AFFICTIVENCE OF ACTIVITY UNITS VERSUS BASIC TEXT INSTRUCTION

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A THESIS

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INTRODUCTION

Early in the thirties Kanase entered upon the unit then of teceding the social studies in the elamontary greece of the public schools. It was not started see compulsory plan, but each county was free either to edept the new plan or to follow the basic text plan or mericusly tought.

The unit plan as referred to here is that method of essembling an organized body of information and experiences designed to effect eignificant outcomes for the learner by his having had a part in essembline and organizating the information.

The besic text plen, on the other hand, is that teaching procedure wherein the mastery of information is the main objective, and the course of information is a book.

within the mart few years most of the sounty school systems of Lanses had edopted the unit system and were teaching the social studies by the new method. For several years most of the elementary cohools were ill equipped with library feedlities and other equipment to follow properly such a teaching method. The teachers of the state were poorly prepared, as most of them had received little or no training in teaching by any method other than the baelo text plan.

By the middle forties preciselly all of the elementary teacher of the otate had received training in tooching by the unit plan, and the libraries of the elementary schools had ecommlated suitable types of reference books, mps, charte, globes, and other material for teaching the unit plan. Some echools were not equipped with sufficient material, but with few exceptions what material had been provided was chosen or suitable for teaching by the unit plan. Also by that time all of the counties in Kense, with the exception of Weshington County, had adopted the unit plan of teaching in the elementary echools.

In an effort to easist the teachere in the new method of teaching, the state department of education set up e-eries of oremized units as a course of study for the various grades, and each teacher in the county organizations was provided a copy.

Since its first adoption there had been much controverey as to the quality of tecching done by the new plan and as to the edvisability of using it es a method of teaching. Therefore, it seemed that a comperison of the results of these two methods might prove to be an interseting and worthwhile study.

As Weshington was the only county etill using the besic text plan, its schools were chosen to be compared with the schools of its neighbor, birchell County, which was using the unit plan. These two counties were civiliar in number and types of people and rurel besignound and seems, therefore, to be the best evailable for a testing program. An attempt wee made to determine whether or not there was any pronounced difference in the results of teaching by the two methods. Since the date were at hand for the city schools of Weshington County, it also appeared worth while to include a comparison of their results, where teachers and equipment were better than in the rural schools.

The tests secured for thie purpose had been given in both counties to the coventh- and eighth-grede pupils in the opring of

1945, which was the second year that the state of Kanses had provided standardized tests for the elementary schools. The tests referred to were the Stanford Achievament Tests used in a statewide testing program arranged by the state department of education. Form H was given to the rural schools of the state and Form F was given to the city schools. Equated source were furnished with the tests so their scores are of equal value. These tests were objective measurements in subject matter fields. While other types of tests undoubtedly would have edded much to this study, at the time it was planned they were no longer possible. After the tests had been given they were scored and pleased on file in the office of the county superintendent of each county. These were the tests secured from the county superinterdents of Washington and Marshell Counties in order to compare the effects of the unit plan of teaching es used in Marshall County with the besic text plan of teaching as used in Washington County. The county superintendent of each county stated that the name of the tests given was not announced until the time of the examinations, end hence the examinations were e feir test of the sbility of each pupil. It was also learned from the state department of education that the testing program for 1945 was considered to have been successful.

As the three or more tuscher schools of Mershall County conducted their own examinations and edvanced their own pupile, only the tests from the one- and two-teacher schools were available from the county superintendent of that county. All of the schools of Mashington County had teken the examinations under the county plan and these tests were obtained from the county superintendent. This made it possible to compare the unit plan of the one- and two-teacher schools of Marshall County with the basis text plan of the one- and two-teacher schools of Washington County. It was also possible to compare the city schools of Washington County with the rural schools of each of the two counties, so as to make evident any improved results because of better teachers and equipment in the city schools end to secure further evidence on the citi-debeted question as to mich, the city or the rural schools, get the better results. By uniting the scores of the city and the rural schools of Washington County, it was possible to compare the rural schools of Marshall County with the schools of Washington County

In the spring of 1048 when these tests were given, there were 126 eighth-grede pupils in the rural schools of Mershall County and 126 eighth-grede pupils in the rural schools of Meshington County. That spring there were 127 seventh-grede pupils in the rural schools of Marshall County and 128 seventh-grade pupils in the rural schools of Marshall County. Since the rural schools of Mashington and Marshall Counties are nearly identical in the number of pupils and the type of schools, this should add to the validity of the study.

Data miso were collected on to the certification and experience of the tecchers who were tecching in Marshall and Weshington Counties in the school year of 1044-1045, in order to compare the quality of teachers in the two counties. The results of this study are discussed later. This plen is not a new idea. Wesley (14, p. 491) stated:

The modern origin of the unit ides may be found in the writings of Herbert, who formulated him which early in the nimeteenth century. Assording to him plan the five steps were [1] Preparation, (2) Presentation, (3) Comparison, (4) Comparison, and (5) Application, Steps 1, 8, and 5 leaf up to a general principle, which the pupil is expected to recognize every. The fifth etgs is an instance of the direct opplication of the principle. Thus the whole series consists of on industive-deductive process.

Also according to Weeley (14, p. 468) "the unit method has become the most popular form of organization in the social studies end the various ways or teaching it may be designated collectively as the unit method." He defined the unit es "an organized body of information and experiences designed to effect significant outcome for the learner" (14, p. 469).

The unit method, often referred to as the progressive method or the democratic process, clso includes "fusion courses, broad fields, sultural-spooks, cereor-sentered courses, core curriculum - call are designed to meet the youth's needs more directly" (1. b. 37).

Berbart's theory was revived late in the nineteenth century. Setween that time and 1986, when Morrison's book appeared, a number of modifications had been made by Herbart's successors. Vesley (14, p. 471) further stated: Cherles As Melburray expensed the desirability of the progressive step-they development of Large topics. John Deerg stressed the nuncessive steps in problem edving. It. Rilpatrick and others stressed the project. And Leetly in 1988 Morrison announced his five steps, namely [1] Explaration, (2) Freenattion, (3) Assimilation, (4) Organization, and (5) Recitation (5)

The unit plan is still in the process of svolution and development. It has not reached that stage of development where it is widely practiced effectively. Assording to a statement by Youch (10, p. 60):

It all boils down to one point. It is much toe carly to evaluate the results of the changes which have taken place in education in the past twenty years. In the first place not even the wildest entitudisst for Progressive Iduserion alains that more than three per cent of the maticals achieve precise is effectively. In the progress in developing as educational program which truly progress of the progress of the progress of the progress of the surface of the most complex problem in human eccity—adequate guidance of children.

An experiment in progressive education, known so the Light-Year atudy, was started in 1935, in 30 cahools widely scattered over the United States. The schools were chosen as representative of a cross section of the cahools of America. The experiment was carried on under the leadership of excellent teachers, with the understanding that the schools were to have complete freedom in planning the program. A group of colleges agreed to cooperate in ascepting the graduates of these schools on an equal basis with students from the traditional schools. The study was made for high school graduates of 1937. After three years in experimental schools the graduates than in sollegs were compared with the graduates of the sonesperimental schools, who were also enrolled in sollegs. The

atmients from both types of schools were metahed as exactly as possible in terms of age, sex, race, aptitudes, interests, size and type of home, community and family beckground.

In the study which followed three kinds of conclusions were drawn (1. p. 117):

First, the graduates of the Thirty Schools were not handicepted in their college work.

Second, departures from the prescribed pattern of subjects and units did not lessen the atudent's randiness for the responsibilities of college.

Third, students from the participating schools which made most fundamental curriculum revision schieved in sollege distinctly higher standing than that of students of equal sbility with whom they were experted.

