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A Preliminary Report of a New Departure in Mental Measurements and Some of its Practical Applications

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seven measures of eye-movements were established on reading material moderate in difficulty and requirement of comprehension. Varying difficulties of reading material and requirements of comprehension gave significant differences in eye-movements for duration of fixation, size of fixation, and rate of reading; mode of duration and extent of forward shift remained fairly constant.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

A LABORATORY INVESTIGATION OF PROBLEM
SOLVING IN PLANE GEOMETRY

LYLE K. HENRY

In investigating the mental processes involved in geometry problem solving the present study attempted to eliminate some of the inadequacies of paper and pencil analyses by the following procedure:

1. The stimuli were arranged according to increasing degrees of elaboration and presented to subjects, individually, through an exposure apparatus for a timed interval.
2. The subject expressed his ideas verbally, as they occurred, and these were recorded by a microphone-dictaphone unit.
3. The meanings of the responses were ascertained by cross reference and by use of a controlled set of questions.

The data obtained throw light on the status of insight and meaning in this field of subject matter.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF A NEW DEPARTURE IN
MENTAL MEASUREMENTS AND SOME OF
ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

D. D. FEDER

The field of mental measurements has been dominated by a theory sterile in its contributions to systematized psychology. Moreover, most traditional types of objective examinations do not adequately test anything more than amount of discrete information compiled.

This technique goes beyond mere information, getting into the

subtler intricacies of human thought and the functional aspects of intelligence. A definite theoretical psychological basis underlies this approach, and it is believed that important contributions to general theory can result from this type of experimentation.

Future use in the individualization of instruction at the rate and level of the student's ability is described.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

A MEASURE OF THE AMOUNT OF CHEATING BY COLLEGE STUDENTS

E. O. FINKENBINDER

Can college students be expected to score their own or others papers without overlooking some of the errors or without changing some of the answers so as to cover up errors that have been made?

Papers containing +, -, True, False, Yes, No as answers were photographed without the students' knowledge then returned to the class the day after the test. A chart containing the correct answers was presented for them to use as a key for scoring their papers, — in some classes their own papers, yet in other classes, papers written by other students in the class.

The percentage of students who change their own answers so as to make them correct and thus do not count them as errors is around fifty, varying slightly from class to class. About five per cent will change another's answer or overlook errors in another's paper.

IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE,
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

THE APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFI- CATION OF CHANGES EFFECTED THROUGH LEARNING TO PROBLEMS OF CUR- RICULUM CONSTRUCTION

R. H. OJEMANN

Descriptions of the objectives of education have varied from general, all-inclusive statements, to extended lists of details. The