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AN ANALYSIS OF SPELLING AND LANGUAGE ERRORS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS OF THE MARION COUNTY ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST

by Edythe Gunter Burdin

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree ' of Master of Science

> Division of Graduate Instruction Butler University Indianapolis 1942

LD 701 .B82h B862.

ACKNOWLE DGMEN TS

For their many helpful criticisms, the writer wishes to express her appreciation to the members of her committee, Dean P. M. Bail, Dr. Amos Carlile, and Dr. Albert Mock. Especially, she wishes to thank Dr. Carlile for his invaluable guidance throughout the development of this study.

The writer also wishes to express her gratitude to the Butler University College of Education for the collection of data used in this study.

B.G.B.

Indianapolis, 1942

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AN ANALYSIS OF SPELLING AND LANGUAGE BREORS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS OF THE MARION COUNTY ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST

CHAPTER I

The Problem: -- The purpose of this investigation is to find answers to the following questions concerning the results of the spelling and the language tests which were used in the Marion County Achievement Contests:

SPELLING

- 1. What words were misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the pupils in grades three to eight inclusive during the years 1935 and 1937 through 1940?
- 2. What are the trends:
- (a) In the misspellings of each word included in this investi-
- (b) In the mean per cents of the misspellings of these words for each of the five years?
- 3. What are the dominant misspellings of the incorrectly spelled words?

LANGUAGE

- 1. What questions were answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the pupils in grades three to eight inclusive during the years 1936, 1938, and 1940?
 - 2. What are the trends:

- (a) In the incorrect answers of each question in language included in this investigation?
- (b) In the mean per cents of the incorrect answers of these questions for each of the three years?
- 3. What are the dominant incorrect answers of the questions answered incorrectly?

Source of Material:—The material for this study was compiled from spelling tests written by 1256 grade school pupils and from language tests written by 765 grade school pupils in the Marion County Achievement Contest. The errors in spelling were compiled for the years 1935, 1937, through 1940. The year 1936 was eliminated because of the dissimilarity of the words used that year. However, in 1935, and 1937 through 1940 the identical list of words was used. The errors in the language tests were compiled for the years 1936, 1938, and 1940. These years were chosen as a representative sample.

Method: -Each spring for the past seven years achievement tests have been given at Butler University by the College of Education over subject matter covered by the county schools in grades three to eight. These tests over individual subjects are identical from year to year and were prepared by faculty members of the College of Education. The pupils tested were winners in an elimination contest held in their respective schools.

The spelling examination used in the achievement tests was compiled by Miss Elizabeth Bettcher, Assistant Professor in the College of Education. She consulted the following spelling lists: the Ayars Spelling Scale, One Hundred Demons by Jones, The Teacher's Word Book by Thorndike, and the Indiana state adopted text books -- My Word Book,

Book I, for grades three and four, and Progress in Spelling, for the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

The Language questions for each grade were selected at random by Miss Emma Colbert, Associate Professor of Education and Assistant Dean in the College of Education, on the basis of her evaluation alone.

The procedure in this study consisted of determining the per cent of errors in the spelling and language tests. Only the words which were incorrectly spelled by 20 per cent or more of the pupils, and only the questions in language which were incorrectly answered by the same per cent were included in this study. The misspelled words, incorrectly answered language items, trends, and dominant errors were obtained from these items.

Limitations: This study has certain limitations. In view of the fact that various members of the faculty of the College of Education prepared the examinations, the tests were not standardized and cannot be checked against a more widely established norm for the same examination.

The tabulations may not be 100 per cent accurate. Penmanship of the pupil proved to be a factor of considerable difficulty. Often it was necessary in case of doubt carefully to analyze the individual letter and compare with the letter-pattern of the pupil.

Since the pupils were given a limited amount of time for each examination, many of the language questions near the end of the tests remained unanswered.

Samples of original tests are found in the Appendix.

CHAPTER II

FINDINGS - SPELLING ERRORS

The findings of this study are shown in Chapters II and III.

The results for spelling are given in Chapter II and those for language in Chapter III. The general plan of the report of the spelling tests is the same as that of the questions in the Problem, that is, misspelled words are discussed first, trends second, and dominant misspellings third. Each grade is reported separately in the same way. Each test consisted of 50 words.

GRADE THREE

Misspelled Words: --The words misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the third grade pupils are shown in Table 1. These words are arranged in order of the frequency of misspellings by years. Twenty-eight words are included in the table which means that more than half the words in the test were misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the third grade pupils. Half the words were missed by more than 39 per cent of the group. The mean per cent of the group misspelling each word is 42.9. The highest per cent missing one word is 83.4. This occurred in the spelling of the word beggar.

The range of per cent of error in the five year period is 59.7.

The range of per cent of error in the upper half of the group in the five year period is 44.1, while the range of per cent in the lower half of the group is 15.2. This may be interpreted to mean that there is greater variability in spelling ability as the words become more difficult. This

same difference may be noted in other grades.

Trends:--(a) No general trend in spelling ability is noticeable in Table 1. Only one word, beggar, shows a consistent change in one direction. It was not a difficult word in the first year recorded, but in the year 1937 it reached an error of 52 per cent and gradually increased each year. This record indicates either that this word was one of difficulty in the last four years recorded, or that the third grade pupils were not familiar with it. The per cent incorrectly spelling the remaining twenty-seven words is irregular from year to year. However, the per cent of error for twenty-four of the words was lowest in the year 1935.

(b) The means of the incorrect spellings of the twenty-eight words for the five years show an upward tendency for the first three years, no change for the fourth year and a decrease for the fifth. In other words, spelling ability in the five year period was highest in 1935, decreased for the next two years, remained constant for 1839, and then increased in 1940.

In table 2 are listed the most dominant incorrect spellings of the words from table 1, and the frequency of each form of misspelling expressed in per cent. The remaining per cents of incorrect spellings of each word were scattered among numerous other misspellings. These findings approximate closely those secured by Gates. The words having an homonym were high in per cent of error. The word knew was misspelled new 88 per cent; bare, bear 73 per cent, and whole, hole 83 per cent. Menden-

Arthur I. Gates, A List of Spelling Difficulties In 3876 Words, (Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1937), p. 24.

TABLE 1

THE TWENTY-EIGHT MOST DIFFICULT THIRD GRADE SPELLING WORDS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THE FREQUENCY OF MISSPELLINGS MADE DURING THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD, 1935, 1937, THROUGH 1940

Number	Most Frequently	Year	r and Ni	umber of	Pupils	,	Per Cent
of	Misspelled	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940	of Error
Word	Words	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	in the 5
	TOLUD	° Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Year Period
1.	beggar	10	88	87	95	99	83.4
2.	ponies	30	67	80	73	72	69.4
3.	whose	20	69	65	66	72	63.5
40	noisy	30	58	63	59	70	60.1
5.	bonnet	45	65	65	51	47	56.3
6.	empty	30	58	59	64	52	55.8
7.	praise	35	63	61	48	56	55.3
8,	quiet	10	28	65	79	60	53.8
9.	bare	15	54	59	64	47	52.4
10.	grate	55	41	59	55	49	51.9
11.	music	15	50	57	46	43	46.1
12.	obey	0	39	44	57	54	44.1
13.	scrape	4.5	32	46	46	41	42.2
14.	whole	10	32	44	46	45	39.3
15.	raise	25	36	36	48	43	38.9
16.	nicely	30	34	42	44	31	36.5
17.	thread	0	43	38	39	39	36.4
18.	busy	0	47	46	44	37	34.9
19.	lose	10	23	34	44	35	32.0
20.	afraid	5	34	36	26	41	31.
21.	again	20	25	31	42	29	31.
22.	cheek	20	36	42	44	6	31.
23.	awhile	10	30	34	39	27	30.5
24.	use	10	69	31	24	22	26.6
25.	catch	5	30	29	24	29	26.2
26.	knew	25	21	31	33	10	24.2
27.	write	5	30	29	17	27	24.2
28.	heard	10	32	25	19	22	23.7
N		20	46	47	45	48	206
M		18,7	43.8	47.7	47.7	43	42.9

Note: Table 1, should be read as follows: The word beggar was misspelled by 10 per cent of 20 pupils in 1935, 82 per cent of 46 pupils in 1937, 87 per cent of 47 pupils in 1938, 95 per cent of 45 pupils in 1939, and 99 per cent of 48 pupils in 1940; an 83.4 per cent of the 206 pupils in the five year period. Other tables of misspelled words are read in a similar manner.

hall in his study of <u>An Analysis of Spelling Errors</u> found that in Grade
III pupils substituted homonyms about two-thirds of the time that the
opportunity presented itself.

Music and busy were words of complete confusion. No dominant error of any significance occurred in either of these words. The word music had fifty-two different misspellings, but only two are listed in the table. The word busy had forty different misspellings, and three are listed in the table. Obey was misspelled 71 per cent as obey, changing the vowel "e" to "a." The letters "e," "a," "i," and "u" are most frequently associated with errors. In the word beggar the letter "a" was changed to "e" 63 per cent of the time. The word ponies had the dominant error ponys, instead of changing the letter "y" to "i" and adding "es" the letter "s" was merely added to form its plural.

James E. Mendenhall, An Analysis of Spelling Errors, (Bureau of Publication, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, 1930), p.10.

2
Ibid., p. 34.

TABLE 2

DOMINANT INCORRECT SPELLINGS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHT MOST
FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED WORDS IN THE THIRD GRADE

Word	. Incorrect Spellings (2)	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings (3)	Word (1)	Incorrect Spellings (2)	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings (3)
l. beggar	begger	63	12. obey	obey	71
00	beger	10	The second by	obeay	6
	bager	8			
	bagger	6	13. serap	scrape	15
	30	3.8	Les hours	skrap	8
2. ponies	ponys	63		scap	8
	ponyes	7		scarp	8
	poneys	5			
			14. whole	hole	83
3. whose	who's	52		310 20	00
4 4 444 44 4	whos	18	15. raise	rase	28
	whoes	17	THE TELESO	rais	18
	W11000	ab I		rise	12
4. Loisy	noisey	22		2 2.00 17	all Ear
as money	noise	11	16. nicely	nicly	20
	nosie	8	AUS MILOURY	nicley	S
	24 2 day 10-0	· ·		niceley	7
5. bonnet	bonet	40		nisley	7
O OCHILO C	bonnit	14		TIND TO A	1
	bonit	6	17. thread	thred	27
	DOLL	0	Tie curasu	thead	10
6. empty	emty	46		theard	S
o e embeh	emtey	5		grastra	
	34"	5	18. busy	harmy	10
	umpty	0	roe onsh	buzy	7
7. praise	22.20.00	0.00		bussy	6
te brarse	prase	27 13		bisy	0
	prays	7.0	19. lose	loose	50
	brazo		Toe T090	loes	14
8. quiet	quite	67		1000	,A. 766
On yours	quit	10	20. afraid	afread	15
	dure	10	ece arrara	afriad	13
O house	hanne	73	11 9 17	err T. Terri	20
9. bare	bear	7	0.3		A 172
	bair	the The Lat	21. again	agin	47
0	*	A 22	II	agian	12
O. grate	great	47	7 - 1	agen	10
	grat	14			20
	grade	4	22. check	oheak	38
			1	check	14
l. music	muice	13	enso ball	chek	7
	mueic	7	11	1	

TABLE 2 - Centinued

Word	Incorrect Spellings (2)	Fer Cent of Incorrect Spellings (3)	Nord (1)	Incorrect Spellings (2)	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings (3)
23. swhile	awile while	30 12	26. knew	new know	88 6
24. use	youse	6 6	27. write	wright right	35 23
25. oatch	cach cath cash chach	19 4 4	28, heard	herd hard head	42 10 10

Note: Table 2 should be read as follows: Column 1 contains the word as correctly spelled, column 2 contains the most dominant errors, and column 3 contains the corresponding per cent of dominant errors. Other tables of dominant misspelled words are read in a similar manner.

GRADE FOUR

Misspelled Words:—The words misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the fourth grade pupils are shown in Table 5. There are seventeen words in this list which means that approximately one third of the words in the test were misspelled by the fourth grade pupils. Half of the words were missed by more than 28 per cent of the group. The mean per cent of the group misspelling each word is 30.4. The highest per cent missing one word is 52.7. This occurred in the spelling of the word daisies. The highest per cent (72) of error recorded in any one year also occurred in this word, in the year 1940. The lowest per cent of error, (2) recorded in any one year was in the word minth in the year 1935.

The range of per cent of error in the five year period is 32.7.

The range of per cent of error in the upper half of the group in the five year period is 13.9, while the range of per cent of error in the lower

half of the group is only 6.6.

The findings show that the fourth grade pupils made higher scores on their test than were made by the third grade. It must be remembered, however, that the tests are not the same.

Trends:—(a) No general trend in spelling ability is noticeable in Table 3. Only two words, borrow and program, show a consistent change in one direction. The word borrow has a 17 per cent error in the year 1935 and increased each year to a 62 per cent of error in 1940. The per cent of error increased each year for the word program, with only 8 per cent in 1935 to 36 per cent of error in 1940. The per cent incorrectly spelling the remaining fifteen words is irregular from year to year.

(b) The means of the incorrect spellings of the seventeen words for the five years show an upward tendency for the first three years, a decrease for the fourth year, and an increase for the fifth. In other words, spelling ability in the five year period was highest in 1935, decreased for the next two years, increased for 1939 and then decreased for 1940.

to the first trace the March place. Togge, grapher, heftere, mealing,

faller, but breef but words of positionable schraden alsor Union was a

Readminth found in his annimals of spatters, structs, a fact them

The second of the second of

TABLE 3

THE SEVENTEEN MOST DIFFIGULT FOURTH GRADE SPELLING WORTS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THE FREQUENCY OF MISSPELLINGS MADE DURING THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD, 1935, 1937, THROUGH 1940

Number	Most Frequently	and the second second second second	ear and	Number	the same of the sa	Property and another state of	Per Cent
of	Wisspelled	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940	of Brror
Word .	Words	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	in the 5
	lika i mang puliwa sa makima ng mak ng mang mang mang mga panganah si lika Milabilitan si lika i lika magang ga	Cent	Cent	Cont	Cent	Cent	Year Period
							And the second s
Lo	daisies	39	. 51	48	46	72	52.7
2.	stretch	14	24	62	51	68	45.8
3.	borrow	17	31	39	44	62	40.3
4.	skipped	25	28	42	35	40	35.3
5.	ohoose	22	28	37	31	40	33
6.	holiday	5	15	48	42	45	33
7.	eighth	19	24	31	26	48	32.1
8.	hoping	17	17	42	42	36	52.1
9.	steak	22	13	42	26	36	28.8
10.	known	- 5	17	88	22	52	26.6
11.	orawl	17	15	35	15	39	25.2
12.	pane	14	4	33	24	26	24.3
13.	ninth	2	13	37	19	34	22.9
14.	scrape	26	8	28	15	31	22
15.	program	8	15	17	26	36	22
16.	fourth	22	19	19	8	32	21.1
17.	ledge	11	4	17	26	34	20
N.	ganggeren di dikan den nigen silan unggelegging yang yang serien silah mendeni dikan digunak menan serien seri	20	46	47	45	48	218
M		16.7	19.1	35.5	29.2	42.6	30.4

Table 4 presents the seventeen words from Table 3 and their dominant misspellings. The homonym words, steak, pane, and fourth, proved to be troublesome in the fourth grade. Ledge, program, holiday, daisies, scrape, and crawl are words of considerable confusion since there was no dominant percentage of error in these words.

Mendenhall found in his analysis of spelling errors, I that there

VANABLI NIWAL -AL

James E. Mendenhall, An Analysis of Spelling Errors, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, 1930), p. 8.

sent in Table 4. These common errors are as follows: 1. Addition of letters—For the word holiday the most frequent error was holliday.

2. Omission of letters—For the word choose the most frequent error was chose. 3. Substitution of letters—For the word borrow the error barrow was most frequent. 4. Trensposition of letters—While Mendenhall considers this as the fourth type of error, such errors are not present in Table 4.

We might add to this analysis two other types of errors: 1. Substitution of homonyms—For the word pane the homonym pain was the most dominant error on the fourth grade examination. 2. Phonetic Spelling—The word known—nown while not the most dominant error does nevertheless indicate an adherence to the principle of spelling a word as it is sounded. In such cases it would seem that the pupil has relied upon his ear (sound) for spelling rather than upon his eye (sight).

The word holiday has four dominant mistakes, all of which are close enough in percentage of error to each other to indicate that the pupils have used a form of phonetic spelling with some confusion as to the use of double letters and vowels. It may be noted that a total of 37 per cent of the pupils misspelling this word used the double "ll." On the other hand 44 per cent of the pupils misspelling this word have indicated by their spelling (holladay, holiday, holaday) the short second syllable of the word. The Merriam-Webster dictionary states that the preferred p. onunciation of this word is holf 1-da. If this word is premounced rapidly or poorly, the "i" becomes "th," which sound to the pupil is represented by the letter a.

This confusion of car sound with the eye word is clearly indi-

cated in most of the other words in this table. It is quite possible, also, that the person administering this particular examination may have pronounced each word somewhat indistinctly, or failed to give the individual child the exact pronunciation as that used by the individual teacher in teaching the sound.

TABLE 4

DOMINANT INCORRECT SPELLINGS OF THE SEVENTERN MOST
FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED WORDS IN THE FOURTH GRADE

Word	Incorrect Spellings (2)	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings (3)	Word	Incorrect Spellings (2)	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings (3)
l. daisies	daises	20	9. steak	stake	75
	daisys	20		steake	4
	dasies	16			
			10. known	knowen	33
2. stretch	strech	43		knew	14
	streach	13		nown	9
	streatch	7		none	7
		,		kown	3
3. borrow	barrow	55		nyatata 19	no di sele
	barow	4	ll. crawl	orall	19
	borow	4		craw	17
	brow	4		crawle	11
	brower	4		a Crup a Store	
		-	12. pane	pain	88
4. skipped	skiped	70		THE COLUMN	
4 4	skip	9	13. ninth	nineth	80
	year in you	li din din din C	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	night	5
5. choose	chose	72		Control of the contro	
	chouse	9	14. scrape	scrap	38
				scape	21
6. holiday	holliday	19		2	
, and a second	holladay	18	15. program	progam	26
	hoilday	16	F	progame	12
	holaday	10		To a Charman	
		and Transfer to tel	16. fourth	forth	75
7. eighth	eight	47		fouth	8
DEWNAL PHE	eigth	14	R 1 6 7 12 12	- 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	eightth	8	17. ledge	leage	25
Per tion 23		WOTER, LACE		lege	18
B. hoping	hopeing	54	H	leadge	11
Park San	hopping	30	and the later of	ledg	11

GRADE FIVE

Misspelled Words: The words misspelled by 20 per cont or more of the fifth grade pupils are shown in Table 5. Twenty-five words, exactly one half the words in the list, are included in the table which means that half of the words in the test were misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the fifth grade pupils. More than half of the words were missed by more than 32 per cent of the group. The mean per cent of the group misspelling each word is 35.1, which is higher than the mean of grade four, but lower than grade three. The highest per cent misspelling one word is 53.9. This occurred in the spelling of the word graw.

The range of per cent of error in the five year period is 32.7. The range of per cent of error in the upper half of the group in the five year period is 21.6, while the range of per cent of error in the lower half of the group is 10.3.

