

THE DETERMINING FACTORS IN GENERAL INFORMATION
ACHIEVEMENT AND THEIR INFLUENCE
ON COLLEGE GRADES

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND MATERIALS USED

College grades have been the subject of much research during recent years, and many studies have been concerned with the influence of various types of achievement on college marks. It was the purpose of this study to determine the relationship between general information and college achievements and to consider the importance of various factors in developing general information.

The work in this study has been divided into three parts: (1) the relationship between general information achievements and college grades, (2) a comparison of various groups in respect to mean scores and standard deviations, and (3) the influence of certain factors on general information ability.

Material for this study has come from achievement test scores and data of the white residents of Kansas who enrolled at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas, in September, 1936. The Freshman General Information Test, a copy of which has been included in the appendix to this study, served as a basis for determining achievements in general information. College grades for the first and second semesters of the school year 1936-1937 and for both regular terms of the school year 1937-1938 were taken from files in the Bureau of Educational Measurements.

From the same files have come data concerning the following factors: fathers' educations, mothers' educations, size of families, population of home communities, physical defects and teaching experience. Subject achievements were registered by a battery of tests including a Freshman Mathematics Test; the Barrett-Ryan English Test, form XII; the Every Pupil Scholarship tests in vocabulary and spelling for April 8, 1936; the Thurstone Personality Schedule; the Emporia Silent Reading Test, form D; and the Schrammel-Brannan Revision Army Alpha Intelligence Test, form B.

CHAPTER II

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND COLLEGE GRADES

In determining the relationship between general information achievement and college grades, for statistical purposes college grades were changed in the following way: A to 1, B to 2, C to 3, D to 4, and F to 5. In this manner a total point score was ascertained which was divided by the number of hours completed. For an example, a student completing a total of sixteen hours made up of three hours of A, four of B, six of C, and three of D would amass 41 points which, divided by sixteen, would receive a grade rating of 2.6.

Grade indices were computed for the first semester, the second semester, and the second year for the entire group and for the low, medium, and high groups into which the class was divided according to general information scores. These data are shown in Table I. It will be observed that the entire group's mean grade for the first semester was 3.1 for 550 cases and that the mean score for the group in general information was 88.9. The low, medium, and high groups' grade means were 3.3, 3.2, and 2.8 respectively. This showed a definite tendency for those of high rank in general information to do better college work than

TABLE I

COLLEGE GRADES OF ENTIRE GROUP AND OF LOW,
MEDIUM, AND HIGH GROUPS FOR FIRST
TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE

Groups	First semester	Second semester	Second year
Entire class	3.1	3.1	3.1
Low	3.3	3.4	3.3
Medium	3.2	3.2	3.0
High	2.8	2.8	2.8

Read table thus: For the first semester the entire class' grade index was 3.1; that of the low group was 3.3; that of the medium group was 3.2; and that of the high group was 2.8. Other columns are to be read in the same manner.

for the first semester of the previous year and slightly higher than that of the second semester. The medium group showed the greatest improvement of all, .2, the mean being 3.0. The high group remained the same as for both previous semesters with a point grade of 2.8. A correlation of .29 ±.04 was obtained between grades and general information for the entire second year.

Table I shows the various college grade means for the entire group as well as for the three groups into which the class was divided. Although differences in grade means were slight, the results showed a definite tendency for grade improvement with more time spent in college for groups divided according to general information scores. Grade indices for the high ranking group in general information were higher than those of the low ranking group. A similar conclusion was reached in a previous study of success and failure of college students in 1931 by Schrammel and Wood.¹ These authors reported that for single semesters and for four years of college the average grade index achieved by groups of high rank was superior to that of low ranking groups on college entrance scores on a battery of tests.

¹ H. E. Schrammel and E. R. Wood, "Success and Failure of College Students," Studies in Education (Bulletin of the Graduate Division, No. 3, Emporia; Kansas State Teachers College, January, 1931), p. 100.

those who ranked lower in general information. Likewise, those who ranked in the medium group ranked higher than those in the lowest group but did not make so high a rating as did the high group. However, the correlation between college grades and general information scores for the first semester was only $.35 \pm .02$.

In all cases the general information achievement of the beginning of the first semester was used in computing means and correlations for later semesters. Means and correlations for the second semester of the first year studied showed the same tendency as for those of the first semester. While the mean for the low group was lower the second semester than the first, the difference was only slight, the mean being 3.4. The mean for the medium group for both semesters was the same, 3.2; that of the high group was also the same, 2.8. As might be expected, the entire class mean in general information was also lower than for the first semester, 86.9. Similarly, the correlation of $.24 \pm .03$ between general information and second semester grades was lower than was that of the first semester. The mean grade for the entire group of 477 cases was the same, 3.1, as for the entire group's first semester mean.

The second year group, which was much smaller than the first year group, contained 277 cases. The group grade mean was 3.1, but the group's general information mean was 83.5. The low group grade mean was 3.3, the same as

CHAPTER III

A COMPARISON OF VARIOUS GROUPS IN RESPECT TO MEAN SCORES AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS

Groups considered in computing means and sigmas were obtained by dividing the class in respect to years of mothers' educations, fathers' educations, total parents' educations, number of brothers and sisters, size of communities of residence, fathers' occupations, teaching experience, and certain physical defects. Mean scores and sigmas were computed for each group, 48 in all, for general information achievement. Table II shows general information means and sigmas for each of the 48 groups.

The means for the cases grouped according to number of years of mothers' educations did not show particularly significant results except in one instance. Cases whose mothers received less than eight years of schooling had the lowest mean score on the general information test. The mean was 71.7, which was 6.6 points lower than was the score of the next lowest group. The same group also had the largest sigma, 16.8. The group whose mothers received thirteen to fifteen years of schooling had the highest mean, 86.7, and the smallest sigma, 12.8. Other groups' means were within 4.6 points of each other, and their sigmas were within 1.5 points of being equal.

