either by punishment or loss of property.

To each of the following questions answer either "yes" or "no" on the blank to the left.

1. Are churches exempt from taxation?
2. Must justice always be administered openly?
3. Can a person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense?
4. Can a person split his ticket at a regular election?
5. Must the subject of a bill be expressed in the title?
6. Does a city have the right to engage in a business?
7. Are all state and county officers subject to impeachment?
8. Is the Corporation Commission appointed by the Governor?
9. Are judges of the Supreme Court elected on a party ticket?
10. Can the people of Arizona petition for a selective referendum?
11. Must the Legislature approve every bill before it becomes a law?
12. Does the Secretary of State serve for two years after each election?
13. When private property is taken for public use must the owner be paid?
14. Are the members of the State Board of Education elected by the people directly or by the people?
15. Are non-residents of the state charged a higher tax rate than residents?
16. Can the right of trial by jury be denied by a judge of the Supreme Court?
17.-Must a recall petition state the reasons why it is desired to recall the officer? 
18.-When a man registers to vote must he indicate to which political party he belongs? 
✓19.-Can a boy over 21 years of age be refused admission to the public schools of Arizona? 
20.-Is an individual permitted by the Constitution of Arizona to bear arms in defense of himself? 

Answer each of the following questions in front of the number on the margin to the left.

1.-What body has the sole power of impeachment?
2.-The State Board of Education has how many members?
3.-Each county has at least how many superior courts?
4.-Where does the present Attorney General have his home?
5.-How many delegates were there to the Convention of 1910?
6.-What amount of Arizona's taxes are used to support the churches?
7.-A qualified voter must have been a resident of the state for how long?
8.-For how many years do county executive officers serve after each election?
9.-What are corporations engaged in the transportation of passengers called?
10.-What amount of Arizona's taxes are levied for the support of sectarian schools?
11.-Members of the Arizona State Senate serve for how many years after each election?
12.-What percent of the qualified electors must petition to have an officer recalled?
13.-How many judges of the superior court can a county having a population of 50,000 people have?
✓14.-About what fractional part of the public domain of Arizona is set aside for school purposes?
15.-When a city gives a gas company the right to operate within its limits, this right is called what?
16.-What Act of Congress provided that both Arizona and New Mexico should draw up constitutions?
17.-Under what conditions can a person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without process of law?
18.-How many months' time must elapse after an officer takes his oath of office before recall proceedings may be made?
19.-How many Arizona laws grant special privileges to certain citizens which, upon the same terms, are denied to others?
20.-To initiate a constitutional amendment requires the signatures of what percent of the qualified electors to appear on the petition?

In each case write the omitted word or figure in front of the number on the margin to the left.

✓1.-Arizona became a territory in (?)
2.-The (?) court issues writs of habeas corpus.
3.-Levying war against the state is known as (?) .
4.-Arizona was once a part of the Territory of (?) .
5.-The State Executive Department has (?) members.
6.-The fiscal year begins on the first day of (?) .
7.-The Constitution provides for (how many) Senators.
8.-The Commander-in-Chief of the State National Guard is (?) .
9.-A justice of the peace serves for (?) years after each election.
10.-A person cannot serve two consecutive terms in the office of (?) .
11.-Postmasters of the (?) class can be elected to the Legislature.
12.-No city in Arizona can grant a franchise for more than (?) years.
13.-In case of the inability of the Governor to serve, his place is taken by the (?) .
14. North and south, Arizona lies between the 32nd and the (?) degrees of latitude.
15. An act of Congress authorizing a territory to become a state is called an (?), act.
16. No person can be elected Governor of Arizona unless he be at least (?) years of age.
17. Every bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes a law, must be presented to the (?).
18. Towns of over (?) population may incorporate as cities under the Constitution of Arizona.
19. The regular sessions of the Legislature commence on the (?) Monday in January of every odd numbered year.
20. The militia of Arizona shall consist of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and (?) years.

On the blank to the left indicate by letter the correct ending to each of the following statements.

