A STUDY OF FOURTH GRADE CHILDRBN'S INTERESTS

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## INTRODUCTION


#### Abstract

The purpose of this investigation is to discover the play-, life-, reading-, study-, and school-interests of fourth grade pupils of the elementary school.

A major problem of every teacher is to discover the interests of her pupils and to relate the school work to these interests. An attempt will be made to arrive at some understanding of the interests of fourth grade pupils and the factors which help to create these interests.

The factor which releases the child's energy in this process of becoming himself is his interest. Interest provides the impelling drive which makes a human being master the hard disciplines of a craft, overcome obstacles, persist in the monotonous acquisition of skill, and push out the boundaries of his knowledge. Education based on interest lays hold of the spirit of the individual and lights its fires. Such education is always based on experience, on rich full living.

Interest takes on the significance of an index of emotional tendencies and of the organization of the personality of the individual. We have perhaps been too long concerned with the abstract considerations in our attempt to understand the interests of the individual. We need to see these psychological factors in concrete form in order to understand them. The interest life of the individual is rich or bare according to his social background. The training, the enviromment in which we life, determines, perhaps, more than anything else, the number, kind, and complexity of our interests.

If children show very great differences in their abilities, they show even as great differences in their interests. A child grows up.


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He develops attitudes toward this and that, towards religion, politios,
authority and what not. He grows up into a conservative, a radical, a
doctor, a plumber, an atheist, a Methodist, a cosmopolitan, and so on.
The main difference between him and other people is not necessarily a
difference in abilities, but more often lies in another important aspect
of human reaction; it is a difference in interests.
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## CHAPTER II

## METHODS AND MATERIALS OF THE INVESTIGATION

This investigation was made with the pupils of the fourth grade in the elementary schools in Bristow, Oklahoma, during the school year 19401941. The 104 children studied in this investigation ranged in age from eight to eleven years. Of this number 53 were girls and 51 were boys.

The information was secured by means of an interview form. It was hoped that the choices of the children would reflect no specific environmental background and would be more representative of all children.

The examiner said to the child. "Here are some questions. I want you to write the answers. You are to read each question and answer it the way you really feel about it." The answers and the children's choice were recorded. The date thus gathered are presented in the accompanying tables.

The datd should represent the reactions of the children free from adult or other children domination. The instructions for administering the questionnaire emphasize that the child is to answer the questions as he really thinks about them. The pupils understood that the results of the questionnaire were not intended for school purposes, and frankness in answering was encouraged. Most of the children knew the examiner, who had formerly taught them in the third grade.

The following factors were taken into consideration in comparing children's interests: (1) chronological age, (2) father's occupation, (3) sex, (4) I. Q., (5) school subjects taught in the system where this test was given, and (6) the platoon system in the school.

## INTERVIEW FORM

## Name

$\qquad$ Age Sex

1. What do you want to be when you grow up? $\qquad$
2. What is your favorite type of story? $\qquad$
3. What is your favorite game?
4. What subject do you like best to study? $\qquad$ Why?
5. What subject is it that you do not like to study? $\qquad$ Why?
6. What is your favorite magazine? $\qquad$
7. What is your favorite story book? $\qquad$
8. What is your favorite comic strip? $\qquad$
9. Do you like to go to school?

Why? $\qquad$
10. When you finish high school, do you want to go to college? Why?
11. Do you like to play with children older than you? Why?
12. Do you like to play with children younger than you? $\qquad$ Why?
13. Do you like to play with children your own age? $\qquad$ Why? $\qquad$

## TABLE I

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIBNTS OF THE 104 FOURTH GRADE PUPILS

| Intelligence Quotients | Boys | Girls | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 124-127 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 120-123 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 116-119 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 112-115 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| 108-111 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| 104-107 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 100-103 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| 96-99 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 92-95 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 88-91 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 84-87 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 80-83 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 76-79 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 72-75 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 68-71 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | 51 | 53 | 104 |

## CHAPTER III

## ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

## A. Occupational Interests

Purther significant data with reference to this general topic are yielded by studies of the ambitions and vocational interests of children at different ages.

These findings are in accord with what has already been said about the development of interests. The ocoupational interests of the boys and girls were ranked according to their preference. Table II shows the 26 occupations chosen by the boys and the 15 occupations chosen by the girls. The first three occupational ohoices made by the boys show that they have a definite tendency to choose occupations which call for muscular as well as mental effort. The first three occupations given call for a large degree of outdoor life. The fact that a far greater number of boys gave aviation as their first choice than gave any other occupation is particularly interesting. Some probable explanations for the popularity of this occupation are: (1) the large amount of general publicity given this vocation, (2) the appeal made by the very nature of the occupation to adventurous boys, and (3) the fact that the most popular heroes of the past few years have been men in the field who have especially appealed to boys of the "hero-worshiping" age.

The younger boys' interests are in the active and dramatic occupations. In accord with the fascination which mechanioal things have for many boys of these ages, there emerge ambitions toward engineering and invention.

Conventional attitudes operate much more than might at first be thought. Consider for instance, the total disapproval and ridicule from family and
companions which could be directed toward the average boy if he announced an ambition to be a chef. Among both children and adults, conventions as to desirable choices have great influence.

The girls' choices give evidence of a widening of the field of occupations for women and a tendency to choose vocations which require specialized training. Nursing and teaching led the list by a wide margin. The girls show throughout an interest in teaching, first because the teacher is presumable the most important woman in the child's experience outside the home, and later because teaching is felt to be a genteel and proper occupation for a woman, because there are more opportunities for women in teaching than in most other occupations. Other occupations have their appeal. A childhood fondness for painting and writing may, especially if there is much adult admiration of the productions, lead to a more or less permanent artistic or literary ambition. Younger children show interest in the dramatic occupations of actress or opera singer. Matter-of-fact girls may, from their home or school experience, develop a special interest in home economios or nursing. The appeal of work as a "private secretary" combines these factors of feminine interest and usually meets with home approval. Ambitions may in consequence be directed largely toward a social career. In short, once more there is a development from simple to elaborate interests; again the girls show an earlier and more complete domination by social interests; and here especially clearly do the sonventions influence girls, in various and often subtle ways.