Trends:—(a) No general trend is spelling ability is noticeable in Table 5. Only one word, comfortable, shows a consistent change in one direction. It seemingly was not a difficult word, since the per cent of error in each year was small. The per cent of error varies in a great degree from year to year in grade five. For instance, the thirteenth word on the list, hymn, had an error of 16 per cent in 1935, 65 per cent in 1937, 5 per cent in 1938, 70 per cent in 1939, and 4 per cent in 1940.

(b) The means of the incorrect spellings of the twenty-five words for the five years show an upward tendency for the first two years, a decrease for the third year, and increase for the fourth year, and decrease for the fifth. In other words, spelling ability in the five year period was high in 1935, decreased for the next three years and increased for the fifth.

TABLE 5

THE TWENTY-FIVE MOST DIFFIGULT FIFTH GRADE SPELLING WORDS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THE FREQUENCY OF MISSPELLINGS MADE DURING THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD, 1935, 1937, THROUGH 1940

lumber	Most Frequently	Yes	ar and l	Number (of Pupi	ls	Per Cent
of	Misspelled	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940	of Error
Word	Words	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	in the 5
ander - men grafen (maren ander) - age a		Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Year Period
1.	gnaw	61	59	43	86	29	53.9
2.	terror	8	36	70	47	88	52.2
3 .	February	19	40	70	37	70	50.
4.	niece	55	68	18	72	19	46.4
5.	Wednesday	38	31	70	29	54	45.1
6.	banana	11	19	16	40	40	42.
7.	pronounce	24	36	51	61	37	42.
8 ,	piece	49	40	21	29	17	41.5
9 ,	plateau	58	53	43	45	30	41.5
10.	splitting	38	55	37	38	30	39.8
11.	cupboard	61	44	10	74	11	38.4
12.	pitcher	33	36	45	88	27	35.3
13.	hymn	16	65	5	70	4	32.5
14.	plantation	16	27	45	22	40	31.5
15.	scene	8	40	35	43	25	30.9
16.	whirl	16	23	45	\$4	30	30.
17.	plentiful	11	31	32	31	35	29.6
18.	governor	27	59	2	43	12	29.2
19.	ferry	44	29	21	29	16	26.
20.	freight	38	46	16	29	3	25.2
21.	hurrah	13	44	29	40	3	25.2
22,	blizzard	2	34	24	37	19	23.8
23.	comfortable	8	19	24	24	33	23.4
24.	sponge	36	36	16	22	4	21.6
25.	monument	13	23	35	9	24	21.2
N		20	47	37	44	62	226
M		28.2	39.7	33.8	41.1	27.7	35.1

The incorrect spellings of the twenty-five words in Table 5 are presented in Table 6. The first word gnaw was misspelled as knaw by 48 per cent of the pupils. This can be explained, again, on the basis of sound, for "g" and "k" are the same sounds with but one exception: The "k" is not voiced. The child then seemingly failed to accurately detect

this initial voiced sound.

as their dominant error the emission of a letter or letters, five in transposing a letter, five in substituting a letter, and two words were substituted for homonyms. The homonym for the word ferry (fairy) had a dominant error of 71 per cent, while the spellings of scene were scattered among 14 per cent seen, 11 per cent sene, and 10 per cent sence, a total of 55 per cent. This would leave 65 per cent of error for the word scene that was incorrectly spelled many other ways.

The most dominant per cent of incorrect spellings was for the words niece and piece, each had 78 per cent. The error for these two words was in transposing the letter "e" for "i". The third most dominant per cent of incorrect spelling was for the word splitting (76). In this word, omitting a "t" was the prevelent error.

TABLE 6

DOMINANT INCORRECT SPELLINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIVE MOST FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED WORLS IN THE FIFTH GRADE

Word .	Incorrect Spallings (2)	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings (3)	Word	Incorrect Spellings (2)	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings (3)
l. gnaw	knaw	48	4. niece	neice	78
Ta Division	naw	20		nice	8
	naugh	9		neise	3
		·	5.Wednesday	Wensday	28
2. terror	terrer	30		Wedensday	10
	terrier	8		Wedosday	S
	terrior	9			
	terrow	8	6. banana	banna	4.7
3. February	Febuary	47		bannana	19
os soni der A	Feburary	21	ll .	bananna	15
	Febrary	6			

TABLE 6 - Continued

History	Incorrect	Per Cent of Incorrect		Incorrect	Per Cent of
Word .	Spellings	Spallings	. Word	Spellings	Incorrect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	Spellings (3)
and a series of the control of the series of the control of the co	erte dikkeren it der der den er et ergeneten die er en de er de er de er eile er er de en er gilde en er en er	e de la companya di districto de propositivo del propositivo de la companya de la companya de la companya de l Companya de la companya de la compa	 And a transference and expenditure for edge of the expension of the entire program and expension of the edge of t	No magic regularistic des come en eque parecele es al come de granges excepte en	til en men men men meller i den men men men en men en e
7. pronounce	pronouce	15	19. ferry	fairy	71
	prononce	12		farry	7
	prounce	8		feery	5
8. piece	peice	78	20. freight	frieght	49
	peace	12		frate	9
	poulo	20		fright	8
9. plateau	platue	22	Common Line		ME the second
	plato	8	21. hurrah	hurah	11
od "IMe" i 'n di	pleatue	6	tota nual	harrah	8
				horah	6
O.splitting	spliting	76	100 24 200		and I have
	spiltting	5	22. blizzard	The same of the sa	\$3
		dealer of the		blizzerd	15
l.cupboard	cuboard	24		blissard	12
The line of	cubard	13	0.00		I de toe file
	oubbard	10	23. comfort-		
Seeka Garaga	cupbard	3	able	comforble	5
2. pitcher	picture	27	24. sponge	spunge	34
	picher	23		spounge	23
95.76	piture	17	In enailth.	spung	15
	piother	8		spange	7
3. hymn	hym	28	28. monument	momumont	10
o nymn	hem	8 000	e e e montemont	moument	10
	hyum	6		AND VIEW ALL O	20
4.plantation		55			
Te plante de len	plantaion	12			
167	brott on roat	A. 60	or small lare	of the term	Personal Property and the
5. scene	seen	14			
De la	sene	11	agree to the	direct dir	ob yakting h
	sence	10			
6. whirl	whorl	13	Michigan for	67 T T11 144Vm	These words
	whril	6			
	4444 24 24	THE LOW WASH	7 (bert to 19	EL CVOTERN	ed Die nier
7. plenti-	plentyful	28			
ful	plentful	17	me deameann)	.ce 1640-	
	pleantyful	8			
8.governor	governer	32			
ma Po Antitor	govenor	25	H	1	
	govonor	4	11		
	On A MINERS	- III	11	1	1

GRADE SIX

Misspelled Words: The words misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the sixth grade pupils are shown in Table 7. This list contains twenty—seven words which means that more than half of the words in the test were misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the sixth grade pupils. More than half of the words were missed by more than 34.2 per cent of the group. The mean per cent of the group misspelling each word is 39.8. The highest per cent missing one word is 63.5. This occurred in the spelling of the word accommodate. No other spelling word in this study reached the maximum of 100 per cent of error as this word old in the years 1658 and 1940.

The range of per cent of error in the five year period is 63.3.

The range of per cent of error in the upper half of the group in the five year period is 44.4, while the range of per cent of error in the lower half of the group is 17.4.

Trends: --(a) No general trend in spelling ability is noticeable in Table 7. Only one word, Chinese, shows a consistent change in one direction. The per cent incorrectly spelling the remaining twenty-six words is irregular from year to year.

(b) The means of the incorrect spellings of the twenty-seven words for the five years show an upward tendency for the first three years, a decrease for the fourth year, and an increase for the fifth. Thus, spelling ability in the five year period was highest in 1935, decreased for the next two years, increased for 1939, and decreased for 1940.

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transfer transfer to the contract of the contr

THE TWENTY-SEVEN MOST DIFFICULT SIXTH GRADE SPELLING WORDS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THE FREQUENCY OF MISSPELLINGS MADE DURING THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD, 1935, 1937, THROUGH 1940

umber	Most Frequently	Y	ear and	Number	of Pup	ils	Per Cent of
of	Misspelled	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940	Error in the
Word	Words	Per	Per	For	Por	Per	5 Year Parice
e padeministrativo de 1900 e 1914 (1914 e 1914 e 1914)	regue in alla i a halla en la geno casa en la tentra piño a casa o casa de proposição consida la tradição en describar e casa como como como como como como como com	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	entante d'avrang 1820 com mogalita el bankon desant describence de la la company de la la company describent
1.	accommodate	16	88	100	96	100	83.5
2.	imitate	22	66	79	62	73	61.3
3.	cistern	9	58	69	60	93	59.4
4.0	grammar	9	64	76	69	66	59.4
5.	immediate	32	56	76	32	76	52.6
6.	compel	38	52	48	52	66	51.2
7 .	deceive	32	52	61	52	59	51.6
8.	innecent	19	66	56	47	66	51.6
9.	pigeon	6	47	69	60	66	50.7
10.	continually	16	47	46	54	63	45.5
11.	piece	45	47	30	39	53	42.
12.	pursue	19	35	56	35	56	39.6
13.	fragrant	16	47	51	30	53	39.1
14.	illustrate	6	43	58	20	66	37.6
15.	hoarse	32	39	46	22	36	34.2
16.	evidence	9	35	56	26	33	32.3
17.	apiece	22	37	33	20	49	31.4
18.	separate	19	45	28	22	43	31.4
19.	vegetable	6	33	48	22	29	28.5
20	Chinese	3	13	33	41	53	28.4
21.	bracelet	19	21	46	26	26	27.4
22.	remodel	6	29	28	20	36	25.1
23.	excellent	16	35	17	18	33	24.1
24.	label	6	29	35	22	26	24.1
25.	skillful	8	15	33	20	39	22.7
26.	volume	9	23	28	22	23	21.7
27.	reunion	6	23	88	9	39	20.2
N	mader yardının razionegenir teri olmeşinde izmleyeniyan iraşın iraşı kirkeninde iz eferlirile irasını irasione	31	51	39	53	33	207
M		16.5	42.4	49.3	36.9	52.6	39.8

The incorrect spellings of the twenty-seven words in Table 7 are presented in Table 8. Dominant incorrect spellings fell in the four classifications that Mendenhall found in his analysis of spelling errors.

James E. Mendenhall, An Analysis of Spelling Errors, (Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, 1930) p. 8.

There was one word, compell, which had a dominant error of adding a letter. For the omission of a letter or letters the following words were misspelled: braclet, skilful, review, inocent, and imediate. There were eleven words in which substitution of a letter was the dominant error of which the five had the most dominant per cents: grammer, separate, persue, sistern, and vegatable. There were five words in which transposing a letter was the dominant error: lable, neice, remodle, decieve, and applies.

The dominant incorrect spelling of the word accommodate was accommodate which has a combination of omitting and transposing a letter.

The dominant incorrect spelling of the word continually was continuely which has a combination of omitting and substituting a letter. And the dominant incorrect spelling of the word illustrate was elustrate which has a combination of omitting and substituting a letter.

One word in this table, Chinese has a dominant error of 35 per cent for failure to capitalize the initial letter.

TABLE 8

DOMINANT INCORRECT SPELLINGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN MOST FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED WORDS IN THE SIXTH GRADE

Word	Incorrect Spellings	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings	Word	Incorrect Spellings	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(8)	(3)
l.accommo- date	accomadate acomodate accomodate	38 23 4	3.cistern	sistem system sistren	48 17 3
2.imitate	ima ta to	25 21	4.grammar	grammer gramer	83 7
	ime ta te imme ta te imma ta te	7 7	5.immediate	imediate immedate imeadiate	25 4 3

TABLE 8 - Continued

	Word	Incorrect Spellings	Per Cent of Incorrect Spallings	Word	Incorrect Spellings	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings
SANCTO LUNGO	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(8)	(3)
6.	compel	comps 11	80	17. apiece	apsics	41
		comple	4		apice	13
			Company to the	and the second of the second of	piece	10
70	deceive	decieve	64	1	peice	10
		decive	16		4	
				18. separate	seperate	75
80	innocent	inocent	36	h n = 1 = 1 1 1 1 m	seprate	12
		enocent	5		separte	3
40	1945 TO 11 4	refugion to	man gerid da	article Talk		the rolling
9.	pigeon	pigion	43	19. veg -	vegatable	43
	Victoria (Carlotta)	pigon	8	table	vegtable	23
		pigoen	6		vegeable	5
200	doo da mil		e of the total	to all others 1		
Ca	contin-	continuely	27	20.Chinese	chinese	33
	ually	continualy	18	g vertile toed	chineese	12
		centinuly	17		Chinease	S
	res to bear	continuelly	4			
24				21.bracelet	braclet	76
Lo	niece	neice	87		bracelate	5 - 5
		nece	4	00		
0			20	22.remodel	remodle	80
du 19	pursue	persue	60		remodal	3
	00.4	persew	2	25. excel-		
52	Con many	Can man wh	12.0		excellant	37
0 0	fregrant	fragrent fraguent	34	lent	excelent	15
		10 (4 m)	9		exellent	6
	mention that	fragant	4	24. label	2.3.2	0.0
0	illustrate	elus trate	20	74. TED61	lable	98
22 B	7 7 7 000 01 61 60 000	ilustrate	12	25.skillful	m 1 - 2 2 A - 2	48
		illistrate	8	COSEKILLUL	skilful	THE WE
		AALAD GIEGO	G		skillfull skilfull	10
Fi -	hoarse	hourse	31		scillful	6
4.6	account solo	horse	27	are about the	PATTTO	6
		horce	7	26.volume	volumn	32
	wise too the	*****	TODAY WAS NOT	MANA APLY CHIED	volum.	24
6.	evidence	evedence	28		volume	2
		evedience	9	n, the see the	ANTUMA	65
	İ	evedance	6	27. reunion	reuion	39
	a litera will	w www.amman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- I was watter than	reunium	4

GRADE SEVEN

Misspelled Words: -- The words misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the seventh grade pupils are shown in Table 9. Twenty-three words are included in this table which means that a little less than half of the words in the test were misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the seventh grade pupils. More than half of the words were missed by more than 27.6 per cent of the group.

The mean per cent of the group misspelling each word is 30.9. The highest per cent missing one word is 62.8. This occurred in the spelling of the word aggravate. The range of per cent of error in the five year period is 42.8. The range of per cent of error in the upper half of the group in the five year period is 35.2, while the range of per cent of error in the lower-half of the group is 7.6.

Trends:--(a) No general trend in spelling ability is noticeable in Table 9. Only one word, fulfill, shows a consistent change in one direction. The per cent incorrectly spelling the remaining twenty-two words is irregular from year to year. There are five words having no per cent of error in 1935 (judgment, develop, sandwich, fulfill, delegates), but which showed increases in later years to a level comparable to that of other words.

(b) The means of the incorrect spellings of the twenty-three words for the five years show an upward tendency for the first three years, a decrease for the fourth year, and an increase for the fifth. Thus, spelling ability in the five year period was highest in 1935, decreased the next two years, increased for 1939, and decreased for 1940.

TABLE 9

THE TWENTY-THREE MOST DIFFICULT SEVENTH GRADE SPELLING WORDS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THE FREQUENCY OF MISSPELLINGS MADE DURING THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD, 1935, 1937, THROUGH 1940

Number	Most Frequently			Number	of Pup:		Per Cent of
of	Misspellad	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940	Error in the
word	Words	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	5 Year Fer-
s √carres a salo mandelerrope	dan menengang palajan angan menengan badan asam separangan menengan dan sebagai dan sebagai dan sebagai dan se	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	lod
1.	aggravate	30	44	84	61.	88	62.8
2.	seize	31	50	62	31	76	51.4
3.	biscuits	31	24	44	49	69	41.5
4.0	visible	17	38	46	52	45	41.3
5.	judgment	0	2	73	11	98	38.5
6.	defense	37	28	44	29	45	36.6
7 0	breathe	3	20	51	45	47	35.2
8.	develop	0	28	39	34	45	31.3
9.	sandwich	0	32	53	29	21	29.5
10.	apology	10	18	35	38	28	27.6
11.	alteration	10	8	19	84	11	27.6
12.	delicious	17	30	28	20	38	27.6
13.	similar	6	24	39	27	33	27.6
14.	audience	17	22	26	31	88	25.7
15.	acceptance	6	21	37	29	26	25.2
16.	presence	10	26	31	29	21	24.7
17.	fulfill	0	22	26	27	35	23.8
18.	decision	10	16	33	18	35	23.3
19.	delegates	0	24	35	15	33	23.3
20.	tremendous	10	16	35	24	21	22.8
21.	anxious	31	22	24	22	11	21.9
22.	cereal	17	10	19	27	28	20.4
23.	commencement	50	8	31	22	19	20.
N		29	50	45	44	42	210
M		13.6	23.2	39.7	32.7	38.7	30.9

Words from Table 9 are listed in Table 10 showing the dominant incorrect spellings of each word. Two words (judgment, defense) seemingly
were unfair for this examination inasmuch as there are two acceptable
spellings of each word. In each of these words the high percentage of error
can be attributed to the failure of the pupil to use the preferred spelling.
Gates, however, found a similar condition for both words.

There are two words that were confused with other words: presence was misspelled presents, and seize was misspelled case.

Arthur I Gates, A List of Spelling Divviculties in 3876 Words, (Bureau of Publication, Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York, 1937)p. 47, p. 85.

The remainder of the dominant incorrect spellings fell in the three classifications' nine under the omission of a letter or letters (breath, fulfil, ceral, comencement, ancious, agravate, biscuts, delicous), six under substitution of a letter (visable, audiance, deligates, decesion, apoligy, acceptance), and five in which a letter or letters were added (develope, alternation, sandwitch, similiar, tremendious).

TABLE 10

DOMINANT INCORRECT SPELLINGS OF THE TWENTY-THREE MOST
FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED WORDS IN THE SEVENTH GRADE

and the state of t			Schillerfolder in die schrifte bei des seine Leiter von der seine der der der der der der der der der de		g gregorien in de Schemanisch vorsieger verden des Schemanische verden gestellt. Geber der Schemanische vorsiegen der Schemanische verden des Schemanische Schema
Word	Incorrect	Per Cent of	Word	Incorrect	Per Cent of
	Spellings	Incorrect		Spellings .	Incorrect
		Spellings			pellings
(1)	(8)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.aggravate	agravate	31	10.apology	apoligy	23
-	aggrivate	18		appology	13
	agrivate	17		appoligy	5
	aggrevate	6		11 00	
			11.alteration	alternation	68
2. seize	cease	37		operation	5
	sieze	25			
	sees	9	12.delicious	delicous	21
	siege	4		delious	21
				delecious	16
3.biscuits	biscuts	26		delisious	3
	bisquits	21			
	bicquits	9	13.similar	similiar	32
	buiscuts	9		simalar	10
	TE 10 1 00	Vig. 1-1 Educ		simular	5
4.visible	visable	75			
	visiable	9	14.audience	audiance	56
				audince	7
5.judgment	judgement	96		. 11 Le 1501	
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15.acceptance	acceptence	20
6.defense	defence	94	of my house in	except-	delica com
				ance	14
7.breathe	breath	94	12 12 12 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	aceptance	8
O dama law	30003000	98	16.presence	presents	31
8.develop	develope	20	roshropotton	presences	15
9.sandwich	sandwitch	61		presense	13
2 * 2 SHIGMICH	sandwitch	12		presense	9
		3	Handa In hans	presents	6
	sanwich	J O		presents	0

TABLE 10 - Continued

Word	Incorrect Spellings	Per Cent of Incorrect	Word	Incorrect Spellings	Per Cent of Incorrect
(1)	(2)	Spellings (3)	(1)	(2)	Spellings (3)
17.fulfill	fulfil	42	21.anxious	ancious	32
	fullfill fullfil	27 17		anìous	6
	fulfull	2	22.cereal	ceral	36
				cerial	27
18.decision	decesion	26		serial	7
	dicision	11			
	desision	11	3.commence-	comence-	
	decission	8	ment	ment	35
		1.00		commenc-	
19.delegates	deligates	50		ment	20
	delagates	25		comens -	
	delicates	6		ment	5
20. tremen-	tremen-	Year war	restore of family		Service of
dous	dious	19			
	tremencus	6	100		

GRADE EIGHT

Misspelled Words: -- The words misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the eighth grade pupils are shown in Table 11. Thirty-one words are included in the list. This shows that more than half of the words in the test were misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the eighth grade pupils. More than half of the words were missed by more than 37.5 per cent of the group. The mean per cent of the group misspelling each word is 40.9.