1. Arizona became a state in: (a) 1900; (b) 1912; (c) 1918.
2. Arizona’s admission day is: (a) Mar. 4; (b) Feb. 14; (c) Nov; 11.
3. Each county in Arizona has: (a) a constitution; (b) a charter; (c) no set of laws.
4. The ballot used in Arizona is the: (a) American; (b) Viva voce; (c) Australian.
5. The Arizona State Flag pictures: (a) a star; (b) a pine tree; (c) a cactus.
6. Primary elections are held every even numbered year in: (a) Sept; (b) Oct.; (c) Nov.
7. The following court is not a court of record: (a) Supreme Court; (b) Superior Court; (c) Justice Court.
8. The Supreme Court consists of at least the following number of judges: (a) two; (b) three; (c) four.
9. The maximum amount of school lands that any person can buy is: (a) 100 acres; (b) 160 acres; (c) 640 acres.
10. The “Mother of Counties” is a name applied to: (a) Pima County; (b) Yavapai County; (c) Maricopa County.
11. The first capital of what is now Arizona was: (a) Santa Fe; (b) Prescott; (c) Phoenix.
12. All political power is inherent in: (a) the Legislature; (b) the Executive Department; (c) the people.
13. The Great Seal of the State of Arizona bears the words: (a) Ditat Deus; (b) Habeas Corpus; (c) E Pluribus Unum.
14. A judge of the superior court must be: (a) 21 years of age; (b) learned in the law; (c) 5 years a resident of Arizona.
15. Eminent domain does not apply to: (a) the property of churches; (b) the property of public service corporations; (c) Indian lands.
16. The real benefit of the recall is: (a) it prevents abuse of power; (b) it provides for more frequent elections; (c) to remove an unpopular officer.

17. The supreme law of the land is: (a) the Constitution of Arizona; (b) The Constitution of the United States; (c) the Bill of Rights.
18. The presiding officer at impeachment trials is the: (a) Speaker of the House; (b) President of the Senate; (c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
19. In order to obtain a referendum on an act of the Legislature what part of the electorate must sign the petition: (a) 5 per cent; (b) 10 per cent; (c) 15 per cent.
20. Permission to operate an air line for carrying passengers within the borders of Arizona is granted by the: (a) Highway Commission; (b) Corporation Commission; (c) Supreme Court.
In each of the following lists of four words or expressions there are three which are in some way related to one another; the fourth is not. Cross out the word or phrase that does not belong.

1. Recall.
   Initiative.
   Referendum.
   Impeachment.

2. Petition.
   Referendum.
   Initiative.
   Governor's veto.

3. Governor.
   State Auditor.
   Secretary of State.
   Judge of the Supreme Court.

   Enabling Act.
   Convention of 1910.
   Constitution of Arizona.

5. Six months.
   Recall petitions
   Executive Department
   Legislative Department.

6. Habeas corpus.
   Defense by council.
   Imprisonment for debt.
   Right of trial by jury.

7. Chain stores.
   City gas companies.
   Telephone companies.
   Public service corporations.

8. Habeas corpus
   Bill of attainder.
   Ex post facto law.
   Bill impairing the obligation of a contract.

9. Imprisonment.
   Removal from office.
   Impeachment conviction.
   Disqualification to hold office of trust or honor.

10. The Governor.
    A county school superintendent.
    The President of the University.
    The State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

11. Amendment to a city charter.
    Approved by the county attorney.
    Proposed by the legislative body of a city.
    Petitioned for by the qualified electors of a city.
A TEST ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA
For Use in the Eighth Grade.
FORM A.

Name

Age last birthday

Date of birthday

Name of town

Name of school

Name of teacher

Date of this examination

Score.
Part 1
Part 2
Part 3
"Part 4"
Part 5
Part 6
Total
DIRECTIONS FOR GIVING THE TEST.