Many oircumstances may determine the occupational choice. Frequently the youngster decides to specialize in a given subject because of his liking for or admiration of a teacher of that subject. A father or mother may push a pupil toward a certain line of work because he or she had an unrealized
ambition in that field. Finally, accidental circumstances may determine the choice.

A survey of the data shows an interest in the active and dramatic occupations; conventional attitudes play a large part, and vacational fashions are evident.

TABLE II
NUMBER OF PUPILS GIVING FIRST CHOICE TO VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS

| Ocoupation Preferred | Number of Pupils Preferring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Teaohing | 4 | 14 | 18 |
| Airplane Pilot | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Nursing | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| Clerk | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Secretary | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Beauty Operator | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Housewife | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Stewardess | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Policeman | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Engineer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Artist | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Bus Driver | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Orchestra Leader | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Farmer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Detective | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Mechanic | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Soldier | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Inventor | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Postman | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Boxer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Airplane Maker | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Fireman | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cowboy | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| $0 i 1$ Field Worker | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Carpenter | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Banker | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Poet | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Chemist | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Grocer | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dairyman | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Park Warden | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| W. P. A. Worker | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dootor | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cowgirl | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pianist | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Librarian | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Movie Actress | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Telephone Operator | 0 |  |  |
| Opera Singer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 49 | 55 | 104 |

## B. Play Interests

The data concerning play interests are given in Table III. A notable difference in the play interests preferred by boys and those preferred by girls is indicated by the boys' strong interest in games involving motor activity, in which boys usually excell, while girlst preferences were for games of a more social nature. A partial explanation of this result may be that the conventions and social restraints placed on girls curb their interest and their skill in games requiring motor activity. Table III shows the 21 games chosen by the goys and the 31 games chosen by the girls.

Table IV shows the interest in other children, older, younger, and fourth grade age in playing together. Reasons are given in each case for the play according to age.

If play is defined as those things which individuals do simply because they want to, then a catalogue of play is evidently a catalogue of the activities which have some sort of natural appeal.

It will be noticed in general that boys of ten like very active games like football, playing catch and riding a bicycle. Ten year old girls differ from the boys in the less active character of their games, in the earlier appearance of sex-social interests (doubtless related to the earlier physical maturing of the girls), and the greater prominence of such interests. It must not be assumed that any of these changes are sudden. In all cases the changes are gradual.

Only the effect of differences in general mental ability remains for brief mention. In general, children pedagogically retarded or behind in school, tend to engage in more social activities than children who have
table III
NUMBER OF PUPILS GIVING FIRST CHOICE TO VARIOUS GAMES

| Games Preferred | Number of Pupils Preferring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Football | 31 | 1 | 32 |
| Dodge Ball | 0 | 14 | 14 |
| Baseball | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Dolls and House | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Chincie Cheokers | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Besketball | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Monopoly | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Hide-go-seek | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Marbles | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Jacks | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Kickball | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Store | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Punch-the-icebox | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Tiddle Winks | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| School | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Piok-up-stioks | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Soft-ball | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Blind Man's Bluff | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 52 | 52 | 104 |

progressed normally. ${ }^{1}$ Children who are ahead of the average grade for their age do not as a group show either fewer play activities or more solitary play; in short, acceleration seems to do no harm to the happy life. ${ }^{2}$ Exceptionally intelligent or gifted children read more and, largely as a result of this, apparently, engage somewhat less frequently than average children in social games and plays and in very active games, but indulge in about the same total number of play activities. ${ }^{3}$ In short, the gifted children seem not to show unfortunate limitations or peculiarity in their play, but the duller children read less, and engage more in social and active games.
${ }^{l_{\text {Lehman, }} \text { Harvey C. and Witty, P. A., The Psychology of Play }}$ Activities (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1927).
${ }^{2}$ Lehman, Harvey $C$. and Shikles, Gail, "A Study of Play in Relation to School Marks," Educational Administration and Supervision, (April, 1928), 238-246.
${ }^{3}$ Lehman and Witty, op cit.

## TABLE IV

PLAY INTERESTS OF CHILDREN

| Bo you like to play with |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| children older than yourself: Number |  |
| Yes |  |

12. They play too rough.
13. They might hurt me.
14. Sometime I might get hurt bad.
15. They might hurt the little ones.
16. They play too rough.
17. They are too rough.
18. They like to fight me.
19. I like to play with some and some I don't.
20. They are too rough.

| Sometimes | 4. Some are friendly and some are |
| :--- | :--- |
| not. |  |

## TABLE IV (Continued)

PIAY IhTERESTS OF CHILDREM

| GTILS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Do you like to play with children oldor than yourself: | Hurber Reas on Given |
| Yes | 20 1. I can have someone to play with. <br> 2. They are nice to me. <br> 3. They know more. <br> 4. I can learn things from them. <br> 5. I have an older brother that I like to play with. <br> 6. They think of more funny things to do. <br> 7. I have more fun. <br> 8. They will play ganes with me. <br> 9. I like to play with all childrea. <br> 10. I have lots of fun with then. <br> 11. They play fair. <br> 12. They toach me new games. <br> 13. I have fun. <br> 14. They play fair. <br> 15. I have more fun. <br> 16. The older ones know more than the younger children. <br> 17. Some are a little too rough. <br> 18. I have lots of fun. <br> 19. I have fun. <br> 20. They can help me play. |
| No | 25 2. I ain afraid I will get hurt. <br> 2. They play too rough. <br> 3. I don't like to because I don't have any fun. <br> 4. Their games don't fit with mine. <br> 5. They don't play good. <br> 6. Children older than I are too rouch. <br> 7. Some act too smart. <br> 3. I like to play with children my size. <br> 9. They will hurt me. <br> 10. They do not bnow how to play. <br> 11. Some of then are bossy. <br> 12. I. do not have any fun. <br> 13. Sonetimes thay run over you. <br> 14. They taink up hard gemes to play. <br> 15. They do not like to play what I like. |