TABLE II

A COMPARISON OF VARIOUS GROUPS IN RESPECT
TO MEAN SCORES AND STANDARD
DEVIATIONS

Cases grouped by	Mean	Sigma
Mothers' educations in years		
To 8	71.7	16.8
8	81.2	14.5
9-11	78.3	13.8
12	82.9	14.9
13-15	86.7	12.8
Over 15	79.9	13.4
Fathers' educations in years		
To 8	76.7	15.8
8	81.1	15.4
9-11	80.6	13.1
12	83.0	14.4
13-15	85.8	13.4
16	85.2	13.9
Over 16	97.9	14.9
Parents' educations in years		
To 16	76.6	15.5
16	82.0	15.7
17-19	79.4	12.9
20	79.6	15.4
21-23	80.6	13.1
24	83.2	13.8
25-27	85.3	11.6
28-29	89.0	15.0
Over 29	86.1	16.5
Number of brothers and sisters		
0	80.1	14.8
1	82.0	13.5
2	81.1	14.4
3	81.4	12.8
4	82.5	14.6
5	78.0	16.2
6	75.5	15.3
Over 6	78.2	13.1

TABLE II-Continued

Cases grouped by	Mean	Sigma
Sizes of home communities		
Rural	82.2	14.0
0-499	78.7	13.8
500-999	76.4	14.3
1000-2999	82.2	14.3
3000-9999	80.2	13.4
10000-19999	81.2	15.3
Over 19999	80.0	14.6
Types of fathers' occupations		
Farmer	82.2	14.7
Merchant	89.9	13.4
Professional	85.8	16.5
Public official	85.1	13.4
Railroad employee	85.1	12.9
Salesman	84.6	09.0
Skilled laborer	82.7	13.2
Unskilled laborer	79.8	15.8
Hearing defects	83.8	14.1
Sight defects	79.8	19.7
Teaching experience	82.8	14.0
Wearing of glasses	83.4	14.7

Read table thus: For mothers' educations up to 8 years, the general information mean was 71.7; and the sigma was 16.8. All other groups are to be read in the same way.

The entire group was classified by fathers' occupations. From low to high scores in general information, the order of the groups' ranking was children of unskilled laborers, farmers, skilled laborers, salesmen, railroad employees, public officials, professional men, and merchants. The range in means was from 79.8 to 89.9. The salesmen group showed the smallest sigma, 9.0; and the largest sigma of 16.5 was computed for the professional group. Groups wearing glasses, having teaching experience, and having eye or ear defects showed no great departure from the whole group mean.

The general information mean of the entire class studied was 81.9 with a 14.1 sigma. While most sigmas for the smaller groups were either above or below that of the entire group, radical departures from 14.1 were few. Lowest means in general information came from the following groups: both mothers' and fathers' educations of less than eight years, large families, and home communities of less than a thousand. Outstandingly high mean scores were made by those whose parents received unusually large amounts of education and by the children of independent merchants and professional men. It was concluded that, using this study as a basis for conclusion, in most cases low general information scores may be expected of individuals from certain environments; and high achievement in general information may be anticipated from persons of certain other environments.

Cases whose fathers' educations amounted to less than eight years again had the lowest mean. With the exception of one group, the general information mean increased in the groups of more prolonged fathers' educations. Means for the less than eight year and over sixteen year groups ranged from 76.7 to 97.9. Distributions as shown by sigmas showed little difference in range.

No significant results were obtained for the cases grouped by total parents' educations although there was a tendency for general information means to rise somewhat in accordance with the rise in total parents' educations. For some reason, perhaps non-equal education of both parents, there was a wide scattering of general information scores, the variation being from sigmas of 11.6 to sigmas of 16.5.

In the group where computations were made according to the number of brothers and sisters, groups ranked in general information means almost opposite to the increased size of families. For the smaller the number of brothers and sisters the mean score was higher, varying from 78.2 for families of more than seven children to 82.0 for cases who had but one brother or sister. Means and sigmas were approximately the same for the population of home communities groups, including the rural cases, with the exception of the 0-499 and the 500-999 groups. These two groups ranked somewhat below the other groups although the sigmas showed little difference. Rural cases ranked fully as well as urban ones.

CHAPTER IV

RELATION BETWEEN ACHIEVEMENT IN CERTAIN SUBJECTS AND IN GENERAL INFORMATION ABILITY

In arriving at conclusions concerning the relation of certain subject achievement to general information ability, the same groups were used for which means and sigmas were computed. Correlations between general information scores and test scores in intelligence, English, vocabulary, reading, mathematics, spelling, and personality were computed for each group as well as for the entire group enrolled.

Several previous studies show significant correlations between general information and specific subject abilities. Frank T. Wilson² in a study of first grade pupils reported a correlation of .74 between general information and vocabulary, a correlation of .62 between arithmetic and general information, and a correlation of .67 between general information and total score on an entire battery of tests. Glenn M. Blair found a correlation of .92±.04 between intelligence³ and knowledge of world affairs, which goes to make up a large part of one's store of general information.

² Frank T. Wilson, "Correlation of Information with Other Abilities and Traits in Grade I," Elementary School Journal, 37:298, December, 1936.

³ Glenn M. Blair, "Relation of Intelligence to Knowledge of World Affairs," School and Society, 48: 762-3, December 10, 1938.

The correlation for the entire group studied, 598 cases, between general information and intelligence was $.62 \pm .02$. Of the groups studied, correlations exceeding the group figure by more than five points were made by the following: those whose fathers were merchants, professional men, and unskilled laborers; those whose fathers' educations were of nine to eleven years and more than sixteen years; those whose total parents' educations were of seventeen to nineteen years and fifteen years; those coming from towns of over twenty thousand in population; those whose mothers had less than eight years of schooling; those who had eye defects; and those who had no brothers and sisters, five brothers and sisters, and seven or more brothers and sisters. Finding high correlations between opposite groups such as large and small families would tend to show that individuals from particular groups may achieve higher correlations than average between intelligence and general information.

An entire group correlation for 595 cases between general information and English achievement was $.48 \pm .02$. Of those grouped by fathers' occupations no significantly high correlations were obtained. High correlations were computed between English and general information for those whose fathers received educations of more than sixteen years, seven years, and nine to eleven years. All community groups over three thousand showed high correlations; all of less than three thousand showed small correlations. The group which

had teaching experience had high correlation between English and general information as did the groups whose fathers had the least and the greatest amounts of education. Those which were grouped in a like way according to mothers' educations showed similar correlations between general information. Lowest correlations were made by the children of salesmen with a correlation of $.20 \pm .09$ and the group with defective hearing with a correlation of $-.07 \pm .02$.