The highest per cent missing a word is 70.8. This occurred in the spelling of two words, cemetery and restaurant. The range of per cent of error in the five year period is 48.1. The range of per cent of error in the upper half of the group in the five year period is 43.3, while the range of per cent of error in the lower half of the group is 14.8.

Trends: -- (a) There are seven words in Table 9 having an upward

tendency in per cent of error from year to year. The per cent of error in these seven words, (millinery, lieutenant, adventageous, tuberculosis, volcances, embroidery, and alfalfa), is not consistent but varies in degree from year to year.

(b) The means of the incorrect spellings of the thirty-one words for the five years show an upward tendency in each year. Thus, spelling abilities in the five year period was highest in 1935 and decreased each year thereafter.

TABLE 11

THE THIRTY-ONE MOST DIFFICULT EIGHTH GLADE SPELLING WORDS ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THE FREQUENCY OF MISSPELLINGS MADE DURING THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD, 1935, 1937, THROUGH 1940

Number	Most Frequently	Ye	er and	and the same of th	of Pup	ils	Per Cent of
of	Misspelled	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940	Error in the
Word	Words	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	5 Year Period
Eddings and State of the State		Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	to give these opinion is the self-self of the self-self of the self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-
1.	ceme tery	56	55	71	75	88	70.8
2.	restaurant	65	63	69	67	85	70.8
3.	millinery	30	52	63	75	63	64.0
4.	rhoumatism	34	63	60	65	76	62.4
5.	lieutenant	39	44	68	67	83	61.8
6.	parallel	21	68	56	- 57	69	57.7
7 .	dessert	39	57	43	43	66	50.7
8.	appendicitis	26	39	52	50	69	49.2
9.	advantageous	8	13	60	60	76	48.1
10.	aisle	0	44	54	50	69	48.1
11.	subtle	17	7	58	65	69	47.0
12.	maintenance	73	55	36	27	40	43.9
13.	San Francisco	0	44	54	37	45	42.3
14.	condemn	30	47	39	42	40	40.7
15.	extraordinary	8	52	32	47	38	38.0
16.	patients	8	52	28	-52	35	37.5
17.	tuberculosis	13	31	34	45	52	37.5
18.	capitol	13	28	47	47	35	37.0
19.	courtsous	13	44	32	32	42	34.9
20.	Philadelphia	0	47	- 36	37	30	33.3
21.	volcances	21	28	28	35	42	32.2
22.	superintendent	56	65	15	15	19	31.2
23.	schedule	4	5	36	45	38	28.5
24.	embroidery	4	15	32	35	38	27.5

TABLE 11 - Continued

Number	Most Frequently	Yes	er and h	umber o	of Pupil	8	Per Cent of
of	Misspelled	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940	Error in the 5
Nord	Words	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Year Period
and the state of t	kan wake sanka naga an aka na sian naka naga na anu. Man naka pindi an aka maka milika maka maka na	Cent	Cent	Cont	Cent	Cont	
25.	absolute ly	13	49	15	37	23	26.4
26.	positively	8	34	23	30	28	26.4
27.	recommendation	26	15	30	27	30	26.4
.35	alfalfa	0	5	88	38	47	25.3
80.	partial	30	34	13	20	23	23.2
50 a	melon	0	26	28	22	26	22.7
51.	temporary	50	23	15	35	14	22.7
N	ura pasa maka ngawa katan yann pandan pagganaga ng dangkahan alipan ipan ini katan salah salah salah salah	23	38	46	40	42	189
14		22	38.8	40.3	43.9	48.8	40.9

The incorrect spellings of the thirty-one words in Table 11 are presented in Table 12. The word parcel was confused with the dictated partial, and the word desert was confused with the word desert.

Substitution of letters were the most conspicious errors with eleven words (cemetary, suttle, Philidelphia, temperary, superintendant, San Fransisco, appendicitus, maintainance, courtious, alfalpha, embroidary).

The omission of letters proved to be the second greatest factor of error with seven words (condem, absolutly, volcanos, resturant, extrordinary, advantages, tuberculois). Three words in which letters were added represents the next greatest error (mellon, possitively, recommendation).

milinary, schedual). Three words were incorrect because the homonyn was substituted (capital, isle, patience). Two words were incorrect because the transposition of a letter was used (rhuematism, leuitenant).

The most common incorrect spellings were desert for dessert,

mellon for melon, capital for capital and condem for condemn. Due to the closeness of percentage of incorrect spellings, the words recommendation, advantageous, maintenance, millinery, and courteous seemed to be particularly difficult words.

DOMINANT INCORESOT SPELLINGS OF THE THIRTY-ONE MOST FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED WORDS IN THE EIGHTH GRADE

(productive) metalli Surgi (SSA Arrist e e e e e	Vord	Incorrect	Per Cent of Incorrect Spellings
		(2)	(3)
Na orange of the print	(2)	State Control of the	62
the .	de wer	oeme tary	5
10	come tery	comentary	ā
		geme try	
		DOWN THE STONE AND ADDRESS OF THE	39
	restaurant	resturant	6
4	Les pararent	restruent	6
		restraunt	6
		resterant	
		Ram Familia	26
	millinery	milinary	25
3 0	WILLIAM 3	millinary	14
		milinery	6
		millenary	
		0.001210/0717	1.4
	4.2 000	rhuematism	5
1 .	rhoumatism	rhumatism	6
		rhume tism	
		extroldinery	13
		leiutenant	9
5 .	lieutenant	leutenant	
		lieutement	
		- 27	32
	2.2.3	paralell	8
3 .	parallel will	parellel	6
		paralel	100
		named herb	92
	[of fence	desert	3
7 .	dessert	dessart	and the same of th
		31147-12-11	25
		appendicitus	7
8.	appendicitis	apendicitis	
		engrenop	and the second s

TABLE 12 - Continued

	Word	Incorrect Spelling	Per Cent of Incor- rect Spellings
· v.·······		(2)	3)
9.0	advantageous	advantages	27
	Gap 2	advantagous	20
		advantagious	16
		adventagious	16
		adventagous	3
10.	aisle	isle	80
		ailse	2
11.	subtle	suttle	60
		sutle	8
		sutel	5
12.	maintenance	ma intainance	22
		maintainence	8
		maintance	7
		ma intenence	7
13.	San Francisco	San Fransisco	37
		San Fransico	24
		San Francisc	13
		San Frisco	4
14.	condemn	condem	79
		condemm	8
16.	extraordinary	extrordinary	35
		extrodinary	16
		extreidinary	7
16.	patients	patience	72
		patiences	8
17.	tuberculosis	tuberculois	10
		tuberculous	8
18.	capitol	capital	90
	1,4 224	captiol	4
19.	courteous	courtious	21
		curtious	10
		courtesy	10
		courtous	7

TABLE 12 - Continued

	Word .	Incorrect	Per Cent of In-		
	(1)	Spelling (2)	correct Spellings		
Carolina and Calif		be /	tion which the property is constitutive and the property of th		
0.	Philadelphia	Philidelphia	52		
		Philidelpia	6		
21.	volcances	valcanos	55		
		volcano	10		
	ed ty teleps.	valcances	5		
2.	superintendent	superintendant	4.0		
	no a company has	superentendant	5		
23.	schedule	schequal	24		
		scedule	12		
		schaduel	6		
24.	embroide ry	ombroidary	14		
		embrodery	6		
		embrodiary	8		
25.	absolutely	absolutly	64		
		absoulutly	4		
26.	positively	possitively	44		
		postively	11		
	v saidhean	possitivly	5		
27.	recommendation	recommendation	40		
		recomendation	24		
	To Ja Lee H	recommendation	11		
		recommendion	2		
28.	alfalfa	alfalpha	15		
		alphalpha	13		
		alfafa	10		
	. February of the second	alphalfa	8		
29.	partial	parcel	23		
		parcial	15		
	mans on minerally	partical	10		
30.	melon	mellon	92		
31.	temporary	temperary	50		
		tempory	9		
		temporary	7		
		tempoary	7		

SHMMARY

In this chapter the most frequently misspelled words and their dominant misspellings are shown in tables. These words, for the most part, are not in the Ayers Spelling Scale. The misspellings found in this investigation in most cases agree with the common misspellings reported by Cates.

The number of words that were misspelled by 20 per cent or more of the pupils vary in each grade and are as follows: Twenty-eight misspelled words occurred in Grade Three, seventeen in Grade Four, twenty-five in Grade Five, twenty-seven in Grade Six, twenty-three in Grade Seven, and thirty-one in Grade Eight.

The per cent of the pupils misspelling these words during the five year period shows an upward trend in one word in Grade Three, two words in Grade Four, one word in Grades Five, Six, and Seven, and seven words in Grade Eight. The per cent incorrectly spelling all other words is irregular from year to year.

Only in the Eighth Grade tests did the spelling ability decrease from year to year. The means of per cent of incorrect spellings were lowest in each grade in the year 1935, except in Grade Five where the lowest mean occurred in 1940. In other words, spelling ability was the highest in the year 1935 in all grades except the Fifth. Other means of per cents are irregular from year to year.

Larthur I. Gates, A List of Spelling Difficulties in 3876 Words, (Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1937).

The greatest range of per cent of error, (63.3), in the five year period for all the grades occurred in Grade win, while the smallest range of per cent of error, (32.7), occurred in Grades Four and Five respectively.

The following chapter contains the most difficult language questions and the frequency of incorrect answers made during the three year period, 1936, 1938, and 1940.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS - LANGUAGE ERRORS

The findings of the lenguage errors are shown in Chapter III.

The general plan of the report of the language tests is the same as that of the questions in the Problem, that is, language questions answered incorrectly are discussed first, trends second, and dominant incorrect answers third. Each grade is reported separately in the same way. The questions are not arranged in order of the frequency of incorrect answers by years because there are one or more items under several types of questions.

GRADE THREE

Language Questions Answered Incorrectly:—The language questions answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the third grade pupils are shown in Table 15, marked accordingly to the per cent of the group missing each one. The test consisted of 52 questions. Eighteen of the questions are included in the table which means that a little more than one third of the questions in the test were answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the third grade pupils. The mean per cent missing each question is \$.5, which is the lowest recorded in the study. The highest per cent missing one question is 40. This occurred in writing the contraction for the words who will, in question 21. Although the highest per cent of error in the table is 45.5 for questions 35-48, it will be noted that this question is a composite of ten questions numerically.

No separate items are listed in questions 11-15 in letter punctuation, and questions 39-48 in capitalization; that is, since this numbering of the questions seems to be an arbritrary classification of the complexity of the question, all errors accordingly are considered as occurring in one question.

The range of per cent of error in the three year period is 25.5 Trends:--(a) he general trend in language ability is noticeable in Table 15. The per cent incorrectly answering the eighteen questions is irregular from year to year.

(b) The means of the incorrect answers of the eighteen language questions for the three years show a downward tendency for the first two years, and an increase for the third. In other words, language ability in the three year period was high in 1936, increased in 1938, and decreased in 1940.

TABLE 15

THE EIGHTEEN MOST DIFFICULT THIRD GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS AND THE PREQUENCY OF INCORRECT ANSWERS MADE DURING THE THREE YEAR PERIOD, 1936, 1938, 1940

Number	Language Questions That	Year an	d No. of	Pupils	Per Cent
OF	Were Most Frequently	1938	1938	1940	of Error
Question.		Per	Per	Per	in the
Herrica	TOTAL DE L'ARTE	Cent	Cent	Cont	3 Year
			Managara aparata pakintah sekecapak ap	ninderende erhört diene der besteht der das	Period
7	Place the commas, periods				
	and question marks where				or to be seen as the
	they should be in this				
il, and	letter:				LUE AND
11 - 15	Dear Uncle John				ec. 114.
end for	What are you doing				
	today I wish you were				
	with me We could go to the	1 1000	h ur vi		APTEC 1
	airport and watch the mail				
	plane come in Come soon and we will go	11.1.			
	fol and Arthur are supplied involve				Deller,
	Your nephew	46	27	37	37.2
	C. Will an ere ette die obe in- an ere ere	78.0	E. I	01	0100
	Write the contraction that	100	2	and the	
	could be used for the				
10000	under-lined words in the	- 373	u and	tal over	
	Sentende.				
16	Were you not going to				
	School?	24	21	39	28.9
21	Who will lend me a book?	42	25	52	40
24	There is no place to go.	20	17	33	20
	The residence of the entire is a section of the sec				
	Gross out the small let- ters that are wrong and				
	write the capitals above.			7- 9-	
39 - 48	Once we went to chicago.				
	mother and better went.			, ,	
	father was with us and my				
	uncle bob. I rode on the				
	train. it was a big four				
	train. I want to go again in July.	54	14	66	45.5
	The second control of the control of	50	47	48	145
	M	10.6	6.2	13.4	9.5

Note: Table 13 should be read as follows: questions 11 - 15 were incorrectly answered by 46 per cent of 50 pupils in 1936, 27 per cent of 47 pupils in 1938, and 37 per cent of 48 pupils in 1940, a 37.2 per cent of 145 pupils in the three year period. Other tables of incorrectly answered language questions are read in a similar manner.

In Table 14 are listed the most dominant incorrectly answered language questions from Table 13, and the frequency of each form of incorrect answers expressed in percent. The most dominant error in letter punctuation was the omission of the punctuation mark after the complimentary closing in questions 11 - 15. Contraction words in questions 16, 21, and 24 have the following dominant errors: for the words were you not, the most dominant error was weren't, for the words who will, who'ill, and for the words there is, there's.

In the capitalization questions, 39-48, the errors occurred in omitting the capitalization of the initial letter. The words Big and Four have 96 and 100 per cent of error respectively. The words Mother, Father, and It each have an error of 9 per cent. Each of these words occurred at the beginning of sentences. Since the per cent found in these words is low, this seemingly indicates facility in initial capitalization at the beginning of sentences.

TABLE 14

DOMINANT INCORRECT ANSWERS OF THE EIGHTEEN MOST FREQUENT INCORRECTLY ANSWERED LANGUAGE QUESTIONS IN THE TRIBLE GRADE

World Brander only of the property of the second			Annual Company of the
Number of Guestion	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Inc. correctly	Errors	Per Cent
9 000 0 0000	(1)	(2)	(3)
петринг ийг хайран үдоги, бөгөрдөг 49-хор	Place the commas, periods, and question marks where they should be in this letter:		de construir de co
11	Dear Uncle John	No puncutation after the salutation	76
16	What are you doing today I wish you were with me We could go to the airport and watch the mail plane come in Come soon and we will go Your nephew Jim	Period after the first sen- tence Period after the salutation Comma after the first sen- tence To punctuation after "nephew"	86 20 10 96
	Write the contraction that could be used for the under- lined words in the sentence.	o Chrys. box years canonicle.	
16	Were you not going to school?	MO LO λ_1 fine we can consider an anomalous an anomalous and anomalous and an anomalous and an anomalous and an anomalous and anomalous and an anomalous and an anomalous and an anomalous and anomalous and an anomalous anomalous and anomalous anomalous anomalous and anomalous	38 7
21	Who will lend me a book?	$Myoo_{\frac{1}{2}}yy_1$ where the contract of th	22 17 17
24	There is no place to go.	theres	42
	Cross out the small letters that are wrong and write the capitals above them.	NB, was increment to 2560.	
39 48	Once we went to chicago. mother and betty went. father was with us and my uncle bob. I rode on the train. it was a big four	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	57 9 16 9 55
Single - segginted county for the resident	train. I want to go again in july.	$ \frac{1}{2} 1$	13 9 96 100 31

Note: Table 14 should be read as follows: Column 1 contains the question, column 2 the most prevalent errors, and column 3 the corresponding per cent of dominant errors. Other tables of dominant incorrect answers to language questions are read in a similar manner.

GRADE FOUR

Language Questions Answered Incorrectly:—The fourth grade language test consisted of 37 questions. Two questions answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the fourth grade pupils are shown in Table 15.

These two questions have small per cents of errors in the three year period. The mean per cent missing each question is 29.3. The highest per cent missing one question is 34.3. This occurred in question 26. The range of per cent of error in the three year period is 4.9. This table contains the least number of language questions answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the pupils in the entire study.

Frends: -(a) Only question 26 shows a change in one direction.

It was rather a difficult question in the first two years recorded, 42

per cent of error in both years, but in 1940 it decreased to an error of

20 per cent.

(b) The means of the incorrect answers of the two language questions for the three years show an upward tendency for the first two years, and a decrease for the third. Thus, language ability in the three year period was high in 1936, decreased in 1938, and increased in 1940.

TABLE 15

THE TWO MOST DIFFICULT FOURTH GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS AND THE PREQUENCY OF INCORRECT ANSWERS MADE DURING THE THREE YEAR PERIOD, 1936, 1938, 1940

Humber	Language Questions That Were	Year s	und No. o	f Punils	Par Cent
of Question	Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly	1636 Per Cent	1988 Per Cent	1940 Per Cent	of Error in the 3 Year Period
- 5670	Choose the correct word from those listed before each sentence and write it on the blank.				
15	to too two Is it late to go?	26	28	24	24.4
	This letter contains some errors. Read it, and then answer the questions about it. Write the answers in the blanks after the questions.				
	Elkhart, Ind December 27 1935		,		
	Lear aunt anne				
	Thank you for my christ- mas presents. I like the book about George Washington did you read it too I like my skates and so does bill				
	Come to see me soon.				
	With much love,				
	Charles				
26	Write the first line of the heading as it should be	42	42	20	34.3
	N	38 34	48 35	48 22	131

In Table 16 are listed the two most dominant incorrectly answered language questions from Table 15, and the frequency of each form of incorrect answers expressed in per cent. The most dominant language error occurred in question 15. For the word, too, the word to was used incorrectly by 100 per cent of the pupils missing this question. This is a homonymical error.

In question 26 the dominant error occurred in writing the salutation for the first line of the heading of the letter 68 per cent of the time. Twenty-two per cent of the pupils missing this question wrote the first line of the heading, but omitted the comma after the word Elkhart.

TABLE 16

DOMINANT INCORRECT ANSWERS OF THE TWO MOST FREQUENT INCORRECTLY ANSWERED LANGUAGE QUESTIONS IN THE FOURTH GRADE

Number of Question	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Errors (2)	Per Cent (3)
la Maria	Choose the correct word from those listed before each sontence and write it on the blank.	one grow models on	
5	to toe two Is it late to go? This letter contains some errors. Read it, and then answer the questions about it. Write the answers in the blanks after the questions.	to	100
	Slkhart, Ind December 27 1635	eartiscot peo-	k par
	Thank you for my christmas presents. I like the book about George Washington Did you read it too i like my skates and so does bill		
Mone in	Come to see me scon.	eng bo jewij	Ι.
ule) Back	With much love, Charles		10 47
26	Write the first line of the heading as it should be	Elkhart Ind. Dear Munt Anna	22 68

GRADE FIVE

Language Questions Answered Incorrectly: -- The fifth grade language test consisted of 71 questions. Thirteen questions have a per cent of error of 20 or more and are presented in Table 17. The mean per cent missing each question

is 55.7. The highest per cent missing one question is 47.7. This occurred in question 45 where the accent mark of the word across was to be placed in the proper place. The range of per cent of error in the three year period is 26.9.