|  |  | 6. They do not want me to play with brom. <br> 7. They do not know how to play. <br> 8. They mon't play with me. <br> - They may not like to play what I like to play. <br> 0. They are too rough. <br> 1. They try to run you. <br> 2. They always went to play what they want to. <br> 3. They play rough. <br> 4. They play too grownup. <br> 5. They want to play older games. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sonetimes | 8 | 1. It seoms they don't care to play with me. <br> 2. Sometimes they fight a lot. <br> 3. Some of them don't know the games I do. <br> 4. They are nice to me. <br> 5. They try to run over me. <br> 6. Sone are nice and some are not. <br> 7. They don't always fight. <br> 8. They don't always fight. |

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TABLE IV (Continued)
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PLAY INTETMBHO OR CITLDEEN

21. They like to play comboy.
22. I might hurt them.
23. They want to play little grmes.
24. They get in the way.
25. They don't know how to play anythine.
26. I might hurt them.
27. They might get hurt.
28. They don't play right.
29. I camnot have any fun.
30. I might hurt them.
31. They might get hart.
32. I am afraid I might hurt them.
33. I micht hurt then.
34. They sre too litits.
35. They ory too much.
36. They don't know how to play.
37. They ainht get hurt.
33. If we ware running a race, they could not go fast and we would lose the race.

PABLE IV (Continued)
PLAY Interests of children

| GIRLS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do you like to play with children younger than yourself: | Number | Reason Given |
| Yes | 30 | 1. They are always happy. <br> 2. They don't fuss all the time. <br> 3. I have lots of fun with them. <br> 4. They are always happy. <br> 5. They say funny things that makes me laugh. <br> 6. I like to rock then to sleep. <br> 7. They are funny. <br> 8. I like the way they talk and play. <br> 9. I can have more fun with them. <br> 10. I have zore fun with then. <br> 11. I have fun. <br> 12. We can learn games. <br> 13. To teach them how to play with others. <br> 14. So they will know how to play when they get older. <br> 15. They are more fun to play with. <br> 16. I have lots of fun with them. <br> 17. There aren't many other children. <br> 18. They should have a good time. <br> 19. I like to play house with them. <br> 20. Sone are in my room. <br> 21. I can have fun with them. <br> 22. We can play babies. <br> 23. You can do what you want to. <br> 24. You can have more fur. <br> 25. I think they are cute. <br> 26. I like little children. <br> 27. They are cute. <br> 28. They have fun. <br> 29. They are cute. <br> 30. I like to play with everyone. |
| No | $21$ | 1. They cry and fuss. <br> 2. They are too small. <br> 3. I would hurt then. <br> 4. They are too little and might get hurt. <br> 5. They don't know how to play. <br> 6. You can't have much fun. <br> 7. They don't know how to play. |



TABLS IV (Continuod)

PLAY TNTERESTS OH CHITDRER

33. They ean't hurt me.
34. They ean play like I do.
35. mhey mow as much as I do.
36. It is fun and we won't hurt each other.
37. They laon how to play the ganes I like to play.
38. They won't get hurt.
35. Thoy are a lot kinder.
50. They don't mart me and I don't hurt thera.
41. We can have a food time.
42. If I play wigh with them, they will pisy right withme.
45. Phey are moro friendly.
41. I lice to play with thers.
45. We can have a good tine.
46. I havo fun with them.
47. They play the same thines I do.
49. We are by oursolves and wo don't get hurt.
49. They aromy size.
50. They oan play as rough as $I$ can.
$\frac{\text { So }}{\text { Sonetines }}$ I I. Some I do and sone I'm nad at.

## TABLI IV (Continued)

PLAT TMESEESTS OF CUTLDREM

34. They know ail the ganes I do.
35. They can play the same kind of gaxaes I do.
30. They lenow riy gemes.
87. I have more fun.
39. We bave fun together.
39. They know how to play without fightinge.
40. They know the thiniss to play.
41. I have more fun with them.
42. I can do the same thing they can.
43. We all like to play the sama thing.
4. We can have a better time.
45. I want them to be in the same grade I amin.
46. We can help cach other in our school work.
47. I have lots of fun with ther.
48. They know most of the genos.
49. We have fun tocether.
50. I like to play with chilaren my a.ge.
51. I like children my age.
52. Wis can do the same things.

| No |
| :---: |
| Sometimes |

## C. Study Interests

Table $V$ discloses some results worth consideration. The boys and girls did not agree in their liking for various subjects. Art ranked first with the boys which was due ohiefly to the fact that wooderaft and leather work was being taught at the time the questionnaire was given. Another reason wioh nay have influenced the boys' choices was due to the fact that the instructor was a man.

Art ranked first with the boys, while with the girls, Art ranked second. Social Studies ranked pirst with the girls, while with the boys, Soeial Studies ranked second. Librery was third choice for the boys and sixth choice for the girls. Arithotio ranked fourth choioe with the boys and seventh choice mith the girls. Reading ranked fifth hoice with the boys and third choice with the Girls. Spelling ranked sixth choice with the boys and fifth ohoice with the girls. Health ranked seventh place with the boys and eichth place with the girls. Boys did not like Pemanship, while the girls chose Pemmenship as their ninth choioe.

