

1925

Objective Study of Speed and Accuracy in Typing

Luton Ackerson
State University of Iowa

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Copyright ©1925 Iowa Academy of Science, Inc.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias>

Recommended Citation

Ackerson, Luton (1925) "Objective Study of Speed and Accuracy in Typing," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 32(1), 398-398.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol32/iss1/100>

This Research is brought to you for free and open access by the Iowa Academy of Science at UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

and scores on each of the other tests was determined by the Pearson product-moment formula. The method of partial and multiple correlation was applied to the five most significant tests.

From the multiple R of .62 thus obtained, it may be concluded that these tests have considerable value as a basis for educational prognosis in stenography.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

OBJECTIVE STUDY OF SPEED AND ACCURACY
IN TYPING

LUTON ACKERSON

(*ABSTRACT*)

A preliminary report of an attempt to determine a valid criterion-measure of speed and accuracy in typing practice among high school pupils.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

CONDITIONING THE SEXUAL INSTINCT IN THE
ALBINO RAT

H. R. FOSSLER

(*ABSTRACT*)

The purposes of the experiment were (1) to determine whether the manifestation of the sexual instinct can be suppressed, (2) to determine whether any abnormal behavior is occasioned by this suppression, (3) to determine whether such suppression, once established, is maintained, and (4) to measure the success of the suppression.

The following methods in training were used: (1) Males were run with females daily with freedom to do as they pleased; (2) Males were run with females daily under such conditions that both were punished by an electric shock if copulation was attempted, all other behavior being permitted; and (3) Males were run with females daily under the same conditions as in B, except that they were punished for all contacts. This training was continued until no punishment was necessary for ten successive trials.

A modified circular maze was arranged so that a rat could run the maze in an average of ten seconds if he made no errors and kept going. The maze was very simply arranged to reduce the