To the Examiner:

Distribute the test sheets with the front page up. Request the pupils not to turn back the first sheet until the signal is given. Have them fill out the form on the first sheet, then read them the following:

"On the sheets just given you is a test on the Constitution of Arizona. This test is divided into 6 parts. When the signal is given turn to Part I and begin. When you have finished it go at once to Part 2, and then to Part 3, and so on until you have finished the test. At the beginning of each part the directions for that particular division are given. Read them carefully and be sure you understand them. You will be allowed 40 minutes in which to complete the test. If you finish before the time is up you may go back over your work for correction. You may now begin".

Validity.

This rest is highly valid because its content is based on the only textbook on the subject used in the schools of Arizona,¹ and on the Constitution of Arizona.

Reliability.

The reliability of the test (.835±.022)²

¹ Murdock, John R. "The Constitution of Arizona".
² Error is given in terms of standard error.
is sufficiently high to insure very satisfactory measurement in individual cases.

Norms.

The mean of both forms of the test is 35 and the standard deviation is 12. These are based upon the results of 196 cases found in the schools of Tucson and Tempe.

DIRECTIONS FOR SCORING.

Cut the answer keys into strips along the vertical dotted lines. Select the answer strip corresponding to the part of the test to be scored and place it on the test sheet so that the ends of the strip correspond with the top and the bottom of the sheet. The lines under the answers on the key will then be found to coincide with the lines under the answer on the test sheet in all cases except Part 4. The line on the answer key to Part 4 indicates the word or phrase that should be crossed out. In Parts 1 and 2 mark the right responses with a plus sign, the wrong answers with a minus sign and use a zero to indicate omissions. The score in right answers only are to be marked in Parts 3, 4, 5, and 6. The score in parts 1 and 2 is the number of right responses minus the number of wrong responses. In the remaining parts of the test the score is the number of right answers. The sum of the scores thus obtained is the total score.
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FORM A. Part 1.

On the blank to the left indicate true statements with the letter T, and false ones with the letter F. Do not guess.

1. Citizens are required to register before voting in this state. T

2. As soon as recall proceedings are started against an officer he is immediately removed from office and cannot again be elected to the same office. F

3. The Governor may veto an initiative measure. T

4. The school funds of the state and county are distributed to the school districts on the basis of the average daily attendance. T

5. Non-resident property owners are taxed at a higher rate than are resident property owners. F

6. The Constitution of Arizona is the supreme law of the land. T

7. The main provisions of the Enabling Act were that Arizona and New Mexico should draft constitutions. T

8. An amendment to a city charter must be approved by the Governor before it becomes affective. T
FORM A.

Part 1.

9. The names of all judicial candidates are placed on the ballot without regard to party distinction.

10. The right of eminent domain does not apply to the property of incorporated companies.

11. In a primary election a voter cannot split his ticket.

12. When a new county is formed in Arizona it must draw up a county constitution.

13. The recall of officials by the vote of the people applies only to elective offices.

14. Officers of the Executive Department must reside at Phoenix during their terms of office.

15. No one can be a member of the Arizona Legislature and hold any other public office at the same time.


17. The Pay - N Takit store is a public service corporation.

18. A bill must be approved by the legislature before it becomes a law.

Number right
Number wrong
Total Score
FORM A. Part 2.

To each of the following questions answer either "yes" or "no" on the blank to the left.

1. Is imprisonment for debt allowed in Arizona?
2. Can the State of Arizona engage in business?
3. Can a person be compelled to give evidence against himself?
4. Is a public service corporation allowed to employ an armed body of men?
5. Is every public officer in the State of Arizona subject to recall?
6. Does the filing of a referendum petition against an item or part of a measure prevent the remainder of it from becoming operative?
7. Is the right of trial by jury ever denied?
8. Can a passenger transport airplane be considered a common carrier?
FORM A.

Part 2.

9. Is the military power superior to the civil power?

10. Does the Constitution provide for a certain tax exemption for widows residing within the state?

11. Can irrevocable privileges be granted in Arizona?

12. Can a county have more than one judge of the superior court?

13. Does the fiscal year begin on the first day of January?

14. Is the Enacting Clause necessary to every bill passed by the Legislature?

15. Does Arizona impose a tax for the support of public service corporations?

16. Can a person charged with capital offence be bailed out of jail?

17. Can the people petition to have an officer impeached?

18. Can county officials be impeached?

Number right
Number wrong
Total Score
FORM A.