Table VI shons the number of pupils disliking different subjeots and their reason why. Boys disliked husic more then any other subject, while the girls disliked brithmetic. Arithmetic ranked second as the most disliked subject with the boys, while the girls indicated English as the nost disliked. Both boys and girls chose Social Studies as the subject disliked for the third place. Musio ranked fourth plece for the girls. Keading ranced sourth place for the boys, whils the gixls ranked it in the ninth place. Library ranked fifth for the boys and sixth for the girls. English ranked sixth for the boys. Art ranked seventia for the boys and
eleventh for the girls. Girls also added Dictionary Gtudy, Pemanship and Health. Five boys stated that they did not dislike any subject, while fourteen girls stated that they did not dislike any subject.

In chocking through the children's reasons for making their choiees of subjects, it soon becane apparent that most of the responses showing disapprovel could be classifinad under five general headings: (1) Feulty or uninteresting course or naterials, (2) Lack of ability or aptitude on the part of tho pupil, (5) Method of teaching, (4) The toacher, (5) The value placed on the course by the pupil.

It is a popular concept thet if a large percentege of the children aotively dislike a siven subject, it is certain that they approach the leamine of this subject under a most serious leaming handioap, if wo regard interest as essentiol to learning. In such a cese we must recognize that there is something basically wrong with the subject matter, with its grade placenent or with the way in whion it is taught. Children may dislike what is danonstrably a very valuable subjeot because it is inherently dipficult for them and they constantly find in it the experience of failure.

One right infer from the results of the study that children are inclined to like subjects which are spooitic and objective in their imsediate outcomes, such as arithmetic, art and reading. In these subjects they can see quite immediately the products of their efforts.

An interesting thing observable in ohecking children's reasons for their subject choices was the fect that, while they were rather indefinite about their reasons for liking subjects, although they were inclined to have definite likes, they were most deîinite about their reasons for disliking subjects, and their reasons for disliking them fall into lorge
general categories which lend themselves readily to consideration in curriculum building.

TABLA 7

MUMDER OF PUPILS LIKIMG VARIOUS SUBJEGTS AMD WEY

| BOYS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subject Lilced Best | Number | Reason Given |
| 1. Art | 20 | 1. I might make money for my picture. <br> 2. We get to make things. <br> 3. We get to do eraft work. <br> 4. I like to paint, draw and do craftwork <br> 5. I like to draw. <br> 6. It is fun and easy to do. <br> 7. I like to dred. <br> 8. I like to draje. <br> 9. I like to draw and paint. <br> 10. We work with wood craft. <br> 11. It is so interesting. <br> 12. I like art becouse it is beautiful and I like to draw. <br> 13. I can learn how to draw. <br> 14. I get to use paint. <br> 15. I can learn how to draw and be an artist. <br> 16. I like to drom. <br> 17. It is not hard. <br> 18. You can make pretty piotures and see pretty pictures. <br> 19. I lize to draw. <br> 20. I want to know how to draw. |
| 2. Social Studies | 14 | 1. Iou can study about the world. <br> 2. It is interesting. <br> 3. You can study about the way people live. <br> 4. We study about interesting things. <br> 5. It is fun and I lise it. <br> 6. The questions aren't hard. <br> 7. We strdy about different people. <br> 8. I like to study about other lands. <br> 9. I lise to study about people. <br> 10. I learn about the world. <br> 11. I learn about dipperent lands. <br> 12. It is interesting. <br> 13. I want to learm about the world. <br> 14. I want to learn how other people live. |
| 3. Library | 6 | 1. It is interesting. <br> 2. We can read different books. <br> 3. I get to read a lot. <br> 4. You learn to read better and nore. <br> 5. I like to read books. <br> 8. It is fun to read. |


| 4. Arithnetic | 4 | 1. It teaches you to figure. <br> 2. It does you a lot of good. <br> 3. It is the eaziest for ne to learn. <br> 4. I an hest in it. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. Reading | 2 | 1. It tells about everything. <br> 2. I am best in reading. |
| 6. Spelling | 2 | 1. It is fun to use new words. <br> 2. I think it is easy. |
| 7. Health | 2 | 1. You learm to keep your body well. <br> 2. It is fun to leam about. |
| 8. Music | 1 | I. We have a good teacher. |
| Total | 51 |  |

TABLi $V$ (Continued)
WUBER OF FUPILS LIATMG VARIOUS SUBJECTS AMD WEY

| GIRLS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Subieot Liked Best | Number Reason Given |
| 1. Social Studies | 1. We study about othor lands. <br> 2. I like to learn ebout other lands. <br> 3. You study about many lands. <br> 4. I like to study about other lands. <br> 5. I like to study about meny lands. <br> 6. I like to know about other lands. <br> 7. I like to study about other lands. <br> 3. It tells us about other lands. <br> 9. It is interesting. <br> 10. I Iearn how other people live. <br> 11. I can learn about ather cometrias. <br> 12. I leern about diferent countries. <br> 13. It is easy. <br> 1s. I can Iearm about the world. <br> 15. We learm about other people. <br> 16. I like it. <br> 17. I study about the world. <br> 18. It is interesting. <br> 19. We make a book that we can keep. <br> 20. You study about the morld. <br> 21. It is helpful to mow. <br> 22. J like it very much. <br> 23. It is interesting. |
| 2. Art | 1. We get to paint. <br> 2. It usually has beauty. <br> 3. I like to draw and color. <br> 4. I like to do eraftwork and dram. <br> 5. I like to do oraftwork. <br> 6. I like to drew. <br> 7. I like to drew pictures. <br> 8. I enjoy it verymuch. <br> 9. I like the way piotures are drawn and painted. <br> 10. It is a good skill to leam. <br> 11. It is a good skill. <br> 12. I like to draw. <br> 13. It teaches you to draw. <br> 14. I love to draw and color. <br> 15. I like to peint. |
| 3. Roading | 4 1. You can read diferent stories. <br> 2. I like to read. <br> 3. I like to read. <br> 4. The questions arent hard. |


