THE EFFECTS OF TRADITIONAL REPORT CARDS UPON THE GRADING OF STUDENTS OF SOUTH PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, BEAUMONT, TEXAS

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THE EFFECTS OF TRADITIONAL REPORT CARDS UPON THE GRADING OF STUDENTS OF SOUTH PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, BEAUMONT, TEXAS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

School marks and grades.—During recent years there has been a growing doubt in the minds of those engaged in the work of education concerning the accuracy of marks and school grades. It is a fact that often a child who makes high daily and monthly grades falls low on an achievement test. The reverse is also true. Many children who fail to attract the attention of the instructors because of high daily and monthly grades during the school term do a standard type of work, which is neither of spectacular highness or lowness. However, it is not at all a rare case when one of these publis falls either in the upper or lower ten percentile of an achievement test. Such inaccuracies have become a cause for much study and thought on the part of school people.

The Problem.—It is with the above thought in mind, therefore, that an effort has been made in this study to judge the effects of different types of report cards upon the accuracy of the teachers' grades of South Park Elementary School.

Evaluation of child's accomplishments. -- It is evident, after a minimum amount of reflection and thought, that numerous outside elements are quite likely to influence a teacher's evaluation of a child's accomplishments. In the first place, it is regretable, but true, that there

are often cases where the financial, social, or political status of the parents in the community has its effect upon the grades of the child. Second, the monthly tests are not always infallible measures of the publis knowledge and achievements. Third, the great number of teacher-pupil contacts make it impossible for even the most conscientions teacher to give a great amount of time to the consideration of each of his students. Fourth, the fact that there is a variance in the human attributes of perception tends to keep the average teacher from being constant in her standards of grading. Fifth, even the most alert of teachers is at times unable to detect the pubil who cheets. A sixth cause to be mentioned here is the fact that the physical condition of the student, such as sickeness or nervousness, often misleads the instructor who is trying to give true grades. Undoubtedly these, and many other factors, tend to take away from the accuracy of the grades which subils receive.

Source of problem. -- South Park Elementary School, the source of the problem and the data used in this study, is located in Beaumont, Texas. It has an average of one thousand pupils atten in each year. The administrative staff consists of a principal, a secretary to the faculty, one nurse, one doctor, one dentist, three music and auditorium teachers, two health and physical education teachers, and twenty-eight teachers of fundamental subjects. The average teacher tenure in South Park Elementery School is

fourteen years. Seventy-five percent of the faculty have a college degree and all others have over fifteen years teaching experience. There is only about nine percent teacher turn-over each year.

The school plant is modern, consisting of three buildings. These are the gymnasium, the shop, and the main building, all of which have adequate lighting, ventilation, and sanitary arrangements. There is a modern auditorium, a filing room for test data, a rest-room for teachers, and a music room in which pupils are given instrumental instruction, as well as a place for practice of band and orchestra.

Because of the fact the South Park District is in a better financial condition than the average school district in Texas, every consideration is given to the needs and comforts of its faculty, each member of which has at least one period for rest during the day. The physical needs of its pupils are also carefully provided for. Many must be supplied with food, clothing, and medical attention.

School come from homes of an industrial community, made up of skilled and unskilled laborers and small farmers. Many come from an area that extends as far as sixteen miles. Due to the fact that Beaumont is a port city, there are a number of children of foreign blood attending its schools. Many of these have parents who do not speak inclish at all. Only a small percent of the student-body comes from homes that could be

Grade_	I)ate						
Subject Form								
Administered by								
		Name of Pupil	C.A.S.A.					
1.		36.						
2.		37.						
3.		38.						
4.		39.						
5.		40.						
6.		41.						
7.		42.						
8.		43.						
9.		44.						
Maritime direction adjustment and the describe relativistic in the control of the								

Fig. 1.- Illustration of the form upon which the results of all standard test given at South Park Elementary School, were reported.

considered as having even an average American standard of living. It would seem, therefore, that no place could be found in which teachers could be more free from any outside influence in dealing with their students as they deem best.

Testing program.—There has, for the past fifteen years, been a carefully planned testing program carried on in South Park Elementary School. Either New South or New Stanford Achievement tests have been given at least once during each school year, as well as many other special tests. In such a way, the students have become well accustomed to taking tests of all kinds. This fact, as well as the fact that the teachers have become well acquainted with the techniques of administering tests, makes the results of this study much more reliable than they would otherwise be. At all times the general director of the testing program has been a teacher who has had at least one advanced college course in tests and measurements. The results of these tests have been kept on rolls and filed. They are represented in original form in Figure 1.

Besides keeping the records of the standard tests, the administrative officers have always kept a permanent record of all of the yearly average grades that have been given to the students by the teachers. These have been filed on cards at the close of each school year. Figure 2 represents the original form used for the permanent records.

It is by no means a proven fact that an achievement

test is an absolutely accurate measure of a pubil's accomplishment. However, for this study it was assumed that the 10,582 subject-ages, obtained by standard testing of the third, fifth, and seventh grades each year over a period of six years, was a fairly accurate measure of the factual material actually taught during those years. These subject-ages were considered in parallel with the grades received by these students at the hands of their teachers.

