

se'cant, si'cant, a. Cutting, especially into two parts; intersecting; dividing; as, a secant line. [< L. seco, ppr. secan(1-)s, cut.

- se'cant, n. Math. 1. A straight line that intersects a curve or figure. 2. One of the trigonometrical functions, or its representation as a line. See TRIGONOMETRICAL.

from a political or religious body; go out; separate; as,

Thus, in less than three months after the announcement of Mr. ncoln's election, all the Cotton States had seceded from the Union. B. A. POLLARD Lost Cause ch. 8, p. 87, [E. B. T. '66.]

tis'mō, n.

d of

[< L. secedo, < se, aside, + cedo, go.] se-ce'der, se-si'der, n. One who secedes; specifically [S-], a member of the Scottish Secession Church. See

mercenstin 17th century acterized by -se"cen-t artists of the h se-cern', sg-sern' also, to distingu - PLE1-CLE1111/1114 se-cern'ent, se or capable of se A secreting organ

se-cesh', sg-sesh 22. -se-cesh'er. n se-cess't, n. Retre

se-ces'sion, sesu voluntary withdrawal

hip, especia political or religious fellowship or association; separation. 2. Specifically: (1) U.S. Hist. The formal withdrawal of a State from the Union; especially, the attempted withdrawal of Sonthern States in 1860-'61; also,

I hear with distress and anguish the word 'accession,'especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patrictic. . . . Secess gion ! Feaceable secession ! Sir, your eyes and nine are never destined to see that miracle. WEBSTER Works, Constitution and Union in,

y, p. 361. [L. p. Ist. The (2) Scot. Ec. rawal in 1733 from the ed churt -< L. secess portion of its ministers and laity. (i-), < secessus, pp. of se-(II. S. Hist.), the ordi -ordina of seces - 50 dh - dh 50 bi of accession

MO-CON'NIOD-I

in or favors secession ; in the United State tains the right of a State to withdraw from the Union: applied specifically to those who aided or favored the Southern States in 1860-'65: used also adjectively. 2. One of the new Munich school of "impressionist "artists.

se-ces'sivet, a. Detached; separate. se-chet, zt. & zt. To seek. seket. se-chirne, sekiTo, z. [11.] A sequin. See corv. se'-chirne, sekitot, z. One who executes engraved plates entirely with the dry-point. [< F. sécher, dry, < sec; see</pre>

Se'chi-um, si'ki-um or se'ki-um, n. Bot. A monotypic genus of half-hardy climbing perennial herbs of the gourd chaced fruit about 4 inches long, called chayotes or choce in the West Indies, and the root, often weighing 20 pounds, resembles a yam in appearance and use. The plant is said to be native in the West Indies, but has been intro-

sec'olum, sec'om, n. Elec. The practical unit of selfinduction: now officially superseded by henry. See HEN-RY. $[< sec_{+} (in second²) + ohm.]$

- sec'ohm-me"ter, n. Elec. An instrument for

or its representation is a nice. See this owner in the music, per-secco, secco. [1.] I. a. Literally, dry; in music, per-formed without accompaniment; plain. II. n. Tempera painting. See TEMPERA. freeco seccol. seccode', sesid', vi. [se-ce'ped: se-ce'ping.] To withother contest; as, to second a person's efforts; to second a duelist. 2. In deliberative bodies, to support formally, as a motion, resolution, etc., as a prerequisite to discussion or adoption.

The rule is if a member proposes anything or makes a motion, that some one else must 'second 'it, before the chairman can allow

talking about it. C. F. DOLE American Citizen pt. 1, ch. 4, p. 19. [D. C. H. '91.] 3. [Archaic.] To follow in the next place; follow up; succeed; as, sin seconded by sin. 4. duce something similar or equal to; al o again or a second time; repeat; as, it would be this. 5. [Colloq.] Mus. To sing or p [Eng.] To retire temporarily without econd to. 6. oss of rank, as members of the Roya illery or Engiers when they accept civil seconder, <

supports, or oposed by an-

rdinate; as, a

nly to St. Peter's to any thing

1 4 2 2 8 1 1 4 5 5 F

at overy

TWAIN Innocents Abroad ch. 18, p. 189 AM. P. CO. 169.1 3. Identical in character with another or preceding one; 3. Identical in character with another of habit is a cxtensive one and productive of local thinder stellow the second nature. 4. Mus. Lower in pitch, or rendering a second-class", second-class ", second-class a second-class railway-ticket; a second-class second nature. 4. Mus. Lower in pitch, or rendering a lower part than a principal part, voice, or instrument; as, a second violin. 5+. Inclined to favor or aid; favorably disposed. [F., < L. secundus; see second, v.] — at second hand, as having heen received through some agency from the original source of authority.— s. accomplishment, see ACCOMPLISHMENT, S.— second, ad"ven-tist, n. See ADVENTIONENT, S.— second, with one exception; second in quality, second action is a steamship for those who travel second is proved by a

see COUSIN .- s. cut, a. See SECO FILE', n.- S.: day, n. Monday: so a

Ranking

derivative, difference, *i.*), a derivative, etc., obtained by ative, etc., the same operation by the original function — s. dist

DISTANCE .- s. estate | Eng housemaid .- s. intent ught or s. thoughts, red to come off s. best

ed in a contest. otism. 2. An attendant r; as, a second in a ducl.