| 4. Music |  | 1. It is fun to sing and you leam nany good songs. <br> 2. I like to sing. <br> B. When you grow up you mill leam how to play instruments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. Spelling | 2 | 1. I like it. <br> 2. We learn to spell mords. |
| 6. Library | 2 | 1. I like to read books and magazines. <br> 2. I enjoy it best. |
| 7. Arithmetio | 2 | 1. When I grow up I want to be a cierk. <br> 2. It is 50 0asy. |
| 3. Health | 1 | 1. I like to study about the body. |
| 9. Permanship | 1 | 1. Bo I will be oble to write a nice hand. |
| Total | 53 |  |

TABIE VI

NTHBR OF PUPILS DIBLIEING VARIOUS SUBJBCTS AND WHY

| BOYS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subject Disliked | Humber | Reason Given |
| I. Wusic | 13 | 1. I don't know hy syllables. <br> 2. You have to find do in syllables. <br> 3. You have to write syllables. <br> \&. I don't like to sing. <br> 5. I don't like to sing. <br> 6. I don't sing very good. <br> 7. I don't like to sing. <br> 8. I cant get aylables. <br> 9. I don't like music. <br> 0. I don't like music. <br> 11. I don't like to sing. <br> 12. It has too many syllebles. <br> 13. I don't like to stuay syllables. |
| 2. Arithmetic | 9 | 1. I dan't like the tescher. <br> 2. It is too hara. <br> 3. It is too hard. <br> 4. I don't know my problems. <br> 5. It is sorta hard. <br> 6. It is too hard. <br> 7. I don't know how to do it good. <br> 8. Sone of them are hard problens. <br> 9. We have to add, divide, subtract, multiply to get a certain answer and sometimes we miss it. |
| 3. Social Studies | 6 | 1. I make bad grades. <br> 2. I don't like to study it. <br> 3. I think it is hard. <br> 4. You have to use tho geography too much <br> 5. You have to answer so many questions. <br> 6. I don't like to give reports. |
| 4. Reeding | 5 | I. I do not like to read. <br> 2. I do not like to read. <br> 3. It is not fun. <br> 4. I cannot read good. <br> 5. You have to answer too many questions. |
| 5. Librery | 5 | 1. We have to learn numbers. <br> 2. The teachor gets grouchy. <br> 3. You have to learn humbere. <br> 4. The teacher is mean. <br> 5. You have to sit in little chairs. |




| GIELS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subject Iissliked | truaber | Reason Given |
| 1. Arithmatio | 12 | I. I think it is hard. <br> 2. It is so hard. <br> 3. It seens hard for me to do. <br> 4. It seems hard to do. <br> 5. It is hard. <br> 6. You have to divide and I'don't like to. <br> 7. I do not lilee to stady it. <br> B. The teacher does not explain it good. <br> 3. I don't like the teacher. <br> 10. I don tit lice the tomeher. <br> 11. It is too herd. <br> 12. I just don't 2ike it. |
| 2. Duskish |  | 1. I don't enjoy it. <br> 2.' I don't enjoy it at all. <br> 3. It is sonetines vory herd. <br> 4. I dont like it. <br> 5. I just don't like it. <br> 6. I get the arons dinswers. |
| 3. Social Studies | 5 | 1. They always last too long. <br> 2. You can't have fun finding answers. <br> 3. I'do not enjoy it. <br> 4. It is too hard. <br> 5. I don't like to study about other countries. |
| 4. Wusic | 5 | 1. I don't liko syllables. <br> 2. I don't like to sing notes. <br> 3. I don't line to sinc notes. <br> 4. We have to aing. <br> 5. I dontt like musie with music syllables. |
| 5. Spelling |  | 1. I don't like spelling. <br> 2. I have to leart to spell. |
| 6. Library | 2 | 1. I don't like to read very much. <br> E. I heve to sit in baby chairs. |
| 7. Dictionary Study | 2 | 1. You have to look up words. <br> 2. The words are too hard to find. |
| Q. Pennanship | 2 | 1. I have to write too much. <br> 2. I don't like to do push and pulls. |


| 9. Reading | 1 1. I make bad mrades. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10. icalth | 1 1. We have to stay in and study. |
| 11. Art | 1 1. I can't drew. |
| 12. I don't dielike any | 14 1. I like all my subjocts. <br> 2. I like them all. <br> 3. I like to go to school and learm. <br> 4. I like to do all of then. <br> 5. None of them are herd. <br> 6. I learn lots in every subjeot. <br> 7. I Ifice all my subjects. <br> 8. I like to go to school and work. <br> 9. They are all easy. <br> 10. They are fun to get. <br> 1l. Thoy teach you to learn. <br> 12. They are all easy. <br> 13. They teach you things. <br> 14. They are all easy. |
| Total | 53 |

## D. School Interests

The relation of the teacher to the individual child is an outstanding olement in the social psychology of childhood. Important also is the "atmosphere" of the classroom, for it is possible to develop a feeling of naturalness and nervous relatation or of tense effort and artificiality. Wuch of the school's influence on children depends upon this "atmosphere" which may cause them to love school or dread it. Progressive teachers are attempting to make the school a place in which natural childish activities and interests may be guided in such a way as to bring about a good education. The effort is to make the school the center of childhood society, rether than a place in which children become unsocial, or oven anti-social. Table VII shows the number of pupils liking or disliking school and the reason for their choice. Girls like school better than boys.

