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Experimental Evidence on Thorndike's Law of Repetition and Corollaries Frequency and Receny

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were shorter in stature and (2) less active than the general population. (3) The vision of the CCC enrollees was also poorer and (4) they lacked experience with automobiles as compared with the average youth.

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EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE ON THORNDIKE'S LAW OF REPETITION AND COROLLARIES FREQUENCY AND RECENCY

MORGAN HARRISON AND EARLE E. EMME

1. Purpose of experiment: To discover whether Thorndike's laws of repetition, frequency, and recency are valid.
2. Method and procedure
 - (1) 55 college students were subjects, with sophomores in predominance.
 - (2) Percentil rank on intelligence of these students was secured.
 - (3) A maze consisting of 99 bolt heads was used. Two separate circuits, a white light for the desirable path, and the red the undesirable.
 - (4) Trial and error method.
Each subject attempted to discover the desirable path with the least number of errors in five trials.
3. Findings
 - (1) The medium number of errors was 81.
 - (2) The three laws were strongly in evidence.
 - (3) Positive correlation between intelligence and learning.
 - (4) A simple electrical maze was found very usable, easily adapted for classroom use. The visual aspects seem superior to the feeling aspect of former studies.

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