		PE	RMANE	NT RI	€COK D	CARD			
Pupil_				Age_		Paren	1t		
Address_				Phone)	Occupation			
Entered from	i.			M		-			
	Gr.	Gr.	_Gr.	Gr,	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.	Gr.
Subject	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr
Days. Pres.	 					+	<u> </u>	 	
Times Tardy									
Deportment					1	1	 	 	†
Language		1			1	 		 	T
Spelling					†	 	 	1	
Reading		† —			-	1	<u> </u>	 	
Arithmetic		 		<u> </u>	 	1	 	 	
Geography					 		 	†	
History			1		1		1	1	
Music				1		 		1	l
Writing		1	 	 	 	 		 	
Drawing						1		†	
Voc. Guid.		1			1	† 		1	
Minimum in the second second in the second			1		1	 		1	
E. A.				1	†	 	-	 	
 			1	 	 	†		 	
									

Fig. 2.-Permanent record card used by the teachers of South Park Elementary School to record the yearly average grade for each student.

Abolishment of traditional type of report card. -- The administrative staff of the district has always welcomed and encourages experimentation on the part of its teachers. One phase of this experimentation resulted in the abolishment of the traditional type of report card during the school year of 1932-33. Until this time a list of the child's grades had been sent to his parents at the end of each six weeks during the year on the traditional report cards. The form used for this card is represented by Figure 2. Grades were determined by teachers in the usual manner and were given in the form of letters, their numerical values which is as follows:

A96-100	0 -73-76
A -93-96	C70-73
A90-93	D ₁ -66-70
B+-86-90	D -63-66
B -83-86	D-60-63
B 76-80	E -less than 60
C+-76- 80	

This traditional report card, as will be seen by an examination of Figure 3, will not be found greatly different from those in common use in schools throughout the country.

Initation of letter reports. -- Beginning in 1933, however, letters were substituted for reports to be sent home. These were personal letters written to each parent. In these the child's outstanding characteristics, both good and bad, were mentioned. Teachers gave reasons for these qualities wherever

South Park Public School 1931-1932							
Report of							
				···			
	ll	2	3	4	5	_6_	Aver
Davs Pres							
Days Ab.							
Davs Due							
Times Tar.							
Deportment							
Lan wage							
Grammar							
Spelling							
Reader							
Arithmetic							
Geography							
History							
Music							
Writing							
Drawing							
Dom. Arts							
Man. Train.							
Hygien e							
							
Superintendent							

Figure 3.- A typical traditional report card used in South Park Elementary School before the school year of 1932-35.

it was possible, and suggested various ways in which the child could improve, as well as ways in which his parents might help and encourage him. Figures 4, 5, and 6 represent the forms of letters used. This form of report has continued until the present time and has met with the approval of both parents and pupils. The traditional report card has always been sent upon request but these requests have deceased from year to year. During the year of 1937-38 only three requests were received and these were from parents who had only recently moved into the district.

Still, the teachers have been required to give a rade for each six week's work and these have been averaged for the permanent record cards at the close of each school year. These grades have been used for record purposes only since 1933, and are not seen by the parents or pubils, except, as was mentioned before, by special request.

Limitations.—In determining the effect that the traditional report cards have upon the kind of grades given by the teachers of South Park Elementary School, the teacher's grades for the years of 1930, 1931, and 1932, the three years preceding the change in the type of report cards, and the grades of 1933, 1934, and 1935, the three years following this change, were considered.

A comparison was made between the letter or numerical grades given by teachers and the subject-ages as were revealed

South Park Elementary School October 30 1935
Dear Mr. and Mrs. "X"
Helen has improved in her personal appearance this time. She has made the room much more attractive by her efforts to
keep the reading table in order.
She is doing unsatisfactory work, ESPECIALLY in
English. This appears to be because she resents criticism.
She seems to be careless in her written work, making many mis-
takes which we reel that she could avoid. We would appreciate
a visit from you, if possible.
Home room teacher

To the Parent:

We call every child's work satisfactory if he is doing the best he can.

We call any child's work unsatisfactory regardless of how high his grade if he is not doing the best he can.

We are working for honesty, fairness, loyality, unselfishness, and a desire to achieve on one's own merits and not the demerits of another.

Please be patient with us in our efforts to establish this new communication. It would help us greatly if every parent would make suggestions. The School is only interested in being of greater service. We get nothing out of the plan but more work.

Sign on the back of this sheet and make any suggestions which you desire.

Yours truly,

Principal

Fig. 4.- An illustration of the new type of report sent from South Park Elementary School for a child doing poor work because of lack of ability.

	South Park Elementary	
	January 27	193 5
Dear Mr. and Mrs. "X"		
John did some very nice work	in a recent dramatic	
production. We appreciate the we	y in which he comes to	school
so neat and clean. His spelling	has improved home since	last
	The state of the s	
time.		
He is doing unsatisfactor	y work. We believe the	at this
is due to his irregular attendance	e. Try to encourage his	n to be
here more, and when he must be at	sent, try to see that he	e studies
at home. He needs to work especi	ially hard in Arithmetic	<u> </u>
		
Present 17 days out of 30	7. Times tardy 4.	
	Home-room teache	r
To the parent:		_
We call every child's work s best he can.	satisfactory if he is do:	ing the
We call any child's work uns		of how
high his grade if he is not doing		aletahnaa
We are working for fairness, and a desire to achieve on one's	own merits, and not the	ellishnes demerits
of another.		
Please be patient with us in new form of communication. It wo		
parent would make suggestions. I	The School is interested	only
in being of more service. We get but more work.	nothing out of the new	plan
Sign on the back of this she	et and make any suggest	ions
that you desire.		
	Yours truly,	
	Principal	

Fig. 5- An illustration of the new type of report sent from South Park Elementary School for a child doing poor work because of irregular attendance.