In correlations between general information and vocabulary, outstanding correlations were made for groups with hearing and sight defects. Ranking low were the $.28 \pm .05$ correlation for the group which wore glasses and the $.20 \pm .10$ correlation for the children of salesmen. The conclusion would arise that, for the defective eye and ear groups, the vocabulary would tend to regulate general information more than for other groups. The correlation for the group with eye defects was $.80 \pm .05$; and that for the group with ear defects was $.71 \pm .08$; the correlation between general information and vocabulary for the entire group of 593 cases was $.63 \pm .02$.

Cases whose fathers had more than a regular four-year college education showed a high relationship between reading ability and general information, $.74 \pm .08$. The total parents' educations of less than sixteen years group also had high correlation. For correlation between general information and reading ability the defective eye group

ranked $.71 \pm .07$; however that of the entire group was $.64 \pm .02$, which was the highest correlation made by any of the entire groups.

The general information and mathematics correlation for the entire group of 598 cases was $.41 \pm .02$. Significantly high correlations were made by the best and poorest mothers' educations groups, the largest family group, the best and poorest educated fathers groups, the children of merchants and professional groups, and the sight defect group. The lowest group correlation was $.11 \pm .06$ and the highest group, $.71 \pm .10$. A higher group correlation was found between general information and spelling, $.48 \pm .02$. The highest, that for children of unskilled laborers, was $.63 \pm .07$; and the lowest, that for total parents' educations group, was $.11 \pm .10$.

In the correlations between general information and the Thurstone Personality Schedule ratings, there were no really high correlations although several groups exceeded the class correlation of $-.04 \pm .03$ for 565 cases. Correlations ranged from $-.70 \pm .05$ for children of skilled laborers to $.58 \pm .12$ for children of fathers with over sixteen years of schooling.

Correlations were computed between general information and the total weighted score on the entire battery of tests to determine which of the forty-eight groups showed the highest relationship between general information and all seven tests given. The average correlation for 589

cases was $.79 \pm .01$. By far the lowest correlation of all was for the group with hearing defects, $.47 \pm .13$. Other low-ranking groups were the children of unskilled laborers and those whose fathers had only eight years of schooling. The highest correlation, $.97 \pm .01$ for the group whose parents' educations totalled thirty or more years, was closely followed by correlations of the groups with teaching experience and from towns to 499 and of 500-999 in population.

All the group correlations for individual subjects as well as for the entire battery of tests may be ascertained from the tables on the following pages. A fair conclusion might be that for certain groups a higher correlation exists between general information and individual subjects and that other groups have lower correlations. It might also be concluded that the same conclusion would be true for a battery of tests as well as for individual subjects.

TABLE III

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND SUBJECT ABILITIES GROUPED BY MOTHERS' EDUCATIONS

Number of years		Intelli- gence	Eng- lish	Vocab- ulary	Read- ing	Mathe- matics	Spell- ing	Person- ality	Total score
To eight	F	.76	.85	.67	.82	.71	.38	.25	.72
	P.E.	.09	.06	.11	.07	.10	.17	.18	.09
	N	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11
Eight	F	.66	.53	.66	.55	.39	.53	.09	.75
	P.E.	.03	.04	.03	.03	.02	.04	.05	.02
	N	190	190	190	189	190	190	179	181
Nine to eleven	F	.70	.50	.61	.62	.27	.36	.15	.71
	P.E.	.05	.08	.05	.06	.09	.08	.10	.05
	N	47	47	47	47	47	47	42	.47
Twelve	F	.59	.46	.69	.62	.37	.51	.02	.74
	P.E.	.03	.04	.03	.03	.05	.04	.05	.02
	N	167	166	167	166	167	167	161	166
Thirteen to fifteen	F	.59	.22	.61	.63	.49	.37	.17	.82
	P.E.	.05	.07	.05	.05	.06	.07	.08	.03
	N	76	76	76	76	76	75	75	73
Over fifteen	F	.62	.58	.66	.68	.51	.51	.13	.66
	P.E.	.06	.07	.06	.05	.07	.07	.10	.06
	N	47	45	45	45	45	45	43	45

Read table thus: The correlation between general information and intelligence for mothers' educations group of less than eight years was $.76 \pm .09$ for 11 cases; and so on.

TABLE IV

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND SUBJECT ABILITIES GROUPED BY FATHERS' EDUCATIONS

Number of years		Intelligence	English	Vocabulary	Reading	Mathematics	Spelling	Personality	Total score
To eight	r	.30	.63	.50	.63	.68	.35	.05	.77
	P.E.	.12	.07	.08	.07	.06	.11	.12	.05
	N	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	31
Eight	r	.65	.43	.75	.63	.40	.51	.05	.65
	P.E.	.03	.04	.06	.03	.04	.03	.05	.03
	N	209	209	209	209	209	209	201	201
Nine to eleven	r	.72	.68	.74	.69	.34	.50	.08	.90
	P.E.	.06	.06	.05	.06	.08	.08	.12	.02
	N	38	38	38	38	38	38	35	35
Twelve	r	.59	.30	.70	.68	.49	.07	.00	.78
	P.E.	.06	.04	.04	.05	.05	.07	.01	.03
	N	93	93	93	93	92	92	82	82
Thirteen to fifteen	r	.64	.24	.50	.61	.40	.25	.48	.69
	P.E.	.05	.03	.06	.05	.07	.08	.06	.05
	N	69	69	69	69	69	68	67	40
Sixteen	r	.21	.48	.61	.58	.32	.51	.12	.69
	P.E.	.10	.08	.07	.07	.10	.08	.10	.05
	N	42	42	42	41	42	42	40	40
Over sixteen	r	.82	.66	.66	.74	.59	.58	-.01	.76
	P.E.	.06	.12	.09	.08	.13	.12	.119	.05
	N	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Read table thus: The correlation between general information and intelligence for the fathers' education group of less than eight years was $.30 \pm .12$ for 32 cases; and so on.