chandise of second grade or inferior quality; as, seconds in flour. 4. Mus. (1) The interval between any note and the next above or below on the diatonic scale. See SCALE, (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, con- sec'ond-hand" (2) A hote separated by this intervise specifically, the second a clock or a watch. note above the key-note. (3) Two notes at this interval second-ine[†], *n. Bot.* as secundre. Second shand"[‡]. written or sounded together; the resulting dissonance. second-ly, second-ly, second-li, *adv.* In the second place in or-(4) A second or subordinate part, instrument or voice; a secondo; in popular language, analto. 5. Theat. The part second in importance to the leading part; also, the corrido, second do, $n_{\rm eff}$ [1.] Mus. The second part in concerted music, especially in a planoforte duet; also, the person, especially an inferior; a substitute 8. pd. The middle grade of seed-leaf tobacco, used for binders in manufacturing cigars. 91. Assistance; alid; succor.

- augmented second, major s., minor s. (Mus.),

seck, sec, a. Barren, profittess; unenforceable by distress; as, rent-seck. See BENT, n. [< F. sec (< L. siccus), dry.]
secked of Pennsylvania, is introducer.] sleck lespear (< Mr. Secked of Pennsylvania, is introducer.] sleck lespear *;
sec'clet, n. A variety of pear. See PEAR. [< Mr. Secked of Pennsylvania, is introducer.] sleck lespear *;
sec'clet, n. A century. sie'clet. sec'clet, n. A century. sie'clet. sec'clet, n. A century. sie'clet. sec'ond arrange and keep apar;
sec'ond arrange and the symbol (*) used to designate from the companionship of others; cut off from inter-

as chemical (as by decomposition) or mechanical (as by pressure): said of cleavage, twinning, and the like. Of or pertaining to the secondaries. circuit. S. Geol. Belonging to or occurring in the Mesozoic era, the Paleozoic having been formerly called the primary era. [< F. secondaire, < L. secundarius, < secundus; see second, v.] sec'ond-ar"let. Synonyms: see Accessory.

Synonyms: see ACCESSORY. — secondary mxis (Optics), in a mirror, any straight line passing through the center of curvature but not the center of the mirror; in a lens, such a line through the cen-ter of the lens but not through the center of curvature. s. battery (Elec.), a storage-battery. - s. circle, a circle passing through the poles of another circle. See illus, under CIRCLE.— a. color, a color formed by mixing two so-called primary pigments: usually given as green (blue and yellow), orange (red and yellow), and purple (red and blue).— =properties of matter, see MATTER, 3.— s. quills (O^* , MLA.), the secondarles.— s. tint, a that of less conspicuous color than another; a subdued that. acts in a

alt to second second-ar"y, n. [-IES, pl.] secondary or subordinate capacity cer, second in rank or position; in a cathedral; a deputy or deleg

2. Anythin 3. Astron planet: a

secondary. teasure act i, se. 1. dent on a primary. (2) A secondary of a bird's wing. 6. Geol. The

especially

asistant.

formed; the Mesozoic. See secondany, a. 7. Meteor. A subsidiary cyclone traveling on the border of a more

boarding-house. Compare Finway-ficket; a second-chase - second-class mall-matter [U.S.], according to the law of 15%, periodicals, as newspapers, etc., published at regular intervals, and sent from the publishing-office. seconder, second, n. [F.] Ecochag. A thrust, parry, or other movement downward toward the left: perhaps

originally the second position of defense. se-roon't, sec'ond-hand', a. I. Having been previously owned or used by another; not new; as, a econd-hand implement; second-hand clothes. 2. Re-

witne

n. 3. Emstore. 4. Of

idshand Napoleon. Villa Franca st. 2,

n has been used or

v, p. 160. [B. & SCR. '50.]

second sight. A faculty akin to clairvoyance, attrib-uted to or claimed by certain persons, and alleged to enable them to foretell the future and to discern events



IT IS TIME YOU SHOULD STUDY.

when I will be 30 / most of my friends / will be above 35, be sure / no error

Rakesh has already gone / before the / roof fell down to the earth/ no error

the film started / before we reached / because we were late / no error

if we had Mohan in our team we / would have won the match / against your team / no error

She was with me uptil now , / so don't rebuke her / for getting late / no error

whenever you are coming here / you bring a lot of / sweets for me / no error.

(A) I would like you/ (B) to complete this assignment(C) before you will leave for Mumbai/ (D) No error.



(A) The chief idea of very common type of travelling/ (B) is to see as many objects of interest!(C) as he possibly could/ (D) No error.

Ans : - could to can ' as sentence is in present tense

nowadays he teaches physics / because the teacher of physics / has been absenting himself for a month / no error.

it is high time / you are starting this work / my friend said to me / no error

(A) The committee chief warned the party members/ (B) that if they persist in their obstructionist attitude/ (C) they would be suspended/ (D) No error.

Ans :- persisted , as sentence is in past tense

(A) Development activities of the government (B)have come to a standstill (C) because of paucity of funds (D) No error

Ans :- no error

many of the friends / wished to come here today but / none of them arrived yet / no error.

she says that she will take / her umbrella / in case it will rain / no error .









30. (A) The United States of America have/(B) a huge budget deficit/ (C) despite the people's fabulous prosperity/ (D) No error

31. (A) The Hindi and the Marathi/ (B) are different forms of the Sanskrit language (C) which were once spoken in almost every part of India/ (D) No error.