Trends:--(a) Six questions show a change in one direction. Question 24 shows a change from 17 per cent of error in 1936 to 32 per cent of error in 1940. Questions 41 and 42 each have 34 per cent of error in 1936 and increase to 51 and 45 per cent respectively in the year 1940. Question 45 has the highest per cent of error in the table for the three years. This question has 45 per cent of error in 1936, remained the same in 1938, and increased to 49 per cent in 1940. The greatest deviation of per cent, (32 per cent), in any of these six questions occurred in question 46. Question 50 has 14 per cent of error in 1936 and increased to 43 per cent for the years 1938 and 1940. The per cent incorrectly answering the remaining seven questions is irregular from year to year.

(b) The means of the incorrect answers of the thirteen language questions for the three years show an upward tendency from year to year. In other words language ability in the three year period was the highest in 1936 and increased in 1938 and 1940.

O C

TABLE 17 THE THIETEEN MOST DIFFICULT FIFTH GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS AND THE FREQUENCY

OF INCORRECT ARSWERS MADE DURING THE THREE YEAR PERIOD, 1936, 1938, 1940

Number	Language Questions That Were Most	Year a	and No. ci	Year and No. of Pupils Per cen			
of'	Frequently Answered Incorrectly	1986	1038	1940	of Error		
Ques- tion		Per	Per	Per	in the 3		
NA SA SA ANDA SERVICIONAL SA		vent	Vent	Pont	Your Park		
	In each of the following sentences there are two words in parentheses. Draw a line through the wrong one and copy the correct one in the blank at the right.						
19	Have you (begun, began) to study						
h.:	Solience?	28	56	30	37.3		
24	The money was divided (between, among) the four men.	17	21	32	25,3		
25	How many come (in, into) the room?	31	35	17	26.1		
					4.00		
	In the blank space after each word write its plural.	10.4	in the		10.00		
27	According to the second of t	88	16	20	20.8		
	Underline the word that is the symonym of the first word, and place its number in the blank.				aniga gy		
38	Construct (1) conform (2) build						
	(3) carry (4) repair	22	16	24	21.5		
	The following words are written in syllables. Place the accent mark in the proper place in each word.				11 / comp.		
41	fa vor its	34	48	51	46.2		
42	ros u lar menomenomenomeno	34	40	45	41		
44	OV OF W	45	35	32	37.2		
45	2. 07028	45	-45	49	47.7		
	In the blank space after each of these words, write its possessive form.	Aug 1	100 P. 1	B 14 G C4.3			
46	Dirds	22	40	54	42.5		

TABLE 17 -Continued

Number of Ques-	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly	1936 Per	1938 Per	Pupils 1940 Per	Per Cent of Error in the 3
tions		Cont	Cent	Cent	Yr.Period
50	Copy size, and size case case case case case case case cas	14	43	43	35.8
	There is at least one mistake in punctuation or capitalization in each of the following sentences. Correct the sentences by crossing out the errors and writing in the correct forms.				
52	Where is dr. smiths office	31	10	29	24.6
54	Please uncle john lend me your	25	10	53	34.3
agreement and the second of the result and property	The second secon	35 28.6	37 31.9	62 36.8	134 33.7

The incorrect answers of the thirteen language questions in Table 17 are presented in Table 18. The frequency of each form of incorrect answers is expressed in per cent. The dominant errors are easily discerned in questions 19, 24, 25, and 27, which have 100 per cent error. The error for these questions was made in the selection of incorrect words, such as, verb forms, prepositions, and etc. In question 38 it is seemingly perceived that many of the fifth grade pupils did not know the synonym of the word construct. Sixtytwo per cent of the pupils missing this question chose the word conform as the synonym, while 31 per cent chose the word repair.

Placing accent marks in the proper place in words were confusing in questions 41, 42, 44, and 45. Most words carry the accentuation on the long

syllables, that is, the syllable containing the vowel of greatest duration. In question 41, both vowels are relatively long in the word favorite, and to the untrained ear either or both vowels could be accented, thus there is a high per cent of error is accenting the syllable vor and the two syllables fa vor. In the word regular, question 42, there is the same confusion.

Forty-four per cent of error occurred in placing the accent mark on the vowel u, and 44 per cent of error occurred in placing the accent mark on the two syllables reg and u. Since the long syllable (u) is not stressed, the short syllable (reg) receives the accentuation. For the word every, question 44, there are two similar vowels in the first two syllables, each are virtually identical in pronounciation. Forty-eight per cent of error occurred in the syllables event effect of error occurred in the syllables are the same length, the untrained ear has great difficulty in detecting the accentuated syllable.

When a word is pronounced by syllables such as the pupils do when finding the accentuation, there is a tendency to give each vowel its full vowel value especially when the vowel is standing alone in a syllable, for instance, the word across, question 45, was incorrectly accented by 100 per cent of the pupils by placing the accent on the vowel a.

There is seemingly little ear training in the fifth grade in distinguishing the fine shades of difference in pronounciation between two similar vowels when combined with different consonants.

Possessive form of words in questions 46 and 50 are similar in dominant error. For the words birds and girls the most domi-

EL. Gray Burdin, Principles of English Phonetics (Butler University Press, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1939)

nant error occurred in writing the singular possessives instead of the plural possessives.

The most frequently occurring error in punctuation and capitalization sentences, questions 52 and 54, was found in punctuation. In question 52, 54 per cent of the pupils placed a period at the end of the sentence instead of a question mark, and 45 per cent omitted the apostrophe in the word smiths. In question 54, 67 per cent of the pubils missing this question omitted the comma after the word please.

DOMINANT INCORRECT ANSWERS OF THE THIRTEEN MOST FREQUENT INCORRECTLY
ANSWERED LANGUAGE QUESTIONS IN THE FIFTE GRADE

Number Lof Question	Language Questions That Were Wost Frequently answered Incorrectly (1)	Errors (2)	Per Gent
	In each of the following sentences there are two words in parentheses. Draw a line through the wrong one and copy the correct one in the blank at the right.		10 10
19	Have you (begun, began) to study science?	began	100
24	The money was divided (between, among) the		12
	FOUR MODE	be tween	100
25	How many came (in, into) the room?	ix	100
	In the blank space after each word write its plural.		
27	turkey	turkies	100
	Underline the word that is the synonym of the first word, and place its number in blank at the right.		
38	Construct (1) conform (2) build (3) carry (4) repair	cenform repair	62 31

TABLE 18 -Continued

Number of Questions	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Errors (2)	Per Cent (3)
	The following words are written in syllables Place the accent mark in the proper place in each word.		
41	To vor	vor fa vor ite	54 40 4
\$2	FOR II INTO the size are an	u reg u	44 44 10
44	OA GA A manamamanananananananananananananananan	er ev er	48 38 12
45	8 077088 where the man are required as the man are the		100
	In the blank space after each of these words write its possessive form.		
46	The size can be seen as the sale size can size c	bird's bird	87 10
50	CLP 10	girl's girl	86 11
	There is at least one mistake in punctuation or capitalization in each of the following sentences. Correct the sentences by crossing out theerrors and writing in the correct forms.	era. Nile, tile eri ili soletina	58 3
52	Where is dr. smiths office.	no apostrophe in the word smiths	45
	ary in the Carve twee persent was high in 1980;	no question mark at end of sentence	
54	Please uncle john lend me your knife.	no comma after	67
		the word uncle	

GRADE SIX

Language Questions Answered Incorrectly:—The language questions answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the sixth grade purils are shown in Table 19, marked accordingly to the per cent of the group missing each one. The test consisted of 80 questions. Eight questions are included in the table. The mean per cent missing each question is 58.6 which is higher than the means in grades three and four. The highest per cent missing one question in the three years is 73.3. This occurred in question 2 in placing parentheses around the incorrect pronoun.

The range of per cent of error in the three year period is 55.2, the highest range recorded in the language study.

Trends: --(a) No general trend in language ability is noticeable in Table 19. Only question 26 shows a consistent change in one direction. This question has 32 per cent error in the first year recorded, but in the year 1938 it decreased to 25 per cent and in the year 1940 to 21 per cent. The per cent incorrectly answering the remaining seven questions is irregular from year to year. The greatest per cent of error in the table (87 per cent) occurred in question 2 in the year 1938, the smallest per cent of error in the table (12 per cent) occurred in question 35 in the year 1940, a difference of 75 per cent.

(b) The means of the incorrect answers of the eight language questions for the three years are almost identical. In other words, language ability in the three year period was high in 1936, decreased 1 per cent in 1938, and increased 1.2 per cent in 1940.

TABLE 19

THE EIGHT MOST DIFFICULT SIXTH GRADS LANGUAGE QUESTIONS AND THE PREQUENCY OF INCORRECT ANSWERS MADE DUEING THE THREE YEAR PERIOD, 1836, 1938, 1940

Number	Language Questions	Year a	nd ho.of	Pupils	Per Cent
of	That Were Most Frequently	1936	1938	1940	of Error
Q Nos	Answered Incorrectly	Per	Po Y	Per	in the 3
tion		Cent	Cent	Cont	.Yr.Perlo
	In each of the following sentences one word should be left out to make the sentence correct. Put parenthese around	1520	297	**************************************	
	the word that should be left out.				
1	You may can have these pencils if you may can sharpen them.	67	76	72	72.4
2	Uncle John took Helen and I me to the	The Special	atter po	- Short	
	picture show, we were were not become a second and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second a	61	87	81	73.3
3	The oranges were divided among between Helen and Mabel	43	20	27	30.2
3	He signed his name, yours respectively respectfully.	16	12	33	20.1
7	Your pencil is laying lying on the floor	35	20	21	26.6
1.6	The man lay laid down to rest.	35	45	36	37.7
05	Please lay lie the book on the table	32	25	21	26.6
	In the following sentences some words are underlined. They are copied at the right with a blank space after each. After each word write noun, pronoun, or verb according to the way it is used in the sentence.	307 - 10 307 -	68		0.00
	Tom and his dog were playing in the yard They had a stick to throw. Tom would throw the stick, then the dog would	ndats in	- 20m	m = c4	100
	catch it and bring it back to Tom. They played for an hour in front of the house				198.
35		- 24	28	12	22
	Tour ponell is lay! N lying a the fit	37 37.8	39 38.8	33 37.6	38.6

The incorrect answers to the eight language questions in Table 19 are presented in Table 20. The frequency of each form of the incorrect answers is expressed in per cent. The first seven language questions presented in the table each have 100 per cent error. These questions were sentences in which one word should have been emitted. The pupils were instructed to place parenthese around the word that should have been emitted, but instead they placed parenthese around the word that made the sentence correct. Since there was a choice of only two words for each sentence, only one dominant error occurred in each question.

Forty-five per cent of the pupils missing question 35 classified the word it as a noun.

TABLE 20

DOMINANT INCORRECT ANSWERS OF THE EIGHT MOST PREQUENT INCORRECTLY ANSWERED LANGUAGE QUESTIONS IN THE SIXTH GRADE

Number of Question	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Errors (2)	Per Cent (3)
Test Control	In each of the following sentences one word should be left out to make the sentence correct. Put parenthesessaround the word that should be left out.		
1	You may can have these pencils if you may can sharpen them.	Can at the be- ginning of the	
2	Uncle John took Helen and I me to the picture show.	sentence I	100
3	The oranges were divided among between Helen and Mabel,	among	100
6	He signed his name, yours respectively respectfully.	respectively	100
7	Your pencil is laying lying on the floor.	laying	100
16	The man lay laid down to rest.	laid	100

TABLE 20 - Continued

of ustica	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Errors (2)	Per Cent
20	Please lay lie the book on the table.	lie	100
	In the following sentences some words are under- lined. They are copied at the right with a		91.
	blank space after each. After each word write noun, pronoun, or verb according to the way it	or to some the	. 334-
	is used in the sentence.		Total Conf.
	Tom and his dog were playing in the yard. They had a stick to throw. Tom would throw the		
	stick, then the dog would catch it and bring it back to Tom. They played for an hour in front	To Mary 1	
	of the house,	er from the	1015
35	The contract of the contract o	noun	45 29
		adverb	25

GRADE SEVEN

Language Questions Answered Incorrectly: The language questions answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the seventh grade pupils are shown in Table 21. The test consisted of 78 questions. Twenty-five questions are included in the table which means that almost one third of the questions in the test were answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the seventh grade pupils. The mean per cent missing each question is 33.2. The highest per cent missing one question is 71.6. This occurred in question 36. The range of per cent of error in the three year period is 51.6. The seventh grade has a smaller range of per cent in the three year period than the sixth grade.

THE CO. THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Trends: --(a) There are six questions in Table 21 having an upward tendency in per cent of error from year to year. The per cent of error in these six questions, (14, 16, 38, 39, 41, 42), is not consistent but varies in a great degree from year to year except in question 16. The per cent of error in this question is 19 per cent in 1936, 26 per cent in 1938, and 38 per cent in 1940.

Three questions, (55, 69, 71), in Table 21 have a downward tendency in per cent of error from year to year. In question 55, the per cent of error in the years 1936 and 1938 remain constant, but decreases in 1940. Questions 69 and 71 show a downward tendency in per cent of error from year to year but the per cents vary in a great degree. The per cent incorrectly answering the remaining sixteen questions is irregular from year to year.

(b) The means of the incorrect auswers of the twenty-five language questions for the three years show a downward tendency for the first two years and an increase for the third. Thus, language ability in the three year period was high in the year 1936, increased in the year 1938, and decreased in the year 1940.

THE TWENTY-FIVE MOST DIFFIGULT SEVENTH GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS AND THE FREQUENCY OF INCORRECT ANSWERS MADE DUNING THE THREE YEAR PERIOD, 1936, 1938, 1940

TABLE 21

umber		Your ar	nd No.of	Pupils	Per Cent
of	That Were Most Frequently	1986	1958	1540	of Error
1388 m	Answered Incorrectly	Por	Per	Per	in the
ions		Cent	Cent	Cent	S Year P
	Before each of the following sentences are two words or expressions. In the blank space in the sentence, write the				
	correct word.				RALD.
1	than - from My coat is different yours	66	64	69	65
3	in - into We went the museum and looked at the curios the cases.	13	6	47	22.5
\$.	lay - lie Let the dog on the floor.	19	17	26	23.3

TABLE 21 -Continued

Number	Language Questions	Year ar	ad No.of	Punils	Per Cent
of	That Were Most Frequently	1936	1938	1940	of Error
Ques-	Answered Incorrectly	1.9 L	Por	Per	in the 3
tions		Cent	Vent	Cent	Yr.Period
11	sit - sot				
	your ohair over here, was was	53	19	33	27.5
14	off - off of The icicles fell the roof.	9	13	47	24.1
16	lay - laid				
	Yesterday, Tom in his bed fast	19'	26	33	26.6
	In each of the following sentences	=======================================	1.0		14.6
	draw one line under the complete sub- ject and another line under the simple		1.02	100	CYV
	subject. Thus the simple subject will have two lines under it.			8	
34	Suddently the crowded street cars	33	26	92	50.8
35	When the poor old man found his friends he wept for joy.	23	6	45	24.1
FW 25	the first of the same and and article states				
36	A journey from San Francisco to New York by water is delightful.	66	64	88	71.6
	In each of the following sentences draw a line under the complete predi-	86	9	6.	7.0
	cate. Draw another line under the verb or verb phrase. Thus the verb or	4.5	3.6	116	25,5
	verb phrases will have two lines under it.	50	.53	42	w16
38	The boats were lying at anchor.	26	28	40	31.6
39	The children came to school in the	16	26	40	28,3
40	Where shall we leave our coats and hats?	69	52	83	66.6
41	Farmers are plowing for their spring	23	35	42	34.1
40	Will someone lond me a pencil?	53	62	80	65
42		00	Ve	O.O.	00
SANSK W MANUFACTURE LAND		to a significant of the strongly to the distance of the strongly to the strong	All many open to a major major desired	The Control of the Control of Con	

TABLE 21 - Continued

umber	and the second of the second o		nd No.of	Pupils	Per vent
of	That here Most Frequently	1936	1938	1940	of Error
1138 -	Answered Incorrectly	Fer	Fer	Per	in the 3
bions	ware copies to the contraction of the contraction o	Cent	Vent	Cent	Yr.Peric
	Each of the following words is divid-				
	ed into syllables. Place an accent	a termin		1000	
	mark after the syllable in each word	4.			
	that should be accented. If more			es was	
	than one syllable in a word should be		ere St.	ark a second	
	accented, mark only the one that re-	, ж		A STATE OF STATE	
	ceives the heavier accent.	408 Years	l'art d	CROS IN	
52	вор в гер менениминимини	26	24	11	SS
53	ed dross www.www.www.ww.ww.ww.ww.ww.ww.	59	35	35	32.5
55	di vid ed mannanananananana	33	33	19	27.5
	The underlined words in these sen-	de la co	strenkou s	5 M. F. 1912	
	tences are placed at the right with a				
	blank space after each. In the blank	20 800	4	ar alm.	e mobile of
	write the part of speech of that word				
	as it is used in the sentence.	100	guntide	a diti wan	do April 1
	The thistle is the national emblem of	10-			
	Scotland. Once a Danish soldier				1.0
	stepped on a thistle and made such a	1 141	trong the	month Mar	1900
	very loud cry that the Scots heard.				
	They drove the Danes from their				
	country.				
57	NA TIONA I	26	8	28	20
63	O 12 y	43	15	19	23,3
66	from managements	36	13	21	21.6
	Comment to the second				
	Correct the errors in punctuation and	Hanpl	AM DAYS	unte, -	6.030
ä	capitalization in the following sen-				
		No. of Page	RAY DAM	TALMODA	
67	Mr. gardner lives at 239 seventh	70	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
		69	0	7	20
68	No said the teacher you cant go.	59	17	23	30
69	"John," asked Tom did you find my				
	TOOLS IN the same was the same	43	19	11	22.5
70	When I was in new york I saw the em-	Tyle R	la , ma	war of the	thougher .
	pire state building.	66	6	28	25.1
71	will you go hom with me invited	U.O. SCHOOL OF	5 69 F 6	I bubble -	F.C.
	E 10 8 B O r ?	49	19	14	25
The second secon		53	45	42	120
	M	39	25.3	39.2	33.2

In Table 22 are listed the most dominant incorrect answers of the language questions from Table 21 and the frequency of each form of incorrect answers expressed in per cent. The first six questions in the table each have 100 per cent error. These questions have words or expressions written before them and the pupils were to choose the correct word or expression and write it in the blank space that appeared in the sentences. One hundred per cent of the pupils who missed them wrote the incorrect word or expression in the blank space in the sentences.

instructed to draw a line under the complete subject and another line under the simple subject. In question 54 the dominant error occurred in the failure to include the word street as part of the simple subject, street car. The dominant error occurring in question 35 was including the word when in the complete subject, the poor old man. Seventy-three per cent error occurred in question 36 in failure to underline the complete subject, a journey by water.

In questions 38, 39, 40, and 42 the pulls were instructed to draw a line under the complete predicate and another line under the verb or verb phrase. The dominant error occurring in these questions was the failure to underline all of the complete predicate. In some of the sentences the complete werb phrase was not underlined.