TABLE V

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND SUBJECT ABILITIES GROUPED BY TOTAL PARENTS' EDUCATIONS

Number of years		Intelli- gence	Eng- lish	Vocab- ulary	Read- ing	Mathe- matics	Spell- ing	Person- ality	Total score
To sixteen	R	.70	.54	.51	.78	.60	.36	-.27	.81
	P.E.	.06	.08	.09	.04	.08	.09	.11	.04
	N	31	31	31	31	31	31	29	29
Sixteen	R	.65	.49	.66	.67	.44	.52	.17	.74
	P.E.	.03	.05	.04	.03	.05	.04	.06	.03
	N	124	124	124	123	123	123	118	121
Seventeen to nineteen	R	.73	.60	.80	.66	.58	.60	.14	.80
	P.E.	.05	.07	.05	.06	.07	.06	.11	.04
	N	42	42	42	42	42	42	37	38
Twenty	R	.63	.19	.21	.18	.11	.15	.00	.81
	P.E.	.06	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.10	.03
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51	49	49
Twenty-one to twenty- three	R	.59	.40	.61	.77	.49	.49	.01	.78
	P.E.	.07	.09	.07	.05	.08	.08	.11	.03
	N	36	36	36	36	36	36	35	35
Twenty-four	R	.68	.48	.68	.62	.54	.50	-.08	.88
	P.E.	.05	.07	.05	.05	.06	.06	.08	.02
	N	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Twenty-five to twenty- seven	R	.41	.76	.37	.60	.32	.11	.13	.67
	P.E.	.08	.04	.08	.06	.09	.09	.09	.05
	N	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49

TABLE V-Continued

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND SUBJECT
 ABILITIES GROUPED BY TOTAL PARENTS' EDUCATIONS

Number of years		Intell- igence	Eng- lish	Vocab- ulary	Read- ing	Mathe- matics	Spell- ing	Person- ality	Total score
Twenty-eight and nine	r	.65	.33	.46	.63	.32	.11	.23	.82
	P.E.	.06	.07	.07	.06	.09	.10	.10	.03
	N	46	46	46	45	46	46	43	43
Over twenty-nine	r	.62	.53	.64	.60	.56	.52	.03	.97
	P.E.	.06	.08	.07	.07	.07	.08	.11	.01
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	36

Read table thus: The correlation between general information and intelligence for the total parents' educations group of less than sixteen years was $.70 \pm .06$ for 31 cases; and so on.

TABLE VI

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND SUBJECT ABILITIES GROUPED BY NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Number of brothers and sisters		Intelligence	English	Vocabulary	Reading	Mathematics	Spelling	Personality	Total score
None	F	.74	.47	.66	.54	.38	.59	.06	.74
	P.E.	.04	.05	.04	.05	.07	.08	.08	.04
	N	76	76	76	75	75	76	68	70
One	F	.61	.38	.63	.69	.11	.35	.15	.73
	P.E.	.04	.05	.04	.03	.06	.05	.06	.03
	N	119	119	119	119	119	118	115	115
Two	F	.57	.89	.63	.62	.50	.59	.32	.80
	P.E.	.04	.01	.03	.04	.04	.04	.05	.02
	N	126	126	126	125	125	125	119	119
Three	F	.59	.21	.59	.58	.32	.36	.07	.70
	P.E.	.05	.04	.05	.05	.07	.07	.08	.04
	N	79	79	79	79	79	79	78	78
Four	F	.63	.51	.73	.59	.33	.62	.08	.72
	P.E.	.05	.06	.04	.06	.08	.05	.03	.04
	N	62	63	63	63	62	63	59	59
Five	F	.73	.58	.67	.67	.52	.52	-.15	.79
	P.E.	.04	.06	.05	.05	.06	.06	.07	.03
	N	57	57	57	57	57	57	53	53

TABLE VI-Continued

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND SUBJECT ABILITIES GROUPED BY NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Number of brothers and sisters		Intelligence	English	Vocabulary	Reading	Mathematics	Spelling	Personality	Total score
Six	F	.54	.33	.70	.51	.48	.55	.33	.90
	P.E.	.08	.10	.06	.08	.08	.10	.08	.02
	N	36	36	36	36	36	36	34	34
Over six	F	.74	.63	.52	.65	.57	.47	.25	.81
	P.E.	.05	.06	.08	.06	.07	.08	.10	.04
	N	41	41	41	41	40	41	31	31

Read table thus: The correlation between general information and intelligence for the group with no brothers or sisters was .74+.04 for 76 cases; and so on.

TABLE VII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND SUBJECT ABILITIES
GROUPED BY POPULATIONS OF HOME COMMUNITIES

Populations of home communities		Intelligence	English	Vocabulary	Reading	Mathematics	Spelling	Personality	Total score
0-499	r	.69	.47	.64	.63	.42	.55	.27	.96
	F.E.	.05	.07	.05	.01	.07	.06	.09	.04
	N	60	60	60	60	60	59	53	51
500-999	r	.66	.77	.79	.63	.43	.56	.09	.92
	F.E.	.06	.04	.04	.06	.08	.07	.12	.01
	N	43	43	43	43	42	43	38	38
1000-2999	r	.60	.44	.75	.65	.53	.56	.10	.81
	F.E.	.05	.07	.04	.05	.06	.06	.08	.03
	N	59	60	60	59	60	60	58	58
3000-9999	r	.37	.60	.63	.53	.42	.47	-.02	.74
	F.E.	.10	.07	.07	.08	.09	.08	.11	.07
	N	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
10000-19999	r	.51	.39	.62	.64	.41	.33	.50	.72
	F.E.	.04	.05	.04	.04	.05	.05	.05	.03
	N	124	123	124	122	124	124	122	116
Over 19999	r	.74	.70	.73	.70	.40	.48	.02	.87
	F.E.	.08	.09	.08	.09	.14	.14	.02	.04
	N	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14

Read table thus: The correlation between general information and intelligence for 0-499 group was $.69 \pm .05$ for 60 cases; and so on.

TABLE VIII

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND SUBJECT ABILITIES
GROUPED BY TYPES OF FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS

Types of fathers' occupations		Intelligence	English	Vocabulary	Reading	Mathematics	Spelling	Personality	Total score
Merchant	F	.68	.49	.67	.59	.56	.57	.22	.78
	F.E.	.05	.06	.05	.05	.06	.06	.08	.03
	N	66	66	66	65	65	66	60	60
Professional	F	.67	.39	.61	.71	.59	.31	.15	.80
	F.E.	.06	.09	.07	.05	.07	.10	.11	.05
	N	36	36	36	36	36	36	35	35
Public official	F	.63	.32	.60	.63	.34	.38	.31	.70
	F.E.	.08	.12	.06	.08	.12	.11	.12	.05
	N	26	26	26	26	26	26	24	24
Railroad employee	F	.62	.52	.77	.64	.43	.55	-.10	.83
	F.E.	.07	.08	.05	.07	.09	.08	.11	.03
	N	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Salesman	F	.36	.20	.20	.41	.24	.18	.23	.83
	F.E.	.13	.09	.10	.12	.06	.10	.14	.05
	N	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20
Skilled laborer	F	.64	.53	.71	.59	.31	.47	.71	.80
	F.E.	.06	.07	.05	.06	.08	.01	.05	.05
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51	46	46
Unskilled laborer	F	.71	.43	.67	.80	.50	.63	.40	.54
	F.E.	.05	.09	.06	.04	.08	.07	.09	.09
		38	38	38	37	38	37	37	37

Read table thus: The correlation between general information and intelligence for the merchant group was $.68 \pm .05$ for 66 cases; and so on.