South Park Elementary School March 4 193 4
Dear Mr. and Mrs. "X"
We greatly appreciate the excellent work that Jane has
done as pianist for the school orchestre. She is very
dependable at all times. She seems to have made up the work
that she missed during her recent absence.
She is doing satisfactory work.
Absent 7 days out of 30 . Tardy 0 .
Home-room teacher
We call every child's work satisfactory if he is doing the best he can. We call any child's work unsatisfactory, regardless of how high his grade if he is not doing the best he can. We are working for honesty, fairness, loyality, unselfishness, and a desire to achieve on one's own merits and not the demerits of another. Please be patient with us in our efforts to establish this new communication. It would help us greatly if every parent would make suggestions. The School is only interested in being of greater service. We get nothing out of our new plan but more work. Sign on the back of this sheet and make any surestions which you desire.
To the parent: We call every child's work satisfactory if he is doing the best he can. We call any child's work unsatisfactory, regardless of how high his grade if he is not doing the best he can. We are working for honesty, fairness, loyality, unselfishness, and a desire to achieve on one's own merits and not the demerits of another. Please be patient with us in our efforts to establish this new communication. It would help us greatly if every parent would make suggestions. The School is only interested in being of greater service. We get nothing out of our new plan but more work. Sign on the back of this sheet and make any surjections

Fig. C.-An illustration of the new type of report sent from South Fark Elementary School for a child doing satisfactory work.

by New Stanford and New South Achievement tests during three years when grades were sent home to the parents for inspection and the three years when grades were kept in the confidential files of the school and not sent home for inspection.

The study was limited to the third, fifth, and seventh grades. In the third grade, the subjects of Arithmetic, Language, Reeding, and Spelling were considered. In grades five and seven, Arithmetic, Language, Spelling, Geography, and wistory were used.

Procedure of determining teachers' marks.—The first step in this study was to find the teachers' corresponding grades for each supil listed on the standard test rolls. These included fourteen rolls for the three years preceding the change and fourteen for the three years that followed the change in report cards. This made a total of twenty-eight rolls with an average of three hundred and seventy-eight pupils on each. There were 10,582 cases considered.

Procedure of making scatter-grams. -- The second stap was to make scatter-grams showing the relationship between the subject-ages and the teachers' grades. These scatter-grams were made for the following years and subjects:

Grade Three

hefore Change	After Change
1900-1901-1002	1983-1984-1935
Arithmetic	Arithmetic
Lancuage	Languag e

Grade Three (continued)

Spelling Spelling

Reading Reading

Grade Five

Before Change After Change

1930-1931-1932 1933-1934-1935

Arithmetic Arithmetic

Language Language

Spelling Spelling

History History

Geography Geography

Grade Seven

<u>Before Change</u>

After Change

1930-1931-1932 1933-1934-1935

Arithmetic Arithmetic

Language Language

Spelling Spelling

History History

Geography Geography

Procedure of computing the Pearsonian coefficients of correlation.—The third step was to compute the Pearsonian coefficients of correlation between the teachers' grades and the subject-ages of the twenty-eight scatter-grams. In order to make the computations, it was necessary that numerical values be given to the letter grades. In so doing, the standards of grading for the South Park Schools were used.

Since on the test rolls, all students who had subjectage of fifteen years or above were classed as adults, it was
an impossible task to find the exact age for these. An average
of fifteen years and five months was taken. The average
values of the various grades were taken to the mid-points of
the intervals, thus:

The following formula was used in the computation of the coefficients:

$$\gamma = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_i - \dot{x}) (y_i - \dot{y})}{\sqrt{\left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_i - \dot{x})\right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - y_i)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]}}$$

Data used. There were two sources of data used. First, the permanent record cards were checked. From these were found the teachers' average grades given for the above subjects and years. The second source was the standard test rolls, on which were the subject-ages.

CHAPTER II

EFFECTS OF THE TRADITIONAL REPORT CARDS UPON TEACHERS' GRADES

A complete tabulation of the coefficients of correction between the teacher's grades for years 1930, 1931, and 1932, the three years areceeding the change from the traditional type of report card, and 1933, 1934, and 1935, the three years following this change is seen in Table 1.

TABLE I

COEFFICEELTS OF CORRELATION NETWELD THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND
THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR GRADES THREE, FIVE, AND SEVEL FOR THE
YEARS 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934, and 1935.

	Coefficients	ារិ	Correlation
Subject	1930, 1931, 1932		1933, 1934, 1985
and the second s	Third G	rade	
Arithmetic Resding Spelling Language	.21 ,19 .14		.78 .73 .57
Average	.18		.71
	Fifth G	rade	
Arithmetic Geography Spelling Language History Average	.38 .24 .35 .19 .38		.69 .62 .74 .62 .53
	Seventh	Grade	
Arithmetic Geography Spelling Language History Average	.43 .38 .21 .37 .37 .35		.70 . 6 8 .70 .89 .63 .73
	Avorane For Al	l Grade	
	.29	1	.69

Comparison of correlations.—As can be easily seen by corraring the correlations in the column for the years 1930, 1931, and 1932 with those in the column for 1935, 1934, and 1935, there is no case in which the correlation failed to become higher after the new style report card was introduced.

Arithmetic. -- In all three grades, Arithmetic showed a higher correlation between the teacher's grades and the subject-ages than did any other subject during the period of the traditional report card. A plausible reason for this seems to be that Arithmetic is a subject that lends itself easily toward objective grading, so it was much easier for a teacher to judge a publicare correctly than in a less objective subject.

The correlation for Arithmetic in the third grade during the three years when the traditional report cerd was used was .21. In the fifth grade, for the same years, it was .38 and for the seventh, .48. This shows an increase in the coefficients of correlation that is carellel with the advance of school grades. Since the higher the school grade, the more tests are given, it would seen logical to assume that with an increase in the exacut of testing, there would be a tendency for teachers to grade more accurately. However, even with an objective selfect such as writhhetic, we find that during the time of the traditional report cord, there was a correlation of .34 as an average for all three grades and that during the next three years, after the change in reject cards, there was, as

an average for the three grades, as correlation of .72. This was and increase of .38.