Wesley (14, p. 478) believed that the unit method was the best method of tenebing the social atthics; however, he simitted that there were almost as many disadvantages to it as advantages. He also listed nore advantages to the textbook method than against it. Nevertheless he thought that the unit plan as a whole overbelanced the farthous method.

In sontreat to Wesley's arguments for the unit method, Braed (4, p. 111) artitized it as being "radical and revolutionary," as "bartering liberty for equality." He thought the plan to be 'not samely experimental but rashly speculative." He also branded it as being socialistic instead of democratic.

Davis (6, p. 440), in a survey on the Major Teaching Problem, found that over a thousand teachers in Colorado thought that the newer admention was cheapening the general quality of the situation process, that admention was being made too easy, that pupils were

not receiving enough dissipline in the school and in the home, and that the schools were spending "too much time in trying to educate the whole child, mentally, physically, socially, and emotionally."

Resder (10, p. 66) listed five criticians to progressive education, aummarized as follows:

- (1) Children need to be disciplined.
- (2) If slowed two much freedom in choice of subjects they neglect to take some courses which they should take and therefore lack a well-rounded education.
- (3) Progressive educational techniques in lower grades conflict with the more formal techniques of high echool and college. The elementary system looks "exact objective measurements of the shild's progress or retrogression." He contanded: "True progressive advection can be justified only in terms of its cetual results. Does it enable the student to progress and gain his full intellectual stature?"
- (4) Too many attidents are "without adequate mastery of the besis Three R's of Education."
- (5) He would have us disregard old worn-out methods end the "loose methods" of teaching, but preserve the best of the old.

Reeder's general criticism of progressive education was its lack of philosophy (10, p. 461).

Lymeh (9, p. 610), in a reply to Recder, stated that "we really do not have a philosophy of progressive education but rather the philosophies of progressive education." He stated that there is no one philosophy of progressive education but a number of them, each claiming to be progressive. He believed that philosophy and newthed

cannot be separated, for shen one starte using a method of teaching, a philosophy is either stated or implied. Lymah mainteined that the important thing was the school's "basic conseption of the individual and of learning", end that it was the school's philosophy that really counts.

According to Rugg (15, p. 267) the purpose of the school end education is "to produce a society of men and women each of whom is developed to his very highest potential stature."

There has been much discussion so to the qualifications of the teachers who are trying to teach progressively. Broady (5, p. 27), of the University of Habrasha Teachers College, stated that there we no chortage of good teachers. He mintained that there was good supply evailable but that there should be more time per pupil and that this could be accomplished by combining classes, merging subjects, and alternating subjects. His opinion, as to the supply of teachers, was expressed before the war. With many teachers and potential teachers going into other lines of work during the war, surely there would be a need for even more time per pupil because of the chortage of teachers which he class developed.

Owymm (8, p. 152), essociete professor of education in the University of Nebreake, thought that there use definite need of revicion of the cohool curriculum, which could be improved in five ways. A cummary of these suggested improvements follows:

- (1) by improving the textbooks.
- (2) by revising the curriculum based on subject matter.
 - (3) by edopting the estivity or fusion approach.
 - (4) by using center of interest plan.

- (5) by using the experience curriculum approach.
- In this same discussion Owynn suggested teeting for evaluation of curriculum development and attitude and interests. Some of the tests suggested for evaluation were New Stanford Addisment Tuste, Metropolitan Achievement Tests, and the Lowe Every Pupil Tests. For attitude and interests tests be suggested:
 - (1) Brainard and Steward: Specific Interest Inventory.
- (2) Teachers College Columbia University's Tests of Critical Thinking in the Social Studies.
 - (3) Haggerty-Olson-Wickman: Behavior Rating Sceles.
 - (4) California Tests of Personality.

Fregressive teaching is most highly concentrated on the unit plan in the cocial ctudice. Ascording to Bining and Bining (S, p. 76), there is no bast method of teaching the cocial ctudies. Their theory wee that the succeedful teacher "diceriminetely usee the verious methods to suit his aims and media." In their opinion the "learn by doing" method is carried to axtremee.

Fancier and Crawford (7, p. 110), in a discussion on teaching the social studies, quoted a 1920 issue of the High School Yournal, where, in a discussion of the "Morrison Eastery Technique", four difficulties were pointed out in the teaching of history by the unit plan. A summary of these difficulties is as follows:

- (1) Teachers do not understand the mastery idea.
- (2) Pupile ere not eccustomed to the necessary etudy habits for such a plan.
 - (3) Many echoole lack library facilities and equipment.
 - (4) Administrative problems such as length of periods, organi-

sation of library, and togobine load should be adjusted.

Ruediger, Professor Emeritus of Education of George Heshington University (12, p. 117), thought that if teachers did not go to the extreme in either the "progressive or the essentialist" method of teaching there would be no argument. He thought that good teachers usually found the good median. He believed it imadvisable to do easy with the extreme progressives, as they carry on social experiments and might find something later which will be definitely good and worthy of adoption.

Engloy (5, p. 355), editor of School and Sceiety, quoted the beliaf expressed by the First Forum held on Ceteber 11, 1945, and which was attended by 100 public school executives of Rew York City and meighboring communities and sponsored by the Tueshers College of Columbia University. The beliaf expressed was as follows:

Progressive education has not clearly defined its sime, and the lack of clarity has confused parents and others interested in the work of the schools, and has given some effective amunition to those who wish to ourtait educational expenditures.

In contrast to this belief expressed by the First Forum, Dagley stated that in his opinion the progressives have definite sins, "cleer out and relatively unsquivocal" and have "exerted, et times, e most helpful and wholesome influence upon educations! predices." He class indicated that education should seek the medium and not hit the extreme in either treditional or progressive education.

RESULTS OF TESTING PROGRAM

Righth Grade

In order to make comparisons the tests were arranged according to grade. Within each grade the rural cohools were renked separately and the city schools of Washington County were ranked by themselves.

The emmination scores of each group were separated into 12 divisions as follows: total average of ell scores, paragraph meaning, word meaning, average reading, language usage, arithmetic reasoning, arithmetic computation, average arithmetic, literature, social studies, elementary science, and spelling. Frequency distributions based upon equated scores were included in Tables 1 to 4. Also included in the tables were the grade equivalents, the median, and the sean of each of the 12 divisions, and the stendard deviation of each total average.

The standard deviations were found to be almost identical in the rural schools of the two counties. This would indicate that they are practically alike in the rather wide dispersion noted in detail later.

If one considers the median scores of the two rural groups of the eight grade, one will find that the scores made by the pupils taught by the unit plan of Marshall County were in each division higher than the scores made by the pupils of Machington County, Tablee 1, 3; Figs. 1, 2. The difference of the median scores of the total everages was 5.5. The smallest difference in medians was in word meaning where a difference of one in score was shown. Among

Tabl	o l.	Mar	shall	doun	ir oi	phth	grade	anal	ysis	chart			
Grade equiv.	s permi	Total av.	Paremeaning	ord meaning	arpending	Fang. usage	Arithe reas.	Arithe compe	Av. arith.	Literature	Social st.	Elem. sel.	Spelling
11.0.9 10.6 10.5 10.0 9.6 9.6 8.5 8.1 7.6 7.2 7.2	103 102 101 100 98 96 96 96 96 98 91 90 99 91 90 88 86 84 85 86 87 77 76 77 77 76 69 88 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	1 211145205527226554555425577775455225	2 2 2 4 3 1 10 5 7 7 2 4 4 6 7 7 5 4 6 5 2 6 6 6 5 1 7 7 5 7 5 6 6 7 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5	1 15552111622555 15665554779552522447	5 2212255445546644875665542655	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 5 2 2 2 4 4 5 5 5 2 2 2 2 7	11	1 2 4 2 4 1 1 1 5 5 1 4 5 5 5 4 4 6 2 6 5 5 5 2 4 2 6 2 5 7 5 4 1	11152 2525 451 466 4615 465525 41 41 4515 421	1 9 2 4 6 5 5 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1141 1221 1545261255245555	1 1 4 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 5 5 7 7 1 6 6 1 2 3 7 7 9 5 5 5 1 1 4 3 5 5 5 1 1	7 3 5 9 6 6 4 1 2 2 5 5 6 4 1 2 2 6 6 1 5 5