TABLE IX

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL INFORMATION ACHIEVEMENT AND SUBJECT ABILITIES GROUPED MISCELLANEOUSLY

Group		Intelligence	English	Vocabulary	Reading	Mathematics	Spelling	Personality	Total score
Ear defects	r	.39	.07	.71	.57	.31	.13	-.01	.47
	F.E.	.01	.02	.08	.12	.13	.17	.17	.13
	N	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Eye defects	r	.71	.56	.80	.71	.64	.34	.10	.84
	F.E.	.06	.10	.05	.07	.09	.13	.15	.05
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	19
Teaching experience	r	.55	.78	.53	.63	.44	.42	-.06	.94
	F.E.	.10	.05	.09	.08	.11	.11	.12	.01
	N	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Wearing glasses	r	.68	.54	.28	.62	.44	.49	.01	.76
	F.E.	.03	.04	.05	.04	.05	.05	.06	.03
	N	131	131	131	131	131	131	121	121

Read table thus: The correlation between general information and miscellaneous factors ear defects grouping's score in intelligence was $.39 \pm .01$ for 15 cases; and so on.

CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study has been to investigate the relationship between general information and college grades, to determine of what groups the highest achievement may be expected in general information, and to ascertain the relationship of certain factors to general information.

The relationship between general information and college grades was, for the particular class studied, found by computing the correlation between general information and college grades. First semester correlation was found to be $.35 \pm .02$; that for the second semester was determined to be $.24 \pm .03$, and that obtained for the second year was $.29 \pm .04$. The research showed that there was a tendency for grade improvement with time spent in college, that groups ranking high in general information ranked high in college grades, and that low groups in general information also did significantly lower work in college.

Upon examination of sigmas and means for various groups, it was concluded that, although results from sigmas were comparatively insignificant, low mean scores on general information should be expected of persons from certain environments and that high mean scores might be expected of certain other groups. Groups which should be expected to show highest general information mean scores ought to be those

with well-educated mothers and fathers, those of small families, and those which are made up of children of merchants and professional men. Low mean scores might fairly be looked for from children of poorly educated parents, from individuals from large families, from those from towns up to a thousand in population, and from the children of unskilled laborers. However, these conclusions should be held to apply to groups as a whole rather than to individuals without doing further research.

In formulating opinions concerning individuals with general information test scores as a basis, one ought to expect to find the highest relationships between general information and intelligence, vocabulary, and reading. Definitely smaller correlations should be expected between general information and English, mathematics, and spelling. However, one should expect to find only slight correlation between general information and personality ratings.

Low correlations should be expected between general information and total scores on a battery of tests for cases with hearing defects, for those whose fathers had only eight years of schooling, and for those whose fathers are unskilled laborers. On the other hand, high relationships should be expected to exist for cases from small towns, for those who have teaching experience, and for those whose parents are well educated. A general conclusion, however, would be that high relationships exist for certain groups between general information and subject achievement and that low correlations exist for other groups.

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APPENDIX

PERSHMAN GENERAL INFORMATION TEST

- () 1. Paper today is made largely from: 1. cotton. 2. wool. 3. wood. 4. rock wool.
- () 2. The franc is the most common monetary unit in: 1. England. 2. France. 3. Germany. 4. Italy
- () 3. Castor oil is made from: 1. petroleum. 2. the gland of an animal. 3. the seed of a plant. 4. whale oil.
- () 4. A Texaco oil station is painted: 1. red, white, and green. 2. orange, blue, and white. 3. black and white. 4. red, white and blue.
- () 5. The months having 30 days each are: 1. April, May, June, and September. 2. April, June, and September. 3. April, May, September, and November. 4. April, June, September, and November.
- () 6. The Panama Canal runs: 1. north-south. 2. northwest-southeast. 3. northeast-southwest. 4. east-west.
- () 7. The animal raised in the largest quantities in the corn belt of the United States is the: 1. cow. 2. hog. 3. horse. 4. sheep.
- () 8. The "Bowery" refers to a section in the city of: 1. Chicago. 2. New Orleans. 3. New York. 4. Philadelphia.
- () 9. "El Roi Tan" is the name of a (an): 1. new book. 2. opera. 3. cigar. 4. tango.
- () 10. According to the Bible, Paul visited the city of: 1. Sparta. 2. Jericho. 3. Athens. 4. Alexandria.
- () 11. Jesus rose again on the (1. first 2. second 3. third. 4. fourth) day.
- () 12. If Henry is taller than John, and John is just as tall as Bill, then Bill is (1. taller than 2. the same height as 3. shorter than) Henry.
- () 13. An "ace" occurs in: 1. tennis. 2. basketball. 3. lacrosse. 4. volley ball.
- () 14. A "slam" is made in: 1. poker. 2. blackjack. 3. pitch. 4. bridge.
- () 15. The "brassie" is used in: 1. billiards. 2. bowling. 3. football. 4. golf.
- () 16. The meat of a deer is known as: 1. veal. 2. venison. 3. mutton. 4. slaki.
- () 17. Skeet is played with: 1. cards. 2. rackets. 3. hockey sticks. 4. guns.
- () 18. Turtle's eggs are hatched by the: 1. male sitting on them. 2. female lying on them. 3. heat of the sun. 4. heat of the water running over them.