Spelling. --During the use of the traditional report cards, the lowest correlation was found in Spelling. For the third grade there was a correlation of .14, for the fifth, a correlation of .35 and a correlation of .21 for grade seven. The higher correlation in the fifth grade is due to the fact that in this grade in South Park Elementary School, there has always been a special emphasis placed upon spelling, in connection with dictionary and reference work of the library program. As no formal spelling is taught in the seventh grade, this lower correlation is in no doubt due to that fact. The fact, however, that there is a .44 average increase in the correlation for the three grades with the change in report cards show that the spelling instructors, as well as other teachers, were made more conscious of the abilities of their pupils.

Increase in coefficients of correlation for all subjects. -In considering the average increase in the coefficients of
correlation for the different subjects, there is found a gain
as follows:

Reading (Third	only)	•		•	•	•	.54
Language		•	•	•	•	*	.51
Spelling			•		•		.44
Arithmetic		•	•	•	•	•	.38
Geography				•	•	•	.34
Mistory		•	•				.21

As all conditions except the change in reports remained constant, it would appear that the change in reports alone is responsible for the higher correlation during the period of the New type card. The fact that the greatest increase was found in Reading is most explainable by the fact that it is the most subjective subject as far as agading is concurred. Therefore it is most responsive to the increased efforts to grade accurately. There was less change in Geography and Mistory because, since formal recitations have been abolished in these two subjects and the project and unit methods used, accurate grading is hard to do.

In considering the coefficients of correlation from the standpoint of school grades, it is found that there was an increase in the average correlations for all subjects as follows:

Third	grade	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•53
Fifth	rade	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		.34
Sevent	th ared	A	_							38

The third grade in the South Park Schools is considered a part of the primary department, and few formal tests have ever been used. Therefore it was an easy matter for the teachers to be lax in their grading until a greater incentive toward careful child consideration was added.

CHAPTER III

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The fact that the parents saw their children's grades no doubt exerted an influence upon the teacher's grades and is possibly a minor cause for the increase in the correlations between the teachers' grades and the subject-ages. The real cause of the increased correlation lies in the fact that it is impossible for a teacher to write the parents concerning the child's work, his good and bad qualities and reasons for these, without first carefully analysing and considering the child in question.

Conclusion. This necessary thought and analysis of each pupil has resulted in much more accurate grades. This is proved by the fact that the average of the coefficients of correlation between the teachers' grades and the subject-ages, for all subjects considered in the three grades was .29 for the years 1930, 1931, and 1932, during the use of the traditional report card, and a correlation of .69 for the years 1935, 1934, and 1935, during which time the New Report was used. This is a .4 closer correlation. Based upon the resulth of this study, therefore it would be safe and logical to conclude that the type of Report card now in use in the South Park Schools is a worthwhile factor in a step toward more accurate grading.

Recommendations .-- Since with the personal type of

Report card the grading has become more accurate, it would be logical to assume that even more personal cards would bring about better grading. However in recommending their use, the time element must be considered. Schools where teachers are more over-worked than in the system considered will be forced to make their reports more formal, while teachers in other schools who may have more time can make their reports more personal than South Park Elementery School has. Whatever the case, it is recommended that the traditional report card be abolished, and letter reports, as personal as the school set-up permits, be tried.

APPENDIX

The following forms of tables were used in this study.

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Three of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Arithmetic)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Three of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Arithmetic)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Three of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Reading)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Three of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Reading)

Scatter-gran Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers! Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Three of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Spelling)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teacher's Grades and the Subject-ages For Trade Three of 1033, 1934, and 1935. (Spelling)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Three of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Language)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Trade Three of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Language)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Five of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Arithmetic)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Five of 1935, 1934, and 1935. (Arithmetic)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Five of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Geography)

APPENDIX (continued)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the subject-ages For Grade Five of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Geography)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages for Grade Five of 1930, 1931 and 1932. (Spelling)

Scatter-gram Showing The Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Five of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Spelling)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Five of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Language)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Five of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Language)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Five of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (History)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Five of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (History)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Seven of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Arithmetic)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Seven of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Arithmetic)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ares For Grade Seven of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Geography)

Scatter-gram Shoving the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teacher's Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Seven of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Geography)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Seven of 1930, 1931 and 1932. (Spelling)

APPENDIX (continued)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Seven of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (Spelling)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Sevan of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (Language)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Seven of 1933, 1934, and 1938. (Language)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ares For Grade Seven of 1930, 1931, and 1932. (History)

Scatter-gram Showing the Coefficient of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grade Seven of 1933, 1934, and 1935. (History)

Complete Tabulation of All Coefficients of Correlation Between the Teachers' Grades and the Subject-ages For Grades Three, Five, and Seven, for the Years 1930-1935, inclusive.