On the blank to the left indicate by letter the correct ending to each of the following statements.

1. The Arizona State Flower is: (a) desert poppy; (b) columbine; (c) sahuara.

2. In the event of the death of the Governor he is succeeded in office by the: (a) Attorney General; (b) Secretary of State; (c) Lieutenant Governor.

3. The name of the act of Congress under which Arizona became a state is: (a) Bill of Rights; (b) the Webster-Douglas Act; (c) the Enabling Act.

4. Judges in Arizona obtain their offices by: (a) the election of the people; (b) the appointment of the Governor; (c) appointment by the Legislature.

5. The first territorial capital was at: (a) Prescott; (b) Phoenix; (c) Tucson.

6. The commander-in-chief of the Arizona Militia is: (a) chief justice of the supreme court; (b) Governor; (c) commandant of the army post at Nogales.

7. The power of the Governor to select certain parts of a measure and veto the rest of it is called: (a) pocket veto; (b) selective veto; (c) limited veto.

8. Most important criminal cases are tried in the: (a) Supreme Court; (b) Superior Court; (c) Justice Court.
9. Impeachment cases are tried by the: (a) House of Representatives; (b) Senate; (c) Supreme Court.

10. The right of government to take private property for public use is called: (a) habeas corpus; (b) eminent domain; (c) franchise.

11. A member of the Arizona Legislature must be: (a) 25 years of age; (b) 5 years a resident of Arizona; (c) 3 years a resident of his county.

12. The law creating Arizona Territory was the: (a) Enabling Act; (b) Organic Act; (c) Riparian Act.

13. Governments are established to protect and maintain (a) individual rights; (b) the state; (c) the industries of the state.

14. The judges of the Superior Court serve after each election for: (a) 2 years; (b) 4 years; (c) 6 years.

15. Recall elections must be held not more than (a) 20; (b) 30; (c) 60; days after the petition is filed.

16. A judge of the Supreme Court must be: (a) 25 years of age; (b) 30 years of age; (c) 35 years of age.

17. The State Board of Education is: (a) elected by the people; (b) appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; (c) partly appointed, part ex-officio.

18. Recall petitions must contain the signatures of what percent of the electorate: (a) 10; (b) 15; (c) 25.

Number right
FORM A.  

In each of the following lists of four words or expressions there are three which are in some way related to one another; the fourth is not. Cross out the word or expression that does not belong.

1 Judicial  2 Viva voca  3 Pima
   Executive        Secret ballot       Graham
   Educational      Arizona ballot      Mohave
   Legislative      Australian ballot   Pah-Ute

4 A male person  5 Governor  6 Trial by jury
   Qualified elector  Attorney General  Habeas corpus
   Citizen of United States  Secretary of State  Ex-post facto law
   One year resident of Arizona  Lieutenant Governor  Freedom of speech

7 Highway Commission  8 The Board of Regents of the University
   Airways Commission  Superintendent of Public Instruction
   Corporation Commission  The Board of Control of the State Industrial School
   State Board of Education  The Board of Control of the State School for the Deaf and Blind

9 Sixty days  10 Tax exempt
   Odd numbered years  Church property
   First Monday in January  Federal property
   Sessions of the Legislature  Corporation property

Number right
Write the omitted word, phrase, or figure in each of the following sentences on the blank to the left.

1. Arizona became a state in (?) .

2. The constitution of a city is called a (?) .

3. General elections are held the first Tuesday after the first (?) of the even numbered years.

4. A law may be passed over the veto of the Governor by a (?) vote of the Legislature.

5. The executive officers of the state hold office for (?) years after each election.

6. Yavapai County is known as the (?) of counties.

7. The State (?) cannot succeed himself in office.

8. Every bill must be read on (?) different days unless in case of emergency this rule is dispensed.
9. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of (?) witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

10. The county school superintendent serves for (?) years after each election.

11. The practice of limiting officers to only one term in office is called (?) in office.

12. Men over the age of (?) are no longer members of the Arizona State Militia.

13. The (?) has the sole power of impeachment.

14. The Constitutional Convention was in session for (?) days.

15. The Supreme Court consists of at least (how many) members.

16. The judge of the Supreme Court having the (?) time to serve shall be Chief Justice.

17. East and west, Arizona lies between the 32nd. and the (?) degree of longitude west of Washington.

18. A recall petition may be filed against a member of the Legislature any time after (?) days from the beginning of the first session after his election.
FORM A.  

