

ABSTRACT

Name of Institution: De La Salle University-Aguinaldo

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TITLE: Memory as a Function of Test Familiarity to the Revised Culture Fair Test Among Third Year AB Psychology Students of the De La Salle University-Aguinaldo

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

A. GENERAL: The research study was conducted primarily to determine whether memory serves as a function of test familiarity to the revised Culture Fair Test among third year AB Psychology students.

B. SPECIFIC: This study also tried to answer the following questions:

1. Which sex has a higher significant rate of familiarization in the revised Culture Fair Test ?

2. Which schedule of test administration has a significant increase in the familiarization of the revised Culture Fair Test ?
3. Does successive exposure to the revised Culture Fair Test until the 4th trial have a significant increase in the test scores of the respondents ?

SCOPE AND COVERAGE:

The variables that were included in the study were the following: sex, schedule of test administration, and number of test exposure. The variables which were not included are Intelligence Quotient level, emotional state of the subjects while taking the test, and the record of absences. The coverage of the study is on the number of test exposure in relation to familiarization.

METHODOLOGY:

This study used an experimental method in gathering data. The respondents of the study consisted of 72 AB Psychology students of the De La Salle University-Aginaldo. Out of 72, only 51 students were able to complete the four test exposures. They were composed of both male and female students. There were two groups of respondents for the study; the third year AB Psychology stu-

dents section one, and third year AB Psychology students section two. The instrument used in this study was the revised Culture Fair Test. The experiment began with an orientation of the subjects. Answer sheets and pencils were distributed to them while instructions to fill up the necessary information were given. The test questionnaires were administered with the specific instruction not to turn the pages unless they were told to do so. The time allotted for the test was 20 minutes. After 15 minutes had elapsed, the researchers announced the remaining time. After exactly 20 minutes, the subjects were instructed to raise their pencils and pass their answer sheets together with the questionnaires.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

On the basis of data gathered and information resulting from this study the following were revealed:

1. Sex has no significant effect on the increasing rate of familiarization on the revised Culture Fair Test.
2. Schedule of test administration has no significant effect on familiarization of the subject on the revised Culture Fair Test.
3. Successive exposure to the revised Culture Fair

Test until the fourth trial leads to a significant increase on the test scores of the respondents.

CONCLUSIONS:

It was concluded that memory is a significant function of test familiarity to the revised Culture Fair Test among third year AB Psychology students of the De La Salle University – Aginaldo.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The researchers highly recommended the following:

1. For the Human Resource Division of different companies to see the need of updating their psychological testing materials in order to prevent test familiarity.
2. For the members of the Human Resource Division to ask during interview the psychological tests that the applicant have taken in order to avoid administering the same test.
3. For students who wish to conduct similar study that they use other type of psychological test.
4. For the next researchers to rigidly regulate the consistent participation of the subjects in all their experiments.