TABLE 1

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TLACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THIRD GRADE

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Arithmetic)

	Γ	i	 		_								Γ	·····
S.A.	Àt	A	A -	B+	В	В-	C +	С	C-	D+	D	D-	E	Total
15-		 							-					
14-14.11						i								
13-13.11		 												
12-12.11														
11-11.11		10			6		2	9	1		1			29
10-10.11	4	18	7	7	18	1	8	20	1		6		2	92
9-9.11		ll	1		11		1	10		1	3			38
8-8.11	1	30	ප	7	41	2	10	35	2		11			147
7-7,11		8		1	20	3	3	20	1	1	5		2	63
6-6.11		2			13	4	6	21			10		1	57
5-5.11		1	1		2			2			1	!	1	8
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total	5	79	17	15	111	10	30	117	5	2	27		6	434

TABLE 2

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE THIRD GRADE

OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Arithmetic)

S.A.	A٠	A	A-	B+	В	B-	C+	С	C_	Dτ	D	D -	R	Total
15-														
14-14,11														
13-13,11								-		-				
12-12.11														
11-11.11		21	1		2									24
10-10.11		10	2	9	5	1		2			1			30
9-9.11		5	2	12	36	3	2	6		3			1	70
8-8.11		5		3	20	1	34	55	21	2	1.1		1	153
7-7.11		3			5		6	17	6	6	19	2	3	67
6-6.11									2	4	20	3	12	41
5-5,11								1			9	2	9	21
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total		44	5	24	6 8	5	42	81	29	15	60	7	26	406

TABLE 3

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE THIRD GRADE

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Reading)

S.A.	A+	A	A-	В÷	В	в -	C+	С	C -	D+	- D	D-	E	Total
15-							·							
14-14.11				-		-								
13-13.11											İ			
12-12.11														
11-11.11		ε	2		6			6						20
10-10.13	1	12	4	2	12		3	14	4		7		1	60
9-9.11	1	16	4		13		2	10	1		5		1	53
8-8.11		25	8	9	34	13	17	42	7	3	25	1	2	186
7-7.11		10	2		16	4	16	11	3		1 0			72
6-6.11		3			6		7	9			8		2	35
5-5.11			1	1	5	1	4	5	1		1		2	21
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total	2_	72	21	12	92	18	49	97	16	3	56	1	8	447

TABLE 4

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE THACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE THIRD GRADE

OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Reading)

S.A.	A÷	A	Α-	B+	В	В-	C +	С	C -	D +	D	D -	E	Total
15-														
14-14.11														
13-13.11														
12-12.11											-			
11-11,11	1	2 3			8_								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	32
10-10,11		14	7	2	25		2	15	1		1			67
9-9.11		4	2	3	16	12	19	41	5		7			109
8-8,11		2		1	4	1	6	47	10		23		9	1.03
7-7.11		2			2	-	_1	19	8	4	14	1	1	52
6-6.11						11				_1_	15	_3_	8	28
5-5.11								1			1_	2	9	13
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total	1	45	9	6	55	14	28	123	24	_5_	61	6	27	404

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN
THE TEACHERS' GRADLS AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE THIRD GRADE
OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Spelling)

S.A.	A+	A	A-	B+	В	В	C+	С	C-	D	D	D-	E	Total
15-														
14-14.11														
13-15.11							_							
12-12.11														
11-11.11		3			8			1						12
10-10-11	2_	24	6	2	20	3	3	12	2		6			80
9-9.11	1	30	9	6	29	7	14	33	11		8	3	2	153
8-8,11	3	5	9	5	18	3	19	21	6	1	15	1	1	107
7-7.11	_5	5	1	2	4	4	4	6	1	1	5			38
6-6.11	4	4_	2	1	7	1	3	6	1_		3	man Artistan	1	3 3
5-5.11		**************************************				1	3	1					1	6
4-4.11				·										
0-3,11		-												
Total	15	71	27	_16	86	19	46	80	21	2.	34	4	5.	429

TABLE 6

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE THIRD GRADE

OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Spelling)

	t -		1			1								
S.A.	A+	A	<u>A</u> _	B+	В	B-	C+	С	C_	D+	D	_D-	E	Total
15-														
14-14,11													-	
12-13,11													-	
12-12.11														
11-11,11		13	1	2	1			2						19
10-10.11	13	38	19	12	8	3		2						95
9-9.11	6	30	3	3	10	5	11	42	7		3		1	121
8-8,11	1	22	10	5	5		1	8	12	2	23	1	2	92
7-7.11			1		6	1		11			16	1	8	44
6-6.11	3	3		1	1		1				7		9	25
5-5.11								l						
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total	23	106	34	23	31	9	13	65	19	2	49	2	20	396

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE CORFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN
THE TRACMERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE THIRD GRADE
OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Language)

S.A.	A+	A	A-	B+	В	В-	C+	С	C -	D+	D	D	E	Total
15-														
14-14-11														
13-13.11														
12-12.11														
11-11,11		10			19	1	2	13			2			47
10-10.11		9	2	1	2			<u>Ç</u>			3			21
9-9.11		17	1	5	17		2	17	1		9	-	1	70
8-8.11		29	5	6	45	1	13	50	. 20		31		1	201
7-7.11		6	2	1	5	_5	14	13	6_		6		1	59
6-6.11		2			7		1	2	1		3			16
5-5.11		2		1	.7			5			5		1	21
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total		75	10	14	102	7	32	104	2 8		59		4	435

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN
THE TEACHERS' CRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE THIRD GRADE
OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Language)

S.A.	A¥	A	A-	B+	В	В-	C+	С	c -	DH	D	D-	E	Total
15-														
14-14.11														····
13-13.11														
12-12.11														
11-11.11	1	19		1	3						1			25
10-10.11	1	14	10	8	15	3		2						53_
9-9.11		2	2	8	8	1		1						22
8-8.11		8		5	20	2	40	44	56		22		4	201
7-7.11								13	1	1	35	20	14	
6-6.11		1			1			1			9	2	7	21
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total	2	44	12	22	47	8	40	61	57	1	67	22	25	406

TABLE 9

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

OF 1950, 1951, and 1952 (Arithmetic)