Part 6.  

Write the answer to each of the following questions on the blank to the left.

1. How old must a woman be before she can vote in the State of Arizona?  

2. Into how many departments is the power of government divided in Arizona?  

3. The Constitution provides for how many superior courts in each county?  

4. What religious qualifications are required to vote in the State of Arizona?  

5. Who is the custodian of the Great Seal of Arizona?  

6. How many sections of land are set aside for school purposes in each Arizona township?  

7. For how many years do judges of the Supreme Court serve after each election?  

8. Under what age shall no child be employed during school hours in this state?
37

FORM A. Part 6.

9. In what year was the Territory of Arizona created? 1863

10. What is the presiding officer of the Senate called? Speaker

11. The concurrence of what per cent of the members of the court of impeachment is necessary to bring conviction?

12. To initiate an ordinary law requires the signatures of what percent of the qualified electors to appear on the petition?

13. The Corporation Commission consists of how many members? 3

14. How many members of the State Board of Education are ex-officio members? 5

15. Petitions asking that a law be submitted to the voters must be made in how many days after the close of the session enacting same?

16. Under what conditions can justice be administered in secret?

17. What is the maximum number of acres of state land that a person can lease? 640

18. The Arizona Highway Commission is composed of how many members? 5

Number right
A TEST ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ARIZONA
For Use in the Eighth Grade.

FORM B.

Name ________________________________

Age last birthday ________________________________

Date of birthday ________________________________

Name of town ________________________________

Name of School ________________________________

Name of teacher ________________________________

Date of this examination ________________________________

Score.

Part 1 __________
Part 2 __________
Part 3 __________
Part 4 __________
Part 5 __________
Part 6 __________

Total __________
DIRECTIONS FOR GIVING THE TEST.

To the Examiner:

Distribute the test sheets with the front page up. Request the pupils not to turn back the first sheet until the signal is given. Have them fill out the form on the first sheet, then read them the following:

"On the sheets just given you is a test on the Constitution of Arizona. The test is divided into 6 parts. When the signal is given turn to page one and begin. When you have finished Part 1 go at once to Part 2, and then to Part 3, and so on until you have finished the test. At the beginning of each part the directions for that particular division are given. Read them carefully and be sure you understand them. You will be allowed 40 minutes in which to complete the test. If you finish before the time is up you may go back over your work for correction. You may now begin".

Validity.

This test is highly valid because its content is based on the only textbook on the subject used in the schools of Arizona,¹ and on the Constitution of Arizona.

Reliability.

The reliability of the test (0.835±.022)²

¹ Murdock, John R. "The Constitution of Arizona".
² Error is given in terms of standard error.
is sufficiently high to insure very satisfactory measurement in individual cases.

Norms.

The mean of both forms of the test is 35 and the standard deviation is 12. These are based upon the results of 196 cases found in the schools of Tucson and Tempe.

DIRECTIONS FOR SCORING.

Cut the answer keys into strips along the vertical dotted lines. Select the answer strip corresponding to the part of the test to be scored and place it on the test sheet so that the ends of the strip correspond with the top and bottom of the sheet. The lines under the answers on the key will then be found to coincide with the lines under the answer on the test sheet in all cases except Part 4. The line on the answer key to Part 4 indicates the word or phrase that should be crossed out. In Parts 1 and 2 mark the right responses with a plus sign, the wrong answers with a minus sign and use a zero to indicate omissions. The score in right answers only is to be marked in Parts 3, 4, 5, and 6. The score in Parts 1 and 2 is the number of right answers minus the number of wrong answers. In the remaining parts of the test the score is the number of right answers. The sum of the scores thus obtained is the total score.
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## Answer Key

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On the blank to the left indicate true statements with the letter T, and false ones with the letter F. Do not guess.