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Table 1.	(concl	.).									
de equiv	Total ave	Pare meaning		Langs usage	Arithe rease	Aritha dompa	Ave arithe	Literature	Social st.	Elem. sol.	Spelling
6.8 60 6.4 58 6.2 57 6.0 56 5.9 55 5.8 54 5.6 53 5.5 52 5.4 51 5.2 50 5.1 49 5.0 48 4.0 48 4.7 46 4.7 46 4.7 45 4.6 44 4.5 43 4.6 44 4.5 43 4.6 44 4.5 43 4.6 44 4.5 43 4.6 44 4.6 44 4.	40 03 03 03 03 03	511152222	3 56 4 55 5 13 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1	8	5125	9 1 1	12211	194 55559 5 91841	1541155	54155588 10118	59111 2 11 151 1
Median Mean S.C.	72 68 9•7	70 6 70 6	7 70 8 69	67 68	79 78	76 76	78 77	70 70	70 70	72 70	72 71

Table 2. Eighth grade analysis chart for rural schools of Washington accurty.

Grade equive.	Total av.		Ave reading	Lang. usage		Arithe compe		Social st.	Clema sola	Spelling
105 102 100 100 100 100 98 98 98 98 98 98 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	4 12188855891856555641	1 2 2 2 2 4 4 5 5 6 1 1 1 1 6 1 5 5 5 6 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	1 0-61 00 1550668505776	4 110 1010100 41110100000017	2 114 1 3 8 116 4 2 2 7 7 5 5 4 2 2 2 6 5 5 5 1 1 4 4 4 4 6 5 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 6 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5	1	1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 11 1 2 2 2 2 1 3 5 5 1 1 1 1 4 5 4 4 9 9 1 5 5 5 2 2 2	16114935661135771145567	

Table 2. (cond	1.).				
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	67 66 65 66	66 65 67 65	75 74 75 74	74 80 75 63	64 68 69 66 68 69

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-ATROS SOUTA	Equated score	al av.	Pare meaning	Sulusem paol	Av. reading	Lang. usage	Arithe rease	Arithe compe	Av. arith.	Literature	Social st.	Eleme sole	Spelling
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	105 102 101 100 99 98 97 96 95 94 95 92 91 90 89					1 3	3	1 2	1 1 2				1
	94 93 92 91 90	1	1 1 2	1	1	2	3 1 4 1 5	3 1 2	3 1 1	1 4	1		
	89 88 87 86	5 0	2	1 1 1 4	1 1	2	3 3 5	1 1 1	2 5 5	5 5	1 2 5	2 1 3	
	88 87 86 85 84 83 82 81 80 79	1 9 1 5	4 5	1	2 5 1 9	4 2 1		200	2 5 5 2 5 4 7 2 4	2 4	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2154151	
11.0 10.9 10.6 10.5	80 79 78 77 76	591915584994	5 5	7 2	112512215512114155645	1111111	5 5 9 9 5	2 1 1 1 2 8 5 7 2 3 5 5 5 2 8 5 8 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 5 0	1	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	6 5 1	
9.8	75 74 73 72 71		3	21 22 1	1 1	9115	2 5	2 02 62 62 62	1 5 5	2 7	1 6 1	65181125	
9.3 9.0 8.8 8.5 8.3 8.1	70	2 2 4 9 4 5 1 1	3 7 6 4 3 6 3	7 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 4 5 5 5 5	5 5 6	2127	2		1 5	7	1411251555	1 6 2	
8.3	68 67 68	1	5	3	5	2 7	6	1	1	- 4	3	5	

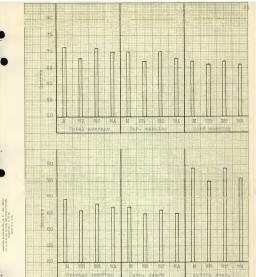
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Table 5. (concl.).			-	
Grade equiv.	Total av.	Word meaning	Iang. usage	Artin comp. " " " " Ave arith.	Social sto
7.8 65 7.6 64 7.6 65 7.2 62 7.0 61 6.6 59 6.6 59 6.6 59 6.2 87 8.8 84 8.8 84 8.6 83 8.6 83 8.6 83 8.6 84 8.6 84 8.6 84 8.6 84 8.6 85 8.6 86 8.6 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 8	2 2 2 3 3 1 1 5 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 1 1 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1	5 4 1 5 5 5 4 1 5 5 5 1 4 1 1 5 1 1 1 1
4.5 43 4.4 42 4.3 41 4.2 40 4.1 39 4.0 38 3.9 37 3.8 36 3.7 35 3.6 34	1				1
Median Mean S. D.	71 70 72 70 9.0	67 68	66 79 66 78	80 78 6 78 78 6	8 68 73 76 0 70 72 76

Table 4. Eighth grade analysis chart for all schools of mashing-ton county.

11.0 10.0 10.6 10.6 10.0 9.6 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5	Grade equiv.	
105 108 101 100 99 98 96 96 95 92 91 90 88 87 76 68 82 82 82 77 77 77 77 76 66 67 68	Equated score	
11 11 77 22 42 57 47 41 10 85 79 12 91 10 82	Total Av.	ton
21214 128 6 97 9165598012146	Par- meaning	ooun
1 111155442 122751615564477518	Word meaning	by.
1811113661446537266537266537124766531111	Av. reading	
1 15 481114 581175 4411588148 45 55 514	Lang. usage	
28 15 14554116 84992228645 77 8 166 6910	Arith. ress.	
15 45556772534560559988664146	Arithe compe	
21 51515484959568674795491176540112	Ive arith.	
1 11522 24754574 672 45 11 5. 9 6	ilterature	
1112112255555555644800275548554	Social st.	
1 2 2 1 5 4 2 1 1 5 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 5 1 2 1 5 1 5	:lom- sol-	
9 10 3 6 4 4 7 7 1 8 3 3 6 6 4 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Spelling	

Table 4.	(conc)	L.).										
ted scor	Total ave	galanem .	Word meaning	reading	eSeen -	Arith. reas.	Arithe dompe	arith.	rature	inl ats	Elem. sol.	Spelling
7:0 85 7:0 46 7:4 65 7:2 65 7:0 61 8:6 60 8:6 89 8:	811674445588555855121111	7 46 64 7 64 7 5 66 52 25 5 5 4 1 2 5 5 5 4	3 11 11 16 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 8 1	10 5 10 4 8 5 5 7 7 7 5 6 6 4 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 5 7 5 4 4 2 2 5 5 6 8 8 7 7 5 4 4 10 4 8 9 7 12	113777355166521	666612221221221	44554551 12251531 1	2 78 14 76 88 85 5 5 4 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5728664666845115588218	14 2 11 9 1 5 8 8 8 5 5 5 1 1 5 5 8 8 8 1 1 1	55 65 5 5 7 7 4 5 5 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mean S. D.	70 69 9.5	68 67	66	67 68	65 66	76 76	77 76	76 78	65 66	66 67	69 70	70 72



M = Marshall county yural schools WY = Washington county yural schools WY = Washington county city schools WA = Washington county all schools

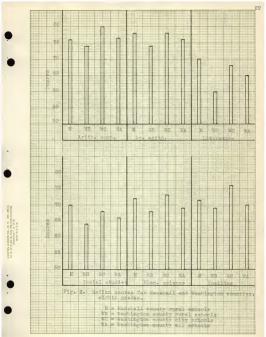


Table 5. Per cent renking of eighth grade of Marshall County Rusel Schools (128 pupils).