S.A.	A+	A	A-	B+	В	B -	C +	С	C -	D+	D	D -	E	Total
15-														
14-14.11		1			2									3
13-13,11		8	16	4	11		2	9	2					52
12-12.11	6_	7	11	5	13	2	1	5	2		3			55
11-11.11	3	12	8	8	22	2	6	11	3		3		2	80
10-10.11		2	ລ	4	12	6	3	10	1	2	6			48
9-9.11			4	4	11	3	5	8	3		6			44
8-8.11		1	ε	12	24	7	11	20	3		в		13	105
7-7.11														
6-6.11														
5-5.11											المرسومين والمستوارات			
4-4,11														
0-3.11														
Total	9	31	49	37	95	20	28	63	14	2	24		15	38 7

TABLE 10

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TLACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

OF 1932, 1934, and 1935 (Arithmetic)

S.A.	A+	A	<u>A</u> –	B+	В	B-	C+	С	C-	D -4	D	D-	E	Total
15-		2			1			1						4
14-14.11		6	4	2	2	~		1_	1					16
13-15.11		8	7	16	31	8	4	4	1	2	1			82
12-12.11		1	3	11	21	5	11	14	10	3	5	1	1	86
11-11.11		2			6	2	1	18	3	2	7	4	3	48
10-10.11			1		1	1	2	G	6	2	2	5	2	28
9-9.11						1		2	3	2	10	5	5	28
8-8.11							2	1		2	1		2	8
7-7.11							1				1	1	Q.	7
6-6.11														
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total		19	15	25	62	17	21	47	24	13	27	16	17	307

TABLE 11

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Geography)

S.A.	A+	A	A -	B +	В	B -	C +	C	c_	D +	D	D _	R	Total
15-		6				3_								9
14-14.11		3	6	24	21	12	3							69
13-13.11			6		6									12
12-12,11		6	21	3	б			3						39
11-11.11	18	3	18	9	27	3	6	30	9		15	3	9	150
10-10.11			9		6	3	3_	6			3		6	36
9-9.11	9				15		6	10	6		3			49
8-8.11	9_		3		12			6					6_	36
7-7.11			9		9				6		3	3	3	3 3
6-6.11														
5-5,11														
4-4.11														
0-3,11														· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total	36	18	72	36	102	21	18	55	21		24	6	24	433

TABLE 12

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Geography)

S.A.	A+	A	A -	B+	В	В-	C +	С	C -	D+	D	D -	E	Total
15-		7	3	2	4	1								17
14-14.11	2	7	5	13	20	1	2	1		1		1		53
13-13.11		1	7	5	11	2	11	13	1	1	2	1		55
12-12.11		, 1	1	3	7	3	4	12			1	1		33
11-11-11			1	3	15	4	8	12	6	7	4	4	2	66
10-10.11			1	1	6	1	4	3	4	3	7	5	1	36
9-9.11			2	1					1	1	2	1	3	11
8-8.11			1		1	2	1	1	4		4	3	2	19
7-7.11				1				2	-	1	2		8	14
6-6.11					-						~			
5-5,11					******				-					
4-4.11					•									
0-3.11									-					
Total	2	16	21	29	64	14	30	44	16	14	22	16	16	304

TABLE 13

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Spelling)

S.A.	A-4	A	A~	B- /	В	В-	C +	С	C -	D+	D	D-	E	Total
15-		12	2		6									20
14-14.11		10	6	2	19	1	ı	7			4			50
13-13,11	4	6	21	5	11	2	1	8	2		5			65
12-12.11		7	17	12	51	9	9	20	6		6		4	141
11-11,11		1	4	4	14	9	14	13	7	1	14		4_	85
10-10.11				2	3			5			2		2	14
9-9,11			2		5	2		4						13
8-8.11		2		2		3		Ť			4		ខ	17
7-7.11														
6-6.11													<u> </u>	
5-5.11								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
4-4.11												_		
0-3,11														
Total	4	38	52	27	109	26	25	61	1 5	1	35		12	405

TABLE 14

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE T ACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Spelling)

			 			!			 -	Τ	 	 	 1	
S.A.	Αψ	A	Λ-	Β -/	В	B-	C +	С	C-	D+	D_	D_	E	Total
15-	1	11	16	1 5	15	6	1_	7	1	L _	1_			74
14-14.11		2	3	8	26	15	17	8	7					86
13-15.11]	2	4	2	6	3	17	37	28				1	100
12-12.11		3	2		4].	ડ	15	6	4	3	1		41
11-11.11		1	æ			1	1	7	3		6	4	1	26
10-10.11						г		1		2	16	4	4	29
9-9-11			7		7			2		4	7		8	23
					7			1		3			<u>1</u> 5	
8-8-11					-			k			_5		10	22
7-7-11														
6-6.17			-											
5-5.11														
4-4.11								:						
0-3.11													-	
Total	1	19	28	25	53	28	38	78	45	10	38	9	29	401

TABLE 15

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TLACHERS' GRADEL AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Language)

Marting and Recognition of the control of the	·				·		 -	,	 	,		 -	 	~
S.A.	A+	A	A -	B≠	E.	В-	C_+		_c	Dy	D_	D ~	E	Total
15-														
14-14.11		1	1	2	6									10
13-13.11		10	2	3	9	2	4	3	2		3_		1	39
12-12.11		13	6	1	13		10	280			5		1	57
11-11.11		15	ð	6	32	5	9	23	4		3		3	109
10-10.11		9		8	22		5	15	1		8		2	70
9-9.11		5	3		11		2	11			6		1	40
8-8.11		1	3		14	4.	4	13			2		ಒ	43
7-7.11			1		2	-			-		1		1	5
6-6.11			-			 			-					
5-5.11		-												
4-4.11														
0-3.11	† -													
Total		54	25	20	109	11	34	7 3	7		28		12	373