- ()19. Prints made from an engraved copper plate, the design of which is drawn directly upon it by a sharpened steel needle, are known as: 1. dry points. 2. aquatints. 3. mezzotints. 4. lithographs.
- ()20. A good "fly fisherman": 1. uses a dry leader. 2. uses a full arm movement in casting. 3. lets the fly touch the water on the back cast. 4. keeps the rod down while playing the fish.
- ()21. The son of Jacob who was sold into Egypt was: 1. Benjamin. 2. Reuben. 3. Joseph. 4. Judah.
- ()22. It is (1. easier 2. as easy 3. harder) to swim in salt water than in fresh water.
- ()23. The gears of a car are shifted in the: 1. carburetor. 2. accelerator. 3. transmission. 4. differential.
- ()24. My mother's daughter's daughter is my daughter's: 1. aunt. 2. cousin. 3. nephew. 4. niece.
- ()25. If you are driving against bright lights, it is best to look: 1. beyond the oncoming car. 2. at the oncoming car. 3. at the right side of the road. 4. at the left side of the road.
- ()26. "Eventually, why not now" is the advertising slogan of a: 1. car. 2. flour. 3. cigarette. 4. typewriter.
- ()27. When one is "taken out" in bridge by his partner, his partner: 1. doubles the bid. 2. names another suit. 3. raises the bid. 4. passes.
- ()28. Distinguished visitors to Hawaii usually have placed around their necks: 1. lentils. 2. leis. 3. picas. 4. lava-lava.
- ()29. The cry "Hey, Rube" would probably be heard by a person at a: 1. country dance. 2. saloon fight. 3. circus. 4. political rally.
- ()30. The number of white keys on a standard piano keyboard is 1. 46. 2. 52. 3. 67. 4. 81.
- ()31. The electric refrigerator advertising the "Shelvador" is the: 1. Crosley. 2. Goldpoint. 3. Kelvinator. 4. Westinghouse.
- ()32. The slogan "A Musical Instrument of Quality" is used by: 1. Steinway. 2. Victor. 3. Philco. 4. Conn.
- ()33. A layette would be of greatest value to anyone with a (an): 1. boil on his neck. 2. pair of torn trousers. 3. unexpected visitor. 4. young baby.
- ()34. The movie "Mutiny on the Bounty" featured: 1. Fred-Astaire-Ginger Rogers. 2. Clark Gable-Jeanette Mac Donald. 3. Freddie Bartholemew-W.C. Fields. 4. Clark Gable-Charles Laughton.
- ()35. The title of "America's Sweetheart" has been applied to: 1. Mary Pickford. 2. Gladys Swarthout. 3. Ginger Rogers. 4. Mae West.

- ()36. The Roman god of sleep was: 1. Opus. 2. Pandora. 3. Morpheus. 4. Bacchus.
- ()37. A chaise lounge is a: 1. French foot stool. 2. lounge robe. 3. sheer negligee. 4. lounge chair.
- ()38. The "Casa Loma" dance orchestra is directed by: 1. Horace Heidt. 2. Glenn Gray. 3. Isham Jones. 4. Abe Lyman.
- ()39. Newspapers and magazines carry advertising matter because: 1. the publishers desire their readers to know about new products. 2. it is an important source of income. 3. it stimulates an increase in circulation. 4. it makes the publication appear larger and more important.
- ()40. The sun is (1. nearer to 2. the same distance from. 3. farther from) the United States in the winter than in the summer.
- ()41. Cheviot is a kind of: 1. iron. 2. grass. 3. grain. 4. cloth.
- ()42. A well-known make of watch is the: 1. Wyandotte. 2. Baldwin. 3. Elgin. 4. Rodin.
- ()43. Asbestos is secured from: 1. plants. 2. animals. 3. oceans. 4. mines.
- ()44. While examining an expensive bottle of perfume, a customer accidentally drops it on the floor and it is broken. The saleslady should: 1. ask her to pay for the damage she had done. 2. say nothing about it, but try to sell her some merchandise. 4. remark on her clumsiness.
- ()45. The electric refrigerator advertising the "Rollator" is the: 1. Electrolux. 2. General Electric. 3. Kelvinator. 4. Norge.
- ()46. The automobile manufacturer advertising the "Turret Top" is: 1. General Motors. 2. Ford. 3. Chrysler. 4. Auburn.
- ()47. "Purl" is a term used in: 1. broiling. 2. knitting. 3. basting. 4. hemstitching.
- ()48. The birthstone for June is: 1. ruby. 2. diamond. 3. agate. 4. sapphire.
- ()49. In chess, the castle can move: 1. only one square at a time. 2. at right angles to the board. 3. diagonally across the board. 4. in any direction.
- ()50. A well-known conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society is: 1. Wagner. 2. Strauss. 3. Herbert. 4. Toscanini.
- ()51. Monopoly is played with: 1. dice. 2. marked sticks. 3. pinochle cards. 4. bridge cards.
- ()52. "Fox and Geese" is usually played in the: 1. spring. 2. summer. 3. fall. 4. winter.
- ()53. "Wrigley's" is a: 1. breakfast food. 2. chewing gum. 3. near beer. 4. candy bar.

- ()54. A "half-gainer" is done in: 1. boxing. 2. boating. 3. dancing. 4. diving.
- ()55. Clark Gable and Jeanette McDonald starred together in: 1. Mutiny on the Bounty. 2. The White Monkey. 3. San Francisco. 4. Midsummer Night's Dream.
- ()56. "The Continental" refers to a: 1. Parisian gown. 2. silk house slipper. 3. dance step. 4. Hollywood hat.
- ()57. "R.S.V.P." means: 1. Reply, if you please. 2. Reply, sir, very promptly. 3. A French word translated as "a formal dinner, wear full-dress clothes." 4. a French phrase signifying, "Come if you can."
- ()58. The national anthem is: 1. America. 2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean. 3. The Star Spangled Banner. 4. America, the Beautiful.
- ()59. When there is no usher in a theater,: 1. the boy should follow the girl. 2. the two should walk side by side. 3. the girl should follow the boy. 4. the couple should ask for an usher.
- ()60. Mussolini recently took over the territory of: 1. Iraq. 2. Abyssinia. 3. Morocco. 4. Liberia.
- ()61. A "free city" whose independent existence is menaced by German Nazis is: 1. Dansig. 2. Vilna. 3. Leipzig. 4. Latvia.
- ()62. If a political party nominates a man who is unfit for office, the party members should: 1. vote for him anyway. 2. resign from the party. 3. not vote at all. 4. vote for the better qualified opposing candidate.
- ()63. A state that was not one of the original thirteen colonies is: 1. New Jersey. 2. Maine. 3. Delaware. 4. Georgia.
- ()64. Thomas Masaryk, who resigned his post recently, was founder and president for 17 years of: 1. Poland. 2. Czechoslovakia. 3. Jugoslavia. 4. Andorra.
- ()65. Hermann W. Goering was appointed by Hitler to supersede Dr. H. Schacht as: 1. Secretary of the National Socialist Party. 2. Minister of Education. 3. Minister of the Interior. 4. Economic Director.
- ()66. The American Radio Relay League is concerned chiefly with the: 1. General Electric Co. 2. Army-Navy radio operators. 3. "Hams." 4. N.B.C.-Columbia hookups.
- ()67. Q.S.T. in amateur radio communication means: 1. "all stations, attention." 2. "help wanted." 3. "stand by for time signal." 4. "your signal has been heard."
- ()68. The 1936 Democratic National Convention was held at: 1. Philadelphia. 2. Cleveland. 3. Chicago. 4. St. Louis.
- ()69. The Congress that adjourned in the spring of 1936 was the: 1. 73rd. 2. 74th. 3. 75th. 4. 76th.