1. Persons of certain religious faiths cannot hold office in Arizona.

2. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is called the "Speaker".

3. Judges can be recalled from office in Arizona.

4. No recognition of God is made in the Constitution of Arizona.

5. The Governor has the power of selective veto.

6. Judges of the Supreme Court serve for life or during good behavior in Arizona.

7. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Governor.

8. Certain tax exemptions are made for the benefit of widows.
9. The officer ranking next to the Governor is called the Lieutenant Governor.

10. A prisoner may be released on bond regardless of the offense.

11. The military power shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

12. Amendments to the Constitution of Arizona must be proposed in the Senate.

13. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court the vacancy is filled by appointment by the Governor.

14. When a person is elected to an office for more than one term he is said to "rotate" in office.

15. The Constitution provides for a Highway Commission of 5 members.

16. A bill must be read before the Legislature on three different days without exception.

17. The common law doctrine of riparian water rights shall not obtain or be of any force or effect in the state.

18. State and county school funds are distributed to the districts according to the size of the district,
FORM B.  
Part 2.

To each of the following questions answer either "yes" or "no" on the blank to the left.

1. Must a recall petition state the reasons why it is desired to recall the officer?  

2. Does a city have the right to engage in business?  

3. Can the right of trial by jury be denied by judges of the Supreme Court?  

4. Are non-residents of the state charged a higher tax rate than residents?  

5. Are judges of the Supreme Court elected on a party ticket?  

6. Are members of the State Board of Education elected by the people directly to such membership?  

7. Can a person split his ticket at a regular election?  

8. Can the people of Arizona petition for a selective referendum?

Number right ______
Number wrong ______
Score ______
9. Does the Secretary of State serve for two years after each election?

10. When a man registers to vote must he indicate to which political party he belongs?

11. Must the subject of every bill be expressed in the title?

12. Is the Corporation Commission appointed by the Governor?

13. Is an individual permitted by the Constitution of Arizona to bear arms in defense of himself?

14. Are churches exempt from taxation?

15. Can a person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense?

16. Must the Legislature approve every bill before it becomes a law?

17. Are all state and county officials subject to impeachment?

18. Must justice always be administered openly?

Number right
Number wrong
Score
FORM B. Part 3.

On the blank to the left indicate by letter the correct ending to each of the following statements.

1. The Great Seal of Arizona bears the words: (a) Dieu; (b) Habeas Corpus; (c) E Pluribus Unum.

2. The ballot used in Arizona is the: (a) American; (b) Viva voce; (c) Australian.

3. The Arizona State Flag pictures: (a) a star; (b) a pine tree; (c) a cactus.

4. Arizona’s admission day is: (a) Mar. 4; (b) Feb. 14; (c) Nov. 11.

5. The following is not a court of record: (a) Supreme Court; (b) Superior Court; (c) Justice Court.

6. All political power is inherent in the: (a) Legislature; (b) Executive Department; (c) the people.

7. “Mother of Counties” is a name applied to: (a) Pima County; (b) Yavapai County; (c) Maricopa County.

8. Permission to operate air lines for carrying passengers within the boarders of Arizona is granted by the: (a) Highway Commission; (b) Corporation Commission; (c) Supreme Court.
The real benefit of the recall is: (a) it prevents abuse of power; (b) it provides for more frequent elections; (c) to remove an unpopular officer.

The Supreme Court consists of at least the following number of judges: (a) two; (b) three; (c) four.

Primary elections are held every even numbered year in: (a) Sept.; (b) Oct.; (c) Nov.

Eminent domain does not apply to: (a) the property of churches; (b) the property of public service corporations; (c) Indian lands.

The maximum number of acres of school land that a person can buy is: (a) 100; (b) 160; (c) 640.

The presiding officer at impeachment trials is the: (a) Speaker of the House; (b) President of the Senate; (c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

A judge of the Superior Court must be: (a) El years old; (b) learned in law; (c) 5 years citizen of Ariz.