Placing accent marks in the proper place in words were difficult in three questions in Table 22. In question 52 the accentuation was placed on the syllable rate, probably because the pupils failed to pronounce separate as a word in its entirety. Thus, rate --- continuing the vowel of greatest duration when pronounced as a syllable --- was

stressed. In casual pronunciation this last syllable is stressed, this may also be a reason for pupils to accent it.

In the word address, question 53, 100 per cent of the pupils missing this question placed the accent on the first syllable ad. It seems that popular pronunciation of this word would indicate the basis for the error.

The dominant error in question 55 is somewhat difficult to determine. There is a tendency in American speech to accentuate the first syllable in many words. However, in pronouncing the word by syllables (di vid ed), the vowels are given greater values than when the word is pronounced in its entirety. The first syllable (di) when standing alone is di, with the i as in it. But when this syllable appears in the word divided, the di is pronounced duh.

Fifty-seven per cent of the pupils missing question 57 classified the word national as used in the sentence as a noun. Minety-two per cent of the pupils missing question 65 classified the word cry as used in the sentence as a verb. Thirty-five per cent of the pupils that missed question 66 classified the word from as a verb and an adverb.

The most dominant error in question 67 was the failure to capitalize the initial letter of the word street. In questions 68 and 69 the dominant error was the omission of quotation marks. In question 70 the dominant error was in the failure to capitalize the initial letter of the word building. Seventy-three per cent of the pupils missing question 71 omitted the question mark after the word me.

TABLE 22

I DATE AN " INCORRECT ANSWERS OF THE TWENTY-FIVE MOST PREQUENT INCORRECTLY ANSWERED LANGUAGE QUESTIONS IN THE SEVENTH GRADE

annesse water fielde a site i skiere it to 10 day of			
Number of Question	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Error (2)	Per Cent
	Before each of the following sentences are two words or expressions. In the blank space in the sentence, write the correct word.		
(posse)	than - from My coat is different yours,	The section was seen as a see as a section of the s	100
3	in = into We went the museum and looked at the curios the cases.	in the first part	100
9	lay - lie Let the dog on the floor,	$100 \ \mathrm{Mpc}$	100
11	sit - set your chair ever here	8.1% are the constant are the tab also also are the are the constant are the constant \sim	100
14	off - off of The icicles fell the roof.	off Ofmannamen	100
16	lay - laid Yesterday, Tom in his bed fast asleep,	laid ************************************	100
	In each of the following sentences draw one line under the complete subject and enother line under the simple subject. Thus the simple subject will have two lines under it.	The sold has been to a sold to be	
34	Suddently the crowded street car stopped-	Suddenly the crowd- ed street car stopped	55
*		Suddenly the crowd- ed street car stopped	10
35	When the poor old man found his friends he wept for joy	When the poor old ma found his friends he want for joy.	Political

TABLE 22 - Continued

Number of Question	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Error	ent
	- London Brown, or Maria Company of the Company of	When the poor old man found his friends he wept for joy.	30
36	A journey from San Francisco to New York by water is delightful.	A journey from San Francisco to New York by water is delightful.	73
		A journey from San Francisco to New York by water is	
	In each of the following sentences draw a line under the complete predicate. Draw another line under the verb or verb phrase. Thus the verb or verb phrase will have two lines under it.	delightful,	6
38	The boats were lying at anchor.	The boats were lying at anchor.	31
v	The second of th	The boats were lying at anchor. The boats were	23
		lying at anchor.	18
39.	The children came to school in the storm.	The children came to school in the storm-	35
	the second second section is the second seco	The children came to school in the storm	17
40	Where shall we leave our coats and hats?	Where shall we leave our coats and hats?	27
	The transport of the sample of the same of	Where shall we leave our coats and hats?	23
	The second state of the second	Where shall we leave our coats and hats?	12
		Programme and the second	

TABLE 22 -Continued

Number of Question	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Error (2)	Per Cent (3)
41	Farmers are plowing for their spring		
	planting,	Farmers are plowing	
		for their spring planting,	24
	Continued to the season was the purpose of the season of t		24
	o the language of the following	Farmers are plowing for their spring	
	and the result of the same		18
		Farmers are plowing	
	and the state of the same state of	for their spring	
		plenting,	9
32	Will some one lend me a pencil?	Will come one lend	
		me a pencil?	40
		Will some one lend	. 20
	Each of the following words is divided	a borro as a	
	into syllables. Place an accent mark after the syllable in each word that		
x -	should be accented. If more than one		
	syllable in a word should be accented, mark only the one that receives the		
	heavier accent.		
52	вор в наде жаннамамамананнамамамамамамамамамамамама	rate	70
53	PG GASSS we consequence access	ad	2.00
55	di vid ed warmanamamamamamamamamamamamamamamamamama	di.	87
	The underlined words in these sentences		
	are placed at the right with a blank		-
	space after each. In the blank write the part of speech of that word as it		
	is used in the sentence.		
	The thistle is the national emblem of	1 7	
	Scotland, Once a Danish soldier stop-		
	red on a thistle and made such a very loud cry that the Scots heard. They	- 5	
	drove the Dames from their country.		
57	nation of the same	nom	57
		verb	26

TABLE 22 - Continued

Number of Question	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Errors (2)	Fer Cent
63		A6 L)	92
66	$I^{*} \mathrm{POM}$	couling tion accesses gdaelp accesses Actp accesses	35 35 13
	Correct the errors in punctuation and capitalization in the following sentences		
67	Mr. gardner lives at 239 seventh street	street not capital-	95
68	No said the teacher, you can't go.	no quotation marks after the word no	58
		no quotation marks	41
69	"John," asked Ton, did you find my ball, manners and ball,	no quotation marks did you find my ball	70
	entities from all responds arranges. Since the	no question mark at the end	25
70	When I was in new york I saw the empire state building.	building not capita-	52
	The first on 36 has \$2 per mant affect to	no come after Now York	26
71	Will you go home with me invited Sleanor?	no question mark	73
	error or manifely books questions is	no quotation marks	10
	- to the extense boy fit, and to say that years	- 1	

GRADE EIGHT

Language Questions Answered Incorrectly:—Answers to language questions in the 1937 tests were tabulated in the eighth grade since the 1936 tests could not be obtained. The language questions answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the eighth grade pupils are shown in Table 23. The test consisted of 89 questions. Sixteen of the questions in the test were answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the eighth grade pupils. The mean per cent missing each question is 33.5. The highest per cent missing one question is 68. This occurred in question 36. The range of per cent of error in the three year period is 45.8.

Trends:--(a) There are four questions in Table 23 which show a change in one direction. Each of these four questions occur under the classification of personal pronouns. Question 36 has the highest per cent in the three years but shows a downward tendency in per cent each year. Question 38 has 42 per cent error in 1937 and decreases to 19 per cent of error in 1938 and 1940. Question 40 and 41 also show a downward tendency in per cent of error from year to year. The per cent incorrectly answering the remaining twelve questions is irregular from year to year. Only in questions 60, 61, and 62 did the per cent of error in 1938 exceed the other two years.

(b) The means of the incorrect answers of the sixteen language questions for the three years show a downward tendency for the first two years and increases in the third. In other words, language ability was low in the year 1937, increased in 1938, and decreased in 1940.

TABLE 23

THE SIXTEEN MOST DIFFICULT SIGHTH GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS AND THE FREQUENCY OF INCORRECT ANSWERS MADE DURING THE THREE YEAR PERIOD, 1936, 1938, 1940

Number	Language Questions	Year and No.of Pupils			Par Cent of
of	That Were Most Frequently	1937		1 1940	Error in
Ques-	Answered Incorrectly	Por	101	Per	the 3 Year
tion		Cont	Cent	Cent	. Period
4 3.1	In the following sentences some words are underlined. These	22			
	words are in the column at the right. After each word in this column, write its part of speech as it is used in the sentence.				
	The new automobile goes rapidly over the pavement. Turn the corners carefully or you may upset. It is very hard to drive in heavy traffic.				
11	то рidly посторование выполнение выстительните выполнение выполне	21	15	26	22.2
12	0707	42	23	47	41.2
17	$v_{\rm PSO} \circ t \qquad \qquad we are the the the tensor as we are the tensor the tensor tensor the tensor te$	54	25	52	36.5
18	$\mathbb{A}\otimes\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{A}_{p}}.$	88	18	45	30.€
	There are eight personal pro- nouns used in the following son- tences. In the column at the				10.1
	right, write them in order that they occur in the sentences, and after each one write first, second, or third to show the person of that pronoun. The example is marked correctly.	85		gra-	10.0
	He has my book he third				
	This is one of yours. She will give him his pencil. Our house is open to you and to them.	88		1	100
36	600 tigh win	76	67	61	68
37	All the light	34	19	28	26.9

TABLE 23 - Continued

umber	Language Questions	Year a	nd No.of	Pupils	Per Cent of
of	That Were Most Frequently	1687	1938	1940	Error in
tues-	Answered Incorrectly	Per	Por	Per	the 3 Year
tion		Cent	Cent	Cent	Period
88	60 db.	42	18	19	26.1
39	All the control of th	44	15	19	25
10	conditions for the property of the condition of the condi	39	21	19	26
11	### ### White the control of the co	36	19	16	23.8
	In the blank space after each of the following words or num- bers, write its plural.	roje o		Lette 1	r aggit et ille Litelawe le lag
19	man-servant	71	52	59	60.3
	A group of words is underlined in each of the following sentences. In the first blank after the sentence write phrase or clause to tell which the group of words is. In the second blank write the part of speech which tells how the group of words is used.		the contract of		
30	The cake in the oven is baking.	26	32	30	30.1
81		18	36	21	26.1
52	Dinnor was served before I				
	arrived.	36	41	28	35.7
	In the blank space after each of these sentences write the tense of the verb.				
70	I have had a bad cold.	23	13	38	29.3
72	The men have finished their work.	26	13	42	34.4
adgina o del me unidar i referenciamiento de	N M	56 55.6	48 42.2	42 55.1	126 33.9

The incorrect answers to the sixteen language questions in Table 23 are presented in Table 24. The frequency of each form of the incorrect answers is expressed in per cent. The first four questions in the table are on parts of speech. The most dominant error in this classification was classifying the word very as an adjective.

There are six questions on personal pronouns and the greatest per cent of error occurred in question 36 in this group. In this question the word my was selected from the example sentence by 59 per cent of the pupils missing the question. This error caused confusion in determining the other personal pronouns for the following five questions.

Seventy-five per cent of the pupils missing question 49 gave the plural of the word man-servant as men-servants.

In question 60 the underlined words in the sentence was classified as a clause instead of a phrase and in question 61 the part of speech of the phrase in question 60 was classified as a noun by 45 per cent of the pupils. In question 62 the underlined words in the sentence was classified as a phrase instead of a clause.

The tense of the verb in question 70 had a 62 per cent dominant error while question 72 had a 53 per cent dominant error. Each dominant error in both questions was incorrectly answered as past tense.

DOMINANT INCORRECT ANSWERS OF THE SIXTEEN MOST FREQUENT INCORRECTLY ANSWERED LANGUAGE QUESTIONS IN THE EIGHTH GRADE

Number of Question	. Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Errors (2)	Per Cent (3)
	In the following sentences some words are underlined. These words are in the column at the right. After each word		
	in this column, write its part of speech as it is used in the sentence.		
	The new automobile goes rapidly over the pavement. Turn the corners carefully or you may upset. It is very hard to drive in heavy traffic.		
1.1	rapidly	adjective	53 32
12	$\circ_{\Lambda\otimes\Lambda}_{b}$	adverb verb	46 32
		adjective	11
17	$NDS \otimes \xi$	noun adverb adjective	21
1.8	$V\ominus T_{a} \wedge A$	adjective	88
	There are eight personal pronouns used in the following sentences. In the column at the right, write them in order that they occur in the sentences and after each one write first, second, or third to show the person of that pronoun. The example is marked correctly.		
	He has my book. he third		
	This is one of yours. She will give him his pencil. Our house is open to you and to them.		
36	The size size size size size size size siz	my-first this-first yours-second this-second	59 7 7 6

TABLE 24 -Continued

Number of Question	Language Questions That Were Most Frequently Answered Incorrectly (1)	Errors (2)	Per Cent (3)
37	cons cons since some some construction construction construction construction construction	she-third	19
	e victor de reservos conscientes con como o opportunidad de reservos conscientes de como o operando de como operando de como o	yours-third	16
		ons-third	13
1		this-third	8
		this -second	8
		yours-first	8
38	table and table also table and table	she-first	22
	White Processing Colors of State (State Colors of State Colors	him-third	19
	In the Sixon over with a work of	yours-second	16
	the second of the transfer of	she-second	12
		yours -third	9
39	ungs valor made and extre acts alone that the valor acts and extre acts acts and acts acts	his-third	21
	rectable is discrete means are copie, year a process or a solution of the company of the copies of t	she-tnird	18
		him-second	15
931.	The say this We have the Ir	him-first	5
		she-second	8
40	differ now only one day who who have the wine one only one one one one one one one	his-second	30
	Wilderwork with a participation of promotive and the second promotive and a special special support of the second promotive and a special special support of the second promotive and a special special support of the second promotive and a special special support of the second promotive and a special sp	our-first	16
		him-third	13
41	quire now make your galler sight cause state cash cash now nive nive cash ripe	our-second	32
	Charles in the control of a control control described. Associated as the control of the control	our-third	22
		you-second	19
	In the blank space after each of the following words of numbers, write its plural.		
49	THERE I AND A LAND I	men-servents	75
		mans -servant	7
		men-servant	8
	A group of words is underlined in each of the following sentences. In the first blank after the sentence write phrase or clause to tell which the group of words is. In the second b blank write the part of speech which tells how the group of words is used.		

67

TABLE 24 - Continued

Number of Question	Language Questions That Were most requently Answered Incorrectly	Srrors (2)	Per Cent (3)
60	The cake in the oven is beking.	clause	100
61		noun adverb subject	45 21 21
62	Dinner was served before I arrived. In the blank space after each of these sentences write the tense of the verb.	phrase	100
70	I have had a bad cold.	past present perfect	62 21
72	The man have finished their work.	past present past perfect	53 25 15

SUMMARY

In this chapter the most frequently incorrect answers to language questions and their dominant incorrect answers are shown in tables. The language questions were selected at random by a member of the College of Education faculty and cannot be checked against a more widely established norm for the examination.

The number of questions that were answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the pupils vary in each grade and are as follows: Sighteen questions out of 52 occurred in grade three, 2 questions out of 57 in grade four, 13 questions out of 71 in grade tive, 8 questions out of 80 in grade six, 25 questions out of 78 in grade seven, and 16 questions out of 85 in grade eight.

The per cent of the pupils incorrectly answering these questions during the three year period shows an upward trend in six questions in grade five and seven. A downward trend occurs in one question in grade four and six, three questions in grade seven and four questions in grade eight.

Only in the fifth grade tests did the language ability decrease from year to year. In the sixth grade language ability varied only a little over 1 per cent in the three year period. Other means of per cents in the grades are irregular from year to year.

The greatest range of per cent of error, 35.5, in the three year period occurred in grade eight, while the smallest range of per cent occurred in grade three.

Each grade in the language tests has different types of questions and no one classification can be determined in all of the grades.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

SPELLING

Misspelled Words: -- The words that were mispelled by 20 per cent or more of the pupils and their dominant misspellings are shown in tables and will not be repeated here.

- Trends: 1. Thirteen words became more difficult from year to year and are as follows: The word beggar in grade three, berrow and program in grade four, comfortable in grade five, Chinese in grade six, fulfill in grade seven, and millinery, lieutenant, advantageous, volcances, embroidery, and alfalfa in grade eight.
- 2. No words decreased in difficulty in any of the grades over the five year period.
- 5. Spelling ability decreased from year to year only in the eighth grade.
- 4. Spelling ability was the highest in the year 1935 in the five year period except in the fifth grade where the year 1940 exceeded the year 1935.
- Dominant Errors: 1. The most dominant types of errors for the words in the spelling test are the omission of letters and the substitution of letters.
- 2. The addition of letters is the next most provalent type of

- errors in the spelling tests of all the grades studied.
- J. Homonyms cause more difficulty in grade three than in any other grade.
- 4. Homonyms and transposition of letters are the least prevalent of the types of errors in the spelling tests.
- 5. The emission of letters as a type of spelling error occurs most frequently in grades three, four, and five.
- 6. The substitution of letters as a type of error in spelling occurs most frequently in grades six, seven, and eight.

LANGUAGE

Language Questions Asswered Incorrectly: -- The language questions that were answered incorrectly by 20 per cent or more of the pupils and their dominant incorrect answers are shown in tables and will not be repeated here.

- Trends: -- Twelve questions became more difficult from year to year and are as follows: Questions 24, 41, 42, 45, 46, and 50 in the fifth grade, and questions 14, 16, 38, 39, 41, and 42 in the seventh grade.
- 2. Eight questions decreased in per cent of error in the three year period and are as follows: Question 26 in grade four,
 32 in grade six, 55, 69, end 71 in grade seven and questions
 36, 38, 40, and 41 in grade eight.
- 5. Language ability decreased from year to year only in the fifth grade.
- 4. Language ability was the lowest in the year 1936 in the three year period.

- 5. Language ability was the highest in the year 1938 in the three year period.
- Dominant Errors: -- 1. The language tests have no one common error for all the grades.
- 2. The omission of punctuation is a dominant error in grades three, four, five, and seven.
- 3: Questions in which a choice of two words or expressions occurred were most frequently answered incorrectly in grades four, five, six, and seven. The pupils in these grades chose the incorrect word or expression.
- 4. Syllables of words to be accented occurred in grades five and seven. The dominant error was in placing the accent on the longer syllable.
- 5. Questions on parts of speech began in grades six, and continued through grades seven and eight. The dominant error in these questions was classifying words that are pronouns as adverbs, verbs as nouns, and adverbs as adjectives.
- 6. The fourth grade seems to have experienced the least difficulty in both types of examinations.

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APPENDIX				
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		pj .		

TABLE 1

PER CENT OF ERPORS IN THE THIRD GRADE SPELLING WORDS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 206 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1936 AND 1937 THROUGH 1940

			car and		and the same of th	and the second s
	With a second	1535	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Words	N=20	N=46	N=47	N=45	N=48
		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
oranie na manima na manima na		Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent
1.	Write	5	30	29	17	27
2.	anything	0	10	12	6	8
3.	making	0	4	12	8	2
4.	goes	10	2	6	8	6
5.	didn't	0	15	6	6	8
6.	meet	0	8	14	6	4
7.	please	0	8	8	19	6
8.	KNOW	25	21	31	33	10
9.	thread	0	43	38	39	39
10.	preise	35	63	61	48	
11.	MUSIC	15	50			56
12.	afraid	5	34	57	46	43
13.		5		36	26	41
	great		8	6	11	12
14.	whole	10	32	44	46	45
15.	awhile	10	30	34	39	27
16.	beggar	10	82	87	95	9.9
17.	busy	0	47	46	44	37
18.	occessessessesses	10	28	65	79	60
19.	heard	10	32	25	19	22
20.	chesk	20	36	42	44	6
21.	because	5	23	23	26	22
22.	raise	25	36	36	48	43
23.	whose	20	69	65	66	72
24.	nicely	30	34	42	44	31
25.	ponies	30	67	80	73	72
26.	almost	15	13	8	8	4
27.	wash	10	10	. 8	6	14
28.	sleep	0	0	10	4	8
29.	does	5	8	14	24	16
30.	having	15	19	19	4	6
31.	dust	5	6	12	13	4
32.	than	0	13	14	39	8
33.	Obey	0	39	44	57	54
34.	1080	10	23	34	44	35
35.	USO socococococococo	10	69	31	24	22
36.	ompty	30	58	59	64	52
37.	grate second	55	41	59	55	49
38.	yellow	5	6	12	15	4

72a
TABLE 1 - Continued

		1935	NUMBER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER.	Partition on a service of the servic	f Pupils	on one page of the com-
		CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Words	N = 50	N=46	N =47	N =45	N#48
		Per	box.	Fer	Per	Per
gerrygennipterethings	ere (Sill estill	Cont	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent
9.	Blways occessors	5	17	19	26	16
On.	bare	15	54	59	64	47
l o	QTM occessors	0	0	6	6	0
2.	rabbit	0	21	19	15	12
3.	bonnet	45	65	65	51	47
4.	cannot	0	18	27	13	20
5.	SGRaps	45	32	46	46	41
6.	became	0	2	12	11	6
7.	Just	0	10	10	6	6
8.	noisy	30	58	68	59	70
9.	again	20	25	51	42	29
0.	catch	- 5	30	29	24	29

Note: Table 1 should be read as follows: The word write was misspelled by 5 per cent of 20 pupils in 1935, 30 per cent of 46 pupils in 1937, 29 per cent of 47 pupils in 1938, 17 per cent of 45 pupils in 1939, and 27 per cent of 48 pupils in 1940. Other tables of misspelled words are read in a similar manner.