- ()70. Will Rogers and Wiley Post were killed in an airplane crash at: 1. Seattle, Washington. 2. Juneau, Alaska. 3. Point Barrow, Alaska. 4. Nome, Alaska.
- ()71. The 50th wedding anniversary is known as the: (1. silver, 2. golden, 3. platinum, 4. diamond) anniversary.
- ()72. The United States city famed for its incorruptible police system, low cost of government, and Socialist mayor is: 1. Minneapolis, 2. Omaha, 3. Cleveland, 4. Milwaukee.
- ()73. The keynoter of the 1936 Democratic National Convention was: 1. Barkley, 2. Clark, 3. Robinson, 4. Smith.
- ()74. The "Portrait of the Artist's Mother" was painted by: 1. Michelangelo, 2. Whistler, 3. Gagliardi, 4. Van Gogh.
- ()75. The inventor of the game of basketball was: 1. Naismith, 2. Camp, 3. Allen, 4. Schmidt.
- ()76. The largest church in the United States is: 1. Catholic, 2. Methodist, 3. Baptist, 4. Congregational.
- ()77. Graham McNamee is best known as a: 1. radio announcer, 2. poet, 3. track star, 4. airplane pilot.
- ()78. "Radio City" is located in: 1. New York, 2. Chicago, 3. Denver, 4. San Francisco.
- ()79. Waltz time is: 1. 1/4, 2. 2/4, 3. 3/4, 4. 4/4.
- ()80. "Ask the man who owns one" is the slogan used by: 1. Graham, 2. Buick, 3. Cord, 4. Packard.
- ()81. "Keep that school girl complexion" is the slogan of: 1. Camay, 2. Yardley, 3. Palmolive, 4. Ivory.
- ()82. "Tums" are used for: 1. sore eyes, 2. indigestion, 3. pimply skin, 4. dry throat.
- ()83. The greatest salt-producing city in the United States is: 1. Pittsburg, 2. Hutchinson, 3. Tampa, 4. Salt Lake City.
- ()84. "Jesuit" is the name given to a: 1. social fraternity, 2. educational fraternity, 3. civic organization, 4. religious order.
- ()85. "The pause that refreshes" refers to: 1. Pabst Blue Ribbon, 2. Coca-Cola, 3. Dr. Pepper, 4. Country Club.
- ()86. "Hasn't scratched yet" is the slogan of: 1. Bon Ami, 2. Rub-No-More, 3. Lux, 4. Dutch Cleanser.
- ()87. "No-draft ventilation" is a feature of: 1. Ford, 2. Chevrolet, 3. Plymouth, 4. Whippet.
- ()88. The "China Clipper" is a (an): 1. old sailing ship, 2. Chinese pirate who recently attacked an American ship off Shanghai, 3. flying boat, 4. fast train.
- ()89. "Sanforized" materials are: 1. pre-shrunk, 2. marked with India ink, 3. dyed with vegetable dyes, 4. hand finished.

- () 90. When a gas expands, it becomes: 1. hot. 2. cool. 3. liquid. 4. solid.
- () 91. "Amphibian" refers to: 1. confusing statements. 2. living on both land and water. 3. the ability to use both hands equally well. 4. a plant-eating animal.
- () 92. The remains of the Mayan civilization are to be found in: 1. Yucatan. 2. Arizona. 3. Alaska. 4. Peru.
- () 93. Sequoia trees are found in: 1. South Africa. 2. Ontario. 3. South Carolina. 4. California.
- () 94. "Wimpy" is noted for: 1. his strength and spinach eating. 2. his fights with George Bungle. 3. his love for "Beets." 4. his appetite for hamburgers.
- () 95. The winter Olympics were held at: 1. Berlin. 2. Geneva. 3. Parkenkirchen. 4. Coblenz.
- () 96. A "Croquette" is a: 1. flirt. 2. game. 3. food. 4. piece of dress goods.
- () 97. The twentieth amendment: 1. repealed the 18th amendment. 2. abolished the "Lame Duck" session. 3. abolished child labor in the United States. 4. gave the president dictatorial powers in emergency.
- () 98. The Liberty League is an association composed chiefly of: 1. big business interests. 2. small business men and farmers. 3. radical college professors. 4. radical labor groups.
- () 99. "The Zephyr" is the name given to a: 1. strong prevailing wind. 2. new type of army pursuit plane. 3. recently developed railroad unit. 4. streamlined automobile.
- () 100. A velocipede has: 1. 20 legs. 2. 10 legs. 3. 4 legs. 4. no legs.
- () 101. A pound of feathers weighs: 1. less than. 2. the same as. 3. more than. a pound of gold.
- () 102. The ocean speed record for large transports is held by the: 1. Queen Mary. 2. Bremen. 3. Normandie. 4. Roosevelt.
- () 103. The football game held in the Rose Bowl in 1936 was won by: 1. Texas Christian University. 2. Southern Methodist University. 3. Leland Stanford University. 4. University of Southern California.
- () 104. The fighter who defeated Joe Louis in June, 1936, was: 1. Baer. 2. Braddock. 3. Schmeling. 4. Sharkey.
- () 105. The theme song of the 1936 Republican National Convention was: 1. "Out Where the Tall Corn Grows." 2. "Way Out West in Kansas." 3. "Oh, Susanna." 4. "Happy Days Are Here Again."