Table VII shows the number of pupils expressing the desire or lack of desire for further education by gojng to college after graduation from high school. Reasons were also given by the children. The desire for a good education was the prime reason.


| No | 11 1. I don't like to study. <br> 2. I don't like my teacher. <br> 3. I have to study so much. <br> 4. I don't like to study. <br> 5. I like to play better than I like to work. <br> 6. I would rather play. <br> 7. I don't like it. <br> 8. I have a club to attend to. <br> 9. I heve to work too hard. <br> 10. I like to play. <br> 11. I have to take too many tests. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sonetimes | 1 1. Sometimes I get a spanking if I do not do good work. |
| Total | 51 |



|  | 42. I like most of rny friends. <br> 43. We study about different countries. <br> 44. I like to study all on my lessons. <br> 45. You learn many things in school. <br> 46. I like to work and play. <br> 47. I want an education. <br> 48. I want to grow up sumet. <br> 49. I want a good education. <br> 50. I like to learn all I can. <br> 51. I don't want to be dumb. |
| :---: | :---: |
| No | 2 1. It is too much work. <br> 2. We have to worls in school. |
| Sometines | 0 |
| Total | 53 |

## TABLE VIII

musber of pupils mppessing tae desire or lack op desire fon FURTAER EdUCATIOM BY GOLAG To COLlege after graduation proar high scmool

## BOYS



No 10 I. It will take a long time to ininish.
2. You have to do too much worl.
3. I don't want to 80 .
4. I'm going to go to work.
5. I don't like to study.
G. I don't want to be a dactor on teacher.
7. I dontt want to go.
8. It is too hard.
9. I wan't have the raney.
10. The work is too hard.

Total
51

TABLE VIII (Continued)
WUTERE OF PJPILE EXPRESETMG THE DESIRE OR LACK OR DESIRE FOR



|  |  | 42. I want to get a good education. <br> 43. To learn things and to get good jo <br> 44. I think it would be fun. <br> 45. So Itll know more. <br> 46. So I can get a good j0b later. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MO | 7 | 1. I don't like school. <br> 2. It would cost my folks too much money. <br> 3. It is too herd. <br> A. Rother doesn't want me to go. <br> 5. I don't think I would like to go. <br> 6. I don't like to work. <br> 7. I don't like to study. |
| Total | 53 |  |

## E. Reading Interests

The results of investigations of the development of reading interests are roughly as follows. ${ }^{1}$ Children just beginning to read (about 6 or 7 years old) show special delight in short, profusely illustrated, rather panciful stories about snimals or fairies or other children. Typical are the Peter Rabbit books. Gradually there is a certain energence from fancy to fact; and for three or Cour years, beginning with 9 or 10 , the boys are intorested in tales of active adventures, in invention and mechanios, in the lives of fanous mon and in material about hobbies.

Boys and girls scemed sbout equally interested in mystery stories and this type ranked first in the list. The boys strongest preference was for the mystery stories. The erirls' strongest preference was for fairy tales. Fairy tales ranked third with the boys. Adventure stories ranked second with boys and third with the girls. Boys expressed more interest in deteotive stories than girls. Other types of stories were not of outstanding interest to the chilaren. Table Ix shors the type of story most liked by both boys and girls. Stories of mystery and fairy tales have a strong enppeal for this age group.

Boys and girla from a high soofomeconomic background reveal more discrimination in thejr expressed reading interests, and evince greater enthusiasm for exciting adventure than pupils from a neighborhood of low conomic and cultural status. ${ }^{2}$ The pupils of the lower environment reveal

Imoiee, Paul, Reading and Literature in the Vlementary School (Dallas: Houghton-iniflin Company, 1934).

2Terman, Lowis in and Lima, Largaret, Children's Regding (2d ed.; Wew York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1931).
a pattern of development of reading tastes that lags behind thet found anong the more fortunately situated children.

These types of stories were detemined by the child's om selection. Each child was asked to write his favorite type of story. In Iable IX, the types of stories listed are those chosen by the child hinself.

TABLI IX
TYPES OP STORIBS WOST LTKED BY BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS

| Type of Stories Preferred | Number of pupils Prefarring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Total |
| kiystery | 14 | 15 | 28 |
| Fairy Tales | 11 | 16 | 27 |
| Adventure | 12 | き | 21 |
| Detective | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Animal | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Folk Stories | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Westora | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Travel | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Ghost | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Prison | 0 | I | 1 |
| Corboy | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Burder | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Turizy | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Sad | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 43 | 56 | 104 |

## I. Lagazines

Studies of magazines show almost 100 per cent of the youmger children looking at the pictures and cartoons. Girls read more magezines than boys. Mine boys stated that they did not read magazines whereas only two girls made the same statement.

The eight reprosentative eniluren's megazines as constituting the collection in this platoon school are in ordor of their greference: Story Parade, Wee Wiscom, Child Life, Childreris Activities, Gaerican Boy, Open Road for Boys, Playmate, and Boys' Life.

In their bibliographies on children's literature, Banberger and Broening list these children's nagazines: Child Life, Parties (Demison Publishing Company), St. Micholas, Nature Magaaine, John Martin's Book, Anerican Boy, Youth's Companion, Popular Honecraft, Lome Geographios bonthly, Boys' Life, and Lodel Airplane Mewn and Junior Gechanics.

In comperison with this study, three magazines are the same in both groups. They are Child Life, Amerioan Boy and Boys' Life.

Table $x$ shows the types of migazines most frequently read by both boys and girls. wany children listed adult magezines. An explaration of this is probably due to the frict that adult ragazines s.re those which are more available in the home.