TABLE 16

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE CONFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN
THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES OF THE FIFTH GRADE
OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Language)

S.A.	A+	A	A-	B+	В	В~	C +	С	C-	D+	D	D_	E	Total
15-		2	6	3	1	3		2	2					19
14-14.11		1	11	9	12		1	2			1			37
13-13.11		5	10	6	11	6	5	2	2					47
12-12.11		1	4	4	10	2	6	5	2	1	1			36
11-11.11		4_	3_	10	17	2	5	23	8	1	1_			75
10-10.11			3	3	1	2	2	10	2	2_	2	1		28
9-9.11			1	1	3_		1	8	7	4	11	1		37
8-8.11					-	2		3	2	1	ន	1	1	12
7-7.11					2				2	3	3	2_	5	17
6-6.11				-				· •• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
5-5.11														
4-4.11								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
0-3.11														
Total		13	38	36	57	17	20	56	27	12	81	5	6	308

TABLE 17

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADE: AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (History)

			····			· · · ·	r		Γ		 	 	r	
S.A.	A7	A	Λ-	B+	P	B-	C +	C_	C-	D+	D	D -	E	Total
15-		3			1									4
14-14.11		5	2		5									12
13-13.11	2	10	15	5	18	2	2	6			3		1	64
12-12.11	3	6	17	4	20	1	1	7	2		4			65
11-11.11	1	7	4	6	31	1	6	11			2		2	71
10-10.11		2	2	4	9	5	2	13	1	1	5			44
9-9.11		1	3	3	16	5	10	10	6		7		ទ	64
_8-8.11			4	7	1 3	4	æ	1.1	2		4		4	57
7-7.11		1		1	2	1		4			2		1	12
6-6.11														
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total	6	35	47	30	115	19	29	62	11	1	27		11	393

TABLE 18

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

OF 1935, 1934, and 1935 (History)

	1	a		<u> </u>						<u> </u>	ا			
S.A.	A +	A	A-	Β+	В	В-	C +	C	c -	Dz	D	D -	E	Total
15-		2	3		1	1	1							8
14-14.11		5	11	5	10	4	5	3						43
13-13.11		4	6	9	21	3	9	4	3		5			64
12-12.11		2	4	2	10	8	1	13	4		2	1	1	4 8
11-11.11		5	3	3	8	4	3	20	4	1	8	5	1	65
10-10.11			2	1	4	3	3	5	2	3	6	1	1	31
9-9,11					2	1	3	4	2	3	10		1	26
8-8.11		1					3	2	3	1	2	7	2	21
7-7.11	1						1			1	1.		1	4
6-6.11														
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3,11														
Total		19	29	20	56	24	29	51	18	9	34	14	7	310

TABLE 19

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR GRADE SEVEN

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Arithmetic)

		1.				<u> </u>					_	1_		
S.A.	A +	A	A -	B+	В	B-	C+	C	C-	D+	D	D-	E	Total
15-		3	5		8	1	2	3	•		1			23
14-14.11	1	5	12	3	15	1_	7	12	10		1			67
13-13.11		7	8	6	22	8	8	13	4		11	1		88
12-12.11		2	5	3	9	6	7	17	12		11	10	2	84
11-11.11		2	1	1	2	1	7	6		1	8	5	2	34
10-10.11						1	4	7	2		4		1	19
9-9.11							1	3	3		3			10
8-8.11					1			3			3		ಒ	9
7-7.11														
6-6.11														
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3,11														
Total	1	19	31	13	57	18	36	64	31	1	42	14	7	334

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWLG THE COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION BETWEEN
THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR THE SEVENTH GRADE

OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Arithmetic)

S.A.	A+	A	A -	B+	В	В-	C+	С	C-	D+	D	D-	R	Total
15-	2	12	2 5	10	23	9		6						87_
14-14.11		7	3	5	12	5	3_	24	13		8			76
13-13.11		6			5		7	22	10		2			52
12-12.11		1	3		2	1	2	3	6		7	5		30
11-11.11			2		1		1	12	3	6	10	2	2_	39
10-10.11		1	2					1		3	12	4	6	29
9-9.11			1		1					3	4		6	15
8-8.11											2		6	8
7-7.11														
6-€.11														
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total	2	27	36	15	44	15	13	68	32	12	41	11	20	336

TABLE 21

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TLACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR GRADE SEVEN

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Geography)

	r		<u> </u>											
S.A.	A+	A	A-	B +	В	В—	C +	С	C-	D+	D	D -	E	Total
15-		16	5	2	26	4	6	15	5		3			82_
14-14.11	1	11	7	4	22	7	12	12	9		2			87
13-13.11		10	6	6	19	ð	7	23	4		14	వి		100
12-12.11					5		5	8	2		3		1	24
11-11,11		1		1	1	1	4	4	1		3	i	ລ	18
10-10.11		2	1		2		4	3	3		4.			19
9-9.11						1	3	2			1		1	8
8-8.11					1	1		4	3		2		5	14
7-7.11														
6-6.11														
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total	1	40	19	13	76	23	41	71	27		32	ຂ	7	352

TABLE 22

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORTLATION BETWEEN
THE THACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR GRADE SEVEN

OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Geography)