- ()106. A publication advertising itself as "three magazines in one" is: 1. Esquire, 2. McCall's, 3. Ladies' Home Journal, 4. American.
- ()107. Samson lost his strength because he: 1. renounced his god, 2. drank too much wine, 3. let his head be shaved, 4. killed a friend.
- ()108. Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty" is located in: 1. Philadelphia, 2. Baltimore, 3. Boston, 4. Richmond.
- ()109. The one of these cities which is farthest west is: 1. San Diego, 2. Reno, 3. Los Angeles, 4. Spokane.
- ()110. "The Eyes and the Ears of the World" is the slogan of: 1. Paramount News, 2. Pathe News, 3. Hearst Metrotone News, 4. Fox News.
- ()111. William Allen White is the: 1. Sage of Potato Hill, 2. author of "Out Where the West Begins," 3. author of "Rhymes of the Times," 4. editor of the "Emporia Gazette."
- ()112. The number of pairs of ribs a woman normally has is: 1. 11, 2. 12, 3. 13, 4. 14.
- ()113. The third largest city in the world is: 1. Berlin, 2. Chicago, 3. Tokyo, 4. Moscow.
- ()114. The name of one of the Dionne quintuplets is: 1. Levitte, 2. Emilie, 3. Suzette, 4. Jeanne.
- ()115. To make an airplane climb, it is necessary to move the "joystick": 1. to the left, 2. to the right, 3. forward, 4. backward.
- ()116. A Gilbert and Sullivan opera is: 1. Iolanthe, 2. Faust, 3. Lohengrin, 4. Madame Butterfly.
- ()117. The number of toes a mouse has on each foot is: 1. five, 2. two, 3. three, 4. four.
- ()118. Proverbially speaking, one who "marries in haste" repents: 1. in tears, 2. at leisure, 3. at Reno, 4. in haste.
- ()119. An Andalusian is a: 1. German, 2. Frenchman, 3. Spaniard, 4. Moroccan.
- ()120. The 1940 Olympics will be held in: 1. Moscow, 2. Rome, 3. Tokyo, 4. Paris.
- ()121. "Good to the Last Drop" is the slogan of: 1. Dr. Pepper, 2. Chase and Sanborn Coffee, 3. Golden Wedding Coffee, 4. Maxwell House Coffee.
- ()122. The words "Don't give up the ship" were uttered by: 1. Admiral Dewey, 2. Captain Farragut, 3. Captain Lawrence, 4. Admiral Perry.
- ()123. The Kentucky Derby was run at: 1. Santa Anita, 2. Agua Caliente, 3. Churchill Downs, 4. Lincoln Field.

- ()124. The insurance company using the slogan "Has the Strength of Gibraltar" is: 1. Hartford, 2. Northwestern Mutual, 3. Prudential, 4. Metropolitan.
- ()125. "I'm your best friend" has been used by: 1. Lucky Strike, 2. Lifebuoy, 3. Sal Hepatica, 4. Peppermint.
- ()126. In the American flag, there are: 1. more white stripes than red, 2. an equal number of red and white stripes, 3. more red stripes than white, 4. two less red.
- ()127. A "leatherneck" is a: 1. city sight-seer, 2. United States marine, 3. navy pilot, 4. rodeo rider.
- ()128. An animal that hangs by its tail is a (an): 1. peccary, 2. ferret, 3. wapiti, 4. opossum.
- ()129. "Naval stores" are: 1. water front saloons, 2. rope, steel, and canvas, 3. tar, turpentine, and resin, 4. ship board commissariat.
- ()130. Senator Borah's home state is: 1. Idaho, 2. Iowa, 3. Montana, 4. Washington.
- ()131. A right-handed golfer whose drives persistently curve to the left is guilty of: 1. slicing, 2. hooking, 3. topping, 4. chiseling.
- ()132. Anthony Eden is: 1. head of the I.O.O.F., 2. captain of Scotland Yard, 3. Lord Chancellor of England, 4. Lord Privy Seal of England.
- ()133. A winged foot is the trade-mark of: 1. Dusenburg, 2. Firestone Rubber Co., 3. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, 4. American Air Lines.
- ()134. A "G-man" is a: 1. Department of Treasury agent, 2. Department of Justice agent, 3. United States Post Office inspector, 4. United States marshal.
- ()135. A grease coating is frequently used by long distance swimmers to: 1. help them glide through the water, 2. protect them from the cold, 3. keep sharks away, 4. keep the salt water from their skin.
- ()136. The holder of the world's record in the pole vault, who failed to make the United States Olympic team, is: 1. Graber, 2. Eastman, 3. Marty, 4. Varoff.
- ()137. A venomous snake has a (an): 1. round head, 2. square head, 3. oval head, 4. triangular head.
- ()138. Cerise is a: 1. color, 2. food, 3. game, 4. drink.
- ()139. The present king of England is: 1. Edward VII, 2. Edward VIII, 3. George IV, 4. George V.
- ()140. The Saar region is now a part of: 1. England, 2. Germany, 3. France, 4. Italy.
- ()141. Formal invitations are always: 1. printed in two colors, 2. written in the first person, 3. written in the second person, 4. written in the third person.

- ()142. The proper acknowledgment of an introduction is:
1. How do you do? 2. Glad to meet you. 3. Hello.
4. Greetings and salutations.
- ()143. When it becomes necessary to pass in front of a person, it is correct form to say: 1. Pardon me.
2. Excuse me. 3. I'm sorry. 4. May I get past?
- ()144. At a formal dinner the person served first is the:
1. guest of honor. 2. host. 3. hostess. 4. person on one's left.
- ()145. The poet laureate of England is: 1. Kipling. 2. Masfield. 3. Yeats. 4. Stephens.
- ()146. The second line of the chorus of "Is It True What They Say about Dixie" is: 1. Do the sweet magnolias blossom round everybody's door? 2. Do the stars really shine all the time? 3. Do they keep eating 'possum till they can't eat no more? 4. Is it true what they say about Swanee?
- ()147. President Roosevelt's drought conference with the governors of the drought states was held at: 1. Des Moines. 2. Lincoln. 3. Kansas City. 4. Sioux City.
- ()148. Women's fall dresses for street wear feature: 1. bias cut. 2. low neck. 3. split skirt. 4. flare tunics.
- ()149. A member of the championship professional football team, the Lions, is: 1. Boise. 2. Clark. 3. Lind. 4. Smith.
- ()150. A member of President Roosevelt's cabinet who died in office was: 1. Woodin. 2. Ickes. 3. Stimson. 4. Dern.