Nagazines should be selected so as to procure for papils of various ages, adequate treatment of a wide range of irteresting, worthmile content. At the same time, stimulating stories, poetical appeal, and artistic features shomid be riven due considention.

[^0]TABLS: X
TYPES OH RAGAZINES READ MOGT FREGUEMLY BY BOTA BOYS AND GIRLS

| Hagrzines Preferred | Number of Pupils Preforring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Story Parade | 6 | 13 | 19 |
| Wee Wisdom | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| Child Life | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Life $\begin{aligned} & \text { dagazine }\end{aligned}$ | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Saturday Evening Post | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Children's Activities | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Colliers | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Farmer's Stocknan | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Ameriam Boy | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Open Road For Boys | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Hovie Fragazine | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Good Mousekeeping | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Playmate | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Popular Meohmics | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Fational Coographic | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Boys' Life | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Farmer's Wife | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Farmer's Joumal | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ladies liome Journsi | 0 | 1 | I |
| Do not read magazines | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Total | 51 | 53 | 104 |

## 2. Books

During the fourth jeax in school, children are now reading somewhat independently: they have romed an acquantance with a considérable body of Iiterature; they have developed preferonce for particular types of books.

Table XI shows the favorite book of each child. "Xiaze and the Forest Fire" by Anderson ranked first with the bojs with a total of ten preferences. "Flicka, Ricka, Dicka and the New Dotten Drestes" by Lindman ${ }^{2}$ and "Susanna's Auction, "B a fench story, ranired first with the girls with a choice of four for each book.

The boys listed 30 different books and the girls listed 34 . All these books are found in the school librery or in the publio librery which is situated in the same block as the elementary school. It must be remembered that this school has the platoon type of organization and the children spend 30 minutes a day in the school library. This period is usually given to the ohildren as their free reading period under the direction of a trained librarian.

Teble XI shows the wide interest that these pupils have from their selection of books. Included in this list. of books are: biograghy, myth and legend, animal stories, facturl stories, achievements of people, safety stories, adventure stories and stories of other lands.

[^1]TABLE XI
FAVORTE BOOK OP EACI CHILD

| BOYS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favorite Book | Author | Number |
| 1. Blaze and the Forest Pire | Anderson | 10 |
| 2. Phe Voyages of Dr. Dolittlo | Lefting | 4 |
| 3. Tor Sawyer | Twain | 3 |
| 4. Treasure Island | Stevenson | 2 |
| 5. Bobinson Grusoe | Depoe | 2 |
| 6. Fairy Tales Prom the guedioh | Breckstad | 2 |
| 7. Sambo and the Twins | Bannerman | 2 |
| 8. Little Swiss Wood Carver | Brandeis | 2 |
| 9. The Farm Twins | Perkins | 2 |
| 10. Wodern story Book | Wadsworth | 2 |
| 11. Willy ${ }_{\text {Willy }}$ | Flack | 1 |
| 12. Tale of Peter Pabbit | Potter | 1 |
| 13. Jorry and the Pony Express | Tousey | 1 |
| 14. Jittle Tim and the Brave Sea Ceptain | Ardizzone | 1 |
| 15. Safety Can Be Fun | Lear | 1 |
| 16. Widset \& Bridget | Hader | 1 |
| 17. Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Hobby Horse | Lindman | 1 |
| 18. Ping, the Duck | Tlack | $I$ |
| 19. Bobbsey Iwins at the Circus | Hope | 1 |
| 20. merpaint | Brown | 1 |
| 21. Tmaing fnimals | Nida | 1 |
| 22. The Piokanimy fwins | Perkins | 1 |
| 23. Book on Cowboys | Holling | 1 |
| 24. The iree Boys | Wida | $\underline{\square}$ |
| 25. A Visit to Grandmother | Smith | 1 |
| 26. The Cave Twins | Perkins | 1 |
| 27. In Country and City | Buith | 1 |
| 20. The Indiari Twins | Perlsins | 1 |
| 29. Let's Take Turns | Vemec | 1 |
| 30. Enjoying Our Land | Bush | 1 |
| Total |  | 51 |

TABLE XI (Continued)
PAVORITE BOOK OR RACI CHILD

| GIRLS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favorite Book | Author | Number |
| 1. Flicka, Ricka, Dicka and the New Dottod Dresses | Lindman | 4 |
| 2. Susama's Auction | French | 4 |
| 3. Grima's Pairy Pales | Grimm | 3 |
| 4. Junior | Lattinore | 3 |
| 5. Voyages of Dr. Dolittle | Lofting | 3 |
| 6. Angus and the Cat | Flack | 2 |
| 7. Jean Wanted a Kitty | Gemmill | 2 |
| 8. Little Pear | Lattimore | 2 |
| 9. Hidget and Bridget | Hader | 2 |
| 10. Tom Sawyer | Twain | 2 |
| 11. Lititle Amn of Canada | Bailey | 2 |
| 12. Heidi | Spyri | 2 |
| 13. Smiling Mill Farm | Lieson | 1 |
| 14. The Like-to-do-Stories | Smith | 1 |
| 15. Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Hobby Horse | Lindran | 1 |
| 16. Indian Iwins | Porkins | 1 |
| 17. Thimble Sumer | Enright | 1 |
| 18. Big idiss Library | Baisden | 1 |
| 19. Children of the Prairie | Curtis | 1 |
| 20. Sambo and the Twins | Bamnerman | 1 |
| 21. Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue | Hope | 1 |
| 22. Nixie Bunny in Manners Land | Sindlar | 1 |
| 23. Down, Down the Mountain | Credle | 1 |
| 24. School Friends | Nernec | 1 |
| 25. Farm on the Hill | Darroughorn | 1 |
| 26. Water Babies | Kingley | 2 |
| 27. Red Feather and the Star | Haiden | 1 |
| 28. Mitty on My. Syrup's Farm | Holberg | 1 |
| 29. Enjoying Our Land | Bush | 1 |
| 30. George Washington | D'Aulaire | 1 |
| 31. Little Tim and the Brave Sea Captain | Flack | 1 |
| 32. Billy and Blaze | Anderson | 1 |
| 33. Aunt Green, Aunt Srown and Aunt Lavender | Beskow | 1 |
| 34. On the Farm | Robinson | 1 |
| Total |  | 53 |