S.A.	A.t	A	A-	<u>B</u> +	В	В-	C+	<u>C</u>	<u>c</u> -	D-I	D	D -	B	Total
15-	1	17	18	15	29	5		8	2		2			92
14-14.11		10	1	3	23	4	5	36	16		4			102
15-13.11		4	3	1	4	7	16	31	18	2	12	5	1	100
12-12,11		2	1		1	2		4	-	2	17	5	5	35
11-11-11						_1_				4	В	1	4	16
10-10.11		1			1			1			7	1_	5	16
9-9,11					1						1		7	9
8-5,11						-							8	2
7-7.11														
6-6.11														
<u>0-5.11</u>														
4-6,11														
0-3.11														
Total .	1	34	23	14	59	19	21	80	36	8	49	10	22	376

TABLE 23

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE CORFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS GRADEL AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR GRADE SEVEN

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Spelling)

S.A.	A +	Â	A -	B-/	В	₽-	C+	c	c-	\mathbf{D}_{\neq}	D	D -	E	Total
15-	1	27	27	4	17	3	7	16	g					105
16-14-11		18	23	4	14	3	7	18	9		13			109
13-13-11	-	8	4		33	1	with the second second	12			10			68
12-12-11		2	1	2	16	2	2	6					2	33
11-11-11	2		2	4	5	2		6			2			21
10-10-11				·	2			2			- 1000			4
9-9-11		-		-	3	.	r	1	1		_2_			7
8-5-11	2		1		5			1						9
7-7-11	8				3			6		1	в	1		19
6-6-11											 			
5-5-11					-									
4-4-11														
0-3-11				****							enti edile de gillo			
Total	7	55	52	14	96	11	16	68	19	1	33	2	2	375

TABLE 24

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR GRADE SEVEN

OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (Spelling)

S.A.	A +	A	A-	Β+	В	В-	C+	C	c-	D+	D	D-	E	Total
15-		14	21	10	30	20	4	10	7		1			117
14-14.11		4	3	5	6	12	21	15		_2_				68
13-13.11			7	2	1	6	9	23	18		3	4	1	74
12-12.11		1	2		3	3	3	4	2	6	14	2	1	41
11-11.11			2				4	8	2	4	10	3	8	41
10-10.11			2_		1			1			4	1	5	14
9-9.11									1		3		7	11
8-8.11											1		5	6
7-7.11														
6-6.11														
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total		19	37	17	41	41	41	61	30	12	36	10	27	372

TABLE 25

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-ACES FOR GRADE SEVEN

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (Language)

S.A.	A+	A	A-	B+	В	В-	C+	C	C	Dr	D	D	R	Total
15-	ı	9	4		17	3	3	14	2					63
14-14.13	2	12	6	4	20	5	9	7	11		5		1	82
13-13.11	4	8	8	4	17	6	3	27	9	1	9		2	98
12-12.11		3	2_		11	4	5	13	8		6	1	1	54
11-11.11		3	1		6	2	2	8	5		7	1		35
10-10.11		2			1		1	1	5		4		3	17
9-9,11								3			2	1		6
8-8.11			ı		1			2	2		1		2	9
7-7.11													1	1
6-6.11														
5-5,11														
4-4.11				<u> </u>										
0-3.11														
Total	7	37	22	8	73	20	23	75	42	1	34	3	10	355

TABLE 26

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR GRADE SEVEN

OF 1935, 1934, and 1935 (Language)

S.A.	ΑŤ	A	A -	Ви	- B	В-	C +	C	c -	D+	D	D-	R	Total
15-		20	9	24	9	9		ļ						71
14-14.11			<u> </u>		15	27	30	9	ļ				<u> </u>	81
13-13-11				6		9	3	23	21	15	3			80
12-12.11									3	3	6		3_	15
11-11.11					-						9		12	21
10-10.11											3		6	9
9-9.11													4	4
8-8.11													3	3_
7-7.11														
6-6.11														
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total		20	9	30	24	4 5	33	32	24	18	21		28	#84

TABLE 27

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR GRADE SEVEN

OF 1930, 1931, and 1932 (History)

			,	F					 	,				1
S.A.	A+	A	A-	B+	В	B-	C +	C	<u>c</u> -	D#	D	D-	R	Total
15-		12	3	2	14	_1_	2	12	2					48
14-14-11		18	5_	5	21	9	5	16	4		4		~~ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	87
13-13.11		3	4	2	24	8	9	7	5		4			65
12-12-11		6	2	٦.	16	3	5	13	4		4			54
11-11-11		ı	ı		5		4	3	3		4		_1_	22
10-10-11		2			7		3	5	1		2	3	2	25
9-9-11		2	1		8	1	2	11	1		7	_z	2	37
8-8.11]		3		3_	4	1		2		2	16
7-7.11														
6-6.11														t t
5-5.11														
4-4.11														
0-3.11														
Total		44	17	10	98	21	33	71	21		27	5	7	354

TABLE 28

SCATTER-GRAM SHOWING THE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN

THE TEACHERS' GRADES AND THE SUBJECT-AGES FOR GRADE SEVEN

OF 1933, 1934, and 1935 (History)

								_	C-			7	E	m-4-7
S.A.	_A+	_A	A:	B +	<u> </u>	B-	C±	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	D+	D	D.	-	Total
15	_1_	12	74	7	17	4	1_	4_	1		ļ			61_
14-14.11		7	12	5	33	15	10	22	14		3			121
13-13-11	٦	3	4	2	3	1	11	16	13		11		1	66
12-12.11		2.	3		8		4	20	9	4	7	2	2	61
11-11-11		ז	4		ן		2	4			14		7	27
10-10.11					-		7		1	7		3	6	12
					7				7					11
9-9-11								2			3		4_	
8-8.11									1			1	5	7
7-7.11														
6-6.11														
5-5.11													:	
4-4.11														
0-5,11														
Total	2	25	37	14	63	20	29	68	40	5	38	6	19	366