Ling	29.4	9.99	55.6	15.1	11.9	0000	7.9	01	
: Social:Elem.: Spel	89.4	42.5	52.4	10.3	33.5	12.7	3.7	D. 0.5	
Social:	31.0	40.5	51.6	11.1	16.7	7.1	10.5	3.00	
Lite	32.5	45.7	51.6	9.0 CS	0.0	19.0	10.5	10.00	- 1
s Ave	50.8	65.1	75.0	11.1	8.7	00	60 00	0.0	0
Arith.	46.0	60.3	89.89	8.7	11.9	10° 00	00 00	0.7	1
retthe:	54.8	65.5	73.0	11.1	7.07	7.1	1.6	1	1
Av. : Lang.: Arith.: Arith.: Av.	89.4	36°7	42.1	10.3	12.5	15.1	lies	7.3	1
Av.	18.3	51.07	50°0	1.8.5	15.9	1/3 9 (3)	6.0	6	1
Word.	19.8	955.4	39°7	19.8	10.8	16.7	4.0	1	
: Par- :	87.0	38.1	51.06	16.7	15.9	7.8	7.1	0.7	1
Total	3000	42.9	54.0	19.0	11.9	7.9	5.6	1.6	
Grade and rank	11 & above	10 & above	9 & above	8.0 - 8.9	7.0 - 7.9	8.0 - 0.9	5.0 - 5.9	4.0 - 4.9	3.0 - 5.9

Table 6. Per cent ranking of eighth grade of Washington County Bursl Schools (125 pupils).

Grade and renk	: av.	sPar. s	Word.:	Av.	: Lang.	Mange: Arithe: Arithe: Averusage: rease: compe sarith	Arith.	Arithe: Av.		: Socia	: : : :Social:Elem.:Spell.	: ind
11 & above	15.2	16.8	11.2	0.0	80.08	45.4	40.0	40.0	24.8	16.0	20.0	25.6
10 & above	0 51.2	24.8	16.8	18.4	24.8	51.2	52.0	520.8	30.4	85.6	51.2	37.6
8 & above	0-55-0	35.6	28.0	55.6	36.0	65.6	88.8	64.8	36.8	57.6	45.2	45.6
8.0 - 8.9	0.21 6	0.08	25.2	18.4	10.4	12.8	0.00	17.6	03 00	800	14.4	16.8
7.0 - 7.9	19.6	18.4	22.4	85.04	13.6	12.0	18.0	9.6	9.6	19.2	8008	18.4
6.0 - 0.9	9 14.4	8.8	15.8	16.0	16.0	6.4	4.0	4.8	16.0	14.4	18.0	7.2
5.0 - 5.9	8.8	15.2	11.2	12.0	18.4	00 00	5.6	60	18.4	14.4	7.2	8.0
4.0 - 4.9	9 1.6	4.0	1	0.8	50.6	1	1	1	10.4	50	03	4.0
5.0 - 5.9	1	ı	1	1	8				50 60 60		1	1

Table 7. Per cent ranking of eighth grade of Washington County City Schools (Si pupils).

Spell	44.4	55°1	65.4	36.6	16.8	00	500	•	
Elem.:	35.8	49.4	50.5	40.7	000	11.1	000	100	
::Social:Eleme:Spell:	28.4	38.5	46.9	55.1	40.7	83.5	9.0	E 01	
Lite	37.0	39.5	49.6	2008	27.0	30.8	16.0	6.0	1
: Av.	61.9	65.4	8000	18.8	13.6	S.7	01		1
: lang.: Arith.: Av.	56.8	70°4	88.8	17.5	14.8	7.4	5.7		8
irith.:	54.5	56.0	72.8	27 eg	16.0	8.6	63		ı
Tang. 1/	80.9	30.9	39.5	60.5	45.7	34.6	24.8	00 00	
Av.	24.8	55.5	46.9	55.1	30°8	14.8	000	1	1
Words:	220.5	89.68	27.0	63.0	44.4	10.8	7.6	4	ŧ
Par. :	20.12	54.6	56.5	45.7	85.9	19.8	7.4	10	ı
Total	30.9	40.7	61.07	58.5	24.8	000	500		P
Grade and rank	11 & above	above	s above	6-8-0	6-4-0	6.9 - 0	6-9-	6.9 - (0 - 2 - 0
Orac	11 3	10 8	0	8.0	7.0	0.0	5.0	0.9	5.0

Per cent ranking of eighth grade of Washington County All Schools (206 pupils). Table 8.

	Frade and	:Total	: Par. :	orde:	reads	: Lang.: Arith:	rith.	Arith.	Arither Av.	: g Lite	; st.	: :Social:Elem.:Spell.	Spell-
-	11 & above	21.4	8008	15.5	15.5	220.8	47.01	46.8	44.7	29.6	80.08	86.8	2800
10 &	above	55.0	28.8	8-13	26.5	8018	53.9	8008	57.8	36.0	30.6	58.3	43.7
9 99	above	51.0	41.7	SI.	58.8	57.04	68.4	74.3	70.9	41.7	41.8	48.5	55.4
8.0	8 9	12.6	19.0	21.4	19.9	12.1	12.1	6.0	15.1	7.3	30.3	15.0	10.0
7.0	- 7.9	17.5	13.6	500 ° 50	13.0	32.6	10.8	10.8	9.7	80.00	18.4	18.0	80
6.0	0.0	11.2	10.2	14.1	13.1	13.6	00.00	500	5.4	35.5	14.6	000	6.0
5.0	6.9	6.3	12.2	8.07	2.6	18.4	0.03	4.9	01	16.6	11.7	6.03	0.00
4.0	6.9	1.0	Sad	1	0.5	5.8	1	1	1	0.00	3.0	Leg	C5 0.0
5.0	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		Soft	1	1	1

Comparison of percentages of eighth grade pupils in higher and lower grade place-

Table 9.

-				- 8			The second second			A CONTRACTOR		
schoole:		AV. I MOSIN. I	mean.:	read.	usage:	5.1			erither Lite ;	4)	st. : soi.: inc	ing
	Per	r cent		of pupils ranking two	ing two	grades	or more	above	their grade placement	rade pl	acement	
315	20.02	27.0	19.8	18.5	28.4	54.3	46.0	8008	32°2	21.0	5008	20.4
87.88	15.2	16.8	11.2	9.6	8008	42°4	40.0	40.0	24.8	16.0	20°0	25.6
HC HC	30.9	3.12	82.5	84.8	86.33	54.5	56.8	51.9	37.00	20.4	85°8	44.4
WA	21.04	8000	15.5	15.5	8000	47.1	46.8	46.7	29.6	8008	26.2	33.0
	Per	Per cent		of pupils ranking two	ing two	grades	or more	below 1	their grade placement	rade pl	ncement	
316	15.1	15.7	20.7	15.8	24.1	8.7	0.0	7.7	35.6	2006	S .055	17.6
ALL N	24.8	28.0	20.4	28.8	40.0	9.6	9.6	8.0	50°4	54.4	21.6	19.5
TIC .	13.6	29.7	27.02	0.12	65.6	11-1	17.1	6.8	51.07	55.5	15.5	13.6
SA	19.0	25.3	25.3	25.5	57.8	0.00	8.8	0.3	42.7	30°5	17.4	15.5
	Per	r cent		of pupils ranking two	Ing two	or more	grades	outside	e their	grade	placement	nt
240	65.5	42.7	40.5	34.1	63.5	63.5	55.5	57.9	68.1	51.6	65.2	46.8
W.B.	40.0	44.3	57.6	58.4	800	52.0	49.6	48.0	75.8	50.4	41.6	44.6
W.C.	64.5	56.3	49.5	45.8	91.5	65.4	62.6	58.1	88.7	61.07	54.5	58.0
WA	40.4	46.7	28.2	58.8	80.6	56.5	55°4	51.0	7203	51.1	45.6	48.5

E E E

Marshall County Rural Schools Mashington County Rivel Schools Tashington County City Schools Wassington County All Schools

apoint subjects the greatest difference in median coores was a difference of 10 in literature. The second high was a difference of six in social studies, where the major stress was placed on temphine by the unit blan.