TABLE 2

PER CENT OF ERRORS IN THE FOURTH GRADE SPELLING WORDS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 218 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1935 AND 1937 THROUGH 1940

		1935	ear and		And the second s	
	Words	N=35	1937 N=45	1938	1939	1940
	Words	Per	AL MARK MAD DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	N =45	N#45	N=48
		Cent	Per	Per	Per	Per
galagia yashi serian sa	West Marie 1800 of the code of	vent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent
1.	borrow eccessessesses	17	31	39	44	62
2 .	known	5	17	28	22	52
30	poem	5	4	17	17	29
A a	stretch	14	24	62	51	68
5.	holiday	5	15	48	42	45
3 .	daisies	39	51	48	46	72
70	coming	8	8	6	13	14
3.	bottle	11	2	6	8	4
9.	pair	5	4	6	2	8
0.	gentle	14	6	11	8	29
1.	lesson	5	4	0	0	10
20	their	11	11	15	13	35
50	city occopanences	0	4	4	2	0
l o	above	8	6	6	2	8
Ja	agree	5	4.	6	6	12
3 .	tease	11	11	8	2	10
7 .	Scrape	25	8	28	15	31
Be	crawl	17	15	35	15	39
9 0	bead	17	6	13	8	8
D ø	garden	5	0	2	0	6
Le	burn	8	0	4	11	8
2.	didn't	5	4	6	4	2
5 ·	Bastononnennennen	25	4	22	8	24
4.	forbid	8	. 8	11	22	27
50	where	5	0	0	6	6
9	peace	14	6	13	19	16
7 0	answer	5	11	13	17	26
8.	engine	11	11	13	11	28
90	pretty	5	4	8	4	18
0	hoping	17	17	42	42	36
Lo	fourth	22	19	19	8	32
20	ninth occossossesses	2	13	37	19	34
5 0	honest	0	0	22	17	20
1.	eighth	19	24	31	26	48
3 .	ledge	11	4	17	26	34
5 e	skipped	25	28	42	35	40
70	caught	8	8	16	19	26

TABLE 2 - Continued

				Number	of Pupil	S
		1935	1937	1988	1939	1940
	Words	N=35	n#45	N=45	N#45	N=48 Per
		Per	Por		Por	
and the same of the same of	recovers and the course of the definition of the course of	Vent	Cent	Cont	Cent	Cent
		- 41			100	100
8.	pane	14	4	33	24	40
S .	orange coccessosces	8	0	6	15	14
0.	WOMEN	14	13	17	11	26
Lo	pour escessessessessesses	2	8	19	28	20
20	walnut	8	6	17	19	26
3.	langh	2	6	11	11	10
4.0 5.0	Gouldn't essessessesses	14	8	15	11	18
8 o	berry coossessesses	5	6	19	11	12
7.	steak	22	13	42	26	36
8.	choose cossessessesses	22	28	11 37	6 31	14
9 6	program	8	15	17	26	36
0.	I'll 00000000000000000000	2	-0	2	13	16
and the second second	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.7				
	en e	CONTRACTOR	en transituary was ordered a constitution of	Property and the state of the s	The second second second	e secure garantee juridentiilide - ritee et
	The second second second					

TABLE 3

PSB CENT OF BERGES IN THE FIFTH GRADE SPELLING WORDS OF THE ACE INVENERT TYSTS TAKEN BY 226 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1935 AND 1937 THROUGH 1940

		1988	1937	1938	of Pupil	1940
	Words	N 236	N=47	E = 57	1800	N#62
	The same was taken	Fer	Fer	Per	Marine and the second	Martin Marting and American American
		Cent	Cent	Cent	Por	Per
saradin Marinson		00240	00110	SOLI C	Cent	Cont
1.	trouble	13	2	5	4	2
20	pitcher	33	36	45	38	27
Se	splitting	38	55	37	38	30
20	cough	13	10	35	9	20
5.	ourtain	8	19	39	22	16
i a	thunb occossossossos	13	21	21	11	17
70	monument essesses	18	23	38	9	24
30	WOOLSH	2	10	13	11	8
9	Scene	8	40	35	43	25
10.	comfortable	8	19	24	24	3 3
11.	plentiful	11	31	32	31	35
12.	6100g ***********************************	2	4	47 62	04	4
130	basement	0	Ö	2	2	3
14.	Whirl	16	23	45	34	30
15.	bushel	8	21	27	17	26
16,	freight	38	46	16	29	3
170	roughessonssons	8	17	29	9	30
.8.	forry accommons	44	29	21	29	16
180	starch	8	12	35	11	22
0.0	plantation	16	27	45	22	40
11.	hurrah	13	44	29	40	3
20	blossom	16	17	13	13	8
30	evening	5	10	28	13	23
240	hymn occosososososos	16	65	5	70	4
50	guilterooseeeeeee	0	8	45	11	30
26.	Wednesday	38	31	70	29	54
7.	cupboard	61	44	10	74	11
8.	policeman	27	21	2	13	27
80	louse	22	19	21	9	25
0.	blissard	2	34	24	37	19
1.	woigh occossossesses	11	14	5	11	8
2.	minute	2	10	29	13	33
8.	Miche	55	68	18	72	19
4.	February sossessesses	19	40	70	37	70
5.	Sponge	36	36	16	22	4
6.	suppose	20	12	32	11	20
7.	barbar	30	25	8	27	4

TABLE S - Continued

		2	Year and	dNumber	of Pupil	8
		1935	1987	1938	1939	1940
	words	N=36	N=47	N=37	N =44	N=62
		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
NOT THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF		Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent
		if while	100			Provide minigration regulation was discussed.
38.	wonderful	5	0	24		
39.	doesn't	11	6 8	5 8	8	4
10.	ninotoen	8	12	30	15	16
11.	governor	27	59	2	48	40
120	worst	2	10	16	5	12
15,	interested	11	25	18	5	20
14.	banana	11	19	16	40	40
15.	pronounce	24	36	51	61	37
16.	terror	8	36	70	47	82
70	SHOW	61	58	43	86	25
18.	plateau	38	53	43	45	30
19.	piece	49	40	21	25	17
0.	chimney	19	17	21	22	14
en electrica		Statement St. 1994 print St. 1994 rep. 1996 rep.	A CANADA IN COLUMN TO A CANADA	ek derster grunden om det underligten betyden bester versjoer. De de	era i meralikanyanya aras sasanya	Pol-radioschemikanov - mag

TABLE 4

PER CENT OF ERRORS IN THE SIXTH GRADE SPELLING WORDS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 207 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1935 AND 1937 THROUGH 1940

					f Pupils	
		1935	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Words	N=31	N=51	N = 39	N=53	N =33
		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
make make to the same		Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent
1.	doubtful	S	13	15	17	29
20	deceive	32	52	61	52	59
50	grammar	9	64	76	69	66
0 0	celebrate	3	11	15	13	3
50	accommodate	16	88	100	96	100
0	continually	16	47	46	54	63
7 .	immediate	32	56	76	32	76
3 0	balance	3	9	25	11	19
90	evidence	9	35	56	26	33
) .	excellent	16	35	17	18	33
La	dreadful	3	15	5	7	19
2.	illustrate	6	43	58	20	66
5 .	cance	6	15	12	11	39
	separate	19	45	28	22	43
0	Chinese	3	13	33	41	53
) a	pigeon	6	47	69	60	66
0	machinery	16	13	17	22	9
3 .	label	6	29	35	22	26
9	earlier	6	13	15	5	3
) 0	volume	9	23	28	22	23
Le	social	12	21	20	11	13
	reunion	6	23	28	9	39
3 .	justice	16	5	20	7	3
	twinkle	10	25	7	5	13
i o	hoarse	32	39	46	22	36
3 .	remodel	6	29	28	20	36
7 0	southern	0	1	0	1	6
3 .	false	3	9	15	11	6
	finally	9	27	17	13	19
0.	queer	3	15	5	19	13
	fragrant	16	47		30	53
	parade	12	9	51		19
3 -	niege	45	47	30	9 39	53
. 9	skillful	80	15			39
o o	dinner	9	35	33 2	20	0
30	innocent	19	66		47	66
-		3		56		6
37.	knot	3	1	5	3	1

TABLE 4 - Continued

		1935	ar and N	1938	1939	1940
	Words	N#31	N=51	N=39	N=53	N=53
		Per	Per	Por	Per	Per
Bassi ungun tipan negrutuna n		Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent
		1 / 5 5 /		The second secon	n en	er vyskriveter erde palekryper, lysjelyw
38.	CONCRETE STATE	The state of	20	89	1	49.20
39.	purse	9	19	7	3	16
40	1m1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	22	66	20 79	5 62	19
41.	middle	8	5	2	3.0	73
42.	bracelet	19	21	46	26	26
43.	laundry	3	15	15	0.5	19
44.	vegetable	6	33	48	22	29
45.	pinch	3	0	0	3	0
46.	apiece	22	37	33	50	49
47.	pursue	19	35	56	35	56
48.	compel	38	52	48	52	66
19.	sorious	16	22	12	5	16
50.	cistern	9	58	69	60	93
department of the second con-		and the second s	And a fee you washington to be an a			1
			4			

TABLE 5

PER CENT OF ERROLS IN THE SEVENTH GRADE SPELLING WORDS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 210 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1935 AND 1937 THROUGH 1940

		Year and Number of Pupils					
		1935	1937	1938	1939	1940	
	Words	N=29	N=50	N =45	N =44	N=42	
		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	
garajikin artusunan		Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	Cent	
1.	audience	17	22	26	31	28	
2.	delicious	17	30	28	20	38	
3.	opposition	24	12	22	18	21	
4.	standard	3	4	8	11	11	
5.	persuade	17	6	31	20	21	
6.	dictionary	6	6	8	18	4	
7.	conquer	3	16	31	20	21	
8.	impatient	6	14	22	11	11	
9.	banquet	3	6	2	4	7	
0.	anxious	31	22	24	22	11	
1.	apology	10	18	35	38	28	
2.	explanation	13	. 20	17	11	7	
w a w a	cereal	17	10	19	27	28	
4.	preliminary	10	12	15	13	19	
5.	acceptance	6	20	37	29	26	
5.	breathe	3	. 20	51	45	47	
7 0	remarkable	0	0	2	20	- 0	
30	profitable	0	0	4	6	0	
9	pumpkin	0	4	8	13	19	
) .	fulfill	0	22	26	27	35	
l o	alteration	10	8	19	84	11	
C a	improvement	3	2	2	4	2	
3 0	develop	0	28	39	34	45	
10	salad	0	0	8	5	7	
5.		37	88	44	29	45	
o a	defense	30	44	84	61	88	
7.	aggravate	0	4	8	9	11	
3.		10	16	33	18	35	
90	decision	4		201 100	4	7	
	numerous	10	8 24	26	27	33	
La	similar	6	COC (44)	39	(2)1 (2)	7	
20		13	2	15	11		
5 0	principal	6	22 18	24	11	14 28	
0 0		3	18	24	15	19	
	appreciate	10	2 20	17	9	14	
00	consent		2 8	8	6	19	
3.	commencement	20		31	2.2		
70	foreign	3	22	22	11	36	

TABLE 5 - Continued

		, Y	ear and	Number o	of Pupile)
		1935	1987	1938	1939	1940
	Words	N#25	N=60	n=45	N m44	N #45
		Per	120 12	Per	Per	Per
plakere de l'odere men		Gent	Cont	Cent	Cent	Cent
	Total 3	10.12				
n en		2.0				
38. 39.	memorial	10	14	31	15	19
10.	tremendous	10	18	35	24	21
11.	suitable	0	6	6 .	6	2
12.	destination	6	6	24	11	33
13.	secretary	3	8	8	13	4
14.	dolegates	3	24	35	15	33
15.	sanitary	10	10	15	39	11
16.	prosence	31	26	31	29	21
17.	biscuits	97	24	44	49	59
18,	judgment	31	2 50	73	11 31	99 76
19.	visible	17	38	62 46	52	46
50.	Sandwich	0	32 32	53	29	21
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		Jay	00	60	64.3.
tile (elisie protete te torio	ektore into service — or i knowe trake accepte accept called accepted in the file decodering rige via — in — increase accept	The second section of the sect	Minima (minima o colonia) (nego colonia) colonia (nego colonia)	And the conference of the same of the same of the same	Bankey valvara (see laster) des jarde 1000 va	epital (gratis a sande jaben staerhetter veljeben tet t

TABLE 6

PER GENT-OF BRRORS IN THE EIGHTH GRADE SPELLING WORLS OF THE ACELEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 185 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1935 AND 1937 THROUGH 1940

(2) 地名第二日			en orangena.	LINE DESCRIPTION		List page which you
			ar and N			
		1935	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Words	H#23	N=38	N=46	N#40	11 #42
		Por	Per	Per	Per	Per
gdige; weight either in 2000 mills		Cont	Cent	Cont	Vent	Cent
1.	parallel	21	68	56	57	69
20	oxtraordinary	8	52	32	47	38
3.	salary	4	10	6	7	4
4.	superintendent	56	65	15	15	19
5.	capitol	13	28	47	47	35
6.	quantity	8	34	23	22	9
7.	arrange	4	0	0	7	2
8.	rhounatism	34	63	60	65	76
9.	absolutely	13	49	18	27	23
0.	merchandise	21	21	8	20	16
10	Philadelphia	0	47	36	37	30
2.	recommendation	26	15	30	27	30
3.	nonsense	8	5	6	30	19
40	condemn	30	47	39	42	40
5.	advertisement	0	7	8	12	28
6.	haul	0	2	0	17	O
70	receiphonesessesses	0	5	10	10	11
8.	molon	0	26	28	22	26
9.	tuboroulosis	13	31	34	45	52
0.	aisle	0	44	54	50	69
20	maintenance	73	55	36	27	40
2.	restaurant	65	63	69	67	85
3.	embroidery	4	15	32	85	38
40	dessert	39	57	43	42	66
5.	courboous	13	44	32	32	42
6.	schedule	4	5	36 .	45	38
7 4	volcances	21	28	28	35	42
8.	convenience	4	13	23	20	1.6
9.	cylinder	4	2	21	30	38
0.	intulligance	13	15	13	25	26
le	partial	30	34	13	20	23
20	advantageous	8	13	60	60	76
3.	San Francisco	0	44	54	37	45
4.0	cemetery	56	55	71	75	88
50	composition eseccesses	0	5	6	0	4
66.	alfalfa	0	5	88	32	47
170	subtle	17	7	58	65	69

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TABLE 6 -Continued

		Year a	nd Numbe	r of Pup	ils
	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940
Words	N=23	N=38	N=46	N#40	N=42
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per C _{ent}	Per Cent	Per Cent
				1 Zik	
8. temporary	30	23	15	35	14
9. sleigh	8	13	13	17	19
U. undoubtedly	0	18	13	12	26
1. guarantee	8	15	6	15	21
2. millinery	30	52	63	75	83
3. patients	8	52	28	52	35
4. lieutenant	39	44	63	67	83
5. appendicitis	26	39	52	50	69
6. probability	0	13	2	12	28
7. athlatic	13	21	30	10	7
8. positively	8	34	23	30	28
9. leisure	13	31	13	32	9
O. medal	13	10	19	17	16

TABLE 7

THE ACHIEVEMENT THESTS TAKEN BY 145 MARION COURTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1938, AND 1940

Que	stion			Pupils	Quest	ion	Year and No.of Pupils		
		1936	1938	1540			1936	1938	1940
		N=50	N=47	N=48 Per		N=50 Per	N=47 Per	N#48 Per	
		For-	Per						
Bu vice Amort	Nederana ing stal kecal	Cent	Cent	Cent	and the supportant of the individual comments	Harris I talk to the New York	Cent	Cent	Cent
1.	000	8	10	4	27.	000	20	0	0
20		12	14	22	28.	000	6	0	0
Sa	000	0	8	4	29.		2	6	0
40	0 0 0	4	12	18	30.	000	8	6	0
5.	990	2	4	4	31.	000	10	6	0
60	9 9 9	14	14	10	32.	9 0 4	6	. 2	0
70		2	21	18	33.		4	2	0
8.	999	4	0	10	34.		2	0	0
9.	900	0	4	6	35.	000	6	0	0
0.	9 9 6	-8	14	18	36.	900	6	2	0
1.	0 0 0	46	27	37	37.	000	4	4	0
20	900	46	27	37	38.		26	10	0
Sa	000	46	27	37	39.		54	14	66
40		46	27	37	40.	0 0 0	54	14	66
50	000	46	27	37	41.	000	54	14	66
6.	000	24	21	89	42.	000	56	14	66
70	000	8	14	24	45.	000	54	14	66
8.	9 9 9	12	10	14	44.	000	54	14	66
50		16	14	29	45.	000	54	14	66
0.	000	20	19	12	46.	000	54	14	66
1.	000	42	25	52	47.	000	54	14	66
20		20	8	14	48.	000	54	14	66
3.		8	6	12	49.	000	34	2	10
40		20	17	33	50.	000	34	0	6
5.	***	12	12	14	grt 49	000	20	0	4.
6.	900	6	2	0	20	800	14	2	4

Note: Table 7, should be read as follows: Question 1 was incorrectly answered by 8 per cent of 50 pupils in 1936, 10 per cent of 47 pupils in 1938, and 4 per cent of 48 pupils in 1940. Other tables of language questions answered incorrectly are read in a similar manner.

