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ENGLISH SUMMARY

Helene Xantus

EXPERIENCES ON TEAM-WORKLIKE TEACHING OF LOWER-FORM PUPILS

The author reports on a series of experiments lasting two years, conducted in four Budapest schools with about 250 pupils (including those of the control forms).

With the experiment, she intended to demonstrate that even 9—10 years old pupils were able to work collectively together, helping one another, and that teaching organized in this way proved to be successful. At the same time, she followed with attention the influences forming the personality, which affect pupils when they participate in team-work, and collected information from pedagogues as to whether this form of organization meant surplus work for them. Relying on the experience obtained through the two-years' experiment, this question can be answered in the affirmative. However, it should be added that the pupils worked most willingly in teams, together with their companions. And, as for the results, they were promising everywhere. Demonstrably by dispersion calculations, in certain parts of the curriculum of instructing the mother language, the standard attained by the pupils was higher than that of others learning in classes. By the end of the experiment, dispersion decreased and the standard rose, proving that this form of organization brought better results.

By the publication of the formula and the data of the dispersion calculations, the presentation of the said results is made more expressive. The quoted statements of teachers show that, in spite of the surplus work involved, they were willingly teaching the pupils when these were organized in groups for team-work, because they could see that when working in this form of organization, the activity and independence of the children increased. Finally, the statements of the pupils give account of how much they like to work in common with their companions, which they have no occasion to do during work in classes. In one of the forms a novel attempt was made, there the pupils independently and individually learned a part of the subject-matter marked for the given class from a programmed booklet, and formed groups of 4—5 children in the order they got ready, were given out exercises for practising, then, in the further part of the class, they went on to work in groups. In this form the results proved to be the best of all.

István Bábosik, Mária M. Nádasi

EXAMINATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUPILS' COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOUR IN A NATURAL PEDAGOGIC SITUATION

The authors examine how the standard of moral consciousness of personality contributes to the formation of firm tendencies of behaviour; at the same time they also try to find an answer to the question of research methodologies: whether team-work, as a natural experimental situation is suitable to call forth and render apt for examination tendencies of behaviour characteristic of the personality.

With a view to clearing up these problems, they set up a pre-arranged experiment in the course of teaching Hungarian language and literature in the 6th form of elementary school, for a half-year. By way of preparation for the experiment, both in the experimental and in the control form, the standard of moral consciousness was examined by means of questionnaires, then, founded on the results thus obtained, positive and negative representative groups were formed. (The positive representative group consisted of the pupils who displayed the highest standard of moral consciousness in the form, the negative one were those whose standard was lowest.) In the course of the experiment, education was frontal in the control form, while in the experimental one the children worked in teams. On every occasion the authors made full records of the activity of the two representative groups, setting down the pupils' participation by means