Since these tests were given at the close of the school year
as a basis for premotion, one might expect the eighth-grade pupils
to rank in the minth grade or above. Tables 1, 2, 5, and 6 show
that 65 per cent, or 65 pupils, of the 126 rural pupils of Marshell County ranked minth grade or better. In the corresponding
group of Weshington County, 44 per cent, or 55 pupils, of the 125,
runted minth grade or better. Of the rural schools in Marshall
County all of the pupils but one were promoted. In the Weshington
County rural schools 17 pupils who took the examinations feiled to
graduate.

A glamme at Table 9 will readily show a large percentage of the pupils of the various types of schools to be accred two or more grades above and below their grade placement.

It is interesting to note that in Marshall County's sighth grades 50.2 per cent of the pupile ranked two or more grades above the ninth grade, and 15.1 per cent of the pupile ranked two or more grades below the ninth grade. This makes a total of 45.3 per cent of the pupile as indicated by the test ranking two or more grades outside their grade placement.

The Washington County rural schools placed 15.3 per cent of their sighth-grade pupils two or more grades above minth grade. This is only one-half as large as the percentage in Marshall County. Washington County rural schools had \$4.5 per sent of their eighth grede ranking two or more grade levels below their grade placement, as compared with 15.1 per cent for Marshall County. Both cease indicate superior work in Marshall County.

The total per cent of the pupils in Washington County varying from etendard by two grade levels or more was 40.0. This was 5.3 less then shown by Marshall County. While Marshall County had more students varying from standard by two grade levels or more, this came about because it had two times as many exemptional students. The city schools of Washington County showed a trend almost identical to the rural echools of Marshall County. Of the pupils varying from standard by two or more grade levels the major part was in the upper group. The percentage shown in Table 9 was 50.9 per sent in the upper level and 13.6 per cent in the lower level, making a total of 44.5 per cent varying from ctendard by two or more grade levels. This would indicate more afficient tesching in Marshall County and in the city schools of Washington County. This is possibly due to the affactiveness of the unit plan in Marshall County and to the quality of teachers and equipment in the city schools of Washington County.

of the 24.8 per cent of the pupile in the Washington County rural cehools ranking two or more grads levels below minth grade, the 17 fmilures would eccount for 15.6 per cent. The one fmilure in the Marshell County rural schools would secount for .8 per cent of their 15.1 per cent ranking two or more grade levels below minth grade. This would mean that 11.2 per cent of Washington County and 14.3 per cent of Marshell County eighth-grade rural school pupils were promoted into high school, even though they were

ranking below the estenth greds. The promoting of those ranking two or more grades below their grade placement and leaving the superior students two or more grade lawels below their espabilities would indicate the possible need for revision of the promotion eratum.

Tables 5 and 7, and Tigs. 1 and 2 show that the eighth-grade rural school pupils of Marshell County were approximately nidway between the city schools of Weshington County and the rural schools of Weshington County. The same tables and figures, therefore, show about twice se much difference in the rural and city schools of Weshington County so there was between the rural schools of Marshall County and either the rural or the city schools of Marshall County. One would, therefore, expect the Marshall County schools to reak almost the same se the combined scores of all of the schools of Weshington County. There is a striking similarity, but, elthough Mashington County had elmost three times es many rural-school pupils as sity-school pupils, Marshall County pupils similarly sheed.

All else being equal, the rural schools of both counties should rank very nearly clits. Ascording to the grede quivelents funnished with the teste, Tables 1 to 4, the difference of 10 in score, ee shown between the median litereture scores of the two rural groups, would show a difference of two and e half years in grade rank in fewer of the unit plan. Oracle differences in the other subjects tested, ell of which fewor Marshell County, are as follows: pursurant meaning, three-fourths of one echool year; word meening.

one-fourth of one enhool year; language usage, one-helf of one school year; arithmetic resoning, one school year; arithmetic computation, one-helf of one school year; sociel studies, one and a half echool years; elementary ecience, one school year; spelling, five-eighths of one school year; end total everage, seven-eighths of one school year.

It should be noted that in the subjects of word meaning, erithmetio computation, and spelling, where drill work and memorisation are common, the differences in grade rank ere not so great. In the subjects of paragraph meaning, arithmetic reasoning, literature, social studies, and elementary science, ell of which are likely to be affected by the wide reading end organization done under the unit plan, the spreed is much more evident. One striking difference in the eighth-grade comparisons is that in total average elmost twice as many Marshall County puvils ranked in the eleventh grede or above as did in the corresponding group in Washington County. The city schools of Washington County ranked only .7 per cent above rural Marshall County. One might easily conclude that the difference between the two eighth-grede rural groups is marked where reasoning and constructive thinking are involved and not co significant in sources involving memoriter process for the most part. Having reached these conclusions, let us now turn to the seventh grade.

Seventh Grade

A comparison of the seventh-grade pupils of the two counties showed a different picture. The two rural groups were closely

matched in median scores, with Washington County slightly out in front. In no subject did the median scores show a wide difference. The only subject showing a difference of more than one score was spelling where a difference of two, one-half of a grade difference, was found in favor of Marshell County. In no other subject did the medians show over one-fourth of a grade difference, Tables 10, 11, Time. 3, 4.

As one might expect, the median scores made by the pupils of the city schools were higher than those made by either of the two rural groups, Tables 9, 10, 11. On the other hand, they showed no wide differences. The united median scores of the rural and city schools of Washington County ranked higher than those made by the rural schools of Washington County. One striking observation was that the two rural groups had the same medians for scoils studies and for elementary ceismoe, the two subjects around which the unit plan has been formed in Kansas. Without considering outside influences, if the unit plan is much superior, one would expect it to be revealed in these two subjects in the seventh grade also.

As in the case of the sighth grade, these exminstions were given to seventh-grade pupils at the close of the school year. Therefore, the pupils should rank sighth grade or better. Table 14 shows that in total average 40.9 per cent, or 52 pupils, of the 127 pupils in the rural schoole of Marshall County ranked sighth grade or better. The corresponding group in Washington County shows, Table 15, that 43.0 per cant, or 55 pupils, of the 128 ranked sighth grade or better. Again the city schools cutranked the two rural groups. Table 16 shows that 52.7 per cent, or 56 pu-

Table 10. Marshall county seventh srade analysis chart.