TABLE 8

PER CENT OF ERRORS IN THE FOURTH GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 131 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1936, 1938, AND 1940

Que	stion	Year ar	d No.of	Pupils	Question	Year and No. of Pupils		
		1936	1938	1940	KINIV DI	1986	1938	1940
		N=38	N=45	N=48	N=48	N=38	N#45	N=48
		Per Per Per	Per		Per	Per	Per	
andre Cales or other ex-	and the second of the second o	Cent	Cent	Cent		Cent	Cent	Cent
1.	9 9 9	2	4	0	0.0		The second of the second secon	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
2.		0	0	0	20	7	8	4
50	000			0	21	5	6	8
	000	0	2	0	22	13	19	6
4.	300	0	0	0	23	0.2	0	0
5.	000	0	0	0	24	4	2	2
6.	8 8 9	0	0	0	25	7	4	6
7 .	000	0	0	0	26	42	42	20
8.	9 0 5	2	0	0	27	2	4	2
9.	9 9 9	C	. 0	0	28	10	28	8
LO.		0	0	0	29	2	13	0
11.	0 0 0	0	6	2 .	30	10	0	0
15.		5	0	2	31	26	2	4
13.		7	11	10	32	0	2	0
14.	9 0 0	2	17	22	33	2	0	0
15.	9 6 0	26	28	24	34	5		
16.	000	0	0	2	35	5	2	2
17.		0	0	0	36	15	4	2 2
18.	0 8 6	2	2	0	37	18	6	2
Le.	000	10	6	6	94			
				10	40. 7			164 [1

TABLE 9

PER CENT OF ERRORS IN THE FIFTH GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 134 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1936, 1938, AND 1940

Que	stion	Year a	nd No.of		II	Ques	tion	Year an		upils
		N=35	1938 N=37	1940 N=62	11			1936	1938	1940
	243	The second second	and the same of th		H			N#35	N=37	N=62
		Per	Per	Per				Per	Per	Per
Service Servic	Commence of the contract of th	Cent	Cent	Cent		r or the second special section of the	ne vyda i nikas pracycola - oc	Cent	Cent	Cent
1.		0	8	6		37.	9 0 0		2	3
20		8	13	11		38.		22	16	24
3.		5	18	14		39.	000	14	10	9
1.	999	2	0	3		40.		11	8	3
5 .	000	8	13	3		41.	0.00	34	48	51
5 ,	999	17	21	14		42.		34	40	45
7.	000	0	10	17		43.	000	5	10	11
8.	000	11	10	11	11	44.	000	45	35	32
9.	000	5	2	1		45.	009	45	45	49
0.	000	2	4	0		46.	000	22	40	54
1.	900	19	16	227	11	47.		11	10	20
2.	000	2	2	0		48.		2	8	9
3.	000	0	10	0		49.	999	5	10	6
4 .	0 9 9	0	5	0		50.	000	14	43	43
5.	999	0	16	4	4	51.	000	19	18	16
6.		5	21	14		52.	0 0 0	31	10	29
7.	000	5	10	4		53.	999	5	2	24
8.	999	2	2	1	11	54.		25	10	53
9.	900	28	56	30		55.	000	8	5	35
0.	000	0	29	11		56.		0	0	0
1.	000	5	24	9		57.		11	1.0	33
2.	999	0	5	0		58.	000	14	8	37
3.	000	14	21	12.		55.	0 0 0	2	8	25
4.	9 9 9	17	21	32		60.	000	0	5	16
5.	000	31	35	37	16	61.	000	5	10	25
6.	9 0 0	2	5	9		62.		0	0	1
7.	000	25	16	20		63.		U	0	0
8.	900	0	5	1		64.	000	0	C	0
9.	000	11	8	6		65.	000	0	0	0
0.	000	14	21	20		66.	000	0	0	3
1.	000	17	8	8		67.	000	0	0	1
2.		8	13	8		68.		0	0	3
3.	000	8	18	3		69.		0	0	4
4.	9 0 0	0	0	4		70.	800	0	0	0
5.		0	5	1		71.	0 0 0	0	0	0
6.	000	5	2	3						

TABLE 10

PER CENT OF ERRORS IN THE SIXTH GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 109 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1836, 1938, AND 1840

uestion		d No.of F		Question		No.of P	
	1936	1938	1940	11	1936	1938	1940
	N =37	N=39	N=33	II .	N=37	N=39	N=33
	Per	Per	Per		Per	Per	Per
	Cent	Cent	Cent	1.	Cent	Cent	Cent
1	67	76	72	41.	2	2	3
20 000	51	87	81	42	2	0	0
3	43	20	27	43	8	10	0
40 000	29	5	24	44	5	2	3
50 000	10	12	9	45	27	17	21
60 000	16	12	33	46	10	5	6
70 000	35	20	21	47	10	2	0
80 000	29	0	3	48	2	7	3
90 000	35	15	18	49	16	12	21
000	28	0	6	50	10	7	0
10 000	51	23	. 30	51	13	0	12
20 000	21	2	9	52	16	0	12
30.000	29	2	3	55	27	0	15
40 000	29	2	12	54	16	0	6
00 000	27	10	9	55	35	2	9
5	35	43	36	56	45	0	12
70 000	32	2	6	57	13	0	6
8	27	5	9	58	10	0	3
90 000	29	10	12	59	8	0	3
00 000	32	25	21	60	29	2	12
1	5	2	3	61	29	0	12
8	13	5	6	62	21	0	15
3	16	10	15	63	64	0	0
4	10	10	15	64	64	0	0
	10	5	0	65	64	0	0
50 000	10	5	0	66	64	0	-0
70 000	10	5	3	67	64	0	0
80 000	8	2	9	68	64	2	0
90 000	16	10	21	69	64	2	
0	8	12	12	70	64	0	0
1	21	15	12	71	64	0	3
2	16	15	21	72	48	0	3
5	10	7	3	73	48	0	0
40 000	5	10	0	74	21	2	
50 000	24	28	12	75	37	0	3
6	16	10	9	76	2	0	0
7	21	20	18	77	2	0	0
8	2	12	1.5	78	8	0	0
9	8	2	6	79,	0	0	0
0	Ö	0	Ö	80	0	0	0

TABLE 11

PER CENT OF ERRORS IN THE SEVENTH GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 120 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1936,1938, AND 1940

luest	sion			Pupils	Question	Year and No.of Pupils		
		1936	1938	1940		1956	1938	1940
		N=33	N #45	N BAS		N=33	N=45	N#42
		Per	Por	Por		For	Fer	Per
		Cent	Cent	Cent		Cent	Cent	Cent
		66	64	69	400 000	69	53	88
	000	S	Ö	7	41	23	35	42
	000	13	6	47	42	53	62	80
		0	o	11	43	0	0	. 0
	166	6	13	21	440 000	0	0	0
	100	23	13	14	45	3	8	0
	and the last	3	2	Ö	46	0	13	0
	000	3	13	11	470 000	3	6	. 0
	9 4 9	19	17	26	48	3	11	/ G
gt.	9 8 8	9	13	7	49	0	1.3	2
10	300	33	19	33	50	0	6	2
49	900	16	4	21	51	33	57	69
22	200	0	ő	ō	52	26	24	11
4		S	13	47	53	59	35	35
**	9 9 9	0	2	0	54	16	19	11
19	000	19	26	33	55	33	33	19
en e	900	0	6	2	56	66	39	45
(C)		3	ő	4	57	26	8	28
80	3 2 0	13	11	9	58	16	0	9
1.00	9 9 9	13	11	9	59	0	0	0
1 19	999	0	2	11	60	3	0	. 2
. 65	000	13	15	26	61	26	0	.16
100	300	16	13	19	62	29	11	16
9.30	5 4 9	9	8	7	63	43	15	19
9 700	999	16	11	O	64	19	6	7
2.00		0	C	7	65	13	4	9
5 949	0 0 0	9	6	9	66	36	13	51
900		6	2	11	67	69	0	7
200	900	6	22	14	68. ***	59	17	23
V des	000	0	4	4	69	43	19	11
y Ma		6	8	4	70	66	6	28
V 4/5		13	13	7	71	49	19	14
9 970	995	6	6	2	720 000	16	2	7
4 4	000	33	26	92	73	18	0	0
w gir	0 9 9	23	6	45	74	19	0	4
20.00	000	66	64	88	75	26	6	2
2 600	090	16	11	26	76	46	11	0
de als		26	28	40	77	33	4	0
W. off		16	86	40	78	56	8	0

TABLE 12

PER CENT OF ERRORS IN THE EIGHTH GRADE LANGUAGE QUESTIONS OF THE ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TAKEN BY 126 MARION COUNTY PUPILS DURING THE YEARS 1936, 1938, AND 1940

		INKL	ng The is	A GOLL	2000	12000	ABD 1540		
Question	Van er er	20.0M ba	Parsi le	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Ques	15 1 15 12 2	Year an	d No.of	Punile
Knop cron		1938		11	of runta	U.S. U.S.	1987	1938	1940
	1637		1940	11					
	N#38	N#46	Tails.	1			N=38	N=46	Had2
	Per	Po 2	Por	1			Per	Per	rer
	Cent	Cent	Cent			en com a regularity compared for all	Cent	Cent	Cent
Sand a service of the	A TOMOTORIAN SECTION AND A STREET OF THE SECTION OF								
10 000	5	0	7						
2	- 5	2	0		46.	000	10	2	2
30 040	. 50	4	0	11	47.	000	15	30	14
40 000	15	2	4	100	48.	000	13	6	9
5	21	2	4	11	40.	000	71	52	59
0	18	4	14	1 41 .	50.	000	21	17	23
279	7.	0	4	11	51.	0 0 0	3.5	28	14
	1	6	14	33	52.	000	13	4	2
80 000	31	8		11	53.	999	10	4	ō
00 000	15		4	11	54.	000	13	15	14
10	0	0	2	11	55.	000	2	13	16
110 000	21	15	26		56.		26	21	10
12	42	23	47		67.	900	7	19	
13	5	6	16		58.	000	26	15	16
14	15	6	7			999			11
25	13	8	21		59.		10	13	28
16	21	. 13	19	100	60.	000	26	32	30
17	34	23	52		61.		18	36	21
18	28	15	45	137.	62.		36	41	28
19	7	2	4	11	63.		2	13	21
en en	13	6	11	Mys.	64.		5	21	11
atte ob		21	14		65.	900	5	19	11
	26	6	7		66.		13	. 8	16
22	18	15	9	11	67.		5	13	9
23	31	4	7	471	68.	000	34	2	9
24					69.	000	34	6	7
25	15	17	9	11	70.	000	23	13	38
26	5	2	2	II.	71.	900	18	8	16
270 000	13	8	7		72.	999	26	13	42
28	13	15	7	14.6	73.		13	4	
25	7	4	11	П		000		4	9
30	5	10	4	447	74.		7		14
31	7	6	4	11	75.	909	5	4	19
32	5	6	2	1.5	76.	900	7	6	11
33	21	8	4		770	0 0 0	7	4	23
54	26	19	7	41.	78.	000	5	0	0
35	18	10	7	11	79.	000	5	0	0
#2 /D	76	67	61		80.		2	0	2
42 8%	34	19	28	11	81.		2	2	2
404 et s		19	16		82.	900	5	0	4
	42	15	19		83.	990	5	5	8
39	44		18	20.00	84.	900	10	2	7
40	39	21			80.	000	15	6	9
41	36	19	16		86.		7	4	o
42	18	10	11		87.	000	15	6	4
43	21	13	7	11	88.	000	10	4	4
440 000	0	0	0		89.		15	10	9
45	2	0	7	11	000		70	10	27
Managan will develop the control of the property of the proper		Anna de contra de mande de la contra de contra	A CONTRACTOR OF MARKETS		ing a suppress of the deprise in the same	ensi ya kata ini ya sagaturake wa sa	I.	and the second second second second	o de des de merce de como de constante de co

Grade	

SPELLING TEST

Directions: The examiner will pronounce the word, use it in a sentence, then pronounce it again. You are to write the words on the numbered lines below

1.	26
2.	27.
3.	28.
4.	29.
5.	30.
6 ·	31.
7.	32.
8.	33.
9.	34.
10.	35.
	36.
12.	37,
13.	38.
14.	39.
15.	40.
16.	4.1.
17.	42.
18.	43.
19.	44.
20.	45.
21.	46.
22.	47.
23.	48.
24.	49.
	50.

Total number right

There are 65 questions in this language test. Try to do all of them.

Follow the directions carefully. Before each of these sentences are two words.

Fill the blank in the sentence with the right word. The first sentence is marked for you.

la. did done	I have done some hard tests
l. was were	They excused from school.
2. know no	There are girls in this class.
3. come came	I here on a bus.
4. blew blown	The tree was over.
5. aren't isn't	your mother coming?
6. saw seen	Have you my pencil?
7. broken broke	The chair has been
8, is are	The books old.
9. went gone	The pupils through the hall.
10. a an	A melen is larger than orange.
11-15. Place the commas this letter:	, periods, and question marks where they should be in
Dear Uncle John	What are you doing today I wish you were with
me We could go	to the airport and watch the mail plane come in
Come soon and we	will go
	Your nephew
	Jim
	dese sentences write the contraction that could be used ded words in the sentence. The first is done for you.
16a. I am not going to	the party. I'm
16. Were you not going	to school?
17. He does not live in	that house.
18. The man could not b	oring his dog.
19. There is my brother	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
20. Jin can not come to	school.

(Go to the next page)

21.	Who will lend me a book?
22.	You should not waste your time.
23.	He did not walk far.
24.	There is no place to go.
25.	They have not been here.
tell If t	Below are some groups of words that tell who, when, or where. If the words who, put a "1" before them. If they tell when, put a "2" before them. hey tell where, put a "3" before them. The first ones are marked for you.
	all the family. tomorrow night. under the chair.
26.	over the river. 32. across the pond.
27.	friends and neighbors. 33. behind the barn.
28.	day after tomorrow. 34. sons and daughters.
29.	uncle and aunt. 35. men and women.
30.	before Christmas. 36last Tuesday.
31.	many people. 37. in the kitchen.
	38. too late to go.
	Some capital lotters are needed in this story. Cross out the small letters t are wrong and write the capitals above them. The first one is marked for you.
39.	-48. once we went to chicago. mother and betty went. father was with us
	and my uncle bob. I rode on the train. it was a big four train.
	I want to go again in july.
Put	Copy this poem on the blank lines below exactly as it is here. Be sure to all the capital letters and punctuation marks in the right places.
	come fairy-foot and sparkle-eyes
	come fine-oar bob and bun
	they gathered round in wild surprise
	but glad of any fun
19	Special programmer as 11 to the selection of the programmer of the selection of the selecti
50,	
51	The state of the s
52	

There are 37 questions in this language test. Try to do all of them. Follow the directions carefully. Put the correct mark after each of these sentences, and in the blank space write statement or question to tell which it is. Be sure to do two things. The first sentence is marked for you.

la. The baby fell off the bed.	statement
1. Whore is my hat	Mercification of position and another collection to the collection of the collection
2. The pencil rolled on the floor	
3. Mary broughther lunch	
4. Whose house is on fire	
5. Where did you get your book	Management of the Art
6. The men were digging a ditch	
7. The girls cooked the dinner	Northly of College of the college of
8. Which test do you like best	
9. Have you finished your work	handere (Free Brocks a should an appeal and a should a should an appeal and a should a shou
10. Betty has gone home	
Choose the correct word from those it on the blank. The first one is mark	e listed before each senteance and write ced as it should be
lla. blew blown	The tree was blown down.
ll. come came	A train in late.
12. tail tale	He was telling a long
13. there their	house was on fire.
14. fell fallen	The kite lay where it had
15. to too two	Is it late to go?
16.can may	Mother, I go to the party?
17. run ran	We as fast as we could.
18. ate eat	The boy his dinner.
19. was were	There money in the box.
20. did done	I have my work.

21.	there their	Over	is a fine tree.
22.	are is	The doors	open.
23.	may can	you	lift this box?
24.	threw thrown	The man was	from the car.
25.	is are	Games	fun at recess.
abo	This letter contains some errors. Read at it. Write the answers in the blanks af	it, and then a ter the questi	nswer the questions ons.
			Slkhart, Ind December 27 1936
	Dear aunt anna		
	Thank you for my christmas presents. George Washington did you read it too does bill,	I like the l	book about ates and so
	Come to see me soon.		•
	Wit	th much love, Charles	
26.	Write the first line of the heading as it	should be	
27.	Write the date correctly		
28.	What words in the greeting should have cap	pital letters?	
29.	What mark should follow the greeting?		
30,	What name of a holiday should have a capi	tal letter?	allegen stansferigenskripter fra den den den den fra den
31.	What word should be followed by a period?		AD-MANUSCHAR LANGUAGE LANGUAGE LANGUAGE AND
32 ,	What word should be followed by a question	n mark?	
33.	What name should have a capital letter?		
34.	What mark would you use to end the letter	?	
	What is the signature?		
	After what word would you put a comma?		
	What word in the message should have a ca		
	STOP: Do not do any more un	til you are to	old to do so.
Lan	guage Test: Number right		

There are 71 questions in this language test. Try to do all of them. Follow the directions carefully. In each of the following sentences there are two words in parentheses. Draw a line through the wrong one and copy the correct one in the blank at the right. The example is marked for you.

Exam	aple; Birds (is, are) making their nests.	are
1.	Have you (saw, seen) Mary this morning?	
2.	John has (wont, gone) home .	and the state of t
3.	Who (did, done) all that work?	
4.	From the sky (come, came) the rain	
5.	I have (wrote, written) a letter to my mother	
6.	Is this what you (did, done) ?	Partition difference with the language of the
7.	Tom was surprised, (was, were) you?	Security Endower Visite Passenside of September 1
8.	There (was, were) no buds on the tree.	Manuscript of Section (1997) and the supple of the section of the
9.	My father (don't, doesn't) have a car	Short and the state of the stat
10.	(Ain*t, Isn*t) this your book?	
11.	He is (a, an) honest man.	
12.	Will the teacher (leave, let) us go?	
13.	The Pilgrims made (their, there) own candles	
14.	(Can, May) I borrow your umbrella?	
15.	My bicycle is (broke, broken).	
16.	Have you come for (Your, you're) lesson?	No should also produced and any
17.	Mother birds (learn, teach) their young to fly.	
18.	Can you (here, hear) the bells ringing?	Perception of the contract of the delication of the contract o
19.	Have you (begun, began) to study science?	Programme de majorie de la companya
20.	The flower is losing (it's, its) petals	South - Number of the South Assessment
21.	. I climbed (in, into) the car.	Name of the state
22.	. (Ain't, Aren't) you going to the circus?	
23.	. My little sister reads very (good, well).	Providence de Maria de Carlos de Car
24.	. The money was divided (between, among) the four men	
25.	. How many came (in, into) the room? GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE	Non-Series States was a Proposition of Series Series (Series Series Seri

Page 11.

LANGUAGE TEST

In the blank space after each of these words write its plural. The example is done correctly.

	.55					
	Example:	hen	hens			
	-			31.	desk	No. of Control of Cont
26.	mouse		tento, transmissione estado, estado e	70	alexe	
27.	turkey		Ani la disprisazione di Annongo di Santo di	320	sky	to a relativistic data and applications of the relativistic data and t
				33.	knife	and the second s
28.	peach		September 1 or September 1 or September 19 or 19	71	foot	
29.	berry		to the special control of the second			4,
	-			35.	child	The second secon
30.	guy		Seed of Constitution and the Appropriate supplied by Constitution of			the symonym

In each question below underline the word that is the symonym of the first word, and place its number in the blank at the right. The first one is marked correct!

word, and place	its number	TII OILO	(a) 1- contiful	(4) strong	3
38a.pretty	(1) sad	(2) great	(3) beautiful		
oeg. brecch		(2) make	(3) talk	(4) reply	Surviva de compressión de consideración
36. answer	(1) (1)		(3) bent	(4) dropped	And the second s
37. broke	(1) crushed	(2) brought		(4) repair	
	(1)conform	(2) build	(3) carry		
38. construct		(2) straighten	(3) alarm	(4) scamper	San
39. startle	(1) movo	(Z) SUI ALBITO	(3) fly	(4) trot	
40. flee	(1) run	(2) hop	(3) 113		
TO T T 00				1 : 20	tha

The following words are written in syllables. Place the accent mark in the proper place in each word. The first one is marked correctly. 43. chim ney

4lac don' tist 44. ev or y 41. fa vor ite 45. a cross

In the blank space after each of these words write its possessive form. 42. reg u lar The example is done correctly.