## 3. Comic Strips

An exploratory study of fourth grade children's interests in conio strips was undertaken because of the lack of objective infomation about the nature of these interests. That children enjoy the comics almost goes without saying. They seem to prefer them to many other forms of amusement and read then whether or not they read other parts of the newspaper. The term "comie strip" is used here for want of a better nane of identifying the cartoon story. It is term that is no longer adequate to cover the type of oartoons to which it is supposed to eqply. Many "comias" are no longer comical. For example, the content of the comic most popular emong the children studied is devoid of anything even remotely hunorous.

The comic strip is a distinctive and revealing Peature of our American culturo. Something of the extent to which it affects us all is suggested by the fact that there are over 1,260 different conic strips and that comics are published in almost all of our newspapers. Roger Gayl has estinated that $80,000,000$ Anericans read the Sunday supplement comios alone. Even the teachers are impressed. An English tewcher has asserted that "we Anericans do think in conio supplement tems."2 Fe goes on to develop the thesis that the conic strips bid fair to become the basis of an fmerican mythology--they are, says he, "genuine materials of the Ameriean cult."

1Gay, Roger C., "A Teacher Reads the Comies," Harvard Educational Reviow, VII (farch, 1936), 198-209.

2Drachan, Julian it. "Prospectus for an American Mythology," Englisin Teachers Journal, XIX (December, 1930), 781-788.

Table XII shows the comic strips most frequently read by both boys and girls. Supeman ranked tirst with the boys by a wide margin. Blondie and Dagwood ranked first with the girls. Dick Tracy ranked second with both boys and girls.

The preforence of the girls for comies of romance and fomily is indicated by their favoring Blondie and Dagnood over the boys' choices for comics of adventure such as Superman.

It is evident that the boys wore particularly attracted by action, adventure, fighting, feats of strength and daring, fantastic tales of life, and thrilling escapades which are ail involved in the one comic strip, Superman. Winetoon comic strips were chosen by the boys and girls as their shoice for the most popular comics. Little Henry is the only comic in this list that is amost entirely in pantomine. Twelve of these comics are stories of adventure, three are animated cartoons, two are cartoons of child life, and two portray fanily life.
hany reasons were given for their preferences for certain comic strips. For the most part, caic strips are appealing because they are exoiting, mysterious, and thrilling; they are full of action and fighting; they tell interesting stories; they present characters whose bravery, strength, beauty, and unfailing ability to master all difficulties appeal to the young heart and aind. Such reasons cover over two-thirds of the explanations given by the children for their choices. The element of humor, fron which these cartoons derived their name, is mentioned very little.

TABLE XII
COHIC STRPS ROST FREQUETLY RRAD BY THE BOYS AMD GIRL

| Comic Strip Preferred | Number of Pupils Preferring |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Superman | 23 | 8 | 31 |
| Dick Tracy | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| Blondie and Dagmood | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| Hiawatha | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Katzenjanmer Kids | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Tarzan | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Little Henry |  | 3 | 4 |
| Mickey house | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Lone Ranger | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Charlie Chan | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Little Orphan smie | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Popeye | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Joe Palooka | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Navy Bob Steele | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sub Zero | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jane Arden | 0 | 1 | ? |
| Yenkee Doodle | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| waggie and Jiggs | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Porky, the Pig | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 51 | 53 | 108 |

## SURHAPY EMD CONCLUSTONS

!
The purpose of the investigation was to discover ohildren's ploy-, life-, reading-, study-, and school-interests of fourth grade pupils of the elenentary school. This investigation was made with the pupils of the fourth grade in the elementary schools in Bristok, Oklahona, during the school year 1940-41. Whe 104 children studied in this investigation ranged in age from eight to eleven yeari. Of this number 53 were girls and 61 were boys.

The data tabulated in this study have several weal points. The main one is the failure to cheok the reliability by retesting. On the basis of the data presented, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. Fourth grade boys are interested in the active and drambic occupations, while the girls show a tendency to choose vocations which require specialized training.
2. Boys have a strongor intarest in ganes involving motor activity, in which they usually excell; while girls prefer geres of a more social nature.
3. Children have very definite likes and dislikes so far as school subjects are concerned. Certain subjects were rather consistently appreciated or liked by large numbers of children, whereas certain other subjects were rather constantly disliked or not highly appreciated.
4. It was evident that girls liked school more than boys, although both boys and girls Iiked school. Association with others, desire for companionship, and thirst for knowledge rank as the three greatest reasons.
5. The reactions of these 104 fourth grade children reveal strong interests in action and exciting adventure, fairy tales, and mystery stories. Studies of magazines show that alnost 100 per cent of the younger children look at pictures and cartoons. ${ }^{1}$ A greater per cont of girls than of boys read magazines. Types of stories chosen by this group are biography, rayth and legend, animal stories, adventure stories, and stories of other lands. "Superman" ranked first with the boys and "Blondie and Dagwood" ranked first with the girls. This shows that girls are more interested in romance and family life, while boys prefer adventure.
$1_{\text {Norris, }}$ Ruth E., "A Comparative Study in Children's Magazine Interests," Elementary English Review, (October, 1928), 214.

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