Table	10.	Mar	shall	cour	ity se	venti	grad	ie ans	lysis	char	·t.		-
	Equated score	al av.	Par. meaning	Word meaning	Ave reading	Lang. usage	Aritho reas	Arithe compe	Ave arithe	Litoreture	Social st.	Flem. sci.	Spelling
11.00 10.06 10.05 10.00 9.85 9.85 9.85 8.85 8.1	103 102 102 100 100 100 99 97 96 95 96 95 96 95 92 98 98 97 97 77 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	1 2 30330044110308307	111559 51 9552111577661655	1 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 1 1 8 8 8 8 1 5 7 7 7	1 1 2 2 4 5 5 5 5 1 1 1 3 5 5 2 2 1 5 4 6 6	1 121122 111122 111122 11122 1122 1122	2 2 2 2 2 2 1 4 5 5 5 6 6 1 1 9 6 2 2 2 5 1 0 8 4 7	1 11 2 2 3 4 4 11 11 2 6 5 6 6 5 4 4 1 1 6 6 8 8 4 4 1 6 8 8 4 4 1 8 8 4 4 8 8 4 8 4 4 8 8 4 8 4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 6 6 1 1 1 1	1 9 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 1 6 6 7 2	11111158821111155825666622	11112 2551 55555	1 166 6 3 700 8 1 4 1 1 5 3 6 3

Table	10.	(con	cl.	.).								-			and the				-				upri
Grade equiv.	Equated score	al av.	:	· meaning	Word meaning	:	Av. reading	:	Lang. usage	:	Arith. reas.	:	Arith. comp.	:	Av. arith.	:	Literature	:	Social st.	:	Elem. sof.	:	Spelling
7.6.6.4.2.0.9.8.6.5.4.2.1.0.9.8.7.6.5.4.4.4.4.4.2.2.1.0.9.8.7.6.5.4.4.4.4.4.3.8.4.4.4.4.3.8.3.5.7.6.5.4.4.4.4.3.8.3.3.5.7.6.5.4.4.4.4.4.3.8.4.4.4.4.3.8.4.4.4.4.4.3.8.4.4.4.4	65 64 63 62 60 59 57 56 55 54 53 55 51 50 49 48 47 46 44 44 45 42 41 40 39 37 36 37 36 37 36 37 37 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	658629911452333 422111	3	76066455433321133 312	16 77 14 46 68 39 97 45 55 11		6 12 7 8 5 10 3 6 2 4 2 8 3 1 2 3		5241363953 2455674		385 3765 423		927235585523123		34250564422211 1 21		7 44 6412425 6 7572 3 511 12 1		1256641845713345524 21 2		765337343122 4116 1 123		62252452253 2 13 12221 13
Median Nean S. D.	1	63 65 8	76	53 54	62		63 64		59 61		68		65 66		66		63 64		61 63		65 65		66

Table 11. Sevent grade analys's chart for pural schools of

MATERIAL SECTION		Wols	hingt	on co	unty			THE CO. II		-	-		-
Grade equiv.	Equated score	Total av.	Par. meaning	Word meaning	r. roadin	Lang. usage	Arithe rems.	Arithe comp.	Ave arithe	cure	offal st.	Elen. sol.	Spelling
11.0 10.9 10.6 10.8 10.8 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0	103 102 101 101 100 99 98 96 96 96 96 98 98 88 86 86 86 86 87 77 76 77 77 77 76 66 66 65 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	1 1 5 1 5 5 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 6 6 5 5	251 5511 22 4 445255568855	1 1 1 2 1 2 1 4 4 1 1 0 3 4 4 7 1 2 9	1 2112 527222571145449611	1 1 2 5 5 5 2 5 5 5 6 5 6 6 1 2	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 3 3 4 7 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 6 6 6 7 7 7 7	1 422135253135845566446644664466446644664466446644664	1 5 2 4 4 1 1 2 3 5 5 6 9 5	1 1 4 1 5 5 5 1 1 5 6 6 8 5 1 10 8 1	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 5 4 6 1 5 5 3 4 8 2 5 8	1 2 1 1 1 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 1 1 1 7 7 8 8 8 1 1 7 8 8 1 8 1 7 8 8 1 8 1	5 4 5 4 4 2 2 5 1 5 5 2 5 6 6 1 5 5 2 5 6 6 1

10 10 11	100110	1.										
de equive	al ave	. meaning	Tord meaning	Sullagava	hang, usage	Arith ress	Arithe compe	vy	Literature	Social st.	"Lem. soi.	Spelling
6.0 60 0.4 50 6.2 57 6.0 56 6.2 57 6.0 56 6.8 54 6.9 56 6.8 54 6.1 50 6.6 53 6.6 53 6.7 53 6.7 53 6.7 53 6.8 53	5 154956583 12	711514254255 24212	5 4 6 6 14 5 5 2 4 5 5 2	7585546888851	95548 523 568 21	10 (p) (p) (p) (Q) (p)	200000000000000	71450005000	9 7 1 6 8 1 1 5 1 5 1	50006101500015501 1405	67 531335 36 3 23	25 4 5 6 2 5 2 6 5 6 4 1 2 1
Median Mean S.D.	64 64 9.1	62 63	62 64	62 64	60 61	66 68	66 67	67 68	63 60	61	65 64	65 67

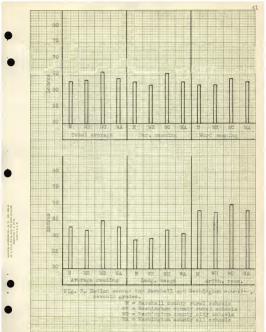
Orade equiv.		DA.	meaning .	Bulusem	s anal	mence :	Arithe rease	Arithe compe	arith.	Literature	ocial st. :	n. sol.	" Duilled"
Ogrado a		Total	Par.	ord	AVe	Tang.	Arit	API	Aw I	Lite	10	Flems	1 6
11.0 10.0 10.6 10.5 10.0 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 8.5 8.5	103 101 100 99 99 96 97 96 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 97 78 77 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	1 11221 25545445657	1 2 1 5 2 1 3 4 4 6 6 4 7 7 7 3 5 5	1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 3 5 5 4 8 8 7 7 7	21111 4 2355215548877655	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 4 4 5 3 7 7 7 7 6 5 5	2 1 2 2 5 1 1 2 2 2 5 1 6 5 3 7 7 5 2 2 6 4 4 7 7 4 6	12 11 11 54 58 88 77 5 6 5 5 8 5 5 6	1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 8 8 1 6 4 4 2 4 4 3 3	11111155	2 2 1 3 5 6 6 8 1 7 7 4 4 7 7 5 5 2 7	3 1 1 5 1 2 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 6 6 4

Srade squire	Total av.	Par. meaning	Word meaning	AV. readir	Lang. usage	Arithe rease	Arithe comp.	Av. arith.	Literature	social at.	Elem. sci.	Spelling
7.9 85 7.6 64 7.7 6 63 7.7 2 68 7.8 2 68 7.8 2 68 8.6 59 8.2 37 8.0 56 8.2 37 8.0 56 8.2 37 8.0 56 8.2 37 8.0 56 8.2 37 8.0 56 8.2 37 8.4 51 8.4 51 8.4 54 8.4 44 4.9 47 4.9 47 4.8 46 4.4 42 4.4 42 4.4 42 4.4 42 4.4 4.3 41 4.4 4.1 34 4.1 4.4 42	255944494131221	\$55 445421 58 32 11111 1111	40068357312542112	4855 347561281 8	55555 5655 492211 47	75 0523 1	4499631 121 1 212	1635555122	1 5 4 2 5 3 10 2 9 10 1 2 5 1 1 1	5 6 3 3 5 5 6 6 4 6 6 7 5 3 3 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 1 4 5 5 5 1 1 1	755571555241551
4.1 39 4.0 38 3.9 37 3.8 36 3.7 35 3.6 34									1 2			
edian ean	66 68 7.9	86 65	64 65	65 65	62 64	70 71	69 72	69	60	63	71 69	67

Table 15. Deventh grade analysis chart for all schools of Sash-insten county.