In order to obtain a referendum on an act of the Legislature what percent of the electorate must sign the petition: (a) 5; (b) 10; (c) 15.

The first capital of what is now Arizona was: (a) Santa Fe; (b) Prescott; (c) Phoenix.

Each county in Arizona has: (a) a constitution; (b) a charter; (c) no set of laws.

Number right
In each of the following lists of four words or expressions there are three which are in some way related to one another; the fourth is not. Cross out the word or phrase that does not belong.

1. Governor
   State Auditor
   Secretary of State
   Judges of Supreme Court

2. Petition
   Governor's veto
   Initiative
   Judges of Supreme Court

3. Imprisonment
   Removal from office
   Impeachment conviction
   Disqualification to hold office.

4. Chain stores
   City gas company
   Telephone company
   Public service corporation

5. Recall
   Initiative
   Referendum
   Impeachment

6. Habeas corpus
   Defense by council
   Imprisonment for debt
   Right of trial by jury

7. Habeas corpus
   Bill of attainder
   Ex-post facto law
   Bill impairing the obligation of a contract

8. Amendment to city charter
   Approved by the county attorney
   Proposed by the legislative body of a city
   Petitioned for by the qualified electors of a city

9. The Governor
   A county school superintendent
   President of the University
   The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

10. Organic Act
    Enabling Act
    Convention of 1910
    Constitution of Arizona

Number right
FORM B.

Write the omitted word, phrase, or figure in each of the following sentences on the blank to the left.

3. Arizona was once a part of the Territory of (?).

2. In case of the inability of the Governor to serve, his place is taken by the (?).

3. The Commander-in-chief of the State National Guard is (?).

4. Levying war against the state is known as (?).

5. A justice of the peace serves for (?) years after each election.

6. A person cannot serve two consecutive terms in the office of (?).

7. Every bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes a law, must be presented to the (?).

8. The Militia of Arizona shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and (?).
9. An act of Congress authorizing a territory to become a state is called an (?) act.

10. No person can be elected Governor of Arizona unless he be at least (?) years of age.

11. Arizona became a territory in (?) 1863.

12. The regular sessions of the Legislature commence on the (?) Monday in January of every odd numbered year.

13. The Constitution provides for (how many) Senators?

14. The State Executive Department has (?) members.

15. Postmasters of the (?) class can be elected to the Legislature.

16. The fiscal year begins on the first day of (?).

17. North and south, Arizona lies between the 32nd and (?) degree of latitude.

18. No city in Arizona can grant a franchise for more than (?) years.
Write the answer to each of the following questions on the blank to the left.

1. Each county has at least how many superior courts?

2. A qualified voter must have been a resident of the state for how long?

3. For how many years do county executive officers serve after each election?

4. What act of Congress provided that both Arizona and New Mexico should draw up constitutions?

5. Where does the present Attorney General have his home?

6. What body has the sole power of impeachment?

7. Members of the Arizona State Senate serve for how many years after each election?

8. How many delegates were there to the Convention of 1910?
9. What amount of Arizona's taxes are used to support the churches?

10. How many Arizona laws grant special privileges to certain citizens which, upon the same terms, are denied to others?

11. To initiate a constitutional amendment requires the signatures of what percent of the qualified electors to appear on the petition?

12. What percent of the qualified electors must petition to have an officer recalled?

13. How many month's time must elapse after an officer takes his oath of office before recall proceedings may be made?

14. The State Board of Education has how many members?

15. What are corporations engaged in the transportation of passengers called?

16. Under what conditions can a person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without process of law?

17. How many judges of the superior court can a county having a population of 50,000 people have?

18. When a city gives a gas company the right to operate within its limits, this right is called what?

Number right
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Hughes weighted scales did not show as high reliability
or correlation with others as when unweighted scores
were used. The authors say: "Douglass and Spencer and
one of the present writers (G.M.R.) have gathered evi-
dence which shows that weighting scales is of little or
no value; in fact the validity and reliability may even
be lowered by such devices".