THO EXAMPLE TO	uncle's_		
Example: uncle	uncle	49. Sam	Name of the Party
46. birds	State of the state	50. girls	and the second s
47, children	Committee Commit	51. pupil	Name and Address of the Address of t
48. teacher	the first terminal and the second of the sec		

There is at least one mistake in punctuation or capitalization in each of the following sentences. Correct the sentences by crossing out the errors and writing in the correct forms. All the mistakes in a sentence must be corrected for the sentence to be counted correct. The example will show you how to mark them.

Example: Don't you spend christmas in the country?

- 52. Where is dr. smiths office.
- 53. I write words, sentences and paragraphs.
- 54. Please uncle john lend me your knife.
- 55. mr and mrs. adams came to visit our school.
- 56. The shortest month of the year is february.
- 57. isnt that a wonderful rainbow.
- 58. She and alice havent tried to bake a cake mary.
- 59. We drove to marion peru rochester and logansport.
- 60. the chinese poodle had 'a quarrel with the watchdog.
- 61. whose books are these Jim's or Joe's.

Some of these groups of words are sentences and some are not. If the words make a sentence, write statement or question in the blank space to show what kind of sentence it is. If it is not a sentence, place a cross (X) in the blank space. The punctuation marks have been left out. The examples are marked correctly.

	Examples: Who is there? Paper in the yard.	question X
62.	Far away in another country.	
63.	Can you run.	
64.	Tom and I are pals.	
65.	Where are my new skates.	
66.	These leaves fresh and green.	
67.	The winter surely is over.	Markinos aplacas as como alla calibra que quina aboração a consciencia de la constitución de la constitución d
68.	Tomorrow to go to the fair.	
69.	Budding trees may be seen.	
70.	The streets are kept clean.	No. of the second party of the second
	Where do we go from here.	Name and the state of the state
	P: DO NOT DO ANY MORE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO guage Test: Number right	DO.

There are 80 questions in this language test. Try to do all of them. Follow the directions carefully. In each of the following sentences one word should be left out to make the sentence correct. Put parentheses around the word that should be left out. The first one is marked for you.

- la. Birds make (there) their nests in trees.
- 1. You may can have these pencils if you may can sharpen them.
- 2. Uncle John took Helen and I me to the picture show.
- 3. The oranges were divided among between Helen and Mabel.
- 4. Throw coal in into the furnace.
- 5. Where has my brother went gone?
- 6. He signed his name, yours respectively respectfully.
- 7. Your pencil is laying lying on the floor.
- 8. Do not talk too two fast.
- 9. Yesterday I began begun work at noon.
- 10. Charles don't doesn't like to work.
- 11. Charles, don't doesn't do that!
- 12. My mother will leave let me go.
- 13. The ball was threw thrown over the garage.
- 14. Father, may can I drive your car?
- 15. The children waited too two long hours.
- 16. The man lay laid down to rest.
- 17. Will you give the children their there dinner?
- 18. When will you teach learn me to play tennis?
- 19. Come in, and sit set in my new chair.

20. Please lay lie the book on the table.

There are eight words listed below. Copy them in the blanks in the order in which they would be found in the dictionary. Place om the first line the one that would come first in the dictionary, the second one next, and so on.

dainty	21.	25.
dare	22.	26.
daisy	the company of the service of the se	Appropriate and a second and a
dumb	23.	27.
dear	The state of	Marketine - Like . , , also make a public guide and global and beautiful and about a section of
darling	24.	28.
ditty	Go on to next	

Sixth Grade

LANGUAGE TEST

In the following sentences some words are underlined. They are copied at the right with a blank space after each. After each word write noun, pronoun, or verb according to the way it is used in the sentence.

or verb according	29. his	34. catch
Tom and his dog were playing		
in the yard. They had a stick to		35.it
throw. Tom would throw the stick,		36.Tom
then the dog would catch it and		37.hour
bring it back to Tom. They played	33.throw	38.house
for an hour in front of the house.		
Write the plural of each word in	the blank space afte	r it.
39. loaf	42. branch	phonography white entire patients and analysis and a submission of the patients of the submission of t
	43. potato	the place of the second
40. woman	44. king	
41. cherry		space after it.
Write the possessive form of each	h word in the blank	
45. Doris	48. kitten	and the second s
	49. babies	
46. fairy	50. citizen	Endowed and the state of the st
47. author		er the simple Subject,
47. author	es draw one line unde	er the simple Subject,

In each of the following sentences draw one line under the simple days and two lines under the verb or verb phrase. Be sure to include the entire verb and two lines under the verb or verb phrase if there is one. The example is marked correctly.

Example: Tiny green shouts are springing from the ground.

- 51. Two men were coming down the river in a boat.
- 52. We have finished our breakfast.
- 53. An old, old man came to the door.
- 54. I received a nice box of oranges.
- 55. This grape fruit is nice and sweet.
- 56. The boy scouts do kind deeds every day.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

In each of the following sentences draw one line under the complete subject and two lines under the complete predicate. The example is marked correctly.

Example: Tiny green shoots are springing from the ground.

- The big, grizzly bear growled frightfully. 57.
- My cousin Charles has some new skates. 58.
- Little Mary Davis can lift a heavy chair. 59.
- Up among the branches lives a little squirrel. 60.
- I shall not wait for Mary. 61.
- You must follow directions carefully. 62.

Some of the following groups of words are sentences and some are not. Select the ones that are not sentences and prace a cross (x) in the blank space before each. Do nothing to the complete sentences. The punctuation has been omitted.

04.011.20 220 4	1	i	Never again
to the contract of the contrac	When were you here	j	Do not cross the street
Charles of the Party of the Par	Cedars and pines in the yard Two and twenty black	k	. The rain came down in torrents
Designation of the last of the	birds Over and over rolling	1	. The children slept
desired and address of the second	along Come to me, Jane	m	. Step by step he goes
SHANDS STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	"Ha, ha," said the man	Annual Control of the Party of	. The baby cried
manuscriptor and an an annual pro-		0	. All over the house
	Bells ringing, boys singing What a wonderful sunse	t p	. These sentences are easy
h.	What a world of the	ontains	one or more errors in capitaliz-

Each of the following sentences contains one or more errors in contains ation or punctuation. Correct each error by crossing out the incorrect form and writing the correction above it. The example is marked correctly. All the mistakes in a sentence must be corrected for the sentence to be counted correct.

Example: charles and robert go to school

- 71. No Thomas you are not to go home with william.
- 72. Isnt my doll pretty asked Mary.
- 73. When can you bring your pen ink paper and book Jane?
- 74. Last friday I forgot to make my map of indiana.
- 75. The days work was done so the boys club met.

Sixth Grade

frighten

LANGUAGE TEST

Page 4

In each of the rellowing groups of words there is one word that does not belong there. The of ers will mean about the same or be the same kind of words. Cross out the one that should not be there. The first one is marked for you.

762.	Purple yellow scarlet tlack	76.	squeal screech hoot cry tell	77.	speak attack say remark assert
78.	scare terrify tumble alarm	79.	work toil ent delvo labor	80.	asked lcaped dashed rushed scampered

STOP: DO NOT DO ANYTHING MORE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO

Language	test:	Pumber.	right	to it published before the continue polymerold
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There are 78 questions in this language test. Try to do all of them. Follow the directions carefully. Before each of the following sentences are two words or expressions. In the blank space in the sentence, write the correct word. The first one is marked correctly.

la. who's - whose	Whose turn is it to ride?
1. than - from	My coat is different yours.
2. between - among	The ice cream was divided five boys.
3. in - into	We went the museum and looked at the curios
4. plain - plane	The paper is what I want.
5. its - it's	The dog has lost bone.
6. can - can't	I hardly hear you.
7. any - no	The man hasn't money.
8. ate - caten	When we have we will go.
9. lay - lie	Let the dog on the floor.
10. done - did	I my words in two minutes.
ll. sit - set	your chair over here.
12. its - it's	almost time to go home.
13. don't - doesn't	He want to be the last to finish.
14. off - off of	The icicles fell the roof.
15. in - into	He plunged the water.
16. lay - laid	Yesterday, Tom in his bed fast asleep.
17. between - among	Keep the secret you and mo.
18, this - these	Do you dike kind of test?
19. sit → set	on the front seat, Mary.
20. given - gave	Robert has his marbles to John.
group of words is a sent	ng groups of words are sentences and some are not. If the ence, write declarative or interrogative after it, accordnce it is. If it is not a complete sentence, place a punctuation has been omitted. The examples are marked
Examples: F:	rogs live in ponds. Ome beautiful flowers. Declarative X
21. Tumbling from the gl	iding sled.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

22.	Wonderful pictures were seen.	
23.	Who shall judge of my ability.	
24.	Hours and hours spent writing.	handle after speech, with sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-
25.	All the snow has left the hillsides.	A made of the control of the color of the co
26.	As we were sailing along in our boat.	
27.	Does that dark cloud portend storm.	
28,	Whose car went over the cliff.	The adjustment of the second s
29.	Music, beautiful music surrounds me.	Marie California de California
30.	When the mists have cleared away.	The state of the s
31.	The sailor set his compass by the stars.	No. of the contract of the special particles o
32.	How can I hope to do more than I have done.	Provide Christian Management in Advantage of the Advantag

In each of the following sentences draw one line under the complete subject and another line under the simple subject. Thus the simple subject will have two lines under it. The first one is marked correctly.

- 33a. Many delicious oranges come from Florida.
- 33. My little brother cut his hand very badly.
- 34. Suddenly the crowded street car stopped.
- 35. When the poor old man found his friends he wept for joy.
- 36. A journey from San Francisco to New York by water is delightful.
- 37. Many interesting old books are in our library.

In each of the following sentences draw a line under the complete predicate. Draw another line under the verb or verb phrase. Thus the verb or verb phrase will have two lines under it. The first one is marked correctly.

- 38a. Down the street marched the band.
- 38. The boats were lying at anchor.
- 39. The children came to school in the storm.
- 40. Where shall we leave our coats and hats?
- 41. Farmers are plowing for their spring planting.
- 42. Will some one lend me a pencil?

Arrange the following words as they would be found in the dictionary. Write on the first line the one that would come first in the dictionary, the second on the next, and so on.

dreadful dangerous	43.	47.
delighted doubtful	44.	48.
different designed	45.	49,
decision diligent	46.	50.

Each of the following words is divided into syllables. Place an accord mark after the syllable in each word that should be accented. If more than one syllable in a word should be accented, mark only the one that receives the heavier accent. The first one is marked correctly.

5la. his' to ry

54. cor rect ly

51. rev o lu tion

55. di vid ed

52. sep a rate

56, pro nun ci a tion

53 ad dress

The underlined words in these sentences are placed at the right with a blank space after each. In the blank write the part of speech of that word as it is used in the sentence. The first one is marked for you.

The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. Once a Danish soldier stepped on a thistle and made such a very loud cry that the Scots heard. They drove the Danes from their country.

57a	thistle	noun	
57.	national	The street of th	Ship allow or Britanian
58,	of		on other desire.
59.	soldier	and the same of th	the collectification
60,	stepped	The state of the s	der a de la constante de la co
61.	and	and the Marindan alpha to de an Anna de agains i a de agains	through understip
62.	very	and the second s	an right about
63.	cry		
64.	heard		market decor
65.	they	a para melani sala si dan pelani salah selah pelanggan	
66.	from	and a state of the section of the se	the after the sale

Correct the errors in punctuation and capitalization in the following sentences. A sentence must be entirely correct to be counted correct.

- 67. Mr. gardner lives at 239 seventh street
- 68. No said the teacher you cant go.
- 694 "John," asked Tom did you find my ball.
- 70. Then I was in new york I saw the empire state building.
- 71. will you go home with me invited Eleanor?
- 72. The scottish rite Building is on meridian Street.

In the following sentences some phrases are underlined. In the blank space after each sentence, write adverb or adjective, according to the way the phrase is used in the sentence. The first one is marked correctly.

73a. The ground was covered with snow.	adverb
73. The dish was broken when it fell.	have the state or three time the contract the state of th
74. The papers on my desk are for you.	
75. Along the track speeded the train.	the residence of the continue
76. Last night there was a fire on our street.	Security copies states describe solves the section states and property
77. Mary is not pleased with her grade.	Sangellikurspiller ili Queradja virdin virdin svija s ilijavenije vijekaje
78. In the museum are many curios.	how allowed the copies of the copies with a copie with a copies of

STOP: Do not do anything more until you are told to.

Language Test, Number Right

There are 89 questions in this language test. Try to do all of them. Follow the directions carefully.

Some of the following groups of words are sentences and some are not. If the group of words is not a complete sentence, place a cross (x) in the blank after it. If it is a sentence, write declarative or interrogative after it, according to the kind of sentence it is. The punctuation has been omitted intentionally.

A swampy country along the river

L. COII	aydyn add morform to regard y mensalydgy, manning retransform dynnyddir addyrh a fair neformol fenn ddireddireddyngdd				
g.					
Where the birds sing there sit I					
arage .					
	And delicated to produce a company of the advantage of the control of the advantage of the				
	Name of the second				
r					
	The second secon				
words are underlined word in this column . The first one is	d. These words are in write its part of marked correctly.				
lla. new	adjective				
11. rapidly					
12. over					
13. pavement					
14. turn					
15. corners	Managaran paga-apangkan dakan kanagaran dakan dakan dakan dakan dakan kanagaran da sa da sa da sa da sa da sa				
16. or					
17. upset	Medicine and material production of the delication of the delicati				
18. very					
19. heavy	Northwestern and authorities and the above developing the electric and the filler development and the above the electric and t				
20. traffic	things and play the alpha the alpha the alpha the albest through a play the subject to the alpha through a spire of the spire				
	words are underlined word in this column. The first one is that new ll. rapidly l2. over l3. pavement l4. turn l5. corners l6. or l7. upset l8. very l9. heavy				

In the following sentences some nouns and pronouns are underlined. Each is used in one of the following ways: (1) subject of a verb; (2) predicate noun or pronoun; (3) direct object of a verb; (4) object of a preposition; (5) indirect or pronoun; (6) to show possession. The underlined words are written in the object of a verb; (6) to show possession. The underlined words are written in the column at the right. In the first blank after the word write the number that column at the right. In the first blank after the sentence. In the second shows in which of the above ways the word is used in the sentence. In the second blank write the case of the word. Both blanks must be filled correctly to score blank write the case of the word. Both blanks must be filled correctly.

one point. The first one is market	
6	genitive
That girl's father is blind. 21a.girl's 21. boy	
I offered the boy my skates but 22. my 23. skates	
he did not want them. 25. them	
The boy's mother called him. 26. boy's 27. mother	
He put the book on the table. 28. him 29. he	
The man whom you see is Paul's 30. book 31. table	
father. 32. Paul's 33. father 33.	
I gave Mary the papers. 34. Mary 35. papers	tonges besides the

There are eight personal pronouns used in the following sentences besides the one used as an example. In the column at the right write them in the order that they occur in the sentences, and after each one write first, second, or third to show the person of that pronoun. The example is marked correctly.

SHOW OHO F	Example: he	UII J. I. C.
He has my book.	36.	Secretaria de Maria d
This is one of yours.		property of the contract the contract to the c
She will give him his pencil.	37.	
Our house is open to you and	38.	and the state of t
	39.	Martin glorina de de de tito e que la dela estamente de la que de en estamente de entre de la completa de descenda
to them.	40.	the sales of the s
	41.	The section of the se
	42.	
	43.	Several development in an included in a several development of the several

Eighth Grade

LANGUAGE TEST

						V CI O2		and the farmer and				
	In the	blank	space	after	each	of	the	following	words	or	numbers, v	write
its	plural.				×			49. man-ser			Sprang some complete to the Spile species and member and annual sections are	-
	44.	. key		-	parate or described to the parate or the	and the same of the same	•					

		*	49.	man-servant	Management of the Control of the State of th
44.	key	the seal or was the seal of the large management about the seal of			
	1		50.	piano	the state of the s
45.	country	and the second s			*
			51.	2	Some distribution and activates from the following the second control of the second cont
46.	self	Committee in the environment of the least of the part of the first of the search of the least of		l - de o	
			52 .	potato	Section of the contract of the
47.	8	Constrained have a management of the first first states and promoted most a state promoted grown	-17	*********	State of the state
4.0	cannon		50 0	goose	design prompts and the state of
400	CHILLOIL	Supering a supplement of the State of S		(A)	In the

A group of words is underlined in each of the following sentences. In the first blank after the sentence write phrase or clause to tell which the group of words is. In the second blank write the part of speech which tells how the group of words is used. The first one is marked correctly.

words is asoas	,	SEASON STATE OF THE PROPERTY O
54a. The cars were in the street.	Committy of the Committee of the Committ	Annual and change the all property sections to property sections to deal of \$2.
54-55. I like stories that tell me something.	Selected of Selection Selection and Association and Associatio	
56-57. When you get home let me know	the state of the s	
58-59. The soldiers were camped near the town		estador dos de estadores por efficiencia de especía de aporto contento de estadores
58-59. The solution the over is baking.		to an effective plant coloury, adjustingly a substrate (Samuriyan editarite).
60-61. The cake in the oven is baking.		Constitutional experience and constitution of the constitution of
62-63. Dinner was served before I arrived.		
64-65. When the bell rings we go home.		
66-67. The oranges which came from Florida are delicious.	sentences write	the tense of

In the blank space after each of these sentences write the tense of the verb. The first one is marked correctly.

verb. The first one is marked correctly.	past
68a. Who invented the first steam engine?	and the section of th
68. Every day my mother gets dinner	
69. What shall we do next year?	
70. I have had a bad cold.	Married States and Programme States in States in States and States
71 T shall have to get a new hat.	Separate process and reflect the process of the second file of the
72. The men have finished their work	Alleganders manufare explanate affiliation states a distance follower follows and distance of the contract of

73. Who gave Mary her umbrella?

	Write	the	principal	parts	of	these	verbs	in	the	places	indicated.	The	first
one	is done	9 (0)	rrectly.										

		PAST PARTICIPLE
	PAST	Strating Direction 4-1 date on address other selections on company or company
a. wear	wore	worn
-75. pass		
-77. shine	Stigglines des sales region afrance des actions de la distribution de la delicitation delic	
-79. burst	 Bedge videos signicas antiferações (para provincio em transferações propiedas propiedas 	ggandunus eta glasmada nagu gapan errektara kerengan errektara kerengan errektara kerengan errektara kerengan e
-81. drive	Not and the control of the control of the the control of the contr	trani (de cuestion dem altre palmong de execución i colonidade de encueda executado de del 1800).
-83, choose	Book in commenced proceedings and the supplication of the supplica	Burnaria Marrico procededo (1939) a serán de abires (Igo procesa monte moneros polarios (Igo a Copilar may Comer
In the b lank after each on the blank after each on the blank after each on the blank after each of t	re glad.	
Spring is coming and we at	e graue	Transport and the State of the
. The birds sing when the st	711 B112110-1	
. The darling child lost her	little bonnet.	
t les	they could resu	Spring property from the confidence of the confi
7. Some of the miners went ho	ome where oney	
Do not forget to put all	ome where they could rest.	
Do not forget to put all	the marks in place.	
3. Do not forget to put all of the second of the second will and w	the marks in place.	

STOP: DO NOT DO ANYTHING MOR

		Mumber	right	
Language	test:	Number	1 1 6 to an annual control of the second con	

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