Table 15.	ing	ton o	ounty	·	518 0	nart	lor a	11 80	10019	01 1	8.522-	
Orade equive	Total av.	. meaning	nîn	Av. reading	Lange usage	Arithe rease	Arithe compe	Ave arithe	Literature	Social ste	lera sol.	111r
103						1						
101						1		1				
99						1	1					
97 96					4	1		1	1 2			
98						1	1		2	1		
92 91	1				1	1	2	1 2	7	1		11
90	1 1		1		1			2		2		
88 87	1	1	1 2	1	11121125000000	5	1	1	54585845	1	3	7
88	1	4 4 1	0	1 1 1	1	5 5 4 4 6 5 6 5 11	2 5	1 6	2 5	1	4	4
83	2				5	6	5	5 5	8	3	1	8
81	5	8 5 5 6	1 1	5 2	2	5	5	6		8	5	8 1 4 5 17 4 1 2 6 4
11.0 78	6		5	5	8	11	6	7	3	0 2	9 8	17
10.3 78	4	50	40	5	3	15	8	4	555166	500	7 5	1
10.0 74 9.3 73	4 5	4	4 2	10	6	7	8	9		6	4 8	6
9.5 72 9.5 73	6	10	7	5	8	15	10	13	12	5	17	7
9.0 70	11	10	4	15	4		10	10	5	7	20	5
103 1001 1011 1011 1011 1011 1011 1011	2 1 5 5 6 6 6 7 4 7 4 5 6 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 4 10 8 10 6 8	5 2 4 2 7 8 5 4 11 17	5 10 4 5 5 7 15 8 10	4668884110	15	4 5 2 5 4 6 6 8 8 8 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1116555166775410912010	3	11150006010060050507006	41145698575457	7 5 4 12 5

Table 13.	(cens)	L.).										
Crade squiv.		Pare meaning	Word meaning	Av. reading	eSwan .S	Aritim roas.	dimos	arith.	Literature	. ocial st.	· · ·	Spelling
7-16 65 7-7-6 64 7-4 85 7-7-6 6-8 85 7-9-6 8-8 85 7-9-6 8-9 85 8-9 8-9 8-9 8-9 8-9 8-9 8-9 8-9 8-9 8-9	5 11 15 9 9 9 9 5 5 6 7 7 7 7 5 8 2 4 8 2 1	9 15 15 9 11 14 9 5 5 5 2 6 5 5 5 5 2 2 1 1 1	7 14 15 18 12 10 11 9 8 8 7 3 1 2	8 12 14 11 11 10 7 7 15 10 11 5 7 4 4 5 2 7 7	967610991199139455266724499	6 18 15 12 8 6 11 5 4 4 2 2	10 8 19 8 10 4 5 6 4 4 4 8 5 1 5 1 5 1 8 1 8 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	4 10 9 14 10 15 8 6 8 2 2 5 5 5 2 2 5 12 1	10 18 6 6 13 9 5 10 10 15 2 11 6 5 5 2 11	9 11 5 6 13 9 18 6 18 6 14 4 4 7 7 9 6 5 3 4 4 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19 11 18 4 4 6 6 9 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 4 6 6 4 5 5 5	100 5 8 8 13 2 2 4 4 5 5 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 4 4 2 2 3 3 1 1
Median Mean S.D.	64 62 9.0	63 63	63 64	63 64	61 63	68	68 68	68 69	60 64	61	68 67	65 68



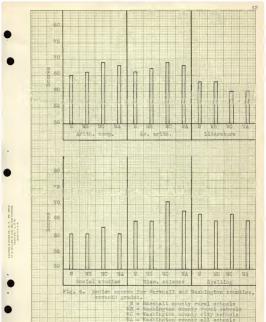


Table 14. Per cent ranking of seventh grade of Marshall County Nural Schools (127 pupils).

Table 15. Per cent ranking of seventh grade of Washington County Rural Schools (128 pupils).

Total:	rPar.	: Hord.:	Av.	tusage	Av. :Leng.:Arith.: Arith.: read.:tusage: reas.: comp. ::	Arith.	Arithe: Avecompe :arithe	: Litt.	: Lit. : st. : sol.: ing	:Social:Elem.:Spel	: ing
	10.9	60.03	50.00	10.2	80.3	13.5	17.8	19.5	8.8	15.5	19.5
	14.1	10.9	14.9	14.1	51.2	20.3	25.0	28.1	12.5	18.8	25.0
2002	23.4	19.5	8.13	25.4	45.5	55.9	42.02	36.7	24.8	8.12	32.0
45°0	32.0	25.1	35.2	30.4	56.2	55.1	56.5	37.5	51.5	47.07	41.4
19.5	24.0	87.3	26.6	12.5	1.12	22°7	21.9	14.9	19.5	16.9	15.5
11.7	21.9	9-98	21.9	22°7	14.9	14.1	13.3	18.0	16.4	16.4	0.4
24.2	14.1	10.0	15.6	18.0	7.8	7.8	B.6	25.7	28.7	16.4	22.07
1.6	7.0		0.8	16.4	1	00 00 00		1.6	10.2	4.7	15.3
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.0	1	1	1

Table 16. Per cent ranking of seventh grade of Washington Gounty City Schools (110 pupils).

Grade and rank	1 :Total	I sPar. :	s Worde: Ave slange: Arithe: Arithe s Ave s meane: readetusage: rease: Compe : sarithe	rend.	tusage.	tusage: reas.:	GOHD .	: artth.		\$ B\$	s ate ; sole; ing	t Lite s ste : Boiet ing
11 & above	Te 9.1	10.9	9.09	8.8	17.5	87.05	17.5	0.02	25.6	10.0	20°0	20.1
O & above	70 18.2	17.03	11.6	15.5	80.9	59.1	38°7	34.5	30°0	17.3	32°7	50.5
9 & above	re 55.6	30°0	21.0	24.5	20.0	55.6	46.4	49.1	35°5	87.5	57.05	41.0
8.0 - 8.9	9 58°7	50.0	45.6	48.1	40.0	0.09	86.5	9.0%	41.9	41.8	70.0	54.5
7-0-7	7.9 21.8	16.4	86.4	20.0	80.0	10.9	25.6	17.3	10° 10°	18.2	15.5	19.1
6.0 - 6	6.9 19.1	12.7	16.4	SE.7	10.1	16.4	0 e D	8.8	10.9	22°7	7.00	15.6
5.0 = 5.	5.9 5.5	15.5	13.6	7.5	10.9	2.07	10° 00°	50.00	31.8	12.6	Sie Si	10.0
4-0-4	4.9 0.9	10° E		H. B	10.0	1	0.0	1	7.03	0.00	LoB	00
5.0 - 3	3.0	8	1	1	1		1		2.07	1	1	

AA

Table 17. Per cent ranking of seventh grade of Washington County All Schools (258 pupils).

Grade and	Total:	:Pare :	Worder		Tusage	Av. :Lang.:Arith.: Arith.: read.:usage: roan.: comp. :	Arith.	; Av.	: Lite	: Social	st. : sol.:	:Social:Elem.:Spell-
	808	10.9	6.3	6.7	15.4	200.55	15.1	18.5	21.4	9.7	16.4	82.9
10 & above	16.3	15.5	11.5	15.1	17.2	54.8	0.08	20.4	88.0	14.7	25.2	29.4
above	26.5	28.1	2008	23.1	80.98	49.2	80.09	\$5 a.d	36.1	25.6	38.2	000 000 000 000 000
8.0 - 8.5	47.05	42°0	29.1	41.2	34.9	85.8	58.9	63.0	30.5	46.1	87.9	47.4
7.9	800	20.4	86.9	25.5	16.0	16.4	25.1	19.7	10.5	13.9	15.1	16.0
6.9	15.1	17.6	81.8	82.5	0.13	15.5	0.7	10.9	14.7	13.5	12.2	11.5
5.9	15.5	15.1	12.2	11.8	14.7	5.5	6.7	6.3	86.9	18.5	11.3	36.8
6.9	LoS	0° 0		1.5	15.4	1	1.07	1	400	7.1	3.4	Bod
Sie Si	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	4.2	1	1	1

Comparison of percentages of seventh grade pupils in higher and lower grade place-Table 18.

	merrose	000										
	av.	Far.	mogn.	read.	Leng.	Artist. :	APPER.	AV.	E Lite	Societies.	: Bolle :	Ane fine
	Pa	r cent	idnd jo	ls rank	Ing two	grades	or more	above	their gr	rade pl	acement	
310	19.7	15.0	15.0	15.7	15.7	27.0	0.88	822.8	80.08	80.5	LB.S	83.8
WR	15.6	14.1	10.9	14.8	14.1	51.8	30.5	0.93	28.1	12.5	18.8	86.0
No.	10.0	17.8	33.0	38.8	0.00	80.3	80.7	S.A. S.	0.0%	377.8	80.7	N.A.R.

their grade pl or more grados **CM** pupils ranking Per cent

17.2

	25° 6	17.3	1204	15.0	24.6	7.7	11.07	0.4	2500	2001	13.9	18.8
22	25.8	21.1	10.0	16.4	34.4	7.8	10.1	8.8	20.02	38.9	21.1	36.0
9	0.4	21.0	13.6	9.1	80.9	2°4	D.4	000	47.0	17.2	7.5	12.7
			-				,	1	-	-		1

	D	ת מפנור	or bab.	THE PARTY	TING ONL	the delic of pupils running one of the	Station S	Station oner: Etano brecontest	PERSONA	onu.	PARCONIA.	477	
	45.1	420.5	28.4	30.7	50.5	44.1	53.7	40.5	65.39	40.6	57.9	58.8	
	42.4	35.2	21.8	51.03	48.5	29.0	30.4	55.6	6.73	45.4	39.9	61.0	
Ph.	84.6	58.5	25.4	24.6	41.8	41.08	29.1	38.1	71.8	54.5	40.0	67.8	
	35.A	36.0	92.80	08.0	ARAS	40.5	Sand	85 m	RASS	40-8	0.0%	54.6	

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pile, of the 110 enrolled in the seventh grades of the sity schools of Washington County ranked eighth grade or better.

The Marshell County rural schools placed 19.7 per cent of their pupils two or more grade levels above, and 23.4 per cent two or more grade levels below the eighth grade. This made a total of 43.1 per cent of the pupils ranking two or more grade levels outside the eighth grade, Table 18.

The rural echools of Washington County placed 15.6 per cent of their pupils two or more grade levels above, and 25.6 per cent, two or more grade levels below the eighth grade. This made a total of 41.4 per cent of the pupils ranking two or more grade levels outside the eighth grade. The city schools of Washington County placed 16.2 per cent of their pupils two or more grade levels above, and 6.4 per cent two or more grade levels below the eighth grade. This made a total of 24.6 per cent placed two or more grade levels outside the eighth grade, Again the rural schools of Marshall County and the city cahools of Washington County had more pupils in the upper levels and fewer pupils in the lower levels than the rural schools of Washington County. The difference displayed by the city schools is large enough to indicate greater efficiency probably due to the quality of teachere and equilment.

It might also be noted that the gross grade displacement in the dity schools of 24.6 per cent was considerably less than that in the schools of the two rural groups. This would seem to indisate that the grade placement is better in the city schools.

Considering the total outcome in the rural seventh gradee in

the two sounties the differences are minor and insignificant, with a slight reversal in favor of Washington County. Comparing those results with those found in the rural eighth grades of the two counties suggeste that the unit method may be more effective with the more mature pupils who are well launched into the period of adolescence and of little value with the less mature pupils of the seventh grade.

Tonchere

Since teachers play such an important part in the effectivenees of learning, data were also collected in order to compare the qualifications of the teachers in the two counties. The certification and teaching experience of the teachers of Washington and Marshall Counties will be found in Tables 19 and 20. There is a striking eigilarity in the two rural groups in the respect that each county had a large per cent of teachers with little or no training for the profession, and 4.8 per cent of the teachere, exactly the same in both counties, had certificates based upon 30 or more college hours. Fifty-six and seven tenths per cent of the Marshall County teachers and 45.2 per cent of the Washington County rural teachers were teaching on emergency cortificates. Many of the teachers with emergency certificates had held previous certificatee and had taught one or more years of eshool. Marshall County had 31 teachers with Mormal Training Certificatee and Washington County had 33. The difference in certification of teachers was too small to have had much influence in the outcome of the pupile taking the tests.

Table 19. Certification of teachers.

Kind of certifi-	illarsh	all County	zi ashing	ton County		ton County
Degree	2 200	1.9	1 1100 8	101 00	3	11.5
60 hr.	1	1.0	1	1.0	10	38.5
50 hr.	2	1.9	3	2.9		
St. Teach	02'8		1	1.0		
lat Or. C	0. 6	5.8				
Normal Tr	- 31	29.8	33	31.7	8	11.5
Elem.State	3	2.9	16	15.4	6	23.1
Emergency	59	56.7	47	45.2	3	11.5
Hone			8	2.9	1	3.8
Total	104		104		26	

Table 20. Teacher experience.

Yes exp	202		Harsh		Washin	Schools : aton County: Fer cont:	Washi	
80	0	r more	7	6.7	1	1.0	4	15.4
10	-	19	8	7.7	8	2.9	8	50.8
5	-	9	30	28.8	1.5	14+4	9	34.6
1	-	4	44	42.5	38	36.5	8	11.5
Hor	10		1,5	14+4	47	45+2	8	7.7
Tot	a.	L	104		104		26	

The difference in teaching experience was quite noticeable.

Of the Marshall County teachers 14.4 per cent were inexperienced,
while in Washington County \$5.2 per cent of the rural teachers
were inexperienced. This excess of 30.8 per cent of inexperienced
teachers in Washington County might account to some extent for the
superior ramples of the tests in Marshall County.

One must keep in mind that the teacher situation was largely due to the war and should be partially a temporary condition.

Table 19 and 20 show 50.0 per cent of the teachers in the city echocle of Washington County had 60 or more college hours and that 80.8 per cent had five or more years of teaching experience. This cituation added to better teaching facilities and better organization is possibly the main reason why the city echocle had a much lower percentage of pupile ranking two or more grade levele below their grade placement and more pupile ranking two or more grade levele above their grade placement.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. A study of the literature indicates that the unit plan is not new in teaching. It was originated early in the 19th century by Harbart and was revived in the early part of the 20th century to become the most popular method of teaching the social studies and social ciences in the elementary cohools.
- There is no eingle best method of teaching. Good teachers are likely to use the various methods to suit their aims and needs.
 - 3. Leaders in American education wary in their opinions as to the results obtained by the unit method of teaching.

- The city schools get better results than the rural schools, apparently because of better trained and more experienced teachers, better equipment, and possibly better organization.
- Marshall County, using the unit plan, got clearly better results in the eighth grade than Washington County, using the basic text method.
- 6. Detter results in the Marshall County eighth grades were found particularly in those subjects involving resoning, wide reading and organization. Results varied little in subjects involving drill and smoorter procedures.
- 7. Almost identical results were found in the seventh grades of the two counties. This would suggest that the unit method makes little difference with eventh grade pupils, less nature and less well-launched in adolescent development.
- 6. The extreme range of the pupile in each grade with respect to propar grade placement as shown by the teets would indicate need for a revision of the promotion system. This condition is less marked in the offy schools of Weakington County.
- 9. In general, though they used the textbook method, the results in the city cohoole of Washington County were superior to those in the rural schools of either county. This is doubtless due to the distinctly better trained and more experienced teachers together with better organization and equipment.
- 10. The training of the teachers in the rural echoole of the two counties as indicated by certification was practically identical, consequently this did not enter as a differentiating factor.
 - 11. There was a much larger proportion of inexperienced teach-

ere in the rural schools of machington County which might associate to some degree for its poorer results in the sighth grade. Better showing in the seventh grade, however, would tend to negate such a somelusion.

ACCEMINATION OF THE PROPERTY

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